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STAGE 1A ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL
SENSITIVITY EVALUATION OF THE
JOLINE AVENUE RESIDENCES PROJECT
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Phase 1A Sensitivity Study is to document potential prehistoric and historic sensitivity of the proposed Joline Avenue Residences Project through the review of existing archival, cartographic and published references and then to make recommendations regarding possible archaeological testing. In order to provide a context for evaluating any identified resources within the parcel itself, this survey shall include a synthesis of published and unpublished prehistoric resources in the immediate area surrounding the project area and a summary of the history of this location.

The Joline Avenue Development project area is located in southwestern Staten Island. The project area consists of the Joline Avenue project area which is located to the southeast of the village of Tottenville. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area.

This study is organized in the following manner: first, a section describes the geography and physical setting; second, a section on the prehistoric sensitivity of the area; third, a review of the historic sensitivity of the area; and fourth, the conclusions and recommendations.



GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Atlantic Coastal Lowland Physiographic Province of New York State. Long Island is the only other location in the state where this province occurs (Van Diver 1985: 34). Geographically, Staten Island is part of New Jersey from which it is separated by the Kill Van Kull and the Staten Island Sound (Skinner 1909).

The surficial geology of Staten Island consists of landforms and deposits of glacial origin. The sediments were deposited by the Wisconsin Ice Sheet 55,000 - 10,000 years ago and generally consist of ground moraine, terminal moraine and outwash sediments (Jacobsen 1980: 5). The shoreline area in this portion of Staten Island is comprised of sandy embankments of beach sand adjacent to and at times overlying the area's geologically earlier glacial deposits of Cretaceous formations of sand and clay (Weingartner 1967: 41). Local glacial deposits may be overlaid by fill as well as beach, marsh, dune, swamp, and estuarine deposits (Jacobsen 1980: 5).

During November 1993 the Principal Investigator visited the Joline Avenue Residences project area in Staten Island. During this visit, a pedestrian survey was conducted to inspect the project area. The majority of the project area is presently covered with much growth of brambles, vines, shrubs and trees on the higher ground, and reeds on a few areas of lower elevation. A series of modern concrete foundations exist in the northeastern portion of the project area. They appear to be less than 30 years old and were never finished. See Plates 1 and 2 for views of the project area.



PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the project evaluation process, this sensitivity study has surveyed published and unpublished resources in the Archives and Library of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, the library of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the files of the New York State Museum Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, the Research Branch of the New York Public Library, and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation. Materials collected by the Principal Investigator over the last nine years were also utilized during this research effort. Most prehistoric archaeological work undertaken by both professional and avocational archaeologists has historically been concentrated on this southwestern portion of Staten Island (Baughner 1985 pers. comm.). This work should eliminate the problems of inadequate archaeological survey coverage particularly evident in the interior of the island.

Table 1 presents the results of our search for prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the Joline Avenue Residences project area. Included in the table are thirteen sites located two miles or less from the project area. The locations of these sites are presented on Figure 2 with letter code identifiers which correspond to those in Table 1.

Of the thirteen known occurrences of prehistoric occupation within two miles of the project area, a few, including portions of the Wards Point/Burial Ridge complex, were excavated under controlled conditions. The rest represent either surface finds, less well documented excavated finds by local amateur archaeologists, or the usually completely undocumented finds of pothunters.

Alanson Skinner, one of the first professional archaeologists to work extensively on Staten Island, characterized the locations chosen by prehistoric populations on the island as follows: "Throughout Staten Island, with very few exceptions, aboriginal sites are confined entirely to the sandy spots" (1912: 90).

A number of these thirteen prehistoric sites are known primarily through the work of Parker, early twentieth century New York State Archaeologist, during the first quarter of this century. Included are four sites designated "E", "F", "K", and "L" in Table 1 and on Figure 2. These are described as varying in size and importance from traces of occupation through campsites to villages. Occasionally other features such as burials or shell middens are mentioned in these brief descriptions. With the exception of sites "E" and "F" which are discussed in more detail below, these sites do not have names associated with them.

Table 1: Prehistoric Sites in the Vicinity of Joline Avenue

	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>SIAS#</u>	<u>Parker#</u>	<u>NYSM#</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Period(s)</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.	Surfside Village	---	---	---	Roberts & Stehling 1987	---	Campsite
B.	Bedell Avenue	---	---	---	Pickman & Yamin 1984	---	Lithic scatter
C.	Page Avenue South	30RIC7AJA	---	767 (748?)	Kaesar 1966	Archaic & Woodland	---
D.	Page Avenue North	30RIC7AJA	---	768	Anderson 1965 Anderson 1966	Archaic & Woodland	Burial Campsite
E.	Red Bank (Jack's Creek)	STD-PB	ACP-RICH	741 4620	Skinner 1909 Salwen 1957 Parker 1922: pl 211 Pickman 1978	Woodland	---
F.	Burial Ridge/ Ward's Point	STD-1-3	ACP-RICH	(4619?)	Jacobson 1980 Skinner 1909	Archaic, Woodland & Contact	Many burials, hunting & fishing camp possible village
G.	Richmond Valley (Boiling Spring)	STD-RV	---	---	The New Bulletin 1961	Woodland	---
H.	Mount Loretto	---	---	---	Pickman & Yamin 1984	---	Lithic flakes



Table 1: Continued

	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>SIAS#</u>	<u>Parker#</u>	<u>NYSM#</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Period(s)</u>	<u>Description</u>
I.	Pittsville Avenue	---	---	---	Pickman & Yamin 1984	---	Lithic scatter and projectile point
J.	Sharrot Avenue	STD-PB	---	740	Salwen 1957, 1967	---	---
K.	(Kreischerville)	---	ACP-RICH-16	4606	Parker 1922:683	---	Campsite
L.	(Lemon Creek)	---	ACP-RICH	4612	Parker 1922: pl 211	---	Traces of occupation
M.	Canada Hill	---	---	770	Williams n.d.	---	---





We have supplied the name Kreischerville for site "K" due to its location near this old settlement know known as Charleston, and Lemon Creek for site "L" due to its proximity to this stream. Unfortunately no detailed descriptions of artifacts recovered from these sites are supplied, so no assessments of date ranges can be made (Parker 1922).

The nearest prehistoric site to the Joline Avenue project area is the Surfside Village site, located approximately 0.1 miles to the northwest. This site, designated "A" in Table 1 and on Figure 2, was located by Greenhouse Consultants during subsurface survey work. This small site was probably a temporary camp, but it was disturbed by a nineteenth century farmstead which was built at the same location. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the prehistoric site, so no estimate of period or date range could be made (Roberts and Stehling 1987: 8-9).

The second nearest prehistoric site to the Joline Avenue project area is the Bedell Avenue Site located about 0.15 miles away to the northeast. This site was found during survey work for the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project. It was reported to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation by archaeologists Arnold Pickman and Rebecca Yamin. This site is described as lithic scatter (Pickman 1989: pers. comm.) and is designated "B" in Figure 2 and Table 1.

