



“*L*eaving No Stone Unturned”

Archeological Monitoring
and
The Transformation of Franklin Square
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



John Milner Associates, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2007

**“LEAVING NO STONE UNTURNED”:
ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND THE
TRANSFORMATION OF FRANKLIN SQUARE**

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for

Once Upon a Nation
500 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

By

Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D.
Alexander B. Bartlett
Nancy Donohue

With a contribution by

Arthur Washburn, Ph.D.

John Milner Associates, Inc.
1216 Arch Street, 5th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

2007

ABSTRACT

During the spring of 2006, Once Upon A Nation, in conjunction with Fairmount Park and the City of Philadelphia, began the rehabilitation of Franklin Square. This work was intended to transform the square from an underused and virtually ignored city park into a family friendly fairground, complete with a carousel and a historically themed miniature golf course. Utilities were upgraded, pathways were re-laid, the central fountain was renovated, and two new structures were built, one for the pump house and the other to serve as a ticket booth and storage facility for the miniature golf operation. All of these activities required extensive ground disturbing excavations, most of which were accomplished with the use of a backhoe or auger.

An Archeological Sensitivity Study of Franklin Square, prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) in 2005, provided a history of the First Reformed Church burial ground that was known to exist on the square between 1741 and 1836. According to the research only a few of the burials were moved, the rest being left in situ beneath the gravestones which were laid flat on the ground and covered with two to three feet of fill. The report also noted the presence of other potential resources including a powder magazine used during the Revolutionary War. JMA recommended monitoring all construction activities and a burial protocol, also developed by JMA in 2006, was to be followed if headstones or burials were encountered. The eastern half of the square was considered particularly sensitive for burials.

The archeological monitoring revealed that intact burials are still present in the northeast quadrant of Franklin Square in addition to other historical remains. Nineteen features were identified including a cobble surface possibly associated with an early nineteenth-century cattle yard, two walls that may relate to a structure south of the powder magazine, gravel fills associated with nineteenth and early twentieth-century walkways, and a distinctive red gravel fill that was the surface of a walkway that used headstones set on their sides for curbing. Artifacts excavated from the fill associated with this walkway dated its construction to after 1830, the time period during which the City regained control of the square and landscaped it as a park. Fifty-six headstones and 30 burials were found in the eastern half of the square. In addition to the headstones set on their sides, some were lying flat, presumably still associated with burials that lay beneath, three were the lids of sarcophagi, and others were found loose in the fill, presumably disturbed by earlier construction projects. Human remains associated with a single burial were encountered during the excavation of one of the trenches, but by diverting the route of the trench it was possible to leave the remains in situ. As expected, the right-of-way of the PATCO High Speed Line was completely disturbed and any archeological resources that had been present within the alignment had been destroyed during its construction.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract
 List of Figures
 List of Plates
 Acknowledgements

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....1
 1.1 Purpose and Goals of the Investigation.....1
 1.2 Archeological Methods1
 1.3 The Report.....2

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING by Alexander B. Bartlett.....3
 2.1 Introduction3
 2.2 During Demolition3
 2.3 Construction Trenches.....10
 2.4 The Inlet Boxes35
 2.5 Percolation Tests and the Seepage Bed Area40
 2.6 The Pump House42
 2.7 The Golf Shack.....43
 2.8 Miscellaneous Areas45

3.0 THE BURIAL GROUND, THE CATTLE MARKET, AND THE POWDER
 MAGAZINE.....48
 3.1 The Burial Ground48
 3.2 The Cattle Market.....49
 3.3 The Powder Magazine.....50

4.0 THE PEOPLE BURIED IN FRANKLIN SQUARE by Nancy Donohue51

5.0 THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY LANDSCAPE59
 5.1 William Rush’s Design59
 5.2 The Archeological Evidence59

6.0 THE CITY AND THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, 1799-2006.....61
 6.1 The City’s Struggle to Get the Square Back from the Church61
 6.2 The Burial Protocol and Fairmount Park61
 6.3 Interpreting the Burial Ground.....63

7.0 THE TRANSFORMATION OF FRANKLIN SQUARE64
 7.1 Overview64
 7.2 Recommendations64

8.0 REFERENCES CITED66

Appendix A. Headstone Inventory
 Appendix B. Burial Register
 Appendix C. Franklin Square-Report of Osteological Analysis July 23, 2006. Prepared by Arthur Washburn, Ph.D.

Appendix D. Feature Summary
Appendix E. Summary of Auger Tests
Appendix F. Artifact Inventory
Appendix G. Headstones conserved at Old First Reformed Church, 153 N. Fourth Street,
Philadelphia.
Appendix H. Project Personnel

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Thomas Holme's Portraiture of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, 1683. Franklin Square (upper right) was known as Northeast Square in the original plan.
- Figure 2. Site plan showing predominant soil types.
- Figure 3. Former playground area, excavation plan.
- Figure 4. Former northern playground area, north and south profiles.
- Figure 5. Former southern playground area, north profile.
- Figure 6. Trench 6, north end, east profile.
- Figure 7. Trench 18, north profile, east end of trench.
- Figure 8. Trench 24S, south profile.
- Figure 9. Plan showing Trench 30 and fence post locations within mini golf course.
- Figure 10. Original Inlet 7 excavation plan.
- Figure 11. Original Inlet 7 excavation, south profile.
- Figure 12. Inlet 7 extension, plan.
- Figure 13. Inlet 7 extension, west profile
- Figure 14. Plat of Inlet 7 Extension 2, showing Burials 13 and 14.
- Figure 15. New Pump House Area, west profile.
- Figure 16. New Pump House Area, north profile.
- Figure 17. Plan showing Feature 16 walkway and curbing, and Burials 15 and 16.
- Figure 18. Locations of headstones and burials identified during the 2006 renovation of Franklin Square.
- Figure 19. Reburial of headstones within original Inlet 7 area, Layer 4 plan.
- Figure 20. Reburial of headstones within original Inlet 7 area, Layer 3 plan.
- Figure 21. Reburial of headstones within original Inlet 7 area, Layer 2 plan.
- Figure 22. Reburial of headstones within original Inlet 7 area, Layer 1 plan.

- Figure 23. Site plan showing excavations containing cobbles as well features, headstones, and burials.
- Figure 24. William Rush's design for Franklin Square, 1824.
- Figure 25. Overlay showing sections of curbing in relation to the William Rush plan, 1824, as outlined in black.

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1. Sunken seating area with Feature 2 at base. View south-southwest.
- Plate 2. Demolition of fountain interior, view southwest.
- Plate 3. Demolition of fountain footers, view west-northwest. Note concrete footers with subsoil matrix, in foreground.
- Plate 4. North pump house excavation, west end of north profile, view north.
- Plate 5. Demolition of serpentine brick coping, view northeast.
- Plate 6. 1976 trash within concrete base of lighting standard in southwest corner of Franklin Square, view west.
- Plate 7. Feature 1, surface plan, view north-northwest.
- Plate 8. Demolition of swings with clamshell bucket, view south-southeast.
- Plate 9. Southern playground area, northern third, with Feature 1 surface to right.
- Plate 10. Trench 6, north half, east profile, Feature 3 at right, view east.
- Plate 11. Excavation of Trench 10 in progress, note clean subsoil fill, view southeast.
- Plate 12. Trench 11, eastern north-south extension, note homogenous subsoil fill within spoil piles, with bathroom to rear, view north.
- Plate 13. Trench 12, headstone associated with Burial 2, completely exposed, view east.
- Plate 14. MH 1 at west end of Trench 13, north profile, view north, note seepage bed at left.
- Plate 15. Trench 16 south profile, in ROW of old western north-south path, with path surface visible (Feature 11), view south.
- Plate 16. Trench 18, north profile, to east of Trench 6, view north.
- Plate 17. Trench 19A general view, note PATCO vent to right, view west-southwest.
- Plate 18. Trench 19, Burials 19, 20, and 21, view southwest.
- Plate 19. Trench 19B, Burial 24, base of trench, view west-southwest.
- Plate 20. Trench 21, Burial 23 headstone fragments, east profile, north of PATCO right- of way, view east.
- Plate 21. Trench 24W, east profile, view east, with Feature 1 at base.

- Plate 22. Trench 24S, south profile, within southeast path, southwest of sycamore tree to southwest of park bathroom.
- Plate 23. Trench 25, eastern portion, south profile, Feature 18, Headstone 50 in situ, view south. Note demolition debris to right (west) of headstone, and clean subsoil fill to left (east).
- Plate 24. Trench 25, east end of trench, Burial 26 at base, view east. Note subsoil fill overlying headstones.
- Plate 25. Trench 26, Burial 27, view north.
- Plate 26. Trench 26, Burial 29, view south.
- Plate 27. Trench 26, north-south and east-west sections showing alignment of Burials 27, 28, and 29 (Burial 27 in foreground), view south.
- Plate 28. Trench 26, south profile, Burial 30, view south.
- Plate 29. Removal of Headstone 50 from Trench 26, view east.
- Plate 30. Inlet 4 excavation, east profile, view northeast.
- Plate 31. Inlet 7 area, showing Headstones 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in situ, view northeast.
- Plate 32. Inlet 7 area, showing Headstones 1 and 2 in situ, view north.
- Plate 33. Inlet 7 excavation, close up of Headstones 4 and 6, view east.
- Plate 34. Inlet 7 extension, Burial 7 plan, view east.
- Plate 35. Inlet 9 area, north profile, view north-northwest.
- Plate 36. Perc Test 1, Feature 5, view north-northeast.
- Plate 37. Perc Test 2, close-up of pipe leading to Feature 6 interior, view north.
- Plate 38. Seepage Bed Area excavation, Feature 6 excavated, view west. Note marble slab at left (south) end of feature.
- Plate 39. Seepage Bed Area excavation, east profile, Feature 10, view east. Note white ash to exterior of feature, with reddened subsoil fill along feature boundary.
- Plate 40. Red transfer-printed whiteware sherd found on the surface of Feature 16.
- Plate 41. Golf Shack Area, south half, plan, view west, with interior of Feature 16 to west (above) line of headstones, and Burial 15 to the rear.
- Plate 42. Burial 16 plan, with footers for Feature 16 (walkway/curbing), view east.

- Plate 43. Excavation of AT 19, view south.
- Plate 44. Headstones for reburial, dry run, Layer 2.
- Plate 45. Inlet 7, reburial of headstones, Layer 2, in situ, view east-northeast.
- Plate 46. Human remains associated with Feature 15, and from spoil found Within Trench19, in baskets prior to reburial.
- Plate 47. Placing of baskets with remains within excavated new monument area, by Nancy Donohue (left) and Rev. Jeff Shanaberger, of the First German Reformed Church, view north-northeast.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Without the help of many people, the protection of the First Reformed Church burial ground and the gathering of archeological information from Franklin Square would have been impossible. We would like to thank the following for their help and support during this project: Bill Zumsteg, logistics director for Once Upon A Nation; Jim Cant, the project manager and chief engineer for Bittenbender Construction; Nancy Donohue, archivist, and Jeff Shanaberger, pastor, of Old First Reformed Church; Bob Devoll, project manager for MECO Constructors, Inc.; and Jeff Slipp, project manager for Castle Golf. We are also grateful to the laborers with whom we worked every day. They never failed to help when needed and often went above and beyond the call of duty. Their help and positive attitudes made each and every day a little easier.

Behind the scenes, Dan Bosin efficiently conducted bi-weekly project meetings and Jerry McFeeley, a regular participant in the meetings, provided a direct connection to Fairmount Park. We appreciate having been included in the meetings and feel that our participation contributed to our understanding the needs of construction better and also to communicating our concerns and responsibilities to other participants in the project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THE INVESTIGATION

During the spring and summer of 2006, Once Upon a Nation, in conjunction with Fairmount Park, acting for the City of Philadelphia, embarked on a project that would dramatically transform the landscape of Franklin Square, one of the original squares in Thomas Holme's 1683 plan for the city (Figure 1). The square is bounded by Sixth Street on the east, Seventh Street on the west, and Race and Vine Streets on the south and north respectively. Since completion of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge in 1926, the square has not attracted much use and in spite of efforts to revive it for the bi-centennial in 1976, it was mainly used by the homeless and classes of pre-school children attracted by the playground. The completion of the Constitution Center in 2003, however, brought increased pedestrian traffic to the northern end of Independence Mall and the transformation of Franklin Square was intended to provide a family-friendly place to visit after visiting the Constitution Center across the street.

As pointed out in John Milner Associates, Inc.'s (JMA) sensitivity study for the project (McVarish et al. 2005), the planned renovations to the square, including the construction of a new playground, a historically themed miniature golf course, and a completely refurbished central fountain and pump system had archaeological implications. In fact, any ground disturbing activity in the square had the potential to affect buried cultural resources, the most important of which were the burial ground of the First German Reformed Church, in use between 1741 and the early 1800s, and the city's Revolutionary War period gun powder magazine.

JMA recommended archeological monitoring during construction and also recommended that Once Upon a Nation work closely with the descendant congregation of Old First to develop a protocol for handling headstones and burials relating to the burial ground when they were encountered. The protocol was developed before construction began (Yamin 2006) and monitoring was conducted throughout the project.

1.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL METHODS

Demolition began in March of 2006, and continued into early April, with construction activities not getting into full swing until early May. Construction then began in earnest, and continued at a fast and furious pace until the end of July. The work included the excavation of trenches and pits, as well as grading and stripping. Alexander Bartlett monitored all these activities and mapped their exact locations. He kept a daily narrative record of construction activities, trench locations and soils, working conditions, weather, etc. and he also made measured profile and plan drawings as appropriate. Digital photographs were taken of excavation activities and significant finds and more formal black and white photographs were taken with a 35mm camera.

Figure 2 is a site map showing the location of all excavated areas. The figure appears on the following page and there is also a larger reference copy in the pocket at the back of the report. Trenches were assigned numbers, beginning with 1 and in several instances, series of interrelated trenches were assigned a number with a letter as a suffix to show their interrelatedness. Unlike the trenches, which were numbered in the order of excavation, numbers associated with inlet boxes were pre-assigned. Rather than assigning more numbers, larger excavated areas were identified by name, e.g. seepage bed, golf shack. Controlled archeological excavations occurred

within the playground area on the west side of the square. Soils excavated during this excavation were screened through ¼ inch mesh to ensure uniform artifact recovery. Artifacts found in the excavation units and found in situ elsewhere in the square were placed in bags marked with specific provenience information. These bags were ultimately transferred to JMA's archeological laboratory in West Chester, PA for processing and analysis.

Remains relating to the burial ground received special treatment. Spot elevations were taken of the centerpoints of all headstones and the surfaces of grave shafts, where possible, and their horizontal locations were mapped. Headstones not associated with burials were assigned headstone numbers, and those that were relocated were individually photographed and otherwise documented. The location of burials, as identified by soil discolorations or headstones, were given burial numbers. If construction necessitated the removal of a fragment of a headstone associated with a burial, the fragment was also assigned a headstone number. All headstones relocated to clear the right-of-way for construction were temporarily stored within the boundaries of Franklin Square and eventually reburied.

1.3 THE REPORT

The results of the archeological monitoring are discussed in detail in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 describes the remains of the Old First German Reformed burial ground that were found, a possible remnant of the cattle market that is known to have occupied the western portion of the square in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and the absence of evidence for the Revolutionary period powder magazine. In Chapter 4 the present archivist for Old First Reformed Church uses church records to bring to life members of the congregation who used the square as a burial ground in the eighteenth century. Chapter 5 presents the archeological evidence for the transformation of the burial ground into a fashionable urban park, and Chapter 6 considers the relationship between the Church and the City of Philadelphia in the past and in the present. A final chapter summarizes what we have learned about Franklin Square and makes recommendations for the future.

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING

by Alexander B. Bartlett

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Thousands of linear feet of trenches were excavated during the course of the 2006 transformation of Franklin Square from a desolate, underused city park into a vibrant fairground. In addition to finding 56 headstones and 30 burials relating to the Old First German Reformed Church burial ground, the investigation encountered several stratigraphic sequences that illuminate the history of the square and its transformations over time. The most telling sequence was categorized by a layer of yellowish brown or light grayish brown sterile silt loam, probably subsoil used as fill, covering a thin deposit of yellowish red or reddish brown gravel or gravelly sand, which in most locations was underlain by a thick layer of demolition debris dating to the early nineteenth century. The demolition debris appeared to be the fill that was used to raise the original ground surface, and probably level it, in preparation for transforming the square into a park. In most locations, a cobble surface, found beneath this fill, especially on the west side of the square, represents the earliest cultural horizon. Its purpose is somewhat uncertain although it may have been paving for ground that was described as swampy and pock marked in the documentary record.

Figure 2 shows the horizontal locations of the various distinctive fills found in the square. The detailed descriptions that follow explain how and where they were found. Although in many cases redundant, the descriptions are the basis for being able to reconstruct what has happened to the land in one of Philadelphia's original squares since the eighteenth century.

2.2 DURING DEMOLITION

Sunken Seating/ Bench Area

The first structure within the park to be demolished was the sunken seating/ bench area located within the southwest quadrant of the square towards 7th Street (Figure 2). This polygon-shaped area was surrounded by a concrete wall, and in some locations, the wall was formed to function as a bench. The center of the area was grass encircled with a flagstone "apron". Soils outside the concrete walls, which also served as retaining walls for the sunken area, were exposed when the walls were removed. The soils within the eastern and southern profiles of this area were highly disturbed, apparently by both the installation and demolition of the walls surrounding the sunken area. However, the soils along the north and west sides were generally intact. The west profile of this area revealed a modern, very dark grayish brown A horizon underlain by mottled yellowish brown silt loam fill with occasional brick fragments. The subsoil fill was present to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet below grade, which is the depth of the base of the walls surrounding the sunken seating area.

The northern profile consisted of 0.5 feet of dark yellowish brown silt loam underlain by 0.5 feet of very dark grayish brown slag. Beneath the slag was a thin (0.3 feet) stratum of strong brown sand and gravel mixed with some loam in apparently random locations. Beneath this stratum was a thick stratum containing little but brick and plaster rubble and demolition debris. The rubble stratum extended to a depth of at least two feet, which coincided with the base of the trench. The rubble was visible at the center of the north profile, and extended 15 feet to both the east and west. Beyond this point, the demolition debris was not visible as the fill layers above it became

substantially thicker. Thus, it appeared that the demolition debris was deeper than two feet below grade and was therefore beneath the base of the trench. It should be noted that the demolition debris did not appear to extend as far north as the light pole to the north of the sunken seating/bench area. No demolition debris was visible when the footer for this light was removed. It is possible, but unlikely, that the surface of the demolition debris was at a depth greater than two feet, the depth of the excavation for the footer.

A small portion of the south profile of the sunken seating area also remained intact. Six distinct strata were identified in this profile. Stratum 1, a modern A horizon consisting of very dark gray brown loam, extended to 0.4 feet below the surface. Beneath this was a thick (1.3 feet) stratum of subsoil fill, similar to that found throughout the square. It consisted of light olive brown loamy silt mottled with approximately 30 percent very dark gray brown silt loam, which apparently originated from the present-day A horizon. Occasional brick fragments were found within Stratum 2 which overlay another thick deposit of subsoil fill. This 0.4-foot thick stratum contained dark yellowish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 20 percent light brown loamy silt. An unusual stratum of black charcoal (Stratum 4) was present beneath this second fill layer. This 0.1 foot thick stratum overlay a 0.3 foot thick stratum of demolition debris similar to that found within the north profile. It contained brick fragments, mortar, and plaster. With the exception of several fragments of slip-trailed redware, no diagnostic artifacts were found within this stratum. Beneath the fill was a layer of cobbles, resting on grayish brown silt loam. The cobbles did not appear to extend deeper than 2.8 feet, which was the base of this portion of the profile, but the profile was damaged below this depth. A single fragment of hand-painted pearlware was found within the cobble stratum, yielding a terminus post quem (TPQ) of 1795. The stratum was identified as a possible cobble floor or surface, and was designated Feature 2 (Plate 1).

The fountain, which was the focal point of the nineteenth-century landscape of Franklin Square, was completely refurbished during the present project. This involved the demolition of the fountain itself, as well as its substructure. The first step was to remove the granite curbing surrounding the garden/ planting bed on the exterior of the fountain and the shrubs and ornamental plants within the garden. Both of these demolition events revealed little but subsoil fill mixed with modern topsoil. The second step in the demolition of the fountain was to remove the concrete within the interior of the marble coping towards the center of the fountain (Plate 2).

The demolition of the concrete within the central portion of the fountain exposed a bed of dark gray iron slag and clinkers. This bed was apparently installed during a rehabilitation of the fountain in 1936. Several brick footers, which appeared to have once supported the piping used to create jets of water, were found within the slag on the interior of the fountain. A concrete floor was present at the base of the iron slag. The concrete floor, both inside and outside the marble coping, appeared to have been installed concurrently. It was the same depth on both sides. A second stratum of iron slag used during the 1936 rehabilitation was found outside the marble coping.

The concrete floor of the fountain was reinforced with rebar, and a series of reinforced concrete footers was visible as well (Plate 3). Beneath and around these footers were traces of subsoil fill, which were mixed with the iron slag material in most cases. The subsoil fill within the fountain area generally consisted of dark yellowish brown silt loam with quartz, quartzite gravel, and brick fragments. This fill was loose and appeared to have been replaced or disturbed at least once since

its installation. The surface of the subsoil fill was approximately 2.5 feet below the surface of the concrete within the interior of the fountain.

Once the concrete sub-base of the fountain had been dismantled, the two drains within its northeast and northwest quadrants were demolished. As was expected, the soil exposed during the demolition of both of these drains was subsoil fill with occasional brick fragments.

The two pump houses located at the north and south ends of the fountain were also demolished. The north pump house, which measured 9 by 13 feet, provided the only opportunity to view a complete stratigraphic profile of the soils within the fountain area. A trench was excavated around its south, east, and west sides in order to remove it, exposing a roughly 22 foot long profile, a section of which was drawn and photographed (Plate 4). This excavation revealed several filling events and two features (Features 3 and 4). The uppermost strata consisted of recently disturbed fill, gray coal slag with iron clinkers, and a very dark gray topsoil. Very dark grayish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 40 percent dark yellowish brown silt loam with brick fragments extended from the ground surface to approximately 2.0 to 2.5 feet below grade throughout the profile except at the west end. This undulating stratum rested on a small, dry-laid, stone wall that appeared to have been displaced (Feature 3). The slightly less than foot high wall was capped with cement in two locations. It was not clear whether the cement caps were associated with the wall, or if their presence at these locations was just coincidental.

The function of Feature 3 is unknown. However, it appeared to be in approximately the same horizontal location as the former exterior granite curb to the garden surrounding the fountain. It may have functioned as a footer for the curb, or for the wrought iron fencing that surrounded the fountain. Unfortunately, no artifacts were found associated with this feature that would have helped date its construction. The feature was encountered again during the excavation for utilities leading from the fountain to the pump house within

Trench 6

A thin stratum of brown silt loam lay beneath Feature 3. It may have been an early A horizon (i.e. ground surface). Its base was well defined and terminated abruptly on the intact subsoil below. No artifacts were present.

A dark stain (Feature 4) was visible in the profile at a depth of 2.9 feet below the surface (Plate 4). The stain measured approximately 1.7 feet across, and extended to a maximum depth of 5.45 feet below the surface, giving the feature a total depth of 2.55 feet. The well-packed soil within the feature, a dark yellowish brown silt loam, contained several quartz pebbles. The feature was excavated into a yellow brown loamy clay subsoil. The possibility that this feature represented a burial was considered, but it turned out to be too shallow and too narrow. In addition, if it had been a burial others like it would surely have been found nearby which was not the case. It is also true that the northern pump house area was outside the western boundary of the burial ground, making burials unlikely in this area. Presumably the feature was associated with planting or a similar landscaping event. As was the case with the stone wall (Feature 3), no artifacts were found within Feature 4. Therefore, its date of construction remains unknown.

Serpentine Bench And Coping

A series of semi-circular or “serpentine” brick benches and coping were located within the east side of Franklin Square, around and to the north of the Police and Firefighter’s Memorial. These

elements were demolished (Plate 5). Their demolition revealed very shallow substructures. The footers for the benches extended to a depth of approximately 1.2 feet below grade. The fill around and beneath them consisted of 0.3 feet of brown loam underlain by 0.4 feet of dark yellowish brown silt loam fill. Beneath the fill was a 0.7 foot thick layer of modified gravel underlain by dark gray clayey fill. The extremely hard-packed, dry clayey fill at the bottom of the sequence appeared to have been tamped.

No human remains or cultural materials were encountered during the removal of the benches although they were located within the bounds of the old burial ground. It is possible that the burials were taken into account when the benches were installed which might be the reason their footings were so shallow.

Lighting

The removal of the Colonial-style lights situated along the walkways within the square revealed several different soil types. The most prevalent of these was a mixture of very dark grayish brown loamy topsoil mixed into variously colored subsoil fills. A few fragments of plastic were found in the disturbed subsoil matrix, indicating that it had been disturbed at some point in the recent past. The most notable instance of this occurred at the base of a footer belonging to a lighting standard located towards the 7th and Race Street entrance to the square. Several bottles, a Styrofoam cup, and a milk carton were found adhering to the base of the footer (Plate 6). All of the bottles dated to 1976 suggesting that the lights were installed at that time. The square was refurbished in 1976 for the Bicentennial.

The removal of several lighting standards revealed intact soil horizons. The intact soils were found within two general areas. The first was in the vicinity of the intersection of the circular path around the fountain and the diagonal path leading southwest to the intersection of 7th and Race Streets (Figure 2). The lighting standards north and south of this intersection contained intact stratigraphy. The top stratum consisted of 0.9 feet of very dark grayish brown gravel, the surface of the present-day walkways. Beneath this was 1.1 feet of yellowish red gravel with loam which extended to the base of the cast for the footer, at 2 feet below grade.

The second area of intact soils was found within the southeast quadrant of square (Figure 2). In this area the top layer consisted of 0.8 to 0.9 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam underlain by yellowish brown loamy clay and clay loam subsoil fills extending to a depth of 2 feet below grade, the depth of the base of the footers. The soil surrounding the footer of a lighting standard towards the 6th and Race Street entrance was similar to that found within the footers to the north and south of the intersection of the circular path around the fountain with the path leading diagonally southwest to the intersection of 7th and Race Streets. It is possible that this yellow red gravel might be associated with one of several earlier systems of paths in the square.

The Northern Playground Area

The removal of the playground equipment located towards the western side of the square necessitated excavation around the footers of the various pieces of equipment to loosen their footers. To this end, Fairmount Park personnel excavated a trench (Trench 2, Figure 2) on the exterior of the footers encountering some rubble and demolition debris at a depth of 1.65 feet below grade. Hand excavation of some additional rubble revealed a possible cobble floor or surface at a depth of approximately 2 feet below grade. Because a house was shown in this general location on an historic map, the entire area (designated Feature 1) beneath the former

climbing equipment was exposed. An area measuring roughly 12 feet square was excavated down to 1.65 feet below grade.

The removal of the overlying soils revealed multiple filling episodes several of which appeared to relate to the installation of the playground equipment. The demolition debris beneath these relatively recent soils was then removed by hand, and a sample of it was screened through ¼ inch mesh to ensure uniform artifact recovery. The removal of the rubble and demolition debris overlying Feature 1 revealed an intentionally laid surface although its function was not obvious (Plate 7). The cobbles were dry-laid, and some had been replaced with bricks and brick fragments. A light spread of artifacts was found lying on top of the cobbles. The surface had unfortunately been disturbed in several areas, probably by the installation and/ or removal of the footers for the climbing equipment formerly located within the playground.

An excavation unit (EU 1) was placed along the south wall of the northern playground area to obtain more information about the age and nature of Feature 1 (Figure 3). The matrix of soil found between the cobbles generally consisted of very dark gray sand loam mottled with 20% dark brown sand loam (Figure 4, Stratum 1). Occasional plaster fragments were mixed in with the soil. The 0.2 to 0.35 foot thick cobble layer produced a small artifact assemblage including several Colonial-period ceramics, as well as some architectural debris and food remains consisting of bone and oyster shell (see Appendix F for artifact inventory). A datable piece of slip-decorated buff earthenware provided the terminus post quem (TPQ) of 1695 for the stratum.

