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A PRELIMINARY  
HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF CENTRAL PARK  
TO THE NORTH OF THE 97TH STREET TRANSVERSE  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK

VOLUME 1 - NARRATIVE

THE CENTRAL PARK CONSERVANCY  
AND THE CITY OF NEW YORK

October 1990

444

1042



Research — thorough

Mapping

~~precise~~

data on  
pre park

need to <sup>clearly illustrated</sup> integrate <sup>landscape  
conditions  
with post  
park</sup>

Proposals for any testing

Composite map

Compare 1982 Survey Conditions

wt 1856 Topos

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Thanks are also due to a number of City of New York agencies and other public and private institutions that have supplied us with research materials. The Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of New York, through their Historian, Jonathan Kuhn, and the staff of the Olmsted Center at Flushing Meadow, provided critical materials relating to the land use history and topography of Central Park. Daniel Pagano and Sherene Baugher of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission gave valuable advice concerning sources of research materials and approaches to archaeological sensitivity assessments in New York City. The assistance of the staff of the following New York City institutions and archival repositories is also gratefully acknowledged: the Manhattan Borough President's Office; the New York County Court Record Room; the New-York Historical Society; the New York Municipal Archives; and the New York Public Library.

Outside the city, the staff of the New York State Museum kindly conducted a review of their research files on our behalf, while the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent (Sister Anne Courtney, Archivist) allowed us to examine records pertaining to Mount St. Vincent. The staffs of the National Archives and the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. provided copies of other early maps of Central Park. Nigel Clubb of English Heritage in the United Kingdom kindly followed up a number of archival leads in the Public Record Office in London.

A number of professional colleagues also discussed the project at various stages during its completion, invariably contributing valuable ideas and suggestions. Specifically, we acknowledge the input of Paul Huey, Senior Archaeologist, Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and John Seidel, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Maryland.

These studies were co-directed by Richard Hunter, Archaeologist, and Richard Porter, Historian. Richard Hunter was responsible for project administration, archaeological fieldwork and report coordination. Richard Porter directed the historical research elements of the work, performing the most critical research tasks himself. Lynn Rakos, Assistant Archaeologist, carried out selected researching tasks, conducted the fieldwork phase of the work with Richard Hunter, and prepared much of the basic site information for this report. Drafting was performed by William Liebeknecht with assistance from Cathe Burrow and Lucy Ashton. Report assembly was carried out by Richard Hunter and Cathe Burrow with assistance from Richard Porter, Lucy Ashton and Harriet Kronick. This report was authored by Richard Hunter, Richard Porter and Lynn Rakos.

Richard Hunter  
Principal Investigator

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Project Background

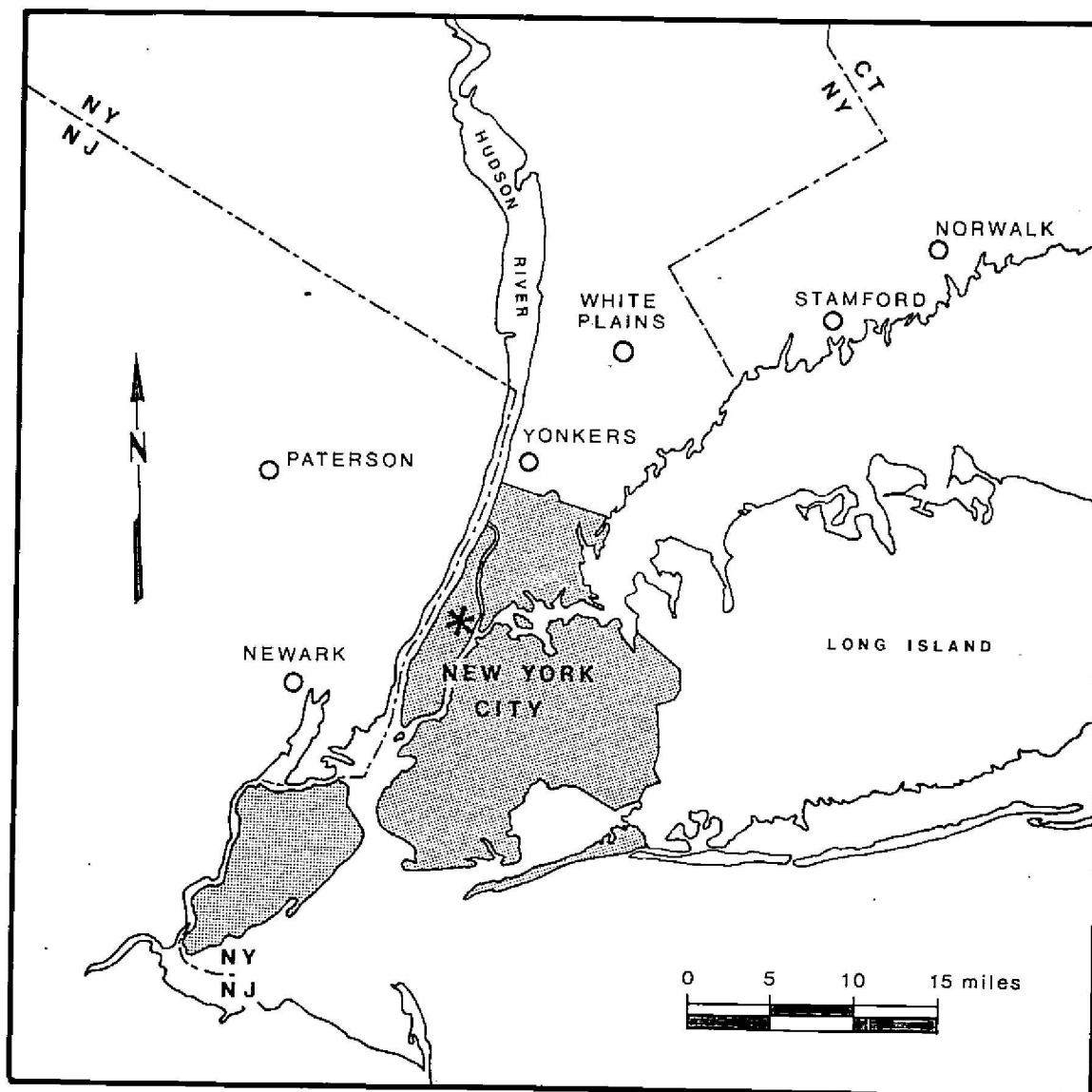
This two-volume report provides a preliminary historical and archaeological assessment of the northern portion of Central Park in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The first volume includes a narrative organized into six chapters that describe and evaluate the results of these studies. These chapters are supplemented with a series of appendices giving basic technical information and a set of topographic maps showing the locations of specific resources. Appendix D, a gazetteer of historic resources within the study area, contains the main body of technical data generated by this project. The second volume of this report consists of a series of reproductions of historic illustrations relating to the northern portion of Central Park. These illustrations include maps, views and photographs and are organized chronologically.

The subject of these studies is the area bounded by the 97th Street Transverse, Central Park West, Central Park North (110th Street) and Fifth Avenue (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). This assessment is confined to an analysis of the pre-Park history and prehistory, i.e., to historical and archaeological resources dating from before circa 1860, although obviously the creation of the Park and its subsequent land use history have been taken into account in evaluating the potential for intact archaeological remains.

NB  
Do This

This project has been undertaken by Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to The Central Park Conservancy, Inc. in connection with the latter agency's development of restoration and rehabilitation plans for the northern section of the Park. Evaluation of historical and archaeological resources has been performed with two principal issues in mind. Firstly, The Conservancy anticipates future review of impacts on cultural resources by both the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and therefore needs to know what resources are present and how significant these might be. Secondly, The Conservancy recognizes the potential touristic and educational value of historic sites within the Park and intends, where appropriate, to incorporate the interpretation of historical and archaeological resources into the Park's restoration plans.





A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
CENTRAL PARK TO THE NORTH OF THE 97TH STREET TRANSVERSE,  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK

Figure 1.1. Location of Project Area (starred).







## **B. Scope-of-Work and Research Strategy**

The request for proposal for this project (issued by The Conservancy on April 4, 1990) called for the services of a consultant archaeology firm to prepare "an archeological documentary survey and historic land use reconstruction of pre-Park historic sites" for the prescribed study area. Particular attention was to be given to the fortifications and military encampments of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and to the pre-Park ecology and land ownership.

In responding to the request for proposal (proposal submitted April 23, 1990), this consultant envisaged these studies as requiring a combination of archival research, historic landscape analysis and archaeological prediction. The project goals were seen as: 1). to generate detailed information on the pre-Park prehistory, history and ecology; 2). to develop an archaeological sensitivity assessment of the study area in which the locations of key historic sites and zones of potential archaeological interest are identified; and 3). to supply The Conservancy with a comprehensive project report and supporting technical documentation.

Since the project report was seen as the likely basis both for future archaeological field testing and for technical input into restoration planning decisions, a strong cartographic approach was employed. The research strategy focussed initially on a detailed examination of historic maps, photographs and views. Historic sites locational data from these sources were plotted on to present-day topographic maps (1":20' scale). The locations of suspected historic sites were then field-checked and an assessment was made of each site's archaeological potential.

This assessment was based solely on a consideration of documentary data and surface conditions (topography, soil conditions, vegetation cover). No subsurface testing was undertaken.

A pre-printed survey form was used in the field in an effort to retrieve site information in a consistent fashion. This form provided the basis for the site gazetteer included in this report (see below, Appendix D). The 1":20' scale topographic maps were also annotated in the field and these formed the basis for the original maps produced in this report (see below, Figures 5.1-5.5).

In addition to conducting research into historic maps, photographs and views, the consultant has also examined secondary sources dealing with the history and geography of the Park, and has performed selective research into primary archival materials (notably, the Annual Reports and Minutes of the Park).

### **C. Overview of Previous Research and Available Research Materials**

The history of Central Park as a park (i.e., its history as an urban landscape feature from the mid-19th century onwards) has received extensive attention over the years and plays a major role in how the park is presented to the public today. The recently published management and restoration plan (Rogers et al. 1987) serves as the philosophical blueprint for Central Park's current revival and ongoing maintenance. This document is imbued with a strong sense of history, reflected in the use of numerous old photographs, an appreciation of bygone urban recreational habits and a strong preservationist orientation. The landscape design work of Frederick Law Olmsted, renowned landscape architect and the creator of Central Park, has in particular received widespread historical consideration (e.g., Olmsted and Kimball 1928; Fein 1967; Reed and Duckworth 1967; Barlow 1969; Roper 1973).

This study has employed a strong historic cartographic emphasis and particular attention has been given to secondary sources containing locational data and reproductions of old maps, engravings and photographs. Three published sources have been of particular assistance in this regard: I.N. Phelps Stokes' six-volume work The Iconography of Manhattan Island (1916), which covers Manhattan in its entirety, allotting a few critical pages to the early history of the Central Park area; James Riker's Revised History of Harlem (1904), which concentrates on the history of the northern portion of Manhattan Island; and Edward Hagaman Hall's McGown's Pass and Vicinity (1905), a brief study of the project vicinity published by the American Scenic and Preservation Society. Elsewhere, various other published works dealing with the history of New York City (e.g., Lamb 1922; Lyman 1964; Ellis 1966) and the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 (e.g., Lossing 1868; Guernsey 1889-95) make mention of elements of Central Park's pre-Park history, but these latter references have a limited basis in primary archival data and give little specific locational information.

Can not be considered in a vacuum  
must look at post park history too

issues?  
current  
conditions

A valuable outcome of the current project has been the recognition that there is an exceptionally rich, if somewhat widely dispersed, body of primary documentary materials available which should ultimately allow a fairly detailed reconstruction of the pre-Park land use history. Historic maps have been exhaustively researched as part of this project and it is clear that a long and detailed sequence is available for the Central Park vicinity (see below, Appendix B for a full listing of maps identified to date; selected maps are reproduced throughout this report and should give an indication of the richness of these materials). Photographs and views showing pre-Park historic features also survive in abundance and "new" (i.e., previously unknown) images will probably continue to be found. Most of the known historic views and photographs of pre-Park features in the northern portion of the Park are reproduced in this report.

#### CENSUS

The category of documentary research materials least thoroughly examined so far have been primary archival sources such as deeds and mortgages, surrogates records, tax records, and private papers, journals, diaries and other military records from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. It has been only possible to scratch the surface of these materials during the present studies, but enough "scratching" has taken place to demonstrate that more intensive historical research would yield considerable information on the pre-Park history.

yes  
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2nd  
level  
documentary  
study

for  
parcels  
not disturbed  
requiring  
mitigation

With regard to previous archaeological research and available archaeological research materials, it is fair to say that no serious archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken within the northern end of Central Park. Standard sources on the prehistory of New York State and the New York City area (Bolton 1905; Beauchamp 1900; Parker 1922) make passing reference to aboriginal sites in the general area. While these undoubtedly did exist, their presence has been documented in only the most cursory fashion and with little detailed locational data. No references whatever have been found to historical archaeological investigations being carried out within the study area, although there are reports of historic artifacts being recovered during the original landscaping of the Park and in subsequent site work and routine maintenance.

#### **D. Project Chronology**

The contract authorizing these studies was signed on May 30, 1990. Historical research was carried out at various times from June through September, 1990. Archaeological fieldwork was performed during the week of July 30 through August 3, 1990, with one on-site meeting being held on August 2. This meeting was attended by various key Conservancy staff involved with the project and by representatives of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation and the New York City Landmarks and Preservation Commission. Analysis of the assembled research data and preparation of this report were conducted between September 1 and October 15, 1990.



## CHAPTER 2

### GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

Central Park is located roughly in the center of Manhattan Island and is bounded on the south by 59th Street, on the west by Central Park West (Eighth Avenue), on the north by Central Park North (110th Street) and on the east by Fifth Avenue. The Park measures approximately half a mile in width (from west northwest to east southeast) and two-and-a-half miles in length (south southwest to north northeast) and totals 843 acres in area. The northern portion of the Park examined during this project accounts for roughly one quarter of the entire Park area (Figure 1.2).

Central Park, and indeed most of Manhattan Island, is underlain by Manhattan schist, a hard, resistant metamorphic rock formed some 450 million years ago during the Appalachian orogeny. Subsequently modified by granite intrusions around 100 million years later, the distinctive Manhattan mica-schist outcrops in many locations within Central Park and is largely responsible for the rugged appearance of its landscape. The northern portion of the Park is notable for containing a discontinuous line of bluffs composed of schist that runs roughly east-west between 106th and 110th Streets.

The other principal geological action that influenced the Park landscape was the advance and retreat of the ice sheets during the Pleistocene period. In some sections of the Park, the Manhattan schist is mantled by a thin layer of glacial till laid down by the ice sheets. In other areas the scouring action of the ice can be seen in the grooved surface of some of the schist outcrops (Hall 1911:383-391; Schubert 1968; Rogers et al. 1987:45).

To some extent Olmsted's creation of Central Park involved accentuation of the bedrock geology. In many areas the terrain was sculpted into hummocks and knolls, and the more spectacular natural landforms were exposed to view. In the northern section of the Park the line of bluffs overlooking Harlem Meer was left largely intact as a natural escarpment.

Overall, the northern portion of the Park was not subjected to such radical land alteration, partly because the 106th to 110th Street section of the Park was developed a few years later than the area to the south, and partly because this section possessed fine natural landscape qualities that hardly required the "improving" hand of man.

At the time of Central Park's creation in the mid-19th century this section of Manhattan Island was not well-endowed with a rich soil cover. Olmsted and Vaux supplemented the glacial till with large quantities of imported topsoil and with organic soils dredged from the swamps. The till itself is composed mostly of gravel, sand and loam interspersed with pebbles and boulders. Its depth varies from a few inches on exposed hillsides to upwards of 30 feet in some of the narrow valleys (Hall 1911:391-392; Rogers et al. 1987:45-52).

which ones  
where?

The physiography of the northern portion of Central Park is dominated by the line of rocky bluffs that winds from west to east through the Park between 106th and 110th Streets. These bluffs rise some 30 to 90 feet above Harlem Meer attaining elevations of up to 110 feet above sea level. The Great Hill, near the western edge of the Park between 104th and 106th Streets, rises somewhat higher to an elevation of around 130 feet. The only major natural break in the bluff line is where Montayne's Rivulet cuts through the scarp to flow northeast into Harlem Meer. Smaller notches or gaps occur to the east at the site of McGown's Pass and between Fort Clinton and Mount St. Vincent (see below, Figure 5.1). To the north of the bluffs the land drops down to the valley of what was originally Harlem Creek. To the south of the bluffs, the terrain is rolling and characterized by hummocks and swales, mostly the result of the Olmstedian landscaping.

quality  
source,  
map  
locations

The drainage in the northern part of the Park (and the surrounding built-up area) converges on Harlem Meer (Plate 2.1) which originally consisted of an area of wetland at the upper end of Harlem Creek. Harlem Creek itself, now enclosed and underground, flows east between 106th and 108th Streets and into the East River (formerly known as Harlem River). Of the streams feeding into Harlem Meer within Central Park, the most significant is Montayne's Rivulet, which presently rises in The Pool and flows northeast through The Loch, joining the Meer at Lasker Pool (Plate 2.2). Originally, the rivulet was fed by a number of smaller streams, some of them rising well to the west and south of The Pool. The basic course of Montayne's Rivulet and its tributaries within the Park remains the same as in the pre-Park era, but their appearance was changed dramatically and romantically by Olmsted in the mid-19th century.

verify

how exactly  
of source

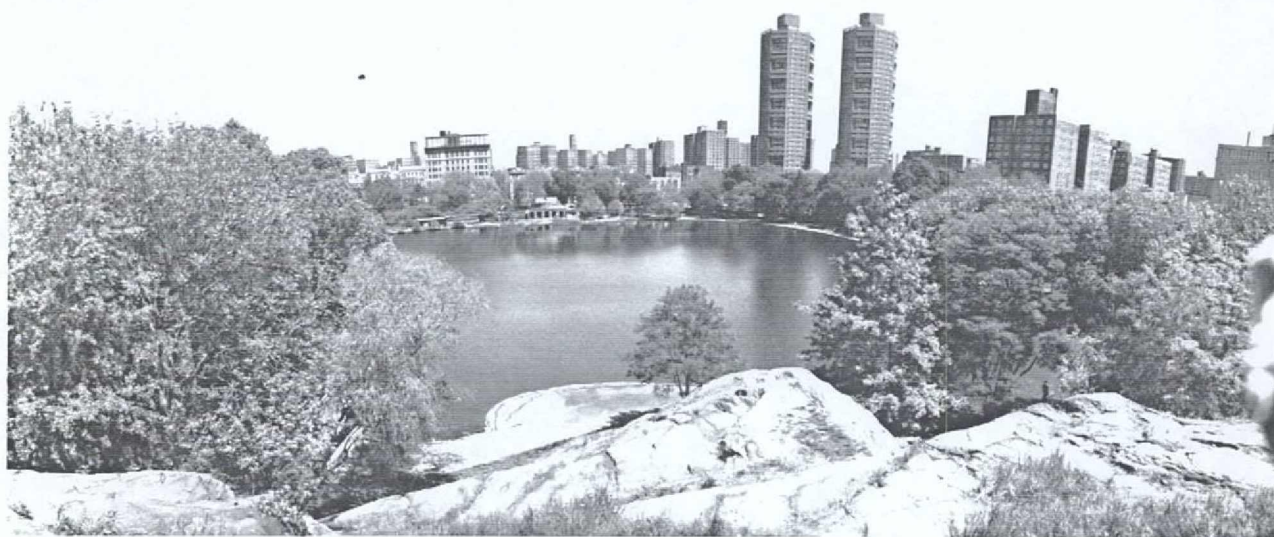


Plate 2.1. General view looking northeast across Harlem Meer from the bedrock outcrop at the site of Fort Clinton; the buildings of Harlem are in the background (Photograph: courtesy of The Central Park Conservancy).



Plate 2.2. General view looking northwest from the 102nd Street Transverse; The Loch (Montayne's Rivulet) is located in the wooded area in the background, at the base of the hill (Photograph: courtesy of The Central Park Conservancy).

Two other tributaries entered Harlem Creek within the northern part of the Park, both of them originating to the north and west. The more westerly of these two tributaries flowed along the northern edge of the bluffs and joined Montayne's Rivulet roughly where 6th Avenue would intersect with 109th Street (see below, Volume 2: Illustration 17). The other stream joined the main stem of the drainage in the northeastern corner of the park, close to the site of the former boathouse (Illustration 20).

Today, the area to the north of the 97th Street Transverse, to the south of 104th Street and southeast of Montayne's Rivulet consists of a well-maintained park-like setting with lawns and intermittent tree and shrub cover, as well as large expanses of open space currently in recreational use (the North and East Meadows). To the north of 104th Street and northwest of Montayne's Rivulet, there are certain specific features or facilities within the Park that are well-maintained (the Conservatory Gardens, Lasker Pool, Harlem Meer, the Great Hill), but the remaining landscape is less manicured and contains a denser vegetation cover. This is especially the case along the rim and slopes of the bluff and along the valley of Montayne's Rivulet.

The only standing buildings within the area under study are those associated with the North Meadow Maintenance area, Lasker Pool and the Conservatory Gardens, one structure on the Great Hill, and the War of 1812 Blockhouse No. 1 in the northwest corner of the Park.

The entire northern end of the Park is criss-crossed by a dense network of asphalt and gravel paths, while the principal vehicular access is via East and West Drive which loops anti-clockwise through this area with connections to East 102nd Street, Lenox Avenue, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Boulevard, and West 110th, West 106th and West 100th Streets. There is also one internal connecting road between East and West Drive that extends across the center of the Park between 102nd and 104th Streets.

← ?  
map  
Reference  
for  
current  
conditions



## CHAPTER 3

### PREHISTORY

Traditional knowledge regarding the prehistory of the Harlem Creek vicinity is somewhat garbled. While the alignments of the principal Indian trails through the area and some of the Indian names for topographic features are fairly well known, there is considerable confusion over the precise locations of Native American occupation sites. Unfortunately, owing to the intensity of 19th- and 20th-century urban development, our understanding of aboriginal settlement and land use patterns in this section of Manhattan is unlikely to progress much beyond that already achieved in the early part of this century when historians first began considering the prehistory of Manhattan in serious fashion (e.g., Beauchamp 1900; Riker 1904; Bolton 1905; Hall 1905; Hall 1911; Stokes 1916-1928; Parker 1922).

The major aboriginal trail running north-south across Manhattan Island generally followed the course of the later Boston Post Road (also known as Kingsbridge Road) through what is today the northern section of Central Park. Known as the Manhattan Path or the Wickquasgeck trail, this route descended the bluffs to Harlem Creek through what later became known as McGown's Pass, crossed the creek, and then divided into a northeastern and a northwestern branch. The former branch followed the course of the Old Harlem Road; the latter generally followed the alignment of St. Nicholas Avenue (Bolton 1905:Map IV; Hall 1911:397; Stokes 1928 VI:67-b).

Local Indian groups recognized at least three different areas of flats bordering Harlem Creek. The area directly north of the creek and present-day Central Park was referred to as Muscoota, literally meaning "the flats", and was known in the early historic period as Montagne's Flat. Directly to the east, between the Manhattan Path and the Harlem River on the north side of Harlem Creek, was an area known as Conykeekst or Conymokst (referred to by early Dutch settlers as Otterspoor). On the opposite (southern) side of the creek, the flats were known as Rechawanis, meaning Great Sands. This latter area was known in the early historic period as Montagne's Point, and then later as the Benson or McGown Farm. The upstream portions of the latter two of these zones of flats converged within the northeastern corner of present-day Central Park at the point where the

Manhattan Path crossed Harlem Creek. The southern limits of Muscoota were marked by a tributary of Harlem Creek that flowed from west to east along the base of the bluffs that extends through the Park between 106th and 110th Streets (Riker 1904:122; Bolton 1905:Map IV; Hall 1911:397; Stokes 1916 II:193-194).

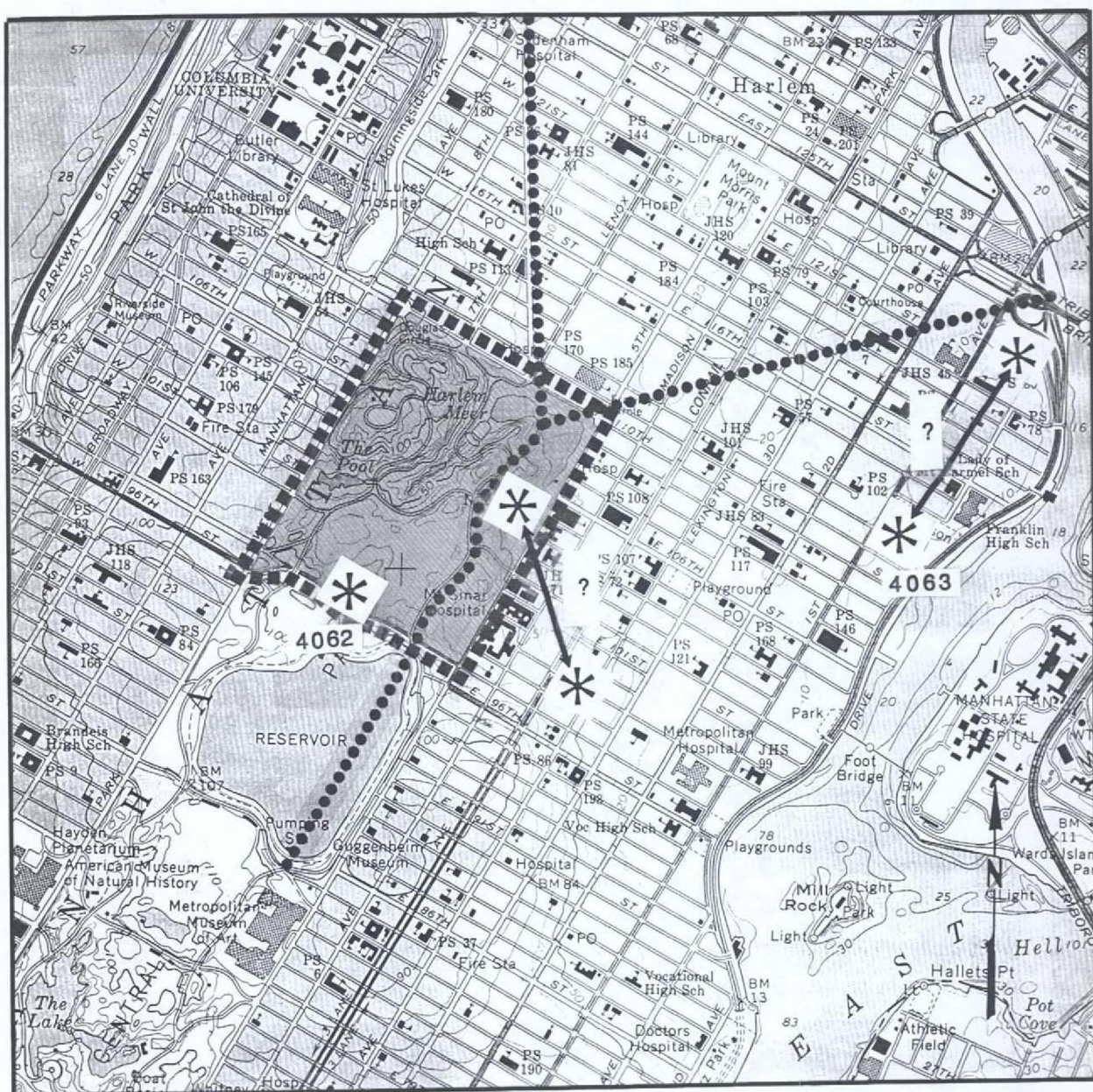
At least two, and perhaps as many as four, aboriginal occupation sites have been identified close to -- and in two cases, possibly within -- the study area (Figure 3.1). Seemingly, the most precisely located site is a small fishing or shellfish collecting station situated well to the northeast of Central Park in the vicinity of 121st Street and Avenue A on what would have been the shoreline in the later prehistoric period (Bolton 1905:163-164, 168). This site may be the same as that identified in the New York State Museum files as Site 4063, supposedly a village site reported in a statewide survey of aboriginal sites earlier in this century (see below, Appendix C) (Parker 1922). The locations of these two sites are close but do not correspond exactly.

note  
site  
on  
map

More problematic in terms of its location is the village site traditionally known as Konaande Kongh. Bolton (1905:Map IV) places the location of this site between Park and Lexington Avenues between 98th and 100th Streets. A path is shown branching off to the village from the main Manhattan Path around 96th Street. Stokes, on the other hand (1916 II:193-194), correlates the site of Konaande Kongh with the site of Hendrick De Forest's house, which he believes stood in the Mount St. Vincent area close to McGown's Pass. The two locations are similar in that they both occupy the bluffs overlooking Harlem Creek, but no archaeological finds have been recovered to support one or other of these candidates.

Finally, the New York State Museum files, after Parker (1922), identify an aboriginal site within Central Park somewhere in the vicinity of the North Meadow Maintenance Area. This resource, designated as Site 4062, is recorded as consisting of shell heaps, which is a curious description considering the site's location so far from the Manhattan shoreline and any major pre-Park surface drainage features. One suspects that the description (and perhaps also the location) of this site is in error. So far, no field evidence has been produced to confirm the existence of this site within the Park.





A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
CENTRAL PARK TO THE NORTH OF THE 97TH STREET TRANSVERSE,  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK

Figure 3.1. Location of prehistoric sites marked with asterisk. Project area outlined. Dotted line indicates major Indian trails. See text for explanation.



Thus, at this stage, despite unconfirmed secondary reports, no aboriginal sites have been definitely identified within the northern portion of Central Park. This is not to say that such sites may never have existed. Indeed, Central Park, as the major remaining expanse of open space in Manhattan, is one of the few locations where evidence of prehistoric activity might be expected to survive, providing the landscaping of the Park did not entail radical land modification.

On environmental and topographic grounds, the floodplain fringe and the bluff top bordering Harlem Creek would have been attractive to Native American peoples intent on exploiting the food resources of the floodplain itself. Soils along the floodplain margins would have been better drained and could have supported semi-sedentary occupation. Blufftop locations had the added advantage of a good view across the valley to the north, an important factor in tracking game and other aboriginal groups. On account of the relatively barren and rocky terrain in this section of Manhattan, horticulture is not likely to have been widely practised.

## CHAPTER 4

### PRE-PARK HISTORY

European settlement within the section of Central Park to the north of the 97th Street Transverse began with the establishment of the de Forest/Montagne bowery [Site 589-12] near the confluence of Harlem Creek and Montagne's Creek in 1636-37. This farmstead was, in fact, the first permanent European settlement activity within the region that later came to be known as Harlem. The agricultural nature of this early habitation was typical of most land use in this section of Manhattan Island up until the time of the creation of Central Park during the mid-19th century.

In 1666 the village of New Harlem was established by charter and given various rights relating to the lands of the northern part of Manhattan. A line was drawn to separate these lands from those to be retained by the Corporation of New York and ran diagonally through the present Central Park on a northwesterly course from 96th Street at Fifth Avenue to 110th Street at Eighth Avenue. This line was the source of much controversy, however, since conflicting claims arose as Harlem and New York sought to gain control of lands to either side of the line. The issue was, in fact, not settled until 1775 when a new line was surveyed that was agreeable to both sides. This compromise gave the village of Harlem all of the present Park above the 97th Street Transverse with the exception of the area roughly bounded by the extension of 107th Street on the north and Seventh Avenue on the east.

All of the property within the Harlem section of the future Park was initially included in what was referred to as the Harlem Common Lands, a term used to describe all the unappropriated land within the village's jurisdiction. These lands were periodically subdivided and distributed to those holding land rights under the village charter. Property within the northern section of the Park was included within several of these subdivisions, notably the Montagne's Flats (Muscoota) subdivision, the division of 1691, and the First Division of 1712. Some of the lands just above the 97th Street Transverse remained as Common Lands until the early part of the 19th century. The lands within the New York section (south of 107th Street and west of Seventh Avenue) were all included within the extensive patent awarded to Isaac Bedlow in 1667-78 and later owned by Theunis Idens Van Huyse.

As settlement within the northern part of Manhattan expanded there was an associated improvement and expansion of the system of overland transportation. The former aboriginal trail that had been adapted for use by Europeans as the primary route between the growing village on the southern tip of Manhattan and points north was fully developed as an overland transport corridor during the second half of the 17th century. The original route of this roadway, which ran northwards through the northern end of the Park between Fifth and Sixth Avenues to the vicinity of 108th Street and angled eastward to pass through the village center of Harlem before resuming its northern course, was formally opened up as a public highway in 1669. In 1703 another road following an Indian trail was laid out for formal public use and ran due north from the main road at 108th Street to follow the present course of St. Nicholas Avenue to a reunification with the old road in the vicinity of 131st Street (this route allowed the village of Harlem to be bypassed). This road, with its Harlem Road (the route to Harlem village) and Harlem Lane (the bypass road) sections, was known most commonly as the Kingsbridge Road (for its crossing of the Harlem River on the northern end of the island) or the Eastern Post Road (for the connections it provided with places such as Boston and Albany).

The importance of this road to the pattern and type of settlement that was seen within the northern section of the present Central Park was considerable. Settlement activity during the 17th and 18th centuries was focused almost exclusively within the eastern third of this section of the Park as proximity to this roadway was obviously a primary consideration. The road also provided a more specific influence on the local economy when the first of a series of taverns serving travelers along this important route was established during the 1680s. The Jansen/Kortwright Tavern, also known as the Half Way House [594-6], was sited on the west side of the Kingsbridge Road just north of the junction of the Harlem Road and Harlem Lane spurs. Taverns remained a presence within the northern section of what later became the Park during the 18th and early 19th centuries as the Black Horse, later McGown's, Tavern [589-12], the Benson/Leggett Tavern [588-3], and the Benson/Kimmel Tavern [593-3] all were active during this period.

The cultural landscape in the Harlem area remained decidedly rural in nature throughout the remainder of the colonial period. The above mentioned taverns were essentially the only non-agricultural elements in the landscape, and they did little to alter the rural appearance created by a pattern of settlement based on isolated farmsteads surrounded by cultivated fields, pasture and woodlots. During this period a closely interrelated network of family land ownership emerged that saw the McGown, Benson, Dyckman, Kortwright and Waldron families dominate land holdings within the region. Many of these families, notably the Bensons and the McGowns, maintained their extensive real property interests in the Harlem area well into the 19th century.

During the American Revolution the heights in the vicinity of Harlem and, specifically, the locality that came to be known as McGown's Pass came to be recognized for their strategic importance. The fortification of the high ground between the Hudson and East Rivers and the area around the pass by British forces occupying Manhattan required that any American offensive launched overland from the north be successfully impeded. Several of the works that were built by British military engineers around McGown's Pass and on the brow of the Great Hill were sited within the present bounds of the northern end of Central Park [694-3]. In addition, British and Hessian troops assigned to garrison these works occupied encampment areas on the Great Hill and in the fields that once flanked the Kingsbridge Road to the south of the pass [807-1].

There was little change in the cultural landscape within the northern section of the future Park during the early Federal period. Tavern-related activities continued at various locations on the road, while elsewhere agriculture remained the dominant activity. Scattered farmsteads of varying sizes were still the principal elements in the landscape, with the Burrowes property [804-5] a noteworthy addition as the first substantial settlement took place within the western half of what is now the Park.

Military considerations again returned to the fore in the McGown's Pass area during the War of 1812 as the City of New York and the United States Army combined forces to design and build a line of fortifications that was, once again, expected to deter a prospective land offensive from the north [592-2]. The pass, as had been the case only 40 years earlier, again became the focus of a complex system of

redoubts and earthworks that protected the Kingsbridge Road approach. The heights to the west of the pass were secured by the erection of a series of four blockhouses, with the easternmost of these still standing today in the northwest corner of the Park [809-2]. This extensive system of fortifications was manned for several weeks by militia units that encamped in the vicinity of the pass and on the Great Hill, probably using cantonment sites that had been occupied by British and Hessian units during the American Revolution.

It was not until the latter part of the first half of the 19th century that the first signs of the extensive urban development that was drastically altering the landscape of lower Manhattan came to be perceived within what was to become the far northern end of Central Park. During this period there was a proliferation of marginal subsistence farmsteads, small dwellings, and rented or illegally erected shanties. Another noteworthy development during this period was the establishment of the Mount St. Vincent Academy by the Catholic Sisters of Charity of the Diocese of New York in the northern end of what was soon to become the Park. However, despite the increasing intensity of land use, this growth still did not radically alter the rural nature of the local landscape. Indeed, it was the area's surviving, if threatened, rural landscape that contributed to its selection for incorporation within the new Central Park during the middle decades of the 19th century.

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## CHAPTER 5

### FIELD ANALYSIS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

#### A. Methodology

The initial task in preparing for archaeological fieldwork involved a close examination of historic and present-day maps to obtain the necessary familiarization with the geography of the study area. Particular attention was given to apparent differences between the pre-Park and current topography (e.g., modified drainages, areas where major land alteration had occurred). Following this, each individual structure or cultural feature shown on the assembled historic maps was plotted on to the 1982 series of 1":20' topographic maps. At this scale, a total of 24 topographic sheets covers the area of study.

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In all, the locations of 147 separate pre-Park historic sites or features were transferred from the historic maps on to the topographic maps. Each resource was assigned its own unique identification number based on its location within the city grid that was superimposed over the Park on the maps prepared by the Common Council of the City of New York in 1856 (Illustrations 53-55). Thus, the first three digits of each site identification number reflect the block number on this grid. The remaining digits (separated from the first three digits by a hyphen) indicate a sequential numbering system used within each block. Both the block numbering sequence and the site numbering sequence within each block begin in the southeast corner and progress from south to north and east to west, concluding in the northwest corner. This numbering system could be expanded to cover the rest of the Park, if other pre-Park historical and archaeological studies are conducted in the future.

As one might expect, the precision with which one was able to transfer the locations of pre-Park historic resources on to present-day topographic maps depended greatly on the accuracy and scale of the historic source maps. In some instances, notably the larger scale maps of the 1850s and 1860s (e.g., Illustrations 53-59, 62-64, 72 and 75) and the fine series of Randel maps from 1819-20 (Illustrations 37-40-45), resource locations could be plotted with considerable confidence to within 25 feet. In contrast, most of the 18th-century maps are of smaller scale and dubious accuracy. It is particularly difficult, for

example, to transfer the locations of some of the Revolutionary War era redoubts and encampments from historic (Illustrations 4-8 and 10-13) to present-day maps. A margin of error of up to 200 feet may apply in our efforts to locate these resources.

Armed with a set of 1":20' topographic maps annotated with information extracted from historic maps, two archaeologists and the Central Park Photographer conducted a week-long field check of the sites of suspected resources. A pre-printed form was filled out for each site in an effort to gather field information in a consistent fashion. Certain characteristics were routinely considered (e.g., vegetation cover, surface soil conditions, elevation, aspect) and a preliminary assessment was made of each location with regard to Park-related land alteration and the potential for below-ground remains. In many cases, it was difficult to make a clear judgement as to whether stripping or filling might have taken place (the former generally being destructive, the latter protective, of archaeological deposits).

Where doubts over ground conditions existed, the consistent erred on the side of preservation and assumed that archaeological remains were more -- rather than less -- likely to have survived. No excavations were conducted, although in a few locations a four-foot steel probe was used to try and establish the depth of soil cover. A small number of sites (less than 3%) were not visited during the fieldwork phase. These were resources whose existence only emerged late in the analysis and report-writing phase of the project, following detailed reconsideration of research data

Once the gathering of historic maps and archival and field data was complete, the project information was processed into a form in which it could be included in a report. Historic maps were reproduced and marked with the project limits (see Volume 2 of this report). The forms used for field recording were refined to form the basis for the site gazetteer included as Appendix D in this report. An abbreviated historical section was added to each gazetteer entry and, wherever possible, site names were applied to specific resources using the available historical information.

Analysis of research and field data resulted in the recognition of six principal groups of resources: prehistoric resources; transportation features (roads, lanes and bridges); domestic sites (farms, dwellings and shanties); commercial sites (taverns); military fortifications (earthworks, redoubts and encampment areas from both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812); and



religious/educational resources (consisting chiefly of the Mount St. Vincent Academy complex). These resource groups form the basis for the bulk of this chapter and Tables 5.1-5.5 summarize the information for sites within the last four of the six categories.

Data analysis also entailed a re-mapping of site locations and an attempt to show cartographically those areas considered archaeologically sensitive. Figure 5.1 shows the locations of historic resources for the entire project area.