Two prehistoric sites exist in the vicinity of the Joline Avenue development, known by the name Page Avenue, which we have designated Page Avenue North and South. The larger prehistoric site is the Page Avenue North Site, designated "D" in Table 1 and on Figure 2, approximately 0.4 miles northeast of the project area. This site is situated along both sides of Page Avenue about 0.2 miles north of Hyman Boulevard and over 0.3 miles south of Amboy Road (Anderson 1965). Thought to be a possible "campsite", artifacts recovered included projectile points, flakes, a two-holed gorget, large blades, a decorated shaft-weight, prehistoric ceramic sherds, pestles, graver, drills, knives and scrapers, a grooved ax and decorated pendants. A mortar was uncovered at 22 inches below grade which was the lowest depth at which artifacts were found. Anderson further states that "... countless fires and shifting winds have altered this sandy site considerably ..." (Anderson 1965: 64), which again indicates a preferences of the prehistoric inhabitants for occupying areas of sandy soil. An area of the Page Avenue North Site to the east of that described above also produced a burial pit containing the secondary burial of a child and a dog. "The oval shaped pit, measuring about three feet in any given direction, was possibly no more than two feet in depth originally. A rise, or knoll nearby has been eroded by the elements to such an extent that it has deposited about twelve inches of fill over the site of interment" (Anderson 1966: 87). Carbon dates applied

elsewhere to this focus offered dates "... between 700 and 905 A.D." (Anderson 1966: 87). Associated with the burial were sherds of fabric-impressed pottery, a net-sinker and a quartz projectile point. Anderson further stated that "the site had been occupied on at least four different occasions" (Anderson 1966: 90); the lowest level dating to the Early Archaic. Shell pits in the area near the burial pit produced pendants and a pebble celt. A large concentration of projectile points, scrapers and a grooved ax were found 25 feet from the burial. It was also reported that "... historic material including a cannonball, two George II coins (ca. 1700 [sic]) a Spanish Real of the same period, and colonial dishware fragments (Pickman 1978: II-23) as well as prehistoric artifacts were recovered. If the identification of the British coins is accurate, then they date between 1727 and 1760.

A second area of prehistoric finds approximately 0.4 miles to the south of the above Page Avenue site is also known by the same name. This second site is referred to here as the Page Avenue South Site, and is designated "C" in Table 1 and Figure 2. This site is also apparently known as Tottenville Campsite 4, and the Hollowell Site in the files of the New York State Museum. This site is situated along both sides of Page Avenue south of Hylan Boulevard, approximately 0.3 miles northeast of the project area. These finds were first reported to the S.I.I.A.S. in 1966 (Kaesar 1966). The area of prehistoric remains was reported to be approximately 200 yards in length beginning 50 feet south of Hylan Boulevard. A description of the remains includes Middle-Late Woodland type pottery, the basal portion of a side-notched projectile point which had been reworked to make a drill, a hammerstone, chert debitage, burned oyster and clam shells, a 'small conch and columella of conch,' and 'split deer bone fragments' (ibid.). A series of letters by avocational archaeologist Donald R. Sainz to Gail K. Schneider, then with the Staten Island Museum, indicate that earlier Archaic Period remains were also recovered at this site (Sainz 1968). A visit to this site in April 1985 by Greenhouse Consultants staff confirmed its existence on reasonably elevated sandy soil. Greenhouse Consultants undertook Phase 1B archaeological testing at this site during 1987 but no intact prehistoric deposits were found.

The extensive Ward's Point/Burial Ridge complex of prehistoric sites is located approximately 1.8 miles west of the project area. This complex is designated "F" on Table 1 and on Figure 2. "Extensive shell mounds may still be seen near the Billopp house. Shells occur all over the point, and as far north as Richmond Valley. A grooved ax weighing 12 pounds was found here" (Skinner 1909). Local lore states that "... the last known Indians to reside on Staten Island as a group, camped on the Billopp house property" (Anderson 1965: 62). Burial Ridge immediately next to the Billopp House, contained more than 100 Indian graves (ibid.). Jacobson's stratigraphic reconstruction of Burial Ridge is described as:

1. A surface of sand, humus or black topsoil, 2-12 inches with historic materials;
2. a second layer consisting of oyster shells from 6-10 inches in thickness, often well mixed with earth containing shell and grit-tempered pottery including collared and incipient collared types and no European goods;
3. a third layer of "stained soil" a few inches thick bearing no artifacts and only existing on the eastern edge of the ridge;
4. a fourth layer of sandy subsoil of unknown thickness in which "Algonkian" sherds were found and from which stemmed projectile points were retrieved, as well as uncollared grit-tempered ceramics (Jacobson 1980: 19-20).

Jacobson's description of strata encountered indicates the sandy nature of the soil and makes no mention of clay. Artifacts recovered from this complex of sites indicate intermittent or continuous occupations from the Early Archaic Period through to the Late Woodland and Contact Periods (Jacobson 1980: 65-66). The Ward's Island/Burial Ridge Complex has been called the largest prehistoric cemetery in New York City (Jacobson 1980). One further location in this region has been recorded by the State Museum as Site Number 4619. This was based on Parker's map of sites in Richmond County (Parker 1922: Pl. 211), where he shows a campsite less than one-half mile east of Ward's Point. It is our opinion that this is probably another reference to the Ward's Point/Burial Ridge complex and not a separate site, hence its exclusion from Table 1 and Figure 2.

Approximately 0.9 miles north of the project area, a prehistoric site was reported in the Richmond Valley which included a shell midden and artifacts from the Woodland Period.

Joseph Bodnar and his sons have been working on a shell heap in Richmond Valley which was a dumping ground of prehistoric Indians. They have brought to light many decorated shards of pottery, several broken awls, triangular arrowheads and carbon for dating (*The New Bulletin* 1961).

This site was probably located at Boiling Spring in Richmond Valley, based on Leng and Davis' statement that "... at Richmond Valley, paths led through to the red sandstone lighthouse on the bluff overlooking Prince's Bay (see above); another went past the one time Indian camping place at the spring ..." (Leng and Davis 1930: 726). The Richmond Valley Site is designated "G" in Table 1 and on Figure

2. It dates to the Woodland period based on the presence of pottery and triangular projectile points.

The eighth and ninth nearest prehistoric sites are the Mount Loretto and Pittsville Avenue Sites, designated "H" and "I" respectively on Figure 2 and Table 1. The Mount Loretto site is located approximately 1.0 miles to the northeast of the project area and the Pittsville Avenue site is about 1.0 miles to the northwest. Both sites were discovered during the survey undertaken in advance of the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project, and reported by Pickman and Yanin to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historical Preservation. Arnold Pickman described the Mount Loretto site as a small lithic scatter, and the Pittsville Avenue site as a somewhat larger concentration of lithic material including a projectile point (Pickman 1989: pers. comm.). Due to its location immediately north of the well-known Burial Ridge Site, it is possible that the Pittsville Avenue site is a part of the Burial Ridge/Ward's Point complex discussed above.

A series of prehistoric sites have been reported along the south shore of the island in the vicinity of Prince's Bay. The earliest mention of these is by Skinner who shows three locations, all referenced as Huguenot (Skinner 1909: 16). All three locations are currently listed in the files of the S.I.I.A.S. as the Red Bank Site, the Sharrott Avenue Site, and the Wolfes Pond Site. Two of these sites lie within two miles of the Joline Avenue project area. The Red Bank site is also noted by Parker (1922: Plate 211) as a campsite location on his distribution map of prehistoric sites in Richmond County. The site registration form on file with the S.I.I.A.S. described the Red Bank Site as being on the property of the Mount Loretto Girls Home on the shorefront approximately 500 feet east of the former location of Jack's Creek (Salwen 1957). A description of artifacts recovered includes pottery, so the period of occupation includes the Woodland Period (Pickman 1978: II/27). The Red Bank Site is approximately 1.4 miles southeast of the project area and is designated "E" in Table 1 and on Figure 2. The Sharrott Avenue Site is located approximately 0.6 miles northeast of the Red Bank Site or about 1.45 miles east-northeast of the project area. Forms on file with the S.I.I.A.S. describe its location as the shore end of Sharrott Avenue but describe the artifacts found there in such general terms as to preclude identification of the period of occupation (Salwen 1957, 1967). The Sharrott Avenue Site is designated "J" in Table 1 and on Figure 2.

