

4680X

2001

**STAGE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW &
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS**

**LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR
(BLOCK 5452)**

[Lot 90]

00DCP 059X

**142 Hollywood Avenue. Borough of the Bronx.
Bronx County, New York**

Prepared For:

Environmental Project Data Statements Company

185 Great Neck Road, Suite 402
Great Neck, New York 11201

Prepared By:

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants

726 Carroll Street
Brooklyn, New York 11215

January 2001

32

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR (BLOCK 5452)

**142 Hollywood Avenue. Throgs Neck
Borough of the Bronx. Bronx County, New York**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STAGE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Project Information	1
Environmental Information	2
Document Research.....	3
Recommendations	19
Bibliography.....	20

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: Maps & Figures
Appendix B: Photographs

32

PART 1A: LITERATURE SEARCH AND REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

**142 Hollywood Avenue. (Block 5452) Throgs Neck.
Borough of the Bronx. Bronx County, New York**

Affiliation: **City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants**
726 Carroll Street
Brooklyn, New York 11215
718-965-3860

Date: **January 9, 2001**

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

Prepared by: **Gail T. Guillet**
City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants
726 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215

Location of Proposed Action:

The proposed project area encompasses the southern portion of Block 5452, located in the Throgs Neck section of the Bronx south and west of the intersection of the Cross Bronx and Throgs Neck Expressway. Monsignor Halphin Place (formerly part of Silver Beach Place) bounds the project area on the north, on the east Throgs Neck Boulevard, on the south Schurz Avenue, and on the west Hollywood Avenue. (Map 1) The Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor formerly occupied the land. The convent appears on the Sanborn maps as Poor Clares Monastery. (Map 2) The project area is adjacent to property on the northern portion of Block 5452 and 5453 that is occupied by a church, rectory, convent, and school complex. (Photo 1-4) At the corner of Monsignor Halphin Place and Throgs Neck Boulevard is a small dwelling. (Photo 5) Looking at the broader neighborhood, the site is set in a residential neighborhood a short distance from the East River and Long Island Sound. Across from the project area, on Block 5503, is a Little League Park. (Photo 6)

The proposed project area is currently vacant land that is surrounded by a stone wall that varies significantly in height, but appears to have been intended to screen the convent garden from the surrounding streets. (Photo 7) Some time after 1996 the convent was razed, leaving few traces. The land on the west side of Block 5452 stands approximately 31 feet above mean sea level. To the east the land falls to approximately 22 feet above mean sea level. (Photo 8 & 9) There is evidence of dumping on the site in the form of brick debris that may be associated with the demolition of the convent. (Photo 10) The eastern portion of this site is relatively flat. (Photo 11). According to the historic Sanborn maps, the entire project area was vacant prior to the construction of Poor Clares Monastery, which took place in 1931.

B: ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Topography:

The project area is located north of the East River and west of the Throgs Neck Bridge on land that is in a broad sense part of the New England Upland. In terms of the present-day topography, the site is located in an urban setting. At the present time the site is vacant. As noted above, the land on the west side of Block 5452 is at a level approximately 31 feet above mean sea level. This falls off to the east to approximately 22 feet above mean sea level. Portions of the site have been profoundly altered by the construction and subsequent demolition of the Convent of the Sisters of the Poor (Poor Clares Monastery). (See Photo 9) An examination of historic maps and topographical surveys indicates that the no substantial changes in elevation have taken place in the vicinity of the project area. This information was subsequently confirmed by one of the client's representatives. Some alteration related to construction and destruction episodes has taken place within the boundaries of the project area, specifically within the boundaries of the southwestern part of Block 5452.

Although in former times Hammond Creek and Weir Creek, both of which were bordered by extensive salt marsh, flowed in proximity to the project area, the land associated with the project area was outside the streambed and salt marshes. The project area was prehistorically, as well as historically, fast land. The topography of the Throgs Neck area has changed in the last 100 years, with hills leveled and low places filled to create land suitable for building. However, prior to these changes the project area would have been situated on a bench overlooking the salt marshes and streambed of Weir Creek.

Geology:

In geological terms, the project area is located in the New England Upland physiographic province. The underlying geology of the project area dates to the Cambrian-Ordovician age, but the surface of the project area has been primarily affected by the action of the Wisconsin glacier, which left behind unconsolidated gravel, sand and clay deposits.

Soils:

As with the geology, the underlying soils would be consistent with the types of materials associated with the glacial activity. These include unconsolidated gravel, sand and clay deposits. At street level the soils would today be classified as urban soils, in the sense that the substantial portions of the western portion of the site has been disturbed, first by the construction of the convent, and then by its demolition. Although the stumps of several trees were noted on the eastern portion of the site, there is no significant vegetation within the project area.

Drainage:

Examination of historic maps and atlases indicates that no streams crossed the project area. The western end of Block 5452 stands on what was an alluvial bench that would have prehistorically overlooked Weir Creek. Weir Creek had a southern branch, which extended southward to

Harding Avenue east of Throg's Neck Boulevard. Prehistorically drainage would have been to the east into Weir Creek and southeast into Hammond Creek.

Vegetation:

The project area is currently vacant. There is no significant vegetation located within the project area. Evidence of trees at the rear of the convent building exists in the form of stumps.

Forest Zone:

The project area lies within the Northern Hardwood Forest zone. Sugar maple, birch, beech and hemlock are the predominant trees in this type of forest. Visual inspection of the property was undertaken in January 2001. Snow cover prevented the observation of any vegetation, but it is assumed that the vegetation would be typical of that seen on vacant land throughout the city.

Man-Made Features and Alterations:

Today the site is vacant. Historical research indicates that no structures stood within the project area prior to the construction of the Convent of the Sister of the Poor (formerly Poor Clares Monastery). However, the site may have experienced a variety of disturbances, including those associated with farming activities during the 17th through the 19th centuries, disturbances associated with the construction of the 20th century convent and its subsequent demolition sometime after 1996.

C: DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

1. Site Files

a. New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

The project area is located within New York City. Information was, therefore, not obtained from OPRHP. However, based on materials held by the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission, OPRHP has identified a number of sites in the immediate vicinity of the project area. These are discussed below.

b. New York State Museum Archaeological Site Files

The project area is located within New York City. Information was not obtained from the New York State Museum Archaeological Site Files; however, numerous NYSM sites are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the project area. These sites will be discussed below.

c. New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

The Landmarks Preservation Commission suggests that the project area possesses the potential for the recovery of remains from Native American occupation. This is based on recorded sites in the immediate vicinity, including one that may extend into the boundaries of Block 5452, and

on the sensitivity analysis utilized by the Landmarks Preservation Commission. The project area must, therefore, be considered highly sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources, based on the following criteria:

1. The project area is located in the immediate vicinity of numerous identified sites, including on that may extend within the boundaries of the project area.
2. The project area is located in an area that prehistorically was in proximity to sources of fresh water.
3. The project area is located in an area that prehistorically contained a wealth of resources (i.e., marsh, shoreline, fresh water stream) that would have been attractive to Native American peoples.
4. Prehistorically the project area would have been located on high, well-drained ground overlooking water (Weir Creek, Hammond Creek, and the East River)

The Boesch report identified more than 18 sites within a two-mile radius, several of which are located within less than a half mile of the project area (See Table 1).

State Register

One structure located within a mile of the project area is listed on the State Register of Historic Places: Fort Schuyler (State University of New York Maritime College) located at Throgs Neck on the East River and Long Island Sound. Fort Schuyler, built under the direction of Capt. I. L. Smith between 1833-1856, was converted to the Maritime College in 1976. It was listed on the National Register on June 29, 1976. This site will not be impacted by the proposed project.

National Register

One structure located within a mile of the project area is listed on the State Register of Historic Places: Fort Schuyler (State University of New York Maritime College) located at Throgs Neck on the East River and Long Island Sound.. Fort Schuyler, built under the direction of Capt. I. L. Smith between 1833-1856, was converted to the Maritime College in 1976. It was listed on the National Register on June 29, 1976. This site will not be impacted by the proposed project.

National Register eligible listing

No structures located within the vicinity of the project area have been identified as eligible for listing on the National Register.

State/National Register proposed

No structures located in the vicinity of the project area are proposed for the State/National Register.

2. REFERENCES

a. General Texts

(For complete bibliography see Appendix A)

- X Beauchamp, William
1900 *Aboriginal Occupation of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin No. 32. Albany, NY.
- X Boesch, Eugene J.
1995 *Archaeological Evaluation and Sensitivity Assessment of the Bronx, New York*. Prepared for the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.
- X Funk, Robert E.
1976 *Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory*. New York State Museum Memoir 22. Albany, NY.
- X Parker, Arthur
1920 *The Archaeological History of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin. No. 237 and 238. Albany, NY.
- X Ritchie, William A.
1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Natural History Press: Garden City, NY.

b. Maps

Those marked with an "X," included in report.

- X van der Donck, Adriaen.
1656 *Map of New Netherlands*. (in van der Donck's *Description of New Netherlands*). Reprinted in Tieck, *Riverdale, Kingsbridge, Spuyten Duyvil*, 1989 Reprint) Scale: no scale. (Map 3)

This map shows the location of various Native American tribes in the 17th century. The Siwanoy were the tribe associated with the eastern part of the Bronx. There are numerous prehistoric sites reported for the Siwanoy, whose territory extended eastward into Connecticut. Village sites associated with the are said to have been situated on Castle Hill less than two miles west of the project area.

- X Hufeland, Otto.
1982 *Lower Part of Westchester County, now the Bronx Borough of New York City*. (from *Westchester County during the American Revolution*. Reprint by Harbor Hill Books of 1925 Edition) Scale: 1 3/4 Inches = 1 Mile. (Map 4)

As described by Hufeland, one place where a landing by the British could most easily be undertaken was at Throg's Neck, which projected about two miles into Long Island Sound, and from which a road led through the village of Westchester to King's Bridge

(opposite Manhattan). On the morning of October 12th the British landed troops at Throg's Neck at the point where a road ran to the waters edge. This landing took place on land that in 1925 was owned by C. P. Huntington. (See Map 8) The British marched up Throg's Neck Road, a portion of the company marching toward Eastchester, while the remainder marched to the causeway at Heathcote's Mill in the village of Westchester. The Americans were prepared for their coming, having removed the planks from the causeway. Firing on the British, they drove them back up the hill, from where the British fired on the village, striking the tower of St. Peter's Church and wounding several inhabitants (Hufeland, 1982:103-111).