Figures 5.2-5.4, based on the 1":20' scale topographic maps, show at a larger scale those areas where there is a greater density of resources. Finally, accompanying a general discussion of the overall sensitivity of the study area, Figure 5.5 shows zones of archaeological sensitivity superimposed over the 1":100' base map used as Figure 5.1.

Archaeological sensitivity has been measured using a four-level rating system: high, moderate, low and minimal. These assessments should be regarded as provisional, pending subsurface investigations and further historical research, which may cause the archaeological potential of specific resources to be re-evaluated. While Chapter 6 below presents a number of general recommendations pertaining to future treatment of archaeological resources in the northern portion of Central Park, Tables 5.1-5.5 and Appendix D include site-specific recommendations concerning an appropriate level of field investigation designed to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.

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## **B. Prehistoric Resources**

A review of information concerning known prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the northern portion of Central Park indicated that two resources were possibly located within the study area, one on Mount St. Vincent, the other in the center of the Park near the 97th Street Transverse (see above, Chapter 3). However, the data relating to these sites is ambiguous and there is a chance that neither site in fact lies within the limits of the Park.

No evidence of prehistoric occupation was observed in the field, and it was considered unlikely at the outset of fieldwork that such evidence would be encountered. The extent and intensity of historic period land use (agricultural activity from the 17th- through mid-19th centuries; the construction of fortification systems during



the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812; and the creation and maintenance of Central Park from the third quarter of the 19th century onwards) are all likely to have worked against the survival of prehistoric archaeological deposits.

Although the chances of surface prehistoric finds occurring seems extremely remote, there is still a possibility that buried prehistoric deposits may survive in some sections of the study area. On local environmental and topographic grounds, the areas most likely to have been attractive to Native American peoples are the floodplain fringes along Harlem Creek and the rim of the bluffs overlooking Harlem Creek and Montayne's Rivulet.

The upper soil strata in the floodplain margins have been severely altered as a result of the creation of Harlem Meer, but there is some possibility that deeply buried prehistoric cultural deposits could still survive within and immediately adjacent to the Meer below the deepest extent of Meer-related ground disturbance. If future restoration plans involve modification of previously undisturbed land in and around the Meer (i.e., soils that have been undisturbed within the last 130 years), these areas should be examined to establish the presence or absence of prehistoric cultural deposits.

The chances of intact prehistoric archaeological strata surviving within the thinner soil cover on the uplands overlooking Harlem Creek and Montayne's Rivulet seem very slight. The rim of the bluffs, attractive to Native Americans for the good view over the creeks and adjacent lowlands, were similarly attractive for strategic reasons to British and American forces in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The rim of the bluffs was therefore the scene of intense military fortification building, an activity that involved major land modification which very likely would have affected the intactness of any pre-existing prehistoric archaeological deposits. Similarly, Mount St. Vincent, intensively occupied for most of the historic period, is likely to show only patchy survival of prehistoric resources. Since future archaeological investigations are likely to concentrate on military and other historic features along the bluffs, any surviving prehistoric resources would probably be encountered during the course of such work. No specific prehistoric study of the upland—  
portions of the study seems appropriate at this stage.

↑  
area

### C. Road, Lanes and Bridges (Figure 5.1)

No definitive evidence of early historic road surfaces, lanes or bridges was observed during fieldwork, but there are some clues in the present-day landscape which give some hint as to the pre-Park road system.

The principal road leading north from the City of New York to Harlem and beyond (known as the Kingsbridge Road or the Old Boston Post Road) followed a sinuous course through the northern portion of today's Central Park. Within the study area, its alignment was contained between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and a segment of this route is now followed by the East Drive (between 102nd and 106th Streets). In the southern portion of the East Meadow there are some topographic indications (e.g., a faint ledge-like anomaly) which may reflect the route of the Kingsbridge Road. To the north, the dominating factor in the road's alignment was the pass (McGown's Pass) through which travelers descended the bluffs to cross Harlem Creek. This section of the Kingsbridge Road is now followed by an asphalt path, and the pass is still discernible as a cleft in the bluff (Plate 5.1).

*construction of the*  
The northern section of the Kingsbridge Road within the Park is now lost from view, having been destroyed by Harlem Meer. *Construction* The Meer has also *responsible* been responsible for removing all traces of the old Harlem Road and two bridges (one over Harlem Creek; the other over the tributary that flowed into Harlem Creek in the far northeastern corner of the Park).

Other historic transportation features within the study area include farm lanes (notably the network of lanes giving access to the Great Hill and the Burrows property [804-5]) and routes linking the various fortification components and encampments on the bluffs. Unlike the Kingsbridge Road, which has left some traces of its former course, these lanes and minor transportation features are no longer visible in the landscape.

### D. Domestic Sites (Figures 5.1 and 5.2; Table 5.1)

Domestic sites within the northern portion of Central Park fall into two main categories: farms and dwellings dating from the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries, mostly ranged along the Kingsbridge Road; and the small dwellings and shanties dating from the 1820s through the 1850s, which represent the outer edge of the City's northward expansion across the Island of Manhattan. Domestic sites in both categories may include associated outbuildings, either agricultural or domestic.

④ Linked only to proposed capital construction.

⑤ Further research regarding presence/absence of deposits.

is first required.

① Parks Archiving overlay 1865  
② Topo of original vs current site conditions. (prepack)

③ 2nd level doc re: 1865 deeds tax records census etc. for occupancy of occupation

Not appropriate  
Further investigation?

if remains are likely to be recovered

testing must be linked to acceptable research strategy

⑥ borings / Core auger as source of data

TABLE 5.1.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
(For location of sites see Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC SITES

SITE ID #	SITE NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT				PROPOSED TESTING
			HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	MIN.	
582-1	-	shanty/small dwelling?			x		5-10 STs
582-2	Waldron House	dwelling			x		5-10 STs
582-3	Waldron Barn	barn			x		5-10 STs
582-4	-	shanty/outbuilding?			x		5-10 STs
583-1	Griffin House	dwelling			x		5-10 STs
583-2	Rodriguez House	dwelling			x		10-20 STs at 25'
583-3	-	shanty/small dwelling?		x			5-10 STs
584-1	-	dwelling?		x			10-20 STs at 25'
584-2	-	outbuilding?		x			5-10 STs at 25'
585-2	-	dwelling?		x			10-20 STs at 25'
585-3	-	dwelling?		x			10-20 STs at 25'
585-4	-	shanty/small dwelling?			x		5-10 STs
585-5	-	dwelling		x			10-20 STs at 25'
587-1	Benson Dwelling or Outbuilding	dwelling/outbuilding?			x		5-10 STs
588-1	-	dwelling/shanty?			x		5-10 STs
588-2	-	dwelling?	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid
588-3	Benson/Leggett Tavern	tavern	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid
588-4	Benson Dwelling?	dwelling?	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid
588-5	-	outbuilding?		x			5-10 STs at 25'
589-1	-	outbuilding		x			5-10 STs at 25'
589-3	-	small barn			x		2-5 STs
589-9	McGown Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
589-10	McGown Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
589-11	McGown Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
589-12	Black Horse Tavern; McGown's Tavern	tavern	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
589-15	Benson Dwelling/ Outbuilding?	dwelling/outbuilding?		x			10-20 STs at 25'
590-1	-	outbuilding?			x		2-5 STs
590-4	McGown Barn	barn	x				5-10 STs; at 25'; backhoe
590-10	McGown Dwelling?	dwelling?	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
591-6	Benson Dwelling or Outbuilding?	dwelling/outbuilding?		x			10-20 STs on 25' grid
591-7	Benson Dwelling or Outbuilding?	dwelling/outbuilding?		x			10-20 STs at 25'
592-1	Benson Dwelling?	dwelling?			x		5-10 STs

TABLE 5.1. Continued  
SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC SITES

SITE ID #	SITE NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT				PROPOSED TESTING
			HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	MIN.	
592-7	Wilkes Shanty or Outbuilding	shanty/outbuilding?	x				20-50 on 25' grid
593-2	Martin Shanty or Outbuilding	shanty/outbuilding?		x			no archaeological testing
593-4	Kortwright or Beekman Dwelling?	dwelling?		x			no archaeological testing
593-3	Benson/Kimmel Tavern	tavern		x			no archaeological testing
593-5	Kortwright or Beekman Dwelling or Outbuilding?	dwelling/outbuilding?		x			no archaeological testing
593-6	Hitchcock House	dwelling		x			no archaeological testing
594-1	Lord Hot House	hot house		x			2-5 STs
594-2	Lord House	dwelling		x			10-20 STs at 25'
594-4	Lord Stable	stable		x			5-10 STs at 25'
594-5	Jansen/Kortwright Barn?	barn		x			no archaeological testing
594-6	Half Way House Tavern	tavern	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
594-7	Nutter House	dwelling	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid
684-1	Watt Shanty	shanty		x			no archaeological testing
686-1	Gent Stable	stable	x				10-20 STs on 25' grid
686-2	Gent Shed?	shed?	x				10-20 STs on 25' grid
686-3	Gent Barn?	barn?	x				10-20 STs on 25' grid
686-4	Gent House?	dwelling?	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid
686-5	Fay/Heper House	dwelling		x			5-10 STs
686-6	Fay/Heper Barn	barn		x			5-10 STs
686-7	-	shanty		x			5-10 STs
686-8	-	shanty		x			5-10 STs
687-1	Watt Dwelling?	dwelling?		x			5-10 STs
689-1	Benson Dwelling?	dwelling?		x			10-20 STs at 25'
690-1	-	shanty/outbuilding?		x			10-20 STs
690-2	-	shanty/outbuilding?		x			10-20 STs
694-1	Wilkins Shanty or Outbuilding	shanty/outbuilding?		x			10-20 STs at 25'
694-2	Wilkins Shanty or Outbuilding	shanty/outbuilding?		x			10-20 STs at 25'
695-1	Nutter Dwelling or Outbuilding	dwelling/outbuilding?		x			20-50 STs on 25' grid
695-2	Forest Cabin	dwelling		x			5-10 STs
696-1	Nutter Estate Shed	shed	x				5-10 STs on 25' grid
696-2	Nutter House	dwelling	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
696-3	Nutter Estate Barn	barn	x				10-20 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
696-4	Nutter Estate Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
696-5	Nutter Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe

Why test  
these  
at all?

TABLE 5.1. Continued  
SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC SITES

SITE ID #	SITE NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT				PROPOSED TESTING
			HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	MIN.	
696-6	Nutter/Martin Stable	stable	x				5-10 STs at 25'; backhoe
696-7	Martin House	dwelling	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
696-8	Martin Hot House	hot house	x				5-10 STs at 25'
798-1	Duffy Shanty	shanty		x			10-20 at 25'
798-2	-	shanty/outbuilding?			x		5-10 STs
798-3	-	shanty/outbuilding?			x		5-10 STs
798-3	-	shanty/outbuilding?			x		5-10 STs
798-4	Onderdonk/McLaughlin Pen	pen			x		2-5 STs
798-5	Onderdonk/McLaughlin Shanty/Pen	shanty w/ pen			x		5-10 STs
799-1	-	dwelling or shanty?			x		5-10 STs
799-2	Watt/Power Shanty	shanty	x				10-20 STs at 25'
799-3	Watt/Peel Shanty	shanty	x				10-20 STs at 25'
799-4	Watt/Miller Shanty	shanty			x		5-10 STs
799-5	Decker/Sherman Shanty	shanty			x		5-10 STs
799-6	Onderdonk Shanty	shanty			x		5-10 STs
800-1	Watt Shanty/Stable	shanty w/ stable			x		5-10 STs
800-2	Watt McDonald Shanty	shanty			x		5-10 STs
801-1	-	shanty			x		5-10 STs
801-2	-	shanty			x		5-10 STs
803-1	-	shanty			x		5-10 STs
804-1	Howard Carpenter's Shop	workshop		x			10-20 STs at 25'
804-2	Howard Chicken Coop	chicken coop				x	no archaeological testing
804-3	Seymour Barn	barn	x				10-20 STs on 25' grid
804-4	Seymour Barn	barn	x				10-20 STs on 25' grid
804-5	Burrowes House	dwelling	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid
804-6	Burrowes Dwelling/ Outbuilding?	dwelling/outbuilding?			x	x	no archaeological testing
806-2	Burrowes Dwelling/ Outbuilding?	dwelling/outbuilding?			x		5-10 STs
806-3	Burrowes Dwelling/ Outbuilding?	dwelling/outbuilding?			x		5-10 STs
806-4	Burrowes Dwelling/ Outbuilding?	dwelling/outbuilding?			x		5-10 STs
808-2	Pinckney Shanty/ Outbuilding?	shanty/outbuilding?		x			10-20 STs at 25'

TABLE 5.1. Continued  
DOMESTIC SITES

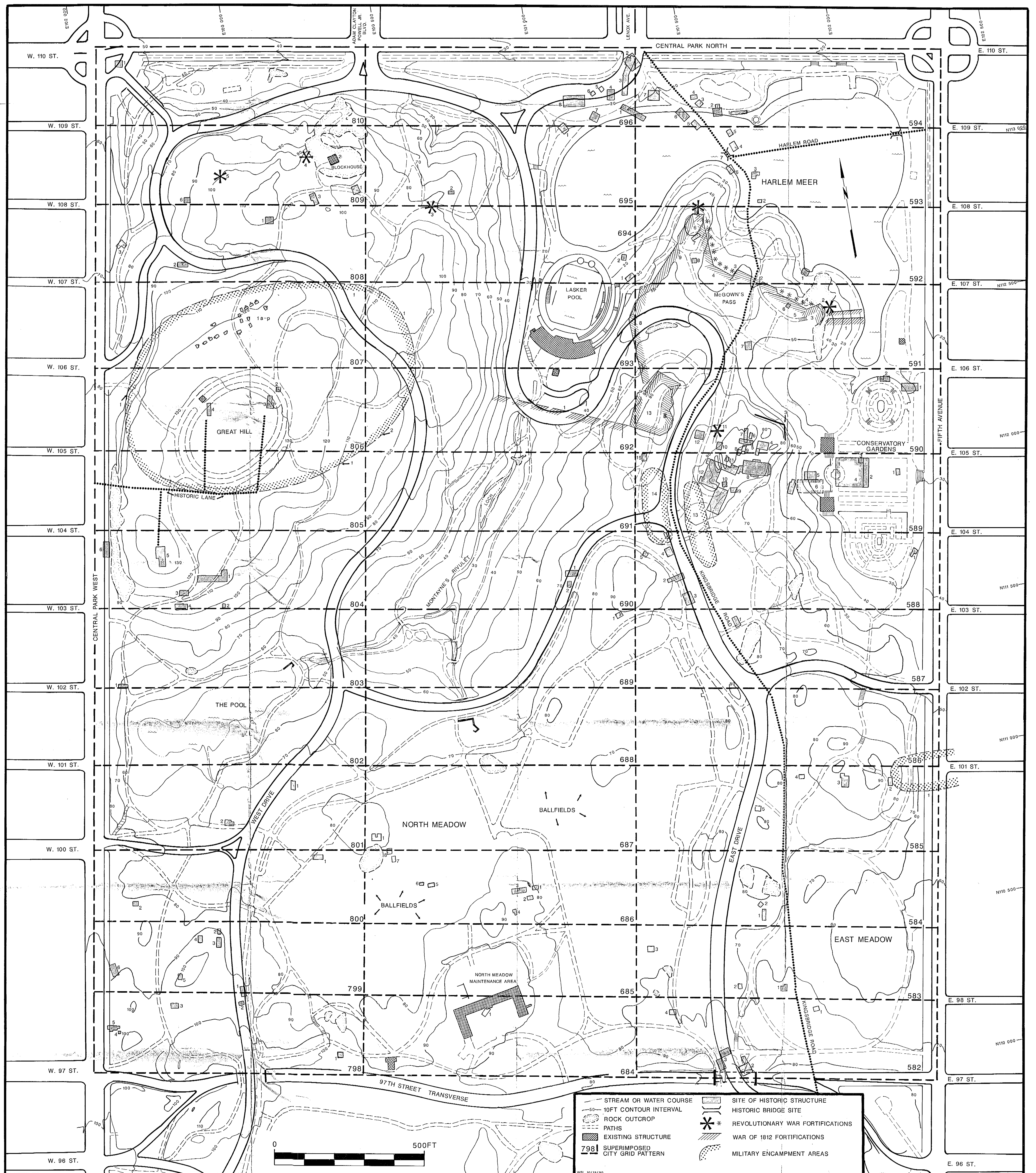
SITE ID #	SITE NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT				PROPOSED TESTING
			HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	MIN.	
808-3	Pinckney Shanty/ Outbuilding?	shanty/outbuilding?		x			20-50 STs 25' grid
809-1	Elliot Barn?	barn?	x				10-20 STs on 25' grid
809-3	Elliot House	dwelling	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid
809-6	Elliot Dwelling/ Outbuilding?	dwelling/outbuilding?			x		5-10 STs at 25'
810-1	Wilkins Shanty?	shanty?					

The earliest farmstead in the vicinity was established on the de Forest/de la Montagne property in the 1630s. This initial farmstead site, whose nucleus may have been on the hill later occupied by McGown's Tavern and Mount St. Vincent, was apparently only occupied for a few decades and was abandoned by the late 17th century. No surface traces of this farmstead were observed and its precise location remains uncertain. If this site was located on Mount St. Vincent, the chances of intact 17th-century archaeological remains being found seems very slight, owing to the intensive use of this area from the mid-18th century onwards.

The only other known 17th-century domestic site in the study area is the Jansen/Kortwright farmstead [594-5 and 6] which was established in the 1680s on the west side of the Kingsbridge Road (just south of the present-day intersection of Central Park North and Lenox Avenue). This property eventually passed into the Nutter family and remained a functioning agricultural entity into the mid-19th century [594-7, 696-1 thru 6]. While there are no surface traces of the many structures that once stood on the Kortwright/Nutter site (Figure 5.2), it is possible that remains of at least some of them may be buried beneath the Park landscaping.

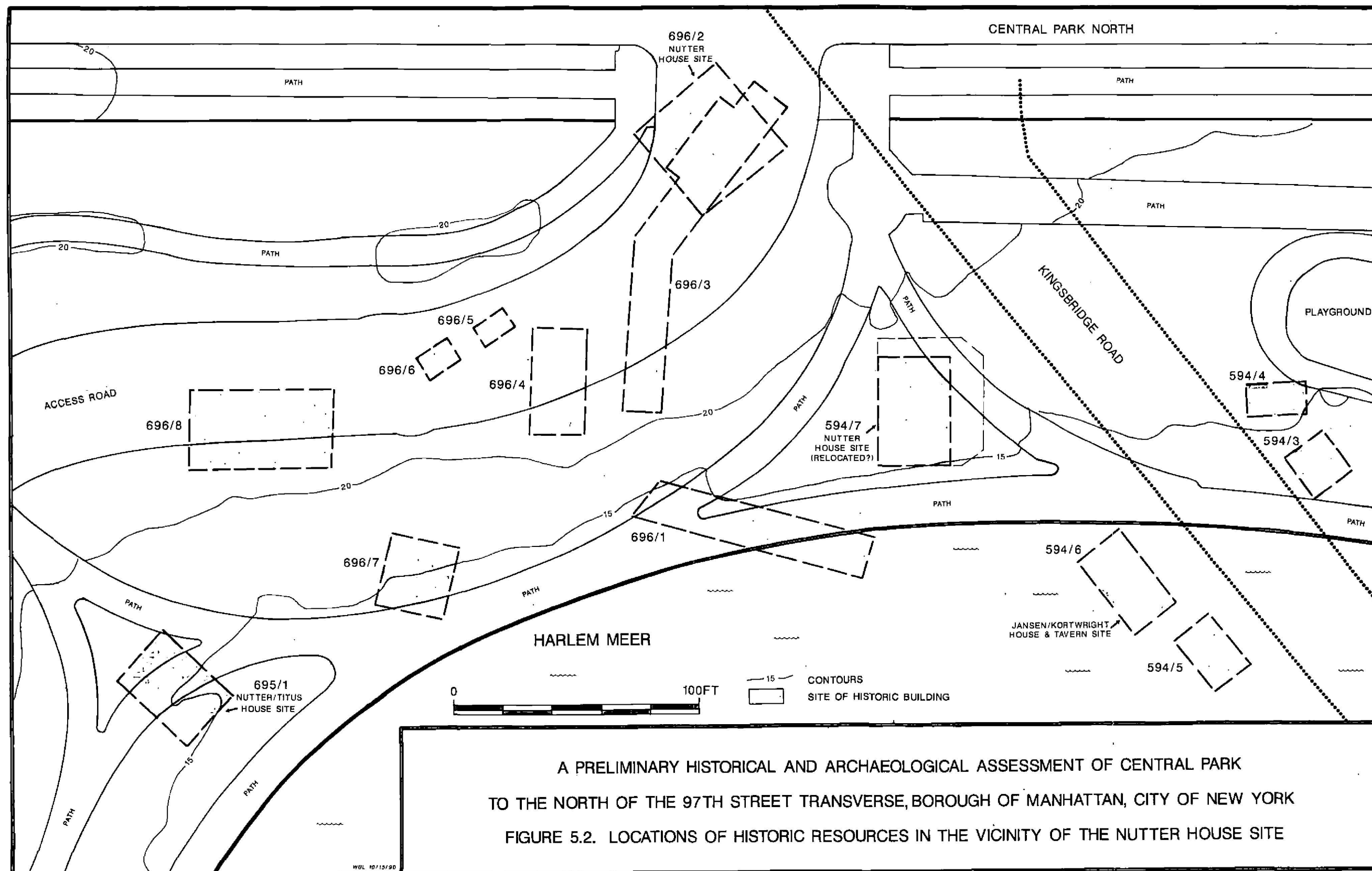
Other farmsteads and dwellings were established alongside the Kingsbridge Road in the 18th century. The Waldron Farmstead [582-2 and 3], located to the west of the road just north of the present-day 97th Street Transverse, dates from the mid-18th century, but is unlikely to have survived the extensive land alteration caused by the creation of the Park and the 97th Street Transverse. Further to the north, three 18th-century taverns probably also served as dwellings. The Benson/Leggett Tavern [588-3], located on the west side of the East Drive, is the most likely to yield associated archaeological remains. McGown's Tavern [589-12], established as the Black Horse Tavern in the late 1740s by the Dyckman family, is less likely to be manifested in the archaeological record owing to this site's intensive later use by the Mount St. Vincent Academy and the Park. All trace of the Benson/Kimmel Tavern [593-3] is likely to have been removed entirely by the construction of Harlem Meer. At least three other 18th-century sites along the Kingsbridge Road -- three Benson dwellings [587-1, 591-7, 689-1] and an unnamed dwelling or outbuilding [589-15] -- hold some potential for yielding significant archaeological remains.





A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CENTRAL PARK  
TO THE NORTH OF THE 97TH STREET TRANSVERSE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK  
FIGURE 5.1. LOCATIONS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

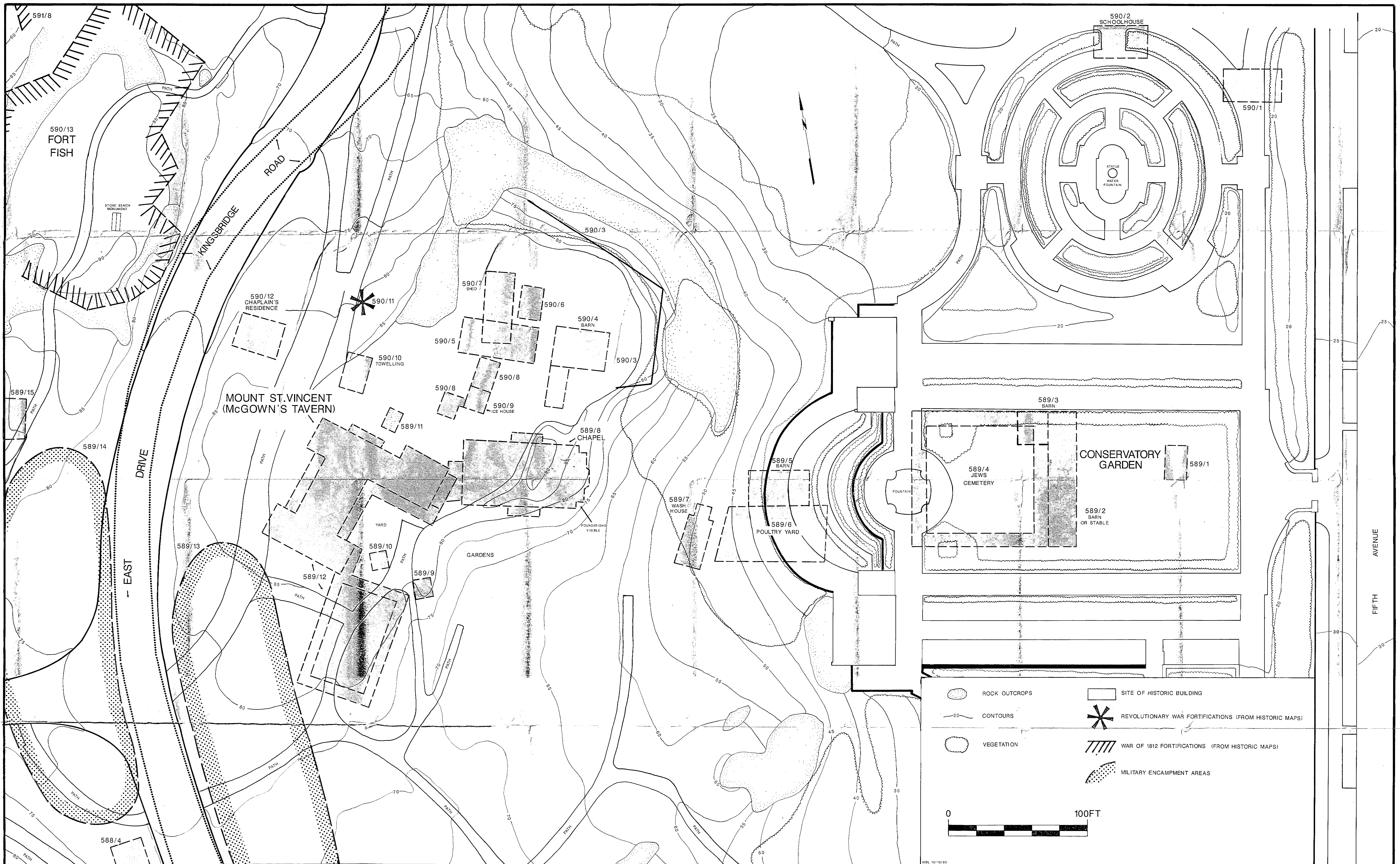






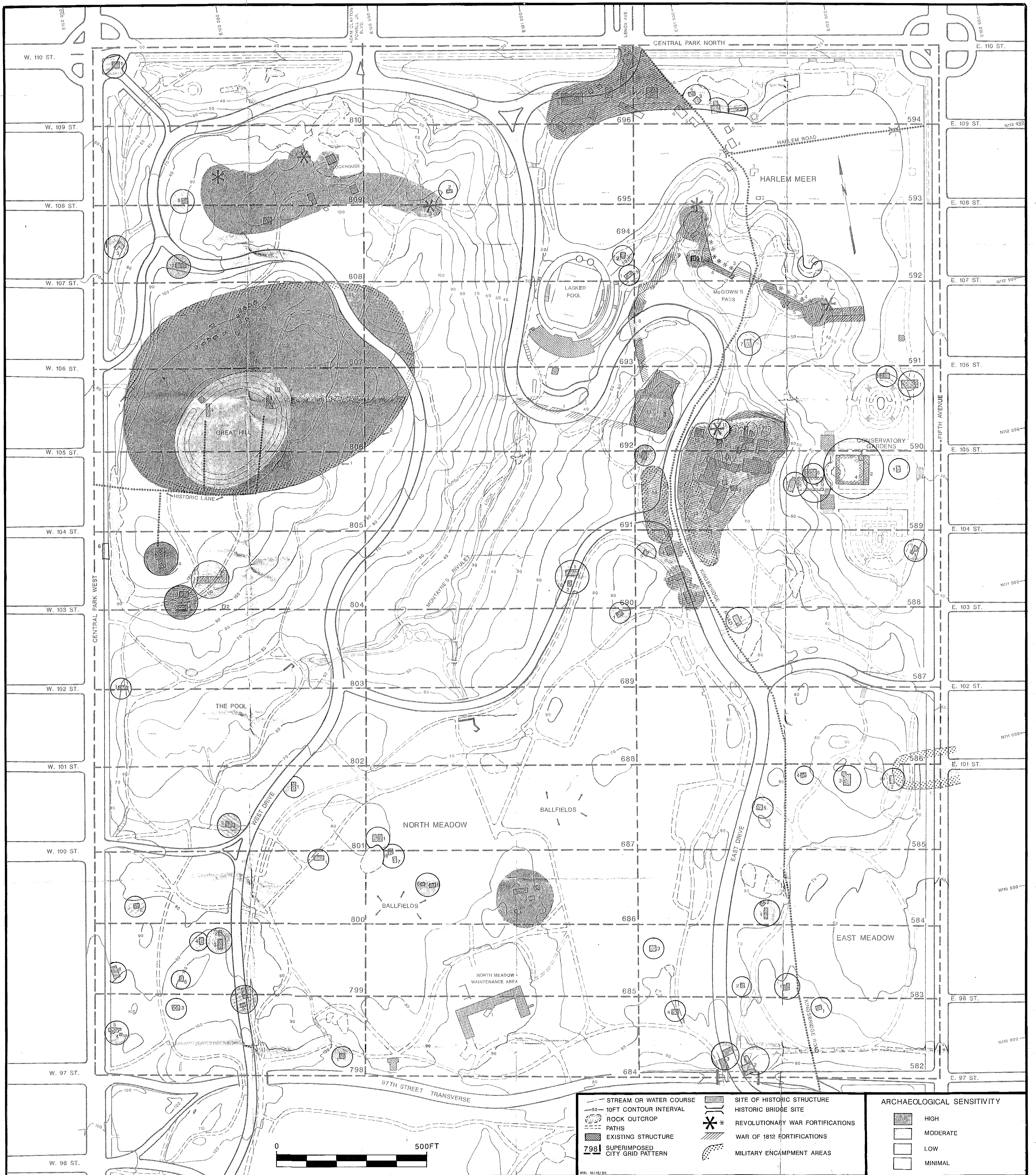






A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL AND ACHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CENTRAL PARK  
 TO THE NORTH OF THE 97TH STREET TRANSVERSE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK  
 FIGURE 5.4. LOCATIONS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT





A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CENTRAL PARK  
TO THE NORTH OF THE 97TH STREET TRANSVERSE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK  
FIGURE 5.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY MAP (HISTORIC RESOURCES ONLY)



Additional dwellings and farms were established in the early 19th century, both along the Kingsbridge Road and further to west in the study area. The Burrowes Farmstead [804-5], dating from around 1800 and centered on the southern end of the Great Hill, is perhaps the site with the most archaeological promise, while two Benson family dwellings or outbuildings [588-4, 591-6] located along the Kingsbridge Road also merit further investigation. The site of the Burrowes House looks especially intact in archaeological terms and appears capable of yielding a wide range of 19th-century cultural materials.

From the 1820s until the time of the Park's creation numerous small dwellings and shanties were erected in the study area, especially in the zone of rolling terrain to the south of 104th Street. Many of these sites have probably been obliterated by the landscaping carried out for the creation of the Park. Most of the buildings are likely to have been constructed of frame and without basements, reducing the chances of survival of structural remains. However, some sites of shanties and small dwellings appear to be more archaeologically intact than others, and to gain a good cross-section of the archaeology of the pre-Park environment it seems appropriate that some of these resources should be examined. Based on field inspection, good candidates for further archaeological study include: the Wilkes Shanty or Outbuilding [592-7], where possible foundations were noted located adjacent to Nutter's Battery; the Gent Farmstead [686-1 thru 4], where cultural materials were observed eroding out of the ground surface; and the Elliott House and Barn? [809-3 and 6], situated close to the Blockhouse, in an area that appears relatively undisturbed.

#### **E. Taverns** (Figures 5.1 and 5.2; Table 5.2)

There are four tavern sites within the study area, all of which were located along the Kingsbridge Road. The earliest of these was the Halfway House Tavern [594-6], apparently established in the Jansen/Kortwright dwelling in the 1680s. This site was located on the west side of the Kingsbridge Road near the northern edge of the Park, just to the south of the present-day Central Park North/Lenox Avenue intersection (Figure 5.2). Although there is no surface evidence of this site and a portion of it may have been lost during the construction of the Harlem Meer, archaeological remains may still survive beneath the heavily landscaped surface of the Park.

TABLE 5.2.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
(For location of sites see Figures 5.1; 5.4 and 5.5)

## TAVERNS AND ASSOCIATED OUTBUILDINGS

SITE ID #	SITE NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT				PROPOSED TESTING
			HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	MIN.	
588-3	Benson/Leggett Tavern	tavern	x				20-50 Sts on 25' grid
589-9	McGown Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
589-10	McGown Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
589-11	McGown Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
589-12	Black Horse Tavern; McGown's Tavern	tavern	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
590-4	McGown Barn	barn	x				5-10 STs; at 25'; backhoe
590-10	McGown Dwelling?	dwelling?	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
593-3	Benson/Kimmel Tavern	tavern				x	no archaeological testing
594-6	Half Way House Tavern	tavern	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe



Two mid-18th-century taverns were located on the bluffs to the south of Harlem Creek, one on either side of the Kingsbridge Road. On the summit of what later became known as Mount St. Vincent was the site of the Black Horse Tavern, later known as McGown's Tavern [589-12]. Established in the 1740s by Jacob Dyckman, Jr., this tavern site is likely to have been much affected by later land use, notably by the construction of the Mount St. Vincent Academy and by more recent Park-related land use. In the late 19th century, McGown's Tavern was briefly resuscitated as a refreshment facility within the Park. Despite the intensity of land use in the vicinity of McGown's Tavern, the site may hold some archaeological potential. The site of the Benson/Leggett Tavern [588-3], some 500 feet to the south, holds far greater archaeological promise as it appears less disturbed. Of the four tavern sites, this is considered the one most worthy of further field examination.

The fourth tavern, the Benson/Kimmel Tavern [593-3], was in operation by the late 18th century. The site of this tavern now lies within Harlem Meer and it is unlikely that significant archaeological remains will survive.

**F. Military Sites** (Figures 5.1 and 5.3;  
Tables 5.3 and 5.4; Plates 5.1-5.5)

The bluffs that pass from east to west through the northern portion of Central Park were strategically important to the defense of Manhattan during both the Revolutionary War (when they were defended by the British) and the War of 1812 (when they were defended by American forces). The defensive systems erected during both wars for the most part made use of the same natural features. The key feature being defended was the pass (traditionally known as McGown's Pass) through which the Kingsbridge Road climbed the bluffs to the south of Harlem Creek (Plate 5.1). Redoubts and blockhouses occupied good vantage points with views over the Harlem Plains and the Hudson and East Rivers. Earthworks were raised along slopes facing to the north and northeast. Encampments were sited on high ground within 1,000 feet or so of the defensive lines.

The Revolutionary War defenses are considerably harder to locate than those erected during the War of 1812. This is partly the result of less accurate map coverage, but also because the War of 1812 defenses were in part, at least, superimposed over the earlier British defenses, probably re-using and obscuring the earlier fortifications. At this stage, without the benefit of archaeological excavation, it

TABLE 5.3.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
(For location of sites see Figures 5.1; 5.3 and 5.5)

## REVOLUTIONARY WAR MILITARY SITES

SITE ID #	SITE NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT				PROPOSED TESTING
			HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	MIN.	
585-1	Encampment Area	military encampment		x			20-30 STs; 25'; geophysical
589-13	Encampment Area	military encampment	x				20-50 STs; 25'; geophysical
589-14	Encampment Area	military encampment	x				20-50 STs; 25'; geophysical
590-11	McGown's Tavern Redoubt	military fortification		x			5-10 STs on 25' grid
591-2	McGown's Pass East Redoubt	military fortification	x				clearing/selective testing
591-4	Earthworks (Fort Clinton to McGown's Pass)	military fortification	x				clearing/mapping/trenching
592-3	Earthworks (McGown's Pass to Nutter's Battery)	military fortification	x				clearing/mapping/trenching
592-5	McGown's Pass West Redoubt	military fortification	x				clearing/selective testing
592-8	-	military structure?	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid
594-3	Advanced Post	military outpost	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid
692-2	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x				geophysical/selective testing
693-1	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x				geophysical/selective testing
694-3	Redoubt Zone	military fortification	x				pedestrian survey/selective testing
805-1	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x				geophysical/selective testing
806-1	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x				geophysical/selective testing
807-1	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x				geophysical/selective testing
809-4	Redoubt Area	military fortification	x				pedestrian survey/selective testing
809-5	Redoubt Area	military fortification	x				pedestrian survey/selective testing

TABLE 5.4.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
(For location of sites see Figures 5.1; 5.3 and 5.5)

## WAR OF 1812 MILITARY SITES

SITE ID #	SITE NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT				PROPOSED TESTING
			HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	MIN.	
590-13	Fort Fish	military fortification	x				selective testing <i>to vague</i>
591-1	Earthworks (Fort Clinton to Harlem Meer)	military fortification	x				clearing/mapping/trenching
591-3	Fort Clinton	military fortification	x				selective testing <i>to vague</i>
591-5	Earthworks (Fort Clinton to McGown's Pass)	military fortification	x				clearing/mapping/trenching
591-8	Earthworks (Fort Fish to 220' north of the Fort)	military fortification	x	x	x		2-5 STs
592-2	McGown's Pass & Blockhouse	military fortification	x				selective testing
592-4	Earthworks (McGown's Pass to Nutter's Battery)	military fortification	x				clearing/mapping/trenching
592-6	Nutter's Battery	military fortification	x				clearing/selective testing
592-9	Earthworks (Nutter's Battery to 220' north of Fort Fish)	military fortification		x			selective testing
692-1	Abbatis	military fortification			x		no archaeological testing
692-2	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x				geophysical/selective testing
693-1	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x				geophysical/selective testing
805-1	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x		x		geophysical/selective testing
806-1	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x		x		geophysical/selective testing
807-1	Encampment Zone	military encampment	x				geophysical/selective testing
809-2	Blockhouse	military fortification	x				limited interior excavation
808-1	Magazine	military storehouse	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid

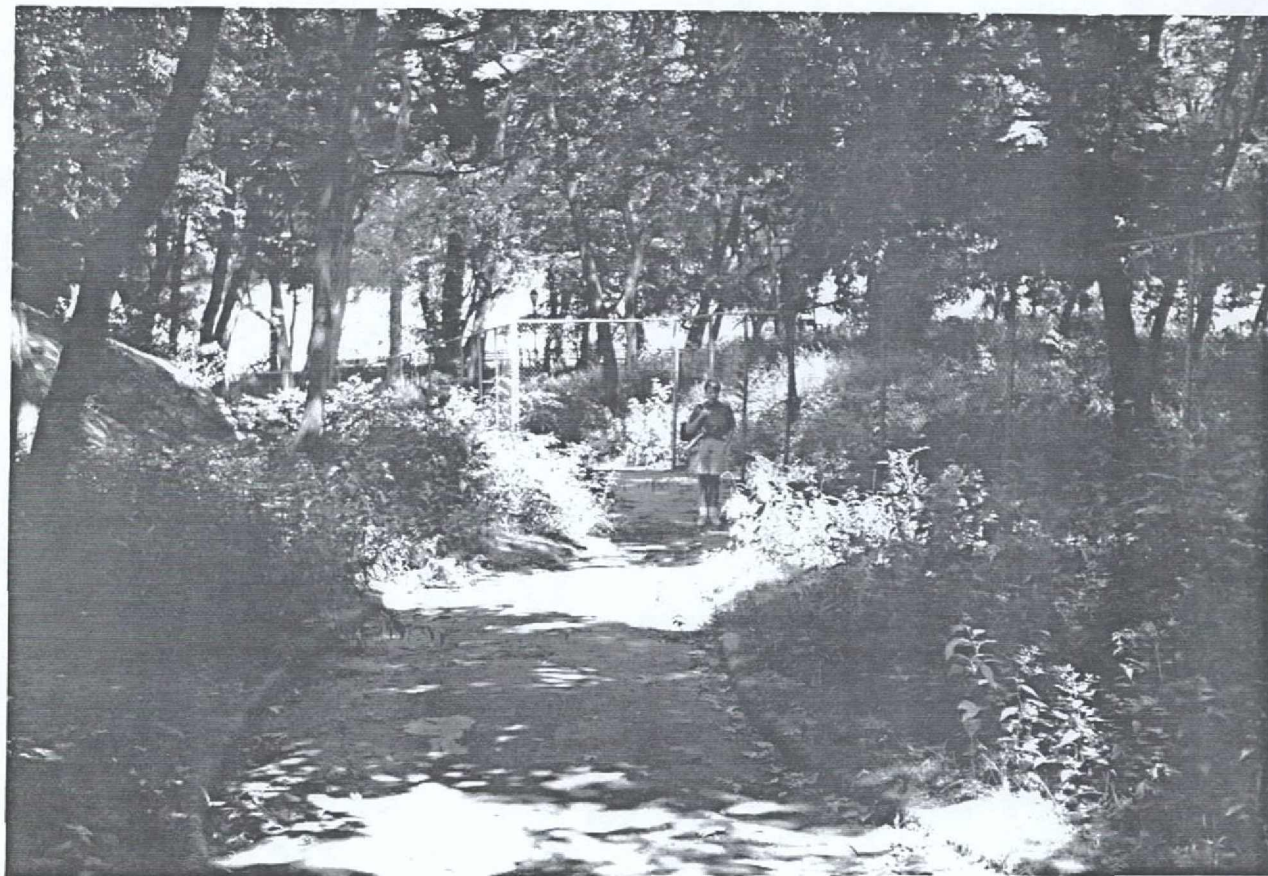


Plate 5.1. McGown's Pass [592-2]: view looking northeast and downhill through the pass along the old Kingsbridge Road (Photographer: Richard Hunter, August 1990).



is difficult to determine whether any of the earthwork features identified in the field (see below) can be attributed to the Revolutionary War period. It is probably safer to assume for the time being that most visible remains of fortifications date to the War of 1812.

why  
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proposed in

Tables

5.3

5.4?

