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STATEN ISLAND CONDOMINIUMS
BLOCK 13, LOTS 82, 92, 100, 103, 104
BOROUGH OF STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



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I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND THE SITE AREA

The proposed action is a City Planning Commission (CPC) Authorization, pursuant to the applicable sections of Zoning Resolution Article XI, Chapter 9, to allow for the construction of mixed use condominium buildings on vacant land in Staten Island's Special Hillside Preservation District. Block 13, on which the project is located, is in the St. George's neighborhood of northeastern Staten Island and is bounded by Nicholas Street on the north, St. Marks Place on the west, Hamilton Avenue on the south and Stuyvesant Place and Richmond Terrace on the east (Cover, Figs. 1-2). The project site is divided into two areas separated by the 55-foot wide easement for water pipes that is part of lot 8. Site "A", comprising lots 104, 103 and 100 on block 13, fronts on Stuyvesant Place at the corner of Hamilton Avenue while Site "B", situated immediately north of Site A on lots 52 and 82, fronts on Richmond Terrace. For the purposes of this discussion, the two are referred to together as the "project site". The planned mixed-use developments will result in the creation of a total of 160 dwelling units as well as commercial space and group parking facilities on both Sites A and B (Fig. 3). The applicant is seeking authorizations from the CPC for increased building height; increased number of cars with a group parking structure; increased floor area (residential) and increased lot coverage (commercial); reducing or replacing steep slope areas where commercial floor area or underground parking is provided, and for removing most of the existing trees and extensive replanting of trees. Access to Site A will be on Stuyvesant Place and to Site B from Richmond Terrace. The estimated build year for the project is 2008.

The project site slopes up steeply from the northeast to the southwest and from the east to the west (Figs. 4-11 and 16). Currently, all of the lots of site "A" and lot 92 of Site B are vacant, but lot 82 has been partly removed by the contractor, who has carved out an access road from Richmond Terrace to a leveled area, excavated out of the side of the hill, at the northern end of the site adjacent to lot 78 (Figs. 11-14). On the day of our site visit, December 15, 2006, we observed a backhoe parked on this terrace. The contractor was evidently using the northern side of lot 82 as a staging area for the construction of six homes on lots 78 and 75 (not part of the project site), which is already well underway.

Lots 82 and 92 are covered with trees, none of great age, and strewn with quantities of garbage. To the south, on the summit of hill and towering over the project site, are the Castleton Park Apartments. It is easy to image the residents throwing their garbage down the slope, but no doubt others have also contributed to the heap of every kind of household, automotive and building detritus found here. The south side of Site B is marked by a frost fence. Site A is only wooded along its east and south sides while most of the center of this area is covered with chest-high wild grasses and other weeds that render it quite impenetrable. There is a small community garden near the corner of Stuyvesant Place and Hamilton Avenue, accessible by a path, and a shanty near Hamilton Avenue towards the rear of the site at the foot of the steepest part of the slope. Due to the undergrowth, it was not possible to follow the surface contours very clearly. It appeared, however, that there was some kind of depression as if from an excavation, approximately ten to twelve feet in depth and beginning west of the trees bordering the site on Richmond Terrace. Its western side could not be traced. West of site A, on the lot fronting Hamilton Avenue, is a single family home and garden. On the south side of Hamilton Avenue there are apartment buildings. Block 13, on the east side of Stuyvesant Street opposite site A, is occupied by parking structures and open areas, and a one-story building housing a donut shop. Site B faces an extensive parking lot on the east side of Richmond Terrace.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND PREHISTORIC PERIODS

The project site is located on the side and at the foot of a steep-sided bluff that curves around the shoreline between Stuyvesant Place and Tompkins Avenue and is still much in evidence. Originally this bluff fronted on the shore (Figs. 15 and 18). Today it is some distance away, thanks to extensive landfilling beginning in the 1860s (Fig. 19; Dripps 1872). The top of the bluff, south of the project site, where the Castleton Hill Condominiums stand now, levels off at approximately 110 feet above sea level (Figs 1 and 16). Further south and west of Tompkins Avenue is a long hill that peaks at the west end of Fort Place at approximately 216 feet above sea level (Figs. 15 and 16). This is Fort Hill. About three-quarters of a mile west of the project site, west of Westervelt Avenue, there was a stream running north-northwest into the Kill Van Kull (Figs. 15, 17 and 19). A similar distance southeast of the project site, where the quarantine was formerly located, in Tompkinsville, there was an important spring.

Although Governor Andros claimed, in 1675, "nor is there nor hath been for some years one Indyan (*sic*) belonging to Staten Island", yet the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts were still able to find, in 1715, some native souls in need of salvation (Leng & Davis 1930, 83). The presence of prehistoric inhabitants on the island is attested by numerous sites. Indeed, the oldest Indian remains in the northeastern United States, dating to the Paleo-Indian period, have been found here, in the area of Port Mobil. Lenik and Gibbs (2001, 6), who prepared an archaeological assessment of the nearby Criminal Court and Family Court Complex Site in downtown St. Georges, provide reviewed the secondary literature on prehistoric sites in Staten Island. They note that in the past, scattered remains were found along the shore road near St. George, and a stone artifact on Stuyvesant Place, the latter now in the collection of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (S.I.I.A.S.). According to Leng and Davis (1930, 80), prehistoric remains were most prevalent along the coasts, "wherever there are sand dunes, there is a chain of sites of former Indian habitations". The Indians of the Archaic Period (ca. 8,000-1,000 B.C.) preferred coastal locations on islands, at the head of estuaries, or by the seashore on elevated, well-drained tracts of land. Shell processing stations might be located by the water, near marshlands, rivers and bays containing plentiful supplies of

shellfish, fish and wild fowl. During the Early Woodland period, beginning around 3,000 years ago, pottery was introduced and the carved steatite vessels used during the preceding Transitional era disappeared. The increase in shellfish collection during this period, thought to indicate growing sedenterization, is attested by the huge piles of discarded shells called middens found in the harvesting localities. Domestication of plants is thought to have followed during the succeeding 1,000 years known as the Middle Woodland period. During the Late Woodland period, ca. 900 to 1,600 C.E., horticulture became the primary source of subsistence and permanent villages are attested. With the development of agriculture during the Late Woodland Period, the Indians created large, permanent or semi-permanent palisaded settlements although they still traveled seasonally to their hunting or fishing camps on the shore.

Highly sensitive locations for prehistoric remains would possess three or more of the characteristics listed in Boesch's model for prehistoric sensitivity. These are:

- 1) known sites in the immediate vicinity/surface finds recovered from immediate vicinity; 2) freshwater source located nearby; 3) high subsistence potential for an area (marsh, shoreline, river/stream mouth nearby, ridges as location for game/nut trees, etc.); 4) high, ground overlooking water with slopes not exceeding 30 percent; 5) well drained soil, particularly areas with a sandy soil substratum. (Boesch 1996, 18-19).

There are eight prehistoric sites in Boesch's comprehensive catalogue within one mile of the project site. All save sites 66 and 37 are dated to the Woodland Period. Site 66, on Harbor Hill, and site 37, on Pavilion Hill, are merely identified as "Prehistoric". The sites are listed below. As for sources of freshwater, there are none on the project site. The closest were the so-called "Hessian Spring" at the eastern foot of Fort Hill near the shore and a stream that ran west of Westervelt Avenue. The site's location on the shore would have provided high subsistence potential, but higher ground was available immediately south of the project site, and while shell-processing areas might have been located along the shore, it is likely that the settlements would have been located on the elevated plateau south on either side of St. Marks Place, rather than on the steep slope and low-lying and probably poorly drained ground facing the shore that once constituted the project.