The cobbles covered two distinct soils, which were treated as one stratum (Stratum 2). The soil in the eastern two-thirds of the unit consisted of brown gravelly silt loam. The remaining soil was mottled with what appeared to be a sterile yellow brown subsoil, especially towards the surface of the stratum, which was about 0.35 feet thick. The fairly large collection of artifacts recovered from Stratum 2 included plain and molded creamware, plain, shell-edged, annular, rococo, and handpainted pearlware, redware, mold blown bottle glass, brick and mortar fragments, a brass buckle, and food waste consisting of bone and oyster shell. The TPQ for the stratum, based on underglazed, handpainted, polychrome pearlware, was 1795.

The Southern Playground Area

Fairmount Park personnel also excavated around the footers of the playground equipment in the southern playground area in order to remove the equipment. A swing set was being removed in this location and a bulldozer with a clamshell bucket was used for this endeavor (Plate 8). It immediately became apparent while excavating around the footers that several distinct soil horizons and/ or fills were present. A “C”-shaped area was excavated to 1.75 feet below grade with a length of 15.5 feet north-south and a width of 9.0 feet east-west (Figure 3). The stratigraphy was almost identical to that found within the northern playground area. The upper layers of fill were apparently associated with the installation of the playground equipment, and, as in the northern playground area, they covered a thick stratum of demolition debris which overlay Feature 1.

The cobble surface was found here at a depth of approximately 2.0 feet below grade (Figure 5), but it did not cover the entire area of the former location of the swing set. The cobbles were only present within the northern quarter of the southern playground area (Plate 9). The rest of this area was covered with what appeared to be subsoil fill.

Several more feet of fill were hand-excavated along the northern edge of the southern playground area, making its new length 18.5 feet. This excavation revealed a very hard southern edge for the cobbled floor or surface. Upon further cleaning of the northwest corner of the southern playground area, it became apparent that a utility had been buried within this area, thus removing some of the cobble floor or surface. The exact location of the former south edge of this feature was not determined.

A foot-square shovel test unit (STU 1 on Figure 3) was excavated in order to determine the nature of the subsoil fill in the southern three quarters of the southern playground area and to see whether the southern edge of the feature was still present to the south of the utility trench. Two strata were encountered during its excavation: 0.7 feet of brown silt loam subsoil fill underlain by 0.7 feet of dark brown sandy silt with quartzite pebbles. This second stratum contained a very high density of artifacts including creamware, yellowware, redware, pearlware, and porcelain ceramic sherds. In addition, a fragment of a free-blown tumbler, brick and mortar fragments, nail fragments, and oyster shell were recovered. A good amount of kitchen bone was also excavated from this stratum including several pieces that were sawn. Stratum 2 terminated on a sterile subsoil, that consisted of yellowish brown silt loam with iron oxide mottling, to a depth of at least 1.7 feet below surface.

Two additional shovel tests were placed to the north of STU 1, at 5 foot intervals (Figure 3). These two shovel tests were labeled STU 2 and STU 3, respectively. STU 2 contained three distinct strata. The shallowest consisted of 0.4 feet of yellowish brown silt loam fill mottled with approximately 30 percent brown sand loam with gravel. This was underlain by 0.35 feet of dark brown sandy loam (Stratum 2). At the base of Stratum 2 was a very thin layer (0.10 feet) of yellowish brown silt loam. As this stratum was so thin, it was undetectable during the excavation of the shovel test and was excavated as part of Stratum 2. Beneath Stratum 2 was a sandier stratum of soil, which consisted of brown loamy sand. This stratum was 0.45 feet thick and terminated on dark yellowish brown sandy loam subsoil. The surface of this subsoil was at a depth of 3.0 feet below present-day grade.

STU 3 was placed 5 feet north of STU 2 (Figure 3). The stratigraphy in STU 3 was similar to STU 2, but no thin band of yellowish brown silt loam was present at the base of Stratum 2. In STU 3, this thin stratum was “replaced” with a 0.10 foot thick band of decomposed plaster (Stratum 3), similar in nature to that found as Stratum 5 within the north profile of the southern excavated area (Figure 5). Beneath this was 0.35 feet of strong brown sand loam with occasional cobbles and pebbles of quartz and quartzite (Stratum 4). This fill layer rested upon what appeared to be the same dark yellowish brown sandy loam subsoil that was found in STU 2. Its base was reached at a depth of 3.15 feet below present-day surface, but the presence of several small pieces of brick within it suggested that it might have been previously disturbed. In order to gain better control of the stratigraphy, as well as of the nature of the apparent subsoil fill located at the bases of the STUs, a short trench (Trench 4) was hand-excavated between STUs 2 and 3, with these shovel tests located inside the northeast and northwest corners of it (Figure 3). Trench 4 was two feet wide and just slightly over six feet long. Towards the center of the trench, the contact between the brown silt loam fill and the plaster fill was identified. The yellow brown fill overlapped the plaster fill slightly, and the plaster fill became thicker towards the northern end. Several more filling events were evident beneath the yellowish brown and plaster fills. The southern quarter of the trench contained the same brown silt loam that was identified as Stratum 3 in STU 2. There was an abrupt vertical boundary at the northern edge of this fill, with a strong brown sand loam occupying the northern three quarters of the trench (STU 3, Stratum 4).

Beneath these larger filling events, the subsoil fill was present across the entire trench floor. This surface was cleaned to look for features, but none was identified. A light scatter of artifacts was present in the thin coating of dark yellow brown silt loam that covered the surface of the subsoil. The subsoil was then excavated to a depth of 3.7 feet below grade. It appeared to be sterile.

Excavation Unit 2 (EU 2) was placed along the north edge of the southern playground area, which formerly contained the swing set (Figure 3). This location was chosen to get a better look at the cobble surface that was found in the northern quarter of the southern playground area. The question was whether the cobble surfaces found in the north and south playground areas were associated with the same feature (Feature 1) or belonged to two separate features.

The excavation of EU 2 revealed three distinct strata (Figure 5). Immediately underlying the cobbles was a layer of very dark brown iron slag with silt. It was well packed, and, in some areas, had worked its way into the spaces between the cobbles. The stratum was generally about 0.15 feet thick. Artifacts recovered from this layer included fragments of redware, olive-green mold-blown bottle glass, metal fragments, and window glass. None of them provided a date for the stratum. Another layer of cobbles, resting in a matrix of brick and plaster fragments, was found beneath Stratum 1.

Stratum 2 consisted of a generally 0.4 foot thick layer of yellowish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 20 percent dark brown gravelly sand loam mixed with brick and plaster fragments. The interface between Strata 2 and 3 was uneven., Stratum 3 consisting of an odd mottled soil. Artifacts recovered from Stratum 2 included a variety of late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century ceramics including redware, pearlware (plain; blue and black transfer-printed), and plain creamware. A free-blown tumbler with cut-glass panels, kitchen bone, oyster and clam shells, a sample of brick fragments, window glass, and nails were also recovered. A cut nail provided the TPQ of 1805 for the stratum.

Stratum 3, the undulating layer below Stratum 2, consisted of dark brown medium sand mottled with approximately 10 percent yellowish brown clay loam inclusions. The loose moist soil was generally about 0.2 feet thick. It terminated rather abruptly on a sterile dark yellowish brown silt loam with gravel. The small quantity of artifacts recovered from Stratum 3 included plain and shell-edged creamware with blue edge decoration, plain pearlware as well as hand-painted, molded, and transfer-printed pearlware, and molded white salt-glazed stoneware with a dot, diaper, and basket motif. Other artifacts were kitchen bone, oyster shells, and nails and nail fragments. The TPQ of 1802 for Stratum 3 was based on a fragment of blue shell-edged pearlware with even scallop and curved lines.

During the excavation of the two (north and south) playground areas, a small square trench (Trench 3) was excavated within the northwest corner of the old playground area in order to remove a springboard located in this area (Figure 2). Almost half of the fill excavated in this area had been added during the construction of the playground. The soils included 0.5 feet of dark brown modern A horizon mixed with mulch (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.5 feet of modified gravel (Stratum 2). Beneath the gravel was a stratum of light gray crushed mortar and sand (Stratum 3). This stratum was 0.25 feet thick and beneath it was 0.45 feet of brown silt loam (Stratum 4), probably a remnant of a buried A horizon. The buried A was underlain by at least 0.6 feet of light yellowish brown clay loam subsoil which continued to the base of the trench at 2.30 feet below

grade. The absence of the demolition debris layer in this area helped to establish the northern boundary of the debris within this part of the square.

Curbing

Trench 1

As part of the reworking of Franklin Square, curbing associated with a former entranceway from the southern end of 7th Street was demolished. This demolition required the excavation of two trenches along the interiors of each of the two curbs (Figure 2). The trenches (Trench 1A and 1B) were two feet wide and four feet deep. As both trenches fell within the right-of-way of the outbound PATCO high-speed line, most of the soils within them were highly disturbed. Their fill consisted of 0.9 feet of dark yellowish brown sand loam underlain by 0.5 feet of grayish brown coal slag. Beneath this was 3.6 feet of dark yellowish brown sand loam with coarse gravel. The coal slag appeared to represent the bedding of a former path, installed at some point after 1936, the date the PATCO high speed line was built. Variations of the dark yellowish brown fill were encountered throughout the portions of Franklin Square that were impacted by the PATCO high speed line.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION TRENCHES

Trench 5

Trench 5 was excavated parallel to 6th Street to receive electrical conduit for the new lighting to be installed throughout the square. The foot wide trench was set back approximately 12 feet from the western curb of the sidewalk along the west side of 6th Street (Figure 2). It was two feet deep. For its entire length, the soil removed from the trench consisted of a 0.5 to 0.8 foot thick layer of dark grayish brown silt loam, the A horizon, overlying a thick layer of yellowish brown silt loam fill, which, in most cases, extended to the base of the trench. A single feature (Feature 9) was identified within the east profile of the trench. The feature was a well-defined sheet midden of artifacts, underlain by 0.15 feet of dark gray organic loam. The midden was encountered at 0.5 feet below the surface and continued to a depth of 1.0 foot. Most of the artifacts excavated from Feature 9 were ceramics. They included embossed whiteware, molded geometric white granite ware, redware, and gilded porcelain. A small quantity of bottle and table glass was also found. The TPQ for the feature was 1842.

Trench 6

Trench 6, excavated in several sections, eventually connected the fountain to the new pump house north of the fountain (Figure 2). The trench consisted of a central north-south section, which was generally 8 feet wide and 6 feet deep. This trench ran into the pump pit of the new pump house at a 90 degree angle and then headed towards the fountain. Two other sections of the trench branched off the central section, one headed to the southeast (Trench 6, east branch) and the second to the west (Trench 6, west branch). Neither of the branches contained intact soils, as they were located within both the central portion of the fountain and within the right-of-way of the inbound PATCO high-speed line. However, the stratigraphy was remarkably intact in the portion of the trench that traversed the northern part of the circular walkway around the fountain (Figure 6, Plate 10).

The intact stratigraphy consisted of an approximately 0.45 foot thick stratum (Stratum 1) dark yellowish brown modern gravel fill deposited during the present (2006) renovation of Franklin Square overlying a rather thick (0.7 feet) stratum of very dark grayish brown iron slag with gravel (Stratum 2). This fill was underlain by a thin stratum of strong brown sand loam with gravel

(Stratum 3) resting on a thin stratum of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 4). Stratum 4, which was approximately 0.3 feet thick. Below it was a 0.5 foot thick stratum (Stratum 5) of brown sand loam mixed with gravel, oyster shell fragments, and an occasional brick fragment.

Stratum 5 was a 1.0 foot thick layer (Stratum 6) of dark yellowish brown clay fill with brick fragments. The brick fragments appeared to be concentrated within a small lens towards the northern end of the profile. Stratum 6 rested on intact subsoil, which extended to the base of the approximately six foot deep trench.

The southern edge of this profile coincided with the northern edge of the former northern pump house location. Feature 3, which was first encountered during the demolition of the northern pump house, was also visible in this location. Trench 6 exposed a section of the feature, a mortared stone footer, in profile and revealed that it was 2.2 feet wide (Figure 6). It appears that the installation of the footer for the iron fencing around the fountain cut through both Stratum 5 and Stratum 6, but it occurred before Stratum 3 was deposited.

Trench 7

Trench 7 ran along the southern edge of the square at a distance of four feet from the north curb of the sidewalk along the north side of Race Street (Figure 2). As was the case with Trench 5, Trench 7 was a foot wide and two feet deep, and was excavated to accommodate the new lighting being installed within Franklin Square. With the exception of 1.1 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon at the top of the trench, the soils at the eastern end of the trench consisted of dark yellowish brown silt loam fill. The stratigraphy changed dramatically at 76 feet west of the east end of Trench 7. For 20 feet (or, to 96.0 feet west of the east end of the trench), the layer of brick and plaster demolition debris found elsewhere in the square was present in the trench below the various fill layers. Soils encountered within this area included 0.9 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon underlain by 0.4 feet of iron slag and clinkers, which appeared to represent the fill associated with the former north-south path that traversed Franklin Square towards its east side. Underneath this former path surface were 0.4 feet of yellowish red sandy loam with gravel, also found elsewhere in the square. The brick and plaster demolition debris continued to be found further west in the trench. However, it was discontinuous and had been disturbed in most places. It is possible that the roots of the large maple and sycamore trees to the north of the trench caused the disturbance. The brick and plaster demolition debris stratum was generally encountered at 1.9 feet below grade. The sequence of soils was 0.9 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon underlain by 0.5 feet of re-deposited yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill, which was, in turn, underlain by 0.6 feet of yellowish red sand loam with gravel that extended to the base of the trench. Traces of brick and decomposed plaster demolition debris were faintly visible at the base of the trench. Beyond 153 feet to the west of the east end of Trench 7, the brick and plaster demolition disappeared completely. Only subsoil fill was visible to the west of this point, and it appeared to be relatively intact.

The yellowish brown subsoil continued from 96 feet west of the east end of Trench 7 to 222 feet west of the east end at which point both the yellowish red gravel and brick and plaster demolition debris reappeared. The surface of the gravel was at 1.7 feet below grade and continued to 1.9 feet below grade where the brick and plaster demolition debris began. The yellowish red gravel with the brick and plaster demolition debris beneath it continued to the west end of the trench.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was actually a network of trenches that was excavated for the lighting being installed throughout the square (Figure 2). The westernmost portion of the trench consisted of two east-west trending branches, which headed east from 7th Street and then merged into a single trench. The merged trench then headed north and then east, and wrapped around to the south of the circular path that surrounded the fountain at the center of Franklin Square. The trench was generally one foot wide and two feet deep.

The portion of Trench 8 that was excavated towards the western end of the square was in the vicinity of the former sunken seating area. The fill within this portion of the trench was largely disturbed, presumably as a result of the construction and demolition of the seating. The trench was also disturbed where it crossed through the right-of-way of the inbound PATCO high-speed line, but soils were intact in the portion of the trench that headed north towards the area of the new carousel. Again, the trench within this area contained subsoil fill. The western end of the southern portion of Trench 8, to the south of the outbound right-of-way of the PATCO, also contained intact soils including the brick and demolition debris. At a point 10 feet to the east of the west curb of Franklin Square, the soils consisted of 1.3 feet of very dark grayish brown modern A horizon mixed with subsoil fill (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.4 feet of red brown sand and gravel (Stratum 2). Beneath the gravel was a 0.5 foot thick layer of brick and plaster demolition debris. The demolition debris continued to the base of the trench at 2.2 feet below grade (Stratum 3).

A second area containing brick and plaster demolition debris was identified at the north end of Trench 8. Within this portion of the trench, soils consisted of 0.4 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon (Stratum 1) overlying an 0.8 foot thick layer of fill (Stratum 2) consisting of yellowish brown silt loam mottled with 30% yellowish brown silt loam. Beneath this subsoil fill was a foot thick layer of red brown loamy sand with gravel (Stratum 3), which was identical to that found within the west end of Trench 8. This red brown gravel continued to the base of the trench, at 2.2 feet below grade.

At the southern end of the portion of Trench 8 that contained demolition debris, a stratum of dark gray iron slag was present. This slag appeared to represent the former right-of-way of the east-west path, which ran from 7th Street east to the circular path surrounding the central fountain, and then east to 6th Street. This approximately 1.2 foot thick layer of slag was encountered at 0.5 feet below grade.

The portion of Trench 8 that wrapped around the outside of the fountain was one foot wide and approximately two feet deep. A small area of brick and plaster demolition debris was found towards the center of the east-west trending section of this trench while the fill in the southern portion of the trench had in large part been disturbed by the inbound PATCO right-of-way (Figure 2). However, traces of demolition debris were found within the trench as it neared the newly aligned southwest walkway. This was within the former location of a sycamore tree that had been removed prior to the realignment of the walkway, and the debris was apparently churned up by the roots of the tree from a depth greater than the 2.5-foot depth of the trench. To the east of the intersection of the new southwest walkway and the circular walkway, Trench 8 once again contained nothing but completely disturbed fill, with the exception of a very small area to the east of the demolition debris, which contained yellowish brown subsoil fill.

The demolition debris reappeared within the trench fill three feet to the east of the former sycamore tree location. This demolition debris extended into the southeast walkway as was revealed in the eastern portion of Trench 24S (see below). At a point immediately to the west of the southeast walkway, Trench 8 split into two (Figure 2). The northern branch contained large quantities of demolition debris, as was found within Trench 24S. The southern branch, however, contained dark gray iron slag underlain by a yellowish brown subsoil fill that extended to the base of the trench at 2.5 feet below grade. The presence of this clean fill in such close proximity to the massive demolition debris found within both Trenches 8 and 24S was somewhat of a surprise, as it was originally assumed that the presence of this demolition debris was related to the filling and grading of the southeast walkway right-of-way. With the finding of the sterile subsoil fill immediately to the south of the demolition debris and within the right-of-way of the southeast walkway, it became apparent that this hypothesis did not hold.

Trench 9

Another one foot wide and two foot deep trench was excavated within the western portion of Franklin Square. This trench, designated Trench 9, ran slightly to the north of Trench 8. Trench 9 was for wiring associated with the new lighting standards that were to be installed along the north edge of the new playground area (Figure 2).

The southern half of this north-south trending portion of the Trench 9 contained approximately 1.1 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam (Stratum 1). Beneath this was 0.9 feet of brick and plaster demolition debris mixed with 50% yellowish red gravel (Stratum 2), which continued to the base of the trench at 2 feet below the surface. This series of filling events continued for 20 feet to the north of the south end of the trench, but north of this point only subsoil fill was present. At 50 feet north of the south end of Trench 9, soils consisted of 1.1 feet of a very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.5 feet of yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 2). This silt loam fill capped 0.4 feet of dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 3). A yellowish brown silt loam was found at the base of the trench at 2.4 feet below grade (Stratum 4). Because so little of this soil was exposed during trenching, it was impossible to tell whether it represented another filling event, or if the soil was undisturbed subsoil.

The eastern half of the east-west trending portion of Trench 9 contained brick and plaster demolition debris. The trench then connected to the north end of Trench 8, slightly to the northeast of the northeast corner of the new playground area. The interfaces between the brick and plaster demolition debris and the strata containing subsoil fill found within Trench 9 were not characterized by well-defined boundaries. Instead, the brick and plaster demolition debris gradually tapered off into the subsoil fill.

Trench 10

Trench 10 trended northwest-southeast, generally running within, or close to, the right-of-way of the old northwest path within the square (Figure 2). This path was rerouted during the 2006 rehabilitation. As was the case with most of the other trenches excavated for the purpose of installing electric lines, Trench 10 was approximately one foot wide and two feet deep. However, this trench was slightly deeper at its north end. Excavation began at the northwest corner of the square, ran along its western edge, and then proceeded to the east and southeast.

Soils found within the northern two-thirds of Trench 10 generally consisting of 0.5 feet of dark yellowish brown silt loam mottled with 5 percent white loamy silt underlain by 0.9 feet of a very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon (Plate 11). Beneath this buried, but likely recent, A

horizon was a 1.4 foot thick layer of yellowish brown silt loam fill. The fill continued to the base of the trench at 2.8 feet below grade.

A 15 foot long section of Trench 10 contained brick and plaster demolition debris. This section was located at the intersection of the extension of Trench 10 that heads to the west towards 7th Street, and the main northwest-southeast trending portion of the trench. The four strata in this section of the trench included a 0.3 foot thick lens of dark gray gravel (Stratum 1) associated with the present-day (2006) path overlying 1.3 feet of yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 2). Below that was a 0.5 foot thick layer of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 3) and finally 0.2 feet of dark yellowish brown silty medium sand (Stratum 4), which continued to the base of the trench at 2.3 feet below the surface. This section of brick and plaster demolition debris roughly coincides with the right-of-way of the northwest path. Immediately to the southeast of this section an 0.8 foot thick bedding of strong brown gravelly sand was found at a depth of 0.6 feet below grade. Beneath this was yellowish brown subsoil fill.

At the point where the demolition debris was identified, Trench 10 crossed from the southwest to the northeast of the northwest path. The subsoil continued to be present within the trench matrix to the northeast of the northwest path, as the trench approached the western side of the site of the new pump house. An unusual lens of charcoal was found at a point where Trench 10 leaves the right-of-way of the northwest walkway and heads southeast towards the new pump house area. At this location, the stratigraphy consisted of the A horizon, a 0.9 foot thick layer of very dark grayish brown silt (Stratum 1) above 0.3 feet of yellowish brown loamy silt fill (Stratum 2) overlying a thin lens of strong brown sand loam mottled with 30% dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 3). The stratum of charcoal was found beneath Stratum 3. It was 0.2 feet thick and was mixed with traces of reddened earth (Stratum 4). Below this unusual deposit was what appeared to be a buried A horizon. This stratum (Stratum 5) was 1.1 feet thick and extended through to the base of the trench at 2.6 feet below grade. It consisted of brown silt loam mottled with 10% yellow brown silt loam. This stratum's depth and especially its stratigraphic position suggest that it was a remnant of the colonial period ground surface.

Trench 10 was later extended into two branches to the south. One extension headed east towards the southwest corner of the new pump house the second extension ran parallel to it to the south. Two extensions were also excavated to the west to tie the carousel and its associated ticket booth into the newly installed electrical system (Figure 2). The soils present within the two eastern extensions were nearly identical. They consisted of yellowish brown subsoil fill overlying a buried A horizon. The base of the buried A was 2 feet below surface. The eastern 15 feet of these two extensions contained brick and plaster demolition debris. The gravel fills in the westward extensions of Trench 10 were comparable to those found elsewhere within the walkways. The ends of these westward extensions contained disturbed fill as they entered the carousel area. The southern portion of Trench 10 included a sequence of fills—dark gray iron slag and yellowish red gravel—that were typical of the fills found throughout the square. Trench 10 tied into Trench 8 as Trench 8 began to wrap around the fountain to the south.

Trench 11

Like Trenches 7 through 10, Trench 11 was excavated for the purpose of installing electric utilities. It originated at the southeast corner of the square, headed northwest, and eventually tied into the bathroom on the eastern edge of the fountain (Figure 2). This trench was generally one foot wide and two feet deep. Brick and plaster demolition debris were encountered towards the southeast end of the trench. A layer of river cobbles was present below the demolition debris.

Stratigraphy in Trench 11 consisted of 0.6 feet of modern dark gray path gravel (Stratum 1), a fairly thick (0.6 feet) stratum of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 2) with an 0.8 foot thick stratum of cobbles below it (Stratum 3). The cobbles continued to the base of the trench at 2.0 feet below the surface. This stratum of cobbles appeared to be related to Features 1 and 2 within the western portion of the square.

The northern portion of Trench 11 passed through the right-of-way of the outbound PATCO high-speed line. The soils found within this portion of the trench were completely disturbed. Further north, the stratigraphy alternated between sections containing heavily disturbed fill and sections that were almost completely intact. Brick and plaster demolition debris was present to the east of the southernmost sycamore along the west side of the path (Figure 2). At this location, the soils consisted of 0.3 feet of dark gray gravel associated with the modern path (Stratum 1) overlying a 0.6 foot thick layer of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown gravel with sand (Stratum 2) and a 0.4 foot thick layer of strong brown gravel mixed with sand and loamy clay (Stratum 3). This sequence of walkway surfaces rested on the stratum of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 4) that was found throughout the square. In this location it was 0.4 feet thick and was underlain by the stratum of cobbles (Stratum 5) that was present in the southeastern portion of Trench 11 and in the vicinity of the playground within the west-central portion of the square. This 0.7 feet thick stratum of cobbles extended to the base of the trench at 2.2 feet below the surface. It appears that this section of intact stratigraphy may have been protected by the northeast path, as soils to both the northeast and southwest of this section of demolition debris were heavily disturbed.

To the north of this section of Trench 11, the trench entered an area that contained homogeneous subsoil fill (Plate 12). It is not clear when this disturbance dated to although it may be related to the use of the square as a burial ground. Subsoil fills were found within both the western and eastern portions of Trench 11, and continued to be present almost the entire way to the bathroom located to the east of the fountain.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was excavated for the lighting standards being replaced within the square. This trench was located in the vicinity of the northeast path and headed southwest. It was generally one foot wide and two feet deep. The northeastern end of this path contained lots of brick and demolition debris. Immediately to the north of the northeast walk, the soils included 0.8 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam topsoil (Stratum 1) underlain by a 0.9 foot thick layer of a 50% mix of very dark grayish brown topsoil and yellow brown subsoil fill (Stratum 2). Stratum 3 consisted of a 0.4 feet thick layer of the brick and plaster demolition debris that was found throughout the square. As was the case within portions of Trench 11, cobbles were found beneath the brick and plaster (Stratum 4). Cobbles continued to the base of the trench at 2.1 feet below grade.

Two headstones were identified in Trench 12, both of them found within the right-of-way of the northeast walk. The northeasternmost headstone was actually a footstone, and was still in situ. It was designated Burial 1. The stone was made from slate and bore the initials "G M" across the top of one of its faces. Unfortunately, this footstone was snapped during the excavation of the trench. Its base remained standing vertically, but it had apparently rotated leaving its original orientation unknown. Both halves of the footstone were photographed, documented, and left in their original location within the base of Trench 12.

The second headstone was found to the west-southwest of the first. This marble headstone measured 7.0 feet in length and 3.15 feet in width. It was found lying flat, oriented almost due east-west (Plate 13). This headstone also appeared to be in situ and was therefore designated Burial 2. The inscription on this large stone read:

In Memory of
John George Weibel
Was born April the 10th, 1754
And departed this life October the 11th
1793 Aged 39 years 6 months & 1 day

Also

Charlotte Weibel
Wife of John George Weibel
Who departed this life October the 26th
1793. Aged (sic) 33 years.

Ich ruh hier an des Galle Seile,
Der kurz vor mir der Krankheit Beute
In jenen schrecken Tagen wur
Mir stellte gleich nach Seinem Scheiden
Der Tod sich bey dein herben Leiden
Als mire ein Suhser Bole dar.

Er winckte zwar mit Ernst zum Grabe,
Doch ich an meinem Pilgrims Stabe
Sprach seinem ern sten Winks hohn.
Ich blickte nach der Reise Ende,
Gab meinen Geist in Jesu hande,
Und Jesus reichte mir die Krohn.

And w. Bower, Fecit

A translation of the inscription may be found in Appendix A, the inventory of headstones. Fortunately, this significant headstone was found at the base of Trench 12 and did not need to be moved. The electric utilities within the trench were installed on top of the stone, which was covered with fabric and a layer of modified gravel. The remainder of the trench overlying the headstone was backfilled with spoil excavated from the trench.

Both Burials 1 and 2 were found beneath fill that contained demolition debris. The stratigraphy overlying the headstone associated with Burial 2 contained 0.3 feet of dark gray gravel, the modern northeast path surface (Stratum 1). Beneath the path were 0.55 feet of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown loose gravel with sand (Stratum 2). This gravel rested on an earlier gravel surface (Stratum 3), which consisted of 0.45 feet of iron slag. Beneath the slag was a 1.35 foot thick layer of strong brown coarse sand with gravel (Stratum 4) underlain by a relatively thin (0.35 feet thick) stratum of brick and plaster demolition debris mottled with the same silt as the layer above (Stratum 5). Stratum 5 terminated on what appeared to be another fill consisting of

dark yellowish brown subsoil. Only 0.05 of this stratum (Stratum 6) was exposed at the base of the trench, which reached 1.95 feet below the surface.