What is to  
be learned?

Within the study area, the British defenses during the Revolutionary War appear to have consisted of three redoubts and associated earthworks on the east side of Montayne's Rivulet, and two or three additional redoubts (apparently without extensive linear earthworks) on the bluffs to the west of this creek. Two of the three redoubts to the east of Montayne's Rivulet [591-2 and 592-5] were located on the knolls later occupied by Fort Clinton and Nutter's Battery (Plates 5.2 and 5.3). These redoubts were linked to the pass by earthworks [591-4 and 592-3], although it is unclear what, if any, structure may have been erected over the pass itself. The third redoubt on this side of Montayne's Rivulet was sited on Mount St. Vincent [590-11]. The precise locations of the two or three redoubts on the opposite side of the rivulet [694-3, 809-4, 809-5] are unknown, although it seems reasonable to assume that one at least will have been on or close to the site of the extant War of 1812 blockhouse [809-2].

Historic map analysis indicated that as many as four separate Revolutionary War era encampment areas may be located within the study area. One of these [585-1] just encroaches into the east side of the Park near 101st Street.

No surface evidence was observed and it may be assumed that most of this lay further east and has been destroyed by urban development. Two other encampment areas appear to have been located on either side of the Kingsbridge Road immediately to the west of Mount St. Vincent [589-13 and 14]. While some land modification has undoubtedly occurred in these areas as a result of Park landscaping and the construction of the East Drive, there is a reasonable possibility that archaeological data may still survive here.

gap in  
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topos

The final encampment area appears to have been situated on the Great Hill [692-2, 693-1, 805-1, 806-1, 807-1], although its precise location is still somewhat uncertain. Historic maps suggest that a large part of the hill may have been camped upon, hence the large shaded area on Figure 5.1. During landscaping work being carried out for the Park in the 1860s evidence of a series of hut sites was found roughly two feet below ground on the north slope of the Great Hill. The outlines of 16 small buildings with hearths were noted [807-1a thru 1p] (Illustration 91) and these have traditionally been interpreted as part of a British





Plate 5.2. McGown's Pass East Redoubt [591-2] and Fort Clinton [591-3]: view looking southwest towards the bedrock outcrop on which the fortifications were located (Photograph: courtesy of The Central Park Conservancy).



Plate 5.3. Fort Clinton [591-3]: view looking southwest at surviving masonry located downslope from the current concrete curb; on the east side of the bedrock outcrop (Photographer: Richard Hunter, August 1990).



Revolutionary War era encampment. Details of associated artifacts are scarce and it is possible that these huts may date from the War of 1812 era. The north slope of the Great Hill is today mostly a grassy meadow and it is unknown whether these hut sites and other features still survive.

Geophysical survey may prove to be an appropriate mode of examining the encampment areas within the Park and particularly the large open expanses on the Great Hill. Metal detectors or electromagnetic instruments can respond well to buried metal artifacts (of which there are usually a great number on encampment sites), while magnetometers, resistivity instruments or ground-penetrating radar could be of use in pinpointing structural remains and features such as hearths. Geophysical survey should be seriously considered as a supplement to manual subsurface testing which would ultimately be necessary to clarify the character of any subsurface anomalies that are detected.

The War of 1812 fortifications were not only mapped in great detail, both at the time of their construction and in later years (Illustrations 20-26, 41, 47 and 49), but were also represented in numerous contemporary views (Illustrations 28-36). Within the study area to the east of Montayne's Rivulet, a defensive system was constructed similar to that employed by the British during the Revolutionary War. Redoubts were constructed at Fort Clinton [591-3] and Nutter's Battery [592-6], promontories that were also fortified by the British. No redoubt was built on the site of McGown's Tavern, but instead a large new battery was erected across the road at Fort Fish [590-13] and a blockhouse was built over the gate at McGown's Pass. Stone-revetted earthworks linked the four principal nodes in the fortification system -- Fort Clinton, the blockhouse at the Pass, Nutter's Battery and Fort Fish -- while an abatis was installed to the west of Fort Fish [692-1] and a pair of defensive lines extended eastwards and downslope from Fort Clinton [591-1].

In terms of present-day field evidence of military fortifications in this area, there are definite traces of earthworks to the east of Fort Clinton [591-1], between Fort Clinton and McGown's Pass [591-5], and between McGown's Pass and Nutter's Battery [592-4]. These consist mostly of eroded banks. No evidence of fortifications is discernible within McGown's Pass, although the pass itself is clearly apparent as a natural feature (Plate 5.1). Subsurface remains of the gate and blockhouse may survive beneath the asphalt path that presently runs through the pass. Both Fort Clinton and Nutter's Battery are currently occupied by early 20th-century monuments, but traces of earlier masonry are visible at the former location (Plates 5.2 and 5.3). It

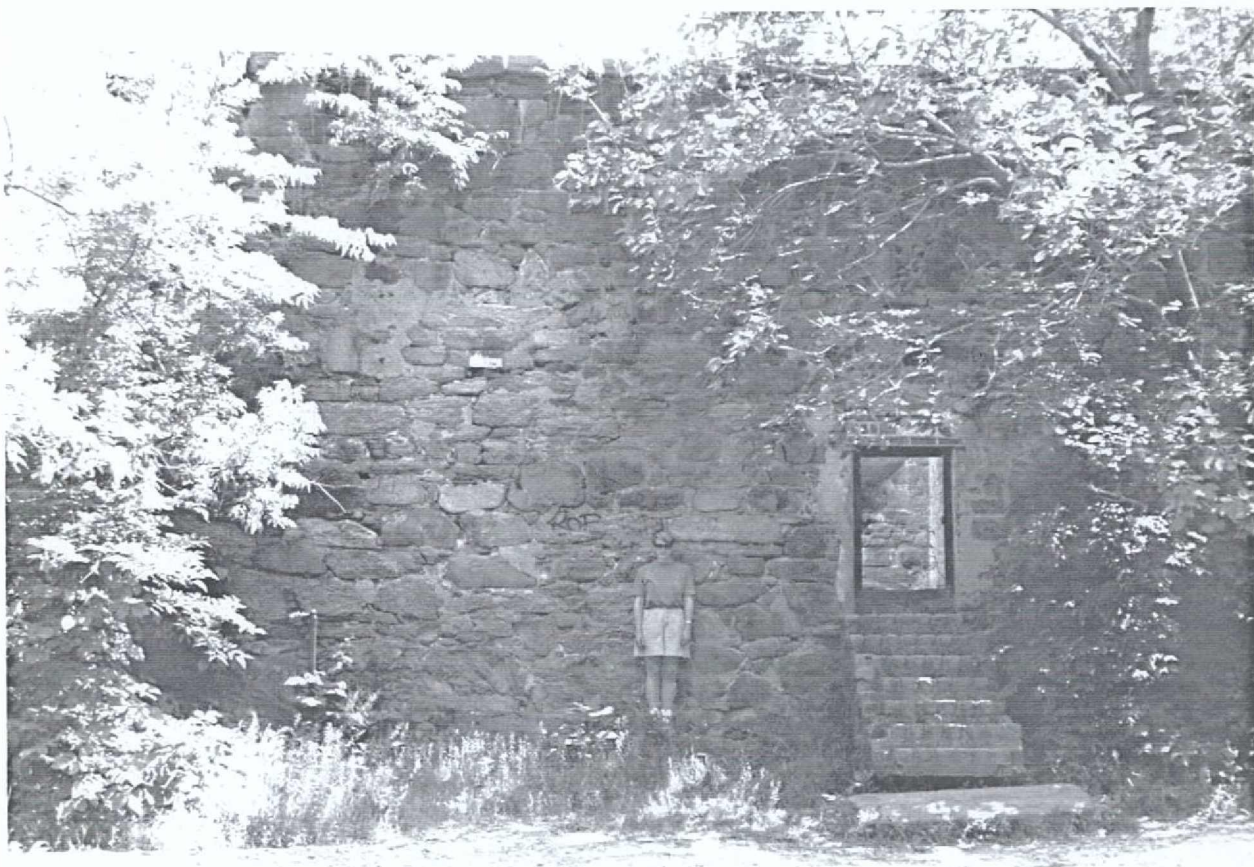


Plate 5.4. Blockhouse [809-2]: view looking northeast at the west facade and modern entranceway (Photographer: Richard Hunter, August 1990).





Plate 5.5. Blockhouse [809-2]: view of interior looking west southwest at the southwest corner; figure is pointing at the location of the original entrance, to her right, and to the foundation offset, possibly used to support floor joists, to her left (Photographer: Richard Hunter, August 1990).



is possible that the present-day concrete and asphalt features may obscure archaeological evidence of the redoubts. Fort Fish shows no obvious signs of its former military use, although there are some locations where soils may contain archaeological data.

On the bluffs to the west of Montayne's Rivulet stands a War of 1812 blockhouse [809-2] (Plates 5.4 and 5.5), apparently the only defensive installation on this promontory. This building is one of the oldest and least well-known historic structures on Manhattan. Although altered somewhat over the years, this building is capable of restoration and interpretation, and could be developed into an important historic focal point of the Park. The interior southwestern corner of this structure contains an estimated four feet or so of archaeological deposits which may contain evidence of its original means of entry. Other archaeological data may also be extracted from soils to the west and south of the building.

**G. Mount St. Vincent Academy Complex** (Figures 5.1 and 5.4; Table 5.5; Plates 5.6-5.8)

The Mount St. Vincent Academy, established in 1847 and abandoned eleven years later, consisted of a complex of buildings located on the hill to the east of the East Drive (also the Kingsbridge Road) between 104th and 106th Streets.

The principal structures were the main academy building [589-12], the chapel [589-8] and the chaplain's residence [590-12]. A group of outbuildings (barns, sheds, an ice house) was located to the north of the chapel, while a wash house, barns, a poultry yard and a schoolhouse were sited downslope and to the east of the Mount. The locations of all these features is well known from a site plan of 1856 (Illustration 57).

At the present time, Mount St. Vincent is the site of the Park's composting operation. Piles of compost and spreads of rubble obscure most of the site and it is hard to judge the potential for archaeological remains. The foundations of the southeastern corner of the chapel are visible (Plate 5.6) and a substantial retaining wall [590-3] can be seen around the northern and eastern sides of the Mount (Plates 5.7 and 5.8). The date of the latter wall is uncertain (it may be contemporary with or post-date the Academy). From the evidence of the chapel foundations, it seems likely that archaeological remains will survive on some portions of the Mount St. Vincent site. Manual subsurface tests may need to be supplemented with mechanically excavated trenches to

but  
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be learned?

TABLE 5.5.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
(For location of sites see Figures 5.1; 5.4 and 5.5)

## MOUNT ST. VINCENT ACADEMY

SITE ID #	SITE NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT				PROPOSED TESTING
			HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	MIN.	
589-2	Barn/Stable	barn and stable		x			2-5 STs
589-4	Jew's Cemetery	cemetery		x			sampling
589-5	Large Barn	barn	x				10-20 STs at 25'
589-6	Farm Yard	farm yard			x		no archaeological testing
589-7	Wash House	wash house	x				5-10 STs at 25'
589-8	Chapel	chapel	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
589-12	Academy Building	religious/educational institution	x				20-50 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
590-2	Schoolhouse	school		x			5-10 STs at 25'
590-3	Stone Wall	revetment wall		x			stabilization; restoration
590-5	Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
590-6	Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
590-7	Shed	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
590-8	Outbuilding	outbuilding	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
590-9	Ice House	ice house	x				5-10 STs; 25' grid; backhoe
590-12	Chaplain's House	dwelling	x				20-50 STs on 25' grid

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its preservation &  
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against topographic  
& Parks data  
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archaeologically?



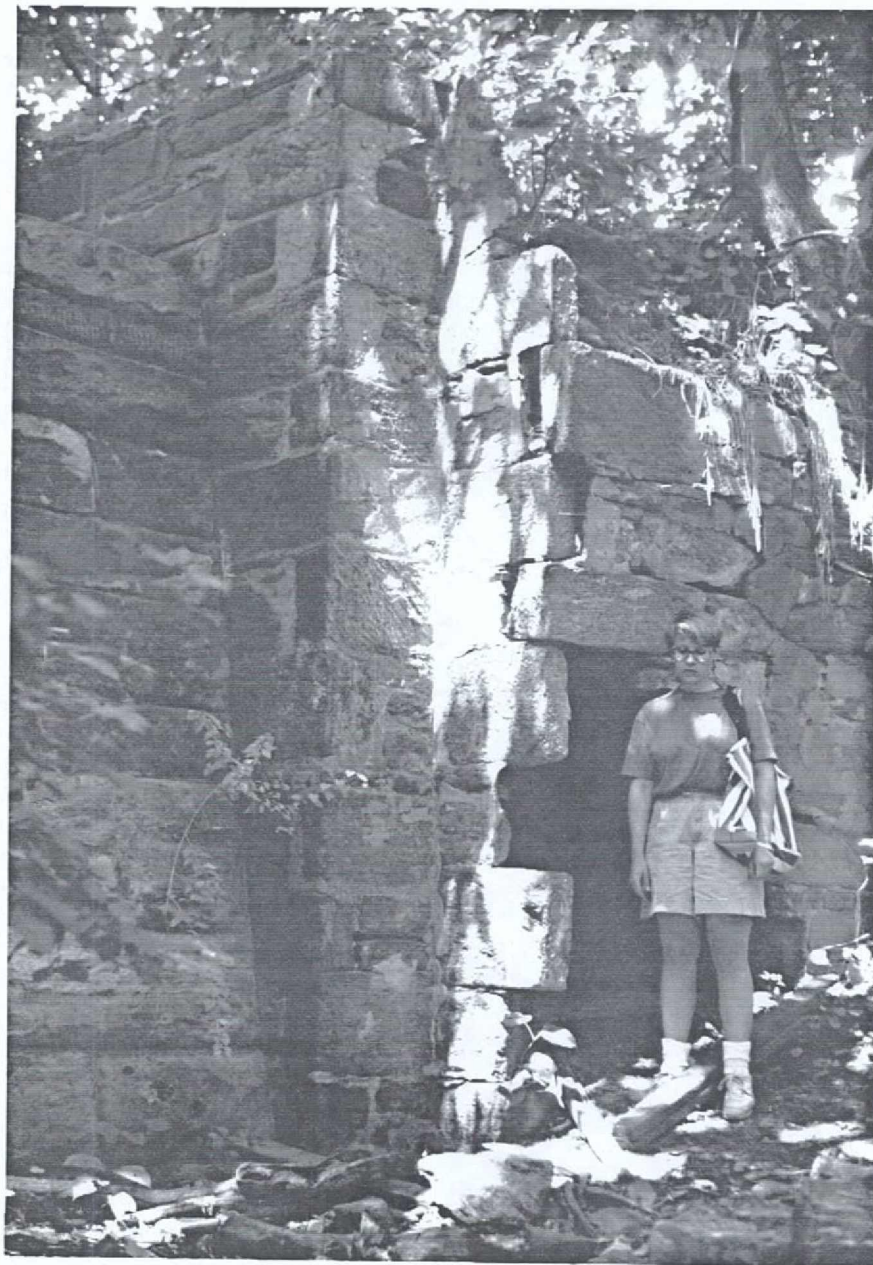


Plate 5.6. Mount St. Vincent Chapel [589-8]:  
view looking northwest at the foundation  
remains of the southeast corner of the chapel;  
portion of stepped buttress wall is visible at  
left (Photographer: Richard Hunter, August 1990).



Plate 5.7. Mount St. Vincent [590-3]: view looking south at the stone retaining wall located along the northeast side of the Mount (Photograph: courtesy of The Central Park Conservancy).





Plate 5.8. Mount St. Vincent [590-3]: close-up view looking northwest at the stone retaining wall located along the northeast side of the Mount (Photograph: courtesy of The Central Park Conservancy).



reach the deposits of interest. The site has the potential for yielding evidence not only of the Academy complex, but also of the earlier tavern, dwellings and outbuildings, and the Revolutionary War era redoubt.

#### **H. Overall Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment** (Figure 5.5)

Four grades of sensitivity -- high, moderate, low and minimal -- have been employed in evaluating the potential archaeological significance of individual resources. The geographic distribution of historic resources and their associated archaeological sensitivity assessment are shown in Figure 5.5.

A high archaeological sensitivity rating has been assigned to resources of specific historical interest where there is good reason to expect these resources to still be present in the form of intact buried resources. In some instances, there may be strong surface indications that buried remains will survive (e.g., above ground structures [589-8, 809-2], topographic anomalies [591-5, 592-4], surface scatters of artifacts [686-1 thru 4]). In others, a high sensitivity rating has been assigned based on an apparent lack of recent ground disturbance in areas of intensive historic land use [588-2 thru 4] or has been used for other historically important locations where fill may have been deposited [594-6 and 7, 695-1, 696-1 thru 8].

Large portions of the bluffs (notably the Great Hill and the area around the extant blockhouse) have been assigned a high sensitivity rating because of the possibility and locational uncertainty of remains of the Revolutionary War era fortifications and encampment areas. Systematic field examination with subsurface sampling could undoubtedly reduce the area of these high sensitivity zones (there are many outcrops of bare rock included within them), but at this stage it seems more appropriate to consider them as large zones of untested high archaeological potential. Similarly, Mount St. Vincent, the nearby frontages of the East Drive (Kingsbridge Road), and the nucleus of the Kortwright/Nutter property are all assessed as fairly extensive zones of high archaeological sensitivity. This is done because of the intensity of historic land use in these areas, and again subsurface testing can undoubtedly lead to a more refined and reduced zone of high sensitivity.

A moderate sensitivity rating has been assigned to the sites of historic resources whose subsurface conditions remain unclear. There are no tell-tale surface indications of these sites, and it is possible that they have been destroyed by Park landscaping activities. Nevertheless, it was not possible to rule out entirely the possibility of buried remains being associated with these sites purely on the basis of a surface examination.

A low sensitivity rating has been assigned to sites of historic resources that appear from field inspection to have been severely affected by Park landscaping (e.g., the sites of the Waldron House and outbuildings [582-2 and 3]; the sites of features beneath the Conservatory Garden [589-1 thru 4, 590-1 and 2]). This rating has also been applied to the sites of many small dwellings, shanties and associated outbuildings where stripping of soils appears to have taken place. Most structures of this type are likely to have been flimsily built and without foundations. On these grounds they are likely to be poorly represented in the archaeological record (at least in terms of structural data). It should be stressed, however, that some small dwelling and shanty sites are still included within areas of moderate and high sensitivity [583-2, 584-1 and 2, 585-2, 3 and 5, 592-7, 799-2 and 3, 809-3] so that this resource category is recognized as being worthy of future study.

A minimal sensitivity rating has been assigned to those resources whose sites have, without doubt, been obliterated by later land use. Thus, the sites of historic resources in Harlem Meer, beneath the North Meadow Maintenance Area and, in one instance, along the western margin of the Park can all be removed from future investigation.

## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This preliminary assessment of historical and archaeological resources within the northern section of Central Park has established that a large number and surprising diversity of human activities took place in the area prior to the creation of the Park in the third quarter of the 19th century. In all, 147 separate historic resources have been identified, most of which fall into one of the following four categories:

- 1). domestic sites [98 resources], ranging in date from the mid-17th through mid-19th centuries, and including farmhouses, small dwellings, shanties and miscellaneous associated outbuildings;
- 2). taverns along the Kingsbridge Road [4 resources], ranging in date from the late 17th through early 19th centuries;
- 3). military sites [29 resources], dating chiefly from the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, and including fortifications (chiefly, redoubts and earthworks) and encampments; and
- 4). sites and structures relating to the Mount St. Vincent Academy [16 resources], a religious and educational institution established in the mid-19th century.

In addition to these specific features this section of the Park was traversed by Manhattan's major north-south road (known as the Kingsbridge Road and Old Boston Post Road; originally an Indian trail) and by various other lesser roads and lanes. The floodplain fringes of Harlem Creek along the northern edge of the Park and the bluffs that pass through the Park between 106th and 110th Streets are both likely to have been attractive habitats for Native Americans, and there are unconfirmed reports of two possible prehistoric occupation sites within the study area.

7 Landscape Archaeology - study of C & V design

This rich and fascinating pre-Park history is, at present, all but invisible within the Park landscape. It is most easily accessible through the archival record in the form of documents, maps, views and photographs. Only the War of 1812 blockhouse, a forlorn and seldom visited structure on the bluffs near the northwest corner of the Park, survives as a reminder of the strategic importance of this section of Manhattan. Physical traces of many of the remaining 146 historic resources may no longer be manifested within the Park itself. Some, like a number of the shanties, were certainly obliterated when the Park was created, while others, like the Mount St. Vincent complex, were affected by later modifications. Nevertheless, this preliminary study, conducted without the benefit of subsurface investigations, has shown that there is still a reasonable chance that at least some of the pre-Park history is still preserved below ground. The proof of this must await the results of further archaeological studies, but this preliminary assessment at least can serve as a starting point for future research.

With appropriate archaeological elicitation, some of these historic sites could be brought back to life and become a viable and attractive force in the restoration of the north end of the Park. Indeed, for each of the four main categories of historic resources, there are excellent potential candidates for historic interpretation: 1). the Kortwright/Nutter, Burrowes and Gent farmsteads and one of the better preserved shanty sites, for example, would provide a good cross-section of the domestic sites within this section of the Park; 2). the Benson/Leggett Tavern site holds particular archaeological promise and, if intact, could well yield a meaningful assemblage of material culture items; 3). the military fortifications are still evident in places on the ground (albeit in a highly eroded form) and are especially well documented in maps, plans and views. The interpretation of these defensive systems could be used as a major binding theme for the upland landscape at the northern end of the Park; and 4). Mount St. Vincent has seen perhaps the most intensive land use over the years and, as the site of domestic, commercial, military and religious/educational activity, is a natural focus for pre-Park history.

Three recommendations, or rather groups of recommendations, are offered at this preliminary stage. These fall under the general headings of: environmental impact assessment; historic interpretive opportunities; and the directions future historical and archaeological investigations can most usefully take.



**Recommendation 1:** Historical and archaeological considerations should be integrated into the development of restoration plans for the northern section of Central Park.

- Potential impacts on historic sites should be identified and addressed appropriately following standard City and State guidelines for treatment of historic resources.
- Management and impact assessment of historic resources within the northern end of Central Park should be conducted with appropriate review and input from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and other local historical agencies with an interest in Central Park's cultural heritage.
- As a guiding rule, avoidance of impact should be sought wherever possible for sites presently assessed as moderately or highly sensitive (unless historical interpretation of these sites is intended). Where avoidance of impact is not possible, historic resources should be fully evaluated according to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, and, where necessary, mitigative measures should be developed.

**Recommendation 2:** Interpretation of selected pre-Park historic resources should form a key ingredient of the restoration program for the northern section of the Park.

- Representative examples of all four major resource categories should be interpreted.
- Ideally, interpretation should take place at the site of the resource through means such as signage and surface delineation of buried or destroyed features. *OK but*
- In cases where exceptionally well-preserved historic remains are identified, interpretation may involve more elaborate treatments such as exposure and consolidation of ruins.
- The restoration of the War of 1812 blockhouse should allow for the interpretation of this important structure so that visitors may better appreciate its original function.

however we  
may not  
want to  
encourage  
pot  
hunters

this is not  
a conservation  
approach

- To better interpret certain resources (notably the military fortifications which depended on a clear view to the north), consideration should be given to thinning out the surrounding vegetation so that historic viewsheds can be recreated.

- Consideration should be given to linking separate interpreted historic resources through self-guided or formal guide-led tours. This is an especially important issue when dealing with the interpretation of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 military sites which should be presented as cohesive defensive systems rather than an assortment of individual redoubts, earthworks and encampments.

- Except for the War of 1812 blockhouse, historical reconstruction or historical re-enactments are not seen as viable interpretive options for any of the resources identified to date.

- Historic sites interpretation can also be accomplished "off-site" through the preparation of exhibits, lectures, publications and other media. The four main historic resource categories, for instance, may serve as suitable topics for these types of interpretive activity.

Is this viable except  
on paper?  
how  
does this  
fit into  
view of  
park by  
C & Vaux  
& current  
site  
conditions.

preferred  
as  
nondestructive  
& conservation  
oriented

**Recommendation 3:** Specific historic interpretive actions should be undertaken as part of a Park-wide historic sites management plan and should be preceded by a program of more detailed site investigations designed to evaluate the relative importance of the available historic resources.

- The site-specific recommendations included in this preliminary study can form an initial basis for further archaeological investigation.

- To realize the full interpretive potential of the historic resources within the northern end of the Park, a carefully designed program of supplementary historical research and archaeological field investigation should be instituted.

- Supplementary historical research should concentrate on specific classes of archival materials (e.g., land ownership records, military records) and seek to place individual historic sites in the broader social context of the City of New York.

yes  
No, unless justified in  
context of  
capital work or  
resch ?'s

yes

CENSUS

*he had the proposed capital work*  
In ground work should <sup>thorough doc</sup> not be undertaken until completion of research that has  
a adequately framed research questions that are to be investigated.

N.B.  
- Future archaeological studies should also be problem-oriented and site-specific, and should initially concentrate on establishing the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological deposits. An important step prior to any subsurface testing will be to examine Park era landscaping records and current and historic utilities maps to more fully assess previous ground disturbance. Subsurface investigations should in most cases involve systematic sampling via manual excavations (e.g., shovel tests or test units), although in one or two locations (e.g., Mount St. Vincent, the Kortwright/Nutter Farmstead) it may be necessary to resort to mechanically assisted excavation.

- Geophysical exploration is likely to be a valuable prospecting technique in seeking to pinpoint the locations of the Revolutionary War era and War of 1812 military encampments. Metal detectors, electromagnetic and magnetic instruments, resistivity survey and ground-penetrating radar may be suitable remote sensing systems for this task.

- Ultimately, a handful of sites may require more detailed excavations or may lend themselves to interpretation through exposure of archaeological features. The process of archaeological excavation is one in which the public can be involved (either actively, under strict supervision, or through on-site tours). Invariably, participation in or exposure to an archaeological excavation is a valuable educational experience.

- A particular concern with interpreting and excavating historical and archaeological resources within the Park is the lure this activity will be to looters and vandals. The Conservancy, in conjunction with appropriate reviewing agencies and the professional archaeological community, should develop suitable measures to deter unauthorized use of metal detectors and digging within the Park.

yes!

non-destructive

not a  
good idea  
unless  
policed 24hr  
possible  
hazard to  
people &  
resource



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APPENDIX A  
LIST OF RESPOSITORIES CONSULTED

**APPENDIX A.**

**LIST OF REPOSITORIES CONSULTED**

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts  
American Philisophical Society Library, Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania  
Central Park Conservancy, New York  
Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor  
Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of New York,  
New York  
Firestone Library, Princeton University, Princeton, New  
Jersey  
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia  
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D.C.  
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New York City Register, New York  
New York County Court Record Room, New York  
New-York Historical Society, New York  
New York Public Library, New York  
New York State Museum, Albany  
Olmstead Historical Site, Brookline, Massachusetts  
Public Record Office, London, England  
Sisters of Charity Archives, Mount St. Vincent, New York  
Topography Bureau of the Manhattan Borough President's  
Office, New York

APPENDIX B  
LIST OF HISTORIC MAPS AND VIEWS

## APPENDIX B.

### LIST OF HISTORIC MAPS AND VIEWS

- The Castello and Harrisse Copies of the Manatus Map  
1639 From Stokes 1916 II:Plate 42a,pp. 181-3.  
**Illustration 1.**
- Riker, James  
1879 Map of Harlem: Showing the Lands as in the  
Original Lots and Farms. From Riker 1904:after  
p. 830.  
**Illustration 2** (shows land divisions from the  
early settlement period).
- A Topographical Sketch of the Island of New York with part  
of the Circumjacent Country  
1775 Map on file, Clements Library, University of  
Michigan, Ann Arbor.  
**Illustration 3.**
- Mackenzie, Frederick  
1776 Advanced Posts - New York Island, 12th Octr.  
1776. From Diary of Frederick Mackenzie  
1930:76.  
**Illustration 4.**
- Sauthier, Claude J.  
1776a A tracing relating to Fort Washington or  
Knyphausen. Map on file, Library of Congress  
(Geography and Map Division), Washington, D.C.  
**Illustration 5.**
- Sauthier, Claude J.  
1776b A Map of Part of New York Island Showing A Plan  
of Fort Washington now Call'd Ft. Kniphausen.  
Map on file, Library of Congress (Geography and  
Map Division), Washington, D.C.  
**Illustration 6.**
- Sauthier, Claude J.  
1776c A Topographical Map of the Northn. part of New  
York Island, Exhibiting the Plan of Fort  
Washington now Fort Knyphausen. Copy from  
Valentine 1859.  
**Illustration 7.**



Attacks of Fort Washington by His Majesty's Forces under the  
Command of Genrl. Sir William Howe

1776 Copy from Valentine 1861.  
**Illustration 8.**

Andre, John

1776 [Disposition of British troops on Manhattan,  
Staten Island, and Long Island in 1776]. Map  
on file, Clements Library, University of  
Michigan, Ann Arbor.

[Manhattan Island and adjacent areas]

1776 Map on file, American Philosophical Society,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Plan of York Island and New Jersey

1776 Map on file, Historical Society of  
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Scammell, Alexander

1776 [New York City and vicinity]. Map on file,  
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester,  
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The Seat of Action between the British and American Forces  
or An Authentic Plan of Staten Island with the Neighboring  
Countries....

1776 Map on file, Clements Library, University of  
Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Robertson, Archibald

1777 View of Morisinia, Haarlem, Montresor's &  
Buchannan's Islands. From Stokes 1926 V:Plate  
86.  
**Illustration 9.**

de Brahm, Ferdinand

1777 The New York Campaign of 1776. Map on file,  
Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann  
Arbor.

de Brahm, Ferdinand

1777 [The New York campaign of 1776]. Map on file,  
Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann  
Arbor.

[British troop dispositions about New York]

1781a Map on file, Clements Library, University of  
Michigan, Ann Arbor.

[British troop dispositions about New York]

1781b Map on file, Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

[British troop dispositions about New York]

1781c Map on file, Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Plan No. 1, New York, Hudsons River etc.

1782a Map on file, Public Record Office, London, England.

**Illustration 10.**

B.F. Steven's Facsimile of the Unpublished British Head Quarters Colored manuscript Map of New York and Environs

1900 Map on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.

**Illustration 11** (depicts 1782).

[Map of northern part of Manhattan]

c.1776-83 Map on file, Library of Congress (Geography and Map Division), Washington D.C.

**Illustration 12.**

[Map of Manhattan]

c.1776-83 Map on file, Library of Congress (Geography and Map Division), Washington D.C.

**Illustration 13.**

Colles, Christopher

1789 A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America. From Stokes 1922 IV: Plate 51.

**Illustration 14.**

Leggett's Half-Way Tavern

n.d. From Public Papers of George Clinton Vol. 8:292.

**Illustration 15** (depicts building as it appeared during the late 18th century).

A Map of a Farm situated in Bloomingdale

1796 Map on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.

**Illustration 16.**

Description of the Lots at Bloomingdale as they were Surveyed to be divided among the Heirs of the Late Charles Ward Apthorp Esq.

1802 Copy by J.F. Bridges in 1827. Map on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.

Part of the Estate of Charles Ward Apthorp  
1807 Copy by J.F. Bridges in 1827. Map on file, New  
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Bridges, William

1811a Map of the City of New York and Island of  
Manhattan as laid out by the Commissioners  
appointed by the legislature April 3d 1807.  
Map on file, New York Public Library (Map  
Division), New York.  
**Illustration 17.**

Bridges, William

1811b Map of the City of New York and the Island of  
Manhattan. Map on file, New York Public  
Library (Map Division), New York.  
**Illustration 18.**

Bridges, William

1811c Map of the City of New York and the Island of  
Manhattan. Map on file, New York Public  
Library (Map Division), New York.

Plan of the City, Environs and Harbour of New York,  
exhibiting all the fortifications which have been  
constructed for the defence of Said City against both a Land  
and Naval attack

1814 From the Swift Report.  
**Illustration 19.**

Renwick, James

1814a Military Sketch of Haerlem Heights and Plains,  
shewing the works erected. From the Swift  
Report.  
**Illustration 20.**

Gadsden, James

1814 Military Topographical Sketch of Haerlem  
Heights and Plains. Map on file, National  
Archives and Records Administration  
(Cartographic and Architectural Branch),  
Washington D.C.  
**Illustration 21.**

Renwick, James

1814b Military Topographical Sketch of Haerlem  
Heights and Plain. From the Swift Report.  
**Illustration 22.**

Map of Harlaem Heights and Plain  
 1814 From the Swift Report.  
**Illustration 23.**

Plan of the Works at McGowan's Pass  
 1814 Plan on file, National Archives and Records  
 Administration (Cartographic and Architectural  
 Branch), Washington D.C.  
**Illustration 24.**

A Plan of the Fortifications at McGowans Pass  
 1814 From the Swift Report.  
**Illustration 25.**

A Plan of the Fortifications at McGowan's Pass  
 1814 From the Swift Report.  
**Illustration 26.**

Harlem Plains 1812  
 1814 Copy from Valentine 1856.  
**Illustration 27.**

Works at McGowan's Pass, N.Y.  
 1814 Copy from Valentine 1860.  
**Illustration 28.**

View of Fort Fish & Nutting Battery, 1814  
 1814 Copy from Valentine 1856.  
**Illustration 29.**

McGowans Pass, Harlem Hights  
 1814 Copy from Valentine 1856.  
**Illustration 30.**

Forts Fish & Clinton, 1814  
 1814 Copy from Valentine 1856.  
**Illustration 31.**

Fort Fish from Nutter's Battery  
 1814 Copy from Valentine 1860.  
**Illustration 32.**

View from Fort Fish at McGowans Pass looking towards Harlem  
 1814 Copy from Valentine 1856.  
**Illustration 33.**

Gate at McGowans Pass, 1814  
 1814 Copy from Valentine 1856.  
**Illustration 34.**



View at Fort Clinton, McGowan's Pass 1812

1814 Copy from Valentine 1856.  
**Illustration 35.**

Works Near McGowans Pass, 1814

1814 Copy from Valentine 1856.  
**Illustration 36.**

Holland, John J.

1814 Fort Fish from Nutter's Battery. View on file,  
New-York Historical Society, New York.

Holland, John J.

1814 Forts Fish and Clinton. View on file, New-York  
Historical Society, New York.

Holland, John J.

1814 Gate at McGowan's Pass. View on file, New-York  
Historical Society, New York.

Holland, John J.

1814 View at Fort Clinton, McGowan's Pass. View on  
file, New-York Historical Society, New York.

Holland, John J.

1814 View from Fort Fish at McGowan's Pass, looking  
towards Harlem. View on file, New-York  
Historical Society, New York.

Holland, John J.

1814 Works at McGowan's Pass. View on file, New-York  
Historical Society, New York.

John J. Holland Associates

1814 Clinton at McGowan's. View on file, New-York  
Historical Society, New York.

John J. Holland Associates

1814 [Fortifications at McGowan's Pass, N.Y.]a. View  
on file, New-York Historical Society, New York.

John J. Holland Associates

1814 [Fortifications at McGowan's Pass, N.Y.]b. View  
on file, New-York Historical Society, New York.

John J. Holland Associates

1814 [Harlem Plains, N.Y.]a. View on file, New-York  
Historical Society, New York.

John J. Holland Associates

1814 [Harlem Plains, N.Y.]b. View on file, New-York  
Historical Society, New York.

- Harlem Plains 1814  
1814 Copy from Valentine 1856.
- Fort Clinton and Harlem Creek  
1814 Copy from Lossing 1868:973.
- Fort Clinton at M'Gowan's Pass  
1814 Copy from Lossing 1868:973.
- View from Fort Fish, Looking Toward Harlem  
1814 Copy from Lossing 1868:974.
- Works at M'Gowan's Pass  
1814 Copy from Lossing 1868:974.
- Randel, John  
c.1815 [Map of farms]. Maps on file, Manhattan Borough  
President's Office (Topography Bureau), New  
York.  
**Illustrations 37 - 39.**
- Randel, John  
1819-20 The City of New York. Maps on file, Manhattan  
Borough President's Office (Topography Bureau),  
New York.  
**Illustrations 40 - 49.**
- Sackersdorff, Otto  
1868 Maps of Farms Commonly Called the Blue Book,  
Drawn from the Original on file in the Street  
Commissioner's Office in the City of New York,  
together with lines of Streets and Avenues,  
laid out by John Randel, jr., 1819-1820. Maps  
on file, New York Public Library (Map Division),  
New York.
- Bridges, J.F.  
1827 Sketch of Lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of the  
Subdivision of the Estate of Charles Ward  
Apthorp Esq. Map on file, New York Public  
Library (Map Division), New York.
- Bridges, Joseph F.  
1831 Map of Lots 4, 5, and 6 of the Subdivision of  
the Estate of Charles Ward Apthorp Esq. shewing  
the proposed subdivision of the same. Map on  
file, New York Public Library (Map Division),  
New York.

Bridges, Joseph F.

1833 [Lands of Jas. L. Curtis]. Map on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.

Topographical Map of the City and County of New-York

1836 J.H. Colton & Co., New York.  
**Illustration 50.**

[View of the Mount St. Vincent Academy]

c.1849 View on file, Sisters of Charity Archives, Mount St. Vincent, Bronx.  
**Illustration 51.**

Jones, H.A.

1851 Map of That Part of the City and County of New-York North of 50th St. M. Dripps, New York.  
**Illustration 52.**

Topographical Map of New York City, County and Vicinity

1854 M. Dripps, New York.

Common Council of the City of New York

1856 Central Park. Maps on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.  
**Illustrations 53 - 55.**

The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues

1856 Maps on file, New York County Court Record Room, New York.

Viele, Egbert C.

1856a Map of the Lands Included in the Central Park. Map on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.  
**Illustration 56.**

Viele, Egbert C.

1856b Map of the Lands Included in the Central Park. From Stokes 1918 III:Plate 149A-a.

Viele, Egbert C.

1856c Plan for the Improvement of the Central Park. Map on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.

Bacon, J.B.

1856 Plan of Buildings at Mount St. Vincent. Map on file, Municipal Archives of the City of New York, New York.  
**Illustrations 57 - 59.**

View from Mount Prospect (Central Park) looking East  
1857 From the First Annual Report on the  
Improvement of the Central Park, New York -  
January 1, 1857 1857.  
**Illustration 60.**

Map of the Central Park.  
1859 From the Second Annual Report of the Board of  
Commissioners of the Central Park - January,  
1859 1859.  
**Illustration 61.**

Bagley, John  
1860 Damage Maps - Central Park Extension. Maps on  
file, - Manhattan Borough President's Office  
(Topography Bureau), New York.  
**Illustrations 62 - 69.**

M'Gowan's Pass in 1860  
1860 From Lossing 1868:975.  
**Illustration 70.**

Remains of Block-House Overlooking Harlem Plains in 1860  
1860 From Lossing 1868:975.  
**Illustration 71.**

Map of the Central Park.  
1860 From the Third Annual Report of the Board of  
Commissioners of the Central Park - January,  
1860 1860.