The project area would be located immediately northeast of this landing point. It is unlikely that an evidence of British or American troop movements would be found within the boundaries of the project area, but there is no question that the British troops marched northward within a stone's throw of the site.

X Beers, J. B.

1868 *Atlas of New York and Vicinity*. F. W. Beers, A. D. Ellis & G. G. Soule: New York. Plate 50. Scale: 120 Rods = 1 Inch. (Map 5)

This map indicates that in 1868 P. C. Van Schaick owned the project area. The property contained 34 acres south of the old Fort Schuyler Road (alternatively Throgs Neck Road). The alteration of street patterns and name changes makes analysis of the early maps difficult, however, a dwelling, occupied by C. R. Roberts, was located at what is now the intersection of Hollywood Avenue and Sunset Terrace, immediately south of the project area. On higher ground overlooking the East River was the dwelling and outbuildings of T. A. Havemeyer. These buildings were in the general vicinity of Chaffee Avenue. No structures are shown within the project area. It is likely that this was farm land used for crops or pasturage.

By this date substantial dwellings had been constructed along the shore of the East River to take advantage of the views. Several of these homes had landscape embellishments in the form of curvilinear carriage drives, gatehouses and outbuildings of various kinds. On this map Weir Creek, which over the last 100 years has been filled in to provide building sites and the land on which the Throgs Neck Expressway and the approach to the Throgs Neck Bridge is located, extended west of its current location. Weir Creek had a northern and a southern branch. The southern branch extended to just north of the Fort Schuyler Road. Branching off the Fort Schuyler Road on the east side of Weir Creek was a farm lane leading to the Adey property, known as Pennyfield. Hammond Creek was a substantial stream originating in the center of Wright's Island to the east of the project area. Baxter Creek, another significant stream, flowed a short distance west of the project area.

Looking at the larger picture, Fort Schuyler and its associated buildings was located at the extreme eastern end of Throgs Neck, which jutted into the East River. To the north, at the intersection of Eastern Boulevard (now a part of Westchester Avenue) and the

Fort Schuyler Road (now East Tremont Avenue), was Schuylerville, a small hamlet. Union Port, another hamlet area, was west of Westchester Creek. While they have ceased to exist as discrete entities, Throgs Neck, Schuylerville and Union Port remain as neighborhoods in the Bronx.

- X J. B. Beers & Co.
1872 *County Atlas of Westchester, New York*. J. B. Beers & Co.: New York, NY.
Plate 14. Scale: 2½" = 1 Mile. (Map 6)

The 1872 map indicates that the P. C. Van Scheick family still owned the project area. C. B. Roberts continued to occupy the house at the corner of what is now Hollywood Avenue and Sunset Terrace, while the Havemeyer family occupied the dwelling east of it. This map includes the boundaries of the salt marshes associated with Weir Creek and Baxter Creek. While they extend a significant distance beyond the streambeds, the project area was then, as it had been prehistorically, fast land. As a point of reference, the area on either side of the southern branch of Weir Creek came to be identified as Pennyfield, also the name of the Adee estate. Pennyfield Road ran on the east side of the salt marsh. Schuylerville remained a hamlet area, but the land around Union Port north of Castle Hill was being gridded and streets and avenues laid out. Northwest of Schuylerville, on Westchester Creek, the Village of Westchester was growing, having numerous businesses, including four hotels, several dealers in groceries and coal and lumber, a manufacturer of fishing lines, two blacksmiths, two churches, a boys boarding school, a boarding school for young ladies, a carpenter, one nursery, and, at the Pelham Road Bridge, a business renting boats and fishing tackle.

- Bromley, G. W.
1881 *Atlas of Westchester County, New York. Part of the Town of Westchester*. Geo. W. & Walter S. Bromley: New York. Plate 35. Scale: 1200 Feet to the Inch.

F. C. Havemeyer, who in 1881 also owned the land north of the Fort Schuyler Road, owned the land associated with the project area. No structures are shown within the project area. A small subdivision had been built to the east on land that had formerly been owned by S. M. Fox. That subdivision was located immediately south of "Pennyfield," the Adee estate.

- Bien, Joseph R.
1893 *Atlas of Westchester County, New York including Towns of Westchester and Pelham*. Julius Bien & Co.: NY. Plate 3. Original scale: 200 Feet to the Inch.

Blocks had not yet been laid out in the Throgs Neck section of the Bronx, though a small area east of Weir Creek had been laid out as a subdivision. According to this map the project area was now owned by C. B. Roberts. No structures were located in the project area. Two buildings are shown south of the project area – the house that was located at the corner of Hollywood Avenue and Sunset Terrace and a second located along what

would now be Indian Trail. Weir Creek and its salt marsh are shown on this map extending south as far as the Fort Schuyler Road.

- X Bromley, George W. & Walter S.
1897 *Atlas of the City of New York. 23rd and 24th Wards.* G. W. Bromley:
Philadelphia, PA. Plate 46. Scale: 800' = 1". (Map 7)

According to the 1897 Bromley map the owner of the project area in that year was C. B. Mitchell. The property contained approximately 29 acres. The house was located in the interior of the property, with several outbuildings located along the lane separating the Mitchell property from that of Collis P. Huntington. The area in which the proposed project was located was unoccupied by any structures. North of the Road to Fort Schuyler (or Throgs Neck Road) was Weir Creek and its associated salt marshes. Along the east side of the salt marsh was the "old" Pennyfield Road leading to the estate of Mrs. G. T. Adee. This map includes the small subdivision south of Mrs. Adee's property. A new road, identified as Pennyfield Avenue, led east from the Throg's Neck Road to connect with Green Avenue, one of the streets in the subdivision. The other streets in the subdivision were Morgan Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Stevens Avenue. This small subdivision was the first indication of the development that was to engulf this section of the Bronx.

- X Sanborn Map Company
1898 *Insurance Map.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Plate 60. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch. (Map 8)

In 1898 this area of the Bronx remained undeveloped in the sense that it had not yet become urbanized. The project area was located on the south side of Throg's Neck Road (alternatively the Road to Fort Schuyler) on land then owned by C. B. Mitchell, but formerly under the ownership of F. C. Havemeyer. The property contained approximately 29 acres, with the dwelling and outbuildings located on the southwestern portion of the property overlooking the river. Immediately to the west was a lane separating the property of Collis P. Huntington from that of C. B. Mitchell. That lane was the site of the landing of British troops in October 1776 (See Map 4).

The Mitchell house stood in the interior of the property in an area that today would correspond with Chaffee Avenue. There were several outbuildings to the west of the house, but none of these would have been located within the boundaries of present day Block 5452. The C. P. Hollis property was more elaborate than that of C. B. Mitchell, having, in addition to a substantial mansion, a gatehouse, greenhouses, a large dock, and numerous other structures. Scharf's *History of Westchester County, New York* tells us that Collis Potter Huntington "... continued to adorn and improve [his property] ... with a system of water, its gas-works, its private wharf. . . its stables, conservatories, farm buildings, pastures, shady walks, gardens and flowers (Scharf, 1886:818).

- X Sanborn Map Company
1919 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. NY City Vol. 17. Plate 64. Scale: 160 Feet to the Inch. (Map 9)

The 1919 Sanborn Map that includes the project area indicates that Hammond Creek, which flowed into the East River immediately north and east of the Fort Schuyler property, extended inland, crossing Shore Drive and Chaffee Avenue, to end just north of Schurz Avenue between Prentice and Reynolds Avenues. This particular map does not show Weir Creek, but its boundaries have been discussed elsewhere (See Map 5 & 6).

This area of the Bronx did not see extensive development until the early years of the 20th century. Block numbers were established for most areas, but many streets remained unopened and few houses had been built. Although there were a number of historic buildings located in the general vicinity, there were no buildings located within the boundaries of Block 5452 or 5453. It may be noted that this map has reversed Block 5452 and Block 5453, showing Block 5453 east of Block 5452. This map also indicates that Fort Schuyler Road, which ran from the hamlet of Schuyler to Fort Schuyler, bisected both Block 5452 and Block 5453. However, in this area the Fort Schuyler Road corresponds with Harding Avenue, which runs immediately north of Block 5452 and 5453, rather than Silver Beach Place, which does bisect these two blocks. The route of the Fort Schuyler Road changed over time, but here it angled southeast, determining the slight angle at which Harding Avenue and Silver Beach Place were plated. West of Hollywood Avenue was Logan Avenue, which later became part of East Tremont Avenue. Pennyfield Road, a historic roadway, has been closed and a new street named Meagher Avenue established but not yet opened in the same general location.

The 1919 map continues to show the location of several historic houses seen on earlier maps, including the house at the corner of Hollywood Avenue and Sunset Terrace (then called Shore Drive). The house stands in the center of the right-of-way. Structures associated with the Havemeyer property are south of Schurz Avenue on Block 5504, 5505, 5506 and 5507.

- Bromley. George W.
1927 *Atlas of the City of New York. Borough of the Bronx.* NY City Vol. 21. Plate 41. Scale: 150 Feet to the Inch.

The 1927 map indicates that Silver Beach Place had been laid out north of the project area and that the southern portion of Block 5452 had been laid out with 39 lots of varying widths and depths; however, no buildings had been built within the project area, nor, with the exception of a few new houses built just south of Schurz Avenue, had any significant development taken place in the immediate area. Throgs Neck Boulevard, Hollywood Avenue, Lawton Avenue, Harding Avenue, Silver Beach Place, Schurz

Avenue and East Tremont Avenue (formerly Fort Schuyler Road north of Harding Avenue) had all been plated, and at least some of them had been opened.