Trench 12 then continued to the southwest of Burial 2 crossing the northeast path several times. A large area of subsoil fill was encountered southwest of a point approximately 60 feet southwest of the northeast end of the northeast path. The soil within this portion of the trench and extending all the way to the circular path surrounding the central fountain was homogenous. The easternmost portion of the trench, where it tied into Trench 23, contained disturbed fill. Most of this disturbance appeared to be modern, and likely was caused by the excavation of Trench 23.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was excavated for drainage pipe connecting a manhole on the eastern edge of the seepage bed within the south-central portion of the square with Inlets 3 and 4, which were located along the southeast path (Figure 2). The trench was generally three feet wide, and varied in depth, measuring approximately 3 feet deep at its southeast end and 4.5 feet deep in the vicinity of Manhole 1 (MH 1). The stratigraphy around MH 1 was largely intact although the remainder of Trench 13 was almost completely destroyed by old utility trenches. Soils found within the MH 1 excavation at the western end of Trench 13 revealed multiple filling events (Plate 14). An 0.8 foot thick layer of very dark grayish brown silt loam constituted the A horizon (Stratum 1). It was underlain by 0.2 feet of yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 2) beneath which was a thick layer of yellowish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 10% strong brown silt loam mixed with course sand with gravel (Stratum 3). It overlay a 1.1 foot thick stratum of the brick and plaster demolition debris that was found throughout the square (Stratum 4). No cobbles were present beneath the demolition debris. Stratum 5 consisted of 0.5 feet of yellowish brown subsoil fill underlain by 0.4 feet of very dark grayish brown sand loam (Stratum 6). A yellowish brown subsoil lay below Stratum 6 and extended to the depth of the trench at 7 feet below grade.

Two small areas of intact strata were present within the northwest-southeast trending portion of Trench 13. Both of these contained the typical brick and plaster demolition debris. However, the stratigraphy surrounding these two areas was completely disturbed and it was not possible to determine the original extent of the demolition debris in this area.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was a relatively short trench connecting the new seepage bed area with the east-west trending sewer that runs along the southern edge of Franklin Square (Figure 2). This roughly 40-foot-long trench was three feet wide and was excavated to a depth of approximately 6.5 feet below grade. The soils found within the northern three quarters of the trench consisted of multiple fills, which will be described in detail within the discussion of the excavation for the new seepage bed.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was excavated for the purpose of accommodating several walls that were to be erected at the entrance to the southeast path into the square (Figure 2). The main portion of the trench was two feet wide and semi-circular. It had linear extensions at each end which headed northwest. Trench 15 contained two distinctive sets of strata. At the western end of the semi-circular portion of the trench, soils consisted of 1.0 foot of modern very dark gray organic loam (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.7 feet of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 2). The demolition debris had apparently been displaced from a deeper location by the installation of an east-west trending water pipe. Beneath this spoil was 1.2 feet of dark yellowish brown silt loam with brick fragments

(Stratum 3) capping a 0.5 foot thick stratum of dark yellowish brown silt loam, which appeared to represent an early buried A horizon (Stratum 4). The 0.7 foot thick A horizon was underlain by yellowish brown silt loam subsoil (Stratum 5).

The strata at the eastern end of Trench 15 contained no strata associated with filling and grading events. Instead, there was an upper stratum (Stratum 1) of approximately two feet of modern very dark grayish brown A horizon mixed with mulch and other organic matter. An earlier A horizon consisting of dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 2) lay beneath Stratum 1 and beneath it was a yellowish brown intact subsoil that continued to the base of the trench.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was a three foot-wide trench that connected Inlets 5, 5A, and 6 with the seepage bed in the southwest quadrant of the square (Figure 2). The easternmost portion of the trench contained fill that was likely disturbed during construction of a small ramp leading to the interior of the seepage bed. The majority of this fill, which extended to six feet below grade, consisted of reddish brown clay loam. The tunnel between the outbound and inbound platforms of the abandoned Franklin Square station of the PATCO high-speed line runs through this area and it is possible that much of the disturbance was related to its construction.

The short stretch of Trench 16 west-northwest of the area excavated for MH 2 contained subsoil fill. At a point 20 feet west-northwest of the west edge of the seepage bed, more demolition debris similar to that found throughout the square was present. The stratigraphy found within this approximately 13 foot long section of trench was fairly typical to that found in other areas. A 0.7 foot thick stratum of modern A horizon consisting of very dark grayish brown silt loam was present (Stratum 1). It was underlain by 0.6 feet of yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill that was mixed with approximately 40% very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon (Stratum 2). Beneath this mixed fill was a 1.1 foot thick stratum of yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 3) and this was underlain by a rather thick (0.8 feet) layer of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 4). Beneath this was 0.8 feet of mottled subsoil fill that continued to the base of the trench, which was at 3.2 feet below grade.

To the west-northwest of this small section of demolition debris was an approximately 67 foot long section of Trench 16 that contained little but subsoil fill. However, at approximately 75 feet west of the western edge of the seepage bed area, a remnant of the old western north-south path was present. It consisted of a 0.05 foot thick surface of macadam paving (Feature 11, Plate 15). The paving was found below an 0.8 foot thick A horizon consisting of very dark grayish brown silt loam. A 0.90 foot thick bed of yellowish red coarse sand (Stratum 2) lay beneath the feature. The sand was either bedding for the macadam or was part of an earlier pathway surface. The yellowish red sand was underlain by a buried A horizon that consisted of a 0.45 foot thick layer of dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 3). The interface between Stratum 2 and Stratum 3 was sharply defined and the surface of Stratum 4 was extremely even and smooth. These characteristics suggest that the surface of the buried A horizon was stripped and graded before the yellowish red sand (Stratum 2) was put in place. The dark yellowish brown sand loam with gravel below Stratum 3 was unusual for Franklin Square. It unfortunately contained no cultural materials making it impossible to determine whether the stratum was intact soil or was culturally derived. Stratum 4 was underlain by yellowish brown subsoil that continued to the base of the trench at 3.2 feet below the surface.

The excavation of Trench 16 continued to head west-northwest, to a point along the exterior of the east side of the north-south path that ran within the western third of the square. At this point, the trench turned north to run along the eastern edge of this former pathway (Figure 2). The soils within the southern end of the north-south run of Trench 16 were disturbed by excavation of the tunnel associated with the inbound track of the PATCO high-speed line. To the north of this point, the trench entered a rather large area containing modern pathway gravel underlain by loose gravel with sand, as well as more of the yellowish red sands and gravels.

In the vicinity of Inlets 5 and 5A, Trench 16 included more of the same brick and plaster demolition debris that was found elsewhere. This demolition debris started 15 feet south of Inlet 5 and continued for 45 feet to the north and east, to a location east of Inlet 5A, and south of the planned location for the new carousel (Figure 2). Trench 16 then continued north and passed through another area containing subsoil fill before entering the location of Inlet 6.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was excavated as a three-foot wide trench that connected MH2 at the western edge of the seepage bed with Inlets 1 and 2, which were located to the south and west of the seepage bed (Figure 2). The trench was generally three feet deep, and ran entirely through disturbed fill. Most of the fill was associated with the excavation of the PATCO High-Speed Line. In fact, a large part of the Trench 17 right-of-way fell within the underground tunnel that connects the inbound and outbound tracks of the speed line.

Trench 18

Trench 18 was excavated as a long, north-south trending trench. The trench, which was four feet wide and four feet deep, ran along the west side of the central fountain. Its southern end was south of the inbound PATCO right-of-way, and the northern end entered the west wall of the new pump house. An extension of Trench 18 was excavated along the north side of the central fountain within the circular walkway (Figure 2).

The southern third of the north-south portion of Trench 18, which lay entirely within the inbound track of the PATCO High-Speed Line, contained no intact stratigraphy. However, north of the PATCO right-of-way, the stratigraphy was largely intact. Soils in this area included a 0.3 foot thick A horizon of very dark grayish brown silt loam mixed with gravel (Stratum 1). Beneath this was a 0.85 foot thick gravel layer consisting mostly of dark gray iron slag (Stratum 2). The slag overlay a moist, dark yellowish brown sand mixed with gravel (Stratum 3), which rested on yet another layer of gravel (Stratum 4). Stratum 4 was 0.7 feet thick and consisted of yellowish red coarse sand with gravel and clay mixed into the sand. A 0.4 foot thick layer (Stratum 5) of brick and plaster demolition debris, identical to that found elsewhere in the square, was found beneath Stratum 4. The demolition debris terminated on a thin (0.3 feet) lens of black coal ash and soot (Stratum 6). The coal ash covered a layer of crushed brick, which was 0.2 feet thick (Stratum 7) and beneath it was fill consisting of dark yellowish brown silt loam with small quantities of crushed brick and other artifacts (Stratum 8). The base of this fill was not visible within the base of the trench, which was reached at 3.5 feet below grade.

This sequence of soils continued for the majority of the north-south portion of the trench which was located to the south of the circular walkway at the north end of the fountain. An occasional a cobble was found at the base of Stratum 5. However, the cobbles did not appear to represent a surface in this area.

To the north of the circular walkway around the fountain, the soils within Trench 18 changed dramatically. In this area, only fills containing gravel or subsoil fill were found. As Trench 18 turned and headed east to enter the new pump house, the soils consisted of 1.2 feet of modern construction fill created during the 2006 renovation of the square (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.4 feet of dark gray iron slag and clinkers (Stratum 2). Beneath the slag was 1.0 foot of yellowish red loamy coarse sand with quartzite gravel (Stratum 3). At the base of this stratum was 0.3 feet of mottled dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 4) containing some very small fragments of oyster shell. This fill lay on an intact buried A horizon (Stratum 5) underlain by 0.9 feet of yellowish brown silt loam subsoil (Stratum 6).

Trench 18 was extended to the east along the north edge of the circular walkway north of the central fountain (Figure 2). This portion of the trench, which will carry a water line coming in from the west heading to the fountain, was generally four feet wide and three feet deep. Almost the entire run of this east-west extension contained soils with brick and demolition debris (Figure 1) with the eastern end containing a particularly dense amount (Figure 7, Plate 16). At the east end of Trench 18, immediately east of its junction with Trench 6, the north profile contained 0.2 feet of a dark gray modern walkway fill (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.45 feet of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown medium sand with gravel (Stratum 2). At the base of this stratum was 0.8 feet of dark gray iron slag (Stratum 3) covering a rather thick stratum of yellowish red coarse loamy sand with approximately 40% gravel (Stratum 4). Occasional large brick fragments were also found within this stratum, which varied in thickness, but was generally 0.8 feet thick. Beneath this gravel was an unusual stratum of very pale brown medium sand with crushed quartzite fragments and flakes in addition to brick fragments (Stratum 5). This fill was generally 0.75 feet thick, and was not seen anywhere else in the square. Beneath it was a massive deposit of subsoil fill consisting of dark yellowish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 20 percent dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 6). This fill extended to at least 1.7 feet below the base of Stratum 5, and was still present within the base of the trench at 4.7 feet below grade.

Trenches 19 and 19A

Trench 19 was for a sewer line which would connect the bathroom with a 72" sewer main running along the west side of 6th Street. This sewer line was tied into the 72" main through the excavation of MH 4 near the northeast corner of the square (Figure 2). Trench 19 generally trended northeast-southwest and was six feet wide and eight feet deep. The northeastern half of its run followed the right-of-way of a pre-existing sewer. The fill within Trench 19 had been disturbed within this portion of the excavation. However, the two rights-of-way that diverged from that line to the southwest contained intact stratigraphy. Several burials were encountered during the excavation of this portion of the trench, and the trench was eventually rerouted into the PATCO right-of-way. The rerouted trench was designated Trench 19A. Because Trench 19 and Trench 19A exceeded four feet in depth, they had to be shored to meet OSHA standards. A shoring box was used (Plate 17). Unfortunately the box interfered with the visibility of trench profiles during the excavation.

The intact section of the Trench 19 profile between 100 and 115 feet to the west of the MH 4 vent pipe contained multiple fills. The shallowest of these was the 0.2 foot-thick A horizon consisting of very dark grayish brown silt loam (Stratum 1). This was underlain by 0.5 feet of crushed limestone (Stratum 2), which covered a second 0.4 foot thick A horizon (Stratum 3). Below it was a 0.2 foot layer of yellowish brown silt (Stratum 4) and a 0.7 foot-thick stratum of yellowish-red silty sand with gravel. As in most other areas within the square, this capped a deposit of brick and plaster demolition debris, which was 0.3 feet thick in this location (Stratum 6). Beneath the

demolition debris was a layer of light grayish-brown silt mottled with approximately 20 percent yellowish brown silt (Stratum 7). Stratum 8 appeared to be a thick (1.1 feet) intact buried A horizon underlain by subsoil. This subsoil was visible at the base of the trench at 3.8 feet below grade.

At 127 feet southwest of the MH 4 vent pipe, previously disturbed human remains were found. They had probably originally been disturbed by construction of the PATCO High-Speed Line or during the installation of the sewer line discussed above. The remains were removed from the base of the trench into which they had collapsed, and were designated Feature 15. In addition to Feature 15, numerous bone fragments were found loose within the disturbed fill of Trench 19. These were retained and provenienced as “Trench 19 subsoil fill.” Both sets of burial remains were analyzed by Dr. Arthur Washburn (see Appendix C).

As a result of this discovery, Trench 19 was subsequently excavated in roughly 15 foot-long sections to a depth of three feet below grade. The base of the trench was then shovel-scraped to determine look for grave shafts. If no shafts were encountered, the excavation of that 15 foot-long section of trench was continued to eight feet below grade. Once a new section of pipe was installed, another 15 foot-long section of trench was excavated following the same two-step procedure.

This process continued for several sections without incident. However, at a point 174.6 feet southwest of the vent pipe associated with MH 4, two headstones were noted in the south profile of the trench at a depth of 4.75 feet below grade. The headstones were lying flat with the smaller stone lying on top of a larger one. The surface of the smaller and shallower of the two headstones had an elevation of 26.82 feet above sea level (ASL). The headstones were overlain by multiple fills, most of which consisted of subsoil. It was assumed the headstones were in situ even though no grave shaft was visible below them. The headstones were designated Burial 17. After the burial was documented, trenching resumed to a depth of eight feet, but more human remains were discovered almost immediately. This burial (Burial 18) was found in situ at a depth of approximately seven feet below grade at the center of the trench. The elevation of the surface of Burial 18 was 24.52 feet ASL.

Because the depth of the trench, as planned, exceeded the depth of the burial, it seemed as if the burial would have to be excavated. However, the area to the west of Burial 18 was stripped first to see if any more burials were present. Three additional grave shafts (designated Burials 19, 20, and 21) were identified during this endeavor (Plate 18). In order to avoid all of these burials, the route of Trench 19 was moved into the right-of-way of the inbound track of the PATCO High-Speed Line, an area that was already heavily disturbed. The rerouted Trench 19 was designated Trench 19A (Figure 2). Burials 18, 19, 20, and 21 were left in situ and the portion of Trench 19 containing them was backfilled.

At 40 feet to the south from the split from Trench 19, Trench 19A turned and to the west. The entire run of this trench contained nothing but disturbed fill associated with the excavation of the right-of-way of the PATCO High-Speed line. Nevertheless, a single headstone was found within the loose PATCO fill at the junction between the north-south and east-west portions of the trench. This marble headstone, designated Headstone 40, bore the inscription, “C. P.” Its small size and minimal inscription suggested it was a really a footstone.

Trench 19B

Trench 19B connected Trench 19 with Inlets 8 and 9. Inlet 8 was located along the northeastern side of the circular walkway outside the central fountain, and Inlet 9 was located along the southeast edge of the northeast walkway (Figure 2). Trench 19B was generally six feet wide and six feet deep. At its intersection with Trench 19, it contained 1.9 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 20 percent yellowish brown silt loam and 10 percent strong brown gravelly sand loam (Stratum 1). Beneath Stratum 1 were 0.3 feet of yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill (Stratum 2) covering a 0.45-foot thick deposit of dark yellowish brown silt loam which appeared to be a buried A horizon (Stratum 3). Intact subsoil was present beneath the buried A horizon. The subsoil continued to the base of the trench at 4.75 feet below grade.

A marble headstone lying flat was found southwest of the centerpoint of the “Y” created by the intersection of Trenches 19 and 19B. The headstone, oriented almost due east-west, was found at the base of the trench at an elevation of 26.70 feet ASL. The top half of the headstone was visible, but the bottom half remained buried in the west profile of the trench (Plate 19). The visible portion of the inscription read, “In Memory of/ SUSANNAH LOWRY/ Wife of / PHILIP LOWRY/ Who departed this Life/ March the 10th 1797.” Because this headstone was found lying flat, it was assumed that it remained in situ, therefore marking the presence of a burial. It was designated Burial 24.

A granite headstone apparently associated with a second burial was also discovered within the west profile of Trench 19B, immediately south of its intersection with the inbound right-of-way of the PATCO High Speed Line. The stone was found lying flat in several fragments, and may have been snapped during the construction of the speed line. The centerpoint of the visible portion of this headstone was 22.7 feet to the northeast of the centerpoint of Inlet 8, and was at an elevation of 28.83 feet ASL. Demolition debris was present on the headstone as well as to its southwest. This debris was approximately 0.8 feet thick. Dark yellowish brown silt loam subsoil lay beneath the headstone. Because portions of the headstone appeared to be in situ, it was designated Burial 25.

Trench 20

Trench 20 consisted of a four foot wide circular trench that ran around the perimeter of the fountain at a depth of two feet below grade (Figure 2). It was excavated to allow for the construction of a concrete wall separating the fountain from the landscaping bed on the outside of the fountain. No intact stratigraphy was present within this trench.

Trench 21

Trench 21 ran from the new pump house at the north end of the central fountain to the bathroom east of the fountain (Figure 2). The four-foot wide trench trended northwest-southeast and was generally excavated to a depth of five feet below grade. The exception to this was the area to the south of the bathroom, where the trench was reached a much greater width in order to tie into pre-existing utilities.

Even though this trench ran along the west side of the bathroom, and then northwest through the right-of-way of the inbound PATCO high-speed line, the fill within it was remarkably intact. For example, several approximately five foot-long sections of brick and plaster demolition were found to the west and southwest of the bathroom. A particularly well-preserved section was found beneath the sycamore tree located immediately off the southwest corner of the bathroom. The demolition debris in this trench was found at 2.5 feet below trade. It was overlain by a mix of

fills, apparently churned up by the roots of the sycamore tree. South of the tree, the fill within Trench 21 consisted of yellowish red gravel underlain by yellowish brown subsoil fills similar to those found throughout the square.

Two marble headstones were encountered within the east profile of Trench 21 at the north edge of the fill contained within the inbound PATCO right-of-way. The headstones were lying flat and appeared to be in situ. One was snapped in two by the backhoe during the excavation of the trench, and its base was removed as it was within the right-of-way of the trench. The base was inscribed, "*James Hay Facit*", presumably for the maker of the stone. The removed portion of the snapped headstone was designated as Headstone 41 and the associated burial was given the number 22. The headstone was eventually reburied within the original Inlet 7 excavated area. For a complete description of the headstone, refer to Appendix A.

A fragment of a second headstone was found during the excavation of the portion of Trench 21 to the northwest of the bathroom. This quartzite headstone (Headstone 42), found loose within the backfill, was inscribed, "(GES)TORBEN/ (A)PRIL 1754." It was also reburied within the original Inlet 7 area.

Trench 21 was eventually extended northwest of the PATCO right-of-way and headed towards the new pump house. A short section of this trench was also extended between Manhole 6 (MH 6) and the fountain (Figure 2). During the excavation of this east-west trending extension of Trench 21, another section of Feature 3 was encountered. The newly found stone footer was constructed in the same dimensions and using the same methods as that found during the demolition of the north pump house along the north edge of the fountain. A seven foot long section of this feature had to be removed to accommodate construction. Fill to the west of this north-south trending feature consisted of the yellowish brown subsoil mix found throughout the fountain area. Soils to the east of this feature were completely disturbed. Only traces of intact soils were present along the very north edge of Trench 21 connecting MH 6 with the fountain. The depth of the trench within this area was increased to seven feet below grade to accommodate the large sections of pipe used to construct MH 6. The stratum of demolition debris was visible within the north profile at a depth of approximately three feet below grade.

A third headstone fragment, this one made of limestone, was found during the excavation of Trench 21. This fragment, designated Headstone 43, was found immediately to the north of MH 6. Although only the upper half was present, it included the major portion of the inscription: "Hier Ruher in Gott/ CATHERINA GÖBLERIN/ Lin (?) Thöchterlein des/ Gottfreidt & Catherine/ Göblerin Gebohren/ Den 8t December 1774/ Gestorben Der 14t/ 6 Tage."

A granite headstone that appeared to be associated with another burial was also found within Trench 21. It was standing vertically and was unfortunately snapped into six fragments by the backhoe during trenching (Plate 20). The headstone was inscribed, "Sacred/ To the Memory of/ SUZANNAH/ Wife of James Riley/ Who Departed this Life/... 1812 aged 60 years/ 3 months and 27 days/ Beneath the green sod/ and lofty pine/ Slumbers my body/ in hopes my soal (sic)/ Sleeps in peace above." Only a small portion of the base of this headstone remained in situ. Based on the total height of the stone when the fragments were mended, the top of the headstone was approximately three feet below grade. It was assumed that the headstone still marked a burial, which was designated Burial 23. The approximate centerpoint of the base of this headstone was 29 feet north of the centerpoint of MH 6. The headstone associated with Burial 23 was cut into

the yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill found throughout Franklin Square. All of its fragments were reburied as close as possible to the still in situ base of the headstone.

To the north of Burial 23, the trench neared the Golf Shack Area, discussed below. Another headstone (Headstone 44) was found within the east profile of the trench at a point 12.7 feet to the south of the southwest corner of the Golf Shack Area and a second headstone (Headstone 45) was located within the profile nearby. This second stone was standing vertically against the horizontal headstone. It appeared to be standing within an intact yellowish brown silt loam subsoil. An approximately one foot thick stratum of brick fragments was present to the south of the vertical headstone. Some traces of yellowish red gravel were present overlying the headstones. It became clear that these headstones were not associated with burials, but were instead associated with a walkway that was found elsewhere in the square, including within the nearby Golf Shack Area (Figure 2). Headstone 44 appeared to function as a footer or base for Headstone 45. Together these two headstones were designated Feature 17. Headstone 44 was found 3.5 feet below the surface and Headstone 45 was 2.2 feet below the surface. Both headstones were made of limestone.

The trench crossed the right-of-way of Trench 6 to enter the vicinity of the new pump house. Just south of the pump house, two more headstones were found. These headstones, both fragmented, were loose within the fill of the trench. Headstone 46 was made of granite and was inscribed, “In/Memory of/ John MAAG/ (b)orn December... /1751...” Headstone 47 was an extremely small fragment made of limestone, and had completely illegible writing inscribed on its surface.

Trench 22

Trench 22 was excavated as a one foot wide by two feet deep trench for electric utilities. It trended northeast-southwest and ran roughly parallel to the northeast walk along its northwest side (Figure 2). This trench contained almost nothing but yellowish brown subsoil fills.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was another trench for electric utilities. A large part of this trench ran very close to Trench 21 (Figure 2). It was two foot wide and had several branches all of which were generally excavated to a depth of 30 inches below grade. One of the branches passed immediately north of the bathroom and the maintenance structure, and eventually wrapped around the east side of the structure where it eventually tied into Trench 11 (Figure 2). At its north end, the trench split into two. One half headed to the south wall of the golf shack and the other headed to the south wall of the new pump house. Fill within this trench was almost entirely disturbed, much of the disturbance caused by the excavation of Trench 21 which in places shared the same right-of-way.

One area of Trench 23, however, contained intact stratigraphy. Immediately south of the inbound PATCO high-speed line (Figure 2), the profile revealed multiple fill layers. Stratum 1 consisted of 0.2 feet of dark gray modern gravel associated with the walkway around the fountain prior to the 2006 construction. Beneath this gravel lay a 0.9 foot thick stratum of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown gravel with sand and underneath the gravel was a 0.55 foot thick layer dark gray crushed iron slag (Stratum 3). The slag capped a 0.65 foot thick stratum of yellowish red loamy course sand with quartz and quartzite gravel (Stratum 4). Beneath this was 0.4 feet of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 5), which continued to the base of the trench at 2.70 feet below grade.

Trench 23 proceeded northwest passing MH 6. Traces of the brick and plaster demolition debris were present intermittently at the base of the trench as it entered the right of way of the northeast walk. Soils between the areas containing demolition debris were disturbed, apparently by previous installation of utility lines.

Trenches 24W, 24S, and 24E

Trench 24 was excavated for the installation of water lines associated with the fountain. The trench wrapped around the fountain to the south, west, and east. The western portion of the trench, originally designated Trench 24, was re-named Trench 24W, the southern portion was designated 24S, and the eastern portion was designated 24E (Figure 2). Trench 24W trended almost due north-south, and was four feet wide and four feet deep. The northern portion of the trench contained little intact stratigraphy, but at a point 20.5 feet south of the east-west portion of Trench 18, a 20-foot wide section of intact soils was identified (Plate 21). Beneath 1.1 feet of modern construction fill (Stratum 1) was a 0.5 foot thick layer of dark gray iron slag mottled with approximately 50 percent grayish brown iron slag (Stratum 2). Beneath this slag was a 0.6 foot thick stratum of yellowish red loamy coarse sand with gravel (Stratum 3) capping a 0.95 foot thick deposit of the brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 4). Beneath this was a dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 5) mixed with cobbles similar to those found within the playground excavation on the west side of the square. They were therefore also designated Feature 1 in this location. The dark yellowish brown matrix that the cobbles were found in may have been the remnants of a buried A horizon. It continued to a depth of at least 3.8 feet below surface, which was the depth of the trench in this area.

To the south of this 20-foot section of intact stratigraphy, the fill within Trench 24W was in large part disturbed. This is most likely due to the trench's proximity to the inbound track of the PATCO high-speed line (Figure 2). The two westward extensions of the trench were approximately 15 feet long and contained fills similar to those found within the northern portion of the trench.

Trench 24S started at the east end of the trench immediately to the south of the bathroom and headed west to a point where it connected with Trench 24W (Figure 2). It was four feet wide and four feet deep. The fill towards the east end of the trench was completely disturbed, apparently caused both by the excavation of Trench 21 and by the excavation of trenches for previously installed utilities. However, within the vicinity of the intersection of the southeast walkway with the circular walkway around the fountain, the stratigraphy was remarkably intact (Figure 8, Plate 22). The uppermost stratum consisted of 0.5 feet of modern construction fill (Stratum 1). Beneath this was a thin (0.2 feet) layer of dark gray gravel, formerly the surface of the southeast walkway (Stratum 2). The gravel overlaid 0.55 feet of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown coarse gravel with sand (Stratum 3), which, in turn, capped a 0.55-foot thick stratum of dark gray iron slag mottled with approximately 50 percent grayish brown iron slag (Stratum 4), probably the 1936 walkway. Beneath the slag was 0.65 feet of a yellowish red medium sand, similar to that found throughout Franklin Square (Stratum 5). This gravel was underlain by a 1.05 foot thick layer of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 6), which capped two distinct strata. The first of these was 0.3 feet thick, and consisted of a black crushed coal and iron slag (Stratum 7). The second stratum varied widely in thickness, ranging from 0.1 to 0.8 feet thick (Stratum 8). It consisted of brown medium sand with cobbles. Though this deposit did not appear to represent a true cobble feature as was found within areas of Feature 1, it may well have been associated with the same construction event. Yellowish brown subsoil fill was visible at the base of the trench, 3.35 feet below grade.

The eastern edge of the demolition debris found within this portion of Trench 24S coincided almost exactly with the eastern edge of the southeast walkway, suggesting that the demolition debris, as well as the yellowish red gravel on top of it, functioned as a sub-base and surface respectively, for an earlier southeast walkway.

The demolition debris tapered off just slightly west of the west edge of the southeast walkway. To the west of this point, various clean fills were evident within the south profile of Trench 24S. At a point 25 feet to the west of the center point of the sycamore located to the southwest of the bathroom, soils included a thin stratum (0.15 feet) of dark gray gravel associated with the modern circular walkway around the fountain (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.55 feet of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown coarse gravel with sand (Stratum 2). Below it was a mixture of dark gray to grayish brown coarse gravel with sand (Stratum 3) and beneath it was a mixture of dark gray and grayish brown iron slag. The slag overlay a rather thick (0.8 feet) stratum of yellowish red coarse sand with gravel (Stratum 4). The remaining fill layers included 0.6 feet of mixed dark yellowish brown and yellowish brown silt loam with occasional brick fragments (Stratum 5), a 0.4 foot thick layer of light brownish-gray silt loam (Stratum 6), and 0.3 feet of yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 7). This continued to at least 3.30 feet below grade, which was the depth of the base of the trench. The surface of Stratum 7 appeared to have been stripped, possibly to remove a pre-existing A horizon.

