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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND SENSITIVITY  
ASSESSMENT OF STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

by

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This study presents the results of research conducted on the environment and prehistory of Staten Island. The research was conducted in order to prepare a planning document that will assist the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission in understanding and evaluating the prehistoric archaeological potential of portions of Staten Island.

The document contains: 1) an overview of selected aspects of the Staten Island environment; 2) a synopsis of the prehistory and aboriginal Contact Period history of Staten Island; 3) recommendations for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of the prehistoric archaeological record on Staten Island.

Also included as part of this document are: 1) an annotated bibliography of works relating to Staten Island prehistory (Appendix A); 2) an annotated bibliography of cultural resource investigations conducted on Staten Island as of this date (Appendix B); 3) maps showing the locations or former locations of known Native American sites and finds on Staten Island (Figures 1a-1d) including a key (Appendix C) identifying and providing other pertinent information on those sites. Full bibliographic information for the citations provided in the key are found in Appendices A or B; 4) maps showing the locations of cultural resource investigations on Staten Island through 1993 (Figures 2a-2d) including a key (Appendix B) identifying those studies; 5) maps showing the locations of former marsh areas and water courses ca. 1890 as well as areas that have been filled after that date (Figures 3a-3d); and 6) maps indicating the general prehistoric archaeological sensitivity of portions of Staten Island (Figures 4a-4d).

The base maps used in the production of the maps noted above (numbers 3-6) are the four United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute quadrangle maps that include portions of State Island (Elizabeth, Jersey City, The Narrows, Tottenville).

### A. Methodology

This study involved documentary research on the prehistory and environment of Staten Island and a "windshield" survey of selected portions. Research for the project was conducted at the New York Public Library, Local History, Map, and General Research Divisions; Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, New York University; the New York City Municipal Archives (NYCMA), the United States Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (COE), the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (SIIAS).

The windshield survey was conducted on January 23rd, 1994.

A request for technical assistance (search of site files; opinions of sensitivity of project area; etc.) was made to the staff of the New York State Museum and the New York State Office of Historic Preservation (SOHP). The staff of the Office of Historic Preservation replied that due to the size of the project area (Staten Island) they could not provide a sensitivity assessment or conduct a site file search. They invited the archaeologist conducting this investigation to review their site files to obtain the information requested. This review was not conducted for this report due to time and budget constraints.

Archaeological site location maps for Staten Island that depict the information contained in the SOHP's site files are reportedly in the possession of the the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. These maps could not be located.

The New York State Museum has not responded to the request for technical assistance as of the date of this report.

The Vermeule and Bien (1890) map of Staten Island was used for comparison with contemporary maps to gain an indication of the extent of filling on Staten Island. This map was employed because it is the only topographic survey readily available that is easily used and provides reliable information on the topography of Staten Island prior to the twentieth century, when most of the large-scale land modifications on the island occurred.

During the course of research, I spoke by telephone with Mr. John Vetter, Regional Archaeologist for the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Based on the documentary research and windshield survey the general archaeological sensitivity of the study area was assessed. Assessment of prehistoric period sensitivity was based on the location of known archaeological sites reported in the literature as well as a consideration of the topographic and physiographic characteristics of the study area.

## II. STATEN ISLAND ENVIRONMENT - AN OVERVIEW OF SELECTED ASPECTS

This section provides an overview of certain aspects of the Staten Island environment. It will provide background information on the area and insight into some of the principal subsistence resources that were available for use by aboriginal groups.

### A. Geology

Two major geomorphic/physiographic provinces are represented on Staten Island. The northwestern portion of the island is located within the Piedmont Lowlands and the remainder is part of the inner lowland of the Coastal Plain.

The Piedmont Lowlands make up about one fifth of the land area of Staten Island and consist of gently rolling terrain, generally between 50 and 100 feet in elevation, which gradually slopes to the southeast (Wolfe 1977). The undulating surface is interrupted by an intrusive ridge, 200 to 250 feet in elevation, and by slightly lower, plateau-like topographic features. The rolling lowlands are chiefly underlain by Triassic and Jurassic age shales, siltstones, and sandstones of the Brunswick Formation of the Newark Group while the ridges are composed of basaltic lava flows and diabase traprock (Wolfe 1977:207). The plateau-like features developed on erosion resistant Lockatong Formation argillites (Wolfe 1977:244).

The portion of Staten Island south of a line running from approximately north of Stapleton to Westerleigh and Bloomfield is part of the inner lowland subprovince of the Coastal Plain Province. Generally this province is a broad, low-lying land form that slopes gently towards the Atlantic Ocean. The inner lowland subprovince consists of generally level to gently undulating terrain that is between 20 and 50 feet in elevation. (However, the province is traversed by the terminal moraine of the Wisconsin glaciation, a topographic feature that is 100 to 350 feet in elevation; the processes that resulted in the formation of the moraine feature were independent from those which formed the Coastal Plain - see below.)

Most of the inner Coastal Plain is underlain with gently southeastward dipping, unconsolidated marine and fluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel of Late Cretaceous and Tertiary age (Wolfe 1977:207). Large areas are also covered with interglacial fluvial deposits of Quaternary age (Wolfe 1977:207).

## B. Surface Geology

The Piedmont Lowlands and the portion of the inner Coastal Plain present on Staten Island, were greatly affected by the Wisconsin glaciation. Glacial drift covers most of these areas north of the terminal moraine of the Wisconsin glaciation. The inner Coastal Plain, in particular, is not much more than a ridge of glacial and glacial outwash sediments that almost completely overly the Cretaceous and Tertiary layers. The moraine extends northward roughly from Perth Amboy along the Atlantic shore line (routes of van Duzer Street, Richmond Road, and Amboy Road run, approximately, along the front [or southern] edge of the moraine) crossing the Narrows to Brooklyn where it becomes the Ronkonkoma moraine (Isachsen, Landing, Lauber, Richard, and Rodgers 1991). In addition, glaciofluvial events created kames, kame terraces, outwash plains, and eskers within the two provinces.

## C. Flora and Fauna

The three predominant pre-contact period habitats present within the Piedmont Lowlands and the inner Coastal Plain provinces on Staten Island were saltwater/brackish water marshes and flats, freshwater marshes and upland forests (Robichaud and Buell 1973:106). In many localities salt, brackish, and fresh water marshes grade from the open shore to the oak-hickory climax forest.

Saltwater and brackish water marshes were formerly commonly along the entire shoreline of Staten Island, also occurring inland for a short distance along the banks of tidal creeks. Chrysler (1910) provides a list of 38 plants found in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain provinces in salt and brackish water marshes and meadows in the order of their occurrence in soils with decreasing salt content. All are or were formerly present on Staten Island. The first four are glasswort, found nearest to salt water, sea lavender, salt reed grass, and salt water cord grass. The composites marsh elder and groundsel occur near the center of Chrysler's list followed a little further down by cat-tails. The last four salt tolerating plants are swamp-rose, arrowhead, lizard's tail, and bur-marigold.

Freshwater marshes were present along the edges of lakes, ponds, rivers, and wherever depressions of land were kept flooded on a regular basis by high water tables (Robichaud and Buell 1973: 105). In pre-contact freshwater marsh environments, the plant community was typically dominated by reed grass, cat-tail, and/or wild rice (the latter made practically extinct in the area due to the effects of pollution). All of these would have been important economic plants for Native American groups. Other plants that would have been common in pre-contact

freshwater marshes were low-growing grass-like sedges, bulrushes, arrow-arum, blue flag, spike rush, bur reed, water dock, marsh fern, orange touch-me-not, and the swamp milkweed (Robichaud and Buell 1973:125-127).

The remaining portions of pre-contact Staten Island are characterized as upland forest because the most abundant or dominant type of vegetation present were mostly tall growing, deciduous, broadleaf trees (Robichaud and Buell 1973:106). The forests are specifically described as Oak-Chestnut Forests composed primarily of mixed oaks (white, red, and black) with some chestnut trees also present on drier slopes (Robichaud and Buell 1973:106). Beech, several varieties of hickory, sugar maple, white ash, and black cherry would also have been numerous (Shelford 1974).

Marsh and forest habitats are still found in less developed areas within Staten Island.

Shellfish were one of the most important prehistoric subsistence resources found along the Staten Island shoreline in both the Piedmont Lowlands and inner Coastal Plain. The species commonly utilized by Native Americans were oysters, soft shell clam, hard shell clam, scallops, and various marine snails.

Oysters are bivalve molluscan pelecypod filter feeders. Only one species is native to the east coast of the United States. The Virginia oyster (Crassostrea virginica) is found in bays, inlets, and estuaries. It cannot survive long in fresh water needing at least ten parts per thousand (1%) of salinity. It requires a surf-free bottom and needs to be attached for support to some object (rock, root, another oyster, shell, etc.) or it may sink into bottom sediments and suffocate or starve (see Jacobson and Emerson 1961; Gosner 1978; Roberts 1979). The soft portions of oysters are completely edible, raw or cooked.

Mya arenaria (soft shelled clam) is found along the east coast of the United States from the Arctic to North Carolina (Jacobson and Emerson 1961). Known as the soft-shelled clam, long-necked clam, long clam, and the sand clam this species inhabits the tidal shoreline of salt water bays, inlets, and estuaries. It is usually buried in a deep burrow in mud, sand, or gravel bottoms with only its long siphon sticking out and it is frequently exposed at low tide (Gosner 1978; Roberts 1979). Fully edible cooked or raw, although tougher and sandier than oysters or hard shelled clams, modern culinary taste usually requires that the clam be steamed or otherwise cooked before being eaten.

The common hard shelled clam (Mercenaria mercenaria [formerly Venus mercenaria] - see Jacobson and Emerson 1961) is also referred to as the quahog, little neck, or cherrystone clam

(Gosner 1978; Roberts 1979). It lives in muddy bottoms in shallow salt water bays, inlets, and estuaries from Virginia to Maine. Mercenaria mercenaria is also the clam from which wampum was manufactured during the Contact period. This use of the clam is the reason Carl Linneaus assigned it the species name mercenaria which is from the Latin mercenarius, meaning wages. All soft parts are edible either cooked or raw.

The common bay scallop (Pecten irradians) inhabits primarily eel grass environments in estuaries, shallow bays, and inlets from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod (see Jacobson and Emerson 1961; Gosner 1978; Roberts 1979). All soft parts are edible raw or cooked, but contemporary culinary taste focuses on the single, large and powerful adductor muscle (called the "eye").

Marine snails are gastropod mollusks. About twenty species inhabit tidemarth and shore areas of estuaries along the East Coast but their abundance is apparently staggering (Gosner 1978). Snails obtain their food by the action of a rasp-like organ called a radula (see Jacobson and Emerson 1961; Roberts 1979). Some species use the radula to scrape algae from rocks and others use it to drill through shells of other mollusks in order to eat them. The soft parts are edible, raw or cooked (see Jacobson and Emerson 1961; Roberts 1979), but it requires a bit of effort to extract the meat from the shell. Snails probably did not serve as a primary food source for Native Americans.

Species of Busycon are the largest of the salt water snails found in shallow waters, including estuaries, along the east coast of the United States. Their range extends from Florida to Cape Cod. The principal species found in the New York area are Busycon canaliculatum (channeled whelk) and Busycon carica (knobbed whelk). Whelks feed primarily on bivalves which they attack by inserting their anterior canals between the prey's valves and using their shells as a hammer to chip away an opening (Jacobson and Emerson 1961; Gosner 1978). Although species of Busycon are edible, they have a rubbery consistency and were probably not a primary food resource to Native Americans. Whelk columns, however, were used during the prehistoric period for bead manufacture.