[Topographical map of Central Park extension from 106th to  
110th Streets & from V to VIII Ave.]  
c.1860a Map on file, Municipal Archives of the City of  
New York, New York.  
**Illustrations 72 - 74.**

Topographical map of Central Park Extension from 106th to  
110th Streets & from V to VIII Ave.  
c.1860 Map on file, Municipal Archives of the City of  
New York, New York.  
**Illustrations 75 - 76.**

[Topographical map of Central Park extension from 106th to  
110th Streets & from V to VIII Ave.]  
c.1860b Map on file, Municipal Archives of the City of  
New York, New York.  
**Illustration 77.**



Map of the Central Park.

1861 From the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park - January, 1861 1861.

[Mount St. Vincent Academy]

1861 From Valentine 1861.  
**Illustration 78.**

[Mount St. Vincent Academy]

c.1861 Copy of view on file, Central Park Conservancy, New York.  
**Illustration 79.**

Map of the Central Park

1862 From the Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park - January, 1862 1862.  
**Illustration 80.**

Map of the Central Park.

1863 From the Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park - January, 1863 1863.

Central Park

1863 John Bachman, New York.  
**Illustration 81.**

U.S.A. Genl. Hospital - 'Mt. St. Vincent,' Central Park, N.Y.

c.1863 Map on file, National Archives and Records Administration (Cartographic and Architectural Branch), Washington D.C.  
**Illustration 82.**

Mount St. Vincent Hospital, Central-Park, New-York

c.1863 Plans on file, National Archives and Records Administration (Cartographic and Architectural Branch), Washington D.C.  
**Illustrations 83 - 84.**

Map of the Central Park

1863 From the Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park for the Year Ending with December 31, 1863 1864.

Old Sledge Belonging to Andrew McGowan, N.Y., 1788

1863 From Valentine 1863.

- Map of the Central Park  
 1864 From the Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park for the Year Ending with December 31, 1864 1865.  
**Illustration 85.**
- Central Park.  
 1865 From the Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park for the Year Ending with December 31, 1865 1866.  
**Illustration 86.**
- Fort Fish on the Northside of Central Park  
 1865 From Valentine 1865.  
**Illustration 87.**
- Old Bastion - St. Vincents Convent (Soldiers Home 1864) -  
 Terminus of the Main Drive in Central Park, 110th St. 1865  
 1865 From Valentine 1865.  
**Illustration 88.**
- [Topographic map of the northern section of Central Park]  
 c.1865 Map on file, Municipal Archives of the City of New York, New York.  
**Illustrations 89 - 91.**
- Central Park  
 1866 From the Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park for the Year Ending with December 31, 1866 1867.
- Central Park  
 1867 From the Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park for the Year Ending with December 31, 1867 1868.
- Central Park  
 1868 From the Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park for the Year Ending with December 31, 1868 1869.
- Central Park  
 1869 From the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park for the Year Ending with December 31, 1869 1870.
- Map of the Central Park  
 1870 From the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park for the Year Ending with December 31, 1870 1871.

Holmes, J.B.

1876 Map Showing all the Estates lying between 7th Avenue and North River, and between 80th St. & 99th St. Map on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.

Mount St. Vincent, Central Park - After the Fire

1881 View on file, Sisters of Charity Archives, Mount St. Vincent, Bronx.

Holmes, J.B.

1883 Map of the Margaret McGown and Adjoining Estates Showing the Original Farm Lines as they existed 200 Years Ago. Map on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.

Illustrated Map of Central Park

1892 Map on file, New York Public Library (Map Division), New York.

Central Park - Old Powder magazine - War of 1812

n.d. View on file, Central Park Conservancy, New York.

APPENDIX C

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM SITE FILES RESEARCH





THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT / THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK / ALBANY, N.Y. 12230

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM  
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND COLLECTIONS

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM  
Prehistoric Site File  
RM 3122  
Cultural Education Center  
Albany, N.Y. 12230  
Page 1 of 2

**DATE:** August 6, 1990

**To:** Lynn Rakos, Archaeologist  
Hunter Research, Inc.  
714 S. Clinton Avenue  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Area Searched: on U.S.G.S. Central Pk . 7.5'Quad.

In response to your request our staff has conducted a search of our data files\* for locations and descriptions of prehistoric archaeological sites within the area indicated above. The results of the search are given below.

If specific information requested has not been provided by this letter, it is likely that we are not able to provide it at this time, either because of staff limitations or policy regarding disclosure of archaeological site data.

Questions regarding this reply can be directed to the site file manager, at (518) 474-5813 or the above address. Please refer to the N.Y.S.M. site identification numbers when requesting additional information.

\*[NOTE: Our files normally do not contain historic archeological sites or architectural properties. For information on these types of sites as well as prehistoric sites not listed in the N.Y.S.M. files contact The State Historic Preservation Office; Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation; Agency Building #1; Empire State Plaza; Albany, NY, 12238 at (518) 474-0479.

#### RESULTS OF THE FILE SEARCH:

The following sites are located in or within one mile of the project area:

☒ See attached list ☐ None

Code "ACP" = sites reported by Arthur C. Parker in The Archeology Of New York, 1922, as transcribed from his unpublished maps.

SEARCH CONDUCTED BY: SW (initials) Office of the State Archeologist

page 2 of EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY FOR PREHISTORIC (INDIAN) SITES

Examination of the data suggests that the location indicated has the following sensitivity rating:

- ☒ HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- ☐ AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- ☐ LOWER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- ☐ MIXED PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA.

The reasons for this finding are given below:

☒ A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION AND WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IT COULD BE IMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION.

☐ A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED SOME DISTANCE AWAY BUT DUE TO THE MARGIN OF ERROR IN THE LOCATION DATA IT IS POSSIBLE THE SITE ACTUALLY EXISTS IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION.

☐ THE TERRAIN IN THE LOCATION IS SIMILAR TO TERRAIN IN THE GENERAL VICINITY WHERE RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE INDICATED.

☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A HIGH PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.

☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A MEDIUM PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.

☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE SUCH AS SUGGEST A LOW PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.

☐ EVIDENCE OF CULTURAL OR NATURAL DESTRUCTIVE IMPACTS SUGGESTS A LOSS OF ORIGINAL CULTURAL DEPOSITS IN THIS LOCATION.

☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE MIXED, A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF STREAMS, SWAMPS AND WATERWAYS AS WELL AS FOR ROCK FACES WHICH AFFORD SHELTER. DISTINCTIVE HILLS OR LOW RIDGES HAVE AN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE AS A BURYING GROUND. LOW PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS OF EROSIONAL STEEP SLOPE.

☐ PROBABILITY RATING IS BASED ON THE ASSUMED PRESENCE OF INTACT ORIGINAL DEPOSITS, POSSIBILITY UNDER FILL, IN THE AREA. IF NEAR WATER OR IF DEEPLY BURIED, MATERIALS MAY OCCUR SUBMERGED BELOW THE WATER TABLE.

☐ INFORMATION ON SITES NOT RECORDED IN THE N.Y.S. MUSEUM FILES MAY BE AVAILABLE IN A REGIONAL INVENTORY MAINTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATION(S).

COMMENTS:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILE SEARCH  
NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM  
CULTURAL EDUCATION CENTER  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

NYSM SITE #	OTHER SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	SITE TYPE	SOURCE OF DATA	15' QD NAME	7.5 QUAD NAME	REPORTER NAME	PROJECT NAME OR #
4062	ACP NYRK-( UNNUMB ERED)	NO INFO	NO INFO	SHEL L MIDD ENS	SITE FINDINGS DESCIRBED AS "SHELL HEAPS."	HARLEM QUAD	CENTRAL PARK QUAD	PARKER	NO INFO
4063	ACP NYRK-( UNNUMB ERED)	NO INFO	NO INFO	VILL AGE		HARLEM QUAD	CENTRAL PARK QUAD	PARKER	NO INFO

APPENDIX D  
SITE GAZETTEER



APPENDIX E  
RESUMES

**HUNTER  
RESEARCH, INC.**

Cultural Resource Consultants

714 S. Clinton Ave.  
Trenton, NJ 08611  
Tel. 609/695-0122

**RICHARD W. HUNTER**  
President/Principal Archaeologist, MA, SOPA

Education

Ph.D candidate, Geography, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey,  
1984

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

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

Experience

1986- Principal, Hunter Research, Inc.,  
Cultural Resource Consultants, Trenton, N.J.

Proprietor of firm providing survey, excavation, evaluation,  
and report preparation services, specializing in historical and  
industrial archaeological resources in the Northeastern United  
States, and projects requiring cultural resources impact  
assessment and mitigation.

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

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, N.J.

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, N.J.

1978-1981 Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Classics and  
Archaeology, Douglass College, Rutgers University, N.J.

1978-1979 Research Editor, Arete Publishing Company, Princeton, N.J.

Prepared archaeological, anthropological, and geographical encyclopedia entries (Academic American Encyclopedia, 1980).

1974-1977 Archaeological Field Officer, Northampton Development Corporation, Northampton, U.K.

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

#### Publications

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

"American Steel in the Colonial Period: Trenton's Role in a 'Neglected' Industry." In Canal History and Technology Proceedings IX, 83-118, 1990. Richard L. Porter, co-author.

"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.

"Scientific Aids in Pottery Fabric Analysis." In Medieval Pottery, Processing and Publication. Department of the Environment, U.K. Government, 1983.

Excavations at St. Peter's Street, Northampton, 1973-74. Northampton Development Corp., 1979. John Williams, senior author.

"Excavations at Thorplands, Northampton, 1970 and 1974." Northamptonshire Archaeology 12, 97-154, 1977.

Hopewell: A Historical Geography. Township of Hopewell. Richard L. Porter, co-author. Forthcoming.

Professional Affiliations

Society of Professional Archaeologists (accredited 1979)

New Jersey State Review Board (Member, 1983-present)

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for Industrial Archaeology

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Vernacular Architecture Forum

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Archaeological Society of New Jersey



# HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.

Cultural Resource Consultants

714 S. Clinton Ave.  
Trenton, NJ 08611  
Tel. 609/695-0122

**RICHARD L. PORTER**  
Vice President/Historian, MA

## Education

M.A., American History, Rutgers College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., 1981

B.A., History, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, PA., 1975

## Experience

1986- Historian, Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, N.J.

Technical and managerial responsibilities for historical research components of all projects. Participation in:

- Archival and cartographic research
- Oral historical research
- Project planning and scheduling
- Report preparation and historical writing

1983-1986 Historian, Heritage Studies, Inc., Princeton, N.J.

Responsible for historical research and writing on archaeological and architectural history projects in the Northeastern United States.

1981-1988 Archival Technician, Bureau of Archives and Records Management, Archives Section, Department of State, State of New Jersey.

Supervised weekend services offered by the State Archives and provide professional assistance to members of the public engaged in historical and genealogical research.

1981-1983 Senior Historian, Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, N.J.

Directed all historical research on major cultural resource surveys and mitigation projects in the Mid-Atlantic region. Primary responsibility for all historical sections of reports with additional writing and editing responsibilities for other report components.

1979-1981 Historical Consultant, Morristown, N.J.

Worked with various firms and individuals providing full range of historical research and writing for cultural resource surveys, architectural surveys, preservation plans, and National and State Register nominations.

1977-1979 Historian/Archaeologist, Rutgers Archaeological Survey Office, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

Conducted historical research and writing and participated in archaeological fieldwork for numerous cultural resource surveys and mitigation projects. Major projects included: the survey and excavation of Raritan Landing, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, N.J.; cultural resource surveys for the proposed Raritan Confluence Force Main, Pumping Station, and Reservoir in Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, N.J.; the cultural resource survey for Route I-195 in Howell Township, Monmouth County, N.J.

#### Publications

"American Steel in the Colonial Period: Trenton's Role in a 'Neglected' Industry." In Canal History and Technology Proceedings IX, 83-118, 1990. Richard W. Hunter, co-author.

Hopewell: A Historical Geography. Township of Hopewell. Richard W. Hunter, co-author. Forthcoming.

Linseed Oil Mills in New Jersey. Olearius Editions, Kemblesville, Pa. Carter Litchfield, co-author. Forthcoming.

#### Professional Affiliations

American Historical Association  
Society for Historical Archaeology  
Society for Industrial Archaeology  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
Council on America's Military Past  
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology  
New Jersey Historical Society  
Preservation New Jersey  
Old Barracks Association

# HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.

Cultural Resource Consultants

714 S. Clinton Ave.  
Trenton, NJ 08611  
Tel. 609/695-0122

**LYNN RAKOS**  
Archaeologist, BA

## Education

B.A., Anthropology, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey, 1987

M.A. Candidate, Anthropology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1989

## Experience

- 1987- Assistant Archaeologist, Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, N.J.
- Technical and supervisory responsibilities for selected field and laboratory operations and report preparation.
- Participation in:
- survey and excavation
  - field photography
  - monitoring of heavy equipment
  - stratigraphic and artifact analysis
  - supervision of personnel
  - documentary research and report preparation
- 1987 Field and Laboratory Assistant Pluckemin Archaeological Project, Pluckemin, N.J. (January-March, 1987).
- 1984-1986 Crew Chief, Field and Laboratory Assistant, Historic Conservation & Interpretation, Inc., Newton, N.J. (part-time employee).
- Participated in the 60 Wall Street (Manhattan) and Mount Hope archaeological projects.
- 1985-1986 Assistant Resources Planner (Intern), Envirosphere Company, a Division of Ebasco Services, Inc., Lyndhurst, N.J.
- Assisted in report preparation and evaluation, documentary research and field investigations.
- 1985-1986 Crew Chief, Burrowes Mansion, Matawan, N.J. (Matawan Historical Society)
- 1985 Intern, Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnology, New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, N.J.
- Assisted with collections management program.

Other Related Experience

1987        Crew Chief, Galways Plantation Project, Montserrat, West Indies  
              (three weeks)

1985        Foreign Study Program, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Professional Affiliations

Society for Historical Archaeology  
Society for Industrial Archaeology  
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology  
Society for the History of Technology

Awards

Phi Beta Kappa  
Joannie L. Huberman Award (Rutgers)

# HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.

Cultural Resource Consultants

714 S. Clinton Ave.  
Trenton, NJ 08611  
Tel. 609/695-0122

**WILLIAM B. LIEBEKNECHT**  
Laboratory and Drafting Supervisor, BA

## Education

B.A., Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, 1984

M.A. Candidate, American History, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey,  
1989

## Experience

1988- Laboratory and Drafting Supervisor  
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, N.J.

Technical and supervisory responsibilities for laboratory operations and graphics production. Participation in:

- artifact processing and analysis
- prehistoric and historic ceramic analysis
- field drawing and site recording
- all aspects of report graphics production
- artifact collections research
- preparation of artifact inventories and reports
- computerization of artifact data
- supervision of laboratory and drafting personnel
- field survey and excavation

1988 Field Supervisor  
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research,  
Newark, DE. (June - August)

Technical and supervisory responsibilities for crew personnel on field projects in Delaware.

1985-1988 Laboratory and Field Supervisor  
Research & Archaeological Management, Inc. (RAM)  
Highland Park, N.J.

Supervised analyses of artifact assemblages from various cultural resource projects in the Northeast.

1984-1985 Research and Field Assistant, Historic Sites Research,  
Princeton, N.J.

## Publications

"The Fort Elfsborg Spoon," Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, 1986, No. 40, 45-46.



Professional Affiliations

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference  
Eastern States Archaeological Federation  
Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Third Vice President  
Archaeological Society of New York  
Archaeological Society of Delaware  
Wisconsin State Archaeological Society  
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology  
New Jersey Historical Society  
Pennsville Historical Society, Archaeological Chairman

Awards

Archaeological Society of New Jersey Award of Appreciation

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 582-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 24

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** shanty or small dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 587-1 and 593-3 for land ownership data

- part of Lot No. 6 of the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1712 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - part of 64.75 acre holding owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 40)

- 1851 - L-shaped structure shown (Illustration 52)
- 1856 - small rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 53 and 56) (Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 582-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 72' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was probably stripped during the landscaping of the East Meadow.

**General Description:** No surface evidence of this structure is visible. In the vicinity there are possible traces of the former Kingsbridge Road alignment running along a ledge-like topographic feature on the west side of the East Meadow. The road ran immediately west of the structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 582-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 24

**Site Name:** Waldron House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- 1666 - town of New Harlem established by charter - division line with the Corporation of New York passed through the northern quarter of the Park - the charter also stated that rights to the common lands of New Harlem would extend somewhat to the west of this line - this led to problems relative to the boundary between Harlem and the Corporation of New York - the line was not permanently fixed until 1775 (Riker 1904; Hall 1911:400-403)
  - this property was within the unappropriated portion of the Harlem Common Lands for much of the 18th century (Illustration 2)
- 1782 - two structures, apparently a dwelling with a barn sited just to the north, were in place by 1782 (Illustrations 10 and 11)
  - Johannes Waldron is said to have built a dwelling on the Harlem Commons at the junction of Kingsbridge Road and the Bloomingdale Cross Road - he may not have had a formal deed for this land at the time he built the house (Riker 1904:710)

- Waldron family - Resolved Waldron migrated from Holland in 1654 - lived initially in New Amsterdam - prominent citizen there - removed to the Harlem area in 1664 and resided there for the remainder of his life - died in 1690, with the majority of his property passing to his son, Samuel - Barent and Johannes Waldron, Sr. were also sons of Resolved Waldron (Riker 1904:691-693)
- Johannes Waldron III (1721-1813) - son of Johannes Waldron, Jr., grandson of Johannes Waldron, Sr. - Johannes, Jr. (1698-1724) married Elizabeth, the daughter of Samson Benson and the sister of Adolph and Benjamin Benson and Catherine Benson McGown and Catalina Benson Dyckman, in 1719 - Johannes III married Wyntie Terhune in 1745 and had ten children - second marriage to Maria Vermilye in 1781 (Riker 1904:431, 695, 698, 702, 710)
- 1807 - Johannes Waldron III assessed as the owner of a house and land - this house was occupied by his son, Samuel B. Waldron and John Jefferts (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1807)
- Samuel Benson Waldron (1757-1848) - married Gertrude Somerndyke in 1782 and had two children - second marriage to Polly Holmes in 1824 (Riker 1904:711, 723)
- 1811 - "Waldron" structure shown (Illustrations 17 and 18) (Bridges 1811c)
- 1813 - property passes to Samuel B. Waldron with the death of his father, Johannes (Riker 1904:710)
- 1814 - structure shown (Illustration 20)
- c.1815 - dwelling and 6.25 acre lot owned by Samuel Waldron - the building depicted as a four-bay, one-and-a-half story structure with a shallow gable roof and end chimneys (Illustrations 37 and 38)
- 1819-20 - house with barn sited to the northwest shown - dwelling depicted as having a large rectangular main block with a smaller ell attached to the rear (north), while the barn appears to be two structures sited at an angle to one another with attached corners - stone fence with gate on the Kingsbridge Road frontage of the property (Illustration 40)
- the property may have passed to Samuel B. Waldron's son, John (1783-1845) at some point during the middle of the first half of the 19th century - he married Lydia Burrowes in 1822 (Riker 1904:723)



Site ID #: 582-2

Continued

- 1846 - Philip Burrowes the owner of this property - may have gained possession as an heir of John Waldron - Burrowes mortgaged this holding to the City of New York in this year (New York County Central Park Records)
- 1851 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 52)
  - this property now owned by Cortland Parker - noted that the City still has claim to it as the Burrowes mortgage has not been paid off (New York County Court Central Park Records)
- 1856 - large two-section rectangular structure shown with a porch on its south (front) side (Illustration 53)
  - large two-section rectangular structure shown - surrounded by cultivated farm fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
  - the former Waldron House is said to have burned down after it was acquired by the City (Riker 1904:710)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80-89' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, asphalt, some trees and shrubs

**Topographic Assessment:** There appears to have been both filling and stripping in this area.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure which was located in an area that has been heavily landscaped. Several paths, the East Drive and the 97th Street Transverse run through or close to this site. The construction of the 97th Street Transverse most likely destroyed most of the southern end of the site.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

② research ?'s

D-5

may inform  
that no any work  
is necessary

Need to state  
why  
P  
of history  
of site  
disturbance.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 582-3                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 24

**Site Name:** Waldron Barn Site

**Site Type:** barn

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2

1782 - structure shown (Illustrations 10 and 11)

1819-20 structure shown (Illustration 40)

Site ID #: 582-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80-89' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** The site appears to have been destroyed by the construction of the East Drive and the 97th Street Transverse.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of two to five manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 582-4                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 23

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for brief discussion of the Harlem Common Lands  
- within the as yet unappropriated Harlem Common  
Lands (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - part of the Harlem Commons (Illustration 37)  
1856 - small square structure shown (Illustration 56)  
(Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 582-4 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 78' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, one beech tree, exposed soil, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 583-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 24

**Site Name:** Griffin House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for brief discussion of the Harlem Common Lands  
- within the as yet unappropriated Harlem Common  
Lands (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - part of the Harlem Commons (Illustration 37)  
1851 - large L-shaped structure shown (Illustration 52)  
1855 - Hannah Griffin noted as the owner and resident of  
this "dwelling house" (New York County Court  
Central Park Records 1855)  
1856 - large L-shaped structure shown (Illustrations 53  
and 56) (Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 583-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 72'

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 583-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 24

**Site Name:** Rodriquez House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for brief discussion of the Harlem Common Lands  
- within the as yet unappropriated Harlem Common  
Lands (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - part of the Harlem Commons (Illustration 37)  
1855 - this "small house" is owned by Francis I.  
Rodriquez (New York County Court Central Park  
Records 1855)  
1856 - small square structure shown (Illustrations 53  
and 56) (Viele 1856b)

**Site ID #:** 583-2                      Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 72' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, beech, elm

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** Areas of eroded soils and rodent burrows were examined for artifacts, but no clear surface evidence of this structure was observed. A single fragment of sheet metal and several building stone fragments were noted, but not retained. The construction of East Drive and park landscaping have probably affected the site.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 583-3                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 23

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** shanty or small dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for brief discussion of the Harlem Common Lands  
- within the as yet unappropriated Harlem Common  
Lands (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - part of the Harlem Commons (Illustration 37)  
1851 - small rectangular structure shown  
(Illustration 52)



**Site ID #:** 583-3                      Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 72' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** This site is located in what is currently an athletic field and there is no surface indication of the former structure. Landscaping of the field has probably affected the site.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 584-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 24

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for land ownership data

- part of Lot 23 of the Harlem land division of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - part of 52.53 acre holding owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 40)

1851 - large rectangular structure shown (Illustration 52)

1856 - large rectangular structure is shown surrounded by farm fields (Illustrations 53 and 56) (Viele 1856b)

**Site ID #:** 584-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 75' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, several trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This location appears to contain a small amount of fill.

**General Description:** The bedrock outcrop in this area is topped with a flat grassy platform that appears to be based on a substantial soil cover. A small depression is present which may be related to the structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 584-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 24

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** outbuilding? (associated with 584-1, above)

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

1856 - small square structure shown (Illustrations 53 and 56) (Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 584-2 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 75' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, several trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This location appears to contain a small amount of fill.

**General Description:** A small depression in the ground surface may be related to this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 585-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 20

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War Encampment Area

**Site Type:** military encampment

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for early land ownership data; see 807-1 for information relating to British and Hessian encampment activities during the American Revolution

1782 - encampment area shown stretching east from the hill just west of Fifth Avenue at 101st Street (Illustration 10)

Site ID #: 585-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 60-80' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland, grass, path

**Topographic Assessment:** This site appears to have been modified by Park-related landscaping activity.

**General Description:** No surface evidence of this encampment area was observed.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at the western end of this site (most of this encampment area now lies beneath Fifth Avenue and the built-up area to the east). Archaeological data is likely to be ephemeral and difficult to recognize in the field (because of the brief duration and type of occupation involved), but even the most vestigial of remains should be considered important.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic subsurface testing should be carried in the vicinity of the encampment (in the order of 20 to 30 manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Consideration should also be given to systematic geophysical survey of this area (using a metal detector or other mode of electromagnetic prospecting equipment). Carefully directed historical research into military and other records should also be undertaken in an effort to locate the site of this encampment with greater precision.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 585-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 20

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for early land ownership data

- part of Lot No. 25 of the Harlem land division of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - part of 64.75 acre holding owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 40)

- 1851 - large square structure shown (Illustration 52)
- 1856 - square structure shown (Illustration 53)
- 1856 - large square structure shown adjacent to some small farm fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 585-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 85' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25 foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 585-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 20

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 587-1 and 593-3 for land ownership data

- part of Lot No. 6 of the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1712 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - part of 64.75 acre holding owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 40)

1851 - large L-shaped structure shown (Illustration 52)

1856 - large two-section L-shaped structure shown (Illustration 53)

- large two-section L-shaped structure shown adjacent to small area of farm fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)



Site ID #: 585-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 85' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, scattered trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure. A circular depression measuring approximately six feet in diameter may indicate a privy location. There appears to be substantial soil cover in this area.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 585-4                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 20

**Site Name:** -

E

**Site Type:** shanty or small dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 587-1 and 593-3 for land ownership data  
- part of Lot No. 6 of the First Division of  
the Harlem Common lands of 1712 (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - part of 64.75 acre holding owned by Lawrence  
Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in  
1819-20 - see Illustration 40)  
1851 - small rectangular structure shown  
(Illustration 52)

Site ID #: 585-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 77' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to 10 manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 585-5                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 20

**Site Name:** -

E

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for land ownership data

- part of Lot 23 of the Harlem land division of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - part of 52.53 acre holding owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 40)

- 1851 - large square structure shown (Illustration 52)
- 1856 - small square structure shown (Illustration 53)
- large square structure shown (Illustration 56)

Site ID #: 585-5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 75' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 587-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 15

**Site Name:** Benson Dwelling or Outbuilding Site

**Site Type:** dwelling or outbuilding.

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for additional data on the Benson family; see 593-3 for additional ownership data relative to the Samson Benson property at Montagne's Point

- 1712 - Barent Waldron granted Lot No. 6 in what is referred to as the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands - this was a 16+ acre tract along the east side of the Kingsbridge Road between what is now 94th and 102nd Streets (Illustration 2) (Riker 1904:825, 827)
- Barent Waldron - born 1655, the son of Resolved Waldron - prominent Harlem area resident (Riker 1904:695-696)
- 1721 - Samson Benson received Lot No. 6 in an exchange of property concluded with Barent Waldron - Lot No. 6 was sited between his farm at Montagne's Point and Kingsbridge Road, and the acquisition of this parcel provided an important connection to this vital road - this acquisition may have also served to restore lands to the Montagne's Point property that had been part of the original holding during the de Forest/Montagne period (Riker 1904:430, 825)

**Site ID #:** 587/1

Continued

1782 - structure shown (Illustration 11)  
c.1815 - part of 64.75 acre holding owned by Lawrence  
Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in  
1819-20 - see Illustration 40)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 75' ASL

**Vegetation:** not known

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** The existence of this site was unknown at the time of fieldwork (it was identified late during the analysis phase of the project)

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although this site was not specifically examined in the field, consideration of the area immediately to the north suggests that it holds a moderate potential for intact archaeological remains.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 588-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 16

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** dwelling or shanty?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for early land ownership data

- part of Lot No. 25 of the Harlem land division of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - part of 64.75 acre holding owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

1856 - L-shaped structure shown (Illustration 53)

- L-shaped structure shown surrounded by farm fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 588-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 29-30' ASL

**Vegetation:** shrubs, ornamental plantings

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure which was located on what is now the embankment between the Conservatory Garden and 5th Avenue.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 588-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 15

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for early land ownership data

- part of Lot 23 of the Harlem land division of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - part of 52.53 acre holding owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

- 1851 - large L-shaped structure shown (Illustration 52)
- 1856 - large L-shaped structure shown (Illustrations 53 and 56) (Viele 1856b)
- 1857 - the rear of a multi-component structure on the west side of Kingsbridge Road is visible in a view of the Mount St. Vincent Academy property from the Great Hill (Illustration 60)



Site ID #: 588-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 74' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt; grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was probably impacted by the construction of the East Drive and the Bridle Path. The East Drive is slightly raised above grade suggesting that there may be fill in this location.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25-foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 588-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 15

**Site Name:** Benson/Leggett Tavern Site

**Site Type:** tavern

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- 1691 - this 10-acre parcel between the Patent Line and Kingsbridge Road (and between the present 99th and 104th Streets) was granted to Abraham de la Montagne as Lot No. 23 in the division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1691 (Illustration 2) (Riker 1904:438, 591-591, 816)
- Abraham de la Montagne (1664-1734) - the son of John de la Montagne and the grandson of Johannes de la Montagne - married Rebecca, daughter of Teunis Idens Van Huyse in 1689 - in that year he gained title to a dwelling in Harlem village - resided there (Riker 1904:591, 594)
- 1712 - 2+ acre lot adjacent to the north of de la Montagne's 10-acre parcel was created as part of Lot No. 7 in the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands - this small lot was granted to Samuel Waldron (the other part of Lot No. 7 also included what was to become the Black Horse Tavern/McGown's Tavern/Mount St. Vincent Academy property on the east side of Kingsbridge Road - see 589-12) (Riker 1904:825, 827; Hall 1905:10).

- Lot No. 7 (both properties) was conveyed to Abraham de la Montagne in an exchange of property concluded with Samuel Waldron circa 1715 - de la Montagne combined the small lot from No. 7 on the west side of the road with Lot No. 23 (Riker 1904:545, 592, 699; Hall 1905:10)
- Montagne conveys a 20-acre parcel that includes both Lot No. 23 and the two properties from Lot No. 7 to his brother-in-law, George Dyckman circa 1725 (Riker 1904:545; Hall 1905:10)
- 1748 - the same 20-acre holding is sold by George Dyckman to Adolph Benson and his brother-in-law, Jacob Dyckman, Jr. (George and Jacob Dyckman were apparently unrelated) - the new owners divided the property, with Benson receiving the land on the west side of Kingsbridge Road (Lot No. 23 and the 2+ acre portion of Lot No. 7) (Riker 1904:438; Hall 1905:10)
- Adolph Benson (1703-1802) - married Eve, daughter of Lawrence Kortwright, Sr. circa 1730 and had two children - second marriage to Martha Van Dyck in 1768 - resided on farm to the north of Central Park (the dwelling was sited at 7th Avenue and 122nd Street) (Riker 1904:430, 434, 565)
- at some point during the Revolutionary period Adolph Benson conveyed this property to his son, Lawrence Benson (Riker 1904:434-435, 438)
- Lawrence Benson (circa 1735-1822) - son of Adolph, married his cousin Mary, the daughter of Benjamin Benson (his uncle) in 1765 - had children Adolph, Benjamin L., and Susannah Milledoler - lived on farm to the north of Central Park (Riker 1904:430, 435, 436, 438)
- 1776 - structure shown (Illustrations 5, 6 and 8)
- structure built within the former Lot No. 23 on the west side of Kingsbridge Road sometime prior to the Revolutionary War - this building was used as a tavern - various sources refer to this as the Black Horse Tavern - this was the name of the tavern owned by Jacob Dyckman, Jr. within the building later known as McGown's Tavern [589-12] - the tavern on the Benson property may have taken on this name after the McGown acquisition of the Dyckman property - this tavern is said to have been operated by Richard Vandenburg (presumably under a lease agreement with the Benson family) during the Revolutionary period - it also

- eventually took on the name of the Half-Way House, formerly used by the Jansen/Kortwright family for their tavern [594-6], sited to the north at the intersection of the Kingsbridge and Harlem Roads and no longer operating by this time (Riker 1904:438, 591, 592, 803, 816; Hall 1905:10, 16; Hall 1911:405, 409)
- Lord Cornwallis is said to have had his headquarters in the Black Horse Tavern during the Battle of Harlem Heights on September 16, 1776 (as noted above, this may be a reference to the McGown's Tavern just to the north on the opposite side of the road (Hall 1905:20; Hall 1911:413)
  - 1782 - structure shown (Illustrations 10 and 11; see also Illustration 12)
  - 1789 - "Leggets" tavern shown (Illustration 14)
    - "Leggett's Half-Way Tavern" shown to be a five-bay, center-hall, one-and-a-half story vernacular Dutch-American frame structure exhibiting end chimneys, an exposed chimney back, and a front porch sheltered by an overhanging roof (Illustration 15)
  - Leggett's Tavern is said to have remained active during the final decade of the 18th century (Hall 1905:40; Hall 1911:429)
  - 1799 - this land is owned by Lawrence Benson - Rachel Leggett occupying a portion of it as his tenant - this is presumably the tavern property (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1799)
  - 1802 - Leggett no longer listed as a tenant on Benson's property (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1802)
  - 1808 - former tavern building is said to have been torn down in 1808 (Hall 1905:40; Hall 1911:429)
  - c.1815 - this property totals 52.53 acres and is owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

Site ID #: 588-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 75' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, crab apple, beech, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** The area west of and beneath the East Drive appears to have been filled. The Bridle Path bed has been slightly graded.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. However, to the west of the Bridle Path there is a small plateau that topographically looks promising as a potential building location.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25-foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 588-4                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 15

**Site Name:** Benson dwelling?

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for early land ownership data

- part of Lot 23 of the Harlem land division of 1691 (Illustration 2)
- 1811 - structure shown to the north of the former Benson/Leggett Tavern site [588-3] (Illustrations 17 and 18) (Bridges 1811c)
- 1814 - structure shown (Illustration 20)
- c.1815 - part of 52.53 acre holding owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)



Site ID #: 588-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 78' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears primarily unaltered, although there may have been slight filling.

**General Description:** This site appears to be relatively undisturbed although portions of it may have been affected by the construction of the East Drive and the Bridle Path. There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 588-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 15

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** outbuilding? (associated with 588-2, above)

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

1851 - small square structure shown on the same lot  
as 588-2 (Illustration 52)

Site ID #: 588-5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 75'

**Vegetation:** light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** Portions of this area appear to have been filled, while other areas look possibly unaltered.

**General Description:** No clear surface indications of this structure are visible. However, there is a rectangular cut in the bedrock outcrop near the plotted location of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** outbuilding? (Central Park-related)

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data  
c.1865 - rectangular structure shown - not depicted on  
earlier maps - may have been erected by those  
involved in the development of the Park  
(Illustrations 86 and 89)

Site ID #: 589-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 20' ASL

**Vegetation:** Conservatory Garden

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned improvements to the Conservatory Garden involve extensive ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Barn/Stable Site

**Site Type:** barn/stable

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 25 of the division of the Harlem Common Lands completed in 1691 (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - within 64.75 acre tract owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
- 1851 - large L-shaped structure shown (ell formed by 589-3) (Illustration 52)
- 1855 - Sisters of Charity own this structure - it is listed as being owned by Tighe Davy, but the latter is actually only an assignee serving the Sisters (New York County Court Central Park Records)
- 1856 - large L-shaped structure shown (ell formed by 589-3) (Illustration 53)
  - large L-shaped structure shown (ell formed by 589-3) - several cultivated fields sited to the south (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
  - structure shown and described as a two-story frame barn with a stable in the basement (Illustrations 57 and 59; Structure B)
- c.1865 - a portion of this structure shown (Illustrations 86 and 89)



Site ID #: 589-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5 )

**Elevation:** 20' ASL

**Vegetation:** Conservatory Garden

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned improvements to the Conservatory Garden involve extensive ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of two to five manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Small Barn Site

**Site Type:** small barn (associated with 589-2 and 589-4)

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- c.1815 - within 64.75 acre tract owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
- 1856 - structure shown and described as a one-story barn (Illustrations 57 and 59; Structure C)

Site ID #: 589-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 20' ASL

**Vegetation:** Conservatory Garden

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned improvements to the Conservatory Garden involve extensive ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of two to five manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-4      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Jews' Cemetery

**Site Type:** cemetery (associated with 589-3)

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data  
c.1815 - within 64.75 acre tract owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)  
1856 - "Jews Cemetery" (Illustrations 57 and 59)  
c.1865 - enclosure indicated but not identified (Illustrations 86 and 89)

Site ID #: 589/4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5 )

**Elevation:** 20' ASL

**Vegetation:** Conservatory Garden

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of the cemetery.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** Nothing is known of this cemetery apart from its depiction on historic maps from the 1850s. If planned improvements to the Conservatory Garden involve extensive ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken to establish whether burials are present. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by research into Jewish archives to clarify the history of this site.

RE:

g other  
populations

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Large Barn Site

**Site Type:** large barn

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the portion of Lot No. 7 of the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands sited on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - within 6.69 acre property owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
- 1856 - large square structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
  - structure shown and described as a large frame barn (Illustration 57; Structure D)
- c.1861 - eastern portion of gable-roofed building depicted in the lower right of a view of the former Mount St. Vincent Academy property (Illustration 79)
- 1865 - square structure shown (Illustration 86)



Site ID #: 589-5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 40' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-6      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Farm Yard Site

**Site Type:** farm yard (associated with 589-5)

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

1856 - "Poultry Yard" shown adjacent to the south side of the large barn on the Mount St. Vincent property (Illustration 57)

Site ID #: 589-6

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5 )

**Elevation:** 45' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of the farm yard.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is minimal potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site due to the ephemeral nature of a farm yard.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigation or historical research is recommended for this site.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-7      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Wash House Site

**Site Type:** wash house

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the portion of Lot No. 7 of the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands sited on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - within 6.69 acre property owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
  - this building is said to have been an old barn that was on the property at the time of its purchase by the Sisters - converted to serve as a laundry (Mount St. Vincent notes)
- 1856 - large rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 53 and 56) (Viele 1856b)
  - structure shown and described as a two-story frame wash house (Illustrations 57 and 58; Structure E)
- c.1861 - three-bay structure with a gable roof and end chimneys is depicted just to the east of the Mount St. Vincent Academy Chapel (Illustration 79)
- c.1865 - large rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 86 and 89)

Site ID #: 589-7

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 50' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and undergrowth

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. However, the relatively unaltered topography suggests that subsurface evidence of the structure may remain.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-8      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Chapel Site

**Site Type:** chapel

**HISTORICAL DAT**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- within the portion of Lot No. 7 of the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands sited on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - within 6.69 acre property owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37 - same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
- 1855 - large four-story brick chapel completed (construction had started in 1854) - described as being Byzantine in style - designed by George F. Penchard, architect - 90 by 42 feet in plan - also included large dining area in the cellar - dedicated in March (Cummings 1855; A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent 1884: 51, 57; Mount St. Vincent notes; Walsh 1960:154-155)
- George F. Penchard practiced as an architect in New York City between 1853 and 1876 - in 1873 he claimed to have been working as an architect for 40 years (Francis 1979)
- 1856 - Chapel shown - attached to the rear of the north wing of the Academy building (Illustrations 53 and 56)



- 1856 - shown and described as a three-story brick chapel (Illustrations 53 and 56) (Viele 1856b)
- 1857 - steeple and spires of the Chapel visible to the rear of the main Academy building (Illustration 60)
- 1861 - south facade of the Chapel depicted (Illustration 78)
- c.1861 - south and east facades of the Chapel depicted (Illustration 79)
- c.1863 - Chapel shown to be serving as a military hospital along with the rest of the former Academy complex (Illustrations 82-84)
- 1865 - portion of the north facade of the Chapel visible (Illustration 88)
- c.1865 - Chapel shown (Illustration 89)
- c.1875 - south facade of the Chapel depicted photographically - note that the prominent spires have been removed (Illustration 93)
- 1881 - the west and north facades of the Chapel depicted immediately after the devastating fire that destroyed the frame Academy complex and left the Chapel a masonry shell (Illustration 94)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5; Plate 5.6)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none in west; sparse tree cover along eastern edge of Mount in area of Chapel site

**Topographic Assessment:** The ground in this area appears to have been partially stripped following the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and piles of compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** The southeast corner of the Chapel foundation is still visible as an approximately 15-foot high section of wall comprised of dressed schist (Plate 5.6). This wall segment was below the first floor level of the chapel which had been built into the existing slope. Additional portions of the foundation may survive beneath the composting area. A north-south, stepped, masonry buttress wall and an associated concrete surface survive immediately adjacent to the south side of the foundation, while traces of what appears to be a retaining foundation wall for the east side of the Chapel are intermittently visible to the north.