Boesch's site list is as follows (Boesch 1996):

Site 66, Harbor Hill, a campsite of indeterminate date. NYSM (inventory of the New York State Museum) #4614.

Site 67, an named Woodland period site "with traces of occupation and many "triangular points", NYSM #4618.

Site 68, Three locations at Silver Lake dated to the Woodland period, NYSM #4613.

Site 69, a Woodland period campsite with traces of occupation at Stuyvesant Place, NYSM #4629.

Site 112, a Woodland period site at Fort Hill - Boesch reports that prehistoric artifacts have often been found here, S.I.I.A.S. Archaeological Site File Listing.

Site 114, an unnamed Woodland period campsite was formerly located at the corner of Sand and Bay Streets, S.I.I.A.S. Archaeological Site File Listing.

Site 115, a small Woodland period camp in Tompkinsville, S.I.I.A.S. Archaeological Site File Listing.

Site 37, a prehistoric site of unspecified date and unverified location in the neighborhood of Pavilion/Ward's hill reportedly the findspot(s) of some lithic artifacts in the collection of the S.I.I.A.S., NYSM #28-23-8-8-8&9.

The project site's topographic features in combination with disturbance from 19th century occupation, discussed in the following section of this report, renders its potential sensitivity for prehistoric remains very low.

III. HISTORIC PERIODS

The first patents on Staten Island were granted in 1679 just a few years before the County of Richmond was created, in 1683. The boundaries of these land grants are reconstructed on the Innes (1900) and Skene (1909) maps, which show that the project site was part of the plantation of Thomas Lovelace, brother of Francis, Governor of New York. The patent for Lovelace's farm passed to Ellis Duxberry (1647-1718), who had married Lovelace's niece Mary (died ca. 1689; Tuttle 1924, 97; Leng and Davis 1930, 120). Duxberry was a county judge from 1691-1710 and held "honorable positions to the time of his death" (Dickenson, quoted from Leng & Davis). The glebe included the land of later Tompkinsville, known from 1623 as "the watering place" (Delavan 1907, 23-24). His estate was bequeathed to the Corporation of the Minister, Church Wardens and Vestry of St. Andrew and his successors (May 5, 1718; Delavan, 1907, 24; Leng & Davis 1930, 129; Dickenson 2003). This 340 acre grant, which was to provide for the maintenance of the church's founder, Reverend Aeneas Mackenzie, and later ministers, came to be known as the Duxberry Glebe.

During the Revolutionary War, the British erected Forts on the hills immediately west and south of the project site. The "Fort Hill" bastion, at the end of Fort Place and east of Westervelt Avenue, stood on the highest elevation in the area, about 216 ft. above sea level (Figs. 16, 17 and 19). This fort is sometimes called "Knyphausen Fort" after its Hessian commander during the Revolutionary War, and the spring in the valley below it, the Hessian Spring (Delavan 1907, 26). Morris (1898, 210) notes that the embankments of the breastworks located beside the reservoir on Fort Hill were demolished around 1890 when the water works company "enlarged its facilities". "Knyphausen Heights" is the eminence at the foot of fort hill extending towards the north. Leng & Davis (1930, 66) describe the Fort Hill structure as a square earthworks with its corners oriented to the compass points. The top of the breastwork reached about eighty feet. In 2004, the City acquired 0.78 acres of the wooded hillside where the fort was formerly located and turned it into "Fort Hill Park" (Media 2004). A second fort was located on top of the hill above (south) of the project site, where the Castleton Hotel formerly stood, now the site of the Castleton Park apartments (Leng and Davis 1930, 66; Figs. 1, 16 and 17). A third

earthworks, described as being near the corner of Bismarck and 2nd Avenues, must be the one shown on the Lyons 1835 map west of Hamilton Avenue at the head of a stream (Ibid.). And this is surely fort A on the 1780-1783 Camp Anglo-Hessois map, which is also shown at the head of a stream, west of the forts on Fort Hill and Knyphausen Heights (Fig. 17). The British troops camped between the forts in huts, initially made of mud, then replaced by log cabins that could be equipped with loopholes and integrated into a "defensive curtain".

The division of the Duxbury glebe began in 1799 when New York State acquired 30 acres of it for a quarantine station, and the U.S. government acquired 5 acres (Delavan 1907, 25; Leng & Davis 1930, 209). St. Andrews wanted to sell the rest of the glebe because it was far from the church. Moreover, it had been deforested and was "in disrepair" (Ibid.) Accordingly, a law passed in 1814 allowed the church to sell its land to Daniel D. Tompkins. Formerly Vice President under James Monroe, and Governor of New York State, Tompkins moved to Staten Island in 1814 and acquired the property in 1815 (Delavan 1907, 20). He was the developer of the village named after him, Tompkinsville. Tompkins also purchased the former Van Buskirk farm in New Brighton, which included Fort Hill. Southeast of the old fort he built the home where he lived until his death in 1825 (Delavan 1907, 27). The building burned down in 1874 (Ibid.; Leng and Davis 1930, 220). Around 1821 he built the so-called "Marble House" for his daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Livingston Thompson, on the heights south of the project site (Leng & Davis 1930, 222; Blood 1845). The stone for the mansion was imported from Kingsbridge, England (Azzara 2006, 1). In the late 19th century, banker August Belmont bought the house and lived there several years with his family (Morris 1900, 196).

The development of the New Brighton neighborhood, including St. George's and the project site block, was promoted by Thomas E. Davis, founder of the New Brighton Association in 1834 (Leng & Davis 1930, 226-227). The village would have the advantage of a new steamboat ferry service to Manhattan, the "Water Witch" and "convenient wharves for merchandise", which were built by 1836 (New Brighton 1836). James Lyons' 1835 map depicts the planned streets and block numbers of the village, but it was only incorporated over thirty years later, in 1866 (Leng & Davis 1930, 271). The 1845 Blood map and 1853 Butler map both show T.E. Davis as owner of the house on the

hill but it is unclear whether he also owned the slope and shoreline below the building that make up the project site (Fig. 18). In 1845, this was the only building on block 13. The slope and the foot of the slope of the east side of the block are shown covered with trees, while the Hamilton Avenue side is merely vacant. By 1853, there was a house on the project site near what would later be the corner of Hamilton Avenue and Stuyvesant Place -- the latter thoroughfare not yet cut through -- and another smaller structure immediately north of it also on Stuyvesant Place. There were no buildings yet on project Site B.

In 1859, the Marble House was taken over by the Peteler family, enlarged, and converted into a hotel (Salmon 2004, 32; Fig. 19). The name appears as "A. Petlier" on the 1859 Walling map, and "Peteler's Hotel" on the 1866 Colton map. In the 1870s and until 1889, it was known as St. Marks Hotel (Dripps 1872; Fig. 20). The Petelers also owned a hotel in New Dorp. The family home was the stone cottage at the corner of Hamilton Avenue and Stuyvesant Place, probably the building shown on the 1853 Butler map on the project site, lot 104 of Site A (Azzara, 2006, 1; Fig. 18). Later, the family moved to New Dorp (Ibid.) The A. Peteler of the Walling map must be Alois (b. ca. 1817, Bavaria), who was the gamekeeper of Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany and also, apparently, the inventor of a dumping car, for which he took out a patent on May 30, 1871 (Azzara 2006, 1; Gazette 1871, 2). Alois is listed in the U.S. Census of 1860 as a 41-year old immigrant from Bavaria living in Castleton, Richmond with his 35-year-old wife Magdalina, was also from Bavaria and no doubt immigrated with him. They had six children. Thirteen other individuals are listed as members of their household. Seven were young Irish women in their twenties; four of the men were from Germany, one from England, and one a native New Yorker. Judging by the later census data, these were the hotel staff. Alois' son George W. was one of the first in the United States to manufacture ice cream (Azzara 2006, 1). By 1880, at age 30, he was running the hotel with his father (U.S. Census, 1880). At that time, the hotel had a staff of nine, seven men and women from Ireland, the rest Germans, all in their thirties except one 16-year-old Irish woman. Alois' six-year-old granddaughter, Addie Freysing, was also living with the family. She came from Munhime (Manheim?). The 1859 Walling map depicts three houses on block 13 east of the hotel but it is unclear whether they were on any of the project site lots. The

house on the corner shown on the 1853 Butler map does not seem to be represented by any of those on the 1859 map (figs. 18 and 19). There were still no buildings on project Site B at this time.