Another prehistoric site located by our research is a campsite initially reported by Parker on what appears to be a bluff overlooking a beach north of the Outerbridge Crossing. This site is designated as "K" in Table 1 and on Figure 2. Since Parker only described this location as Site 16 in Richmond County, we have decided to call it Kreischerville since Kreischerville Flats is the name given this place in the 1968



edition of Leng and Davis' map showing old place names. No description is given by Parker or others of any artifacts recovered from Kreischerville so the site cannot be assigned to a period of occupation (Parker 1922: 683, Plate 211). The Kreischerville Site is approximately 1.7 miles north of the project area.

The last site found during our research into prehistoric resources near the Joline Avenue development is Canada Hill which is approximately 2.0 miles north of the project area. This site was initially located during a field survey by L. Williams, then of New York University, and presently curator of collections at the New Jersey State Museum. Although never formally published, a brief site registration form with site map was placed on file at the S.I.I.A.S. Williams described "Canada Hill" as a sector of high ground "... bounded by Drumgoole Blvd., Arthur Kill Road, Englewood Avenue and the West Shore Expressway" (Williams n.d.). In her limited survey of the site, Williams collected both prehistoric and historic artifacts including tobacco pipe fragments, a whelk column, chert and quartz debitage, historic ceramics, and fire-cracked rock (Williams n.d.). Unfortunately, this description is not sufficient to assign the site to a period of occupation. Canada Hill is designated "M" in Table 1 and on Figure 2.

In terms of potential prehistoric sensitivity, the project impact area was evaluated from two points of view:

1. the proximity of known prehistoric sites in or near the project area; and
2. the presence of fresh water drainage courses in general, and particularly the identification of river or stream confluence situations where two or more drainages come together, providing access to both water and food supplies of both systems.

This survey has documented the recorded or published location of thirteen sites within a two mile radius of the Joline Avenue project area. Although sites have been identified in the general region of the proposed project impact area, none are known to exist within the project area itself. No evidence, positive or negative, based on previous survey work is available. It would be inappropriate, however, to characterize the Joline Avenue project area as without prehistoric sensitivity, especially since the project area includes within its northern portion a stream that drains into the Raritan Bay. The project area would have had reasonably good access to both fresh water and the marine resources of the Raritan Bay. Temporary or seasonal fishing camps would be the type of occupation mostly likely to exist here.



HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

Staten Island was called Eghqaous, Motanucke, Monockong, or Aquehonga by the bands of Unami Delaware who inhabited the territory. The island was purchased from the Indians by the Dutch Director General in 1626. By 1630, a patent of the Island was granted to Michael Pauw. Two years later, the Directors in Holland ordered Cornelius Melyn to establish a colony. In turn, Melyn conveyed his right to title to land on Staten Island to the Dutch West India Company, which, in turn, granted land to "... several French Waldenses and to a greater number of Huguenots" (Pickman 1978).

In 1664, Nieuw Amsterdam was ceded to the English. The final purchase of Staten Island from its aboriginal inhabitants was accomplished by the English Governor Francis Lovelace on April 13, 1670. By this time, however, there were a number of Dutch, French and English settlers on the Island who had obtained first Dutch and then English permission to settle. No surveys had been made, however, "... and the boundaries of their lands, as well as their title to them, were quite indefinite" (Leng and Davis 1930: 741). Governor Lovelace ordered land surveys to be undertaken and this task was completed under Governor Andros by 1677 (see Figure 3).

Frederick Skene's 1907 map of Staten Island, tentatively delineating colonial land patents between 1668-1712, places the project area within land granted to Christopher Billop, comprising 922 acres patented March 25, 1676, and 1600 acres patented May 6, 1687 (see Figure 3). According to one late nineteenth century source, the Duke of York presented Captain Billop with "... a tract comprising 1163 acres in consideration of his service (Morris 1989: 137). Captain Billop began building his house shortly after he gained possession of the land, but he apparently did not receive his deed for the property until 1687 (op. cit.). This would probably account for the two dates of patent issued to Billop as shown on the Skene 1907 map.

Christopher Billop came to America in 1674, and during the following year settled on Staten Island in the locality now known as Tottenville. By 1709, he had established a ferry, located about one mile northwest of the project area, which served "... from a point where the Amboy Road meets the Arthur Kill to a location directly opposite on the Perth Amboy shore" (Reed 1965: 34). Records indicate that this ferry remained in the Billop family until 1781, at which time it was deeded to Samuel Ward. Isaac Butler operated the ferry from 1788 until his death in 1828 (op. cit.). This ferry was known by several different names during the historic

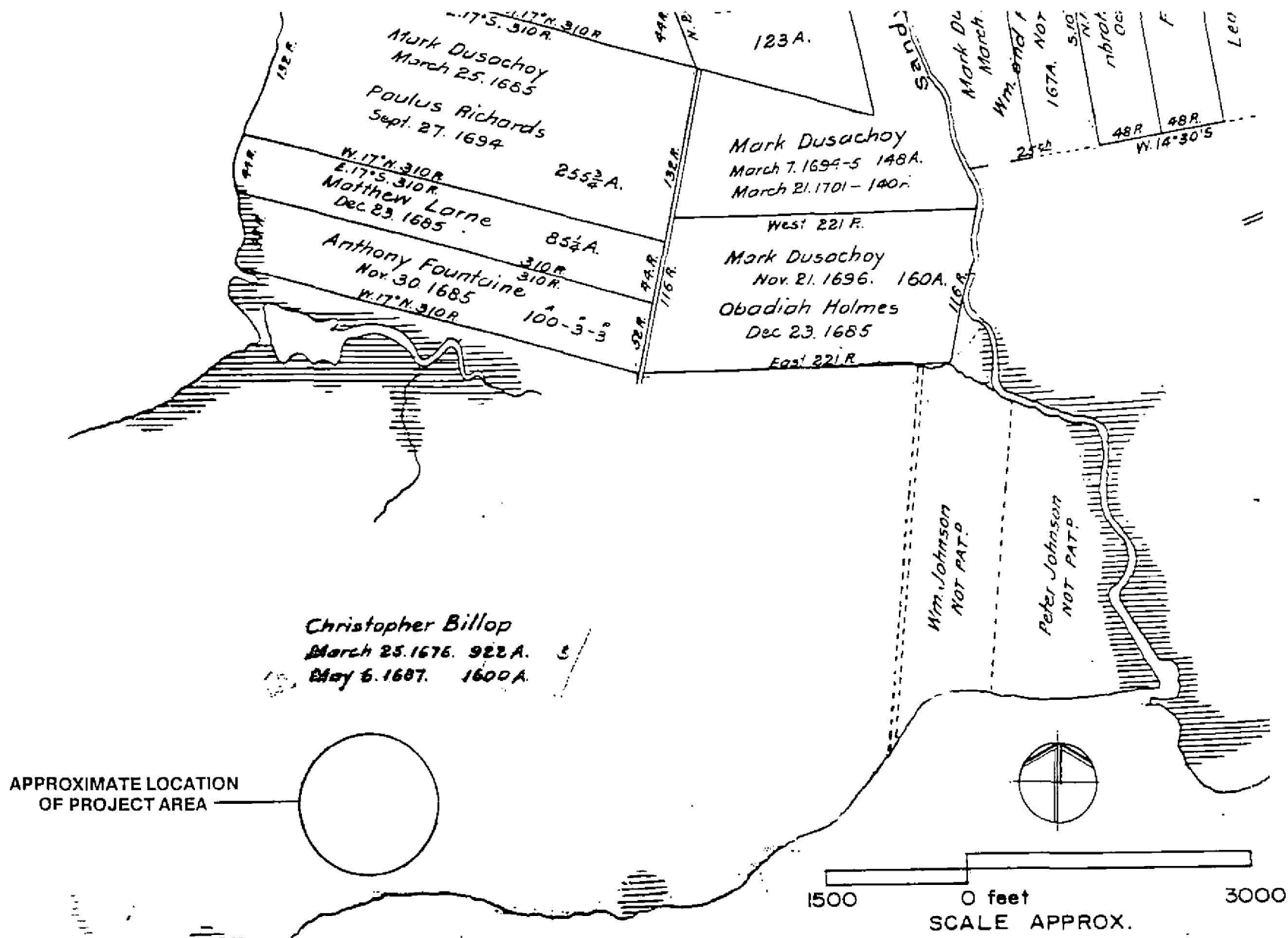


Figure 3 From Skene's 1907 Map of Staten Island, showing Colonial Land Patents 1668-1712.

