

**APPENDIX D**

**HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

## **APPENDIX D.1**

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**EASTVIEW SITE, TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT, NY**



## I. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) has proposed to design and construct a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to provide filtration for the Croton system water supplied to New York City. One of the water treatment plant sites for the proposed plant is a 87-acre parcel referred to as the Eastview Site located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, New York. Grasslands Road (Route 100C) sits to the south of the water treatment plant site (Figure 1). In addition to the proximity of the New Croton Aqueduct (NCA), the site has connections to the Delaware aqueducts with the Catskill Aqueduct passing through the eastern portion of the site, which were completed in 1927 and 1965 respectively. Plans call for the development of the water treatment plant site and associated off-site improvements. The development at the Eastview Site would include construction of the water treatment process facilities, delivery access routes, parking facilities and other site-wide improvements (Figure 2). In compliance with environmental review regulations, which specify a series of studies on development of the proposed project, Historical Perspectives, Inc. was retained to complete a cultural resources assessment of the Eastview Site.

The proposed project would also include the rehabilitation and stabilization of the New Croton Aqueduct (NCA). In addition, improvements or modifications are proposed at several access locations along the route of the NCA (Figure 3). These include the Croton Lake Gate House (Town of Yorktown, NY), NCA Shaft No. 9 (Village of Sleepy Hollow, NY), NCA Shaft No. 14 (Town of Ardsley, NY), NCA Shaft No. 18 (City of Yonkers, NY), the Jerome Park Reservoir (Bronx, NY), and Gate House No. 1 (Bronx, NY). Possible alternative modification sites include NCA Shaft Nos. 11A, 11B, and 11C (Greenburgh), and NCA Shaft No. 16 (Yonkers). Appendices for these sites are presents in the archaeological assessment below.

The purpose of this "Cultural Resources Assessment Report" is to provide a sensitivity rating for the Eastview Site based on the evaluation of historic documentary materials, comparative archaeological literature, site file search results, and a site inspection. As part of the assessment, the following sources of data were consulted in order to determine the sites' topography over time and to compile an overall site history.

### ***Primary and Secondary Source Review***

Many local and regional histories were examined for relevant data to help place the site within a historical context. These include works such as Robert Bolton's *The History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of the County of Westchester*, Alvah French's *History of Westchester County, New York*, J. Thomas Scharf's *History of Westchester County, New York, Including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms*, Shonnard and Spooner's *History of Westchester County* and Grenville MacKenzie's *Families of the Colonial Town of Philipsburg*. Archaeological literature, such as *The Archaeology of New York State* by William Ritchie and Robert E. Funk's *Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory*, provided an overview of the prehistoric periods discussed in this report and Ruttenber's *Indian Tribes of Hudson's River to 1700* furnished valuable information on the lifeways of local Native inhabitants.

### ***Cartographic Analysis***

In order to determine the original topography and compile a disturbance record for the Eastview Site, cartographic resources were examined. Information collected included data on the site's possible land-use over time and building history. Historical maps were examined at the New York Public Library, Westchester County Historical Society, and the Historical Society serving Sleepy Hollow and Tarrytown.

### ***Site Files Review***

All inventoried prehistoric and historical sites listed with the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) were recently reviewed for information regarding recorded sites in and around the project area (Appendix 2). Available site reports and journal publications were also reviewed for information on Native American lifeways in Westchester County during the pre-Contact era.

### ***Historic Site Research***

The Hammond House, a site that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is located on the Eastview Site. The house was once the headquarters of the Westchester County Historical Society and a large body of research material about the house and property exists in their current archives. All available materials were reviewed for this report.

### ***Site Inspection***

Two site visits were conducted (4/6/2000; 11/20/2001) and a photographic record of current conditions was made (See Photographs A-I).

## II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The NYCDEP proposes to build a water treatment plant on City-owned property in Westchester County. Known as the Eastview Site, the 87-acre water treatment plant site is located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, New York (see Figure 1).

The Eastview Site lies in the Hudson Valley region, which is described in geological terms as part of the New England Upland Physiographic Province, a northern extension of the Great Appalachian Valley (Schubert 1968:74). Bedrock beneath Westchester County is part of the Manhattan Formation, a rolling lowland area composed of metamorphic rocks (Isachsen et al. 1991:46). These rocks include the harder gneiss and schists, in contact with Inwood Marble, which is easily eroded. Atlantic Coastal Plain deposits cover much of the bedrock.

Soil tests conducted by Land, Air, Water Environmental Services (LAWES) from April through July 1999 found a layer of topsoil atop an inorganic soil level, described as either a sandy silt or silty sand with gravel that ranged from brown to yellow brown. Beneath this second layer, a dense to very dense gray to brown sand with cobbles (glacial till) was encountered. Bedrock (gneiss or schist) was encountered in two test borings.

Typically, prehistoric and historical land use was concentrated on well-drained soils in proximity to fresh water. Mount Pleasant and Greenburgh are characterized by high ridges underlain by clayey and sandy loam and low lying areas overlain by stratified drift and alluvial deposits which are well adapted to cultivation (Federal Emergency Management Agency 1980:4). The site visit and soil tests indicate that there are well-drained soils in proximity to fresh water within the water treatment plant site on the terraces bordering the Mine Brook, which runs near the western boundary of the project parcel.

What follows is a brief summary of the current site conditions for the project parcel.

### Eastview Site

The 87-acre site, located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, is bordered to the west by Bee Line Boulevard, to the north by the New York Medical College property, to the east by the Westchester County Penitentiary, and to the south by Grasslands Road (100C). Most of the North Site is currently undeveloped and covered with brush or forest. During the spring of 2000, paths were cleared through the thick brush by bulldozers, allowing access for the heavy machinery needed to conduct soil tests. A team of two archaeologists visited the site at that time to conduct a visual survey for potential cultural resources. Near the northwest corner of the North Site, architectural demolition debris and the remains of a stonewall are present (Photograph A). Hammond House Road, a tree-lined road running north-south, retains remnants of a former asphalt pavement and divides the site (Photograph B). To the west of Hammond House Road are former fields covered with brush, mostly wild rose. East of Hammond House Road, fronting onto Route 100C, is the Hammond House historic site (Photograph C). The area north and east of the house is the locations of more brush covered fields and a small watercourse (Mine Brook).

Mine Brook, which runs roughly north-south, divides the eastern half of the site. In the area immediately adjacent to both sides of the brook are woodland terraces covered by second growth trees (Photograph D). During the site visit it was noted that ground in the vicinity of the brook is considerably better drained than in the former agricultural fields. This was confirmed during soil testing, when it was noted that groundwater levels decreased toward the stream. In the location where the brook crosses Route 100C, a wetland environment was observed. Near the easternmost edge of the water treatment plant site, a paved path leads from Route 100C to an existing shaft (Shaft 19) above the Delaware Aqueduct (Photograph E). Although a large section of the surrounding area is presently clear, most of the eastern side of the site is also covered with overgrown brush (Photograph F).

Additional 66-acre parcel owned by the City of New York is located in the Town of Greenburgh. To the south of the Eastview Site, this parcel is predominantly covered with brush and young trees. It is bordered by the Catskill aqueduct and residential homes to the east, commercial properties to the south and west, and Grasslands Road (Route 100C) to the north. Vegetation around Mine Brook, which continues along its north-south course, is comprised mainly of a second growth deciduous hardwood forest, which lacks pines and other evergreens suggesting that the site was selectively logged (Photograph G). Near the center of the site, a former drainage ditch and the remains of a portion of a stonewall are present. Currently a cleared pathway or road provides access to this portion of the site (Photograph H). A significant amount of standing water is present particularly along the southern portion of the South Site. (Photograph I).

### III. PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

For this report, the word prehistory is used to describe the period prior to the use of formal written records. In the western hemisphere, the prehistoric period also refers to the time before European exploration and settlement of the New World. Archaeologists and historians gain their knowledge and understanding of pre-Contact Native Americans in the lower Hudson Valley area from three sources: ethnographic reports, Native American artifact collections, and archaeological investigations.

Based on data from these sources, a prehistoric cultural chronology has been devised for the Westchester County area. Scholars generally divide the prehistoric era into three main periods: the Paleo-Indian, the Archaic, and the Woodland.

<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>YEARS BEFORE PRESENT (BP)</b>
Paleo-Indian	14,000 – 9,500
Early Archaic	9,500 – 8,000
Middle Archaic	8,000 - 6,000
Late Archaic	6,000 - 3,700
Terminal Archaic	3,700 – 2,700
Early Woodland	2,700 - 2,000
Middle Woodland	2,000 – 1,200
Late Woodland	1,200 - 300

The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into Early, Middle, and Late substages. Artifacts, settlement, subsistence, and cultural systems changed through time with each of these stages. The Contact Period (c. 500-300 years ago) followed the three prehistoric periods.

Scholars often characterize prehistoric sites by their close proximity to a water source, fresh game, and exploitable natural resources (i.e., plants, raw materials for stone tools, clay veins, etc.). These sites are often placed into three categories, primary (campsites or villages), secondary (tool manufacturing, food processing), and isolated finds (a single or very few artifacts either lost or discarded). Primary sites are often situated in locales that are easily defended against both nature (weather) and enemies. Secondary sites are often found in the location of exploitable resources (e.g., shell fish, lithic raw materials).

In order to complete the prehistoric overview for the present project and to fully evaluate the potential of recovering prehistoric cultural remains, each period will be examined separately with regard to 1) the characteristics illustrative of the phase, 2) the environment during the time period, and 3) any recovered archaeological sites within the region. This examination was completed in order to assess the potential that indigenous groups would have had for exploiting the project locale in general as well as the actual water treatment plant site.

## **A. Prehistoric Cultural Chronology**

### ***Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 14,000-9,500 Years Before Present)***

For some time there has been an active debate about the origin of the first human occupants of the Western Hemisphere. The most widely held theory to date is that, toward the end of the Wisconsin Glaciation, during the Late Pleistocene Epoch, the first humans wandered across the exposed land bridge that connected Siberia and Alaska. These small groups of hunters were probably following the roaming herds of megafauna, which were their chief prey. The distinctive weapon in their chipped stone tool kit was the fluted point, which has been found in association with mammoth, mastodon, bison and horse remains at various sites in the southwestern United States.

The lithic marker for the Paleo-Indian period is the Clovis Point, a finely made spear point with a flute removed from the central section. Preferred campsites were either at the shore near swamps or river mouths, or on high bluffs or ridges where game could be more easily spotted. The rising sea level resulting from the melting glacier has obliterated the seaside sites, giving more importance to higher inland sites. Paleo-Indian sites are sparse in the Northeast, and there is much to be gained from their discovery, particularly since faunal remains from some sites have disputed the theory that these people relied only on large game for their subsistence. Although no direct evidence of Paleo-Indians has been recovered nearby, the remains of animals that they would have hunted have been identified in the northern section of Westchester County. In 1978, the remains of a 10'6" mammoth were recovered near Lake Kitchawan in Pound Ridge (Grote and Bleimann 1981: 20).

### ***Archaic Period (9,500-3,000 Years Before Present)***

The Archaic period, spanning approximately 6,500 years, has been subdivided into the Early, Middle, Late, and Transitional - or Terminal - subperiods. During the Archaic, fluctuations in the environment occurred, eventually giving way to a gradual warming trend allowing newly available resources to establish themselves. Environmental changes promoted resource diversity, which resulted in a hunting, fishing, and gathering economy. Tool kits expanded in response to this diverse resource utilization.

During the early part of the period, the climate continued to warm causing a continued rise in sea level, which eventually stabilized by the Late Archaic. Schuldenrein suggests that the reduction in the rise of sea levels during the latter part of the period provided prehistoric peoples with additional exploitable environments near water courses (1995). He states "the diversity of habitats and microenvironments would have promoted widespread exploitation of both upland and valley/estuarine environments" (1995: 60). Some of these activity areas may have been located on the terraces along watercourses like Mine Brook, which runs through both the North and South Sites.

The narrow bladed projectile point (Neville and Stark), grooved axe, and beveled adz were some of the additions to the tool kit of the Middle Archaic hunter. On the east side of the Hudson River, Neville-like points have been recovered from both the Sylvan Lake Rockshelter site in Dutchess County and the Muddy Brook Rockshelter site in Putnam County (Funk 1976:168; Tompkins and DiMaria 1979:58). Archaeologist Robert Funk has suggested that the Laurentian, Susquehanna, and small-stemmed cultural traditions persisted in the Hudson River Valley during the Terminal Archaic period, ca. 4,000-3,000 years B.P. (Funk 1976: 250). Although Funk defines these three separate traditions as persisting in the Hudson River Valley, Snow suggests that the Susquehanna tradition dominated the first half of the period, marked by Snook Kill, Perkiomen and Susquehanna Broad points, while the latter half of the period was dominated by the Orient complex characterized by the Orient Fishtail Point (Snow 1980:237). At present, the exact sequence of cultural traditions and representative complexes for the Archaic period is still undefined and a constant source of debate among prehistorians.

Seasonal movements based on the exploitation of specialized resources became well established, which may have encouraged territoriality. Sites from this period include rockshelters, open camps, numerous shell middens and secondary processing sites (Brennan 1974:87; Schaper 1993: 32; Lenik 1994: 24). Data indicates that the quantity and configuration of recorded Archaic Period archaeological sites is much larger than those dating to the Paleo-Indian Period, suggesting a significant increase in the population of Native peoples. This change in the number of sites recovered also indicates that these groups had a greater impact upon the landscape. Typical with all prehistoric periods, river valleys and coastal areas were the preferred locale for primary campsites. This environment supported the game, plants, and marine resources desired by Archaic peoples.

### ***Woodland Period (3,000-500 Years Before Present)***

The Woodland period, which spanned from approximately 3,000 to 500 years ago, is also divided into the Early, Middle and Late subperiods. It is often characterized by the first use of ceramics, the introduction of horticulture, the appearance of large semi-permanent or permanent

villages, and the establishment of clearly defined trade networks. Archaeological evidence suggests a marked preference for large-scale habitation sites within the vicinity of a fresh water source (e.g., rivers, lakes, streams, and ponds). In most cases, secondary sites where specific activities occurred (e.g., shellfish collecting and/or processing, butchering locations, and stone tool-making) were situated near the site of the exploited resource.

Scholars have identified the earliest undecorated pottery as Vinette 1. Crudely designed pottery of this type has largely been recovered from sites on major waterways and tributaries. As the Woodland period progressed, regional variations in ceramic styles became common. Woodland sites are commonly located on well-drained knolls adjacent to fresh water (Ritchie 1980:201). Fish runs in these rivers provided a stable and reliable resource, and fish weirs were utilized in the Hudson and smaller tributary rivers for the recovery of large quantities of anadromous fish (Brumbach 1986:35). During this period, maize was introduced from Meso-America and horticultural practices were slowly adapted into the lifeways of local Indians. The nature and extent of maize use during the prehistoric era has been much debated by archaeologists working in the Northeast (Ceci 1979; Braun 1987; Woods 1987; McBride and Dewar 1987).

Innovations during the Middle Woodland period reflect different cultural styles that archaeologists have attempted to identify with specific groups. These include regional changes in ceramic styles, new lithic tools, and the introduction of horticulture in what is now the New York area precipitating larger and more permanent settlement. Jack's Reef Corner Notched and Pentagonal and Fox Creek projectile points characterize stone tool assemblages of this period. Imported lithic materials were also utilized, indicating increased trade networking.

Subsistence and settlement patterns appear to have included semi-permanent settlements with task-specific locations utilized for the purpose of exploiting target resources. Ritchie and Funk (1973:349) identify several settlement types including recurrently occupied small and semi-permanent large camps, small temporary camps, cemeteries, burial mounds, and workshops. An annual subsistence round of seasonal movements between riverine, coastal, and inland wintering sites may have existed. This semi-permanent settlement pattern may have led to competition and defense of arable land, contributing to regional territoriality (Mulholland 1988:163).

### ***Contact Period (500-300 Years Before Present)***

The Contact Period between 500 to 300 years B.P. is characterized by initial interactions between Native Americans and Europeans. Native settlement patterns at the beginning of this period incorporated seasonal hunting and gathering. Semi-permanent villages or hamlets, situated near planting fields, possessed oval and round, bark and mat-covered structures. Large subsurface pits were located nearby for storing dried meat, fish, and corn, and eventually were filled with trash. Fields were commonly burned at the end of the planting season to encourage the repopulation of floral and faunal species. Villages centered on horticultural land were moved every ten or twenty years as soil fertility, firewood, and nearby game resources were depleted (Salwen 1975:57). Although early historic accounts suggest the presence of stockaded villages or forts in southern New York, archaeological data indicate they did not exist before the middle of the seventeenth century (Ritchie and Funk 1973:368).

Recorded contact between Native Americans and Europeans transpired when Henry Hudson sailed up the river now bearing his name, and docked near the present day Yonkers. Early explorers traded with the Native population, first centering along the Hudson River, and later moving inland. As European materials were introduced, aboriginal settlement and subsistence patterns changed drastically. Shell beads and wampum production was increased and furs were collected by Native Americans as a medium of exchange. Early contact was predominantly peaceful, however large-scale conflicts between Native Americans and Europeans ensued with the arrival of Governor Willem Kieft and his hard-line policy in 1638. Conflicts and disease decimated local populations and forced local Algonquian bands to relinquish independence and fall under Dutch control.

## **B. Known Sites in the Project Area**

A site file search at the NYSM and the NYSOPRHP identified six prehistoric sites within a five-mile radius of the water treatment plant site (Appendix 2). Arthur C. Parker (ACP), an early twentieth century researcher, identified two of these sites and the others were identified through more recent professional cultural resource surveys. Below is a list of these sites and their description:

<b><u>OPRHP or NYSM #</u></b>	<b><u>Site Identifier</u></b>	<b><u>Site Description</u></b>
A119-08-0297	Home Depot Locus 1	Late Archaic campsite
A119-08-0298	Home Depot Locus 2	Prehistoric workshop
A119-08-0299	Home Depot Locus 3	Late Woodland workshop
A119-66-0005	Site #4	Prehist. shell midden
5234	ACP West no #	Traces of occupation
7828	Aliponeck/Alipconk	Historic? (Contact) village

Sites A119-08-0297 through A119-08-0299 were identified by Historical Perspectives, Inc., during a cultural resources field survey of a parcel of land in Mount Pleasant along Route 9A, within one mile north of the current water treatment plant site. The three prehistoric loci yielded low densities of artifacts and were spatially confined to several small terraces overlooking the Saw Mill River. Site A119-66-0005 was also found along the banks of the Saw Mill River within a mile south of the Eastview site in Elmsford, New York. A surface inspection identified prehistoric deposits comprised of fresh water mussel shells together with charcoal. Further investigations were not pursued (Marshall 1978:59).

The exact size and date of the village of Aliponeck (NYSM #7828) is unknown, and so is the extent of site 5234, which is simply described as "traces of occupation" (Parker 1920:714). A site map provided by the state indicates that these sites may be located less than a half of a mile to the west of the current water treatment plant site near the Saw Mill River. The evaluation provided with the map indicates that the physiographic characteristics of these sites are similar to those observed at the Eastview project location.

In addition to the NYSM listing of five known sites, the NYSDOT archaeological survey of the Route 9A by-pass corridor identified one prehistoric site within a one-quarter mile of the current water treatment plant site. The extent and nature of the site is unknown and additional fieldwork



was recommended to ascertain answers. In addition, the Pocantico Hills State Park archaeological survey performed nearby also identified prehistoric cultural material several miles northwest of the current water treatment plant site (Hartgen Archeological Associates 1982:48). Two prehistoric sites were found on the surfaces of plowed fields and were interpreted as seasonally occupied multi-function campsites (Ibid: 55). No subsurface testing was performed.

Investigations to the northwest of the project site, for the Keren Development project, identified prehistoric cultural material during a walkover survey (Kearns, Saunders, and Schneiderman-Fox 1996). Quartz flakes and shatter were discovered lying on the surface in several areas, and in one location was directly associated with a quartz outcrop. These prehistoric artifacts were exposed either by erosion, or by other natural or cultural forces. In some places, recent dirt-bike tracks had exposed quartz flakes, which were previously buried beneath the surface. Archaeological field-testing performed at the Keren Development site by Historical Perspectives, Inc. in 1996 concluded that this site contained a prehistoric quartz quarry, where quartz outcrops were exploited for raw materials needed for tool production. Testing recovered a significant amount of worked lithic material (mostly quartz, rose quartz, and chert) in this location. Small pottery fragments of the Woodland Period were also recovered. Additional testing was recommended to identify the extent and date of this prehistoric site prior to any proposed development in this location.

Finally, a review of the files held at the Westchester County Historical Society revealed an inventory of artifacts found "in and around the Hammond House during repair and restoration in 1926." According to historian Reginald Bolton, an "Indian stone pestle" was recovered. He subsequently noted a number of stone points and blades in the fields nearby, concluding that a village or camp site may have once existed on the Hammond farm (Bolton 1927:20).

### **C. Results of the Walkover Survey**

Two archaeologists conducted a site visit and walkover reconnaissance survey on April 6, 2000. The archaeologists took field notes, collected samples, interviewed the residents of the Hammond House, and photographed. The examination of the former agricultural fields in the site was difficult because most of the surface was covered with wild rose bushes. Standing water was noted in almost all of the locations where there was no brush cover. Soils in the vicinity of the brook, however, were considerably more well drained. It was in this location that prehistoric quartz debitage, quartz blocks, and two broken projectile points were recovered on the surface. The recovery of these artifacts confirms that prehistoric activity did take place within the boundaries of the water treatment plant site.

The two chert points were found on a terrace on the west side of Mine Brook in the site (Photograph J). The larger, and more intact, point has an ovoid shape with a broad stem, similar to the Adena Point of the Early Woodland Period (2,800-1,200 BP). The very tip of the point is broken off. The second artifact recovered is the lower portion of a stemmed point that may also date to the Woodland Period. Numerous quartz fragments were observed on the ground surface during the site visit. Local quartz varies in color from clear white to gray-white, to opaque white and pale pink. The quartz blocks and debitage recovered at the site were either white or opaque. These artifacts were found at the edge of the field, just above, and west of, Mine Brook.

## **D. Prehistoric Sensitivity**

The water treatment plant site lies in an area known to have hosted Native American populations during the prehistoric era. At least six sites have been reported within a five-mile radius of the Eastview site, including the Indian village of Aliponeck. Further, Historical Perspectives, Inc. reported the excavation of a quarry site less than one-quarter mile to the west. The types of sites found in the surrounding region, as reported by archaeologists, ethnographers, and amateur collectors, reflect the seasonal use of a diverse environment and include villages, smaller campsites, temporary hunting stations, and resource extraction locales.

As mentioned above, the New York State Museum has rated the area as having high probability of producing prehistoric archaeological data. This sensitivity rating is based on the physiographic characteristics of the project site and the similarity of its terrain to reported sites in the region. However, this assessment is based on the assumption that the site is undisturbed, and has retained its natural stratigraphy. Soil tests conducted from April to July 1999 did not reveal any significant signs of disturbance such as displaced soil layers or the presence of fill across the site.

It is probable that prehistoric peoples once used the project parcel for hunting or camping activities. Given the lack of historical development on much of the project parcel, there is a high probability that additional prehistoric resources deposited on site may have remained relatively undisturbed. The presence of quartz debitage and chert projectile points collected during the walkover survey confirms the strong possibility for the archaeological recovery of significant *in situ* prehistoric cultural remains.

## **IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

### **A. Historical Cultural Chronology**

During the early colonial period the project area was considered part of Philipsburg Manor. Frederick Philipse came to New Amsterdam with Peter Stuyvesant and quickly set about making his fortune. Well-known as a trader in wampum and other goods, Philipse was rumored to have dealt with the infamous Captain Kidd while amassing an immense fortune. After making an advantageous marriage to a wealthy widow in 1662, Philipse began to acquire land along the Hudson River. The Manor of Philipsburg was officially established by grant from the English governor Benjamin Fletcher in 1693 (Scharf 1886:174). The estate, over 22,000 acres in size, sat between the Hudson and Bronx Rivers and extended from the northern tip of Manhattan to the mouth of the Croton River.

Adolph Philipse took over the manor following his father's death in 1702, and his son Frederick who became the third Lord of the Manor of Philipsburg subsequently inherited the parcel. By the 1750s over a thousand people were living in the Manor, farming the land and clearing forests to support the demand for lumber. Most of these residents were tenant farmers who leased land-use rights from the Philipse family. The residents of the manor who established small hamlets through the Philipse estate ran civil affairs. In these hamlets, meetinghouses, taverns, mills and

industries were constructed. Among these early tenants in the project area were the families of Hammond, Storm, Buice, VanWart, and Paulding (French 1860:700).

During the American Revolution, most of Westchester County was located between the British and Colonial Lines and many of the residents were active in the fight against the British. From 1776 to 1783, the British and American armies faced each other across the County, described as the Neutral Ground. The British headquarters was in New York City, with outposts near the Bronx/Westchester County border. (At that time the Bronx was actually part of Westchester County). The American lines were located north of the Croton River, and stretched from Peekskill to Connecticut and down to the Long Island Sound. During the seven years of war, the people of Westchester endured countless raids, battles and plunder by both the British and Colonial forces. No other location in the United States was subjected to the same hardships as this locale for such an extended period of time. Battles were fought in Pelham and White Plains, and troops were marched through the county on many occasions. In the project area, Continental outposts were stationed in numerous places, leading to skirmishes with British raiding parties. One of these skirmishes took place at Youngs Corner, approximately one-half mile to the east of the site.

Three local militia accomplished the capture of the British spy, Major John Andre, on September 23, 1780 in nearby Tarrytown. At the time of his capture, Andre was returning from a meeting with Benedict Arnold when Isaac Van Wart, David Williams and John Paulding apprehended him. The Paulding tenant farm was located just west of the current water treatment plant site. The three captors turned over their prisoner who was marched through the project area to the American headquarters at Armonk. Prior to Andre's capture, his travels took him through Greenburgh and up the Old Saw Mill River Road (Westchester County Historical Society Vertical Files, The Route of Major John Andre in the Town of Mount Pleasant: n.d.).

Revolutionary events also directly impacted the water treatment plant site. Just prior to the War, James Hammond, whose family lived on the water treatment plant site, was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the First Westchester County regiment on October 14, 1775 (Bolton 1927:5). At the outbreak of the War, he was given the full command. By July 24, 1776 however, an inquiry into his actions as commander were brought before a board of inquiry (Scharf 1886: 195-196). Hammond was questioned "in respect to his behavior as an officer of the day on which enemy ships came to anchor off Tarrytown" and in his capacity as "a buyer of Pork for the State" (Ibid: 195). During the summer of 1776, two British ships had anchored in the Hudson near Tarrytown. Hammond was criticized because instead of heading straight to the waterfront, he rode across the county to try and alert all of his men. He was also condemned when he was ordered to buy pork for the men. After he purchased the pork, his superior officer told him that he would have to return it because he paid 5 shillings more than the regulations stated. Hammond disagreed and kept the much-needed pork for his men. The committee found the charges against Hammond "both in regard to the affair of the Pork and neglect of duty as an officer" were "entirely groundless" (Ibid).

Hammond's regiment saw a considerable amount of action during the War and had to be reorganized in 1778 due to heavy losses and the imprisonment of many of his men. In May of 1780 George Washington came to visit Hammond at his home. Not knowing the General had

departed, Tory sympathizers alerted the closest British troops. Upon arrival, the soldiers found only Hammond and his wife in residence. They took him to New York City where he remained a prisoner for over a year (Roe n.d.: 13-14).

Philipsburg, which had remained intact for over eighty years, was finally dissolved following the American Revolution when the Philipse family, who sided with the British, lost their land rights. Tenant farmers quickly subdivided and purchased their holdings. James Hammond and his cousin Nicholas Storm purchased their lands on either side of Lower Cross Road, now Grasslands Road (Figure 4).

The town of Greenburgh was officially formed in March of 1788 following the Philipse's loss of manorial control (French 1860:700). As tenant farmers transformed into land owners, agricultural production in the county increased. Roads were officially organized with the water treatment plant site falling just to the south of the Lower Cross Road, whose northwest to southeast route is now Old Saw Mill River Road and Grasslands Road to the east. In 1812, state aid was made available for the creation of local schools. School District number 4, which became East Tarrytown and then later Eastview, encompassed the current water treatment plant site. A school was built approximately one-quarter mile west of the site on Lower Cross Road.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, farming was the chief occupation of the residents of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant. The local farmers were engaged in market-garden farming, in order to help supply White Plains and New York City with produce. This area remained primarily agrarian until the beginning of the twentieth century.

Between 1867 and 1872 the N.Y. and Boston Railroad (later called the Putnam Line) had been laid out through Greenburgh, west of the hamlet of Eastview - then called East Tarrytown. The railroad clearly ran some distance from the water treatment plant site. While the introduction of the train to the hamlet of Eastview enabled the residents to use this transportation method to send produce to New York, it also brought new residents to the area. A number of these new residents were wealthy businessmen, including John D. Rockefeller and James Butler, establishing country estates.

As New York City rapidly expanded during the nineteenth century the need for clean water was of paramount importance. Most of the Manhattan springs, ponds, and wells had been polluted by the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The search for significant outside sources of water was a continuing problem that required a large-scale solution. When 3,500 people died during the cholera epidemic of 1832, and millions of dollars were lost in the catastrophic Great Fire of 1835, it became clear that the growing city needed a new and abundant source of water.

The first Croton water system opened in 1842 and supplied over 60 million gallons of water a day to the City. New York City needed more water almost immediately, and the enabling act for the second aqueduct was passed June 1, 1883, with construction beginning in January 1885 and completed in 1893 (Galusha 1999; 272). The New Croton Aqueduct is located less than one and a half miles to the west of the water treatment plant site (see Figure 1). By the turn of the century, New York City was facing severe water problems. Not only was the population larger, it had just grown significantly in the years prior to 1900 when the city acquired lands in the

Bronx, Staten Island, Queens, and Brooklyn. It was soon realized that the Croton Water Supply would not be able to provide enough drinking water for a city the size of New York. Kensico was chosen as the location for the construction of a large reservoir. As a link in the municipal water management chain, the Kensico reservoir would act as a container for the immense amount of water that flows through the Catskill Aqueduct from the Ashokan Reservoir in Ulster County. The project was completed in 1917 supplying twice as much water as the New Croton Aqueduct (Ibid). Less than ten years later, plans were being made to create a new and larger water line to the Rondout Reservoir, also in Ulster County. The Delaware Aqueduct was completed in 1945 and is noted for being the longest continuous tunnel in the world (Ibid). Both of the deeply buried Catskill and Delaware Aqueducts pass through the water treatment plant site.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, John D. Rockefeller Jr. purchased most of the land to the west of the water treatment plant site and removed the buildings. He also had the Putnam Railroad rerouted around this area. As the twentieth century progressed, the project area became more commercial/industrial as farmland was sold to these ventures. The actual water treatment plant site was acquired by the City of New York in the early twentieth century and the Westchester County Department of Public Welfare purchased the surrounding former farmland. The County built Grasslands Hospital and the Westchester County Penitentiary and Work House to the north and east of the water treatment plant site. According to a local resident, the prisoners worked the former Hammond farm fields for many years (personal communication, Robert Luystik to Sara Mascia April 21, 2000). The County also established a small cemetery for the indigent population to the north of the water treatment plant site near Dana Road.

## **B. Known Historical Sites in the Project Area**

Only one historical site in the vicinity of the project was revealed by the site file search and was reported by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. Site A119-08-0019, a fieldstone feature, was identified during an archaeological survey for nearby Pocantico Hills (Hartgen Archeological Associates 1982:48). The fieldstone feature was located in the Saw Mill River Valley to the northwest of the current water treatment plant site. According to the 1982 site report, "the U-shaped feature was constructed into the hillside and was probably not a structure foundation since its northeast and southwest walls declined toward the open southeast side which faced a steep downward slope several meters high" (Ibid.: 51). The feature was situated next to an abandoned and overgrown road, and measured approximately 8.5 by 4.5 meters. Shovel test pits only yielded two nail fragments. The feature's function was undetermined.

To the east of the water treatment plant site, a marker commemorating the Revolutionary War activity in the area, is present on the north side of Route 100C. The stone marker is a memorial to the Americans who participated in the Battle of Youngs Corner, approximately 1/2 mile east of the water treatment plant site.

A review of structures on the National Register of Historic Places in New York State identified the Hammond House as the only significant structure in the project area. The Hammond family was one of the early tenants of the Manor. William Hammond was born in Bermuda and came to Tarrytown sometime prior to 1714 (Bolton 1927:2-3). Soon after he arrived, his wife Mary

Walgraft died. A widower with a young son, Hammond married Esther Storm and leased a farm in the Manor just north of his in-laws near Youngs Corner. In 1719 he built a house on his farm that is still standing today. Hammond had eight children with his second wife. His fourth son, James inherited the main farm upon his father's death in 1762. James was born in 1727 and married Nancy Ann Wildey in 1755. After serving in the Revolutionary War, James Hammond purchased the family farm from the Commissioner's of Forfeiture when the Philipse land was seized by the new government (Bolton 1927: 5).

James Hammond died in 1810 and was buried in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. His gravestone reads:

Tis finished, 'tis done,  
The spirit is fled  
The prisoner is gone  
The warrior is dead (Ibid).

James and Nancy Hammond had five children, the oldest, William, followed his father into military service. William Hammond entered service during the War of 1812 (Ibid: 6). He stayed in the military and became the General of the New York Militia. He lived in the Hammond House until his death in 1832. Shortly after his death the farm was sold outside of the family.

It was not until the early twentieth century that interest in the historic site was revived by local historians. Following the purchase of the property by the City of New York, members of the Westchester County Historical Society and historian Reginald P. Bolton, became concerned over the fate of the pre-Revolutionary War dwelling. The Society garnered enough support to purchase the house, a one and a half story frame building with a c.1829 addition from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York in 1926 (Purchase agreement on file at the Westchester County Historical Society). The City, however, retained ownership of the land. At the time, Bolton stated that the house was a "forlorn sight" (Bolton 1926). The Society launched a full-scale restoration campaign. During the repair work, a cobble path was uncovered in front of the house and a large cistern to the rear. The Society cleared the grounds of brush and created a "colonial garden" (Drawing of landscape plan on file at the Westchester County Historical Society). Bolton published a detailed discussion of the house and the Society's restoration efforts (1927).

The Hammond House Museum was opened to the public with a large ceremony and was maintained as a museum by the Westchester County Historical Society until the mid 1980s. By that date, the building once again needed extensive restoration. Although plans were made to conduct both archaeological investigations and architectural preservation, the project was found to be far too costly and the Society sold the house in 1989. At present, the Hammond House is a private residence.

### **C. Cartographic Review**

One of the earliest maps depicting settlement in the project area is a 1780 depiction of the local roads and watercourses (Erskine 1780). The map identifies "Youngs Corners" to the east of the site at the intersection of the Lower Cross Road and Knollwood Road. On Lower Cross Road

(later Grasslands Road or Route 100C) the house belonging to James Hammond is identified adjacent to a small brook. Maps only depict one structure on the water treatment plant site throughout the eighteenth century (Erskine 1780; Map of Philipsburgh 1781; Map of Greenburgh and Mt. Pleasant 1783; Map of Greenburgh 1797). While no houses are shown just south of Lower Cross Road, a reconstructed map of Greenburgh during the Revolutionary War indicates that the Storm's had a house a considerable distance to the south (Bolton: n.d.). The 1880 reconstruction map of land ownership in 1785 indicates that Colonel Hammond and Nicolas Storm purchased the land on the north and south sides of Grasslands Road (Couzens 1880; Figure 4). The accuracy of the map has been questioned, as the Hammond House is depicted on the opposite side of Hammond House Road and the Storm property was larger than shown. After the incorporation of Greenburgh in 1788, most of the maps and atlases created for the project area show the two sections of the water treatment plant site on separate sheets. Below is a review of the nineteenth and twentieth century cartographic data for the North and South water treatment plant sites respectively.

### **Eastview Site**

The 1851 Sydney and Neff Map of Westchester County depicts the former Hammond Farmhouse on Lower Cross Road. In 1867 the Hammond Farm was owned by D. C. Reynolds (Beers 1867; Figure 5). The house is depicted on the map as well as an unidentified building shown to the east of the brook. This structure was probably located just outside of the water treatment plant site. By 1872, the Hammond property had been purchased by A. C. Kingsland. Kingsland, who lived in Tarrytown, owned a large amount of real estate in this portion of the county (Beers 1872). Following his death, the farm remained part of his estate for many years (Bromley 1881; Beers 1891; Bien 1893; Figures 6 and 7). Henry Cochran purchased the land encompassing the North Site by 1901. Shortly after that date an Alexander Cochrane was depicted on maps as the property owner (Hyde 1908). From 1910 into the early 1920s, cartographic sources identify the water treatment plant site as the "Proposed Filter Beds of New York City Water Supply" (Figure 8). The 1914 Bromley Atlas of Westchester County and an undated map from about this time indicate the location and configuration of outbuildings on the Hammond property for the first time (Bromley 1914; Map of the Proposed Filter Beds for the New York City Water Supply). The outbuildings are shown to be on the west side of Hammond House Road close to Lower Cross Road within the North Site.

During most of the twentieth century the North Site property is shown on maps as being owned by the City of New York and the former farm outbuildings were slowly removed from the site (Hopkins 1929; Figure 9). The Lower Cross Road had also been renamed Grasslands Road. The Hopkins atlas and a later Sanborn also show the addition of three structures in the northern portion of the water treatment plant site (Ibid; Sanborn 1942). These twentieth century buildings are no longer standing. To the north and east of the North Site, the Westchester County Department of Public Welfare had purchased the former farmland and built Grasslands Hospital and the Westchester County Penitentiary and Work House. The only other major changes to the site occurred when the Catskill and Delaware Aqueducts were constructed and run underneath the water treatment plant site. A paved path now leads from Grasslands Road (Route 100C) to an existing shaft (Shaft 19) above the Delaware Aqueduct (see Photograph E).

Cartographic research indicates that the Greenburgh parcel was owned by the Storm family following the Revolutionary War (see Figure 4). The Storms' main house was located south of the Lower Cross Road, but maps do not indicate the exact location. It is possible that it was outside of the water treatment plant site, or just at the southern boundary. Maps indicate that from 1867 to the 1890s the South Site was owned by W.J. Decker and in 1901, the property now identified as "Spring Farm," was owned by Harriet S. Decker (Figures 10, 11, 12). A 1908 map indicates the Fairview Realty Company then held the property. The main house and three outbuildings of the former Decker farm were located at the southern portion of the South Site (Figure 13). These buildings were slowly removed after the property was purchased for the New York City water supply and are no longer standing (Figure 14). The only other major changes to the site occurred when the Catskill Aqueduct was constructed deep underground along the eastern boundary.

#### **D. Results of Walkover Survey**

During the survey of the Eastview Site, the Hammond House and the adjacent Hammond House Road were photographed for this report (see Photographs B and C). Architectural demolition debris and the remains of a stone wall were noted near the northern boundary of the site on the west side of Hammond House Road in the area identified as the twentieth century work house overseer's cottage (see Photograph A).

The remains of a wire fence were also observed along the west side of the brook. No other standing structures or observable historic features were noted on the North Site.

Near the center of the Greenburgh parcel, the remains of a portion of a stonewall and a former drainage ditch are present. No foundations were identified within the proposed impact area during the site visit.

#### **E. Historical Sensitivity**

The cartographic review and documentary research conducted for this assessment have shown that both sections of the water treatment plant site were farmland from the early eighteenth well into the beginning of the twentieth century. The North site spanned the period when it was a Philipsburg Manor farm to its use as a single family farm in the nineteenth century to the period when the County had prisoners work the fields in the twentieth century. The presence of the 1719 Hammond House on the property indicates that there may be buried cultural materials relating to the occupants of this structure still extant. During the 1980s, the Westchester County Historical Society determined that there had been very little disturbance to the immediate house site (Hammond House papers on file at the Westchester County Historical Society). Therefore, there is high potential for the recovery of historical cultural materials in the locations of the Hammond House and its historic outbuildings.

During the twentieth century, Hammond House Road was excavated for the installation of a sand fill bedding and asphalt pavement. The cuts can still be noted on both sides of the road. During the site visit it was also noted that the road was disturbed again when most of the asphalt was removed. Because of this disturbance to the tree-lined Hammond House Road, there is little



potential remaining to examine the colonial roadbed. Although architectural demolition debris was noted near the northwest corner of the Eastview Site, these deposits clearly relate to the short-term twentieth century structures shown on maps after 1929. A former neighborhood resident confirmed this date and provided an association. This architectural debris is from a small house, purportedly built by the Cochrane family, that served as a (non-electrified) home for the person who oversaw the farm activities conducted on the site by the inmates of the work farm/ penitentiary (ca. 1930s). Therefore, there is little potential for the recovery of significant materials in this area.

Near the southern border of the Greenburgh parcel was the location of the Decker farm buildings (see Figure 13). It is possible features dating to the Storm occupation were also once located here. At present, a significant amount of brush covers this location. If undisturbed deposits of cultural material do still exist in proximity to the Decker house site, then they may have the potential to provide information regarding the historic use of the site, and more importantly, about the lives of the people who lived there. Therefore, this location also has potential for the recovery of buried cultural material relating to the agricultural and domestic activities that once took place there.

The walkover survey of the Greenburgh parcel confirmed the presence of a number of extant landscape features, which were associated with the agricultural use of the property (e.g., stone walls, drainage features). Identifying the specific function and possible age of these features may also provide an understanding of the use of the site as a whole, and more specifically to the use of the site by its former occupants.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### ***Prehistoric Period***

Information collected during background research indicates that portions of the water treatment plant site have potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural material. These sensitivity zones, illustrated on Figure 15, are characterized by proximity to several favorable resources (fresh water, game animals, and other exploitable raw materials). Terraces and knolls adjacent to fresh water were the preferred locales for prehistoric activities. Topographic maps from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries indicate that a brook with adjacent terraces flows through both sections of the current water treatment plant site. Similar topographic configurations along the nearby Saw Mill River have yielded significant prehistoric cultural material. Site file research has determined that numerous prehistoric sites have been reported within the vicinity and archaeological investigations have uncovered a variety of site types (habitation sites, rockshelters, middens, resource extraction sites).

The abundant resources nearby and the presence of well-drained terraces along Mine Brook provided ideal conditions for prehistoric settlement. During the walkover reconnaissance, it was noted that the area around the brook was not significantly disturbed by historical land use. Most of the activity took place around the domestic compounds and in the agricultural fields. Further, the discovery of quartz debitage and chert projectile points near the brook confirm the strong possibility for the archaeological recovery of significant intact, *in situ* prehistoric remains.

## *Historical Period*

Documentary research has also determined that two farm compounds once stood within the confines of both sections of the Eastview Site. The sensitivity zone around the two distinct farm complexes, as illustrated on Figure 16, has been determined, not by a quantifiable standard of measurement, there is none, but by several contributing factors. These factors include:

- ◆ location of historic farm homestead/outbuildings on the landscape, as determined through deeds, surveys, and historic maps;
- ◆ division of overall farm into the domestic sphere, the work/support sphere, and the agricultural sphere, each of which yields different expectations of associated cultural resources; and
- ◆ determination of activity zones, based on established historic settlement patterns that surround the farm homestead/outbuildings.

The sensitivity zones, based on historical data, incorporate an area larger than the proposed construction impact. The following paragraphs outline conclusions and recommendations for specific actions based on these sensitivity zones. As stated in the final paragraph, actual archaeological field testing within these sensitivity zones will be determined by the extent of the construction impact of the final design plans. [For example, if plans do not entail disturbance to the Hammond House domestic compound, which is located within the sensitivity zone, no archaeological field testing would be necessary within that compound.]

On the Eastview Site, the 1719 Hammond family farmhouse is the only building still standing. The area on the west side of Hammond House Road was the location where the farm's outbuildings once stood. If undisturbed deposits of cultural material do still exist in this location, they may have the potential to provide meaningful information regarding the historical and agricultural use of the site, and more importantly, about the lives of the people who lived there. When recovered from their original context and in association with a specific historical occupation, historical deposits can provide a wealth of information about consumption patterns, consumer choice, economic status, and other important issues. They can begin to provide a glimpse into the lives of the former occupants of the site.

Historical research indicates that by the second half of the nineteenth century structures relating to the Decker farm once stood near the southern boundary of the Greenburgh parcel. Identifying the specific function of these structures may contribute to an understanding of the use of the site as a whole, and more specifically to the use of the site by its former occupants.

Because there is potential for the presence of historical cultural remains in these locations, archaeological field testing is recommended for both the Hammond and Decker Farm sites if plans indicate that the locations of these resources will be impacted by the proposed construction activities.

In conclusion, prior to the proposed development of the water treatment plant site, archaeological field testing is recommended for both prehistoric and historical cultural resources. Once the final construction plans have been chosen, testing should entail completing a Phase 1B archaeological

reconnaissance. This type of study is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of prehistoric and historical archaeological resources through the excavation of a series of shovel test pits within the locations deemed archaeologically sensitive (Figures 15 and 16).

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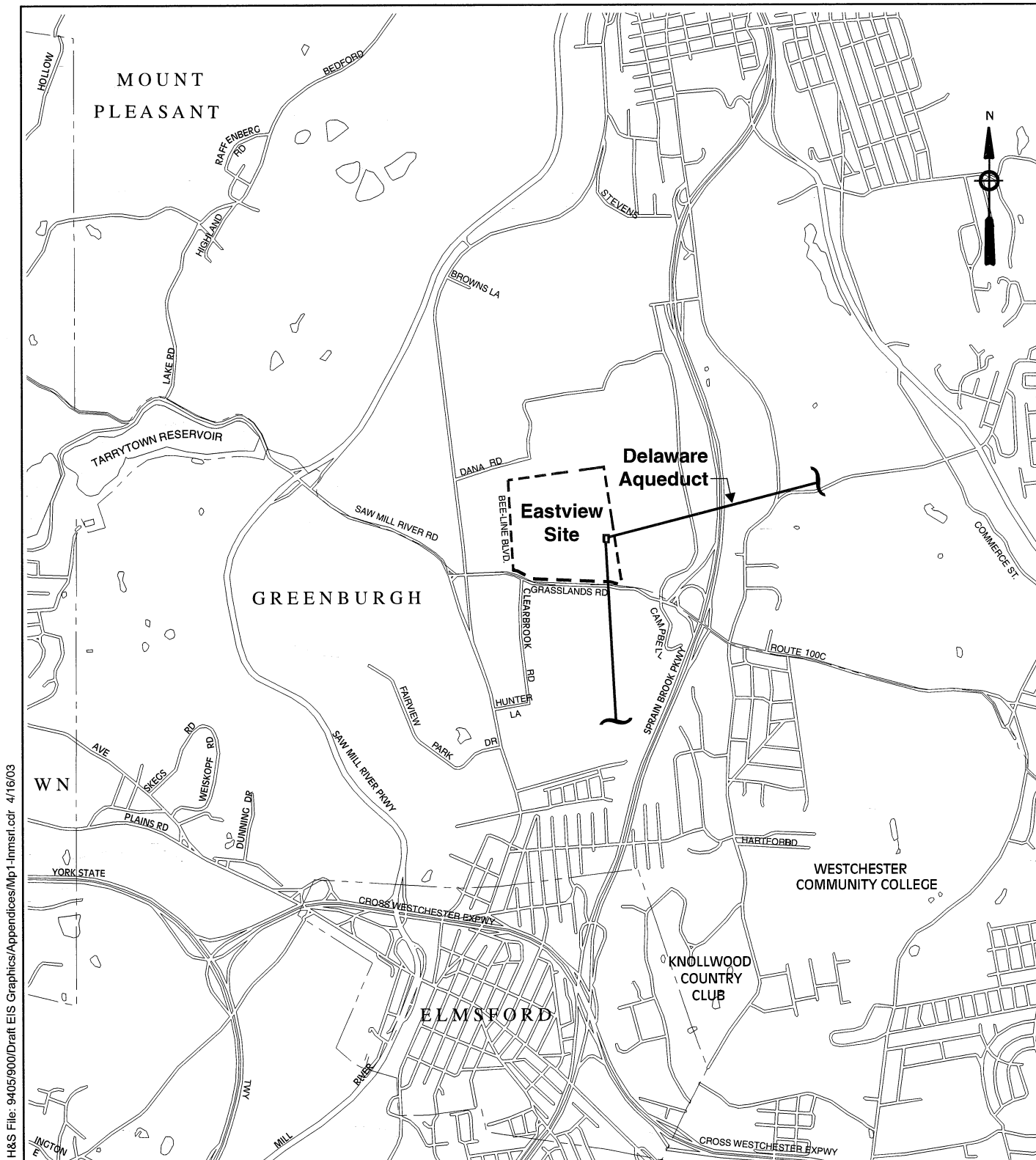
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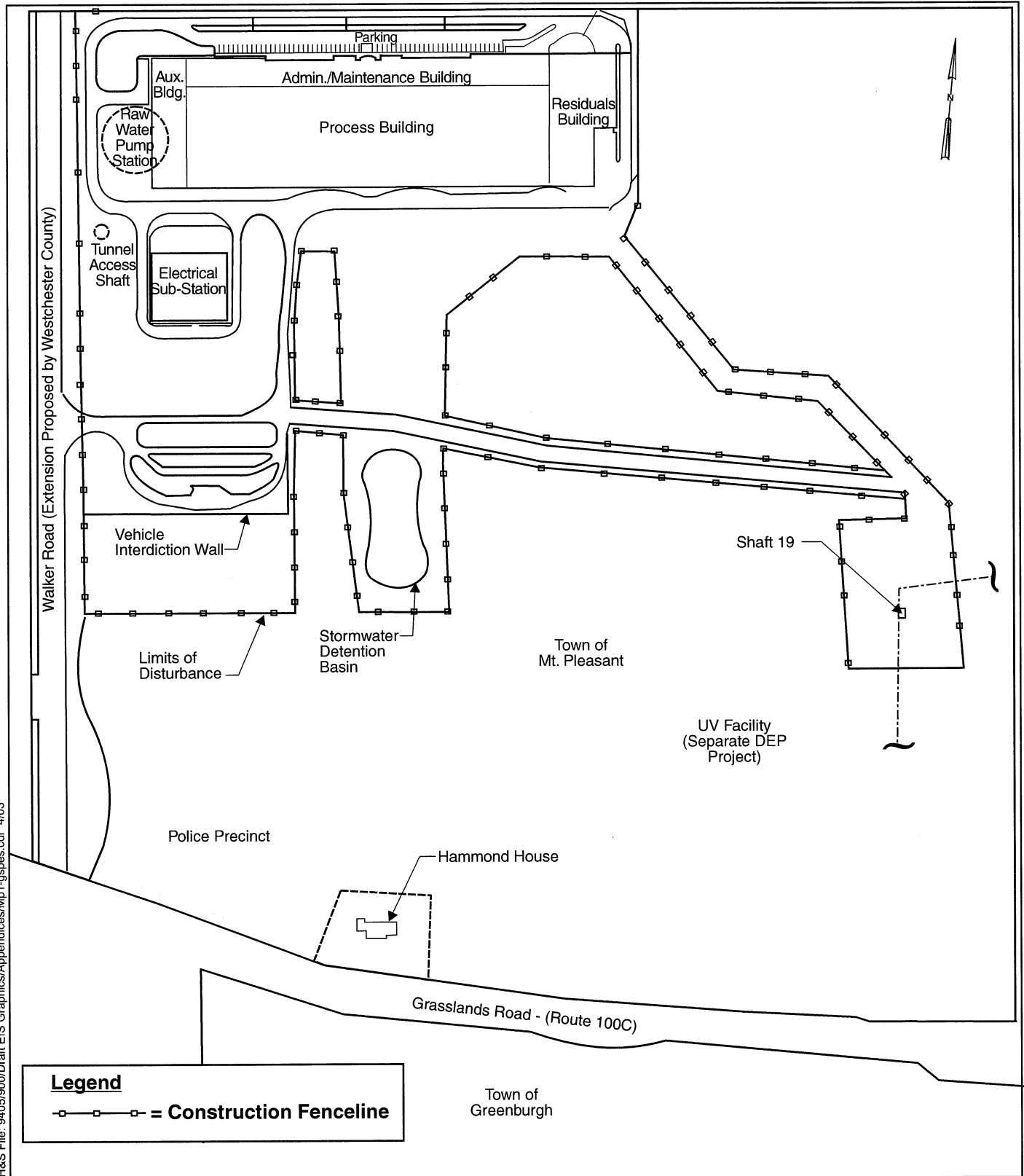
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Not to Scale

## Eastview Site Location

Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure 1

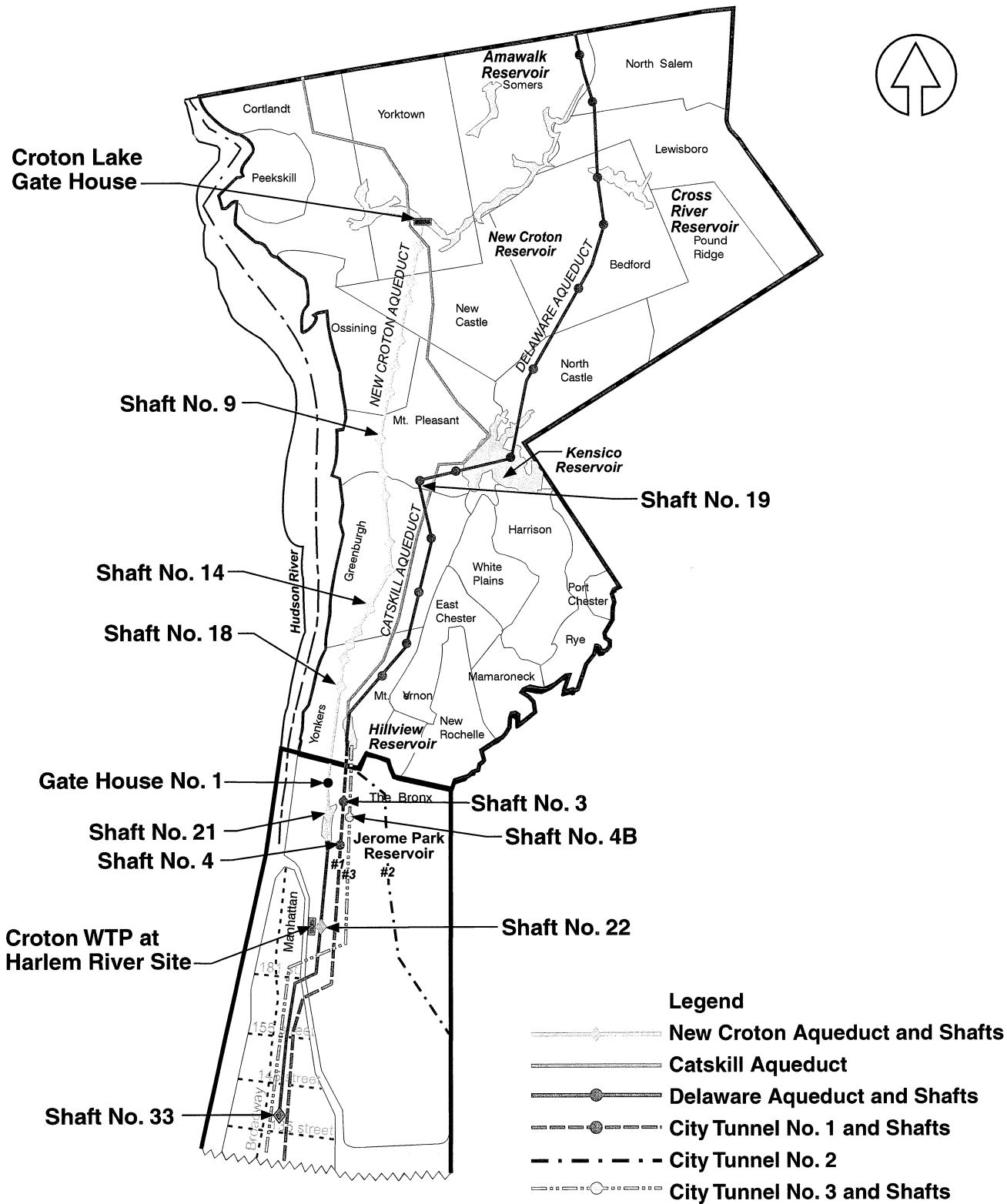


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## Proposed Site Plan Eastview Site

Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure 2



**Location Plan Showing  
Shaft Nos. 9, 14, 18 and  
Gate House No. 1**

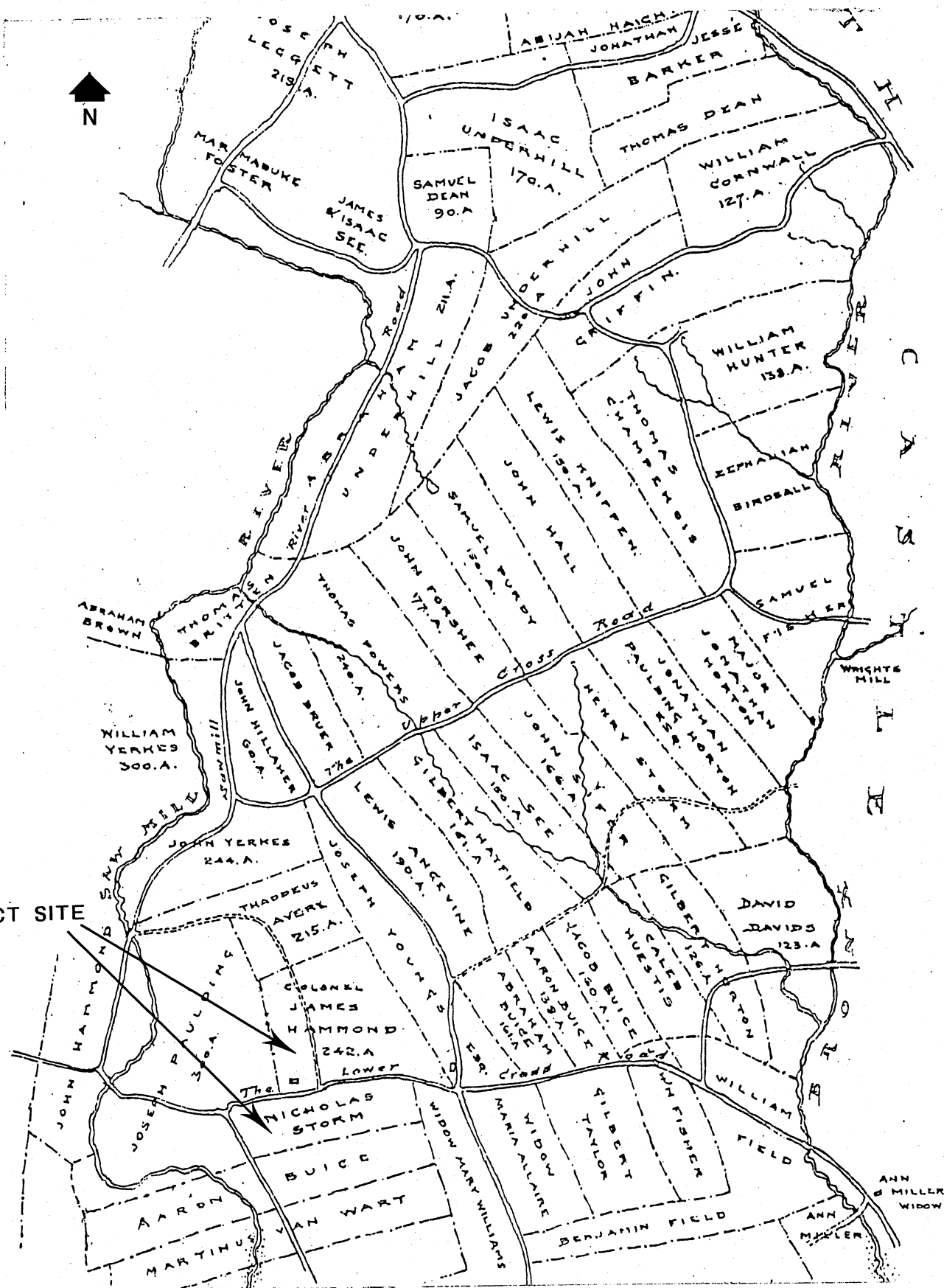


Figure 4. Map of the Manor of Philipsburg for the Commissioner's of Forfeiture, 1785. Traced by Couzens, 1880.

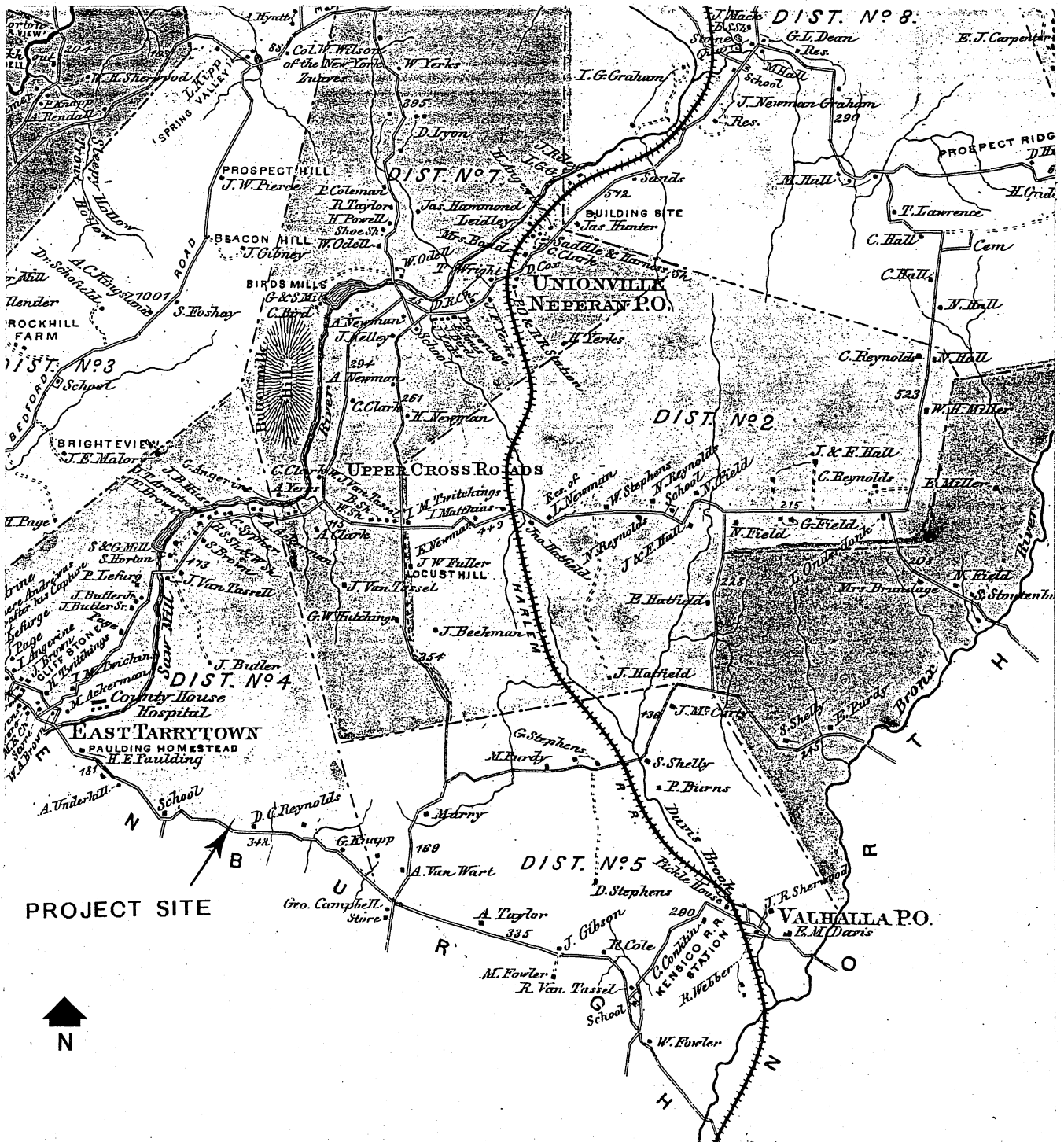


Figure 5. Beers, Atlas of New York and Vicinity, 1867. North Site.