The 1866 Colton map records "Peteler's Hotel" and the same three buildings east of it as shown on the 1859 Walling map, although one seems to be nearer what would become the corner of Hamilton Avenue and Stuyvesant Place. The scale of the map, however, makes locating these structures with any accuracy impossible.

The 1872 Dripps map records "St. Mark's Hotel" and "Peteler" as the only named property owner, but no buildings are shown on the Stuyvesant Street side of the project site, Site A, although it does show six buildings on the Richmond Terrace side. These are no doubt the houses that stood in a row on the lots north of project Site B as depicted on the Beers 1887 map. The Peteler's stone house, however, no doubt survived, as it reappears on later maps (building 1, below).

By 1887 there were five buildings on project site A, which have been labeled by the writer on the Beers map (Fig. 20), and are referred to in the following discussion, as numbers 1 through 5. Beer's legend on his map suggests that A. Peleter owned the corner lot, corresponding approximately to the area of Site A, and in the 1888 Webb's directory, George W. Peteler is listed under "Boarding Houses" at Hamilton Avenue near Stuyvesant Place. Could this be the old stone house, no. 1? Building 3, at the corner, is marked "H.R. Kelly", while the much larger building immediately north of it, fronting on Stuyvesant Place (building 4), belonged to "D. Brereton".

A Horace Kelly (b. ca. 1868), lived in Manhattan in 1870 (U.S. Census), but is recorded on St. Marks Place by 1880 (U.S. Census) rather than on Stuyvesant Place. According to the U.S. Census of that year, he was a merchant, of Irish origin, married and head of a large household, including three small children and five servants. By 1888, he was living at the corner of Stuyvesant Place and Hamilton Avenue, as the 1887 Beers map indicates, and his occupation was "cig.", cigar maker, although his business was not listed in the business pages at the back of Webb's directory of that year. By 1900, he moved to Manhattan, where he had a cigar business at 1324 Avenue A. His home was on west 94th Street.

Denis Brereton, who lived on Richmond Terrace according to the 1880 census, was a 50-year-old Irish immigrant who worked in a livery stable. He was not listed in the 1870 census, so perhaps he only immigrated in the 1870s. The head of the household where he lived in 1880 was the 56-year-old widow Emiline Mooney, whose occupation was housekeeper. Her 23-year old daughter lived with her, as did two coachmen, and two young women, a servant and a dressmaker. The assortment of individuals looks like a boarding house. But by 1888, Brereton was the "proprietor Belmont Livery Stables, 386 and 388 Rich ter h [home] r do [ditto]" (Webb's). This listing indicates that he was living next door to the stable, presumably on Stuyvesant place, although we are uncertain what the "r" stands for in the listing. The large building 4 may have been the stable; perhaps building 5 was Brereton's residence. In the business listings, under Stables-Livery, the addresses of the business are given as 386, 388, 390, and 392. The probable location of these addresses may be reconstructed from those listed in Webb's for the names of the other property owners recorded on the 1887 Beers map further north on Richmond Terrace. They are not sequential: J. Duer, no. 444; R.B. Wittmore, no. 458; S.D. Stephens, no. 456, but numbers in the high 300s for the properties near the corner of Hamilton Avenue seems likely. By 1900, "Denny" Brereton had moved to 44 Pine Street in Manhattan. In the 1892-93 the Webb's directory notes "(estate)" after his name, presumably indicating that he had died, although the livery stable still existed.

On Site B, Edward Flash's lot, corresponding to lot 92 of the project site, had a house on it set back from Richmond Terrace. Here too, the census data does not quite correspond with the map because Edward Flash lived on Westervelt Avenue in 1880, not in the house that he apparently owned on Stuyvesant Place. Born in 1827 in the West Indies, Flash moved in the 1870s to Staten Island from Richmond, Virginia with his wife and his four children. His occupation was "manufacturer". Three of his children were still living with him in 1880 on Westervelt Avenue. In 1888, he was listed in the Webb's directory as a "Com [Commercial] mer [merchant]" with a business at 2 Stuyvesant Place. In the 1892-93 directory, this address is given as his home, and his business is recorded as "cotton oil". Estell Flash (b. ca. 1862), who was five years younger than her brother Edward (b. ca. 1857), nevertheless seems to have inherited the house on project Site B first, since she is named on the 1907 Robinson map, while Edward Flash appears

only on the 1917 Robinson map (Figs. 22 and 23). But Estelle was not found in either in the 1900 or the 1910 Census data, or in the directories, and Edward, in 1900, lived on Tyson Street, not in the house on Stuyvesant Place. Similarly, the 1887 Beers map records W.F. Jobbins as the owner of the lot corresponding to lot 82 of the project site, but he apparently didn't live in this house. An immigrant from England, William F. Jobbins (b. ca. 1836), lived in Brooklyn in 1880. He was not listed in the 1870 U.S. Census, and there is no other possible match in the census data for this name in these decades. He was not listed in the Webb's directories, but the 1900 Trow's directory lists him at 80 Wall, and his occupation as "chemicals".

In 1889, Peteler's hotel was incorporated into the four hundred and forty room Hotel Castleton, built by C.P.H. Gilbert. This grand edifice, a popular retreat for city dwellers, was purchased by Bernard T. Kearns, a developer and real estate speculator from Dublin (Salmon 2004, 32). Sadly, the hotel burnt down in 1907. Poor water pressure made it impossible to raise enough water to quench the flames and in two hours the building was a ruin (Herald 1907, 1). Fortunately, no one was killed. Undaunted, Kearns rebuilt a huge apartment house on the site. But this was also destroyed in a fire. When he rebuilt a second time, adding another apartment building and houses, he did so with fire-proof materials. The site was leveled in the 1970s for the erection of the Castleton Park Condominiums.

Nestled at the foot of the towering hotel, the 1890 Vermeule & Bien and 1898 Sanborn maps show several buildings on project site A, but there are several changes since the 1887 Beers map (Figs. 16 and 21). Buildings 1 and 5 are the same on the maps of the 1890s, but the building at 712 Stuyvesant Place, near the corner of Hamilton Avenue, has a different orientation from the former building 3, and buildings 2 and 4 have disappeared. Flash's house, on project Site B is still shown, but Jobbins' lot is vacant on both the 1890 Vermeule & Bien and the 1898 Sanborn maps. By this date, water pipes had been laid both in Hamilton Avenue and Stuyvesant Place / Richmond Terrace (Sanborn 1898). The earliest recorded sewer installation in Hamilton Avenue is a six-inch private pipe laid in 1901. For Stuyvesant Place, the Sewer Department shows an eight-inch and six-inch sanitary sewer from ca. 1890-1900.