The map shows that Fort Schuyler Road ran south along present day East Tremont Avenue as far as Harding Avenue, where it turned east to cross Hollywood Avenue, Throgs Neck Boulevard (not to be confused with Throgs Neck Road which was the same road as Fort Schuyler Road), Kearney Avenue, and the "old" Pennyfield Road (which had now been closed), before turning south at Pennyfield Avenue, which was (just to add to our confusion) one block to the east of "old" Pennyfield Road. "Old Pennyfield Road" was realigned and reopened as Meagher Avenue. Just south of Harding Avenue, bisecting Block 5452 and 5453, was Silver Beach Place, a portion of which is now called Monsignor Halphin Place. The orientation of the present streets north of the project area corresponded with the historic roadway, creating in this area a series of blocks that lack the rigidity of the dominant street grid seen in most areas of the city.

X

Sanborn Map Company

1930 *Insurance Map. Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. NY City Vol. 21. Plate 72. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch. (Map 10)

In 1930 the area surrounding the project area had undergone some development. Harding Avenue, which is oriented slightly south of east, reflecting the fact that it follows the former road bed of the "Road to Fort Schuyler" (also known as Throg's Neck Road) had been opened. Silver Beach Place, which bisects Block 5452 and 5453, had been opened as far east as Hollywood Avenue. South of Schurz Avenue, on Block 5603, stood at least one structure that dated to the 19th century. A portion of this building extended into the Hollywood Avenue right of way. East of Hollywood Avenue and south of Schurz Avenue, Catalpa, Balsam and Aster Place had been opened and a number of dwellings built. Linden Avenue, a north-south street running between Sunset Trail and Schurz Avenue, had also been opened. This area was referred to as Silver Beach, one of two communities in the area, the other being Edgewater Park to the north, where the buildings were owned by the occupants, but the ground rent was paid by the land owner (White & Willensky, 1968:241). Originally intended as summer cottages, these houses are now lived in year round.

At the corner of Balsam and Hollywood was a structure that dates from the 19th century. It was set at an angle to the street, taking advantage of views across the East River. This would be the Mitchell house.

The project area was unoccupied by any structure in 1930. At the time the elevation at the southwest corner of the block was recorded as 32' above mean sea level, that of the northwest corner as 37'. The elevation at the southeastern corner was reported to be 19' above mean sea level, that of the northeastern corner as 17'. Looking at the present topography and historic topographical maps, it appears there was a bench on the western

portion of the project area that overlooked what would formerly have been the salt marsh and streambed of Weir Creek.

X Sanborn Map Company

1981 *Insurance Map. Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. NY City Vol. 21. Plate 72. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch. (Map 11)

The material presented on the 1950 Sanborn Map and the 1981 Sanborn map is identical; however, the 1950 map has been darkened in a way that makes interpreting the building difficult. According to the 1981 map, the Monastery of Poor Clares was an irregular "I" shaped structure with the top and bottom of the "I" extended eastward and a short extension to the south beyond the base of the "I". The building is described as constructed with bearing walls with stream beams. The building was oriented toward Hollywood Avenue, with the entrance set at the level of the street. At the rear of the building the land dropped off so that the basement level at the rear would have been at ground level. The map does not show the wall that surrounded the property, but it is most likely that it was built in 1931, the year that the building was constructed. (See Photo 4, 7-9 & 11)

The land to the north (the northern portion of Block 5452) was occupied by the Rectory on the southwest corner of Hollywood Avenue and Silver Beach Place, by a convent on the northwest corner of Hollywood and Harding Avenues, and the St. Francis Decantal Roman Catholic Church and School on the eastern portion of the property. The Church occupied the west end of the building, the school the east. A small dwelling was located at the southeast corner of the block facing Throgs Neck Boulevard. In 1950 the eastern portion of Block 5453 was vacant, but by 1981 a new St. Francis Decantal Church had been built there. (See Photo 1-3 & 5)

South of the project area was now a densely built area of relatively small houses that extends to Sunset Trail, now a footpath along the East River. This is the Silver Beach community. Immediately south of Schurz Avenue opposite the project area is a section where house lots have been platted, but no building has taken place.

With the exception of an increase in the density of use on the northern portion of Block 5452, the construction of the new church on the northern part of Block 5453, and the construction of several houses on the southern portion of Block 5453, the neighborhood surrounding the project area has remained virtually unchanged between 1950 and 1996. At some point between 1981 and 1992 the name of the portion of Silver Beach Place directly north of the project area was changed to Monsignor Halphin Place.

The Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor (alternatively Poor Clares Monastery) stood until sometime after 1996 when it was demolished.

Sanborn Map Company

1996 *Insurance Map. Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. NY City Vol. 21. Plate 72. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1995 *Insurance Map. Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. NY City Vol. 21. Plate 72. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1993 *Insurance Map. Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. NY City Vol. 21. Plate 72. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1993 *Insurance Map. Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. NY City Vol. 21. Plate 72. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1991 *Insurance Map. Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. NY City Vol. 21. Plate 72. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

X United States Geological Survey

1967 Quadrangle including Project Area. 7.5 Minute Series. Photorevised 1979. Scale: 1:24,000. (Map 1)

X Hagstrom Map Company

1989 *Hagstrom's New York City 5 Boroughs Atlas.* Hagstrom Map Company: Maspeth, NY. Scale: 1.75" = 3000 Feet. (Map 2)

c. Prehistoric Sites reported in Vicinity of Project Area

The material presented below is based on information obtained from reading and from the report prepared by Eugene Boesch for the Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1995. He noted a number of sites in the immediate vicinity of the project area. (See Table 1 below) Some of these sites are anecdotal in nature, others are part of the historic record, and others represent sites that have been professionally excavated. The project area is located in an environmental setting that is known to produce prehistoric sites, specifically, it is located on what would have been a bench overlooking the salt marshes and streambed of Weir Creek and within a short distance of the East River, Hammond Creek and Baxter Creek, all of which have prehistoric sites associated with them. The juxtaposition of salt and fresh water resources available in the Throgs Neck area was undoubtedly a strong inducement for Native American peoples, who had villages located within a short distance either by land or water from the project area.

The project area is located immediately north of one site, the Schurz Avenue Site (NYSM # 715, 7768, 7769, & 5326), which is described as being located at the intersection of East Tremont Avenue and Schurz Avenue and extending eastward to Silver Beach Place. Based on this description, it is entirely possible that this site extends into the boundaries of the project area. The western edge of the project area has been disturbed by construction and destruction episodes, but the eastern portion appears to be relatively undisturbed. (See Photo 9-11) Table 1, presented below, outlines the prehistoric sites identified by the Boesch 1995 report as being in the vicinity of the project area.

TABLE 1

Site Number	Name & Location	Cultural Affiliation	Notes
NYSM #716 NYSM #2825 HAR #8-4 ACP-BRNX	Burial Point or Ferry Point 1/4 mile north of toll booths of Whitestone Bridge (McNamara 1984:326) Approximately 1.5 miles west of project area.	Woodland; probable Contact Period component	Large site; burial area, shell middens, camp sites; shell middens along Morris Cove; present day roads in area follow former Indian trails; Eastern Boulevard (see Map 4 of this report) follows trail linking St. Raymond's Cemetery and Burial Point sites (Bolton, 1922).
	St. Raymond's Cemetery I 1.5 miles northwest of project area	Woodland	Burial & camp site in old section of St. Raymond's cemetery; fresh water spring apparently located in area (Boesch & Perazio, 1993)
	St. Raymond's Cemetery II 1.5 miles northwest of project area	Prehistoric	Small camp adjacent to Ferry Point Road and Hutchinson River Parkway; site located on ground formerly overlooking tidal wetlands (Boesch & Perazio, 1993)
NYSM #714 HAR #6-4	Schley Avenue aka Weir Creek Site in vicinity of Schley Avenue and Shore Drive 1 mile northeast of project area	Transitional-Contact Period	On Long Island Sound shore of Throgs Neck near fresh water spring at mouth of Weir Creek, a mixed fresh and salt water stream; much of Weir Creek now location of Throgs Neck Expressway (Harrington, 1909)

Site Number	Name & Location	Cultural Affiliation	Notes
NYSM #5325 ACP-BRNX	Unnamed site Lafayette Avenue and Wilcox Street 1.5 miles northeast of project area	Prehistoric	Parker, 1922: Plate 147 – “traces of occupation” (Bolton, 1922)
	Adees Point south Weir Creek 1 mile north east of project area	Prehistoric	Shell midden with “stone artifacts” in vicinity of Shore Drive and Pope Avenue (Bolton, 1922)
NYSM #715, #7768, #7769, #5326 ACP-BRNX HAR #7-4	Schurz Avenue near East River shore in vicinity of intersection of East Tremont and Schurz Avenue extending eastward to Silver Beach Place and west to Revere and Schurz Avenue less than ½ mile from project area	Transitional-Contact Period	Extensive Native American settlement; small habitation site Early to Late Woodland and Contact; shell middens, trash pits, burials; general location of 1642 settlement by John Throckmorton (Bolton, 1934)
	Milton Place Hollywood Avenue & Milton Place 1/2 mile north of project area	Prehistoric-Contact Period	Camp site, intact Siwanoy ceramic pot (McNamara 1984).
	Silver Beach Gardens southern shore of Throgs Neck ½ mile south of project area	Prehistoric-Contact Period	Camp site (McNamara 1984)

Site Number	Name & Location	Cultural Affiliation	Notes
	Sunset Trail end of Sunset Trail at Throgs Neck	Prehistoric-Contact Period	Camp site (McNamara 1984)
NYSM #5326, #7146 ACP-BRNX	Morris Estate Club site Balcom and Schurz Avenue 1 mile west of project area	E. Woodland-M/Late Woodland-Contact Period	Small summer habitation site c. 1000 BC & 700 AD. Pottery, grooved axe, turtle shell, mammal bone, whelk shells; possible dwelling (Kaeser 1963)
NYSM #2825 ACP-BRNX	Unnamed shell midden East River shore south of Throgs Neck site within 1 mile of project area	E. Woodland-M.'L. Woodland & Contact Period	Kaeser reports Harrington believed this midden to be "one of the oldest along the sound, judging from the character of the relics" (Kaeser 1963).
	Locust Point north shore of Wright's Island < 1 mile east of project area	Prehistoric; probably Woodland & Contact Period	Probable fishing camp (site destroyed by construction of Throgs Neck Bridge (Bolton 1922; 1975)
	Castle Hill on west side of Westchester Creek opposite Burial Point site 2 miles west of project area	Late Woodland- Contact Period	Palisaded enclosure; probably Siwanoy occupation noted by Adrian Block in 1614 (Skinner 1915; Bolton 1922, 1975)

Site Number	Name & Location	Cultural Affiliation	Notes
	Castle Hill on west side of Westchester Creek south of Castle Hill site 2 miles west of project area	Late Woodland- Contact Period	Reported evidence of wampum manufacture (Bolton 1922)
NYSM #713 HAR #5-4	Clason's Point I south of Seneca Avenue +2 miles west of project area	L. Woodland-Contact Period	Site of Native American planting fields & large Siwanoy village containing approximately 60 lodges; 1918 excavations revealed "about 60 fire-pits and shell-pits, with several human burials" (Skinner 1919; Bolton 1922, Parker 1922)
NYSM #2840 ACP-BRNX-18	Clason's Point II south of Seneca Avenue +2 miles west of project area	L. Woodland-Contact Period	Large planting ground south of Clason's Point I site; extensive shell beds and hundreds of discarded weapons, tools & fragments (Skinner 1919; Bolton 1922; Parker 1922)
	Clason's Point III +2 miles west of project area	L. Woodland-Contact Period	Small campsite on west bank of Pugsley Creek; much of area now filled c. 1972 (McNamara 1984)
	Clason's Point IV +2 miles west of project area	L. Woodland-Contact Period	Fishing camp and shell midden (Parker 1922:290)
	Clason's Point V +2 miles west of project area	L. Woodland-Contact Period	Fishing camp and shell midden (Parker 1922:290)

d. Site Specific Texts

Boesch, Eugene J.