This series of filling events continued to be found throughout a large section of Trench 24S. At a point 87 feet to the west of the sycamore tree, the demolition debris reappeared, and at 92 west of the tree, cobbles were present beneath the demolition debris.

After the excavation of Trench 24S was completed, the excavation of Trench 24E began. This 4 foot wide by 4.5 foot deep trench crossed the right-of-way of the inbound PATCO high-speed line and the right-of-way of a sewer line trending northwest-southeast, to the west of the bathroom (Figure 2). Intact soils, mainly consisting of yellowish brown subsoil fill, were present sporadically within the trench. They consisted mostly of yellowish brown subsoil fill, also present in an eastward extension of Trench 24E. Some traces of demolition debris were present at the very east end of this extension.

Trench 25

The purpose of Trench 25 was drainage to the re-created “Delaware” and “Schuylkill” Rivers at the east and west ends of the miniature golf course. The trench consisted of an east-west portion that ran parallel to the southern boundary of the golf course and a north-south portion, which ran due south from the golf course and then passed between the new pump house and the golf shack (Figure 2). The soils within the north-south portion of the trench contained brick and plaster demolition debris similar to that found in other areas of the square. The truncated profile included an A horizon that was underlain by demolition debris, and then by a thin layer of cobbles (Feature 2). A buried A horizon was present beneath the cobbles and intact subsoil was found at 4.15 feet below grade. It should be noted that depths below grade within Trenches 25, 26, 27, 30A-H, and 34 were measured after the topsoil had been stripped off the former ball field in which the new miniature golf course was being installed. Approximately 0.8 to 1.0 foot of topsoil had been removed.

Two headstone fragments (numbers 48 and 49) were found within disturbed fill at 1.1 feet below stripped grade during the excavation of the north-south trending portion of Trench 25. They

protruded out of the west profile of the trench after some minor benching of the trench was done. The headstones were found at 27 and 30 feet north of the pump house excavation, well within the bounds of the original burial ground. Headstone 48, which was found in seven fragments, was made of limestone, and bore the inscription, "Hier Ruhet/ In Gott/ GEORG WILKEN/ Ist Seelig/ Ent Schlafen [sic]/ den 10 July 1770/ und hat hinder lassen/ Seine Ehe Frau/ und 5 kinder/ Wovon eins.../ Herrn Entschlaffen/ Erhatsein [sic] Alt er/ Gebracht/ Auf 42 Jahr/ 7 Monat/ [un]d 10 Tage." Additional traces of inscriptions at the bottom included, "Sie.../ G.../ Au...". It appeared to come from the left half of a complete headstone. Traces of a line running vertically along the right (snapped) side of the headstone were visible.

Headstone 49, also limestone, was a fragment of what appeared to be the right half of a headstone once marking a double burial. It bore the partial inscription, "...Gott/ Maria/ des CHRISTIAN SCHMIDTs/ Ehlich Haus frau/ Sie hat 16 Kinder/ Gezeuget,/ [u]nd ist Seelig/ ...Herrn/ Entschlaffen/ ...ary/ ...[J]ahr/ ..."

The east-west portion of Trench 25 was generally two feet wide and four feet deep. The eastern end connected to the "Delaware River" and the western end to the "Schuylkill River." The western extension of Trench 25 was excavated first. The eastern 16 feet of this extension contained disturbed fill, but at a point 16 feet west of the centerline of the north-south portion of Trench 25, a 10-foot wide section included the brick and plaster demolition debris found throughout Franklin Square (Figure 2). To the west of this intact profile, a disturbed area related to a pre-existing water line was present. A second disturbance further west in the trench may have been associated with the 1975 excavations done to relocate the Revolutionary War gunpowder magazine (Kenyon 1975). Beyond this, the trench only contained yellowish brown intact subsoil.

Another section of intact stratigraphy containing brick and plaster demolition debris was present in the general location of the intersection of the east-west portion of the trench with the north-south portion (Figure 2). Beneath the demolition debris, the yellowish brown silt loam subsoil found within the western half of the miniature golf course gradually changed to more grayish mottling. This change, which occurred at a point approximately 20 feet east of the centerline of the north-south portion of Trench 25, appeared to be associated with the western edge of the burial ground. The intact yellowish brown silt loam lay outside (to the west of) the burial ground and the mottled subsoil fill lay within it. The mottling was likely the result of the mixing and churning of the soils within the burial ground during burial excavation.

Another headstone was encountered at the eastern edge of the brick and plaster demolition debris discussed above. This headstone, found lying on its side, was located 32.4 feet to the east of the centerline of the north-south trending portion of Trench 25. It was oriented at 5 degrees east of north. The headstone, designated No. 50, protruded out of the south profile of the trench (Plate 23). The demolition debris, in combination with Headstone 50 standing on its side, were designated Feature 18.

Although only the upper third of Headstone 50 was exposed during the excavation of Trench 25, the remainder of it was found in Trench 26, which was excavated immediately to the south. The large, marble headstone bore the inscription, "Zum gedachnis der in dem/ HERRN Ent Schlaffene/ BARBARA SALOMI./ gewessene/ Ehe Frau des Wilhelm/ Will. Ist geboren den 1r Septem/ 1746 und gestorben den 8r/ Jan 1767. ihres Alters 20/ Jahr und 8 Monat./ (skip line)/ Also ruher hier/ ELISABETH/ Eine Tochter/ Von Oben/ belmelren (?) Eltern. Ist/ gestorben den 29t Jan 1767/ ihres Alter 7 Wochen".

Two more headstones were found lying flat at the very eastern end of Trench 25. Apparently in situ, these headstones were exposed at the base of the trench. Both were marble, and the highest point of the shallower of the two headstones was 3.49 feet below grade, or an absolute elevation of 29.09 feet ASL. Both of these headstones were oriented due east-west, and were covered by a thin lens of buried A horizon, which was overlain by a mixture of grayish brown to yellowish brown subsoil fill (Plate 24). These two headstones were the only ones found lying flat that were not overlain by brick and plaster demolition debris. It was assumed that a burial (Burial 26) lay beneath.

Trench 26

Trench 26, also for water lines, was a long, rectangular trench that ran around the periphery of the miniature golf course (Figure 2). The 2.5 foot-wide trench began within the northwest corner of the golf course and proceeded eastward. Within the northwest corner soils beneath the stripped former surface of the ball field included 0.9 feet of a very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon mottled with approximately 40 percent yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 1) underlain by dark yellowish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 30 percent very dark grayish brown silt loam (Stratum 2). In some areas of the trench, the dark yellowish brown silt loam tended to be replaced by brown silt loam. Beneath Stratum 2, a yellowish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 30 percent iron oxide staining was present (Stratum 3). The visible portion of this stratum was 0.9 feet thick and the stratum extended to the base of the trench, which was at 2.4 feet below the surface.

At a point 10 feet west of the sycamore located in the northeast corner of the golf course, a stratum of brick and rubble demolition debris appeared. However, the roots of the sycamore had churned up the soil in this area. A headstone fragment (no. 51) was found loose within the demolition debris. It was not inscribed.

At a point southwest of the sycamore one branch of Trench 26 headed almost due south and the other proceeded to the east (Figure 2). The demolition debris continued to be present within the eastern portion of the trench and a marble headstone was found in situ beneath it at a point 4.4 feet east of the north-south trending portion of Trench 26. The surface of this headstone was approximately 1.6 feet below stripped grade or 33.93 feet ASL. This apparently in situ headstone was oriented lengthwise approximately 5 degrees east of north and was assumed to still mark the location of a burial. It was labeled Burial 27 (Plate 25). Unfortunately, this stone lay upside down effectively hiding any inscription that may have been present on its surface. The visible portion of the back of the headstone was milled and the edges were meticulously beveled.

Fill overlying the headstone associated with Burial 27 consisted of 0.25 feet a very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.35 feet of yellowish brown subsoil fill (Stratum 2). Beneath the fill were 0.3 feet of strong brown medium sand with gravel (Stratum 3) overlying a 0.7 foot thick layer of brick and plaster demolition debris. The base of the trench and surface of the Burial 27 headstone coincided with the base of the demolition debris, at 1.60 feet below the surface. Traces of yellow-brown subsoil fill could be seen at the base of the trench. The headstone was left in situ.

A second headstone (Headstone 52) was found in two fragments just slightly to the east of Burial 27. Like Headstone 51, this headstone was found loose within the brick and plaster demolition debris. The small portion of the inscription left on the fragment read, "... nen gebohren den 3/

[O]ctober 1716. un[d]/ ...[ge]storben den 22 (or 29?) .../ 17..." Both Headstones 51 and 52 were in the way of the excavation, and since they were found out of place, they were stored on site, photo-documented, and eventually reburied with other displaced headstones.

During the excavation of the north-south portion of Trench 26, another headstone (Headstone 53) was found loose within the demolition debris and headstones associated with two additional burials were also found. Headstone 53 was found just south of an in situ headstone associated with Burial 28 (Figure 2). Only the upper half of the marble headstone remained. It was inscribed, "Hier ruher dem Leibe nach/ JOHANNES GAMBER/ Gebohren im Jahr 1696 den 6 January, und gestorben den 7r October/ 1762; Seines Alters 66 Jahr 9 Monat/ (skip line)/ An diesen Stein Kauft du noch Lebend feht Wie alles Fliesch Zu Lerzr doch mus er geht/ Und ob du gleich Mathusalems Alder.../ ...st es doch im Gr..."

A single limestone headstone marked the nearby burial, which was oriented 5 degrees east of north. The centerpoint of the exposed portion of the Burial 28 headstone was located at 9.90 feet south of the intersection of the north-south and east-west portions of Trench 26 (Figure 2). The elevation of the centerpoint of the exposed portion of the headstone associated with Burial 28 was 33.93 feet ASL, the same exact elevation as the Burial 27 headstone. The majority of the headstone was lying face down, but a small fragment had broken off. The partial inscription on the broken piece read, "auch Ewig.../ und hast er ge...". The stratigraphy above this headstone was identical to that above the headstone associated with Burial 27.

A third burial was encountered during the excavation of the north-south portion of Trench 26. Burial 29 was also represented by a single headstone, and like the other two burials, it was oriented 5 degrees east of north (Plate 26). The marble headstone was split roughly into an upper and lower half. Its elevation was 34.01 feet ASL. Like the others in this area, the headstone was lying face down hiding its inscription. The lower half of the Burial 29 headstone was too shallow to accommodate the water pipes being installed within the eastern end of the miniature golf course making it was necessary to remove it. The removed portion (the lower half of the stone) was designated Headstone 57. It was reburied with the other displaced stones. No inscription was present on the surface of this portion of the stone.

Both the elevations and orientations of the headstones associated with Burials 27, 28, and 29, as well as the stratigraphy overlying each, suggested they were placed in their present locations at approximately the same time. All three were in situ at the same orientation, and when viewed from a distance, they appeared to form a straight line, which was approximately 5 degrees east of north (Plate 27).

Once the headstones had been recorded, the water pipe was installed within this portion of Trench 26 and the trench was backfilled and tamped. Excavation then continued within the eastern portion of Trench 26, immediately to the south of the east half of Trench 25. This portion of the trench was also two feet wide and stratigraphy was virtually identical to the stratigraphy in the adjacent portion of Trench 25.

However, something was found in Trench 26 that was not present in Trench 25. At a point 5.1 feet east of the centerline of the north-south portion of Trench 25 a marble sarcophagus lid was uncovered (Plate 28). The lid was oriented lengthwise almost due east-west, and its surface was 1.9 feet below the stripped ground surface. The elevation of the centerpoint of the exposed portion of the lid was 31.49 feet ASL.

As can be seen in Plate 28 the sarcophagus lid was found along the east edge of Feature 18, beneath the brick and plaster demolition debris. The location of the eastern edge of this lid was significant in that it marked the edge of the westernmost burial found within Franklin Square. This burial may actually mark the western boundary of the burial ground.

Several headstones were also found during the excavation of this portion of Trench 26. Two headstone fragments were standing end to end on their sides at the western edge of Feature 18, the demolition debris. Designated Headstones 54 and 55, they were located approximately 13 feet east of the Trench 25 centerline, but they had been disturbed by the backhoe during excavation of the trench, making their exact north-south orientation unclear. Demolition debris and yellowish-red gravel were present to the east of the headstones while only subsoil fill and a modern A horizon were present to their west.

After cleaning and documentation, it became clear that Headstones 54 and 55 were two fragments from a single large stone. It was made of high-grade, gray limestone, and read, "Hier/ Ruher in ihrem Ehl...fer/ die von/ LEONHART MELCHIOR/ Und seiner Ehelichen frauen/ ANNA MARIA/ ...m der als: Anna Maria, war... [geboh]ren den 29 October.../ ... staub der 28 April 1.../ 2 Jahr, 6 Mo[nat]/Und Anna M[aria].../ geboren den 28 July 174.../ alt 1 Jahr 2 Tag."

As was the case with other headstones found loose within the demolition debris, or those that needed to be removed from a utility right-of-way, Headstones 54 and 55 were removed from the trench and were eventually reburied with other displaced headstones.

The excavation of Trench 26 continued to the east exposing the base of Headstone 50, which trended roughly 5 degrees east of north. As would be found within both the Inlet 7 and Golf Shack areas, this headstone was standing on its side horizontally. Its base was originally believed to be associated with a new headstone, No. 56, but and it was later determined that Headstones 50 and 56 were one and the same. The Headstone 56 designation was therefore voided. The true function of this headstone in its new (horizontal) position would only be discovered during the excavation of the new "starter shack" at the southern end of the miniature golf course.

Headstone 50 spanned the width of the trench, thus blocking further progress. It was removed and stored for eventual reburial (Plate 29). Unfortunately, the headstone snapped diagonally in half during the moving process.

After Headstone 50 was removed, the excavation of Trench 26 continued to progress eastward towards the southeast corner of the mini golf course. The profile within the remainder of this portion of the Trench 26 contained little but remnants of a stripped A horizon underlain by subsoil fill.

Trench 26 was then extended to the west from the north-south centerline between the new pump house and the golf shack (Figure 2). As was the case within the eastern end of the southern portion of Trench 26, the western portion of the trench tended to overlap with Trench 25. The filling episodes were the same as those found within the western half of Trench 25. A six by six foot square box was excavated at the western end of Trench 26. The stratigraphy again consisted of traces of a very dark grayish-brown silt loam modern A horizon underlain by a yellowish-brown silt loam subsoil.

A short extension of Trench 26 was excavated from the southwestern section of the trench to the north (Figure 2). This short extension revealed a small area that contained crushed schist fragments at the base of the trench, which was 2.5 feet below stripped grade. The schist, probably natural, was found at a point seven feet north of the southwestern portion of the trench and was surrounded by intact yellowish brown subsoil.

The final southern portion of Trench 26 fell entirely within the right-of-way of Trench 25. At its south end, the trench turned west and headed into the new pump house (Figure 2). Fill within this portion of the trench had been completely disturbed by excavation for the new sump pit and pump house foundation.

Trench 27

Trench 27 was a 1 foot-wide by 1.5 foot deep trench excavated to connect the south-central portion of the miniature golf course with the north end of the golf shack (Figure 2). This trench led to the “T” created by the intersection of the north-south and east-west portions of Trench 25. The brick and plaster demolition debris found throughout the square was present in this trench for a stretch of 26 feet beginning where the trench turned and headed northwest from the north side of the golf shack. Beyond that relatively short stretch the trench contained little but yellowish brown subsoil or subsoil fill. The northwesternmost five feet of Trench 27 contained demolition debris at a depth of 1.5 feet below the stripped surface underlain by cobbles.

Trench 28

A circular trench, Trench 28, was excavated around the perimeter of the graded area for the carousel (Figure 2). The diameter of this trench, which measured 3 feet wide by 2 feet deep, was 52 feet. The soils found within the eastern two-thirds of the trench were completely disturbed. The western third contained a series of gravel fills, all of which appeared to be related to old walkways. Stratum 1 consisted of 0.3 feet of dark gray modern walkway gravel. Beneath it was 0.6 feet of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown gravel (Stratum 2), 0.5 feet of dark gray iron slag (Stratum 3), a 0.1 foot-thick stratum of yellowish red loose course sand with gravel (Stratum 4), and 0.2 feet of dark gray coal ash mixed with approximately 50 percent pale brown coal ash (Stratum 5). A yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill (Stratum 6) was present at the base of the trench, which extended to 2.0 feet below grade. This profile contained one of the better examples of the different kinds of fill that were used for the Franklin Square pathways over the years. The coal ash fill beneath the yellowish red demolition debris was unusual and the vertical position of the coal slag (Stratum 5) was also unusual. Elsewhere in the square, the stratum found directly beneath the yellowish red gravel was usually demolition debris.

Trench 29

Another trench (Trench 29), this one trending northeast-southwest, was excavated for electric utilities within the miniature golf course. This 1 foot wide by 2 feet deep trench was excavated to connect the center of the golf course to a point within Trench 10 (Figure 2). It eventually tied the ticket booth at the southwestern end of the carousel with the rest of the electrical system being installed within the square. The fill found within the southwestern half of Trench 29 was almost completely disturbed in the vicinity of the western edge of the new pump house and the northeastern half of the trench contained little but subsoil fill, with the exception of the northeasternmost five feet. In that area the stratigraphy was almost exactly the same as that found within the northwestern five feet of Trench 27. This included a layer of cobbles at the base of the trench, as well as traces of demolition debris above. The cobbles were approximately two feet

below the stripped surface of the former ball field. However, this depth was at best approximate, as the surface of this portion of Trench 29 was very uneven.

Trenches 30A-F

Trench 30 consisted of a series of electric utility trenches that were intended to connect the lighting standards within the miniature golf course to a central power source (Figure 9). Each “arm” of this series of trenches was given a letter designation, A through F. With the exception of Trench 30D, these were generally labeled starting at 10 o’clock and moving clockwise. The trenches, however, were not excavated in order. Unless otherwise noted, all trenches within this series measured 1 foot wide by 1.5 feet deep.

Trench 30F

Trench 30 F headed to the south and then west within the center of the miniature golf course, ending at the lighting standard at location AT 18 (Figure 9). For discussion of the auger tests [ATs] that were dug in the locations of lighting standards, refer to the section on auger tests below. This trench contained little but yellowish brown subsoil fill, except at its intersection with Trench 30C. At this location, brick and plaster demolition debris was present at a depth of one foot below the stripped surface.

Trench 30C

Trench 30C began in the center of the golf course and then headed south towards the lighting standard at AT 17. From this point, the trench headed east-northeast and connected to AT 16. A long southern branch was excavated off to the southeast and then northeast of the first branch, eventually connecting lighting standards at AT 15, AT 23, and AT 24 with the center of the golf course (Figure 9). With the exception of the northernmost eight feet, which contained disturbed fill, almost the entire run of Trench 30C between the center of the golf course and AT 17 contained an intact layer of demolition debris (Figure 9). An unusually large number of oyster shells were mixed in with the demolition debris between five and ten feet to the north of AT 17. The stratigraphy at this location consisted of 0.9 feet of yellowish brown silt loam fill with brick fragments (Stratum 1) underlain by an 0.8 foot-thick stratum of the brick and plaster demolition debris mixed with oyster shells. This debris also contained small quantities of very dark gray silt loam, which continued to the base of the trench at a depth of 1.7 feet below the stripped surface.

From the south end of the northwest-southeast trending portion of Trench 30C, the trench turned to the northeast. Most of this section of the trench contained a mix of silt loam subsoil fills except in the southwesternmost five feet where a small quantity of demolition debris was present (Figure 9).

The northeastern half of Trench 30C contained almost nothing but disturbed fill. Completely disturbed fill alternated with yellowish brown subsoil fill in the southwestern half.

At AT 16, a section of Trench 30C diverged and headed southeast, eventually connecting to the lighting standard at AT 15. Most of this northwest-southeast portion of the trench contained a mixture of yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill found throughout the eastern half of the miniature golf course. A headstone, No. 58, was found standing on end at the base of this portion of Trench 30C. Its centerpoint was 5.6 feet northwest of the centerpoint of AT 15 (Figure 9). The headstone was marble and was oriented almost due northeast-southwest. Demolition debris was found southeast of the headstone whereas the clean yellowish brown subsoil fill mixture was present to the northwest. Headstone 58 appeared to have functioned as another section of curbing

associated with the walkway or series of walkways found within the square. The headstone, in conjunction with the brick and plaster demolition debris, was designated Feature 19.

Excavation of Trench 30C then continued to the northeast, connecting the lighting standard at AT 15 with that at AT 24 (Figure 9). The westernmost five feet of this section of Trench 30C contained brick and plaster demolition debris. Fill at this location included 0.5 feet of a very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.8 feet of yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 2). Beneath this silt loam fill was 0.8 feet of strong brown coarse sand with gravel (Stratum 3), which capped a layer of brick and plaster demolition debris that continued to the base of the trench at 2.1 feet below the stripped surface (Stratum 4).

The fill within Trench 30C was disturbed for a distance of 10 feet to the east of the area containing demolition debris. Beyond this, the fill within the eastern portion of Trench 30C consisted of mixed yellowish brown subsoils.

Trench 30B

Trench 30B was excavated as a main trench with two branches that split at AT 22. The first of these was a relatively straight trench that connected the central electric box at point J with AT 22, and with an outlet just west of AT 23 (Figure 9). The eastern branch consisted of a main northeast-southwest trending trench, with a short north-south extension at its eastern end. The western branch headed northwest towards the lighting standard at AT 21, and then turned west to connect with lighting standards at AT 19 and AT 20. At AT 19, the trench turned and headed almost due south to connect with AT 25, as well as with a series of flood lights in the vicinity of “Boathouse Row” along the west edge of the “Schuylkill River” within the miniature golf course.

The run of Trench 30B between the central box at point J and AT 22 contained almost nothing but 0.5 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam (Stratum 1) underlain by a yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 2). A three-foot long section of this trench contained disturbed fill just slightly to the west of AT 22. To the east of AT 22, Trench 30B was only excavated to a depth of one foot below the stripped surface. This was done, in part, to protect the burials found within the northeast corner of the golf course (Burials 27, 28, and 29), and also to protect the water pipes placed at the base of Trench 26. Because this portion of Trench 30B was so shallow, it exposed little but yellowish brown subsoil fill with yellowish red gravel beneath it. Although no demolition debris was seen within this portion of Trench 30B, it was assumed that it was present beneath the gravel because so many brick fragments were mixed in with the gravel. The gravel continued for a distance of approximately 18 feet. To the east of this point, the fill within the trench was disturbed, as it crossed through the right-of-way of the eastern end of Trench 26. The extreme eastern end of Trench 30B, where it turned and headed south towards the north end of the “Delaware River” within the golf course, contained intact subsoil fill.

The portion of Trench 30B between AT 21 and 22 contained traces of topsoil underlain by yellowish brown subsoil fill. Most of the section of trench between AT 20 and AT 21 also contained yellowish brown subsoil. However, at a point approximately 15 feet to the east of AT 20, the subsoil gradually changed to a yellowish brown silt loam subsoil, which appeared to be in situ subsoil, rather than the subsoil fill that was found throughout the area of the former burial ground. The fill around AT 20 was heavily disturbed. However, at a point eight feet west of it, the intact subsoil was once again present. It continued to be present for the rest of its run towards the lighting standard at AT 19, and was also present to just north of AT 25. At a point 10 feet north of

AT 25, the trench contained disturbed fill. This disturbed soil continued to be present at its southern end west of the “Schuylkill River”.

Trench 30D

Trench 30D was a short trench that headed west from point J at the center of the miniature golf course to several flood lights around Hole 16 (Figure 9). The trench was excavated with a two-foot wide backhoe at first, but the equipment was eventually changed to a backhoe with a foot-wide bucket. The very eastern end of this trench at its intersection with Trench 30C contained some demolition debris, although this section appeared to be somewhat disturbed. The topsoil was underlain by yellowish brown silt loam fill throughout the remainder of the trench.

Trench 30E

A short trench was excavated between the center point of the golf course (point J), and the lighting standard at AT 18 (Figure 9). The western half of this trench contained disturbed fill, as it was excavated almost entirely within construction fill brought in to sculpt the area for the “Schuylkill River.” The eastern and northern portions of the trench were not monitored.

Trench 30A

Trench 30A was to have been excavated to the north and east of the center of the golf area (point J). However, this trench was either not excavated or was excavated without benefit of archeological monitoring. The stratigraphy in this area was not recorded.

Trench 31

A short trench was excavated to connect Inlet 10 with MH 4 (Figure 2). This trench was generally 5 feet wide and 4 feet deep. Its stratigraphy was identical to that found in Inlet 10 (see below).

Trench 32

Trench 32 consisted of two separate but related trenches within the new playground area (Figure 2). These parallel two-foot wide trenches were designated 32A and 32B. They were both 11 feet long trenches and were oriented northwest-southeast. The upper level in both trenches was a 1 foot thick layer of modified 2A gravel, which was installed during the grading of the new playground area (Stratum 1). It was underlain by 0.5 feet of very dark grayish brown loam with mulch, the surface of the earlier playground (Stratum 2). The mulch covered 0.5 feet of yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill (Stratum 3), which capped a thin (0.2 feet) stratum of yellowish red loamy coarse sand with gravel (Stratum 4). Beneath this was at least 0.6 feet of brick and plaster demolition debris. Both Trenches 32A and 32B were 2.5 feet deep.

Trench 33

Trench 33 connected Trench 7 along the southern edge of Franklin Square with Trench 8 along the southern edge of the circular walkway surrounding the fountain (Figure 2). This trench was excavated for electric utilities and like the other electric utility trenches, it was 1 foot wide and 2 feet deep. The southern end of the trench had an extension that headed west to tie into a lighting standard just north of the northwest corner of 7th and Race Streets. Both the southern half and western extension of this trench contained nothing but disturbed fill. This was not surprising since this portion of the trench ran almost entirely over the right-of-way of the outbound PATCO High Speed Line and was also close to the underground passageway between the inbound and outbound tracks. The northern half of the trench contained soils consisting of yellowish brown subsoil fill and a small area of demolition debris within the northern third of the trench.

Trench 34

Trench 34 was excavated between the north end of Hole 2 within the miniature golf course and a point just south of the southern fence surrounding it (Figure 2). The purpose of this 2 foot wide, 1.5 feet deep trench was to allow for the channeling of rainwater off the golf course into a slight depression located immediately to the north of the northeast walkway. The northern and southern ends of the trench contained little but disturbed fill. However, the stratigraphy in the central portion of this trench was largely intact.

2.3 THE INLET BOXES

During the course of the 2006 rehabilitation, 12 inlet boxes were set at various locations throughout Franklin Square (Figure 2). These inlet boxes were installed to catch rainwater runoff from the walkways and deposit it into the various sanitary sewer lines that were also part of the rehabilitation of the square. The inlet box numbers were predetermined, and their installation was not done in numerical order.

Inlet 1

Inlet 1 was located within the far southwestern corner of the square, to the north of the newly paved area at the west end of Trench 17 (Figure 2). A nine foot square area was excavated for this box to a final depth of seven feet. The was done entirely within the right-of-way of the PATCO High Speed Line. The fill mainly consisted of strong brown gravelly soils.

Inlet 2

Inlet 2 was located east of Inlet 1 at the intersection of the north-south and east-west portions of Trench 17 (Figure 2). The area excavated for this inlet box measured 12 feet north-south by eight feet east-west and was located along the south edge of the outbound PATCO right-of-way. Stratum 1 consisted of 1.1 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam, the modern A horizon, underlain by 1.6 feet of dark grayish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 2). Beneath this were 1.5 feet of reddish brown clay loam mixed with approximately 20 percent olive brown silt loam (Stratum 3), all apparently relatively recent fills.

Inlet 3

Inlet 3 was located along the west edge of the southeast path, approximately three-quarters of the way north of the southeast corner of the square. The 10 foot square box was at the east end of Trench 13 (Figure 2). As with Inlet 4, Inlet 3 contained multiple fills. The shallowest consisted of 0.3 feet of dark gray gravel associated with the walkway present prior to the 2006 rehabilitation of the square. The 0.6 foot thick layer of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown loose gravel with sand below (Stratum 2) probably represented an earlier walkway surface. This was underlain by 0.4 feet of dark gray iron slag (Stratum 3) covering 0.4 feet of strong brown loamy course sand (Stratum 4) and 0.5 feet of dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 5). Another stratum of dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 6) overlay 0.4 feet of mixed grayish brown, yellowish brown, and light brownish gray clay loam fill (Stratum 7). The fill at the bottom of the sequence was brown sand loam with brick flecking (Stratum 8). The brick flecked fill continued to the base of the excavation at 3.2 feet below grade.