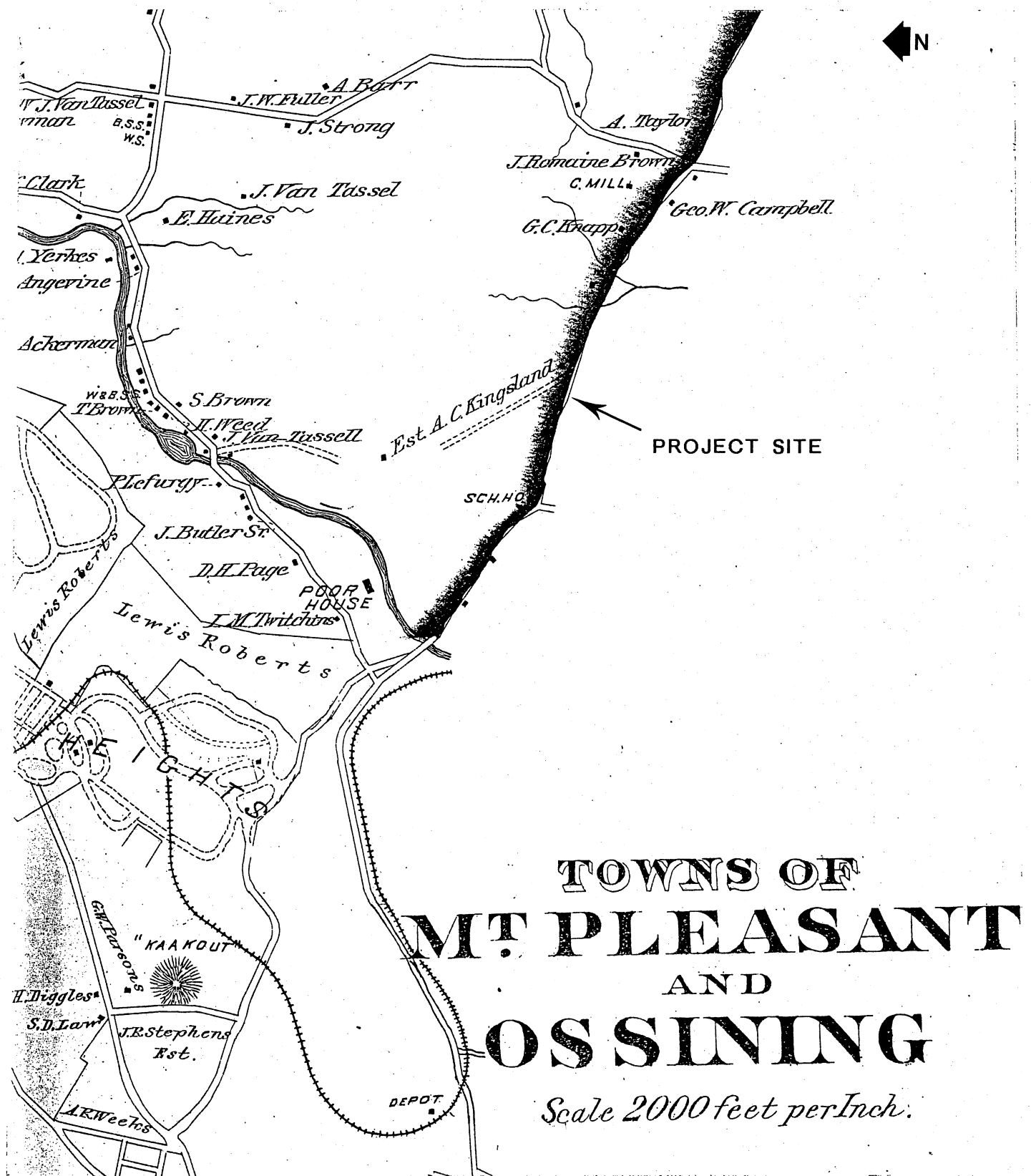


Figure 6. Bromley, Atlas of Westchester County, 1881. North Site.



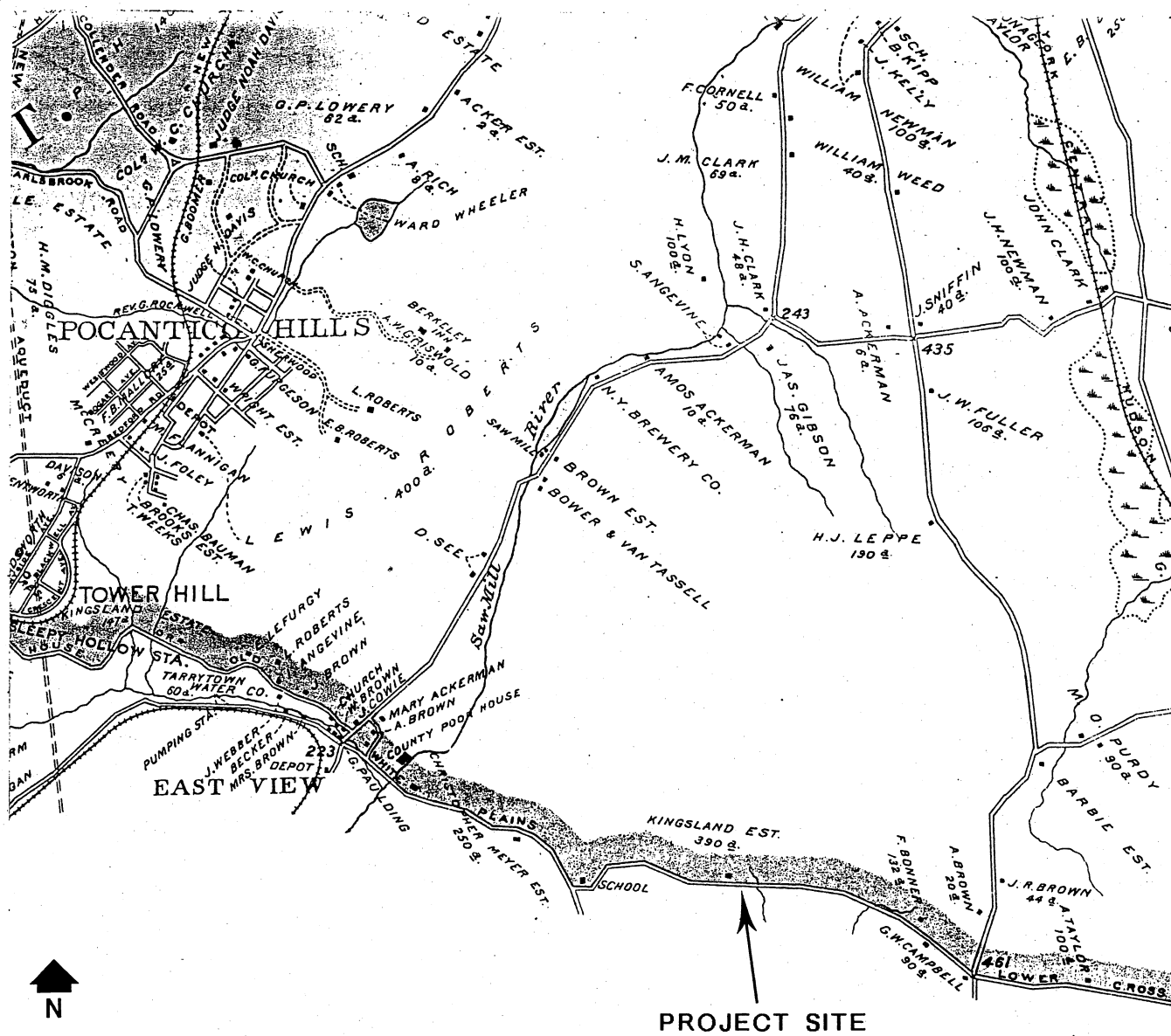


Figure 7. Bien, Atlas of Westchester County, 1893. North Site.

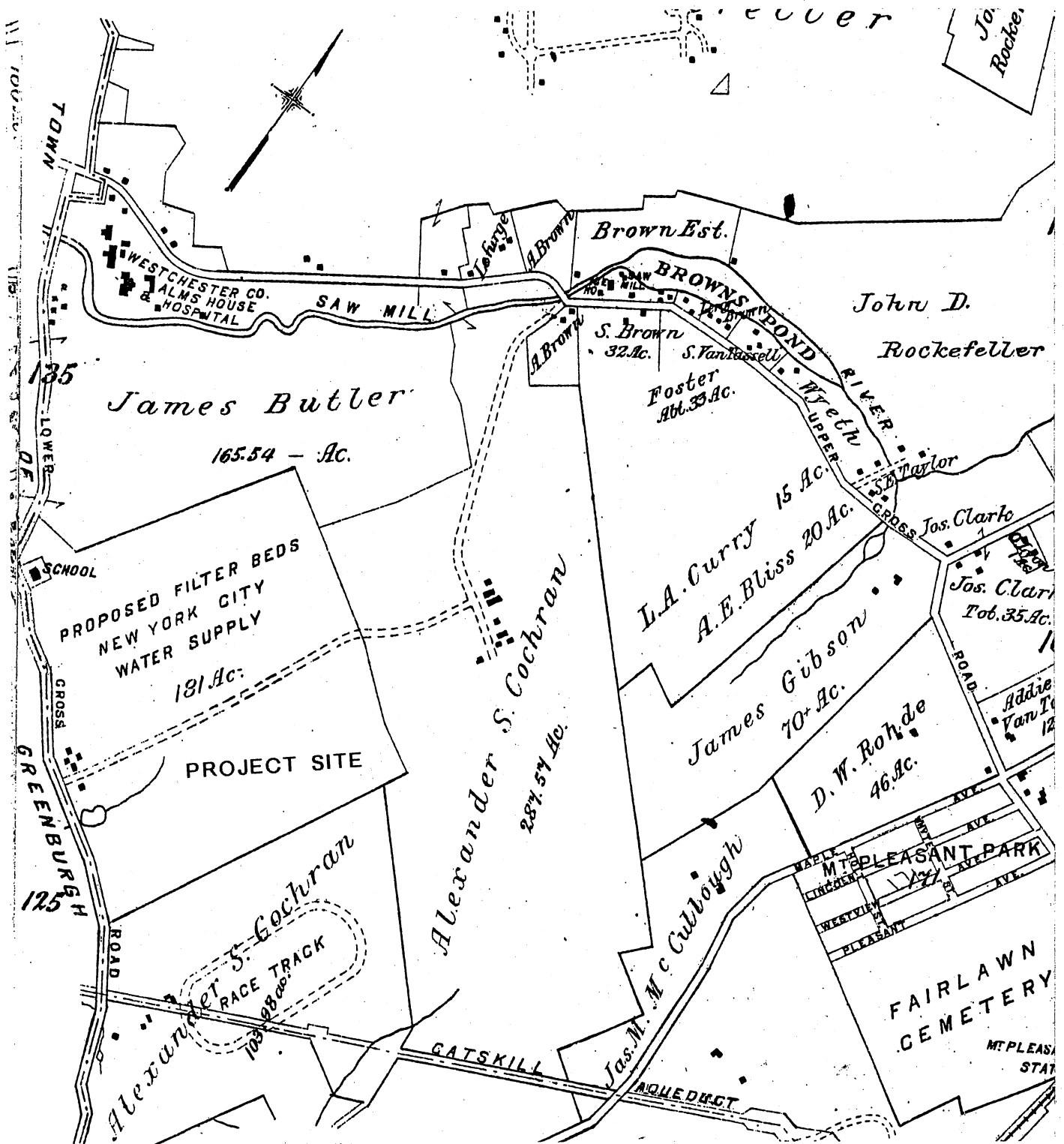


Figure 8. Bromley, Atlas of Westchester County, 1914. North Site.

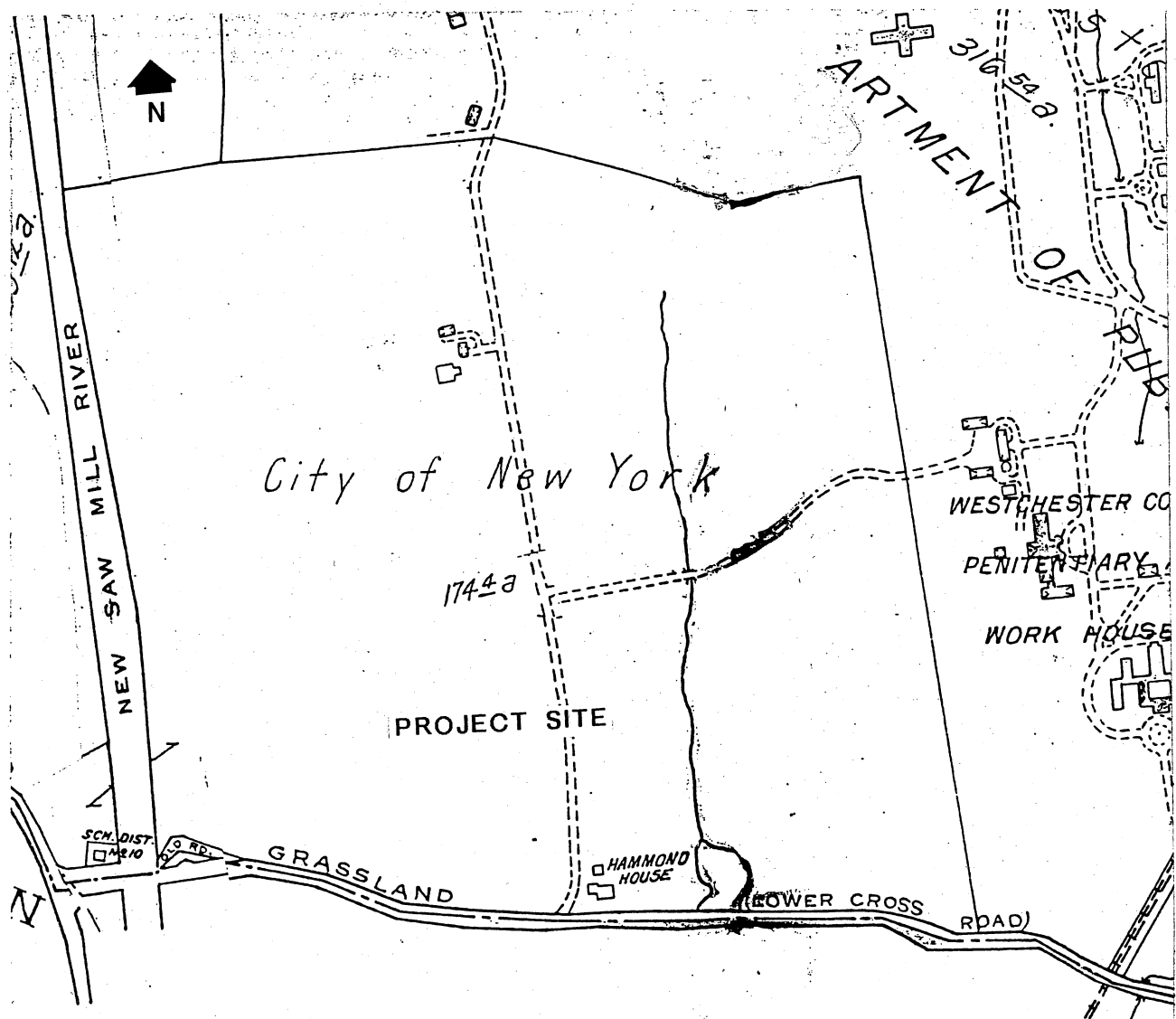


Figure 9. Hopkins, Atlas of Westchester County, 1929  
(updated to 1937). North Site



Figure 10. Beers, Atlas of New York and Vicinity, 1867. South Site.

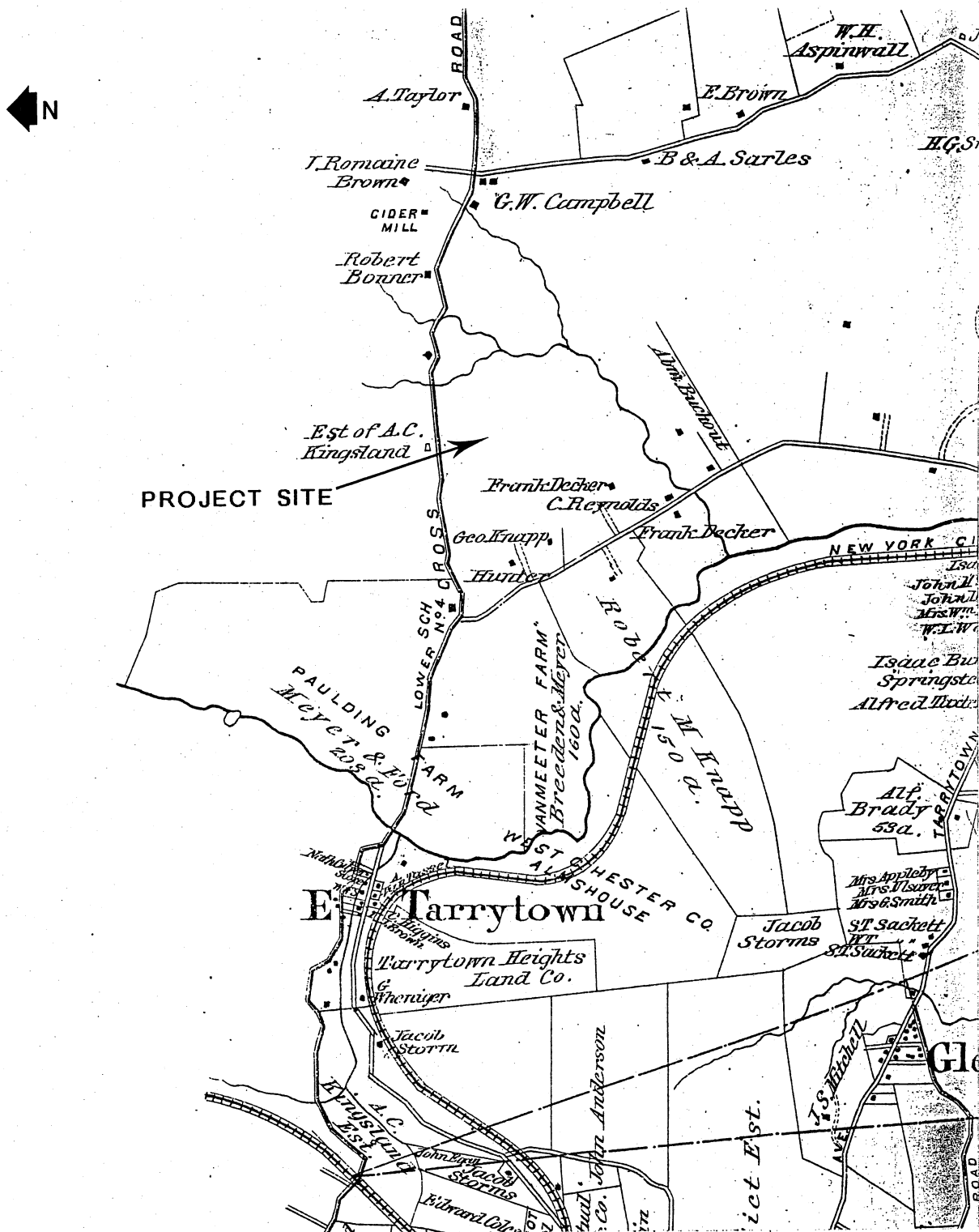


Figure 11. Bromley, Atlas of Westchester County, 1881. South Site.

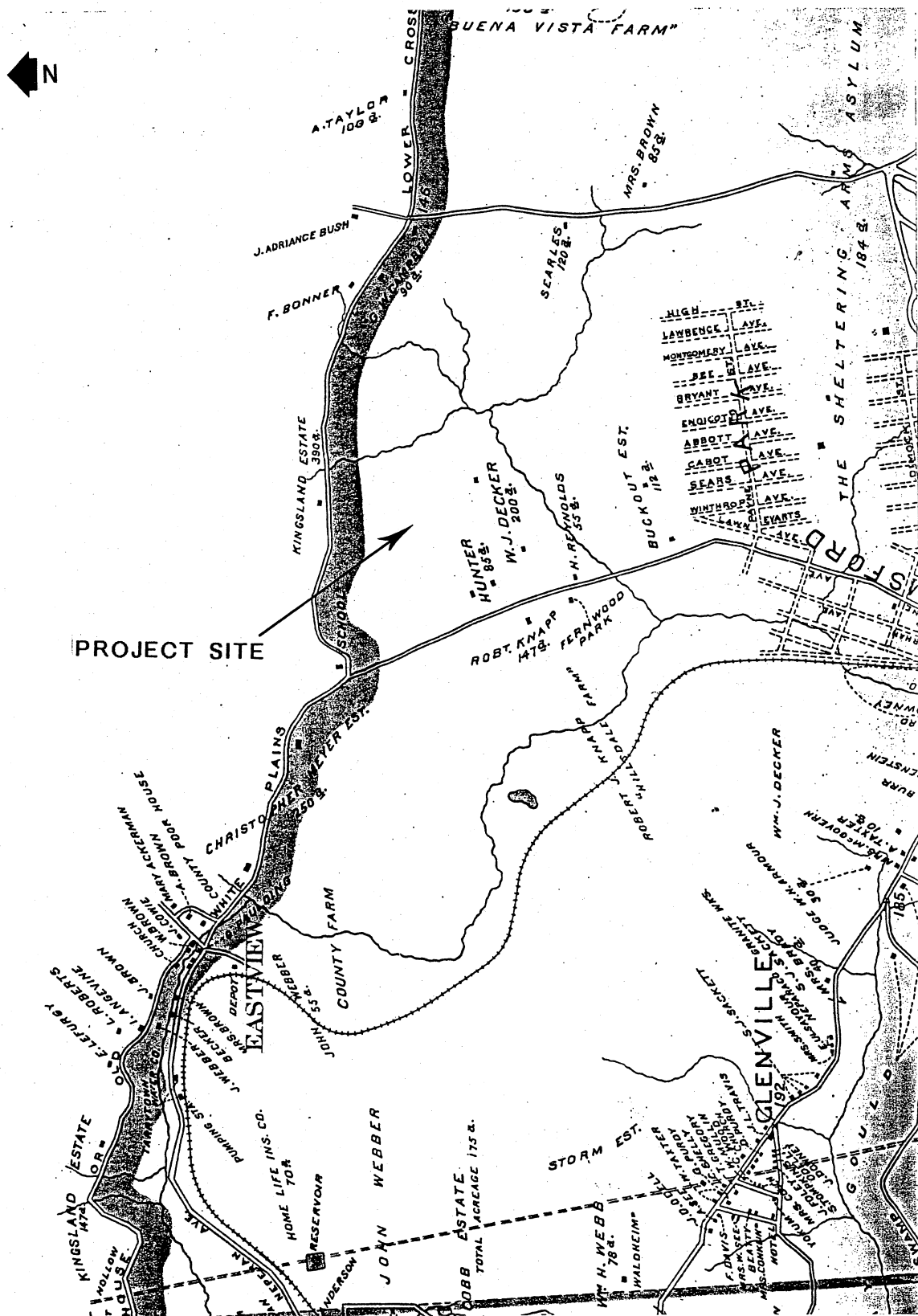


Figure 12. Bien, Atlas of Westchester County, 1893. South Site.

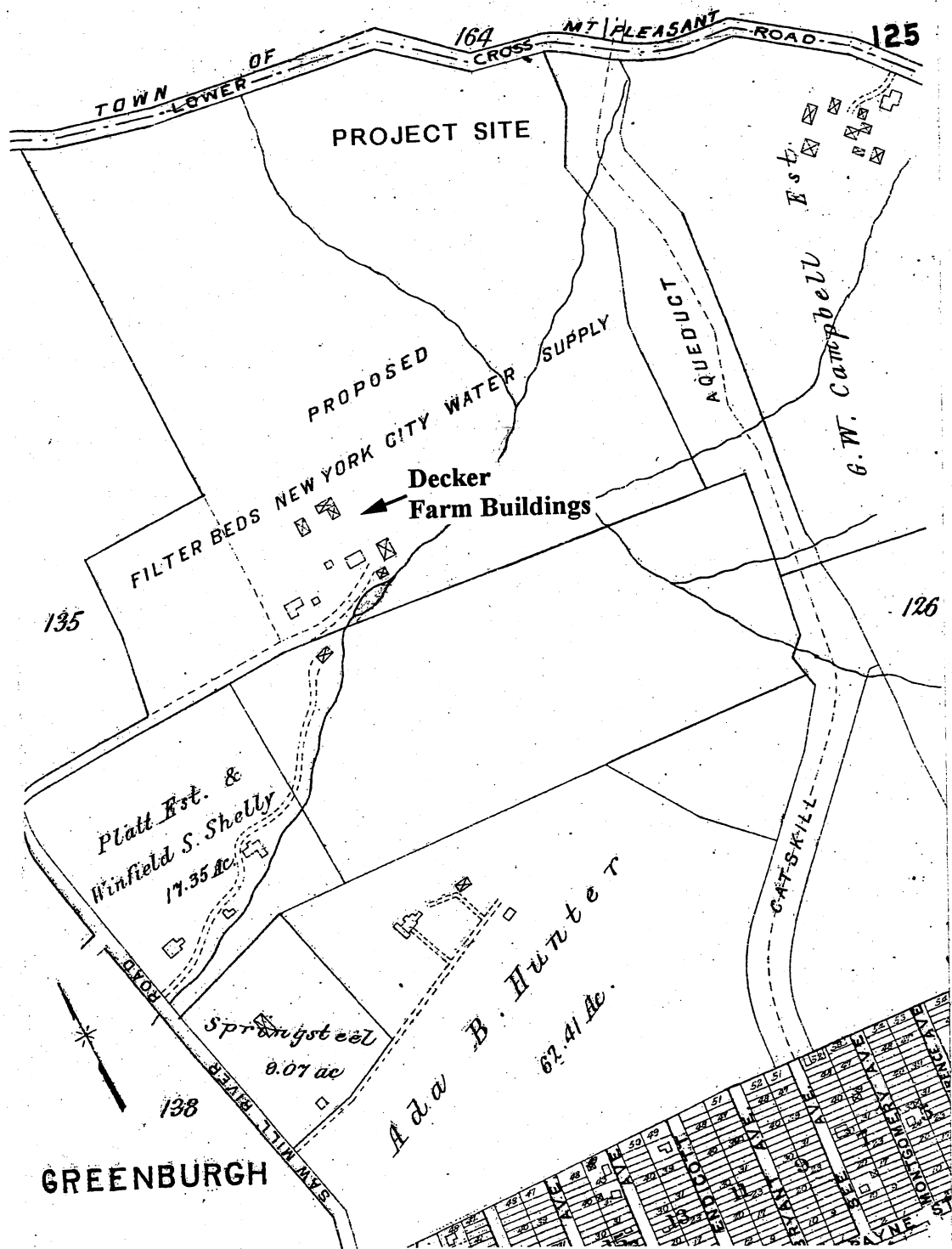


Figure 13. Bromley, Atlas of Westchester County, 1914. South Site.

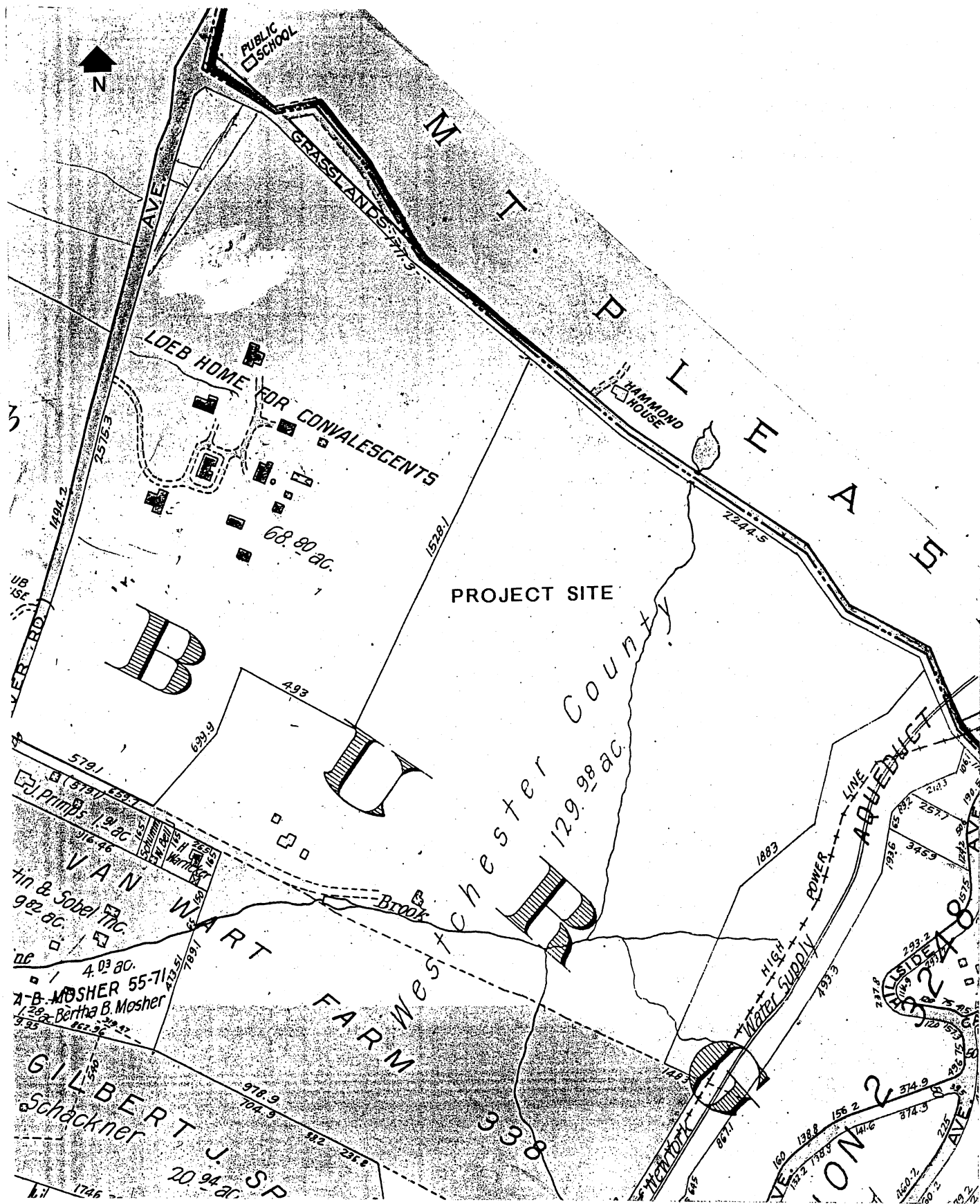


Figure 14. Hopkins, Atlas of Westchester County, 1929.  
(updated to 1936) South Site.



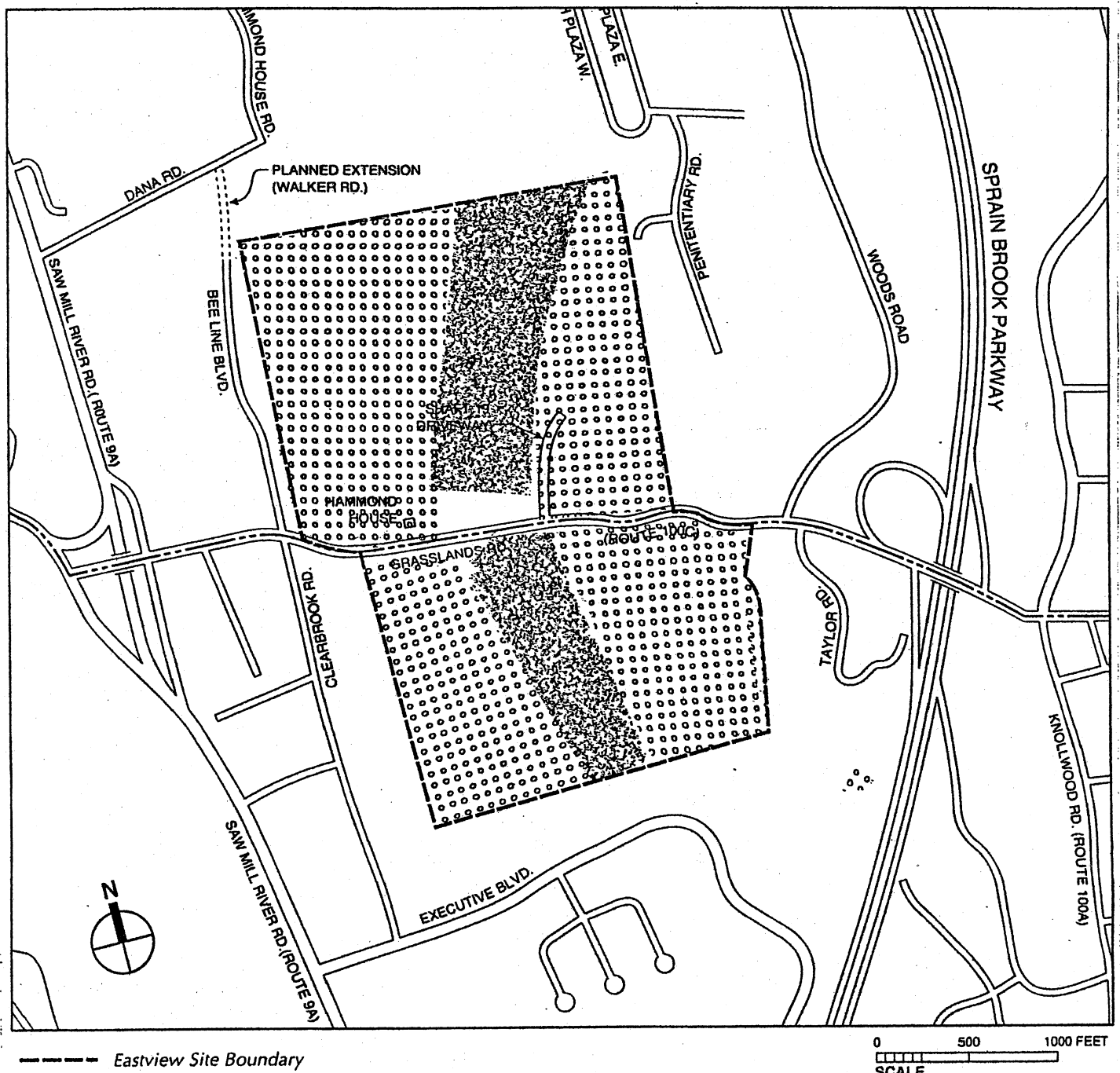




Figure 15. Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity.

-  High Prehistoric Sensitivity
-  Moderate Prehistoric Sensitivity

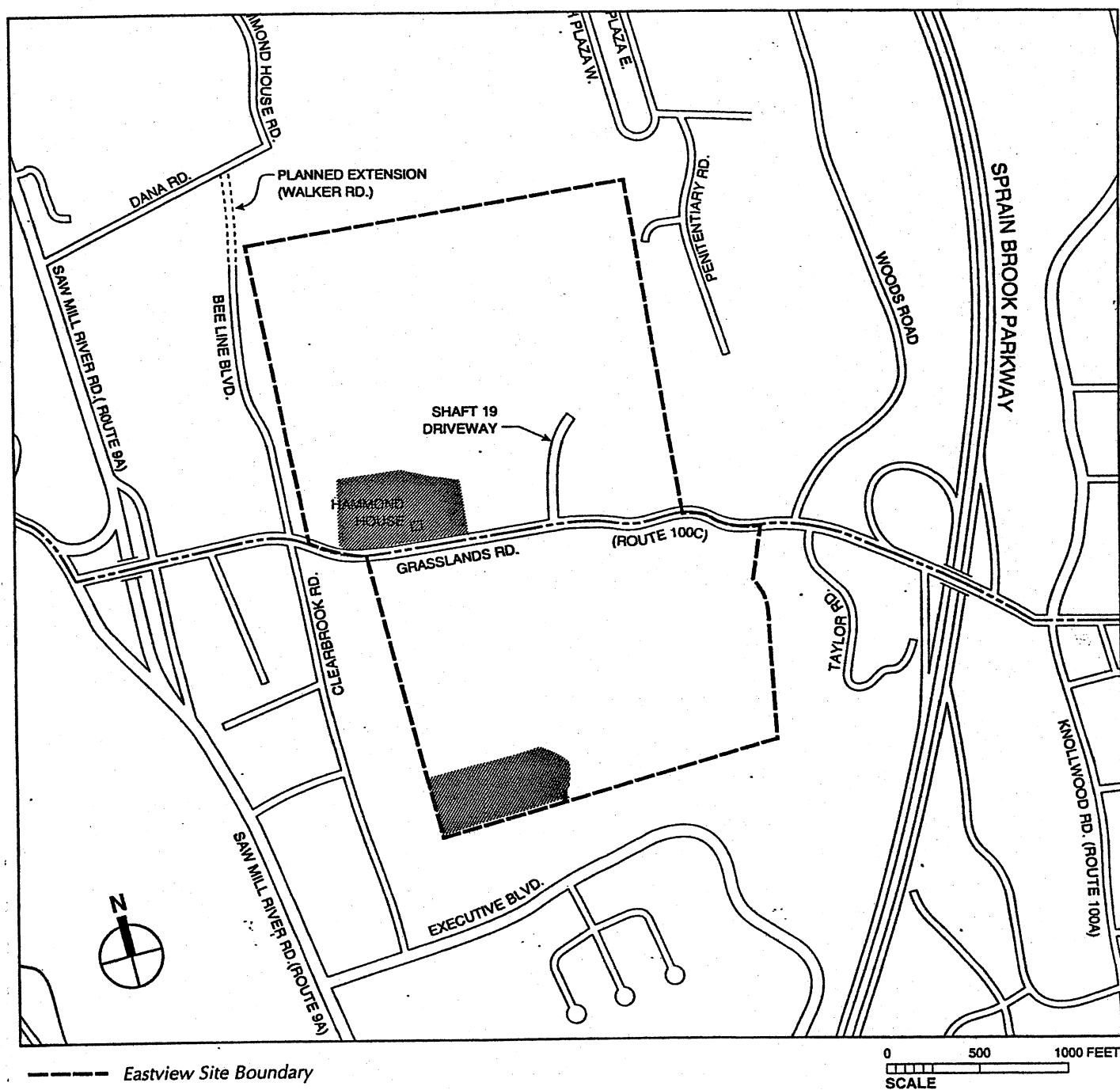
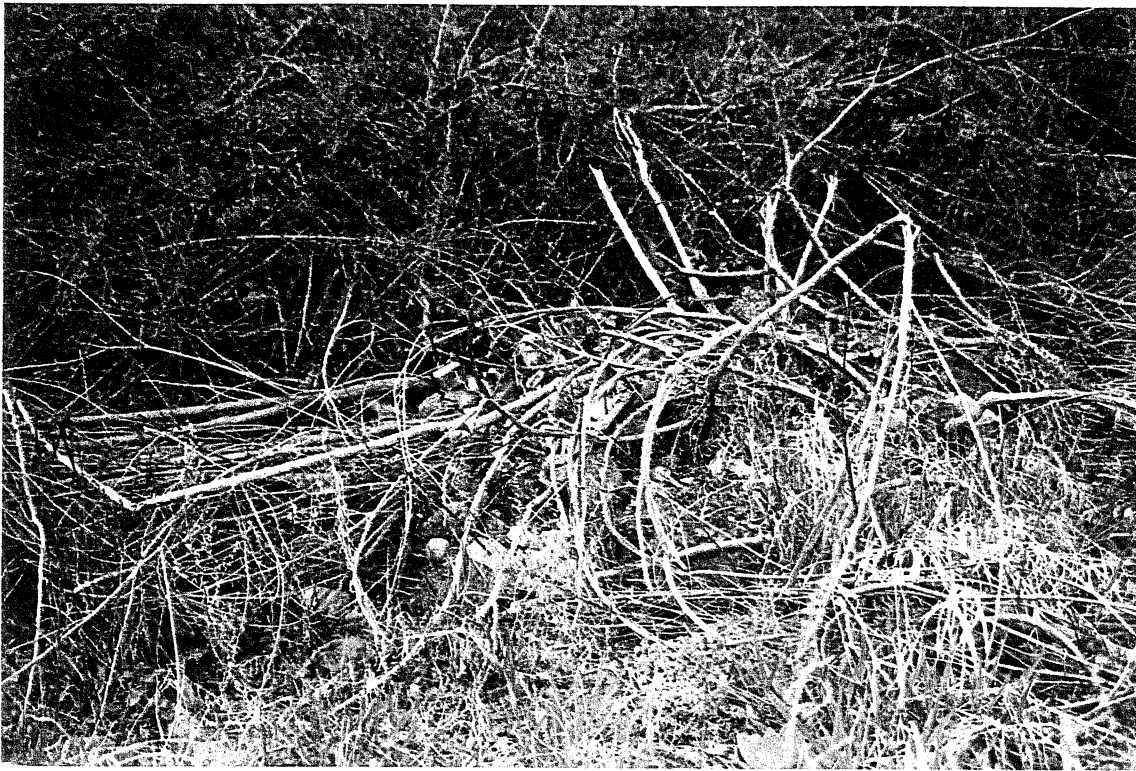


Figure 16. Historical Archaeological Sensitivity.



Photograph A: Architectural Rubble Found in the Northwestern Section of the North Site.



Photograph B: Hammond House Lane, Looking South.



Photograph C: The Hammond House.



Photograph D: Terrace Overlooking Mine Brook.





Photograph E: Pavement Leading to Existing Delaware Aqueduct Shaft No. 19.



Photograph F: Brush and Section of Gravel Access, North Site, Facing East.



Photograph G: Mine Brook and Forest Terraces, Facing South.



Photograph H: Cleared Path in South Site, Portion of Stone Wall on Right.



Photograph I. Standing Water Present on the Eastview Site



Photograph J. Chert Projectile Points Found on the North Site.

**APPENDIX D.2**

**HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**MOSHOLU SITE, BRONX, NY**



**CULTURAL RESOURCE  
ASSESSMENT  
PROPOSED CROTON WATER  
TREATMENT PLANT  
MOSHOLU SITE,  
VAN CORTLANDT PARK  
BRONX COUNTY  
NEW YORK**

**SEQR. NO. 98PRO056  
CEQR NO. 98DEP027**

**Prepared For:**

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730 Broadway  
New York, NY 10003

**Prepared By:**

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October 30, 1998  
Cultural Resource Assessment  
Croton Water Treatment Plant  
Mosholu Golf Course  
Van Cortlandt Park  
Bronx County  
New York

SEQR No. 98PRO056  
CEQR No. 98DEP027

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The New York State Department of Health and the United States Environmental Protection Agency have mandated the filtration of the Croton Water Supply to comply with the standards set in state sanitary codes and the Federal Surface Water Treatment Rule. Therefore, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Water Supply (NYCDEP), proposes to design and construct a new Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at one of eight locations. One of these locations is situated east of the New Croton Aqueduct (1884-1890) at the Mosholu Golf Center and Driving Range at Van Cortlandt Park. These proposed actions have necessitated the completion of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and a series of affiliated Cultural Resource Assessments to ascertain whether or not potentially significant cultural resources exist within each of the project sites.

The proposed project includes the design, construction, and operation of a Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Treated Water Reservoir (TWR), and a Raw Water Pumping Station (RWPS) beneath the golf course. Raw water would be conveyed to the plant from the New Croton Aqueduct (NCA) through a new pipeline. The TWR would fit beneath the WTP and would not increase the footprint from that required for the WTP. A portion of the finished water would flow by gravity back to the NCA in a pipeline adjacent to the raw water pipeline. The remainder of the finished water, depending on demand, would be pumped through two new pipelines in a new deep tunnel to the High and Intermediate Level Pipes near Gate House No. 5 on Goulden Avenue. The roof would be below existing grade on the west side of the facility and rise to about 15 feet above the existing grade at the east end. The roof would be grassed over and the driving range and golf course would be restored after construction. The club house would also be rebuilt.

The land that now comprises Van Cortlandt Park was acquired by New York City as parkland in 1888. Although it is historically important, no formal process has been undertaken to definitively determine its eligibility for landmarking.

The Mosholu Golf Course, of note in the historical development of municipal golf courses, was created in 1914. Although the proposed project would result in a temporary visual alteration of the historic golf course, it is not considered to have a significant adverse impact on historic resources since the driving range and golf course would be rebuilt, the club house would also be rebuilt.

The Mosholu Golf Course Club House, although probably not eligible for listing on the National Register as an individual structure, is of historical note. The structure is reminiscent, on a small scale, of the grand club houses erected at private suburban golf courses. The building is a brick Colonial Revival structure. The most notable features of the building are the entrance portico and the gables. The total loss of this existing feature is considered a potential significant loss. In order to mitigate this impact, a black and white photographic

record of the exterior elevations would be made and copies repositied with the Municipal Archives. A design for a new club house would be sensitive to the historic nature of the existing facility.

The proposed Water Treatment Plant would be visually and physically separated from any historic and/or landmarked structures within the park or the surrounding area (e.g., Van Cortlandt Mansion, Vault Hill, Woodlawn Cemetery). Therefore no significant impacts to existing historic structure are expected. Construction would entail connections with the buried New Croton Aqueduct, a National Register eligible structure. The Aqueduct is still in active use and rehabilitation of a portion of it would be necessary. This impact to the Aqueduct is not considered significant and no mitigation is proposed.

The potential loss of archaeological resources at the Mosholu Golf Center and Driving Range is not considered significant, because the creation and current usage of the golf course, a continuously evolving recreational landscape, has precluded the possibility of intact below-ground archaeological resources.

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Communication with the New York State Museum Division of Research and Collections and the New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation.

## FIGURES

1. U.S.G.S. Project Location
2. Proposed Water Treatment Plant Site
3. Grumet's *Native American Place Names in the Bronx*
4. 1868 Beers *Atlas of New York and Vicinity*
5. 1874 Viele *Topographical Atlas of the City of New York*

## INTRODUCTION

The New York State Department of Health and the United States Environmental Protection Agency have mandated the filtration of the Croton Water Supply to comply with the standards set in state sanitary codes and the Federal Surface Water Treatment Rule. Therefore, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Water Supply (NYCDEP), proposes to design and construct a new Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at one of eight locations. One of these locations is situated at the Mosholu Golf Center and Driving Range at Van Cortlandt Park (Figure 1). These proposed actions have necessitated the completion of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and a series of affiliated Cultural Resource Assessments to ascertain whether or not potentially significant cultural resources exist within each of the project sites.

The parcel, situated east of the New Croton Aqueduct (1885-1891) and the Mosholu Parkway, is currently comprised of golf greens, partially wooded areas, and the Mosholu Golf Course Club House (Figure 1). To the north is the Shandler Recreation Area and to the east is Jerome Avenue.

The proposed project includes the design, construction, and operation of a Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Treated Water Reservoir (TWR), and a Raw Water Pumping Station (RWPS) beneath the golf course (Figure 2). Raw water would be conveyed to the plant from the New Croton Aqueduct (NCA) through a new pipeline. The TWR would fit beneath the WTP and would not increase the footprint from that required for the WTP. The plant would be sufficiently high enough so that the TWR can fit beneath the WTP without an increase in footprint size. The roof would be about 15' above the grade at the east end and nearly at existing grade at the west end. The roof would be grassed over and the driving range would be restored. The club house would also be rebuilt.

A portion of the finished water would flow by gravity back to the NCA in a pipeline adjacent to the raw water pipeline. The remainder of the finished water, depending on demand, would be pumped through two new pipelines in a new deep tunnel to the High and Intermediate Level Pipes near Gate House No. 5 on Goulden Avenue. The roof would be below existing grade on the west side of the facility and rise to about 15 feet above the existing grade at the east end. The roof would be grassed over and the driving range and golf course would be restored after construction. The club house would also be rebuilt.

Because of the mandated environmental review process, a cultural resources study has been conducted. The purpose of this study is to identify the significant archaeological and historic resources in or around the immediate vicinity of the proposed water treatment facility and to address any potential impacts caused by the proposed installation and associated infrastructure connections. If significant adverse impacts are identified, the study is to also delineate appropriate mitigation measures.





## METHODOLOGY

Background research for the proposed WTP site was designed to provide a framework for assessing potential cultural resources, and to address two major questions. What is the specific level of potential for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources of significance to exist in the project site; and, what is the likelihood that such resources have survived historical subsurface disturbances. Sufficient information was gathered to compare, both horizontally and vertically, the prehistoric past, the historical past, and the subsurface disturbance record. This also served to establish twentieth century construction episodes to aid in the assessment of architectural remains. In order to address potential sensitivity research included a review of primary and secondary sources, cartographic analysis, site files review, informant interviews, and field visits. Each of these tasks is discussed below

### Review of Primary and Secondary Sources

Many local and regional histories were examined for relevant data to help place the site within a historical context. These include works such as Stephen Jenkins' *The Story of the Bronx*, Robert Bolton's *The History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of the County of Westchester*, J. Thomas Scharf's *History of Westchester County, New York, Including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms*, and Shonnard and Spooner's *History of Westchester County*, as well as more recent works such as John McNamara's *History in Asphalt*. For the prehistoric period, archaeological literature, such as William Ritchie's *The Archaeology of New York State* provided an overview of the lifeways of the Native inhabitants of New York. In addition, Robert Steven Grumet's *Native American Place Names in New York City*, and Reginald Bolton's *Indian Life of Long Ago in the City of New York* furnished valuable information on Native American settlements.

### Cartographic Analysis

In order to determine the original topography and compile a disturbance record for the Mosholu WTP site, cartographic resources were examined. Information collected included data on the site's possible land-use over time and building history. Historical maps were examined at the Map Division of the New York Public Library and the Westchester County Historical Society.

### Site Files Review

Historic resources within the study area that are either listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places were also researched. All available site reports and journal publications relating to archaeological sites were researched for data specific to Van Cortlandt Park and the northern section of the Bronx. Finally, the data files at the New York

State Museum (NYSM) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) were examined for information regarding recorded sites in and around the project area.

## Field Visit

A field visit was also conducted during which the current conditions were recorded and site photographs were taken.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Three known glacial periods were responsible for the creation of the present topography of the New York City area over the last one million years. Hills or moraines running north-south through the Bronx were formed by the buildup of glacial debris and the irregular erosion of the surrounding valleys and hills were a direct result of the retreating continental glaciers. Geologically, the borough of the Bronx lies within the Hudson Valley Region and is considered to be part of the New England Upland Physiographic Province, which is a northern extension of the Great Appalachian Valley (Schuberth 1968: 10, 74). The substratum is made up of "gneiss and mica schist with heavy, intercalated beds of coarse-grained, dolomitic marble and thinner layers of serpentine" identical to what underlies Manhattan Island (Scharf 1886:6-7).

Water from the melted ice floes was directed along the moraines in the area forming many rivers and creeks, including the nearby Tibbetts Brook, which flows just west of the project site (Figure 1). These watercourses have further eroded limestone belts still exposed between the glacial deposits, creating a varied landscape of hills and valleys. In low-lying areas, lakes and ponds were formed and in the locations with poor drainage, swamps and marshy areas covered the landscape.

Nineteenth and early twentieth-century topographic maps depict the project area as open farmland and woodland with Tibbetts Brook located to the west. The present topography of the project site is partially the result of the alteration and shaping of the land in order to create the golf course greens. At the southern end of the park there were two locations where low-lying dips collect water during times of intense rain saturation. A recent U.S.G.S. topographical map shows the project area as a park and recreation setting on a slight east west slope with elevations between 180 and 190 feet above sea level (Figure 1).

## **HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

In order to fully understand the use of the project site through time it is necessary to develop a historical context for the Mosholu Golf Center and Driving Range site specifically. As defined by the National Park Service, "historic contexts provide a framework for the identification, evaluation, designation, and treatment of cultural resources associated with particular themes, areas, and time periods. Historic context-based planning permits recognition of individual properties as parts of larger systems. Historic contexts also help managers and others evaluate properties within their proper levels of significance. As such, they provide both a systematized basis for comparison and a comprehensive frame of reference. In so doing, historic contexts provide cultural resource managers with a guide for rational decision-making" (Grumet 1990:18). The following discussions establish a contextual framework for both the prehistoric and historic eras pertinent to the project site.

### **PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND**

#### **Prehistoric Cultural Chronology**

Much of the knowledge and understanding of Native Americans in the Hudson Valley area is derived from three sources: ethnographic reports, Native American artifact collections, and archaeological investigations. Archaeologists have devised a cultural chronology for the North American prehistory in which the Prehistoric era is divided into four main periods, the Paleo-Indian (c. 12,000-10,000 years ago), Archaic (c. 10,000-2,700 years ago), Woodland (c. 2,700-500 years ago), and Contact (500-300 years ago). Settlement types, subsistence, cultural systems and characteristic artifacts changed during each of these stages. In order to present a comprehensive overview of the prehistoric era and to fully evaluate the potential of recovering prehistoric cultural remains, each period will be reviewed with regard to 1) the environment during the time period, 2) the characteristics illustrative of the phase, and 3) any recovered archaeological sites within the region. This examination was completed in order to assess the potential that indigenous groups would have had for exploiting the project locale in general as well as the actual project site.

Prehistoric sites are characterized by their proximity to a water source, fresh game, and exploitable natural resources (i.e., plants, raw materials for stone tools, clay veins, etc.). These sites are often divided into three types, primary (campsites or villages), secondary (food processing, tool manufacturing), and isolated finds (a single recovery of artifacts either lost or discarded). The examination of primary habitation sites indicates that they are often situated in locales that are surrounded by a number of exploitable resources. In addition, these sites are located in areas easily defended against both nature (weather) and enemies. Secondary sites are often found at the location of an exploitable resource (e.g., lithic quarry site).

## Paleo-Indian Period

The earliest period of human occupation, the Paleo-Indian Period, is characterized by the presence of small bands of large- game hunters scattered over large areas of territory. Following the big-game animals that made up the major portion of their diet (e.g., mastodon, bison, caribou), these nomadic hunters moved seasonally across the landscape. Originally, these bands crossed the narrow land bridge from the Old World to the New, and although the population was small in number, they eventually spread over the wide expanse of territory now known as North America.

During the early Paleo-Indian Period the northeastern area of North America was evolving into a more favorable deciduous forest environment. Paleo-Indian sites have been recovered in well- elevated fertile areas situated close to a water source, which is typical of most prehistoric sites in all subsequent phases. The remains of big-game animals have been recorded in large numbers on the west side of the river in Orange County (Ritchie 1994: 10-11). While this verifies that the locale surrounding the project area may have provided a food source for the Paleo-Indian hunters, no "kill sites" have been recovered. The fact that these sites have not been found may be the result of the flooding of coastal sites as the glaciers continued their retreat, or may be due to the estimated small site size during the early Paleo-Indian period.

With the exception of stone tools, artifactual material from this early period, has not survived well in the archaeological record. Extensive research indicates that the diagnostic artifact of the nomadic Paleo-Indian hunters was the fluted point. By the late Paleo-Indian Period, however, small leaf shaped or bifacial knives, scrapers, and borers had become part of the hunter's tool kit. As the climate became warmer, the environment in the Northeast became more advantageous to prehistoric peoples. In addition, small game animals more suited to the temperate environment replaced the larger fauna that were rapidly becoming extinct.

Following the final retreat of glacial ice, the area now known as the Bronx flourished with plants suited to arctic and tundra conditions. Eventually, the locale became a forest composed of deciduous trees and conifers. The fluctuating floral and faunal communities eventually stabilized over the last 12,000 years, resulting in an environment often characterized as a climax forest, comprised of oak, hemlock, beech and chestnut trees.

While no Paleo-Indian sites have been recovered in this section of the Bronx, there are reports of sporadic finds of fluted points in the Croton Point area to the north in Westchester County (Crichton 1986). A number of archaeological investigations in Westchester County during the mid-1980s noted a distinct level of Paleo-Indian occupation (Crichton 1986). To the south, a small campsite (Port Mobil), was recovered in Staten Island (Ritchie 1994: 1, 3, 7).

## Archaic Period

Data regarding the Archaic period indicates that the quantity of recorded archaeological sites is much larger than those dating to the Paleo-Indian Period, thus suggesting a significant increase in the population of native peoples. The Archaic period is also characterized by an overall shift in the environment, an expansion of the lithic tool kit, and the exploitation of defined territorial boundaries.

By the Early Archaic the environment in the Northeast had developed into a deciduous woodland forest. A gradual warming trend allowed new resources to establish themselves in the river valley. The Archaic peoples subsistence was "based on hunting, fishing and gathering of wild vegetables" (Ritchie 1994:31). They hunted smaller game animals (deer, rabbit, beaver, and wild turkey) and gathered a variety of wild plants, as well as exploited the marine environment (fish and shellfish gathering). Artifacts attesting to the expanded subsistence economy include fishing implements, and the mortar and pestle.

During the Period, the expanding exploitable resource base may have initiated the significant increase in population. The Archaic hunters also began exploiting a well-defined territory, often reoccupying favored sites. Because of the repeated occupation of these Archaic sites as well as the seasonal rounds made within specific territories, archaeologists have been able to recognize several identifiable cultural traditions in New York State (Ritchie 1994). The change in the number of sites recovered also indicates that Archaic peoples had a greater impact upon the landscape. Typical with all prehistoric sites, river valleys and coastal areas were the preferred locale for primary camp sites. This environment supported the game, plants, and marine resources desired by Archaic peoples.

Additions to the tool kit of the Archaic hunter include the narrow bladed projectile point, grooved axe, and beveled adz. Archaeologist Robert Funk has suggested that the Laurentian, Susquehanna, and small stemmed cultural traditions persisted in the Hudson River Valley during the Archaic period (Funk 1976: 250). In his reassessment of the distribution of Late Archaic (or Transitional Archaic 4,000-3,000 years B.P.) projectile points, Snow alternatively suggests that the Susquehanna tradition, represented by the Snook Hill, Perkiomen and Susquehanna Broad points, was dominant in the first half of the period and the Orient Complex in the latter (Snow 1980: 237). In the Hudson River Valley, where a number of Archaic sites have been investigated, Orient Points have been radiocarbon-dated to approximately 4,000 to 2,800 years B. P. To date, however, the exact sequence of cultural traditions and representative complexes for the Archaic period is still undefined and a constant source of debate.

The Native American population had increased significantly in the Hudson River Valley region by the Late Archaic period. The variety of recovered sites from this period include rockshelters, open woodland camps, and secondary processing locations overlooking the

various water sources. In a section of the Bronx's Riverdale Park, excavations were conducted on a series of prehistoric sites (DeCarlo 1990: 5). Archaeologists recovered a Late Archaic assemblage of oyster shells, fire cracked rocks, scrapers, bifaces, lithic debitage and diagnostic projectile points suggesting that this location may have been used for hunting and shellfish procurement from the Hudson River (Lenik 1992: 24).

## Woodland Period

The Woodland Period is characterized by the introduction of pottery and horticulture, the appearance of large semi- permanent or permanent villages, and the establishment of clearly defined trade networks which marked the transition to a more settled culture. As with the earlier prehistoric periods, archaeological evidence suggests a marked preference for large-scale primary habitation sites within the vicinity of a fresh water source (e.g., rivers, lakes, streams, and ponds). In the majority of cases, secondary sites, where specific activities occurred (e.g., shellfish collecting and/or processing, butchering, and stone tool-making), were situated near the location of the exploited resource.

The first appearance of pottery was during the Early Woodland in New York State (c. 1000 B.C.) when crude, undecorated pottery, called Vinette 1, was first produced. This type of pottery has been recovered from sites on major waterways and tributaries. As the Woodland period progressed, regional variations in ceramic styles became common. Other innovations during the Woodland period reflect different cultural styles that archaeologists have been able to identify with specific native groups. A few of these include the introduction of the bow and arrow, pipe-smoking, and mortuary ceremonialism.

During the Woodland Period, fish and shellfish continued to provide a stable and reliable resource. In the smaller tributary rivers fish weirs were used for the recovery of large quantities of anadromous fish (Brumbach 1986:35). The introduction of horticulture in the New York area also signaled the advent of larger and more permanent settlements. Large tracts of land were cleared in locations nearby the primary settlements. Some of the native villages settled during this period were fortified and situated on "high ground." By the Late Woodland Period, Native paths were established connecting permanent villages, creating a trail to exploitable resources, and providing a link for the distribution of trade goods.

## Contact Period

Documentary and archaeological sources have provided much of what is known about the Contact Period. Archaeologists and historians have carefully examined historic documents in order to understand the native cultures that were living along the Hudson River when Europeans first arrived. Legal documents and ethnohistorical accounts have provided valuable details about the past lifeways of native peoples. Because information about the settlements, appearance, and behavior of ancient peoples cannot be reconstructed from the



recovery of a few artifacts, these additional resources have provided the means by which archaeologists can assemble more complete data about past cultures.

When the first Europeans arrived it was noted that Native American groups living along the shores of the Hudson River had developed complex group dynamics. The first contact between Europeans and Native Americans occurred when Henry Hudson docked his vessel near the present day Yonkers, just north of the project site in Westchester County. Initial trade between the two cultures began along the Hudson River before moving inland. Furs and wampum were used as a medium of exchange for European goods. . In 1625, Johannes de Laet, one of the early travelers to the area wrote that the natives he encountered were "divided into many nations and languages" (Bolton 1972: 16). Descriptions like this were often repeated by many describe many of the diverse groups encountered. While initial contact was primarily peaceful, large scale conflicts erupted following the arrival of Governor Willem Kieft in 1638. Kieft was notorious for his harsh policies against the local tribes. By the mid- to late seventeenth century, many of these peoples were subsequently decimated by local hostilities and European-introduced diseases.

Historic documents indicate that when the first Europeans arrived there was a large number of native peoples occupying the locale along the Hudson River in the northwest Bronx. Early historical records (deeds, treaties, and maps) identify the indigenous people that inhabited this section of New York City. One early document, the Hendricks Map of 1616, depicted a group called the Wikagyl, subsequently identified as the Wiechquaesgeek, as the inhabitants of the northern Bronx and lower Westchester County (Bolton 1934: 128; Grumet 1981: 59-60). The Wiechquaesgeek were able to exploit the rich environment of the northwest Bronx between the Hudson and Bronx Rivers, including the area just north of the site identified as the "Indian Field" (Figure 3). The area provided an optimal locale for deer, raccoon, fox rabbit, and waterfowl. Historic documents indicate that many of the surviving native peoples eventually sold their land or moved to the north (Grumet 1981: 60-62; Ruttenber 1982).