1995 *Archaeological Evaluation and Sensitivity Assessment of the Bronx, New York*. Prepared for the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Smith, Carlyle S.

1950 *The Archaeology of Coastal New York*. American Museum of Natural History: Anthropological Papers. Vol. 43. pt. 2.

3. Previous Surveys in vicinity of project

Boesch, Eugene, Leonard Bianchi, and Philip a. Perazio (Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc.)

1993 *Phase 1A Cultural Resource Investigation of the Saint Raymond's Cemetery Expansion Area, Bronx County, New York CEQR #92-616X*. Prepared for Saint Raymond's Cemetery, The Bronx, New York.

1993 *Phase 1B Cultural Resource Investigation of the Saint Raymond's Cemetery Expansion Area, Bronx County, New York (CEQR #92-616X)*. Prepared for Saint Raymond's Cemetery, The Bronx, New York.

4. Sensitivity Assessment/Site Prediction

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Regional prehistory dates to the first human entry into the area approximately 12,000 years ago. This coincides with the retreat of the Wisconsin glacial advance. At this same time sea levels began to rise along the Atlantic coast inundating the continental shelf off Long Island and creating Long Island Sound. The precise timing of the retreat of the glacial ice and the rise in sea level is a matter of debate; however, prior to this sea level rise, much of Long Island Sound and the East River would have been dry land. It is, therefore, assumed that the rising waters have inundated many early prehistoric sites along the shore in the Bronx.

The earliest occupants of the northeastern United States, called Paleo-Indians by archaeologists, are identified by their distinctive lithic tradition of fluted projectile points. Paleo-Indian sites are rare in the archaeological record; however, several Paleo-Indian sites are reported on Staten Island, including Port Mobil, the Cutting site, Kreischerville and Charleston Beach (Boesch, 1995:3). The question of sea level rise is particularly important when examining the question of the utilization of our area by Paleo-Indians and Early Archaic peoples. For example, today Port Mobil is being washed away by the waters of the Arthur Kill, while in Paleo-Indian times it was located in an upland environment some 30 meters above the stream (Eisenberg, 1978:124).

Later cultures occupying the area are broadly termed Archaic (9000 to 3000 BP) and Woodland (3000 BP to 1600 AD). Reliance on cultigens became an increasingly important part of cultural

adaptations during the Woodland Period. A Transitional Phase between the Late Archaic and Woodland has been treated by some scholars as a separate cultural period. The Transitional Phase is characterized by the use of soapstone utensils, whereas the Woodland Period is identified in part by the use of pottery. Sites dating to the Transitional through the Late Woodland period are reported in the immediate vicinity of the project area (See Table 1).

It is probable that several of the roads in the vicinity of the project area, particularly the historic "Road to Fort Schuyler" correspond with older Indian paths, and that prehistoric peoples passed this way on a regular basis going from the Weir Creek, Hammond Creek, the East River and Long Island Sound to the interior and, among several, their village site and planting fields on Castle Hill.

Several prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The first of these, the Schurz Avenue site (NYSM #715, 7768, 7769 & 5326), may extend into the boundaries of the project area. The Milton Place site is a camp site located at the intersection of Hollywood Avenue and Milton Place two blocks north of the project area. Both the Silver Beach Gardens site and the Sunset Trail site are located approximately two blocks south of the project area. (See Fig. 1)

Although prehistoric peoples would have ranged over all of the Bronx, archaeological investigations indicate that habitation sites were situated in proximity to water sources such as tidal creeks, substantial streams, and wetland areas. Upland areas, away from water, would have been used for hunting. (Smith 1950: 101) The project area, as described above, sits on what would have been a bench overlooking the salt water marsh and streambed of Weir Creek. As such it would have been an ideal location for a camp site or processing station. The project area's location would have permitted access to important resources, including vegetable material, such as reeds, and faunal matter, including a wealth of fish, amphibians and shellfish that would have inhabited Weir Creek and its margins. Based on the predictive model developed by the Landmarks Preservation Commission, the location of the project area overlooking a stream and its salt marsh suggests that there is a high potential that undisturbed portions of the project area may produce prehistoric cultural resources.

Historic Sensitivity

With respect to the potential for the project areas to possessing historic archaeological resources, it is possible that some evidence of 17th through 19th century occupation might have been documented for the project area. However, an examination of historic documentation and historic maps indicates that no historic structures were located within the project area. In the 17th century, the Throckmorton settlement is said to have been located south and west of the project area, but there is no indication that any cultural remains dating to that period would be expected on the undisturbed portions of the site. In 1776 the British troops landed just south of the project area, advancing up Throgs Neck Road to attack the village of Westchester, but it is not expected that any evidence of their passing exists on the property. Throughout the 19th century the project area appears to have been open space associated with the house formerly standing in the vicinity of Chaffee Avenue that belonged at different time to the Havemeyer,

Roberts and Mitchell families. There were outbuildings associated with this estate, but none appear to have been located within the boundaries of the project area. It is not expected that any historic foundations, privies, cisterns, sheet middens or other evidence of 19th century occupation would exist on the site. Although Bromley's 1927 *Atlas of the City of New York* indicates that a series of lots were laid out on the block, no development took place until 1931, the year that the Poor Clares Monastery was built. It is, therefore, concluded that the project area has a low potential to yield historic archaeological resources.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Based on the environmental models promulgated by the Landmarks Preservation Commission, the project area, which prehistorically overlooked the salt marshes and streambed of Weir Creek, must be considered to have a high potential to yield prehistoric cultural material. The project area is situated in an environment that has yielded prehistoric sites and a number of prehistoric sites in similar environments have been recorded in the immediate vicinity (See Table 1). Weir Creek extended south to Harding Avenue east of Throgs Neck Boulevard; its salt marshes extended some distance beyond (See Map 6). While today the construction of the Throgs Neck Expressway, the bridge itself and streets and buildings that surround the project area has totally obliterated all traces of Weir Creek and the prehistoric landscape, the project area sat in the midst of an landscape that was once rich in resources utilized by prehistoric peoples. Additionally, there is the possibility that one prehistoric site, the Schurz Avenue site (NYSM #715, 7768, 7769, & 5326), extends into the boundaries of the project area. Based on the proximity to known resources and the prehistoric environmental conditions, it is recommended that a Stage 1B Archaeological Field Investigation be undertaken to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric cultural resources within the project area.

Historic Sensitivity

Based on documentary research, including historic maps and atlases of the area, it is concluded that the project area does not contain the potential to yield significant historic archaeological resources dating from the 17th, 18th or 19th centuries. No historic structures were located within the project area, which remained undeveloped until 1931. It is, therefore, concluded that no investigation of the historic sensitivity of the site is warranted.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Beauchamp, William
1900 *Aboriginal Occupation of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin No. 32. Albany, NY.
- Boesch, Eugene J.
1995 *Archaeological Evaluation and Sensitivity Assessment of the Bronx, New York*. Prepared for the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.
- Bolton, Reginald Pelham
1920 "New York City in Indian Possession". *Indian Notes and Monographs*. v. II. No. 7. Heye Foundation. Museum of the American Indian: NY.
1922 "Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis". *Indian Notes and Monographs*. Misc. No. 23. Heye Foundation. Museum of the American Indian: NY.
- Dankers, Jasper and Peter Sluyter
1966 *Journal of a Voyage to New York*. Translated by Henry C. Murphy, New York. Great Americana Series. Readex Microprint Corporation. [Reprint of 1867 translation]
- Denton, Daniel
1966 *A Brief Description of New-York: Formerly Called New-Netherlands*. Readex Microprint Corporation reprint of 1670 edition published in London.
- Eisenberg, Leonard
1978 *Paleo-Indian Settlement Patterns in the Hudson and Delaware River Drainages*. Occasional Publications in Northeastern Anthropology, No. 4. Franklin Pierce College: Rindge, NH.
- Funk, Robert E.
1976 *Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory*. New York State Museum Memoir 22. Albany, NY.
- Hufeland, Otto
1982 *Westchester County during the American Revolution*. Reprint by Harbor Hill Books: Harrison, NY.
- Kraft, Herbert C. (editor)
1991 *The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Lower Hudson Valley and Neighboring Regions: Essays in Honor of Lewis A. Brenman*. Occasional Publications in Northeastern Archaeology. No. 11. Archaeological Services: Bethlehem, CT.
- Parker, Arthur
1920 *The Archaeological History of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin. No. 237 and 238. Albany, NY.
- Ritchie, William A.
1973 *Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast*. Memoir 20. New York State Museum and Science Service. Albany, NY.
1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Natural History press: Garden City, NY.
1965 "The Stony Brook Site and Its Relation to Archaic and Transitional Cultures on Long Island." *New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin*. No. 372. University of the State of New York: Albany, NY. [Reprint of 1959 edition]

Salwen, Bert

1975 "Post-Glacial Environments and Cultural Change in the Hudson River Basin" in *Man in the Northeast*: 10.