Because this inlet box was installed well to the north of the right-of-way of the outbound track of the PATCO High Speed Line, it is somewhat mysterious why the fill found within the area was so heavily disturbed. The inlet box was eventually excavated to a depth of seven feet below grade

within a central three-foot square area leaving the remainder of the excavation at approximately three feet.

The northern quarter of the Inlet 3 profile was disturbed. This disturbance, which did not cut through the first three strata, appeared to be associated with a trenching episode. During the excavation of the central portion of Inlet 3 to seven feet below grade, a large concrete slab was found at approximately 6 feet below grade. The function of the slab was not known, but its presence within the Inlet 3 area suggested that the multiple filling events were somehow associated with it.

Inlet 4

Inlet 4 was located along the southwest edge of the southeast path, towards the southeast corner of the square (Figure 2). The six foot square excavation was slightly south of the outbound PATCO right-of-way, but the stratigraphy was relatively intact. Six strata were identified (Plate 30) beginning with 0.2 feet of dark gray gravel, the most recent walkway surface prior to the rehabilitation of the square (Stratum 1). Beneath this was 0.5 feet of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown loose sand with gravel (Stratum 2) underlain by 0.45 feet of dark gray iron slag (Stratum 3). Beneath the slag was a stratum of strong brown coarse sand with gravel (Stratum 4) capping a rather thick deposit of the brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 5). Small quantities of oyster shell and kitchen bone were present within the demolition debris. At the base of the demolition debris was a thick stratum of dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 6) which continued to the base of the benched portion of the Inlet 4 excavation. The center of the inlet box was excavated to a depth of four feet below grade.

Inlet 5

Inlet 5 was begun in the north-south path at a point due west of the central fountain (Figure 2). The area for Inlet 5 was seven feet square and was excavated to a depth of 3.6 feet. The first five strata were identical to those found within Inlet 4. Demolition debris was present within Inlet 5 at a depth of 2.4 feet below grade. Beneath this was 0.7 feet of yellowish brown silt loam, which continued to at least 3.6 feet below grade where the excavation was terminated. No cobbles were found at the interface of the brick and demolition debris with the yellow brown silt subsoil below.

Inlet 5A

Inlet 5A served as an auxiliary inlet to Inlet 5. It was located a short distance to the north of the original inlet and measured eight feet square (Figure 2). The uppermost stratum on the east side of the inlet consisted of 0.1 foot of dark gray gravel (Stratum 1). The gravel was underlain by 0.7 feet of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown loose gravel with sand (Stratum 2). Beneath Stratum 2 was 0.4 feet of dark gray iron slag (Stratum 3) and this, in turn, was underlain by 0.6 feet of yellowish red gravel with coarse sand (Stratum 4). This gravel capped a rather thick (0.6 feet) deposit of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 5), which overlay 0.6 feet of yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill (Stratum 6). Beneath this subsoil fill was a minimum of 0.65 feet of dark yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 7) that contained very small oyster shell fragments. The fill with oyster shell continued to the base of the excavation at 3.65 feet below grade. The western two thirds of the fill found within Inlet 5A was completely disturbed.

Inlet 6

The Inlet 6 box was located at the intersection of the northern edge of the circular walkway surrounding the fountain with the newly realigned northwest walkway (Figure 2). The excavation for the Inlet 6 box was eight feet square by 3.4 feet deep. The fill layers were quite unusual

beginning with 0.6 feet of modern construction fill (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.2 feet of dark gray modern gravel fill (Stratum 2). This modern gravel covered a 0.6 foot-thick stratum of pale brown coal ash that was not encountered at any other location within the square (Stratum 3). At the base of the coal ash was 0.6 feet of yellowish red gravel with coarse sand (Stratum 4). The sand capped a 0.5 foot thick layer of mottled soil containing approximately 50 percent dark yellowish brown clay loam and 50 percent yellowish brown clay fill (Stratum 5). Beneath this mottled fill was 0.5 feet of dark yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 6), which, in turn, was underlain by a minimum of 0.6 feet of another yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 7). This stratum extended to the base of the excavation at 3.4 feet below grade.

Inlet 7 and extensions

It was originally planned to excavate Inlet 7 to a depth of approximately six feet below grade. However, three headstones were found along the north edge of the ten foot square excavation at a depth of 1.5 feet below grade. These were the first headstones found standing end to end on their sides, as if to create a curb (Figure 10, Plate 31). The headstones were numbers 1, 2, and 3. In an effort to avoid the headstones, the inlet was extended to the south, but two additional headstones were identified at the base of the excavation. These appeared to have been placed within the bottom of a pit that was located within the southeast corner of the Inlet 7 excavation (Figure 11). The placement of the two headstones in the pit indicated they were no longer in situ. They were designated Headstones 4 and 5.

Headstones 1, 2, and 3 were oriented approximately due east-west. All three had their fronts facing towards the south, and their bases towards the west (Plate 32). Headstone 1 was marble and bore the inscription, "In/ Memory of/ PHILIP ULRICH/ who departed this Life/ the 28th of July 1785/ Aged 67 Years./ Remember man as you pass by/ as you are now, Once So was I/ as him now, So you Must be/ prepare for death & Follow Me." The top of this headstone was at an elevation of 31.59 feet ASL.

Headstone 2, immediately east of Headstone 1, was also made of marble and bore the inscription, "Hier Ruher det Leib/ JACOB MILLER; Gewesener Sohn des/ Heinrich Miller u. seiner/ Ehe Frau Maria war/ Gebohren den 20ten April/ 1772 und Starb den 13ten/ November 1788. Seines/ Alters 16 Jahr 6 Monat/ und 23 Tage." This headstone was at an elevation of 31.72 feet ASL.

Headstone 3, immediately east of Headstone 2, was also marble and bore the inscription, "Here Lieth the body of MARY SCHNIDER; the wife of PETER SCHNIDER;/ Was born June the 13th. 1757 and died December/ the 18th. 1782. Aged 27 Years 3 Months and 6 Days;/ ~/ Remember man as you pass by/ As you are not/ so once was I/ As I am now so must you be/ Prepare for death and / follow me" with a decorative element towards its base.

These three headstones rested in a yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill that extended to the south of the line of headstones. To the north of the stones, however, a stratum of brick and plaster demolition debris was visible. The headstones and their surrounding soils were designated Feature 12.

Headstones 4 and 5 overlapped each other (Figure 10). Headstone 4 was made of schist, and was very roughly hewn. No inscription was found on this headstone, which was at an elevation of 28.80 feet ASL. Headstone 5 (28.91 feet ASL) was marble and appeared to be a footstone inscribed, "J. B. / M. B." It was originally assumed that these stones marked a burial, designated

Burial 3. However, their depth below the surface (approximately four feet) exceeded that of other burials and it was eventually concluded that the stones were not in situ.

Further cleaning of the Inlet 7 area uncovered another headstone beneath Headstones 4 and 5. Designated Headstone 6 (Figure 10, Plate 33), it was inscribed, "In/ Memory of/ JOSEPH BROWN/ who departed this Life/ January 31st/ in the Year of our Lord/ 1777/ Aged 37 Years/ Also Mary his Wife/ who departed this Life/ July 15th/ in the Year of our Lord/ 1779/ Aged 40 Years," apparently one and the same as the J.B. and M.B. inscribed on the footstone. The headstone was made of granite; its surface was at 28.61 feet ASL. Headstone 5 was apparently the footstone for Headstone 6; Headstone 4 remains a mystery.

Because none of these headstones appeared to be associated with skeletal remains, an attempt was made to excavate Inlet 7 to a depth of approximately six feet below grade. A six foot depth would have been deep enough to accommodate the inlet box, as well as its gravel sub-base. However, at approximately five feet below grade, several wrought nails were found, marking the location of an *in situ* coffin (designated Burial 4). Its elevation was 30.01 feet ASL. A second burial (No. 12) was found in the vicinity of Headstones 4, 5, and 6. This burial was marked by the presence of several nails standing on end to the south of the three headstones.

It became clear that Inlet 7 could not be located as planned without requiring the removal of skeletal remains. It was therefore decided to strip an area to the east of the original proposed Inlet 7 area in hopes that an area clear of burials would be identified. This new area was designated "Inlet 7 Extension." It was stripped to approximately two feet below grade exposing seven additional burials (Nos. 5-11). Their elevations ranged from between 30.15 and 30.85 feet ASL (Figure 12).

The base of a soapstone headstone was found towards the north-central portion of this newly stripped area, marking the location of Burial 7 (Plate 34). No stain suggesting a coffin outline or grave fill was found accompanying this headstone. The other burials (Burials 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11) were represented by either displaced yellowish brown subsoil within subsoil fill, and in the case of Burial 6, displaced demolition debris within subsoil fill. This new test area contained a sequence of fills (Figure 13).

It became clear that there was no room available within the Inlet 7 extension area in which to relocate the Inlet 7 drainage box. A second area was stripped to the east of the first extension area. This new area, called Inlet 7 Extension 2 (Figure 2), exposed two more burials (Nos. 13 and 14). The stains marking the locations of these two burials were located towards the center of the Inlet 7 Extension 2 area. The fill within the stain associated with Burial 13 (elevation 32.17 ASL) was yellowish brown silt loam mottled with dark yellowish brown silt loam and brick flecks. The stain was cut into a dark yellowish brown buried A horizon. Burial 14 was also filled with dark yellowish brown silt loam within a matrix of a mottled very dark grayish brown to dark yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill. The top of Burial 14 was at an elevation of 29.93 feet ASL. An electrical utility line was present along the northern edge of the Inlet 7 Extension 2 area. The utility trench was approximately two feet wide and was filled with a mixture of very dark gray and dark grayish brown silt loams. A single headstone fragment was identified along the southern edge of the trench; it was inscribed, "... of/ LLER/ ... Life/ ...84" and appeared to have been displaced during the excavation of the line. A few other small, unmarked fragments were also found at the base of the Inlet 7 Extension 2 area (Figure 14). None of these fragments was given a number. They were left in situ.

As was the case within the Inlet 7 Extension area, the soils found within the Inlet 7 Extension 2 revealed multiple fills. These included approximately 0.5 feet of a very dark grayish brown silt loam modern A horizon (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.8 feet of dark brown sand loam with gravel fill mottled with brick and oyster shell fragments (Stratum 2). At the base of this stratum were 0.5 feet of yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill (Stratum 3), which covered approximately 0.4 feet of a dark brown silt loam containing occasional brick and oyster shell fragments (Stratum 4). Beneath this stratum was another very thin (0.10 feet) lens of dark yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 5) that appeared to seal an intact buried A horizon. The A horizon consisted of dark yellowish brown silt loam and continued to the depth of the excavation at 2.4 feet below the surface.

Because of the multiple burials in the original Inlet 7 location and its extensions, the plan to install an inlet box in this vicinity was abandoned. The project was redesigned to allow for the installation of an approximately one-foot-deep French drain (Trench 34) in place of the inlet, to direct runoff from the miniature golf course. The three areas associated with the Inlet 7 box were lined with plastic sheeting and backfilled. The original Inlet 7 area would later be used as a final resting place for those headstones either found in loose fills during construction activities or removed from their contexts to make way for new facilities.

Inlet 8

Inlet 8 was installed slightly to the north-northwest of the bathroom at the east end of the fountain (Figure 2). For the most part, the soils within this ten-foot square excavation were a mix of yellowish brown and dark yellowish brown silt loams. Numerous utilities ran along the north edge of the Inlet 8 excavated area, and trended east-west.

Inlet 9

Inlet 9 was located south of the northeast walkway (Figure 2). The fill excavated from this 10 by 10 foot square excavation was generally clean (Plate 35). Soils exposed included 0.3 feet of dark gray modern walkway gravel (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.3 feet of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown loose sand and gravel (Stratum 2) and 0.4 feet of a dark gray iron slag (Stratum 3). Beneath the slag was a 0.4 foot thick layer of strong brown gravel with sand, which was mottled with some plaster and brick fragments (Stratum 4). At the base of Stratum 4 there were 0.5 feet of yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill (Stratum 5) and beneath this was 0.6 feet of a dark yellowish brown silt loam buried A horizon (Stratum 6) underlain by intact subsoil, a yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 7). This appeared to be an intact subsoil. Considering the close proximity of Inlet 7, it was somewhat surprising that no grave shafts were present within this excavation, especially since the location was well within the boundaries of the former burial ground.

Inlet 10

Inlet 10 was located within the far northeast corner of Franklin Square, immediately to the north of the northeast walkway (Figure 1). The soils contained within Inlet 10 were similar to those found within Trench 15 at the southeast corner of the square. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2 feet of black crushed coal (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.3 feet of very dark grayish brown silt loam mixed with approximately 20 percent yellowish red course sand (Stratum 2). Beneath Stratum 2 was a rather thick (0.8 feet) stratum of a dark yellowish brown silt loam, a buried A horizon (Stratum 3) and below it was 2.9 feet of intact subsoil, the usual yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 4). Subsoil, 1.1 feet of yellowish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 20 percent

iron oxide staining (Stratum 6), continued to the base of the Inlet 9 excavation at 5.3 feet below grade.

Inlet 11

The Inlet 11 drainage box was set immediately to the west of the seepage bed area (Figure 2). This inlet was installed as an afterthought after both the seepage bed area (discussed below) and Trenches 16 and 17 had been excavated. As this inlet box fell within the rights-of-way excavated for these three different areas, no undisturbed strata were encountered.

2.4 PERCOLATION TESTS AND THE SEEPAGE BED AREA

A seepage bed was installed within the south central portion of the square, between the southeast and southwest walkways (Figure 2). Its purpose was to receive all of the water being drained off the walkways throughout the southern half of the square, and then filter it before funneling it through to the east-west trending sewer running along the southern edge of the square roughly parallel to Race Street. The seepage bed area measured approximately 80 feet north-south by 50 feet east-west.

Prior to excavating the seepage bed, two pilot areas were excavated to test the permeability of the soils within the proposed area. These were designated Perc (percolation) Test 1 and Perc Test 2.

Perc Test 1

Perc Test 1 was located at the north end of the proposed seepage bed area (Figure 2). The test measured 10 feet north-south by 16 feet east-west, with a smaller deeper area measuring six feet north-south by 12 feet east-west. Multitudes of fills were documented within the north profile of Perc Test 1. At the top were 0.3 feet of modern very dark grayish brown topsoil (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.6 feet of an earlier A horizon, which consisted of dark brown silt loam mottled with approximately five percent yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 2). These two horizons were underlain by 0.4 feet of yellowish brown silt loam fill with occasional brick fragments (Stratum 3). Underlying Stratum 3 was soil associated with a deeper filling event, which consisted of 0.4 feet of yellowish red sand loam with gravel (Stratum 4) and under it was 0.5 feet of yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 5), 0.4 feet of dark reddish brown loamy sand with gravel (Stratum 6), and 0.9 feet of brick and plaster demolition debris similar to that found throughout the square (Stratum 7). The demolition debris overlay 0.4 feet of dark yellowish brown sand loam with cobbles. It was assumed that this stratum of cobbles (Stratum 8) was related to the same layer of cobbles that was identified as Feature 1 elsewhere in the square. Beneath the cobbles was a 0.9 foot thick layer of dark yellowish brown sand loam mottled with approximately 30 percent strong brown gravelly course sand, probably the bed for the cobbles. Intact subsoil (Stratum 10) was present at the base of the sequence to the bottom of the excavation at six feet below grade.

A single feature (Feature 5) was found at four to six feet below grade within the northeast corner of the Perc Test 1 excavation. The feature was approximately 1.5 feet in diameter and appeared to have been cut into the surrounding subsoil (Plate 36). A pipe trench had truncated the feature at 4.7 feet below grade. Because the feature was only partially exposed and was somewhat disturbed, complete documentation was difficult. It appeared to be a post hole filled with dark yellowish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 40 percent brown loamy sand with gravel. It was not tested due to both its difficult location and time constraints.

Perc Test 2

Perc Test 2 was located south of Perc Test 1 (Figure 2). Its stratigraphy was similar to that found in Perc Test 1 including 0.4 feet of very dark grayish brown loamy topsoil (Stratum 1), 0.7 feet of a dark brown silt loam buried A horizon mottled with approximately five percent yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 2), and 0.4 feet of a yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 3). A deeper fill lay beneath Stratum 3 consisting of 0.5 feet of reddish brown sand loam with gravel (Stratum 4), with iron slag at its base. This was underlain by 0.6 feet of the brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 5) and beneath it the cobbles (Feature 1, Stratum 6) embedded in a dark yellowish brown medium sand. Stratum 7 beneath the cobbles contained 0.5 feet of the same sand found in Stratum 6, but without the cobbles and beneath it was a thick (1.6 feet) fill consisting of dark yellowish brown medium sand mottled with approximately 25 percent yellowish red loam with gravel and occasional brick fragments (Stratum 8). Subsoil consisting of yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum 9) was present at the base of the sequence at 5.4 feet below grade. This soil continued to the base of the trench at 5.9 feet below grade.

The soils within Perc Test 2 varied widely. Those found within the north and east profiles were in large part completely intact, but those found within the west and south profiles were completely disturbed, in large part due to the proximity to the outbound PATCO High Speed Line right-of-way.

Two features were identified within the intact area of Perc Test 2. Feature 6 was a mortared brick pipe leading out of what appeared to be a brick vault lined with marble (Plate 37). The overburden of this feature was removed by the backhoe, exposing the surface of the feature. The feature was a rectangular shaft with interior dimensions of 3.0 feet north-south by 1.15 feet east-west. The exterior of the feature had been disturbed subsequent to its construction. The marble lining inside the feature was actually a slab that was located towards its southern end (Plate 38). The remainder of the interior was mortared. It was 2.0 feet deep and its southern wall was sloped slightly down to the north, so that the base of the interior of the feature was slightly smaller than the feature's opening. The elevation at the base was 28.11 feet ASL.

Two approximately foot thick strata were present within the feature interior. Stratum 1 was a deposit of brick and plaster demolition debris mixed with cobbles and yellowish brown subsoil fill and Stratum 2 was a mix of dark yellowish brown, grayish brown, brown, and yellowish brown sands and occasional artifacts. Among the artifacts were privacy glass, mold blown bottle glass, nails, and a ceramic knob. This feature appeared to have been backfilled in approximately 1890, using fill containing brick and plaster demolition debris found throughout the park, as well as cobbles that most likely originated from Feature 1.

The feature had probably originally functioned as a catch basin, given its size and depth. The water apparently entered the feature from the north and then after siltation, left through the south end by passing over the marble slab and then passing through the mortared brick pipe that was slightly canted down to the south. A similar section of pipe was found within the south profile of the seepage bed when it was fully excavated, suggesting that this feature eventually communicated with a public sewer running along Race Street.

The second feature found during the excavation of Perc Test 2 was an angular, somewhat rectangular stain in the northeast corner of the test. The stain, Feature 7, consisted of dark brown loamy sand. It was approximately 1.8 feet wide and its long axis trended northwest-southeast. Other dimensions could not be determined because it was not completely exposed. Feature 7 cut

through the deeper strata within the Perc Test 2 profile, but did not impact Strata 1, 2, or 3 indicating that it was created before the upper strata accumulated. The exposed portion of the feature was removed, and a sample of the feature fill was screened. This homogenous fill extended to at least a depth of 7.2 feet below surface where excavation was terminated. The matrix within the feature was the same as that found within areas backfilled during the excavation of the PATCO High Speed Line rights-of-way. It therefore appears that this feature was created during PATCO construction.

The Seepage Bed Area

The two percolation (perc) tests demonstrated that the area planned for the seepage bed was suitable and excavation began. The 50 by 80 foot area was dug to a depth of approximately 10 feet below grade at its north end, and six feet at its south end. Because the southern half of this area coincided with the right-of-way of the outbound track of the PATCO High Speed Line, the soils were highly disturbed. Once excavated, the right-of-way of the PATCO High Speed Line was visible in the form of I beams standing vertically.

The eastern profile of the seepage bed at its northern end was unlike any of the other profiles recorded in Franklin Square. The shallowest stratum (Stratum 1) was a foot-thick very dark grayish brown A horizon, which was underlain by 0.7 feet of a yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill (Stratum 2). Beneath Stratum 2 were 0.95 feet of dark yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum 3), which capped a 0.7 feet thick stratum of brown dry sand (Stratum 4). This, in turn, was underlain by an unusually thick (1.7 feet) stratum of yellowish brown silt loam subsoil fill (Stratum 6), which was almost identical to that found within Stratum 2. An odd lens of what appeared to be a charcoal or a soot deposit was found within Stratum 5. This lens was generally 0.2 feet thick, and was designated as Stratum 6. The massive subsoil deposit (Stratum 5) covered what appeared to be an earlier A horizon (Stratum 7). The buried A was 0.9 feet thick and was a dark yellowish brown silt loam. Beneath it was intact subsoil (Stratum 8). The subsoil, a yellowish brown silt loam continued to the base of the trench at seven feet below grade.

The south end of the eastern profile included some brick and plaster demolition debris at 2.6 feet below grade. The demolition debris extended to a depth of 3.9 feet below grade, and appeared to cut into what was Stratum 5 at the northern end. Demolition debris was also found within the northern profile of the seepage bed, at a similar depth below grade.

A single feature, probably a burned barrel (Plate 39), was identified within the east profile of the seepage bed area. The barrel was found at about one foot below grade. It appeared to have a spread of white ash surrounding it, and its center contained the very dark grayish brown A horizon, which probably derived from Stratum 1. Few artifacts were excavated from the profile of the feature, but the presence of melted fragments of a pin striped Abbotts Dairies pint milk bottle suggested that the burning associated with this feature occurred in approximately 1925.

2.5 THE PUMP HOUSE

A new pump house was installed to the north of the fountain (Figure 2). The pump house replaced the two old pump houses—one to the north and south—that serviced the old fountain. A large excavation, 11.4 feet north-south by 14.7 feet east-west, was required to accommodate the new pump house. The deepest part of the excavation needed to reach 20 feet below grade to accommodate the sump pump. To meet OSHA standards of safety, it was necessary to bench the excavation which widened the footprint to 35.4 feet north-south by 38.7 feet east-west.

Two mortared stone walls, designated Feature 8, were found within the northwest quadrant of the pump house excavation (Figure 2). They clearly intersected each other at a right angle, but this intersection had previously been removed for the installation of a utility line. The north-south trending portion of the feature was irregular, but was generally a foot wide. The east-west portion was 1.5 feet wide. The walls were cut into a yellowish brown silt loam subsoil (Figures 15 and 16). The surface of Feature 8 was found at approximately the same depth as the cobble surface, i.e., 2.8 feet below grade. Given the location of Feature 8 within the northwest quadrant of Franklin Square, it is possible that it was associated with the Revolutionary gunpowder magazine discovered during 1975 archeological trenching done by Jeff L. Kenyon.

The north profile of the excavation for the new pump house contained largely intact soils (Figure 16). At the top was a 0.9 foot thick very dark grayish brown silt loam topsoil (Stratum 1) underlain by 0.5 feet of a subsoil fill that consisted of a yellowish brown silt loam mottled with approximately 30 percent grayish brown clay loam (Stratum 2). This stratum covered a 0.3 foot thick stratum (Stratum 3) of a yellowish red gravelly sand loam beneath which was 0.35 feet of black coal ash (Stratum 4). The coal ash was occasionally found within the brick and plaster demolition debris, but its presence on top of the debris was somewhat unusual. Feature 1, the cobble surface, was present below the demolition debris, with its surface at approximately 2.8 feet below grade. The intact yellowish brown subsoil lay at the bottom of the sequence and continued to the depth of the excavation at 3.7 feet below grade.

The 20 foot deep central portion of the new pump house area exposed variations in subsoil, including the reddish brown, strong brown, and yellowish red fill often found overlying the demolition debris throughout Franklin Square. A brown medium sand was present from between 14.8 and 15.1 feet below grade, and strong brown, poorly sorted quartz and quartzite gravels with medium sand, were present below. The gravels continued to the bottom of the excavation at 16.3 feet below grade.

2.6 THE GOLF SHACK

Feature 16

More headstones from the First Reformed Church burial ground were recovered within the footprint of a utility structure that was to contain a ticket window for the new miniature golf course and a security office than from any other area within the square. The roughly 29 foot-square footprint for the building, referred to as the Golf Shack, was excavated to a depth of four feet around its perimeter to accommodate the foundation and two feet in the center. Excavation began in the southeastern corner of the footprint where a series of headstones lying end to end horizontally on their edges appeared (Figure 17). This line of headstones proceeded to the northwest and then turned to head almost due north before it turned back to head to the northeast, and finally due east. The headstones took the shape of the letter “C” (Figure 17) with the top of the southernmost stone (Headstone 11) being at an elevation of 31.95 feet ASL.

In all, 26 headstones were exposed standing on their sides in this area. The soil to the east of them was the sterile yellowish brown subsoil fill seen elsewhere, but the soil to the west was a reddish brown loamy coarse sand with gravel, probably the surface of a pathway. That soil, in combination with the headstones, was designated Feature 16. A single fragment of a red transfer-printed whiteware vessel (Plate 40, TPQ 1830) found on the surface of the sand and gravel fill

dated the feature to the period after which the city had regained control of the land and landscaped it as a park.

In order to complete the excavation of the perimeter area within the footprint, some of headstones had to be removed. These included Headstones 11-16 and 31-36. Once removed, it became obvious that the inscribed sides were intentionally placed against the yellowish brown subsoil fill. When considered in conjunction with other headstones found standing on their sides within the square, they all appeared to be part of a curvilinear walkway (Plate 41). The stones were used as curbing along a sand and gravel walkway.

Two Sarcophagi

The western perimeter of the Golf Shack footprint was excavated to a depth of four feet. Two sarcophagus lids were uncovered in this area with their long axes trending almost due east-west (Figure 17). They were designated Burials 15 and 16. The Burial 15 lid was made of granite. It measured 6.2 feet east-west, 3.1 feet north-south and was found at 30.60 feet ASL. The edges of the lid were carefully beveled, and although there was no inscription on the top, there was a roughly hewn rectangular area in the middle that may once have held some kind of name plate. A small excavation unit dug next to one side of the sarcophagus revealed that its sides were made of brick.

The lid of the Burial 16 sarcophagus was marble. Its dimensions and elevation were almost exactly the same as Burial 15, but the lid associated with Burial 16 was inscribed: “In Memory of/ Mrs FRANCES MAAG/ Wife of/ Mr HENRY MAAG/ Who departed this Life/ September 16th/ In the Year of our Lord/ 1774/ Aged 54 Years/ Also of/ Mrs SARAH MAAG/ Who departed this Life/ July 5th in the Year of our Lord/ 1783/ Aged 55 Years/” The top of the inscription faced west and the bottom was obscured by fill associated with Feature 16 (Plate 42). Several headstone fragments were found resting on the Burial 16 lid. They sloped up to the east and appeared to have been used as footers for the headstone curb associated with Feature 16. Note the demolition debris in the profile which was only present to the west of the curbing. This suggests that the demolition debris in this area served as a sub-base for the gravel and sand surface of the walkway above. The porous nature of the demolition debris would have allowed for drainage of the walkway.

It is curious that curbing was not found along the west side of the feature. Instead, the demolition debris gradually tapered off into an area of yellowish brown subsoil fill that was present towards the eastern edge of the excavation for the new pump house. This area did not appear to have been disturbed, suggesting that the headstone curbing only present on the east side of the walkway.

Feature 14

Additional headstones set on their sides were found to the north of the golf shack. Before construction of the miniature golf course began, the approximately one foot thick sod located within its footprint was stripped. Heavy equipment drove through this area repeatedly during construction and heavy rains soon saturated the ground. A dump truck got stuck in a rut after one of these rains and one of its wheels was lodged against several more sections of headstone curbing. Four headstones, numbered 7 through 10, were found in this area. They were designated Feature 14.

This line of four headstones was oriented roughly 11 degrees east of north. The tops of the stones were approximately 1.3 feet below the former grade or 34.11 feet ASL, several feet higher above

sea level than the stones in Feature 16 which were found at 31.95 ASL. This suggests that the walkway was not intended to be flat.