Site ID #: 589-8

Continued

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** As demonstrated by the extant remains, there is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located at 25 foot intervals). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Since the overall plan of the Chapel is reasonably well documented, archaeological testing should assess the potential of this site to produce other useful types of information (e.g., construction data, plan details, artifacts) that may not be forthcoming from historical sources. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into the archives of the Sisters of Charity. The future interpretive development of the Mount St. Vincent Chapel should also be considered, once a clearer sense of the site's physical condition has been obtained.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-9                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** McGown Outbuilding Site

**Site Type:** outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the portion of Lot No. 7 of the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands sited on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- 1776 - small rectangular structure shown (Illustration 4)
- c.1815 - within 6.69 acre property owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

Site ID #: 589-9

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped following the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and piles of compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25-foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-10      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** McGown Outbuilding Site

**Site Type:** outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the portion of Lot No. 7 of the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands sited on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- 1776 - small square structure shown (Illustration 4)
- c.1815 - within 6.69 acre property owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

**Site ID #:** 589-10

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped following the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and piles of compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25-foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-11      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** McGown Outbuilding Site

**Site Type:** outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the portion of Lot No. 7 of the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands sited on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)

1776 - small square structure shown (Illustration 4)

c.1815 - within 6.69 acre property owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

**Site ID #:** 589-11

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped following the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and piles of compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25-foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-12      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** Black Horse Tavern; McGown's Tavern;  
Mount St. Vincent Academy Site

**Site Type:** tavern; religious and educational institution

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage: (Selected)**

Mackenzie 1776	⊗	Colton 1836	⊗
Sauthier 1776b	⊗	Jones 1851	⊗
Sauthier 1776c	⊗	Common Council 1856	⊗
British War Office 1782a	⊗	Viele 1856a	⊗
British War Office 1782b	⊗	Bacon 1856	⊗
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	⊗	Bagley 1860	⊗
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	⊗	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	⊗
Bridges 1811a	⊗	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	⊗
Renwick 1814a	⊗	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	⊗
Randel 1819-20	⊗		

**Historical Detail:**

1637 - Hendrick de Forest began the construction of his bowery - sought to establish a tobacco farm - chose a site near McGown's Pass known as Rechawanis - this tract was later call Montagne's Point - he received an informal grant to this property and to the tract referred to as Muscoota, later known as Montagne's Flats - Rechawanis was sited at the mouth of the Harlem River and bounded on the north by Harlem Creek and on the west by the watercourse now referred to as Montagne's Rivulet - Muscoota was sited to the northwest of this first tract and stretched northward from the far northern end of Central Park (at about 110th Street) - the de Forest bowery was the first attempt to permanently inhabit the area that would later become known as Harlem - the exact location of the early farmstead site is unknown (Riker 1904:122, 125-6; de Forest 1914: 81-83, 105; Stokes 1916 II:194; 1922 IV:88)

- Hendrick de Forest born in 1606 into a Walloon family in what is now Belgium - the son of Jesse de Forest - the later moved his family to Holland to escape religious persecution circa 1610 - there he became the leader of a group that established a colony in South America under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company in 1623 - among the colonists in this venture was Johannes de la Montagne - Jesse de Forest died in South America in 1624 - the surviving colonists, including Montagne, returned to Holland in 1625 - in 1626 Montagne married Rachel de Forest (born circa 1609), daughter of Jesse and sister of Hendrick - in 1628 Montagne settled briefly in the West Indies, returning to Holland after several years - during the early 1630s Hendrick de Forest was active in Holland's colonial trade as an employee of the patroon Killian Van Rensselaer and the Dutch West India Company (Riker 1904:76, 85-6; de Forest 1914:3-5, 13-6, 26-7, 50, 58-69, 284)
- Montagne - of Huguenot extraction - born in France in 1595 - migrated to Holland sometime before 1619 to escape religious persecution and to study medicine - joined Jesse de Forest's South American venture (Riker 1904:48, 79)
- In 1636 Hendrick de Forest, his younger brother Isaac, and Johannes and Rachel de Forest de la Montagne and their three children migrated to New Netherland - Hendrick's wife, the former Gertrude Bornstra, whom he married just prior to leaving, remained in Holland - the immigrants arrived in New Amsterdam early in 1637 and shortly thereafter commenced the construction of their bowery (Riker 1904:88-91; de Forest 1914:69-72, 75, 80)
- Hendrick de Forest remained in the employ of Van Rensselaer as a merchant and a seaman - he died in New Amsterdam in July of 1637 from the effects of a disease contracted during a trading voyage to Virginia (Riker 1904:128, de Forest 1914:87-89)
- the bowery de Forest had begun was completed by his brother-in-law, Dr. Johannes de la Montagne - the combined dwelling and barn that stood at the center of this farmstead was said to have been a single-story frame structure with brick chimney that measured 42 feet by 18 feet in plan - there was also a separate frame tobacco house on the

- property - this latter building was destroyed in a storm in 1641 - the farmstead nucleus (which probably also included other outbuildings) was surrounded by a palisade (Riker 1904:126, 129; de Forest 1914:84, 87, 96; Stokes 1916 II:194; 1922 IV:88, 90)
- 1638 - Andries Hudde acquires a patent (the first formally recorded ground brief for Manhattan) for the de Forest property at Muscoota - Hudde was a wealthy well-connected native of Amsterdam who had married the former Gertrude Bornstra de Forest, the widow of Hendrick, in 1638 - he received the patent for Muscoota based on the claim to Hendrick de Forest's estate in the name of the latter's widow - he returned to Holland after acquiring this patent (Riker 1904:129-30; de Forest 1914:93-4; Stokes 1922 IV:88)
- Montagne was an influential figure in New Amsterdam - In 1638 he was named to serve as the councillor, or primary advisor, to William Kieft, the new Director-General of the colony - Montagne filed with Hudde's representative for compensation for the work he had done on the property - this claim went unanswered, and Montagne filed in court against Hudde's estate - as a result of this suit it was ordered that the de Forest property be put up for public sale - it was purchased by Montagne in the resultant sale and named Vredendal (peaceful dale)
  - Montagne resided on his farmstead for several years (Riker 1904:130-1, 134, 139, 141; de Forest 1914:95-99; Stokes 1916 II:194; 1922 IV:88)
- 1639 - Montagne's farmstead depicted (Illustration 1)
- 1643 - Rachel de Forest de la Montagne dies - after the death of his wife Montagne resided in New Amsterdam rather than on his farmstead - he leased the latter after 1643, although Indian wars during the next several years probably caused its periodic abandonment during this period (Riker 1904:142-4, 165-7; de Forest 1914:104-5)
- 1647 - Montagne receives a formal deed for his lands (both Muscoota and Rechawanis) - it is noted in the recording of this transaction that the Rechawanis property had formerly been occupied by Hendrick de Forest (Riker 1904:150; de Forest 1914:105; Stokes 1916 II:194; 1922 IV:110)

- 1656 - Montagne moved to Fort Orange (Albany) (de Forest 1914:106-7)
- 1661 - the Vrendendal property is described as having been unoccupied for a number of years - in 1661 several of Montagne's children petitioned for the right to reoccupy it and establish a colony there - this request was denied as it was judged that this would provide unwanted competition for the new village of New Harlem, and those settling under the auspices of the New Harlem charter would soon require additional land for agricultural utilization - this led to the revocation of many of the former patents within the bounds of New Harlem - among the properties taken was Montagne's Flats, or Muscoota - John de la Montagne, the son of Johannes de la Montagne was allowed to retain possession of Montagne's Point (Rechawanis), but was specifically forbidden to improve this holding in any way - Montagne's Flats was subsequently subdivided and parceled out to those settling under the auspices of the New Harlem charter (Riker 1904:181-5, 188-91)
- 1667 - John de la Montagne (1632-1672) settled in New Harlem and became a prominent citizen there - in 1667 he applied for the right to build a farmstead on Montagne's Point - permission was granted, but it is unclear if he ever acted on his intentions (Riker 1904:188, 236, 785-6)
- 1669 - the younger Montagne acquired an Indian deed for the Rechawanis property (Montagne's Point) - description informs that it was bounded on the north by Harlem Creek and, apparently, on the west by Montagne's Creek (Stokes 1916 II:193-4; 1922 IV:272)
- 1671 - Montagne sells the Montagne's Point property to Jan Louwe Bogert - the property acquired by Bogert is, however, much reduced in size as compared with when it was held by the de Forest/Montagne interests - portions of the western end of this holding (including the lands now within Central Park) were taken by New Harlem and added to the village's Common Lands - Bogert retained only the eastern section of the old Rechawanis holding (Riker 1904:274, 289-292, 786)
- Jan Louwe Bogert - migrated from Holland with Jan



- Bastianson (the progenitor of the Kortwright family) in 1663 - settled first on Long Island - came to Harlem after the purchase of the Montagne's Point property - became prominent Harlem resident (Riker 1904:98, 258, 429, 447, 448)
- 1691 - Bogert receives land to the west of his Montagne's Point holding through the grant of Lot No. 25 in the division of Harlem Common Lands of 1691 - this, in fact, restores lands that had been part of the original Rechawanis property (Illustration 2) (Riker 1904:447, 816)
- 1706 - Bogert sells his Montagne's Point property to Johannes Benson - the latter died in 1715, and in 1721 Samson Benson, the son of Johannes, acquired the property by purchasing the rights of the other heirs - in that same year Samuel Benson also acquired Lot No. 6 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1712 to restore additional land to his Point property that had originally been part of the Rechawanis tract (Riker 1904:429-430, 448)
- 1712 - 9+ acre property on the east side of the Kingsbridge Road designated as a component of Lot No. 7 in the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands was awarded to Samuel Waldron (No. 7 also included a second 2+ acre lot on the opposite side of the road)
- both of these properties had originally been included within the bounds of the de Forest/ Montagne Rechawanis tract (Illustration 2) (Riker 1904:825, 827; Hall 1905:10; Hall 1911:404, 405; Stokes 1918 III:554)
  - Samuel Waldron (1670-1737) - the youngest child of Resolved Waldron (Riker 1904:695, 698)
  - both of the properties from Lot No. 7 were conveyed by Samuel Waldron to Abraham de la Montagne before 1715 - Montagne (1664-1734) was the son of John de la Montagne and the grandson of Dr. Johannes de la Montagne (Riker 1904:545, 591-594, 699; Hall 1905:10; Hall 1911:405; Stokes 1918 III:554)
- 1729 - both of these properties (along with Lot No. 23; see Illustration 2) were conveyed by Abraham de la Montagne to his brother-in-law, George Dyckman (Riker 1904:545; Hall 1905:10; Hall 1911:405; Stokes 1918 III:554)

- 1748 - George Dyckman sells these three properties to Jacob Dyckman, Jr. (George and Jacob were not related) and the latter's brother-in-law Adolph Benson (the son of Samuel Benson) - Jacob Dyckman and Adolph Benson divided their new holding, with Dyckman receiving the land to the east of the Kingsbridge Road (the large lot from No. 7) - he is said to have built a stone building on this property circa 1748 within which he established a tavern (Riker 1904:545; Hall 1905:10-12; Hall 1911:405-406; Stokes 1918 III:554, 979; 1922 IV:607)
- Dyckman family - Jan Dyckman migrated from Holland sometime before 1666 - by 1677 he was well-established on a farm at Spuyten Duyvel at the northern tip of Manhattan - his son Jacob (1692-1774) was also a resident of this area (Riker 1904:545, 546, 548, 549)
  - Jacob Dyckman, Jr. (1720-1773) - the eldest son of Jacob Dyckman - he married Catalina, daughter of Samson Benson and sister of Adolph and Benjamin Benson and Catherine Benson McGown (the wife of Daniel McGown), circa 1742 - Jacob and Catalina Benson Dyckman had ten children - initially lived at Spuyten Duyvel - circa 1748 they moved to Harlem and the tavern building on the Kingsbridge Road - they returned to Spuyten Duyvel after selling this property in 1756 - had a farm and a tavern at Spuyten Duyvel (Riker 1904:431, 549-551; Hall 1905:14; Hall 1911:408)
- 1752 - the colony's General Assembly met several times "at the House of Jacob Dyckman" in the fall of 1752 (Riker 1904:545; Hall 1905:11, 12; Hall 1911:405, 406; Stokes 1918 III:555; 1922 IV:607, 635)
- 1756 - notice published in the New-York Mercury of March 8, 1756 offering for sale "the dwelling house wherein Jacob Dyckman now lives, at the sign of the Black-Horse in Harlem" - the said two-story stone dwelling was described as as having "three rooms on a floor, with a fire place in each, a good cellar, and a milk house" - it was sited on a nine acre property that was known as the Black Horse Tavern this name appears to have been dropped from the property with the removal of the Dyckman family and may have subsequently been adopted at the Benson/Leggett Tavern (see Site 588-3) (Stokes 1918 III:555; 1928 VI:28)

- Daniel McGown purchased his brother-in-law's tavern in 1756 - the deed detailing this transaction was not recorded publicly and was held privately by the extended McGown family for many years (Stokes 1918 III:554-555; 1922 IV:607)
- Daniel McGown - ship's captain - he married Catherine Benson Shourd, the daughter of Samson Benson and the sister of Adolph and Benjamin Benson and Catalina Benson Dyckman, in 1740 - Catherine was the widow of Luke Shourd, who had also been a ship's captain before his decease circa 1730 - Daniel and Catherine Benson Shourd McGown had a single child, Andrew McGown, Sr. - at the time of his marriage Andrew McGown owned a dwelling in Harlem Village - he sold his holding in 1758 after the acquisition of the former Dyckman property (Riker 1904:431, 438-9; Hall 1905:14; Hall 1911:407)
- 1757 - Daniel McGown, listed as a tailor and resident of New York City, mortgages his recently acquired property on the east side of the Kingsbridge Road to his brother-in-law Benjamin Benson (listed as a miller of New York City) - noted that the property includes a "House, Kitchen" and nine acres of land (Stokes 1918 III:555)
- Daniel McGown was lost at sea sometime prior to the Revolution (one source said his death occurred in 1759) - his widow is said to have taken over the management of the former Dyckman property and conducted a tavern there (Riker 1904:439; Hall 1905:14-15; Hall 1911:398, 407, 409; Stokes 1918 III:555; 1922 IV:607)
- 1775 - The "McGown" structure shown (Illustration 3)
- 1776 - "McGown's house" and three associated outbuildings shown (Illustration 4)
  - structure shown (Illustration 5)
  - McGowans House" shown (Illustration 6)
  - "McGowan's" structure shown (Illustration 8)
- 1782 - structure shown (Illustrations 10 and 11; see also Illustration 12)
- 1789 - "McGowen" tavern shown (Illustration 14)

- 1790 - the former Dyckman stone house is said to have been torn down in 1790 - a new larger frame structure was built slightly to the north of the old building's site, with a portion of the old foundation serving the new structure (Hall 1905:40; Hall 1911:429; Stokes 1918 III:979)
- 1799 - Andrew McGown, Sr. assessed as the owner of this property, indicating that he had acquired control from his mother (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1799)
- Andrew McGown (1742-1820) - in 1784 he married his cousin Margret (1766-1851), the daughter of Samson Benson, who was the eldest son of Benjamin Benson, McGown's mother's brother - Samson Benson inherited the family homestead on the former Montagne's Point property from his father (who had inherited it from his father, the first Samson Benson) - with the death of younger Samson Benson's widow in 1835 this property passed to Margret Benson McGown as her only surviving heir - Andrew and Margret Benson McGown had four children - Andrew, Jr. (1786-1870), Catherine (1794-1816), Samson B. (1797-1884 - became a prominent citizen and city alderman and inherited the old family property at Montagne's Point), and Daniel (1798-1830) (Riker 1904:438-9; Hall 1905:14; Hall 1911:407)
- 1802 - Andrew McGown, Sr. has a "House" on his property on the Kingsbridge Road (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1802)
- 1807 - house again enumerated (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1807)
- 1808 - the main building on this property is said to have been rebuilt in 1808 (Stokes 1918 III:979)
- 1811 - "McGowen" structure shown (Illustration 17)
- "McGowen" structure shown (Illustration 18; Bridges 1811c)
- 1814 - "McGowen" structure shown (Illustration 20)
- structure shown (Illustration 23)
  - the McGown building was shown on several views produced by John J. Holland found within the Joseph G. Swift collection of maps, plans and views depicting the fortifications in New York City during the War of 1812 (see Site 592-2) (Illustrations 29, 30 and 32; the most accurate depiction of the building is probably the large two-story five-bay structure with a gable roof and end chimneys seen in the latter illustration)

- c.1815 - structure and 6.69 acre lot owned by "Andrew M'Gown" - note the rough similarity in the representation of the building provided here - it is again shown to be a two-story five-bay (center hall) structure with a gable roof and end chimneys (the prominent gable peak over the center bay seen above is not depicted here (Illustrations 37 and 39)
- 1819-20 - structure, with several associated outbuildings, and lot again shown under McGown's ownership - the main block of the house exhibits a gable roof, gable peaks over the center bays in both the front and rear and a porch on the east side of the building - it is flanked by two small additions to the north and south - the road frontage of the lot is shown to be delineated by a stone wall with a gate just above the house (Illustrations 41 and 46)
- 1820 - Andrew McGown dies - his property descends collectively to his widow and their four children (Riker 1904:439; Hall 1911:407)
- 1836 - structure shown (Illustration 50)
- 1845 - the executors of the estate of Andrew McGown, Sr. (his widow Margret Benson McGown and his sons Andrew Jr. and Samson B. McGown) sell the 6.958 acre property on the east side of the "old Kings bridge Road" and "the buildings thereon erected" to Thomas B. Odell, a New York City Merchant, for \$6000 (New York County Deed 468 462)
- Odell mortgages his newly acquired property to the McGown estate for \$4000 - it is apparent that Odell and the McGown family have had previous financial dealings - the Odell family had resided in Harlem since the colonial period and had, in fact, intermarried with the McGown, Benson and Dyckman families - this mortgage paid off in 1853 (New York County Mortgage 287 516) (Riker 1904)
- 1847 - Odell sells the former McGown property to Elizabeth Boyle, who is listed as a "Singlewoman" residing in New York City, for \$6000 and the assumption of all mortgage obligations (New York County Deed 489 44)
- the new owner of the property is actually Mother Elizabeth Boyle, the Mother General of the Sisters of Charity of the Diocese of New York - this purchase ultimately led to the development of the Mount St. Vincent Academy here - served as both the mother house for the sisterhood and as a religious

boarding school for girls - latter provided the income needed to make the Sisters self-supporting - the first mass was said here in May of 1847, and the first class commenced with forty students in September (A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent 1884:46, 48; Hall 1905:42; Hall 1911:431; Stokes 1922 IV:607; Walsh 1960:137-8,142)

- Tighe Davy was instrumental in assisting in the acquisition of the property - he stayed on as manager for the Sisters (Walsh 1960:138)
  - at the time of its acquisition by the Sisters the former McGown dwelling is said to have been in a much deteriorated condition as it had been unoccupied for several years - renovation work was done on the building in the spring - Mother Elizabeth took up residence in the building in late April (Walsh 1960:138-9)
  - description of original structure was provided by a Sister who graduated from Mount St. Vincent in 1849 - it was a frame two-story structure with an attic - had a wide center hall, with two rooms to either side of the hall on both floors - two rooms on the first floor were used as parlors, with the other two used as music rooms - the southwest parlor served as the Academy's first chapel - on the second floor one front room was Mother Elizabeth's bedroom, while one back room was used as an infirmary - a second floor porch on the rear of the building was converted to serve as a dormitory (A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent 1884:47; Hall 1905:42; Hall 1911:431; Walsh 1960:139; Mount St. Vincent Notes)
  - by September a new three-story two-bay wing had been added to the north side of the former McGown building - this addition had a new chapel, community room and refectory on the first floor, classrooms on the second floor, and dormitory rooms on the third (A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent 1884:48,51; Mount St. Vincent Notes; Walsh 1969:140)
- 1848 - a similar three-story two-bay south wing was built - by this time a third story and a cupola had been added to the former McGown building (A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent 1884:51; Mount St. Vincent Notes)



- 1849 - the sisterhood was formally organized as the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of New York (Walsh 1960:142)
- c.1849 - the structure is shown with its additional third story and the two new wings - the five-bay center hall main building can still be seen within the additions - an ornate stone fence is sited along the Kingsbridge Road frontage (Illustration 51)
- 1850 - in December the sisterhood agreed "to add a wing on the north side of the center Building" - Tighe Davy was appointed to supervise this project (Sisters of Charity Board of Trustees Minutes 1850)
- 1851 - the Academy (and two supporting buildings) shown - the new north wing was depicted (Illustration 52)
  - the new north wing was a large four-story frame building that contained the Study Hall and the Recreation Hall along with additional class rooms and dormitory space (A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent 1884:51; Mount St. Vincent Notes; Walsh 1960:141,154)
  - in October it was agreed to build yet another structure to serve as a dormitory (Sisters of Charity Board of Trustees Minutes 1851)
- 1852 - the large dormitory addition was completed in April - it was attached to the south side of the center building (Sisters of Charity Board of Trustees Minutes 1852)
- 1856 - the Mount St. Vincent Academy complex was shown in final configuration (See Site 589-8 for the history of the Chapel) (Illustrations 53 and 56) (Viele 1856b)
  - complex shown - noted that the frame central building is a three-story building with a basement
  - the original McGown house was noted and described as having brick nogging (Illustrations 57 and 58)

- Sisters received initial payment of \$50,000 toward the agreed sale price of \$135,000 from New York City as the Academy is to be incorporated within the new Central Park (Sisters of Charity Board of Trustees Minutes 1856)
- 1857 - The Mount St. Vincent complex depicted in a view looking east from Mount Prospect (the Great Hill) - the central building (including the former McGown house) and the large south wing prominently featured (Illustration 60)
- 1858 - the Sisters of Charity left the Mount St. Vincent property in 1858 - the Academy's last commencement was held in July (A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent 1884:63; Mount St. Vincent Notes)
  - the Sisters took the old wooden gates from the Mount St. Vincent property to install at their new mother house in the Riverdale section of the Bronx (New York Evening Sun, April 12, 1935)
  - Olmstead and Vaux proposed the removal of all the frame structures on the Mount St. Vincent property and the conversion of the chapel into a museum and library devoted to botany (uncited newspaper 1858)
- 1861 - Mount St. Vincent depicted from the south, providing a fine view of the large south wing (Illustration 78; see also Illustration 79; which shows the south wing to greater effect and also shows a portion of the north wing to the left of the Chapel)
- 1862 - the New York Times reports that Mount St. Vincent is now in use as a military hospital - called St. Joseph's Hospital - operated by Sisters and financed by the federal government - noted that this facility specializes in caring for those who have lost limbs to amputation - this use continued for the duration of the Civil War (Seventh Annual Report....1864:34 Hall 1905:44; Hall 1911:432; Stokes 1922 IV:607; Stokes 1926 V:1905)
- 1863 - Mount St. Vincent easily the most dominant visual feature in the northern part of the Park (Illustration 81)
- 1864 - maps of the Park published by the Central Park Commissioners begin to represent the main building and Chapel of the Mount St. Vincent complex - previous maps had omitted these buildings - their inclusion suggests that the Commissioners were not considering their incorporation as a permanent element in the Park (Illustration 85 and 86)

- c.1864 - the central elements of the former Mount St. Vincent complex depicted as military hospital - floor plans for all four floors of the main buildings provided (Illustrations 82-84)
- 1865 - noted that the use of Mount St. Vincent as a military hospital ended in September of 1865 - the Central Park Commission is considering the use of some of the building as a place of refreshment (Ninth Annual Report....1866:38)
- c.1865 - complex shown (Illustration 89)
- 1866 - a portion of the frame main building at Mount St. Vincent is leased by the Central Park Commission to Alexander Stetson - he commenced the operation of a place of refreshment referred to as Stetson's Hotel (Hall 1905:44; Hall 1911:433; Stokes 1922 IV:607)
  - it was also in this year that the Commission put the Chapel into use as an art and statue gallery (Hall 1905:44; Hall 1911:433; Stokes 1922 IV:607)
- 1867 - it is reported that the Mount St. Vincent buildings have been improved - the Chapel has been adapted for grounds have been developed as a flower garden - nursery here, and the greenhouse and propagating house have already been built (Eleventh Annual Report....1868:9-11, 15)
- 1869 - Commission considering a plan to place some Park administrative offices within unused portions of the Mount St. Vincent main building (Thirteenth Annual Report...1870:37)
- 1872 - Columbus Ryan, the Superintendent of Central Park, and William H. Radford assume the lease previously held by Alexander Stetson for the refreshment business at Mount St. Vincent - this continued to be most commonly referred to as Stetson's Hotel - in 1875 Ryan retired as Superintendent to devote his full attentions to his business at the Mount - he remained the proprietor here until 1881 (Hall 1905:45; Hall 1911:433; New York Evening Sun, April 12, 1935)
- c.1875 - the Mount St. Vincent complex is shown during its period of use as a "refreshment stand" and a gallery (Illustration 93)
- 1881 - the New York Times reports the Mount St. Vincent property was destroyed by fire on January 2nd - the fire started in a defective fireplace within the frame main building which burned to the ground -

also spread to and badly damaged the Chapel - the latter had to be torn down - the ruins of the buildings were cleared, leveled, and filled in June (Illustration 94) (Hall 1905:45; Hall 1911:433; Stokes 1922 IV:607; Stokes 1926 V:1975; New York Evening Sun, April 12, 1935)

- 1883 - despite opposition from groups against the construction of any new structures within the Park the McGown's Pass Tavern was finally built in 1883 - it was again a place of refreshment - it operated by S. Conklin (1883-1885), Patrick McCann (1885-1890), Gabriel Case (1890-1904), and John Scherz (who was still the proprietor in 1905) (Hall 1905:45; Hall 1911:434; Stokes 1922 IV:607; Stokes 1926 V:1975)

- 1915 - the McGown's Pass Tavern is closed down - the movable property from within the building is sold off in a public auction - considering either utilizing the building as a police station or tearing it down - the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society announces that it strongly supports the removal of this "modern" structure - it was torn down in 1917 (Twentieth Annual Report, 1915, of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society 1915:193)

#### **FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** bare soil; trees to south

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped following the removal of the Mount St. Vincent Academy complex. Rubble fill and piles of compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Even though there are no surface indications of the many buildings that formerly stood on Mount St. Vincent, there is still a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site. While some elements of the site may have been removed during grading, other may be deeply buried beneath fill.

Site ID #: 589-12

Continued

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-13      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War Camp Area

**Site Type:** military camp

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 587-1, 593-3 and 589-12 for land ownership data; see 807-1 for information relating to British and Hessian encampment activities during the American Revolution  
1782 - encampment area shown on the east side of Kingsbridge Road to the south of McGown's Tavern (Illustrations 10 and 11)



Site ID #: 589-13

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 70-85' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass; scattered trees; exposed soil

**Topographic Assessment:** The southern portion of this area appears to have be slightly graded while the northern portion was probably extensively altered by 19th century development.

**General Description:** No surface evidence of this encampment was observed.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site, particularly at the southern end of the encampment area. Archaeological data is most likely to be ephemeral and difficult to recognize in the field (because of the brief duration and type of occupation involved), but even the most vestigial of remains should be considered important

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Consideration should also be given to systematic geophysical survey of this area (using a metal detector or other mode of electromagnetic prospecting equipment). Carefully directed historical research into military and other records should be undertaken in an effort to locate the site of this encampment with greater precision.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-14      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War Camp Area

**Site Type:** military camp

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for land ownership data; see 807-1 for information relating to British and Hessian encampment activities during the American Revolution

1782 - encampment area shown on the west side of Kingsbridge Road to the south of McGown's Tavern (Illustration 10 and 11)

Site ID #: 589/14

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 75-80' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, oaks, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** Much of the area appears to have been unaltered except by the construction of the the East Drive and 102nd Street Transverse. East Drive however, appears to be slightly raised suggesting that area has been filled.

**General Description:** No surface evidence of this encampment was observed.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site, particularly at the southern end of the encampment area. Archaeological data is most likely to be ephemeral and difficult to recognize in the field (because of the brief duration and type of occupation involved), but even the most vestigial of remains should be considered important

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Consideration should also be given to systematic geophysical survey of this area (using a metal detector or other mode of electromagnetic prospecting equipment). Carefully directed historical research into military and other records should be undertaken in an effort to locate the site of this encampment with greater precision.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 589-15      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** Benson Dwelling?

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for land ownership data

- within the small lot from Lot No. 7 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands on the west side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)

1775 - structure shown opposite the McGown property (Illustration 3)

1782 - structure shown (Illustration 11, see also Illustration 12)

c.1815 - on 52.53 acre property owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37)

1819-20- small gable-roofed structure shown opposite the McGown property - owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustrations 41 and 46)

Site ID #: 589-15 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 79' ASL

**Vegetation:** not known

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** The existence of this site was unknown at the time of fieldwork (it was identified late during the analysis phase of the project).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although this site was not specifically examined in the field, consideration of the area immediately south suggests that it holds a moderate potential for intact archaeological remains.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** outbuilding? (Central Park related)?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 25 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands completed in 1691 (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - on 64.75 acre property owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
- 1865 - rectangular structure shown - this may have been erected by those involved in the development of the Park (Illustration 89)



Site ID #: 590/1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 20' ASL

**Vegetation:** Conservatory Garden

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned improvements to the Conservatory Garden involve extensive ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order two to five manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount Saint Vincent Schoolhouse Site

**Site Type:** school

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- See 593-3 for land ownership data
- within Lot No. 25 the division of the Harlem Common Lands completed 1691 (Illustration 2)
  - c.1815 - on 64.75 acre property owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
  - 1849 - Tighe Davy authorized by the Sisters of Charity to act for them in the purchase of "the Two Frame Houses" on 5th Avenue at 106th Street "for the purpose of commencing a free School for the poor children in the neighborhood" (Sisters of Charity Broad of Trustees Minutes 1849)
  - the Sisters conducted this school - had at times as many as fifty students (Mount St. Vincent Note; Walsh 1960:154)
  - 1851 - large square structure shown (Illustration 52)
  - 1856 - two section rectangular structure shown (Illustration 53)
  - large rectangular structure shown - surrounded by farm fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
  - structure shown and described as a two story frame combined school and dwelling (Illustration 57;

Structure A)

**Site ID #:** 590-2                      Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

- 1858 - this school said to have remained active as a public school under the city Board of Education for several years after the Sisters left the property (Walsh 1960:154)
- 1865 - structure shown (Illustration 86)
- c.1865 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 89)

**Elevation:** 20' ASL

**Vegetation:** Conservatory Garden

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned improvements to the Conservatory Garden involve extensive ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12  
(not depicted on map)  
**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Revetment Wall  
**Site Type:** stone revetment wall

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail: -**

This feature does not appear on any pre-1860 maps of the area but is indicated on several maps from the late 19th century. This feature may date to the improvements of the Mount St. Vincent grounds in the mid-19th century or to subsequent Central Park landscaping.

**Site ID #:** 590-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 40-80' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland, undergrowth

**Topographic Assessment:** The area in general does not appear to have been altered there is however some erosion at lower elevations. A deep fill is apparent behind the uppermost portions of wall.

**General Description:** This feature consists of a series of at least four revetment walls retaining the north and east sides of hill at Mount Saint Vincent. The uppermost wall is approximately 5 feet high and comprised of small cut stone. This section of stonework appears to reflect an episode of wall repair. The second wall from the top is a massive structure of large cut-stone blocks. This wall is at least 8 feet high and runs along the north and east banks of the Mount. A stone stair leads from the northwest corner of Mount Saint Vincent to the top of the lowermost wall. These revetment walls are not depicted on the 1982 topographic survey maps.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low archaeological potential at this site however the revetment walls are architecturally significant.

**Recommendations:** It is recommended that vegetation growth within the stonework be arrested as root action contributes to the destruction of masonry. Loose stones should be replaced and areas subject to erosion should be stabilized. Plans should be made to preserve and restore these retaining walls. Supplementary research into the Mount St. Vincent property or early Park landscaping may provide a more precise date of wall construction

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-4      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** McGown Barn Site

**Site Type:** barn

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 589-12

- within the parcel from Lot No. 7 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- 1814 - L-shaped structure shown (Illustrations 20 and 23)
- 1819-20- large two section L-shaped structure shown - both larger main block and smaller ell exhibit gable roofs (Illustration 46)

Site ID #: 590-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped with the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25-foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Outbuilding Site

**Site Type:** outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the parcel from Lot No. 7 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - on 6.69 acre tract owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
- 1851 - large square structure shown (Illustration 52)
- 1856 - large rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 53 and 56) (Viele 1856b)

**Site ID #:** 590-5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped following the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and piles of compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 5 to 10 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-6      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount Saint Vincent Outbuilding Site

**Site Type:** outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the parcel from Lot No. 7 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - on 6.69 acre tract owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

1856 - rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 53 and 56)

Site ID #: 590-6

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped following the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and piles of compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-7      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Shed Site

**Site Type:** shed

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the parcel from Lot No. 7 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - on 6.69 acre tract owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
- 1856 - rectangular structure shown and described as a frame shed (Illustrations 57 and 58)
- c.1864 - structure shown (Illustration 82)

**Site ID #:** 590-7

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped following the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent Complex. Rubble fill and piles of compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-8      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Outbuilding Site

**Site Type:** outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the parcel from Lot No. 7 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - on 6.69 acre tract owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37)
- 1819-29- McGowan ownership noted - two small outbuildings shown on the future site of this building (Illustrations 41 and 46)
- 1856 - "Z"-shaped structure shown (Illustrations 53 and 56) (Viele 1856b)



Site ID #: 590-8

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped with the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-9      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 12

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Ice House Site

**Site Type:** ice house

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the parcel from Lot No. 7 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - on 6.69 acre tract owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

1856 - "Z"-shaped structure (see Site 590-9) shown on this site - the ice house may have been contained within this larger structure (Illustrations 53 and 56)

- small square structure shown and described as an ice house (Illustration 57 and 58; Structure K)

c.1864 - structure shown (Illustration 82)

Site ID #: 590-9

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped with the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential that portions of the icehouse remain due to the fact that the foundations of these structures generally run very deep.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-10      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** McGown Dwelling?

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 for land ownership data

- within the parcel from Lot No. 7 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- 1811 - structure shown just to the north of the McGown house (Illustrations 17 and 18) (Bridges 1881c)
- 1814 - structure shown (Illustrations 20 and 23)
- c.1815 - on 6.69 acre tract owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20- McGown ownership represented - small gable-roofed structure with a porch on the east facade shown to the north of the McGown house (Illustrations 41 and 46)
- this structure may be the dwelling that is said to have been standing on the former McGowan property when it was acquired by the Sisters of Charity in 1847 - this dwelling was used as a chaplain's residence until the new stone dwelling (See Site 590-2) was built immediately to the east in 1848 - the older dwelling was presumably torn down at that time (Mount St. Vincent Notes)

**Site ID #:** 590-10

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped with the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25-foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-11      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** McGown's Tavern Redoubt

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 694-3 for data relative to the fortifications built in the McGown's Pass vicinity during the Revolutionary War; see 589-12 for land ownership data

1776 - V-shaped redoubt shown immediately north of and protecting the McGown house (Illustrations 5, 6 and 7)

- this may have been abandoned later as the defences to the north anchored by the McGown's Pass East (591-2) and West (592-5) Redoubts were strengthened

Site ID #: 590-11

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1)

**Elevation:** 80-85' ASL

**Vegetation:** none

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been partially stripped with the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and compost now cover the site.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site. Archaeological data is likely to be ephemeral and difficult to recognize in the field due to the nature of the structure and the subsequent periods of building on the site, but even the most vestigial of remains should be considered important.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25-foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Carefully directed historical research into military and other records should also be undertaken in effort to locate the site of this redoubt with greater precision.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-12      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** Mount St. Vincent Chaplain's House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 589-12 land ownership data

- within the parcel from Lot No. 7 from the First Division of the Harlem Common Lands on the east side of Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - on 6.69 acre tract owned by Andrew McGowan (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
- 1848 - this structure was built as a residence for the chaplain and for Tighe Davy, the manager of the Mount St. Vincent property - two story stone (said to have been quarried on the grounds) building (Mount St. Vincent Notes; Walsh 1960:154)
- 1851 - large square structure shown (Illustration 52)
- 1856 - large square structure shown (Illustrations 53 and 56) Viele 1856b)
- 1856 - structure shown and described as a two story stone chaplain's house (Illustrations 57 and 58; Structure H)

Site ID #: 590-12

Continued

- 1857 - this dwelling was depicted in a view of the Mount St. Vincent's property from the east shown to be a two-and-a-half story three bay structure perhaps most reminiscent of an unattached urban row house (Illustration 60)
- Columbus Ryan appointed to serve as Superintendent of Central Park in 1857 - he was an associated of Andrew Haswell Green - Ryan resided for many years in this dwelling (New York Evening Sun April 12, 1935)
- c.1864 - structure shown (Illustration 82)
- 1865 - structure shown (Illustration 86)
- c.1865 - structure shown (Illustration 89)
- 1875 - Ryan was still living here at the time of his retirement in 1875 - the building is said to have been torn down shortly after Ryan left (New York Evening Sun April 12, 1935)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.4; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 82' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, several trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 590-13      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7/11

**Site Name:** Fort Fish

**Site Type:** military fortification .

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 592-2 for data relative to the fortifications built in the McGown's Pass area during the War of 1812; see 696-2 for land ownership data

- 1814 - fort shown (Illustrations 20, 21, 22 and 23)
  - Fort Fish shown in some detail - irregular in plan with entry in rear (south) wall - plank-floored emplacements for four guns represented (Illustrations 24, 25 and 26)
  - Fort Fish was shown in several of the views drawn by John J. Holland depicting the fortifications built in the Harlem area in 1814 - strongly sited on a prominent hill (Illustrations 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; this latter view shows a detail of the fort's plank-floored north bastion)
  - this was the largest of the works in the McGown's Pass complex - named for Nicholas Fish, the Chairman of New York City's Committee of Defence - open earthwork fortification that could mount up to five guns (Hall 1905:35; Hall 1911:424)

- c.1815 - the property this work was built on totals 100 acres and is owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20 - Fort Fish shown on Nutter's Land (Illustrations 41 and 46)
  - 1836 - fort shown (Illustration 50)
  - 1856 - reported that the remains of this work are still visible (First Annual Report....1857:73)
  - 1860 - again stated that mounds of earth related to this work are still apparent (Lossing 1868:974)
- c.1860 - the surviving earthworks of the northern end of the this work shown (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)
  - 1864 - the remains of this fort are shown on the map included in the report of the Central Park Commissioners - previously they had not been represented (Illustration 85)
  - 1865 - remains again shown on map published by the Commissioners (Illustration 86)
    - view published depicting the remains of Fort Fish (Illustration 87)
- c.1865 - earthwork remains related to this work shown in some detail (Illustrations 89 and 90)
  - 1905 - reported that the earthworks of Fort Fish were no longer visible, but the fort's site was apparent in the survival of the flat plateau on which it was situated (Hall 1905:35; Hall 1911:424)

Site ID #: 590-13

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.3-5.5)

**Elevation:** 65-90' ASL

**Vegetation:** intermittent woodland and grass, exposed bedrock

**Topographic Assessment:** This area has been subjected to natural erosion but appears otherwise unaltered.

**General Description:** The top of the hill is comprised primarily of exposed bedrock which does not exhibit structural scarring and would have been a very difficult material on which to erect defenses. From historic views of Fort Fish, the defense line appears to have consisted of stone-faced earthworks raised up around the sides of the bedrock outcrop (as opposed to constructed on the bare rock summit of the knoll. There are no clear indications of the fortifications either on top of or around the base of this bedrock outcrop.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Despite the lack of surface evidence of Fort Fish and the large expanses of bedrock, this site is assigned a high archaeological sensitivity rating. There are some areas on the summit of the knoll that merit subsurface testing and it seems likely that the base of the earthworks may survive around the perimeter of the rock outcrop. In particular, the area along the southern and southeastern edge of the outcrop appears to hold archaeological promise.