1978 "Indians of Southern New England and Long Island: Early Period." *Handbook of North American Indians*. edited by Bruce G. Trigger. v. 15. Smithsonian Institute: Washington, DC. p. 160 - 176.

Scharf, editor., J. Thomas

1886 *History of Westchester County, NY, including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms which have been annexed to New York City*. L. E. Preston & Co., Philadelphia, PA.

Schuberth, Christopher J.

1968 *The Geology of New York City and Environs*. The Natural History Press: Garden City, NY

Sirkin, Leslie

1986 "Geology, Geomorphology, and Late Glacial Environments of Western Long Island, New York or Suburban Pleistocene Geology: Who Built a Parkway on My Bog?" *New York State Geological Association Guidebook*.

Smith, Carlyle S.

1950 "The Archaeology of Coastal New York." *American Museum of Natural History: Anthropological Papers*. v. 43, pt. 2. American Museum of Natural History: New York, NY.

Snow, Dean R.

1980 *The Archaeology of New England*. Academic press: New York, NY.

Tieck, William A.

1989 *Riverdale, Kingsbridge, Spuyten Duyvil: A Historical Epitome of the Northwest Bronx*. Reprinted by the Kingsbridge-Riverdale-Van Cortlandt Development Corporation: New York, NY.

United States Department of the Interior.

1985 *National Register Bulletin # 24: Technical Information on Comprehensive Planning, Survey of Cultural Resources, and Registration in the National Register of Historic Places*. Reprint. National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division.

White, Norval & Willensky, Elliot

1968 *AIA Guide to New York City*. The Macmillan Company: NY.

APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Maps & Figures

Appendix B: Photographs

APPENDIX A

MAPS & FIGURES

STAGE A LITERATURE REVIEW & SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

MAP & FIGURE LIST

Maps

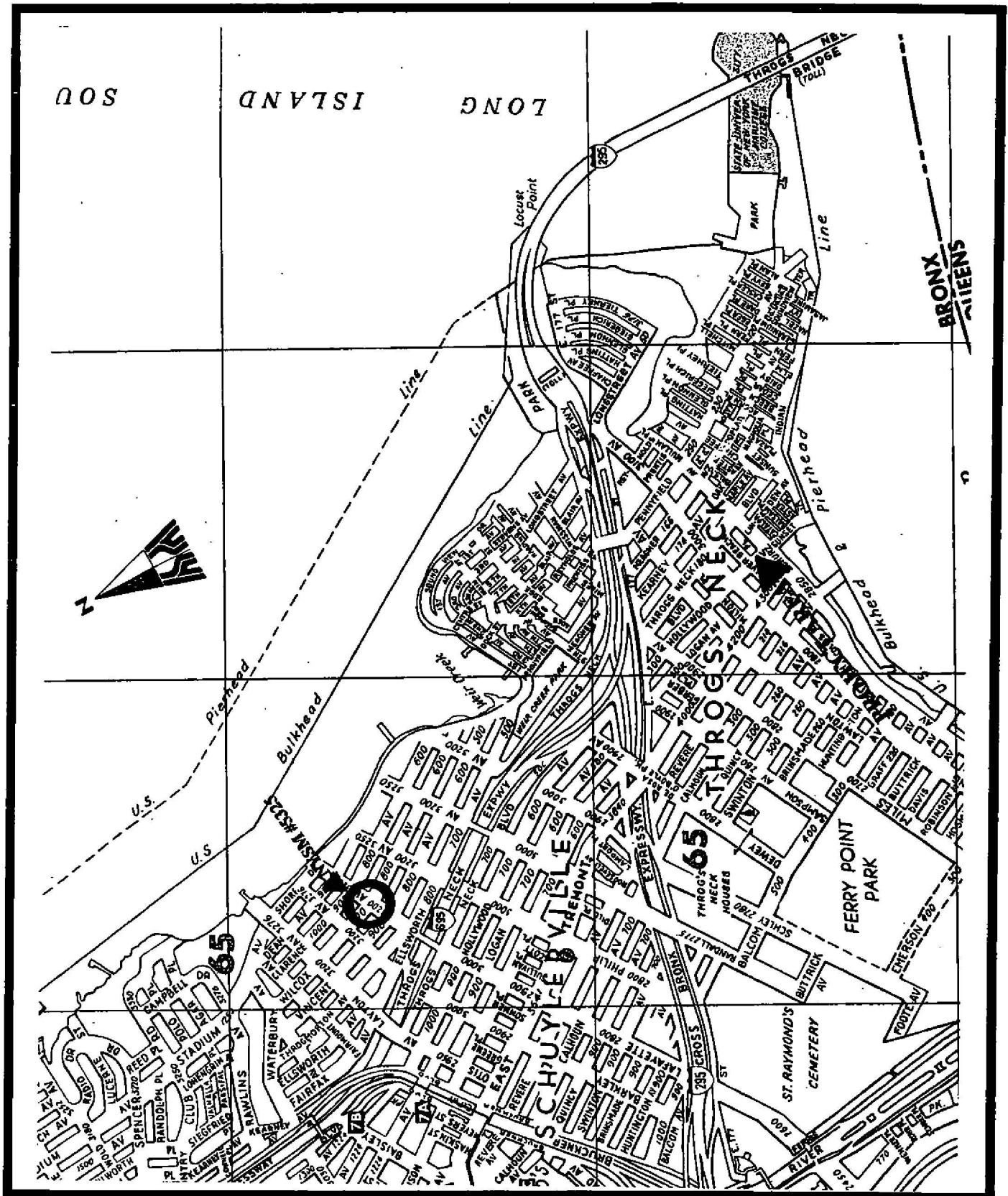
- Map 1 Location Map including Project Area. USGS Topo. 7.5 Minute Series. Flushing Quadrangle. Scale: 1:24,000
- Map 2 Location Map including Project Area. From Hagstrom's *New York City 5 Borough Atlas*. Map 7. Scale: 3" = 1 Mile
- Map 3 1656 *Map of New Netherlands* in van der Donck's *Description of New Netherlands*. (taken from Tieck, 1989) Scale: None shown.
- Map 4 Otto Hufeland, *Lower Park of Westchester County, now the Bronx Borough of New York City*. (from Hufeland, *Westchester County During the American Revolution*, 1925 Edition) Scale: included on map
- Map 5 J. B. Beers' 1868 *Atlas of New York and Vicinity*. Plate 50. Scale: 1" = approximately ½ Mile (120 Rods).
- Map 6 J. B. Beers 1872 *County Atlas of Westchester, New York*. Plate 14. Scale: 2½" = 1 Mile.
- Map 7: George W. & Walter S. Bromley's 1897 *Atlas of the City of New York*. 23rd and 24th Wards. Plate 46. Scale: 800' = 1".
- Map 8 1898 Sanborn *Insurance Map*. Plate 60. Scale: 60' = 1".
- Map 9 1919 Sanborn *Insurance Map*. *Borough of the Bronx. City of New York*. Vol. 17. Plate 64. Scale: 160' = 1".
- Map 10 1930 Sanborn *Insurance Map*. *Borough of the Bronx. City of New York*. NY City Vol. 21. Plate 72. Scale: 60' = 1".
- Map 11 1981 Sanborn *Insurance Map*. *Borough of the Bronx. City of New York*. NY City Vol. 21. Plate 72. Scale: 60' = 1".

Figures

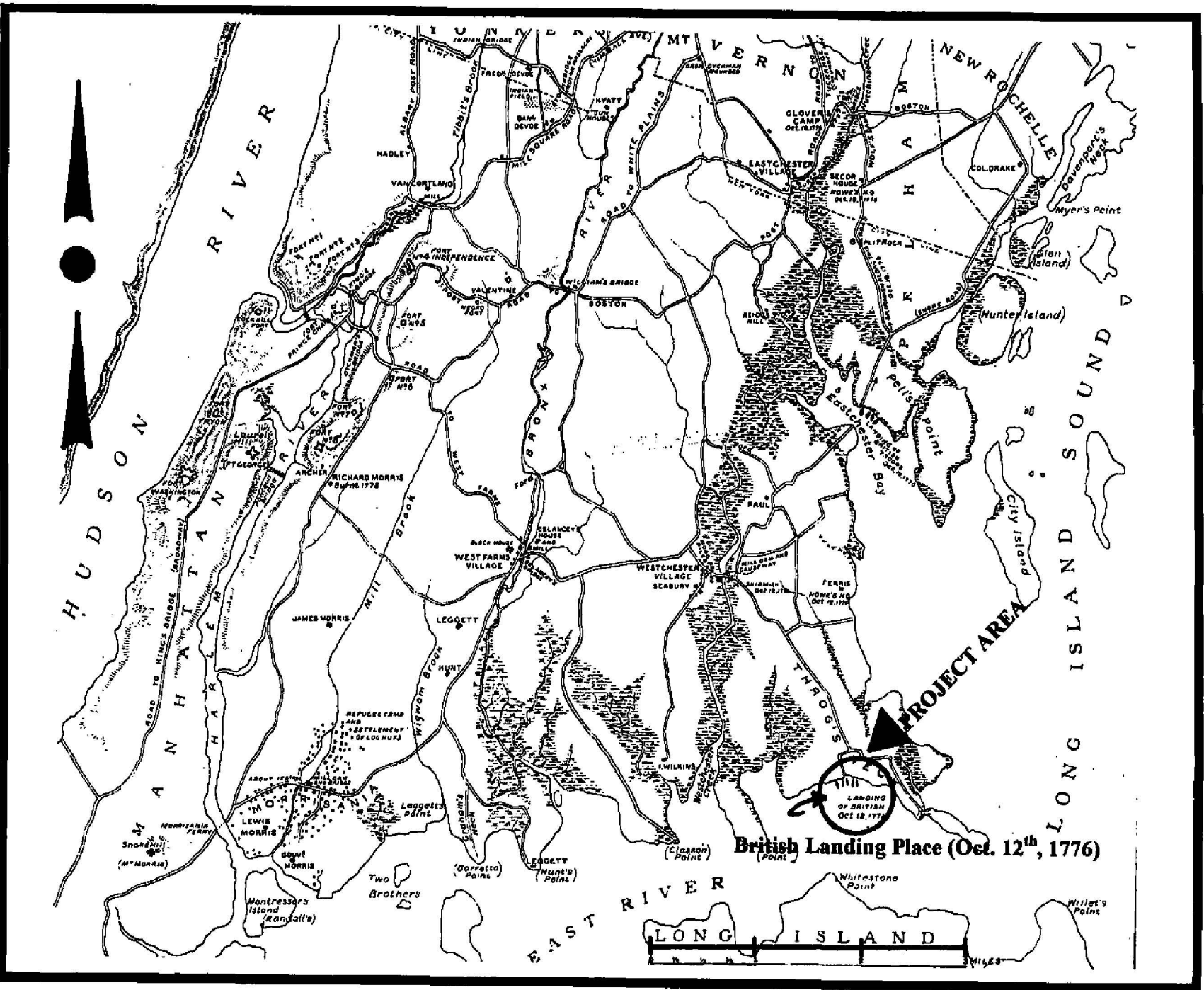
- Fig. 1 Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Project Area (based on Boesch, 1995)