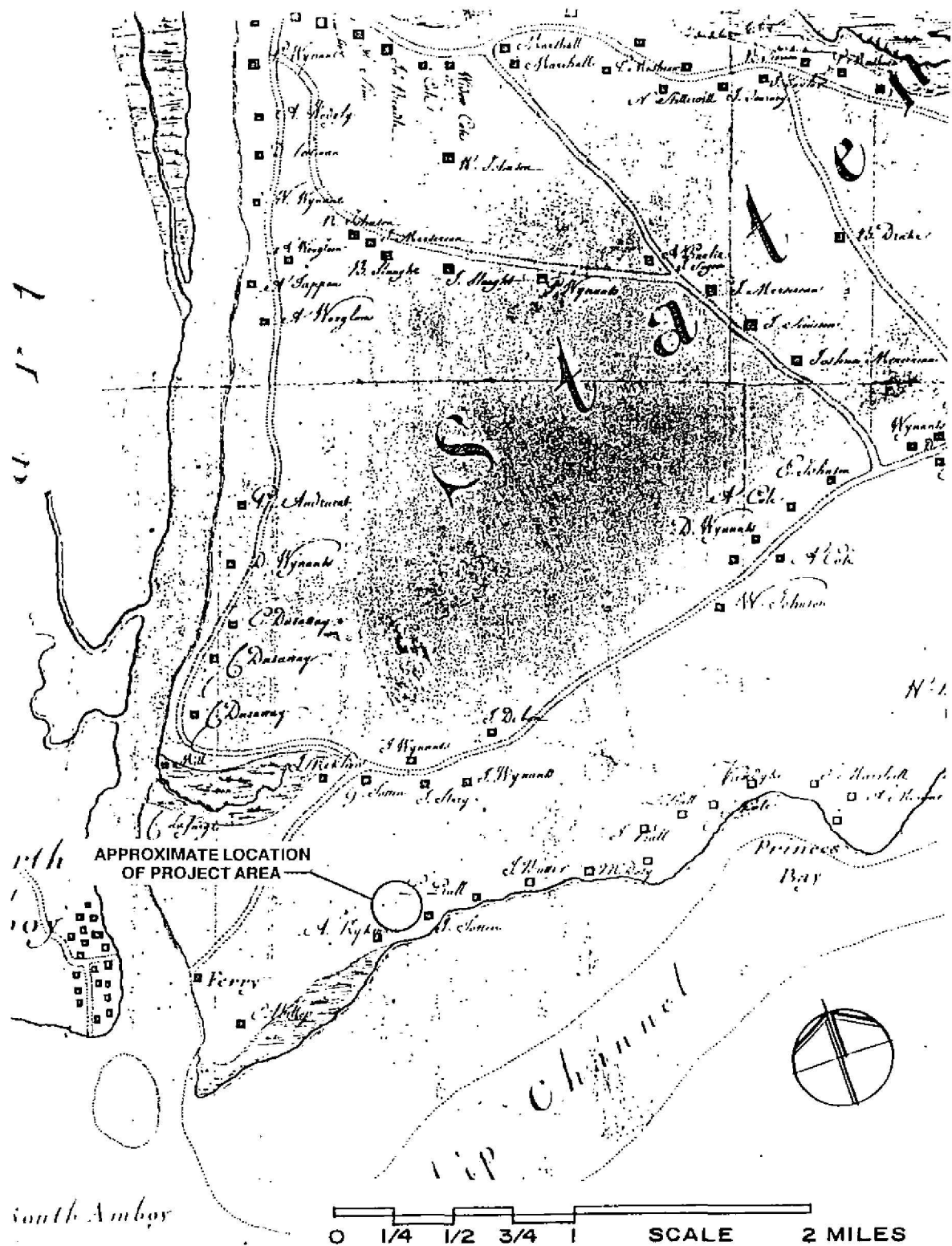


Figure 4 From Plan No. 31 Du Camp Anglo-Hessois dans Staten Island, 1780-1783.

period, appearing on maps and in sources as Billop's, Coty's, Butler's, or the Amboy Ferry. (See Leng and Davis' 1896 Map of Staten Island with Ye Old Names and Nicknames.) On Bew's 1781 Chart and Plan of the Harbor of New York, Amboy Ferry is shown.

Billop's house, called the Manor of Bentley by Billop, was later known as the Conference House. It became historically important when it was chosen as the meeting place at which Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Edward Rutledge gathered with Admiral Lord Richard Howe in an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a settlement of the Revolutionary War.

During the Revolutionary War, encampments and redoubts lined the Southern shore of Staten Island (Pickman 1978: vi). Just beyond the Tottenville ferry to the south was "... a strong battery erected to cover the retreat of the British Army from Perth Amboy in case of attack by American forces" (Tancredi 1977). During the Revolution, Staten Island was used primarily as a way station and access route by British and Hessian troops, Prince's Bay, to the project area's east, was used by the British as a point from which to launch raids on New Jersey. Most incidents in this area appear to have taken the form of skirmishes on the water (Powell 1976: 8-9). The Hessian Map (ca. 1777, Plan No. 31 du Camp Anglo-Hessois dans Staten Island), presented here as Figure 4, shows a Colonel Van Wurumb and two companies of Hessians stationed at Billop's or the Amboy ferry. The Billops had ties to the loyalists. McMillen's 1933 Map of Staten Island during the Revolution (1775-1783 [compiled from several maps dating to the Revolutionary War Period and other sources]) does not reveal any encampments or other forms of military activities within or adjacent to the project area. *140's?*

In 1688, the settlements comprising Richmond County were divided into four towns. The project area became part of Westfield, which by the beginning of the eighteenth century was considered the wealthiest of the four towns (Clute (1887: 206; Morris 1898: 41). A 1797 Map of the County of Richmond is the earliest available cartographic source to show the areas covered by these four towns and their new designations. The Joline Avenue project area lies within the locality of Tottenville. Before 1862, the area's name changed several times:

After the Revolution, "The Neck" seems to have been a common name for this region which was then inhabited by many Tottens. Totten's Landing appears on maps as well as Bentley Dock, and for a time the name of the place was unsettled (Leng and Davis 1930: 351).

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The project area was evidently included in a parcel of land sold by the Billops to John Totten in 1710 (Liber D, page 584). During 1767 the farm, including the project area was sold by the Tottens to David and Ellen D. Joline (Liber 15, page 238).

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Lillies?*

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1853-98

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The cartographic evidence examined has indicated the presence of a structure within the project area dating to the early 1850s and possibly earlier. Due to a certain degree of inaccuracy inherent in the mid-nineteenth century cartographic sources which show this structure, it is possible that it was in fact located just outside the project area, near its southern boundary (Bacon and Barnes 1952; Butler 1953, Figure 5). This structure was apparently demolished some time before 1898, because a map of that date, as well as later nineteenth and early twentieth century cartographic sources did not reveal a structure at the location indicated by the mid-nineteenth century maps. The 1898 Robinson Atlas does show a different structure which also appears on the later maps. The 1907 Robinson Atlas shows this second structure as well as a third one which also appears on later maps. *off p.c.*

1907 to 1909

The United States Coast Survey of New York Harbor, conducted from 1836 to 1839 and published in 1845, shows the project area as lying within parts of two cultivated fields (see Figure 5). Joline or Central Avenue, which bounds the project area's eastern side, apparently postdates this map, though a property line running south from the wooded area toward the shore appears to follow part of this later road's course. As all structures depicted on this map appear as unchartable dots which are not in all instances distinguishable from the marks used to describe wooded areas, one can not conclusively exclude the possibility that the project area may have contained a structure at this time.