### **Known Prehistoric Sites in the Vicinity**

Prehistoric archaeological sites have been recovered throughout the northwestern region of the Bronx. Primary sites (villages), secondary sites (tool manufacturing, food processing), and isolated finds (single items or features) have been investigated in the area surrounding Van Cortlandt Park. Some of the prehistoric sites identified within roughly two miles of the present project location include several shell middens and prehistoric quartz processing sites (Beauchamp 1900:10; Lenik and Gibbs 1994: 55).

Several prehistoric sites have been identified within the confines of Van Cortlandt Park. A map depicting Native American sites in the Bronx indicates that the village called Keskeskick was at one time located in Van Cortlandt Park (Figure 3; Bolton 1972: 136; Anderson 1991: 4).

Historical deeds from the seventeenth century also describe this village when it was sold to the early Dutch settlers of the Bronx (Grumet 1981: 19). Reginald Bolton's research further indicates that this "extensive and probably permanent village" was located close to the Van Cortlandt mansion, to the west of Van Cortlandt Lake and to the southwest of the present project site. The examination of documents also indicates that the area surrounding the mansion was where some of the village inhabitants had large planting fields (Grumet 1981: 15). Grumet's research also identified that another "Indian field" was located on the eastern side of the park, north of the current project site.

A native trail, identified by Reginald Bolton and confirmed by Robert Grumet's research, extended south from Westchester County along the western boundary of Van Cortlandt Park (Figure 3). This trail, which traveled roughly north-south along what is now Broadway (Old Post Road), curved eastward into the park near its southwest corner before turning south again following the path of the present day Deegan Expressway (Bolton 1972: 136; Grumet 1981: 69). The trail likely gave access to the many primary and secondary sites located throughout the park.

The earliest archaeological exploration within Van Cortlandt Park was conducted in 1890 by J. B. James, who recovered pottery, fire pits, lithic material, burials, and other traces of the long-term occupation of this locale (Anderson 1991: 4; Bolton 1972: 141; Storch Associates: 36). Additional material has been recovered from sites all over the park including storage pits, pottery fragments, shell middens, burials, and lithic material (Bolton 1934: 141; Tieck 1968: 3; Skinner 1915: 55).

More recent investigations within Van Cortlandt Park (NYSM #2387, #2823, #4057, and #7727) have identified a camp, village, shell midden, and campsite in locales throughout the park. During the early 1990s several archaeological investigations were conducted within the park. Bankoff and Winter recovered a storage pit containing shell, ash, and lithic material. The archaeological examination of the Chapel Farm site (A005-01-00079, NYSM #7729) identified a prehistoric lithic workshop (Kearns and Kirkorian 1991). Furthermore, a quartz quarry site was identified nearby. One relatively recent archaeological investigation, however, did not turn up any additional prehistoric material. The two sites closest to the current project area NYSM#7727, within Van Cortlandt Park, and NYSM#2837, east of the park and the Major Deegan Expressway, are described by Arthur C. Parker as prehistoric camp sites.

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Potential**

Documentary research found that the project site is in an area of high sensitivity for prehistoric resources. The site file search and assessment of sensitivity conducted at the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) reported eight known prehistoric sites within a two-mile radius of the proposed facility. The well-documented presence of a nearby native pathway and the

permanent village of *Keskeskick* within the park indicates that the village site may have been extensive and/or occupied over a long period of time. The physiographic characteristics of the park, together with the information extracted from the documentary record and the number of prehistoric sites explored archaeologically suggests that the proposed project site may have been exploited by Native American peoples.

The project area was used as farmland and later parkland during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Extensive grading and landscaping necessary to create the golf course most likely severely altered the prehistoric landscape.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### **Historical Chronology**

The initial European settlement of the New York City area was marked by misunderstandings and hostilities between the native groups and the Dutch colonists. Following a short but bloody "war," which ended in 1645, Adriaen van der Donck purchased 24,000 acres of land from the Wiechquaesgeek Indians along the Hudson River. This large tract of land, granted to him by the Dutch prior to his purchasing it from the sachem Tacharew, encompassed what is now Van Cortlandt Park (Anderson 1991: 12; Pons 1994: 2). Much like the earlier Dutch Settlers, van der Donck took advantage of the areas already cleared by the Native Wiechquaesgeek and established a farm that included large corn fields in the locale of what is now the Van Cortlandt Mansion. Van der Donck maintained a good relationship with the native inhabitants until his death in 1655. Over ten years later, his widow and her second husband sold a large portion of land (most of the south half of present day Van Cortlandt Park) to her brother, Elias Doughty, who in turn sold the land to William Betts and his son-in-law George Tippet in 1668. The water source in the center of the property eventually became known as Tibbetts Brook, an alteration of the Tippet family name.

In 1670, the property was again sold to Frederick Philipse, who had amassed a large estate extending from the north Bronx up through much of Westchester County. Large sections of the Manor of Philipsburgh, located in what was then Westchester County, were leased to tenants. Jacobus Van Cortlandt purchased fifty acres of land from his father-in-law Frederick Philipse in 1699. The property then became known as Van Cortlandt Manor. Eventually, Tibbetts Brook, located to the west of the present project site, was dammed to create present day Van Cortlandt Lake. It was there that in c. 1700 Stephanus Van Cortlandt constructed a saw mill. A large manor house, which is still standing, was built near the lake in 1748 by Frederick Van Cortlandt (Jenkins 1911: 352). Nearby, the family vault was constructed on what has become known as "Vault Hill." Both the mansion and the vault are located in the southwestern portion of the park, removed from the present project site.

During the American Revolution, Van Cortlandt Manor became the center of action on several occasions. In fact, the municipal records of the City of New York were hidden by Augustus Van Cortlandt inside the family vault in 1776. In an effort to recapture Fort Independence, American soldiers marched south from Yonkers to the high ground above the Van Cortlandt house on January 18, 1777. Although this attempt failed, George Washington used the main house for his headquarters and ordered his troops to cut down much of the forage in the fields surrounding the manor in order to prevent surprise attacks by British soldiers.

A major battle took place within the confines of the park during the following year. A small group of American soldiers accompanied by several Stockbridge Indians sympathetic to the American cause attacked a battalion of British troops on August 20, 1778. After forcing a retreat, they were ambushed by British, Tory and Hessian troops. The small band was driven across Van Cortlandt's woods to what is now the eastern portion of the park. Thirty-seven of the Indians, including their leader Ninham, were slaughtered near what was thereafter called Indian Field (Jenkins 1912: 162-164; Storch Associates: 44). The site of the ambush is said to be near the corner of East 233rd Street and Van Cortlandt Park East (Pons 1994: 13). The remains of these peoples were buried a few days later near the site of the ambush, just north of the present project site.

The review of nineteenth century maps indicates that much of the northwestern area of the Bronx was still being used as farmland and woodland. The population of New York City was rising steadily during the early part of the century. Water resources and transportation networks became priorities for city officials. In order to provide an ample supply of water to the populace, resources in Westchester County were explored. It was determined that the Croton River would be able to provide enough water via an aqueduct to insure an abundant water supply. Acting on this notion, the Croton Aqueduct Commission was established in 1833. Over the next nine years, construction plans were established and the aqueduct was completed in 1842. In order to build the aqueduct a large tract of land was cleared along its route. Now known as the "Old" Croton Aqueduct, it ran north-south paralleling the Hudson River. A portion of this aqueduct runs through Van Cortlandt Park and can be found to the east of Tibbetts Brook, and west of the Mosholu WTP project site.

By 1868 much of the former Van Cortlandt property was divided into smaller parcels (Figure 4). At that time, most of the project site was owned by the Estate of J. Trier. The western portion of the project site was divided between two owners, G. and J. Dickenson. A portion of the southeastern part of the project site was owned by J. Williams. No structures were depicted as being present within the project site boundaries. The 1874 Viele topographic map gives a clear indication that much of the land was cleared during the late nineteenth century (Figure 5). Three structures are shown just south of the proposed project site boundaries.

The intense demand for water had exceeded the potential of the aqueduct by 1875 and plans were once again formulated to build a second, larger, aqueduct from Croton to New York City. The segment of the New Croton Aqueduct that flows through Van Cortlandt Park is a masonry brick-lined tunnel found at an average depth of 125 feet. This new conduit that runs partially beneath the project site was completed in 1891. An 1891 Atlas of the Hudson River Valley depicts both the Old and New Croton Aqueducts as well as the boundaries of the newly formed Van Cortlandt Park. The only buildings shown are the historic Van Cortlandt mansion and surrounding structures.

A third construction project that affected the terrain of Van Cortlandt Park was the introduction of the New York City and Northern Railroad Line in 1872. The line, completed in 1880, provided a link between New York and Boston. The route of the railroad, with its many bridges, passed directly through the eastern portion of the park, parallel to Tibbetts Brook, and altered the drainage patterns within the park creating a series of marshy areas. Passenger service on this railroad, by then called the Putnam Line, ceased by 1958.

The last Van Cortlandt moved out of the mansion house in 1888. One year later, a large section of land, including the former Van Cortlandt Manor and the parcels encompassing the present project site, was acquired for public parkland in the northwestern section of the Bronx. At the time of acquisition, half of the acreage within the park was meadowland and the other half woodland. Only approximately 40 acres was identified as vegetable gardens. That same year the mill, located within the park, ceased operation and the Parade Ground near the mansion house was opened to the public.

During the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries most of the physical changes made to the park were near the locale of the Van Cortlandt house and lake. The southern and central areas of the park were used for picnics, outdoor games, and the 1895 creation of the first municipal golf course, the 55-acre Van Cortlandt Links Golf Course (Storch Associates 1986: 73). As the popularity of the sport increased, the original nine hole course was replaced by a larger 18 hole course in 1899 (Ibid). By that date the Van Cortlandt Links covered 120 acres. Increased congestion encouraged the New York Golf Club, which had 300-400 members patronizing the Links, to propose the construction of a second golf house near the foot of Gun Hill Road (Ibid: 74). Although this new building was not constructed, the idea of utilizing the area near Gun Hill Road persisted. In 1904, a new "advanced" course was laid out in that location to alleviate overcrowding on the older course (Ibid: 75). This course may have been constructed in the location of the present Mosholu course. Only two years after the advanced course was established, a new course permanent golf course was proposed for this location. However, it was not until 1914 that the Mosholu Links was built on the project site (Ibid). During the twentieth century both courses were popular and many politicians, celebrities, and sports figures, including Babe Ruth, were known to play there frequently.

Throughout the twentieth century, a number of major roadways were built beginning with the Grand Concourse Extension, later called the Mosholu Parkway Extension in 1931. This parkway constitutes the western boundary of the WTP site. This was followed by the Henry Hudson Parkway in 1935 and the Major Deegan Expressway in 1948.

### **Known Historical Sites in the Vicinity**

Excavations have been conducted by both avocational and professional archaeologists on nearby sites that have been dated to the historical period. In 1910, a foundation for what may have been van der Donck's house was uncovered by workmen excavating for a new sewer near the Van Cortlandt Manor Mansion. The subsequent excavation revealed a large amount of domestic debris dating to the seventeenth century. Archaeological excavations in other areas surrounding the Manor house have also been conducted.

The historic Van Cortlandt Mansion, now a museum, and Vault Hill are in the southwestern section of the park and therefore well outside of the proposed WTP site. When this area was part of Philipsburgh Manor and Van Cortlandt Manor, large portions of these estates, including the park property, were likely leased to tenant farmers. Small farm houses with their associated outbuildings and cultivated fields were likely present up until the Revolutionary War. Some of these dwellings may have been situated in the northeastern section of the park in the location of the former native planting grounds. The woodland in the northern area of the park would have provided timber and possibly small game for the inhabitants of the Manor.

The Mosholu Golf course, of note in the historical development of municipal golf courses, is an important feature within Van Cortlandt Park. While no landmarked buildings are located on the site, the Mosholu Golf Course Club House is present. Although not eligible for listing on the National Register as an individual structure, this building is of historical significance. The structure is reminiscent, on a small scale, of the grand club houses erected at private suburban golf courses. The building is a Colonial Revival structure built of brick with a wood trim. The most notable features of the building are the entrance portico, with its eight Roman Doric columns, and the gables, which are pierced by Palladian windows.

The main body of the Mosholu Golf Course in Van Cortlandt Park (1888) is located to the west of Jerome Avenue. On the east side of Jerome Avenue, is Woodlawn Cemetery. This historic cemetery has numerous extravagant mausoleums, memorials, and tombstones; several affluent citizens of New York are interred here. Woodlawn is also noted for its elaborately-groomed grounds and manicured lawns. Jerome Avenue serves as a buffer, physically separating the cemetery and the Golf Course.

### **Historical Archaeological Sensitivity**

None of the historical maps consulted clearly depicted structures within the project site. However, the 1874 Viele map depicted a possible structure just south of the project site, although clearly no dwellings, barns, or other historical structures were depicted within the boundaries of the project site.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

The site of the proposed WTP is situated east of the New Croton Aqueduct (1884-1890) in the Mosholu Golf Course at Van Cortlandt Park. The parcel is located between Jerome Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway.

### Archaeological Resources

**Prehistoric Archaeological Resources.** Documentary research found that the project site is in an area of high sensitivity for prehistoric resources. The site file search and assessment of sensitivity conducted at the NYSM and the NYSOPRHP reported eight known prehistoric sites within a two-mile radius of the proposed facility. The well-documented presence of a nearby native pathway and the permanent village of *Keskeskick* within the park indicates that the village site may have been extensive and/or occupied over a long period of time. The physiographic characteristics of the park, together with the information extracted from the documentary record and the number of prehistoric sites explored archaeologically suggests that the proposed project site was also likely exploited by Native American peoples.

The project area was used as farmland and later parkland during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Therefore, much of this locale may not have been altered by widespread development. While the introduction of the two aqueducts, railroad tracks with associated bridges, and paved roads and/or paths have transformed many areas within the park.. More recently, the introduction of the initial 1904 "advanced" course and the 1914 Mosholu Golf Course, with the associated extensive land manipulation, changed the physical appearance of the project site considerably. As a result, there is no potential for the presence of intact prehistoric archaeological resources.

**Historical Archaeological Resources.** The Revolutionary War events that took place within the grounds of Van Cortlandt Park most likely did not leave a significant below ground imprint except in the eastern area of the park, near the present project site, where the Stockbridge Indians were ambushed and buried. No historical structures were clearly depicted in the Mosholu WTP site location on any of the historical maps reviewed. In addition, a visit to the proposed Mosholu WTP project site yielded no evidence of visible historical remains.

Only one of the maps consulted depicted a structure in the vicinity of the project site. The 1874 Viele map showed a building just south of the project site's boundary. However, even if a historical structure once stood in this area, its associated archaeological deposits would have been disturbed significantly by the initial and continued land manipulation associated with golf courses. As a result, there is little potential for the presence of *in situ* historical archaeological resources.



## **Historic Resources**

According to the current design plan, the proposed WTP would be located to the east of the New Croton Aqueduct and the Mosholu Parkway. The documented aqueduct is a functioning component of the city's water supply system.

The proposed WTP site is also visually and physically separated from the known historic structures in the Park, such as the Van Cortlandt Mansion, which is located approximately 3/4 mile to the west. Although Van Cortlandt Park itself is historically important, no formal process has been undertaken to definitively determine its eligibility for landmarking.

## **FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROJECT**

If the proposed Water Treatment Plant is not constructed beneath the Mosholu Golf Center and Driving Range, the recreational facility would remain in place. In addition, the golf course has been chosen by the Professional Golf Association as one of three hosts for a golf training center. This action has generated a proposal to convert the present course into a short 18-hole course with a training/teaching facility.

## **POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

### **Archaeological Resources**

The creation and current usage of the golf course, a continuously evolving recreational landscape, has precluded the possibility of intact below-ground archaeological resources. Since the site lacks any archaeological potential, the construction of the proposed WTP would have no significant impact to archaeological resources.

All temporary construction parking, hauling roads, and staging areas that are outside of the golf course land may have a potential to impact archaeologically sensitive areas.

### **Historic Resources**

Starting in 1895, when the first municipal golf course was created, Van Cortlandt Park has been the home to several distinguished golf facilities. During the years that construction is underway, there would be a temporary loss of the golf facility at the Mosholu Golf Course (ca. 1914). Although not a landmarked building, the Mosholu Golf Course Club House would also be demolished and reconstructed. Though this structure is probably not eligible for listing on the National Register as an individual structure, it is of historic note and its total loss would be considered a potential significant impact.

Construction would take place above a National Register-eligible feature, the New Croton Aqueduct. The Aqueduct is still in active use and a connection to and rehabilitation of a portion of the Aqueduct would be necessary. This impact to the Aqueduct is not considered significant.

Construction for the proposed Water Treatment Plant (WTP) would be visually and physically separated from the other historic and/or landmarked structures within the park or the surrounding area (e.g., Van Cortlandt Mansion, Vault Hill, Woodlawn Cemetery). Therefore, no significant construction related impacts to existing historic structures are anticipated.

All temporary construction parking, hauling roads, and staging areas would have only a temporary visual impact on the existing parkland.

### **Secondary Impacts Which Would Occur At Other Sites**

There are no proposed related facilities at other sites as part of this project. Therefore, no secondary impacts are anticipated at other sites as part of this construction alternative.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATION**

The Stage 1A research, which included documentary analysis, cartographic research, informant interviews, site file searches, and a walkover survey, concluded that the project site may have once had a high potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural material, however subsequent disturbance has probably compromised integrity for most, if not all, of the parcel. Furthermore, no historical occupations episodes occurred at the site. Therefore, no historical archaeological resources were probably ever deposited within the project site.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

### **Archaeological Resources**

Documentary research found that the project site is in an area of high sensitivity for prehistoric resources. The site file search and assessment of sensitivity conducted at the NYSM and the NYSOPRHP reported eight known prehistoric sites within a two-mile radius of the proposed facility. The physiographic characteristics of the park, together with the information extracted from the documentary record and the number of prehistoric sites explored archaeologically suggests that the proposed project site was also likely exploited by Native American peoples. However, documentary research suggests that there were no historical structures built within the project site and therefore, has almost no potential to yield historical archaeological resources.

The project area was used as farmland and later parkland during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Therefore, much of this locale may not have been altered by widespread development. The introduction of the two aqueducts, railroad tracks with associated bridges, and paved roads and/or paths have transformed many areas within the park.. More recently, the introduction of the initial 1904 "advanced" course and the 1914 Mosholu Golf Course, with the associated extensive land manipulation, changed the physical appearance of the project site considerably. As a result, there is no potential for the presence of intact prehistoric archaeological resources.

### **Historic Resources**

According to the current design plan, the proposed WTP would be located to the east of the New Croton Aqueduct, which is a functioning component of the city's water supply system.

The proposed WTP site is also visually and physically separated from any known historic structures in the Park, such as the Van Cortlandt Mansion, which is located approximately 3/4 mile to the west. Although Van Cortlandt Park itself is historically important, no formal process has been undertaken to definitively determine its eligibility for landmarking.

The project will entail removing and rebuilding the historically important Mosholu Golf Course Club House. Though this structure is probably not eligible for listing on the National Register as an individual structure, it is of historic note and its total loss would be considered a potential significant impact.

## **MITIGATION**

### **Archaeological Resources**

Because of the amount of disturbance associated with golf course land manipulation at this site, it is unlikely that intact archaeological features remain *in situ*. Therefore, mitigation is not required for potential archaeological resources at the Mosholu Golf Course Water Treatment Plant site.

### **Historic Resources**

Removal of the existing Mosholu Golf Course Club House is considered a potential significant loss. In order to mitigate this impact, a black and white photographic record of the exterior elevations would be made and copies repositied with the Municipal Archives. This recordation would be undertaken to the specific standards of the Historic American Engineering Record. These standards stipulate the types of views to be shot, large format film, acid free film, archivally stable developing chemicals, and acid free storage sleeves.

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## APPENDIX

Correspondence from the New York State Museum and the New York State Office of  
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

## **APPENDIX D.3**

# **HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**HARLEM RIVER SITE, BRONX, NY**

## INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) has proposed to design and construct a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to provide filtration for the Croton system water supplied to New York City. One of the proposed sites for the water treatment plant is a 17.5-acre parcel known as the Harlem River Site located in the Bronx, New York (Figure 1). The site is bounded by the Harlem River to the west, the railroad tracks of the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) and Metro-North Railroad on the east and north sides, and University Height/West Fordham Road to the south.

Plans call for the construction of a proposed DAF-Filtration (stacked arrangement) plant on the central 10.5 acres of the property with the remaining five acres at the north to be used for potential staging areas (Figure 2). Adjacent to the proposed plant, plans call for the creation of a Raw Water Pumping Station (RWPS). At present, New York City Department of Transportation, Consolidated Rail Corporation (CSX), Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (Con Edison), the Butler Lumber Co. Inc., and the XCEL Ready Mix concrete batching plant occupy the portion of the site north of the University Heights Bridge.

The proposed project would also include the rehabilitation and stabilization of the New Croton Aqueduct (NCA). In addition, improvements or modifications are proposed at several access locations (off-site facilities) along the route of the NCA (Figure 3). These include the Croton Lake Gate House (Town of Yorktown, NY), NCA Shaft No. 9 (Village of Sleepy Hollow, NY), NCA Shaft No. 14 (Ardsley, NY), NCA Shaft No. 18 (Yonkers, NY), the Jerome Park Reservoir (Bronx, NY), and Gate House No. 1 (Bronx, NY). Possible alternative modification sites include NCA Shaft Nos. 11A, 11B, and 11C (Greenburgh), and NCA Shaft No. 16 (Yonkers). Appendices are presents below for these NCA sites.

In compliance with environmental review regulations, which specify a series of studies on development of the proposed project site, Historical Perspectives, Inc. was retained to complete a cultural resources assessment of the Harlem River site.

The purpose of this "Cultural Resources Assessment Report" is to provide a sensitivity rating for the Harlem River site based on the evaluation of historic documentary materials, comparative archaeological literature, site file search results, and a site inspection. As part of the assessment, the following sources of data were consulted in order to determine the site's topography over time and to compile an overall site history.

### ***Primary and Secondary Source Review***

Many local and regional histories were examined for relevant data to help place the site within a historical context. Standard archaeological literature, such as *The Archaeology of New York State* by William Ritchie and Robert E. Funk's *Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory*, provided an overview of the prehistoric periods discussed in this report and particularly valuable were ethnographic accounts and prehistoric archaeological works by authors such as Reginald Bolton and Robert Grumet. Books by Bronx historians Stephen Jenkins, William Tieck, and John McNamara provided valuable material on the historical development of the project area. In addition, Robert Bolton's *History of Westchester County* and J. Thomas Scharf's *History of*

*Westchester County, New York, Including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms* were also reviewed.

### ***Cartographic Analysis***

In order to determine the original topography and compile a disturbance record for the Harlem River Site, cartographic resources were examined. Information collected included data on the site's possible land-use over time and building history. Historical maps were examined at the New York Public Library, Westchester County Historical Society, and the Bronx County Historical Society.

### ***Site Files Review***

All inventoried prehistoric and historical sites listed with the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) were recently reviewed for information regarding recorded sites in and around the project area (Appendix 2). Available site reports and journal publications were also reviewed for information on Native American lifeways in the Bronx during the pre-Contact era.

### ***Site Inspection***

A site visit was conducted (11/20/2001) and a photographic record of current conditions was made (See Photographs A-G).

## **II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project area is located in the Bronx, part of the Hudson Valley region, which is described in geological terms as lying in the New England Upland Physiographic Province, a northern extension of the Great Appalachian Valley (Schubert 1968:74). Situated adjacent to the Harlem River, the project site is part of the Brunswick formation. It is underlain by volcanic rock including Fordham gneiss which exhibits a dark gray to black banded appearance. Glaciers advanced and receded over the area at least three times during the last million years. During the most recent period of glacial activity, the Wisconsin episode, the Bronx was covered by ice, the terminal moraine of which left discrete marks that can be seen in the nearby Bronx Zoo. Glacial activity is also responsible for the moraine heaps and alluvial coverings which hide or bury the gneissic contours as well as glacial erratics which occur in the Bronx.

Following deglaciation, the water level receded and the project area became colonized by arctic and tundra like plants, which eventually gave way to a forest, composed of conifers and more deciduous trees. During the last 12,000 years, the fluctuating floral and faunal communities eventually became relatively stable leaving the Bronx covered with oak, hemlock, beech, and chestnut trees characterized as the climax forest. In addition, water from the melted ice floes was directed along the moraines in the area forming many rivers and creeks, including the nearby Tibbetts Brook, which flows just north of the project site. Fordham Ridge, one of the remaining elevated portions of the borough, extends from the Yonkers line to Central Bridge. It is the dividing line between the creeks draining into Tippetts' Brook and the Harlem River on the west and the Bronx River on the east.

The Harlem River Site is located on the east side of the river for which it is named. The Harlem River connects the Hudson and East Rivers and is the dividing line between the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx. The water treatment plant site is located just south of a bend in the river near Tippet's Brook (see Figure 1). Historically, a wet meadow was present against the eastern shore of the Harlem River (Figure 4).

At present, the shoreline of the Harlem River is not uniform; it is, in part, edged with a combination of rip-rap and concrete bulkhead panels. According to Block and Lot Ownership records, the project area is currently dominated by industrial and commercial businesses and transportation-related features. Most of the open areas are covered with asphalt pads. A recent U.S.G.S. topographical map shows the project area at elevations between approximately 30 and 40 feet above sea level.

### **III. PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW**

For this report, the word prehistory is used to describe the period prior to the use of formal written records. In the western hemisphere, the prehistoric period also refers to the time before European exploration and settlement of the New World. Archaeologists and historians gain their knowledge and understanding of pre-Contact Native Americans in the lower Hudson Valley area from three sources: ethnographic reports, Native American artifact collections, and archaeological investigations.

Based on data from these sources, a prehistoric cultural chronology has been devised for the Westchester County area. Scholars generally divide the prehistoric era into three main periods, the Paleo-Indian (c. 14,000-9,500 years ago), the Archaic (c. 9,500-3,000 years ago), and the Woodland (c. 3,000-500 years ago). The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into Early, Middle, and Late substages. The Woodland was followed by the Contact Period (c. 500-300 years ago). Artifacts, settlement, subsistence, and cultural systems changed through time with each of these stages.

Scholars often characterize prehistoric sites by their close proximity to a water source, fresh game, and exploitable natural resources (i.e., plants, raw materials for stone tools, clay veins, etc.). These sites are often placed into three categories, primary (campsites or villages), secondary (tool manufacturing, food processing), and isolated finds (a single or very few artifacts either lost or discarded). Primary sites are often situated in locales that are easily defended against both nature (weather) and enemies. Secondary sites are often found in the location of exploitable resources (e.g., shell fish, lithic raw materials).

In order to complete the prehistoric overview for the present project and to fully evaluate the potential of recovering prehistoric cultural remains, each period will be examined separately with regard to 1) the characteristics illustrative of the phase, 2) the environment during the time period, and 3) any recovered archaeological sites within the region. This examination was completed in order to assess the potential that indigenous groups would have had for exploiting the project locale in general as well as the actual water treatment plant site.

## **A. Prehistoric Cultural Chronology**

### ***Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 14,000-9,500 Years Before Present)***

For some time there has been an active debate about the origin of the first human occupants of the Western Hemisphere. The most widely held theory to date is that, toward the end of the Wisconsin Glaciation, during the Late Pleistocene Epoch, the first humans wandered across the exposed land bridge, which connected Siberia and Alaska. These small groups of hunters were probably following the roaming herds of megafauna, which were their chief prey. The distinctive weapon in their chipped stone tool kit was the fluted point, which has been found in association with mammoth, mastodon, bison and horse remains at various sites in the southwestern United States.

The lithic marker for the Paleo-Indian period is the Clovis Point, a finely made spear point with a flute removed from the central section. Preferred camp sites were either at the shore near swamps or river mouths, or on high bluffs or ridges where game could be more easily spotted. The rising sea level resulting from the melting glacier has obliterated the seaside sites, giving more importance to higher inland sites. Paleo-Indian sites are sparse in the Northeast, and there is much to be gained from their discovery, particularly since faunal remains from some sites have disputed the theory that these people relied only on large game for their subsistence.

### ***Archaic Period (9,500-3,000 Years Before Present)***

The Archaic period, spanning approximately 6,500 years, has been subdivided into the Early, Middle, Late, and Transitional - or Terminal - subperiods. During the Archaic, fluctuations in the environment occurred, eventually giving way to a gradual warming trend allowing newly available resources to establish themselves. Environmental changes promoted resource diversity, which resulted in a hunting, fishing, and gathering economy. Tool kits expanded in response to this diverse resource utilization.

During the early part of the period, the climate continued to warm causing a continued rise in sea level, which eventually stabilized by the Late Archaic. Schuldenrein suggests that the reduction in the rise of sea levels during the latter part of the period provided prehistoric peoples with additional exploitable environments near water courses (1995). He states "the diversity of habitats and microenvironments would have promoted widespread exploitation of both upland and valley/estuarine environments" (1995: 60). Some of these activity areas may have been located along tributaries of the Harlem River, as well as the terraces adjacent to the river itself

The narrow bladed projectile point (Neville and Stark), grooved axe, and beveled adz were some of the additions to the tool kit of the Middle Archaic hunter. To the north along the shores of the Hudson River, Neville-like points have been recovered from both the Sylvan Lake Rockshelter site in Dutchess County and the Muddy Brook Rockshelter site in Putnam County (Funk 1976:168; Tompkins and DiMaria 1979:58). Archaeologist Robert Funk has suggested that the Laurentian, Susquehanna, and small stemmed cultural traditions persisted in the Hudson River Valley during the Terminal Archaic period, ca. 4,000-3,000 years B.P. (Funk 1976: 250). Although Funk defines these three separate traditions as persisting in the Hudson River Valley,

Snow suggests that the Susquehanna tradition dominated the first half of the period, marked by Snook Kill, Perkiomen and Susquehanna Broad points, while the latter half of the period was dominated by the Orient complex characterized by the Orient Fishtail Point (Snow 1980:237). At present, the exact sequence of cultural traditions and representative complexes for the Archaic period is still undefined and a constant source of debate among prehistorians.

Seasonal movements based on the exploitation of specialized resources became well established, which may have encouraged territoriality. Sites from this period include rockshelters, open camps, numerous shell middens and secondary processing sites (Brennan 1974:87; Schaper 1993: 32; Lenik 1994: 24). Data indicates that the quantity and configuration of recorded Archaic Period archaeological sites is much larger than those dating to the Paleo-Indian Period, suggesting a significant increase in the population of Native peoples. This change in the number of sites recovered also indicates that these groups had a greater impact upon the landscape. Typical with all prehistoric sites, river valleys and coastal areas were the preferred locale for primary camp sites. This environment supported the game, plants, and marine resources desired by Archaic peoples.

### ***Woodland Period (3,000-500 Years Before Present)***

The Woodland period, which spanned from approximately 3,000 to 500 years ago, is also divided into the Early, Middle and Late subperiods. It is often characterized by the first use of ceramics, the introduction of horticulture, the appearance of large semi-permanent or permanent villages, and the establishment of clearly defined trade networks. Archaeological evidence suggests a marked preference for large-scale habitation sites within the vicinity of a fresh water source (e.g., rivers, lakes, streams, and ponds). In most cases, secondary sites where specific activities occurred (e.g., shellfish collecting and/or processing, butchering locations, and stone tool-making) were situated near the site of the exploited resource.

Scholars identify the earliest undecorated pottery as Vinette 1. Crudely designed pottery of this type has largely been recovered from sites on major waterways and tributaries. As the Woodland period progressed, regional variations in ceramic styles became common. Woodland sites are commonly located on well-drained knolls adjacent to fresh water (Ritchie 1980:201). Fish runs in these rivers provided a stable and reliable resource, and fish weirs were utilized in the Hudson and smaller tributary rivers for the recovery of large quantities of anadromous fish (Brumbach 1986:35). During this period, maize was introduced from Meso-America and horticultural practices were slowly adapted into the lifeways of local Indians. The nature and extent of maize use during the prehistoric era has been much debated by archaeologists working in the Northeast (Ceci 1979; Braun 1987; Woods 1987; McBride and Dewar 1987).

Innovations during the Middle Woodland period reflect different cultural styles that archaeologists have attempted to identify with specific groups. These include regional changes in ceramic styles, new lithic tools, and the introduction of horticulture in what is now the New York area precipitating larger and more permanent settlement. Jack's Reef Corner Notched and Pentagonal and Fox Creek projectile points characterize stone tool assemblages of this period. Imported lithic materials were also utilized, indicating increased trade networking.



Subsistence and settlement patterns appear to have included semi-permanent settlements with task-specific locations utilized for the purpose of exploiting target resources. Ritchie and Funk (1973:349) identify several settlement types including recurrently occupied small and semi-permanent large camps, small temporary camps, cemeteries, burial mounds, and workshops. An annual subsistence round of seasonal movements between riverine, coastal, and inland wintering sites may have existed. This semi-permanent settlement pattern may have led to competition and defense of arable land, contributing to regional territoriality (Mulholland 1988:163).

### ***Contact Period (500-300 Years Before Present)***

The Contact Period between 500 to 300 years B.P. is characterized by initial interactions between Native Americans and Europeans. Native settlement patterns at the beginning of this period incorporated seasonal hunting and gathering. Semi-permanent villages or hamlets, situated near planting fields, possessed oval and round, bark and mat-covered structures. Large subsurface pits were located nearby for storing dried meat, fish, and corn, and eventually were filled with trash. Fields were commonly burned at the end of the planting season to encourage the repopulation of floral and faunal species. Villages centered on horticultural land were moved every ten or twenty years as soil fertility, firewood, and nearby game resources were depleted (Salwen 1975:57). Although early historic accounts suggest the presence of stockaded villages or forts in southern New York, archaeological data indicate they did not exist before the middle of the seventeenth century (Ritchie and Funk 1973:368).

Early European explorers to North America traded with the Native population, first centering along the Hudson River, and later moving inland. As European materials were introduced, aboriginal settlement and subsistence patterns changed drastically. Shell beads and wampum production was increased and furs were collected by Native Americans as a medium of exchange. Early contact was predominantly peaceful, however large-scale conflicts between Native Americans and Europeans ensued with the arrival of Governor Willem Kieft and his hard-line policy in 1638. Conflicts and disease decimated local populations and forced local Algonquian bands to relinquish independence and fall under Dutch control.

## **B. Prehistoric Literature Review**

Reginald Bolton's "Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis" reported the east-west Indian trail named Sachkerah running to the northeast of the project site in the location of the Jerome Park Reservoir. This trail originated at the Harlem River, just north of the project site, and terminated in Norwood at the intersection of Gun Hill Road and the Bronx River (Grumet 1981:9-10; Figure 5). Grumet also identifies a trail running north-south paralleling the Harlem River in the location of the water treatment plant site.

The earliest cartographic source reviewed depicting aboriginal habitation in the vicinity was the Hendricks Map of 1616, which shows the Wikagyl (Wiechquaesgeek) Indians inhabiting the southern New York mainland just north of the Manhattes Indians on Manhattan Island. The Wiechquaesgeek are identified as the group of Indians living in northern Manhattan, Bronx County, and southern Westchester County in a number of seventeenth century Dutch and English manuscripts, deeds, treaties, and maps (Bolton 1934:128; Grumet 1981:59-60). Documented nearby settlements include:

- (1) Shorakapkok: near 230th Street and Broadway, to the north of the Harlem River site (Tieck 1968:58; Bolton 1920:307; Fluhr 1960:10; Jenkins 1912:21; McNamara 1984:497).
- (2) Nipinichsen: a palisaded fort variously located in Riverdale near 230th Street, northwest of the project site (Bolton 1934:140; Fluhr 1960:10; Jenkins 1912:21; Skinner 1915:56)
- (3) Gowahasuasing: several blocks southwest of the project site on Tibbett's Neck (Grumet 1981:69; Kearns and Kirkorian 1986:np).
- (4) Keskeskick: Grumet identifies the lands of Keskeskick village as adjacent to the Harlem River (see Figure 5). Bolton argues that the prehistoric village site was located in Van Cortlandt Park to the north of the project site (1934:141).
- (5) Saperewack: located on the Harlem River in the Marble Hill area northwest of the project site (Grumet 1981:49, 68).

Additional published literature supports the ethnohistoric reports of aboriginal occupation. Some of these sites are probably part of the same camps and/or villages reported in the earlier sources.

- (1) Kingsbridge Post Office, 5517 Broadway near 230th Street: several blocks north of the project site. The site yielded projectile points, pottery, shell, and a Native American burial. Tieck suggests that this may represent the village of Shorakapkok (Tieck 1968:56).
- (2) 231st Street, Kingsbridge: north of the project site. A prehistoric hearth containing a clay pot was found (Bolton 1934:12).
- (3) Ewen Park at 231st Street: north of the project site. Shell and ashes were reported, and near the Henry Hudson monument, a food storage pit was uncovered (Bolton 1934:140).
- (4) Marble Hill, Broadway and 230th Street: just northwest of the project site. Shell and prehistoric artifacts were found at "the Wading Place" (Bolton 1934:135).
- (5) Paparinemin Island: a large site was found on high ground that was originally Paparinemin Island near 231st Street north of the project site. Smaller prehistoric temporary encampments were also reported for the Island area, but their exact location was not given (Bolton 1934:134, 139).
- (6) Tibbett's Neck: "Very extensive shell middens" were located below the bluffs just north of the project site (Jenkins 1912:329).
- (7) Spuyten Duyvil Hill: about a mile southwest of the project site. Several small shell deposits were found here (Skinner 1915:56).
- (8) Van Cortlandt Park: to the north of the project site. Several sites were located including an extensive two to three foot thick shell midden and several burials covering fourteen acres in the southwestern section of the park, and shell pockets

near the mansion. The parade ground had once been used as Indian planting fields. Storage pits, pottery, and stone tools were reported (Bolton 1934:141; Tieck 1968:3; Skinner 1915:55).

- (9) Chapel Farm Site: northwest of the project site in Riverdale. A possible prehistoric quartz quarry site was identified on the highest knoll in the Bronx (Historical Perspectives 1990: np).
- (10) Harlem Ship Canal: a large shell midden was identified at 200<sup>th</sup> Street and Kingsbridge Road. This site was destroyed when the ship canal was constructed (Skinner 1926: 54).

In addition to the above described sites, a 1991 inventory of archaeological resources in the nearby Bronx Botanical and Zoological Garden by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) reported that their literature search revealed that "numerous prehistoric sites, dating from the Early Archaic through Woodland Periods (c.8000 B.C. - 1600 A.D.), were once located to the northwest, east, and south...outside the Botanical Garden property" (NYCLPC 1991:33). Within the Botanical Garden property itself, an Indian cave or rockshelter was reported on the west side of the Bronx River near the Magnolia Road Bridge, excavated many years ago by Theodore Kazimiroff. The site yielded pottery and lithic artifacts (Ibid).

### **C. Known Sites in the Project Area**

A site file search at the NYSM and the OPRHP identified 17 prehistoric sites within a one-mile radius of the project site (Appendix 2). The NYSM, which inventories only prehistoric sites, reported fifteen sites either directly adjacent to or within approximately one mile of the project site. NYSM site numbers 709, 711, 2823, 2838, 2839, 4052, 4053, 4054, 4055, 4056, 4057, 5320, 5321, 5322 and 7727 are all located nearby. Some of these sites are duplicates of the sites described above. The OPRHP site file search reported site numbers A061-01-0114, the Harlem River Shellheaps, and A061-01-0127, another shell midden, to the west of the project site adjacent to the opposite shore of the Harlem River. Site A061-01-0114 included the remains of dog burials. To the southwest, site A061-01-0538, another shell midden of unknown age, was exposed during the grading of Tenth Avenue.

### **D. Results of the Walkover Survey**

An archaeologist conducted a site visit and walkover reconnaissance survey on November 20, 2001. The archaeologist took field notes and photographed the site. No evidence of prehistoric resources was noted during the visit.

### **E. Prehistoric Sensitivity**

There is strong evidence of an extensive Native American presence in the surrounding neighborhood as indicated by the many habitation sites and trails documented historically and through recent archaeological investigations. Although many of the known Indian sites and trails have since been covered by historical development, a wealth of recorded information about these resources strongly supports the prehistoric Native American presence in the immediate area.

Evidence of Native American occupation has been observed in the north and western reaches of the Bronx and across the river in the northern limits of Manhattan. Specifically, Native American sites have been recorded to the north in Kingsbridge, to the west in Spuyten Duyvil and Inwood, and to the east in Fordham.

The extensive documentation of aboriginal occupation throughout the area suggests that the Harlem River project site may have been the location of prehistoric activities. Typically, prehistoric peoples exploited the terraces along streams and rivers for temporary encampments and possibly longer-term occupations. In fact, numerous sites and middens have been identified along the Harlem River.

NYCLPC has identified areas along the Harlem River as sensitive for Native American potential. However, this sensitivity rating is based on the collections and information gathered decades prior to the drastic changes to this landscape in the last 110 years: creation of the Harlem Ship Canal, construction of major bridge crossings, construction of the railroad berm, and the construction of the Major Deegan Expressway.

Although riverside sites are frequent, it is important to recognize that the shape of the land has been considerably altered over time, so the original shoreline and the small islands that once dotted the Harlem River, no longer exist. In the location of the project site, the creation of the Harlem River bulkhead line in the nineteenth century has altered the shoreline considerably. The likelihood that prehistoric resources are extant within much of the site, considering the extreme land manipulation, is minimal. However, the portions of the site that contain fast land, specifically at the north and south ends, might have the potential to host these resources.

## **IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

### **A. Historical Cultural Chronology**

The Indian sachems, Tequeemmet, Rechgawas, and Pachimiens conveyed the first parcel of land to the Dutch West India Company in 1639. The Company was granted a large tract of land called

*Keskeskeck, stretching lengthwise along the Kil which runs behind the island of Manhattan, mostly east and west, and beginning at the head of said Kil and running opposite of the high hill by the flat, namely by the Great Kil, with all right, titles, etc., etc. (Jenkins 1912:25).*

The Kil behind Manhattan that is referred to in the deed is the Harlem River. Although the boundaries of the Keskeskeck purchase were not very clear, the project site was included in this initial purchase. Two years later Jonas Bronk became the first white settler of the region when he bought 500 acres between the Harlem and Bronx Rivers. While initial contact between the native inhabitants and the European settlers was primarily peaceful, large-scale conflicts erupted during Governor Willem Kieft's administration of the colony (late 1630s-40s). Kieft was notorious for his harsh policies against the local tribes. Although the colony was under English

control during the late seventeenth century, little changed with regard to policies toward the Native inhabitants.

Under the English, the section of the Keskeskeck patent that was adjacent to the Harlem River became the Manor of Fordham (Figure 6). In 1671 Governor Lovelace granted the manor to Jan (John) Archer (Arcer), a Dutchman, who was “so skilled in acquiring land from the Indians that he was nicknamed Koopall (Buy all) by his neighbors” (Bolton 1848: 319-321; WPA1982). Archer’s manor, named for the ford at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, extended north and east from what is now 165<sup>th</sup> Street at the Harlem River. Archer leased 20-acre lots to tenants who cleared and cultivated the land. Each tenant had a house and lot in the village of Fordham, which he established on his property near the Harlem River (just northeast of the project site). Disputes over Archer’s land ownership ensued and he was eventually acknowledged as rightful owner and a formal patent was granted.

Archer’s patent, the Manor of Fordham, was ruled by the Governor and his Council who dictated how Archer was to proceed as lord of the manor. Land in dispute between Harlem and Fordham at Spuyten Duyvil was eventually granted to Fordham, however, Archer’s rule over Fordham was not without its problems. In 1669-1670 residents of his manor complained to the Mayor’s Court in New York that he acted forcefully and generated troubles between the residents. The court, to no avail, essentially told Archer to mend his ways. After several more grievances were filed, the court ordered that the magistrates of Harlem hear further complaints. Archer mortgaged the Manor in 1684 to Cornelis Steinwyck, a New York merchant (Bolton 1848: 324). After both Archer’s and Steinwyck’s deaths that same year, the lands were inherited by Steinwyck’s wife. After remarrying, Margaretta Steinwyck Selyns and her husband granted the property to the elders and overseers of the Nether Dutch Church of New York in 1694 (Ibid: 326-327). In 1753 the Lieutenant Governor of New York granted the church elders permission

*to sell and dispose of their lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the County of Westchester, commonly called and known by the name of the Manor of Fordham (Ibid 327-328).*

To the north of the site, Kingsbridge was laid out in the township of West Farms just north of Papirinemen Hill, an Indian name meaning “a place parceled out.” Kingsbridge is not far from Marble Hill - named for old marble quarries. By 1673 the Albany Post Road had been laid out through the Bronx, crossing the Harlem River at Kingsbridge near its intersection with the Boston Post Road. The Albany Post Road connected Manhattan with the vast trading post at Fort Orange, now Albany. The settlement near the Harlem River in this location was named after the first bridge built by Frederick Philipse, linking Manhattan to what is now the Bronx. Local farmers resented paying toll to Philipse, a wealthy landholder, and reacted by erecting the free Farmers’ Bridge for their own use. Stagecoach service was established on it in 1785 (Jenkins 1912:215). As with the rest of the borough, the project area was rural farmland until the time of intensified residential and commercial development in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.

During the American Revolution both British and American militia recognized the strategic importance of safe passage over the Harlem River at Kingsbridge. As a result, Kingsbridge witnessed extensive Revolutionary War activity with several fortifications built nearby. Under the command of Major-General Charles Lee, a total of seven sites were selected for redoubts,

two on the northern end of Manhattan, and five in the Kingsbridge area of the Bronx. Three of these redoubts were built to the east of the project site overlooking the Harlem River from Fordham Heights. These Revolutionary War sites were located to the east of Sedgwick Avenue. Three forts were built on Spuyten Duyvil Neck and Tippet's Hill, northwest of the project site. These were captured by the English in November of 1776, and were subsequently abandoned by 1779.

Fort Independence (a.k.a. Fort No. 4), and Fort Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 were the defenses closest to the project site. The extant Fort Independence Park at the north end of the Jerome Park Reservoir and Old Fort Park (Fort No. 5) at the south end of the reservoir are in the approximate locations of the original forts' footprints.

During the late 1950s an archaeological salvage investigation was conducted in the location of Fort Independence. The archaeologists uncovered evidence of the army occupation, including the foundations of two buildings identified as quarters, a stone platform, campfire hearths, and a refuse dump. The archaeological report presents extensive inventories of the military-related artifacts as well as miscellaneous camp equipment.

Fort No. 5 was a redoubt of about seventy square feet situated due south of Fort Independence at the southwest end of the Jerome Park Reservoir. Established on Dominie Tetard's farm of sixty acres, it was confiscated and occupied by the British in 1777 and abandoned in 1779 (Jenkins 1912:128). Bronx Historian Reginald Bolton and others excavated the site, located approximately 100 feet east of Sedgwick Avenue, during the early twentieth century (Jenkins 1912:129). Excavations detected the remains of brick fireplaces and other military relics including regimental buttons.

Fort Number 8, which stood at the site of Bronx Community College less than one mile southeast of the water treatment plant site, had been in the hands of the English from the time it was built in 1776 until it was demolished in 1782 (McNamara 1989). When the Schwab family eventually built their mansion on the site, they were said to turn up cannonballs, musket balls, coins, and buttons from the fort (Ibid.). The house now stands on the campus of the Bronx Community College (Ultan 1979).

Additional archaeological evidence of Revolutionary activity was encountered when the Jerome Park Reservoir was created. The large excavation revealed "several cannon-balls, bayonets, swords, buttons, and other military relics (Jenkins 1912:338). Jenkins further reports that "from time to time, similar relics have been unearthed, including several skeletons, one of which by means of the regimental buttons and shreds of uniform that remained, was identified as that of a British officer" (Ibid).

Following the Revolution (1788) the water treatment plant site, which was in the area known as West Farms (Fordham), was incorporated into the township of Westchester. West Farms was later established as a separate township in 1846. The Bronx became the Annexed District of New York City in 1874 and was chartered as a Borough in 1898 (Jenkins 1912:7). During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the creation of the New York City Water System, the building of the Harlem River Canal, the introduction of the railroad, the construction of the University

Heights Bridge, and the construction of the Deegan Expressway have had a profound affect on the project neighborhood.

### New York City Water Supply.

As New York City rapidly expanded during the nineteenth century the need for clean water was of paramount importance. Most of the Manhattan springs, ponds, and wells had been polluted by the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The search for significant outside sources of water was a continuing problem that required a large-scale solution. When 3,500 people died during the cholera epidemic of 1832, and millions of dollars were lost in the catastrophic Great Fire of 1835, it became clear that the growing city needed a new and abundant source of water.

In an attempt to address these problems, the City built a series of pumps over underground springs through the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The most famous of these, the Tea Water Pump, opened in the 1740s at what is now Park Row in Manhattan, and operated for 80 years until it too was declared unsanitary (Koeppel 1994:21). However, these measures failed to meet the needs of the city's growing population. A number of other failed attempts to supply the city with water resulted in the creation of the New York Water-Works Company in 1825, and by 1833 plans for the Croton Aqueduct were created.

The Croton Water Supply System is the oldest municipal system in the United States to employ a system of aqueducts for transporting water from afar. The original Croton Aqueduct was constructed in 1842 after years of failed attempts to deal with New York City's impoverished and unsanitary water conditions.

The aqueduct, designed by the engineer John B. Jervis, consisted of iron pipes protected by brick masonry. Built by Irish immigrants over a period of five years it covered a distance of 41 miles, running from the Croton Dam in Westchester County south to a receiving reservoir at what is now the Great Lawn in Central Park. Water was then piped to a distributing reservoir at 42nd Street, where the New York City Public Library now stands (Jackson 1995: 301). The first Croton water system opened in 1842 and supplied over 60 million gallons of water a day to the City via what is now known as the the Old Croton Aqueduct, which is located east of the project site, on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue (Figure 7).

When it was completed in 1842, it was the main source of water for the city until its capacity proved inadequate. By 1861 an enlarged main was constructed, and the need for a greater supply was still recognized. In the 1890s the construction of the New Croton Aqueduct was planned in conjunction with the creation of the Jerome Park Reservoir, and the original aqueduct system was renamed the "Old Croton Aqueduct."

The New Croton Aqueduct is mostly a tunnel laid through rock. It is at least three times larger than the Old Croton Aqueduct and is situated further inland, emptying into the Jerome Park Reservoir. Both the old and new aqueducts ended at the 135th Street Gate House, where cast-iron pipes carried water into the current Central Park reservoir. With the inception of the New Croton Aqueduct, portions of the old aqueduct were closed down while others were drastically altered and demolished. Regardless, it continued to carry a diminished capacity of water to New

York through 1955. While portions of it are still in use in northern Westchester County, it no longer brings water to New York City (Cooper nd.: 5-7).

### Harlem River Ship Canal

Almost immediately after European settlement of the Bronx, the Harlem River presented fording and navigation challenges to the local population. Initially, it was thought that a ferry service would provide the best access from Harlem to the lands further north. In 1666 the English Governor, Nicolls, granted a charter to the residents of Harlem to establish a ferry to the mainland to allow the passage of people, goods, and livestock (Scharf 1886). The following year Nicolls granted a patent to Delaval, Turneur, Verveelen and others from Harlem, giving them four lots on the mainland near Spuyten Duyvil (Ibid.). Verveelen established a ferry service at Spuyten Duyvil but soon encountered problems with objectors. To circumvent his ferry fees, nearby residents would walk or swim their livestock across the Harlem River at “the fording place” at Spuyten Duyvil near what is now Kingsbridge. Nearby residents tore down fences erected by Verveelen to block river access, and the Mayor’s court of the City of New York supported him by exacting payments from the evaders for missed ferry fees (Scharf 1886). In 1669 Verveelen’s ferry service ceased. In time, the need for passage over the Harlem River increased, and the rights to build a bridge were granted. A bridge at Williamsburg was eventually completed in 1693. For a time, the Philipse family, landowners in Westchester, collected fees for this bridge. Following the Revolution, however, passage was free.

As the population grew on both sides of the Harlem River, additional bridges were constructed. Shipping traffic, however, was being restricted because of the tidal action of the Harlem River and the narrow Spuyten Duyvil Creek. For most of the nineteenth century the Harlem River had an available depth of approximately ten feet from the East river to Morris dock, except at Highbridge where the depth was six feet. From Morris dock to Fordham landing there was a crooked channel approximately seven feet deep, and above that point the river could be used only by vessels of small draught. Plans to improve navigation along the river began as early as 1826 when the Harlaem Canal Company was established. Unfortunately, although they started work in the area of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the project was abandoned. The Harlaem Canal Survey Company similarly abandoned it the following year. Finally in 1863, the Harlem River Canal Company was chartered.

During the 1860s efforts were made to improve navigation on the Harlem River. A survey of depth soundings was completed, and a navigable channel with a uniform depth of ten feet at mean low water was proposed (County of New York 1860). The proposed 150 foot wide channel was thought to be wide enough and deep enough to allow smaller and mid-sized vessels safe passage. The plan called for dredging the soft mud from portions of the river. The irregularly shaped shoreline along much of the channel’s edge was eventually filled and turned into fast land. Thus began the first major steps toward creating the Harlem River Canal. The Harlem River Ship Canal project was modified over the next three decades until work was completed in 1895.

The construction of the Harlem River Ship Canal entailed creating a bulkhead outboard of the existing shoreline and excavating the large canal bypass through Dyckman’s meadow to the mouth of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek (Stevens 1892). This would eliminate having to travel



around the narrow bend in the Creek and speed up shipping. Before the Harlem River Ship Canal was dug in 1895 Marble Hill was physically connected to Manhattan. Following the creation of the canal, Marble Hill became an island until 1923 when the remaining section of the creek was filled. The canal project also provided for the creation of a continuous channel at least fifteen feet deep and four hundred feet wide, except at Highbridge where it is only three hundred and seventy-five feet wide, and at Dyckman's meadow where, in a rock section, it is three hundred and fifty feet wide and eighteen feet deep. Amid much fanfare, the canal was opened in June 1895 just north of the project site.

### The Railroad

The project area's urbanization began in earnest only after railroads linked the area with New York City. The first and most important was the New York and Harlem Rail Road, which was incorporated in 1831, and began service through the County of Westchester in 1842 (Jenkins 1912; 228-232). This line ran through Melrose, Morrisania, and Fordham on the same route as the present Conrail tracks along Park Avenue, approximately one and a half mile east of the project site (Shonnard and Spooner 1900). By 1851 a branch line was built to the south at Port Morris along the Harlem River. By cutting the time and expense of travel, the railroad made it possible for people to live full-time in the Bronx and work in New York City. As a result, the Bronx was ripe for development, and the larger landowners were motivated to subdivide their parcels.

By 1846, population in the western Bronx had increased so much that the Town of West Farms was created. West Farms was originally a village on the Bronx River, which had become an important manufacturing center, due to its water-powered mills. The new township consisted of all the present Bronx west of the Bronx River, including the project area (Shonnard and Spooner 1900).

The new residents clamored for improved roads and other municipal amenities, and annexation by New York City was discussed as early as 1864. It is significant that the streets laid out near the Harlem River continued the numbers of Manhattan streets (Shonnard and Spooner 1900). When a referendum on annexation was finally held in 1873, Morrisania, West Farms and Kingsbridge voted overwhelmingly to become part of New York City, and officially became the 23rd and 24th Wards in 1874. Under the New York charter the two wards were officially designated the Borough of the Bronx.

During the 1860s, residents continued to request new transportation lines. The eastern side of the Harlem River became the focus for a new railroad corridor. On April 24, 1867, the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad was chartered (Jenkins 1912: 233). In 1872, the New York Central and Hudson Railroad Company built the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Line, linking the Harlem Line in the south Bronx to the Hudson Line proper at Spuyten Duyvil. This line passed along the shore of the Harlem River and looped northwestward around Marble Hill. The Putnam Line was opened in 1881 and ran north from Harlem alongside, and to the east of, the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Line to Putnam County. The two lines separated north of E. 230<sup>th</sup> St. with the Hudson Line branching westward and the Putnam Line continuing north.

In the 1880's, a rock cut was made through Marble Hill to allow the Railroad Water Level Route access to the Harlem River's north bank. In 1905-1906, the Railroad Line was rebuilt in connection with electrification. The old Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Line was relocated to run along the Harlem River Ship Canal in 1906. As a result, the Hudson and Putnam Lines separated south of 192<sup>nd</sup> Street. The rail alignments have not changed significantly since 1906.

### University Heights Bridge

Throughout the historical development of the Bronx, numerous efforts were made to establish access ways across the Harlem River. This section of the Harlem River served as a transportation link between what is now the Bronx and the Inwood section of Manhattan. The northern limit of the project site was the early King's Bridge crossing at West 230<sup>th</sup> Street and Kingsbridge Avenue. Built by Frederick Philipse in 1693, he charged a toll to everyone crossing his lands and bridge. "During the Revolutionary War, it was the main military artery for both sides, and was under continuous attack. The bridge fulfilled its duties until 1916 when the Spuyten Duyvil Creek was filled in. During excavations in the 1960's, parts of the wooden span were brought to the surface by workmen, and are now in the possession of the Kingsbridge Historical Society" (McNamara 1984).

Benjamin Palmer built a second wooden bridge, referred to as either the Farmer's Bridge or the Free Bridge, in 1758 at West 225<sup>th</sup> Street and Exterior Street, also on the edge of the project site. This bridge was an attempt to by-pass the toll on the King's Bridge. "When the Ship Canal was dug past West 225<sup>th</sup> Street, the bridge was stranded and covered over with landfill in 1911" (McNamara 1984).

The Fordham Footbridge (first proposed in 1874 and erected in 1881 through private funds) spanned the Harlem River just north of the University Heights Bridge for approximately 15 years. This touchdown area is noted on historical maps as Fordham Landing. The narrow, 32 foot long wooden-trestle bridge was only four feet above the Harlem River but it was not considered an obstacle to shipping because the Harlem River was not navigable north of Sherman Creek at that time. The footbridge was removed ca. 1891 in preparation for the construction of the Harlem River Ship Canal to the north of the project site (Stevens 1892). A replacement span was not constructed.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the City was considering the construction of a new vehicular bridge for the Fordham Landing location, but the cost for the latest engineering designs was too high to win city approval. Therefore, when the ca. 1895 Broadway Bridge span was being replaced in 1903 with a bridge that could accommodate rail traffic, plans were activated through the War Department to transfer the Broadway span to the Fordham Landing location. The Board of Alderman formally adopted the name "University Heights Bridge" in 1904. The Boller-designed central span of the Broadway Bridge was floated downriver to the Fordham Road – 207<sup>th</sup> Street location in 1906. In anticipation of the move, a river channel had been dredged, local streets widened, and caisson foundations and pier supports were built. A new wheel-tread and pinion-rack was also installed (Reier 1977).

Still dominating the southern limit of the North Harlem River Site, the University Heights Bridge is a testament to the aesthetics of the 1890s, when ornament was considered both beautiful and

essential. Boller's structural artistry is displayed in the light and playful cut-outs and in the peak silhouette of the span itself. (McNamara 1989; Reier 1977) Technologically, the University Heights Bridge is a rim-bearing swing bridge, comprised of two continuous trusses supported by a drum girder at the center, and toggle end lifts at the end piers (see Photograph F). The King Bridge Co. under the direction of the Department of Public Works, New York, completed the construction (Engineering Record 1906).

Boller designed five spans across the Harlem River and won the acclaim of the American Society of Engineers, particularly for his Macombs Dam Bridge to the south. Four of these bridges, including the University Heights Bridge, are listed in the *Guide to Civil Engineering Projects in and around New York City* (The American Society of Civil Engineers 1997).

### Major Deegan Expressway

In the early 1930s, the Regional Plan Association (RPA) proposed the creation of a network of expressways and parkways all around the metropolitan area. One of the recommended routes was from the Triborough Bridge north through the Bronx to upstate New York on the east side of the Hudson River. In 1935 Robert Moses, the New York City arterial coordinator, began the initial work on the Major Deegan Expressway. Named after Major William F. Deegan, an Army Corps of Engineers architect and WWI veteran, the first 1.5 miles connected the Triborough Bridge to the Grand Concourse. The road was six lanes wide and also called NY 1B.

After the construction of the initial section of the road, plans were immediately made to extend it to Van Cortlandt Park. The favored route was along the Bronx shorefront of the Harlem River. The new section would allow the road to connect with the Mosholu, Henry Hudson, and Saw Mill River parkways. When the route along the Harlem River was constructed, the one-mile stretch in the University Heights area was built at different levels to provide motorists with a river view. From 1939 to 1950 work on the Deegan Expressway ceased until Moses pushed through the plan to extend the route through Van Cortlandt Park to the Westchester Border. The 8.5 mile long Expressway was completed in 1956.

The adjacent area along the Harlem River shoreline including the project site has been altered as a result of the creation of a bulkhead line, the shipping canal construction and dredging, and various forms of commercial development.

### **B. Known Historical Sites in the Project Area**

The Old Croton Aqueduct, dating to the 1840s is located east of the project site, on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue (see Figure 6). The New Croton Aqueduct (1887-1893), also runs to the east of the project site (see Figure 1). A small stone gatehouse (ca. 1890) of the New Croton Aqueduct, is located nearby on West Burnside Avenue at the southwest corner of Phelan Place. The Old Croton Aqueduct, north of New York City, is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Both the southern section of this system and the New Croton Aqueduct are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the NYCLPC does not intend to pursue granting these structures Landmark status. However, the OPRHP has confirmed their potential significance (Shaver 1994).

### C. Cartographic Review

In order to compile a disturbance record for the Harlem River site, cartographic resources were examined. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps and atlases provide little detail about the landowners and/or occupants along the Harlem River. The earliest map of the project site to give sufficient detail is the 1867 Beers Atlas (see Figure 7). No docks or wharves are shown along the eastern shoreline. The only landowner identified in the project area is “N. P. Bailey.” In 1860 Nathaniel Bailey purchased most of the land along the riverfront from Fordham Road to Kingsbridge Road<sup>1</sup>. His home was to the east of the project site up on the property where the Veterans Hospital is now located. During the late nineteenth century Bailey’s name was frequently found in newspaper accounts of horse racing, lawn parties, social events and Church-related activities (Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James).

In 1877, the Beers Atlas indicates that the Harbor Commission had established a Pier and Bulkhead line along the Harlem River. Many of the river lot owners, including Bailey, were given the water rights for these not yet filled areas. The two railroad lines (Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad and New York Boston and Montreal Railroad) are also depicted on this atlas. The 1879 Galt and Hoy Bird’s Eye View of the project site indicates that most of the development of this portion of the Bronx took places well east of the railroad tracks (Figure 8). West of the tracks, the irregular shoreline is depicted in the location of the water treatment plant site. There was little change observed on the 1885 Robinson Atlas of the project area.

Sanborn maps for the years 1893, 1896, 1900, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1935, 1946, 1948, 1977, and 1989 were reviewed in order to identify any information on land-use activities. Unfortunately, the Sanborn maps depict portions of the project site on a series of map plates instead of the entire parcel on a single plate.