Pre-contact faunal species present within the forests of the Piedmont Lowlands and Coastal Plain include game birds, small mammals, deer, bear, and during at least a portion of the prehistoric period, elk (Shelford 1974). In the province's freshwater streams, marshes, and lakes were found mussels, fish, certain amphibians and reptiles, migratory fowl, and semi-aquatic mammals (Shelford 1974). Anadromous fish species would have been present seasonally within Staten Island via streams emptying into the estuary system (Raritan Bay, the Narrows, Kill

van Kull, and the Arthur Kill).

A 1679 account of travel through the Piedmont Lowlands by two Labadists, Jasper Danckaerts and Peter Sluyter, provides an indication of the habitats present, providing an indication of what at least a portion of Staten Island was like during the Contact Period:

The road from here [New Brunswick] to the falls of the south [Delaware] river... is nothing but a footpath for men and horses between the trees and through small shrubs, although we came to places where there were large plains, beset with a few trees, and grown over with long grass... The land we road over was neither the best, nor the worst. The woods consist of reasonably straight oak and hickory, with some chestnut, but they are not very close. They would, therefore, afford tolerably good tillable land; but we observed the best pieces lay here and there, along the creeks. We saw many deer running before us, out of the road, sometimes five or six together, starting off at the sound of the horses. [We came] to a high, but very rocky hill, which is very difficult for man or beast to walk upon. After crossing it, you come to a large valley, the descent to which is very steep by a very shrubby road (Danckaerts and Sluyter 1867:171).

### III. STATEN ISLAND PREHISTORY AND CONTACT PERIOD ABORIGINAL HISTORY - AN OVERVIEW

#### A. Background Culture History

The prehistory of the Staten Island region includes the PaleoIndian, Archaic, Transitional, and Woodland periods. The PaleoIndian period (10,000-8,000 B.C.) represents the earliest occupation of this area. The Archaic (8,000-1,700 B.C.) refers to a time prior to the introduction of horticulture and pottery manufacture and is divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods. The Transitional period (1,700-1,000 B.C.) witnessed a gradual change in Archaic lifestyles with the development of "Woodland" period traits. The Woodland period (1,000 B.C.-1,600 A.D.), which is characterized by the use of pottery and reliance on horticulture, is also divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods.

The PaleoIndian period corresponds with the end of the Wisconsin glaciation (80,000-11,000 B.P.). The advance of the ice sheet associated with this stage reached its maximum approximately 18,000 years B.P., covering most of Staten Island with glacial ice. After approximately 18,000 B.P. world wide temperatures started to rise and melting and northward retreat of the ice sheet began. A continuous morainal feature consisting of mixed sands, silts, clays, and boulders, marks the southernmost advance of the ice sheet; on Staten Island the terminal moraine extends down the east shore and into New Jersey at Perth Amboy (Wolfe 1977).

Sea levels were lower during this period due to sea water being trapped in glacial ice and did not reach their modern level until approximately 7,000 B.P (the early to mid-Archaic period). Staten Island during most of this era was located well inland from the Atlantic coast, being a tract of raised ground surrounded by glacial lakes and meltwater rivers.

A tundra environment characterized the landscape of Staten Island during the late glacial and immediate post-glacial periods. As the glaciers retreated northward, water drained from the melting ice sheet creating large inland lakes, bogs, and marshes. Two of the larger of these lakes, Glacial Lake Passaic (present day Great Swamp) and Glacial Lake Hackensack (present day Hackensack Meadows), were located northwest and west of Staten Island.

The tundra and lacustrine landscape was rapidly succeeded by forest. Local forests consisted primarily of spruce and fir with small amounts of oak and other deciduous species (Snow 1980). Many faunal species now extinct or no longer native to the area were present. These included mammoth, mastodont,

horse, caribou, giant beaver, sloth, elk, moose, and peccary (Wolfe 1977; Snow 1980; Kraft 1986). The remains of two mastodonts have been found in central and southern Staten Island (Kraft 1973:60) and three mammoths have been found in nearby areas of New Jersey. Two were discovered at Middletown and the third at North Plainfield (Wolfe 1977:168).

Little is known about cultural activities during the PaleoIndian period although it is generally accepted that the region was first inhabited by man approximately 10,000 B.C. (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1980). Small nomadic bands of hunters and gatherers subsisted probably on the animal species mentioned previously as well as small game, certain riverine resources, and a variety of plants. Population density, however, was very sparse.

A variety of functionally diverse site types have been identified for the PaleoIndian period based upon intersite variability of artifact assemblages and environmental settings. These include base camps, quarry workshops, rockshelter habitations, open air hunting camps, kill and butchering sites, and other temporary camps (Funk 1972; Moeller 1980; Gramley 1982). Most evidence of PaleoIndian activity, however, is represented by scattered surface finds of Clovis Fluted points, a diagnostic PaleoIndian artifact (Funk 1976:205). Almost all of the fluted points found throughout Staten Island were recovered as surface finds.

Information from known PaleoIndian sites in the New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania-Connecticut region suggests that high, well-drained areas near streams or wetlands were the areas preferred for occupation. Rock shelters, areas near lithic sources, and lower river terraces also were subject to PaleoIndian occupation and use (Funk 1976; Moeller 1980; Ritchie 1980; Marshall 1982).

On Staten Island, evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation is most frequently found in the area between Rossville and Tottenville. In this area populations were apparently occupying the high, well-drained ground overlooking the Arthur Kill and exploiting subsistence resources located in that waterway and in the Fresh Kills wetlands located to the north.

Until this century, the Fresh Kills wetlands area consisted of a series of tidal creeks and stretches of marsh extending northwards to Howland Hook.

A number of locations in the area between Tottenville and Rossville have produced artifacts attributed to PaleoIndian manufacture (see Figure 1). The Port Mobil site (Port Socony-north) contained diagnostic PaleoIndian artifacts such as fluted points and spurred end scrapers as well as lithic

debitage. However, these were recovered from disturbed contexts associated with construction of the Port Mobil Tank Farm. Fluted points were also recovered from the surface at the Cutting site by the Cutting family (see Figure 1). Other sites in the area that may contain a PaleoIndian component are located at Smoking Point and Charleston Beach (see Figure 1). Non-diagnostic lithic artifacts were recovered at these sites from deep within sand layers or below peat deposits thought to date in depositional age to the late Pleistocene or early Holocene periods.

Fluted points have also been recovered along the beach in Kreischerville although it is probable that they were not in primary context but had eroded onto the beach from an unknown bluff top location.

A problem in interpreting PaleoIndian occupation in southern Staten Island arises from the fact that sites from which artifacts of definite PaleoIndian manufacture were recovered (i.e. Port Socony North and South, Cutting Site) have not been subject to systematic excavation and/or adequately reported. Accordingly, an understanding of the relationship of PaleoIndian artifacts with specific, and comparable, stratigraphic sequences is not available. At sites where systematic excavation has occurred (i.e. Smoking Point, Charleston Beach), diagnostic PaleoIndian artifacts have not been recovered and such occupation only inferred by the association of chipped stone artifacts with probable late Pleistocene/early Holocene deposits.

During the Archaic period, the environment changed from a coniferous forest to an increasingly deciduous forest which achieved an essentially modern character by 2,000 B.C. (Salwen 1975). While Archaic cultures have been traditionally thought of as reflecting a forest-based adaptation, more recent research has produced a picture of an increasingly varied subsistence pattern based on the seasonal exploitation of various faunal and floral resources (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Funk 1976; Kraft 1986).

Archaic hunters and gatherers were still nomadic and organized into small bands which occupied localities along the Atlantic coast and estuaries, including Raritan Bay, the Arthur Kill, the Kill van Kull, and their tributaries, during the warmer months and interior regions during the colder months (Ritchie 1980; Kraft 1986). Population growth throughout the period resulted in an increase in both site density and the number of functional site types represented in the archaeological record. Site types recognized for this period include spring fishing camps along major streams, fall open air hunting camps, rockshelter habitations, shellfish collecting and processing stations, mortuary sites, quarry and workshop sites, and semi-permanent villages (Brennan 1974, 1977; Dincause 1976; Barber 1980;

Ritchie 1980; Snow 1980; Weigand 1980; 1983; Kraft 1986). Ritchie states that most Archaic sites were small and multicomponent, lacking traces of substantial dwellings, fortifications, storage pits, and graves (Ritchie 1980:32 and 35). Evidence of house patterns attributable to the Late Archaic period, however, has been reported from the Howard site in Old Lyme, Connecticut near Long Island Sound (Pfieffer 1983).

Most information concerning the Archaic period comes from Late Archaic sites since evidence for early and Middle Archaic sites in the Staten Island region is almost as scarce as for PaleoIndian sites. The rarity of Early Archaic (8,000-5,000 B.C.) sites is probably due to the dominance of a coniferous forest in the region during that period (Ritchie 1980). Such environments are inhospitable to human exploitation, offering few plants and animals for consumption. Early Archaic components, however, have been identified on Staten Island at the Hollowell, Old Place, Charleston Beach, Wards Point, Travis, and Richmond Hill sites (Ritchie and Funk 1971, 1973:38-39; see Figure 1). These Staten Island sites represent the first inarguable evidence of an Early Archaic presence in New York State (Ritchie and Funk 1973:38).

Early Archaic life styles and adaptations are generally considered to be similar to PaleoIndian lifestyles and adaptations (Gardner 1974).

During the Middle Archaic (5,000 - 2,500 B.C.) the region's coniferous forests receded and were replaced by deciduous forests which provided humans with more exploitable resources. Sites dating to this period tend to be located on floodplains and low terraces of major rivers and streams and in association with marsh, swamp, and estuarine environments (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Funk 1972, 1976; Ritchie 1980). Although rare (or rarely recognized) on Staten Island, Middle Archaic components have been identified at Wards Point and possible at Chemical Lane and Harik's Sandy Ground (Figure 1).

Human population, site density, and site size increased in the Staten Island region during the Late Archaic period (2,500 - 1,500 B.C.). Some sites appear to have been occupied on a semi-permanent basis. Late Archaic sites have been found in low-lying areas in close proximity to area estuaries (Pottery Farm, Bowman's Brook, Smoking Point, Goodrich) and along major interior streams (Sandy Brook, Wort Farm, and Arlington Avenue - see Figure 1). Temporary hunting camps associated with this period are frequently located on sandy knolls and localized areas of sandy soil. Such sites have been discovered in Clay Pit Pond Park and along Clay Pit Pond Road.

Sites dating to the Transitional Period (or Terminal Archaic; 1,500 - 1,000 B.C.) are most frequently found along the coast

and major waterways (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1980; Vargo and Vargo 1983) although smaller sites are known from the interior (Funk 1976; Vargo and Vargo 1983). New and radically different broadbladed projectile point types appeared during this period as did the use, during the latter half, of steatite (soapstone) vessels. On Staten Island Transitional period components have been found at the Pottery Farm, Wards Point, Old Place, and Travis sites (Figure 1). Orient Fish Tail projectile points have also been recovered along the beach at Kreischerville, probably having eroded from sites located on the top of the nearby bluffs.

During the Early Woodland period (1,000 B.C. - A.D. 1), the use of fired clay ceramic vessels gradually replaced the reliance on steatite vessels. Subsistence practices included a continuation of the hunting, gathering, and fishing of the Archaic but were supplemented by an increase in shellfish collecting. It has been suggested that this indicates a trend towards more sedentary lifestyles (see Funk 1976; Snow 1980). Evidence of Early Woodland occupation is fairly widespread in Staten Island.