Butler's 1853 Map of Staten Island shows one structure labeled Joline within the central portion of the southern end of the project area. See Figure 6. This map also shows the proposed line of the Staten Island Railway to the north. This map may not be entirely accurate, but the structure shown was probably within the project area based on the next two sources examined, the Beers' Atlases of 1874 and 1887. Butler's map and the Bacon and Barnes' map of 1852 are the earliest to show the course of Joline or Central Avenue, although the southern portion is somewhat winding after it crosses a stream which must have been very close to the later course of the road which now forms the entire eastern boundary of the project area.

Beers' 1874 Atlas is the next cartographic source to depict the Joline Avenue project area. The project area is part of the southern portion of a large farm labeled "B. Joline." This farm includes three structures, although two of these are adjacent to the shore of Raritan Bay and south of the project area. The remaining structure is near the center of the southern end of the project area. Central Avenue forms the eastern boundary of the project area. See Figure 7.

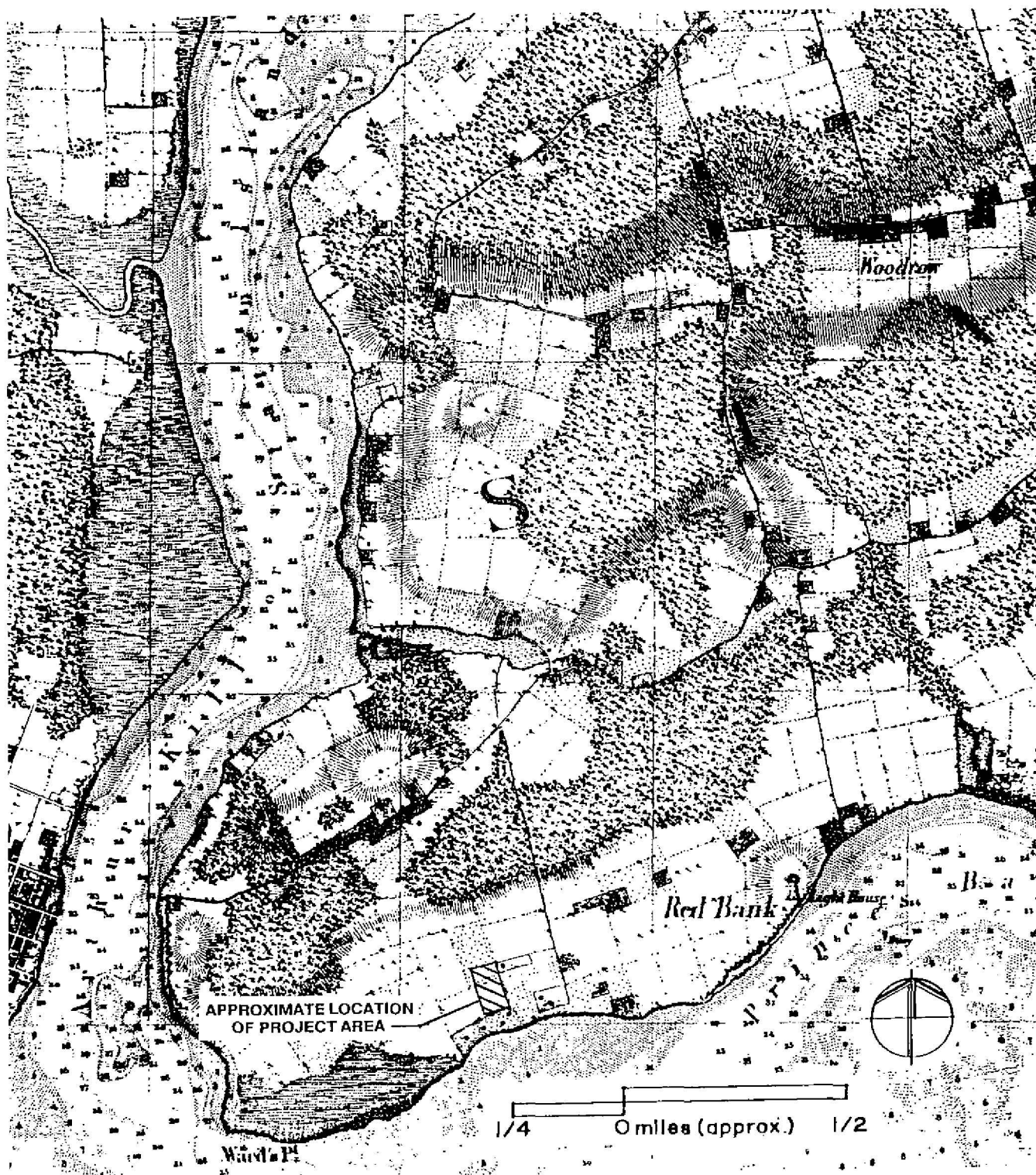


Figure 5 From U.S. Coastal Survey Charter of New York Harbor, 1845.