Headstone 7 consisted of a rather small fragment of a rough-hewn limestone, and was not inscribed. Headstone 8 to the north was large and made of limestone. It was split in two and divided into upper and lower portions. Its inscription, which faced east, read, "In Memory of/ GEORGE BROWNING/ [W]ho departed this Life/ {F]ebruary 19, 1776/ Aged 45 Years". Headstones 9 and 10, both also made of limestone, were only partially exposed. No inscriptions were found on the surfaces of the exposed portions of either of them.

A small excavation was made on each side of this short segment of headstones, to reveal the stratigraphy present on the east and west sides of the feature. Soils on the east side largely consisted of 1.0 foot of very dark grayish brown silt loam, the topsoil (Stratum 1), underlain by 0.3 feet of strong brown sand loam mixed with gravel (Stratum 2). Beneath the gravel fill was a minimum of 1.3 feet of fill that consisted of yellowish brown silt loam mixed with approximately five percent of light grayish brown silt loam. The base of this excavation was 2.6 feet below the estimated former surface of the topsoil.

A completely different sequence of soils was found on the west side of the line of headstones. Beneath the topsoil (Stratum 1) was a 0.7 foot thick layer of strong brown sand loam mixed with gravel (Stratum 2) underlain by 0.5 feet of brick and plaster demolition debris (Stratum 3). The demolition debris rested on a minimum of 0.3 feet of mixed dark yellowish brown and yellowish brown sand loam and silt loam. This soil extended below the base of this exploratory excavation, which reached 2.5 feet below grade. The presence of demolition debris overlaid by a gravel surface on one side of the headstone curbing but not on the other is consistent with what was observed in the golf shack area where headstone curbing was also present (Feature 16). The demolition debris found within the areas of both features was located on the side of the headstones that did not bear inscriptions. The overlying gravel was also found predominantly to the west of the headstones in both features. Although a profile was not available to the north of Feature 12 (found within the Inlet 7 excavation) or for Features 17 and 18, all of which included headstones turned on their sides, they also probably belonged to the system of walkways installed when the park was first landscaped.

2.7 MISCELLANEOUS AREAS

Auger Tests (ATs)

A total of 44 auger tests (ATs) were excavated during the course of the 2006 rehabilitation of Franklin Square. All ATs were excavated with a two-foot diameter auger. ATs 1-37, which were for concrete lighting bases, were approximately four feet deep (Plate 43). ATs 39 through 44, which were for the bases of trash receptacles, were only two feet deep. A summary table of the soils in these auger tests may be found in Appendix E. No headstones, headstone fragments, or burials were encountered during the excavation of the auger tests.

Fence Posts

Fence post holes were excavated around the outside of the mini golf course (Figure 9). The 86 fence post holes were also excavated with an auger. They were one foot in diameter and generally 2.5 feet deep. The post holes were placed at six foot, four and one half inches from each other, center point to center point. They were very close to Trenches 25 and 26 and revealed virtually identical stratigraphy except at the eastern end of the miniature golf course. One area of

demolition debris was located at the north end of the golf course at Fence Posts 30 and 31 and a second area of demolition debris was found within the southeast corner of the golf course in the Fence Posts 5 through 12. A single fence post boring within the western half of the golf course also contained demolition debris (Fence Post 73). The soil within the remainder of the fence post borings was mostly yellowish brown subsoil or subsoil fill. Most of the posts were dug into intact stratigraphy except in the disturbed areas identified within Fence Posts 65 through 68, and 79 through 86. Trench 29 ran through the area where Fence Posts 79 through 86 were dug, accounting for the disturbance, but no explanation was obvious for the disturbance in the location of Fence Posts 65 through 68.

Landscaping

One of the later phases of the restoration of Franklin Square involved the planting of trees in various locations throughout the square. A total of 48 planting holes were monitored. The holes, which were excavated with a backhoe, were generally three feet square and 2.5 feet deep. For the most part, the trees were planted in areas that had already been trenched and therefore the stratigraphy had already been recorded. The exact depths of soils were not recorded during the monitoring of the tree holes although general soil types (disturbed soil, subsoil fill, demolition debris, and intact subsoil) were noted within each of the areas excavated for trees. These areas were designated as “Tree Tests,” and were numbered TT1 through TT 48. Their locations and associated soils are shown on Figure 2.

Grading of Walkways

As part of the 2006 rehabilitation of the square, the walkways contained within its boundaries were either completely refurbished, realigned, or removed. A Gradall was used to redo surfaces. Modern gravel and other fill materials used as surfaces were stripped to a depth of 1.5 feet below grade. This grading rarely penetrated to a depth sufficiently deep to entirely remove the modern paving gravels. Therefore, little in the way of earlier, historic fills or surfaces was exposed. During this process, the locations of the rights-of-way of the northeast and southeast walkways were left unchanged. Demolition debris was present at the base of the stripped rights-of-ways located at the northeast end of the northeast walkway, and at the southeast end of the southeast walkway (Figure 2). In all other areas graded within preexisting rights-of-way only modern gravel fill or disturbed areas were revealed.

However, the rights-of-way associated with the southwest and northwest walkway were relocated. The new southwest walkway did not follow the old right-of-way (Figure 2). The grading of this new right-of-way revealed that the southwestern two-thirds of the fill was disturbed to 1.5 feet below the surface. This was not surprising since this area falls entirely within the right-of-way of the outbound PATCO High Speed Line. A yellowish brown subsoil fill with brick flecking was exposed to the north of this, and the fill continued to the point where the southwest walkway intersected the circular walkway around the fountain. The circular walkway itself contained disturbed fill at 1.5 feet below grade. The northwest walkway was realigned as well, with its southeastern end being moved slightly north, and its northwest end being moved slightly south. The grading for this new alignment of the northwest walkway exposed only subsoil fill at 1.5 feet below grade.

An area to be used for a dumpster pad was graded to a depth of 1.4 feet below grade within the northwest corner of the square. The footprint for this utility area measured 12 by 35 feet. Yellowish brown subsoil fill with brick fragments was exposed to the depth excavated.

As part of the realignment of the northwest and southwest walkways, the north-south path that was present within the western portion of Franklin Square prior to the 2006 renovation was abandoned. This walkway had connected the northwest and southwest walkways at their approximate midpoints.

3.0 THE BURIAL GROUND, THE CATTLE MARKET, AND THE POWDER MAGAZINE

3.1 THE BURIAL GROUND

Figure 18 shows the locations of the headstones and burials that were identified during the 2006 renovation of Franklin Square. A total of 56 headstones and 30 burials were encountered during ground disturbing activities associated with construction. As can be seen on the figure, all of the burials were found inside the western boundary of the oldest part of the burial ground except for three sarcophagi (Burials 30, 16, and 15). The sarcophagi, which were more or less found in a north-south line, were located no more than 10 feet outside the boundary line. Most of the headstones were also found within the boundaries of the burial ground. Those that weren't had been previously disturbed and were loose in the fill.

The dates on the headstones with inscriptions ranged between 1748 to 1812. The stone dating to 1748 (HS 54-55) was unfortunately not in its original location and therefore could not be used to determine where the earliest burials might lie in the burial ground (see Figure 18 for locations of headstones). However, the majority of stones recorded dated to the 1770s and 1780s, some in German and some in English. It is perhaps significant that the two stones with dates in the 1760s were in German, but the earliest stone of all, HS 38, was in English (see Appendix A for headstone inscriptions). None was found dating to the 50s and very few dated to the 90s. The Weibel's inscription (associated with Burial 2 which dated to yellow fever epidemic of 1793) was in German and English. The sample is too small and dispersed to reveal any real patterning except for the fact that headstones with dates in the 1770s and 80s, including the one datable sarcophagus (Burial 16), appear to cluster in the central part of the burial ground. The Burial 16 sarcophagus contained Henry Maag's first wife, who "departed this life" in 1774, and his second who "departed" in 1783.

No headstones or burials were encountered along the eastern edge (the Sixth Street side) of the square. Even though a 1797 map (see McVarish et al. 2005, Figure 4) showed the area to the east of the original burial ground as "encroached upon," but soils excavated from both the eastern portion of Trench 15, as well as from Trench 31, Inlet 10, and portions of MH (Manhole) 4 indicate that the eastern approximately 40 feet within the present-day (2006) Franklin Square was never used as a burial ground.

While it was not necessary to disturb any intact burials during the present project, many headstones were moved. These stones were stored on site and then reburied. To prepare for their reburial they were laid out on a piece of plywood measuring 8 by 4 feet, the size of the hole in which they were to be reburied (Plate 44). A record of the stones and their positions was then made of each layer before it was placed in the ground beginning with Layer 4 at the bottom. Figures 19-22 show the layers. A kind of coarse sand (referred to as "screenings" by the construction workers) was used as bedding for the first layer of stones. They were placed on the screenings (Plate 45) and then covered with geotech fabric, and another three inches of screenings. The process was repeated for each of the remaining layers ending with geotech fabric and screenings at the top. Because the reburial location was originally intended as Inlet 7 it is well marked on all the construction plans and will be part of the existing conditions documentation at the end of the project. The surface of the screenings on top of the last layer of headstones is 31.15 feet above sea level, or 2.0 feet below grade.

The previously disturbed human remains that were recovered during the project also needed to be reburied within the square. After Dr. Arthur Washburn completed his osteological analysis (see Appendix C) his report and the bones were wrapped in archival tissue paper and placed in two biodegradable baskets (Plate 46). With the concurrence of Old First Church the bones were reburied in front of the historic marker for the burial ground which was moved to a location just south of the miniature golf course at the conclusion of construction. On the morning of July 26th, 2006, the pastor of Old First, Dr. Jeff Shanaberger, and Nancy Donohue placed the baskets in a hole prepared by MECO (Plate 47). As finishing touches were being put on the landscape in preparation for a grand opening a few days later, Rev. Shanaberger said a quiet prayer over the remains, which were then covered with screenings and geotech fabric. The top of the burial is at 1.65 feet below grade, or 32.25 feet ASL.

3.2 THE CATTLE MARKET

A layer of cobbles was found about 2.5 feet below the surface in numerous locations throughout the western half of the square (Figure 23). Fill found immediately below the cobbles in two units excavated in the area of the old playground near Seventh Street included artifacts dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century producing a terminus post quem (TPQ) date of 1802 (from a polychrome decorated sherd of pearlware) for the fill. According to Scharf and Westcott (1884:1847), the western side of Northeast (Franklin) Square was rented to John M. Irwin, auctioneer, from the 1800s to the 1810s. He used Northeast Square, and also Southeast (Washington) Square, as horse and cattle markets. It is likely that the cobbles were put down as paving on what was otherwise very swampy ground. Watson's *Annals* (1927:231) describe Franklin Square as "a very unattractive spot; the ground was low, wet, and marshy. Great holes were dug in it to get clay for making bricks, and in these holes ponds of water settled." Although a similar cobble surface was not encountered during the renovation of Washington Square (Roberts and Benedict 1998), a sketch plan done of the 1796 layout of the square depicts a "depository of cobblestones" in its southwestern corner (Rabzak 1987). It is possible that this storage area is related to the use of Washington Square for cattle auctions, and that perhaps the "depository for cobblestones" was used as a source for those found within Franklin Square as well.

In her book, *Public Markets and Civic Culture in Nineteenth-Century America*, Helen Tangires claims that "marshy, low lying ground was ideal for open air marketing since it was likely to be already publicly owned and was of little value to investors and developers" (Tangires 2003:27). Cattle, sheep, and swine walked to the market prodded by a drover and were held (stored) in yards outside city limits where butchers and farmers went to make their purchases (Tangires 2003:51-52). In Philadelphia, there appears to have been room, at least for a number of years, to hold the animals closer to the center of the city. In 1798 the cattle market was at Dock Street, which would have put it just two blocks from the main market on High (eventually Market) Street and the same distance from New Market between Pine and Lombard Streets. According to Watson, the cattle market was soon moved to the west side Seventh Street, but in about 1814-15 people were encouraged to bring their cattle to a place where the hay market was kept on Sixth Street above Callowhill, that is, a little north of the city (Watson 1927:582). Northeast and Southeast Squares appear to have been in use just before this move.

The display of fattened animals—"fat-beef exhibitions"—was popular in the early decades of the nineteenth century and butchers often paraded steer, decorated with garlands and ribbons, through

the street to the slaughterhouse in Philadelphia (Tangiress 2003:62). Such parades may well have begun in Northeast Square during the years it served as a cattle yard. The square also might have held some of the 40,000 swine that were driven from Ohio to the markets in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other eastern cities in 1810 (Tangiress 2003:51).

3.3 THE POWDER MAGAZINE

The buried cobble surface was not present in the area used as a burial ground by the First German Reformed Church or in the area of the powder magazine. The powder magazine was constructed in about 1776 in the northwest quadrant of the square. According to a 1788 description the building was about 35 feet from north to south and 16 feet from east to west. The floor rested on sleepers supported by approximately one-foot-high foundation walls that ran the length of the building (quoted in McVarish et al. 2005:12). As transposed from historic maps by Jeff Kenyon, who conducted a resistivity study and exploratory excavations on the site in 1975, the magazine was located about 100 feet from Franklin Street on the western edge of the square and 100 feet south of Vine Street (Kenyon 1975). Trenches 10, 25, 26, and portions of Trench 30 all ran through this area (Figure 2), but the soils found within the portions of these trenches near or within the area containing the gunpowder magazine contained no cultural materials. In general, the stratigraphy consisted of a very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon underlain by a yellowish brown subsoil. The walls uncovered by Kenyon were not relocated and although they are undoubtedly still there the general area may well have been graded to create a level ball field which would account for the paucity of historic materials present.

4.0 THE PEOPLE BURIED IN FRANKLIN SQUARE

by Nancy Donohue

The long-concealed and largely forgotten German Reformed Burying Ground in Franklin Square, where more than 3,100 men, women, and children were buried, recalls words from Hebrews 12:1 “...we...are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses.” This chapter seeks to introduce the reader to some of those buried in Franklin Square, individuals whose gravestones no longer stand as visible testimony to their having been part of the fabric of Philadelphia.

In the German Reformed Church, it was the minister who kept the records detailing the congregation’s births, baptisms, confirmations, marriages and burials. But not every event was written down. At times the records are silent. Thirty-nine-year-old John George Weibel who died October 11, 1793, and his thirty-three-year-old wife, Charlotte, who died on October 26th, are two whose deaths were not recorded. Their names and deaths remained unknown until May 2006 when their gravestone was found. The inscription on their gravestone (carved by Andrew W. Bower) is a poem in German through which Charlotte describes her husband’s death a short time before hers in the days of horror—the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. Strong in her faith, Charlotte concludes by affirming that Jesus has rewarded her with a crown. The deaths of Charlotte and her husband went unrecorded because Rev. John Herman Winkhaus, the minister, died of yellow fever before the Weibels, leaving no one to maintain the records from September 30, 1793 through February 20, 1794. Rev. Winkhaus fell ill in September and died on October 3rd – one month after burying his year old daughter – because he chose to stay in the city to serve those unable to escape the raging epidemic. Historian Rev. Dr. William Hinke tabulated that 252 members of the congregation died over the course of three months during the epidemic of 1793 (Hinke 1939, V. III:191).

Like the Weibels, Philip Phile (Pfeil, Pfeihl, Pheile, Pfeill) was someone whose death in 1793, possibly also from yellow fever, went un-recorded. A violinist and composer from Germany, Philip and his wife, Susanna, were living in Philadelphia when their infant son, William, was baptized October 19, 1783 by Rev. Caspar (Casper) Weyberg. Phile is credited with composing “The President’s March” (also known as “Washington’s March”) for George Washington’s inauguration in 1789 (Philadelphia). Unlike the Weibels, the graves of Philip Phile and his wife were not found in 2006, but their names do appear in the church records—the baptisms of four children, their sponsorship at the baptism of a daughter of friends, the burial of one daughter, and the burial of ‘Widow Pfeil’ herself in 1801.

Rev. Joseph Berg did not experience the yellow fever epidemics personally, but he did hear from members of the congregation who had.

“Some of you...well remember that season of panic and dismay, when our city was, for a time converted into a Golgotha. You remember the almost deserted streets, the fearful silence, which told you that the pestilence was spreading its broad, dark wings... You can recall the hurried preparation for the funeral... Men of stout hearts were afraid to meet the coffins that were to be seen in every street, lest the deadly contagion might point its arrow next at them”. (Van Horne 1876:49-50)

In February 1794, Rev. William Hendel became pastor, filling the vacancy left by the death of Rev. Winkhaus. Yellow fever returned in 1798 and Rev. Hendel, like his predecessor, stayed in the city to minister to the sick and dying. And like his predecessor, he, too, died of the disease, resulting in another large gap in the church's records from August 31, 1798 to April 15, 1799. Making the stories of Winkhaus and Hendel during the yellow fever epidemics all the more poignant is the fact that no one today knows the location of their graves, save that they were buried in Franklin Square.

Jacob Hiltzheimer's death does not appear in the church records despite the fact that he was a prominent civic leader as well as an officer of the congregation. Hiltzheimer arrived in Philadelphia from Manheim, Germany in 1748 and became a citizen in 1762 (Jacob Hiltzheimer Diaries 2007). He is best remembered for his 28 volume diary in which he recorded his observations and wide-ranging activities as a farmer, a livery stable owner, a fireman, a member of the Pennsylvania German Society, a soldier in the City Militia, and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. His vivid, yet matter-of-fact descriptions of life in the city during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 are sobering. On September 4, 1798, during the second epidemic, Hiltzheimer chronicled his return trip from Trenton where he had visited his daughter. He wrote of having eaten fish fresh from the Delaware River on the way home and recorded that there had been 66 yellow fever deaths in Philadelphia that day. The next day he himself became ill with the fever and on September 14, 1798 he died. Falling as it did in the yellow fever gap following the death of Rev. William Hendel, Jacob Hiltzheimer burial in the German Reformed Burying Ground (Hiltzheimer 1893: 260), went unrecorded and the location of his grave and gravestone within the burial ground are unknown.

Twelve-year old Philip Zeller's death on October 7, 1798 also fell into the yellow fever gap after the death of Rev. Hendel. Given his age, it is most likely that Philip also died of yellow fever. Philip's gravestone, which was not found in 2006 but is part of the "For All the Saints" display in the Old First Reformed Church narthex, states that he was the son of Philip and Margaret Zeller. The Zellers were married by Rev. Caspar Weyberg and had six children who were baptized by Rev. Weyberg. The senior Zeller appears in "Philadelphische Correspondenz" for June 15, 1784 as a "dealer in dry goods and wet goods" on Race Street between Third and Fourth Streets (quoted in Calvert 2004:26). He is listed as a grocer in Biddle's City directory (1791:6998).

A church member whose February 12, 1798 death did not fall in the yellow fever gap was William Will, pre-eminent pewterer of eighteenth-century America. A boy when his family arrived in New York from Nieuwuidt, Germany, Wilhelm Will moved to Philadelphia and in 1764 married Barbara Colp (as recorded by Rev. Caspar Weyberg). That same year marked the beginning of his career. In 1765, Barbara and William became parents of twin girls and in December 1766 another daughter, Elizabeth, was born. Weeks later, both the twenty-year-old mother and her seven-week-old daughter died. Barbara Salomi Will and Elizabeth Will were buried together in Franklin Square and their tall, graceful gravestone was briefly brought to light in 2006 before being reburied (Headstone 50). The deaths of Barbara and Elizabeth left William Will with two-year old twins to raise and a demanding career to maintain. In 1769, he married Anna (Maria) Clampfer. Later that same year he and Anna buried one of the twin daughters. William and Anna went on to have eight (possibly nine) children of their own. They named their son born in 1779, Washington – so fitting since William Will had raised a militia and served as a colonel in the Continental Army. In addition to his career as a pewterer and, for a time, an innkeeper (Biddle 1791:6756), William Will was a representative to the Pennsylvania General Assembly (White 1785:3635). His civic-mindedness also led him to become Philadelphia's

overseer of the poor and the city and county sheriff (Hamilton 1972:129). He served the German Reformed Congregation as a deacon in which role he appeared before the mayor and signed a document in German testifying to the fact that the congregation had indeed built a larger church building and was thus entitled to collect/raise more money (Wir). William Will was buried in the German Reformed Burying Ground. His gravestone was not found in 2006.

Rev. Caspar Weyberg is credited with preaching to the Hessians during the British occupation of the city and it is likely that a number of former Hessians who stayed on after the war became members of Philadelphia's German Reformed Church. (The British briefly imprisoned Weyberg and used the church building as a hospital.) Pastor Weyberg recorded the burial of John Adam Mueller on April 21, 1783 and added that Mueller was originally from Steinau in the district of Hanau in Germany and had been a musician of the Hesse-Hanau Regiment. In *The Burial Places of Old First Reformed Church* Rev. Robert Calvert also identifies Philip Phile and Philip Reinhold Pauli as Hessian soldiers buried in Franklin Square (Calvert 2004:16). None of the individuals whose gravestones were uncovered in 2006 were known to have been former Hessian soldiers.

The burial records of the church are full of infants and children. Most are named; some are identified only as so-and-so's child; a few were recorded as "Alium incognitum" another unknown. Sometimes the terms illegitimate or adopted appear next to a child's name. In only rare instances did the minister note the cause of death. One-year-old John Hans was burnt. Eleven-year-old Elizabeth Karschbach fell off the roof. Fifteen-year-old Christian Sinck fell from a wagon. Matthias Field (5), Jacob Haan (6), Anna Stricker (13), Thomas Heyl (4 mos.), John Hoffmann (7), and John Steiner (8) drowned in the river. Death claimed the children of parish members and clergy alike. Rev. Michael Schlatter buried at least two of his own children in Franklin Square. Rev. Caspar Weyberg buried five of his seven children and one child of Rev. William Henry Stoy. No stones were found for any of these children.

Since the cause of death of most individuals, regardless of age, rarely appears in the church's eighteenth-century records, it is reasonable to assume that when a cause of death was cited, it was in some way significant. Though their gravestones were not found, their entries in the burial records are interesting: Christian Lemus, a Palatine from Bossenheim, was set upon and killed while going home from the evening service in February 1775; the servant of Peter Paris was shot in January 1777; in 1797, John Pfau fell from a horse.

One of the oldest headstones unearthed in 2006 at one time marked the graves of two young sisters (Headstone 54-55). Anna Maria Melchior was two and half years old when she died in April, 1748. Anna Margaret Melchior was one when she died three months later in July. Their father, Leonard Melchior (or Melchor or Melcher) for whom a gravestone was not found, was an Elder in the church and long active in the legal affairs of the congregation. He was one of two elders to whom the Deed in Trust for the congregation's Burying Ground was transferred in 1763 following the deaths of the original holders of the Deed in Trust, Benjamin Siegel and Rev. Philip Boehm.

The Proprietaries of the said Province by their Warrant under the Seal
of their Land Office bearing date the eighteenth day of June One
thousand seven hundred and forty one did grant unto the said Jacob Siegel
and the Reverend Philip Behm...to take up in Trust for and for the Use of

the German Congregation in the said City a vacant Lott of Ground...situate between the Sixth and Seventh Streets bound Northward by Vine Street... and Southward by the Ends of the said Sassafras Street...the same hath been ever since used for a Burying Ground by the Congregation belonging to or attending divine service in the said Hexagonal Church in Sassafras Street which Congregation was at the Time of granting the said Warrant the only German Congregation at the said City and whereas the said Philip Behm then was and continued till his Death the Minister... (Deed)

The gravestones of four other children were found in 2006. Jacob Miller was sixteen when he died in 1788 (Headstone 2). Catharina Göblerin (Anna Catharine), who died in 1774, was one of three of her parents' ten children who died by the age of one (Headstone 43). In 1803, three month old Charlotte Hupfeld died; her sister Elizabeth was two when she died in 1807 (Headstone 11).

One of the several gravestones found in 2006 that marked the burial of two individuals—pairings such as sisters or husband and wife or mother and daughter—had the unique distinction of marking the burial of two wives. Henry Maag buried his first two wives together in the same sarcophagus (Burial 16); Frances (54), in 1774; Sarah (55), in 1783. In 1784 Henry married his third wife, Elizabeth Brown. Three years later, the church records note the death and burial of Henry at age 64.

Gravestones for elders Philip (Philep) Ulrich (Headstone 1), Johannes Gamber (Headstone 53), and Joseph Brown (Headstone 8) were found in 2006 and, as with Leonard (Leonhart) Melchior, their names appear in more than just the church's pastoral records. Their additional references indicate the role these men took in the life of the young congregation and by extension in the life of the city. Rev. Frederick Rothenbuehler, when recording the burial of Johannes Gamber in October 1762, took time to add that Gamber had come to Philadelphia from Heidelberg and served the church as an Elder (Hinke 1939:123). John Gamper is identified as a cooper in a list of church elders on a 1749 indenture. It is highly likely that Johannes Gamber and John Gamper are one and the same: 1) both men were designated as elders, 2) an internal "b" in German sounds like the letter "p" easily anglicizing Gamber to Gamper, 3) Johannes Gamber would have been 53 years old in 1749 when John Gamper's signature appears on the indenture.

Rev. Caspar Weyberg did not embellish Philip Ulrich's 1785 burial record even though Ulrich was also an elder. Philip Ulrich is listed as an elder in the 1765 Charter of the church granted by John Penn and is further identified as a baker in the 1763 Deed in Trust, which he signed as one of two witnesses verifying the office and signature of Leonard Melchior. Christian Shneyder, the second witness to the Deed in Trust, is identified as a trader (Deed). Philip Ulrich's handsome gravestone (Headstone 1) was the first stone in 2006 to be found on its side—being used as curbing for an early walkway in the square. Unlike Ulrich's intact stone, Johannes Gamber's partial stone was found laying flat.

Other Elders identified by name and trade on a 1749 indenture for the church property at Fourth and Sassafras provide a view of the economic make-up of those elected to lead the congregation: John Daniel Bouton—baker, Michael Dihl—cooper, John Gull—joiner, Daniel Steinmetz—shopkeeper, Caspar Ulrich—victualler, Jacob Baker—fisherman (of the Northern Liberties), Jacob Bayer—gardener, and George Baker—fisherman "of Kennsington in the county of Philadelphia" (This). None of their gravestones came to light in 2006.

Joseph Brown's trade is unknown, but he and his wife Mary share one of the most beautifully carved stones found in 2006. Only thirty-seven when he died in 1777, Brown joined William Will in signing the 1773 *Wir der Pfarrer* document on behalf of the congregation. Joseph and Maria Braun, spelled both Brown and Braun in the church records, were the parents of daughters Anna Catherine (1776) and Hannah (1774) and were witnesses to the baptism of John Joseph Braun, their nephew. Two footstones found in the same area as the Brown headstone bear their initials, "J B" and "M B."

Neither Dr. William Hinke nor Rev. David Van Horne, who both read extensively in and translated the early German language records of the congregation, refers to any hierarchy with regard to where within the burying ground individuals were interred. Nor do the English language records or any subsequently translated documents mention status or hierarchy within the burial ground. The closest mention of there having been a section for a specific group of individuals comes from David Van Horne, pastor from 1875 to 1888, who wrote that Rev. William Hendel "...died on Sept. 29th, 1798, smitten by the pestilence, and his ashes repose by the side of Steiner, Weyberg, and Winkhaus, in Franklin Square (Van Horne 1876:50). These words may not refer to a section for pastors at all. They may be merely flowery rhetoric of nineteenth-century America. In a similar vein, Van Horne quotes from Henry Harbaugh's *The Life of Rev. Michael Schlatter*:

Directly east of the sparkling jets, a few feet from the edge of the circular gravel walk, under the green sod, like the Revs. Steiner and Winkhaus, and Drs. Weyberg and Hendel, the aged. Directly North of this spot, about midway between it and Vine street (sic) lies Rev. Michael Schlatter; and around these leaders of the Lord's host, far and near—a silent congregation now!—sleep thousands of those to whom they once ministered... (Van Horne 1876:74).

There was no fountain when the ministers mentioned above were interred, so perhaps Harbaugh determined the location of the graves through conversation with church members who remembered the burial ground as it was prior to 1836. His placement of Schlatter's grave, though, is consistent with the original area of the burial ground. Harbaugh's words also support the idea that remains—even the remains of individuals important to the life and history of the congregation—were not moved from Franklin Square when the city took over. Rev. John Conrad Steiner's funeral and burial services in July 1762 were conducted by his friend, the Rev. Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. In *Fathers of the Reformed Church*, Harbaugh again describes the location of the graves of Steiner and other ministers.