Human populations during the Middle Woodland period (A.D. 1 - 800) gradually adopted a more sedentary lifestyle. Although it is generally felt that subsistence was essentially based on hunting and gathering supplemented by fishing and shellfish collecting (Williams and Thomas 1982), there has been speculation that domestication of various plants occurred during this period (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980). Most Middle Woodland sites are located near estuaries although smaller inland sites are also known (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1980). Middle Woodland components on Staten Island been found at the Huguenot Site, the Cutting site, Pottery Farm, Page Avenue North, and at the Van Deventer/Fountain House (Figure 1).

By Late Woodland times (A.D. 900 - 1600) horticulture was the primary subsistence base (Ritchie 1980; Snow 1980). Late Woodland sites are relatively numerous on Staten Island. Large base camps/villages are usually located adjacent to major rivers. These were probably occupied on a permanent basis. Smaller inland sites, usually located near a water source, that were probably occupied on a seasonal or temporary basis have also been recognized (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1980; Snow 1980).

Late Woodland subsistence apparently relied extensively on horticulture although hunting, gathering, and in some locations, shellfish collecting also continued to be practiced.

#### B. Native American-European Contact

The Contact period (A.D. 1600 - ca. 1750) is the time of the first large scale contacts between Native Americans and European

colonists. By the latter part of the Late Woodland period Native American cultures began to resemble those of groups that were encountered by seventeenth century Europeans. At this time Staten Island Native Americans were part of the widespread Algonquian cultural and linguistic stock. Specifically they were a group of Munsee (Minsi) speakers who migrated into Staten Island during Late Woodland times (Goddard 1978a; 1978b; Salwen 1978). The Munsee speakers were a linguistic subgroup of the Lenape or Delaware whose English appellation derived from the river named in 1610 by Captain Samuel Argall of the pinnace Discovery in honor of Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, the second Governor of Virginia (Weslager 1967; Salomon 1982:15). The Unami and the Unalachtigo were the other two subgroups of the Lenape (Goddard 1971, 1978; Salomon 1982). The southern limit of Munsee territory (including Staten Island - see below) bordered the territory of the Unami speaking Lenape and some scholars feel that the Native Americans who resided on Staten Island (see below) were not Munsee speakers but Unami speakers. For the purposes of this document, the Contact Period aboriginals who inhabited Staten Island are considered to have been Munsee speaking Native Americans.

The Lenape consisted of autonomous, loosely related bands or lineages living in small family groups or hamlets (Kraft 1975: 61). They never formed a politically united tribe. The origin of the name "Lenape" is unclear. Goddard (1978b:236) states that the name translates roughly as "real people." Salomon (1982:14) agrees in a general sense stating that the name means "the real men" or "common people."

Originally the name Lenape (and Delaware) was applied only to the Unami-speaking bands. By the mid-eighteenth century it had also become associated with the Munsee, and Unalachtigo speaking bands which had migrated away from their traditional homelands and merged.

The Munsee occupied most of the land south of the Catskill Mountains to a line drawn from the headwaters of the Lehigh River through the Delaware water gap area to the Raritan River in New Jersey, and east, approximately, to the New York-Conneticut border and New York City-Nassau County border (Goddard 1978a:214, Figure 1). They composed a relatively large, loosely related group who shared the same totemic symbol, the wolf (Ruttenber 1872:47).

Munsee settlements included camps along the major rivers with larger villages located at the river mouths (Salomon 1982). Small hunting, gathering, and agricultural sites were located in the interior. Despite references to such sites by early European explorers and settlers, only a few Contact Period sites have been identified on Staten Island (see below).

Robert Juet, an officer on the "Half Moon", provides an account in his journal of some of the Contact Period lower Hudson Valley Native Americans who probably were Munsee speakers. In his entries for September 4th and 5th, 1609 he states:

This day the people of the country came aboard of us, seeming very glad of our coming, and brought greene tobacco, and gave us of it for knives and beads. They goe in deere skins loose, well dressed. They have yellow copper. They desire cloathes, and are very civill. They have great store of maize or Indian wheate whereof they make good bread. The country is full of great and tall oakes.

This day [September 5, 1609] many of the people came aboard, some in mantles of feathers, and some in skinnes of divers sorts of good fures. Some woman also came to us with hempe. They had red copper tabacco pipes, and other things of copper they did wear about their necks. At night they went on land againe, so wee rode very quite, but durst not trust them (Juet 1959:28).

The political, linguistic, and social relationships that existed among the various bands of Munsee speakers will probably never be fully understood for a number of reasons. The native groups themselves had no fixed boundaries and "ownership" of particular areas may have overlapped with use rights shared. EuroAmerican colonists also frequently misunderstood and misrecorded Native American associations with particular areas. Finally, early pressure on some Native groups by colonial expansion probably resulted in frequent shifts of villages and territories (Goddard 1978b).

What is known is that in political terms the Munsee were divided into six to 21 main groups or chieftaincies, depending upon which authority is consulted, and numerous smaller political and dialectic sub-groups and bands (Ruttenber 1872:47, 89-93; Goddard 1971, 1978a, 1978b; Salomon 1982). Little is known about these divisions. Scholars have usually associated the Raritans and Hackinsacks with Staten Island (Ruttenber 1872:90; Hodge 1910:II:79; Bolton 1920).

Knowledge of the exact territories that these bands inhabited is elusive. The Raritans were traditionally located in the valley of the Raritan River and its tributaries and from there east to the Atlantic Ocean and northeast to the Hudson River and the southern part of Staten Island (Ruttenber 1872:89-90). The Hackinsacks traditionally occupied the Hackinsack and Passaic River Valleys as well as northern Staten Island (Ruttenbur 1872:90).

The Raritans (and probably the Hackinsack) apparently moved inland to the Kittatinny valley and mountain area in northwestern New Jersey from their traditional homeland in the 1640's as a result of a series of violent confrontations with Unami speaking Lenape and Dutch colonists between 1640 and 1641 and because spring floods had destroyed much of their stored food (Ruttenber 1872:90; Bolton 1920; van der Zee and van der Zee 1978; Goddard 1978a:213). By 1649, members of the Wechquaesgeek, a sub-group of the Wappinger Confederacy traditionally associated with western Westchester County, had emigrated to the territory, seeking to escape their own troubles with the Dutch. These immigrants were thereafter referred to by EuroAmericans as the Raritans (Goddard 1978a:213).

Although, the Raritans and Hackinsack were apparently the traditional residents of Staten Island, other groups seem to have had usufructuary rights there (Goddard 1978a:215). By 1652, a group of Nayacks who had sold their homeland on Brooklyn, moved to Staten Island (Goddard 1978a:215). Bolton (1920:285-297) implies that this indicates that a familial relationship existed between the Nayacks and the Raritans and/or Hackinsacks.

Although Native Americans were emigrating from their traditional homelands on Staten Island by the early 1640's, their lands were not formally deeded to the Dutch, and later the English until 1651, 1655, and 1664 (Ruttenber 1872:90, 362). Some Native Americans, however, apparently still resided in the area late in the seventeenth century. The 1679 travel account by Jasper Danckaerts and Peter Sluyter relates their encounter after a long period of heavy rain with some Native Americans along a tributary of the Raritan River:

...we saw the houses of the Indians on the right and went to them partly for the purpose of drying ourselves, for though the rain seemed at times to abate it still continued, and partly to inquire the best way to go, in order to cross the large creek. We entered their dwelling where we dried ourselves and breakfasted a mouthful out of our traveling sacks. We presented the Indians some fish-hooks which pleased them. While we were in this house a little naked child fell from its mother's lap, and received a cut in its head, whereupon all who sat around that fire, and belonged to that household, began to cry, husband and wife, young and old and scream more than the child, and as if they themselves had broken their arms or legs. In another corner of this house, there sat around a fire, forming another household, a party whose faces were entirely blackened, who observed a

gloomy silence and looked very singular. They were in mourning for a deceased friend. ...they offered us some boiled beans in a calabash, cooked without salt or greese, though they brought us our own kind of spoons to take them out with. It was the queen who did this, who was more dressed than the others. She gave us also a piece of their bread, that is, pounded maize kneaded into a cake and baked under the ashes (Danckaerts and Sluyter 1861:247-248).

Staten Island was referred to in Contact period deeds by different aboriginal names. In a 1631 deed, the island is referred to as Matawucks; in 1655, it is referred to as Eghquaous, and in 1655, as Monocknong with the clan occupying it referred to as Monatons (Ruttenbur 1872:362).

Problems and conflicts during the Contact period between local Indians and the Dutch resulted in the deaths of large numbers of Native Americans (see Washburn 1978). The introduction of European diseases, such as smallpox, further devastated local Native American populations. During the early years of European Contact, the total population of the Munsee is estimated to have been approximately 4,500 individuals (Goddard 1978a:214). Others, however, feel that figure is low and an accurate number is closer to 10,000 (Nelson 1913). The population of the Raritan alone was estimated to be approximately 1,200 (Nelson 1913:252). By the year 1779, the total population of Munsee speakers has been estimated to have been reduced to approximately 1,200 individuals (Goddard 1978a:214).

Contact Period components on Staten Island have been identified at the following sites: Ward's Point, Old Place, Corsons's Brook, Travis, New Springfield, and the Walton-Stillwell House.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IDENTIFYING AND UNDERSTANDING THE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD ON STATEN ISLAND

##### A. Site Location Identification - Some Problems

Most, if not all, of the large Native American habitation sites present on Staten Island, as well as many smaller camp sites, have been previously identified by amateur archaeologists over the course of the last century. Detailed information about them, such as site size, time periods represented, and site function is often lacking. The location of artifacts recovered is often unknown. Other sites, including temporary hunting/gathering/special purpose camps, small scale habitations, and small shell middens, remain to be discovered. Many of these are located in areas that have not been investigated archaeologically. Future cultural resource investigations will surely identify a percentage of them. Others, however, will probably not be identified before they are destroyed by development. Many of these sites are probably buried (perhaps deeply) under alluvial, colluvial, or other natural deposits or under historic period fill.

Native American sites located in such areas would be difficult to detect using traditional archaeological survey techniques (shovel tests) which many times cannot penetrate extensive overlying natural deposits or fill layers to the extent necessary to identify and adequately test underlying former ground surfaces/deposits that may be present. Archaeological investigation of these areas should employ testing strategies and methodologies that take into account the presence of the overlying deposits.

Other, as yet undiscovered, sites are probably located in isolated, not easily accessible locales that have not traditionally been considered likely locations for Native American sites. Most of these areas tend to be classified as "marginally sensitive or non-sensitive" in cultural resource studies. These studies assume or "predict" that Native American sites will not be present in non-sensitive areas which are subsequently only minimally investigated or not investigated at all. The truth of this assumption has never been subjected to evaluation based on adequate testing.

Traditional methods employed to predict the locations of Native American sites are limited in their usefulness. Evidence of Native American utilization is probably more common in areas traditionally considered less likely to contain Native American sites than is usually thought. Settlement pattern models that have established that certain areas are likely to contain sites based on a set of environmental criteria (i.e. ridge crests/knolls, distance from fresh water sources, slope of ground,

etc.) are normative, deterministic, and self-fulfilling. Such models state that sites are located in certain areas and, accordingly, those areas are investigated (tested) with sites sometimes being found, thus (incorrectly) validating the model. Areas considered unlikely to contain sites based on another set of criteria (i.e. the presence of wetlands, distance to fresh water sources, slopes greater than 10 to 15 percent, etc.) are usually not tested or only minimally tested; accordingly Native American sites are rarely identified as located in those areas, also (incorrectly) validating the model.