The 1896 Sanborn map shows both the Hudson and Putnam Lines running north-south on the eastern side of the project site. Fast land is only present in limited areas to the west of the tracks and the proposed bulkhead line established in conjunction with the construction of the Harlem River Canal is depicted. The only feature identified on the site is the dock at Fordham Road. To the west of the project site the imposing Webb’s Academy and Home for Shipbuilders is present.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In 1860 the State of New York gave Nathaniel P. Bailey the land under the Harlem River and between high and low watermark from the area south of (currently called) Landing Road to the Bronx/Manhattan border. This property was in addition to the property owned by Mr. Bailey that stretched to the east of the River. The agreement with the State of New York and Mr. Bailey was that he was to construct and operate dock(s) for the introduction of waterway commerce in the area. This agreement was established just prior to the planned dredging of the Harlem River to expand the Shipping Canal and gave Mr. Bailey five years to establish the commerce of the agreement or the agreement would become void and the land would be taken by the State.

In 1873, Mr. Bailey sold the strip of land to the east of the River that is currently used by the Metro-North Railroad. This property was purchased by the then New York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company (later to be called the New York Central Railroad Company) for railway use for \$18,430. This agreement was made with the intention that current culverts that cross the property would be maintained to remove stormwater and waste to the River. Access was also to be provided based upon agreed locations of depots for loading and unloading of passengers and commerce.

<sup>2</sup> Webb’s Academy was dedicated in 1894. Mr. William H. Webb, who continued to support it for many years, donated the property and building. It was Webb’s desire that the academy provide “free relief and support to the

Both the Sanborn map Bromley's Atlas of New York City for 1900 show the new Pier and Bulkhead line (Figure 9). The Sanborn also depicts a small-unidentified structure on the north side of the Fordham dock. No other changes from the 1896 conditions are evident. In 1907, New York Central constructed a large building near the intersection of the two railroad lines. The Sanborn maps indicate the building was used to house transformer and battery equipment.

Changes noted on the 1914 Sanborn map are the appearance of the NY Edison company's "Cable House" just north of W 184<sup>th</sup> Street and the presence of the University Heights Bridge (see Photograph D). Just north of the bridge, several small sheds were also depicted within the water treatment plant site.

The next noticeable changes are on the 1946 Sanborn when a tennis court and associated office and locker room are depicted to the north of the NY Edison Cable House at W 184<sup>th</sup> Street. Another small-unidentified shed is depicted on the 1948 Sanborn just south of W 191<sup>st</sup> Street. The 1977 Sanborn map identifies land-use and commercial enterprises within the project site at that time. A boatyard is shown at the northern end of the site near W 192<sup>nd</sup> Street. To the south of W 191<sup>st</sup> Street the Butler Lumber Yard with its associated storage buildings is now depicted in the location of the 1940s tennis court (see Photographs D and E). The NY Edison Cable House is still present. To the north of the University Heights Bridge a playground and park are now depicted.

The 1989 Sanborn map identifies additional late twentieth century waterfront businesses within the project site including the Redi-Mix Batch Plant and the Redi-Mix Truck REP (repair facility) at W 189<sup>th</sup> Street (see Photograph B).

### Property Ownership

Deed research has provided details on property ownership for several of the lots within the water treatment plant site. What follows is a summary of the work completed by the Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company (Figure 10).

#### Block 3244, Lot 1

In an 1860 deed, the State of New York sold the land (identified as Lot 1) under the Harlem River and between high and low watermark to Nathaniel P. Bailey. Bailey in turn sold the land to The New York Boston and Montreal Railway in 1873. Between 1965 and 1966 a series of easements and land deeds culminate with a deed between the Trustees of the Property of the Penn Central Transportation Company (Grantor) and the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Grantee), the current property owner.

#### Block 3244, Lot 2

In an 1860 deed, the State of New York sold the land under the Harlem River and between high and low watermark within Lot 2 to Nathaniel P. Bailey. Bailey in turn sold the land to The New

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aged, indigent, or unfortunate men who have been engaged in building hulls of vessels, or marine engines" in the United States (21<sup>st</sup> Annual Report). These former shipbuilders, together with the wives and widows of such persons were admitted to the home. In addition, the Academy accepted young men "upon examination" into an education program where they could learn the art, science and profession of shipbuilding.

York Boston and Montreal Railway in 1873. In 1965 an easement was granted to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. The most recent deed on file is a 1978 deed between the Trustees of the Penn Central Transportation Company and the Owasco River Railway, Inc.

#### Block 3244, Lot 100

In an 1860 deed, the State of New York sold the land under the Harlem River and between high and low watermark within Lot 100 to Nathaniel P. Bailey. Bailey in turn sold the land to The New York Boston and Montreal Railway in 1873. In 1965 an easement was granted to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, the present owner/occupant of the site.

#### Block 3244, Lot 120

In an 1860 deed, the State of New York sold the land under the Harlem River and between high and low watermark within Lot 120 to Nathaniel P. Bailey. Bailey in turn sold the land to The New York Boston and Montreal Railway in 1873. In 1965 an easement was granted to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. The Butler Lumber Company is the present owner/occupant of the site.

#### Block 3244, Lot 160

In an 1860 deed, the State of New York sold the land under the Harlem River and between high and low watermark within Lot 160 to Nathaniel P. Bailey. Bailey in turn sold the land to The New York Boston and Montreal Railway in 1873. In 1965 an easement was granted to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. Fordham Road Realty is the present owner/occupant of the site.

#### Block 3245, Lot 3

In an 1860 deed, the State of New York sold the land (identified as Lot 1) under the Harlem River and between high and low watermark to Nathaniel P. Bailey. Bailey in turn sold the land to The New York Boston and Montreal Railway in 1873. Between 1953 and 1978 a series of easements and land deeds culminate with a deed between the Trustees of the Property of the Penn Central Transportation Company (Grantor) and the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Grantee), the current property owner.

### **D. Results of Walkover Survey**

During the survey of the Harlem River Site a series of photographs were taken documenting the current conditions (see Photographs A-G). Although the transportation corridor on the east side confines the site, the industrial/commercial setting of the neighborhood is apparent. During the site visit, modern drains and utilities were observed. A recent environmental report (Toxics Targeting 2001) confirmed the presence of several underground storage tanks within the project site (removed and extant), as well as numerous underground utility pipes.

### **E. Historical Sensitivity**

#### Early Historical Settlement

Documentary research found that the Archer homestead was well south of the water treatment plant site (Jenkins 1912). Although the Archer's had tenant farmers living on the manor lands, there is no indication that the riverside area would have been the site of any dwellings or associated agricultural structures during the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. The limited amount of fast land present and the tidal activity of the Harlem River would have precluded the construction of these structures along the riverbank. Therefore, the Harlem River Site is not considered sensitive for early historical resources.

### Revolutionary War

At the time of the Revolutionary War, a line of fortifications was built along the Fordham Heights ridge. Subsequent nineteenth century homeowners (e.g. the Schwab and Bailey families), living east of the water treatment plant site, found Revolutionary War relics in their gardens or during house construction (Jenkins 1912). According to documentary research, all of the Revolutionary War resources were situated east of Sedgwick Avenue and distant from the water treatment plant site. Although Fordham Ridge, that rises above the Harlem River in this section of the Bronx, saw extensive activity during the War, the uneven shoreline and the tidal activity of the river would have precluded the construction of these structures along its banks. At present, only small portions of the project site are fast land and there is no indication that any significant features or *in situ* cultural deposits dating to the Revolutionary War era would be present.

### Transportation/Bridge Features

As discussed above, the project area was used as a landing for bridges to Manhattan since the earliest settlement in the area in the seventeenth century. Almost all of the bridge sites, however, were outside of the project site boundaries. The 1881 footbridge at Fordham landing was removed when the Harlem River Ship Canal was constructed and the shoreline was reconfigured for larger ship traffic. The touchdown location of the footbridge was further disturbed by the twentieth century construction of the University Heights Bridge, just south of its location.

The railroad has been a dominant factor in the character of the water treatment plant site area the introduction of the rail corridor in the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to the horizontal expansion of the shoreline, after ca. 1900, the rail line hugged the shore in portions of the water treatment plant site. No significant railroad-related structures were identified within the water treatment plant site during the documentary assessment.

The examination of cartographic resources found that a significant degree of landfilling and bulkheading has occurred along the shoreline of the Harlem River during the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. While the Harlem River Canal is clearly a significant resource, it is located far outside of the water treatment plant site boundaries. In addition, the artificial shoreline and fill on the western edge of the site is not considered to be sensitive because of its late date and the unknown origin of the fill material.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### ***Prehistoric Period***

Portions of the site that were once fast land have the potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural material (Figure 11). These upland areas were sensitive because of their proximity to several favorable resources (fresh water, game animals, and other exploitable raw materials). Terraces and knolls adjacent to streams and rivers were the preferred locales for prehistoric activities. Site file research and the archaeological literature review have determined that numerous prehistoric sites have been recorded within the vicinity of the water treatment plant site. Further, archaeological investigations in the area have uncovered a variety of site types (habitation sites, rockshelters, middens, resource extraction sites).

Although the Harlem River Site is in a location that is deemed sensitive, there has been a significant degree of land manipulation along the river's edge. Documentary research indicates that much of the project site is landfill. In fact, the examination of historic maps has identified only a limited amount of fast land within the project site (see Figures 4, 8, and 9). Unfortunately the extent of disturbance in these locations is unknown at present.

In order to determine the stratigraphic sequence and degree of disturbance to areas that might be potentially sensitive, continuous tube soil borings are recommended. If evidence of an undisturbed prehistoric shoreline is identified during the analysis of the soil borings, then a Stage 1B subsurface testing plan may be warranted to investigate these potentially sensitive areas when the locations of project impacts are established. If Stage 1B subsurface testing is indicated, the goal would be to establish the presence or absence of prehistoric cultural resources as well as their horizontal and vertical extent.

### ***Historical Period***

Documentary research has determined that no significant historical resources are present within the water treatment plant site. Therefore, no further archaeological consideration is recommended for this resource type.

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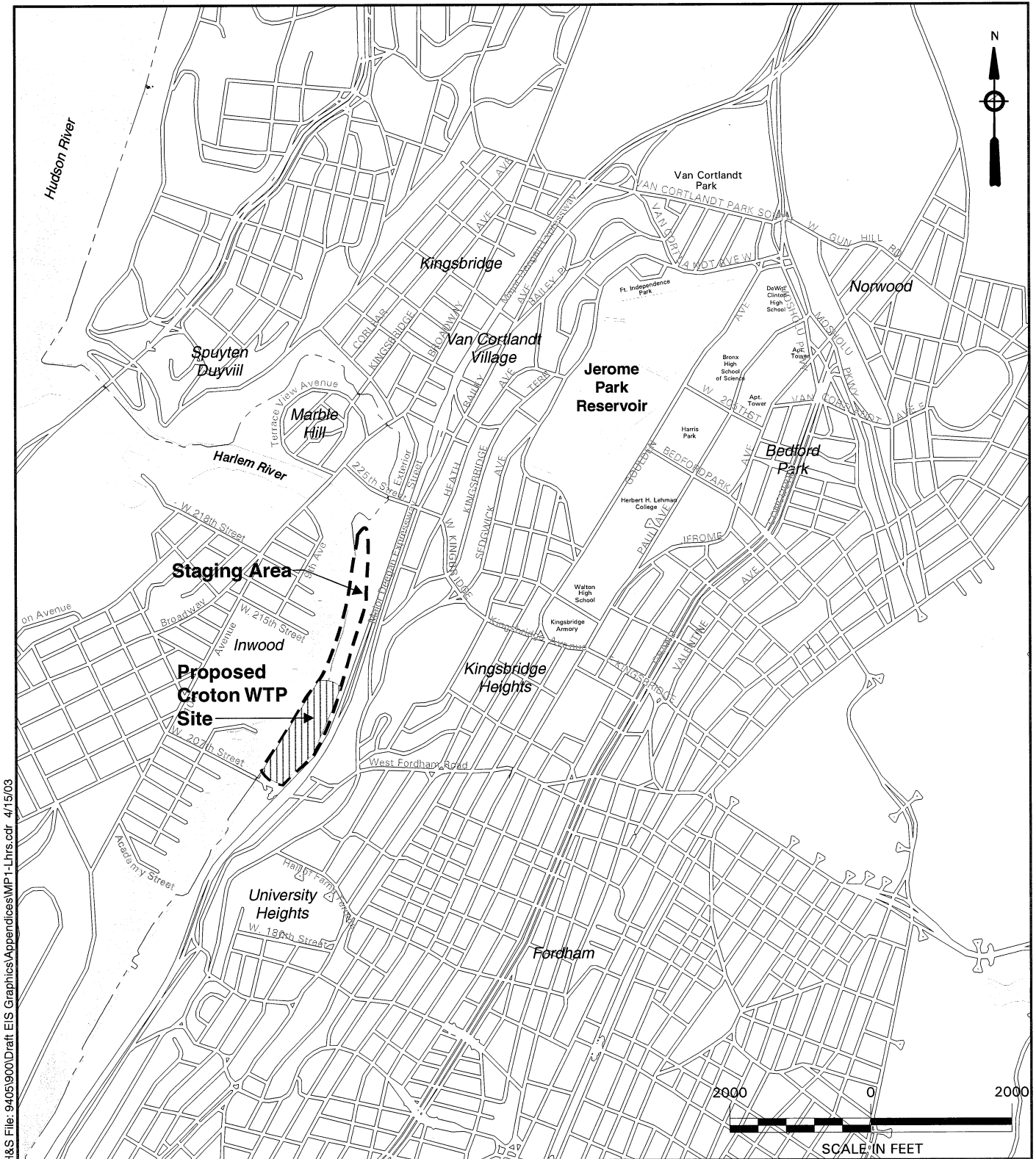
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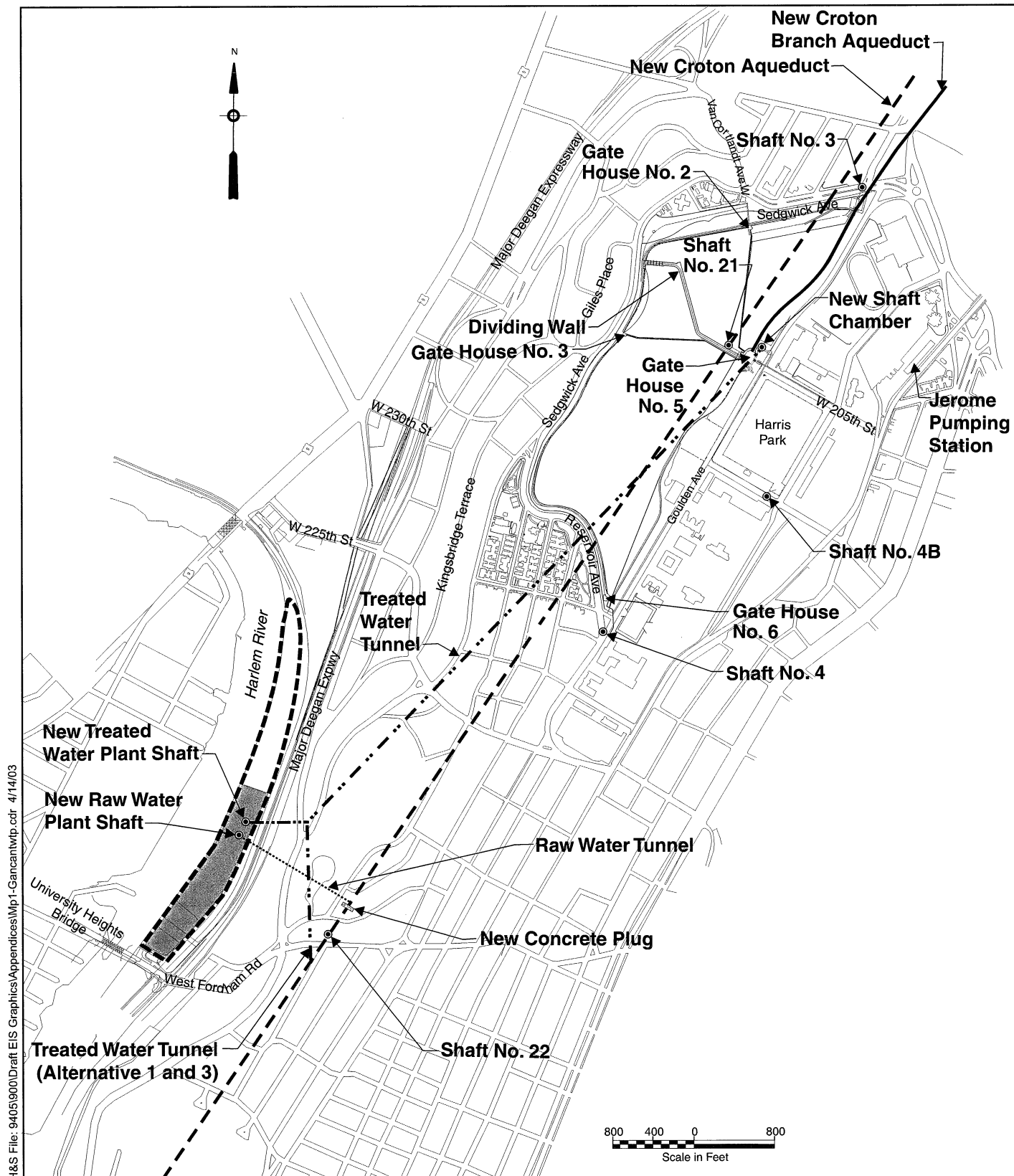
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## Harlem River Site Location

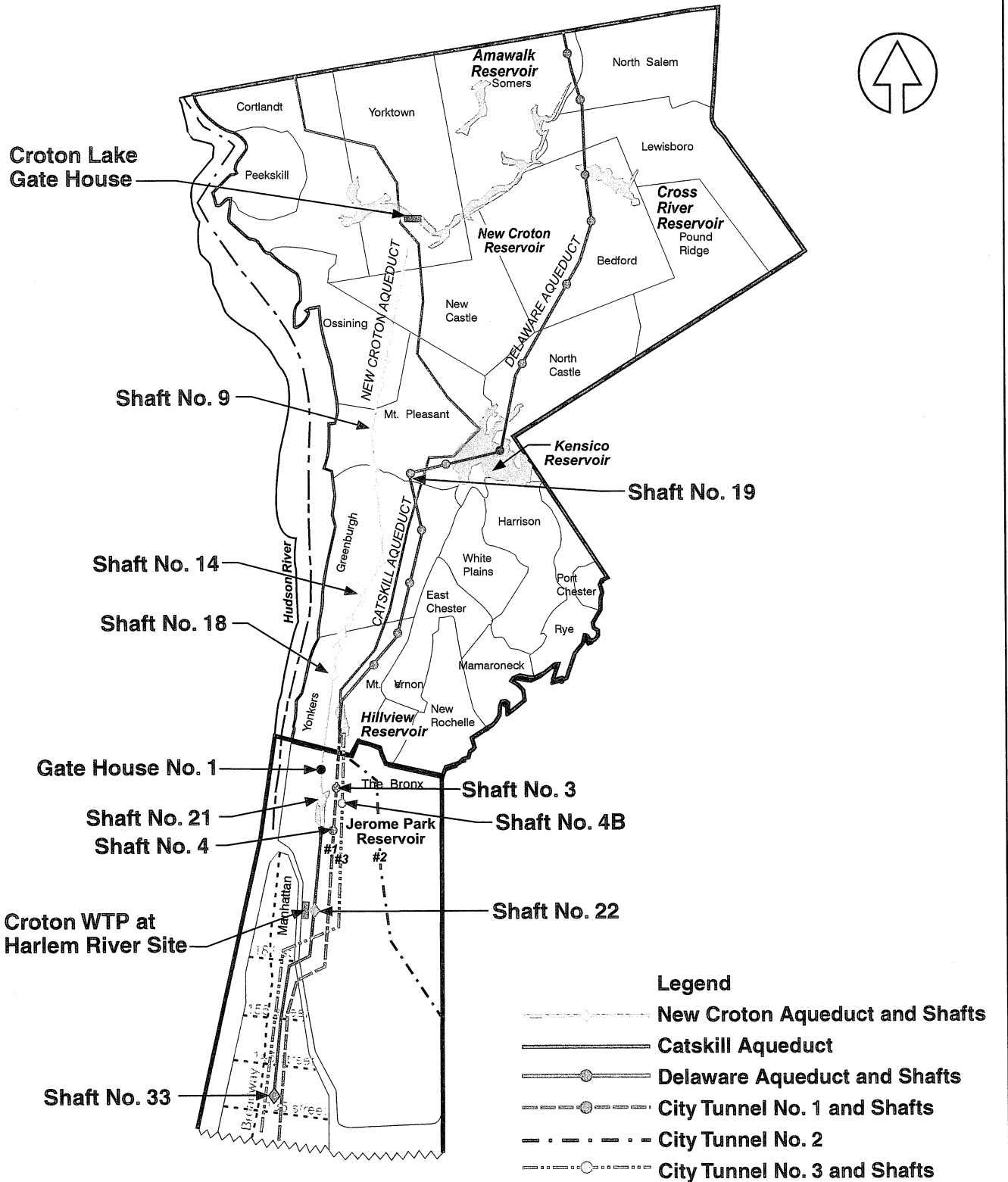
Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure 1





## Proposed Site Plan Harlem River Site



**Location Plan Showing  
Shaft Nos. 9, 14, 18 and  
Gate House No. 1**

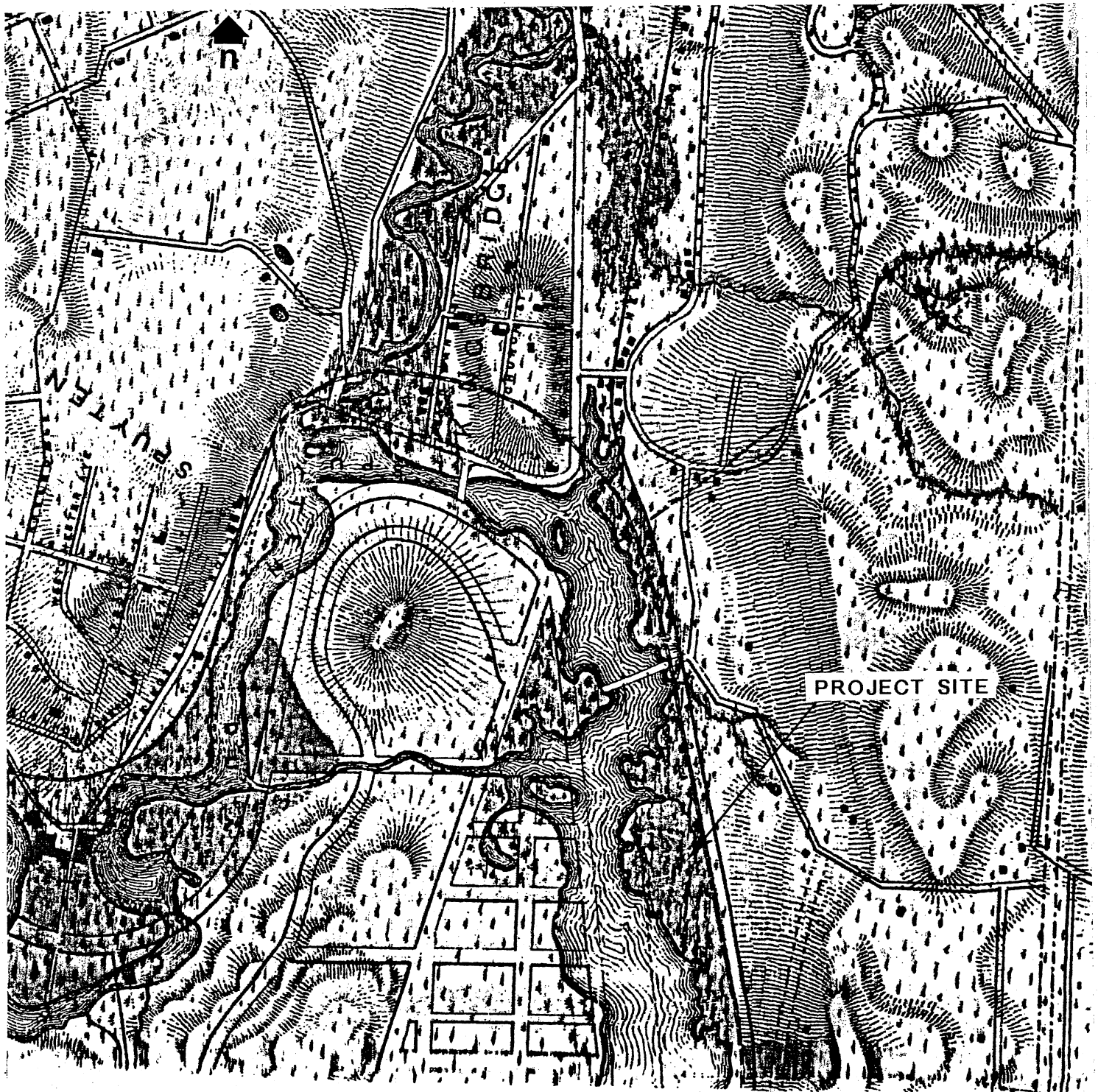


Figure 4. Viele, Topographical Atlas of The City of New York Including Annexed Territory, 1874.



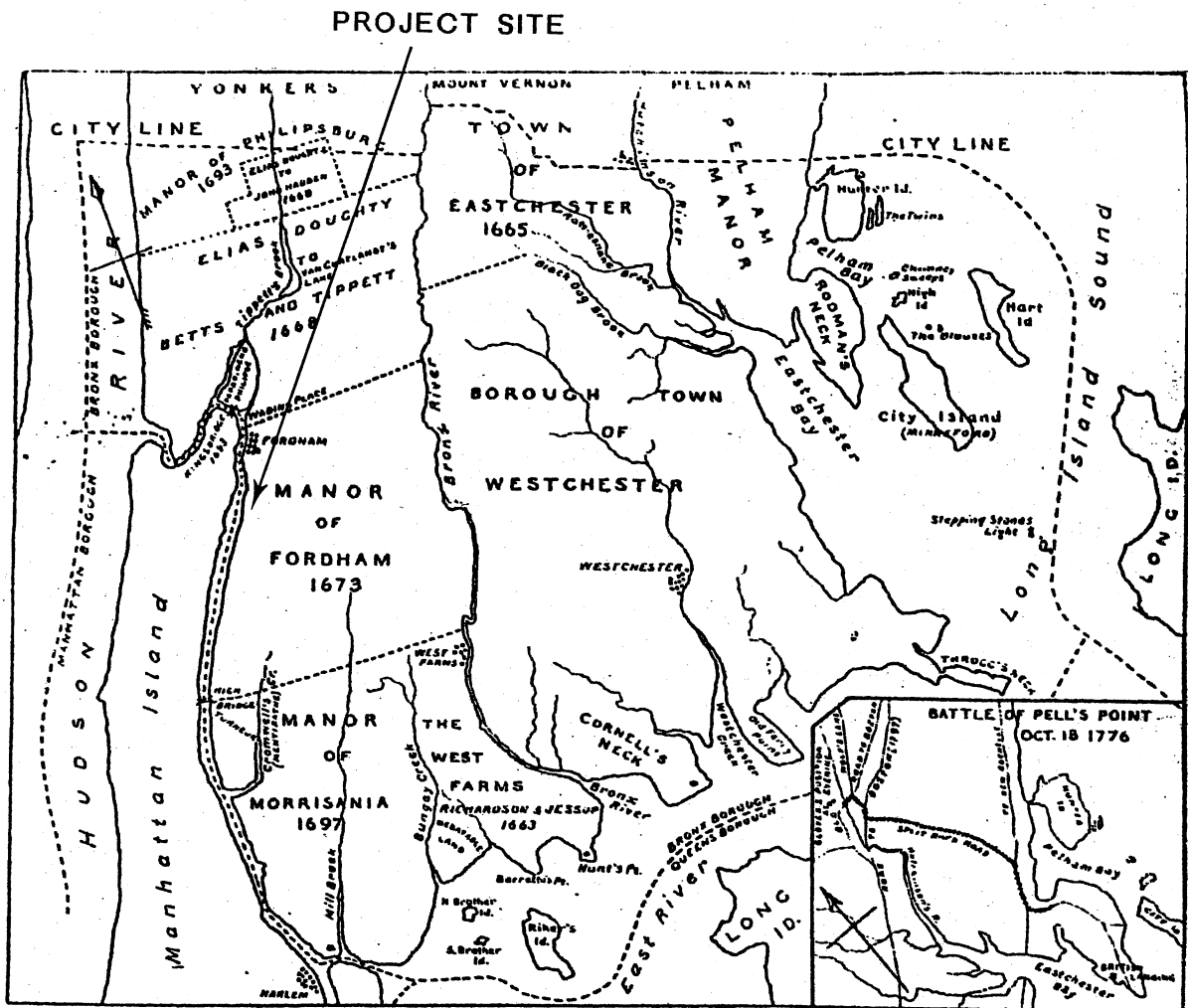


Figure 6. Jenkins, The Bronx at the End of the English Period.

# Plans of WESTCHESTER, WEST FARMS, MORRISANIA-

WESTCHESTER Co.

and Part of

## NEW YORK COUNTY

Scale 1 1/2 inches to the Mile

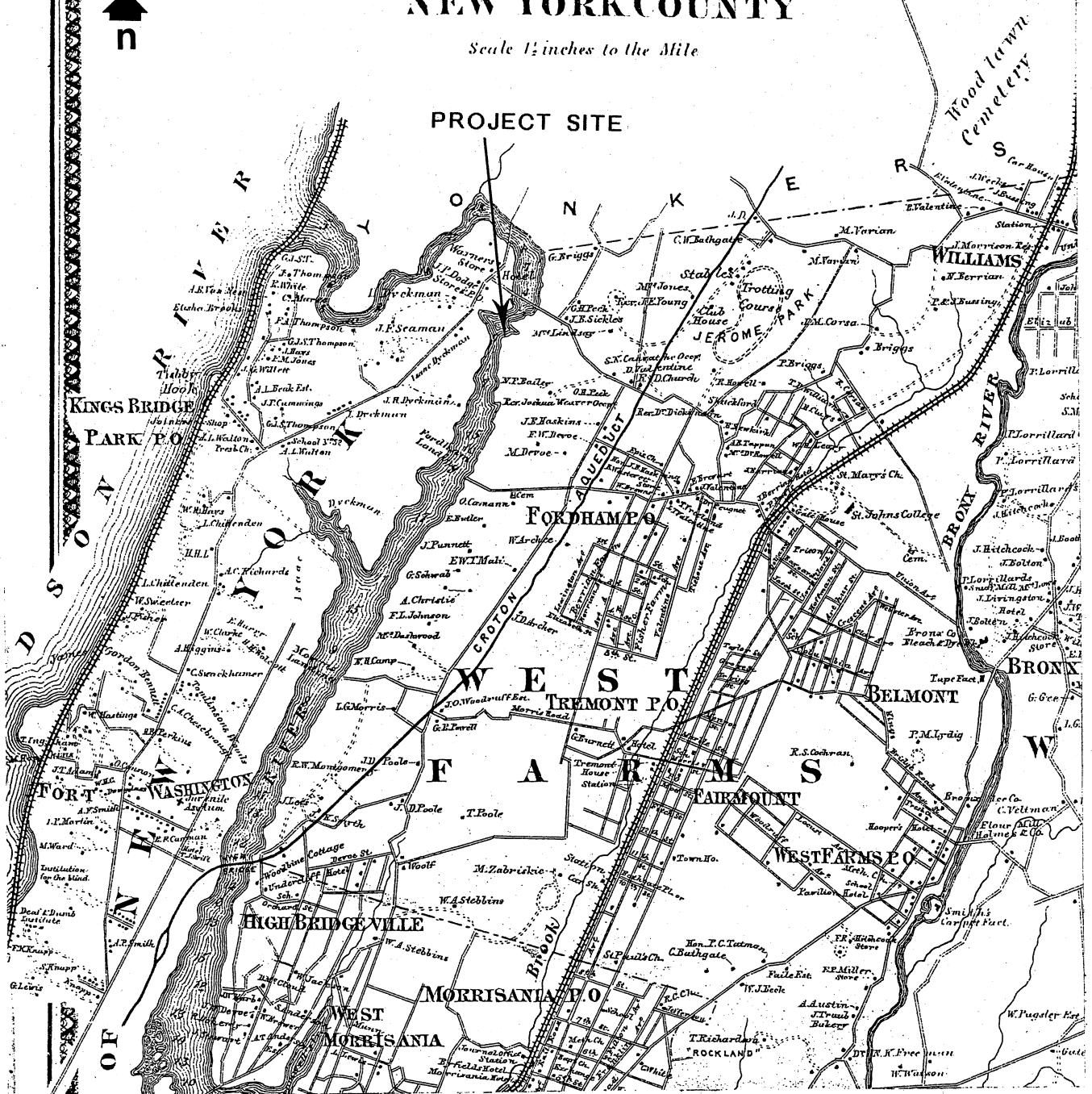


Figure 7. Beers, Atlas of New York and Vicinity, 1867.



Figure 8. Galt and Hoy, Bird's Eye View of New York City, 1879.



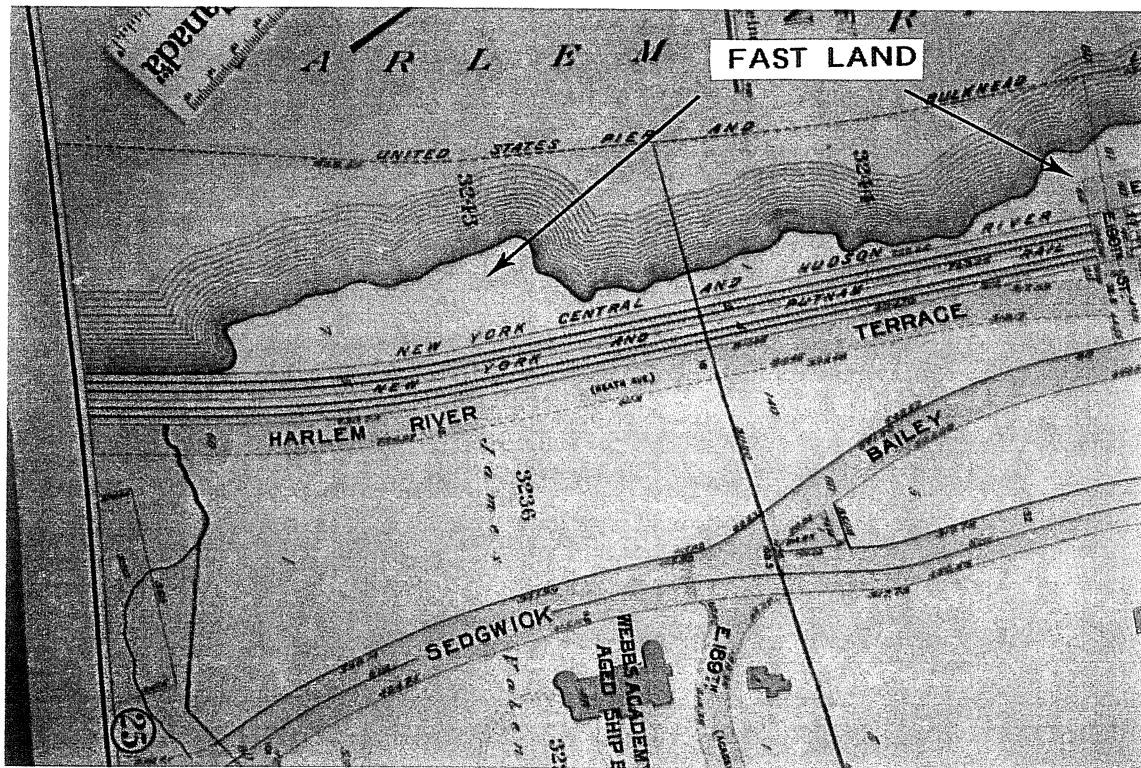
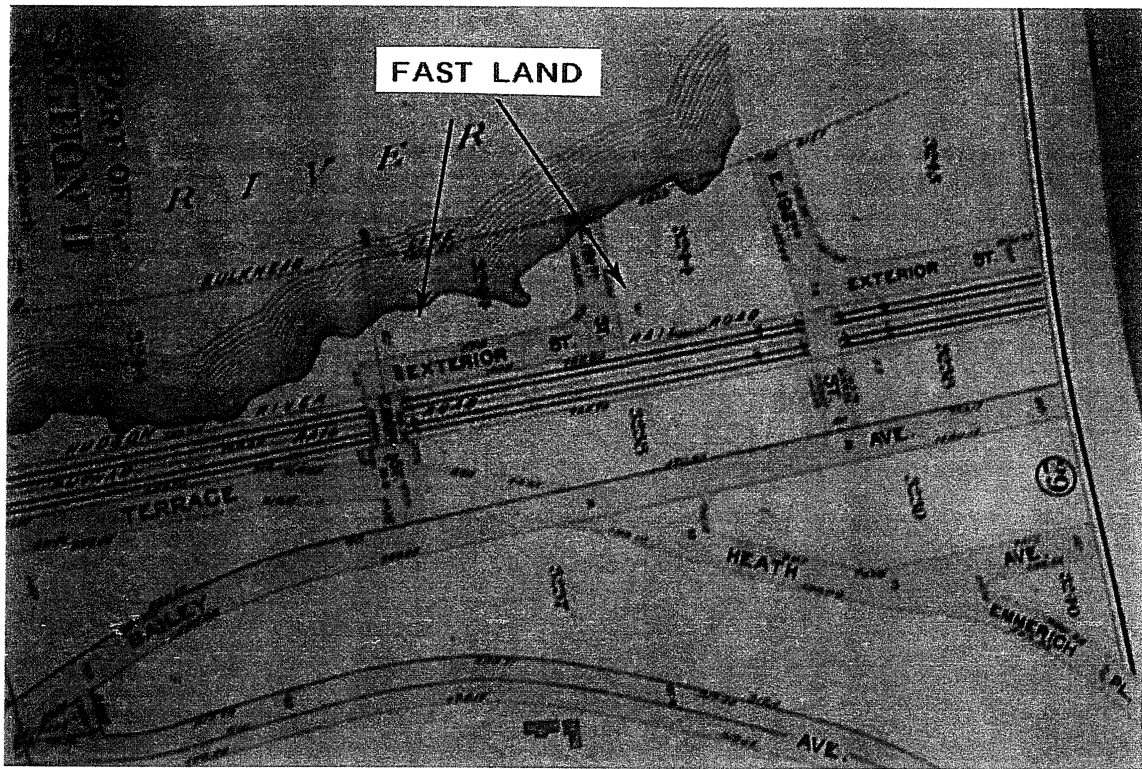


Figure 9. Photographs of Fast Land on Bromley, Atlas of New York City, 1900.



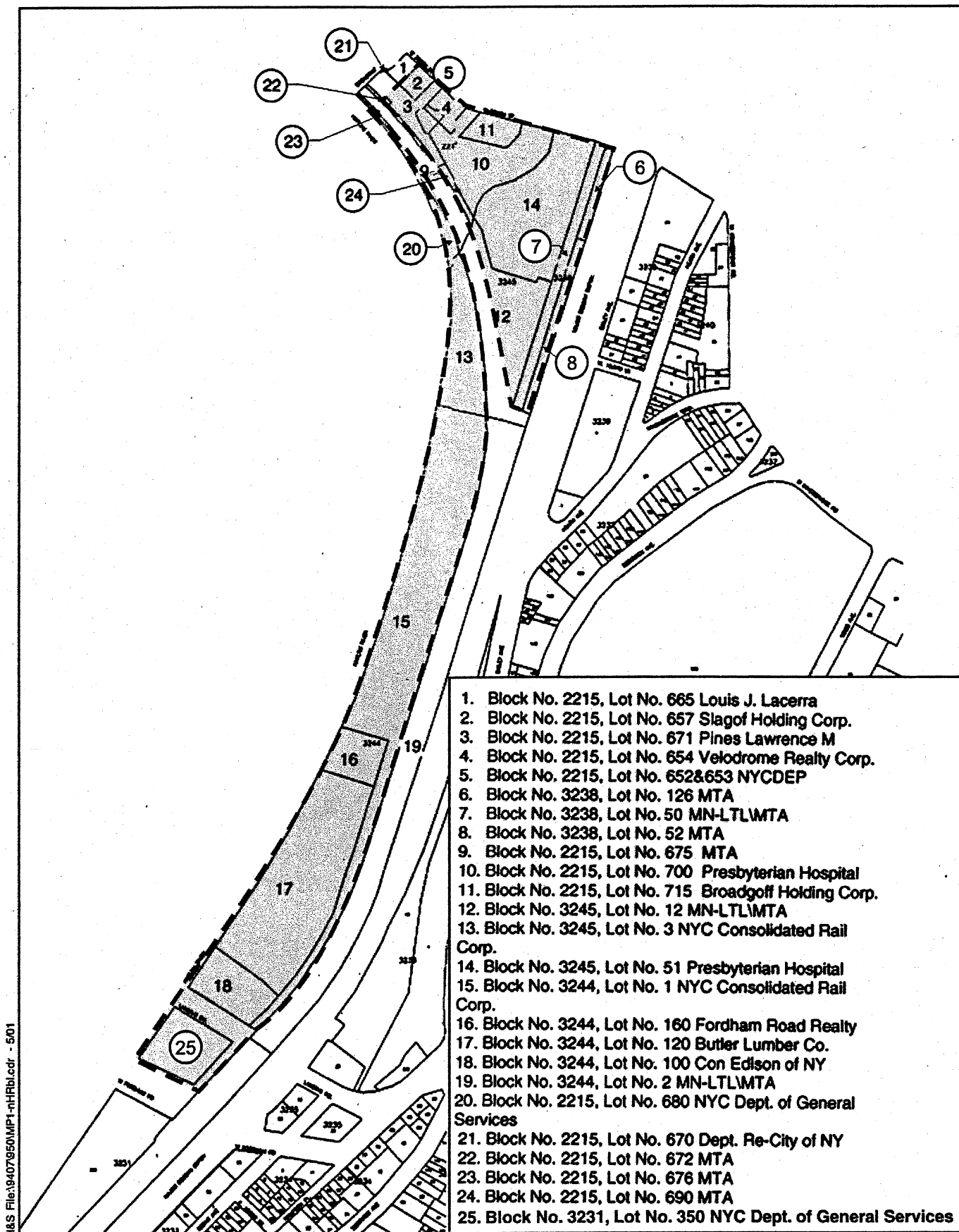
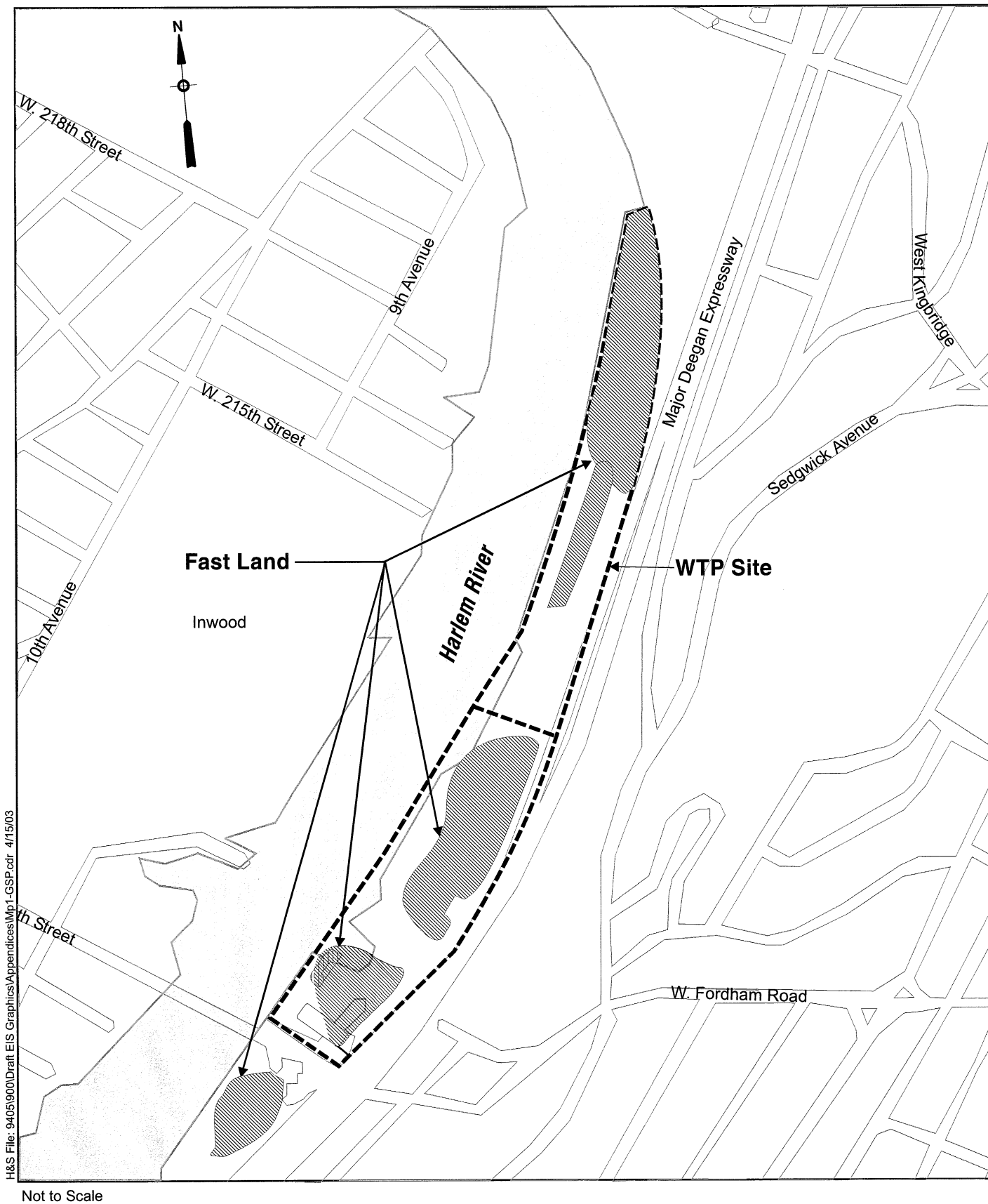


Figure 10. Block and Lot Ownership, Harlem River Site.



**Map of Archaeological Sensitivity  
Harlem River Site**



Photograph A: North End of the Harlem River Site, Facing Southeast.



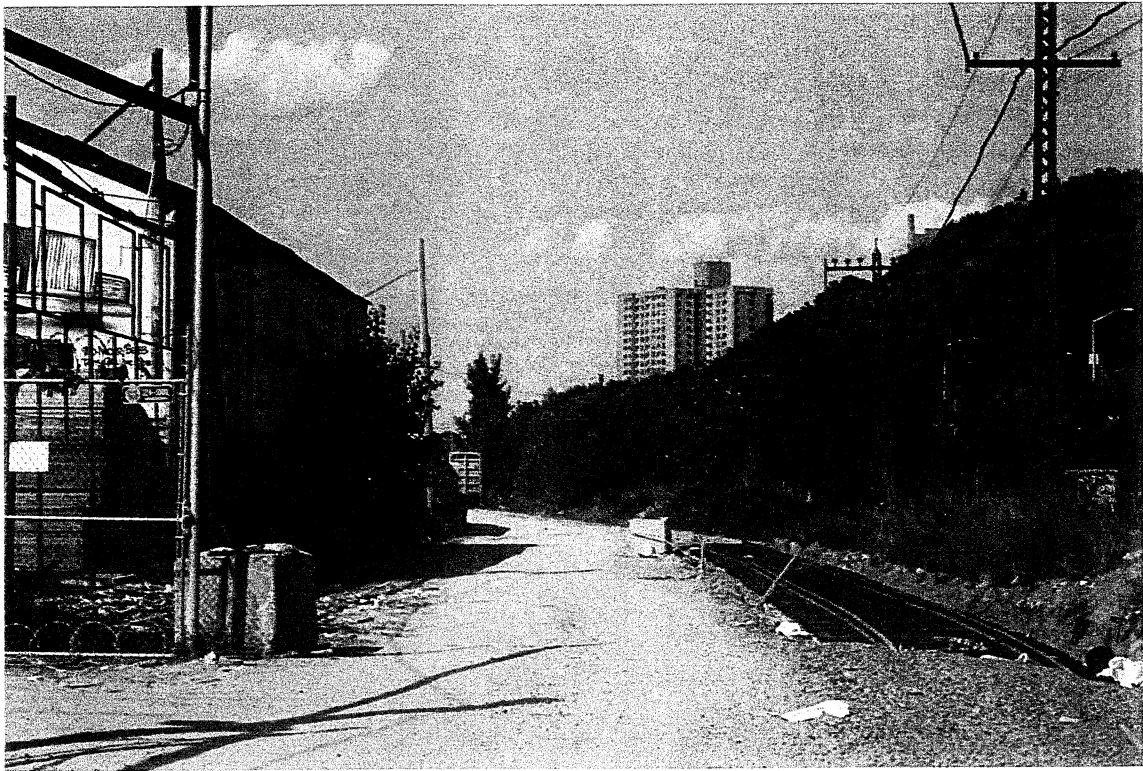
Photograph B: Harlem River Site, Facing South.



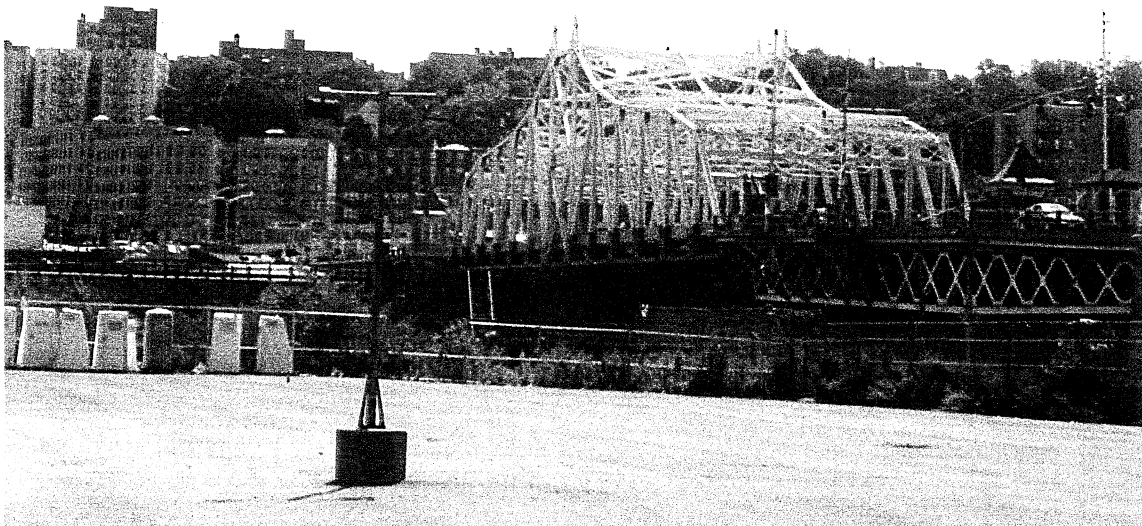
Photograph C: Harlem River Site, Facing North.



Photograph D: Harlem River Site, Con Edison Cable House.



Photograph E: Harlem River Site, Adjacent to Butler Lumber Building, Facing North.



Photograph F: University Heights Bridge.





Photograph G: Shoreline Adjacent to University Heights Bridge, Facing South.

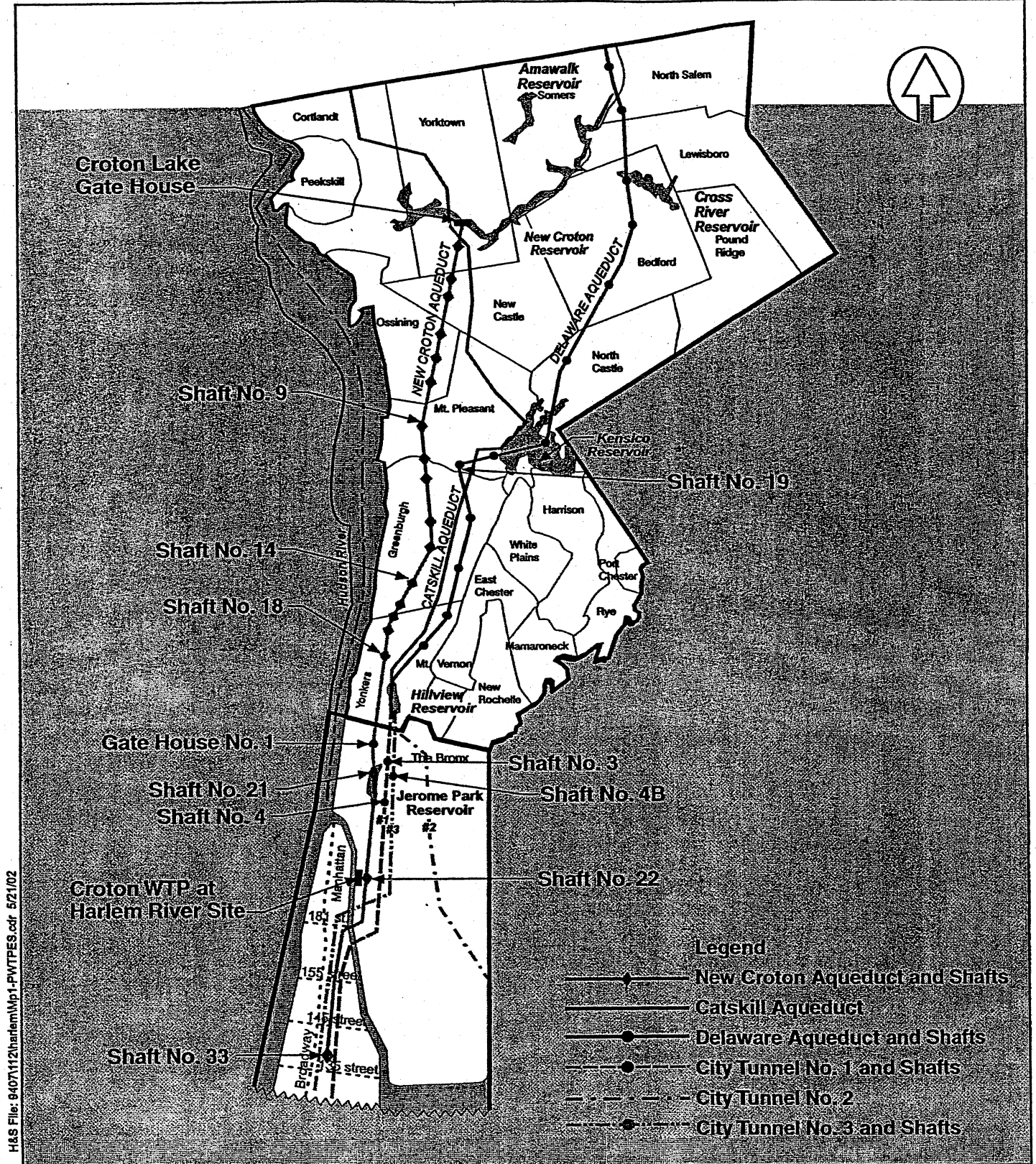


Figure 3. Location Map of Access Sites.  
Source: Metcalf & Eddy of New York, Inc., and Hazen and Sawyer.

## **APPENDIX D.4 – D.9**

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) has proposed to design and construct a proposed Croton Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to provide filtration and disinfection for the Croton system water supplied to New York City. The proposed project would also entail improvements or modifications along the route of the 33-mile New Croton Aqueduct (NCA) at several access locations. These include NCA Shaft No. 9 (Sleepy Hollow), NCA Shaft No. 14 (Ardsley), NCA Shaft No. 18 (Yonkers) and the Jerome Park Reservoir. Possible alternative modification sites include NCA Shaft Nos. 11A, 11B, and 11C (Greenburgh), and NCA Shaft No. 16 (Yonkers). This appendix contains the archaeological assessment of these NCA access sites.



## **APPENDIX D.4**

# **HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**NCA SHAFT NO. 9, TOWN OF SLEEPY HOLLOW, NY**

## NCA SHAFT NO. 9 (SLEEPY HOLLOW)

### Introduction and Environmental Setting

Shaft No. 9 is located on a parcel of land within the Town of Mount Pleasant at the northeastern corner of the village of Sleepy Hollow (Figure A-2, Photographs A-2, A-3). The large Rockefeller State Park Preserve currently surrounds the property, which is owned by the City of New York. In this location, the parcel is approximately 5-6 acres in

size with three standing structures, including a stone superstructure above the existing shaft to the NCA. A stone-lined spillway leading into Welker's Brook is also located immediately west of the building. The brook flows into the Pocantico River, located to the west of the shaft site. The Pocantico then flows southwest toward the Hudson River. The project parcel is situated on a small rise between 100 and 150 feet ASL on the east side of Sleepy Hollow Road, which parallels the river in this location. Proposed activity at Shaft No. 9 includes rehabilitation work, establishing an access point for construction crews and materials and the rehabilitation of the existing blowoff at this location.

### Prehistoric Research

Documentary research found that the project site is sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. According to early records of the area, the location of one of the main native villages, called *Aliponeck* (the place of many elms), was near the mouth of the Pocantico in Sleepy Hollow. Further, Pocantico is derived from the native word "Po-can-tee-co" meaning "a swift dark stream running between two hills."

For the assessment of sensitivity, a review of archaeological literature was completed. As early as the 1920s, historian and archaeologist Arthur C. Parker identified two Native American sites within a two-mile radius of the project site. To the north, a small native village was identified in the Town of Ossining, and to the southwest, Native American fortifications and mounds were identified near the Pocantico River in the location of the Old Dutch Church in Sleepy Hollow. To the west of the site, from Croton to Dobbs Ferry, numerous prehistoric sites have been identified by Parker, historian Robert Bolton and archaeologist Louis Brennan along the Hudson River and its many tributaries.

A site file search at the NYSM and the OPRHP found that there were 5 identified prehistoric sites within a one-mile radius of Shaft No. 9.

#### OPRHP or

<u>NYSM #</u>	<u>Site Identifier</u>	<u>Site Description</u>
5235	ACP WEST NO#	Traces of Occupation
5185	ACP WEST NO-49	Fortifications/Mounds
5236	ACP WEST NO#	Traces of Occupation
A11960.000015	Site #91	Late Archaic Campsite
A11960.000014	Site #49	Late Archaic-Early Woodland

In addition, four archaeological surveys have been conducted within the same radius. A Stage 1A Assessment of the Kendal-on-Hudson Project site, located approximately 1/2 mile west of Shaft No. 9, found that the project area was sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural

materials (City/Scape Cultural Resource Consultants 1988). Archaeological testing was recommended at this site. Adjacent to the Kendal Property, on the grounds of Phelps Memorial Hospital, a site assessment was completed for the location of a communications tower (Oberon 1999). Six test units were excavated and no trace of prehistoric material was encountered. Approximately 1/2 mile to the south of the Shaft No. 9, another survey was conducted along Route 448 in Sleepy Hollow (Santangelo 1991). The survey was confined to the road and found that previous excavation and grading associated with road construction and drainage, as well as the installation of buried utility lines had disturbed the entire route. The final report examined was a Stage 1B Field Survey of the Proposed Pocantico Hill State Park, now the Rockefeller State Park Preserve (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. 1982). This survey identified Sites #91 and #49, now on file with the State Historic Preservation Office. Both of these sites are located less than 1/4 mile to the west of Shaft No. 9.

Historic documents describe the "sale" of the Native lands to European settlers throughout the seventeenth century. In 1680, the local Weckquaskeck Indians sold a large strip of land surrounding the Pocantico to Frederick Philipse. According to nineteenth century historian E. M. Ruttenber, the Weckquaskeck chieftaincy concentrated in the territory encompassing the towns of Greenburgh, White Plains and Mount Pleasant (1992).

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity**

The physiographic characteristics of the current project site and surrounding park, together with the information extracted from the documentary record and the number of prehistoric sites identified in the vicinity, suggests that Native American peoples likely exploited the project site. The Pocantico River, which travels roughly north-south, is just north of the project site. The river provided an ample water supply and was well suited for supporting game animals and agricultural activity. Topographic maps from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries indicate that the terrain found in the location of the project site is characterized by low hills, brooks and ponds, and open fields that are surrounded by forest land. These attributes likely provided an ideal locale for primary and secondary prehistoric sites. The late nineteenth century construction of the standing stone building and associated spillway however, may have severely impacted any prehistoric resources within both structures' footprints.

### **Historical Background**

During the late seventeenth and through most of the eighteenth century, the project site was part of Philipsburgh Manor. Frederick Philipse, who began amassing property in 1680, eventually owned much of what is now Westchester County. All over his vast estate Philipse leased large sections of his property to tenant farmers. Small farmhouses with their associated outbuildings and cultivated fields were likely present until the Revolutionary War. Most of these dwellings were probably located along the main transportation routes, where the terrain is less hilly and more suited for homelots and agricultural pursuits. Sleepy Hollow Road was one of these old transportation corridors and historical maps indicate that numerous farms were located adjacent to it. The earliest maps that depict individual buildings in this location date to 1851 and 1867. In 1867 a large mill complex, called Harts Mills, was located on the west side of Sleepy Hollow Road, directly across from the project site (Figure A-3). The former village historian of North Tarrytown believes that this complex may have been the site of a Philipse mill during the colonial period. On the east side, a small structure, identified as "J. Carl" was depicted on the 1867 map. Historical records indicate that Mr. Carl also had a mill in the nineteenth century. It is unknown

if he sold his mill to George Hart (Harts Mill) or built his own complex on the small tributary brook located on the east side of the road within the project site.

The entire area, including the mill complex, was immortalized when author Washington Irving described the valley in his *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. Irving further described a mill in the hollow as "an old goblin-looking mill, situated among rocks and waterfalls, with clanking wheels and rushing streams." In a later book, *Wolferts Roost*, Irving wrote that "in a remote part of the hollow where the Pocantico forced its way down rugged rocks stood Carl's Mill, the haunted house of the neighborhood." These writings brought fame to the area and a drawing of Carl's Mill was published in *Gleason's Pictorial* in 1853. The buildings in the area fell into ruin during the 1890s and were razed by the Rockefeller family.

### **Historic Resources**

Shaft No. 9 is situated above the New Croton Aqueduct (1884-1890). The stone building and adjacent stone-lined spillway, both associated with the large Croton water management system, are located on the site. Each of these facilities, including the underground aqueduct, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The stone superstructure relates closely in design to other shaft buildings and gate houses erected along the route of the New Croton Aqueduct. The existing building is approximately 42 x 44 feet and 20 feet tall. The building extends down approximately 20 feet below the surface. At present, the extent of disturbance from the construction of the stone building is unknown. Two twentieth century pump buildings are also present on the site to the east of the stone structure. These two structures are not currently eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The surrounding Rockefeller State Park Preserve (1984) was once part of the vast holdings of the Rockefeller family. Beginning in 1893, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and later John D. Rockefeller, Jr., began purchasing large land parcels, mostly old farms, in Mount Pleasant and North Tarrytown (now Sleepy Hollow). The main body of the family estate, including the main mansion called Kykuit, is located to the southwest of the site in the hamlet of Pocantico Hills. The proposed shaft feature would be visually and physically separated from any standing historic structures associated with the Rockefeller family. During the early twentieth century, the Rockefellers demolished most of the old farmhouses, although many of the old stone fences, picturesque fields, and historic farm roads were maintained. The Rockefeller State Park Preserve itself may be considered historically important as a representative example of the American public park movement, but no formal process has been undertaken to definitively determine its eligibility for landmarking.