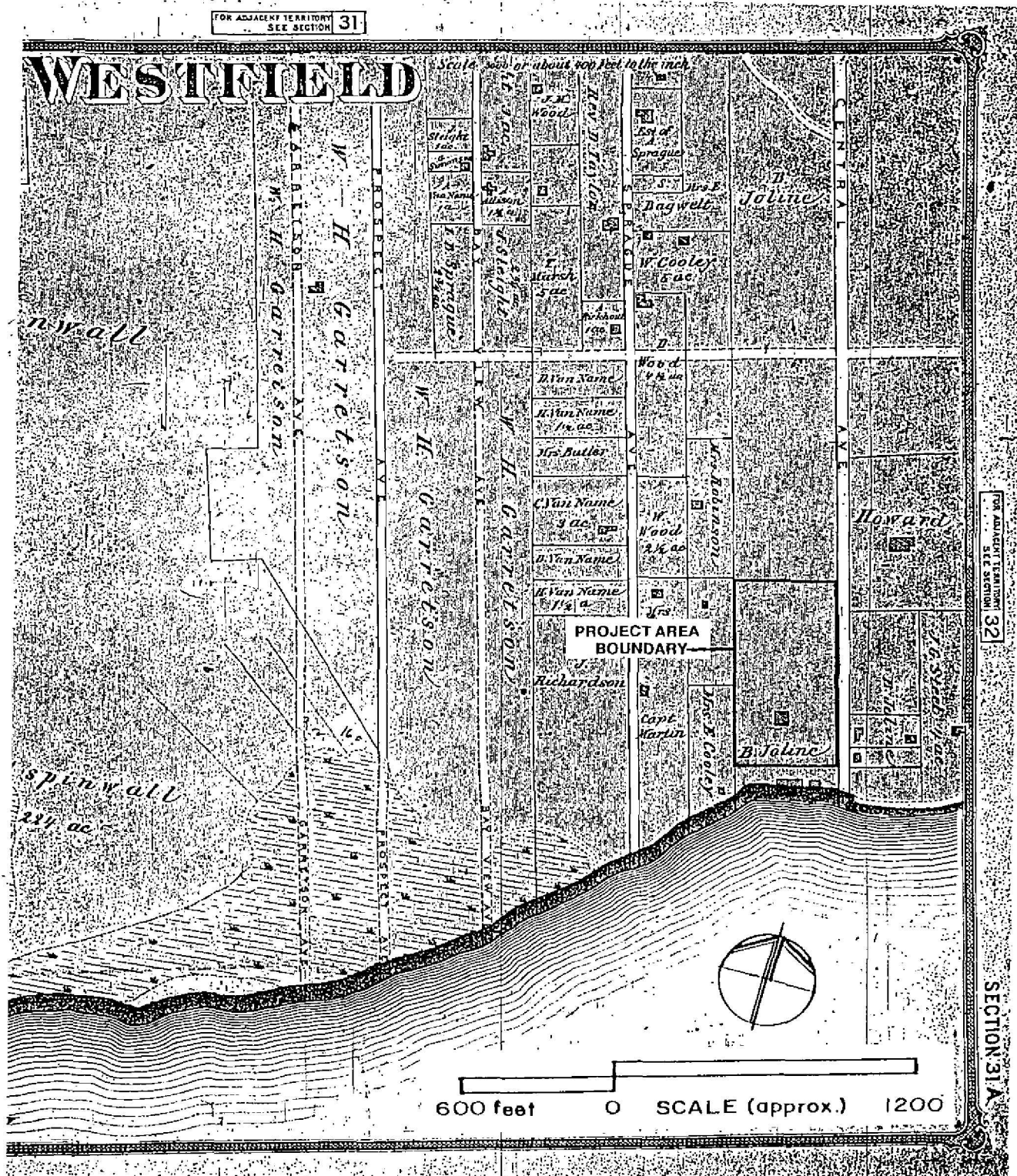


Figure 7 From Beers' 1874 Atlas of Staten Island, showing project area.

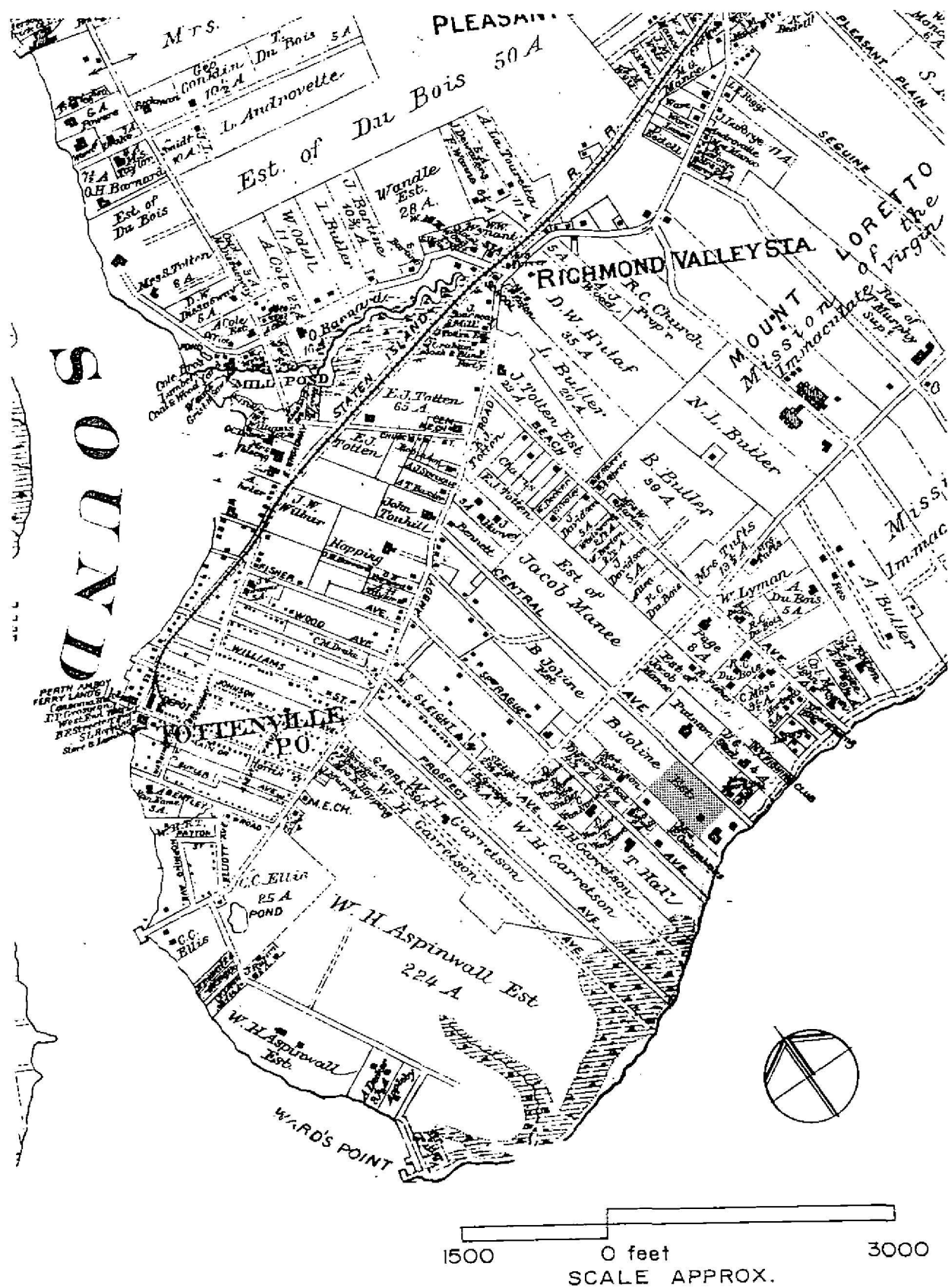


Figure 8 From Beers' 1887 Atlas of Staten Island. Project area indicated by grey shading.

