

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND HISTORIC RESOURCE MAPPING
NORTH END OF CENTRAL PARK ABOVE 103RD STREET
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY

SUMMARY NARRATIVE



PREPARED FOR:
CENTRAL PARK CONSERVANCY

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JULY 2014

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This brief report summarizes the results of a program of archival research and historic resource mapping undertaken in the spring and early summer of 2014 by Hunter Research, Inc. for the Central Park Conservancy. These studies were confined to the northern end of Central Park above 103rd Street. The overall purpose of this work is to provide accurate historical and archaeological data which can inform the management of pre-park historic resources within the broader context of future planning, improvement and interpretation of the park.

The archival research addressed the pre-park history of the study area with a particular emphasis on events and features of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The north end of Central Park, which is dominated by a discontinuous series of bluffs overlooking Harlem Creek from the south, was the site of several defensive earthworks, redoubts and other military facilities during both wars. During the Revolutionary War the area was also the scene of occasional British and Hessian military encampments, sometimes accommodating several thousand troops at a time.

The historic resource mapping centered on the creation of geographic information system (GIS) map layers and an accompanying geo-database that pinpointed the locations of all pre-park historic resources, including, in addition to military sites, the sites of houses and taverns, outbuildings, the Kingsbridge Road and several features on Mount St. Vincent. This task involved rectifying and overlaying selected historic maps on topographic and LIDAR mapping and systematically field checking each location in an effort to assess its potential for yielding archaeological remains.

Both the archival and mapping work built on the results of an earlier historical and archaeological assessment carried out and reported on by Hunter Research in 1990 for the portion of the park north of the 97th Street Transverse (Hunter Research, Inc. 1990).

The detailed results of this research are provided on the two accompanying digital file sets on USB flash drives, one consisting of a compilation and analysis of the archival materials that were examined, the other containing the GIS map layers and a geo-database.

CHAPTER 2

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Over the years much effort has been expended by independent scholars and Conservancy staff on researching the history of Central Park, both of the park itself and of the landscape and events that took place there prior to the park's founding. The results of this research have been presented in numerous books and reports (e.g., Kinkead 1990; Rosenzweig and Blackmar 1992; Miller 2003). The primary source materials underpinning this work are scattered across numerous archival repositories not only within the city (notably, the New-York Historical Society, the New York Public Library, the New York Municipal Archives, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Manhattan Borough President's Office) but also further afield in the United States and overseas (e.g., the National Archives, both in the United States and the United Kingdom).

The particular focus of the current research was the military history of the northern end of the park during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Certainly, there are many publications that address the events and historic sites of these two wars on Manhattan Island, some of which make reference to the area now containing Central Park (e.g., Hall 1905, 1911; Emmet 1906; Bolton 1916; Stokes 1916-28; Bliven 1955; Cohn 1962; Roberts 1980); yet it was understood that much additional detailed information still remained to be gathered on specific military features and activities in the vicinity of McGowan's Pass¹, a key location on the former Kingsbridge Road lying within the northern end of the park. The current research program sought to systematically review

archival materials pertaining to McGowan's Pass and the adjoining bluffs in a few select repositories where military records were known or strongly suspected to be held. Documents and maps were examined, inventoried, selectively photographed and transcribed, and then compiled and organized into the body of information presented in the accompanying digital files. The following repositories and archival materials were consulted:

New-York Historical Society – the collections of the Patricia D. Klingenstein Library and Luce Center at the New-York Historical Society were reviewed with the particular goal of inventorying and comprehensively referencing maps and illustrative materials relating to the War of 1812. The paintings of John J. Holland and his associates and the maps and plans of fortifications produced under the direction of Colonel Joseph Gardner Swift were the principal focus of this research. These materials date mostly from the late summer and fall of 1814, when for a brief period the City of New York was under threat of British invasion. These materials have been previously compiled and digitally reproduced (Hunter Research, Inc. 1990, 2013) and are not included in the accompanying digital files.

Manhattan Borough President's Office – with assistance from Conservancy staff, Hunter Research consulted with Hector Rivera of the Topography Bureau of the Manhattan Borough President's Office to gain access to the so-called "Randel Farm Maps" (surveyed by John Randel between 1811 and 1817, and drafted between 1818 and 1820) and John Bagley's "Damage Maps –

¹ The spelling "McGowan's" is preferred here over "McGown's" on account of this clearly being the dominant spelling of the family for whom the pass is named in the 18th and 19th centuries.

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Central Park Extension” of 1860. These materials have been previously compiled and digitally reproduced (Hunter Research, Inc. 1990, 2013) and are not included in the accompanying digital files. The Randel Farm Maps are available digitally through the Museum of the City of New York at <http://www.mcny.org/content/randel-farm-maps>.

David Library of the American Revolution – a one-day trip was made to the David Library in Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania. This repository holds few original manuscripts, but has an extensive collection of manuscripts on microfilm as well as numerous published and printed materials. The institution’s focus is weighted somewhat more heavily toward American (as opposed to British) actions and people involved in the Revolutionary War, which worked against the current research since for most of the war Manhattan was under British control. Research concentrated on using bibliographic and published sources to determine which other repositories held relevant materials and on reviewing the Sir Guy Carleton Papers on microfilm (accessed through published reference guides).

William Clements Library – a three-day trip was made to the William Clements Library at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. This is the pre-eminent library in the United States for manuscript materials pertaining to the American Revolution. Research focused on two manuscript collections (the Henry Clinton Papers and the Frederick Mackenzie Papers) and on the library’s renowned collection of Revolutionary War-era maps, much of which derives from the Henry Clinton manuscript collection. A wide range of documents were identified providing details of troop dispositions and military operations in the McGowan’s Pass vicinity, as were several maps

showing British defenses and troop deployments in this section of Manhattan Island. One other item of specific relevance to McGowan’s Pass, an order of battle for troops encamped at the pass in 1782, was identified in the John Graves Simcoe Papers.

New York State Archives – a two-day trip to the New York State Archives in Albany centered on the examination of records of the New York militia. The New York militia, under the direction of New York Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, was largely responsible for building the New York City fortifications in the late summer and fall of 1814. Two collections of archival materials relevant to the War of 1812 were studied in detail: selected audited accounts of state and civil military officers from the New York State Comptroller’s Office; and gubernatorial and personal records of New York State Governor Daniel D. Tompkins.