By 1907, most of Site A was owned by "Tom & Bailey" (Fig. 22). Buildings 1 and 5, from ca. 1887, and 712 Stuyvesant Place, from the 1890s, are still standing. Building 5 belonged to Kate Allen, but she and her husband are not listed at this address in the late 19th century. Instead, the 1900 Trow's directory puts her husband Charles F., an importer, on Fingerboard Road in Fort Wadsworth. They did not move to Richmond Terrace until between 1900 and 1910. Kate, who had immigrated from England in 1882, was then 44 years old (U.S. Census 1910). Charles (b. ca. 1853) was an Irishman and a fruit merchant. They had four children, and one young German woman lived with them as their servant.

In 1907, the Flash home on Site B was owned by Estelle. The rest of Site B was the property of Ed. M. Muller. Edward Muller (b. 1862) clerked with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and later went into the transportation business with his father (Hubbell, 1893). In 1891, he became the youngest sheriff of Richmond County and New York State (Democrat, Ibid.). He was "invested largely in real estate" in Staten Island (Richmond 1891, 1). He did not live in the house on the project site, at least not in 1888 / 1892-93. In 1900, he is listed as an agent at 1 Broadway, living on Clinton Avenue near the corner of Henderson Avenue in New Brighton.

The 1909 topographical map provides full details about the houses on project site A. Building 1 is recorded as a two-story stone house on the south with a three-story frame addition on the north; building 5 and 712 Stuyvesant Place are two-and-a-half story frame houses, as is the Flash home on Site B. Judging by its location, age, and building material, building 1 is probably the stone house of the Peteler family, dating from the 1850s. Five new buildings were erected between 1907 and 1909, all two-and-a-half-story frame buildings. On project site A, one of the new buildings was located on Hamilton Avenue, while the other three, located roughly on the site of the former building 4, faced Stuyvesant Place. The 1917 Robinson and Sanborn maps, which show all the same buildings as on the 1909 topographical map, give the addresses of the new dwellings as 31-33 Hamilton Avenue (semi-detached) and 22-20 (semi-detached) and 18 Stuyvesant Place. No. 712 Stuyvesant Place has been renumbered 26 Stuyvesant Place. The Flash home (no address) is still standing, and rest of Site B is vacant. Archaeological remains

connected with the occupation of these new buildings probably would not include privies or cisterns, given the existence of both water and sewer facilities by the time the new tenants moved in, and the fact that these buildings were new constructions.

By 1937, the Flash home was demolished, leaving Site B vacant until the present time (Fig. 24). On Site A, the stone house, building 1, and 26 Stuyvesant Place (ca. 1890) are still shown, as are the other five dwellings erected ca. 1917. Building 5 is no longer shown. The 1951 and 1962 Sanborn maps are identical to the 1937 map. Between 1962 and 1972, all the buildings except for the one at 18 Stuyvesant Place were demolished. By 1983, this last dwelling was torn down as well.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Data from historic maps and the Sewer Department indicate that by ca. 1900, water and sewer service were available to the residents of dwellings on project Sites A and B. Potential remains of backyard features including privies and cisterns will then probably not have been dug or built for the new buildings erected on Project Site A between 1907 and 1917 (Figs. 22 and 23). What is of interest are the remains connected with the oldest known buildings on project site A, our numbers 1 through 5, indicated the 1887 Beers map, and the buildings belonging to Edward Flash and W.F. Jobbins on Site B (Fig. 20). The rear of building 4 may have been disturbed by the construction of the houses at 20-22 Stuyvesant Place between 1907 and 1917. But the new building at 31-33 Hamilton Avenue, erected between 1907 and 1917, stood in a formerly vacant area and would not have negatively impacted any potential archaeological remains. The new building at 712 Stuyvesant Place (1907/1917), although possibly very near or partly overlapping the foundation of building 3, did not cover the entire area around that earlier building where its facilities may have been located.

Most of project site A, where the cisterns or privies of buildings 1, 2, 3 and 5 may have been located, was not disturbed by later building activity. It may well still be possible to identify the foundations of these buildings, which would greatly facilitate locating the possible sites of their backyard installations. But the area would have to be cleared first, as visibility at present is nil. The most significant potential remains would be those associated with the stone house (building 1), erected between 1845 and 1853 and occupied by the Peteler family probably from the first until approximately the end of the century (Fig. 18). There is no information about building 2, which the 1887 Beers map indicates was a separate property. We know that Horace R. Kelly occupied building 3 during the 1880s. As for buildings 4 and 5, it is likely, given the directory information, that Denis Brereton owned more than one building on project Site A during the 1880s. One was the livery stable, possibly the very large building no. 4, and other structures, including his dwelling, might be represented by building 5 and the house immediately north of it that stood in what is now the easement, part of lot 8, between Sites A and B.

Brereton will have been followed by the Allens, who owned building 5 by 1907, and were living there from at least 1910.

While no other structures succeeded the Flash and Jobbins dwellings on Site B, a large part of this area was destroyed recently by the cutting of the road, on lot 92, and of the staging area for a backhoe on lot 82. Site B should still be surveyed, however, to locate the foundations of either the Jobbins or Flash buildings and to assess whether enough of their former yard areas might remain to warrant testing for the presence or absence of backyard features possessing archaeological integrity.

Since most of the project site lots have not been impacted by subsequent construction, we conclude that portions of them may be archaeologically sensitive for the remains of privies and cisterns associated with the buildings that formerly stood on these lots. The fact that the occupants of several of the 19th century buildings on the project sites may be identified, particularly of building 1, adds an extra dimension of historic significance. This report therefore recommends archaeological testing. As a first step, project Site A should be cleared of weeds by the property owner and a careful survey be made of both project Sites A and B, as described above. Depending on the results of the site clearing and the survey, a determination would be made regarding which parts of the project site to test and what type of equipment to use.