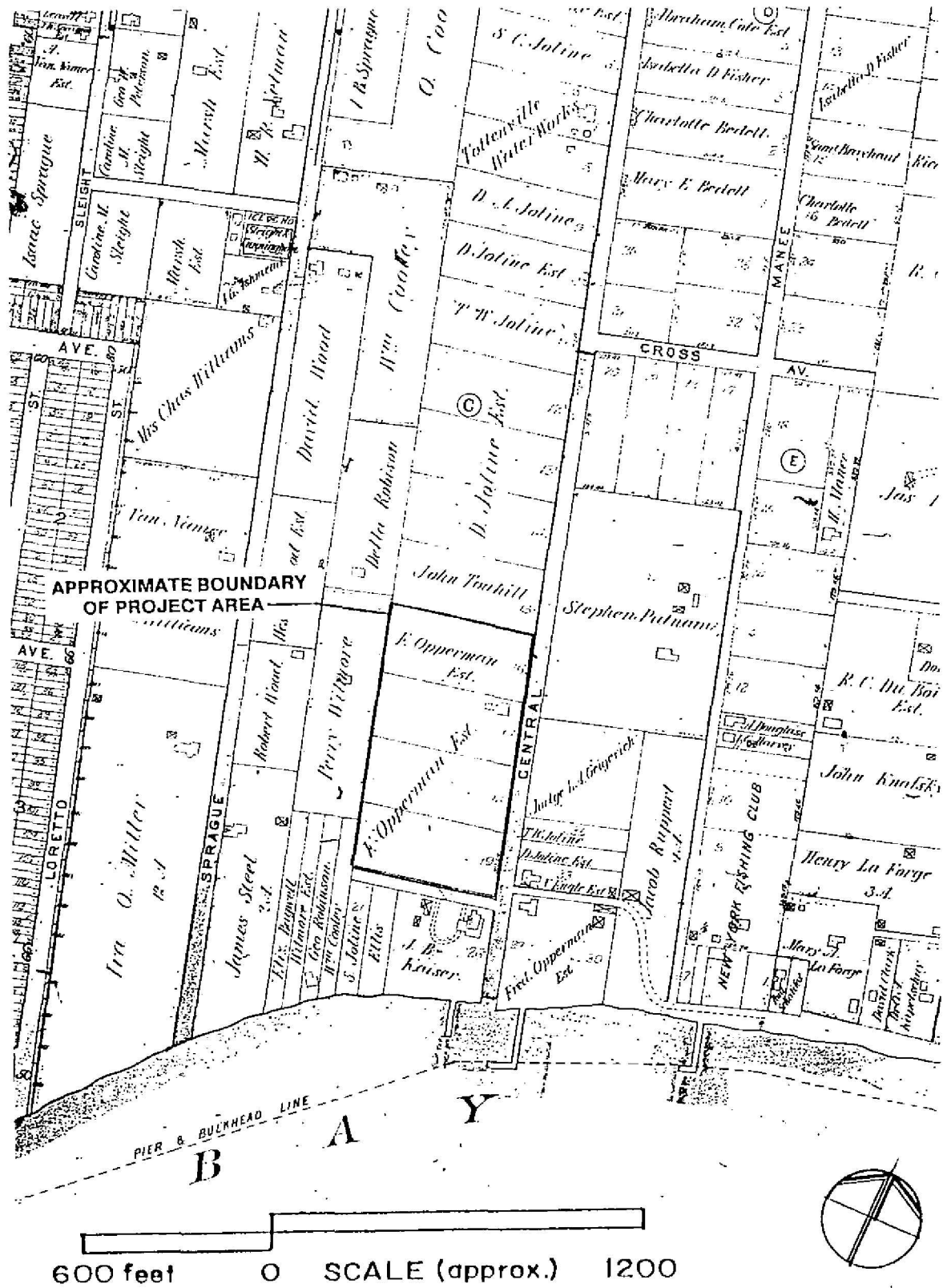


Figure 9 From Robinson's 1898 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond, showing project area.



The 1887 Beers' Atlas shows much the same situation as the previous source. The project area still forms much of the southern portion of a large farm now labeled "B. Joline Est." Three structures are shown, with only the northern one within the project area. Central Avenue bounds the project area to the east. See Figure 8.

Robinson's 1898 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond shows the project area divided into four lots of equal size. These lots are designated "F. Opperman Est." The structure that formerly appeared in the southern part of the project area has been removed. A new structure appears near the northeastern corner of the second lot from the north. This is the only structure within the project area. See Figure 9. The southern boundary of the project area is shown as a street for the first time. One of the lots to the south and two to the east of the project area are still shown as belonging to the Joline family. This change in the ownership of the project area is confirmed in deed records filed at the Richmond County Clerk's office. David Joline and Ellen D. Joline sold the project area to the Fredrich Opperman Estate during 1890 (Liber 205, page 522).

The 1906 Robinson Atlas of the Borough of Richmond shows only two minor changes from the preceding 1898 Atlas. The four project area lots were shown not as rectangles but as parallelograms on the 1898 Atlas. The change in configuration was evidently due to a surveying error, as the 1906 Atlas shows them as rectangles. Otherwise the only changes are the addition of a structure at the southeastern corner of the project area and a change in ownership. The four project area lots are now labeled "Henry Hachemeister."

Sheet 98 of the Borough of Richmond Topographic Survey, which was completed during September 1909, shows the Joline Avenue project area with more detail than any of the earlier maps. See Figure 10. This map also shows two structures within the project area. The structure at the southeast corner of the project area is a two and one-half story frame house with a porch around three sides. The structure to the north along the eastern project area boundary is a barn. The central portion of the project area is shown as a marsh. An unnamed brook flows into the project area from the north, skirts the edge of the marsh, and exits the project area near the center of its western boundary. This brook empties into Raritan Bay. The project area has elevations ranging from 14 to 18 feet above Richmond high water.

The earliest use of the designation "Joline Avenue" (formerly "Central"), appears on Bromley's 1917 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond. This atlas shows the project area as divided into four equal lots, the proportions of which are the same as those shown for the lots noted above on Robinson's 1906 atlas (see Figure 9). Bromley shows no evidence of who owned these lots.

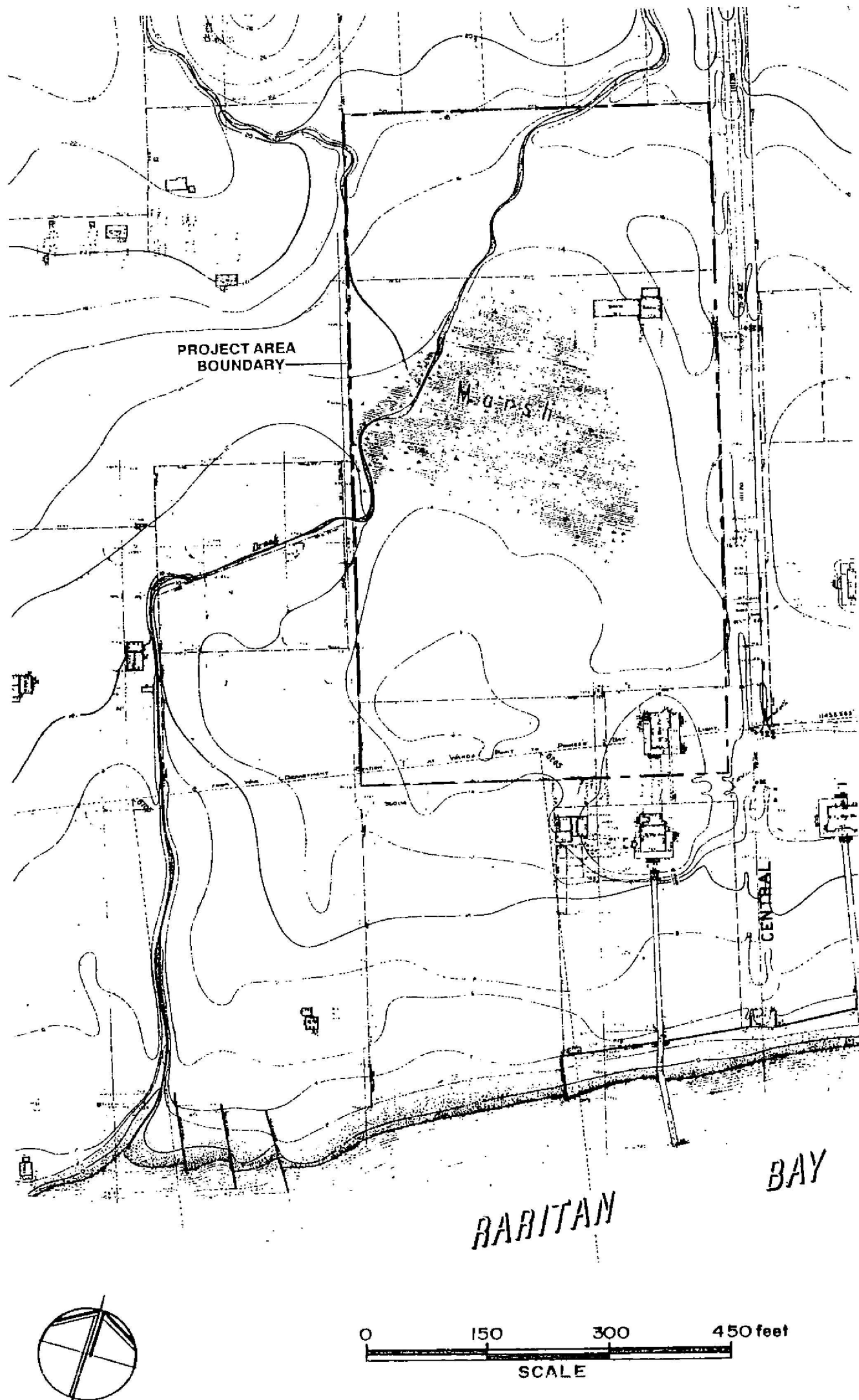


Figure 10 From the 1909 Borough of Richmond Topographical Survey, showing project area.