That part of the graveyard has been filled up some five or six feet, since it has been—what shall we say?—desecrated by the authorities of the city of Philadelphia; so that the ashes of Mr. Steiner repose about ten feet beneath the surface, on the northeast side of the circle where the jets are thrown up, only a few steps from the edge of the broad circular gravel walk. By his side were afterwards laid Weyberg, Winkhaus, and Hendel (Harbaugh 1872: 41).

Rev. Caspar Weyberg's gravestone, erected two years after his death, must have been impressive. A 1792 invoice states that the congregation paid Andrew Bower £22:4:4 for the "Tomb Stone for Mr. Weiberg's Grave" (January). Andrew Bower is the same stonecutter whose name (And W.

Bower fecit) is inscribed at the bottom of the Philip Zeller stone on display in the current church's lower narthex on a bottom fragment of a gravestone with a German inscription in storage at the church, and at the bottom of John George and Charlotte Weibel's large stone in Franklin Square. The 1785 Philadelphia city Directory published by Francis White records Captain Bowers as a stonecutter on Race Street between 3rd and 4th (White 1785:298). John MacPherson's Philadelphia City Directory of the same year gives Bowers no title or occupation, but does give his address as 369 Race Street (MacPherson 1785:486). In the 1791 Biddle's Philadelphia Directory, Andrew Bower appears as a stonecutter at 125 and 129 N. 6th Street (Biddle 1791:563, 564). Stafford's 1800 city directory also puts Andrew Bower, stonecutter at 125 N. 6th Street, however no mention of Bower appears in Robinson's 1805 directory.

Comparing the Weibel stone and the Weyberg invoice provides insight into what the Weyberg stone may have looked like. The price charged for Weyberg's stone included an inscription of 866 letters. The Weibel's inscription was some 517 letters in length. That the Weyberg inscription was almost 350 letters longer than the Weibel inscription attests to the probable large size of the Weyberg stone and concomitantly to the acknowledged importance of the man memorialized. The congregation paid an additional £4:16:2 for erecting Weyberg's gravestone. This sum also covered the purchase of 79 feet of planking which was probably needed for crossing the boggy part of Franklin Square in order to get to the burial ground itself (German). Caspar Weyberg, immigrant, minister to the Philadelphia congregation for twenty-seven years, patriot, leader, and educator was buried in his church's burying ground in 1790. The location of his grave is unknown.

The German Reformed Church that bought the property and established the burying ground in 1741 was an immigrant congregation with a distinct cultural heritage. The reason for opening their burying ground to outsiders may have stemmed from a sense of mission or may have been solely a means of raising revenue over and above that which was permitted through pew rents. An account for 1766 indicates that the church's gravedigger, Bernard Lauberschweiler (Lauersweiber), was paid 5.7 shillings each for twelve adult graves, 5 shillings apiece for the graves of two young people, and 2.6 shillings apiece for thirty-one children. He also dug thirty-one graves for families deemed too poor to pay (Grave Digging Records 1766). Eventually, if not early on, the congregation profited from the burying ground. By the time of the legal battle with the city of Philadelphia over ownership of the burial ground at Franklin Square, the church counted on and feared the loss of revenue from the burial ground.

Having been denied the use of the Lot in question in which there was still remaining a large space of ground for Interment they have been compelled to confine the privilege of Interment in their new burial ground to the Members of the congregation fearful that keeping it open for the use of Strangers would in a very little time completely occupy it. This has cut off a considerable portion of the revenues of the Church and has led to unavoidable embarrassment the present available funds of the Church are very limited so much so that the actual income does not cover our contingent expenses. (Minutes, December 12, 1836)

The for-profit aspect of the burying ground is one explanation for the presence of some very un-German-sounding names in the church burial records and on the gravestones, such as that of Susanna Riley. A second explanation is the anglicizing of names either by immigrants trying to fit in or by speakers and writers of English trying to make sense of German names. (The church

records go back and forth with regard to spelling names. Depending on who was doing the recording, did the German Braunig become the English Browning or did the English Browning become the German Braunig?) A third reason for un-German sounding names could also have been a sense of mission on the part of the congregation as stated earlier. One example would be Rev. Michael Schlatter's baptism of at least one free slave when he was in Germantown. In November of 1767, Caspar Weyberg recorded the burial of "Mr. Holler, an Englishman". Whatever the reason/s for the existence of non-German sounding names, the church burial records definitely include names such as May, Sanders, Lucas, Wall, Wilson, Connelly, Gilbert, Dephines, Wright, McCosh, Price, Light, Walker, Hill, and Riley among others. (N.b. In general, the church's later records show more non-German names than do the earlier records and the marriage records tend to show more non-German names than do the burial records.)

Is the burial ground at Franklin Square still really the last resting place of Barbara Salomi Will, and Philip Ulrich and all the others? Or were some remains re-interred in the Cherry Street Burial Ground before or after the issue of ownership of Franklin Square was decided in favor of the city? Arriving at a conclusion on the basis of precedent is confusing. On one hand, the English language minutes from 1836 re the Cherry Street burial ground state that it was never the intention of the church to violate the dead. After the church received permission to sell a portion of the Cherry Street burial ground, the minutes state that the church would pay for the re-interment of burials from the sold area to the remaining area of the burial ground. Conversely, on May 10, 1836, the church decided *against* a request of Charles Schnider and Thomas Feurrer to move their dead from the Franklin Square burial ground to the Cherry Street burial ground. The minutes give no reason or explanation for the decision other than stating that the re-interment was "inexpedient" (Series I Minutes). The city, on the other hand, seems to have no problem with people moving remains from Franklin Square. The Committee on City Property writes in correspondence recorded in the church's minutes of May 30, 1836, that they "...do not intend to disturb the remains of any of the Bodies which have been interred in the square but if any of them are desired by their friends to be removed every facility will be afforded for the purpose" (Series I Minutes). A letter from the City Committee recorded in the April 3, 1837 minutes of the church makes it sound like gravestones and remains have been removed from Franklin Square, but neither the city's letter nor the church's minutes say where the remains may have been moved to.

The committee observe that many grave stones are left standing and some of the Vaults have not been attended to by their respective proprietors anxious to afford all possible time and any facility in their power for the disposition of the Grave stones and the Vaults together with 'the remains' in conformity with the views of your Congregation and others interested the committee have resolved not to proceed to the work of leveling the ground until Wednesday the 6th of April ...The grave stones which may be left on the ground on the 6th of April will be laid in their respective graves so far as it can be done.

(Series I Minutes)

Interestingly, with regard to the gravestones, the Committee on City Property says only that they will be laid "in" their graves. Not "on" or "over" their graves.

If some remains were important enough to be moved, why was their removal not important enough to record? Maybe they were not moved. It is entirely credible that the congregation simply could not afford to move thousands of remains and gravestones from Franklin Square

across many blocks to the new burial ground between Arch and Cherry and 17th and 18th Streets. Such a move would have been very costly. A second financial reality was the cost of constructing a new (the current) church building. The noise on Race Street caused the congregation to decide to tear down their 1772 structure and, reusing as much of the 1772 materials as possible, they built their new building in 1836 some forty to fifty feet farther back from the street. A third financial consideration was the loss of income derived from burying non-church members. Given these financial constraints, perhaps, rather than remove only some of the bodies, the congregation decided to treat all of the remains equally and left them in Franklin Square. As noted earlier, Harbaugh, writing in 1872, locates the remains of the pastors as still being where they were initially buried. The minutes of March 22, 1836 refer to a mob at the Cherry Street burial ground that would not permit workmen to remove bodies from the portion of the new Cherry Street burial ground that had recently been sold (Series). Perhaps the mob's indignation was exacerbated by what happened—or did not happen—to the graves at Franklin Square. Hopefully the early nineteenth century yet-to-be-translated-from-German minutes of the congregation contain the definitive answer.

Rev. Caspar Weyberg recorded seventy-seven burials in 1766, the graves for which were dug by church elder and gravedigger, Bernhard Lauersweiber. One of the graves Bernhard Lauersweiber dug would have been that of the Widow Haan who was buried in Franklin Square on October 7, 1766. No one knows where in Franklin Square Widow Haan was buried. Her gravestone was not found in 2006. Not even her name is known. In the pastoral records she exists only as the Widow Haan. Caspar Weyberg must have thought her story somewhat special because when he recorded her burial, he took the trouble to identify her as “The Widow Haan, who arrived in this country last year with her son, Jacob Haan” (Hinke 1939:131). If Weyberg's notes are correct, then Widow Haan was seventy-five years old when she died and close to seventy-four when she left Germany for Philadelphia. The trip from Germany probably took the Haan family up the Rhine River and, at various points along the river, it is more than likely that they would have had to pay taxes or tolls in order to continue their journey. Meeting up with robbers was also a possibility. Still, this woman, who at age seventy-three or seventy-four had outlived most people of her generation, made her way to Philadelphia. In June 1764, not long after the Haan family had arrived in Philadelphia, a six year old named Jacob Haan drowned in the river. Rev. Weyberg wrote that Jacob's body was not found until August at which time he was buried. There was at least one other Haan family that belonged to the German Reformed congregation, but it seems quite plausible that this boy who drowned could have been the grandson of Widow Haan. No gravestone for either the boy, or Widow Haan, or her son was found, but the story of Widow Haan remains.

For a few brief weeks, the gravestones unearthed during the revitalization project in Franklin Square got to tell the stories of those whose names they memorialize. At the completion of the project the gravestones were buried once more quietly rejoining the thousands of others, young and old, known and unknown alike in “...so great a cloud of witnesses.”

5.0 THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY LANDSCAPE

5.1 WILLIAM RUSH'S DESIGN

Philadelphia's pre-eminent sculptor, William Rush, was on the City Council's committee which organized the festivities in Philadelphia for Lafayette's return in 1824. Although it was not his field, he also developed a design for Franklin Square in 1824 and another for Penn Square three years later. Thomas Birch's watercolor (Figure 24) shows Rush's design for Franklin Square and numerous maps dating up to 1875 (G.H. Jones and Company) appear to show the same design. The catalogue for an exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts devoted to Rush in 1982 described the design as: "visually attractive, its axial symmetry relieved by gently curving paths" (1982:19). The design had apparently been realized by 1837 when it was included in a pocket guide for strangers. "This square," it said, "is laid out in gravel walks, planted with trees, surrounded with an elegant iron railing and thrown open to the public. It is very large, and the trees present a wilder and more picturesque appearance than in the others already mentioned" (Thomas T. Ash and Co. 1837). The "others" were presumably other squares. Various contracts between a number of skilled craftsmen and "the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia by the chairman of the Committee on City Property" indicate that work was ongoing in 1836 (in the minutes of the City Council, on file, Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

Rush's design was a kind of hybrid, combining a geometric, symmetrical style with a more naturalistic, irregular style. The pattern of paths was symmetric, but the paths themselves curved gracefully in one direction or another. Influenced by both English and French landscape architects of the early nineteenth century, the romantic style was just beginning to be tried in America when Rush made his plan. Twenty or so years later Andrew Jackson Downing would abandon the geometric completely, dismissing it as "too easy" (Newton 1971:263), and the parks designed at mid-century (e.g., Central Park in New York and Prospect Park in Brooklyn) were generally more naturalistic (Jellicoe and Jellicoe 1987:280).

5.2 THE ARCHEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

While the serpentine path curbed with gravestones tipped on their sides (see Chapters 2 and 3 above) is the most convincing visual evidence of Rush's plan, the presence of the thick layer of demolition debris that underlay that path elsewhere in the square is further evidence. Found within numerous trenches and other excavated areas, this demolition debris consisted of broken and crushed brick mixed with mortar, plaster, and occasional rocks, glass, and ceramic fragments (Figure 2). The demolition debris would have provided both support and drainage for the walkway, and even during the fieldwork in 2006 it still drained well after a storm or heavy downpour. A fragment of annular yellowware, found within the demolition debris in the northeast portion of Trench 26 in the general vicinity of Burials 27, 28, and 29, was manufactured after 1830, thus providing a TPQ of 1830 for the stratum. The demolition debris was often found beneath a stratum of reddish brown sand and gravel. The sand and gravel were probably what was left of previous walkway surfaces. A single fragment of a whiteware vessel with red transfer print decoration found in the sand and gravel in Feature 16 dated to 1829 providing further evidence of its association with the Rush walkway (Plate 40).

It is curious that curbing for the walkway was only found in the northeast quadrant of Franklin Square. However, that appears to have been the only area where stones were available to use as

curbing. Another possibility, of course, is that headstones used elsewhere in the square have since been removed during other construction projects. The ones that remain appear to mark the western boundary of the original burial ground while at the same time being part of the system of pathways that covered the entire square (Figure 25). While there is no mention of doing anything but covering up the burial ground in the written record, the workmen who actually physically built the park may have wanted to delineate its former boundary.

Rush's hybrid design lasted until 1875, but archaeological evidence suggests the curving paths were replaced with straight ones very soon after. The 1895 G.W. Bromley map of the square shows a system of straight paths very similar to the one that is there today. A fragment of a soda bottle dating to c. 1870 was found in the clean yellowish brown subsoil above the stratum of demolition debris in Trench 13 (Figure 2). This suggests that the clean fill dates after 1870 and was the sub-base for the new straight walkways. It is very possible that the square was refurbished for the Bicentennial in 1876 when the naturalistic design would have been out of fashion.

6.0 THE CITY AND THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, 1799-2006

6.1 THE CITY'S STRUGGLE TO GET THE SQUARE BACK FROM THE CHURCH

As early as May 2, 1799 the select and common councils of Philadelphia resolved that the mayor be “authorized and requested to institute the proper proceedings for removing the encroachments made by the German Calvinist Society on the North East Public Square taking such advice and employing such able council in the business as to him shall seem necessary...” (Common Council Minutes 1799-1803). Again on February 13, 1800 it was resolved that “a joint committee of the Select Common Councils be appointed to enquire if an action is brought to recover the part of the northeast square encroached upon and now in the possession of the German Calvinist Society and the lot in possession of the heirs of Thomas Clifford both of which the Councils are of opinion are city property” (Common Council Minutes, 1799-1803:82). The language was stronger by October 29, 1800 when the Council recommended a committee be appointed “for the purpose of attending to the prosecution of the suits brought to recover that part of the northeast public square encroached upon” (Common Council Minutes, 1799-1803:124). In 1801 they came to an agreement which authorized the City for “purchase from said congregation the fence which incloses [sic] the part of the square claimed by the city of Philadelphia from the line of the part which they hold under patent” (Common Council Minutes 1799-1803, rec./20.2:190). The Select Council requested “fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of improving the North East public square” in 1811 (Common Council Minutes 1803-July 1813, rec. 120.2, Jan 24, 1811) and on March 28, 1811 a petition was received “praying that the North-east public square may be enclosed and improved.”

When the city finally won its case with the Commonwealth Supreme Court decision that concluded the church congregation had no right to the land, Rev. David Van Horne wrote, “All this illustrates the truth of that saying that ‘Corporations have no souls’” (Van Horne 1876:76). Even though the church had acquired another plot of ground for burying its parishioners, he obviously still felt a connection to those who were buried in the square. However, according to Scharf and Westcott (1884:1848), “Two years after the formal judgment, the Councils passed a resolution remitting a claim for costs. An additional resolution was passed, offering the congregation five thousand dollars, on the condition that they would relinquish all claims to the lot. The offer was accepted and the controversy was ended.”

6.2 THE BURIAL PROTOCOL AND FAIRMOUNT PARK

Based on previous experience (Crist et al. 1996; Parrington et al. 1987), JMA assumed the present Old First congregation would also feel a connection to members whose burials might be disturbed by pending construction and we recommended and prepared a burial protocol which specified steps to be taken that would ensure that the Church was kept abreast of any excavation that encountered burials. In addition to burial excavation and analysis methods, the protocol presented eight “descendant congregation specifications” (Yamin 2006:1):

1. That church contact persons be kept informed of the progress of the Franklin Square project schedule;
2. That human remains be treated with dignity and respect;

3. That holes for plantings, footings, etc. and all utility trenches be excavated by hand with an archeologist present in order to impact burials as little as possible;
4. That human remains be left in situ if possible;
5. That if it becomes necessary to remove human remains from Franklin Square, they be excavated by the archeological team and basic identification of sex, age, and gross pathologies be performed by a qualified physical anthropologist;
6. That the church secretary or archivist be informed within a mutually agreed upon period of time when any human remains are located;
7. that the church secretary or archivist be informed within a mutually agreed upon period of time when a gravestone is found and finally;
8. That the church will decide, within a mutually agreed upon period of time, the disposition of any gravestones based upon their condition and/or upon the name on the stone.

These particular specifications reflected a series of meetings between Once Upon a Nation and church representatives (the archivist and the minister). JMA attended the last of the meetings and wrote the protocol which was distributed to all parties involved in the project. Fortunately very few human remains were encountered during the project and in no case did an in situ burial need to be excavated. However, as has already been discussed, many headstones were found and the church was interested in transferring several to its narthex where headstones discovered during earlier construction projects are displayed. Although such a procedure was among the descendant congregation specifications (see no. 8 above), Fairmount Park, acting for the city, did not want the stones removed from the square. Citing Section 214b of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, Burial Grounds (Title 9), they noted that headstones “may only be removed for the purpose of repair or replacement, reproduction or preservation and display in an accredited museum with: 1) the consent of the owner of the historic burial lot in which the gravestone or memorial is placed or the consent of a lineal descendant of the deceased or, if such owner or lineal descendant is unknown, the consent of the burial ground authority; and 2) an order of the court of common pleas of the county in which the historic burial place is located.

In what the executive director of the Fairmount Park Commission called a compromise (email from Mark Focht to Bill Zumstag, May 15, 2006), the Park agreed that previously relocated head stones could be removed from Franklin Square if the church produced a replica of the head stone in a durable material (plastic or vinyl) which would also say, “This head stone was reproduced and the original relocated to (name and address of church) in June 2006.” The reproduction head stone would then be reburied in the square in, or near, its original location. The Park would agree to this approach only if the church was designated as an accredited museum (which it is not) and with the approval of the court of common pleas. In the case of head stones that were in their original location, the Park would allow the church to remove the stone temporarily to produce a replica and return the original to the park where it would be reburied in, or near, its original location. All costs associated with either of the options were to be borne by the church or Once Upon a Nation.

Although the church began to explore becoming an accredited museum and JMA investigated the procedures for applying to the Court of Common Pleas, the church finally decided that the requirements, including cost, were more than they could take on. They abandoned the idea of removing headstones but continued to participate in the project in other ways. Alex Bartlett gave a heavily illustrated talk to the Adult Forum church school class on the occasion of Old First’s 279th anniversary celebration on September 24, 2006 which was greatly appreciated.

6.3 INTERPRETING BURIAL GROUNDS

A final effort was made to prevent the previously disturbed headstones from all being reburied. Since Fairmount Park's biggest concern seemed to be that the stones not be removed from the square, Once Upon a Nation, in conjunction with the church, proposed that they be displayed in a memorial garden. The garden, the proposal argued, would add historic interest to the renovated square. The proposal was not accepted.

Other burial grounds affected by construction in Philadelphia (and elsewhere) have received very different treatment, but in those cases the disturbance involved actual burials. Two burial grounds associated with the First African Baptist Church (FABC) were disturbed by construction, one by the Commuter Tunnel and the other by the expansion of the Vine Street Expressway. As reported (Parrington et al. 1987; Crist et al. 1996) the burials were removed, studied, and re-buried, all with the participation of the descendant congregation. Much more recently burials from the Second Presbyterian Church were disturbed during the construction of the Constitution Center and they, too, were removed for study and re-buried with the participation of the descendant congregation. In all of these instances the sensitivity and willingness of the scientific community to involve the descendant congregations was appreciated. As expressed by Dan Roberts, JMA's president, who worked closely with the director of the Philadelphia Historic Commission on the first FABC project, there was as much to be learned from working with the living congregation as from studying the remains, maybe more.

7.0 THE TRANSFORMATION OF FRANKLIN SQUARE

7.1 OVERVIEW

Franklin Square has a long and curious history. Even though William Penn designated the squares as public spaces within his “country green town” his son and later his grandson were willing to rent and even sell a portion of Northeast (Franklin) Square to the First German Reformed Church to use as a burial ground. They also rented space for other purposes including use as a cattle market. These sacred and profane uses of what was supposed to be public space clearly did not seem peculiar in their own time although the city eventually insisted on making the square into what it was supposed to be, that is, a city park. Surely Penn could not have imagined the new use of the square, this time as a kind of fairground, although he might have approved. After all, the purpose is to re-connect the square to the city and bring more people in to enjoy it.

As in all urban places, more of the past is left underground than appears on the surface. The transformation of Franklin Square into a fairground provided the opportunity to first, research its past, and finally, to look at its layered record during the construction process. While monitoring during construction is not an ideal way to do archeology, it does provide an opportunity to look at a large area that could not possibly be excavated in the traditional way. By recording the soil layers as they were exposed in utility trenches and seepage beds, to cite just two examples, it was possible to learn how the land was molded for different purposes. The burial ground was where it was expected—where the historic maps said it was supposed to be—but not all the headstones were laid on top of the graves to which they belonged as the documentary record claimed. Instead, some had been used as curbing for the curvilinear pathways that were part of the nineteenth-century park design. Whether it was the city fathers who decided that headstones should be used that way or, more likely, the workmen who created the park is not known, but someone thought it was important to mark the boundary of the burial ground even if it meant removing some stones from their associated graves. Clearly no one anticipated that the burial ground would someday be dug up. The use of the stones, with their inscriptions turned inward against the soil, was a secret that maybe even the city fathers did not know.

Besides the physical record of the burial ground, this project led to research into the people who made up the congregation to whom the burial ground belonged. Nancy Donohue, the archivist of the descendant congregation, did the research, and from it she says, she was “honored to have had the chance to know those individuals.” In combination with the physical record of the burials, especially the headstones, the people from this piece of Philadelphia’s past have been brought to light. The rediscovery of historic burial grounds during construction projects, something that happens all too often, produces a different kind of learning. It is not just the forgotten past that is important; it is what the past means in the present. While this isn’t the usual responsibility of a construction crew, or even an archeologist, it is a responsibility we have learned to take seriously.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is more to be found in Franklin Square. There are more headstones, more burials, and more evidence of the nineteenth-century landscape designed by William Rush, one of Philadelphia’s most celebrated artistic sons. There is probably even evidence of the Revolutionary War period powder magazine that was not found during this project. JMA therefore recommends that any future construction be monitored by an archeologist. It would probably also be wise to monitor

demolition, especially since even the headstones that were discovered during this project were reburied in the square.

JMA also recommends that during the planning of any demolition or construction activities Old First Reformed Church be contacted. Their participation in the project was invaluable and reminded us why knowing about the past counts.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

- Allen, William and H.S. Tanner
1830 *Philadelphia*.
- Anonymous
1921 Franklin Square. *Philadelphia Bulletin*. June 27, 1921.
- Biddle's Philadelphia Directory
1791 Compiled/edited by Matt Ainslie. University of Delaware. 21 February 2007.
<<http://www.math.udel.edu/~rstevens/datasets/phil1791.xls>>.
- Bromley, G.W. and Co.
1895 Atlas of the City of Philadelphia-Central Business Property, Vol. I.
- Calvert, Anne and Robert.
*The Burial Places of Old First Reformed Church
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1741-2004*. Old First Reformed Church, Philadelphia
- Common Council Minutes
1789-1793, 1799-1803, 1803-1811, 1808-1813 Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- Corr, John
1975 Bricks Clue to Powder Cache. *Philadelphia Inquirer*. October 4, 1975.
- Crist, Thomas A.J., and Daniel G. Roberts
1996 Archeological Investigation of Washington Square. Prepared for The Delta Group. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA.
- Crist, Thomas A.J., Reginald H. Pitts, Arthur Washburn, John P. McCarthy, Daniel G. Roberts
1996 "A Distinct Church of the Lord Jesus": The History, Archaeology, and Physical Anthropology of the Tenth Street First African Baptist Church Cemetery, Philadelphia. Prepared for Gaudet & O'Brien Associates/Urban Engineers, Incorporated, Philadelphia.
- Deed in Trust Mr. Benjamin Siegel to Messrs Melchor & Stillwagon
1763 (2006-846) Old First Reformed Church Archives.
- Fairmount Park Commission
200_ *Philadelphia's Square*. Fairmount Park Commission, Philadelphia, PA.
- German Reformed Congregation
1792 June (2004-646), Old First Reformed Church Archives.
- G. H. Jones and Company
1875 Map of Franklin Square.
- Grave Digging Records, 1766, (2006-856) Old First Reformed Church Archives.

- Hamilton, Suzanne
1972 "The Pewter of William Will." *Winterthur Portfolio*. Vol. 7, 1972:129.
- Harbaugh, H.
1872 *The Fathers of the German Reformed Church in Europe and America. Vol.II. Lancaster, PA: J.M. Westhaeffer.*
- Hiltzheimer, Jacob.
1893 *Extracts from the diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia: 1765-1798.* Wm. F. Fell & Co., Philadelphia.
- Hinke, William J., translator.
1939 *Church Record of the First Reformed Church Philadelphia Pennsylvania. Vol. I, 1748-1785.* 1939. Old First Reformed Church Archives.
- Hinke, William J., translator.
Church Record of the First Reformed Church Philadelphia Pennsylvania. Vol. III, 1786-1799. 1940. Old First Reformed Church Archives.
- Holme, Thomas
1683 *A Portraiture of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania in America.* Sold by Andrew Sowle in Shoreditch, London.
- Indenture made the twenty fourth day of March,
1749 (2006-873), Old First Reformed Church Archives.
- January Ye 30th
1792 (2004-645) Old First Reformed Church Archives.
- Jellicoe, Geoffrey and Susan.
1987 *The Landscape of Man, Shaping the Environment from Prehistory to the Present Day.* Thames and Hudson, London.
- Kenyon, Jeff L.
1975 Preliminary Investigation of The Franklin Square Powder Magazine in Philadelphia. Report on file, Philadelphia Historical Commission.
- MacPherson, John
1785 Philadelphia City Directory. Compiled/edited by Matt Ainslie. University of Delaware. 21 February 2006.
<<http://www.math.udel.edu/~rstevens/datasets/1785philmcp.xls>
- McAdam, Leonard J.
1968 Flagstones Removed, Square Loses Bit of History. *Philadelphia Inquirer*, September 26, 1968.

- McVarish, Douglas C., Rebecca Yamin, Daniel G. Roberts
2005 An Archeological Sensitivity Study of Franklin Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Prepared for Once Upon a Nation.
- Newton, Norman T.
1971 *Design on the Land, The Development of Landscape Architecture*. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge.
- Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
1982 *William Rush, American Sculptor*. Exhibit catalogue. Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.
- “Philadelphia Composers: Philip Phile (ca. 1734-1793)”. Penn Special Collections-Keffer-Phile. 17 March 2006.
<<http://www.library.upenn.edu/collections/rbm/keffer/phile.html>>.
- Robinson’s Philadelphia City Directory.
1805 Free Library of Philadelphia. Microfilm.
- Rabzak, Denise R.
1987 *Washington Square: A Site Plan Chronology 1683-1984*. National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, PA.
- Roberts, Daniel G., and Tod L. Benedict
2000 *Archeological Supervision and Monitoring of Restoration Activities at Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA*. Report prepared for the Fairmount Park Commission Capital Program Office, and Tony DePaul & Son. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA.
- Scharf, J. Thomas and Thompson Westcott
1884 *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884*. Volume III. L.H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia, PA.
- Series I, Minutes of the Corporation
1835-
1861 Old First Reformed Church Records (Collection 3010), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- Spiese, George W.
1903 The Burial Ground. In First Reformed Church of Philadelphia Records. Compiled by the Geneological Society of Pennsylvania. Vol. 1. In the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- Stafford’s *Philadelphia City Directory*.
1800 Free Library of Philadelphia. Microfilm.
- Starobin, Sanford
1968 Skid Row Will Relinquish Park. *Philadelphia Inquirer*, October 7, 1968.

Tangires, Helen

2003 *Public Markets and Civic Culture in Nineteenth-Century America*. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Washburn, Arthur

2006 Franklin Square—Report of Osteological Analysis July 23, 2006. Submitted to Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D.

Watson, John F.

1927 *Annals of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*. Leary, Stuart Co., Philadelphia.