**Recommendations:** Further archaeological fieldwork should be undertaken to investigate subsurface conditions at Fort Fish. This work should be carried out manually and tests should be limited to locations where upwards of six inches of soil cover can be anticipated. Supplementary historical research should involve further examination of military and other records relating to this site. As one of the principal military components of the War of 1812 fortifications system, Fort Fish could lend itself to some form of on-site interpretive display (e.g., signage with text and reproduction of historic maps and views). Consideration should be given to enhancing the viewshed north from Fort Fish through selective thinning of vegetation, since the prime reason for this installation was to guard the approaches to Manhattan across the Harlem Plains.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 591-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** War of 1812 Earthworks  
(Fort Clinton to Harlem Meer)

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-2 for land ownership data; see 592-2 for data relative to the construction of fortifications in the McGown's Pass area during the War of 1812

- 1814 - line of earthworks connecting Harlem Creek and Fort Clinton shown (Illustrations 20-26)
  - this line of earthworks was depicted in the lower right corner of the view of Forts Clinton and Fish drawn by John J. Holland (Illustration 31)
  - described as "a parapet and a ditch" that runs between Harlem Creek and Fort Clinton (Swift 1814) (Lossing 1868:972; Guernsey 1895:395)
- c.1815 - the property on which this work was built was the 64.75 acre tract of Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20 - earthworks shown (Illustration 41)
- c.1860 - a portion of this line of earthworks shown - two lines depicted immediately to the east of the former site of Fort Clinton (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 20-35' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area has been subjected to natural erosion but otherwise appears to have been unaltered.

**General Description:** Remnants of these fortifications are visible as a pair of now highly eroded earthen banks that extend downslope and east from the eastern base of Fort Clinton. These berms are approximately two to five feet high and measure 15 to 20 feet in width.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** These earthwork remnants are regarded as being of high archaeological sensitivity as they have the potential to yield important information regarding the construction techniques of the War of 1812 fortification system. It is also possible that these earthworks formed part of the British lines during the Revolutionary War.

**Recommendations:** Initial fieldwork should involve selective clearing of vegetation from the site which should allow for a more precise definition of the earthworks' dimensions and alignment. Detailed mapping of the embankments should follow the clearing operation. Subsurface investigation should consist of one or more manually excavated linear cuts through each embankment so that its cross-section can be examined. Archaeological investigations may provide information on construction techniques and datable materials may be recovered. The long-term stability of these earthworks is an important issue (they will eventually erode away entirely). Care should therefore be taken not to intensify natural erosional processes by overzealous clearing and excavation. Carefully directed additional historical research into military and other records may throw further light on the date and original extent of these earthworks.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 591-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** McGown's Pass East Redoubt

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 694-3 for data relative to the fortifications built in the McGown's Pass area during the Revolutionary War; see 593-3 for land ownership data

- 1776 - V-shaped redoubt with angled sides shown (Illustrations 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8)
- 1777 - V-shaped work depicted in the right center of a view drawn by Archibald Robertson, a British officer and one of the engineers responsible for the design and construction of this line of fortifications (Illustrations 9)
- 1782 - U-shaped work shown (Illustration 10)
  - V-shaped work shown (Illustration 11)
  - V-shaped redoubt with angled sides and a partial rear wall shown (Illustrations 12 and 13)
- c.1815 - on 64.75 acre property owned by Lawrence Benson (Randel c.1815; 1819-20)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 63' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt, light woodland w/ grass, exposed bedrock

**Topographic Assessment:** The site of this redoubt (also the site of a War of 1812 battery [591-3]) apparently lies beneath the present-day Fort Clinton overlook and monument. It is unclear how much filling or stripping took place in connection with the creation of the overlook and monument.

**General Description:** The existing representation of Fort Clinton is a concrete and asphalt semi-circular structure bounded by an iron railing. On the east side, and slightly downslope of the concrete curb, is a section of unmortared masonry which may relate either to the Revolutionary War redoubt or to the War of 1812 battery known as Fort Clinton. This masonry consist of three courses of stonework exposed for a distance of approximately five feet, with a single course of stone being visible for a further six feet to the north. No other clear evidence can be seen for military fortifications in this area, although it seems likely that remains may lie under fill beneath and adjacent to the present-day structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although little is presently visible at the surface, this site is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity.

**Recommendations:** Selective clearing of undergrowth, removal of stone rubble fill, and limited subsurface testing beyond the perimeter of the stone curb should help to establish whether significant remains of the McGown's Pass East Redoubt are present. Consideration should be given to stabilizing the small section of masonry on the east side of the knoll and any other structural remnants that may come to light during future field investigations. Carefully directed historical research into military and other records may throw additional light on the British defenses at McGown's Pass during the Revolutionary period.

As one of the principal military components of the British defensive system at McGown's Pass, this site deserves some form of on-site interpretive display (e.g., signage with text and reproductions of historic maps). Consideration should be given to enhancing the viewshed looking north from this site through selective thinning of vegetation, since the prime reason for this installation was to guard the approaches to Manhattan across the Harlem Plains.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 591-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** Fort Clinton

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data; see 592-2 for data relative to the construction of fortifications in the McGown's Pass area during the War of 1812

- 1814 - fort shown (Illustrations 20, 21, 22 and 23)
  - shown in detail - four-sided work with no rear wall - emplacements for three guns (Illustrations 24, 25 and 26)
  - Fort Clinton was shown in several of the views drawn by John J. Holland depicting the fortifications in the Harlem area - it was sited on the prominent knoll that had been the site of McGown's Pass East Redoubt (see Site 591-2) during the Revolution (Illustrations 28-31, 33, 35 and 36; note that a small frame structure, possibly a magazine or a storage shed, is depicted within or near the fort in the latter view)
  - this small earthwork fortification was designed to hold three guns - named for Mayor Dewitt Clinton (Hall 1905:35, 36; Hall 1911:424)

- c.1815 - the property on which this work was built was the 64.75 acre tract of Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20 - shown (Illustration 41)
- 1836 - shown (Illustration 50)
- 1856 - reported that the remains of this work are still apparent (First Annual Report...1857:73)
- 1860 - the earth walls of this work are still readily discernible (Illustration 70) (Lossing 1868:974-5)
- c.1860 - the remains of the fort's walls shown (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)
- 1864 - remains depicted on the map published by the Central Park Commissioners - previous maps had not included any representation of the fort (Illustration 85)
- 1865 - remains again depicted on Commissioners map (Illustration 86)
  - the earth remains of Fort Clinton were shown in a view of the northern end of Central Park published in 1865 (Illustration 88)
- c.1865 - the fort's surviving "Breast Works" shown (Illustration 90)
- 1905 - the earthworks of the fort are still readily apparent - claimed that the two cannon now laying abandoned here have been present on the site since the War of 1812 - they have been rolled down the hill into the Harlem Meer several times, only to be pulled out by the Park workers each time - plans to mount these on a monument have been announced (Illustration 99) (Hall 1905:4, 35, 36; Hall 1911:424, 427)
- 1906 - marker and monument placed here by the City History Club and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society - the two cannon have been mounted on the monument, which was designed by T.E. Videto, architect (Illustration 100) (Twelvth Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society 1907:74,229-43; Hall 1911:427- 8; Stokes 1926 V:1574,2063)

**Site ID #:** 591-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 63' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt, light woodland w/ grass, exposed bedrock

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been unaltered although the top of the hill, now housing an overlook posing as a modern representation of the fortification, may have been filled.

**General Description:** The existing representation of Fort Clinton is a concrete and asphalt semi-circular structure bounded by an iron railing. This structure is located on the site of the War of 1812 fortification and the earlier Revolutionary War redoubt [591-2]. On the east side, and slightly downslope of the concrete curb, is a section of unmortared masonry. This masonry consists of three courses of stonework exposed for a distance of approximately five feet, with a single course of stone being visible for a further six feet to the north. No other clear evidence can be seen for military fortifications in this area, although it seems likely that remains may lie under fill beneath and adjacent to the present-day structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although little is presently visible at the surface, this site is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity.

**Recommendations:** Selective clearing of undergrowth, removal of stone rubble fill, and limited subsurface testing beyond the perimeter of the stone curb should help to establish whether significant remains of the War of 1812 fortification known as Fort Clinton are present. Consideration should be given to stabilizing the small section of masonry on the east side of the knoll and any other structural remnants that may come to light during future field investigations. Carefully directed historical research into military and other records may throw additional light on the American defenses at McGown's Pass during the War of 1812.

As one of the principal military components of the American defensive system at McGown's Pass, this site deserves some form of on-site interpretive display (e.g., signage with text and reproductions of historic maps). Consideration should be given to enhancing the viewshed looking north from this site through selective thinning of vegetation, since the prime reason for this installation was to guard the approaches to Manhattan across the Harlem Plains.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 591-4      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War earthworks (from Fort Clinton to McGown's Pass)

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 694-3 for data relative to fortifications built in the McGown's Pass area during the Revolutionary War; see 593-3 for land ownership data

1782 - line of earthworks shown extending between the McGown's Pass East Redoubt and Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 10; see also Illustrations 12 and 13)

Site ID #: 591-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 35-55' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland with understory, some exposed bedrock

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been largely unaltered.

**General Description:** This fortification, regarded here as the same line of defenses used during the War of 1812 [591-5], consists of an embankment of earth and bedrock that extends northwest from Fort Clinton to McGown's Pass. The embankment is evident as a prominent ridge superimposed in part on bedrock outcrops. The bank measures between 40 and 50 feet in width and drops down sharply to the northeast. Its northwestern end has been cut away by the present-day asphalt path leading down through the pass.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This length of earthwork is assigned a high archaeological sensitivity rating based on its surface manifestations and its potential to yield useful information on British Revolutionary War military fortifications in the McGown's Pass area.

**Recommendations:** Initial fieldwork should involve selective clearing of vegetation from the site which should allow for a more precise definition of this earthwork's dimensions and alignment. Detailed mapping of the embankment should follow the clearing operation. Subsurface investigation should consist of one or more manually excavated linear cuts through the embankment so that its cross-section can be examined. Archaeological investigations may provide information on construction techniques and datable materials may be recovered. The long-term stability of these earthworks is an important issue (they will eventually erode away entirely). Care should therefore be taken not to intensify natural erosional processes by overzealous clearing and excavation. Carefully directed additional historical research into military and other records may throw further light on the date and original extent of these earthworks.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 591-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** War of 1812 earthworks (from Fort Clinton to McGown's Pass)

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data; see 592-2 for data relative to the construction of fortifications in McGown's Pass area during the War of 1812

- 1814 - line of earthworks shown between Fort Clinton (Site 591-3) and the McGown's Pass Blockhouse (Site 592-2) (Illustrations 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26)
  - shown running between Fort Clinton and the said Blockhouse on several of the views drawn by John J. Holland depicting the fortifications built in the Harlem area during the War of 1812 (Illustrations 28, 34, 35 and 36)
- c.1815 - the property on which this work was built was the 64.75 acre tract of Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20- line of earthworks shown on Benson's land (Illustrations 41 and 47)
  - 1836 - earthworks shown (Illustration 50)
- c.1860 - surviving remains of this line of earthworks shown between the remains of Fort Clinton and Kingsbridge Road (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)

**Site ID #:** 591-5

Continued

- 1864 - remains depicted on the map published by the Central Park Commissioners - previous maps had not included any representation of these earthworks (Illustration 85)
- 1865 - remains again depicted on Commissioners map (Illustration 86)
  - earthworks quite apparent in the left center of a view of the northern end of Central Park published in 1865 (Illustration 88)
- c.1865 - shown and noted as "Breast Works" (Illustration 90)
- 1905 - noted that the remains of the line of earthworks to the west of the site of Fort Clinton are still quite evident (Hall 1905:36; Hall 1911:425)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 35-55' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland with understory, some exposed bedrock

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been largely unaltered.

**General Description:** This fortification, regarded here as the same line of defenses used by the British during the Revolutionary War [591-4], consists of an embankment of earth and bedrock that extends northwest from Fort Clinton to McGown's Pass. The embankment is evident as a prominent ridge superimposed in part on bedrock outcrops. The bank measures between 40 and 50 feet in width and drops down sharply to the northeast. Its northwestern end has been cut away by the present-day asphalt path leading down through the pass.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This length of earthwork is assigned a high archaeological sensitivity rating based on its surface manifestations and its potential to yield useful information on American military fortifications in the McGown's Pass area during the War of 1812.

**Recommendations:** Initial fieldwork should involve selective clearing of vegetation from the site which should allow for a more precise definition of this earthwork's dimensions and alignment. Detailed mapping of the embankment should follow the clearing operation. Subsurface investigation should consist of one or more manually excavated linear cuts through the embankment so that its cross-section can be examined. Archaeological investigations may provide information on construction techniques and datable materials may be recovered. The long-term stability of these earthworks is an important issue (they will eventually erode away entirely). Care should therefore be taken not to intensify natural erosional processes by overzealous clearing and excavation. Carefully directed additional historical research into military and other records may throw further light on the date and original extent of these earthworks.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 591-6      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** Benson Dwelling or Outbuilding?

**Site Type:** dwelling or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 25 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands completed in 1691 (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - on 64.75 acre property owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20- small rectangular structure with a gable roof shown immediately behind (and aligned with) the line of earthworks between Fort Clinton and the McGown's Pass Blockhouse (see Site 591-5) - possible that this building may have been military in nature, but it was not shown on any of the maps, plans, or views that were produced to depict the fortifications in the Harlem area (Illustrations 41 and 47)
- 1860 - land now owned by A.B. Tappen (Illustration 62)

Site ID #: 591-6

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.3; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 50' ASL

**Vegetation:** woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was possibly filled and may have experienced some natural slopewash.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure however based on topography this area looks archaeologically promising.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 10 to 20 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 591-7                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** Benson Dwelling or Outbuilding?

**Site Type:** dwelling or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data

- within Lot 25 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands completed in 1691 (Illustration 2)

1782 - structure shown (Illustrations 10 and 11; see also Illustration 12)

c.1815 - within 64.75 acre property owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20; see Illustration 41)

1860 - land now owned by Mary G. Pinckney (Illustration 62)

**Site ID #:** 591-7

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.3; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 55' ASL

**Vegetation:** shrubs; undergrowth

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** The existence of this site was not known at the time of fieldwork (it was identified late in the analysis phase of the project).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although this site was not specifically examined in the field, consideration of the area in general suggests that it holds a moderate potential for intact archaeological remains.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25-foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 591-8      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** War of 1812 Earthworks (from Fort Fish to 220' north of the Fort)

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 for land ownership data; see 592-2 for data relative to the construction of fortifications in the McGown's Pass area during the War of 1812

- 1814 - line of earthworks shown between Fort Fish (Site 590-13) and Nutter's Battery (Site 592-6) (Illustrations 20-26)
  - shown running between Fort Fish and Nutter's Battery on two of the views drawn by John J. Holland depicting the fortifications built in the Harlem area during the War of 1812 (Illustrations 29 and 32)
- c.1815 - the property on which this work was built was the 100 acre tract of Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20- line of earthworks shown on Nutter's land (Illustrations 41, 44 and 46)
- c.1860 - a portion of these earthworks are shown to be still apparent on the landscape (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)
- c.1865 - portion of these works again depicted (Illustration 90)

Site ID #: 591-8

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 57-65' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped and has also been subjected to natural erosion.

**General Description:** This fortification consisted of the southern section of a line of defense between Nutter's Battery and Fort Fish. There are few surface indications of the alignment which has been cut by the East Drive and an asphalt path to the south. The exact location of the junction between this alignment and Fort Fish is unclear. The two most archaeologically promising locations along this line appear to be immediately north and south of the East Drive where small areas of raised ground with soil cover may contain the base of the earthworks.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This defensive line is of mixed archaeological sensitivity. The segment cut by the East Drive is of minimal sensitivity, while the two areas of raised ground noted above are regarded as highly sensitive. The remainder of the alignment is of moderate sensitivity.

**Recommendations:** Further archaeological investigation should concentrate on the highly sensitive portions of this earthwork alignment to clarify whether subsurface remains are present. Limited testing (in the order of two to five manually excavated tests on either side of the East Drive) should be adequate to confirm or deny the existence of any significant archaeological remains. Additional historical research is unlikely to shed much new light on this particular defensive line, which was apparently only in use during the War of 1812 (and not part of the British defensive system during the Revolutionary period).

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 592-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** Benson dwelling?

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 25 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands completed in 1691 (Illustration 2)
- 1811 - structure shown (Illustrations 17 and 18) (Bridges 1811c)
- 1814 - structure shown (Illustration 20)
- c.1815 - on 64.75 acre property owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20 - rectangular gable-roofed structure shown (Illustrations 41 and 47)
- 1860 - land now owned by D.R. Martin (Illustration 62)

Site ID #: 592-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 13' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt; bedrock; light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been at least partially stripped during the construction of Harlem Meer and Park landscaping.

**General Description:** The site mostly lies beneath an asphalt path that borders the Meer. There are no surface indications of this structure adjacent to the path.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This site has a low potential for yielding significant archaeological resources owing to the ground disturbance caused by the Meer construction and Park landscaping.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the undisturbed strip of land adjacent to the path, a limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 592-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** McGown's Pass and Blockhouse

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See Site 809-2 for additional data on War of 1812 defenses in the Harlem area

- 1813 - Committee of Defence established by the City of New York's Common Council in December - Alderman Nicholas Fish, a lawyer, was appointed Chairman (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15; Hall 1905:33; Hall 1911:422)
- 1814 - in July of 1814 the fear that New York City would be attacked by the British army reached a fever pitch Mayor DeWitt Clinton, Nicholas Fish, and the Committee of Defence led the City into the job of fortifying itself - an extensive system of fortifications was called for, including works that would extend across the northern part of Manhattan to resist a possible attack from the north by a British land force - Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Swift was asked to draw up the necessary plans for this proposed defensive system - these works were to be built primarily by volunteer labor under the

- supervision of Swift and his subordinate officers (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15; Lossing 1868:969-71; The Memoirs of Gen. Joseph Gardner Swift 1890:130-5; Guernsey 1895:133-8, 150-8; Hall 1905:32, 37; Hall 1911:422, 425-6; Stokes 1916 III:504-6, V:1571-4)
- Joseph G. Swift - born on Nantucket in 1783 - joined the United States Army in 1800 - worked in the construction of fortifications from the beginning of his time in the military - in 1801 he was sent to the newly opened military school at West Point - in 1802 he was assigned to the army's newly formed Corps of Engineers - later that same year Swift and another cadet constituted the first graduating class at West Point - Swift returned to assume command at West Point in 1807 - in 1812 he was promoted to Colonel and made Chief Engineer of the United States Army - in the spring of 1813 he was given command of the several defensive installations on Staten Island (while continuing his responsibilities at West Point) - this brought him to New York and made him available to assist the City in the establishment of their fortification systems (The Memoirs of Gen. Joseph Gardner Swift 1890:10, 20, 21, 26, 33, 36, 66; Guernsey 1889:108, 213)
- Swift outlined his plans for the City's fortification system in letter to Committee of Defence dated August 4th - his initial recommendation called for two redoubts at McGown's Pass - stated in this initial proposal that all connecting entrenchments between major works should be fronted by wide, deep ditches - he also recommended that the state militia be called up to man the defensive positions to be built in the northern portion of Manhattan - he stated that there was sufficient grounds to be utilized for encampments on the "Haerlem Commons near McGowans pass" (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15; Guernsey 1895:161)
- on August 6th the Committee of Defence approved Swift's plan (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)
- work on the fortification system (in Brooklyn) appears to have begun on August 9th (Lossing 1858:969; Stokes 1926 V:1573)

- on August 17th Swift informed the Committee of Defence that the complex of redoubts to be built at McGown's Pass and the other works in the Harlem area have been laid out (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)
- on August 18th work officially began on the Harlem defensive line as the construction of Fort Clinton (named for the mayor) was commenced - several hundred men were reported to be at work in the Harlem area on this day - it was also noted that about 2000 militia were stationed in the vicinity by August 18th, suggesting that the military encampments that would occupy large expanses of territory in the McGown's Pass area had commenced (Proceedings of the committee of Defence 1814-15; Guernsey 1895:220; Hall 1905:32-3; Hall 1911:417; Stokes 1926 V:1573)
- on August 19th steamboat transportation was arranged between New York City and Harlem for those volunteering to work on the fortifications - 400 men were expected to be working on the Harlem line the following day (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)
- on August 24th the militia brigade of Brig. Gen. Martin Hermance was stationed in Harlem area - several days later Hermance acknowledged the assistance of Valentine Nutter, the McGown family, and others for during the period when his command was setting up their encampment (Guernsey 1895:225, 226)
- on August 26th it was noted that the work on the Harlem line was continuing (Guernsey 1895:22)
- on August 27th Swift informed the Committee that he had been unable to acquire the stone necessary to build the tower (or blockhouse) he had proposed to site at McGown's Pass - he announced that he had decided to replace this work with alternative defences of earth and timber (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)
- On August 31st a New York City newspaper reported that the works around McGown's Pass were taking shape and not far from completion - it was also reported that "Rock blowers," 10 "Dock builders," and 2 blacksmiths were being employed in the work on the Harlem line (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15; Guernsey 1895:296; Hall 1905:38; Stokes 1926 IV:1575, 1576)



- It was also on August 31st that the construction of barracks to serve the troops stationed in the Harlem area was authorized (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)
- work continued through the first half of September with labor provided by both volunteers and by the militia units assigned to man the defences (Guernsey 1895:296)
- on September 19th Valentine Nutter applied to the Committee seeking compensation for trees cut from his land to provide timber for the construction of fortifications - the Committee agreed to compensate him (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)
- on September 19th Hermance filed a request with the Committee seeking that additional bunks be built in the "Barracks at Haerlem" - the Committee approved this request (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)
- on September 30th it was reported that the 1600 man militia brigade commanded by Hermance was still garrisoning the Harlem line and was encamped in the McGown's pass area (Guernsey 1895:329; Hall 1905:38; Hall 1911:426)
- On October 7th it was noted that the Harlem line was not yet fully complete (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)
- reported on October 25th that the work was still continuing on th Harlem line (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)
- On November 3rd a 400 man detachment from Cutennius' brigade was ordered to relieve a similar detachment from Mapes' brigade at McGown's Pass - ordered that they are to "occupy the Cantonment" of the troops they are relieving (Hall 1905:38; Hall 1911:426-7)
- the last volunteer party worked on the Harlem line on November 12th - the defences were essentially complete by this time (Guernsey 1895:389)
- Hermance's brigade was mustered out on November 21st (Guernsey 1895:379-80)
- on November 29th all work on the Harlem line was formally halted due to the onset of winter (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)

- a collection of 33 maps, plans and views depicting the fortifications in the New York City area was presented to the City in 1815 - this collection was later discovered by Benson J. Lossing in the garret of the Hall of Records circa 1860 - Lossing borrowed the collection and it remained in his possession for a number of years - it was later returned and placed in the New York Historical Society by the City in 1889 (Lossing 1868:971; Stokes 1918 III:551-2)
- the entire system of fortifications designed by Swift to protect the City of New York shown (Illustration 19)
- the defenses in the Harlem area (including the blockhouse built over the barrier gate at McGown's Pass) shown (Illustrations 20-23)
- the system of fortifications built to protect McGown's Pass (including the blockhouse) were also depicted in detail (Illustrations 24-26)
- the works in the vicinity of the Pass described in some detail by Swift - they began in the east with a line of earthworks that ran from Harlem Creek to "Fort Clinton, on an elevated rock, connected with which, and over McGowan's pass, is a block house and Nutter's Battery, the whole joined to, commanded and supported by Fort Fish, on an eminence in the rear, mounting five pieces of heavy caliber." (Swift 1814) (Lossing 1868:972-3; Guernsey 1895:395)
- a series of views drawn by John J. Holland was also included with the collection compiled by Swift and presented to the City (Illustrations 27-36)
- the barrier gate, its flanking earthworks and the timber blockhouse with flanking gun emplacements commanding the approach via Kingsbridge Road were depicted in several of these views (Illustrations 28-30 and 34) (Hall 1905:36; Hall 1911:412-415)
- c.1815 - the lands to the east of the road were part of the 64.75 acre property of Lawrence Benson, while the lands to the west were part of the 100 acre property of Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20 - the entire McGown's Pass fortification complex was still represented on maps produced five years after the close of the war (Illustrations 41, 44, 46 and 47)
- 1836 - portions of the complex shown (Illustration 50)

- 1860 - Lossing depicts some of the remaining vestiges of these works (Illustration 70)
- c.1860 - substantial earthen remains of the McGown's Pass fortification complex still shown (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)
- 1864 - these remains are shown on maps published by the Central Park Commissioners - previous maps had not depicted these features, suggesting that their maintenance as an element of the Park was not initially considered (Illustration 85)
- 1865 - remains again shown (Illustration 86)
  - views depicting these military "Landmarks" suggest an increasing interest in their preservation (Illustrations 87 and 88)
- c.1865 - detailed depiction of the surviving elements of the McGown's Pass fortification system (Illustrations 89 and 90)
- 1905 - the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society leads the way in recognizing the historicity of the surviving military features in the Park (Illustrations 97-100)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 32' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt and bedrock; sporadic trees and undergrowth

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been at least partially stripped as part of the Park landscaping and in connection with the asphalt path that presently runs through the pass. The path itself may overlie a deposit of fill.

**General Description:** McGown's Pass is clearly visible today as a declivity in the bluffs. Large bedrock outcrops protrude on either side of the pass and an asphalt path presently runs downhill through its center. There are no surface indications of the blockhouse or associated fortifications.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although there are no surface features relating to the former military structures at McGown's Pass, there is a possibility that fill deposits in the base of the pass may obscure buried remains of the blockhouse and fortifications. Because of this potential and the pass's key role in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 defensive systems in the area, this location is assigned a high archaeological sensitivity rating.

**Recommendations:** Limited manual sampling of the soils in the base of the pass is recommended to determine the presence or absence of structural remains relating to the blockhouse. Depending on whether any remains are present, consideration could be given to exposing and interpreting these features for the benefit of Park visitors. Even if no substantial archaeological remains survive within the pass, its historical importance should be acknowledged in some fashion through signage. A number of fine views and detailed plans are in existence showing the McGown's Pass fortifications during the War of 1812. These could be reproduced and mounted with explanatory text in a meaningful location at the pass. Consideration should also be given to opening up the view along the course of the old Kingsbridge Road downhill from the pass to accentuate this influential natural landform.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 592-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War Earthworks  
(McGown's Pass to Nutter's Battery)

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 for land ownership data; see 694-3 for data relative to the Revolutionary War fortifications built in the McGown's Pass area

1782 - line of earthworks shown extending between the McGown's Pass West Redoubt (Site 592-5) and Kingsbridge Road (Illustration 10; see also Illustrations 12 and 13)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 32-40' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and undergrowth

**Topographic Assessment:** The area appears to be generally unaltered but subject to natural erosion.

**General Description:** This line of defenses is currently visible as a slight linear rise in the topography. It appears as an eroded bank that measures approximately 30 feet in width.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This length of earthwork is assigned a high archaeological sensitivity rating based on its surface manifestations and its potential to yield useful information on British Revolutionary War military fortifications in the McGown's Pass area.

**Recommendations:** Initial fieldwork should involve selective clearing of undergrowth from the site which should allow for a more precise definition of this earthwork's dimensions and alignment. Detailed mapping of the embankment should follow the clearing operation. Subsurface investigation should consist of one or more manually excavated linear cuts through the embankment so that its cross-section can be examined. Archaeological investigations may provide information on construction techniques and datable materials may be recovered. The long-term stability of these earthworks is an important issue (they will eventually erode away entirely). Care should therefore be taken not to intensify natural erosional processes by overzealous clearing and excavation. Carefully directed additional historical research into military and other records may throw further light on the date and original extent of these earthworks.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 592-4      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** War of 1812 Earthworks (from McGown's Pass to Nutter's Battery)

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 for land ownership data; see 592-2 for data relative to the fortifications built in the McGown's Pass area during the War of 1812

- 1814 - line of earthworks shown connecting the McGown's Pass Blockhouse (Site 592-2) and Nutter's Battery (Site 592-6) (Illustrations 20, 21, 22 and 23)
  - these earthworks shown in detail (Illustrations 24, 25 and 26)
  - shown on two of the views drawn by John J. Holland for the Swift collection of maps, plans, and views of the fortifications erected under his direction (Illustrations 29 and 32)
  - this line of earthworks appears to have been built in late September by volunteer labor and was described as a sodded breastwork about 100 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 4 feet high (Guernsey 1895:331, 332)
- c.1815 - this work was built on the 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20 - shown (Illustrations 41 and 47)



- c.1860 - the majority of this earthwork is shown to be still visible (Illustrations 72, and 75 and 76)
- 1864 - depicted for the first time on the map published by the Central Park Commissioners (Illustration 85)
- 1865 - again depicted (Illustration 86)
- c.1865 - substantial remains of this line of earthworks shown to survive (Illustration 90)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 32-40' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and undergrowth

**Topographic Assessment:** The area appears to be generally unaltered but subject to natural erosion.

**General Description:** This line of defenses is currently visible as a slight linear rise in the topography. It appears as an eroded bank that measures approximately 30 feet in width.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This length of earthwork is assigned a high archaeological sensitivity rating based on its surface manifestations and its potential to yield useful information on American military fortifications in the McGown's Pass area during the War of 1812.

**Recommendations:** Initial fieldwork should involve selective clearing of undergrowth from the site which should allow for a more precise definition of this earthwork's dimensions and alignment. Detailed mapping of the embankment should follow the clearing operation. Subsurface investigation should consist of one or more manually excavated linear cuts through the embankment so that its cross-section can be examined. Archaeological investigations may provide information on construction techniques and datable materials may be recovered. The long-term stability of these earthworks is an important issue (they will eventually erode away entirely). Care should therefore be taken not to intensify natural erosional processes by overzealous clearing and excavation. Carefully directed additional historical research into military and other records may throw further light on the date and original extent of these earthworks.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 592-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** McGown's Pass West Redoubt

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 for land ownership data; see 694-3 for data relative to the Revolutionary War fortifications built in the McGown's Pass area

- 1776 - V-shaped redoubt shown (Illustrations 4-8)
- 1777 - V-shaped work depicted in view drawn by Archibald Robertson, a British officer and engineer who was active in the construction of the British defensive line in the Harlem area (Illustration 9)
- 1782 - V-shaped work shown (Illustrations 10 and 11; see also Illustrations 12 and 13)

Site ID #: 592-5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 48' ASL

**Vegetation:** concrete, asphalt, bedrock

**Topographic Assessment:** The site of this redoubt (also the site of a War of 1812 battery [592-6]) apparently lies beneath the present-day Nutter's Battery. It is unclear how much filling or stripping took place in connection with the creation of the present structure.

**General Description:** Currently, Nutter's Battery consists of an oval-shaped stone and asphalt structure with an expanse of exposed bedrock at the center. The outline of the earlier redoubt is not visible.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although little is presently visible at the surface, this site is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity.

**Recommendations:** Selective clearing of undergrowth, removal of stone rubble fill, and limited subsurface testing beyond the present battery perimeter should help to establish whether significant remains of McGown's Pass West Redoubt are present. Carefully directed historical research into military and other records may throw additional light on the British defenses at McGown's Pass during the Revolutionary period.

As one of the principal military components of the British defensive system at McGown's Pass, this site deserves some form of interpretive display (e.g., signage with text and reproductions of historic maps). Consideration should be given to enhancing the viewshed looking north from this site through selective thinning of vegetation, since the prime reason for this installation was to guard the approaches to Manhattan across the Harlem Plains.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 592-6      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** Nutter's Battery

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 for land ownership data; see 592-2 for data relative to the fortifications built in the McGown's Pass area during the War of 1813

- 1814 - Nutter's Battery shown (Illustrations 20, 21, 22 and 23)
  - shown in detail - V-shaped continuation of the lines of earthworks extending from the McGown's Pass Blockhouse (Site 592-2) and Fort Fish (Site 590-13) - has plank floor emplacement for a single gun (Illustrations 24, 25 and 26)
  - Nutter's Battery was represented in several of the views drawn by John J. Holland depicting the fortifications built in the McGown's Pass area in 1814 (Illustrations 28, 29, 32 and 33)
  - this small single gun position was named for Valentine Nutter, the owner of the land on which this work and many of its associated fortification were built (Hall 1905:36; Hall 1911:404,425)
- c.1815 - on the 100 acre Nutter property (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20- shown on Nutter's land (Illustration 41)
- c.1860 - some of the earthen walls of this work shown to survive (Illustrations 75 and 76)

- 1864 - the entire work is represented on the map published by the Central Park Commissioners - previous maps had omitted the surviving elements of the War of 1812 fortifications in the McGown's Pass area (Illustration 85)
- 1865 - again shown (Illustration 86)
- c.1865 - substantial elements of Nutter's Battery shown to survive (Illustration 90)

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1; 5.3; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 48' ASL

**Vegetation:** concrete, asphalt, bedrock

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** Currently, Nutter's Battery consists of a stone and asphalt structure with an expanse of exposed bedrock at the center. The outline of the War of 1812 battery is not clearly visible, but appears from historic map data to have been at a slightly lower elevation than the current structure, possibly at the elevation of the existing path.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although little is presently visible at the surface, this site is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity.

**Recommendations:** Selective clearing of undergrowth, removal of stone rubble fill, and limited subsurface testing beyond the present battery perimeter should help to establish whether significant remains of the original War of 1812 Nutter's Battery are present. Carefully directed historical research into military and other records may throw additional light on the American defenses at McGown's Pass during the War of 1812.

As one of the principal military components of the American defensive system at McGown's Pass, this site deserves some form of interpretive display (e.g., signage with text and reproductions of historic maps). Consideration should be given to enhancing the viewshed looking north from this site through selective thinning of vegetation, since the prime reason for this installation was to guard the approaches to Manhattan across the Harlem Plains.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 592-7      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** Wilkins Shanty or outbuilding?

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 22 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - within 100 acre holding owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

1860 - land here owned by Governor M. Wilkens (Illustration 62)

c.1860 - large rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)

Site ID #: 592-7

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 40' ASL

**Vegetation:** bushes and shrubs

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There is a distinct vegetation change in the general location of the structure and an alignment of cut stone is visible at the base of the bedrock outcrop. This masonry may be a portion of the northwest wall of structure. A fairly substantial soil cover is present in this location.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Based on the surface evidence, there is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** This is one of the few mid-19th-century shanty sites that appears to be well preserved. If planned park improvements involve ground disturbance in this area, further investigation of this site is recommended. This should initially involve the systematic manual excavation of 20 to 50 subsurface tests spaced over a 25-foot grid, possibly supplemented with small hand-dug trenches across selected structural features. While probably not the type of site that would lend itself to exposure and on-site interpretation, associated cultural materials might be exhibitable and give a useful indication of lower class lifeways on the fringe of the city immediately prior to the creation of the Park. Additional historical research into land ownership, tax and census records may also supply valuable supplementary data.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 592-8                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** military structure?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 for land ownership data; see 694-3 for data relative to the construction of fortifications in the Harlem area during the Revolutionary War

1782 - structure shown - its proximity to the McGown's Pass West Redoubt suggests that it may have been military in nature (Illustrations 10 and 11)

Site ID #: 592-8

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 40' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** possibly affected by landscaping.

**General Description:** This site was not specifically examined during fieldwork (it was identified late on in the analysis phase of this project). It is located in a lightly wooded portion of the Park where limited landscaping has occurred.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Owing to its possible military function and relatively undisturbed location, the site of this structure is assigned a high archaeological sensitivity rating.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in this area, this site should be investigated through systematic subsurface testing (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests spaced over a 25-foot grid). Additional historical research into military and other records may also shed light on the original use of this structure.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 592-9      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** War of 1812 Earthworks (from Nutter's Battery to 220' north of Fort Fish)

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 for land ownership data; see 592-2 for data relative to the construction of fortifications in the Harlem area during the War of 1812

- 1814 - part of the line of earthworks shown between Fort Fish and Nutter's Battery (Illustrations 20-26)
  - these earthworks shown on two of the views drawn by John J. Holland and included as part of the collection compiled by Swift and presented to the City of New York (Illustrations 29 and 32)
- c.1815 - on 100 acre property of Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20- earthworks shown (Illustration 41)
- c.1860 - the remains of this line of earthworks shown (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)
  - 1864 - these and other remains of the War of 1812 fortifications within Central Park now represented on maps published by the Central Park Commissioners
    - were not represented on earlier maps (Illustration 85)
  - 1865 - again shown (Illustration 86)

- c.1865 - the surviving remnants of this line of earthworks shown (Illustration 90)
- 1905 - portions of the line of earthworks just below Nutter's Battery are described as still being visible (Hall 1905:36; Hall 1911:425)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 35-57' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been subjected to natural erosion.

**General Description:** This fortification consisted of the northern section of a line of defense between Nutter's Battery and Fort Fish. There are no surface indications of this section of the alignment which crosses an area where there is much exposed bedrock. It would appear that most evidence of earthworks in this area has been removed by slopewash and Park-era landscaping, although there are some sections where there is limited soil cover.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This defensive line is assigned a moderate archaeological sensitivity rating, largely on the basis of its association with other more archaeologically sensitive military features in the area.

**Recommendations:** Further archaeological investigation should concentrate on the few portions of this earthwork alignment where soil cover is present. Limited testing should be adequate to confirm or deny the existence of any significant archaeological remains. Additional historical research is unlikely to shed much new light on this particular defensive line, which was apparently only in use during the War of 1812 (and not part of the British defensive system during the Revolutionary period).

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 593-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** Harlem Road/Harlem Creek Bridge Site

**Site Type:** bridge

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- This road was known variously as the Kingsbridge Road, the Eastern Post Road, the Boston Post Road, the Albany Post Road, and the Harlem Road - it was the primary route between the developed southern end of the Island of Manhattan and points north - followed aboriginal trail - original route of this road angled sharply to the east just to the north of McGown's Pass to pass through the village of Harlem formally improved as a road by the order of the Common Council in 1669 - bridge in place at this crossing by 1776 and probably considerably before that time (Illustrations 4, 5, 6 and 7) (Stokes 1918 III:998,1003)

Site ID #: 593-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 7' ASL

**Vegetation:** Harlem Meer

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a minimal potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigations or historical research are recommended for this structure.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 593-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** Martin Shanty or Outbuilding

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 25 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - within 64.76 acre holding owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)

1860 - land now owned by D.R. Martin (Illustration 62)

c.1860 - small square structure shown (Illustrations 72 and 75)



Site ID #: 593-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 7' ASL

**Vegetation:** Harlem Meer

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a minimal potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigations are recommended for this site however supplementary site specific historic research into primary documents such as land ownership records is suggested.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 593-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 8

**Site Name:** Kimmel's Tavern Site

**Site Type:** tavern

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 587-1 for additional land ownership data

- within Lot No. 25 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1691 (Illustration 2)
- 1706 - Johannes Benson purchases the old Montagne's Point property (which includes Lot No. 25) at Harlem from Jan Louwe Bogert. (Riker 1904:429,448)
- Benson family - came to be Harlem's dominant family during the 18th and 19th centuries - of Scandinavian descent - Dirck Bensingh was a resident of New Amsterdam by 1649 - he later moved to Albany - his son Johannes (1655- 7175) removed to Harlem village in 1696 - in 1701 he sold his dwelling in the village to his son Samson Benson and moved to the area later known as Greenwich Village - returned to Harlem with his purchase of the Bogert property (Riker 1904:426-9)
- Samson Benson (1680-1740) - born in Albany as the eldest son of Johannes Benson - married Maria Meyer in 1699 - received the house in Harlem village from his father in 1701 - 1721 he acquired control of his father's former farm on Montagne's Point from the other heirs - he built a grist mill on

- this property on Harlem Creek in 1740 - this mill replaced an earlier mill that had been built in this vicinity in 1667 - the grist mills at this site served as the primary milling focus for the Harlem area for many years (Riker 1904:429-30,801)
- 1740 - Samson Benson dies, and control of his farm, mill, and other lands (including the former Lot No. 25) was acquired by his son Benjamin Benson in deeds of 1740 and 1743 (Riker 1904:430,435,801)
- Benjamin Benson (1705-1791) - son of Samson Benson married Susanna Bussing and lived on Montagne's Point property for most of his life - the mill erected by his father was destroyed during the Revolutionary War, so the younger Benson built new mill to replace it - this mill stood until 1827, at which point it was torn down during the construction of the Harlem Canal (Riker 1904:430,435,802)
- 1743 - Benjamin Benson sells the 64.75 acre property that includes the former Lot No. 25 to his brother Adolph Benson (Riker 1904:430,435; Stokes 1918 III:555)
- 1781 - Adolph Benson conveys the same property to his son Lawrence Benson (Riker 1904:430,438)
- 1799 - the ownership of Lawrence Benson was recorded on the tax lists for the Harlem area - it was further recorded that John C. Kimmel was occupying this property as his tenant (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1799)
- 1802 - Kimmel has a "house" on Benson's land (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1802)
- from the above it appears that the structure now referred to as the Benson/Kimmel Tavern was built sometime during the last two decades of the 18th century and was probably occupied as a tavern before the turn of the century
- 1807 - Kimmel was again assessed as the owner of a house sited on Benson's land (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1807)
- 1811 - structure shown (Illustration 17)
- structure shown and noted as "Kimmel's T" (Illustration 18) (Bridges 1811c)
- 1814 - structure shown (Illustration 20)
- c.1815 - structure and 64.75 acre property owned by Lawrence Benson - the building was depicted as a two story five bay center hall structure with a gable roof and end chimneys - a small gable-roofed ell was attached to the northeast corner of the main block (Illustrations 37 and 39)

- 1819-20- the L-shaped structure was shown, with gable roofs being indicated for both the main block and the ell (Illustration 41)
- this property was later owned by Benjamin L. Benson, the son of Lawrence Benson, and by 1825 it was held by Francis Price - in 1860 it was owned by Dr.R. Martin (Illustration 62) (Bridges 1825; Holmes 1883; Rikers 1904:438)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 7' ASL

**Vegetation:** Harlem Meer

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a minimal potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigations are recommended for this site however supplementary site specific historic research into primary documents such as land ownership records is suggested.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 593-4      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** Kortwright/Beekman Dwelling Site?