### **Historical Archaeological Resources**

A site file search at the NYSM and the OPRHP found that there was one identified historical site within a one-mile radius of Shaft No. 9. This site, along with other traces of historical occupation, was identified during an archaeological survey of Proposed Pocantico Hill State Park, now the Rockefeller State Park Preserve (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. 1982). Site #94 (A11908.000018), a rock quarry was identified and recorded with the State Historic Preservation Office. In addition, to that site, the survey included information on the presence of fieldstone features near the Pocantico River.

### **Historical Archaeological Sensitivity**

Documentary evidence indicates that the project site may have the potential to contain buried cultural material related to the historical development of the area. However, the construction of the standing stone building and associated spillway may have severely impacted any earlier historical features within both structures' footprints. At present, the extent of construction and possible grading activities around the structure is unknown.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Although the locale within the project area was clearly exploited by prehistoric peoples and at least five prehistoric sites have been identified within a one-mile radius of Shaft No. 9, there is little possibility that any *in situ* buried cultural resources are present in the location of the actual structures. The proposed rehabilitation and construction activities directly within Shaft No. 9's building footprint, would therefore not physically or contextually impact any potential prehistoric resources. Because the extent of disturbance is from the original construction is unknown, the area outside the building's footprint is considered sensitive for prehistoric resources.

Research found that although the locale surrounding the Croton River was clearly exploited by historic peoples, there is no evidence that any structures or features were once present on the project site prior to the construction of Shaft No. 9. Further, because the site was completely altered by the construction of the stone building and associated spillway, there is also no possibility that any unrecorded historical resources are still present within the footprint the building above Shaft No. 9 and the associated spillway.

If project impacts do not extend beyond the footprint of the extant structure and spillway, no further archaeological consideration for archaeological resources is recommended. However, if the proposed plan includes impacts that will extend beyond the footprint of the extant structures, then archaeological field testing for prehistoric resources is recommended.

## **APPENDIX D.5**

# **HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**NCA SHAFT NO. 14, TOWN OF ARDSLEY, NY**

## **NCA SHAFT NO. 14 (ARDSLEY)**

### **Introduction and Environmental Setting**

Shaft No. 14 is located on a small parcel of land within the village of Ardsley, New York (Figure A-4, Photograph A-4). The Saw Mill River, flowing roughly north-south, is located to the west of Shaft No. 14. This site is an inverted L-shaped parcel, situated to the north of Ashford Avenue on the east side of Saw Mill River Road, which parallels the river in this location. Access to the NCA is provided at

ground level via a ladder. In addition, a small concrete spillway and drain are present above Shaft No. 14. The drain allows excess water to flow into the nearby Saw Mill River. Proposed activity at Shaft No. 14 includes rehabilitation work and establishing an access point for construction crews and materials. As part of Alternative Plan 1b, the structure at this site may be modified to maintain NCA high pressure flow.

### **Prehistoric Research**

Documentary research found that the project site is in an area of high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. The nearby Saw Mill River provided an ample water supply and was well suited for supporting game animals and agricultural activity. Historical topographic maps from the nineteenth century indicate that the terrain found in the location of the project site was characterized by flat land with, brooks, ponds and open fields surrounded by low hills and forest land. These attributes likely provided an ideal locale for primary and secondary prehistoric sites.

Prior to, and during the early period of European contact, the Weckquaskeck Indians, a tribe of the Algonquin nation occupied much of the lands of Westchester County. The location of one of the main native villages was directly west of the project site in the village of Dobbs Ferry adjacent to the Hudson River on a small creek. The New York State museum has numerous artifacts collected from the documented "Wickers Creek" village site. Ashford Avenue is thought to be the route of one of the primary native trails extending from the Hudson to the Long Island Sound. It is believed that Saw Mill River Road also follows the route of a north-south trail paralleling the river. According to early records of the area, the Saw Mill River was originally called the "Nepperhaen" by the native peoples.

For the assessment of sensitivity, a review of archaeological literature was completed. Archaeologist Arthur C. Parker identified five Native American sites, including the "Wickers Creek" site, within a two-mile radius of the project site. A second site identified was a village and burial site near the center of the village of Ardsley, just northeast of the location of Shaft No. 14. The site was described and mapped by the Rev. W. R. Blackie. (Blackie's map is now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.) The other prehistoric sites located nearby include a village to the northwest of the site, just south of Woodlands Lake; another village was also located less than a mile to the northwest; and a third village site was located to the east, along the banks of the Sprain Brook near Heatherdell Road (Daisy Avenue).

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity**

The physiographic characteristics of the current project site, together with the information extracted from the documentary record and the number of prehistoric sites identified, suggests that Native American peoples likely exploited the proposed project site. The area immediately

around and beneath the structure was impacted when the shaft to the New Croton Aqueduct was completed. The extent of this impact within the shaft site is unknown at present. Therefore the area surrounding the structure may be sensitive for buried prehistoric resources.

### **Historical Background**

Historic documents describe the "sale" of land to European settlers beginning in the early seventeenth century when Adrian Van der Donck was given approximately 16 miles of land along the Hudson to create a patroonship. In an attempt to solidify their control over the Hudson River Valley the Dutch granted Van der Donck this important acreage in 1645. His charge was to bring at least 50 families to colonize the area. Following Van der Donck's death in 1655 his widow sold the land called "Colon Donck" to her brother who divided and resold the individual parcels. During the 1670s, Frederick Philipse began purchasing these parcels until he eventually owned much of what is now Westchester County. He was eventually granted a royal charter in 1693, making him the Lord of the Manor of Philipsburg. The manor remained strong until the American Revolution when the Philipse family, who remained loyal to the crown, lost their land at the end of the war. Small tenant farm houses with their associated outbuildings and cultivated fields were likely present in the project area until that time. Most of these dwellings were probably located along the main transportation routes, Ashford Avenue and the Saw Mill River Road. Following the Revolution, the small hamlet of Ashford began to grow on the east side of the Saw Mill River. In the late nineteenth century, the new village petitioned for a post office. Because there already was a village of Ashford in New York, the village name was changed to Ardsley after the estate of Cyrus W. Field.

The earliest map that depicts individual buildings in the area of Shaft No. 14 dates to 1851. At that time there were several houses located along Ashford Avenue to the south of the site. By 1867 the Methodist Episcopal Church was present immediately to the south of the site and a small carpenter's shop may have been located within the parcel. A second unidentified structure may also have been located on the site between Saw Mill River Road and the Saw Mill River. The carpenter's shop is also depicted on other nineteenth century maps until the land was purchased by the City of New York for access to the New Croton Aqueduct. During the twentieth century, three water-management structures were built on the property.

### **Historic Resources**

Shaft No. 14 is situated on a 4-5 acre site above the New Croton Aqueduct (1884-1890). The documented aqueduct and existing stone below-grade infrastructure are functioning components of New York City's water supply system. Both are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Historical Archaeological Sensitivity**

Documentary evidence suggests that the project site may have the potential to contain buried cultural material related to the nineteenth century occupation of the site. Because the impact of the construction of the gatehouse is unknown, the area surrounding the existing shaft is still considered sensitive for historical archaeological resources.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

During the late twentieth century, an above grade oil tank leaked in the location of the project site. Subsequent remediation involved testing the ground water for contamination. None of the



tests conducted would have impacted potential archaeological resources, or altered the potential sensitivity of the project site.

Although the locale within the project area was likely exploited by prehistoric peoples and several prehistoric sites have been identified within the project area, there is little possibility that any *in situ* buried cultural resources are present in the location of the actual shaft. The proposed rehabilitation and construction activities directly within Shaft No. 14's structural footprint, would therefore not physically or contextually impact any potential prehistoric resources. Because the extent of disturbance is from the construction of the original shaft, spillway, and drain is unknown, the area outside the structure's footprint is considered sensitive for prehistoric resources.

While the locale surrounding the Saw Mill River was clearly once exploited by historic peoples, there is no evidence that any structures or features were once present on the project site. Further, there is little possibility that any *in situ* historical cultural resources remain directly in the footprint of Shaft No. 14 (and the associated spillway and drain), which was completely altered by the construction of this water management feature.

If project impacts do not extend beyond the footprint of the existing shaft features, no further archaeological consideration for archaeological resources is recommended. However, if the proposed plan includes impacts that will extend well beyond the structural footprint of the shaft, spillway, and drain, then archaeological field testing for prehistoric resources is recommended.

## **APPENDIX D.6**

# **HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**NCA SHAFT NO. 18, YONKERS, NY**

## **NCA SHAFT NO. 18 (YONKERS)**

### **Introduction and Environmental Setting**

Shaft No. 18 is located on a parcel of land in Yonkers that is currently in a greenbelt setting (Figure A-5, Photograph A-5). A 40 X 43 foot stone superstructure covers the surface of the existing shaft to the NCA. The building extends approximately 18.8 feet below the surface. In this location, the National Register-eligible New Croton Aqueduct forms a visible ridge near the surface but is covered with dirt and a service roadway for access. Historically, the project site was part of the narrow Tibbetts Brook stream corridor, lying at an elevation of approximately 135 feet above mean sea level. There is a distinct rise in elevation to 300 feet above mean sea level to the west and to the east of the site. Tibbet's Brook currently flows under the superstructure via conduits.

Also taking advantage of the low-lying stream corridor, but to the west and outside of the site parcel is a railroad easement, originally the Putnam Division of the New York City Rail Road Company. West of the project site, the path of the Old Croton Aqueduct departs from its basic north-south path and traverses easterly, meeting with the New Croton Aqueduct at the project parcel and turning once more to the south. Proposed activity at Shaft No. 18 includes rehabilitation work and establishing an access point for construction crews and materials. As part of Alternative Plan 1b, the structure at this site may be modified to maintain NCA high pressure flow.

### **Prehistoric Research**

Early seventeenth century documents and ethnographic accounts identify the Wiechquaesgeek Indians as the native group inhabiting northern Manhattan, Bronx County, and southern Westchester County (Bolton 1972: 128; Grumet 1981: 59-60). The closest well-documented native settlement was the permanent village of Keskeskick, located in Van Cortlandt Park about 2.1 miles south of the proposed project site. Extensive shell middens, burials, and evidence of extensive prehistoric activity have been reported throughout the park by archaeologists.

Historian Reginald Bolton reported that the closest known Native American trail was located along the route of Broadway, which runs well west of the project site near the Hudson River (Bolton 1922: 136). The trail originated at the Harlem River and ran north through Westchester County. A review of twentieth century literature supports the ethnohistoric reports of aboriginal occupation in this portion of Westchester County.

The NYSM site file search reported several inventoried archaeological sites within the general area of the project site, but no sites within one mile of the Shaft No. 18 lot. The two closest sites, numbered NYSM #7725 and #7726 are listed as a burial site and shell heaps/midden, respectively. Each of these sites is located approximately 1.7 miles south of Shaft No. 18.

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity**

Documentary research, including a study of pre-1900 topographic features and comparative analysis of known settlement patterns, found that the approximately 12-acre project parcel is sensitive for prehistoric resources. However, the extent and depth of disturbance to the total parcel during the original installation of the New Croton Aqueduct and shaft house is not known.

## **Historical Background**

The first official land purchase from Native Americans in the area was made by the Dutch West India Company in 1639. In 1641, Jonas Bronk acquired 500 acres between the Harlem and Bronx Rivers and became the first white settler in the area when he built his house in what is now Yonkers (Allison 1896:44). Although he was the first European settler, Adriaen Van der Donck was the first substantial landowner in the vicinity of what is now Southern Westchester County.

Donck named his estate the Colen Donck, or colony Donck. In it, he laid out a farm and plantation, and established corn fields near what is now the Van Cortlandt Mansion in Van Cortlandt Park, about two miles south of the project site (Bolton 1848:408; Allison 1896: 47). Following Donck's death, the estate passed through several hands and individual tracts were sold off. The estate was eventually recombined under the ownership of Frederick Philipse, one of the wealthiest landowners in New York by the 1670s. In 1693 his estate was designated the hereditary Manor of Philipsburgh; this manor encompassed the project site.

By the 1750s, over one thousand people were living in Philipsburgh Manor, farming the land and clearing forests to fill the heavy demand for lumber. Most of these residents were tenant farmers. Philipsburgh remained intact for over eighty years and was finally dissolved following the American Revolution.

From 1776 to 1782 Westchester County, including what is now Yonkers, was situated between the main lines of the British army, stationed in New York City, and the American lines posted north of the Croton River. Because of its location, the Yonkers area, including the project site neighborhood, experienced extensive Revolutionary War activity.

In the early fall of 1776 Washington held a council of war in Yonkers. At that time he commanded Major General Spencer to occupy Valentine Hill, the present site of St. Joseph's Seminary and only two-tenths of a mile southeast of the project site. Valentine Hill, approximately 40 acres at an elevation of 300 feet above mean sea level, became Washington's headquarters for a brief time that fall before his retreat to New Jersey.

Skirmishes ensued for years in the Bronx and Westcheseter, with control of the nearby forts going back and forth. During this time, it was possible that raiding parties traveled over the project parcel as they moved to and from Valentine Hill and the Hudson; however, no specific encampments or battles are specifically associated with the Shaft No. 18 site (Westchester County Historical Society 1978).

It was not until 1782 that the British evacuated Westchester County. Lands held by loyalists, such as the Philipse family and George Tippet, were confiscated and forfeited (Allison 1896: 55). Tenant farmers quickly subdivided and purchased their holdings.

Following the Revolution, the increasing population led to refinements in political boundaries. In 1788, Westchester County took in all lands between the Hutchinson River, Bronx River, Hudson River, and Long Island Sound. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, agriculture was still the principal industry. The Yonkers area was comprised of large farms centered around small hamlets (Ibid: 140).

The population continued to grow, influenced by the dramatic changes in transportation during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1831 the first steamboat landing was made at Yonkers; it was followed by the introduction of the New York and Harlem Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad in the 1840s (Ibid: 149).

The 40.5 miles of the Old Croton Aqueduct, which was built in response to devastating fires and epidemics in New York City, were completed in 1842. The Aqueduct, an elliptical brick-lined tube approximately 8.5 ft. x 7.5 feet, was mainly constructed by the “cut and cover” method (Friends of the Old Croton Aqueduct 1998). Six of these aqueduct miles run through Yonkers, including an east-west segment that crosses the project site parcel.

As New York City continued to grow, so did the Yonkers area. By 1855 it was clear that the main hamlet of Yonkers had grown large enough to be incorporated as a town (Ibid: 169). Most of the population was still located adjacent to the Hudson River. The introduction of new businesses and industry encouraged the influx of a large workforce and by 1865 the population of Yonkers had reached 12,756 (Ibid: 181). In 1872, the city of Yonkers had been incorporated and separated from the township of Kingsbridge to the south by a line between the Hudson River and the Bronx River; this became the southern boundary for Westchester County (Jenkins 1912:2-8).

“Construction of the New Croton Aqueduct began in 1885 following severe droughts in 1880-81, and exponential increases in water demands” (Cooper n.d.:5). The New Croton Aqueduct is mostly a tunnel in rock; part constructed at grade, part under pressure. In the project site location it is a horse-shoe shaped, non-pressurized, at-grade line approximately 12.5 feet in diameter. The base of the aqueduct at the project site is roughly 124.3 feet above mean sea level (New York City Board of Water Supply 1965: Croton Rehabilitation Studies). The aqueduct is clearly visible as a raised earthen feature on the project site.

At the same time that the New Croton Aqueduct was being constructed on the site, several major changes were occurring in the lands to the east and west of the site. The Dunwoodie Golf Course, immediately to the west of the site, is one of the oldest active courses in America. Named and developed by the North End Land Improvement Company in 1889, it became known as the “Golf Course of the Stars” because of the many Broadway actors and famous musicians that played the links during the early years. The 126-acre course was purchased by the County in 1955 and has been a public course since that time (Westchester County:2001). It is unknown if the grading, cutting, and contouring necessary for the creation of fairways, bunkers, tees, and greens impacted the adjacent project site, as well as any subsequent golf-related maintenance or drainage activities.

To the east and south of Shaft No. 18, Valentine’s Hill – the elevated site of Washington’s headquarters - was acquired by the Catholic Archdiocese of New York at the end of the nineteenth century. The cornerstone to Saint Joseph’s Seminary was laid on the crest of Valentine’s Hill in 1891 and the first scholastic year began in 1896. Saint Joseph’s is still open with a body of approximately 150 students.

At the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century the county acquired the area south of the project site. The flat, open and undeveloped land around Tibbetts Brook, 161 acres in total, was transferred from private to public ownership. Tibbetts Brook Park, the county's first large-scale recreational development, was opened to the public in June of 1926.

Drastic transportation changes further transformed the lands immediately south of the project site during the same time period. The Saw Mill River Parkway, a "hybrid" limited-access highway, was envisioned by the Westchester County Parks Commission as a key element in the creation of a garden suburb. The first section of the Parkway, completed in 1926, was through Yonkers, paralleling the Tibbetts Brook corridor southwest of the project site.

Planned as an east-west route to connect the north-south corridors, e.g. the Saw Mill River Parkway, the major Cross-County Parkway link south of the project site was built between 1929 and 1932. Originally, the Cross-County was an undivided, 40-foot-wide roadway that could accommodate four lanes of traffic. Although other sections of the Cross County have experienced extensive upgrading to widen the roadbed, the Cross County directly south of the project site was never widened and it still accommodates the railroad overpass of the New York Central's Putnam Division. The rail line was abandoned, however, in 1958 (DOT 2001). As with the activities associated with the Tibbetts Brook Park and the Saw Mill Parkway, all Cross-County work is separated from the project site by the Yonkers Avenue roadbed.

### **Historic Resources**

A stone gatehouse, associated with the large underground water management feature, is located on the site. This structure, as well as the underground aqueduct, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The small above ground building on the parcel is well designed, with cut rock faces and smooth stone. It is set on a sloping site and has a rock-faced base set into the slope. The lower level of the main mass of the building is smooth granite, while the upper section is rough. A parapet ornamented with recessed diamond shaped detail caps the building. Round arched windows and doors articulate the facades. The building relates closely in design to other gate houses erected along the route of the New Croton Aqueduct, including the major gate house at 135<sup>th</sup> Street in Manhattan. The stone building and the NCA are both eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Historical Archaeological Resources**

Documentary evidence indicates that the project site may have the potential to contain buried cultural material related to the historical development of the area. This section of Yonkers clearly experienced much activity during the Revolutionary War, including the temporary Washington headquarters on Valentine's Hill to the southeast.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Research found that the project site is sensitive for the presence of both prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. However, the depth and extent of subsequent disturbance to the project site area during original installation of the New Croton Aqueduct and the extant gate house, in addition to the necessary grading and compaction actions for the neighboring railroad and golf course installations, is not known.

There is little possibility that any *in situ* buried cultural resources are present in the location of the actual Shaft No. 18 gate house structure. If the proposed rehabilitation activities remain within the building's footprint, it is unlikely that this action would physically or contextually impact any potential prehistoric or historical resources outside of the structure.

If project impacts do not extend beyond the footprint of the extant structure, no further archaeological consideration for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources is recommended. However, if the proposed plan includes impacts that will extend beyond the building's footprint, then archaeological field testing for prehistoric resources is recommended.

## **APPENDIX D.7**

# **HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**GATE HOUSE NO. 1, VAN CORTLANDT PARK, BRONX, NY**



## **GATE HOUSE NO. 1(BRONX)**

### **Introduction and Environmental Setting**

A gate house of small dimensions was built at the origin of a new section of the New Croton Aqueduct, referred to as the New Croton Branch Aqueduct (NCBA), at the point where it diverted, or branched, from the main line. Gate House No. 1, as it is now called, is located in a wooded section on the east side of Van Cortlandt Park (Figure A-7). The Major Deegan Expressway is located less than 1/10 of a mile to the east of the gate house site. Currently, the facility provides manual flow diversion and control functions for the NCA and NCBA. Proposed activity at Gate House No. 1 includes establishing a new access road to the site, the rehabilitation of the existing structure including demolishing the manual operations and installing electric and remote operated equipment, and the modification of the associated NCBA/NCA.

### **Prehistoric Research**

Documentary research found that the project site is in an area known to contain prehistoric resources. Tibbetts Brook, the former "Mosholu," which travels roughly north-south, is located west of the project site. Tibbetts Brook provided an ample water supply for supporting game animals and agricultural activity. Topographic maps from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries indicate that the terrain found in the eastern section of the park is characterized by low hills with a few bedrock outcrops. These attributes likely provided an ideal locale for primary and secondary prehistoric sites. In fact, to the west of Gate House No. 1, at Van Cortlandt Park, several primary, secondary and isolated prehistoric sites have been identified. The well-documented presence of the nearby native path, planting fields, and the permanent village of *Keskeskick* within the park indicates that the village site may have been extensive and/or occupied over a long period of time (Anderson 1991; Bolton 1972; Grumet 1981).

Historical deeds from the seventeenth century also describe this village when it was sold to the early Dutch settlers of the Bronx (Grumet 1981: 19). Reginald Bolton's research further indicates that this "extensive and probably permanent village" was located close to the Van Cortlandt mansion, to the west of Van Cortlandt Lake and to the southwest of the site of Gate House No. 1. The examination of documents also indicates that the area surrounding the mansion was where some of the village inhabitants had large planting fields (Grumet 1981: 15). Grumet's research also identified that another "Indian field" was located on the eastern side of the park, well north of Gate House No. 1.

A native trail, identified by Reginald Bolton and confirmed by Robert Grumet's research, extended south from Westchester County along the western boundary of Van Cortlandt Park. This trail, which traveled roughly north-south along what is now Broadway (Old Post Road), curved eastward into the park near its southwest corner before turning south again following the path of the present day Deegan Expressway (Bolton 1972: 136; Grumet 1981: 69). The trail likely gave access to the many primary and secondary sites located throughout the park.

J. B. James conducted the earliest archaeological exploration within Van Cortlandt Park in 1890. James recovered pottery, fire pits, lithic material, burials, and other traces of the long-term occupation (Anderson 1991; Bolton 1972; Storch Associates 1986). Additional material has been recovered from sites all over the park including storage pits, pottery fragments, shell middens, burials, and lithics (Bolton 1934; Tieck 1968; Skinner 1915).

A site file search at the NYSM and the OPRHP identified six precontact sites on file at the NYSM within a one-mile radius of Gate House No. 1. Below is a list of these sites and their description:

<u>NYSM #</u>	<u>Site Identifier</u>	<u>Site Description</u>
2823	ACP Bronx 1A	Village in VC Park on W side of Lake
2837	ACP Bronx 15	Camp site
4057	ACP New York 7	Shell Midden
5320	ACP Bronx No. #	Traces of Occupation
7726	ACP Bronx No. #	Shell Midden
7727	ACP Bronx No. #	Camp site (fire pits)

During the early 1990s, several archaeological investigations were conducted in the park. Bankoff and Winter (1991) recovered a storage pit containing shell, ash, and lithic material. The archaeological examination of the Chapel Farm site, just over a mile to the northwest near 254th Street (A005-01-00079, NYSM #7729) identified a prehistoric lithic workshop (Kahn Associates 1991).

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity**

Documentary research and a review of archaeological literature found that the project site is in an area sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. Historical topographic maps from the nineteenth century indicate that the terrain found in the location of the project site was characterized by flat land with, brooks, ponds and open fields surrounded by low hills and forest land. These attributes likely provided an ideal locale for primary and secondary prehistoric sites. The physiographic characteristics of the park, together with the information extracted from the documentary record and the number of prehistoric sites explored archaeologically suggests that the proposed project site was likely exploited by Native American peoples.

The site of Gate House No.1 was used as farmland/woodland and later parkland/woodland during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and much of this locale has not been altered by widespread development. While the introduction of the two aqueducts, railroad tracks with associated bridges, and paved roads and/or paths has transformed many areas within the park, the majority of the eastern section has not changed significantly. Therefore, potential prehistoric archaeological resources may exist in the area.

### **Historical Background**

The initial European settlement of the New York City area was marked by misunderstandings and hostilities between the native groups and the Dutch colonists. Following a short but bloody "war," which ended in 1645, Adriaen van der Donck purchased 24,000 acres of land from the Wiechquaesgeek Indians along the Hudson River. This large tract of land, granted to him by the Dutch prior to his purchasing it from the sachem Tacharew, encompassed what is now Van Cortlandt Park (Anderson 1991: 12; Pons 1994: 2). Much like the earlier Dutch Settlers, van der Donck took advantage of the areas already cleared by the Native Wiechquaesgeek and established a farm that included large corn fields in the locale of what is now the Van Cortlandt Mansion. Van der Donck maintained a good

relationship with the native inhabitants until his death in 1655. Over ten years later, his widow and her second husband sold a large portion of land (most of the south half of present day Van Cortlandt Park) to her brother, Elias Doughty, who in turn sold the land to William Betts and his son-in-law George Tippet in 1668. The water source in the center of the property eventually became known as Tibbetts Brook, an alteration of the Tippet family name.

In 1670, the property was again sold to Frederick Philipse, who had amassed a large estate extending from the north Bronx up through much of Westchester County. Large sections of the Manor of Philipsburgh, located in what was then Westchester County, were leased to tenants. Jacobus Van Cortlandt purchased fifty acres of land from his father-in-law Frederick Philipse in 1699. The property then became known as Van Cortlandt Manor. Eventually, Tibbetts Brook, located to the west of the present project site, was dammed to create present day Van Cortlandt Lake. It was there that in ca. 1700 Stephanus Van Cortlandt constructed a saw mill. In 1748 Frederick Van Cortlandt built the large manor house near the lake, which is still standing (Jenkins 1911: 352). Nearby, the family vault was constructed on what has become known as "Vault Hill." Both the mansion and the vault are located in the southwestern portion of the park, removed from the present project site.

The historic Van Cortlandt Mansion, now a museum operated by the National Society of Colonial Dames, and Vault Hill are in the southwestern section of the park and therefore well outside of the location of Gate House No. 1. When this area was part of Philipsburgh Manor and Van Cortlandt Manor, large portions of these estates, including the park property, were likely leased to tenant farmers. Small farm houses with their associated outbuildings and cultivated fields were likely present until the Revolutionary War. Most of these dwellings were probably located in the southern portion of the manor or in the vicinity of Tibbetts Brook, where the terrain is less hilly and more suited for agricultural pursuits. Some of these dwellings may have been situated in the northeastern section of the park near the former native planting grounds. The woodland in the northern area of the park would have provided timber and possibly small game for the inhabitants of the manor. However, no dwellings, barns, or other colonial structures were depicted in the location of the Gate House No. 1 on any of the historical maps reviewed.

During the American Revolution, Van Cortlandt Manor became the center of action on several occasions. In fact, Augustus Van Cortlandt hid the municipal records of the City of New York inside the family vault in 1776. In an effort to recapture Fort Independence, located considerably south of the project site, American soldiers marched south from Yonkers to the high ground above the Van Cortlandt house on January 18, 1777. Although this attempt failed, George Washington used the main house for his headquarters and ordered his troops to cut down much of the forage in the fields surrounding the manor in order to prevent surprise attacks by British soldiers.

A major battle took place within the confines of the park during the following year. A small group of American soldiers accompanied by several Stockbridge Indians sympathetic to the American cause attacked a battalion of British troops on August 20, 1778. After forcing a retreat, they were ambushed by British, Tory and Hessian troops. The small band was driven

across Van Cortlandt's woods to what is now the eastern portion of the park. Thirty-seven of the Indians, including their leader Ninham, were slaughtered near what was thereafter called Indian Field (Jenkins 1912; Storch Associates 1986). The site of the ambush is said to be near the corner of East 233rd Street and Van Cortlandt Park East (Pons 1994). The remains of these peoples were buried a few days later near the site of the ambush, over one third of a mile northeast of the present project site.

The general project area was used as farmland and later parkland during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Much of this wooded northeastern section of the park, approximately 158 acres in size, may not have been altered by widespread development. However, the immediate project site area has been unquestionably impacted by the introduction of the three aqueducts and the gate house during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

The Croton Water Supply System is the oldest municipal system in the United States to employ a system of aqueducts for transporting water from afar. In 1842 the Old Croton Aqueduct, which runs through the park to the west of the project site, was opened. The intense demand for water had exceeded the potential of the aqueduct by 1875 and plans were once again formulated to build a second, larger, aqueduct from Croton to New York City. The segment of the New Croton Aqueduct that flows through Van Cortlandt Park is a masonry brick-lined tunnel found at an average depth of 125 feet. This new conduit that runs partially beneath the project site was completed in 1891. An 1891 Atlas of the Hudson River Valley depicts both the Old and New Croton Aqueducts as well as the boundaries of the newly formed Van Cortlandt Park. The only buildings shown are the historic Van Cortlandt mansion and surrounding structures.

Another construction project that affected the terrain of Van Cortlandt Park was the introduction of the New York City and Northern Railroad Line in 1872. The line, completed in 1880, provided a link between New York and Boston. The route of the railroad, with its many bridges, passed directly through the eastern portion of the park, parallel to Tibbetts Brook, and altered the drainage patterns within the park creating a series of marshy areas. Passenger service on this railroad, by then called the Putnam Line, ceased by 1958.

The last Van Cortlandt moved out of the mansion house in 1888. One year later, a large section of land, including the former Van Cortlandt Manor and the parcels encompassing the present project site, was acquired for public parkland in the northwestern section of the Bronx. At the time of acquisition, half of the acreage within the park was meadowland and the other half woodland. Only approximately 40 acres was identified as vegetable gardens. That same year the mill, located within the park, ceased operation, and the Parade Ground near the mansion house was opened to the public.

## **Historic Resources**

The land that now comprises Van Cortlandt Park was acquired by New York City as parkland in 1888 and may be eligible for landmarking. The property was sought for use as a public park because it was relatively undeveloped and contained vast areas of woodland that retained much of its natural character. Today, the park is one of the City's largest and most heavily used and is a significant component of the extensive park system in the borough of the Bronx.

The documented NCA and NCBA are functioning components of the city's water supply system. Gate House No. 1 originally consisted of an underground concrete vault accessed through an at-grade stairway and manhole, built over the intersection of New Croton Aqueduct and the branch conduit. Apparently sometime after 1909, the year a city specifications contract was published, a superstructure was built at Gate House No. 1 (Minutes 1909; Aqueduct Commission, Drawing No. 10031-Y, 4/19/14). There is, however, no extant evidence of a superstructure at this time. Over the approximately last ninety years the gate house mechanisms, which originally controlled the flow through the aqueduct by a combination of two drop-gates and simple stop-planks, have undergone technological changes and improvements. Gate House No. 1, as well as the underground aqueducts, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Historical Archaeological Sensitivity**

The historic Van der Donk farm, Van Cortlandt Mansion, and Vault Hill are located in the southwestern section of the park, therefore these sites and any associated features are not present in the location of Gate House No. 1.

The Revolutionary War events that took place within the grounds of Van Cortlandt Park most likely did not leave a significant below ground imprint except in the eastern area of the park, near the present project site, where the Stockbridge Indians were ambushed and buried over one third of a mile to the northwest.

Cartographic research concluded that no dwellings, barns, or other historical structures were depicted within the boundaries of the project site. Further any unrecorded isolated features would have been disturbed significantly by the construction of the Gate House and associated hookups with the NCA and NCBA. In addition, a visit to the site yielded no evidence of visible historical remains. As a result, there is little potential for the presence of *in situ* historical archaeological resources.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Research found that the project site is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. However, the depth and extent of subsequent disturbance to the project site area during original installation of the gate house is not known. There is little possibility that any *in situ* buried cultural resources are present in the location of the actual gate house structure.

Because proposed plans indicate that a new access road will be constructed outside of the current footprint of Gate House No. 1, archaeological field testing is recommended once the route of the road is established. Gate House No. 1 and its internal operations are also of interest as an industrial feature. Photo documentation is recommended prior to demolition and modification activities.

## **APPENDIX D.8**

# **HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**JEROME PARK RESERVOIR, BRONX, NY**

## **JEROME PARK RESERVOIR (BRONX)**

### **Introduction and Environmental Setting**

The Jerome Park Reservoir (JPR) is located in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York (Figure A-6). The site is bounded by Reservoir Avenue to the south, Sedgwick Avenue to the west, and north, and Goulden Avenue to the east. The exterior of the 92-acre JPR is formed of vertical stone-masonry walls and earth embankment. The existing 1,500-foot long Dividing Wall forms two separate unequal sections, the north basin and the south basin. The maximum water level in the Reservoir is at Elevation 135 feet above sea level (ASL) and the top of the Dividing Wall is at Elevation 140 feet ASL. The existing reservoir concrete floor varies between Elevations 109 and 110 ASL. The east perimeter wall of the Reservoir is made of stone and rubble masonry with top elevation of 139.5 feet ASL. Within the upper portions of this wall, there are two brick-lined aqueducts of horseshoe shape: the Old Croton Aqueduct, which is no longer in service, and the New Croton Branch Aqueduct (NCBA) which discharges into the southern end of the Reservoir through the South Portal. The two aqueduct structures are approximately two feet apart with the Old Croton Aqueduct on the reservoir side.

The following is a summary of proposed work activities at the JPR and associated sites. A full description of these proposed activities can be found in the Harlem River Site Conceptual Design Report (May 2002). Proposed work activities at the JPR include modifications at Gate House No. 5, Gate House No. 2, and Gate House No. 3. The modifications to Gate House No. 5 would consist of measures to modify the distribution functions, and provide overall architectural, HVAC and plumbing improvements for personnel. Proposed activities also include the demolition of the Demonstration Water Treatment Plant on the east side of the JPR and taking both the Jerome Pumping Station and Mosholu Pumping Station off-line. Further modifications are also proposed at Gate House No. 7, located along the northeast corner of the JPR. This alternative would also use the JPR as a potassium permanganate addition facility. Offsite treated water facilities are also proposed including a new Shaft Chamber constructed in the Harris Park Annex or near the north basin of the JPR and the rehabilitation of the Gravity Flow portion of the New Croton Aqueduct. Finally, there are three alternatives for conveying the treated water from the proposed WTP to the distribution system.

### **Prehistoric Research**

The earliest cartographic source reviewed identifying aboriginal habitation in the vicinity of the JPR was the Hendricks Map of 1616. The map depicts the Wikagyl (Wiechquaesgeek) Indians inhabiting the southern New York mainland just north of the Manhattes Indians on Manhattan Island. A number of seventeenth century Dutch and English manuscripts, deeds, treaties, and maps describe the Wiechquaesgeek as the group of Native Americans living in northern Manhattan, the Bronx, and southern Westchester County (Bolton 1934:128; Grumet 1981:59-60). There are also at least five documented nearby settlements including; Shorakapkok, near 230th Street and Broadway; Nipinichsen, in Riverdale near 230th Street; Gowahasuasing, on Tibbett's Neck; Keskeskick, in Van Cortlandt Park; and Saperewack, on the Harlem River in the Marble Hill area.

Published literature supports the ethnohistoric reports of aboriginal occupation. Some of these sites are probably part of the same camps and/or villages reported in the earlier sources. They include: Kingsbridge Post Office, 231st Street, Ewen Park at 231st Street,

Marble Hill, Broadway and 230th Street, Paparinemin Island, Tibbett's Neck, Spuyten Duyvil Hill, Van Cortlandt Park, and the Chapel Farm Site (Bolton 1934:12, 134-141; Jenkins 1912:329; Kearns and Kirkorian 1990; Skinner 1915: 55-56; Tieck 1968: 3, 56).

Evidence of Native American occupation has also been recorded to the west in Kingsbridge, Spuyten Duyvil, and Inwood Hill Park, north in Van Cortlandt Park, south in Fordham, and east in the New York Botanical Gardens and at Pelham Bay Park (Kearns and Kirkorian 1986). Documentary and archaeological research indicates that the JPR neighborhood saw significant prehistoric activity. The streams and knolls, which were formerly located on the site would have been sought for temporary encampments and possibly longer-term occupations.

The OPRHP site file search reported site number A061-01-0114, the Harlem River Shellheaps, about a half mile south of the project site adjacent to the Harlem River. The midden site included the remains of dog burials. Just south of this, site A061-01-0538, another shell midden of unknown age was exposed during the grading of Tenth Avenue

A site files search conducted at the NYSM, which inventories only prehistoric sites, reported fourteen sites either directly adjacent to or within a mile of the JPR. NYSM site numbers 709, 711, 2823, 2838, 2839, 4052, 4053, 4054, 4055, 4056, 5320, 5321, 5322 and 7727 are all located nearby. Some of these sites are duplicates of the sites described above.

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity**

There is strong evidence of an extensive Native American presence in the neighborhood of the JPR as indicated by the numerous documented habitation sites and trails. The known Indian trail "Sachkerah," which once passed through the north basin of the reservoir but has since been obliterated, strongly supports the prehistoric Native American presence in the immediate area. Prehistoric campsites were frequently situated on well-drained knolls in proximity to fresh water sources, similar to those that existed within the project site prior to reservoir construction (Viele 1874). However, the creation of the reservoir obliterated all of these potentially sensitive land forms within the JPR, and almost certainly destroyed any which may have once existed directly outside of the basin (Photograph A-6).

The pre-reservoir topography of the site ranged in elevation from 123 feet to 158 feet above sea level (The Aqueduct Commissioners map: 1895). Soil borings conducted in 1991 (Warren George Inc. 1991) show that extensive excavations drastically reduced the pre-reservoir elevations, with the basin floor now laying between 108 feet and 109 feet above mean sea level. The knolls which may have once hosted archaeological deposits were leveled, with between fourteen and forty-nine feet of earth removed for the creation of the reservoir. Even the lowlands and streams around the knolls, also in the reservoir basin and once depicted as about 123 feet above mean sea level (Viele 1874; The Aqueduct Commissioners map: 1895), have been removed and the land lowered by at least fourteen feet to 109 feet above mean sea level.

### **Historical Background of the Neighborhood**

The first official purchase of lands from the Native Americans of the Bronx area took place in 1639 by the Dutch West India Company. Two years later Jonas Bronk became the first white settler of the region when he bought 500 acres between the Harlem and Bronx Rivers. As with the rest of the borough, Kingsbridge was rural farmland until the time of intensified



residential and commercial development in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Historically, the project site was in the township of West Farms (Fordham), which was incorporated into the township of Westchester in 1788, and then established as a separate township in 1846. The Bronx then became the Annexed District of New York City in 1874 and was chartered as a Borough in 1898 (Jenkins 1912:7).

Kingsbridge was laid out in the township of West Farms just north of Papirinemen Hill, an Indian name translated as "a place parceled out." Kingsbridge was named for the first bridge built across the Harlem River in 1693 by Frederick Philipse, linking Manhattan to what is now the Bronx. The community is not far from the neighborhood of Marble Hill, which was named for old marble quarries.

By 1673 the Albany Post Road had been laid out through the Bronx, crossing the Harlem River at Kingsbridge near its intersection with the Boston Post Road. This early route connected Manhattan with the vast trading post at Fort Orange, now Albany. The north-south route of the Albany Post Road ran just west of the JPR in the approximate location of what is now Bailey Avenue. It nearly paralleled the Boston Post Road that ran along the route of Kingsbridge Road and through the JPR site (Jenkins 1912:215).

During the American Revolution both British and American militia recognized the strategic importance of safe passage over the Harlem River at Kingsbridge. As a result, Kingsbridge witnessed extensive Revolutionary War activity with several fortifications built nearby. Under the command of Major-General Charles Lee seven sites were selected for redoubts; two on the northern end of Manhattan and five in the Kingsbridge area of the Bronx. To the west of the project site, three forts were built on Spuyten Duyvil Neck and Tippet's Hill. Although the English captured them in November of 1776, each was subsequently abandoned by 1779.

### **Revolutionary War Sites**

Fort Independence (a.k.a. Fort No. 4) and Fort No. 5 were the two forts closest to the JPR site. The extant Fort Independence Park at the north end of the reservoir and Old Fort Park at the south end of the reservoir approximate the two forts' eighteenth century locations.

Following the American Revolution the JPR site remained vacant farmland until the late 1800s. After the Civil War the American Jockey Club controlled a large tract in the neighborhood and laid out a track for racing purposes. The track proved to be successful, and the race club flourished until 1894 when the City of New York acquired the property for the purpose of erecting the Jerome Park Reservoir (McNamara 1984).

The JPR, situated directly west of Harris Park, is an important element in New York City's water system; its construction in the early twentieth century reflects the evolution of the water system as the city expanded. The JPR is the oldest system supplying water to New York City and is the one closest to the city. The major architectural features of the reservoir structure itself are low ring walls of massive rock-faced, stone blocks. What is now the East Basin Wall was originally planned as a dividing wall between proposed East and West Basins, but plans for the East Basin were never realized (see below). The wall was built to support the Old Croton Aqueduct and a section of the Branch Aqueduct of the New Croton Aqueduct. All the basin walls were built of

stone and blocks excavated from the site. On the west side and on much of the north side, the reservoir wall is built above the level of the street, and the water is not visible. Built into the interior section of the West Wall is a waste weir.

Physically, the reservoir is set apart from its surroundings. Much of it is raised above eye-level and its use and design are different from that of the neighborhood. It is, however, a structure that, due to its scale and placement in the area, is a defining element of the neighborhood.

### **Construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir**

The construction of the reservoir basin, as we see it today, was completed in 1906. Critical to understanding the placement of gate house chambers and the changes over time is an understanding of the original design of the JPR. First proposed ca. 1884 as a part of the construction plans for the New Croton Aqueduct, the "reservoir" was to function as a receiving and distributing reservoir (based in the 24th Ward) to ensure the city of at least a 10-day consumption source. The design flow was 50 million gallons a day. The location of the reservoir, on the grounds of the Jerome Park Racetrack, was selected in 1885 due to its elevation. The plans specified construction of the reservoir bottom at an elevation that would guarantee gravity flow into the reservoirs in Central Park. "A study of the available topographical maps showed that Jerome Park and vicinity contained the only site in the Annexed District [24th Ward] at the proper elevation for the construction of such reservoir" (DWSG&E 1907). Construction plans did not move forward for many years.

When the contract for the proposed reservoir was first circulated in 1894, the planned capacity was 1.5 billion gallons, corresponding nominally to seven and one-half days' drinking water supply. However, by 1895 the plans and specifications were amended to increase the capacity to 2 billion gallons. As envisioned at that time, the reservoir was to be comprised of an easterly and westerly basin, with a massive stone dividing wall running the north-south length of the entire reservoir. The division wall would support a new conduit to replace the old aqueduct, and a new aqueduct was to pass approximately 100 feet beneath the reservoir. A series of shafts and tunnels would connect the flow of water between the basin and aqueducts (DWSG&E 1907).

The reservoir construction, under the supervision of John B. McDonald of McDonald & Onderdonk, was not completed in 1902 as originally scheduled. By that year, the contract was amended again to the following reduced capacity: easterly basin, 1.13 billion gallons and the westerly basin, 773.4 million gallons. When the reservoir was officially opened in 1906 only the smaller westerly basin was completed and functioning.

The second basin, east of the division wall which now functions as the East Basin Wall, was still planned in 1906, and the land was cleared and partially excavated in preparation for construction. Two Gate Houses, Nos. 4 and No. 6, were first built well east of what is now the eastern ring wall of the reservoir on the assumption that the proposed two-basin reservoir would be completed. In 1912, the two-basin plan was officially abandoned. In 1913, the possibility of erecting a filtration plant in the east basin area was studied and funds (\$8,690,000) were tentatively appropriated for construction; however, the funding was rescinded and the city did not act on the proposal (DWSG&E 1913). The excavated area of the east basin was eventually filled and graded. The east basin site was turned over to the City for other uses. It was later developed into Lehman College, a subway yard for two subway lines, three high schools, a park,

and several public housing developments.

Prior to the completion of the reservoir, an important law, Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, concerning the management of New York City's water supply, went into effect. This law was largely a reaction to the realization that, even with the imminent completion of the JPR, an additional water supply was of vital consequence. The Board of Water Supply eventually became the city's agency for constructing additions to its water supply system. As each addition or a portion thereof was completed, the physical structures were turned over to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity (DWSG&E) for operation and maintenance. The DWSG&E thus assumed the maintenance of the reservoir and associated appurtenances. The following discussion, therefore, relies heavily on the original Aqueduct Commissioners' contract drawings of the reservoir and the subsequent annual reports, plans, and records available from the DWSG&E. There are, however, gaps in the information on the gate houses. Both the Department of Environmental Protection archives and the city's Municipal Reference Library are missing critical drawings, plans, and plates of the gate houses.

Other major architectural features of the JPR are the brick gate house superstructures located along the periphery of the structure. Gate House No. 5 on Goulden Avenue at West 205th Street is a substantial structure, while most of the others are smaller buildings. Gate houses were built for the proper distribution and handling of water. Gate house substructures, buried below grade, host the vital piping and pumps necessary to maintain the required water flow. Visible to the public on today's landscape are the gate house superstructures which serve as above-grade access structures for the piping and pump mechanisms. Although the JPR was completed in 1906, no gate house superstructures were erected at that time. Although DEP archives provided plans and elevations of gate house proposals, these gate houses were never built.

In 1906, designs were prepared for at least five gate houses (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7). Designs for bold rock-faced stone gate houses with copper cornices and Spanish tile roofs were completed by the prominent architectural firm of Trowbridge & Livingston. Gate Houses Nos. 4 and 6, which were subterranean systems in 1906, never functioned. Gate House No. 4 was eventually abandoned. Gate House No. 6 was rebuilt, and the control chambers and valves moved to the southern tip of the west basin where it stands today.

In 1909, designs were prepared under the auspices of chief engineer F. S. Cook for Gate House No. 1. In 1920, another design was prepared for this gate house. Apparently, no construction was undertaken. A design was prepared for Gate House No. 2 in 1925; again, no construction was undertaken. There may have been other aborted gate house design projects as well.

In 1938, designs were prepared for Gate Houses Nos. 2, 5, and 7. Plans were prepared by the Design Unit, Project Planning Section, Division of Operations, Works Progress Administration (WPA) (Quilty 1939). No architect's name is associated with these designs since they were prepared by the staff of the WPA for the New York City DWSG&E. There is no evidence that the construction of these gate houses entailed any changes to the mechanical systems of the reservoir. While apparently there had been interest in building gate house superstructures from the time that the JPR opened in 1906, it was not until 1938 that funds were available for this work. The smaller gate houses surrounding the reservoir appear to be similar to those designed by the WPA in 1938, but no evidence has been located as to how these were funded or who built

them.

### **Historic Resources**

The JPR is a historically important complex. Based on the recommendation of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), the JPR and adjacent associated buildings, structures, and sites are now listed on the New York State Register of Historic Places. In 2000 the JPR was also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The JPR's statement of significance includes two criteria: Criterion A. *Property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history*; and Criterion C. *Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction*. The site encompasses an approximately 125-130 acre reservoir-park that consists of 94 acres of open water and the surrounding 30 acres of constructed and landscaped earth; it lists 11 contributing structures, 5 contributing buildings, and 3 contributing sites.

The 11 contributing structures listed in the NR nomination are found encircling, under, or inside the west side of the completed reservoir: the basin, east wall, west wall, core wall dam, conduits of the Old and New Croton Aqueducts, system of stabilizing revetments, Shaft No. 21, waste weir, pipe vault portal, and south portal. The 5 contributing buildings are Gate Houses 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7. The three contributing sites are Old Fort Four Park, Fort Independence Park, and the Harris Park Annex.

The WPA funded a significant number of New York City projects relating to the water system, including surveys, water main installations, and the alteration, repair, and construction of buildings. The designs for Gate Houses Nos. 2, 5, and 7 are nearly identical to the completed buildings. The buildings generally retain their integrity. A discussion of JPR Gate Houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 follows.

*Gate House No. 1.* A gate house of small dimensions was built at the origin of the new section of the aqueduct, at the point where it branched from the main structures. This is now Gate House No. 1, located below ground to the north in Van Cortland Park, outside of the project site. This gate house originally consisted of an underground concrete vault accessed through an at-grade stairway and manhole, built over the intersection of New Croton Aqueduct and the Branch Aqueduct. Apparently sometime after 1909, the year a city specifications contract was printed, a superstructure was built at Gate House No. 1. Over the last 90 years, the gate house mechanisms, which originally controlled the flow through the aqueduct by a combination of two drop-gates and simple stop-planks, have undergone some technological changes and improvements. There is no extant evidence of a superstructure at this time. Gate House No. 1 is located a considerable distance upstream of the reservoir and well outside the project impact study area.

The following summary of Gate Houses Nos. 2 through 7 was taken primarily from the descriptions found in the 1907 *Report of the Aqueduct Commissioners* (DWSG&E) on file at NYC Municipal References.

*Gate House No. 2.* Gate House No. 2 is a small "outlet structure" on the edge of the reservoir on

Sedgwick Avenue. It was originally designed to contain 48-inch pipes connected directly to the city's distribution system. The substructure as originally designed, has two inlet chambers, one admitting the water from the West Basin of the reservoir through a bottom, middle, and surface inlet, and the other drawing water from the central gate house, No. 5, by two lines of 48-inch pipe laid on the bottom of the reservoir.

The two 48-inch mains running northwest into Van Cortlandt Avenue are laid through the north embankment of the reservoir in a brick culvert, and are provided with suitable manholes and a vault entrance. This vault was built to prevent any leakage from coming in contact with the earthen embankment, and to divert it into the sewer built therein. This culvert also originally covered a waste and drainage sewer, which is constructed from Gate House No. 2.

Although the proposed 1906 and 1909 elaborate gate houses were not built, it is assumed that some form of simple frame structure was erected at Gate House No. 2 shortly after construction of the aqueduct.

According to plans and elevations on file with the NYCDEP (Job No. 254), the extant Gate House No. 2 superstructure was built as part of the 1937-38 WPA effort for the DWSGE. The Gate House No. 2 superstructure is an irregularly-shaped, one-story, flat-roofed structure, and the projecting brick piers, with limestone lintels, divide the walls into bays. On the reservoir facade, or south elevation, are three windows set into the bays. The massive ashlar foundation is visible from the reservoir. Originally, it was fitted with a wood-paneled door. A limestone cornice is on all sides. On the street facade, or north elevation, is a concrete rectangular plaque over the door opening; a series of smaller square plaques ornament all elevations. Currently, the windows are boarded up, the entry is covered by a corrugated metal overhead door, and there is considerable deterioration of a portion of the facade and cornice.

*Gate House No. 3.* Gate House No. 3 is also a small "outlet structure" on the edge of the reservoir on Sedgwick Avenue. It was originally designed to contain 48-inch pipes connected directly to the city's distribution system. This gate house, constructed on the west side of the reservoir, has the same general plan as Gate House No. 2; however, it contains no waste chamber. Instead, a special waste-weir built about half-way between Gate Houses Nos. 2 and 3 is joined with the drainage culvert of the former by a masonry drain; this drain was built in a tunnel (4 feet wide by 7 feet high), which was constructed outside the reservoir wall by Clark & Company. This gate house controls the flow into two lines of 48-inch mains running westerly along the Boston Road. As with the discussion above regarding Gate House No. 2, it is assumed that some form of simple frame structure was erected at Gate House No. 3 shortly after the aqueduct construction.

Over several years, WPA workers built at least three and possibly five of the brick superstructures over the Jerome Park Reservoir gate houses. DWSG&E annual reports do not always identify the actual gate house superstructure that was completed by the WPA in any one year; however, the uniform design and materials indicate that Gate House No. 3 was completed at approximately the same time as Gate Houses Nos. 2, 5, 6, and 7. The massive ashlar foundation is visible from the reservoir. The gate house is a one-story, flat-roofed structure with a limestone cornice; its projecting brick piers, with concrete lintels, divide the walls into bays. On the reservoir side are three windows set into the bays. On the street facade, or west elevation,

is a limestone rectangular plaque over the door opening; smaller square plaques ornament all elevations. The side wall fenestration originally consisted of three narrow single-stacked pane windows. The Gate House No. 3 superstructure, approximately 27.5 feet by 32 feet, has an iron-railling balcony projecting over the reservoir. Gate House No. 3 is boarded up and considered a maintenance liability by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP).

*Gate House No. 4.* East of Goulden Avenue, Gate House No. 4 (substructure only) was built just south of West 205th Street on what is now the Transit Yard. The gate house was built at the time of original reservoir construction, circa 1900, when the original plans called for the reservoir to be twice as large; Goulden Avenue was planned as a dividing wall between two large basins. Although the gate house has since been removed, remnant foundation walls can still be seen in the Transit Yard. The gate house is outside the impact area, but is part of the study area.

Gate House No. 4, the substructure only, was constructed on the easterly side of the two-basin reservoir, based on the same general plan as Gate Houses Nos. 2 and 3. It differs, however, in that it was arranged for three lines of 48-inch mains, one supplying the high-service pumping station built by the DWSG&E on Jerome Avenue (a.k.a, the "High Pumping Station," a National Register property described in detail below), and the other two being connected with the distribution system. This gate house, like Gate House No. 2, has an overflow and waste-chamber. A 48-inch pipe conveys the waste water to the blow-off sewer constructed in Jerome Avenue and in 204th Street.

Plates for Gate House No. 4 (#102-105) referred to in the 1907 report were not appended to the report reviewed at Municipal Archives. Because this gate house was constructed on the "same general plan" as Gate House Nos. 2 and 3, we can assume that the below-grade construction of extant Gate Houses Nos. 2 and 3 is similar.

As with the discussion above regarding Gate House No. 2, it is assumed that some form of simple frame structure was erected at Gate House No. 4 shortly after the aqueduct's construction. It also is assumed that sometime after abandoning the plan to construct an east basin and the transfer of the property to another city agency, any Gate House No. 4 superstructure was then demolished. There is currently no Gate House No. 4 superstructure.

*Gate House No. 5.* Gate House No. 5, the main JPR Gate House, is a large structure built near Shaft No. 21 (the shaft which linked the New Aqueduct at 115 feet below grade to the surface). This Gate House, located near the intersection of Goulden Avenue and West 205th Street, was designed to: allow the "Old Aqueduct" to carry water directly to the city or be emptied into the new reservoir; establish a connection between the two aqueducts; take water back from the reservoir after circulation and empty it through Shaft No. 21; keep up the supply if one or both reservoirs were empty by means of pipes connected with three outlet Gate Houses. A superstructure building at Gate House No. 5 was the result of a 1937-1939 WPA effort. The one-story structure measured approximately 91 feet by 131 feet (Quilty 1939).

Gate House No. 5 is constructed in the division wall, in a central position on Goulden Avenue, directly opposite West 205th Street. When originally constructed it was to serve the following purposes:

1. It was to receive water from the Old Croton Aqueduct and from the branch conduit leading from the New Croton Aqueduct, and discharge this water into the east or west basin of the reservoir or into both; or let the water pass to the City in the new or old aqueduct without entering the reservoir.
2. It would provide a connection between the two basins of the reservoir.
3. It would control the inlet into the 48-inch pipes laid on the bottom of the reservoir from this Gate House to Gate Houses Nos. 2, 3, and 4 and insure a supply of water to the Gate Houses when one or both basins of the reservoir are empty.
4. It would provide a connection to Shaft No. 21 of the new aqueduct, which is located in a tunnel, about 100 feet directly below the bottom of the West Basin of the reservoir.

The original plan for the Gate House was as follows:

*The water flowing in the branch conduit from the new aqueduct passes through three inlets, each 5 feet 3 inches wide, into an inlet chamber and thence, through four pairs of 2 x 8-foot sluice-gates, into a main chamber. The inlets are arched over and each is provided with a double set of grooves for stop-planks. The water from the old aqueduct can either pass through two arched inlets 5 feet 3 inches wide, controlled by sluice-gates, into the inlet chamber mentioned above, or it can flow in a conduit built around the Gate House and in the top of the division wall to the southerly end of the reservoir where it enters the old aqueduct structure leading to New York.*

*When the water is to enter the Gate House, stop-planks are placed in a double set of grooves constructed, at the Gate House, in the conduit built for the old aqueduct. Each of the inlets from the old aqueduct is controlled by a double 2 x 8 foot sluice-gate, on each side of which a double set of grooves for stop-planks is provided. This makes it possible to enclose the gates by coffer-dams of stop-planks when repairs may be needed.*

*All the inlets, outlets, and other gate openings in Gate House No. 5 are made uniformly 5 feet 3 inches wide, and, with the exception of the three inlets from the new aqueduct mentioned above, each gate opening (sluiceway) is controlled by a double 2x8-foot sluice-gate, having on each side a double set of grooves for stop-planks.*

*From the inlet chamber the water passes through four double 2x8-foot sluice-gate openings into a main or central chamber, 34 feet by 50 feet 3 inches in plan, having its bottom at Elevation 107. A masonry viaduct, 17 feet wide, is constructed over the central part of this chamber, resting on two arches, each 14 feet wide, through which the water can pass from one side of the chamber to the other. Above these openings, and at right angles to them, there is an arched passage 9 feet wide, through the viaduct, leading from the inlet to the southerly end of the outlet chamber.*

*The water may be discharged into the reservoir at the Gate House at different levels, viz., through two bottom and one upper sluiceways into the East Basin and through one*

*bottom and one upper similar sluiceways into the West Basin. Instead of discharging the water at the Gate House, it may be made to pass southerly [through] conduits...constructed in the division wall. One discharges into the East Basin and the other into the West Basin, about 2,025 feet south of the center of the Gate House.<sup>3</sup>*

*Four waste-weirs, each 5 feet 3 inches side, are constructed in the Gate House. Each of the waste-weirs is provided with a double set of grooves for stop-planks.*

*The main water chamber is, also, connected with Shaft No. 21 of the new aqueduct by a circular conduit, 11 feet in diameter and about 185 feet long, constructed below the bottom of the reservoir. This conduit discharges in the Gate House into a small arched chamber from which the water passes through four 2 x 8-foot sluice gateways into the main water chamber. On top of the conduit six arches support a viaduct with a roadway 13 feet wide, constructed to reach the top of Shaft No. 21 for maintenance.*

*Any one or all the water chambers of the Gate House may be emptied by a system of drainage pipes, from which the water is taken by a 20-inch iron drain pipe, laid under the bottom of the reservoir to Gate House No. 2, where this 20-inch pipe discharges into the drainage culvert. (New York City 1907:125-6) [Gate House No. 5 Plates, 105-108, referred to in the 1907 report are not appended to the report].*

The pipes (48-inch cast iron) connecting Gate House No. 5 with Gate Houses Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were not constructed as originally designed. The pipes were to be simply laid along the bottom of the reservoir but that proved impossible as they floated when empty. It was decided to lay the pipes for Gate Houses Nos. 2 and 3 on concrete piers, which were to be carried up 12 inches above the pipes with a view to loading down or anchoring them. Each pier contains 2 cubic yards of concrete, mixed 1-2-5, reinforced with two-inch expanded metal rods. The rods were placed within the concrete to prevent cracking or breaking apart (New York City 1907:126).

The 1907 report states that the pipe connection between Gate Houses Nos. 4 and 5 was laid in a trench below the bottom of the reservoir. This pipe connection, consisting of two 48-inch pipes, does show on a survey of the construction project but it is unclear as to the date of completion of this connection and when and how this connection was later altered when Gate House No. 4 was decommissioned. An elevation of Gate House No. 5, ca.1906, clearly shows conduits to both basins. Elevations of Gate House No. 5, dated 1965, depict both a "West Basin outlet" and a "plugged outlet" that obviously once directed water to Gate House No. 4 (Board of Water Supply, Acc. XC-208).

According to 1909 Minutes of the Aqueduct Commissioners, contract specifications for a Gate House No. 5 superstructure were approved and filed with the Corporation Counsel. It is assumed that a simple, frame superstructure was erected fairly soon after this October 1909 action. A new one story, frame "field office" was built at Gate House No. 5 in 1936. This field office may have not functioned as a superstructure but may have been in direct response to the increased activity along Goulden Avenue as a WPA work force moved into the area to complete many reservoir repairs and new construction. The Gate House No. 5 superstructure was replaced three years

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<sup>3</sup> The conduit from Gate House No. 5 that leads to the West Basin, terminates at the South Portal, an arched opening in the East Basin Wall of the reservoir.



later by the extant one-story fireproof building. The superstructure - at 205th Street and Goulden Avenue - measures roughly 91'x131'. This same year the two 48-inch mains leading from what had become Goulden Avenue into Gate House No. 5 were encased in concrete and that section of the Croton Aqueduct between Gate Houses Nos. 5 and 7 was waterproofed (DWSG&E 1939:38). By 1965 Gate House No. 5's superstructure chamber was subdivided to accommodate a chlorinator room and two chlorine storage rooms and an employee locker room (Board of Water Supply 1965: Acc XC-213).

The flat roofed, single story structure has small recessed side, one bay, projecting walls connected to the front facade by narrow 45-degree angled walls. The red brick structure rests on a raised ashlar block foundation, which is defined by a projecting beltcourse of polished stone blocks. Limestone lintels top the tall, slender windows. Additional light reaches the sluice gate operator chamber through two overhead skylights. There is a limestone beltcourse above the windows and a limestone (block) cornice. The building's seven bay facade, with the wide center block steps, makes a strong 1930s statement of a public facility as it faces Goulden Avenue. The opposite west elevation, leading to the Shaft No. 21 service road, is seven bays but is unornamented. The north and south facades are five bays wide. The east elevation's dominant central double doors are set within a limestone architrave surround and multi-paned light transoms (now covered over). Rectangular, stepped parapeted, projecting blocks of stone and concrete frame this entry bay.

Over the years Gate House No. 5 has absorbed an array of extra duties. Today the large main room is dominated by a series of 17 upright hand wheels that control water flow through sluice gates. Currently it also houses the Reservoir rescue skiff, an office, and an employee lounge. It is considered obsolete by the Department of Environmental Protection.

*Gate House No. 6.* Gate House No. 6 was originally constructed at what was to be the eastern end of the larger reservoir, east of Goulden Avenue near what is now the Kingsbridge Armory. It was later moved to its present location at the southern edge of the south basin. In 1939 a new superstructure was built over Gate House No. 6.

Gate House No. 6 was constructed at the southerly end of the easterly reservoir to control the flow into two lines of 48-inch mains. Detailed information on the construction of the relocated Gate House 6 at the southern tip of the western basin has not been located. It is assumed that a subterranean foundation plan, similar to those already functioning as part of the complex, was executed sometime just prior to 1939. In 1939, the city paid the A.W.B. Contracting Corporation for laying 1,483.8 linear feet of 48-inch pipe in Reservoir Avenue, the roadway that connects the sites of the old and new Gate House No. 6. The annual report of that year further states that the original Gate House No. 6 was eliminated, and the property it occupied adjacent to the Kingsbridge Armory on Kingsbridge Road was released to the Armory Board.

It is assumed that the extant, one-story, flat-roofed, parapeted superstructure was probably built under the same subterranean chamber contract, since it is somewhat similar in style to the other gate houses of this vintage but does not have the same ornamental detail. Approximately 30 feet by 22 feet, the gate house is relieved by projecting brick bays on three facades, as well as a limestone beltcourse and cornice. However, there are no windows, plaques, or balconies. Vertical brick stretchers form a string course between the foundation and the superstructure. On

the east elevation, an at-grade service door pierces the string course. The single bay front facade, or south elevation, focuses on the single door set within a slender limestone architrave surround. Although there are no transoms above the door as in Gate House No. 5, the header bonding does make the "transom area" distinctive.