At the outset of this research, several other repositories were identified as potential sources of information, but for various reasons were not visited. The New York Public Library has extensive map and archival holdings (including copies of the Revolutionary War-era Sir Guy Carleton Papers). These materials were largely reviewed in 1990 and were determined unlikely to produce substantial new information. Similarly, the National Archives holdings relating to the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 were consulted in 1990. The visit to the New York State Archives referenced above confirmed that little additional material on the War of 1812 would be forthcoming at the National Archives. The Lilly Library at Indiana University holds the Jonathan Williams Papers, but on-line review of these materials indicated that they contained few items dating from the second half of 1814, the particular focus of interest for the Central Park research into the War of 1812. One map of Manhattan Island at the end of the American

Revolution, dating from 1781, held by the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University, is of particular interest but is not currently available for reproduction.

Considerable research was conducted on line, primarily at fold3.com, a web site devoted to American military records, and at the Library of Congress web site (e.g., Papers of the Continental Congress; George Washington Papers). Other useful sources were also examined on line, notably the Collections of the New York Historical Society, digitized by Google. Volume XVI (1883), for example, contains Kemble's Journals, 1773-1789, and British Army Orders of General Sir William Howe, 1775-1778, General Sir Henry Clinton, 1778, and General Daniel Jones, 1778, all of which include references to the McGowan's Pass area. An on-line search was conducted to identify and retrieve copies of mid- to late 18th-century treatises on fortifications that were likely available to British and American engineers tasked with constructing defenses in the McGowan's Pass area. These are reproduced as part of the accompanying documentation. Contact was made with American Revolution Loyalist scholar Todd Braisted, who kindly shared details of several pertinent historical sources that might otherwise not have been tracked down.

A valuable outcome of the archival research has been a much clearer understanding of what took place in the McGowan's Pass area during the Revolutionary War and during the War of 1812 (see attached timelines). In terms of Revolutionary War activity, the key events and episodes of military activity may be summarized as follows. When the British invaded Manhattan in mid-September of 1776, American forces withdrew rapidly to the northern end of the island, north of Harlem Creek. British and Hessian troops occupied and fortified the line of bluffs overlooking the creek from the south with a line of redoubts. McGowan's Pass, through which the Kingsbridge Road passed, was a major focus of this defensive system and

the McGowan property (on present-day Mount St. Vincent) appears to have served as a headquarters for British and Hessian officers. The initial fortifications were built between September 20 and October 13, 1776. During this period the main body of British and Hessian troops encamped on the flatter ground along either side of the Kingsbridge Road and immediately behind the rim (south) of the bluffs.

British and Hessian forces continued to occupy the McGowan's Pass area for the duration of the war, stationing a number of different regiments and commanders at the various fortifications, camps and barracks there and periodically organizing substantial build-ups of troops. For example, troops commanded by Earl Percy gathered at the pass in mid-November, 1776 in preparation for the British and Hessian assault on Fort Washington. From late 1776 through the end of 1779, there is little information available, but the pass appears to have been lightly defended by small detachments of Hessian troops (notably of the Mirbach Corps). In late May of 1778 the British 71st Regiment gathered here prior to redeployment elsewhere in the New York area. For most of 1780 the pass was guarded by a force of 450 to 500 men of the Mirbach Corps. Beginning in the summer of 1781, under threat of an American attack by land from the north, more Hessian troops were deployed at the pass, supplemented by British grenadiers and Loyalist light infantry. By December 1781, in the aftermath of the October defeat at Yorktown, the British erected more defenses and a barracks at the pass under the direction of Abraham D'Aubant. In early 1782, close to 1,000 Hessian troops were being stationed at McGowan's.

In the fall of 1782, a major build-up of both British and Hessian forces occurred at McGowan's Pass in anticipation of an American advance on Manhattan. Close to 10,000 troops were encamped in the area in September and October, and a sizeable military presence of more than 1,000 troops continued here into the following year. Following the Treaty of Paris,

signed on September 3, 1783, troop withdrawals from McGowan's Pass took place in November 1783. The barracks at the pass was evacuated on November 21, 1783.

During the War of 1812, McGowan's Pass once again became a center of military activity related to the defense of New York City, although this time it was the Americans defending against a possible but never realized British invasion. Quite possibly, the Americans drew upon knowledge of the Revolutionary War-era fortifications since they took up many of the same lines, but these new War of 1812 fortifications were of considerably heavier construction. American fortification of the McGowan's Pass area began in July 1814 as rumors swirled of a British invasion force off the Atlantic Coast. This force eventually landed in the Chesapeake burning Washington in the latter part of August and laying siege to Baltimore's Fort McHenry in mid-September. Fears reached a fevered pitch that the British would move on up the Atlantic Coast to New York City. New York State Governor Daniel Tompkins mobilized the state militia ultimately sending some 15,000 troops to supplement a smaller force of regulars manning the forts guarding New York Harbor. The militia remained on duty throughout much of the autumn of 1814 with a gradual withdrawal taking place from November until the official end of the war in early 1815.

A valuable finding of the archival research is considerable detail on the state militia units that manned McGowan's Pass and the adjacent forts that were named Fort Fish and Fort Clinton. These units consisted principally of the state militia brigade of Brigadier General Martin Heermance and regiments detached from the brigades of Brigadier General Peter Curtenius and Brigadier General Jonas Mapes. The units began arriving in August 1814 to find the forts half-finished and construction being hastily completed by volunteers. The militia joined in the fortification effort under the direction of U.S. Army Brigadier General Joseph G. Swift, who had been given charge

of planning and improving the city's fortifications. While much of Swift's focus was on forts near the harbor's mouth, which were designed to repel a naval force, the defensive line at McGowan's Pass was considered the main defense against a possible, but somewhat less probable, overland attack from the north. By September, more than 3,500 militiamen, mostly from the mid-Hudson valley counties, were encamped at or near McGowan's Pass, part of a total force that numbered close to 15,000 men stationed at points in and around Manhattan.