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- 1712 - within Lot No. 8 of the first division of the Harlem Common Lands - was assigned to the heirs of Thomas Delavall, formerly a prominent landowner and citizen in Harlem - he was the builder of the first mill on Harlem Creek in 1667 - Lot No. 8 consisted of several tracts, two of which were sited within the present bounds of Central Park - the first of these was a 16+ acres tract on the west side of the Kingsbridge Road bounded on the north and west by the land of Mettje Cornelis (see Site 594-6), on the west of Montagne's Creek, and on the south by the small parcel from Lot No. 7 - the second component of Lot No. 8 was a 1+ acre lot on the opposite (east) side of the road bounded on the north by the Cornelis property and on the south by Harlem Creek (Riker 1904:809-10,825,827)
- 1713 - the above lands (and other Delavall properties) were confirmed to Abraham Gouverneur, who apparently had some claim to the Delavall estate, in 1713 (Riker 1904:810)

- 1724 - suit was brought against Gouverneur and his tenant Robert Crannell by Philip Pipon in 1724 - Pipon claimed that the Gouverneur's title to the Delavall lands was invalid - Pipon had been married to Elizabeth, the daughter of James Carteret (she had died in 1720) - Carteret was the son-in-law of Thomas Delavall - Pipon won his suit and gained control of two-thirds of the lands formerly claimed by Gouverneur, including the former Lot No. 8 (Riker 1904:809-12)
- Pipon left his proerty in Harlem to his sons Elias and James Pipon - Elias Pipon settled on Randall's Island (Riker 1904:812)
- 1732 - James Pipon conveys his interest in these holdings to his brother Elias Pipon (Riker 1904:812)
- 1743 - Johnson sold the above two parcels of Lot No. 8 to Margaret Kortwright, the widow of Lawrence Kortwright Sr. - the parcel on the west side of the Kingsbridge Road was incorporated within the Kortwright, and the smaller lot on the east side of the road was sold off and eventually became part of the Beekman property (Riker 1904:813,825)
- 1777 - single story structure with a hipped roof shown (Illustration 9)
- 1782 - structure shown (Illustration 10 and 11)
- c.1815 - these lands now within the 16.75 acre tract owned by James Beekman - the latter's farmstead nucleus is sited to the north of the present bounds of Central Park (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustrations 41 and 42)
- 1860 - land now owned by Daniel Lord (Illustration 62)

Site ID #: 593-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 7' ASL

**Vegetation:** Harlem Meer

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is minimal potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigations are recommended for this site however supplementary site specific historic research into primary documents such as land ownership records is suggested.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 593-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** Kortwright/Beekman Dwelling or Outbuilding?

**Site Type:** dwelling or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 593-4

1777 - small single story structure shown  
(Illustration 9)

1782 - structure shown (Illustrations 10 and 11)

Site ID #: 593-5 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 7' ASL

**Vegetation:** Harlem Meer

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a minimal potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigations are recommended for this site however supplementary site specific historic research into primary documents such as land ownership records is suggested.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 593-6      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Hitchcock House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 22 of the division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1691 (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - within 100 acre tract owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 41)
- 1860 - rectangular house owned by Thomas Hitchcock shown (Illustration 62)

Site ID #: 593-6

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 10' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt; Harlem Meer

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer and Park landscaping.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is minimal potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigations are recommended for this site however supplementary site specific historic research into primary documents such as land ownership records is suggested.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 593-7      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Kingsbridge Road (Harlem Lane)/  
Montagne's Creek Bridge Site

**Site Type:** bridge

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- This road was known variously as the Kingsbridge Road, the Eastern Post Road, the Boston Post Road, the Albany Post Road, and Harlem Lane - this road was the primary route between the developed southern end of the Island of Manhattan and points north - followed aboriginal trail - the original route of this road passed through the village of Harlem (see Site 593-1) - the Harlem Lane section of this road (the course of which is still visible in St. Nicholas Avenue to the north of the Park) was formally laid out in 1703 to allow for the by-passing of Harlem village - this bridge carried Harlem Land over Montagne's Creek (Illustrations 4, 5, 6, and 7) (Stokes 1918 III:998,1001-3)

Site ID #: 593-7

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 7' ASL

**Vegetation:** Harlem Meer

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this bridge would have probably been removed during Meer construction.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a minimal potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigations or historic research are recommended for this site.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 594-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Lord Hot House Site

**Site Type:** hot house

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data; associated with 594-2

- within Lot No. 8 of the first division of the Harlem Common Land of 1712 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - within 16.75 acre tract owned by James Beekman (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 42)

1860 - long, narrow rectangular hot house owned by Daniel Lord shown (Illustration 62)

c.1860 - long, narrow rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 72, 73 and 75)



Site ID #: 594-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 10' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt, grass, few trees

**Topographic Assessment:** Portions of this area have been filled. The area to the south has been stripped by the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. The northern portion of the site lies beneath an asphalt path and a stand of trees while the southern end appears to have been destroyed by the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 2 to 5 manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 594-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Lord House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data; associated with 594-2

- within Lot No. 8 of the first division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1713 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - within 16.75 acre tract owned by James Beekman (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 42)

- 1851 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 52)
- 1860 - two section T-plan house owned by Daniel Lord shown (Illustration 62)

c.1860 - L-shaped structure shown (Illustrations 72, 73 and 75)

Site ID #: 594-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 10' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** The northern portion of this site has been filled while the southern area has been destroyed by the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. An asphalt path cuts through the site.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving in the northern portion of this site. Ground modifications due to the construction of the Harlem Meer have significantly reduced the potential for resources surviving at the site's southern end.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25 foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

# CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER

Site ID #: 594-3 Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet: 3

Site Name: Revolutionary War Advanced Post

Site Type: structure?

## HISTORICAL DATA

### Historic Map Coverage (Selected):

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historical Detail:

See 593-3 for land ownership data; see 694-3 for data relative to the fortifications in the Harlem area during the Revolutionary War

- 1776 - "Our Advanced Post" shown, with a structure possibly indicated (Illustration 4)
- advanced post noted here on October 9th and 20th (Diary of Frederick MacKenzie 1930:75,82-3)
- area shown to be orchard (no structure) (Illustrations 5, 6 and 7)

Site ID #: 594-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.2; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 14' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although there are no surface indications of this site, there is a high potential for deeply buried archaeological resources surviving in this intensively used area.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as military and other records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 594-4      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Lord House Stable Site

**Site Type:** stable

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 593-3 for land ownership data; associated with 594-2

- within Lot No. 8 of the first division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1712 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - within 16.75 acre tract owned by James Beekman (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 42)

- 1851 - small square structure shown (Illustration 52)
- 1860 - rectangular stable owned by Daniel Lord shown (Illustration 62)

c.1860 - small rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 72, 73 and 75)

Site ID #: 594-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1, 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 15' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 594-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Kortwright Barn Site

**Site Type:** barn

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 594-6

1776 - secondary structure indicated (Illustration 7)

1782 - secondary structure indicated (Illustration 11)



Site ID #: 594-5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1; 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 7' ASL

**Vegetation:** Harlem Meer

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure and archaeological materials associated with this structure would have been removed with the construction of the Meer.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is no potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigations are recommended for this site however supplementary site specific historic research into the Nutter House Complex could provide additional information on this structure.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 594-6      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Half Way House Tavern; Jansen/Kortwright  
House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 for subsequent data relative to this property

- 1662 - the former de Forest-Montagne Muscoota, or Montagne's Flats property was subdivided into small lots in 1662 - the far southern end of this landholding fell within the northern end of Central Park (Illustration 2)
- 1664 - the two southernmost lots (Nos. 1 and 2) were assigned to Nicholas De Meyer (Riker 1904:190, 191, 802)
- 1669 - De Meyer sells these lots to Cornelis and Laurens Jansen, the sons of Jan Bastiansen, in 1669 (Riker 1904:258, 802)
  - Jan Bastiansen emigrated from Holland to New Netherland in 1663 (Riker 1904:97-8)
  - Cornelis Jansen (1645-1689) - married the widow Mettye Elyessen von Appeldorn in 1665 - they had seven children, including a son initially known as Laurens Cornelisson and later as Lawrence Kortwright, Sr. (Riker 1904:564-5)

- 1670 - Cornelis Jansen approved as a tavern-keeper by the Harlem court - this tavern was located within the village of Harlem (Riker 1904:277; Stokes 1922 IV:276)
- 1675 - Cornelis and Laurens Jansen divided their joint holdings in 1675, with the former receiving the lands acquired from Nicholas De Meyer in 1669 (Riker 1904:273- 3,803)
- 1677 - Cornelis Jansen purchases Lot No. 3 from the Montagne's Flats property and other lands adjacent to Lots 1 and 2 ) (Riker 1904:803)
- 1684 - Cornelis Jansens moves out of Harlem village and settles on his land at the south end of Montagne's Flats - in the spring of 1684 he contracted to have a dwelling built on this property - the structure was to be frame and it was to measure 36 feet by 22 feet in plan Jansen established a tavern here that was known as the Half-Way House - this building is said to have been sited on the west side of Kingsbridge Road at 109th Street (Riker 1904:390, 803; Hall 1911:404)
- 1689 - Jansen dies, with his property passing to his widow Mettje Cornelis - she continued the operation of the tavern (Riker 1904:563,616)
- 1691 - Mettje Cornelis receives Lot No. 22 in the division of Harlem Common Lands of 1691 - this tract was on the west side of Kingsbridge Road and adjacent to her lands on the Flats - the boundary line of this property was noted as running near her "kitchen" (Illustration 2 (Riker 1904:563, 816)
- 1694 - Mettje Cornelis was compensated by the Common Council for lodgings provided to the Governor of the colony at her tavern in 1694 (Riker 1904:190-1,802; Hall 1911:404; Stokes 1922 IV:385)
- 1707 - road records note the "Half Way House" near the bridge carrying the Kingsbridge Road over Montagne's Creek (Hall 1911:404)
  - Mettje Cornelis died sometime before 1715 - her property descended to her son Lawrence Kortwright, Sr. (Riker 1904:563, 803)
  - Lawrence Kortwright, Sr. (1681-1726) - married Helena, the daughter of Johannes Benson and the sister of Samson Benson, in 1703 - they had two children - with the death of Helena Benson Kortwright he remarried, taking Margaret Bussing as his second wife c.1708 - they had five children (Riker 1904:429, 564)

- 1726 - with the death of Lawrence Kortwright, Sr. his property passed to his widow Margaret Bussing Kortwright (Riker 1904:564-5)
- 1747 - Margaret Kortwright purchased the two portions of the former Lot No. 8 from the first division from Simon Johnson in 1747 - the parcel on the west side of the Kingsbridge Road was added to the adjacent Kortwright farmstead (Riker 1904:565, 813, 825)
  - this and other properties eventually descended to Aaron and Lawrence Kortwright Jr., sons of Lawrence Sr. and Margaret Bussing Kortwright - the brothers divided their joint holdings, with the Kingsbridge Road farmstead going to Lawrence Kortwright, Jr. (Riker 1904:565, 803)
  - Lawrence, Jr. (c.1712-1761) - never married (Riker 1904:565, 568)
- 1760 - in April of this year Lawrence Kortwright, Jr. conveyed the old family property to Sara Gilmore Nutter, the wife of William Nutter - in a will drawn up in November, however, he revoked this deed and left the same property to his several heirs - the exact nature of the relationship between the unmarried Kortwright and Sara Gilmore Nutter is unclear (Riker 1904:568, 803)
- 1761 - Lawrence Kortwright, Jr. dies - the farmstead remained in the unencumbered possession of the Kortwright family, as directed in his will, for a decade (Riker 1904:568)
- 1771 - in 1771, however, Valentine Nutter sues for his rights to the property as the sole heir of Sara Gilmore Nutter - the rights of the Kortwright family withstood this initial judicial challenge (Riker 1904:568)
  - the Jansen/Kortwright tavern had ceased to operate by the time of the Revolution (Riker 1904:803)
- 1775 - despite the death of Lawrence Kortwright, Jr. in 1761 the dwelling on this property was still referred to as "L. Kortrights" (Illustration 3)
- 1776 - structure shown (Illustration 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8)
- 1782 - structure shown (Illustration 10 and 11; see also Illustration 12)
- 1789 - the ownership dispute between the Kortwright family and Valentine Nutter was apparently amicably settled and in 1789 the family sold him a portion of the old farmstead - Nutter gained full possession of the property (including the former Half Way House building) in 1799 (Riker 1904:568)

Site ID #: 594-6

Continued

c.1815 - this property said to include 100 acres of land  
and is owned by Valentine NUTTER (Illustration 37;  
see Site 696-2)

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1, 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 10' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt, grass

**Topographic Assessment:** The northern portion of this site appears to have been filled however most of the site was likely stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving in the northern portion of the site. Ground disturbance related to the construction of the Harlem Meer has significantly reduced the potential for archaeological survival at the site's southern end.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken to the north of Harlem Meer (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically-assisted excavation may be necessary if a large quantity of fill is found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 594-7      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Nutter House (relocated)?

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data

- 1860 - large nearly square house with large porch on its east (front) facade and a smaller porch on its north side shown - owned by John Pyne, Trustee (Illustrations 62 and 65)
- c.1860 - same structure shown (Illustrations 72, 73 and 75)
- 1865 - view of the northern end of Central Park includes a depiction of this building's large porch in the right foreground (Illustration 88)
- c.1865 - the same structure was again depicted ([Topographic map of the northern section of Central Park] c. 1865)
  - it seems quite possible that this house may have in fact been the Nutter House, which had originally been sited just to the north on the same side of Kingsbridge Road

Site ID #: 594-7

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1, 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 15-20' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although there are no surface indications of this site, there is a high potential for deeply buried archaeological resources surviving in this area.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Manual testing may need to be supplemented with mechanically-assisted excavations because of the possibility of thick fill deposits. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 684-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 22

**Site Name:** Watt Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for data relative to the Harlem Common Lands

- within the Harlem Common Lands (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - this portion of the Common Lands owned by Oliver Waldron Jr. (Illustration 37)

1856 - rectangular shanty with a porch on its north side shown (Illustration 54)

- rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
- this shanty sited on land owned by Archibald Watt (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)



Site ID #: 684-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 90' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is no potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site due to the construction of the North Meadow Maintenance Area.

**Recommendations:** No further archaeological investigation is recommended however additional site specific historic research is suggested.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 686-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 19

**Site Name:** Gent Stable Site

**Site Type:** stable

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 686-4

1856 - small square stable shown (Illustration 54)

- small square structure shown (Illustration 56)  
(Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 686-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 78' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, exposed soil, several trees

**Topographic Assessment:** Portions of the site have been stripped and subjected to natural erosion.

**General Description:** The site is located on a slope that descends to the east and covers an area measuring roughly 200 feet in diameter. The irregular topography suggests building locations but there are no obvious linear patterns in these surface anomalies. Areas of exposed soils were surface collected for artifacts and a small sample of mid-19th-century materials was recovered (see 686-4 for artifact inventory).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological remains surviving at this site. This resource has the capacity to produce a tightly-dated assemblage of mid-19th-century domestic cultural materials reflective of the status of a small, lower class farmstead on the urban fringe of the expanding city.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 10 to 20 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 686-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 19

**Site Name:** Gent Shed?

**Site Type:** shed

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 686-4

- 1856 - one-and-a-half story frame rectangular structure shown - may be a barn (Illustration 54)
- rectangular structure (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

**Site ID #:** 686-2                      Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 82' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, exposed soil, several trees

**Topographic Assessment:** Portions of the site have been stripped and subjected to natural erosion.

**General Description:** The site is located on a slope that descends to the east and covers an area measuring roughly 200 feet in diameter. The irregular topography suggests building locations but there are no obvious linear patterns in these surface anomalies. Areas of exposed soils were surface collected for artifacts and a small sample of mid-19th-century materials was recovered (see 686-4 for artifact inventory).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological remains surviving at this site. This resource has the capacity to produce a tightly-dated assemblage of mid-19th-century domestic cultural materials reflective of the status of a small, lower class farmstead on the urban fringe of the expanding city.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 10 to 20 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 686-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 19

**Site Name:** Gent Barn

**Site Type:** barn

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776		Colton 1836	
Sauthier 1776b		Jones 1851	
Sauthier 1776c		Common Council 1856	X
British War Office 1782a		Viele 1856a	X
British War Office 1782b		Bacon 1856	
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a		Bagley 1860	
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b		Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	
Bridges 1811a		Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	
Renwick 1814a		Unnamed Topo. c.1865	
Randel 1819-20			

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 686-4

- 1856 - large two story frame rectangular structure shown
  - may be a large barn (Illustration 54)
  - large rectangular structure (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

**Site ID #:** 686-3                      Continued

**FIELD DATA**    (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 83-86' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, exposed soil, several trees

**Topographic Assessment:** Portions of the site have been stripped and subjected to natural erosion.

**General Description:** The site is located on a slope that descends to the east and covers an area measuring roughly 200 feet in diameter. The irregular topography suggests building locations but there are no obvious linear patterns in these surface anomalies. Areas of exposed soils were surface collected for artifacts and a small sample of mid-19th-century materials was recovered (see 686-4 for artifact inventory).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological remains surviving at this site. This resource has the capacity to produce a tightly-dated assemblage of mid-19th-century domestic cultural materials reflective of the status of a small, lower class farmstead on the urban fringe of the expanding city.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 10 to 20 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 686-4      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 19

**Site Name:** Gent House?

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776		Colton 1836	
Sauthier 1776b		Jones 1851	
Sauthier 1776c		Common Council 1856	X
British War Office 1782a		Viele 1856a	X
British War Office 1782b		Bacon 1856	
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a		Bagley 1860	
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b		Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	
Bridges 1811a		Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	
Renwick 1814a		Unnamed Topo. c.1865	
Randel 1819-20			

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for data relative to the Harlem Common Lands  
- within the Harlem Common Lands (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - this portion of the Common Lands has been  
subdivided and assigned to the Waldron family -  
this within 11-acre tract owned by Oliver Waldron  
Jr. (Illustration 37)  
1856 - two story L-shaped frame structure shown -  
appears to be the dwelling and central element of  
this small farmstead (Illustration 54)  
- L-shaped structure shown - this complex of  
buildings is associated with a small patchwork of  
farmfields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)  
- this farmstead is owned by Christian Gent (The  
opening and laying out [of] a Public Place  
Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and  
8th Avenues 1856)



Site ID #: 686-4 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 88' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, exposed soil, several trees

**Topographic Assessment:** Portions of the site have been stripped and subjected to natural erosion.

**General Description:** The site is located on a slope that descends to the east and covers an area measuring roughly 200 feet in diameter. The irregular topography suggests building locations but there are no obvious linear patterns in these surface anomalies. Areas of exposed soils were surface collected for artifacts and a small sample of mid-19th-century materials was recovered (see below for artifact inventory).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological remains surviving at this site. This resource has the capacity to produce a tightly-dated assemblage of mid-19th-century domestic cultural materials reflective of the status of a small, lower class farmstead on the urban fringe of the expanding city.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

Site ID #: 686-4 Continued

FIELD DATA (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Artifact Inventory:**

Surface Collection

**Ceramics**

Whiteware 2 sherds, undecorated; 1 rim sherd, undecorated;  
1 sherd, interior underglaze light blue transfer printed  
floral decoration; 1 footring/base sherd, interior  
underglaze dark blue transfer printed "blue willow"  
decoration; 1 rim sherd, interior underglaze light blue  
transfer printed "blue willow" border decoration; 1 rim  
sherds, interior underglaze dark blue transfer printed  
"blue willow" border decoration

Ironstone 4 sherds, underdecorated; 1 plate rim sherd,  
undecorated; 2 sherds, one side underglaze flow blue  
decoration; 1 sherd, exterior overglaze decal polychrome  
floral decoration

Yellowware 1 sherd, exterior white slip annular  
decoration, probably a ball

Porcelain 1 sherd, undecorated, probably domestic

**Glass**

Vessel 1 curved bottle neck fragment, light green,  
probably a beverage bottle; 1 curved blob tap closure  
fragment, cobalt blue, probably a mineral water bottle

**Fuel/Waste**

Slag 1 coal fragment (32 grams)

**Fauna**

Shell 1 clam shell fragment, (0.5 grams)

**Metal**

Lead 1 circular weight with divided circular center  
opening, one side exhibits an embossed "4" which  
probably refers to size not weight, 1 1/8" diameter,  
6 oz. weight, possibly a curtain weight

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 686-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 18

**Site Name:** Fay/Heper House

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for data relative to to the Harlem Common Lands  
- within the Harlem Common Lands (Illustration II)  
c1815 - this portion of the Common Lands has been  
subdivided and assigned to the Waldron family -  
this site within 11-acre tract owned by Oliver  
Waldron Jr. (Illustration 37)  
1855 - the "two story frame house" with a "Shingle roof"  
sited on block 688, Lot 6 is owned by Jupiter Zeus  
Heper and sited on land leased from a Mr. Fay  
- Heper also has a frame barn sited adjacent to  
the west of his house (New York County Central  
Park Records)  
1856 - small square one-and-a-half story frame structure  
shown (Illustration 54)  
- small square structure and a few associated farm  
fields shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)  
- the owner of this property is listed as "Unknown"  
(The opening and laying [out] of a Public Place  
Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th  
Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 686-5 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 76' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass (baseball field)

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was probably stripped during the construction of the baseball field.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 686-6                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 18

**Site Name:** Fay/Heper Barn

**Site Type:** barn

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- Associated with 686-5

Site ID #: 686-6

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 76' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass (baseball field)

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was probably stripped during the construction of the baseball field.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 686-7      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 18

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for data relative to the Harlem Commons Land s

- within the Harlem Common Lands (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - this portion of the Common Lands has been subdivided and assigned to the Waldron family - this within 11 acre tract owned by Oliver Waldron Jr. (Illustration 37)

1856 - small square shanty shown (Illustration 54)

- small square structure shown adjacent to a couple farm fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
- the owner of this property is listed as "Unknown" (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenue 1856)

Site ID #: 686-7

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 76' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, bushes

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was possibly stripped for landscaping.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 686-8      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 18

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for data relative to the Harlem Common Lands  
- within the Harlem Common Lands (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - this portion of the Common Lands has been  
subdivided and assigned to the Waldron family -  
this within 11 acre tract owned by Oliver Waldron  
Jr. (Illustration 37)  
1856 - small square shanty shown (Illustration 54)  
- small square structure shown adjacent to several  
farm fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)  
- the owner of this property is listed as "Unkown"  
(The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place  
Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th  
Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 686-8

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 76' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, bushes

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was possibly stripped for landscaping.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 687-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 18

**Site Name:** Watt Dwelling? Site

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for data relative to the Harlem Common Lands  
- within the Harlem Common Lands (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - this portion of the Common Lands has been  
subdivided and assigned to the Waldron family -  
this within 11 acre tract owned by Oliver Waldron  
Jr. (Illustration 37)  
1856 - large U-shaped two story frame structure shown  
(Illustration 54)  
1856 - large U-shaped structure shown (Illustration 56)  
(Viele 1856b)  
1856 - the structure is owned by Archibald Watt (The  
opening and layout out [of] a Public Place Between  
59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues  
1856)

Site ID #: 687-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 78' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass (baseball field)

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was possibly stripped during the construction of the baseball field.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 689-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 15

**Site Name:** Benson Dwelling? Site

**Site Type:** dwelling?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 23 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1691 (Illustration 2)
- 1782 - structure shown (Illustrations 10 and 11; see also Illustration 12)
- 1811 - structure shown (Illustrations 17 and 18) (Bridges 1811c)
- 1814 - structure shown (Illustration 20)
- c.1815 - rectangular gable-roofed structure shown on Benson's land (Illustration 44)

Site ID #: 689-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 80-85' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland w/ grass understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. The site is located on a slope that descends gently to the northwest. There is some soil cover but this may prove to be thin.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25 foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 690-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 15

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding? .

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 23 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - on 52.53 acre property ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 44)

1856 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 690-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 70' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt, light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of the roadway.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure but the areas flanking both sides of the road appear to have a substantial soil cover.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, sampling of subsurface deposits on both sides of the 102nd Street Transverse should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 690-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 15

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 588-3 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 23 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - on 52.53 acre property owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 44)

1856 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 690-2 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 70' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt, light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of the roadway.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure but the areas flanking both sides of the road appear to have a substantial soil cover.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, sampling of subsurface deposits on both sides of the 102nd Street Transverse should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 692-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 11

**Site Name:** War of 1812 Abbatis

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 for land ownership data; see 592-2 for data relative to the fortifications developed in the Harlem area during the War of 1812

- 1814 - abbatis (an obstacle of sharpened stakes and felled trees with sharpened branches) shown running from the southwest corner of Fort Fish to the eastern slope of the Great Hill (Illustrations 21 and 22)
- Swift reported that the Montagne's Creek valley between Fort Fish and the Great Hill was to be impeded "by a strong abbatis" and protected by the guns of the said fort (Swift 1814)
- c.1815 - this work was sited on the 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 44)

**Site ID #:** 692-1                      Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 12-70' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** This site was not examined during the fieldwork (it was only identified late on in the analysis phase of the project).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Even though this site was not examined in the field, it is extremely unlikely that it would survive in any meaningful archaeological fashion. It has therefore been assigned a minimal archaeological sensitivity rating.

**Recommendations:** No further historical or archaeological research is recommended for this site.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 692-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 10

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone

**Site Type:** military camp

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 and 804-5 for land ownership data; see 807-1 for data relative to the various encampments in the Harlem area during the War of 1812

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 90-103' ASL

**Vegetation:** lightly wooded

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** This area was not examined in detail in the field.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** for a fuller discussion of this camp zone, see 807-1

**Recommendations:** see 807-1

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 693-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 10

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone

**Site Type:** military camp

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 and 804-5 for land ownership data; see 807-1 for data relative to the various encampments in the Harlem area during the Revolutionary War and 592-2 for data relative to the encampments in the area during the War of 1812

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 100-118' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** This area was not examined in detail in the field.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** for a fuller discussion of this camp zone, see 807-1

**Recommendations:** see 807-1

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 694-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** Wilkins Shanty or Outbuilding Site?

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 8 from the first division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1712 (Illustration 2)
- c.1815 - on 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 44)
- 1860 - land now owned by Gouverneur M. Wilkins (Illustration 63)
- c.1860 - square structure shown (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)

**Site ID #:** 694-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 30' ASL

**Vegetation:** beech tree, weeds, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area has been stripped and filled and highly disturbed by the construction of Lasker Pool. Natural surface erosion has also effected this site.

**General Description:** There is large quantity of surface debris in this area which includes fragments of building stone.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25 foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 694-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 7

**Site Name:** Wilkins Shanty or Outbuilding? Site

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 for land ownership data

- within Lot No. 8 from the first division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1712 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - on 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 44)

1860 - land now owned by Gouverneur M. Wilkins (Illustration 63)

c.1860 - square structure shwon (Illustrations 72, 75 and 76)

Site ID #: 694-2 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 20' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, exposed soil

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled .

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. An accumulation of natural slopewash may have obscured surface evidence.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25 foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 694-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 6

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War Redoubt Area

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 for land ownership data; see 807-1 for data relative to the military encampments in the Harlem area during the Revolution

- 1776 - entry of September 20th from a British order book details the preparations being made for the construction of a line fortification that will be designed to protect New York City from an American land offensive from the north - it was ordered that all available fascines be taken to "McGown's House" (Hall 1905:21; Hall 1911:413)
- the entry for September 21st within the same order book records that a working party of 400 men is to report to "McGown's House" tomorrow (Hall 1905:21; Hall 1911:413; Stokes 1926 V:1024)
- Capt. Archibald Robertson was involved in the construction of this line of defenses as a military engineer - his diary entry for September 22nd records that a chain of redoubts is to be built that will extend from the Hudson River across the

heights at Harlem to the East River - each of these redoubts is to be protected by abbatis - it was also recorded that the 400 man work party had reported as ordered and had commenced work (Stokes 1926 V:1024; Diary of Frederick Mackenzie 1930:61; Cohn 1962)

- On September 24th Robertson noted that there were to be a total of five redoubts and three single gun batteries along with some supporting earthworks within the Harlem line - work was continuing despite the fact that the work force had been reduced to 200 men (Hall 1905:21; Hall 1911:P413; Stokes 1926 V:1026-7; Diary of Frederick MacKenzie 1930:64; Cohn 1962)
- on September 25th the work party was further reduced to 100 men (Hall 1905:22; Hall 1911:413; Stokes 1926 V:1027)
- on October 1st Robertson recorded that the redoubts were now to be outfitted for larger guns - they had originally been built to house only regular troops, with no facilities for artillery - stated that "the Rock Ridout" was to be prepared to hold three large guns - this may refer to one of the redoubts on the rocky brow of the Great Hill - it was also ordered that two new "fleches" be built near McGown's on the right line - he noted that one of these works was finished that same day and that it was armed with two large guns - he also noted that two of the redoubts on the left of the line and the entire line of abbatis had been completed (Stokes 1926 V:994, 1027; Cohn 1962)
- the second fleche at McGown's was completed on October 2nd (Stokes 1926 V:1027; Cohn 1962)
- on October 4th Robertson noted that a single gun had been added to the left of "the Rock Redt" (Stokes 1926 V:1027)
- on October 5th Robertson described a portion of the line in some detail - it had a parapet that was 8 feet thick that was connected to a 40 foot square redoubt - the said redoubt had a front wall that was 8 feet thick and side and rear walls that were 6 feet thick (Cohn 1962)
- on October 13th Frederick Mackenzie, another British army officer, indicated in his diary that the defensive works were largely completed (Diary of Frederick Mackenzie 1930:79-80)

- the British line of fortifications was depicted on several military maps produced during the war - a square redoubt with entry through its rear (south) wall shown on the brow of the Great Hill on a map drawn by Frederick Mackenzie - a small associated western outwork and a surrounding abbatiss were suggested (Illustration 4)
- a slightly different configuration to this line was depicted on maps associated with the British offensive against Fort Washington in November - there were now two redoubts in the area previously occupied by the above square work - the easternmost of these two redoubts is sited just to the west of McGown's Pass and is an irregular rectangular work with an entry through the rear (south) wall, a western outwork, and a undefined feature (possibly a magazine) depicted within its walls - this may be a slightly altered representation of the above square redoubt - the western redoubt is a diamond-shaped work with eastern and western outworks (Illustration 8)
- 1777 - Robertson produced a view of the Harlem area that used the northeastern brow of the Great Hill as a vantage point, - some of the abbatiss protecting the works on the hill are visible in the foreground (Illustration 9)
- 1782 - the same two redoubts described on the second map discussed above were again depicted during the latter stages of the British occupation of New York (Illustrations 10 and 11; see also Illustrations 12 and 13)
- 1783 - the British abandoned New York City in November of 1783 - on November 21 they announced their intention to commence their withdrawal by evacuating their advance positions at Kingsbridge and McGown's Pass - the plan for this withdrawal was outlined in a contemporary memorandum drawn up by a British officer - it was stated that the works that were to be abandoned were to be left in their present condition - it was further noted that several old cannon were to be left within some of the fortifications (Hall 1905:28; Hall 1911:418-9; Stokes 1916 I:330)

Site ID #: 694-3                      Continued

**FIELD DATA**    (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 90' ASL

**Vegetation:** wooded with understory

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** The site of this redoubt is imprecisely known and was not examined in detail in the field.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This redoubt was sited towards the eastern end of the section of bluffs lying to the west of Montagne's Rivulet. The entire bluff rim in this area is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity, even though no obvious surface traces of this feature have been noted.

**Recommendations:** A systematic examination of this segment of the bluffs should be carried out with specific purpose of identifying possible redoubt locations. Particular attention should be given to areas of rubble which may indicate the sites of former structures. Since much of this area is comprised of exposed bedrock and areas of shallow soil cover, subsurface testing should only be undertaken in areas where soil deposits survive to a depth of six or more inches. Additional historical research into military and other records may throw more light on the British defenses in this area.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 695-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Nutter Dwelling or Outbuilding?

**Site Type:** dwelling/outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data  
    - within the southern end of the Montagne's Flats property (Illustration 2)  
1811 - structure shown (Illustrations 17 and 18) (Bridges 1811c)  
1814 - Structure shown (Illustrations 20 and 23)  
c.1815 - this 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37)  
1819-20- rectangular gable-roofed structure shown on the Nutter property (Illustrations 45 and 48)  
1860 - Land now owned by Samuel Titus (Illustration 63)

Site ID #: 695-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 15' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. The site is now obscured by asphalt

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 695-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 2

**Site Name:** Forrest Cabin Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data

- within lot No. 22 from the division of the Harlem Common Lands of 1691 (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 45)

1860 - small rectangular cabin shown on land now owned by George J. Forrest (Illustrations 63 and 66)

Site ID #: 695/2                      Continued

**FIELD DATA**    (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 75' ASL

**Vegetation:** not known

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** The existence of this site was unknown at the time of fieldwork (it was identified late during the analysis phase of the project).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although this site was not specifically examined in the field it has been given a rating of moderate based on general knowledge of the site vicinity.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 5 to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological testing should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 696-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Nutter Estate Shed Site

**Site Type:** shed

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership date  
- within the southern end of the Montagne's Flats property (Illustration 2)  
c.1815- 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 45)  
1860 - east end of a shed on the property of John Pyne, Trustee shown (Illustrations 62 and 65)  
c.1860- long narrow rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 72, 73, and 75)

Site ID #: 696-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 10-15' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt, grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was possibly filled although a portion of the site may have been stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. It is possible that part of this site was removed with the construction of the Meer.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving in the northern portion of this site. Ground modifications due to the construction of Harlem Meer would have significantly reduced the potential for resource survival at the site's southern end.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken in the northern portion of the site (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 696-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Nutter House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 for land ownership data prior to Nutter's acquisition of the property

- Valentine Nutter purchased a share of this property from the Kortwright family in 1789 - by 1799 he had acquired full control of this holding (Illustration 16) (Riker 1904:568)
- Valentine Nutter (1741-1836) - in 1775 and again in 1780 Nutter placed advertisements for his book, stationery, and printing shop in New York City (Stokes 1922 IV:874; 1926 V:1122) (Riker 1904:568)
- 1799 - Nutter assessed as the owner of this property (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1799)
  - after getting full possession of this farmstead Nutter tore down the Jansen/Kortwright House (Site 594-6) and built a new dwelling and associated outbuildings - the Nutter House was sited just to the north of the former Jansen/Kortwright House within the line of 6th Avenue just below 110th Street (Riker 1904:390-1,568; Hall 1911:404)
- 1802 - Nutter assessed as the owner of a "House" and land here (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1802)
- 1807 - same assessment (Manhattan Tax Assessments 1807)

- 1811 - "Nutter" structure shown (Illustrations 17 and 18)  
(Bridges 1811c)
- 1814 - "Nutter" structure shown (Illustration 20)  
- structure shown (Illustrations 22 and 23)
- c.1815 - one-and-a half story five bay center hall strucure  
with a gable roof and end chimneys shown on the 100  
acre property owned by Valentine Nutter  
(Illustration 37)
- 1819-20- rectangular structure with a gable roof and a porch  
on its southeatern facade shown - post and rail  
fence depicted along Kingsbridge Road frontage - a  
bridge over a tributary of Montagne's Creek  
connects the southwest (Illustrations 42, 45 and  
48)
- 1831 - Nutter, now 90 years of age, left his house on the  
Kingsbridge Road to move in with his grandson,  
Gouverneur M. Wilkins of Westchester County (Riker  
1904:568)
- 1836 - structure and landscaped area surrounding depicted  
(Illustration 50)  
- Valentine Nutter died in Westchester County in 1836  
(Riker 1904-568)
- 1851 - large rectangular strucutre shown (Illustration  
52)
- 1860 - the Nutter House is no longer depicted - this  
portion of the former Nutter property is owned by  
John Pyne, Trustee (Illustration 63)  
- it seems quite possible that the Nutter House was  
moved slightly to the south, perhaps in  
anticipation of the opening of 6th Avenue and prior  
to the creation of Central Park - the dwelling  
sited just to the south on the Pyne property is  
very similar in size the Nutter House (see Site  
594-7)

Site ID #: 696-2                      Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 23' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure which is now located beneath the north entrance to the Park.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 696-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Nutter Estate Barn Site

**Site Type:** barn

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage:**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership date  
- within the southern end of the Montagne's Flats property (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 45)  
1860 - land owned by D.R. Martin and John Pyne, Trustee (Illustration 62 and 63)  
c.1860 - long narrow angled rectangular structure with an extension at its northwestern corner shown (Illustration 72, 73, and 75)



Site ID #: 696-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figure 5.1; 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 23' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt; grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure which now is located beneath the north entrance to the Park.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 10 to 20 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 696-4      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Nutter Estate Outbuilding Site

**Site Type:** outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data  
- within the southern end of the Montagne's Flats property (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 see Illustration 45)  
1851 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 52)  
1860 - this land now owned by D. R. Martin (Illustration 63)

Site ID #: 696-4                      Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 20' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass; asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 696-5                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Nutter Outbuilding Site

**Site Type:** outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data  
    - within the southern end of the Montagne's Flats  
      property (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - this 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter  
          (Illustration 37)  
1819-20- small square gable-roofed structure shown on the  
          Nutter property (Illustrations 45 and 48)  
1860 - this land now owned by D. R. Martin (Illustration  
      63)

Site ID #: 696-5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 22' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure which now lies beneath the north entrance to the Park.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 696-6                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Nutter/Martin Stable Site

**Site Type:** stable

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data

- within the southern end of the Montagne's Flats
- property (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - this 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37)

1819-20- small square gable-roofed structure shown on the Nutter property (Illustrations 45 and 48)

1860 - small square rectangular stable on land now owned by D. R. Martin (Illustration 63)

c.1860 - small square structure shown (Illustrations 72, 73, and 75)

Site ID #: 696-6

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.2; and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 22' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure which now is located beneath the north entrance to the Park.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 696-7      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Martin House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1853	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data

- within the southern end of the Montagne's Flats property (Illustration 2)

c.1815 - 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 45)

1860 - rectangular house shown on land now owned by D. R. Marin (Illustration 63)

c.1860 - square structure shown (Illustrations 72, 72 and 75)



Site ID #: 696-7

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 15' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt; grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 696-8      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 3

**Site Name:** Martin Hot House Site

**Site Type:** hot house

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1853	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data  
- within the southern end of the Montagne's Flats property (Illustration 2)  
c.1815 - 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819-20 - see Illustration 45)  
1851 - long rectangular structure shown (Illustration 52)  
1860 - large rectangular hot house on land now owned by D. R. Martin (Illustration 63)  
c.1860 - large rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 72, 73 and 75)

Site ID #: 696-8

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.2 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 22' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure which is now located beneath the north entrance to the Park.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of intensive systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Mechanically assisted excavation may be necessary if large quantities of fill are found to cover the site. Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 798-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 22  
**Site Name:** Duffy Shanty Site  
**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 582-2 for data relative to the Harlem Common Lands  
- within the Harlem Common Lands (Illustration 2)  
c. 1815 - this property totals 11 acres and is owned by  
Edward Byrne (Illustration 37)  
1856 - small square shanty shown (Illustration 55)  
- small square structure shown adjacent to several farm  
fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)  
- this shanty occupied by Lyons Duffy (owner unknown)  
(The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place  
Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th  
Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 798-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 95' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of the structure. The ground surface however is quite level compared to the surrounding topography and may indicate the site of the structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a program of systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at a 25 foot interval). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 798-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 21

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5 and 799-1 for additional land ownership data  
c. 1815 - this holding totals 2.35 acres and is owned by John Shaw (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)  
1856 - small rectangular structure and several associated farm fields shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