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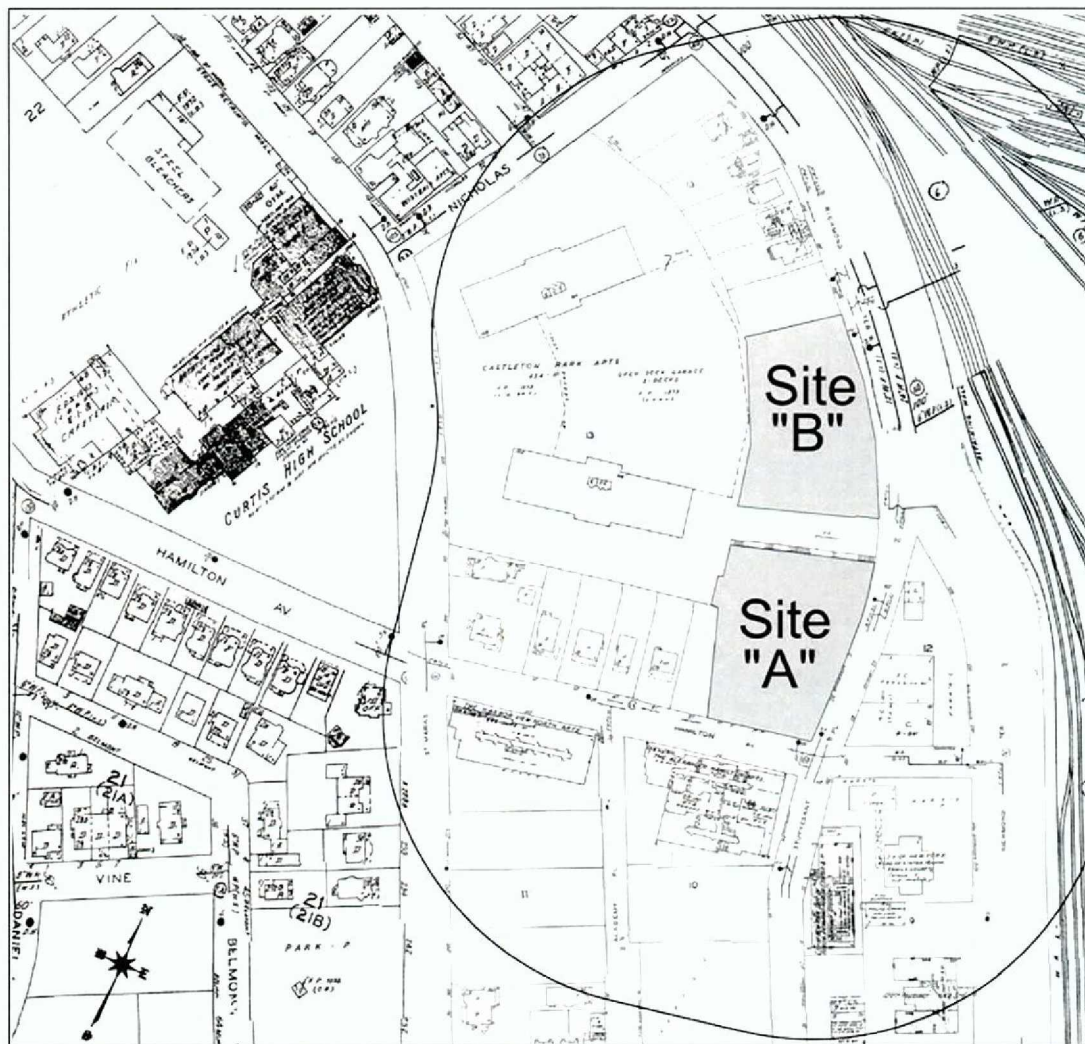


Fig. 1. Sanborn map showing the location of Sites A and B of the project site and surrounding properties.

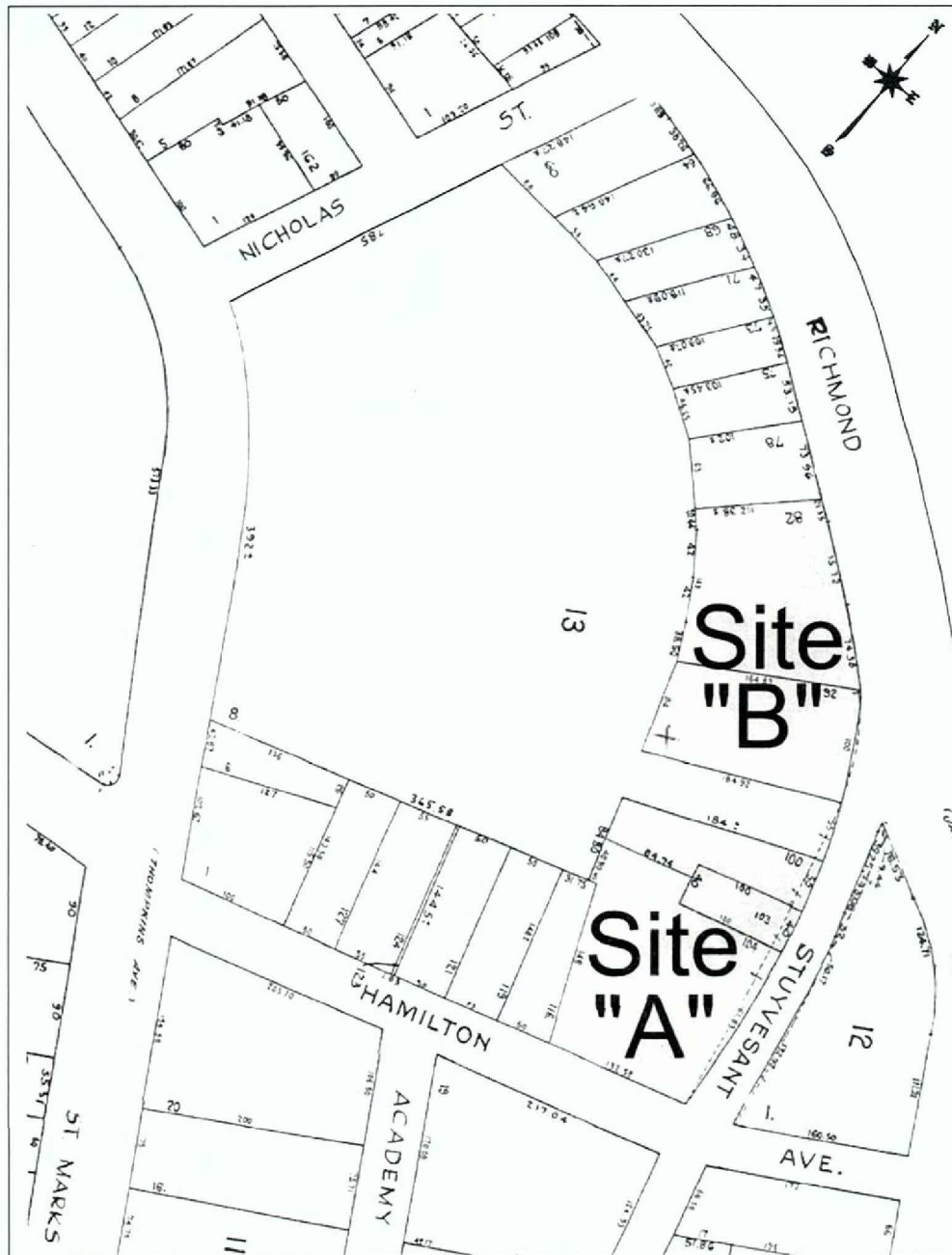


Fig. 2. Tax map showing the location of Sites A and B of the project site.

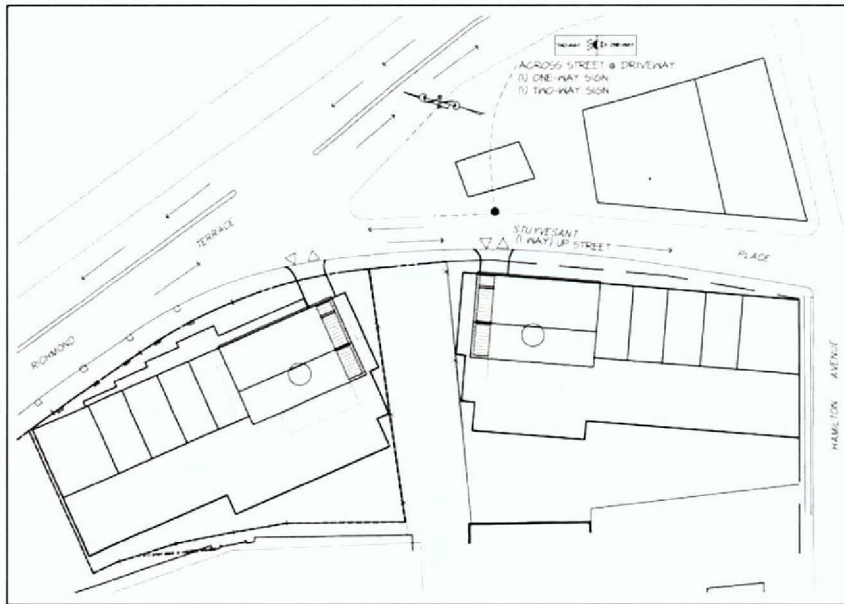


Fig. 3. Plan of proposed development on Sites A and B of the project site.