Muster rolls, requisitions, military orders and other archival materials from the Governor Tompkins papers document the status of the force. Generally speaking, the militia arrived ill-equipped and unprepared; discipline was poor. The civil and military authorities found it difficult to house, feed and pay the militia. Once the militia's standard three-month tour of duty was over and the threat of invasion diminished, many citizen soldiers were eager to return home. No small number deserted before the 90-day tour was over.

The archival records offer a personal side to the stories of the militiamen who manned McGowan's Pass. We now know the names of many of the men who served and we have some insights into what their lives were like. We know that their leaders lacked the money to pay and supply the forces and that there was a wild scramble to find tents, cooking utensils and food. After the initial rush to reach the pass and take up its defense, life quickly turned toward the hard labor of fortification construction, and that this labor was sometimes used as a punishment. Once the threat of military action diminished, the militia became bored and more difficult to control. Instances of abusive officers, accounts of bad food, and courts martial for insubordination, drunkenness and gambling became increasingly common. The majority of militiamen fulfilled an essential patriotic duty while enduring far from ideal circumstances.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORIC RESOURCE MAPPING

The recent archaeological studies in the McGowan's Pass area have demonstrated that important vestiges of pre-Park land use, notably those relating to the defensive systems put in place in 1814 (and possibly also during the Revolutionary War), are still visible in the present day landscape. These include traces of ramparts and redoubts, drill holes for anchor rods and evidence of quarrying. Prior to the current studies, the surface traces of historic resources in the northern end of Central Park had not been systematically inventoried or mapped. There is a strong correlation between this field evidence and the information provided on the extensive series of historic maps dating from the Revolutionary War period through the early 1860s when the northern section of the park was created. Most of these historic maps were compiled in 1990 as part of the earlier historical and archaeological assessment (Hunter Research, Inc. 1990), but they had not been systematically analyzed through a process of digital overlay over present-day topographic mapping until now.

The first step in this process was the selection of historic maps for digitization. While it was initially planned to select between five and eight of the more accurate and detailed historic maps covering the period circa 1770-1870, the final number of maps selected was 21. These maps are tabulated in Table 1. The selection of these maps was carried out in conjunction with ongoing archival research and in consultation with Conservancy staff. In addition to the historic maps, base mapping layers were obtained for overlay purposes, in this instance consisting of 1-foot contour topographic coverage prepared by the Conservancy in 2009 and high resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) coverage of the study area produced through an aerial LIDAR mapping program developed in 2010

by the New York City Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability. The topographic mapping was used in conjunction with geo-referenced aerial photography supplied by ESRI to serve as the overall base map. The DEM coverage was used to produce a highly detailed shaded relief map of the study area, which is incorporated as an additional map layer in the final product presented here. The final dataset obtained for this project was a digitized version of the mapping produced by Hunter Research in 1990 (Hunter Research, Inc. 1990:Figures 5.1-5.5).

The selected historic maps were scanned, geo-referenced and digitally overlaid on to the base map layers using ArcGIS's transform feature. Many of the scanned historic maps were not able to be accurately transformed in this manner. Some had inaccuracies or distortions that prevented them being reliably scaled using geo-referencing software. While these maps were manually shifted and used to address specific areas no data was used from them to locate sites on the final map product. The maps that were successfully geo-referenced and transformed are indicated in Table 1. These maps were then used to map locations of specific resources in the present-day landscape. In most cases the Hunter Research mapping from 1990 proved very accurate. In addition, the newly digitized locational information was examined in relation to the underlying topographic and DEM (LIDAR) coverage to determine if any existing landscape features coincided with historic sites. When the map overlay work was completed individual historic resources were inventoried, coded using the same numbering system employed in the 1990 assessment, and entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The historical data compiled in the 1990 assessment were also incorporated into this spreadsheet.

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Following the mapping exercise, a field examination of all pre-Park historic resource locations was conducted in the portion of the park north of 103rd Street utilizing hand-held global positioning system (GPS) units with sub-meter accuracy. New GPS coordinates were taken for the few physical remnants observed, along with photographs of each location, while written descriptions were prepared documenting the current condition and archaeological potential of each resource. Where appropriate, visible surface features were used to further refine the locations and boundaries of resources in the field. This was particularly necessary on Mount St. Vincent, in the area between Fort Clinton, Nutter's Battery and Fort Fish, and on the rocky outcrops north of the War of 1812-period blockhouse. Limited probing and some soil clearing were also conducted to identify a few obscured resources, particularly around Mount St. Vincent.

After the field data were tabulated and added to the spreadsheet this information was combined with mapping data into a geo-database with associated shape files that met the GIS mapping standards used by the Conservancy. Modern photographs of each of the sites along with PDF versions of the resource forms from the earlier assessment of 1990, which have a substantial amount of historical detail, were linked to each of the individual records. In addition to the digital data three maps were printed from the geo-database, as follows: one showing the historic resource locations overlaid on topographic base mapping, another showing these locations overlaid on DEM base-mapping, and a third showing areas of archaeological sensitivity. Archaeological sensitivity assessments were derived from a combination of field observation and historic map analysis and represent a "best-guess" evaluation of below ground conditions without the benefit of remote sensing or subsurface testing. Table 2 provides an updated summary of all pre-park historic resources above 103rd Street.

CHAPTER 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

Archival Research: considerable pre-park archival research has been carried out both in 1990 and as part of the current studies. Most of the key sources in the United States that are likely to yield information about Revolutionary War and War of 1812-era activities in the McGowan's Pass area have been identified and examined in detail, but there is always the prospect that other pertinent military materials will be found. In this regard, research overseas in the British National Archives and in Hessian archival repositories could well be productive. In particular, manuscript and published sources relating to British engineers active on New York Island in 1776-1783 (e.g., John Montresor, Archibald Robertson, Alexander Mercer, Abraham D'Aubant) may be worth pursuing. Similarly, the records of Hessian commanders and of British military administrators, such as adjutant general Oliver De Lancey, could produce references to the construction and manning of defenses and encampments at the pass. Some already identified sources also deserve more comprehensive study: for example, while the Henry Clinton and Frederick Mackenzie papers, the diaries of Mackenzie and Archibald Robertson, Stephen Kemble's journals and the orders of British generals William Howe, Henry Clinton and Daniel Jones have all been thoroughly reviewed, the Sir Guy Carleton papers have only been cursorily reviewed and merit a more systematic examination.