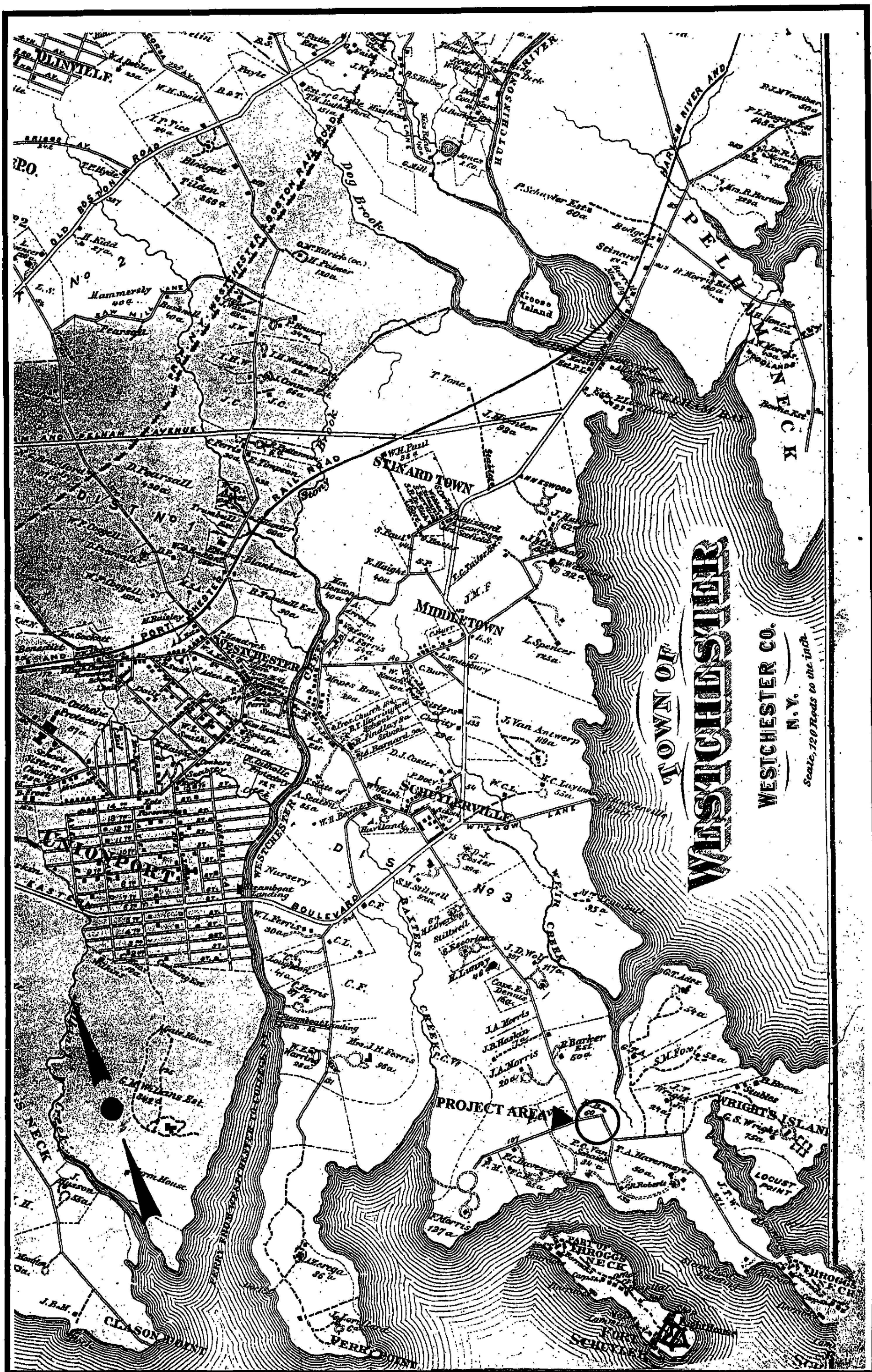
Map 1: Location Map including Project Area. USGS Topo. 7.5 Minute Series. Flushing Quad. Scale: 1:24,000