*Gate House No. 7.* According to the DWSG&E's 1907 report, Gate House No. 7 was situated at the north end of the division wall for the following purposes:

1. To admit water from the new aqueducts that will, in all probability, be built in the near future.
2. To discharge the water of the old and new aqueduct at the northerly end of the reservoir with a view for producing circulation.
3. To control the outlet from the reservoir at this point through eight lines of 48-inch mains.

Gate House No. 7 consists of two substructures, one on each side of the division wall, which are connected by two concrete conduits. The substructure on one side of the division wall is the exact counterpart of the one on the other side. Each substructure has a horseshoe-shaped inlet to which a branch conduit from one of the proposed new aqueducts may be attached.

The gate house was designed to have, in all, nine 2-foot by 8-foot double sluice gates and twelve 2-foot x 5-foot sluice gates. A system of drain pipes was provided for emptying the different water chambers, and the water was conveyed by a 20-inch iron pipe laid on the bottom of the reservoir to Gate House No. 2, where it was discharged into the blow-off culvert.

In 1939, the extant superstructure at the intersection of Sedgwick and Goulden Avenues was built as part of the WPA work effort (Quilty 1939). The superstructure, measuring roughly 97 feet by 124 feet, is really two separate structures that are joined by one roof. The gates and portals originally installed to conduct water into the east basin of the reservoir were bricked-up. By 1965, the superstructure chamber of Gate House No. 7 had undergone some changes, being subdivided to accommodate a chlorinating room in the east building and a transformer room in the west building. It is unclear if the "switch room" and "office" in the east building were original to the 1939 plan or were added later.

Dominating the Sedgwick and Goulden Avenue intersection, Gate House No. 7 is a combination of design elements from the smaller outlet gate houses (Nos. 2, 3, and 6) and the larger central gate house (No. 5). The at-grade, front facade maintains a seven-bay rhythm defined by projecting brick piers with limestone lintels. Attention is focused on the central bay, a 14-foot and eleven inch drive-through entrance, that mimics, minus the ashlar blocks, the Gate House No. 5 stepped parapet entrance. It should be noted that the at-grade driveway corresponds to the below-grade routing of the two aqueduct conduits feeding the reservoir. A limestone cornice encircles the entire irregularly-shaped building. On the south, east, and west elevations, the seven bays are defined by tall slender windows, now boarded, without pronounced lintels. The central bay in the south elevation, or drive-through, is recessed. On the south elevation, the projecting brick piers are limited to forming limestone-capped quoins.

Currently, the Gate House No. 7 superstructure, in addition to housing a series of sluice gate floorstands for flow control and chlorinating equipment, serves as an occasional manned office when work is being conducted on the nearby subterranean Mosholu Pumping Station. It is considered a maintenance liability by the NYCDEP.

### **National Register Contributing Sites**

The 3 contributing sites that surround the JPR include Fort Independence Park, Old Fort Park, and the Harris Park Annex. Fort Independence (a.k.a. Fort No. 4), and Fort Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 were Revolutionary War defenses located in the Bronx. The extant Fort Independence Park at the north end of the Jerome Park Reservoir and Old Fort Park (Fort No. 5) at the south end of the reservoir are in the approximate locations of the original forts' footprints. An archaeological salvage investigation of Fort Independence was conducted during the late 1950s and archaeologists uncovered evidence of the army occupation.

Fort No. 5 was a redoubt situated due south of Fort Independence at the southwest end of the Jerome Park Reservoir. The Fort was confiscated and occupied by the British in 1777 and abandoned two years later (Jenkins 1912:128). Portions of this site were excavated during the early twentieth century and the remains of brick fireplaces and military artifacts were found (Jenkins 1912:129).

Harris Park is bounded by Goulden Avenue to the west, 250th Street to the north, Paul Avenue to the east, and Bedford Park Boulevard to the south. A designated mapped park under the jurisdiction of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (NYCDPR), Harris Park is currently a landscaped recreation area. The park is underlain by 15 to 35 feet of fill from the excavations associated with the construction of the JPR. The Harris Park Annex is a narrow parcel located between the northeastern edge of the JPR and Goulden Avenue. This area was also disturbed during the excavation and construction of the reservoir.

### **Historic Structures**

Other historic structures in the vicinity of the JPR include the Jerome Avenue Pump Station, the Mosholu Pump Station, the Kingsbridge Armory, the 40<sup>th</sup> Police Precinct Station House, the Shalom Aleichem Houses, the Amalgamated Houses, DeWitt Clinton High School, Hunter College and the house located at 2860 Webb Avenue.

*Jerome Avenue Pump Station.* The Jerome Avenue Pump Station, or High Pumping Station, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is located on the west side of Jerome Avenue between Mosholu Avenue and 206<sup>th</sup> Street, several blocks east of the reservoir. The structure, built between 1901 and 1906, was designed to pump water from the reservoir to consumers throughout the borough. The pump station was designed by George W. Birdsall, built by the DWSG&E, and constructed as part of the Jerome Reservoir complex, an adjunct to the Croton Aqueduct system. In 1981 the structure received "Landmark" status from the NYCLPC, and in 1983 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

*Mosholu Pump Station.* The Mosholu Pump Station is an underground pump facility located at the corner of Goulden and Sedgwick Avenues. No above-ground features are associated with this facility. The station consists of a shaft that houses pipes and pumping equipment. The inner workings of this facility have been repeatedly updated through the years. None of the original workings are still in place. Although this facility may once have been eligible for the National Register as a component to the aqueduct system, it has not retained its integrity, and thus no longer meets the necessary criteria.

*The Kingsbridge Armory* (originally, the Eighth Coastal Artillery Armory; later, the Eighth Regiment Armory), located on the full block bounded by Kingsbridge Road, Reservoir Avenue, West 195th Street, and Jerome Avenue, is one of the largest and most impressive structures in the Bronx. In recognition of the importance of the armory, it was designated a New York City Landmark on September 24, 1974, and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 21, 1992.

*40th Police Precinct Station House.* The 40th Police Precinct Station House (now a community center), located at 3101 Kingsbridge Terrace, is currently a New York City Landmark.

*Sholom Aleichem Houses.* The Shalom Aleichem Houses, located at Giles Place at Sedgwick Avenue, are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

*Amalgamated Houses.* The Amalgamated Houses, located at Sedgwick Avenue, Hillman Avenue, Van Cortlandt Park South, Gouverneur Avenue, and Saxon Avenue, are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

*DeWitt Clinton High School.* The DeWitt Clinton High School, located at Mosholu Parkway South between Goulden and Paul Avenues, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

*Hunter College.* Hunter College, now Lehman College has four original buildings (Main, Gym, Davis, and Gillet) that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

*2860 Webb Avenue.* A Queen Anne house at 2860 Webb Avenue, located on the southeast corner of Reservoir Avenue and known as Our Lady of Angels Rectory, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Historical Archaeological Resources**

Historically, the project area was heavily utilized during the American Revolution, which may have resulted in the deposition of potentially important archaeological materials within the project site. Fort Independence, ca.1776, was located directly north of the north basin, and Fort No. 5 was located just south of the south basin. During reservoir construction workmen reportedly encountered several cannon balls, bayonets, swords, buttons, and other military relics, including burials.

*When the excavations began, the workmen turned up with their tools several cannon balls, bayonets, swords, buttons, and other military relics, one man throwing out a shovelful of earth, which gave up an English sovereign. All through this section, from time to time, similar relics have been unearthed, including several skeletons, one of which by means of the regimental buttons and shreds of uniform that remained, was identified as that of a British officer (Jenkins 1912:338).*

Following the Revolutionary War, the project area remained undeveloped and used as farm land through the late nineteenth century. A small farm complex was situated in what is now the north reservoir basin between the 1880s and 1890s.

Well-drained knolls and upland once within the project site probably hosted historically important revolutionary war period and late nineteenth century farmstead archaeological deposits. However, the massive earth moving that occurred during the creation of the reservoir

obliterated all of these potentially sensitive land forms within the basin, and almost certainly any which may have existed immediately outside its perimeter.

To the south, north and west of the reservoir, undisturbed “pockets” of land now under fill may still be moderately sensitive for revolutionary war related archaeological resources. As recently as 1958 an archaeological excavation at the Giles home lot on Giles Place, west of the reservoir complex, found stone foundations from Fort Independence’s living quarters, as well as evidence of campfire hearths, a refuse dump, and miscellaneous camp and military equipment. These Revolutionary War features and artifacts had been preserved underneath the backdirt from the excavation of the Giles' basement (Lopez 1978:1). Similar small pockets of undisturbed land may exist outside of the reservoir basin.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The construction of the JPR required extensive subsurface excavations (see Photograph 6). Construction for the reservoir began in 1895 and was completed in 1905. As originally planned, the reservoir was to consist of two basins capable of holding 2 billion gallons of water and covering 212 acres, making it the largest distributing reservoir in the world at the time of its construction. Although only the basin west of Goulden Avenue was built, general excavations for the second basin to the east were completed between West Kingsbridge Road and the Mosholu Parkway to Jerome Avenue (Bromley 1911; Duane 1895:79). Goulden Avenue, the eastern boundary of the extant reservoir, straddles a combination of the Old Croton Aqueduct and a masonry dividing wall, which was to separate the existing reservoir from the second proposed basin.

The second basin planned for east of Goulden Avenue was to have twice the capacity of the first basin. Excavations for it extended east of the present reservoir between West Kingsbridge Road and the Mosholu Parkway to Jerome Avenue, including the current project site. When plans were abandoned in 1912, the pit was filled in and the site was developed with Lehman College, two subway yards, three high schools, Harris Park, and several public housing developments. In 1911, the state legislature authorized use of part of the site for the state National Guard armory.

Since the entire project area was extensively excavated at the turn of the twentieth century, the site no longer has any prehistoric or historical archaeological potential. Any archaeological deposits that may have existed were removed when the area was excavated for the intended reservoir. In fact, millions of tons of soil were removed from the immediate area, and used to help level street grades throughout the borough. Currently, the park is underlain by 15 to 35 feet of fill. Therefore, the site has no precontact or pre-reservoir construction archaeological potential.

Outside of the impact area, two existing 48-inch water pipes and other utility lines run the length of Goulden Avenue and connect to Gate House No. 5 at West 205th Street. The Old Croton Aqueduct, dating to the 1840s, runs within the upper portions of the east perimeter wall of the Reservoir. The Old Croton Aqueduct, as a water management resource north of Manhattan, is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The New Croton Branch Aqueduct, another brick-lined horseshoe-shaped conduit, also runs through the Reservoir’s east wall. The New Croton Aqueduct (1887-1893), which runs approximately 100 feet beneath the JPR, is also potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

There is little possibility that any *in situ* buried cultural resources are present in the location of the actual JPR. If the proposed rehabilitation activities remain within the structure's footprint, it is unlikely that this action would physically or contextually impact any potential cultural resources outside of the structure.

If project impacts do not extend beyond the footprint of the extant structure, no further archaeological consideration for precontact and historical archaeological resources is recommended. . If impacts are planned for locations beyond the footprint of the extant structure, then additional consideration may be required once the final design plans are selected.

## **APPENDIX D.9**

# **HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

### **ADDITIONALL OFF-SITE FACILITIES**

## ALTERNATIVE MODIFICATION SITES

### NCA SHAFTS NOS. 11A, 11B, AND 11C (GREENBURGH)

#### Introduction and Environmental Setting

NCA Shafts 11A, 11B, and 11C are located on three very small parcels of land within the Town of Greenburgh (Figure A-8, Photographs A-7 and A-8). Shaft No. 11A is located on the north side of White Plains Road and the Sheldon Brook in the hamlet of Glenville at the eastern edge of the village of Tarrytown. A small stone building, built in the style typical of most of the NCA gate houses is present on a grassy lot above Shaft No. 11A (see Photograph A-7). Shaft Nos. 11B and 11C are located between the New York State Thruway and Sheldon Brook in the Town of Greenburgh. This is a wooded area and the site is currently surrounded by a modern metal fence (see Photograph A-8). The project parcels are situated between 150 and 200 feet ASL. Proposed activity at Shaft No. 11A includes minor structural repair work. Proposed activity at Shaft No. 11C includes the installation of security measures and replacing the shaft cover. As part of Alternative Plan 1b, Shaft Nos. 11A or 11C may be modified to maintain NCA high pressure flow.

#### Prehistoric Research

At the time of European contact, a Native American group known as the Wiechquaeskecks, a Munsee-speaking group of Delawares, occupied the Westchester County area (Goddard 1978:214). Shell beds along the Hudson River in Tarrytown attest to the extensive use of the area (Bolton 1848:164). Greenburgh was then called Weic-quoos-guck, translating to "the place of the bark kettle" (Bolton 1881:163). A powerful group of Wick-quoos-quicks lived in Greenburgh until the mid-eighteenth century. Kykuit Hill, northwest of the project site, was a high point over the river, which was reportedly used by Indians for sending signals (miscellaneous papers, The Historical Society serving Sleepy Hollow and Tarrytown).

A site file search at the NYSM and the OPRHP identified six precontact sites within a one-mile radius of the NCA shaft locations. Below is a list of these sites and their description:

<u>OPRHP or NYSM #</u>	<u>Site Identifier</u>	<u>Site Description</u>
5186	ACP West 50	Village: Shell Middens
5190	ACP West 54	Village
5234	ACP West no #	Traces of Occupation
7828	Aliponeck/Alipkonk	Village at Tarrytown
A11904.000159	Avalon Green II	Middle-Late Woodland Point
A11966.000005	Site # 4	Shell Middens

Arthur C. Parker (ACP), an early twentieth century researcher, identified three of the sites, two were recorded during recent archaeological surveys, and one was identified as the village of Alipkonk. The exact size and date of the village of Alipkonk (NYSM #s 6870 and 7828) is unknown, and so is the extent of site 5234, which is simply described as "traces of occupation" (Parker 1920:714). A site map provided by the state indicates that the physiographic characteristics of these sites are similar to those observed in the location of the Shaft Nos. 11A, B, and C.



The search of the OPRHP files identified five CRM surveys within 1 mile of the project area. One of these reports examined was a NYSDOT archaeological survey along the White Plains Road (Route 119) corridor, located immediately south of Shaft No. 11A and just north of Shaft Nos. 11B and 11C (Ross 1983). Researchers, testing a limited area along the southern side of the road, found no evidence of prehistoric activity. Because of the limitations of this survey, little can be inferred from this finding. Only two of the five surveys identified prehistoric materials. A Middle-Late Woodland Levanna projectile point was discovered along with quartz debris at the Avalon Green II site, approximately 1/2 mile to the southeast of the Shaft 11A-C sites and prehistoric material was also recovered from the Saw Mill River site, approximately 3/4 of a mile to the northeast (Hartgen Archaeological Associates 2000; Lutins et al. 1996).

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Resources**

Documentary research and a review of archaeological literature found that the project site is in an area sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. The nearby Sheldon Brook provided an ample water supply and was well suited for supporting game animals and agricultural activity. Historical topographic maps from the nineteenth century indicate that the terrain found in the location of the project site was characterized by flat land with, brooks, ponds and open fields surrounded by low hills and forest land. These attributes likely provided an ideal locale for primary and secondary prehistoric sites.

### **Historical Background**

During the early colonial period the project area was considered part of Philipsburg Manor. Frederick Philipse came to New Amsterdam with Peter Stuyvesant and quickly set about making his fortune. Well-known as a trader in wampum and other goods, Philipse was rumored to have dealt with the infamous Captain Kidd while amassing an immense fortune. After making an advantageous marriage to a wealthy widow in 1662, Philipse began to acquire land along the Hudson River in 1681. Shortly after that date, he built a mill and manor house near the Hudson River and proceeded to purchase approximately 22 miles of land, or 90,000 acres along the east bank of the river. Governor Benjamin Fletcher granted Philipse manorial rights over his land in 1693. This was quickly ratified by King William and Queen Mary of England (Scharf 1886:174). During his lifetime, Philipse had become one of the richest men in the colony. Adolph Philipse took over the manor following his father's death in 1702, and his son Frederick who became the third Lord of the Manor of Philipsburg subsequently inherited the parcel.

By the 1750s over one thousand people were living in the Manor, farming the land, and clearing forests to support the demand for lumber. Most of these residents were tenant farmers who leased land-use rights from the Philipse family. The residents of the manor who established small hamlets throughout the Philipse estate ran civil affairs. In these hamlets, meeting houses, taverns, mills and industries were constructed.

Westchester County's residents were active in their fight against the British during the American Revolution, and many skirmishes were fought on county soil. From 1776 to 1783 Westchester County was situated between the British army, stationed in New York City, and the American lines posted north of the Croton River. Westchester County was known as the Neutral Ground, where British and Loyalist troops battled for a foothold. Battles were fought in Pelham and White Plains, and troops were marched through the county on many occasions.

Philipsburg, which had remained intact for over eighty years, was finally dissolved following the American Revolution when the Philipse family, who sided with the British, lost their land rights. The former tenant farmers quickly subdivided and purchased their holdings from the Commissioners of Forfeiture. As tenant farmers transformed into land owners, agricultural production in the county increased. Throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, farming, fishing, and milling were the chief occupations of the residents of Greenburgh. The local farmers were engaged in market-garden farming and cattle raising, in order to help supply the cities of White Plains and New York with produce and meat.

The Town of Greenburgh was one of the 21 Westchester townships established by the State of New York in 1788. The town includes the villages of Tarrytown, Elmsford, Irvington, Ardsley, Hartsdale, Hastings-on-Hudson, Dobbs Ferry, and certain unincorporated areas at the edges of some of these villages, including the hamlet of Glenville. During the mid-nineteenth century, workers at the S.J. Sackett quarries established the hamlet of Glenville in the area just north of Shaft No. 11A. At that time, several granite quarries were located on a ridge leading from Hackley Hill in Tarrytown (less than 1/4 of a mile north of the project sites) eastward toward the village of Elmsford. Many of the stones from these quarries were used for walls along White Plains Road (Route 119) and at the entrances to many local estates.

The first Croton water system opened in 1842 and supplied over 60 million gallons of water a day to the City via the Old Croton Aqueduct, which is located approximately 1/2 mile to the west of the Shaft No. 11A-C sites. New York City needed more water almost immediately, and the enabling act for the second aqueduct was passed June 1, 1883, with construction beginning in January 1885 and finishing in 1893 (Galusha 1999; 272).

Under a new state law authorizing the establishment of local governments, Tarrytown was officially incorporated as a village in 1870 followed by Elmsford and Irvington (Canning and Buxton 1975: 63). Portions of the land east of Glenville remained part of unincorporated Greenburgh.

The earliest map that identifies landowners in the location of Shaft No. 11A is the 1867 Beers Atlas of Westchester County. The Atlas indicates that a “G. Lawrence” and “H. Wiley” owned two parcels of land in the vicinity of the future Shaft No. 11A site. Unfortunately, the Beers Atlas does not accurately depict property boundaries and it is difficult to determine the exact location of the shaft site. Land records detail that Robert Lawrence, likely a relative of the “G. Lawrence” on the map, sold the property that same year to Sarah Tompkins (Land Records Liber 627: 325). Cartographic records indicate that S. Tompkins remained the owner of the property (Beers 1872; Bromley 1881) until it was sold to the City of New York on June 29, 1882

*for a reservoir and conduit pipe for the purpose of maintaining preserving and increasing the supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of the City of New York (Land Records Liber 1072: 236).*

The Wiley property was sold after 1872 to Ichabod Smith who resold it to the City of New York in the early 1880s. Neither the 1867 nor the 1872 atlases depict a structure in the location of Shaft No. 11A.

The site file search at the NYSM and the OPRHP identified only one historical archaeological site within 1/2 mile. The ca. 1880 Old Putnam Railroad Line Site (A11904.000149) was recorded in the Saw Mill River Valley approximately 1/2 mile northeast of the Shaft No. 11 sites.

During the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century, the millionaires' colony was firmly established by the influx of wealthy families to Westchester County. The large estates of the millionaires' colony were eventually divided during the second half of the twentieth century as many wealthy families moved further north up the Hudson. By the end of the century, the proximity to New York City firmly established the project area as a suburban commuter locale.

### **Historic Resources**

Historic sites that are located within 1/2 mile of the Shaft No. 11 sites include Carrollcliff (a neo-gothic castle ca. 1900), Hackley School (1899) and a small late eighteenth century stagecoach stop along the route of the White Plains Road (Route 119).

A stone gatehouse, associated with the large underground water management feature, is located on the site of Shaft No. 11A. This structure, as well as the underground aqueduct, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The small above ground building on the parcel is well designed, with cut rock faces and a smooth stone foundation. It is set on a relatively flat parcel and has a large arched metal double door on one side.

### **Historical Archaeological Resources**

The hamlet of Glenville was established in the mid nineteenth century. It appears that most of the development of the area took place to the north of Shaft No. 11A and documentary research found no record of any structures in the location of the future NCA shaft. The construction of the stone superstructure above Shaft No. 11A, with its associated connection to the NCA, would likely have obliterated any isolated historical resource within the footprint of the structure.

No historical structures were identified in the locations of Shaft Nos. 11B and 11C. As with Shaft No. 11A, it is unlikely that any possible isolated historical resource has survived in the direct locations of these NCA shafts. A site visit also found no evidence of a significant historical presence, beyond that of the NCA shafts themselves.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Although the locale within the project area was almost certainly exploited by prehistoric peoples and at least six prehistoric sites have been identified within a one-mile radius of Shaft Nos. 11A, 11B, and 11C, there is little possibility that any *in situ* buried cultural resources are present in the location of the actual shafts, as potential resources would have been disturbed by their construction. The proposed rehabilitation and construction activities within the current footprint of the stone structure at Shaft No. 11A and the limited work proposed for Shaft No. 11C (the installation of security measures and replacing the shaft cover), would therefore not physically or contextually impact any potential prehistoric resources.

While the locale surrounding the Sheldon Brook was clearly once exploited by historic peoples, there is also little possibility that any *in situ* buried cultural resources are in the location of the three shaft sites, which were completely altered by their construction.

If project impacts do not extend beyond the footprint of the extant stone building at Site No. 11A, or significantly beyond the shafts themselves, no further archaeological consideration for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources is recommended. However, if the proposed plan includes impacts that will extend well beyond the footprint of the extant shafts, then archaeological field testing for potential prehistoric is recommended.

## **NCA SHAFT NO. 16 (YONKERS).**

### **Introduction and Environmental Setting**

Shaft No. 16 is located on a parcel of land in Yonkers, New York (Figure A-9, Photograph A-9). It is located adjacent to an access road off of Austin Avenue. Much of the surrounding area is overgrown and has been used for the storage of large pipes and concrete transportation dividers. At present Shaft No. 16 is surrounded by a modern metal fence and is bordered by a wooded area (see Photograph A-9). The Saw Mill River, on a north-south course, is located less than 1/8 of a mile to the west of the shaft site and the Grassy Sprain Reservoir is located less than 1/2 of a mile to the east. Proposed activity at Shaft No. 16 includes the installation of security measures and the replacement of the shaft cover. As part of Alternative Plan 1b, Shaft No. 16 may be modified to maintain NCA high pressure flow.

### **Prehistoric Research**

Documentary research found that the project site is in an area of high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. The nearby Saw Mill River is a well-documented locale for prehistoric activity in Westchester County. According to early records of the area, the Saw Mill River was originally called the "Nepperhaen" by the native peoples. The river provided an ample water supply and was well suited for supporting game animals and horticultural activity. Historical topographic maps from the nineteenth century indicate that the terrain found in the location of the project site was characterized by flat land and open fields surrounded by low hills and forest land. These attributes likely provided an ideal locale for primary and secondary prehistoric sites.

Prior to, and during the early period of European contact, the Weckquaskeck Indians, a tribe of the Algonquin nation occupied much of the lands of Westchester County. The location of one of the main native villages was to the northwest of the project site in the village of Dobbs Ferry. The New York State museum has numerous artifacts collected from the documented "Wickers Creek" village site, which was found adjacent to the Hudson River on a small creek.

The NYSM site file search identified two inventoried archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project site. Arthur C. Parker (ACP), an early twentieth century researcher, identified one of the sites and the second site was described and mapped by the Rev. W. R. Blackie. Blackie's map is now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. Below is a list of these sites and their description:

<u>OPRHP or NYSM #</u>	<u>Site Identifier</u>	<u>Site Description</u>
5253	ACP West No#	Traces of Occupation
6799	Sprain Reservoir Vicinity	Blackie Manuscript

The site file search at the NYSM and the OPRHP also produced information about three archaeological surveys conducted within a one-mile radius of Shaft No. 16, including one immediately adjacent to the project site. A 1982 survey of Nepera Park, approximately 1/5 of a mile north of Shaft No. 16 did not produce any evidence of prehistoric activity (Marshall). The study however, was limited in scope and only a small number of test units were investigated. Approximately 1/2 mile south of the shaft site, a survey of the Saw Mill River Basin also found no evidence of prehistoric occupation (Marshall 1978). This study was also limited in scope. In 1996 Greenhouse Consultants completed a study along Hoover Road (the access road adjacent to the west side of Shaft No. 16). No evidence of prehistoric activity was noted in the 11 shovel test pits examined (Greenhouse Consultants 1996). During testing the archaeological team also noted that bedrock was extremely close to the surface in this area.

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Resources**

The physiographic characteristics of the current project site, together with the information extracted from the documentary record and the number of prehistoric sites in the vicinity suggests that Native American peoples likely exploited the project area. However, the lack of any findings in the archaeological study conducted immediately adjacent to the site, the presence of bedrock close to the surface, and the impacts that likely occurred during the construction of Shaft No. 16, indicate that it is unlikely that the site of Shaft No. 16 is sensitive for buried prehistoric resources.

### **Historical Background**

During the 1670s, Frederick Philipse began purchasing parcels of land along the Hudson River until he eventually owned much of what is now Westchester County. He was granted a royal charter in 1693, making him the Lord of the Manor of Philipsburg. The manor remained strong until the American Revolution when the Philipse family, who remained loyal to the crown, lost their land at the end of the war. Throughout much of the County, small tenant farm houses with their associated outbuildings and cultivated fields were present. Most of these dwellings were located along the main transportation routes and watercourses.

The earliest map that depicts individual buildings in the area of Shaft No. 16 dates to 1851. This map clearly indicates that the houses in the project area are located adjacent to Saw Mill River Road, which is approximately 1/10 of a mile to the west of the project site. No specific land owner or property boundary is depicted in the exact location of Shaft No. 16. By 1876, property boundaries are more well-defined and it appears that Shaft No. 16 was on the southwestern corner of property owned by Benjamin See. No buildings were depicted in this location. To the south, William Varian, who established a small family cemetery, well south of the project site, owned the land to the south of See. During the 1880s most of the property owners in the vicinity sold portions of their land to the City of New York. Eventually, in 1885 Margaret S. See and H. (Husband) also sold their property to the City (Land Records Liber 1068:285).

## **Historic Resources**

Shaft No. 16 is situated above the New Croton Aqueduct (1884-1890), which is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

## **Historical Archaeological Resources**

Cartographic research found no evidence of historical structures in the location of Shaft No. 16. Further, the archaeological survey conducted by Greenhouse Consultants adjacent to the project site noted no surface evidence of any historical structures (1996). During testing, only modern trash was noted in the shovel test pits excavated suggesting that no significant historical resources are present in the vicinity.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Although the areas to the east and west of the project site were clearly exploited by prehistoric peoples and at least two prehistoric sites have been identified within a one-mile radius of Shaft No. 16, there is no possibility that any *in situ* buried cultural resources are present in the location of the actual shaft. The proposed rehabilitation and construction activities including installation of security measures and the replacement of the shaft cover, would therefore not physically or contextually impact any potential prehistoric resources.

Although cartographic research found that the area was clearly occupied by historic peoples, there is little possibility that any *in situ* buried cultural resources are in the location of Shaft No. 16. Research found that there were no significant historical structures in the area. Further, the location of the project site was completely altered by the activities associated with the installation of the shaft. Finally, excavations performed adjacent to the site found no evidence of *in situ* cultural resources.

No further archaeological consideration for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources is recommended for Shaft No. 16.

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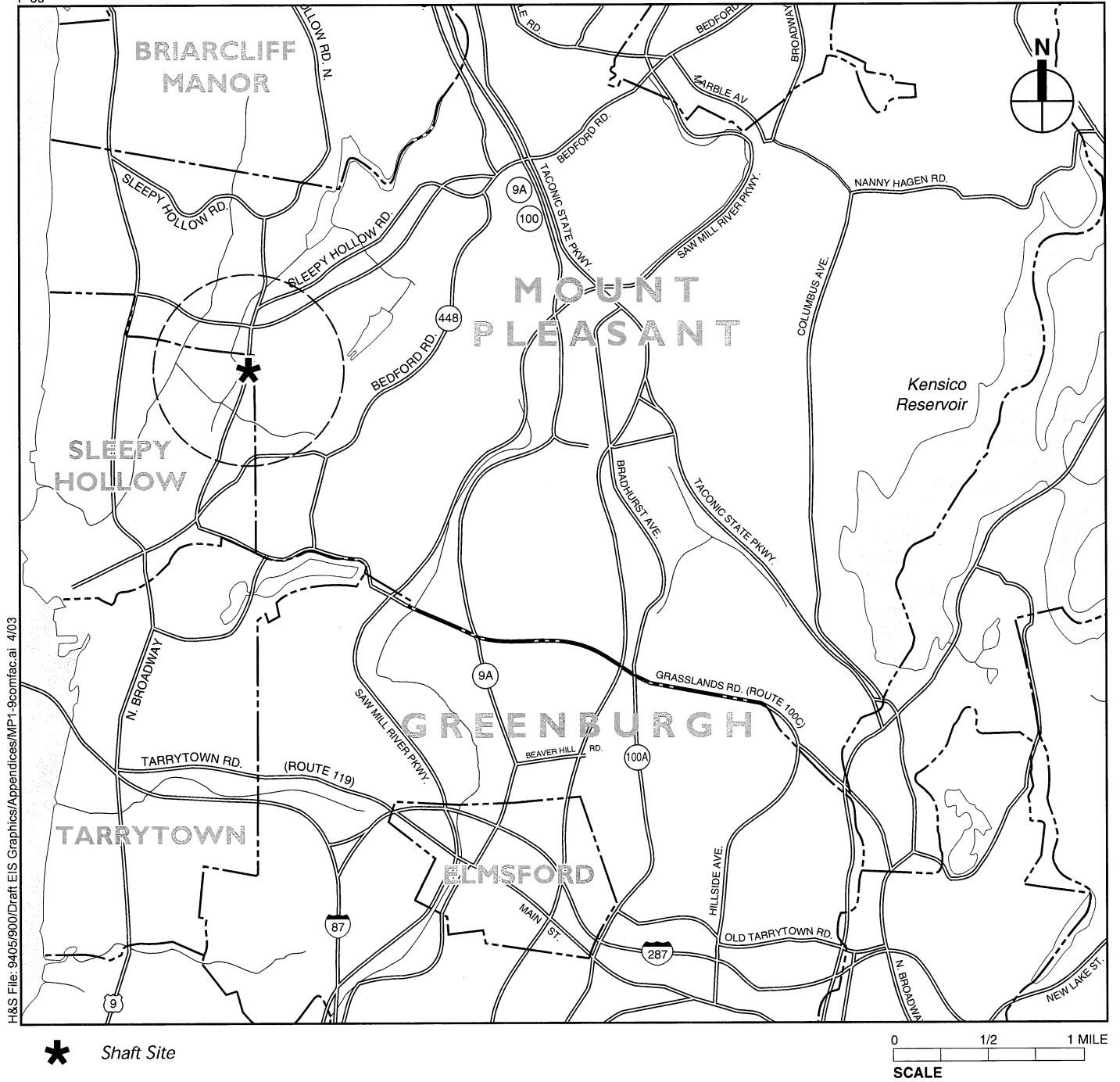
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## NCA Shaft No. 9 Site Location

Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure A.2

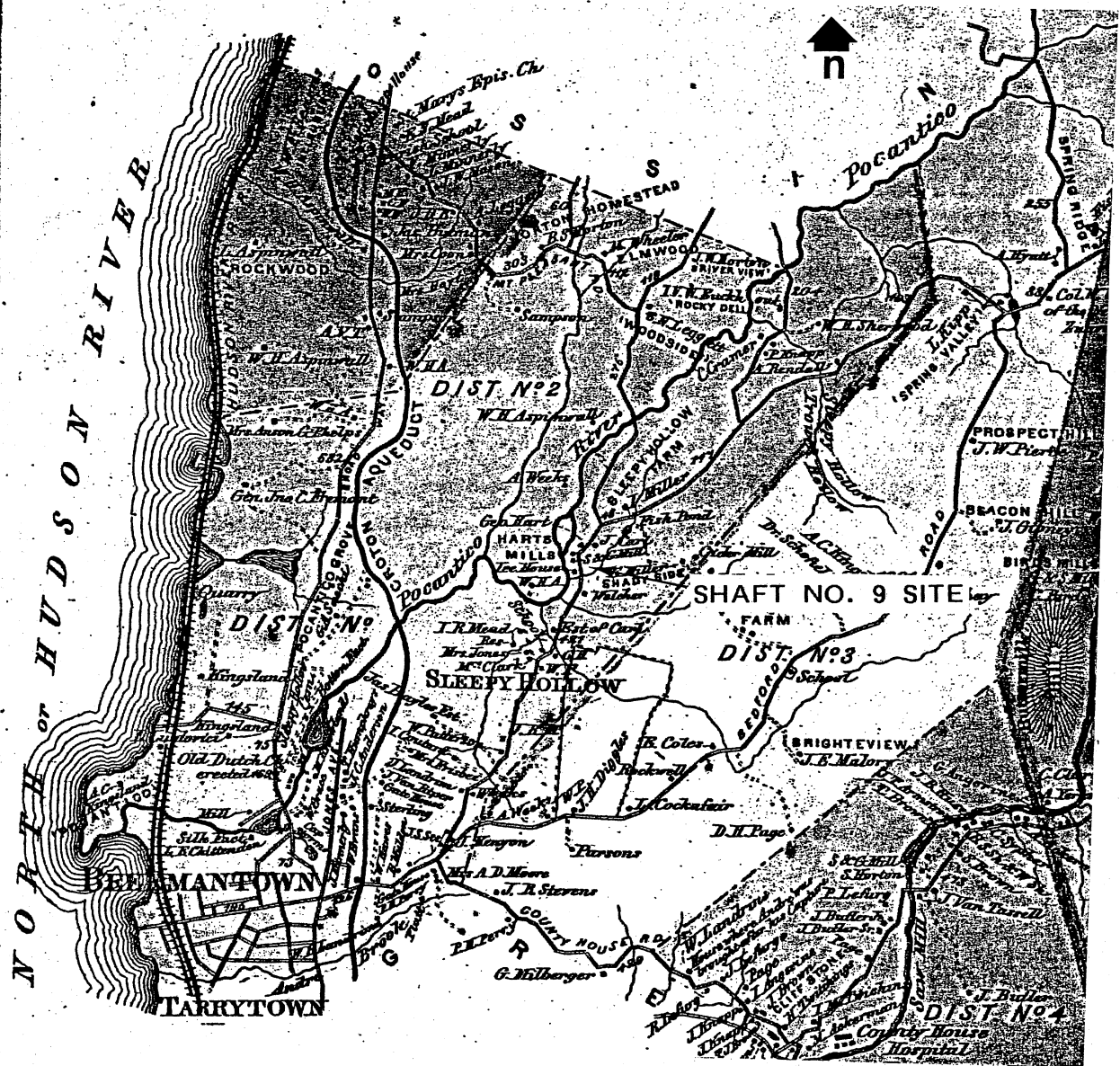
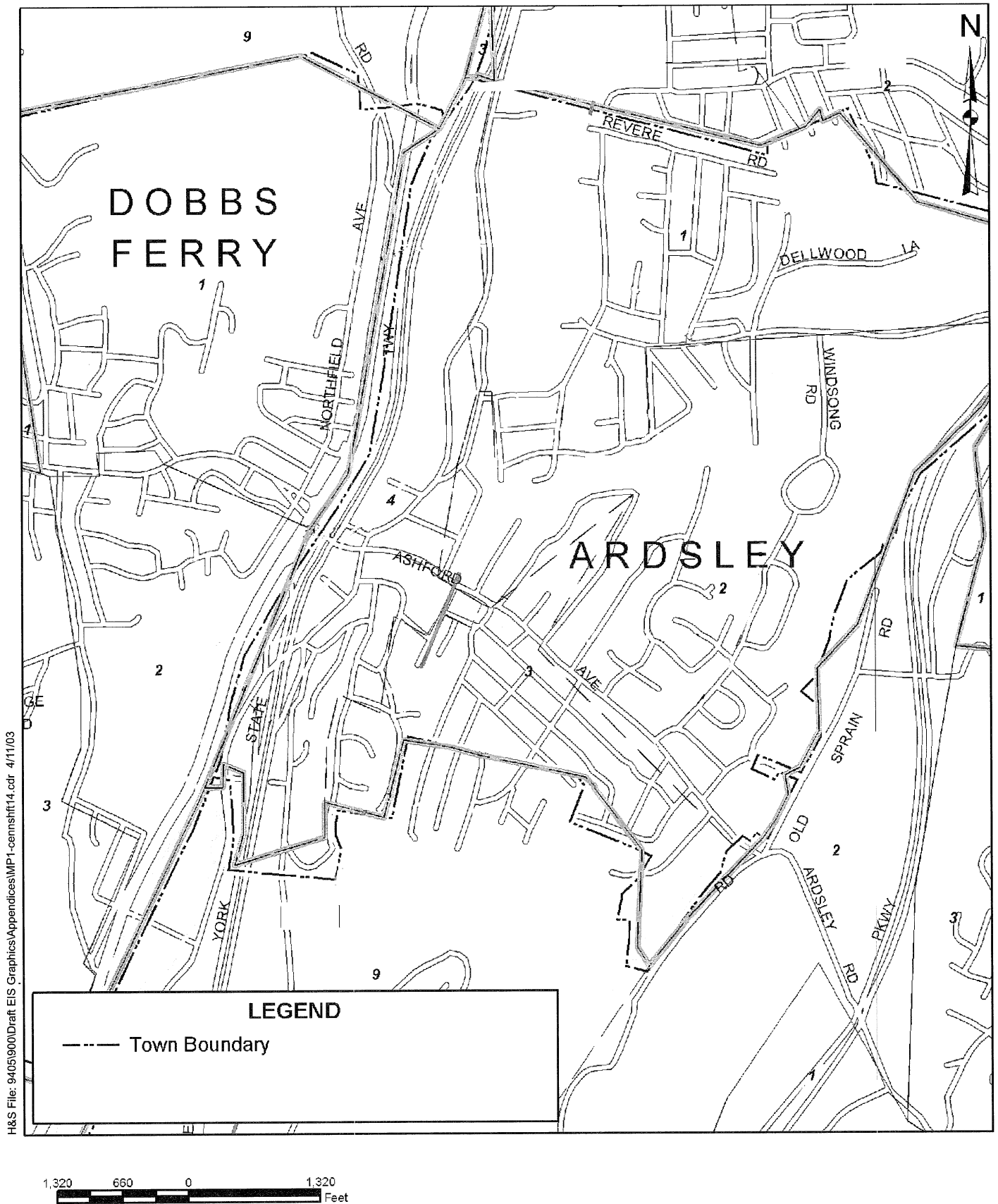


Figure A-3. Beers, 1867 Map of New York and Vicinity.

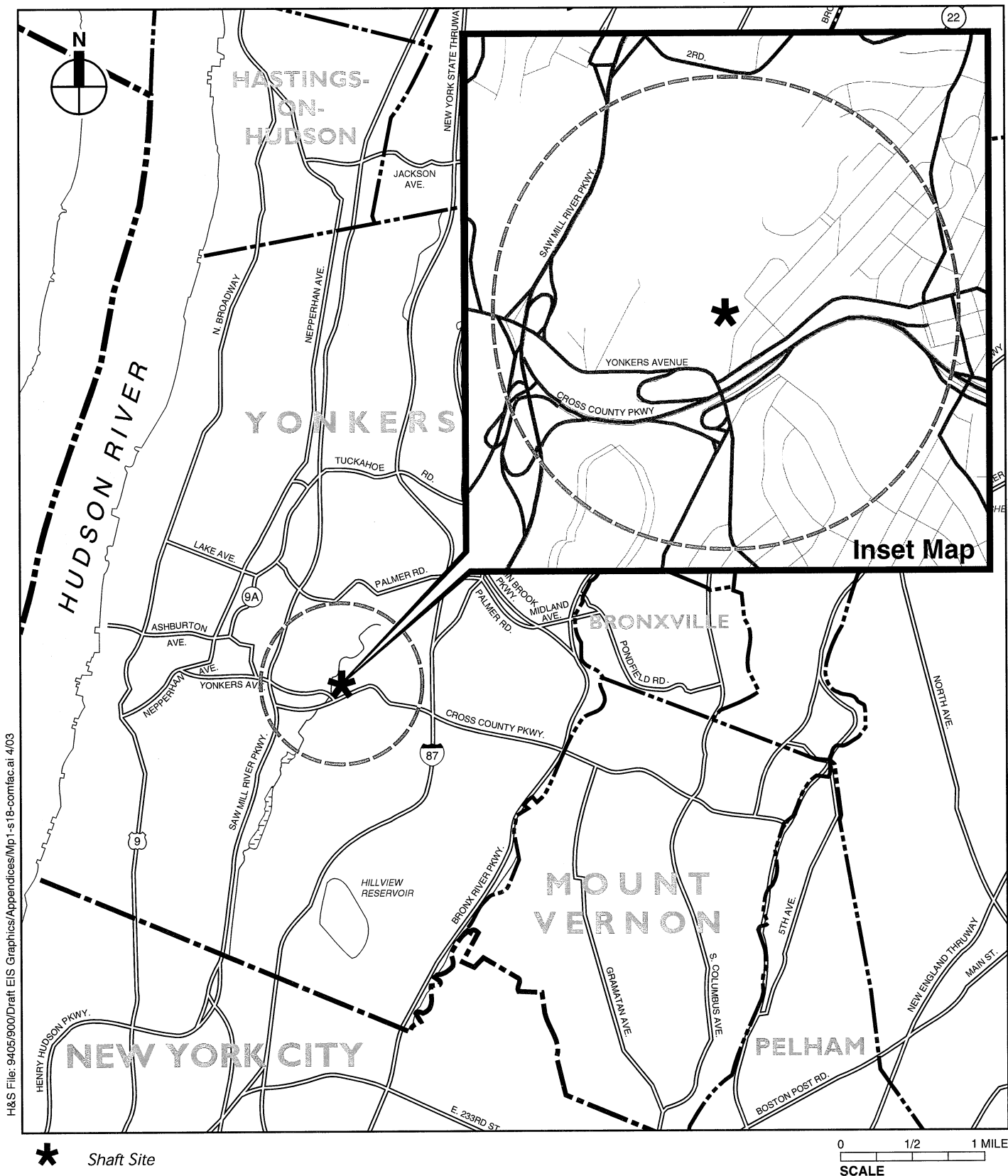


## NCA Shaft No.14 Site Location

Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure A.4

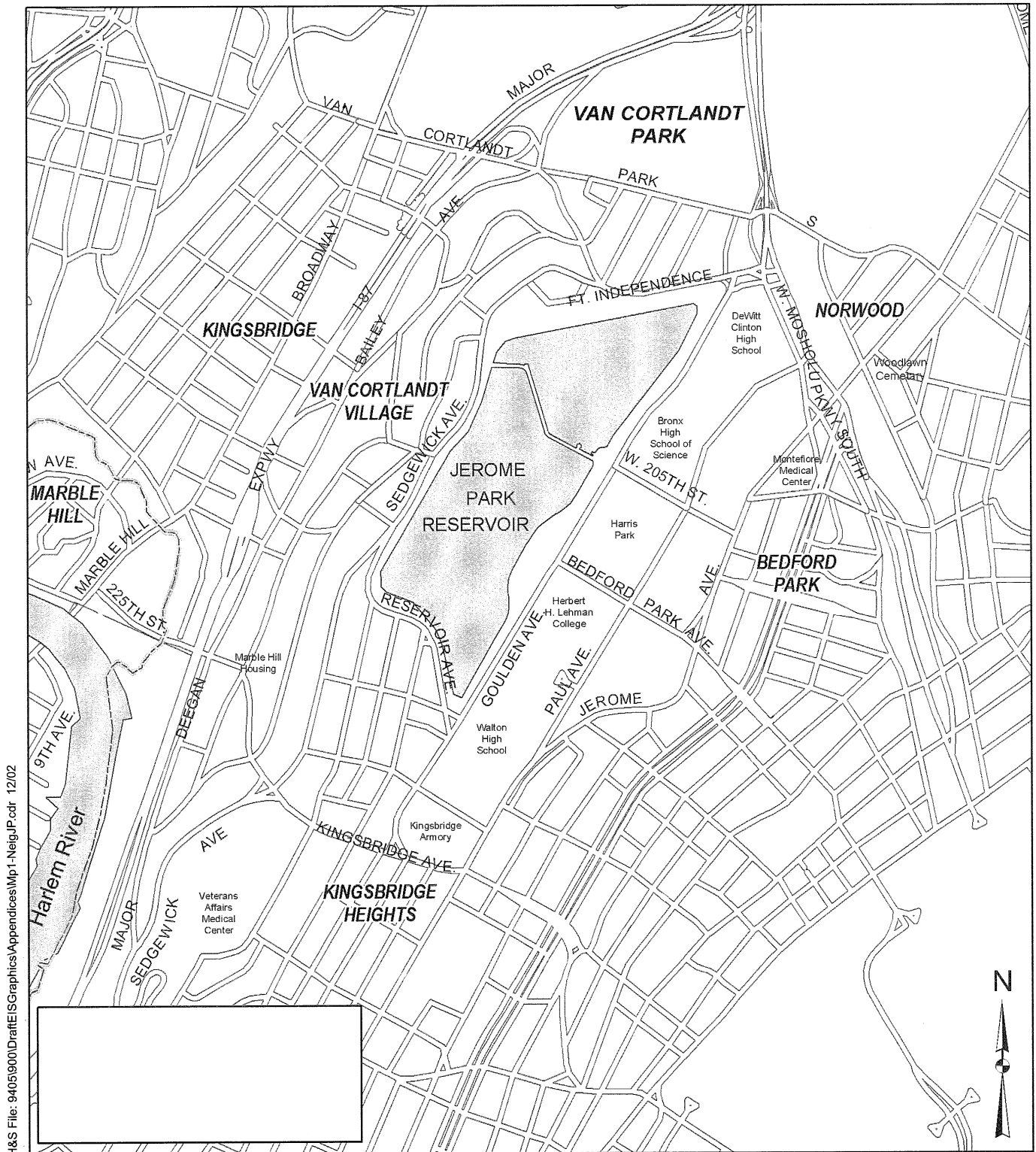




## NCA Shaft No. 18 Site Location

Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure A.5



H&S File: 940519001DraftEISGraphicsAppendices\Map1-NeigJP.cdr 12/02

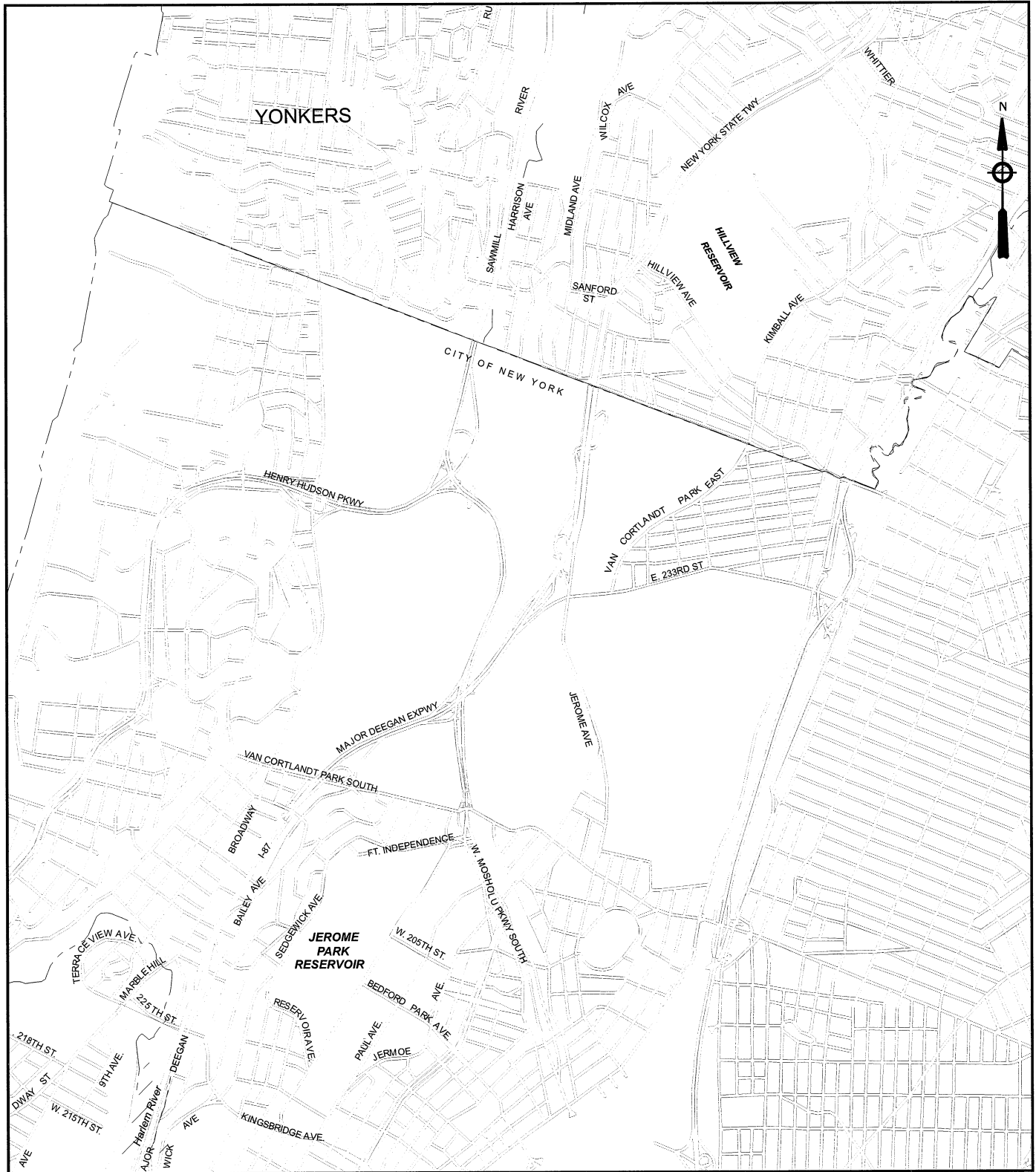
1,320 660 0 1,320 Feet  
 SCALE IN FEET  
 1 INCH = 1/4 MILE

## Jerome Park Reservoir Site Location

Croton Water Treatment Plant  
 PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL

Figure A.6

H&S File: 940519001Draft EIS Graphics\Appendices\Mp-gn1os.cdr 12/10/02



## Gate House No.1 Site Location

Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure A.7

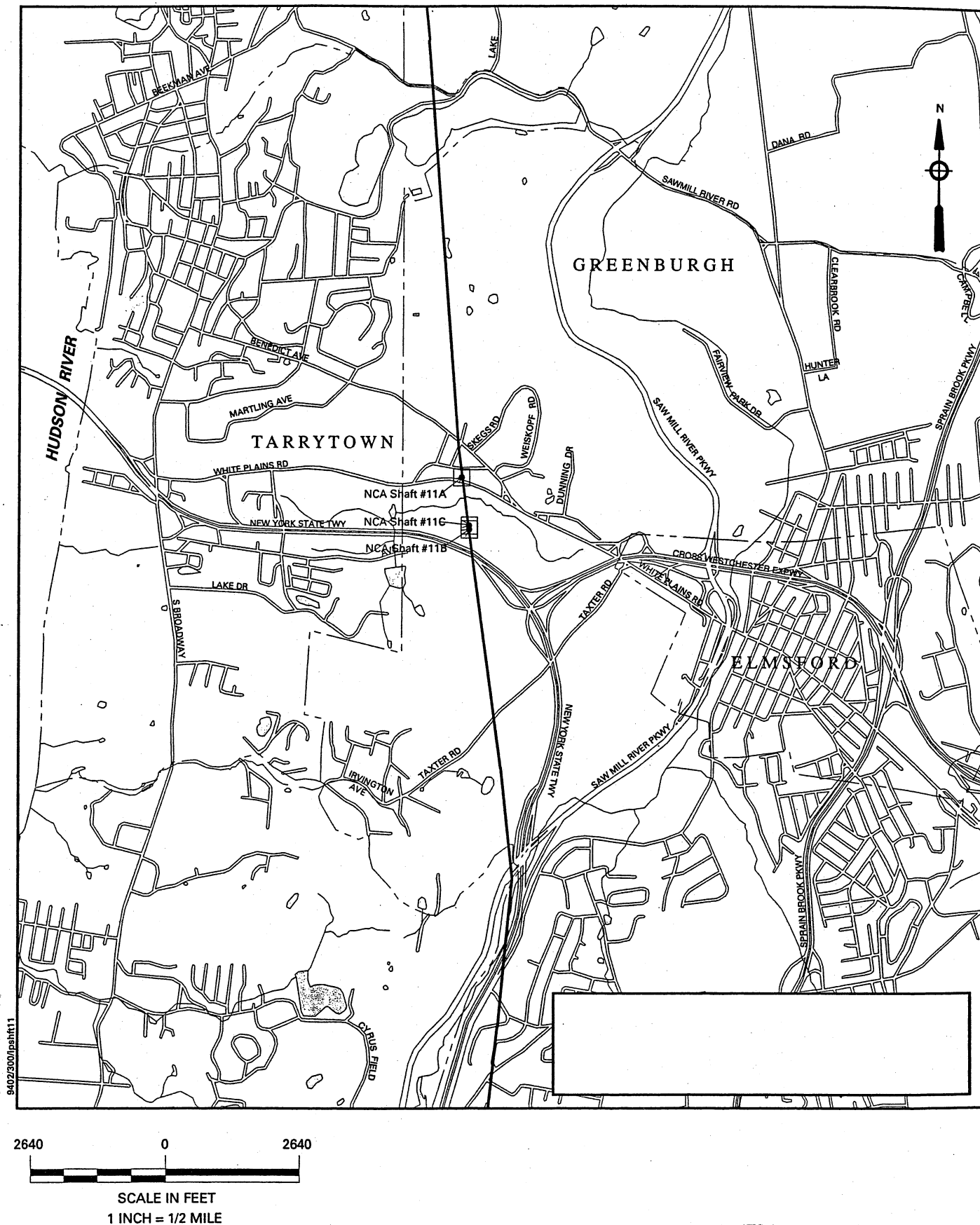
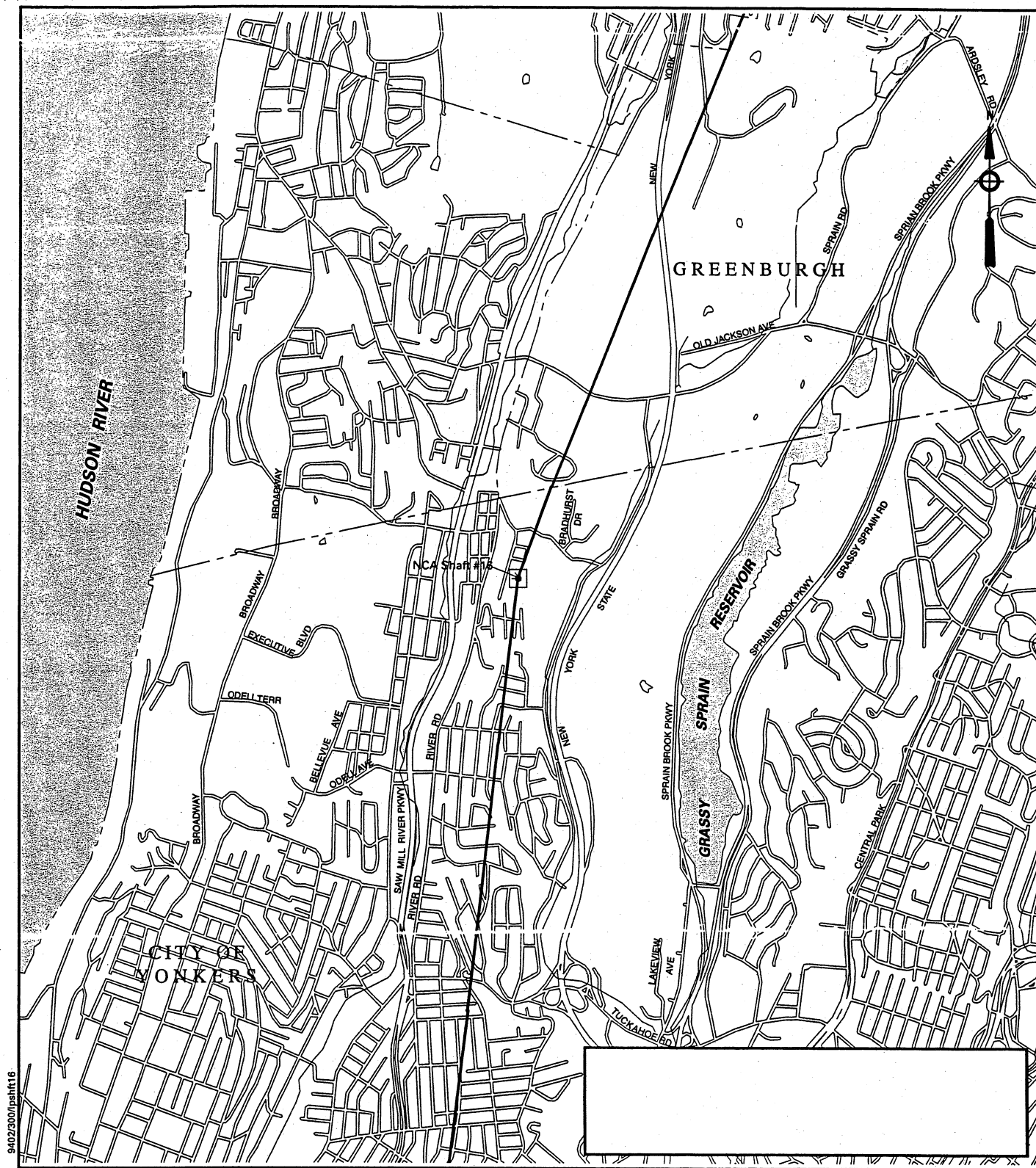


Figure A-8. Shaft Nos. 11A, 11B, and 11C Site Location.



9402300/psht16

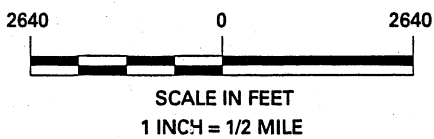
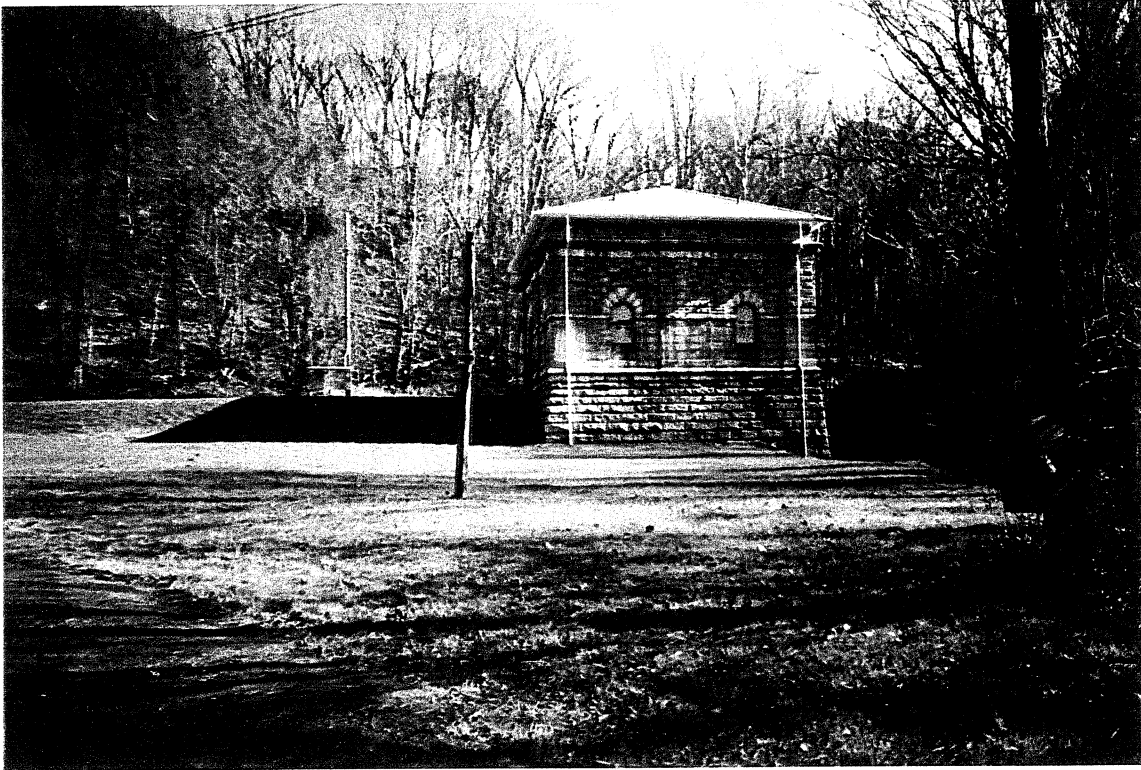


Figure A-9. Shaft No. 16 Site Location.



Photograph A-2: Shaft No. 9 Building, Sleepy Hollow, New York.

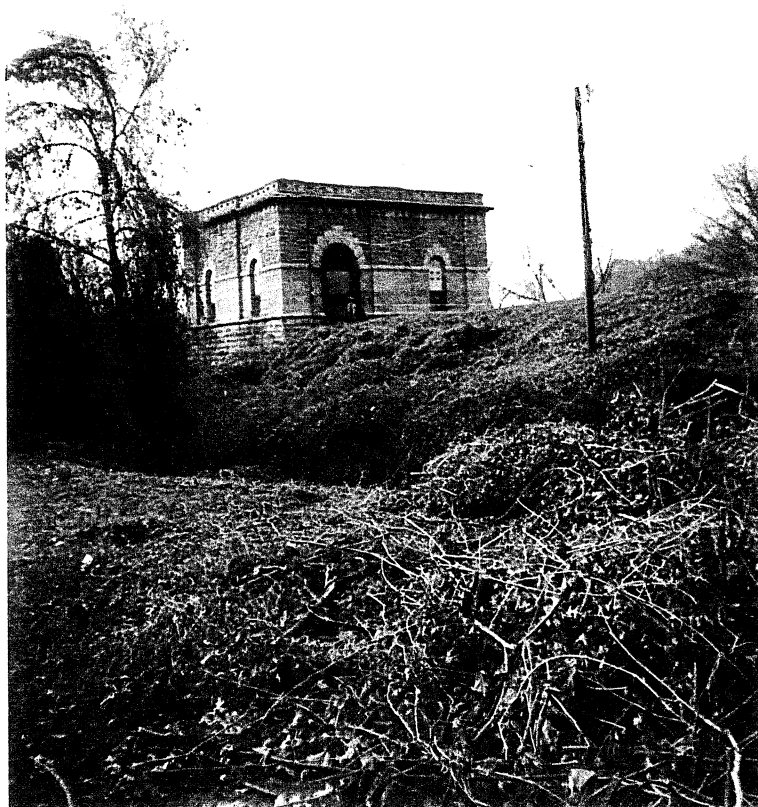


Photograph A-3: Shaft No. 9 Spillway, Sleepy Hollow, New York.