Another thread of archival research might be to develop more-detailed demographic and personal data on the militiamen who manned McGowan's Pass in the War of 1812 now that muster roles have been located. This could be used to develop typical biographies and "profiles" of selected militiamen. This historical data

would be most relevant to exhibits or interpretative programs designed to bring history to life through first or third-person narratives.

There is a vast amount of archival research that remains to be undertaken for the non-military pre-park land use history of Central Park. In the northern end of the park, where the current study has been focused, the complex history of Mount St. Vincent and the section of the Kingsbridge Road leading down into McGowan's Pass is poorly understood. The McGowan family holdings, the various taverns and the Mount St. Vincent Academy (which served briefly as a Civil War-era military hospital) all merit careful study, as do the properties clustered at the intersection of the Kingsbridge Road and Harlem Road on the north side of Harlem Creek, and the Burrowes farmstead on the Great Hill.

Historic Resource Mapping: through the current work, the basic framework for a historic resources geo-database has been created for the northern end of the park. Additional data can, if necessary, be incorporated into this structure, notably resource-specific historical, cartographic and photographic materials. Archaeological data, as this becomes available through testing, excavation and monitoring, can likewise be attached to the database. For example, the archaeological documentation gathered in 2013 within McGowan's Pass in connection with the Forts Landscaping Project could be usefully incorporated into the database. The geo-database can also, of course, be extended southward to include additional areas of the park.

Archaeological Investigation: the archaeological sensitivity map produced as part of the current work provides a way forward to managing archaeological resources in the northern end of the park. As future park landscaping and capital projects are planned and implemented, this mapping can be used as a basis for deciding whether remote sensing, subsurface testing or monitoring are appropriate. Some especially sensitive areas, such as the Great Hill, Fort Fish and Mount St. Vincent, may merit a stand-alone program of remote sensing or testing to better refine the archaeological sensitivity as part of longer-range park planning.

In the course of conducting the current work, a stronger awareness has emerged of the activities of late 19th- and early 20th-century archaeologists working in Manhattan. Most notably, the explorations and excavations of Reginald Bolton and William Calver are seen to have been more wide-ranging than originally believed. Many of the artifacts and documentation from their investigations are held by the New-York Historical Society. It is recommended that these materials be reviewed to see whether any of them pertain to Central Park. In addition, further research is recommended into the discovery of Revolutionary War or War of 1812 hut remains on the Great Hill in 1864. Aside from references to these findings in the Central Park Commissioners' annual reports, little is known about this episode and whether other documentation, photographs or artifacts might have survived.

Historic Interpretive Opportunities: the current research has developed materials that can be used in the development of historic interpretive materials for the northern end of Central Park (e.g., tours, presentations, signage, brochures, web-based applications, exhibits). The archival research identifies key graphics and primary source materials, some of which could be used as graphics or source materials for interpretive

programs. The GIS mapping provides a foundation from which modern interpretive maps may be generated.

More specifically, this work can guide the Conservancy toward enabling the public to better understand and appreciate the fascinating pre-park history of the northern end of the park. Excellent graphic materials (historic maps, archival materials and the remarkable selection of Holland images) can help bring to life the military aspects of the Forts Landscape. Many historic features within this section of the park deserve to be identified through interpretive signage. Some archaeological features may lend themselves to subtle landscape treatments, such as using a different paving material to distinguish the Kingsbridge Road or outline select fortifications or buildings. Consideration could also be given to limited public archaeology programming to inform interpretive treatments, such as the War of 1812 gatehouse at McGowan's Pass.

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TABLE 1. NORTHERN END OF CENTRAL PARK, 103RD TO 110TH STREETS - MAPS SELECTED FOR OVERLAY

Map Date	Map Author	Map Title	HRI 1990 III. #	Location of Original	Scanned	Georeferenced
MAPS OF ENTIRE STUDY AREA						
1776	Frederick Mackenzie	Advanced Posts - New York Island, 12th Octr. 1776	4	Published in <i>Diary of Frederick Mackenzie</i> (1930)		
1776	Sauthier	Map of Central Park Fortifications	n/a	Library of Congress	x	x
1776		New York Island - Military Unfinished	n/a	Library of Congress	x	n/a
1776	Henry P. Johnston	New York City Revolutionary War Map	n/a	Copy held by CPC	x	x
1782	Tallmadge	Central Park Fortifications	n/a	Library of Congress	x	n/a
1782	British War Office	Plan No. 1, New York, Hudsons River etc.	10	National Archives (PRO), London		
1782 (1900)	British War Office (B.F. Stevens)	Facsimile of the Unpublished British Head Quarters Colored Manuscript Map of New York and Environs	11	New York Public Library	x	x
1811	Bridges	City of New York	n/a	Copy held by CPC	x	x
1814	James Renwick	Military Topographical Sketch of Haerlem Heights and Plain*	22	New-York Historical Society		
1814	William James Proctor	A Military Topographic Map of Haerlem Heights and Plain	n/a	New-York Historical Society, Ms. Map 1889.28		
1819-20	John Randel	The City of New York	40-49	Manhattan Borough President's Office (Topography Bureau)	x	x
1860	John Bagley	Damage Maps - Central Park Extension	62-69	Manhattan Borough President's Office (Topography Bureau)		
1860		[Topographical Map of Central Park Extension from 106th to 110th Streets & from V to VIII Avenues]	72-74	Municipal Archives of the City of New York		
1860		[Topographical Map of Central Park Extension from 106th to 110th Streets & from V to VIII Avenues]	75-76	Municipal Archives of the City of New York		
1865	Egbert Viele	Sanitary and Topographical Map of The City of New York	n/a	Copy held by CPC	x	x
c.1865		[Topographic Map of the Northern Section of Central Park]	89-91	Municipal Archives of the City of New York		
1873	Bogart	Map of Central Park	n/a	Copy held by CPC	x	x