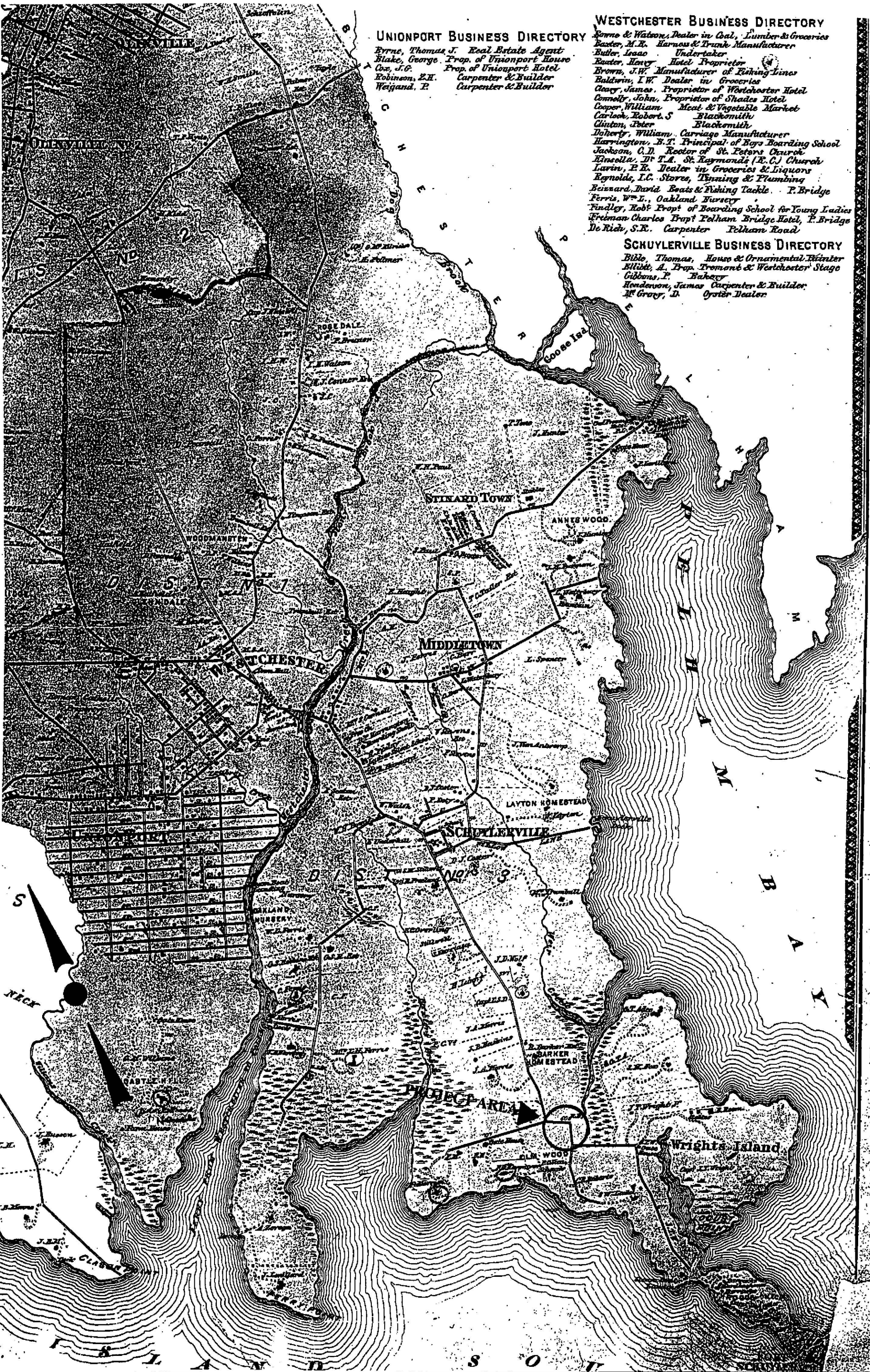












UNIONPORT BUSINESS DIRECTORY

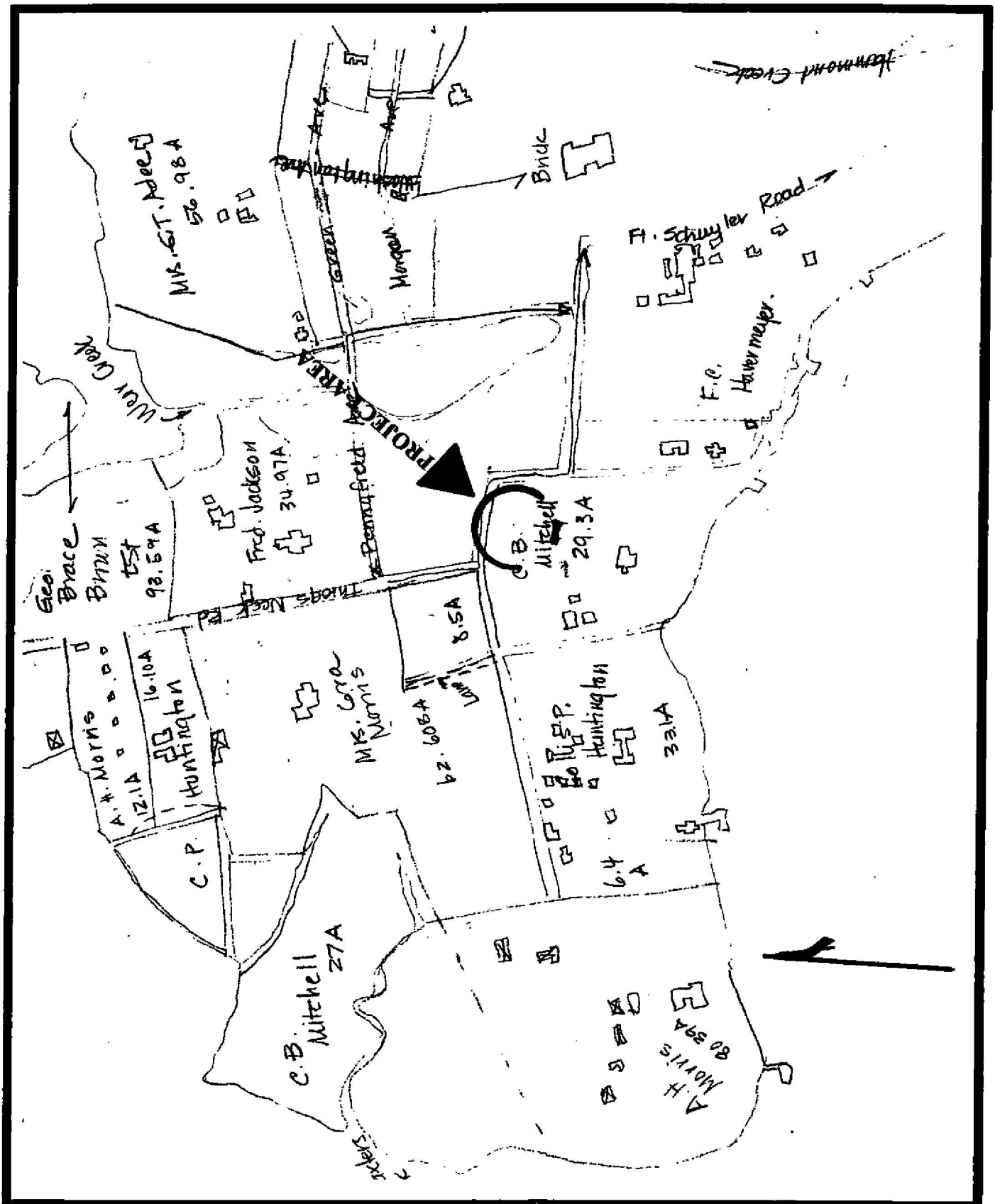
Byrne, Thomas J. Real Estate Agent
Blake, George Prop. of Unionport House
Cox, J. P. Prop. of Unionport Hotel
Robinson, E. H. Carpenter & Builder
Weigand, E. Carpenter & Builder

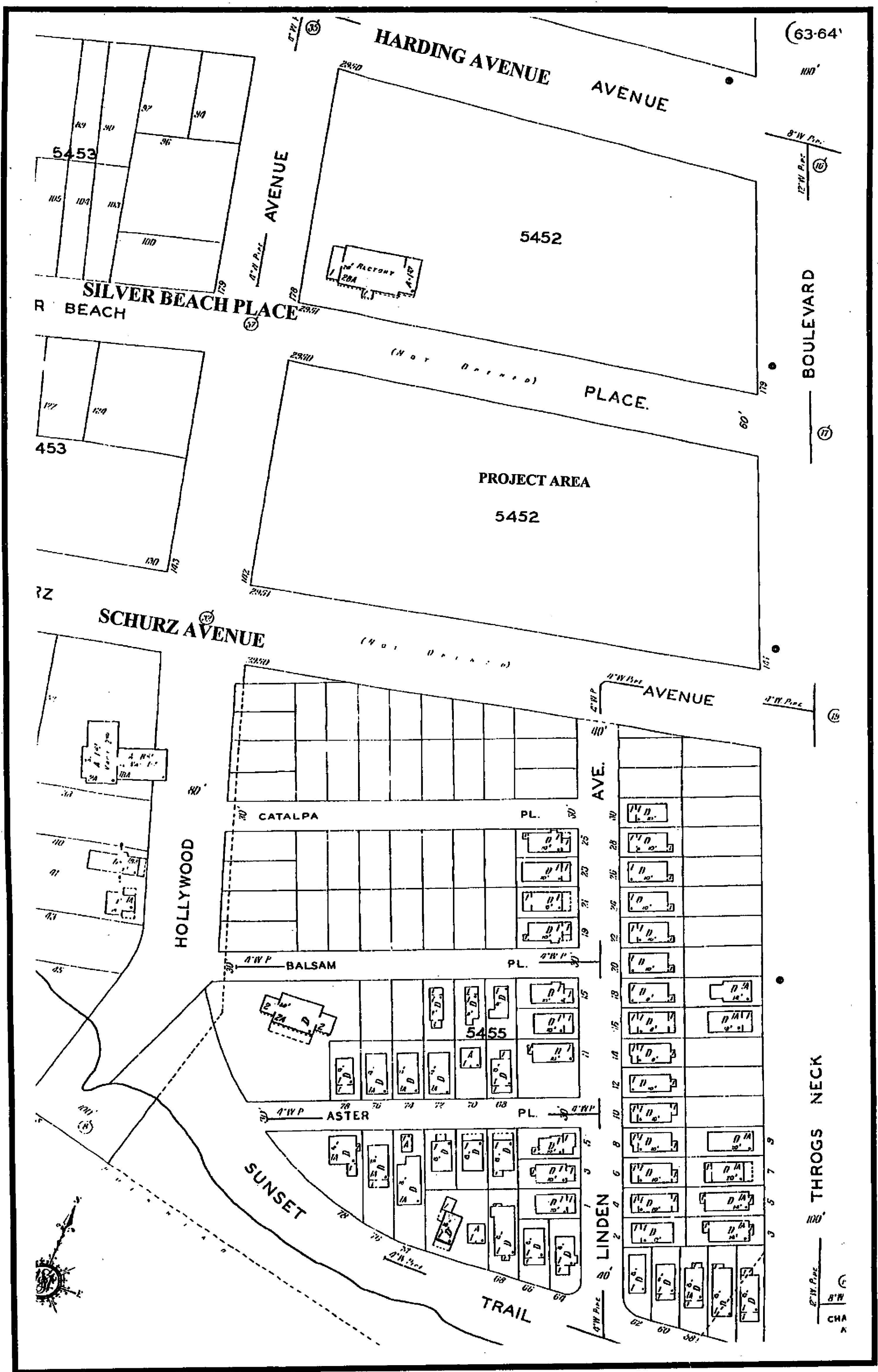
WESTCHESTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Barne & Watson, Dealer in Coal, Lumber & Groceries
Baker, M. E. Harness & Trunk Manufacturer
Baker, Isaac Undertaker
Baker, Henry Hotel Proprietor
Brown, J. W. Manufacturer of Fishing Lines
Baldwin, I. W. Dealer in Groceries
Cox, James Proprietor of Westchester Hotel
Connelly, John Proprietor of Shades Hotel
Cooper, William Meat & Vegetable Market
Carlock, Robert S. Blacksmith
Clinton, Peter Blacksmith
Doherty, William Carriage Manufacturer
Harrington, B. T. Principal of Boys Boarding School
Jackson, C. D. Rector of St. Peters Church
Kinsella, Dr. T. A. St. Raymond's (R. C.) Church
Lavin, E. E. Dealer in Groceries & Liquors
Reynolds, I. C. Stores, Tinning & Plumbing
Reynolds, David Boats & Fishing Tackle P. Bridge
Ferris, W. L. Oakland Nursery
Findley, Robt Prop. of Boarding School for Young Ladies
Freeman Charles Prop. of Pelham Bridge Hotel, P. Bridge
De Rich, S. E. Carpenter Pelham Road

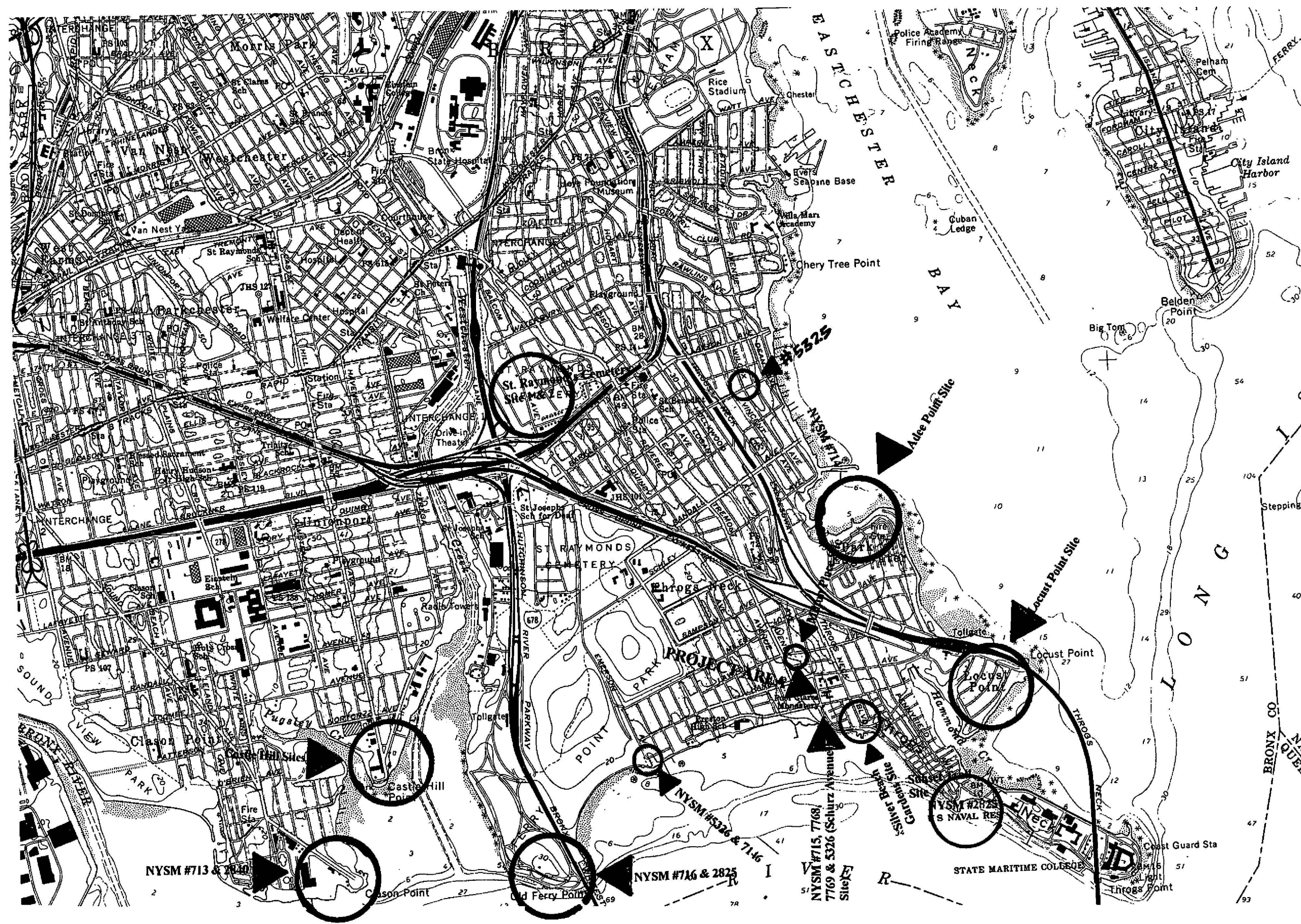
SCHUYLERVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Bible, Thomas House & Ornamental Painter
Ellis, A. Prop. Tremont & Westchester Stage
Gibbons, P. Bakery
Henderson, James Carpenter & Builder
Mc Gray, D. Grocer Dealer