Site ID #: 798-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 94' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt; grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure. This site currently lies beneath the West Drive.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, a sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 798-3                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 21

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5 and 799-1 for additional land ownership data  
c. 1815 - this holding totals 2.35 acres and is owned by John  
Shaw (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see  
Illustration 43)  
1856 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56)



Site ID #: 798-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 93' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. A nearby manhole indicates that portions of the site have probably been disturbed by trenching for utility line installation.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 798-4 & 5    **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 21

**Site Name:** Onderdonk/McLaughlin Shanty and Pen Site

**Site Type:** pen [4] and shanty w/ attached pen [5]

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 798-5

1856 - small rectangular pen shown (Illustration 55)  
- small square structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

See 804-5 and 799-1 for additional land ownership data

1807 - Lot No. 4 in the subdivision of the property of Eliza Apthorpe was granted to Nancy Apthorpe (Graham et al 1807a; 1807b; Holmes 1876)

c. 1815 - this property totals 2.35 acres and is now owned by Anne Apthorpe (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)

1833 - this parcel was also later acquired by James L. Curtis and subdivided into lots keyed to the city's grid system in 1833 (Bridges 1833a; 1833b)

1851 - small square structure shown (Illustration 52)

1856 - large three section shanty (the rear section was described as a pen) (Illustration 55)

- large L-shaped structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

- this building was owned by H.G. Onderdonck and occupied by Andrew McLaughlin (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 798/4 & 5      Continued

**FIELD DATA**    (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 92-95' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland, grasses, exposed bedrock

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped although some sections to the east may contain some fill material.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 799-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 21

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** dwelling or shanty?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5 for additional land ownership data

- 1720 - in the division of the lands of Theunis Idens Van Huyse the latter conveyed a quarter share to his son Eide Van Huyse - this parcel included the dwelling of the elder Van Huyse - the far eastern end of this holding included Blocks 798 and 799 (Illustration 2) (Stokes 1928 VI: 69-70)
- 1746 - the widow Eide Van Huyse sells this property to Dennis Hicks (Hall 1911:403; Stokes 1928 VI:70)
- 1763 - Hicks sells his property to Charles Ward Apthorpe (Illustration 3) (Hall 1911:403; Stokes 1928 VI:70)
- 1797 - Apthorpe dies intestate (Holmes 1876; Hall 1911:403)
- 1798 - the Apthorpe estate is sued for unpaid mortgage responsibilities (Holmes 1876; Hall 1911:403)
- 1799 - in the resulting sheriff's sale the estate was purchased by Hugh Williamson, the deceased's son-in-law (Holmes 1876; Hall 1911:403)
- 1802 - the former Apthorpe estate is subdivided - all of Blocks 798 and 799 are contained within Lot 5 from this division and assigned to Eliza Apthorpe (Holmes 1876; Hall 1911:403)
- 1806 - Eliza Apthorpe dies intestate (Holmes 1876; Hall 1911:403)
- 1807 - the property of Eliza Apthorpe was then subdivided into six lots in 1807 - Lot No. 5 went to John and Grizzel Apthorpe Shaw (Graham et al 1807a; 1807b; Holmes 1876)

Site ID #: 799-1

Continued

- c. 1815 - this holding totals 2.35 acres and is owned by John Shaw (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)
- 1833 - the former Shaw tract was acquired by James L. Curtis and subdivided into lots keyed to the city's grid system in 1833 (Bridges 1833a; 1833b)
- 1856 - large rect str (Viele 1856a,b)

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 92' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 799/2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 21

**Site Name:** Watt/Power Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5 and 588-3 for additional land ownership data

- 1720 - part of the property George Dyckman received in the division of the estate of his father-in-law, Theunes Idens Van Huyse - Dyckman also purchased the share in the Van Huyse property that had been deeded to his brother-in-law Abraham de la Montagne circa 1725 (Riker 1904:545; Stokes 1928 VI:115)
- Dyckman sold the eastern half of his property (which included the northern half of Block 799) to Lawrence Kortwright Sr. (Stokes 1928 VI:116)
- 1726 - Kortwright dies, with this holding passing to his son Lawrence Kortwright Jr. and his dau Eve Kortwright Benson, the wife of Adolph Benson - the Benson's eventually gained control of the southern portion of this property (Stokes 1928 VI:116)
- c. 1815 - within the 52.53 acre tract now owned by Lawrence Benson, the son of Adolph and Eve Kortwright Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43) (Stokes 1928 VI:85)
- 1856 - small rectangular shanty shown (Illustration 55)
- small rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56)
- this shanty is owned by Archibald Watt and occupied by John Power (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 799-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 92' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, scattered trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no clear surface indications of this structure however one small depression in the ground surface is visible.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at a 25 foot interval). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 799-3                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 21

**Site Name:** Watt/Feel Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5, 588-3, and 799-3 for additional land ownership data

c. 1815 - within 52.53 acre tract now owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)

1856 - large two section rectangular shanty shown (Illustration 55)

- large rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56)
- this shanty is owned by Archibald Watt and occupied by H. Feel (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)



Site ID #: 799-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 94/95' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, scattered trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no clear surface indications however one small depression in the ground surface is visible.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at a 25 foot interval). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 799-4                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 21

**Site Name:** Watt/Miller Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage:**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5, 588-3, and 799-3 for additional land ownership data

c. 1815 - within 52.53 acre tract now owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)

1856 - rectangular shanty shown (Illustration 55)

- rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56)

- this shanty is owned by Archibald Watt and occupied by Jacob Miller (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 799-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 90' ASL

**Vegetation:** exposed bedrock

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 799-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 21

**Site Name:** Decker/Sherman Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- See 804-5 and 799-1 for additional land ownership data
- 1807 - Lot No. 6 in the subdivision of the property of Eliza Apthorpe was granted to John and Charles Apthorpe Williamson (Graham et al 1807a; 1807b; Holmes 1876)
- c. 1815 - this property totals 2.35 acres and is still owned by the Williamson family (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 4)
- 1833 - this parcel was also later acquired by James L. Curtis and subdivided into lots keyed to the city's grid system in 1833 (Bridges 1833a; 1833b)
- 1856 - small rectangular structure shown (Illustration 55)  
- small rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56)  
- this building described as a shanty owned by James P. Decker and occupied by A. Sherman (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 799-5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 99-100' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, exposed bedrock, bare soil, scattered trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure. The bedrock in this location is very close to the surface which limits the potential for significant archaeological stratigraphy to be encountered.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 799-6                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 21

**Site Name:** Onderdonck Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- See 804-5, 799-1, and 799-5 for land ownership data
- 1851 - large rectangular structure shown (Illustration 52)
  - 1856 - large two section rectangular shanty shown (Illustration 55)
    - large rectangular structure (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
    - shanty owned by H.G. Onderdonck (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 799-6

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 85-90' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, scattered trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 800-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 18

**Site Name:** Watt Shanty and Stable Site

**Site Type:** shanty w/ attached stable

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5, 588-3, and 799-3 for additional land ownership data

- c. 1815 - within 52.53 acre tract now owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)
- 1856 - single story rectangular frame structure with attached stable shown (Illustration 55)
  - rectangular structure shown in association with farm fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
  - owned by Archibald Watt (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)



Site ID #: 800-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 77' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was possibly stripped during the construction of the baseball field.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited subsurface testing should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 800-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 17

**Site Name:** Watt/McDonald Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5, 588-3, and 799-3 for additional land ownership data

- c. 1815 - within 52.53 acre tract now owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)
- 1856 - small square shanty shown (Illustration 55)
  - small square structure shown adjacent to farm fields (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
  - this shanty is owned by Archibald Watt and occupied by Patrick McDonald (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

**Site ID #:** 800-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 83' ASL

**Vegetation:** not known

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** The existence of this site was unknown at the time of fieldwork (it was identified late in the analysis phase of the project).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although this site was not specifically examined in the field, consideration of Park landscaping in this area suggests that it holds a low potential for intact archaeological remains.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 801-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 17

**Site Name:** Watt Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5, 588-3, and 799-3 for additional land ownership data

c. 1815 - within 52.53 acre tract now owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)

1856 - three section rectangular shanty shown (Illustration 55)

- large rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

- shanty owned by Archibald Watt (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 801-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 72' ASL

**Vegetation:** not known

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** The existence of this site was unknown at the time of fieldwork (it was identified late in the analysis phase of the project).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** Although this site was not specifically examined in the field, consideration of Park landscaping in this area suggests that it holds a low potential for intact archaeological remains.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 801-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 17

**Site Name:** Watt Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5, 588-3, and 799-3 for additional land ownership data

c. 1815 - within 52.53 acre tract now owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)

1856 - L-shaped shanty shown (Illustration 55)

- L-shaped structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

- shanty owned by Archibald Watt (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 801-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 73' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area is possibly unaltered except in the location of the macadam path where the ground surface appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure. The ground surface in this location however is quite flat when compared with the surrounding topography which may indicate the site of the former structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 803-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 13

**Site Name:** Watt Shanty Site

**Site Type:** shanty

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 804-5, 588-3, and 799-3 for additional land ownership data

- c. 1815 - within 52.53 acre tract now owned by Lawrence Benson (Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see Illustration 43)
- 1856 - two section rectangular shanty shown (Illustration 55)
- rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56)
  - shanty owned by Archibald Watt (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)



Site ID : 803-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 65-70' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, weeds, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** this area appears to have been stripped during landscaping.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 804-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 13

**Site Name:** Carpenter's Shop Site

**Site Type:** carpenter's shop

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

**Associated with 804-5**

- 1856 - long, large L-shaped carpenter's shop shown (Illustration 55)
- long, large L-shaped structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
- owned by John P. Howard (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 804-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 110-120' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been unaltered except for some natural soil erosion.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure however topography suggests that the building had been wedged between two bedrock outcrops located southeast of the main house [see 804/5, below].

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at 25 foot intervals). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 804-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 13

**Site Name:** Chicken Coop Site

**Site Type:** chicken coop

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

**Associated with 804-5**

- 1856 - small square chicken house shown (Illustration 55)
- small square structure shown (Viele 1856b)
- owned by John P. Howard (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 804-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 92' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been unaltered except by natural soil erosion.

**General Description:** There is no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site due to the ephemeral nature of the structure.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 2 to 5 manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 804-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 13

**Site Name:** Barn Site

**Site Type:** barn

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 804-5

1851 - rectangular structure owned by W.N. Seymour shown  
(Illustration 52)

1856 - two story rectangular basement barn shown  
(Illustration 55)

- rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
- owned by John P. Howard (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 804-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 115' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears unaltered except by natural erosion.

**General Description:** There are no clear surface indications of this structure, but the shelf-like topography in this area is suggestive of its presence.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, intensive systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 10 to 20 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 804-4                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 13

**Site Name:** Barn Site

**Site Type:** barn

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

**Associated with 804-5**

1851 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 52)

1856 - two story rectangular basement barn shown  
(Illustration 55)

- rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)

- owned by John P. Howard (The opening and laying out  
[of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and  
the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)



Site ID #: 804-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 106-109' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland, understory, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been unaltered or slightly filled.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this site but the topography suggests the location of the former structure. An asphalt pathway runs through part of the site.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, intensive systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 10 to 20 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 804-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 13

**Site Name:** Burrowes House Site

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

- 1667-8 - within the large tract patented to Isaac Bedlow (Stokes 1928 VI:69)
- c.1688 - this large holding was acquired by Theunis Idens Van Huyse (Illustration 2) (Stokes 1928 VI:69)
- 1720 - Van Huyse divided up his Bloomingdale estate in 1720
- he conveyed a quarter share of it to his son-in-law Abraham de la Montagne, the son of John de la Montagne and the grandson of Dr. Johannes de la Montagne (see Site 588-3) - the younger Montagne sold this property to his brother-in-law George Dyckman shortly thereafter - Dyckman had also received a share of the Van Huyse estate, with his parcel sited adjacent to the south of the former Montagne parcel - these acquisitions gave Dyckman control of the land that would later be included in Blocks 800 through 807 (Riker 1904:545,592; Stokes 1928 VI:115)
  - George Dyckman - married Catalina Van Huyse in 1712
  - they moved to Bergen County in New Jersey, but returned in 1720 to occupy the properties acquired from the Van Huyse estate - George died on his homestead in Bloomingdale in 1753 (Riker 1904:545)

- Dyckman settled on the western part of the former Van Huyse lands - sometime before 1726 he sold the eastern section of this holding (including Blocks 800 through 807) to Lawrence Kortwright, Sr. (Stokes 1928 VI:116)
- 1726 - Lawrence Kortwright, Sr. dies, with this property passing to his son Lawrence Kortwright, Jr. and daughter Eve Kortwright Benson (the wife of Adolph Benson) - the new owners divided their joint holding, with Lawrence Kortwright, Jr. receiving what would be Blocks 804 through 807 - he eventually sold this property to Humphrey Jones, who incorporated it as part of his large Hudson River estate this holding later passed to Nicholas Jones (Illustration 8) (Stokes 1928 VI:116)
- 1786 - the Jones estate is purchased by John Jones in sheriff's sale that resulted from a law suit in which Nicholas Jones was successfully accused of reneging on various financial responsibilities (Stokes 1928 VI:116)
- 1796 - John Jones sells the family estate (including Blocks 804 and 807) to Herman Le Roy (Stokes 1928 VI:116)
  - Le Roy immediately subdivided his new holding - those portions of the property that would later be included within Central Park (Blocks 804 and 807) were designated as Lot No. 3 (11+ acres) and Lot No. 4 (17+ acres) - the development of what became the Burrowes property occurred with the sale of these two lots (Illustration 16) (Stokes 1928 VI:116)
- 1811 - "Burrows" structure shown, with a long land running westward to provide a connection with the Bloomingdale Road (Illustration 17)
  - "Barrow" structure and lane shown (Illustration 18) (Bridges 1881c)
  - Burrowes a physician (Stokes 1928 VI:85)
- 1814 - "Burrows" structure and lane shown (Illustration 20)
  - structure and land shown (Illustration 23)
- c.1815 - this 26.18 acre property owned by Samuel Borrowe (Illustration 37)
- 1819-20 - large nearly square hipped-roof structure shown on the Samuel Borrowe property - a suggestion of a cupola is visible at the peak of the roof (Illustration 44)

- 1836 - structure and landscaped grounds depicted (Illustration 50)
- 1851 - large irregularly-shaped structure owned by W.N. Seymour shown - served by a drive connecting with 8th Avenue (Illustration 51)
- 1856 - large two section, two-story frame structure with basement shown - the smaller south wing has a "Stoop" along its west facade (Illustration 55)
  - large two section structure shown - property known as "Mount Prospect" - the area to the east of the building complex is cultivated (Illustration 56) (Viele 1856b)
  - this property is now owned by John P. Howard (The opening and laying out [of] a Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the 5th and 8th Avenues 1856)
- 1858 - the Great Hill is also referred to as Bogardus Hill - Frederic Law Olmsted is reputed to have utilized this house during a portion of his tenure as the Superintendent of the Park (Uncited newspaper 1858)
- 1863 - the Burrowes House is visible on the far left background as a two section gable-roofed building sited prominently on the Great Hill (Illustration 81)
- 1864 - the dwelling is shown on the map published by the Central Park Commissioners in 1864 (Illustration 81)
- 1865 - shown again (Illustration 86)
- 1869 - the building was noted in the Annual Report of the Central Park Commissioners for 1869 - "The old house at the Great Hill, which was rapidly falling into decay, has been newly roofed" and plans for its future use are being considered (Thirteenth Annual Report....1870:11)
- c.1875 - a photograph of the building shows it to have been a fine two section Federal dwelling with a two-story five-bay main block exhibiting a center hall and a gable peak over the center bay - the building's second section was a smaller vernacular two-story two-bay structure with a gable roof and a large central chimney (Illustration 92)
- c.1900 - noted in 1911 in a discussion of the Burrowes House that "the old buildings were not removed until about ten years ago" (Hall 1911:478-90)

Site ID #: 804-5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 130' ASL

**Vegetation:** undergrowth, scattered trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered with possible fill in the structure's basement location.

**General Description:** There are no clear surface indications of this structure, but the vegetation and topography suggest the location of the house on the summit of the hill. There is a depression that may indicate the basement and a growth of locust trees may be on the lines of the foundation.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, intensive systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 804-6      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 9

**Site Name:** Burrowes Dwelling or Outbuilding? Site

**Site Type:** dwelling or outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 804-5

1811 - structure shown (Illustrations 17 and 18) (Bridges 1811c)

c. 1815 - on 26.18 acre property owned by Samuel Borrowe (Illustration 37)

1819/20 - small rectangular structure with a gable roof shown (Illustration 44)

Site ID #: 804-6 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 84' ASL

**Vegetation:** undergrowth, scattered trees

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was probably disturbed by the installation of the Park wall.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a minimal potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** No further historical or archaeological investigations are considered necessary for this site.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 805-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 9/10

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone

**Site Type:** military camp

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 and 804-5 for land ownership data; see 807 for data relative to the various encampments in the Harlem area during the Revolutionary War and 592-2 for data relative to the encampments in the area during the War of 1812

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 105 - 129' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass; lightly wooded

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** This area was not examined in detail in the field

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** for a fuller discussion of this camp zone, see 807-1

**Recommendations:** see 807-1



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 806-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 9/10

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone

**Site Type:** military camp

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 and 804-5 for land ownership data; see 807 for data relative to the various encampments in the Harlem area during the Revolutionary War and 592-2 for data relative to the encampments in the area during the War of 1812

Site ID #: 806-1                      Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 110 - 129' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** A large part of the Great Hill summit appears to have been stripped.

**General Description:** There is no surface evidence of this encampment.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** for a fuller discussion of this camp zone, see 807-1.

**Recommendations:** see 807-1

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 806/2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 10

**Site Name:** Burrowes Dwelling or Outbuilding? Site

**Site Type:** dwelling or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 804-5

c. 1815 - on 26.18 acre tract owned by Samuel Borrowe  
(Illustration 37)

1819/20 - small nearly square structure with a gable roof  
shown (Illustration 44)

Site ID #: 806-2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 127' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was possibly stripped during landscaping of the Park.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 806-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 10

**Site Name:** Burrowes Dwelling or Outbuilding? Site

**Site Type:** dwelling or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 804-5

1811 - structure accessed by a long lane shown (Illustrations 17 and 18) (Bridges 1811c)

1814 - structure and lane shown (Illustrations 20 and 23)

c. 1815 - on the 26.18 acre holding owned by Samuel Borrowe (Illustration 37)

1819/20 - long large rectangular gable-roofed structure with a small addition to its eastern side shown (Illustration 44)

Site ID #: 806-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 129' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was possibly stripped during Park landscaping.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 806-4      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 9

**Site Name:** Burrowes Dwelling or Outbuilding

**Site Type:** dwelling or outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 804-5

1814 - structure shown (Illustrations 20 and 23)

c. 1815 - on 26.18 acre tract owned by Samuel Borrowe  
(Illustration 37)

1819/20 - large rectangular gable-roofed structure with a  
porch on its south facade shown (Illustration 44)

1851 - large rectangular structure shown (Illustration 52)

1856 - large two section frame rectangular structure shown -  
the south section is two stories in height, while the  
north section is a single story structure  
(Illustration 55)

- large rectangular structure shown (Illustration 56)  
(Viele 1856b)

- the building is owned by John Paine and occupied by  
M.M. Lauchlin (The opening and laying out [of] a  
Public Place Between 59th and 106th Streets and the  
5th and 8th Avenues 1856)

Site ID #: 806-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 128' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, asphalt

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to have been stripped during the landscaping of the park.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, limited sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 807-1a-p      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 5/6

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone

**Site Type:** military camp

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 592-2 for data relative to the military encampments in the Harlem area during the War of 1812

- 1776 - the British invaded Manhattan on September 15th - that night they occupied positions that stretched west from McGown's Pass to the Hudson River - this commenced the military occupation of the Harlem area, an occupation that would last for the duration of the war (Hall 1905:17-8; Diary of Frederick MacKenzie 1930:46-9)
- the Battle of Harlem Heights was fought a short distance to the north on September 16th - Hessian troops under Von Donop's command (including Block's and Minnegrode's battalions) occupied positions within the present northern end of Central Park during the battle (Hall 1905:19-20; Hall 1911:412; Stokes 1916 I:323)
- on September 20th it was reported that Musgrave's command was stationed at McGown's Pass (Hall 1905:21; Hall 1911; 413)

- on September 21st it was recorded in a British order book that the First Light Infantry was stationed at McGown's Pass (Hall 1905:21; Hall 1911:413; Stokes 1926 V:1024)
- a letter dated September 21st reported that the main body of the British army is encamped between the 7th and 8th milestones - the 7th milestone was sited very near the Waldron House (Site 582-2), while the 8th milestone was sited just to the north of the Kortwright house (Site 594-6) (Stokes 1926 V:1024)
- another letter dated September 24th noted that the British advance post was sited "at the Black House tavern (probably a reference to the Benson/Leggett Tavern; Site 588-3) (Hall 1905:21; Hall 1911:413; Stokes 1926 V:1026-7; Diary of Frederick Mackenzie 1930:64; Cohn 1962)
- a strong Hessian presence is noted in the troops that were encamped on the heights near Harlem in 1776 (Hall 1905:23; Stokes 1926 V:1036)
- in mid-November Earl Percy's brigade was encamped in McGowan's Pass vicinity - this force left this position to participate in the attack on Fort Washington (Hall 1905:22; Hall 1911:414)
- encampment area shown on the Great Hill to the rear of the two redoubts sited on the northern edge of that eminence - this probably represents Percy's command as this map depicts positions held just prior to the attack on Fort Washington (Illustration 8)
- the command of "Misbach" noted in the field at "Mcgowans" (Andre 1776)
- 1781 - the "Losberg" command stationed at "M'Gowan's pass" ([British troop dispositions about New York] 1781)
- on June 12th it was recorded in a British order book that the Regiment du Corps was to encamp to the left of McGown's Pass, with the Regiment of Prince Charles to encamp to the right (Hall 1911:416)
- on July 18th George Washington was planning a possible attack on Manhattan - he and several leading French generals scouted the island from the Hudson River - Washington recorded what he saw in his journal - on "McGowans heights" he saw the "Tents" of what he estimated to be two battalions

- of British (or Hessian) troops - to the southwest he saw "a number of Huts", but he could not tell whether or not these were inhabited (Stokes 1926 V:1032- 3)
- John Von Krafft, an officer in Von Bose's Hessian regiment, kept a diary during the time he was stationed at McGown's Pass - on August 19th he reported that English grenadiers and Loyalist light infantry were encamped at the pass (Hall 1905:25; Hall 1911:417)
  - on September 1st he reported that the British 37th Regiment was encamped on the east side of McGown's Pass within the encampment formerly occupied by Prince Karl's regiment (Hall 1905:25; Hall 1911:417)
  - the "38th Regt." at "McGowan's Pass" ([British troop dispositions about New York] 1781)
  - on October 2nd Von Krafft's regiment was ordered to occupy the former Prince Karl's regiment encampment area (Hall 1905:25; Hall 1911:417)
- 1782 - on September 5th, 1782 Von Krafft recorded that a large Hessian force had been scheduled to encamp at McGown's Pass - this move has been delayed due to a lack of water at the proposed camp (Hall 1905:26; Hall 1911:417)
- on October 25th Von Krafft noted that the Yagers are presently stationed in the "Barracks" at McGown's Pass - they are soon to be joined by Blate's battalion (Hall 1905:26-7; Hall 1911:417)
  - encampment area depicted on the Great Hill just to the south of the two redoubts on the brow of the hill (Illustrations 10 and 11)
- 1783 - the British abandoned New York City in November - this withdrawal was scheduled to begin with the evacuation of their advance positions at Kingsbridge and McGown's Pass - the plan for this withdrawal was outlined in memorandum drawn up by a British officer - "the barracks at McGowan's" to be evacuated on the morning of November 21st - all barracks to be evacuated were to be left with their furnishings intact (Hall 1905:28; Hall 1911:418-9; Stokes 1916 I:330)
- American troops occupied the former British positions and encampments for several days in late November (Hall 1905:29; Hall 1911:419)

- 1864 - the discovery of encampment remains on the Great Hall during the course of some Park-related work was recorded by the Central Park Commissioners in 1864 -
  - "In making some earth excavations on the northerly slope of the Great Hill, about two feet below the surface, the remains of a military encampment were found. The ground, in spaces of about eight feet square, was compactly trodden, and in a corner of each space was a recess, rudely built of stone, for a fire-place, with straps of iron, that seemed to have been used for cooking. Shot and bayonets were also found in the vicinity."
- it was noted that both British and Hessian troops during the Revolution and American troops during the War of 1812 used this as an encampment area - it was suggested that it was most likely that these remains dated to the War of 1812, but that it was also possible that they were remnants of British and Hessian activity (Eighth Annual Report....1865:8-9)
- c.1865 - 16 tent and/or hut sites shown and noted as the "Site of old camp" (Illustration 91)
- 1905 - Hall forwards the opinion, based on remains he has seen in other parts of Manhattan, that the materials found on the Great Hill in 1864 actually date to the Revolution (Hall 1905:22; Hall 1911:414)

Site ID #: 807-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 95 - 129' ASL

**Vegetation:** wooded to the east; meadow and grass with a few trees elsewhere

**Topographic Assessment:** The summit of the Great Hill has been graded at various times during the Park era and bedrock is exposed in some spots. The slopes of the hill appear less disturbed, although historic sources suggest that some stripping of topsoil was taking place on the northern side.

**General Description:** The Great Hill consists of a plateau-like landform with a tongue extending south towards the site of the Burrowes House [804-5]. To the north, the hill dips down to the West Drive and then links up with the somewhat irregular line of bluffs overlooking the Harlem Plains. The summit and northern slope of the Great Hill are grass-covered, while the remainder of the landform is covered with woodland and variable understory. There are no surface indications of a military encampment in this area (these are unlikely to be present, bearing in mind the present vegetation cover and land use of this area).

On the northern slope where hut sites had been found around 1860 there is a soil cover which probing indicates to be between 12 and 18 inches in depth. The soils are very compact. Artifacts were collected from a tree fall at the eastern end. The materials recovered consisted of an overfired redware rim sherd and a fragment of melted curved aqua glass.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** The summit of the Great Hill is assigned a low archaeological sensitivity rating on account of the grading activities. The remainder of the hill and the entire zone of the encampment area is regarded as being of high archaeological sensitivity, even though future investigation should be able to narrow down the areas where archaeological remains might be expected.

Site ID #: 807-1

Continued

**Recommendations:** The more open areas of the Great Hill and the encampment zone could be examined with geophysical survey equipment (e.g., metal detector, electromagnetic or magnetic instruments, resistivity survey or ground-penetrating radar). This type of survey might help to guide subsurface testing to locations where hearths and concentrations of metal artifacts were buried. Irrespective of the results of geophysical prospecting, most of the slopes of the Great Hill should be subjected to systematic subsurface testing, spaced over a 25-foot grid, and avoiding areas of exposed bedrock. The northern slope of the Great Hill where hut sites have been reported should be examined with particular care using both geophysical instruments and standard manual excavation techniques.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 808-1      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 6

**Site Name:** -

**Site Type:** magazine

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective ):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data  
c. 1815 - this 100 acre property is owned by Valentine Nutter  
(Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see  
Illustration 44)  
1860 - square magazine shown on land owned by Mary G.  
Pinckney (Illustrations 64 and 67)  
c. 1860 - square structure shown (Illustrations 72, 74, and  
75)

Site ID #: 808-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 110' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure however topographically this area looks promising.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, intensive systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.



**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 808-2      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 5

**Site Name:** Pinkney Shanty or Outbuilding? Site

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Select):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data  
c. 1815 - this 100 acre property is owned by Valentine Nutter  
(Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see  
Illustration 44)  
1859 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 61)  
1860 - this land now owned by Mary G. Pinckney (Illustration  
64)  
c. 1860 - rectangular structure shown (Illustrations 72 and 75)  
1862 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 80)

Site ID #: 808/2

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 85' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland w/ understory; grass

**Topographic Assessment:** There appears to be fill in the vicinity of the road however the remaining area seems to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. The site may be partially beneath the road.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at a 25 foot interval). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 808-3      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 5

**Site Name:** Pinkney Shanty or Outbuilding? Site

E

**Site Type:** shanty or outbuilding

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data

c. 1815 - this 100 acre property is owned by Valentine Nutter  
(Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see  
Illustration 44)

1859 - L-plan structure shown (Illustration 61)

1860 - this land now owned by Mary G. Pinckney (Illustration  
64)

c. 1860 - L-shaped structure shown (Illustrations 72 and 75)

1862 - L-plan structure shown (Illustration 80)

Site ID #: 808-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 65-70' ASL

**Vegetation:** grass, scattered trees

**Topographic Assessment:** There may be a small quantity of fill present however, in general, this area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There are no foundations visible at ground surface. A scatter of brick and stone may indicate the location of this former structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, intensive systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 809-1                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 2

**Site Name:** Elliot Barn? Site

**Site Type:** barn?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

Associated with 809-3

1859 - square structure shown (Illustration 61)

c. 1860 - square structure shown (Illustrations 72, 74, and 75)

1862 - square structure shown (Illustration 80)

Site ID #: 809-1 Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1; 5.5)

**Elevation:** 94' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt, light woodland and understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of a footpath.

**General Description:** There are no surface indications of this structure. This area has a fairly deep soil cover.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, intensive systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of ten to 20 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 809-2                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 2

**Site Name:** Blockhouse

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selected):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 696-2 for land ownership data; 592-2 for data relative to the fortifications built in the Harlem area during the War of 1812

- 1814 - Blockhouse No. 1 shown (Illustrations 20-23)
- Blockhouse No. 1 was the first of a series of four blockhouses that were placed on the portion of Swift's Harlem line between the works defending the McGown's Pass and the Hudson River - these "Blockhouses" were placed on the brow of the "wooded heights" that extends across the island - all four were "within supporting distance of each other, and near enough for the interchange of grape shot; all of them to mount heavy cannon on their terrace" - musketry loopholes for troops stationed inside the blockhouse were provided (Swift 1814; Lossing 1868:973; Guernsey 1895:395; Hall 1905:33-5)
- On August 26th Swift requested that the City's Committee of Defense provide the stone, lime, brick and timber needed for the construction of the "Towers", or blockhouses, proposed for the Harlem line (Proceedings of the Committee of Defence 1814-15)

- c.1815 - Blockhouse No. 1 was listed on 100 acre property owned by Valentine Nutter (Illustrations 37)
- 1819-20- the blockhouse shown on its site on the northern edge of the hill on Nutter's land (Illustrations 44 and 49)
- 1836 - blockhouse shown (Illustration 50)
- 1859 - the blockhouse was the only element of the War of 1812 fortifications sited within Central Park to be depicted on the first map published by the Central Park Commissioners in 1859 (Illustration 61)
- 1860 - the blockhouse was shown and identified as a magazine, suggesting that it had been adapted, probably by the City, for use as a munitions storage depot - the land on which it was sited was now owned by Henry H. Elliott (Illustrations 64 and 68)
  - the blockhouse was described in some detail by Benson Lossing - he reported that its 4 foot thick walls stood 12 to 15 feet high - he also published a drawing depicting the southern and eastern walls of the blockhouse (Illustration 71) (Lossing 1868:974-5)
- c.1860 - the blockhouse was routinely represented on various topographical maps produced of Central Park during this period (Illustrations 72, 74, 75 and 77)
  - 1862 - shown (Illustration 80)
  - 1864 - the blockhouse was noted in the Annual Report of the Central Park Commissioners - it was noted that a "roof, added at a later date, render it serviceable as a powder magazine" (Illustration 85) (Eighth Annual Report....1865:8)
  - 1865 - shown (Illustration 86)
- c.1865 - shown ([Topographical map of the northern section of Central Park] c.1865)
- 1899 - the blockhouse is described as much neglected - it is presently filled with trash and closed up - a movement underway seeking to interest the City in the rehabilitation of the building (Illustration 96) (Annual Report...1899:10)
- 1903 - the blockhouse has been restored by the Department of Parks (Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society 1904; Tenth Annual Report...1905:34)



- 1905 - the blockhouse is described as it existed in 1905 - 34 feet square - the height of the walls varies due to the uneven nature of the bedrock base - the west wall is 19 feet high - the building has a flat roof set 5 feet below the coping - two loopholes in each wall - it was designed to mount a single traversing gun on the recessed terrace, or roof - the recess provided 5 feet of protection for the gun and those manning it - no cannon were ever mounted on any of the several War of 1812 blockhouses (Hall 1905:34-5; Hall 1911:423-4)
- marker placed on the west wall of the blockhouse by the Women's Auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society (Illustration 97) (Hall 1905:34; Eleven Annual Report.....1906:120; Hall 1911:424)

#### FIELD DATA (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 107' ASL

**Vegetation:** exposed bedrock, light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** The blockhouse is constructed of schist and sandstone and set directly on top of the schist bedrock. It is essentially a single-story masonry structure, but it appears to have had a sub-first floor entry in its southern corner.

Each of the blockhouse's four sides originally had two small gunports. The southeastern gunport on the southwest wall has been altered and now serves as the building's entry. The remaining seven gunports survive, although some have been partially infilled with brick.

There has been extensive repointing and patching of the masonry throughout. The upper two feet or so of the structure are noticeably different (in color, composition and size of the stonework).

Inside the building, there is an intermittent offset in the masonry towards the base of each wall. It is likely that the first floor timber flooring system comprised of joists, sill and boards was set on top of this offset. There is a distinct vertical line in the mortar and masonry midway along the inside faces of the northwest and southeast walls. These lines may reflect an interior northwest-southeast partition. Inside the northern angle of the building is a setting for a flagpole, a predecessor of the flagpole that is presently in the center of the structure.

The arched entry shown in the 1860 Lossing view of the blockhouse, is now blocked but appears to have existed originally. It was located towards the southwestern end of the southeast wall. On the exterior of the wall, the entry is barely discernible as a zone of irregular masonry. On the interior, the top of the arch is just visible about six inches to one foot above the present ground surface. By comparing interior and exterior elevations it seems there is three to four feet of fill in the southern corner of the building interior.

A line of masonry is located approximately 50 feet southwest of the blockhouse.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** The southern interior corner of the blockhouse has a high potential to yield information about the blocked entranceway. Deposits elsewhere in the building are likely to be much shallower but may contain limited data (artifacts or structural information). Careful examination of the wall masonry may produce information about how the building interior was framed. Outside the structure, especially to the southwest and southeast, there is also some potential for archaeological data.

Site ID #: 809-2

Continued

**Recommendations:** The imminent restoration of the blockhouse would be served well by a limited archaeological study of the interior of the structure. This study should concentrate on the southwestern corner of the building and on other non-bedrock areas of the interior. The former location could be examined through an excavation unit designed to recover information on the postulated entry. Other areas could be tested with units or trenches of smaller size. A detailed examination of the blockhouse masonry should also be undertaken by a qualified architectural historian with knowledge of early 19th-century military architecture, while additional historical research into blockhouse design and construction might prove useful in guiding the restoration effort.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 809-3                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 2/6

**Site Name:** Elliot House Site

**E**

**Site Type:** dwelling

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data

c. 1815 - this 100 acre property is owned by Valentine Nutter  
(Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see  
Illustration 44)

1859 - large irregular L-plan structure shown (Illustration  
61)

1860 - large irregular L-shaped house owned by Henry H.  
Elliott shown (Illustrations 64 and 69)

c. 1860 - large irregular L-shaped structure shown  
(Illustrations 72, 74, and 75)

1862 - same structure again shown (Illustration 80)

1864 - shown (Illustration 85)

c. 1865 - shown ([Topographic map of the northern section of  
Central Park] c. 1865)

Site ID #: 809-3

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 102' ASL

**Vegetation:** lightwoodland & understory

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears to be unaltered.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure. A fairly deep soil accumulation covers the site.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a high potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, intensive systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 20 to 50 manually excavated tests located on a 25 foot interval grid). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as landownership records.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 809-4                      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 2

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War Redoubt Area

E

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 694-3 for data relative to the fortifications built in the Harlem area during the Revolutionary War

Site ID #: 809-4

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 90' ASL

**Vegetation:** bedrock; wooded

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** The site of this redoubt is imprecisely known and was not examined in detail in the field.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This redoubt was centrally located on the section of bluffs lying to the west of Montagne's Rivulet. This fortification may have in fact been sited in the same location as the extant War of 1812 blockhouse [809-2]. The entire bluff rim in this area is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity, even though no obvious surface traces of this feature have been noted.

**Recommendations:** A systematic examination of this segment of the bluffs should be carried out with specific purpose of identifying possible redoubt locations. Particular attention should be given to areas of rubble which may indicate the sites of former structures. Since much of the area is comprised of exposed bedrock and areas of shallow soil cover, subsurface testing should only be undertaken in areas where soil deposits survive to a depth of six inches or more. Additional historical research into military and other records may throw more light on the British defenses in this area.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 809-5      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 1

**Site Name:** Revolutionary War Redoubt Area

E

**Site Type:** military fortification

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

See 694-3 for data relative to the fortifications built in the Harlem area during the Revolutionary War



Site ID #: 809/5

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 95' ASL

**Vegetation:** wooded with understory

**Topographic Assessment:** none offered

**General Description:** The site of this redoubt is imprecisely known and was not examined in detail in the field.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** This redoubt was sited towards the western end of the bluffs lying to the west of Montagne's Rivulet. This fortification may have in fact been sited in the same location as the extant War of 1812 blockhouse [809-2]. The entire bluff rim in this area is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity, even though no obvious surface traces of this feature have been noted.

**Recommendations:** A systematic examination of this segment of the bluffs should be carried out with specific purpose of identifying possible redoubt locations. Particular attention should be given to areas of rubble which may indicate the sites of former structures. Since much of the area is comprised of exposed bedrock and areas of shallow soil cover, subsurface testing should only be undertaken in areas where soil deposits survive to a depth of six inches or more. Additional historical research into military and other records may throw more light on the British defenses in this area.

**CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER**

**Site ID #:** 809-6      **Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet:** 5

**Site Name:** Elliot Dwelling or Outbuilding? Site  
E

**Site Type:** dwelling or outbuilding?

**HISTORICAL DATA**

**Historic Map Coverage (Selective):**

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Historical Detail:**

**Associated with 809-3**

1859 - rectangular structure shown (Illustration 61)

c. 1860 - square structure shown (Illustrations 72, 74, and  
75)

1862 - square structure shown (Illustration 80)

Site ID #: 809-6

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 90' ASL

**Vegetation:** light woodland

**Topographic Assessment:** This area appears unaltered except for some natural soil erosion.

**General Description:** There is no surface indication of this structure however the large areas of exposed bedrock limit its siting.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a moderate potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of 10 to 20 manually excavated tests spaced at a 25 foot interval). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.

CENTRAL PARK, 97TH - 110TH STREET: HISTORIC SITE GAZETTEER

Site ID #: 810-1 Topo. Survey (1982) Sheet: 1

Site Name: Wilkins Shanty?

Site Type: shanty?

HISTORICAL DATA

Historic Map Coverage (Selective):

Mackenzie 1776	<input type="checkbox"/>	Colton 1836	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jones 1851	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sauthier 1776c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Council 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viele 1856a	<input type="checkbox"/>
British War Office 1782b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bacon 1856	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bagley 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unnamed Topo. c.1776-1783b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridges 1811a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1860b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Renwick 1814a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unnamed Topo. c.1865	<input type="checkbox"/>
Randel 1819-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Historical Detail:

See 594-6 and 696-2 for land ownership data  
c. 1815 - this 100 acre property is owned by Valentine Nutter  
(Illustration 37; same ownership in 1819/20 - see  
Illustration 44)  
1859 - small rectangular structure shown (Illustration 61)  
1860 - this land now owned by Gouverneur M. Wilkins  
(Illustration 64)  
c. 1860 - small rectangular structure shown (Illustration 75)  
1862 - structure again shown (Illustration 80)

Site ID #: 810-1

Continued

**FIELD DATA** (Figures 5.1 and 5.5)

**Elevation:** 50' ASL

**Vegetation:** asphalt, cobbles

**Topographic Assessment:** This area was possibly filled.

**General Description:** The site currently lies beneath asphalt and cobbles which obscures any possible surface indications of the former structure.

**Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment:** There is a low potential for significant archaeological resources surviving at this site.

**Recommendations:** If planned Park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of this site, systematic sampling of subsurface deposits should be undertaken (in the order of five to ten manually excavated tests). Archaeological investigations should be preceded by supplementary site specific historical research into primary documents such as land ownership records.