* Included in J.G. Swift, Report on the Defence of the City of New-York, 1814

Map Date	Map Author	Map Title	HRI 1990 III. #	Location of Original	Scanned	Georeferenced
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DETAILED PLANS OF SPECIFIC FEATURES

1814		A Plan of the Fortifications at McGowan's Pass*	25	New-York Historical Society		
1814		A Plan of the Fortifications at McGowan's Pass*	26	New-York Historical Society		
1856	J.B. Bacon	Plan of Buildings at Mount St. Vincent	57-59	Municipal Archives of the City of New		
c.1863		U.S.A. Genl Hospital 'Mt. St. Vincent,' Central Park, N.Y.	82	National Archives (NARA, Cartographic and Architectural Branch), Washington, D.C.	x	x

* Included in J.G. Swift, Report on the Defence of the City of New-York, 1814

TABLE 2. NORTHERN END OF CENTRAL PARK, 103RD to 110TH STREETS - SITE INVENTORY

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
588-1		Dwelling or shanty	Shrubs, ornamental plantings	This area may have been stripped or graded for the construction of the Conservatory Garden.	There are no surface indications of this structure which was located on what is now the embankment between the Conservatory Garden and 5th Avenue.	Moderate	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.
588-2		Dwelling	Asphalt, grass	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.
588-3	Benson/Leggett Tavern Site	Tavern	Grass, crab apple, beech, asphalt	The area west of and beneath the East Drive appears to have been filled. The Bridle Path bed has been slightly graded.	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.	High	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.
588-4	Benson dwelling	Dwelling	Grass, light woodland	This area appears mostly unaltered, although there may have been slight filling.	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.	High	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.
588-5		Outbuilding (associated with 588-2)	Light woodland	Portions of this area appear to have been filled, while other areas look possibly unaltered.	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.	High	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.
588-6	Kingsbridge Road (Boston Post Road)	Road	Asphalt	Under asphalt (East Drive)	There are no surface indications of the Kingsbridge Road in this area. See 591-9 for additional detail.	Low	No further investigation is recommended.
589-1		Outbuilding (Central Park - related)	Conservatory Garden	This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	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.
589-2	Mount St. Vincent Barn/Stable Site	Barn/stable	Conservatory Garden	This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	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.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
589-3	Mount St. Vincent Small Barn Site	Small barn (associated with 589-2 and 589-4)	Conservatory Garden	This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	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.
589-4	Jews' Cemetery	Cemetery (associated with 589-3)	Conservatory Garden	This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.	There are no surface indications of the cemetery.	Low	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.
589-5	Mount St. Vincent Large Barn Site	Large barn	Light woodland	On and just within fence for Conservatory Gardens. Area appears landscaped.	There are no surface indications of the structure.	Moderate	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.
589-6	Mount St. Vincent Farm Yard Site	Farmyard (associated with 589-5)	Light woodland	This area appears to be unaltered.	There are no surface indications of the farmyard.	Low	No further archaeological investigation or historical research is recommended for this site.
589-7	Mount St. Vincent Wash House Site	Wash house	grass	This area appears to be unaltered.	There are no surface indications of this structure. However, the relatively unaltered topography suggests that subsurface evidence of the structure may remain.	Moderate	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.
589-8	Mount St. Vincent Chapel Site	Chapel	None in west; sparse tree cover along eastern edge of Mount in area of Chapel site	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.	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.	High	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.
589-9	McGown Outbuilding Site	Outbuilding	None	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.

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589-10	McGown Outbuilding Site	Outbuilding	None	This area appears to have been partially stripped following the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and masonry stockpiles now cover the site.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.
589-11	McGown Outbuilding Site	Outbuilding	None	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.
589-12	McGown Dwelling; Black Horse Tavern; McGown's Tavern; Mount St. Vincent Academy Site	Dwelling; tavern; religious and educational institution	Bare soil; trees to south	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.	The southern foundation wall was observed in road cut, which consisted of mortared stone and brick wall. Probing indicated it extended at least four feet beyond road.	High	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.
589-13	Revolutionary War Camp Area	Military camp	Grass, scattered trees; exposed soil	The southern portion of this area appears to have been slightly graded while the northern portion was probably extensively altered by 19th-century development.	No surface evidence of this encampment was observed. 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.	High	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.
589-14	Revolutionary War Camp Area	Military camp	Grass, oaks, asphalt	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.	No surface evidence of this encampment was observed. 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.	High	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.
589-15	Benson Dwelling?	Dwelling	Grass, lightly wooded, asphalt path	There may be some filling from the excavation of the adjacent road and construction of path.	No surface evidence of this dwelling was observed.	High	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.

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589-16	Kingsbridge Road (Boston Post Road)	Road	Asphalt	Under asphalt (East Drive)	There are no surface indications of the Kingsbridge Road in this area. See 591-9 for additional detail.	Low	No further investigation is recommended.
590-1		Outbuilding (possibly Central Park related)	Conservatory Garden	This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	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.
590-2	Mount St. Vincent Schoolhouse Site	School	Conservatory Garden	This area appears to have been both stripped and filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	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.
590-3	Mount St. Vincent Revetment Wall	Stone revetment wall	Light woodland, undergrowth	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 the wall.	This feature consists of a series of at least four revetment walls retaining the north and east sides of the hill at Mount St. 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 sides of the Mount. A stone stair leads from the northwest corner of Mount St. Vincent to the top of the lowermost wall. These revetment walls are not depicted on the 1982 topographic survey maps.	Low	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.
590-4	McGown Barn Site	Barn	None	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.
590-5	Mount St. Vincent Outbuilding Site	Outbuilding	None	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.
590-6	Mount Saint Vincent Outbuilding Site	Outbuilding	None	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.