Fig. 4. View of Site A from the west corner of the site looking east.



Fig. 5. View from the west corner of Site A looking southeast.



Fig. 6. View from the middle of the west side of Site A looking south towards Hamilton Avenue.



Fig. 7. View from the west side of Site A looking east.



Fig. 8. View from the middle of the west side of Site A looking east.



Fig. 9. View from the corner of Stuyvesant Place and Hamilton Avenue looking west.

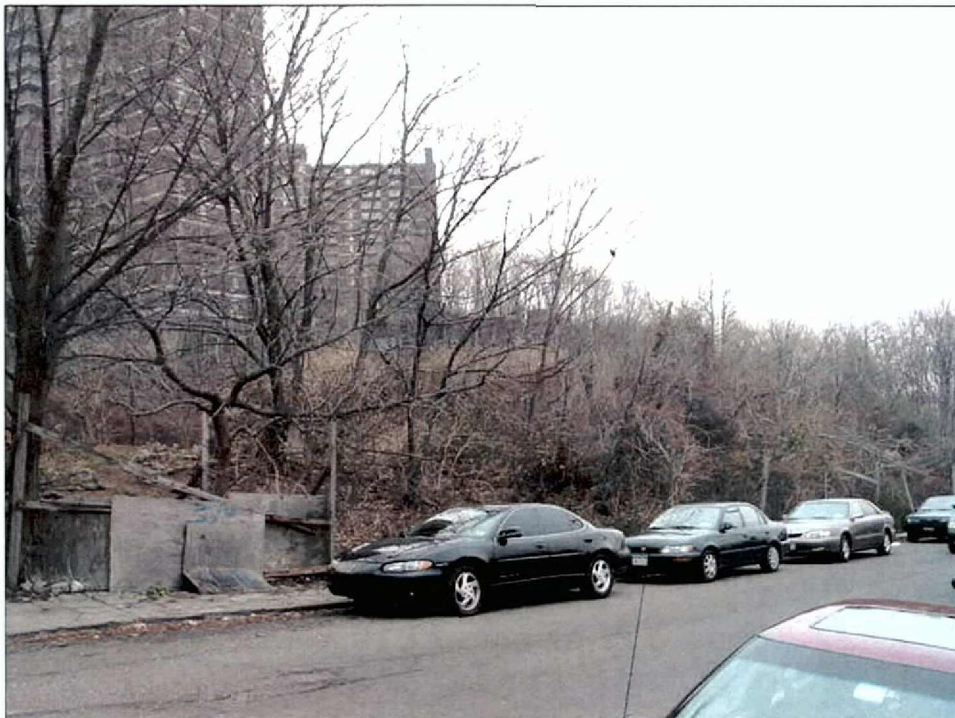


Fig. 10. View from Stuyvesant Place over Site A looking northwest.



Fig. 11. View of Site B from the east side of Richmond Avenue looking south.



Fig. 12. View of the northern part of Site B showing the staging area excavated for the backhoe, looking southeast



Fig. 13. View of the road cut through Site B from the west side of the site looking east.

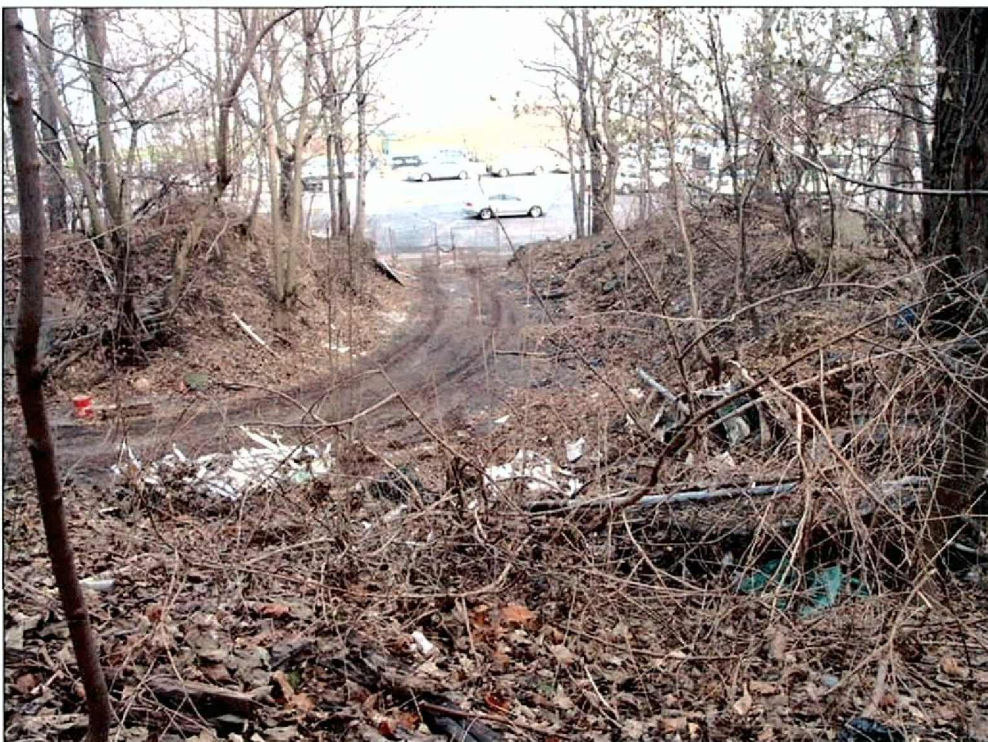


Fig. 14. View of the road cut through Site B from the south corner looking northeast.

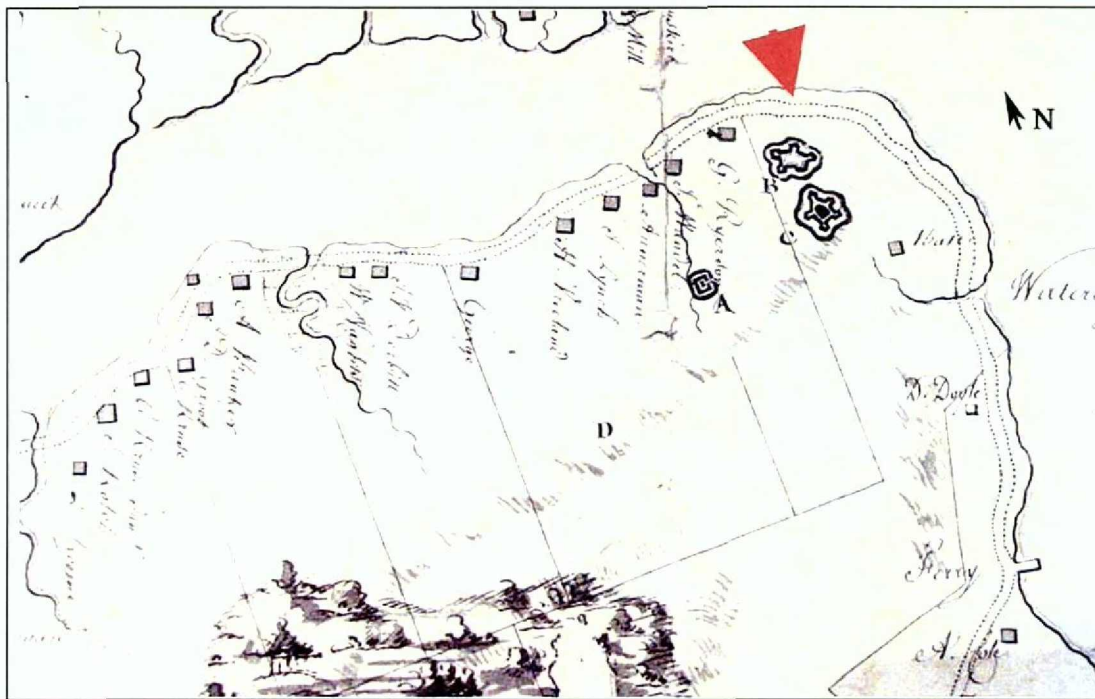


Fig. 17. 1780-1783 map of the Camp Anglo-Hessois showing the location of the project site.