Although the use of predictive settlement models is obviously important and necessary, particularly in cultural resource studies where time and cost are paramount considerations, strict adherence to them in the formulation of a sampling design and research strategy/methodology is a mistake. It results in sites being consistently found only in similar environmental settings and possibly prevents a full understanding of the settlement system of a prehistoric culture from being developed.

While aboriginal sites may not occur in marginally sensitive areas as frequently as they do in locales traditionally considered to be sensitive, those that do are possibly of great archaeological interest since they may be oriented towards behavioral adaptations and/or activities that have not been previously recognized and represent unknown aspects of a settlement system.

Changing environmental conditions must also be taken into account when considering site location. What is currently a wetland may not have been so during all or a portion of the prehistoric period; such areas may have previously been drier or may have been a lake or pond. In the latter case, areas surrounding such bodies of water would have been ideal locations, following traditional settlement model notions, for the presence of Native American sites. Locations of small water courses and springs may also have been different during the prehistoric period than they are currently.

#### B. Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment of Staten Island

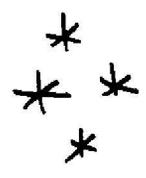
As part of this study, the archaeological sensitivity of Staten Island for the presence of Native American cultural resources was generally assessed. The assessment divided Staten Island into zones of high, moderate, and low sensitivity. These zones are indicated on Figures 4a-4d. Areas of high sensitivity are considered likely to contain Native American sites while areas of low sensitivity are unlikely to contain such cultural resources. Moderately sensitive locations, obviously fall somewhere between these designations.

The variables used for the assessment included: 1) presence/absence of known Native American sites; 2) presence/absence of sources of fresh water; 3) level of subsistence potential; 4) topographic characteristics; and 5) soil characteristics (i.e. drainage).

In general, highly sensitive locations would be characterized by three or more of the following: 1) known sites in the immediate vicinity/surface finds recovered from immediate vicinity; 2) freshwater source located nearby; 3) high subsistence potential for an area (marsh, shoreline, river/stream mouth nearby, ridges as location for game/nut trees, etc.); 4) high, ground overlooking water with slopes not exceeding 30 percent; 5) well drained soil, particularly areas with a sandy soil substratum. Moderately sensitive locations are generally characterized by less than three of the above characteristics. Locations considered to be of low archaeological sensitivity are generally characterized by no more than one of the above characteristics.

The extent of fill or the extent of disturbance in an area were usually not considered in determining sensitivity since data on these variables were generally not readily available. Also project area disturbance, unless extensive, should not necessarily eliminate the necessity for sub-surface investigation (see Section C).

The development of a sensitivity map follows a predictive model based on a set number of variables and as such is a normative contrivance (see above). The sensitivity assessments included here are meant to provide a general indication of the prehistoric archaeological potential of different sections of Staten Island. It must be recognized that the archaeological sensitivity of a given parcel (project area) within a zone may be different from what has been assigned to the overall area due to local characteristics (i.e. presence of fresh water; subsistence potential; known site nearby, etc. - see below). Accordingly, it is imperative as part of any archaeological investigation that a specific project area's sensitivity be assessed. It must also be remembered when assessing an areas sensitivity, that prehistoric Native American sites can potentially be found anywhere. This archaeologist has discovered Native American sites in locations which traditionally would be considered as areas of low archaeological sensitivity (see Boesch and Pickman [1991] - site discovered on slope of greater than 15%). Accordingly, from the standpoint of ensuring that as many unknown Native American sites be discovered and recorded before they are destroyed as possible, it is perhaps appropriate to consistently require sub-surface testing unless obvious and extensive ground disturbance can be demonstrated and documented (see Section C).



In order to fully assess the Native American archaeological

potential of Staten Island, New York City Landmarks Preservation personnel should develop a basic understanding of the subsistence potential of the various ecological zones on Staten Island, especially those areas near the shoreline. Information in that regard may be present and easily available in various Environmental Impact Statements produced for a number of projects in the area by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

#### 1. Areas Considered Highly Sensitive for the Presence of Native American Sites

The following locations within Staten Island should be considered highly sensitive for the presence of Native American sites. This particularly areas are singled out for discussion because many would not be considered archaeologically sensitive according to traditional notions of Native American settlement. ✓ ✓

1) The area north and east of the Main Creek of Fresh Kills (north of Richmond Creek) may be considered especially sensitive for the presence of Native American cultural resources (Zone 1 on Figure 4a). This area includes what are now New Springfield Park, Willowbrook Park, Willowbrook State School, and La Tourette Park. It consists of relatively high ground, a portion of which is part of the terminal moraine, which overlooks the Fresh Kills wetlands system to the west. Numerous fresh water sources were formerly present in the area (see Figure 3). Some Native American sites are known to be present in this location, (Richmond Hill, Corson's Brook/New Springfield, Ketchim Hill - see Figure 1) but, in general, known sites are few. The area, however, has apparently not been extensively investigated archaeologically (see Figure 2) so an accurate inventory of sites located in the area is not available preventing an adequate understanding of the local settlement pattern. (Although extensive reference to this area is not made in the archaeological literature, it is possible that local non-professional archaeologists may possess detailed knowledge and unpublished information on Native American sites there).

A number of Native American archaeological sites are known to have existed in the Fresh Kills wetlands and in areas to the immediately north and south (some of which were probably oriented towards exploitation of subsistence resources present in the Fresh Kills wetlands). The area south of the wetlands is topographically and physiographically similar to Zone 1. It is likely that more prehistoric sites are located in Zone 1 than have been previously identified and it is hypothesized here that the general patterns of prehistoric settlement in the two areas are similar.

In comparison with other portions of Staten Island, Zone 1 is relatively undeveloped. Portions have apparently been filled (see Figure 3), probably burying and protecting some Native

American sites that may be located in the area. Based on a comparison of the Vermeule and Bein map (1890) and the U.S. Geological Survey Maps for the area it is estimated that the fill ranges in thickness between two and ten feet. The readily available data do not permit a more accurate determination of the vertical extent of the fill.

2) The area around Great Kills Harbor, particularly the land to the north and west, may be considered especially sensitive for the presence of Native American cultural resources, (Zone 2 on Figure 4a). Known sites and shell middens are documented for the area which apparently has been extensively filled during this century, possibly preserving Native American cultural resources. A comparison of the modern elevation with that shown on the Vermeule and Bein map (1890) indicate that the thickness of the fill in this area ranges between two and ten feet. Although development has occurred around the immediate harbor area, most of the buildings are small marina-associated structures built on fill. Any associated basements may not be deep enough to penetrate the fill and impact former surfaces and/or middens.

3) The portion of Gateway National Recreation area immediately north of Great Kills Harbor is also apparently relatively undisturbed and may contain Native American cultural resources (Zone 2a - see Figure 4b). In particular, the area around the Oakwood Beach waste water treatment plant, the location of a recorded native American site (Oakwood site - see Figure 1), should be considered especially sensitive. Although portions of Zone 2a have been the subject of previously conducted cultural resource investigations (see Figure 2), it is my opinion that the potential for the presence of Native American sites there were not adequately considered.

4) The stretch of beach and raised locations immediately to the north and west that are part of Gateway National Recreation area (Zone 3 on Figure 4b) should be considered as sensitive for the presence of Native American cultural resources. Much of the area was apparently filled with sand which would have buried any campsites located in there. Due to erosional processes in this area, it is difficult to ascertain the current vertical extent of the fill. It is probably that new sand fill is occasional deposited in the area to replace that lost through beach erosion.

Cultural resources were recovered from the beach prior to its being filled (Midland Beach). Such sites would probably not contain shell middens but would be temporary fishing sites or hunting/gathering sites oriented towards exploiting beach resources (e.g. beach plum, waterfowl, crustaceans, marine mammals, etc.). While natural beach erosion may have destroyed sites or portions of sites located on or near the beach, deeply

buried, truncated features may still remain.

5) The wetlands at Old Place and Howland Hook probably contain localized, raised ground that was dry enough for Native Americans to establish small camps oriented towards the exploitation of marsh resources (Zone 4 - see Figure 4c). The marsh has been generally filled (by as much as ten feet) so any such localities would be preserved. Some of those sites may have been associated, in part, with populations residing at the Bowman's Brook (and/or Old Place) habitation area(s); such sites would represent a little known aspect of the Late Woodland settlement system on Staten Island.

6) The wetlands extending from Fresh Kills to Old Place may be considered sensitive for the presence of Native American cultural resources (Zone 5 on Figure 4a). Many sites have been recorded for the area (Old Place, Chelsea, Chelsea 2, Long Neck north and south, Bloomfield/Watchogue, Lake Island, Benedict Creek - see Figure 1). The area consists of wetlands and tidal creeks interspersed by areas of higher and relatively dry ground. Such locations would have been ideal locations for the exploitation of marsh resources. Portions of the marsh have been filled-in during the historic period, possibly preserving any Native American sites located there. Based on a comparison of the Vermeule and Bien map (1890) and the U.S. Geological Survey maps for the area, the apparent vertical extent of the fill in this area ranges between two and ten feet.

7) The shoreline, and associated raised areas immediately to the north, extending from Ward's Point to Sequine Point (Zone 6 on Figure 4a) should be considered as archaeologically sensitive. Much of the shoreline has been minimally developed. Fishing sites and hunting and gathering sites oriented towards the exploitation of shoreline subsistence resources may be present there.

### C. Archaeological Testing Strategies - Some Recommendations

Identifying Native American cultural resources by sub-surface testing can be difficult. The nature of small sites (i.e. the structure of the site, the quantity of associated cultural material) and burial sites frequently results in the failure of Stage I surveys to identify them. Frequently, because of low artifact density, the failure of a shovel test to detect artifacts does not necessarily indicate the absence of prehistoric activity in an area. I have had personal experience in this regard. Excavation of shovel tests along a section of the Ramapo River in the Borough of Oakland, New Jersey failed to reveal evidence of prehistoric activity. However, a single shovel test encountered some mammal bone which was subsequently identified as human. Subsequent excavation of larger excavation units in the area, revealed the presence of a number of Late

Woodland burials although little cultural material was recovered from the area and none was associated with the burials. If the location of the single shovel test that initially encountered human remains was moved from its original position in any direction by as little as a foot, the first skeleton would not have been encountered and the site would not have been identified during the survey (see Pickman and Boesch 1991).

In order to increase the reliability and information content of cultural resource investigations the following suggestions are presented:

1) few or no areas of a project site should be eliminated from sub-surface testing unless extensive disturbance can be demonstrated. Methodology for testing less sensitive portions of a project site could include: a) random sampling of less sensitive portions; b) conducting systematic shovel test transects with individual tests more widely spaced than in areas considered highly sensitive; or c) directed testing whereby sub-surface investigation is conducted in the most likely locations for the presence of Native American sites in less sensitive areas. The most effective strategy, I feel, is the third option (c) combined with options a or b.

2) in areas that appear minimally disturbed, or in areas where sites had been noted previously but upon the basis of surface indications now appear to be gone, it is appropriate to open up extensive surface areas to look for the presence of truncated features.

3) for Stage Ia investigations, the depth of fill within a project area should be estimated either by borings, if available, or by comparing modern elevations and land forms to those indicated on historic period topographic maps (i.e. Vermeule and Bien 1890). In locations that appear to be deeply filled, appropriate methods should be employed to ensure that strata below the fill are adequately tested.