The toponym "Joline," was assigned to the avenue which runs along the Joline Avenue project area's eastern boundary sometime between 1909 and 1917 (Topographic Map 1909, Bromley 1917). The earliest cartographic source to delineate this road dates to 1852 (Bacon and Barnes ?). Although the northern part of present day Joline Avenue is depicted on the 1852 map and on the Butler 1853 map, completion of the road and its extension southward toward the shore would appear to have taken place some time between 1853 and 1859 (Butler 1853; Walling 1859). As this road is not listed in Staten Island road records between 1691 and 1833, and as the 1845 United States Coast Survey does not depict it, one can assume that its earliest route does not predate 1839 (McMillen 1946: 14; Figure 5).

Formerly called "Central," Joline Avenue was undoubtedly renamed after the Joline family which lived on and apparently farmed lands between Amboy Road and the south shore and adjacent to Joline Avenue's western side. As noted above, the Beers 1874 and 1887 atlases show the Joline Avenue project area as lying within a large lot owned by B. Joline (Figures 7 and 8). Andras (Jolin) Joline appears to have been the earliest member of this family to settle in Staten Island in the late seventeenth century (Leng and Davis 1983: 3710. This family, however, does not appear to have been prominent on the island before the nineteenth century. A Benjamin Joline is noted in the Staten Island records as executor of the Butler estate, a large property in Westfield, in 1833, and the death of a Benjamin S. Joline of Westfield was recorded in May 1860 (Wills of Richmond County 1777-1863, Powell June 9, 1987: pers. comm.). It is possible that these records refer to the same Benjamin Joline. A Benjamin Joline is listed in the Staten Island Business Directories as a farmer resident at Central Avenue (later Joline) in 1893 (ibid.). It is mostly likely that this Benjamin, whether a descendant of Benjamin S. and/or Andras Joline or not, is the one referred to on the Beers atlases (Figures 7 and 8).

It is probable that other, later members of the Joline family, which late nineteenth century cartographic sources show as owners of portions of the original Joline estate, were descendants of the abovementioned Benjamin S. Joline (Robinson 1989: Bromley 1917: Figure 9).

The nineteenth and early twentieth century cartographic evidence shows that the project area had three structures on it during this time. The earliest is probably a house. It was located near the center of the southern portion of the project area by 1852, and existed until sometime between 1887 and 1898 (Baron and Barnes 1852: Beers 1887; Robinson 1898). The second structure was a barn located along the northern section of the eastern project area boundary. This barn was constructed between 1887 and 1898, and still existed in 1917 (Beers 1887; Robinson 1898; Bromley 1917). The third structure is a two and one-half story farm house located



at the southeastern corner of the project area. It was constructed between 1898 and 1906, and still existed in 1966 since it appears on the Arthur Kill United States Geological Survey quadrangle of the date (Robinson 1898 and 1906; U.S.G.S. 1966). The earliest of these structures was constructed and used by the Joline family. The next structure was the barn which may have been constructed by the Jolines or the F. Opperman estate. The third structure must have been constructed by the Opperman estate or by Henry Hachemeister. Inspection of the project area during 1993 indicates that no surface evidence of these three structures remains.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above text has documented that the Joline Avenue project area may preserve archaeological evidence from both the prehistoric and historic periods. The project area is located within two miles of thirteen prehistoric archaeological sites. This location has easy access to both fresh water and the marine resources of Raritan Bay, making it an attractive place for prehistoric occupation.

Three buildings constructed prior to 1907 *once stood* within the project area. Two of those, including the earliest house built before 1852 by the Joline family, were situated within the southern third of the property. This portion is presently scheduled for development.

It is our recommendation that a program of archaeological testing take place within the southern third of the project area prior to the beginning of construction activities. This testing will search for evidence of the prehistoric period, as well as evidence of the historic period, particularly the mid-nineteenth century house built by the Jolines. This testing should consist of the excavation of shovel tests. The level of effort should be equivalent to a 50 foot grid pattern, although some tests may have to be moved from grid points to investigate the house location and/or avoid obstacles.

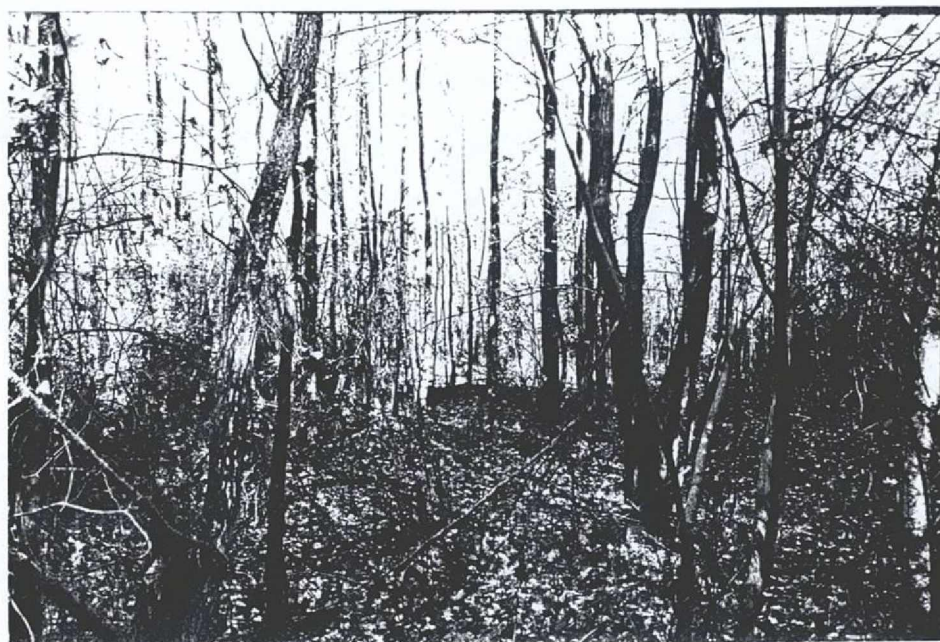


Plate 1 View of the southern portion of the project area,
looking north showing wooded condition.

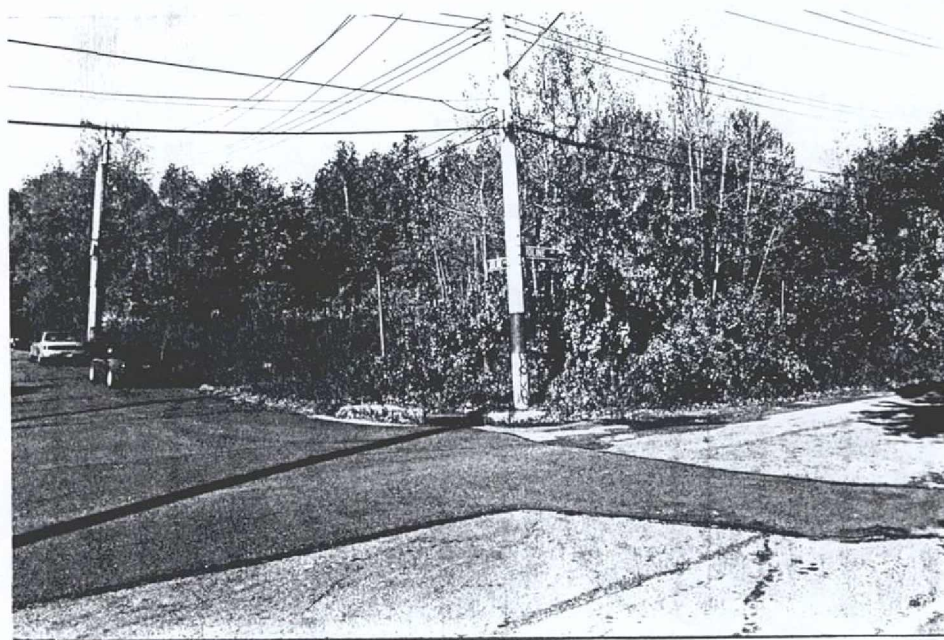


Plate 2 View of the southeastern corner of the project
area looking northwest.

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