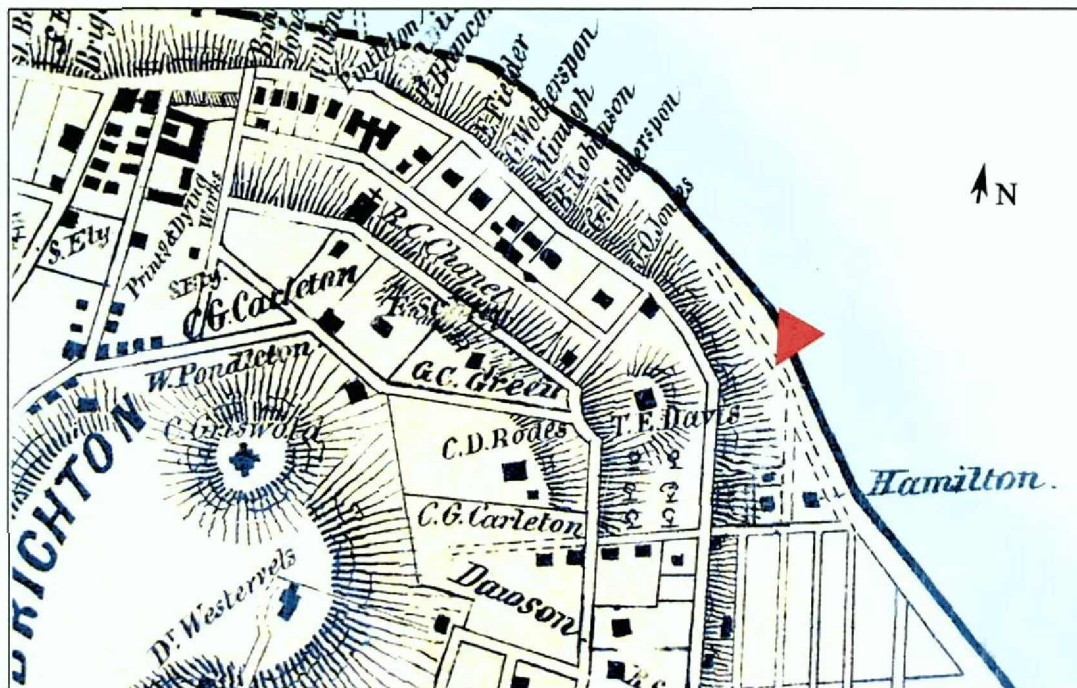


Fig. 18. 1853 Butler map showing the location of the project site.



Fig. 19. 1859 Walling map showing the location of the project site.

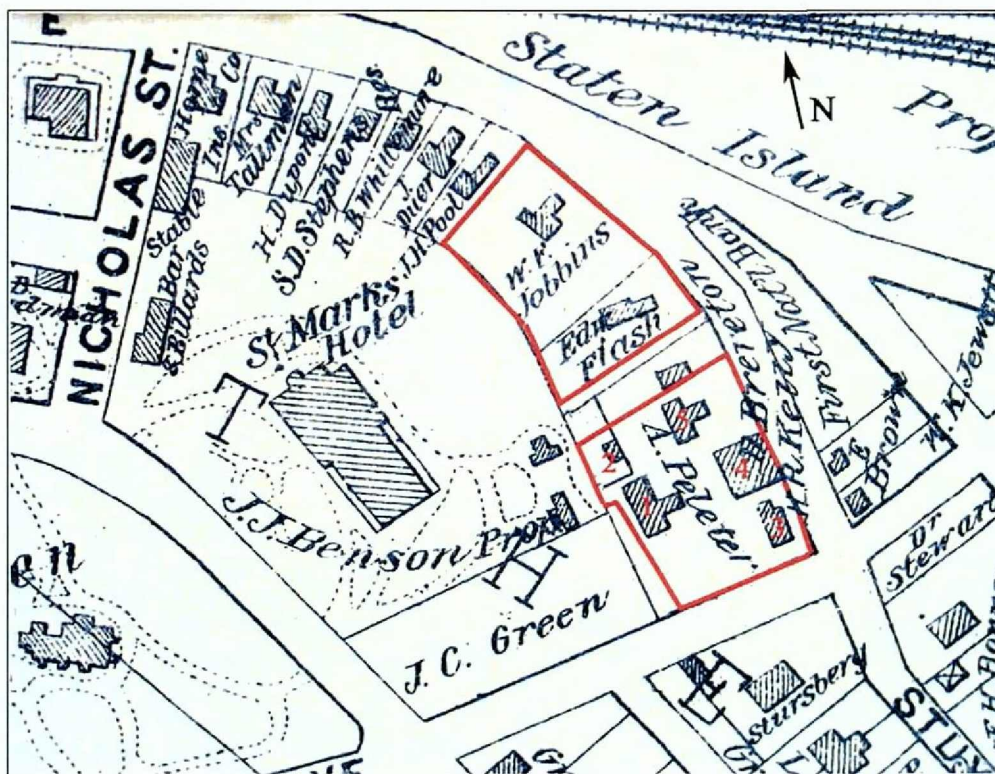


Fig. 20. 1887 Beers map showing the location of the project site.

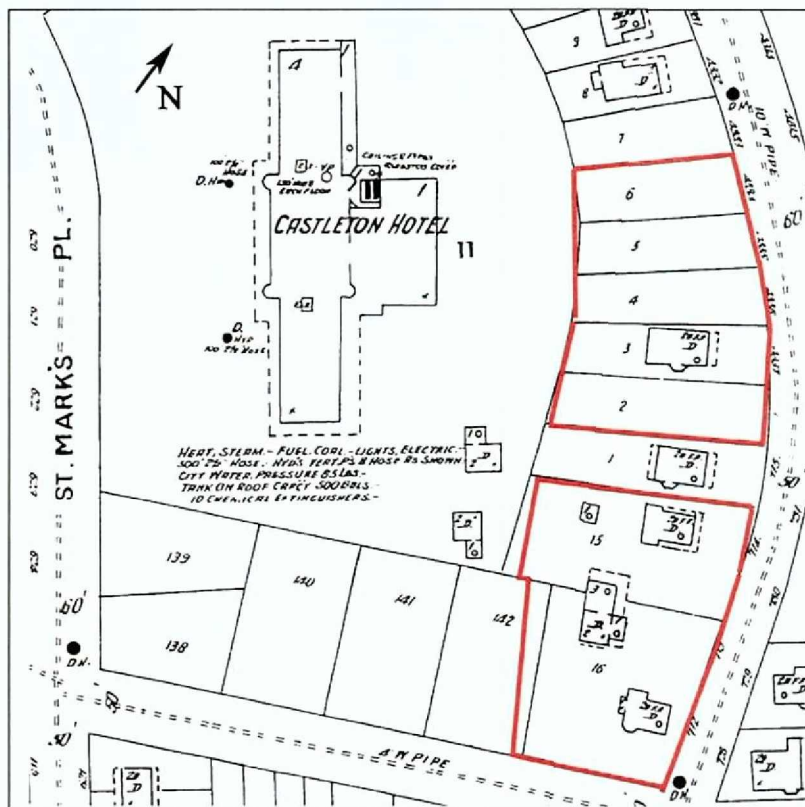


Fig. 21. 1898 Sanborn map showing the location of the project site.