White, Francis

1785 *Philadelphia City Directory*. Compiled/edited by Matt Ainslie. University of Delaware. 21 February 2006.

<<http://www.math.udel.edu/~rstevens/datasets/1785phil.xls>>.

Van Horne, David.

A History of the Reformed Church in Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Reformed Church Publication Board, 1876.

Wir der Pfarrer, Fidei Commissaria, die Aeltesten und Vorsteher der Deutschen Reformirten Gemeine, 1773, (2006-872) Old First Reformed Church Archives.

Yamin, Rebecca

2006 Protocols for the Treatment of Human Remains and Archeological Excavation, Franklin Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Prepared for Once Upon a Nation.

Appendix A:
Headstone Inventory

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
								EXPOSED
1	5/9/2006	Original Inlet 7 Area	Marble	L4.95, W1.90, T0.20	"In/ Memory of/ PHILIP ULRICH/ who departed this Life/ the 28th of July 1785/ Aged 67 Years./ Remember man as you pass by/ as you are now, Once So was I/ as him now, So you Must be/ prepare for death & Follow Me."		Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 12)
2	5/9/2006	Original Inlet 7 Area	Granite	L3.65, W1.53, T0.22	"Hier Ruher det Leib/ JACOB MILLER; Gewesener Sohn des/ Heinrich Miller u. seiner/ Ehe Frau Maria war/ Gebohren den 20ten April/ 1772 und Starb den 13ten/ November 1788. Seines/ Alters 16 Jahr 6 Monat/ und 23 Tage."	Here lies the body of Jacob Miller Late son of Heinrich Miller and his Wife Maria Born the 20th of April 1772 and died the 13th November 1788. His Age 16 years 6 months And 23 days	Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 12)
3	5/9/2006	Original Inlet 7 Area	Limestone	L5.35, W2.06, T0.20	"Here Lieth the body of MARY SCHNIDER; the wife of PETER SCHNIDER;/ Was born June the 13th. 1757 and died December/ the 18th. 1782. Aged 27 Years 3 Months and 6 Days;/ ~/ Remember man as you pass by/ As you are not/ so once was I/ As I am now so must you be/ Prepare for death and / follow me"/ decorative element		Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 12)

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
4	5/9/2006	Original Inlet 7 Area	Schist	L1.90, W1.90, T0.20	None		Left in situ	Rough hewn, may not be a "true" headstone. Was originally designated as Burial 3, and was found resting on Headstone 6. Appears to be deposited at base of shaft associated with exhumed burial.
5	5/9/2006	Original Inlet 7 Area	Marble	L2.10, W1.16, T0.14	"J. B./ M. B."		Left in situ	Footstone, found resting on Headstone 6, and assumed to be associated with it. Appears to be deposited at base of shaft associated with exhumed burial.
6	5/9/2006	Original Inlet 7 Area	Granite	L3.72, W1.76, T0.18	"In/ Memory of/ JOSEPH BROWN/ who departed this Life/ January 31st/ in the Year of our Lord/ 1777/ Aged 37 Years/ Also Mary his Wife/ who departed this Life/ July 15th/ in the Year of our Lord/ 1779/ Aged 40 Years."		Left in situ	Appears to be deposited at base of shaft associated with exhumed burial.
7	5/19/2006	South central mini golf course	Limestone	W0.80, T0.16	No inscription		Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 14)
8	5/19/2006	South central mini golf course	Limestone	L4.50, W1.60, T0.17	"In Memory of/ GEORGE BROWNING/ [W]ho departed this Life/ [F]ebruary 19, 1776/ Aged 45 Years"		Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 14). In two fragments.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
9	5/19/2006	South central mini golf course	Limestone	None available, partially exposed	None visible		Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 14)
10	5/19/2006	South central mini golf course	Limestone	None available, partially exposed	None visible		Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 14)
11	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Marble	L3.70, W1.90, T0.18	Divided vertically in half; left half: "In/ Memory of/ ELIZABETH;/ Daughter of/ Charles & Sarah/ Hupfeld. Who departed this life <i>February 21</i> st. 1807. Aged 2 years/ 5 months & 16 Days." Right half: "In/ Memory of/ CHARLOTTE./ Daughter of Charles & Sarah/ Hupfeld. Who departed this life <i>March</i> 20th. 1803/ Aged 2 years/ 2 months & 26 Days."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 1	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16). Engraved "J x H/ PA/ F/ IF2a/ r" in bottom left corner; bottom right: "F/ M ~ f"; stone worker's inscription?
12	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Marble	L1.55, W1.26, T0.15	None		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
13	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Marble	L1.70, W1.6, T0.08	Two sets of initials, arranged vertically; left set "F./M./E."; right set "E./E./E."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 3	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
14	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Limestone	L2.25, W0.75, T0.16	"M D"		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16); footstone, in two fragments.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
14A	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Marble	L1.95, W0.80, T0.18	"C. L."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 3	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16). Originally thought to be part of Headstone 14, until more full exposed; footstone.
15	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Limestone	L2.30 (incomplete), W0.9, T0.14	"M. C. D."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16). Footstone? Two fragments.
16	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Schist/ plagioclase?	L2.20, W0.79, T0.12	"ANDREW/ FOX./ EGED [sic] 4 DAYS./ 1774"		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 3	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16). Headstone is roughly hewn, deteriorated. In two fragments.
17	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
18	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
19	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
20	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
21	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
	EXPOSED							
22	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
23	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
24	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
25	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
26	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
27	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
28	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
29	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
30	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area					Left in situ	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
31	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Limestone	L1.55, W0.72, T0.09	"J. S."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16). Footstone.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
32	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Limestone	L2.17, W0.90, T0.12	"W. S."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 3	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16). Footstone.
33	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Schist	L2.18, W0.97, T0.14	" H. W."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16). Footstone. Originally found intact, but damaged by construction worker. Two fragments.
34	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Marble	L2.20, W1.41, T0.11	"M K"		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 3	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16).
35	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Marble	L2.16, W0.96, T0.13	"G. S."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 3	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16). Footstone.
36	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Marble	L2.09, W1.09, T0.17	"J. M," [sic]		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Associated with walkway/ curbing (Feature 16). Footstone.
37	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Marble	L1.47, W0.83, T0.12	"J. S."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Loose in Golf Shack Area fill.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
38	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	Coarse marble	L1.09 (incomplete), W0.91, T0.09	"In Memory of/ ELIZ.th/ PASSAGEE/ who departed/ this Life Decbr./ the... 174..."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Loose within Golf Shack Area fill. Top half only is present. Top of last digit in year is rounded, eliminating 1741, 1744, 1745, 1746, and 1747 as options.
39	5/26/2006	Golf Shack Area	Marble	L2.24 (incomplete), W1.97, T0.11	"In Memory of/ MARY, the Wife of/ LEWIS KARCHER/ Born the 2th day September/ 1738 died the 3th day of August 1797/ Aged 58 Years an.../ What is Man that the.../ And the for..."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Loose within Golf Shack Area fill, snapped in half diagonally. Only top half is present.
40	5/26/2006	Trench 19	Marble	L1.59, W0.66, T0.08	"C. P."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Loose within Trench 19 fill within the PATCO ROW. Footstone.
41	5/30/2006	Trench 21	Marble	W1.84, T0.24	"James Hay Facit" towards base		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 3	Thick, heavy stone from Trench 21 west profile, heavily damaged, no complete edges to determine length. Associated with Burial 22.
42	5/30/2006	Trench 21	Quartzite	T0.07 (maximum)	"... [GES]TORBEN/ [A]PRIL 1754"		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Stone is highly fragmentary. Thickness is only complete dimension present. Found within Trench 21, fill within PATCO ROW.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
43	6/1/2006	Trench 21	Limestone	W1.03, T0.18	"Hier Ruher in Gott/ CATHERINA GOBLERIN/ Lin (???) Thochterlein des/ Gottfried & Catherine/ Goblerin Gebohren/ Den 8t December 1774/ Gestorben Der 14t/ ... 6 Tage"	Hier rests in God Catharina Göblerin Gentle little daughter of Gottfried & Catherine Göblerin born December 8th, 1774 Died the 14th [1774] [Age] 6 days	Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Loose within Trench 21 fill within the PATCO ROW. Only top half to third is present.
44	6/1/2006	Trench 21	Limestone	T0.16	None visible		Left in situ	Associated with Feature 17, within west profile of Trench 21, to south of Golf Shack Area. Lies horizontally as footer for Headstone 45.
45	6/1/2006	Trench 21	Limestone	T0.15	None visible		Left in situ	Associated with Feature 17, within west profile of Trench 21, to south of Golf Shack Area. Stands verticall upon Headstone 44.
46	6/1/2006	Trench 21	Granite	T0.17	"In/ Memory of/ John MAAG/ [b]orn December.../ 1751..."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Loose within Trench 21 fill, to south of new pump house. Highly fragmented and incomplete.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
47	6/1/2006	Trench 21	Limestone	No complete dimensions	Illegible writing- heavily weathered and flaked		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Loose within Trench 21 fill, to south of new pump house. Highly fragmented and incomplete, consists of a flake derived from a headstone.
48	6/6/2006	Trench 25	Limestone	L2.40 (minimum), W+1.76, T0.14. Note: the width of the complete left half of this stone is complete, and is 0.88' wide. Therefore, it is assumed that the complete width of this stone, with both halves present, would have been 1.76'.	"Hier Ruhet/ In Gott/ GEORG WILKEN/ Ist Seelig/ Ent Schlafen [sic]/ den 10 July 1770/ und hat hinder lassen/ Seine Ehe Frau/ und 5 kinder/ Wovon eins.../ Herrn Entschlaffen/ Erhatsein [sic] Alter/ Gebracht/ Auf 42 Jahr/ 7 Monat/ [un]d 10 Tage"; traces of inscription at the bottom include "Sie.../ G.../ Au..."		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Within heavily disturbed fill to exterior of north-south trench. Although this headstone was not in the immediate ROW of any utility trenching, its shallow depth and already disturbed provenience warranted its removal for reburial in a safer location. Note: this headstone consists of the left half of a headstone divided vertically, similar to Headstone 11. Note: this fragment DOES NOT MEND with Headstone 49.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
49	6/6/2006	Trench 25	Limestone	L2.40 (minimum), W+1.76, T0.14. Note: the width of the complete left half of this stone is complete, and is 0.88' wide. Therefore, it is assumed that the complete width of this stone, with both halves present, would have been 1.76'.	"...Gott/ Maria/ des CHRISTIAN SCHMIDts/ Ehlich Haus frau/ Sie hat 16 Kinder/ Gezeuget,/ [u]nd ist Seelig/ ...Herrn/ Entshclaffen/ ...ary/ ...[J]ahr/ ..."	[Here rests in] God Maria [Wife] of Christian Schmid Honest wife She had 16 children Testified to And is blessed [In the] Lord To sleep [...Janu]ary [...year]	Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Within heavily disturbed fill to exterior of north- south trench. Although this headstone was not in the immediate ROW of any utility trenching, its shallow depth and already disturbed provenience warrented its removal for reburial in a safer location. Note: this headstone consists of the left half of a headstone divided vertically, similar to Headstone 11. Note: this fragment DOES NOT MEND with Headstone 48.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
50	6/7/2006	Trench 25/26	Marble	L3.10, W1.94, T0.16	"Zum gedachnis der in dem/ HERRN Ent Schlawffene/ BARBARA SALOMI./ gewessene/ Ehe Frau des Wilhelm/ Will. Ist geborn den 1r Septem/ 1746 und gestorben den 8r/ Jan 1767. ihres Alters 20/ Jahr und 8 Monat./(skip line)/ Also ruher hier/ ELISABETH/ Eine Tochter/ Von Oben/ belmelren (?) Eltern. Ist/ gestorben den 29t Jan 1767/ ihres Alter 7 Wochen"	In memory of one who Sleeps in the Lord Barbara Salomi ... wife of William Will born the 1st of September 1746 and died the 8th of January 1767. Her age 20 years and 8 months. Also rests here Elizabeth a daughter From ... parents. Died on the 29th of January 1767 Her age 7 weeks	Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 1	First found within Trench 25, east-west portion, south profile. Initially left in situ. However, bottom half of this headstone was encountered within Trench 26, and was originally believe to be a separate headstone, and was given the designation Headstone 56. However, this was later proved to be Headstone 50, and was removed as it blocked the trench. Functioned as curbing for Feature 18.
51	6/9/2006	Trench 26, to southwest of sycamore within NE corner of golf course	Marble	W1.32, T0.16	None		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 3	Found loose within brick and plaster demolition debris within Trench 26; fragment.
52	6/9/2006	Trench 26, to southwest of sycamore within NE corner of golf course	Quartzite	T0.13	"... nen gebohren den 3/ [O]ctober 1716. un[d]/ ...[ges]storben den 22 (or 29?) .../ 17..."	[...] [Johan]nes frickers [...] born the 3rd October 1716 [...] Died the 22nd 17[...]	Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Found loose within brick and plaster demolition debris within Trench 26; two fragments.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
53	6/9/2006	Trench 26, to southwest of sycamore within NE corner of golf course	Marble	W2.00, T0.16	"Hier ruher dem Leibe nach/ JOHANNES GAMBER/ Gebohren im Jahr 1696 den 6 January, und gestorben den 7r October/ 1762; Seines Alters 66 Jahr 9 Monat/ (skip line)/ An diesen Stein Kauft du noch Lebend feht Wie alles Fliesch Zu Lerzr doch mus er geht/ Und ob du gleich Mathusalems Alder.../ ...st es doch im Gr..."	Here rests the body of Johannes Gamber Born in the year 1696 on the 6th Of January, and died on the 7th of October 1762; his age 66 years 9 months ... future survivors How all flesh in the end must pass away And ... same 6 also the Everlasting	Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 2	Found loose within brick and plaster demolition debris within Trench 26

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
		EXPOSED						
54	6/9/2006	Trench 26, east- west section, towards east end	Limestone	L 3.60, W0.16, T0.15	"Hier/ Ruher in ihrem Ehl...fer/ die von/ LEONHART MELCHIOR/ Und seiner Ehelichen frauen/ ANNA MARIA/ ...mder als: Anna Maria, war... [geboh]ren den 29 October.../ ... staub der 28 April 1.../ 2 Jahr, 6 Mo[nat]/Und Anna M[aria].../ gebohren den 28 July 174.../ alt 1 Jahr 2 Tag."	Here Rests in her ... Who from Leonard Melchior And his legal wife Anna Maria ... Anna Maria was ... [Born] on the 29th of October ... [Died] on the 28th of April [1748] [Age] 2 years 6 [months] And Anna M[argaret] Born [died...] the 28th of July, 17[48] Aged 1 year 2 days	Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Note: originally thought to be a headstone separate from Headstone 55, but later found to mend. Was part of the Feature 18 walkway/ curbing.
55	6/9/2006	Trench 26, east- west section, towards east end	Limestone				Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 4	Note: originally thought to be a headstone separate from Headstone 55, but later found to mend. Was part of the Feature 18 walkway/ curbing.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
56	6/7/2006	Trench 25/26	Marble	See Headstone 50	See Headstone 50		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 1	Headstone 56 assignment has been VOIDED, as it was later found to be the base for Headstone 50. Refer to Headstone 50 entry for complete description.
57	6/9/2006	Trench 26	Marble	W1.50, T0.14	None		Reburied, within original Inlet 7 excavation, Layer 3	Headstone 57 consists of the bottom third of the headstone associated with Burial 29. This portion of the headstone was removed as it was above the necessary grade to install utilities. The upper two-thirds of this headstone remain in situ.

HEADSTONE INVENTORY
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

HEADSTONE #	DATE	FOUND WITHIN	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS, FT	INSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
58	6/22/2006	Trench 30C	Marble	T0.15	None visible		Left in situ	This headstone was standing on end and was functioning as another portion of walkway curbing (Feature 19). As the top of this headstone coincided with the base of the trench, it was at the necessary depth for utilities. Therefore, no further exposure of this headstone was conducted.

Appendix B:
Burial Register

BURIAL REGISTER
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE AND BARBARA BLOMEIER
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

BURIAL #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	ELEVATION, IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL	INSCRIPTION ON HEADSTONE, IF PRESENT	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
1	5/8/2006	Trench 12, within north edge of NE walkway	28.5	Slate footstone with dimensions of L20.0, W0.8, T0.09', with "G. M."	<p>I rest here by my husband's side, Who short time before me was a prey of illness In those days of horror. To me immediately after his going away Death seemed through harsh grieving As only a sinner's bed.</p> <p>He (Death) waved me with seriousness to the grave. Thus I with my pilgrim's staff Refused his solemn waving. I looked upon the end of the journey Gave my spirit in Jesus's hands, And Jesus rewarded me with the crown. Trans. Barbara Blomeier, Bielefeld, Germany</p>	Headstone replaced, burial left in situ	Headstone was snapped as it was standing vertically, rather than lying flat. Both halves of headstone were replaced within trench at location and depth that they were originally located.

BURIAL REGISTER
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE AND BARBARA BLOMEIER
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

BURIAL #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	ELEVATION, IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL	INSCRIPTION ON HEADSTONE, IF PRESENT	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
2	5/8/2006	Trench 12, towards north-central portion of NE walkway	28.68	Marble headstone with dimensions of L7.0, W3.15, T0.25', with "In Memory of/ John George Weibel/ Was born April the 10th, 1754/ And departed this life October the 11th/ 1793 Aged 39 years 6 months & 1 day/ Also/ Charlotte Weibel/ Wife of John Geroge Weibel/ Who departed this life October the 26th/ 1793. Agded [sic] 33 years./ Ich ruh hier an des Galle Seile,/ Der kurz vor mir der Krankheit Beute/ In jenem schrecken Tagen wur/ Mir stellte gleich nach Seinem Scheiden/ Der Tod sich bey deem herben Leiden/ Als mire ein Suhser Bole dar./ Er winckte zwar mit Ernst zum Grabe./ Doch ich an meinem Pilgrims Stabe/ Sprach seinem ern sten Winks hohn./ Ich blinkte nach der Reise Ende./ Gab meinem Geist in Jesu hande./ Und Jesus reichte mir die Krohn. / And W. Bower, Fecit"		Headstone and associated burial left half horizontally (old fracture) in situ	Headstone laid flat, snapped in

BURIAL REGISTER
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE AND BARBARA BLOMEIER
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

BURIAL #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	ELEVATION, IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL	INSCRIPTION ON HEADSTONE, IF PRESENT	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
3	5/9/2006	Original Inlet 7 Area	28.91	Headstone 4- schist and uniscribed; roughly hewn. Was 1.90' square, and 0.20' thick. Headstone 5- marble footstone w/ "JB/ MB" inscribed vertically, with dimensions of L2.10, W1.16, T0.14'. Headstone 6- Granite w/ dimensions of L3.72, W1.76, T 0.18', w/ "In/ Memory of/ JOSEPH BROWN/ who departed this Life/ January 31st/ in the Year of our Lord/ 1777/ Aged 37 Years/ Also Mary his Wife/ who departed this Life/ July 15th/ in the Year of our Lord/ 1779/ Aged 40 Years."		Headstones and associated burial left in situ	It was unknown as to whether or not the headstones found at this location lay above a burial. This complex of headstone was therefore assigned a burial number, as well as headstone numbers (Headstone 4,5, and 6). The elevation given is for the depth of the shallowest headstone- Headstone 5.
4	5/11/2006	Original Inlet 7 Area	30.01	No headstone present		Left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain with decomposed nail fragments at periphery, within base of Inlet 7 excavation.
5	5/17/2006	Inlet 7 Extension	30.70	No headstone present		Left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain within base of Inlet 7 extension area.
6	5/17/2006	Inlet 7 Extension	30.59	No headstone present		Left in situ	Appears to be deposited at base of shaft associated with exhumed burial.
7	5/17/2006	Inlet 7 Extension	30.15	Bluestone headstone fragment with "...gegangen"		Headstone and associated burial left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain within base of Inlet 7 extension area.
8	5/17/2006	Inlet 7 Extension	30.50	No headstone present		Left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain within base of Inlet 7 extension area.

BURIAL REGISTER
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE AND BARBARA BLOMEIER
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

BURIAL #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	ELEVATION, IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL	INSCRIPTION ON HEADSTONE, IF PRESENT	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
9	5/17/2006	Inlet 7 Extension	30.76	No headstone present		Left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain within base of Inlet 7 extension area.
10	5/17/2006	Inlet 7 Extension	30.85	No headstone present		Left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain within base of Inlet 7 extension area.
11	5/17/2006	Inlet 7 Extension	30.74	No headstone present		Left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain within base of Inlet 7 extension area.
12	5/19/2006	Original Inlet 7 Area	27.60	No headstone present		Left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain found within original Inlet 7 area, at right angle to and partially beneath Headstones 4, 5, and 6.
13	5/20/2006	Inlet 7 Extension 2	29.68	No headstone present		Left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain within base of Inlet 7 extension 2 area.
14	5/20/2006	Inlet 7 Extension 2	29.93	No headstone present		Left in situ	Traces of rectangular stain within base of Inlet 7 extension 2 area.
15	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	30.60	Uninscribed granite sarcophagus lid, with faint rectangular highlight within center of lid, dimensions were L6.2, W3.1'.		Sarcophagus lid and associated burial left in situ	Bevelled lid oriented approximately east-west

BURIAL REGISTER
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE AND BARBARA BLOMEIER
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

BURIAL #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	ELEVATION, IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL	INSCRIPTION ON HEADSTONE, IF PRESENT	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
16	5/23/2006	Golf Shack Area	30.63	Marble sarcophagus lid w/ dimensions of L6.2, W3.1', w/ "In memory of/ Mrs FRANCES MAAG/ Wife of/ Mr HENRY MAAG/ Who departed this Life/ September 16th/ In the Year of our Lord/ 1774/ Aged 54 Years/ Also of/ Mrs SARAH MAAG/ Second Wife of Mr HENRY MAAG/ Who departed this Life/ July 5th in the Year of our Lord/ 1783/ Aged 55 Years/ ... (obscured by overlying fill).		Sarcophagus lid and associated burial left in situ	Bevelled lid oriented approximately east-west, top half was removed by a backhoe during unauthorized excavation within the area during the completion of the project. Break was along an old fracture line. Removal of lid exposed a mortar cap beneath it. Lid was replaced to its original position.
17	5/24/2006	Trench 19	26.82	Two marble headstones lying flat, visible in south profile but not exposed.		Both headstones and associated burial left in situ	Stain associated with Burial 17 not visible within profile
18	5/24/2006	Trench 19	24.52	Remains encountered at base of trench, were partially disturbed; no headstone present		Left in situ	Originally slated for excavation, remains were avoided by rerouting trench
19	5/25/2006	Trench 19	Not available	No headstone present		Left in situ	At base of area at west end of Trench 19, stripped to 4.0 feet below grade, rectangular stain
20	5/25/2006	Trench 19	Not available	No headstone present		Left in situ	At base of area at west end of Trench 19, stripped to 4.0 feet below grade, rectangular stain
21	5/25/2006	Trench 19	Not available	No headstone present		Left in situ	At base of area at west end of Trench 19, stripped to 4.0 feet below grade, rectangular stain

BURIAL REGISTER
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE AND BARBARA BLOMEIER
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

BURIAL #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	ELEVATION, IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL	INSCRIPTION ON HEADSTONE, IF PRESENT	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
22	5/31/2006	Trench 21	Not available	Marble headstone fragment with "James Hay Facit" w/ W2.05, T0.30'.		Burial left in situ, one of headstone fragments reburied	Found within west profile of Trench 21. Designated as Headstone 41 as part snapped during excavation and had to be removed. Headstone 41 was reburied within Original Inlet 7 area.
23	6/1/2006	Trench 21	Not available	Granite headstone w/ "Sacred/ To the Memory of/ SUZANNAH/ wife of James/ Riley/ Who Departed this Life/... 1812 aged 60 years/ 3 months ad 27 days/ Beneath the green sod/ and lofty pine,/ Slumbers my body/ In hopes my soal [sic]/ sleeps in peace above." Dimensions were L3.40, W1.55, T0.13'.		Left in situ, headstone fragments reburied	Headstone snapped during excavation, making accurate read of elevation impossible. However, top of headstone was at approximately 3.0 feet below grade. Headstone fragments were reburied at location of burial.
24	6/1/2006	Trench 19B	26.70	Marble headstone w/ "In Memory of/ SUSANNA LOWRY/ Wife of/ PHILIP LOWRY/ Who departed this Life/ March the 10th 1797 ..." (the rest was obscured by the profile). Partially exposed-dimensions not available.		Headstone and associated burial left in situ	Found within base and west profile of trench
25	6/2/2006	Trench 19B	28.83	Granite headstone fragments present, uninscribed		Headstone and associated burial left in situ	Found within west profile of trench, snapped apparently during excavation of PATCO High Speed Line, which runs immediately to north of location

BURIAL REGISTER
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE AND BARBARA BLOMEIER
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

BURIAL #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	ELEVATION, IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL	INSCRIPTION ON HEADSTONE, IF PRESENT	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
26	6/7/2006	Trench 25	29.25	Two headstones, both marble and uninscribed		Headstone and associated burial left in situ	Two headstones found stacked at the east end of Trench 26, at base of trench and within the east profile of the trench.
27	6/9/2006	Trench 26	33.93	Marble headstone lying flat; no inscription visible but it may have been on the "underside" of the headstone, and therefore not exposed. Had dimensions of W2.05, T0.20'.		Headstone and associated burial left in situ	At base of Trench 26; headstones associated with Burials 27, 28, and 29 were in linear arrangement, trending 5 degrees east of north
28	6/9/2006	Trench 26	33.93	Limestone headstone lying flat. One fragment was loose and was inscribed w/ "...auch Ewig.../ ... and hast er geb...". Headstone not fully exposed, T=0.14".		Headstone and associated burial left in situ	At base of Trench 26; headstones associated with Burials 27, 28, and 29 were in linear arrangement, trending 5 degrees east of north. Burial 28 headstone was present in multiple fragments.

BURIAL REGISTER
 WITH TRANSLATIONS BY NANCY DONOHUE AND BARBARA BLOMEIER
 FRANKLIN SQUARE 2006 ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
 PHILADELPHIA, PA
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MARCH-AUGUST 2006

BURIAL #	DATE EXPOSED	FOUND WITHIN	ELEVATION, IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL	INSCRIPTION ON HEADSTONE, IF PRESENT	TRANSLATION	STATUS	NOTES
29	6/9/2006	Trench 26	34.01	Marble headstone lying flat; no inscription visible but it may have been on the "underside" of the headstone, and therefore not exposed. Had dimensions of W1.50, T0.14'.		Top two-thirds of headstone, and associated burial left in situ	At base of Trench 26; headstones associated with Burials 27, 28, and 29 were in linear arrangement, trending 5 degrees east of north. The Burial 29 headstone was snapped in several places; the bottom third of this headstone had to be removed as it projected up from the base of the trench, blocking the right-of-way. This fragment was designated as Headstone 57, and was reburied within the Original Inlet 7 area.
30	6/10/2006	Trench 26	31.49	Large, possible sarcophagus lid, of marble, no inscription visible. L4.7, T0.30. Width not exposed.		Headstone and associated burial left in situ	Found at base of trench within south profile. Only six inches of headstone/ lid exposed.

Appendix C:

Franklin Square-Report of Osteological Analysis
July 23, 2006

Prepared
by Arthur Washburn, Ph.D.

Appendix D:
Feature Summary

Appendix E:
Summary of Auger Tests

Appendix F:
Artifact Inventory

Appendix G:

Headstones Conserved at Old First Reformed
Church, 153 N. Fourth Street,
Philadelphia

Appendix H:
Project Personnel

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Rebecca Yamin, Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Ph.D. Anthropology. 32-year experience in archeological and historical investigations. Dr. Yamin was responsible for all management and quality assurance aspects of the project. She also wrote sections of the report and served as overall editor.

Alexander B. Bartlett, Project Archeologist. B.A. Anthropology. 15 years experience in cultural resources investigations with particular expertise relating to urban sites and glass analysis. Mr. Bartlett monitored all construction activities and wrote a chapter in the report that describes the results of those activities as well as contributing to the interpretation of the findings. He also provided ongoing liaison to the descendant congregation.

Nancy Donohue, Archivist, Old First Reformed Church. Ms. Donohue served as the descendant congregation's representative during the construction activities on Franklin Square. She also conducted research on the people who were buried in the square and who made up the congregation in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Ms. Donohue contributed the chapter on the people to the report.