4) Native American cultural material, discovered as a result of cultural resource investigations, that are associated with disturbed contexts may still contribute to an understanding of prehistoric adaptations and culture. Artifact materials (i.e. stone tools and ceramics) by themselves would yield useful information on prehistoric lithic technology. Likewise recovered ceramics would yield information on ceramic technology and styles. Native American sites on Staten Island, as well as throughout the New York City region, are becoming rarer each year with resulting information loss. It is my opinion that each site, even those in disturbed contexts, has the potential to yield some information on site location and settlement pattern, subsistence adaptations, and culture history. Few, if any, Native American sites should be quickly dismissed as

useless (written off) because they are "disturbed." The goal and challenge for archaeologists should be to develop additional methods (both field and analytical) to extract information from such sites.

#### D. Archaeological Research Problems

The following are some research problems that should be addressed in order to develop a better understanding of the prehistory of Staten Island.

1) The stratigraphy of the Port Socony sites has never been adequately documented. The stratigraphic layer or layers from which the recovered PaleoIndian material derived is unknown. It would be useful to inquire from the Port Mobil people if they possess construction related boring logs or other data that would provide information on the area's stratigraphy. Landmarks Preservation Commission (if it does not fall within the LPC review process) should also request that they be notified of any future construction activity scheduled for the area and be permitted to examine any trench or hole excavated in order to record the observable stratigraphy.

2) Using radiocarbon analysis, an attempt should be made to determine the age of the peat deposit(s) encountered at Charleston Beach. The acquired date would indicate whether the artifacts recovered from the level below the peat layer are late Pleistocene/early Holocene in age (i.e. PaleoIndian associated) or associated with a later cultural manifestation.

3) An ecological study should be conducted of the Fresh Kills wetlands with the aim of establishing the human subsistence potential of the area. Such a study would inventory subsistence resources that are currently present in the marsh and identify those resources which were likely present prior to twentieth century development of the area. With this information, a reexamination of the data recovered from the sites formerly (and currently) located in the marsh should be conducted. This would provide a better understanding of the subsistence adaptations utilized by the aboriginal populations that exploited that environment. Further field survey of the marsh area would probably locate other sites and add to the archaeological understanding of prehistoric subsistence exploitation practices in wetland environments. Undiscovered sites may be located on raised hummocks and along raised banks of some of the smaller creeks traversing the area. Some sites may have been deeply buried beneath marsh deposits as the drainage of the area changed during this century inundating formerly dry areas.

4) An attempt should be made to determine the depositional origin (and associated age) of the sand layer or layers present at many southern Staten Island sites (e.g. Wort's Farm, Smoking

Point, Harik's Sandy Ground, Bedell House Lawn, Goodrich, Port Socony-North and South - see Figure 1) from which prehistoric cultural material has been recovered. It should be established if the sand is glacially deposited sub-soil; aeolian (wind-blown) sand of late Pleistocene/early Holocene age; or some other naturally deposited layer of Holocene age.

These "artifacts in the sand" create interpretive problems in understanding the prehistory of southern Staten Island. Some of the possible scenarios to account for the situation are: A) the recovered cultural materials "migrated" down through the sand from artifact bearing layers substantially later in age that are located nearer the contemporary surface; B) the recovered artifacts were associated with former ground surfaces that are no longer detectable stratigraphically; the organic component of those layers having leached away leaving only a sand residue indistinguishable from the sand sub-soil; C) the sand layers represent early Holocene aeolian deposits that accumulated on previous ground surfaces, burying artifacts that were located there.

5) an effort should be made to determine the extent of the tidal effects on local streams emptying into the estuaries surrounding Staten Island in terms of salinity content. This may be a factor in determining whether Native American sites are located in the immediate area, particularly if no other sources of fresh water were locally available.

6) a reexamination should be made of the Contact period component at the Old Place site in an attempt to identify the cultural group that occupied the area. This may be accomplished by a microstylistic analysis of the pottery comparing it with ceramics from sites associated with known local seventeenth century Native Americans. Such sites are rare but a few have been identified and investigated. It would be of interest to determine whether the Contact period group occupying the site were A) the Raritans or Hackinsacks (most of whom reportedly left the area during the 1640's); B) the Weckquaesgeeks (who reportedly entered the area by the late 1640's); or C) one of the western Long Island groups that reportedly possessed usufructuary rights to all of portions of Staten Island. Research could be conducted on issues concerning rates and patterns of cultural change associated with a specific Native American group.

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1980 "The Rockrimmon Rock Shelter." Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut No. 42:15-28.

1983 Rockshelters of Southwestern Connecticut: their Prehistoric Occupation and Use. Norwalk Community College Press, Norwalk, Connecticut.

Williams, Lorraine and Ronald Thomas

1982 "The Early/Middle Woodland Periods in New Jersey." In New Jersey's Archaeological Resources: A Survey of Research Problems and Survey Priorities, Olga Chesler (editor). New Jersey Office of Heritage, Trenton, New Jersey.

Wolfe, Peter

1977 The Geology and Landscapes of New Jersey. Crane, Russak and Company, New York.

APPENDIX A  
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF  
STATEN ISLAND PREHISTORY

Amorosi, Thomas

- 1984 "Analysis of the Vertebrate Assemblage, Smoking Point (STD 14-3), Staten Island, New York." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:33:106-126.

This report summarizes the analysis of the vertebrate remains recovered during the 1967-1968 archaeological excavations at the Smoking Point site (see Silver 1984)

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Anderson, Albert J.

- 1961 "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:10:5:56.

Discussion of Native American Artifacts found at Tottenville and Travis.

- 1962 "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:8.

Discussion of site at corner of Huguenot Avenue and Arthur Kill Road including mention of Middle Woodland artifacts found there.

- 1963a "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:13:3:33.

Discussion of Native American implements recovered in Rossville; also description of ceramics recovered from Gericke's farm.

- 1963b "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:13:1:9.

Discussion of Native American implements recovered in Rossville, Tottenville, and Kreischerville.

- 1963c "Notes on Archaeology", New Bulletin:13:1.

Discussion of a multicomponent site located on the Gerike Organic Farm. Site dates from the Archaic to Late Woodland periods.

- 1964a "Notes on Archaeology", New Bulletin:14:1.

Description of Native American implements recovered from Tottenville.

- 1964b "Old Place and the Old Place Complex." The Chesopiean:2:3.

Brief discussion of the Old Place site.

- 1964c "Ultra-Marine Site." The Chesopiean:2:6:131-139.  
Discussion and description of the multicomponent Ultra-Marine site located in the vicinity of Smoking Point.
- 1964d "Prehistory of Staten Island." The Chesopiean:2:1:13-14.  
Brief overview of Staten Island prehistory.
- 1965a "The Page Avenue Site, Tottenville, S.I., N.Y." The Chesopiean:3:61.  
Brief description of the Page Avenue site including discussion of recent artifact finds.
- 1965b "Sandstone Tortoise." The Chesopiean:3:2:33.  
Description of a Native American groundstone effigy figurine made from sandstone recovered from Tottenville.
- 1965c "The Ulo." The Chesopiean:3:4:79.
- 1966a "A Child and His Dog." New Bulletin:15:9:87-90.  
Report on a Native American child burial and dog burial uncovered at the Page Avenue site.
- 1966b "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:15:4:48.  
Description of Native American implements found at Rossville.
- 1966c "Some Notes on Pottery and the Transitional Period of Staten Island, New York." The Chesopiean:4:1:2-5.  
Discussion on Vinette I pottery and the Transitional period as it is represented on Staten Island.
- 1966c "Engraved Stone from Staten Island, New York." The Chesopiean:4:4:114.  
Brief description of incised slate recovered from Tottenville.

1967a "Cody Knives" from Tottenville, Page Avenue, Site II, Staten Island, New York." The Chesopian:5:1:1-2.

Brief description of bifacially worked stone tools functionally interpreted as knives that may be associated with Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic cultures.

1967b "Burial Number 9, Site I, Tottenville, Staten Island." The Chesopian:5:5-6:138-143.

Description of Native American burial found on Burial Ridge and associated with the Bowman's Brook phase. Grave goods including a large polished pendant, two bone fish hooks, 14 Levanna type projectile points and other lithic and bone tools and preforms were recovered.

1967c "Stanley Points from the Old Place Site." The Chesopian:5:89.

Discussion of Stanley Stemmed projectile points recovered from the Old Place site. These points are traditionally associated with a Middle Archaic component and are frequently found in the piedmont area of the southeastern United States.

1967d "Clay Pit Road, Site Survey Sheet, Archaeological Survey of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York."

Informational sheet concerning Native American remains from the Clay Pit Road area.

1967e "Hammerstone Hill, Site Survey Sheet, Archaeological Survey of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York."

Informational sheet concerning Native American remains from Hammerstone Hill.

1967f "Kreischerville (Site No.: STG 181), Site Survey Sheet, Archaeological Survey of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York."

Informational sheet concerning prehistoric period and Historic period remains from Kreischerville.

1970 "B.F. Goodrich Site, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, New York." The Chesopiean:8:2:47-52.

Report of excavations at the Goodrich site. Some artifact descriptions are included.

COPIES OF ANDERSON'S ARTICLES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; COPIES OF SITE SURVEY SHEETS ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; ABRIDGED VERSION OF ANDERSON 1967b ALSO FOUND IN JACOBSON (1980:APPENDIX D)

Anderson, Albert J. and Donald R. Sainz

1965 "Excavations at Oude Dorp." New Bulletin:14:9:82-96.

Description of the investigations at the Dutch settlement of Old Town; some prehistoric materials encountered.

Anonymous.

1883a Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:1. November 10th.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Bloomfield.

1883b Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:2. December 8th.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Bloomfield.

1884a Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1. February 9th.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Old Place (Watchogue).

1884b Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1. April 12th.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Bloomfield.

1884c Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:10. May 10th.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Tottenville (West New Brighton).

1884d Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:10. June 14th.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Tottenville (West New Brighton).

1885a Untitled Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:24.

Description of a Native American artifacts recovered from the Billopp House and Burial Ridge.

1885b "Account of a Large Indian Axe from Tottenville." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:24.

Description of a grooved axe found at Burial Ridge; axe may date to the Archaic Period.

1886a Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:38. September.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Ward's Point.

1886b Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:39. December 11th.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Old Place.

1887a Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island. May 14th.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Old Place.

1887b Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island. October 8th.

Description of Native American implements recovered at Old Place.

1887c Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island. November 12th.

Description of Native American pottery recovered principally from Tottenville, Kreischerville, and Mariner's Harbor.

- 1889 Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:2:17.
- 1890 Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:2:62.
- 1895a Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:4:15.
- 1895b Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:4:17.

The preceding four articles deal with isolated surface finds of Native American artifacts, primarily groundstone, found at various locations in Tottenville.

- 1895c "Relics of the Red Man." New York Sun:August 28, page 3.
- 1895d "Found in Indian Graves." New York Tribune:October 7, page 8.

The above two newspaper articles are for the non-archaeological public discussing Native American artifacts and remains recovered from mortuary and non-mortuary contexts in the Tottenville area.

- 1897a "A Recent Discovery of Indian Skeletons at Tottenville." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island, New York:6:4:18-19.
- 1897b "Recent Discovery of Nine Indian Skeletons at Tottenville." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island, New York:6:6:25-26.

Both 1897 articles provide accounts and descriptions of Native American burials uncovered at Ward's Point.

- 1903 Untitled. Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island, New York:3:22

Description of "early relics, no shells" discovered along Sandy Brook (Lemon Creek) near Devil's Elbow at Sequines Point (Woodrow).