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590-7	Mount St. Vincent Shed Site	Shed	None	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.
590-8	Mount St. Vincent Outbuilding Site	Outbuilding	None	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.
590-9	Mount St. Vincent Ice House Site	Ice house	None	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure. However, foundations of these structures generally run deep.	High	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.
590-10	McGown Dwelling	Dwelling	None	This area appears to have been stripped with the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. Rubble fill and compost now cover the site.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.
590-11	McGown's Tavern Redoubt	Military fortification	None	This area appears to have been partially stripped with the levelling of the Mount St. Vincent complex. An asphalt driveway partially covers this area.	There are no surface indications of this structure. 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.	Moderate	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.
590-12	Mount St. Vincent Chaplain's House Site	Dwelling	Grass, several trees	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
590-13	Fort Fish	Military fortification	Intermittent woodland and grass, exposed bedrock	This area has been subjected to natural erosion but appears otherwise unaltered.	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. Despite the lack of surface evidence of Fort Fish and the large expanses of bedrock. 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.	High	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.
590-14	Kingsbridge Road (Boston Post Road)	Road	Asphalt	Under asphalt (East Drive)	There are no surface indications of the Kingsbridge Road in this area. See 591-9 for additional detail.	Low	No further investigation is recommended.
591-1	War of 1812 Earthworks (Fort Clinton to Harlem Meer)	Military fortification	Light woodland and understory	This area has been subjected to natural erosion but otherwise appears to have been unaltered.	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.	High	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
591-2	McGown's Pass East Redoubt	Military fortification	Asphalt, light woodland w/ grass, exposed bedrock	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. Recent archaeological monitoring efforts observed only more fill below the paving stones.	Until 2014, modern representation of Fort Clinton was a concrete and asphalt semi-circular structure bounded by an iron railing. In the spring of 2014 construction started on a new design. Monitoring of the removal of the earlier concrete and asphalt yielded no evidence of earlier fortifications. On the east side 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 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.	High	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
591-3	Fort Clinton	Military fortification	Asphalt, light woodland w/ grass, exposed bedrock	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.	Until 2014, modern representation of Fort Clinton was a concrete and asphalt semi-circular structure bounded by an iron railing. In the Spring of 2014 construction started on a new design. Monitoring of the removal of the earlier concrete and asphalt yielded no new evidence of earlier fortifications. This structure was 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 former location 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 lie under fill beneath and adjacent to the present-day structure.	High	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
591-4	Revolutionary War earthworks (from Fort Clinton to McGown's Pass)	Military fortification	Light woodland with understory, some exposed bedrock	This area appears to have been largely unaltered.	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.	High	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.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
591-5	War of 1812 earthworks (from Fort Clinton to McGown's Pass)	Military fortification	Light woodland with understory, some exposed bedrock	This area appears to have been largely unaltered.	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.	High	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.
591-6	Benson Dwelling or Outbuilding	Dwelling or outbuilding	Woodland and understory	This area was possibly filled and may have experienced some natural slopewash.	There are no surface indications of this structure however based on topography this area looks archaeologically promising.	High	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.
591-7	Benson Dwelling or Outbuilding?	Dwelling or outbuilding?	Shrubs, undergrowth	In landscaped slope between roads. Area is not level and may have been filled for road.	There are no surface indications of this structure. Near area tested in 2013 (nothing found).	Low	No further archaeological investigations or historic research are recommended for this site.
591-8	War of 1812 Earthworks (from Fort Fish to 220' north of the Fort)	Military fortification	Light woodland and understory	This area appears to have been stripped and has also been subjected to natural erosion.	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 but has been plotted as accurately as possible using historic map data. 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.	Moderate	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).
591-9	Kingsbridge Road (Boston Post Road)	Road	Asphalt, grass	Under asphalt (East Drive) then under asphalt pathway and landscaping	There are no surface indications of the Kingsbridge Road in this area. Archaeological testing in 2012 and 2013 encountered remnants of the road surface below the park landscaping.	High	If planned park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of the road corridor, preconstruction testing and documentation are recommended.
592-1	Benson dwelling	Dwelling	Asphalt; bedrock; light woodland	This area appears to have been at least partially stripped during the construction of Harlem Meer and Park landscaping.	The site mostly lies beneath an asphalt path that borders the Meer. There are no surface indications of this structure adjacent to the path. Sites within the Meer are likely to have been destroyed by its construction.	Low	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.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
592-2	McGown's Pass and Blockhouse	Military fortification	Asphalt and bedrock; sporadic trees and undergrowth	Given the results of archaeological investigations conducted in 2013, this area appears to have been filled as part of the Park landscaping and in connection with the asphalt path that presently runs through the pass.	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. While there are no surface indications of the blockhouse or associated fortifications, archaeological investigations conducted in 2013 identified the foundations of the blockhouse and the surface of the road.	High	<p>Archaeological investigations have confirmed that fill deposits in the base of the pass have 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.</p> <p>Manual excavation of the soils in the base of the pass is recommended to fully define the extent of the previously identified archaeological remains. Consideration could be given to exposing and interpreting these features for the benefit of Park visitors. Even if no additional 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.</p>
592-3	Revolutionary War Earthworks (McGown's Pass to Nutter's Battery)	Military fortification	Light woodland and undergrowth	The area appears to be generally unaltered but subject to natural erosion.	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.	High	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.
592-4	War of 1812 Earthworks (from McGown's Pass to Nutter's Battery)	Military fortification	Light woodland and undergrowth	The area appears to be generally unaltered but subject to natural erosion.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
592-5	McGown's Pass West Redoubt	Military fortification	Concrete, asphalt, bedrock	Archaeological monitoring conducted in 2013 and 2014 for the removal of the stone walls and paving identified layers of clean fill over a bedrock outcrop.	There are no surface indications of the structure. Four bolts were observed in the outcrop, but their association with the Revolutionary War Redoubt or War of 1812 structures are unknown.	Low	<p>Site improvements were archaeologically monitoring in 2013 and 2014. No significant remains were found.</p> <p>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.</p>
592-6	Nutter's Battery	Military fortification	Concrete, asphalt, bedrock	Archaeological monitoring conducted in 2013 and 2014 for the removal of the stone walls and paving identified layers of clean fill over a bedrock outcrop.	There are no surface indications of the structure. Four bolts were observed in the outcrop, but their association with the Revolutionary War Redoubt or War of 1812 structures are unknown.	Low	<p>Site improvements were archaeologically monitoring in 2013 and 2014. No significant remains were found.</p> <p>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.</p>
592-7	Wilkins Shanty or outbuilding	Shanty or outbuilding	Concrete, asphalt, bedrock	This site is located on top of bedrock outcrop with little soil and grass.	There is no surface indication of this structure, which is situated just outside of the location of the former circular stone wall feature.	Low	No further archaeological investigation or historical research is recommended for this site.
592-8		Military structure	Lawn	Possibly affected by landscaping	There is no surface indication of this structure but owing to its possible military function and relatively undisturbed location it is considered archaeologically sensitive.	High	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.
592-9	War of 1812 earthworks (from Nutter's Battery to 220' north of Fort Fish)	Military fortification	Lawn	This area appears to have been subjected to natural erosion.	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.	Moderate	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).
592-10	Kingsbridge Road (Boston Post Road)	Road	Asphalt, grass and Harlem Meer	Under asphalt pathway, landscaping and Harlem Meer	There are no surface indications of the Kingsbridge Road in this area. See 591-9 for additional detail.	High	If planned park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of the road corridor, preconstruction testing and documentation are recommended.
593-1	Harlem Road/Harlem Creek Bridge Site	Bridge	Harlem Meer	This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.	There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.	Low	No further archaeological investigations or historical research are recommended for this structure.
593-2	Martin Shanty or Outbuilding	Shanty or outbuilding	Harlem Meer	This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.	There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.	Low	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.
593-3	Kimmel's Tavern Site	Tavern	Harlem Meer	This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.	There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.	Low	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.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
593-4	Kortwright/ Beekman Dwelling Site	Dwelling?	Harlem Meer	This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.	There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.	Low	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.
593-5	Kortwright/ Beekman Dwelling or Outbuilding	Dwelling or outbuilding	Harlem Meer	This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.	There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this site would have probably been removed during Meer construction.	Low	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.
593-6	Hitchcock House Site	Dwelling	Asphalt, Harlem Meer	This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer and Park landscaping.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	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.
593-7	Kingsbridge Road (Harlem Lane)/ Montagne's Creek Bridge Site	Bridge	Harlem Meer	This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.	There are no surface indications of this structure. Archaeological materials associated with this bridge would have probably been removed during Meer construction.	Low	No further archaeological investigations or historic research are recommended for this site.
593-8	Kingsbridge Road (Boston Post Road)	Road	Harlem Meer	Submerged in Harlem Meer	There are no surface indications of the Kingsbridge Road in this area. See 591-9 for additional detail.	Low	No further investigation is recommended.
593-9	Harlem Road	Road	Harlem Meer	Submerged in Harlem Meer	There are no surface indications of the Harlem Road in this area.	Low	No further investigation is recommended.
594-1	Lord Hot House Site	Hot house	Asphalt, grass, few trees	Portions of this area have been filled. The area to the south has been stripped by the construction of the Harlem Meer.	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.	Moderate	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.
594-2	Lord House Site	Dwelling	Asphalt	The northern portion of this site has been filled while the southern area has been destroyed by the construction of the Harlem Meer.	There are no surface indications of this structure on the edge of the Harlem Meer. It may have been wholly or partially destroyed by construction of the Meer.	Moderate	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.
594-3	Revolutionary War Advanced Post	Structure	Grass	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.
594-4	Lord House Stable Site	Stable	Grass	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	High	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.