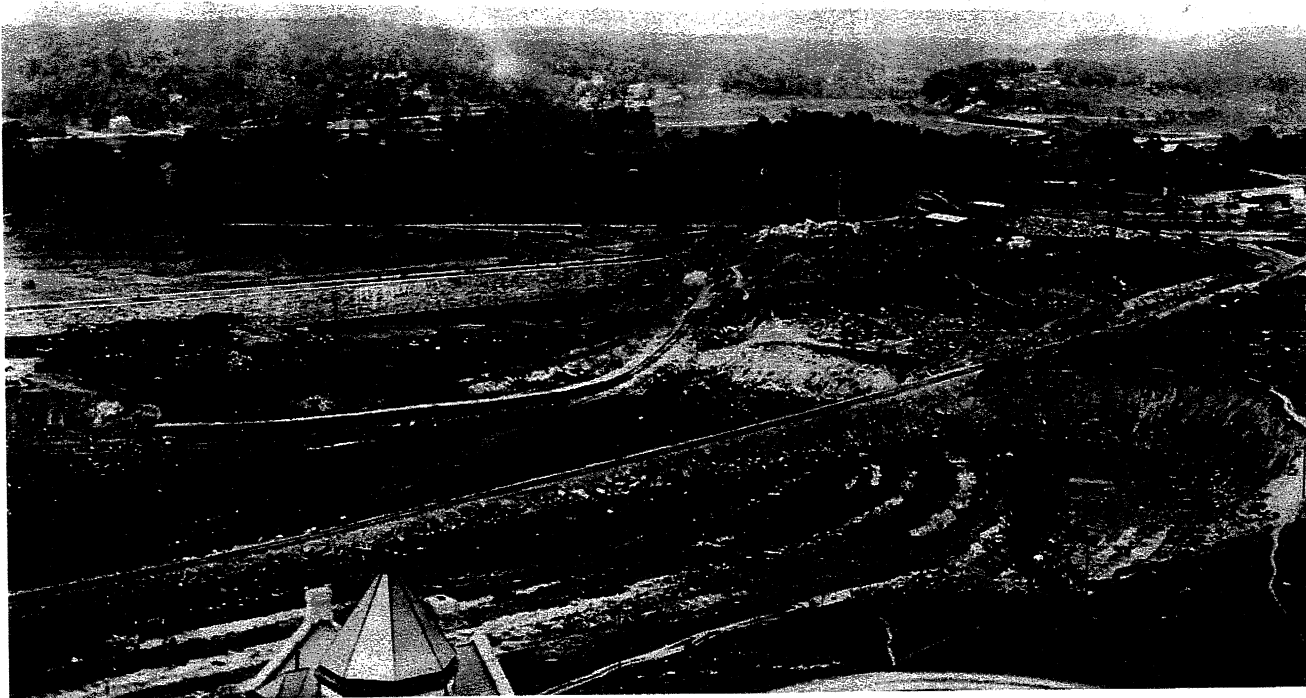




Photograph A-4: Shaft No. 14, Ardsley, New York.



Photograph A-5: Shaft No. 18, Yonkers, New York.



Photograph A-6: Disturbance From Construction of Jerome Park Reservoir, 1905.  
Source: Ultan & Hemalyn





Photograph A-7: Shaft No. 11A Building, Greenburgh, New York.



Photograph A-8: Shaft No. 11C, Greenburgh, New York.



Photograph A-9: Shaft No. 16, Yonkers, New York.

## APPENDIX 2

### CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NYSM AND OPRHP

#### EASTVIEW SITE

#### ACCESS SITES

To: CECE SAUNDERS, HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

Project:

Topo. Maps: WHITE PLAINS

BW (initials) Anthropological Survey, NYSM

New York State Museum Prehistoric Archaeological Site Files

EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY FOR PREHISTORIC (NATIVE AMERICAN) SITES

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

HIGH PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.

The reasons for this finding are given below:

- ☒ A RECORDED SITE(S) IS(ARE) INDICATED IN, ADJACENT TO, OR IN THE VICINITY OF THE LOCATION AND WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IT(HEY) COULD BE IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY.
- ☐ A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OR SOME DISTANCE AWAY. DUE TO THE MARGIN OF ERROR IN THE LOCATION DATA IT IS POSSIBLE THE SITE ACTUALLY EXISTS IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION.
- ☐ THE TERRAIN IN THE LOCATION IS SIMILAR TO TERRAIN IN THE GENERAL VICINITY WHERE RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE INDICATED.
- ☒ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A HIGH PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A MEDIUM PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A LOW PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- ☐ EVIDENCE OF CULTURAL OR NATURAL DESTRUCTIVE IMPACTS SUGGESTS A LOSS OF ORIGINAL CULTURAL DEPOSITS IN THIS LOCATION.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE MIXED, A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF EITHER PRESENT OR PREEXISTING BODIES OF WATER, WATERWAYS, OR SWAMPS. A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR ROCK FACES WHICH AFFORD SHELTER OR FOR AREAS SHELTERED BY BLUFFS OR HILLS. AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF CHERT DEPOSITS HAVE A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE. DISTINCTIVE HILLS OR LOW RIDGES HAVE AN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE AS A BURYING GROUND. LOW PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS OF EROSIONAL STEEP SLOPE.
- ☐ PROBABILITY RATING IS BASED ON THE ASSUMED PRESENCE OF INTACT ORIGINAL DEPOSITS, POSSIBILITY UNDER FILL, IN THE AREA. IF NEAR WATER OR IF DEEPLY BURIED, MATERIALS MAY OCCUR SUBMERGED BELOW THE WATER TABLE.
- ☐ INFORMATION ON OTHER SITES MAY BE AVAILABLE IN A REGIONAL INVENTORY MAINTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATION(S).

COMMENTS:

cc: N.Y.S. OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION; H. P. FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

N.Y.S. MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILE  
 RM. 3122, C.E.C., ALBANY, N.Y., 12230  
 CONFIDENTIAL: INFORMATION FOR RELEASE ONLY AS REQUIRED BY LAW  
 OR AS AUTHORIZED IN WRITING BY THE NYSM ANTHROPOLOGY SURVEY

-ID. # S-	ALT, SITE	REPORTED:	REMARKS	USGS TOPO REPORTER	PROJ.	DFILE
NYSM OLD, NAME		*:AGE		7.5' (15') (RECORDER)	ID.	1NOTE
----- (DHP) -----		:SITETYPE		:COUNTY -[EARLIER	#	2MAP:
		:STRATIG	-----	----- REPORTER]	-----	3ELOC

5234 <sup>F-2</sup> WEST 10 #

traces of  
 occupation

Parker

1828 ~~Alipon~~  
 Alipconic

1+ ? (no inb)  
 village

old site file  
 W.A.R?  
 margin note  
 'village of Alipconic  
 at Tamtown'  
 (not mapped).

CONFIDENTIAL

OCT - 5 1995

HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only - Site Identifier A11908.600297

Project Identifier Home Depot, Mt. Pleasant

Date 10/2/95

Your Name Faline Schneiderman-Fox

Address 1B Meadowbrook Road  
New Fairfield, CT  
zip 06812

Organization (if any) Historical Perspectives, Inc.  
P.O. Box 3037  
Westport, CT 06880

1. Site Identifier(s) Locus 1  
2. County Westchester One of the following: City \_\_\_\_\_  
Township Mt. Pleasant  
Incorporated Village \_\_\_\_\_  
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Present Owner Keren Developments, Inc.  
Address Saw Mill River Road  
Tarrytown, NY zip 10591

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stray find                | <input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Rockshelter          | <input type="checkbox"/> Workshop            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pictograph                | <input type="checkbox"/> Quarry                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Mound               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burial                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Shell midden              | <input type="checkbox"/> Village             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface evidence          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Camp           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material below | <input type="checkbox"/> Buried evidence           | in plow zone                                 |
| plow zone  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Intact              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single component          | <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of features      | occupation floor                             |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multicomponent | <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified          |

Location

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under cultivation | <input type="checkbox"/> Never cultivated    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previously |
|  |  | cultivated                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pastureland       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upland |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining            |
|  |  | erosion  |

Soil Drainage: excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐  
Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☒ moderate ☐ steep ☐  
Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) 700'  
Elevation 266-272'

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Site Map (Submit with form\*)  
☐ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) April-May, 1995  
Testing: shovel X coring other unit size 50x50cm  
no. of units 65 (Submit plan of units with form\*)  
Excavation: unit size 1x1 meter no. of units 4  
(Submit plan of units with form\*)

\*Submission should be 8 1/2" x 11", if feasible

Investigator Faline Schneiderman-Fox, Michael Pappalardo

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Results of Stage IB and Stage II Fieldwork, Home Depot Site,  
Mt. Pleasant, New York. Prepared by Historical Perspectives,  
Inc., for Allee King Rosen and Fleming, Inc., New York.

Present repository of materials Historical Perspectives, Inc.

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

Late Archaic 5,500 - 3,700 B.P.

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in  
identifying object and material):

- 1 Chert Bare Island Projectile Point - low speed impact  
damage
- 1 Quartz Side Notched Projectile Point - high speed impact  
damage
- 1 Broken Chert Biface - low speed impact damage
- 176 chert and quartz retouch flakes
- 55 chert and quartz production flakes
- 11 production blocks
- 9 production shatter
- 1 Fire Cracked Rock

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out  
historic site form. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Map references: Map or maps showing exact location and extent  
of site must accompany this form and must be identified by  
source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2" x 11", if  
possible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name White Plains, NY

For Office Use Only - UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):  
Please submit a 5" x 7" black and white print(s) showing the  
current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s)  
on a separate sheet.

## CONFIDENTIAL

OCT - 5 1995

HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

## NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only - Site Identifier A11908.000298Project Identifier Home Depot, Mt. PleasantDate 10/2/95Your Name Faline Schneiderman-FoxAddress 1B Meadowbrook RoadNew Fairfield, CTzip 06812Organization (if any) Historical Perspectives, Inc.P.O. Box 3037Westport, CT 068801. Site Identifier(s) Locus 22. County Westchester One of the following: City \_\_\_\_\_  
Township Mt. Pleasant

Incorporated Village \_\_\_\_\_

Unincorporated Village or Hamlet \_\_\_\_\_

3. Present Owner Keren Developments, Inc.Address Saw Mill River RoadTarrytown, NY zip 10591

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

## Site

☐ Stray find☐ Cave/Rockshelter☒ Workshop☐ Pictograph☐ Quarry☐ Mound☐ Burial☐ Shell midden☐ Village☐ Surface evidence☐ Camp☒ Material☐ Material below☐ Buried evidence

in plow zone

plow zone

☐ Intact☒ Single component☐ Evidence of features

occupation floor

☐ Multicomponent☐ Stratified

## Location

☐ Under cultivation☐ Never cultivated☒ Previously  
cultivated☐ Pastureland☒ Woodland☐ Floodplain☒ Upland☐ Sustaining

erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☒ moderate ☐ steep ☐Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) 500'Elevation 250-260'

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Site Map (Submit with form\*)☐ Collection



subsurface--date(s) April-May, 1995  
Testing: shovel X coring other unit size 50x50cm  
no. of units 28 (Submit plan of units with form\*)  
Excavation: unit size 1x1 meter no. of units 2  
(Submit plan of units with form\*)

\*Submission should be 8 1/2" x 11", if feasible

Investigator Faline Schneiderman-Fox, Michael Pappalardo

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Results of Stage IB and Stage II Fieldwork, Home Depot Site,  
Mt. Pleasant, New York. Prepared by Historical Perspectives,  
Inc., for Allee King Rosen and Fleming, Inc., New York.

Present repository of materials Historical Perspectives, Inc.

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

Unknown - No Diagnostic Material

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in  
identifying object and material):

7 chert and quartz retouch flakes  
2 chert and basalt production flakes  
1 production shatter  
1 hammerstone

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out  
historic site form. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Map references: Map or maps showing exact location and extent  
of site must accompany this form and must be identified by  
source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2" x 11", if  
possible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name White Plains, NY

For Office Use Only - UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):  
Please submit a 5" x 7" black and white print(s) showing the  
current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s)  
on a separate sheet.

Subsurface--date(s) April-May, 1995  
Testing: shovel X coring      other      unit size 50x50cm  
no. of units 47 steps (Submit plan of units with form\*)  
Excavation: unit size 1x1 meter no. of units 2  
(Submit plan of units with form\*)

\*Submission should be 8 1/2" x 11", if feasible

Investigator Faline Schneiderman-Fox, Michael Pappalardo

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Results of Stage IB and Stage II Fieldwork, Home Depot Site,  
Mt. Pleasant, New York. Prepared by Historical Perspectives,  
Inc., for Allee King Rosen and Fleming, Inc., New York.

Present repository of materials Historical Perspectives, Inc.

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

Late Woodland - ca A.D. 700-1350

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in  
identifying object and material):

1 Broken Quartz Levanna Point - High Speed Impact Damage  
10 chert and quartz retouch flakes  
15 chert and quartz production flakes  
1 tertiary production flake  
4 production shatter  
1 biface

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out  
historic site form.     

8. Map references: Map or maps showing exact location and extent  
of site must accompany this form and must be identified by  
source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2" x 11", if  
possible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name White Plains, NY

For Office Use Only - UTM Coordinates     

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):  
Please submit a 5" x 7" black and white print(s) showing the  
current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s)  
on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A119-08-0019

Project Identifier Stage I - Proposed Pocantico Hills Park Date Sept. 1982  
 Your Name Hertgen Arch Assoc. Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address 27 Jordan Rd.  
Troy NY 12180  
 Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Organization (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Site Identifier(s) #95- Fieldstone Feature  
 2. County Westchester One of following: City \_\_\_\_\_  
 Township Mount Pleasant  
 Incorporated Village \_\_\_\_\_  
 Unincorporated Village or Hamlet \_\_\_\_\_

3. Present Owner \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zip \_\_\_\_\_

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):  
 Structure/site  
 Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident  
 Foundation: above X below (ground level) not evident \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Structural subdivisions apparent \_\_\_\_\_ Only surface traces visible  
\_\_\_\_\_ Buried traces detected  
 List construction materials (be as specific as possible): \_\_\_\_\_

Grounds  
\_\_\_\_\_ Under cultivation \_\_\_\_\_ Sustaining erosion \_\_\_\_\_ Woodland \_\_\_\_\_ Upland  
\_\_\_\_\_ Never cultivated \_\_\_\_\_ Previously cultivated \_\_\_\_\_ Floodplain \_\_\_\_\_ Pastureland  
 Soil Drainage: excellent \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_ fair \_\_\_\_\_ poor \_\_\_\_\_  
 Slope: flat \_\_\_\_\_ gentle \_\_\_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_\_\_ steep \_\_\_\_\_  
 Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):  
\_\_\_\_\_ Surface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
X Site Map (Submit with form\*)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Collection \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Subsurface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Testing: shovel \_\_\_\_\_ coring \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_ unit size \_\_\_\_\_  
 no. of units \_\_\_\_\_ (Submit plan of units with form\*)  
 Excavation: unit size \_\_\_\_\_ no. of units \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Submit plan of units with form\*)  
 \* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible  
 Investigator \_\_\_\_\_  
 Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully): \_\_\_\_\_

Present repository of materials \_\_\_\_\_

6. Site inventory:

- a. date constructed or occupation period Unknown.
- b. previous owners, if known
- c. modifications, if known

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

- 1) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Source \_\_\_\_\_  
Present location of original, if known \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Source \_\_\_\_\_  
Present location of original, if known \_\_\_\_\_

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date \_\_\_\_\_ Where located \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Photo date \_\_\_\_\_ Where located \_\_\_\_\_

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

None

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if feasible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name White Plains

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):

Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

See Report

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE: See Saw Mill River Basin Flood Control Project Report.

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS: discovery of prehistoric shell deposits (fresh water mussels) and charcoal.

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: White Plains

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

See Saw Mill River Basin Flood Control Project Report -  
Figure 1.

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

(ATTACH)

# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A-119-66-0005  
QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: J. Stephen Kopper

YOUR ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION (if any): C.W. Post Center, Long Island University

DATE: March 25, 1980

\* \* \* \* \*

1. SITE NAME: Site #4

2. COUNTY: Westchester TOWN/CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ VILLAGE: Elmsford

3. LOCATION: Saw Mill River between Cross Westchester  
Expressway and Tarrytown-White Plains Road (river bank)

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> STANDING RUINS         | <input type="checkbox"/> CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNDER CULTIVATION      | <input type="checkbox"/> EROSION <input type="checkbox"/> UNDERWATER   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER <u>river bank (deposits)</u> |

### 7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SURFACE HUNTING | BY WHOM _____ DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TESTING                    | BY WHOM _____ DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCAVATION                 | BY WHOM _____ DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NONE                       |                          |

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: \_\_\_\_\_

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Unknown

# The National Register of Historic Places in New York State

Compiled for the Preservation League of New York State  
by Peter D. Shaver

Foreword by Gov. Mario M. Cuomo

Introduction by Joan K. Davidson

1993

Furthermore Press Edition

## Elmsford

**Elmsford Reformed Church and Cemetery**  
30 South Central Avenue. A 2-story vernacular shingled church built 1793. Adjacent 18th-century cemetery. 09.15.1983

## Greenburgh

**Bronx River Parkway Reservation**  
(see Bronxville)

**East Irvington School**  
Taxter Road, East Irvington. A 2-story Romanesque Revival/eclectic school built 1891; 2nd story added 1925. 10.06.1983

**Odell House (Rochambeau Headquarters)**  
425 Ridge Road. A 1½-story vernacular shingled residence built 1732 by John Tompkins as farmhouse on Philipsburg Manor; additions in 1765, 1785, 1853-55, and 1900. Headquarters of Count de Rochambeau and campsite of French forces in 1781 during American Revolution. 03.28.1973

## Harrison

**Reid Hall, Manhattanville College**  
Purchase Street, Purchase. Large 3-story Romanesque Revival former residence with crenellated tower and parapets; designed by Stanford White; completed 1892 for publisher Whitelaw Reid; massive addition designed 1912 by McKim, Mead & White. Notable interior. 03.22.1974

**United States Post Office-Harrison**  
258 Halstead Avenue. Colonial Revival stone post office built 1938-39. Interior mural (1941) by Harold Goodwin. United States Post Offices in New York State, 1858-1943, Thematic Resources. 05.11.1989

## Hastings-on-Hudson

**Jasper F. Cropsey House and Studio**  
49 Washington Avenue. A 4-acre property overlooking Hudson River with Gothic Revival frame residence originally built c.1832, enlarged c.1885 by Hudson River School painter Jasper F. Cropsey as his country house and studio; occupied by him until his death in 1900. 05.17.1973

**John W. Draper House**  
407 Broadway. Picturesque frame residence built c.1840. Home of John W. Draper, renowned for research in photochemistry, chemistry, physiology, and history; occupied by him until his death in 1882. NHL 05.15.1975

**Hastings Prototype House**  
546 Farragut Parkway. Modest 2-story Moderne residence constructed of prefabricated concrete; designed by Charles A. Horn; built 1936 by Louis Gelbman. 12.19.1991

## Old Croton Aqueduct (see Yonkers)

## Irvington

**Armour-Stiner House**  
45 West Clinton Avenue. Large Second Empire/eclectic octagonal frame residence with domed roof, cupola, and elaborate wood and cast-iron decorative details; built 1859-60 for New York City financier Paul J. Armour; enlarged and present dome added c.1876 for tea importer Joseph Stiner; later residence of historian Carl Carmer. Notable interior with 4-story central hall and staircase. 12.18.1975; NHL 12.08.1976 ILLUS. P. 177

**Irvington Town Hall**  
85 Main Street. Large 2-story Colonial Revival brick building with stone and terra-cotta trim and ornate clock tower; designed by Alfred J. Manning; built 1901-02. Interior theater and library with decorative features by Tiffany Glass & Decoration Co. 11.01.1984

**Nuits (Cottener-Brown House)**  
Hudson Road and Clifton Place, Ardsley-on-Hudson. A 4-acre estate overlooking Hudson River with large Italianate stone villa designed by Detlef Lienau; built 1852 for New York City merchant Francis Cottener; enlarged 1858-59 and interiors modified late 19th and early 20th century. Landscaped grounds. 04.18.1977

## Old Croton Aqueduct (see Yonkers)

**Villa Lewaro**  
North Broadway. A 5-acre estate overlooking Hudson River, with Italian Renaissance style residence and grounds; designed by Vertner W. Tandy, first African-American architect registered in New York State; completed 1918 for African-American entrepreneur Madame C. J. Walker. NHL 05.11.1976

## Larchmont

**United States Post Office-Larchmont**  
One Chatsworth Avenue. Classical Revival brick post office designed by William Dewey Foster; built 1937-38. United States Post Offices in New York State, 1858-1943, Thematic Resources. 5.11.1989

## Lewisboro

**Bridge L-158**  
West of Goldens Bridge at Croton River (also in town of Somers). A 163-foot-long double intersection Whipple through truss cast- and wrought-iron bridge manufactured 1883 by Clarke, Reeves & Co. as 1 of 3 spans to carry New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railroad over Rondout Creek near Kingston; moved 1904 to present location. 11.29.1978

## Mount Kisco

**St. Mark's Cemetery**  
East Main Street and St. Mark's Place. A 1-acre

cemetery established 1761; served as burial ground for 2 churches, veterans of American Revolution, and local citizens. 06.23.1988

**St. Mark's Episcopal Church**  
North Bedford Road and East Main Street. Gothic Revival stone church designed by Bertram G. Goodhue; built 1909-13; tower added 1919-20; side aisle and parish hall built 1927-28. 11.21.1991

**United Methodist Church and Parsonage**  
300 East Main Street and 31 Smith Avenue. Victorian Gothic frame church with elaborate decorative trim; designed by J. King; built 1866-68 by local builder Edward Dauchey; 20th-century additions. 11.04.1982

## Mount Pleasant

**Bronx River Parkway Reservation**  
(see Bronxville)

**Hammond House**  
South of Hawthorne on Grasslands Road. A 1½-story Colonial farmhouse built c.1719 by William Hammond on Philipsburg Manor; enlarged 1835 and 1860. Museum. 05.06.1980

**John A. Hartford House**  
NY 100, southwest of Valhalla. A 10-acre former estate with massive Tudor Revival stone residence completed 1932 for John A. Hartford, pioneer merchandising genius of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. (A & P). Now part of Westchester Community College. NHL 12.22.1977

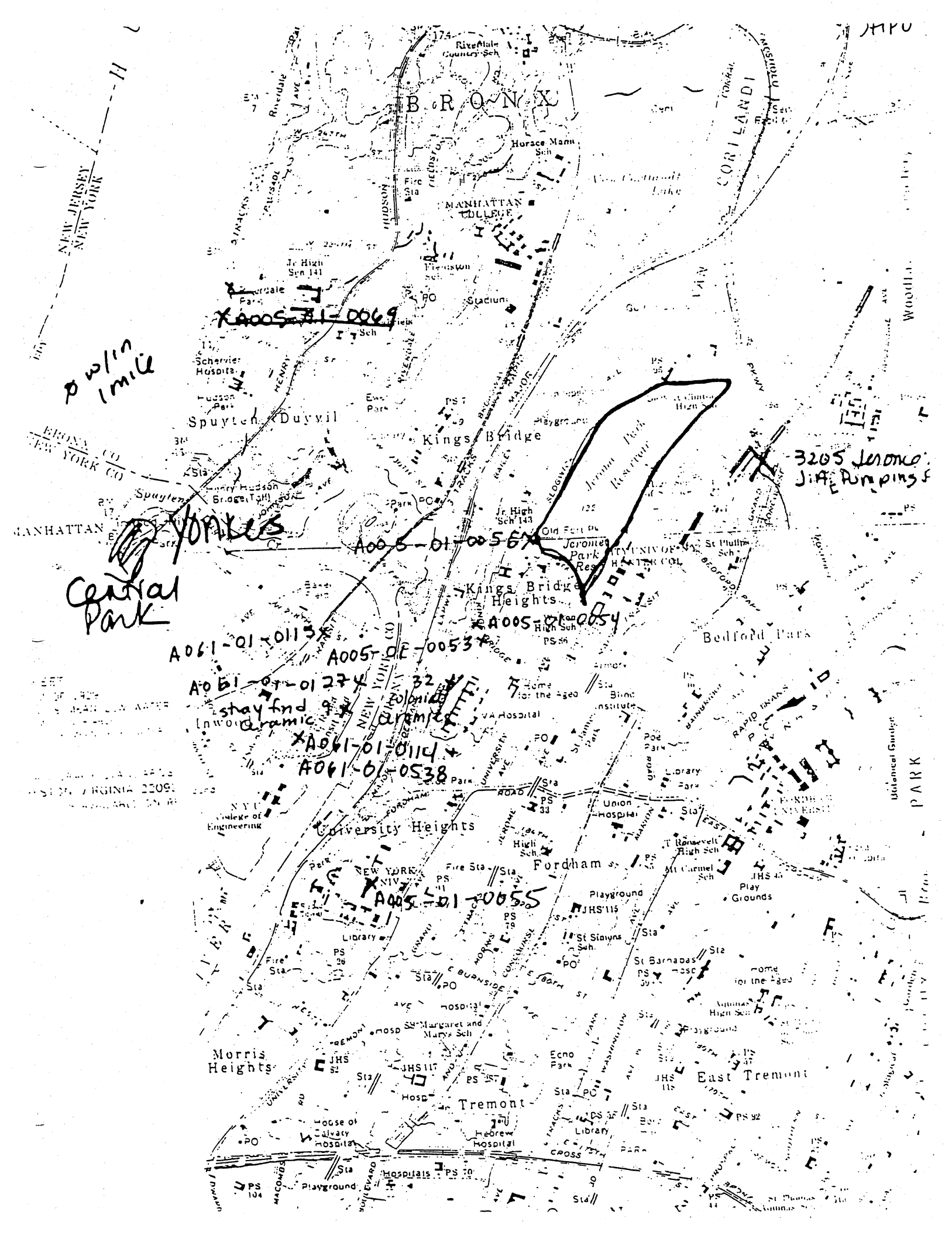
**John D. Rockefeller Estate (Kykuit)**  
Pocantico Hills. A 250-acre estate developed 1890s-1930s by oil magnate and philanthropist John D. Rockefeller and family. Includes massive Georgian Revival stone main residence (1907-09, Delano & Aldrich; enlarged 1911-13), elaborate formal and informal gardens (William Welles Bosworth), Japanese Gardens (1908-09, Uyeda & Takahashi), 20th-century sculpture collected by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Orangerie (1907, William Welles Bosworth), carriage house, stables (1907-08, William Welles Bosworth; enlarged 1915 as garage), and other dependencies. NHL 05.11.1976

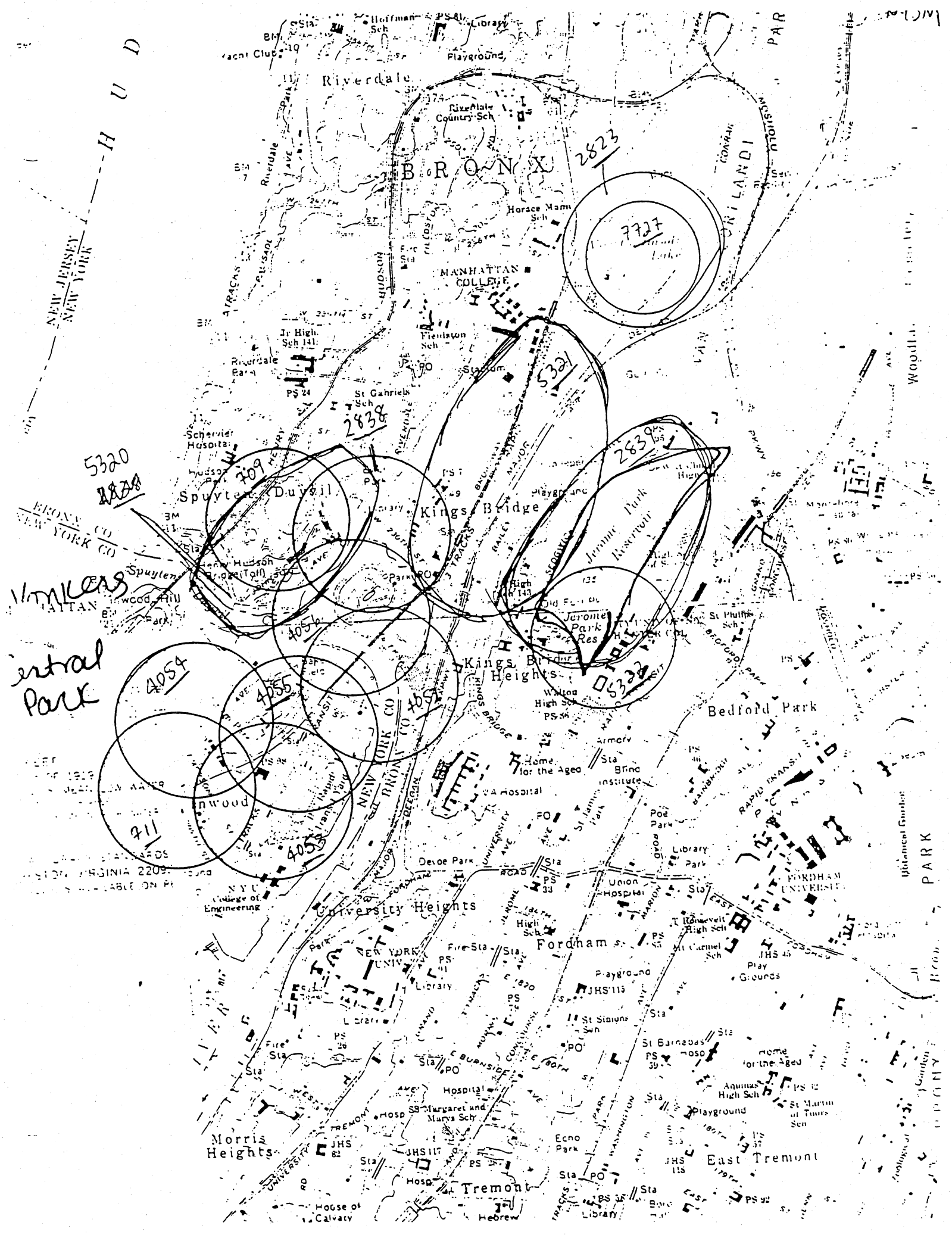
## Mount Vernon

**St. Paul's Church National Historic Site**  
897 South Columbus Avenue. Georgian stone church begun 1765; completed 1805. Associated with John Peter Zenger trial regarding freedom of the press. Bill of Rights museum occupies parish hall. 07.05.1943

**John Stevens House**  
29 West Fourth Street. Large Greek Revival frame residence with Doric porch; built 1845. Home of founder of Mount Vernon. 04.26.1972







# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 1005-01-0056  
QUAD. Central Park  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn

YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Ave NYC TELEPHONE: 6735-4400  
6942-7280

ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (For identification)

DATE: Feb 18 1977

1. SITE NAME: Fort #4

2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: SW Corner of Jerome Reservoir  
few rods east of Sedgwick Ave

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS

☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS

☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE

☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE

☐ UNDER CULTIVATION

☐ EROSION

☐ UNDERWATER

☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE

☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING

BY WHOM Calver & Balfoir DATE 1910

☐ TESTING

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ EXCAVATION

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: NYHS

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: July 19, 1777 - Fall 1777

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

*Bolton, Relics of the Revolution p 206*

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

*Destroyed*

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

(ATTACH)

# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A005-01-0054  
QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn

YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Ave TELEPHONE: (673) 55-4400  
(415) 942-7250

ORGANIZATION (if any): NY chapt. NYSA

DATE: Feb 18, 1977

1. SITE NAME: Fert #6

2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: New York VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: Kingsbridge Rd + Sedgwick Ave

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS

☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS

☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE

☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE

☐ UNDER CULTIVATION

☐ EROSION

☐ UNDERWATER

☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE

☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING

BY WHOM Cath Orphan Asylum DATE 1977

☐ TESTING

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ EXCAVATION

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: \_\_\_\_\_

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Jenkins History of the Bronx P 344

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

Destroyed

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A005-01-0055  
QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn

YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Ave TELEPHONE: (b) 735-4400  
(h) 942-7235

ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (for identification)

DATE: Feb 18, 1977

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: FT #8

2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: New York VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: Hall of Fame area - Physical Ed Bldg NYU

4. PRESENT OWNER: Bx Community College

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> STANDING RUINS                 | <input type="checkbox"/> CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE         | <input type="checkbox"/> WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNDER CULTIVATION              | <input type="checkbox"/> EROSION                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE | <input type="checkbox"/> UNDERWATER                |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____               |

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SURFACE HUNTING | BY WHOM <u>Schwab Mansion</u> DATE <u>1957</u>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TESTING                    | BY WHOM <u>Dr Theodore Kazi</u> DATE <u>1960</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCAVATION      | BY WHOM _____ DATE _____                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NONE                       |  |

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: Bx Hist Society  
+ private

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: 1778 - 1782

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Kemble Diary  
Kemble Orderly Book  
Washington Diary Vol II  
Van Kraft  
etc

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

Mainly gone but some material may still be  
under lawn

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)



# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A 005-c1-0053  
QUAD. Central Park  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn

YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Ave NYC TELEPHONE: b 735-4400  
h 742-7240

ORGANIZATION (if any): Met Chapter NY SAS

DATE: Feb 18, 1977

1. SITE NAME: ~~Kingsbridge~~ King's Redoubt
2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_
3. LOCATION: 195 St + Kingsbridge Rd

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- ☐ STANDING RUINS ☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS
- ☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE ☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE
- ☐ UNDER CULTIVATION ☐ EROSION ☐ UNDERWATER
- ☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE ☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- ☒ SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM Calver DATE 19.20 (?)
- ☐ TESTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ EXCAVATION BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: NY Hist Soc

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: 1777 - 77

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Calver Ms NYHS  
Clinton Map 151

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

Presumably Destroyed

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A061-01-0538  
QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Susan Kandas

YOUR ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION (if any): NyAc

DATE: 6/1/77

1. SITE NAME: Harlem River Deposit
2. COUNTY: New York TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_
3. LOCATION: 209th - 211th St on West bank of Harlem Rv

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS

☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS

☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE

☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE

☐ UNDER CULTIVATION

☐ EROSION

☐ UNDERWATER

☐ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE

☒ OTHER Shell Midden, cemetery (historic, overlying Indian shell midden)

### 7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ TESTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ EXCAVATION BY WHOM Calver DATE 1895, 1903-04

☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: American Museum of Natural History

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Unknown  
Fitch reports some historic artifacts

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Finch, James K. 1909 "Aboriginal Remains on Manhattan Island"  
Anth Pap. of AmNH Vol III, pp 66-73.

Parker 1922: 629

Skinner, 1915 "Indians of Manhattan Island & Vicinity"

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS:

Exposed during grading of 10<sup>th</sup> Ave

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Central Park

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Harlem (SW/4)

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: 18T E 91250 N 24300

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A061-01-0127

QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_

SERIES \_\_\_\_\_

NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn(h) 942-7280YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Avenue NYC 10040TELEPHONE: (b) 735-4400ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (for identification only)DATE: 11/16/76

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: Nagle House (Century House)2. COUNTY: New York TOWN/CITY NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_3. LOCATION: 213 St & Harlem River

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE☐ UNDER CULTIVATION☐ EROSION☐ UNDERWATER☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_☐ TESTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_☒ EXCAVATION BY WHOM Calver, Bolton etc DATE 1903-1913☐ NONEPRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: Dyckman House & NYHS8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Prehistori Indian (see shell heap report)  
1640-1603

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Bolton Washington Heights, Its Historic Past  
Davies print (attached)

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS: Part of the proposed Sherman Creek District

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

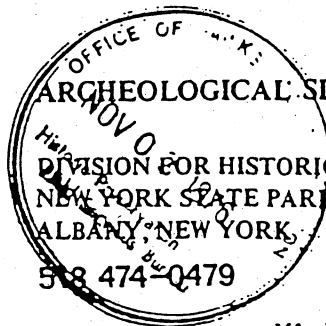
13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)



Alex. McMillan Welch  
THE NAGEL FARMHOUSE. Built 1736, and  
known as the Century House, with the ancient sycamore  
more shading its porch. Its story is told on page 193.

(ATTACH)

HP-3



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 7061-01-0117

QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_

SERIES \_\_\_\_\_

NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn(h) 942-7280YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Avenue NYC 10040 TELEPHONE: (b) 735-4400ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (for identification only)DATE: October 29, 1976

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: Harlem River Shellheaps (dog burials)2. COUNTY: New York TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_3. LOCATION: 209 -211 street east of 10th Ave nr. Harlem River

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE☐ UNDER CULTIVATION☐ EROSION☐ UNDERWATER☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_☐ TESTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_☒ EXCAVATION BY WHOM Calver, Bolton, Hall DATE 1895,1904☐ NONEPRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: AMNH8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Late Woodland

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Finch, James K. ABORIGINAL REMAINS ON MANHATTAN ISLAND  
AMNH Anth Papers Vol III

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS: This is part of the proposed "Sherman Creek Development Area" with proposed major construction.  
The same general area also contains the Afro-American cemetery and the site of the Nagle House

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

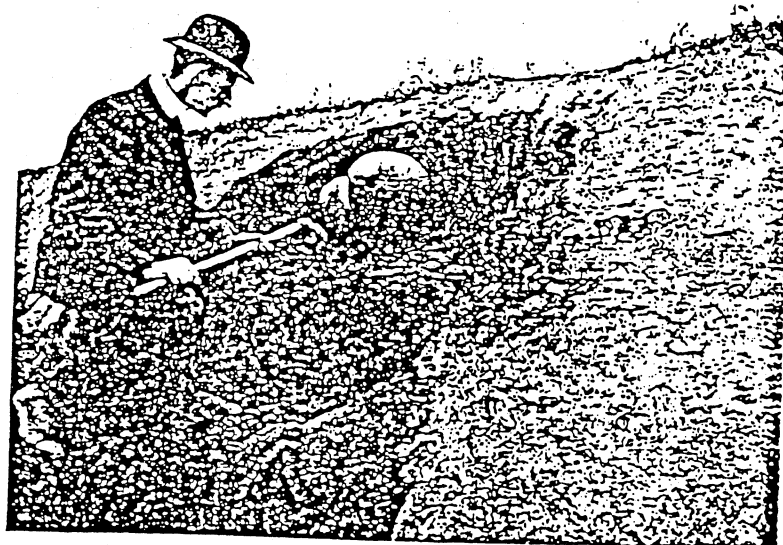
U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)



UNCOVERING AN INDIAN POT AT 214TH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE



## ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

0518 474-0479

UNIQUE SITE NO. 1061-01-0115

QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_

SERIES \_\_\_\_\_

NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn(h) 942-7280YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Avenue NYC 10040TELEPHONE: (b) 735-4400ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (for identification only)DATE: November 1, 1976

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: Negro Graveyard2. COUNTY: New York TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_3. LOCATION: 212 St & 10th Avenue

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE☐ UNDER CULTIVATION☐ EROSION☐ UNDERWATER☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_☐ TESTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_☒ EXCAVATION BY WHOM Street development DATE March, 1903☐ NONEPRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: Photographs at NY Hist. Society8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Colonial

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Evening Telegram March 14, 1903  
Finch, ABORIGINAL REMAINS ON MANHATTAN ISLAND  
Bolton WASHINGTON HEIGHTS - ITS HISTORIC PAST

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS: At border of proposed "Sherman Creek District"

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

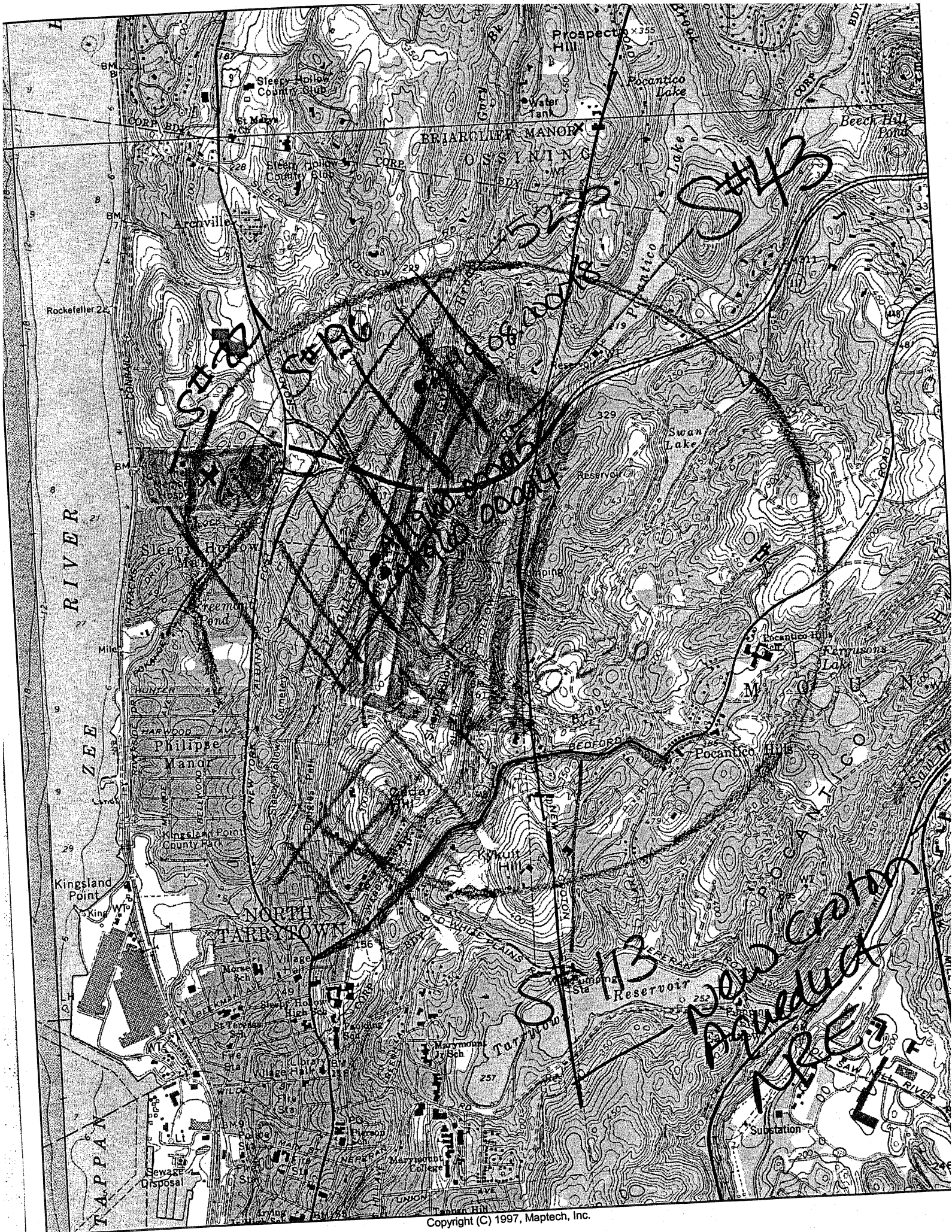
D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

at NYHS library



Project Name CWTP (Shaft #9) HAA Project Number 2622 Client

Village \_\_\_\_\_ Town Sleepy Hollow County Westchester

Conducted by: LT Date 7/9/02

## # Sites

## # Sites

[illegible]

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE and LISTED

~~8~~ 1 Eligible

X Listed

X Building Inventory

Building Inventory #

NR Status

Form Copied

Property Description

Roads Checked

NRE

didn't copy  
just be  
aware

New Cotton Aqueduct

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

4 previous surveys w/in 1 mile

221

Kendal-on-Hudson Cityscape April 1998

196

Phelps Memorial Hospital Tower Site - Columbia Heritage - April 1979

196

Pocantico Hills State Park - HAA - September 1982

196

Pin 8448.00.101 Rt 448 (Rt 9 to hamlet of Pocantico Hills) October 1991

X

SITE #	SITE NAME		TIMEPERIOD	SITETYPE	7.5' USGS	CO.	REPORTER	PROJECT	GRAPHICFILES		NYSM: COLL ACCESSION # SF ENTRY DATE
	OTHER SITE #		PHASE/TRAD	STRATIG	15' USGS	TOWN	ORIG.REPO	PUB.			
	DHP #	FINDINGS	'SOURCE' FIELD	SITE LOCATION NOTES			'NOTELOCATE' FIELD				
5183	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	VILLAGE	OSSINING,HAV ERSTRAW TARRYTOWN	WES OSSINING	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO	NO	0 0
ACP WEST 47 NO INFO			NO INFO				ACP '..ALONG SHORES OF THE HUDSON C.2 MI SING.'		S N.OF SING		NO INFO
5184	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	VILLAGE	OSSINING TARRYTOWN	WES OSSINING	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO	NO	0 0
ACP WEST 48 NO INFO			NO INFO				ACP '..NEAR SCARBORO ON ARNOLD ESTATE.'				NO INFO
5185	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	FORTIFICATI ONS:MOUND S	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES MTPLEASANT	PARKER,A.C. BOLTON	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO	NO	0 0
ACP WEST-49 NO INFO			NO INFO				ACP '..NEAR OLD DUTCH CHURCH AT SLEEPY HOLLOW, TOWN MT. PLEASANT. BOLTON V.1P506.'	NYSM LOCAT AT SLEEPY HOLLOW MANOR ON USGS.			NO INFO
5186	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	VILLAGE:MID DENS?(SHEL L)	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO	NO	0 0
ACP WEST 50 NO INFO			ACP 'VILLAGE..WHERE WERE DEEP SHELL BANKS'.				ACP '..AT S.END OF TARRYTOWN BUT ON HILL ABOVE..'				NO INFO
5187	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	VILLAGE	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER, A.C. BLACKIE,REV.W. R.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO	GLOC	0 0
ACP WEST 51A NO INFO			ACP '..DESCRIBED BY BLACKIE..FOR..AMERICAN MUS OF NAT HST'. ALSO SEE NYSM 7779, ACP 51B.				ACP '..NEAR VILLAGE OF ARDSLEY IN TOWN GRIFENBURG.'	NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP.			NO INFO
5188	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	VILLAGE	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO	NO	0 0
ACP WEST 52 NO INFO							ACP '..NEAR SMALL BROOK FLOWING W.INTO SAW MILL RV..JUST S.OF OUTLET WOODLAWN LK..'				NO INFO
5189	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	VILLAGE	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER,A.C. BLACKIE	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO	GLOC	0 0
ACP WEST 53A NO INFO			ALSO ROCKSHELTER?,SEE NYSM 7782, ACP 53B.				ACP '..W.SIDE GRASSY SPRAIN BROOK ON THE LEWISHON BT. DAISY AVE.+FERNCLIFF RD.'	NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP.			NO INFO
5190	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	VILLAGE	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO	GLOC	0 0
ACP WEST 54 NO INFO			ACP '..PROBABLY A KITCHAWANK VILLAGE.'				ACP '..NEAR GRANTS CORNERS.'	NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP (DISTANCE FROM WEST 53).			NO INFO



**SITE #**

**SITE NAME**

**OTHER SITE #**

**DHP #**

**TIMEPERIOD**

**PHASE/TRAD**

**FINDINGS**

**SITETYPE**

**STRATIG**

**'SOURCE' FIELD**

**7.5' USGS**

**15' USGS**

**CO.**

**TOWN**

**REPORTER**

**ORIG.REPO**

**SITE LOCATION NOTES**

**PROJECT**

**PUB.**

**'NOTELOCATE' FIELD**

**DFILE MAP**

**GRAPHICFILES**

**NYSM: COLL**

**ACCESSION #**

**SF ENTRY DATE**

**5232 NO INFO**

ACP WEST NO#

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

BURIAL SITE

NO INFO

WHITE PLAINS

TARRYTOWN

WES

GREENBURG

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

PARKER /1922

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

**5233 NO INFO**

ACP WEST NO#

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

CAMP

NO INFO

GLENVILLE

STAMFORD

WES

NORTHCASTL

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

PARKER /1922

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

NYSM MAP LOCATION EXTENDED TO LAKE SHORES,ACP MAP IS DISTORED WITH SITE C.1/2MILE E.OF RYE LK..

**5234 NO INFO**

ACP WEST NO#

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

TRACES OF

OCCUPATION

NO INFO

WHITE PLAINS

TARRYTOWN

WES

GREENBURG

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

PARKER /1922

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

**5235 NO INFO**

ACP WEST NO#

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

TRACES OF

OCCUPATION

NO INFO

WHITE PLAINS

TARRYTOWN

WES

MTPLEASANT

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

PARKER /1922

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

**5236 NO INFO**

ACP WEST NO#

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

TRACES OF

OCCUPATION

NO INFO

WHITE PLAINS

TARRYTOWN

WES

MTPLEASANT

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

PARKER /1922

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

**5237 NO INFO**

ACP WEST NO#

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

BURIAL SITE

NO INFO

HAVERSTRAW

TARRYTOWN

WES

CORTLANDT

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

PARKER /1922

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

**5238 NO INFO**

ACP WEST  
NO#:ACP WEST 5

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

VILLAGE:BUR

IAL SITE

NO INFO

HAVERSTRAW

TARRYTOWN

WES

CORTLAND

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

ACP MAP UN# IS PROB.SAME AS ACP 51, NYSM 5141.

**5239 NO INFO**

ACP WEST NO#

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

VILLAGE

NO INFO

OSSINING

TARRYTOWN

WES

YORKTOWN

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

PARKER /1922

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

**5240 NO INFO**

ACP WEST NO#

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

TRACES OF

OCCUPATION

NO INFO

OSSINING

TARRYTOWN

WES

NEWCASTLE

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

PARKER /1922

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

**5241 NO INFO**

ACP WEST NO#

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

TRACES OF

OCCUPATION

NO INFO

OSSINING,WHI

TE PLAINS

TARRYTOWN

WES

MOUNTPLEAS

PARKER,A.C.

NO INFO

NO INFO

PARKER /1922

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO

0

0

NO INFO

# NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A 119-60-0015

Project Identifier Stage Ib-Proposed Pocantico Hills Park Date Sept. 1982

Your Name Hartgen Arch. Assoc. Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address 27 Jordan Rd.

Troy NY 12180

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Organization (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Site Identifier(s) Site 91

2. County Westchester One of following: City \_\_\_\_\_  
Township \_\_\_\_\_  
Incorporated Village N. Tarrytown  
Unincorporated Village or  
Hamlet \_\_\_\_\_

3. Present Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

## Site

<input type="checkbox"/> Stray find	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Rockshelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop
<input type="checkbox"/> Pictograph	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry	<input type="checkbox"/> Mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Burial	<input type="checkbox"/> Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> Village
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material in plow zone
<input type="checkbox"/> Material below plow zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact occupation floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Single component	<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of features	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multicomponent	

## Location

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Under cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/> Never cultivated	<input type="checkbox"/> Previously cultivated
<input type="checkbox"/> Pastureland	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain
<input type="checkbox"/> Upland		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: ☒ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor

Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) 200 ft.

Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

☒ Site Map (Submit with form\*)

☐ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Testing: shovel ☒ coring ☐ other \_\_\_\_\_ unit size \_\_\_\_\_  
no. of units 6 (Submit plan of units with form\*)

Excavation: unit size \_\_\_\_\_ no. of units \_\_\_\_\_  
(Submit plan of units with form\*)

\* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible

Investigator \_\_\_\_\_



Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Present repository of materials \_\_\_\_\_

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

Late Archaic Period -  
Seasonally-Occupied, Multi-Function Campsite

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

Wading River Type Quartz Projectile Point

Utilized chert flake

15 chert flakes

3 quartz flakes

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. ☒

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if possible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name White Plains

For Office Use Only\_\_UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):  
Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

See Report.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A119-60-0015

Project Identifier Stage Ib - Proposed Pocantico Hills Date Sept. 1982

Your Name Hartgen Arch. Assoc Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address 27 Jordan Rd

Troy, NY 12180

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Organization (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Site Identifier(s) Site 91

2. County Westchester One of following: City \_\_\_\_\_  
Township \_\_\_\_\_  
Incorporated Village N Tarrytown  
Unincorporated Village or  
Hamlet \_\_\_\_\_

3. Present Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident ☒

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident ☒

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

☒ Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland

Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 200 ft

Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

☒ Site Map (Submit with form\*)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Testing: shovel ☒ coring other \_\_\_\_\_ unit size \_\_\_\_\_  
no. of units 6 (Submit plan of units with form\*)

Excavation: unit size \_\_\_\_\_ no. of units \_\_\_\_\_  
(Submit plan of units with form\*)

\* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible

Investigator \_\_\_\_\_

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Present repository of materials \_\_\_\_\_

6. Site inventory:

- a. date constructed or occupation period 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century
- b. previous owners, if known
- c. modifications, if known

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

- 1) Name West. County Date 1851 Source Sidney Neff  
Present location of original, if known \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Name Sleepy Hollow Kaake-oak Date ca. 1845 Source Amos Clark  
Present location of original, if known \_\_\_\_\_

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date \_\_\_\_\_ Where located \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Photo date \_\_\_\_\_ Where located \_\_\_\_\_

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

See Report

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

White + Buff Paste Earthenware Oyster shell fragment + slag  
Porcelain 1916-mercury head dime  
Electrical Insulator fragments  
Clay Pigeon fragments

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form. X

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if feasible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name White Plains

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):

Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

See Report

# NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A119-60-0014

Project Identifier Stage Ib - Proposed Pocantico

Date Sept. 1982

Your Name Wirtgen Archaeological Assoc.

Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address 27 Jordan Rd.

Troy, NY 12180

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Organization (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Site Identifier(s) Site #49

2. County Westchester One of following:

City \_\_\_\_\_

Township \_\_\_\_\_

Incorporated Village N. Tarrytown

Unincorporated Village or

Hamlet \_\_\_\_\_

3. Present Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

## Site

☐ Stray find

☐ Pictograph

☐ Burial

☒ Surface evidence

☐ Material below plow zone

☐ Single component

☐ Cave/Rockshelter

☐ Quarry

☐ Shell midden

☐ Camp

☐ Buried evidence

☐ Evidence of features

☐ Multicomponent

☐ Workshop

☐ Mound

☐ Village

☒ Material in plow zone

☐ Intact occupation floor

☐ Stratified

## Location

☒ Under cultivation

☐ Pastureland

☐ Upland

☐ Never cultivated

☐ Woodland

☐ Previously cultivated

☐ Floodplain

☐ Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐

Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) 1000

Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

☒ Site Map (Submit with form\*)

☐ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Testing: shovel ☒ coring ☐ other \_\_\_\_\_

no. of units 19 (Submit plan of units with form\*)

Excavation: unit size \_\_\_\_\_ no. of units \_\_\_\_\_

(Submit plan of units with form\*)

\* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible

Investigator \_\_\_\_\_

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Present repository of materials \_\_\_\_\_

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

Late Archaic or Late Woodland Period

- 7 List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

Late Archaic Leaning River type quartz projectile point  
Chert Biface Tip                      Quartzite + Chert Flakes  
2 Rough Quartz B. Faces              Possible Chopper Tools  
17 Quartz

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if possible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name White Plains

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):  
Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

See Report.

# NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier Q 114-08-0018

Project Identifier Stage I, Proposed Pocantico Hills Park Date Sept. 1982

Your Name Burton Arch. Assoc.

Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address 27 Jordan Rd

York 10410180

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Organization (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Site Identifier(s) Site # 94 Rock Quarry

2. County Westchester One of following: City \_\_\_\_\_

Township Mount Pleasant

Incorporated Village \_\_\_\_\_

Unincorporated Village or

Hamlet \_\_\_\_\_

3. Present Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible): \_\_\_\_\_

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion X Woodland Upland

Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) \_\_\_\_\_

Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

X Site Map (Submit with form\*)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Testing: shovel coring other \_\_\_\_\_ unit size \_\_\_\_\_

no. of units \_\_\_\_\_ (Submit plan of units with form\*)

Excavation: unit size \_\_\_\_\_ no. of units \_\_\_\_\_

(Submit plan of units with form\*)

\* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator \_\_\_\_\_

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully): \_\_\_\_\_

Present repository of materials \_\_\_\_\_





## SITE FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Project Name CWTP (Shaft #18) HAA Project Number 2622 Client

Village \_\_\_\_\_ Town Yonkers County Westchester

Quadsheets Mount Vernon, Yonkers

Conducted by: LH Date 7/9/02

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

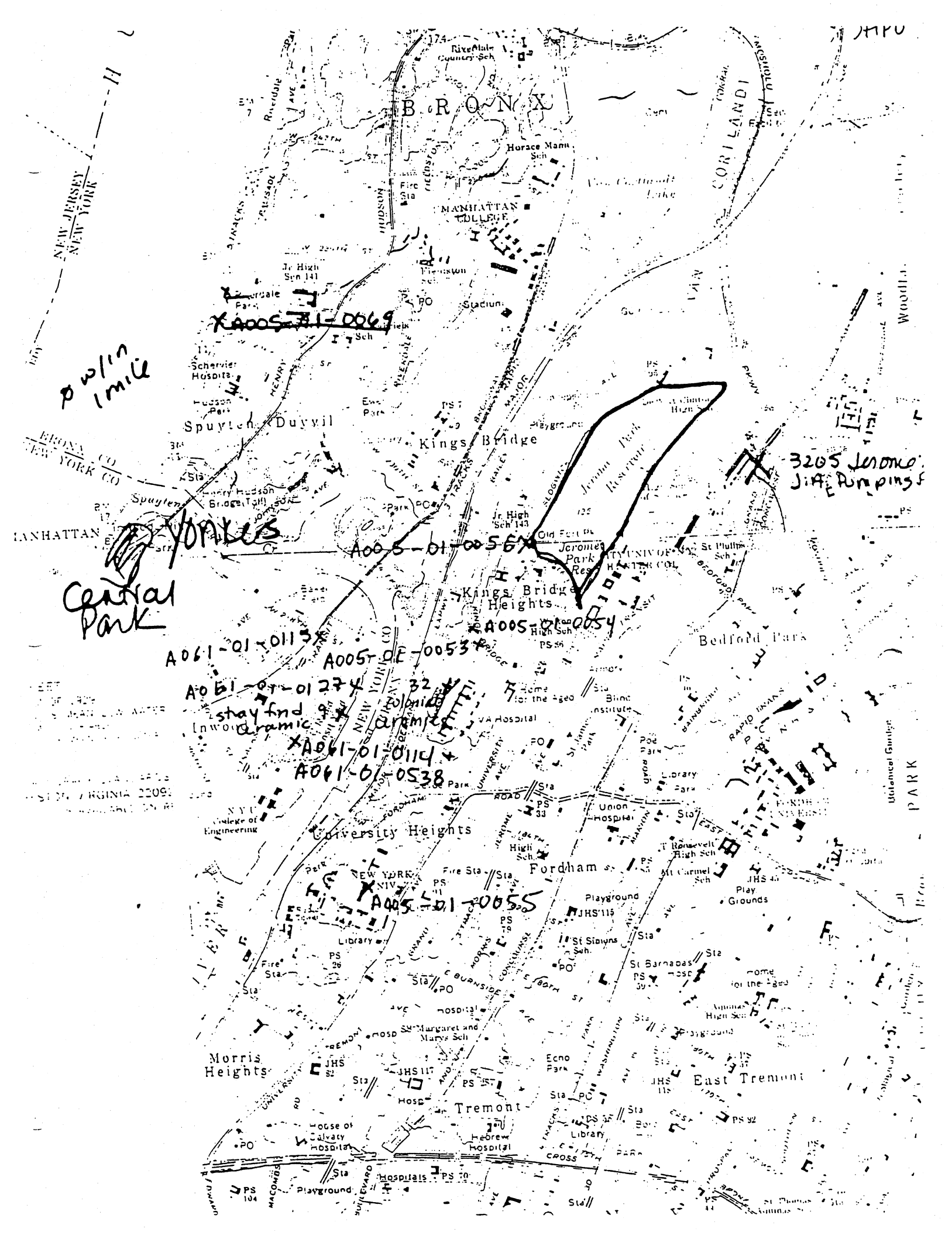
### # Sites

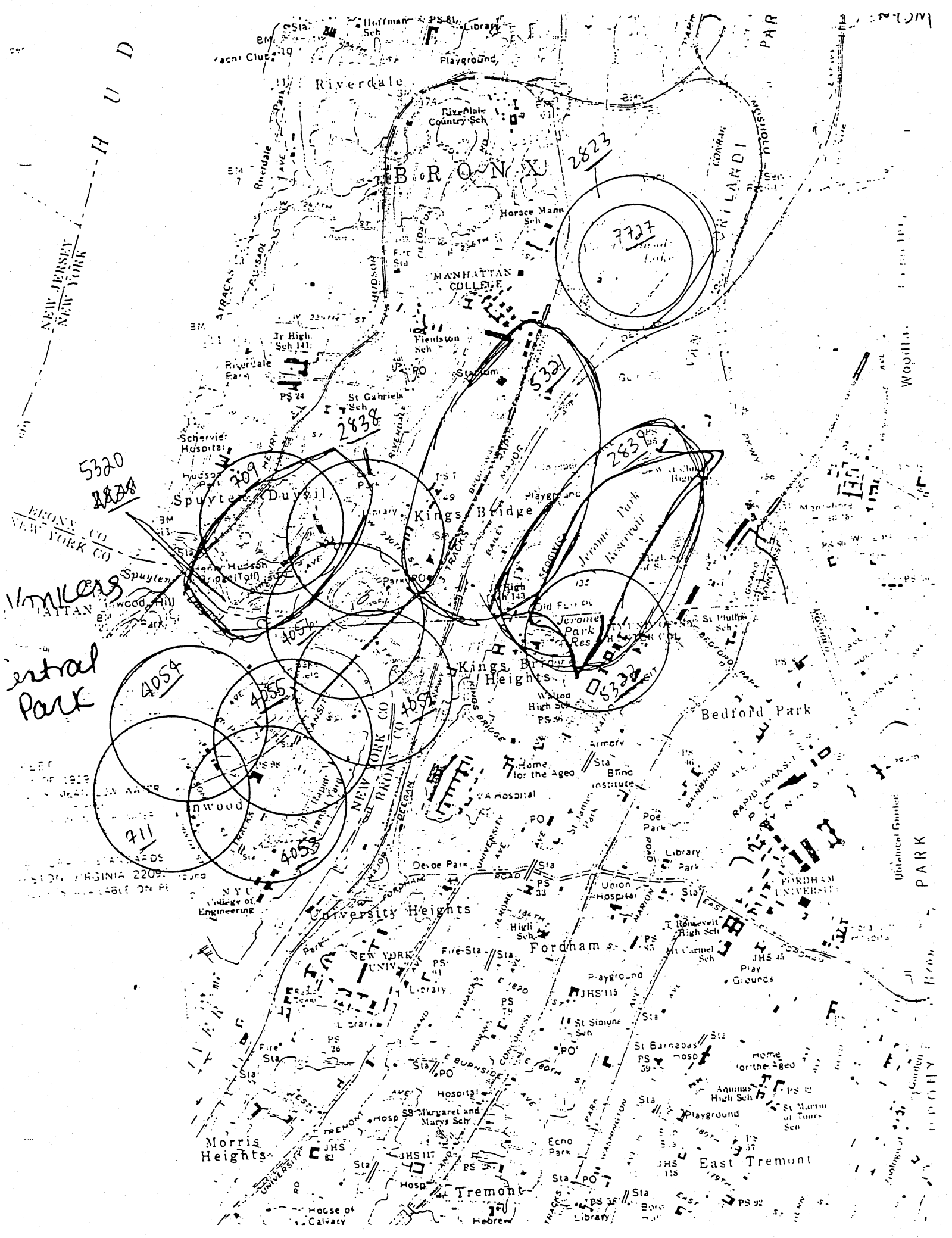
SHPO

## # Sites

[illegible]







# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 1005-01-0056

QUAD. Central Park

SERIES \_\_\_\_\_

NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn

YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Ave NYC TELEPHONE: 6735-4400  
h 942-7240

ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (For identification)

DATE: Feb 18 1977

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: Fort #4

2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: SW Corner of Jerome Reservoir +  
few rods east of Sedgwick Ave

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS

☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS

☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE

☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE

☐ UNDER CULTIVATION

☐ EROSION

☐ UNDERWATER

☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE

☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING

BY WHOM Calver + Bolton DATE 1910

☐ TESTING

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ EXCAVATION

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: NYHS

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: July 19, 1777 - Fall 1777

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

*Bolton, Relics of the Revolution p 206*

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

*Destroyed*

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

(ATTACH)

# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A005-01-0054  
QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn

YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Ave TELEPHONE: (675) 755-4400  
(675) 942-7250

ORGANIZATION (if any): NY Chapt. NYSA

DATE: Feb 18, 1977

1. SITE NAME: Fert #6

2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: New York VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: Kingsbridge Rd + Sedgwick Ave

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS

☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS

☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE

☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE

☐ UNDER CULTIVATION

☐ EROSION

☐ UNDERWATER

☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE

☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING

BY WHOM Cath O'Leary DATE 1977

☐ TESTING

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ EXCAVATION

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: \_\_\_\_\_

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Jenkins History of the Bronx P 344

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

Destroyed

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A005-01-0055  
QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn

YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Ave TELEPHONE: (b) 735-4400  
(h) 942-7235

ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (for identification)

DATE: Feb 18, 1977

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: FT #8

2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: New York VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: Hall of Fame area - Physical Ed Bldg NYU

4. PRESENT OWNER: Bx Community College

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> STANDING RUINS                 | <input type="checkbox"/> CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE         | <input type="checkbox"/> WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNDER CULTIVATION              | <input type="checkbox"/> EROSION                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE | <input type="checkbox"/> UNDERWATER                |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____               |

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SURFACE HUNTING | BY WHOM <u>Schwarz Mansion</u> DATE <u>1857</u>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TESTING                    | BY WHOM <u>Dr Theodore Kazi</u> DATE <u>1960</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCAVATION      | BY WHOM _____ DATE _____                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NONE                       |  |

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: Bx Hist Society  
+ private

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: 1778 - 1782

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Kemble Diary  
Kemble Orderly Book  
Washington Diary Vol II  
Van Kraft  
etc

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

Mainly gone but some material may still be  
under lawn

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)



# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A 005-c1-0053  
QUAD. Central Park  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn

YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Ave NYC TELEPHONE: 6735-4400  
6742-7240

ORGANIZATION (if any): Met Chapter NY SAS

DATE: Feb 18, 1977

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: ~~Kingsbridge~~ King's Redoubt

2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: 195 St + Kingsbridge Rd

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS

☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS

☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE

☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE

☐ UNDER CULTIVATION

☐ EROSION

☐ UNDERWATER

☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE

☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☒ SURFACE HUNTING

BY WHOM Calver

DATE 19.20 (?)