- 1906 "Notes About Woodrow." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island, New York:1:90.

Description of Native American artifacts found at Sandy Ground.

1961 "Richmond Valley." New Bulletin:12:4.

Description of a prehistoric shell midden in Richmond Valley where "decorated pottery, broken awls, and triangular arrowheads" were recovered.

COPIES OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Askins, William

1979 "Sandy Ground Survey." Unpublished.

Results of survey of Sandy Ground. Prehistoric period and historic period sites are discussed.

MANUSCRIPT ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Barritt, Rex E.

1964 "Wort Farm Archaeological Excavation." New Bulletin:14:3: 27-33.

Discusses the excavations at Wort Farm.

COPIES IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Baughner-Perlin, Sherene

1980 "Archaeological Data." In The Conference House, Staten Island, New York. Report coordinated by Shirley Zavin.

Concerned primarily with the historic period archaeological data recovered during excavation at the Conference House; some prehistoric material also recovered.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Bayles, Richard M., ed.

1887 History of Richmond County. L.E. Preston and Company, New York.

Historiography of Staten Island; first few chapters discuss Contact period events on Staten Island including role of local Native Americans.

COPIES IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Beauchamp, William M.

- 1900 "Aboriginal Occupation of New York." New York State Museum Bulletin No. 32, Albany, New York.

Provides information on some Native American sites on Staten Island, most of which are now destroyed.

- 1893 Indian Names of New York. Fayetteville, New York.

Provides some information on some Contact period Native American names for localities on Staten Island.

COPIES IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Bolton, Reginald Pelham

- 1920 "New York City In Indian Possession." Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation. Indian Notes and Monographs, Vol. II:7:1-170. Reprinted 1975.

Historiography of Contact period New York City with descriptions of well known sites (including those on Staten Island); also includes maps showing locations of archaeological sites.

- 1922 "Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis." Indian Notes and Monographs. Miscellaneous #22. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

Contact period historiography of the New York City metropolitan area; also includes area maps showing the former routes of aboriginal trails and locations of Native American sites.

- 1934 Indian Life of Long Ago in the City of New York. Harmony Books, New York. Reprinted 1972.

Popular account of aboriginal lifeways in the New York City region.

COPIES OF BOLTON'S WORKS IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Brennan, Lewis

1977 "Port Mobil. Nomination Form to the New York State Register of Historic Sites. New York State Archaeological Inventory Number A085-01-0115."

New York State Register nomination form for this Paleo-Indian site; contains information on site location and significance.

FORM ON FILE AT THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE AND COPIES ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Britton, N.L.

1884 "Notes on the Moraines at Prince's Bay." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island: Nov. 8, 1884. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Description and analysis on the glacial features in the Prince's Bay area.

COPIES IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Burgher, Elliot

1941 "The Indian Site at Travis." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:9:3.

Brief description of the Travis (Long Neck) site.

1965 "Folsom Points at Rossville, Staten Island." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:20:1: 40-42.

Description and discussion of three fluted points found in Rossville.

Ceci, Lynn

1977 The Effects of European Contact and Trade on the Settlement Pattern of Indians in Coastal New York, 1524-1665: The Archaeological and Documentary Evidence. Ph.D dissertation, City University of New York.

Some discussion of Staten Island Native Americans during the Contact period and the impacts of European colonization upon them.

COPY ON FILE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, GRADUATE CENTER,  
CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

- 1980 "Maize Cultivation in Coastal New York: The  
Archaeological, Agronomical, and Documentary Evidence."  
North American Archaeologist:1:145-74.

Presents the evidence for the relatively early  
use of maize by Native Americans in the New  
York City region.

Clute, J.J.

- 1877 Annals of Staten Island: From It's Discovery to the  
Present Time. Press of Charles Vogt, New York.

History of Staten Island including the Contact  
period.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

Cole, John

- 1968 "The Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences  
Archaeological Collection." Proceedings of the Staten  
Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:23:2:53-55.

List of archaeological collections at the  
SIIAS as of this date.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Columbia University Archaeology Laboratory

- 1978 "Analysis of Bulk Samples, Smoking Point."

Describes techniques used to analyse bulk  
samples from the Smoking Point site as well  
as some analysis. Concentrates primarily  
on analysis of marine shell component.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NEW YORK  
UNIVERSITY

Cunningham, John T.

- 1959 Juet's Journal. The Voyage of the 'Half Moon' From 4 April to 7 November 1609. The New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey.

The portion of the account of Robert Juet, officer on Henry Hudson's ship during the 1609 voyage of discovery, that deals with the period spent exploring New York Harbor. The journal provides a description of the harbor (including Staten Island) and of local Native Americans.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Davis, William T.

- 1896 Staten Island Names: Ye Olde Names & Nicknames. Published by Natural Science Association. The Standard Press, Staten Island, New York, Vol. 1-6, 1883-1898.
- 1903 Supplement to "Staten Islands Names: Ye Olde Names & Nicknames. Published by Natural Science Association, New Brighton, Staten Island New York.

Some discussion on Contact period names associated with various portions of Staten Island. Both works also contain map showing general location of a number of Native American sites.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Dankaerts, Jasper

- 1867 Journal of a Voyage to New York , 1679-1680. Translated by Henry C. Murphy, New York. 1966 Reprint, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The diary of Danckaerts relating his and fellow Labadist Peter Sluyter's travels in and around New York and other colonies. This is the second oldest description of New York and contains description of 17th century Staten Island.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

De Vries, David Peterson

1853 Voyages From Holland to America A.D. 1632 to 1644.  
Press of Henry C. Murphy, New York. Reprinted 1971,  
Kraus Reprint Co., New York.

De Vries account provides description of 17th century lower Hudson Valley Native Americans and gives account of 1643 Dutch and Indian war including events that occurred on Staten Island.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Denton, Daniel

1902 A Brief Description of New-York: Formerly Called New Netherlands, with the Places thereunto Adjoyning. (London 1670). Cleveland. Reprinted 1966, Readex Microprint Corporation.

The earliest description in English of New York Colony, published to encourage emigration to the new colony.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Deustua, Patricia N.

1969 The 1968 Season at the Wort Farm Site, Staten Island. Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:24:3:58-60.

Brief description of the archaeological work at Wort's Farm; includes description of prehistoric and historic period components.

Dubois, Theodora and Dorthy Vallentine Smith

1961 Staten Island Patroons. The Staten Island Historical Society.

Brief history of Staten Island and Dutch-Indian relations during the early Contact period.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Eisenberg, Leonard

- 1978 "Paleo-Indian Settlement Pattern in the Hudson and Delaware Drainages." Occasional Publications in Northeastern Anthropology, No. 4. Department of Anthropology, Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, N.H.

Discussion of Paleo-Indian settlement; some use of data from Staten Island sites including Port Mobil.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Eisenberg, Leslie

- 1981 "The Goodrich Site." Unpublished Master's thesis, Depart. of Anthropology, New York University.

Description of Ottesen and Williams (1969) excavation of this multicomponent site with additional detailed analysis of the site's stratigraphy and functional activities that occurred there.

COPY OF FILE AT THE DEPART. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

- 1982 "The Goodrich Site (STD. 11-1), Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:31:2-3:37-61.

Abridged version of Eisenberg (1981).

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

- n.d. "Preliminary Report on the Goodrich Site." Unpublished.

Early version of Eisenberg (1981).

MANUSCRIPT IN POSSESSION OF THE AUTHOR.

Faludi, Susan

- 1980 "Bits of Indian Past Unearthed in Charleston Lot." Staten Island Advance:95:19:911:1,4; August 24th.

Popular article on prehistoric artifacts found in Charleston during a construction project.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Florance, Charles A.

1982 "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-  
Nomination Form: Ward's Point Conservation Area  
(A085-01-0030)."

Form contains information on site location,  
description, and significance.

COPY ON FILE AT THE N.Y. STATE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Funk, Robert E.

1976 "Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory."  
New York State Museum Memoir 22.

Includes discussion of lower Hudson Valley  
prehistory with references and descriptions  
of Native American sites located on Staten  
Island. Analytical interpretation of lower  
Hudson Valley (including Staten Island)  
settlement system issues provided.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

Grumet, Robert Steven

1981 Native American Place Names in New York City. Museum of  
the City of New York.

Includes identification and discussion of  
Contact period aboriginal names for localities  
on Staten Island; includes some linguistic  
and etymological analysis of the terms.

Harrington, Mark Raymond

1920 "Unpublished Field Notes on Archaeological Research at  
Ward's Point, Tottenville."

Hand written notes on work at Ward's Point;  
includes description of excavated burial and  
recovered artifacts.

NOTES IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCES

Harris, Mary  
1962 "Burial Ridge Excavations, Tottenville, Staten Island."  
Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Bulletin:20:5-6.

Account of the spring 1960 Columbia University archaeological field school under the direction of Dr. Ralph Solecki. Particular attention is given to a flexed burial encountered in a flat bottomed pit.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION; ALSO IN JACOBSON (1980:APPENDIX:B.1:75-77)

Hauptman, Laurence M. and Jack Campisi  
1978 Neighbors and Intruders: An Ethnohistorical Exploration of the Indians of Hudson's River. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.

Limited ethnographic description and analysis given to lower Hudson Valley Native Americans

COPY IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CONSULTANT

Hollick, Arthur  
1884 "Recent Discoveries of Indian Implements at Tottenville."  
Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:8-9.

Description of projectile points, groundstone, and other lithic tools recovered from the Tottenville area.

1887 "Notes on Indian Pottery." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:59.

Description of Native American pottery recovered from the Tottenville area.

1889 "Report on Burial Ridge." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:2:9, 11, and 17.

Description of Native American pottery recovered from Burial Ridge.

1893 "Indian Rubbing or Polishing Stones." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:3:37.

Description of Native American groundstone recovered from the Tottenville area.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND IN THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Horwitz, Jonathan

- 1971 "Wort's Farm Excavation, 1969." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences 26:2:35-44.

Description and discussion of the 1969 field work at Wort's Farm; addresses both prehistoric period and historic period components.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Jacobson, Jerome

- 1960 "Wards Point, Tottenville, and Its Clues to the Prehistory of Coastal New York." Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University.

Description of the Ward's Point site including information obtained by non-professional archaeological excavations.

COPY ON FILE AT DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

- 1961a Tottenville Project: A Preliminary Note. The Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association:21:16.

- 1961b "Archaeology at Tottenville, New York." Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association:23:5-10.

- 1961c "Archaeology at Tottenville, Staten Island, New York." Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Bulletin:18-19:1-10.

- 1962 "History and Prehistory at Tottenville, New York." Eastern States Archaeological Federation, Bulletin:21:11.

The previous four articles address the archaeological investigations conducted at Burial Ridge in 1960-61 as well as discussions of the area's prehistory.

- 1980 Burial Ridge, Tottenville, Staten Island, New York: Archaeology at New York City's Largest Prehistoric Cemetery. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, Staten Island, New York.

Detailed description and analysis of the Ward's Point mortuary site including discussion of settlement system considerations.

1961 "Field Research Near Burial Ridge, Totenville, Staten Island." Unpublished manuscript.

Discussion of the summer 1960 field investigation of the Ward's Point site including copies of profiles and artifact descriptions.

MANUSCRIPT ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES AND THE N.Y. STATE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION; ALSO IN JACOBSON (1980:APPENDIX C:79-91)

Jameson, J. Franklin

1909 Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664. Charles Scribner's Son, New York, New York.