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594-5	Kortwright Barn Site	Barn	Harlem Meer	This area was stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.	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.	Low	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.
594-6	Half Way House Tavern; Jansen/Kortwright House Site	Dwelling	Asphalt, grass	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.	There are no surface indications of this structure. Ground disturbance related to the construction of the Harlem Meer has significantly reduced the potential for archaeological survival at the site's southern end.	High	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 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.
594-7	Nutter House (relocated)	Dwelling	Grass, asphalt	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Moderate	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.
594-8	Kingsbridge Road (Boston Post Road)	Road	Harlem Meer, grass and asphalt	Submerged in Harlem Meer and under asphalt pathways and landscaping	There are no surface indications of the Kingsbridge Road in this area. See 591-9 for additional detail.	High	If planned park improvements involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of the road corridor, preconstruction testing and documentation are recommended.
690-1		Shanty or outbuilding	Asphalt	This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of the roadway.	There are no surface indications of this structure but the areas flanking both sides of the road appear to have a substantial soil cover.	Low	No further archaeological investigations or historic research are recommended for this site.
690-2		Shanty or outbuilding	Asphalt	This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of the roadway.	There are no surface indications of this structure but the areas flanking both sides of the road appear to have a substantial soil cover.	Low	No further archaeological investigations or historic research are recommended for this site.
692-1	War of 1812 Abbatis	Military fortification	Light woodland and asphalt	This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of the roadway.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	No further historical or archaeological research is recommended for this site.
692-2	Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone	Military camp	Light woodland and asphalt	This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of the roadway.	There are no surface indications of archaeological features.	High	see 805-1
693-1	Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone	Military camp	Light woodland and asphalt	This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of the roadway.	There are no surface indications of archaeological features.	High	see 805-1

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694-1	Wilkins Shanty or Outbuilding Site	Shanty or outbuilding	Beech tree, weeds, asphalt	This area has been stripped and filled and highly disturbed by the construction of Lasker Pool. Natural surface erosion has also affected this site.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	This site was archaeologically tested in 2012 and no significant remains were found. No further historical or archaeological research is recommended for this site.
694-2	Wilkins Shanty or Outbuilding Site	Shanty or outbuilding	Grass, exposed soil	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	This site was archaeologically tested in 2012 and no significant remains were found. No further historical or archaeological research is recommended for this site.
694-3	Revolutionary War Redoubt Area	Military fortification	Wooded with boulders and bedrock outcrops near top of park-period granite steps	This area appears unaltered except for natural erosion.	There are no surface indications of this resource. However, the most likely redoubt location is at the top of the bedrock outcrop nearby.	High	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
695-1	Nutter Dwelling or Outbuilding	Dwelling or outbuilding	Asphalt	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure. The site is now obscured by asphalt.	Moderate	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.
695-2	Forrest Cabin Site	Dwelling	Woodland and understory	This area appears unaltered except for natural erosion.	There are no surface indications of this site, which is likely to lie near the middle of this level area.	High	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.
696-1	Nutter Estate Shed Site	Shed	Asphalt, grass	This area was possibly filled although a portion of the site may have been stripped for the construction of the Harlem Meer.	There are no surface indications of this structure. It is possible that part of this site was removed with the construction of the Meer.	Moderate	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.
696-2	Nutter House Site	Dwelling	Asphalt	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure which is now located beneath the north entrance to the Park.	Moderate	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.