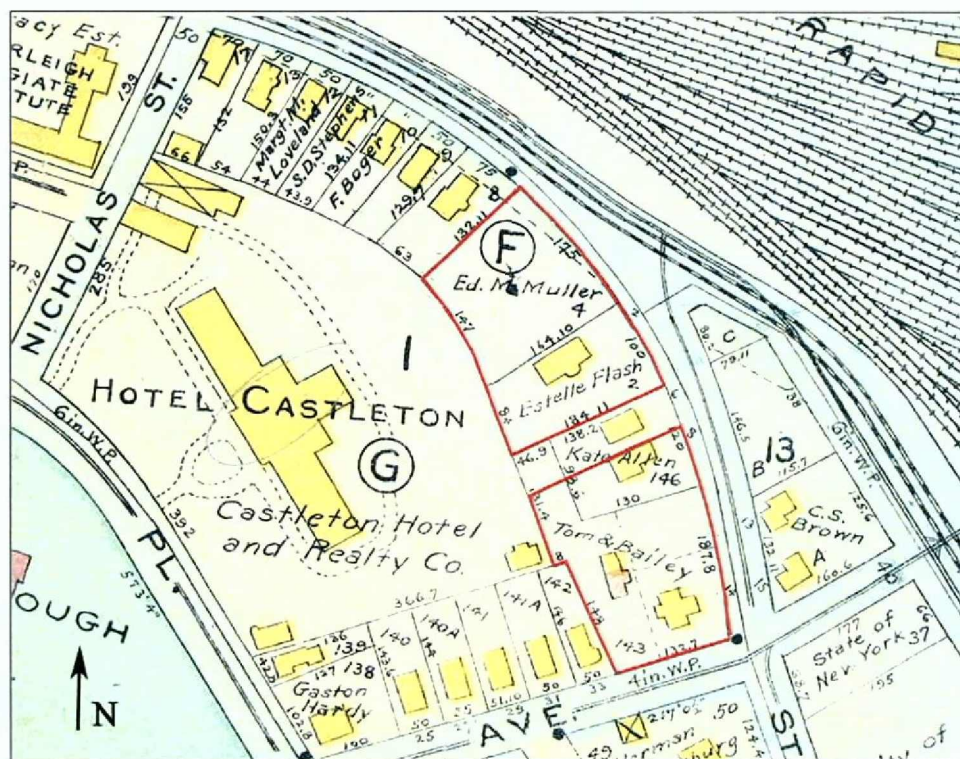


Fig. 22. 1907 Robinson map showing the location of the project site.

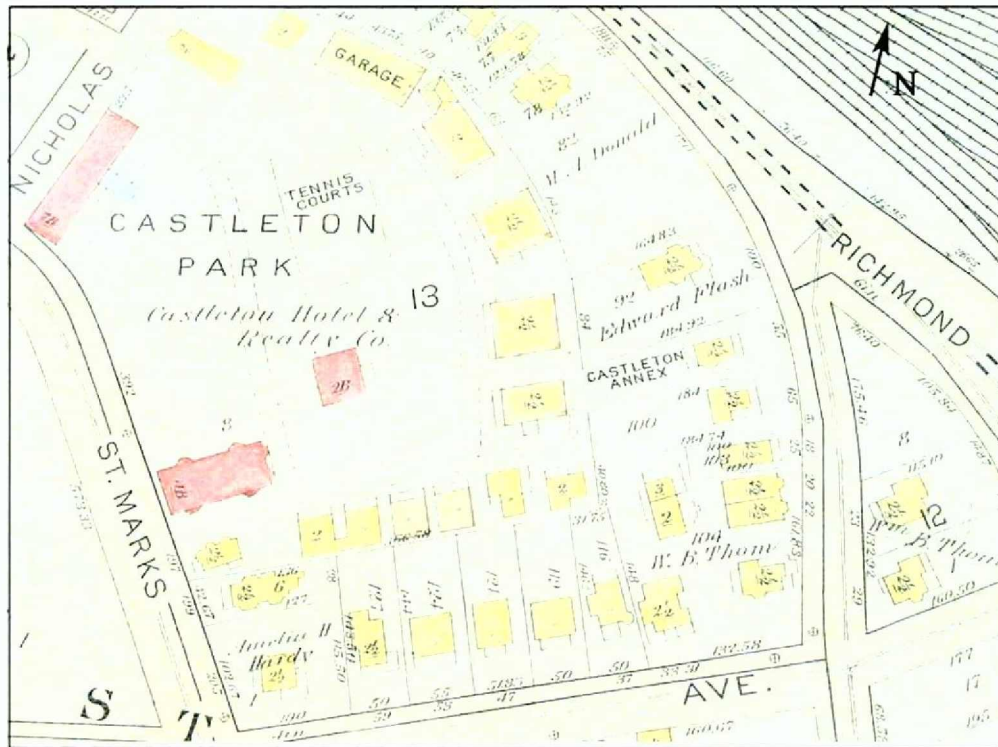


Fig. 23. 1917 Robinson map showing the location of the project site.

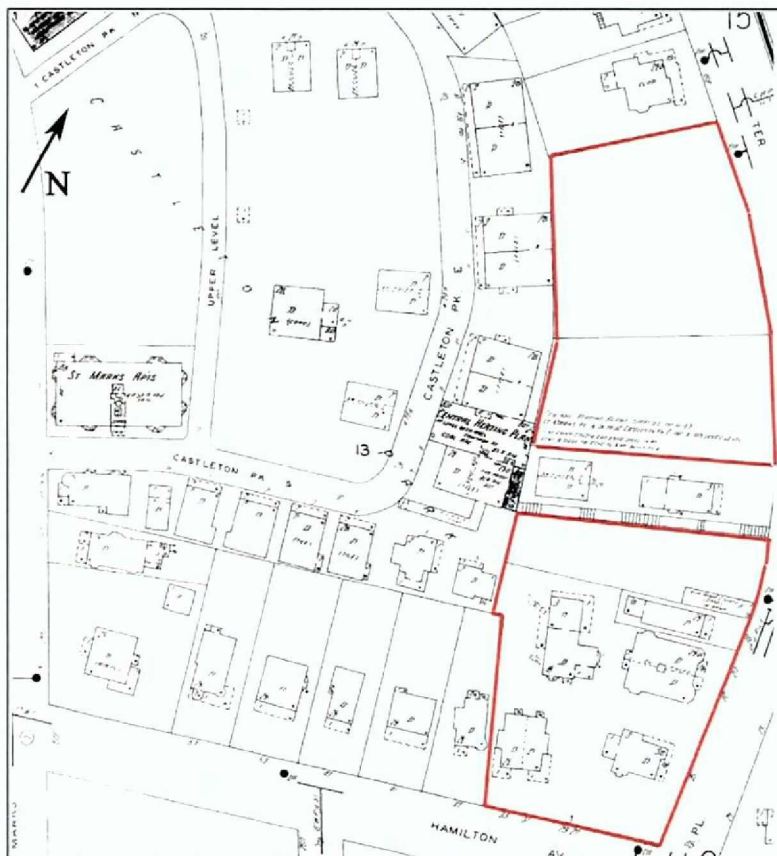


Fig. 24. 1937-1938 Sanborn map showing the location of the project site.