Collection of twenty accounts of travels, adventurers, officials, and others in and around New Amsterdam. Some accounts provide description of the Staten Island landscape and Native Americans. Events between Staten Island Native Americans and Dutch colonists also related in some accounts.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Kaeser, Edward J.

1966a "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Rossville." Department of Anthropology, New York University.

Description and information on prehistoric remains in Rossville.

REPORT ON FILE AT DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

1966b "Archaeological Site Inventory Form, Site # A085-01-0140 (Totenville Site No. 4)". Division for Historic Preservation, New York State Parks and Recreation, Albany.

Contains brief description of prehistoric site at Hylan Blvd. and Page Avenue.

REPORT ON FILE AT N.Y. STATE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Kardas, Susan and Edward Larrabee

1976a "Rossville." Nomination to the New York State Register of Historic Sites, Archaeological Site Inventory Number A085-01-0119.

1976b "Bowman's Brook." Nomination to the New York State Register of Historic Sites, Archaeological Site Inventory Number A085-01-0117.

Forms contain brief descriptions of Bowman's Brook and Smoking Point sites and discussion on their significance.

FORMS ON FILE AT THE NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION, ALBANY

Kraft, Herbert C.

1974 "Indian Prehistory of New Jersey." In A Delaware Indian Symposium, H.C. Kraft editor, pp. 1-55. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Anthropological Series No. 4, Harrisburg, Pa.

Discusses some aspects of Staten Island prehistory and site information as it pertains to New Jersey prehistory.

1977 "The Paleo-Indian Site at Port Mobil, Staten Island." In Current Perspectives in Northeastern Archaeology: Essays in Honor of William A. Ritchie. R.E. Funk and C.F. Hayes III, eds. Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archaeological Association, Vol. 17, No. 1.

Discussion of the Port Mobil site and its significance in understanding Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in the lower Hudson Valley.

1989 "A Turtle Head Pendant from Mariner's Harbor, New York." The Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey: 44:70.

Description of this artifact recovered from the Bowman's Brook site.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Lavin, Lucianne

1980 "Harik's Sandy Ground: A Report on the 1967 Salvage Excavations." New York State Archaeological Association, Bulletin:78:17-30.

Primarily discusses the historic component but some mention given to Native American artifacts recovered.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

Leng, Charles and William T. Davis

1930 Staten Island and Its People: A History 1609-1929.  
Volumes I and II. Lewis Historical Publishing Company,  
Inc., New York, New York.

Contains numerous statements concerning the  
former locations of Native American sites.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

Lenik, Edward J.

1985 "Trade Networks and Archaeology: Native American Period:  
10,000 B.C. - A.D. 1670." Report for the exhibit Staten  
Island Trade Networks, Staten Island Museum, March-  
August 1985.

Discussion of the archaeological evidence for  
trade and how trading networks or patterns  
changed over time; uses lithic raw material  
as a prime indicator of trade during  
the prehistoric period.

MANUSCRIPT IN THE COLLECTION OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE  
OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

1987 "The Sharrott Estates Prehistoric Site, Sandy Ground  
National Register District, Staten Island, New York."  
The Bulletin and Journal of Archaeology for New York  
State:94:26-33.

Summary of archaeological excavations at the  
Sharrott Estates site, a Late Woodland temporary  
hunting camp.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

1989 "Cultural Contact and Trade in Prehistoric Staten  
Island." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of  
Arts and Sciences:34:1:25-32.

Discussion of trade and contact between  
aboriginal groups using lithic raw materials  
and pottery designs/styles as the main  
source of information.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

McManamon, Francis P. and James W. Bradley

1988 "The Indian Neck Ossuary." Scientific American:258:5:98-104.

Discusses various interpretations of an ossuary site on Cape Cod; concludes that permanent Native American occupation along the coast began in the late Archaic, approximately 2,500 B.C. and suggests that the Ward's Point region may have been an area initially occupied.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

McMillen, Loring

1939 "David Pietersz De Vries and the First Settlement of Staten Island." The Staten Island Historian:II:4.

Discussion of De Vries' activities on Staten Island including description and accounts of local Contact period Native Americans.

Morris, Ira K.

1892 "Indian Graves at Tottenville (Burial Ridge) and in the Billopp House Vicinity." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:4:39-41.

Account of the excavation of Native American burials at Burial Ridge.

1898 "The Delaware Aquehonga Indians." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:6:10:38-40.

Discussion of the Contact period Native American groups on Staten Island and their relationship to the Lenni Lenape.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND  
SCIENCES

Nesslinger, Carlita

1944 The American Indian on Staten Island. Unpublished.

Hand written, popular discussion of Contact period Staten Island Native Americans.

MANUSCRIPT IN COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCES

Olliff, William

1890 "Artifacts From Burial Ridge." Proceedings of the  
Natural Science Association of Staten Island:2:62.

Description of Native American implements  
recovered from Burial Ridge.

MANUSCRIPT IN COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCES

Ottesen, Ann I. and Lorraine E. Williams

1969 "Test Excavations of the Goodrich Site (STD 11-1)."  
Unpublished manuscript.

Report on the excavations of this multicomponent  
site.

MANUSCRIPT IN COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCES

Pagano, Daniel

1985 "Urban Archaeological Resources and the Law: A Study of  
the City of New York." Unpublished Master's thesis,  
Depart. of Anthropology, New York University.

Thesis contains list of prehistoric period  
archaeological sites on Staten Island and provides  
some information as to cultural periods represented.

COPY ON FILE AT THE N.Y.C. LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
AND DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Pagano, Daniel N. with Maria L. Schleidt (contributor)

1991 Archaeological Bibliography of the City of New York.

Contains section on Staten Island archaeology  
with references on historic and prehistoric  
period topics.

COPY ON FILE AT THE N.Y.C. LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Parker, Arthur C.

1922 "The Archaeological History of New York." New York State Museum Bulletin Nos. 235-238. University of the State of New York, Albany.

Classic work detailing the prehistoric period culture history of New York State; contains map of each N.Y. State county (including Richmond) showing the general location of Native American sites and artifact scatters. Some general information given for each site.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY AT THE ANNEX

Pepper, George A.

1894 "A Recent Discovery of Indian Remains at Tottenville." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:4:10:48-50.

Description of burial recently excavated at Burial Ridge with discussion of the artifacts recovered (groundstone, bone tools).

1904 "When Red Men Battled on Staten Island." New York Herald, Magazine Section, March 6, page 3.

Popular account of conflict between Staten Island Native Americans emphasizing excavated burials that show evidence of violent death.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Powell, Mildred

1960 "Archaeology on Staten Island." New Bulletin:10:2:19-21.

Interview of Albert J. Anderson; his thoughts and reminiscences on thirty years excavating archaeological sites on Staten Island.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Regensburg, Richard

1980 "Addendum 3: Finds at Pottery Farm Site." In Report of Stage IB Archaeologicval Survey for the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project County of Richmond, New York, Contracts #FK-24, FK-25.

Description of Native American artifacts from the Pottery Farm vicinity.

COPY ON FILE AT THE UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

Richardson, Ellen

n.d. "Smoking Point Field Notes."

Field notes of site excavation.

ON FILE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Ritchie, William A.

1980 The Archaeology of New York State. Harbor Hill Books, Harrison, New York.

Detailed account of New York State Archaeology; contains discussion of lower Hudson Valley culture history with references to Staten Island sites.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Ritchie, William A. and Robert E. Funk

1971 "Evidence for Early Archaic Occupations on Staten Island." Pennsylvania Archaeologist:41:3:45-49.

Discussion of early Archaic occupations on Staten Island using evidence from Wards Point, Old Place site, and the Hollowell site among others. Descriptions given of the recovered lithics (including ground stone) associated with these occupations particularly the projectile points which are typologically identified as Kirk Stemmed, LeCroy Bifurcated, and Kanawha Stemmed.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION; ABRIDGED VERSION IN JACOBSON (1980:APPENDIX:E:95-98)

1973 Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast. New York State Museum and Science Service Memoir 20. The University of the State of New York, Albany, New York.

Discussion of prehistoric settlement patterns in New York State using some data from Staten Island, particularly the Port Mobil site.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

*et al.*  
Roberts 1989 site #66

Rubertone, Patricia E.

n.d. "Distrigas Chemical Lane Site." Unpublished.

Site report on archaeological investigations at Chemical Lane.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Rutsch, Edward

1968a "A Preliminary Report of Excavations at the Smoking Point Site (Std 14-3)." Contribution No. 3 of the Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey. Unpublished.

Report on the 1967 excavations at Smoking Point.

MANUSCRIPT IN POSSESSION OF THE AUTHOR.

1968b "A Petrological Study of Aboriginal Projectile Points From Staten Island." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:23:3:75-81.

Analysis of raw materials used in the manufacture of projectile points recovered from Staten Island; frequencies of raw materials used serve as indicator of trade networks and contacts between Native American groups.

1970 "An Analysis of the Lithic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Projectile Points in Coastal New York." New York State Archeological Association Bulletin: 49: 1-12.

Analysis of raw materials used in the manufacture of projectile points recovered from Long Island, Staten Island, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester County; frequencies of certain raw materials used (chert, jasper, argillite, rhyolite) serve as indicator of trade networks and contacts between Native American groups.

1978 "An Analysis of the Lithic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Projectile Points in Coastal New York." In The Coastal Archaeology Reader, Vol. II of Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory. Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Stony Brook, New York.

Reprint of Rutsch (1970).

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Ruttenber, E.M.

1872 History of the Indian Tribes of Hudson's River. Kennikat Press, Port Washington, Staten Island.

Discussion of Contact period Native Americans in the Hudson Valley including Staten Island and their relations with Nieuw Netherlands.

1906 Indian Geographical Names. New York State Historical Association, Newburgh, New York.

Discussion of Native American names and terms for topographic features, locations, and cultural groups in the Hudson Valley region.

COPIES IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Sainz, Donald

1962 "The Fluted Point People." New Bulletin:12:1:2.

Discussion of fluted point found in vicinity of Huguenot Avenue and Arthur Kill Road.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

n.d. "Smoking Point Field Notes."

Field notes on the 1967 excavation at Smoking Point.

ON FILE AT DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Salisbury, Rollin D.

- 1902 "Pleistocene Formation." In Descriptions of the New York District, F.J.H. Merrill, et al. U.S. Geological Folio No. 83.

Description and discussion of the Pleistocene age surface geology in the New York metropolitan area.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Salwen, Bert

- 1957a "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Lakes Island." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1957b "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Prince's Bay Area." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967a "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Arlington Avenue." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967b "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Arlington Place." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967c "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Arlington Station." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967d "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Ascension Church." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967e "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Charleston Beach." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967f "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Chelsea." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967g "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Chemical Lane." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967h "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Gerties Knoll." Department of Anthropology, New York University.

- 1967i "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Green Ridge." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967j "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Linoleumville." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967k "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Mariner's Harbor." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967l "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Old Town." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967m "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Pelton's Cove." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967n "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Port Sacony North." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967o "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Port Sacony South." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967p "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Pottery Farm." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967q "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Prince's Bay." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967r "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Rossville." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967s "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Sharrott Avenue Site." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967t "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Smoking Point." Department of Anthropology, New York University.
- 1967u "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Tottenville." Department of Anthropology, New York University.

1967v "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Wolfe's Pond." Department of Anthropology, New York University.

The above Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey forms contain information about site location and cultural affiliation (if known).

1968 "New York University, Test Excavations at the Charleston Beach Site STD 21-3". Department of Anthropology, New York University.

Report details results of the 1967 NYU field season at Charleston Beach.