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696-3	Nutter Estate Barn Site	Barn	Asphalt, grass	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure which now is located beneath the north entrance to the Park.	Moderate	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.
696-4	Nutter Estate Outbuilding Site	Outbuilding	Grass, asphalt	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Moderate	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.
696-5	Nutter Outbuilding Site	Outbuilding	Asphalt	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure which now lies beneath the north entrance to the Park.	Moderate	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.
696-6	Nutter/Martin Stable Site	Stable	Asphalt	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure which now is located beneath the north entrance to the Park.	Moderate	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.
696-7	Martin House Site	Dwelling	Asphalt, grass	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Moderate	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.
696-8	Martin Hot House Site	Hot house	asphalt	This area appears to have been filled.	There are no surface indications of this structure which is now located beneath the north entrance to the Park.	Moderate	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.
804-1	Carpenter's Shop Site	Carpenter's shop	Light woodland and understory and lawn	This area appears to have been unaltered except for the construction of a path with drains through the center of the site.	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].	Moderate	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.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
804-2	Chicken Coop Site	Chicken coop	Lawn	This area appears to have been unaltered except for natural soil erosion.	There is no surface indications of this structure.	Moderate	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.
804-3	Barn Site	Barn	Asphalt paths with ornamental vegetation	This area appears to have been unaltered except for the construction of a path with drains through the center of the site.	There are no clear surface indications of this structure, but the shelf-like topography in this area is suggestive of its presence.	Moderate	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.
804-4	Barn Site	Barn	Light woodland, understory, asphalt	This area appears to have been unaltered or slightly filled.	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.	Moderate	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.
804-5	Burrowes House Site	Dwelling	Undergrowth, lawn, scattered trees	This area appears to be unaltered with possible fill in the structure's basement location.	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.	High	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.
804-6	Burrowes Dwelling or Outbuilding Site	Dwelling or outbuilding	Undergrowth, scattered trees	This area was probably disturbed by the installation of the Park wall.	There are no surface indications of this structure.	Low	No further historical or archaeological investigations are considered necessary for this site.
804-7	Farm Lane	Road	Light woodland and grass	This area was modified during Park landscaping. The western end was truncated by the construction of Central Park West.	There is no surface indication of this road.	Low	No further investigation is recommended.

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805-1	Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone	Military camp	Wooded to the east; meadow and grass with a few trees elsewhere	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.	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.	High	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.
805-2	Farm Lane	Road	Light woodland and grass	This area was modified during Park landscaping. The western end was truncated by the construction of Central Park West.	There is no surface indication of this road.	Low	No further investigation is recommended.
806-1	Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone	Military camp	See 805-1	See 805-1	See 805-1	High	See 805-1
806-2	Burrowes Dwelling or Outbuilding Site	Dwelling or outbuilding	Manicured lawn, trees	This area was possibly stripped during landscaping of the Park.	There is no surface indication of this structure.	Low	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.
806-3	Burrowes Dwelling or Outbuilding Site	Dwelling or outbuilding	Manicured lawn, trees	This area was possibly stripped during landscaping of the Park.	There is no surface indication of this structure.	High	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.
806-4	Burrowes Dwelling or Outbuilding	Dwelling or outbuilding	Manicured lawn	This area was possibly stripped during landscaping of the Park.	There is no surface indication of this structure.	High	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.
806-5	Farm Lane	Road	Light woodland and grass	This area was modified during Park landscaping. The western end was truncated by the construction of Central Park West.	There is no surface indication of this road.	Low	No further investigation is recommended.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
807-1a-p	Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Camp Zone	Military camp	See 805-1	See 805-1	See 805-1	High	See 805-1
808-1		Magazine	Light woodland and understory	This area appears to be unaltered.	There are no surface indications of this structure; however, topographically, this area looks promising.	High	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.
808-2	Pinkney Shanty or Outbuilding Site	Shanty or outbuilding	Light woodland with understory, grass	There road appears to deeply cut through the area of the site.	There are no surface indications of this structure. The site may be partially beneath the road.	Low	No further historical or archaeological investigations are considered necessary for this site.
808-3	Pinkney Shanty or Outbuilding Site	Shanty or outbuilding	Asphalt, light woodland and understory	This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of a footpath.	There are no surface indications of this structure. This area has a fairly deep soil cover.	High	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.
809-1	Elliot Barn Site	Barn	Asphalt, light woodland and understory	This area appears to be unaltered except by the construction of a footpath.	There are no surface indications of this structure. This area has a fairly deep soil cover.	High	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.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
809-2	Blockhouse	Military fortification	Exposed bedrock, light woodland	This area appears to be unaltered.	<p>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 repainting 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.</p>	High	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
809-3	Elliot House Site	Dwelling	Light woodland and understory	This area appears to be unaltered	There is no surface indication of this structure. A fairly deep soil accumulation covers the site.	High	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.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Vegetation (2014)	Topographic Assessment (2014)	General Description	Archaeological Potential	Recommendations
809-4	Revolutionary War Redoubt Area	Military fortification	Bedrock, wooded	None offered	The site of this redoubt is imprecisely known and was not examined in detail in the field.	High	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
809-5	Revolutionary War Redoubt Area	Military fortification	Wooded with understory	Prominent outcrop of boulders overlooking former Harlem Creek course. Boulders are large (some car-size) running roughly SW-NE. Some erosion where informal paths cross it.	The site of this redoubt is imprecisely known. No evidence of this structure was visible on the surface.	High	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
809-6	Elliot Dwelling or Outbuilding Site	Dwelling or outbuilding	Light woodland	This area appears unaltered except for some natural soil erosion.	There is no surface indication of this structure however the large areas of exposed bedrock limit its siting.	Moderate	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.
810-1	Wilkins Shanty	Shanty	Asphalt, cobbles	This area was possibly filled.	The site currently lies beneath asphalt and cobbles which obscures any possible surface indications of the former structure.	Low	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.