☐ TESTING

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ EXCAVATION

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: NY Hist Soc

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: 1777 - 77

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Calver Ms NYHS  
Clinton Map 151

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

Presumably Destroyed

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

# ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A061-01-0538  
QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Susan Kandas

YOUR ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION (if any): NyAc

DATE: 6/1/77

1. SITE NAME: Harlem River Deposit

2. COUNTY: New York TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: 209th - 211th St on West bank of Harlem Rv

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS

☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS

☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE

☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE

☐ UNDER CULTIVATION

☐ EROSION

☐ UNDERWATER

☐ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE

☒ OTHER Shell Midden, cemetery (historic, overlying Indianshell midden)

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ TESTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ EXCAVATION BY WHOM Calver DATE 1895, 1903-04

☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: American Museum of Natural History

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Unknown  
Fitch reports some historic artifacts

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Finch, James K. 1909 "Aboriginal Remains on Manhattan Island"  
Anth Pap. of AmNH Vol III, pp 66-73.

Parker 1922: 629

Skinner, 1915 "Indian of Manhattan Island & Vicinity"

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS:

Exposed during grading of 10th Ave

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Central Park

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Harlem (SW/4)

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: 18T E 91250 N 24300

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

NOV 18 1976

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A061-01-0127

QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_

SERIES \_\_\_\_\_

NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn(h) 942-7280YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Avenue NYC 10040TELEPHONE: (b) 735-4400ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (for identification only)DATE: 11/16/761. SITE NAME: Nagle House (Century House)2. COUNTY: New York

TOWN/CITY

NYC

VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: 213 St & Harlem River

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE☐ UNDER CULTIVATION☐ EROSION☐ UNDERWATER☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ TESTING

BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ EXCAVATIONBY WHOM Calver, Bolton etc DATE 1903-1913☐ NONEPRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: Dyckman House & NYHS8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Prehistori Indian (see shell heap report)  
1640-1903

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Bolton Washington Heights, Its Historic Past  
Davies print (attached)

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS: Part of the proposed Sherman Creek District

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

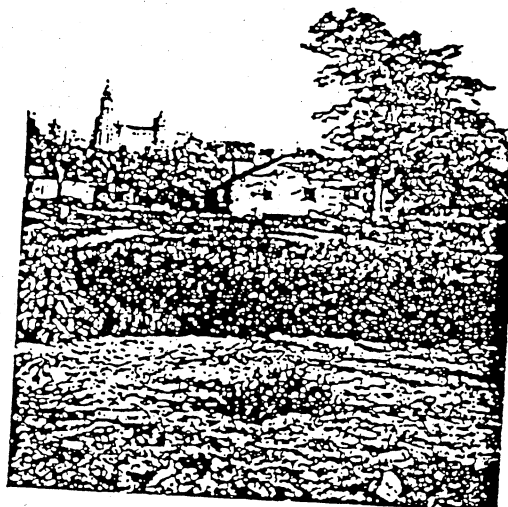
U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)



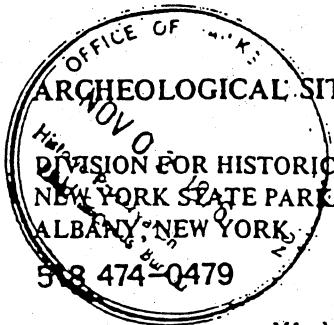
Alex. McMillan Welch

THE NAGEL FARMHOUSE. Built 1736, and known as the Century House, with the ancient sycamore shading its porch. Its story is told on page 193.

(ATTACH)

HP-3

UNRESTRICTED



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK  
513 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 9061-01-0117  
QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: Michael Cohn

(h) 942-7200

YOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Avenue NYC 10040

TELEPHONE: (b) 735-4400

ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (for identification only)

DATE: October 29, 1976

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: Harlem River Shellheaps (dog burials)

2. COUNTY: New York TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. LOCATION: 209 -211 street east of 10th Ave nr. Harlem River

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS

☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS

☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE

☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE

☐ UNDER CULTIVATION

☐ EROSION

☐ UNDERWATER

☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE

☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ TESTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ EXCAVATION BY WHOM Calver, Bolton, Hall DATE 1895, 1904

☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: AMNH

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Late Woodland

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Finch, James K. ABORIGINAL REMAINS ON MANHATTAN ISLAND  
AMNH Anth Papers Vol III

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS: This is part of the proposed "Sherman Creek Development Area" with proposed major construction.  
The same general area also contains the Afro-American cemetery and the site of the Nagle House

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

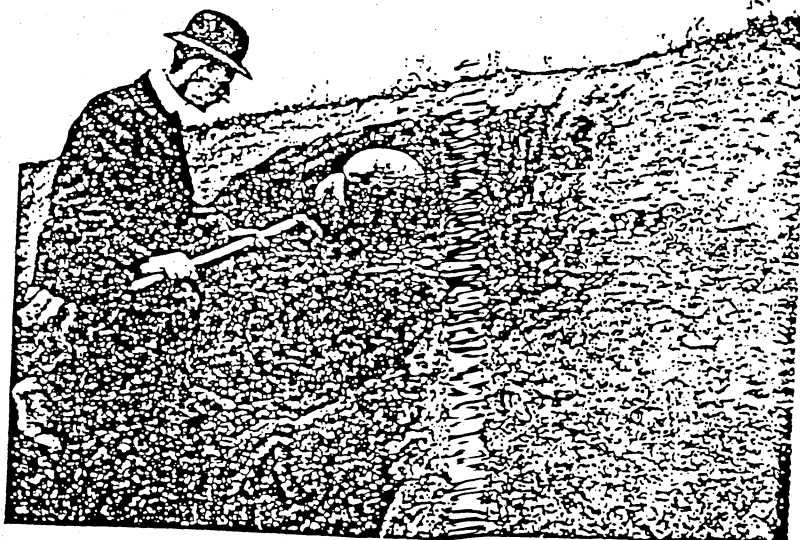
U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)



UNCOVERING AN INDIAN POT AT 214TH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE



## ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

## FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A061-01-0115

QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_

SERIES \_\_\_\_\_

NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

REPORTED BY: Michael CohnYOUR ADDRESS: 179 Bennett Avenue NYC 10040(h) 942-7200  
(b) 735-4400  
TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ORGANIZATION (if any): Brooklyn Childrens Museum (for identification only)DATE: November 1, 1976

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: Negro Graveyard2. COUNTY: New York TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_3. LOCATION: 212 St & 10th Avenue

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE☐ UNDER CULTIVATION☐ EROSION☐ UNDERWATER☒ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_☐ TESTING BY WHOM \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_☒ EXCAVATION BY WHOM Street development DATE March, 1903☐ NONEPRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: Photographs at NY Hist. Society8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Colonial

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Evening Telegram March 14, 1903  
Finch, ABORIGINAL REMAINS ON MANHATTAN ISLAND  
Bolton WASHINGTON HEIGHTS - ITS HISTORIC PAST

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS: At border of proposed "Sherman Creek District"

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

at NYES library



## SITE FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Client \_\_\_\_\_

County Bronx/westchester

Conducted by: K.C. Date 7.9.02

## # Sites

# Sites 0

[illegible]

SITE #	SITE NAME		TIMEPERIOD	SITETYPE	7.5' USGS	CO.	REPORTER	PUB.	GRAPHICFILES	ACCESSION #
	OTHER SITE #	PHASE/TRAD	STRATIG	15' USGS	TOWN	ORIG.REPO	PUB.	GRAPHICFILES	ACCESSION #	
	DHP #	FINDINGS	'SOURCE' FIELD			SITE LOCATION NOTES	'NOTELOCATE' FIELD		SF ENTRY DATE	
2818 NO INFO ACP ALGY 21 NO INFO		'RECENT'	VILLAGE	ALFRED	ALL	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
		NO INFO	NO INFO	CANASERAGA	ALFRED	NO INFO	PARKER /1922	NO INFO		0
		ON ACP MAP AS CAMP.					ACP '..PROPERTY OF MARY L.GREEN NEAR ALFRED.' NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP IMAP.			NO INFO
2819 NO INFO ACP ALGY 22 NO INFO		NO INFO	CAMP	RAWSON	ALL	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
		NO INFO		FRANKLINVILLE	NEW HUDSON		PARKER, A.C., 1922	NO INFO		0
							'..ON BEND OF LAKE NW.OF NORTH CUBA.'			NO INFO
2820 NO INFO ACP ALGY-23 NO INFO		NO INFO	CAMP	WELLSVILLE		PARKER	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
		NO INFO		NORTH QUAD						0
				WELLSVILLE QUAD				NO INFO		NO INFO
2821 NO INFO ACP ALGY 24 NO INFO		NO INFO	FORT, VILLAGE?	ANGELICA	ALL	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
		NO INFO		ANGELICA	ANGELICA		PARKER, A.C., 1922			0
						'N.OF BELVIDERE ABOVE BEND OF GENESEE.' NYSM LOCAT.PARKER MAP.			NO INFO	
2822 NO INFO ACP ALGY 25, AGA 1? NO INFO		NO INFO	FORT, VILLAGE?	ANGELICA	ALL	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
		NO INFO		ANGELICA	BELFAST	MR. TUCKER	PARKER, A.C., 1922			0
								NO INFO		NO INFO
2823 NO INFO ACP BRNX 1A NO INFO		NO INFO	VILLAGE	YONKERS	BRN	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	X	SK	0
		NO INFO	NO INFO	HARLEM	BRONX	BLACKIE,W.R.	PARKER /1922	NO INFO		0
						ACP '..IN VAN CORTLAND PARK ON W.SIDE OF LAKE.' ACP PLATE 148, DETAIL MAP 'AFTER BLACKIE' HAS 'FIREPITS' TO E.OF THIS VILLAGE,IN SAME ILOCAT. AS NYSM 7727.			NO INFO	
2824 NO INFO ACP BRNX 2A:ACP BRNX 2B NO INFO		NO INFO	VILLAGE:MID DENS(SHELL)	FLUSHING	BRN	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
		NO INFO	NO INFO	HARLEM	BRONX	HARRINGTON,M. R.	PARKER /1922			0
		ACP 'VILLAGE AND SHELL HEAP... SHELL HEAPS ALL ALONG SHORE... ALSO 'HEAP(S?) ON ELECTRIC LINE..' NOT ON NYSM MAP.					ACP 'VILLAGE+..HEAPS..PELHAM BAY PARK. 'MIDDENS' ALONG SHORE+ON IELECTRIC LINE BT. BARTOW+ CITY IS. ..NEAR 2 LG. BOULDERS.' IBARTOW NOW JUNCT. PELHAM BRIDGE RD. AND E.OF HUTCHEINSON RV.PKWAY EXIT I5. THIS LATER NOT ON NYSM MAP.			NO INFO
2825 NO INFO ACP BRNX 3 NO INFO		NO INFO	MIDDENS(SHELL)	FLUSHING	BRN	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
		'EARLY'	ELL)	HARLEM	BRONX	HARRINGTON	PARKER /1922			0
			NO INFO					NO INFO		NO INFO
		ACP 'EXTENSIVE SHELL HEAPS...HARRINGTON BELIEVES...(AMONG) OLDEST IALONG SOUND..(BY)..RELICS'. ACP MAP HAS NEARBY BAY NOT ON NYSM IMAP. NYSM LOCAT. FROM ACP MAP.					ACP '..AT WEIR CREEK POINT NEAR THROGGS NECK.'			NO INFO

SITE #	SITE NAME OTHER SITE # DHP #	TIMEPERIOD PHASE/TRAD FINDINGS	SITETYPE STRATIG 'SOURCE' FIELD	7.5' USGS 15' USGS	CO. TOWN	REPORTER ORIG.REPO SITE LOCATION NOTES	PROJECT PUB. 'NOTELOCATE' FIELD	DFILE MAP GRAPHICFILES		NYSM: COLL ACCESSION # SF ENTRY DATE
2833	NO INFO ACP BRNX 11 NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE,BUR IAL SITE NO INFO	MOUNT VERNON HARLEM	BRN BRONX	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
						ACP '..NE.OF OLD EAST CHURCH ON EAST CHESTER CREEK (NOW HUTCHINSON IRV.).' NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP.				NO INFO
2834	NO INFO ACP BRNX 12:NYSM 2826 NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	MIDDENS(SH ELL) NO INFO	FLUSHING HARLEM	BRN BRONX	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
										NO INFO
			SAME AS ACP LISTING BRONX #4, NYSM 2826.							NO INFO
2835	NO INFO ACP BRNX 13 NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	MIDDENS(SH ELL) NO INFO	FLUSHING HARLEM	BRN BRONX	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
						ACP '..IN PELHAM AT ENTRANCE OF PELHAM NECK.' NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP I MAP.				NO INFO
2836	NO INFO ACP BRNX 14A:ACP BRNX 14B+C NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGES:BU RIALS:MIDDE NS( NO INFO	FLUSHING HARLEM	BRN BRONX	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
						ACP '..SHELL HEAPS(14A).. NUMEROUS RELICS IN VICINITY..EVIDENCES OF VILLAGES + BURIALS(14B+C).' THESE NOT SEPARATED ON NYSM MAPS.				NO INFO
						ACP '..SHELL HEAPS ALONG HUTCHINSON RV.(BRNX 14A,NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP) +PELHAM BAY, C.1/4MILE ABOVE RR BRIDGE.'(SHOULD BE E.CHESTER?NOT PELHAM BAY?). BRNX 14B+C,NYSM LOCAT..'..IN VICINITY OF (14A)..', NOT ON ACP MAP.				NO INFO
2837	NO INFO ACP BRNX 15 NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	CAMP NO INFO	YONKERS,MOU NT VERNON HARLEM	BRN BRONX	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
						ACP '..E.OF THE BRONX AT WOODLAWN.' NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP.				NO INFO
2838	NO INFO ACP BRNX 16 NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	YONKERS HARLEM	BRN BRONX	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
						ACP '..AT MOUTH OF TIBBIT BROOK.' NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP.				NO INFO
2839	NO INFO ACP BRNX 17 NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	YONKERS,CEN TRAL PARK HARLEM	BRN BRONX	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
						ACP '..E.OF SEDGEWICK AVE. ALONG THE RESERVOIR, AT KINGSBRIDGE.' NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP.				NO INFO
2840	NO INFO ACP BRNX 18 NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	MIDDEN(SHE LL) NO INFO	FLUSHING HARLEM	BRN BRONX	PARKER,A.C. SKINNER	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
						ACP 'EXAMINED BY MR.SKINNER.'				NO INFO
						ACP '..ON CLASSON PT.' NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP.				NO INFO



SITE #	SITE NAME	TIMEPERIOD	SITETYPE	7.5' USGS	CO.	REPORTER	PROJECT	DFILE MAP	NYSM: COLL	
	OTHER SITE #	PHASE/TRAD	STRATIG	15' USGS	TOWN	ORIG.REPO	PUB.	GRAPHICFILES	ACCESSION #	ENTRY DATE
	DHP #	FINDINGS	'SOURCE' FIELD			SITE LOCATION NOTES	'NOTELOCATE' FIELD			
<b>4056 NO INFO</b>		NO INFO	INDIAN TRAIL	CENTRAL	NEW	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
	ACP NYRK 6A	NO INFO	NO INFO	PARK	NEW YORK	BOLTON?;SKINNE	PARKER /1922			0
	NO INFO		HARLEM			R?		NO INFO		
		'..AROUND ROCKS.. (ACP) EXAMINED 1904..WORN >1" DEEP IN ROCK..'				'..AT N.END ISLAND FROM THE DYKEMAN VILLAGE SITE (#3?) TO MOUTH OF SPUYTEN IDUYVIL CREEK.' CREEK ON OLD SF MAP.				NO INFO
<b>4057 NO INFO</b>		NO INFO	MIDDENS(SH	YONKERS	NEW	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	GLOC	0
	ACP NYRK 7:ACP	NO INFO	ELL)		NEW YORK	BOLTON?;SKINNE	PARKER /1922			0
	BRNX NO#		NO INFO	HARLEM		R?		NO INFO		
	NO INFO	ACP MAP,SITE IN BRONX.				'..E.OF FEILDSTON (SIC FIELDSTON) RD. ...N.OF W.247 ST..' LOCAT.DISCREPANT.				NO INFO
<b>4058 NO INFO</b>		NO INFO	MIDDEN(SHE	YONKERS	NEW	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
	ACP NYRK 8:ACP	NO INFO	LL)		NEW YORK	BOLTON?;SKINNE	PARKER /1922			0
	BRNX NO#		NO INFO	HARLEM		R?		NO INFO		
	NO INFO	ACP MAP,SITE IN BRONX.				'..N.OF W.247 ST. + W.OF PASCAL AVE..' NO PASCAL ON MAP.				NO INFO
<b>4059 SHELL POINT</b>		NO INFO	VILLAGE:MID	JERSEY CITY	NEW	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
	ACP NYRK 9	NO INFO	DENS(SHELL)		NEW YORK	BOLTON?;SKINNE	PARKER /1922			0
	NO INFO		NO INFO	STATEN ISLAND		R?		NO INFO		
		'.. ON A SMALL LINE(SIC?) OVERLOOKING A SMALL LAKE.. CALLED SHELL PT... LARGE DEPOSITS OF SHELL.'				'..NEAR CANAL ST..'				NO INFO
<b>4060 NO INFO</b>		NO INFO	VILLAGE	BROOKLYN	NEW	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
	ACP NYRK	NO INFO	NO INFO	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	BOLTON?;SKINNE	PARKER /1922			0
	NO#,ACP NYRK 9?					R?		NO INFO		
	NO INFO	UN#ED VILLAGE ON PARKER MAP.								NO INFO
<b>4061 NO INFO</b>		NO INFO	TRACES OF	CENTRAL	NEW	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
	ACP NYRK NO#	NO INFO	OCCUPATION	PARK	NEW YORK	BOLTON?;SKINNE	PARKER /1922			0
	NO INFO		NO INFO	HARLEM		R?		NO INFO		
										NO INFO
<b>4062 NO INFO</b>		NO INFO	MIDDENS(SH	CENTRAL	NEW	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
	ACP NYRK NO#	NO INFO	ELL)	PARK	NEW YORK	BOLTON?;SKINNE	PARKER /1922			0
	NO INFO		NO INFO	HARLEM		R?		NO INFO		
										NO INFO
<b>4063 NO INFO</b>		H;+?	VILLAGE,	CENTRAL	NEW	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0
	ACP NYRK NO#	NO INFO	CAMP?	PARK	NEW YORK	BOLTON?;SKINNE	PARKER /1922			0
	NO INFO		NO INFO	HARLEM		R?		NO INFO		
		VILLAGE ON ACP MAP. SAME? AS '..ONE OF LARGER CAMPS OR FISHING PLACES.. OF THE RECKGAWAWANCKS..'ACP PART2,P.626.				'..CAMP OR FISHING PLACE..AT MONTAGNE'S PT., ON SHORE HELL GATE, JUST OFF 110TH ST..'ACP PART2,P626.				NO INFO

SITE NAME

OTHER SITE #

DHP #

TIMEPERIOD

**SITETYPE**

**7.5' USGS**

15' USGS

CO.

TOWN

## REPORTER

ORIG.REPO

## PROJECT

**PUB.**

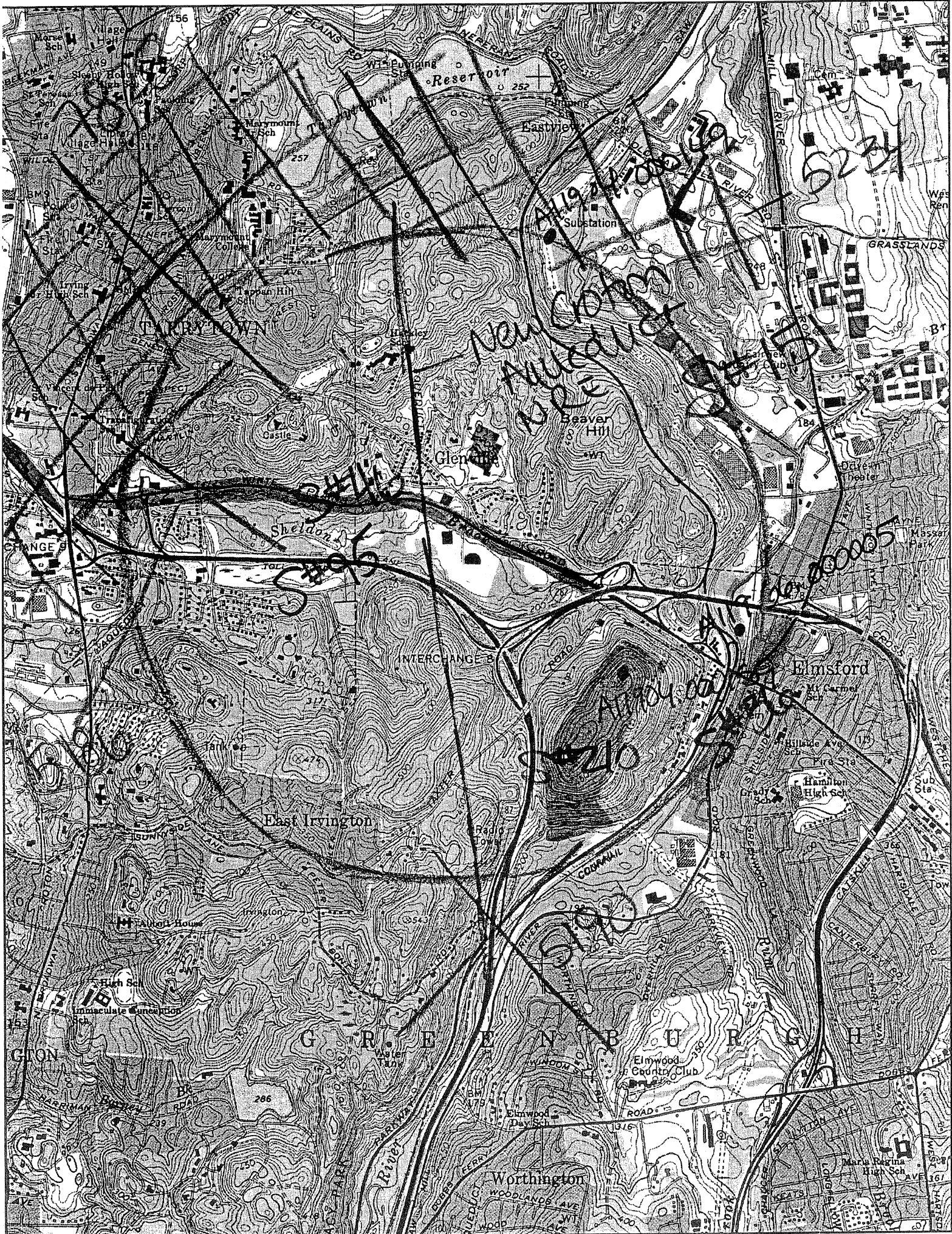
GRAPHICFILES

'NOTELOCATE' FIELD

DHP #	FINDINGS	SOURCE FIELD	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH				
5313 NO INFO ACP ALGY NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCC NO INFO	ANGELICA ANGELICA	ALL PARKER, A.C. ANGELICA	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
5314 NO INFO ACP ALGY NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCC NO INFO	ANGELICA ANGELICA	ALL PARKER, A.C. ANGELICA	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
5315 NO INFO ACP ALGY NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCC NO INFO	ANGELICA ANGELICA	ALL PARKER, A.C. BELFAST	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
5316 NO INFO ACP ALGY NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	HOUGHTON ANGELICA	ALL PARKER, A.C. CANAEDAE	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
5317 NO INFO ACP ALGY NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	BURIAL SITE NO INFO	HOUGHTON ANGELICA	ALL PARKER, A.C. CANAEDAE	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
5318 NO INFO ACP ALGY NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	FILLMORE ANGELICA	ALL PARKER, A.C. HUME	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
5319 NO INFO ACP ALGY NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	CUBA OLEAN	ALL PARKER, A.C. CUBA	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
5320 NO INFO ACP BRNX NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	YONKERS HARLEM	BRN PARKER, A.C. W NO INFO BRONX	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
5321 NO INFO ACP BRNX NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	YONKERS HARLEM	BRN PARKER, A.C. BRONX NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
5322 NO INFO ACP BRNX NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	CENTRAL PARK, YONKER S HARLEM	BRN PARKER, A.C. BRONX NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0



NYSM SITE FILE: 12/08/2000 Page 28										FILE MAP		NYSM: COLL	
SITE #	SITE NAME	TIMEPERIOD	SITETYPE	7.5' USGS	CO.	REPORTER	PROJECT	GRAPHICFILES	ACCESSION #	SF ENTRY DATE			
	OTHER SITE #	PHASE/TRAD	STRATIG	15' USGS	TOWN	ORIG.REPO	PUB.						
	DHP #	FINDINGS	'SOURCE' FIELD	SITE LOCATION NOTES		'NOTELOCATE' FIELD							
7724	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	ROUND LAKE, SARATOGA SPRING	SAR MALTA	NO INFO	NO INFO	REPSH	GLOC	0			
	NO INFO		EROD, SUBMERG	SARATOGA, SCHENECTADY						0			
	NO INFO	REPORTED 12/92 BY LOCAL COLLECTORS HORDING SITE "W. SIDE ISARATOGA LAKE AREA C.100'SQ. UNDER (C.4-8'BY THEIR REMARKS) WATER IAND LATE WOOD. ARTS, FCR, VERY RED STAINS ERODING FROM BANK INTO I WATER". R.E.F. ID. LATE WOOD. AS POSS. PURE OAK HILL. OTHER AREA IPRODUCED 2 NARROW STEM, C.4 FISHTAILS, C.5 UNUSUAL GENESEE IPPS, 1 MEADOWOOD, LEVANNA PREFORM, C.6 PROB. NETSINKERS. MUCH IOTHER MAT.NOT ID.ED.							NO INFO				
7725	NO INFO	NO INFO	BURIAL SITE	YONKERS	WES	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0			
	ACP BRNX NO#:ACP WEST NO#	NO INFO	NO INFO	HARLEM	YONKERS	NO INFO	PARKER /1922	NO INFO		0			
	NO INFO	ON PARKER BRONX MAP BUT IN WESTCHESTER CO..								NO INFO			
7726	NO INFO	NO INFO	MIDDENS(SH ELL/KITCHEN)	YONKERS:MOU NT VERNON	WES YONKERS	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0			
	ACP BRNX NO#:ACP WEST NO#	NO INFO	NO INFO	HARLEM		NO INFO	PARKER /1922	NO INFO		0			
	NO INFO	ON PARKER BRONX MAP BUT IN WESTCHESTER CO..								NO INFO			
7727	NO INFO	NO INFO	CAMP	YONKERS	BRN	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO	SK		0			
	ACP BRNX NO#:ACP BRNX 1B	NO INFO	NO INFO	HARLEM	BRONX	BLACKIE, W.R.	PARKER /1922	NO INFO		0			
	NO INFO	ACP DETAIL MAP FOR BRONX #1 'AFTER BLACKIE', SHOWS 'FIREPITS' IN THIS LOCAL.								NO INFO			
7728	NO INFO	NO INFO	CAMP	WAPPINGERS FALLS	ORA	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0			
	ACP ORNG 11B	NO INFO	NO INFO	POUGHKEEPSIE	NEWBURGH	FREY	PARKER /1922	NO INFO		0			
	NO INFO	ACP '...A SITE REPORTED (TO MR. FREY).. ON ACP MAP AS CAMP SYMBOL.					ACP '...ON THE POINT (BY DANKAMMER COVE) LOCAT.FROM ACP TEXT+AT DANKAMMER PT, ACP MAP LOCAT.IS SL.WEST.OF PT.		NYSM	NO INFO			
7729	CHAPEL FARM II	NO INFO	WORKSHOP: QUARRY	YONKERS	BRN	HARTGEN; GUILLET; 1992	NO INFO	REPST+	EXUTM	0			
	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	HARLEM	BRONX	SCHNEIDERMAN- FOX, F.	NO INFO	NO INFO		0			
	NO INFO	QUARTZITE QUARRY (?) AND WORKSHOP.								NO INFO			
7730	ROADSIDE PARK	NO INFO	NO INFO	WALTON EAST	DEL	BOUCHARD, J.:12/19 92	NO INFO	T		0			
	NO INFO	NO INFO	EROD	WALTON	WALTON	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO		0			
	NO INFO	'DEB...MAYBE IN FILL FROM PARK.'					'DEB. ERODING FROM RIVERBANK.'			NO INFO			



Project Name CWTP (Shaft 11A, 11B, 11C) HAA Project Number 2622 Client

Village \_\_\_\_\_ Town Mt. Pleasant County Westchester

Conducted by: Ut Date 7/9/02

## # Sites

## # Sites

[illegible]

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE and LISTED

Eligible

Listed

Building Inventory

Building Inventory #

NR Status

Form Copied

Property Description

Roads Checked

NRE

didn't form  
copy ~~form~~  
wanted you  
to be aware.

New Canton Aqueduct

5 previous surveys w/in Inule

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

210 Avalon Green II - HAA - August 2000

95 Pin 8729.30.111 <sup>NYSm</sup> February 1990 Addendum I-87 Btw Interchanges 8 & 9

Pin 8020.09 Rt 119: Rt 9 to I-287 NYSm - March 1983

161 Pin 8103.22.101/Bin 1-00610-9 & 1-00611-0 <sup>June 1996</sup> Public Archaeology Facility

36 Sawmill River Basin Flood Control Projects - CRMS - <sup>January 1978</sup> March 1980

SITE #	SITE NAME OTHER SITE #	TIMEPERIOD PHASE/TRAD FINDINGS	SITETYPE STRATIG 'SOURCE' FIELD	7.5' USGS 15' USGS	CO. TOWN	REPORTER ORIG.REPO SITE LOCATION NOTES	PROJECT PUB. 'NOTELOCATE' FIELD	DFILE MAP GRAPHICFILES		NYSM: COLL ACCESSION # SF ENTRY DATE
5183 NO INFO ACP WEST 47 NO INFO		NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	OSSINING, HAV ERSTRAW TARRYTOWN	WES OSSINING	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
						ACP '...ALONG SHORES OF THE HUDSON C.2 MILES N.OF SING SING.'				NO INFO
5184 NO INFO ACP WEST 48 NO INFO		NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	OSSINING TARRYTOWN	WES OSSINING	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
						ACP '...NEAR SCARBORO ON ARNOLD ESTATE.'				NO INFO
5185 NO INFO ACP WEST-49 NO INFO		NO INFO NO INFO	FORTIFICATI ONS:MOUND S NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES MTPLEASANT	PARKER, A.C. BOLTON	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
						ACP '...NEAR OLD DUTCH CHURCH AT SLEEPY HOLLOW, TOWN MT. PLEASANT. BOLTON V.1P506.' NYSM LOCAT.AT SLEEPY HOLLOW MANOR ON USGS.				NO INFO
5186 NO INFO ACP WEST 50 NO INFO		NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE:MID DENS?(SHEL L) NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
						ACP 'VILLAGE...WHERE WERE DEEP SHELL BANKS'.				NO INFO
5187 NO INFO ACP WEST 51A NO INFO		NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER, A.C. BLACKIE, REV.W. R.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	GLOC	0 0
						ACP '...DESCRIBED BY BLACKIE...FOR...AMERICAN MUS OF NAT HST'. ALSO SEE NYSM 7779, ACP 51B.				NO INFO
5188 NO INFO ACP WEST 52 NO INFO		NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER, A.C.	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0
						ACP '...NEAR SMALL BROOK FLOWING W.INTO SAW MILL RV...JUST S.OF OUTLET WOODLAWN LK.'				NO INFO
5189 NO INFO ACP WEST 53A NO INFO		NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER, A.C. BLACKIE	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	GLOC	0 0
						ALSO ROCKSHELTER?, SEE NYSM 7782, ACP 53B.				NO INFO
5190 NO INFO ACP WEST 54 NO INFO		NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER, A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	GLOC	0 0
						ACP '...PROBABLY A KITCHAWANK VILLAGE.'				NO INFO
						ACP '...NEAR GRANTS CORNERS...' NYSM LOCAT.FROM ACP MAP (DISTANCE FROM WEST 53).				NO INFO



SITE #	SITE NAME OTHER SITE # DHP #	TIMEPERIOD	SITETYPE	7.5' USGS 15' USGS	CO. TOWN	REPORTER ORIG.REPO	PROJECT PUB.	DFILE MAP		NYSM: COLL ACCESSION # SF ENTRY DATE
		PHASE/TRAD	STRATIG					GRAPHICFILES		
		FINDINGS	'SOURCE' FIELD			SITE LOCATION NOTES	'NOTELOCATE' FIELD			
5232	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	BURIAL SITE NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
5233	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	CAMP NO INFO	GLENVILLE STAMFORD	WES NORTHCASTL	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
						NYSM MAP LOCATION EXTENDED TO LAKE SHORES,ACP MAP IS DISTORED WITH SITE C.1/2MILE E.OF RYE LK..				
5234	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
5235	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES MTPLEASANT	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
5236	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES MTPLEASANT	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
5237	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	BURIAL SITE NO INFO	HAVERSTRAW TARRYTOWN	WES CORTLANDT	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
5238	NO INFO ACP WEST NO#:ACP WEST 5 NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE:BUR IAL SITE NO INFO	HAVERSTRAW TARRYTOWN	WES CORTLAND	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
						ACP MAP UN# IS PROB.SAME AS ACP 51, NYSM 5141.				
5239	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	OSSINING TARRYTOWN	WES YORKTOWN	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
5240	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	OSSINING TARRYTOWN	WES NEWCASTLE	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO
5241	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	OSSINING,WHI TE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES MOUNTPLEAS	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO	0 0 NO INFO

NYSM SITE FILE: 12/08/2000 Page 40											DFILE MAP	NYSM: COLL
SITE #	SITE NAME	TIMEPERIOD	SITETYPE	7.5' USGS	CO.	REPORTER	PROJECT	GRAPHICFILES		ACCESSION #		
	OTHER SITE #	PHASE/TRAD	STRATIG	15' USGS	TOWN	ORIG.REPO	PUB.			ENTRY DATE		
	DHP #	FINDINGS	'SOURCE' FIELD	SITE LOCATION NOTES			'NOTELOCATE' FIELD					
7822 WILDWOOD LAKE		NO INFO	NO INFO	RIVERHEAD	SUF	LATHAM,R.	NO INFO	X+	CO-OR	0		
	SCAA NO#	NO INFO	NO INFO	RIVERHEAD	SOUTHAMPTO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO		0		
	NO INFO	SCAA LOCAT. 'VILLAGE OF RIVERHEAD',BUT 1956 USGS SHOWS 'WILDWOOD ILAKE' ('GREAT POND' ON 1944 USGS) S.OF RIVERHEAD IN TOWN OF ISOUTHAMPTON.								NO INFO		
7823 PECONIC RIVER		TR	NO INFO	MATTITUCK	SUF	LATHAM,R.:1953	NO INFO	X+	CO-OR	0		
	SCAA SF	ORIE	NO INFO	RIVERHEAD	RIVERHEAD	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO		0		
	NO INFO	RECORDED BY SCAA AS 'ORIENT FINDS',BUT LISTED AS STRAY FIND. 'MOUTH OF PECONIC RIVER.'								NO INFO		
7824 NO INFO		NO INFO	NO INFO	ROSENDALE	ULS	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0		
	RND NO#	NO INFO	NO INFO	ROSENDALE	ROSENDALE+	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO		0		
	NO INFO	OLD SITEFILE 1933R ROSENDALE 15', AREA OUTLINED.								NO INFO		
7825 NO INFO		NO INFO	NO INFO	ROSENDALE	ULS	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0		
	RND NO#	NO INFO	NO INFO	ROSENDALE	ROSENDALE	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO		0		
	NO INFO	OLD SITEFILE 1933R ROSENDALE 15', AREA OUTLINED.								NO INFO		
7826 BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY ROCKSHELTER		NO INFO	ROCKSHELTE	ASHOKAN	ULS	BURGGRAF(WAR):19	NO INFO	REPSH	T	0		
		NO INFO	R			57						
	NO INFO		NO INFO		MARBLETOWN	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO		0		
	NO INFO	ROSENDALE								NO INFO		
		OLD SITEFILE 1943 ASHOKAN 7.5',W.A.R. NOTE '1- ROCK ISHELTER..BURGGRAF 5/20/57' NO OTHER INFO.. NYSM LOCATION IN RED FROM IJ.BIERHORST FOR 'BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY RS' 8/93, HE HAS IART.PHOTOS, SEE DATAFILE.										
7827 WECQUAESGEEK		HN?	VILLAGE	WHITE	WES	RITCHIE,W.A.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0		
		NO INFO		PLAINS,NYACK	GREENBURGH	NO INFO	NO INFO			0		
	NO INFO		NO INFO	TARRYTOWN				NO INFO				
	NO INFO	OLD SITEFILE 1938 WHITE PLAINS 7.5'(WITH E.SHORE OF HUDSON RV),W.A.R.? MARGIN NOTE 'VILLAGE OF WECQUAESGEEK AT DOBBS FERRY' (NOT MAPPED).								NO INFO		
7828 ALIPCONK		HN?	VILLAGE	WHITE PLAINS	WES	RITCHIE,W.A.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0		
	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	TARRYTOWN	GREENBURGH	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO		0		
	NO INFO	OLD SITEFILE 1938 WHITE PLAINS 7.5',W.A.R.? MARGIN NOTE 'VILLAGE OF ALIPCONK AT TARRYTOWN' (NOT MAPPED).								NO INFO		
7829 NO INFO		NO INFO	CAMPS	HAVERSTRAW	WES	PARKER,A.C.	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO	0		
	ACP WEST 5C	NO INFO	NO INFO	TARRYTOWN	CORTLANDT	NO INFO	PARKER /1922	NO INFO		0		
	NO INFO	ACP '(SITES ON)..OSCAWANA IS., WITH CAMPS ON THE SHORE.' NYSM GENERAL LOCAT.ON ISLAND + RV.SHORE, NOT ON ACP MAP.								NO INFO		
7830 NO INFO		NO INFO	NO INFO	NISKAYUNA	SAR	NO INFO	NO INFO	OSF	NO	0		
	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	SCHENECTADY	CLIFTONPAR	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO		0		
	NO INFO	OLD SF 2ND 1949 15', '(RED) O', NO OTHER INFO, PENCIL 'O' IN ACTIVE IFILE.								NO INFO		

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A-119-66-0005  
QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIES \_\_\_\_\_  
NEG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTED BY: J. Stephen Kopper

YOUR ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION (if any): C.W. Post Center, Long Island University

DATE: March 25, 1980

\*\*\*\*\*

1. SITE NAME: Site #4

2. COUNTY: Westchester TOWN/CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ VILLAGE: Elmsford

3. LOCATION: Saw Mill River between Cross Westchester  
Expressway and Tarrytown-White Plains Road (river bank)

4. PRESENT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> STANDING RUINS         | <input type="checkbox"/> CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNDER CULTIVATION      | <input type="checkbox"/> EROSION <input type="checkbox"/> UNDERWATER   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER <u>river bank (deposits)</u> |

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SURFACE HUNTING | BY WHOM _____ DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TESTING                    | BY WHOM _____ DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCAVATION                 | BY WHOM _____ DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NONE                       |                          |

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: \_\_\_\_\_

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Unknown



9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION-OF SITE: See Saw Mill River Basin Flood Control Project Report.

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS: discovery of prehistoric shell deposits (fresh water mussels) and charcoal.

12. MAP LOCATION

7 ½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: White Plains

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

See Saw Mill River Basin Flood Control Project Report -  
Figure 1.

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

(ATTACH)

# NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only -- Site Identifier 11904.000149 Temporary Site #: WES-98104

Date : 10/7/98

Your name : Jim Pritchard

Address : 1318 Main Street

Phone : 513-287-7700

Organization (if any) : Gray & Pape, Inc.

County: Westchester

City :

Present Owner : Westchester County

Township : Greenburgh

Owner Address :

Incorporated Village : Eastview

Hamlet :

## 4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/Site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed ☒ not evident

Foundation: ☒ above below (ground level) not evident

☒ Structural subdivisions apparent ☒ Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected

Grounds Under cultivation : Sustaining erosion : Woodland ☒ Upland : ☒

Never cultivated : ☒ Previously cultivated : Floodplain : Pastureland :

Soil Drainage: good

Slope: steep

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) : At points running w/in 45m W of Sawmill R.

Elevation : 400

## 5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface date(s) : 9/29/98-10/1/98

Site map : ☒ (Submit with form\*)

Collection : ☒

Subsurface date(s) : 9/29/98

Testing: shovel

Unit size : 50x50 cm.

Number of units : 4 (submit plan of units with form\*)

Excavation: Unit size :

Number of units : (submit plan of units with form\*)

Investigator : Jim Pritchard

Manuscript or published report(s) : PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF  
THE MILLENNIUM PIPELINE COMPANY PROPOSED  
MILLENNIUM PIPELINE SYSTEM, ERIE AND PIKE  
COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA, AND CHAUTAUQUA TO  
WESTCHESTER COUNTIES, NEW YORK

Present repository of materials :

Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio

Temporary Site # : WES-98104

6. Site inventory:

- a. Date of Initial Construction :
- b. Previous owner : Putnam Rail Line
- c. list major alterations and dates if known : unknown

7. Site documentation ("Sources field" from structures form) :

Site is the old Putnam Rail line and associated features, which is now a portion of the Westchester North County Bike Trail.

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction :

Small surface scatter of shoe leather, crochery, bottle glass, and assorted metal artifacts .

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form.

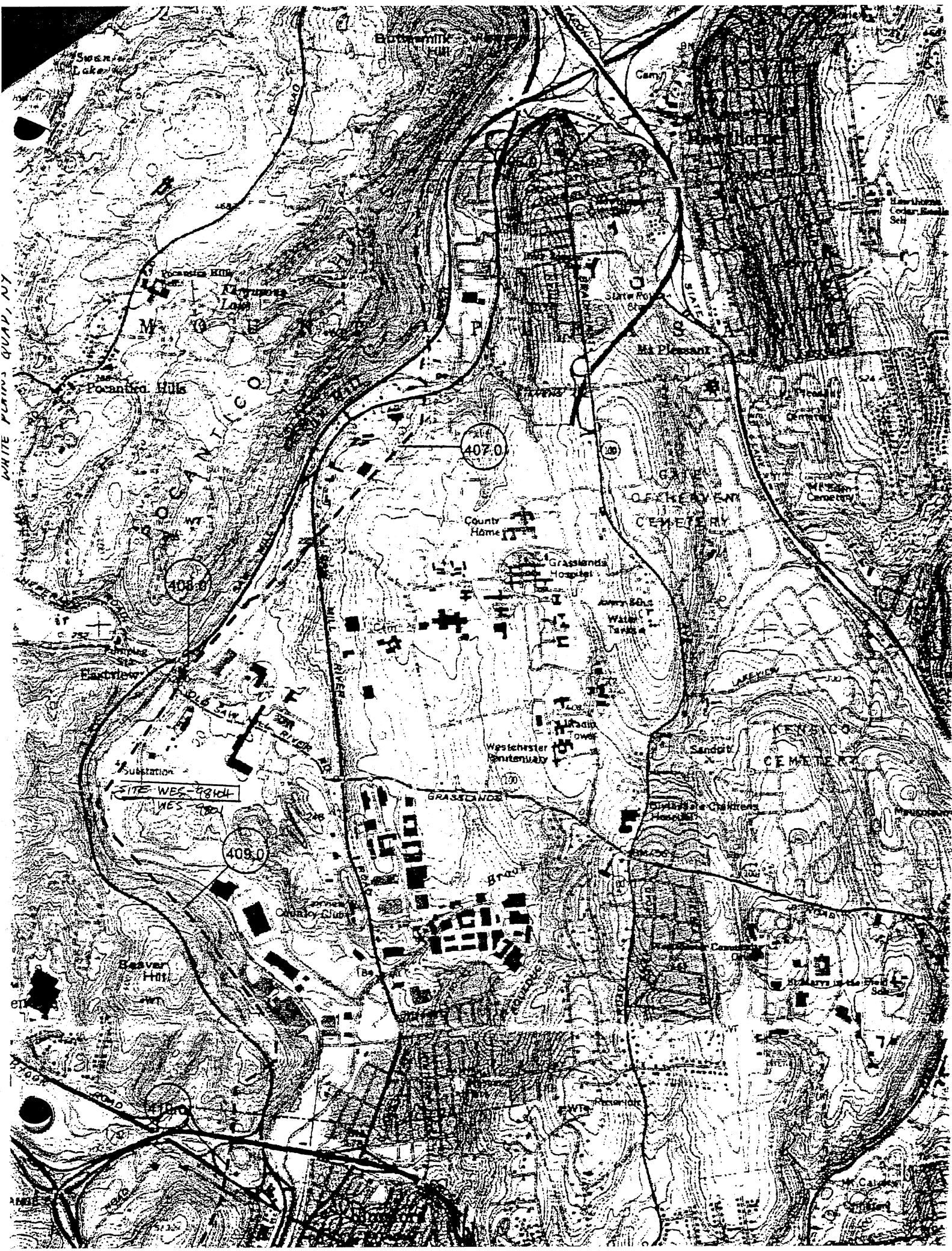
9. Map Reference: map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and ate. Keep this submission to 8 1/2 x 11" if feasible.

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad:

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):

Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of this site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

WHITE PLAINS QUAD, NY



NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A11904.000159

Project Identifier Avalon Green II

Date October 1997

Your Name Andre Krievs

Phone (518) 283-0534

Address 27 Jordan Road

Troy, New York 12180

Organization (if any) Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(S) Avalon Green II

2. COUNTY Westchester

One of the following: CITY \_\_\_\_\_

TOWNSHIP Greenburgh

INCORPORATED VILLAGE \_\_\_\_\_

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET \_\_\_\_\_

3. PRESENT OWNER RMC Development Company

Address 100 Clearbrook Rd.

Elnsford, New York 10523

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories):

Site

☒ Stray Find

☐ Cave/Rockshelter

☐ Workshop

☐ Pictograph

☐ Quarry

☐ Mound

☐ Burial

☐ Shell Midden

☐ Village

☐ Surface Evidence

☐ Camp

☐ Material in plow zone

☐ Material below plow zone

☐ Buried evidence

☐ Intact Occupation flr.

☐ Single component

☐ Evidence of features

☐ Stratified

☐ Multicomponent

Location

☐ Under cultivation

☐ Never cultivated

☐ Previously cultivated

☐ Pastureland

☒ Woodland

☐ Floodplain

☒ Upland

☐ Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☒ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) \_\_\_\_\_

Elevation: 496 ft.

5. SITE INVESTIGATION (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Site map (Submit with form) ☒

Collection ☒

Subsurface--date(s) October 1997

Testing: shovel ☒ coring ☐ other \_\_\_\_\_ unit size \_\_\_\_\_

no. of units 170 (Submit plan of units with form)

Excavation: unit size \_\_\_\_\_ no. of units \_\_\_\_\_

Investigator Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Report For Archeological Potential And Field Reconnaissance  
SEQR Parts 1A, 1B & 3  
Avalon Green Planned Development, Town of Greenburgh  
Westchester County, New York  
October 1997

Present repository of materials Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

6. COMPONENT(S) (cultural affiliation/dates):

Middle to Late Woodland

7. LIST OF MATERIAL REMAINS (be specific as possible in identifying object and material):

Projectile Point

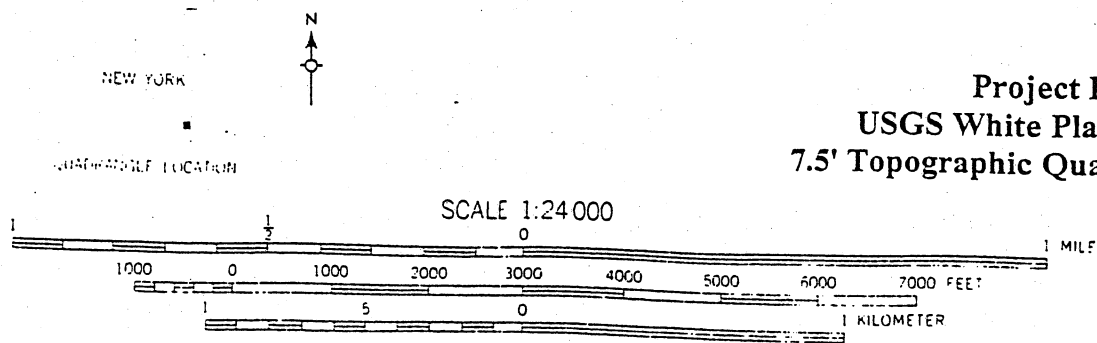
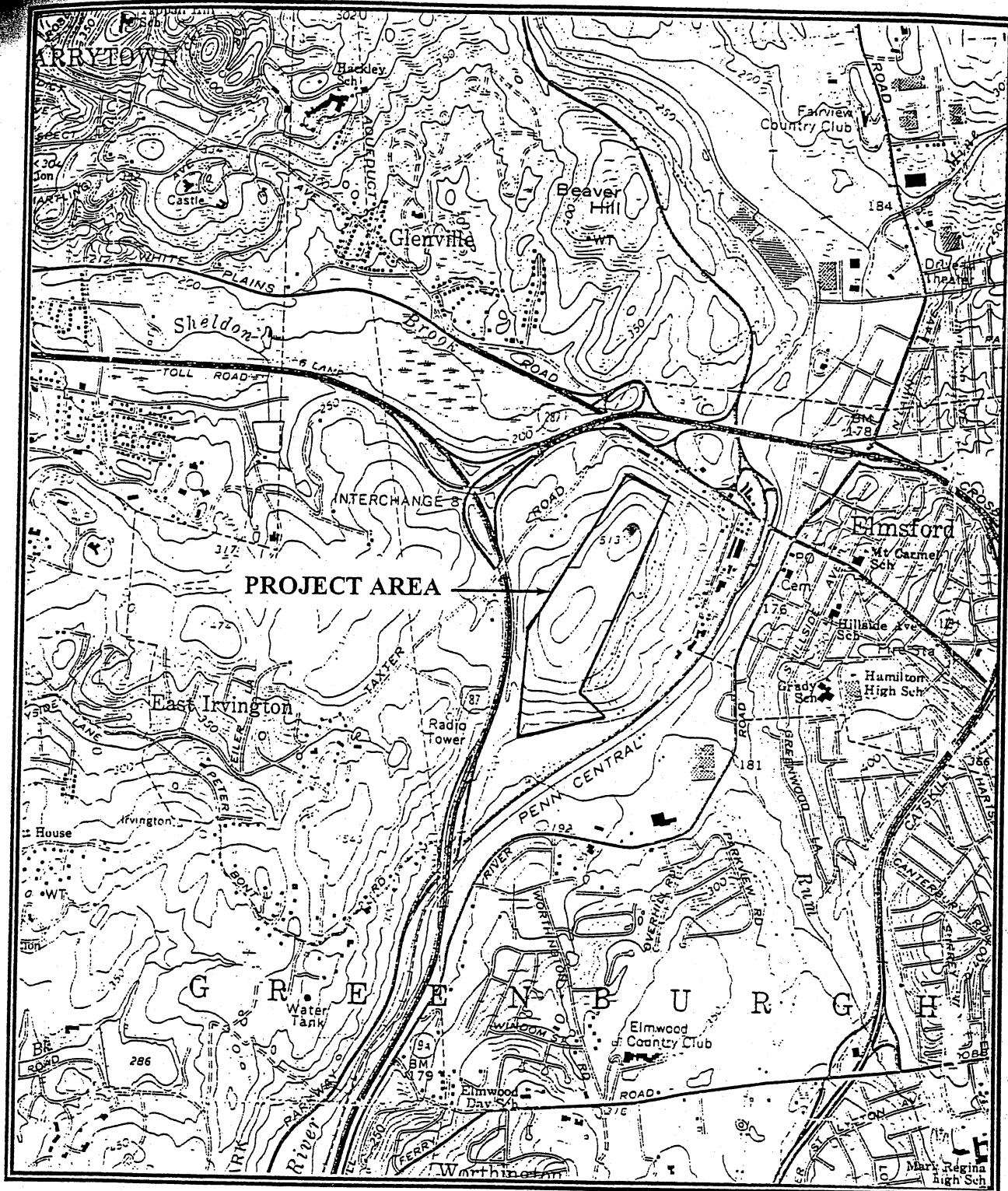
If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form \_

8. MAP REFERENCES

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad. Name White Plains

UTM Coordinates    E 598520  
                      N 4545210

9. Photography









## SITE FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Project Name CWTP Shaft #16 HAA Project Number 2622 Client HPI

Village \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ County Westchester

Quadsheets Mt. Vernon, Yonkers.

Conducted by: K.C. Date 7.9.02

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM # Sites 2SHPO # Sites 0[illegible]

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE and LISTED

1 Eligible

2 Listed

X Building Inventory

Building Inventory #

NR Status

Form Copied

Property Description

Roads Checked

~~24 Crofton~~  
~~Aguedet~~

~~NRE~~

Westchester  
PREVIOUS SURVEYS

3 Previous Surveys within 1 mile

~~58~~  
\*67 NEPERA PK Flood Control - Marshall - 1982

~~155~~ - 1B Hoover Rd - Greenhouse - 1996

~~22~~  
#18 San Mill Rv. Basin - Marshall 1978

SITE #	SITE NAME OTHER SITE # DHP #	TIMEPERIOD PHASE/TRAD FINDINGS	SITETYPE STRATIG 'SOURCE' FIELD	7.5' USGS 15' USGS	CO. TOWN	REPORTER ORIG.REPO	PROJECT PUB.	GRAPHICFILES	NOTELOCATE' FIELD	
5222	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	MOUNT VERNON HARLEM	WES EASTCHEST+	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO
										NYSM LOCAT.IN TOWNS EASTCHESTER + YONKERS.
5223	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	MOUNT VERNON HARLEM	WES YONKERS+	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO
										NYSM LOCAT.LENGTHENS ACP SIZE. NYSM LOCAT.IN TOWNS YONKERS + GREENBURG.
5224	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	MIDDENS(SH ELL) NO INFO	MAMARONECK OYSTER BAY	WES MAMARONECK	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO
5225	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE:MID DENS(SHELL) NO INFO	MAMARONECK OYSTER BAY	WES E RYE	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO
5226	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	MAMARONECK: GLENVILLE OYSTER BAY:STAMFORD	WES WHITEPLAI+	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO
										NYSM LOCAT.IN TOWNS WHITEPLAINS +HARRISON.
5227	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	CAMP NO INFO	MAMARONECK OYSTER BAY	WES HARRISON+	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO
										NYSM LOCAT.IN TOWNS HARRISON +MAMARONECK..
5228	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	YONKERS HARLEM	WES YONKERS	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO
5229	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	NYACK,WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES GREENBURG	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO
5230	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	VILLAGE NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES WHITEPLAIN	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO
5231	NO INFO ACP WEST NO# NO INFO	NO INFO NO INFO	TRACES OF OCCUPATION NO INFO	WHITE PLAINS TARRYTOWN	WES HARRISON	PARKER,A.C. NO INFO	NO INFO PARKER /1922	NO INFO NO INFO	NO INFO	0 0 NO INFO NO INFO

**SITE #**

**SITE NAME**

**TIMEPERIOD**

**SITETYPE**

**7.5' USGS**

**CO.**

**REPORTER**

**PROJECT**

GRAPHICFILES

**OTHER SITE #**

**PHASE/TRAD**

**STRATIG**

**15' USGS**

**TOWN**

**ORIG.REPO**

**PUB.**

**SITE LOCATION NOTES**

**'NOTELOCATE' FIELD**

**DHP #**

**FINDINGS 'SOURCE' FIELD**

**6794 FISCHER**

NO INFO  
NO INFO

LA

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

WHITE PLAINS

TARRYTOWN

WHITEMAN,A.

BLACKIE

NO INFO

X

NO

NO INFO

0

CAT 47547

1990/

FRICHMANN & FISCHER SITE. NYSM COLLECT. INCLUDES ARTIFACTS FROM  
ITHESE TWO FARMS. INCLUDES ONE MID.ARCHAIC POINT. SITES  
ENTERED BY ANDREW WHITMAN FROM BLACKIE MANUSCRIPT,AND  
C.GILLETTE ITRANSCRIPTION OF BLACKIE COLLECTION INFO.

**6795 FRICHMANN FARM**

NO INFO  
NO INFO

MA:LA:TR:EW

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

WHITE PLAINS

TARRYTOWN

WHITEMAN,A.

BLACKIE

NO INFO

X

NO

NO INFO

0

CAT 47548

1990/

FRICHMANN & FISCHER SITE, NYSM COLLECT. INCLUDES ARTIFACTS  
IFROM THESE TWO FARMS. INCLUDES ONE MID. ARCHAIC POINT. SITES  
IENTERED BY ANDREW WHITMAN FROM BLACKIE MANUSCRIPT,AND  
C.GILLETTE ITRANSCRIPTION OF BLACKIE COLLECTION INFO.

**6796 DAISY FARM**

NO INFO  
NO INFO

MA

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

MOUNT

VERNON

HARLEM

WHITEMAN,A.

BLACKIE

NO INFO

X

NO

NO INFO

0

CAT 47567

1990/

SITES ENTERED BY ANDREW WHITMAN FROM BLACKIE MANUSCRIPT,AND  
IC.GILLETTE TRANSCRIPTION OF BLACKIE COLLECTION INFO.

**6797 SECOR  
ROAD:SPRATH  
BROOK**

NO INFO  
NO INFO

LA:TR:EW

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

WHITE PLAINS

TARRYTOWN

WHITEMAN,A.

BLACKIE

NO INFO

X

NO

NO INFO

0

CAT 47554

1990/

SITES ENTERED BY ANDREW WHITMAN FROM BLACKIE MANUSCRIPT,AND  
IC.GILLETTE TRANSCRIPTION OF BLACKIE COLLECTION INFO. 300 YARDS S.OF SECOR RD.

**6798 LANDER FARM**

NO INFO  
NO INFO

MA:EW

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

WHITE PLAINS

TARRYTOWN

WHITEMAN,A.

BLACKIE

NO INFO

X

NO

NO INFO

0

CAT 47550-52

1990/

SITES ENTERED BY ANDREW WHITMAN FROM BLACKIE MANUSCRIPT,AND  
IC.GILLETTE TRANSCRIPTION OF BLACKIE COLLECTION INFO.

**6799 SPRAIN  
RESERVOIR  
VICINITY**

NO INFO  
NO INFO

LA

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

MOUNT

VERNON

HARLEM

WHITEMAN,A.

BLACKIE

NO INFO

X

NO

NO INFO

0

CAT 47577

1990/

SITES ENTERED BY ANDREW WHITMAN FROM BLACKIE MANUSCRIPT,AND  
IC.GILLETTE TRANSCRIPTION OF BLACKIE COLLECTION INFO. EAST SHORE.

**6800 HUTCHINSON  
BLVD.**

NO INFO  
NO INFO

LA:HU

NO INFO

NO INFO

NO INFO

MOUNT

VERNON

HARLEM

WES

EASTCHEST+

WHITEMAN,A.

BLACKIE

NO INFO

X

NO

NO INFO

0

CAT 47568

1990/

SITES ENTERED BY ANDREW WHITMAN FROM BLACKIE MANUSCRIPT,AND  
C.GILLETTE TRANSCRIPTION OF BLACKIE COLLECTION INFO.

Project Name CWTP Shaft #16 HAA Project Number 2622 Client HPI

Quadsheets Mt. Vernon, Yonkers.

# Sites 0[illegible]