Appendix A: Little Sisters of the Poor, 142 Hollywood Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, Bronx County, NY.
 Fig. 1: Archaeological Site in Vicinity of Project Area (based on Boesch, 1995). USGS Topo. 7.5 Minute Series
 Flushing Quad. Scale: 1:24,000



APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS

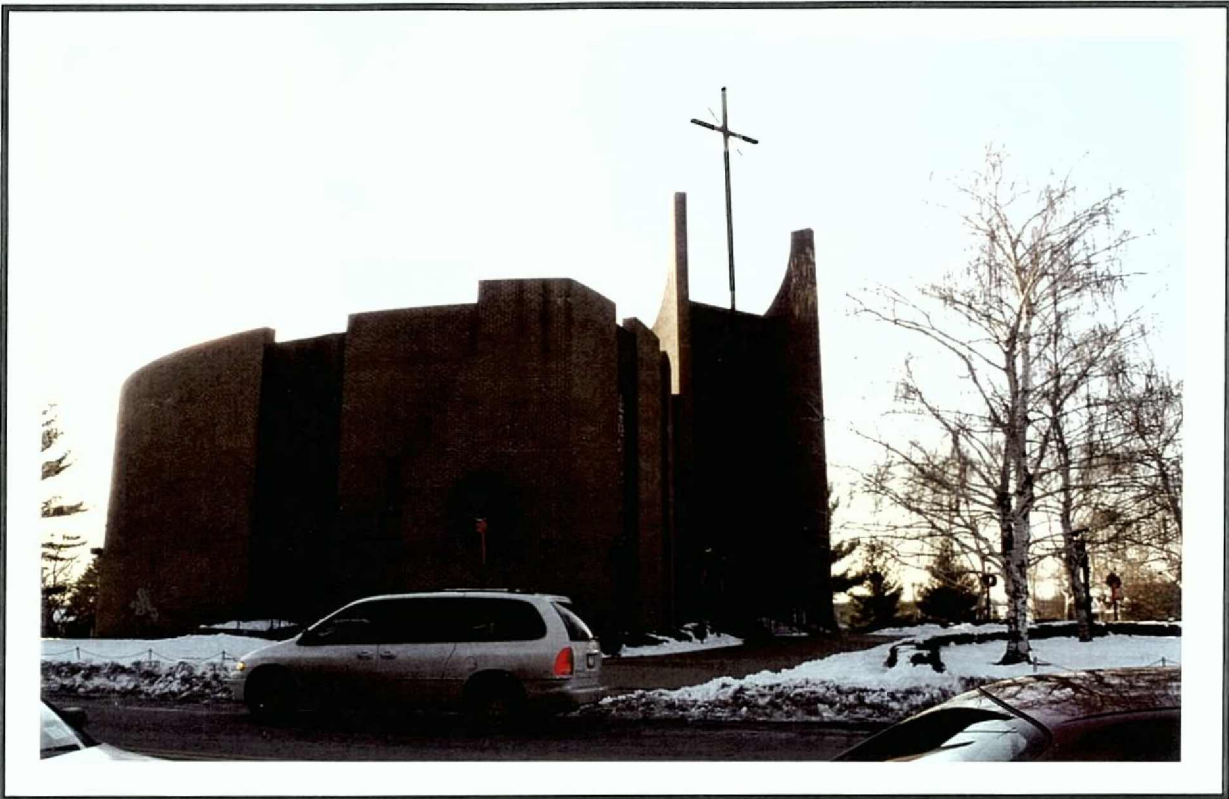


Photo 1: New St. Francis Church located on eastern portion of Block 5453 northwest of project area. View is to west.



Photo 2: Rectory on southwest corner of Monsignor Halphin Place. This was first building constructed in the religious complex. View to northeast from Hollywood Avenue.



Photo 3: Convent located on corner of Hollywood Avenue and Harding Avenue. View to southeast.



Photo 4: View to northeast from project area looking at rear of St. Francis school complex located on northern part of Block 5452. Stone wall of varying height surrounds Block 5452.



Photo 5: Small house located at southeast corner of St. Francis school complex at intersection of Throgs Neck Boulevard and Monsignor Halphin Place. View is to northwest.



Photo 6: On the east side of Throgs Neck Boulevard opposite the project area is the Throgs Neck Little League complex. View is to east.

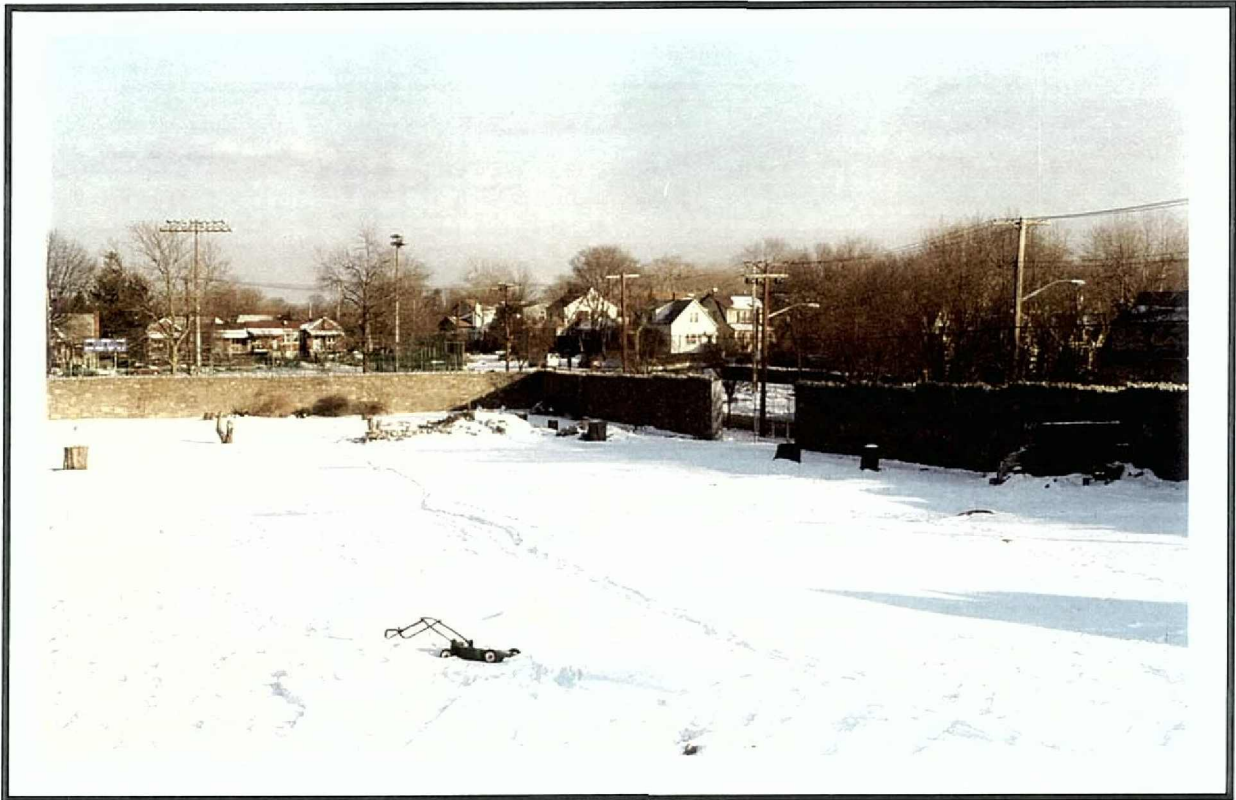


Photo 7: View looking southeast across project area from high point. Houses south of Schurz Avenue are typical of the area.



Photo 8: One pile of construction debris was noted within project area. This may be debris from demolition of the Poor Clares convent. View is to east over Little League complex.



Photo 9: View to rear of St. Francis school complex. Convent was located west end of the site.



Photo 10: View east on Schurz Avenue. Historically the land sloped to the east toward Weir Creek. Topographical maps indicate that the elevation along Schurz Avenue has remained unchanged.



Photo 11: View of east end of project area shows tree stumps formerly located in convent rear yard (garden). Examination of historic topographical maps indicates that the elevation in this area has remained constant. Weir Creek was east of the project area. The project area would prehistorically have been a bench overlooking the creek and salt marshes that bordered it. The convent building was located immediately east of where the photographer was standing. Its entrance was oriented toward Hollywood Avenue with the basement at lower ground level in the rear.