COPIES OF SALWEN'S REPORTS AND SITE SURVEY FORMS ON FILE AT DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

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

Some discussion of post-glacial environments on Staten Island and the resultant cultural adaptations made by Native Americans.

COPY IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Schneider, Gale K.

1967 "Archaeological Site List in the Archives of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (SIIAS)".

1971 "Chart of Prehistoric Sites on Staten Island." Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The above list and chart provide information on some of the known prehistoric sites on Staten Island.

1977 "Bibliography of Recent Research in Staten Island Prehistory."

Bibliography of works dealing with Staten Island prehistory and ethnohistory.

COPIES ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Schneider, Gale K., et al.

n.d. "Proposal to Make Ward's Point (Burial Ridge) an Archaeological Preserve."

Discussion of the significance of the Ward's Point area with reference to some of the Native American remains recovered from the area; proposal to make Ward's Point a NYC landmark protected by law.

COPIES ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Schweizer, Richard W.

1974 "An American Indian Burial." Archaeology Reports.  
Archaeology Society of Staten Island and the Staten Island Society, AIA:5:3:1-6.

Description of a Native American burial from the Ward's Point area.

COPIES ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Section of Archaeology Reports

1960 "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:10:4:44.

Description of finds from the Bowman's Brook site.

1961a "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:1:7.

Description of Vinette I pottery from Rossville.

1961b "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:2:16.

Description of Native American implements from Wort's Farm.

1961c "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:3:26.

Description of Native American implements and ceramics from Rossville.

1961d "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:3:26.

Description of Native American implements from Rossville and Richmond Valley.

- 1962a "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:5:52.  
Description of Native American implements  
from Burial Ridge.
- 1962b "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:6:68-69.  
Description and illustrations of Popular  
Island projectile points.
- 1962c "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:7:83.  
Description of Native American implements  
from Old Place.
- 1962d "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:8:93.  
Description of Native American implements  
from Page Avenue.
- 1962e "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:9:102.  
Description of Native American implements from  
Old Place.
- 1962f "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:11:10:116.  
Description of fluted point from Tottenville.
- 1962g "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:12:1:10.  
Description of Native American implements from  
Rossville.
- 1962h "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:12:1:22.  
Description of Native American implements from  
Wort's Farm.
- 1962i "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:12:1:33.  
Description of Native American implements from  
Old Place and Charleston Beach.
- 1962j "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:12:4:45-46.  
Description of Native American implements from  
Burial Ridge.

1963a "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:13:2:21.

Description of Native American implements  
from Wort's Farm.

1964a "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:13:4:48.

Description of Native American implements  
from Bloomfield.

1964b "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:13:4:55-56:

Description of Perkiomen Broad projectile  
points.

1964c "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:13:6:72.

Description of Vinette I pottery from Old  
Place.

1964d "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:13:9:111.

Description of Native American implements  
from Lake's Island.

1964e "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:14:1:9.

Description of Native American implements  
from South Beach, Wort Farm, Huguenot Avenue  
and Arthur Kill Road, Mariner's Harbor, and  
Old Place.

1964f "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:14:2:22.

Description of Native American implements  
from Wort Farm, Winant Avenue, and South  
Avenue.

1964g "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:14:3:34.

Description of Native American implements  
from Bloomfield.

1964h "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:14:4:42.

Description of Native American implements  
from Burial Ridge and Rossville.

1965a "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:15:1:6.

Description of Native American implements  
from Richmondtown, Rossville, Ultramarine, and  
Page Avenue.

1965b "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:15:2:19.

Description of Native American implements from Richmondtown.

1965c "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:15:3:36.

Description of Native American implements from Page Avenue.

1965d "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:15:4:48.

Description of Native American implements from Rossville.

1965e "Section of Archaeology." New Bulletin:15:6:67.

Description of Native American implements from Tottenville.

COPIES ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Silver, Annette

1980 "Comment on Maize Cultivation in Coastal, New York." North American Archaeologist:2:117-130.

Response to Ceci (1980) on the date of maize introduction into coastal New York.

1984a "The Smoking Point Site (STD 14-3), Staten Island, New York." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:33:1:1-46.

Detailed report on the 1967-1968 archaeological excavations at the Late Archaic to Woodland period Smoking Point site.

COPY ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

1984b "The Smoking Point Site, Staten Island, New York."

Suffolk County Archaeological Newsletter:10:2.

Brief description of the Smoking Point and discussion of its significance.

COPY ON FILE AT THE GARVIES POINT MUSEUM AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

1984c "Functional Analysis of the Scraper Type Tools From Smoking Point." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:33:1:1-46.

Description and functional interpretation of the scraping tools recovered from the Smoking Point site during the 1967-1968 excavations including a description of use wear patterns on the tools.

COPY ON FILE AT THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Skinner, Alanson B.

1903a "Recent Excavations in Indian Campsites at Mariner's Harbor." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:8:22:58.

Account of excavations at the Bowman's Brook site.

1903b "A List of Indian Villages and Campsites on Staten Island." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:8:22:59-61.

List with location information of Native American sites on Staten Island, many of which are now destroyed.

1904a "A Short Account of the Algonkin Indians of Staten Island." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:9:3:5-7.

Brief account of Contact period Native American groups on Staten Island.

1904b "Indian Skeletons at Mariners' Harbor." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:7.

1906a "An Indian Skeleton from Mariners' Harbor." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:2:67.

Both of the above articles described Native American burials excavated at the Bowman's Brook site.

- 1906b "A List of Collections of Staten Island Archeological Material Now Extant." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:1:89-91.

A list and brief description of collections of archaeological material from Staten Island Native American sites in the possession of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island and non-professionals.

- 1908 "The Massacre of the Lenape Indians in 1643." Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island:2:53.

Account of the war between Native Americans and Dutch during "Kieft's War" resulting in deaths of large numbers of Native Americans on Staten Island, Pavonia, and other locations.

- 1909a "The Lenape Indians of Staten Island." In The Indians of Greater New York and the Lower Hudson, Clark Wissler, ed. American Museum of Natural History Anthropological Papers, Vol. III:3-62.

Discussion of 24 Native American sites in Staten Island as well as description of recovered artifacts; also includes section on history and ethnography of Staten Island Contact period Native Americans.

- 1909b "Archaeology of the New York Coastal Algonkian." Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History:3:213-235.

Description of archaeological investigations of sites on Staten Island and other locations in the New York City area.

- 1912 "Indian Camps or Village Sites in the Southern Part of Staten Island and Adjacent Parts of New Jersey." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:4:3.

List with location information of Native American sites in southern Staten Island and parts of New Jersey, many of which are now destroyed; includes brief descriptions of recovered artifacts.

- 1913 "A Collection of Indian Relics From Watchogue."  
Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:4:102.

Description of Native American implements,  
including groundstone recovered from Old Place.

- 1915 Indians of Greater New York. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Popular discussion of Contact period Native American groups in the New York City area.

- 1926 "The Passing of a Great Staten Island Indian Village Site." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:3.

Discussion of Native American site at Tottenville and the destruction caused by pot hunters.

Skinner, Alanson and Max Schrabisch

- 1913 A Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Survey of the State of New Jersey." Geological Society of New Jersey, Bulletin Number 9, Trenton, New Jersey.

Present results of archaeological survey of New Jersey with a section devoted to archaeological sites on Staten Island.

COPIES OF SKINNER'S WORKS IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Smith, Carlyle Shreeve

- 1940 "An Outline of the Archaeology of Coastal New York." Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut: 40:47-56.

Brief presentation of a culture history sequence for coastal New York based on ceramic style changes.

- 1944 "Clues to the Coastal Chronology of Coastal New York." American Antiquity:10:87-98.

Presentation of culture history sequence for coastal New York based on changes in ceramic styles and other cultural characteristics.

- 1950 "The Archaeology of Coastal New York." Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 43, Part 2.

Classic work on New York prehistoric archaeology; presents detailed descriptions of Native American ceramic types that occur in the lower Hudson Valley and New York coastal areas as well as descriptions of some major prehistoric sites. Work also presents culture history scenario for the region as well as some thoughts on ceramic development.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Staats, F. Dayton

- 1974 "A Fresh Look at Bowman's Brook and Overpeck Incised Pottery." Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey. Spring/Summer.

Analysis of Bowman's Brook ceramics using some data from Staten Island.

Steinmeyer, Henry G.

- 1950 Staten Island 1524-1898. The Staten Island Historical Society, Richmondtown, Staten Island.

Contains brief discussion of Contact period events on Staten Island.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Swanton, John R.

- 1952 "The Indian Tribes of North America." Bulletin No. 145, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Part of this classic work discusses the Lenni Lenape groups that lived in the New York City region.

Taylor, James V.

1962 "Cranometry of Skeleton Number One, Tottenville, Staten Island." Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey:20:7-8.

Description of the skeleton encountered by Columbia University students during the spring 1960 archaeological field school under the direction of Dr. Ralph Solecki and reported by Harris (1962). The skeleton is that of a female and exhibits many characteristics of other Lenape skeletons. It probably dates to the "colonial period."

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION; ALSO FOUND IN JACOBSON (1980:APPENDIX B.1:77-78)

Tooker, William W.

1962 Indian Place Names on Long Island and Islands Adjacent. Ira J. Friedman, Inc., Port Washington, New York.

Some mention and translations of Native American terms for locations on Staten Island.

Trelease, Allen W.

1960 Indian Affairs in Colonial New York: The Seventeenth Century. Cornell University Press.

Some discussion of Staten Island Native Americans and their relationship to 17th century Dutch and English settlers.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Trigger, Bruce (ed.)

1978 Handbook of North American Indians: The Northeast. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Contains numerous articles dealing with the culture history of the New York City region, the Contact period groups inhabiting the area, and the linguistic affiliations of the Contact period groups. Numerous references to Staten Island archaeology and local Native American groups.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Van der Donck, Adriaen  
1968 A Description of the New Netherlands. Syracuse  
University Press.

Famous account of New Netherlands first  
publish in 1655. Van der Donck provides  
ethnographic descriptions of the lower  
Hudson Valley Native Americans as they  
existed in the 1640's. Descriptions of  
the environment in the New Amsterdam area  
also provided.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

Van der Zee, Henri, and Barbara van der Zee  
1978 A Sweet and Alien Land; The Story of Dutch New York.  
The Viking Press, New York.

Detailed account of 17th century Dutch settlement  
of the New York area (including Staten Island);  
includes history of relations with local Native  
American groups.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

Volney, Lewis J.  
1916 "Stone Implements From Trenton and Staten Island:  
Character and Sources of Materials." American  
Anthropologist (new series):18:198-202.

Comparative analysis of Native American  
lithics recovered from the Abbot Farm site  
and the Tottenville area including a discussion  
on raw material sources.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

Wainwright, H.  
1897 "Indian Skeletons at Tottenville." Proceedings of the  
Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:4:18-19 and  
25-26.

Account of excavation of Native American  
burials at Burial Ridge.

COPY IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCES

Weil, Jim

1974 "Excavation of the Wort's Farm in 1971." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:28:1.

Account of the archaeological investigations at the site in 1971. Contains discussion of historic and prehistoric period components that were investigated.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Weingartner, Mathilde P., Henry Betros, and G.K. Schneider

1965 "Changes at Ward's Point, Staten Island." Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences: 23:2: 38-52.

Brief discussion of destruction of the Burial Ridge site and protection that may occur as result of landmark status.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Wiggins, R.

n.d. "Richmond Pond." Nomination to the New York State Register of Historic Places, Archaeological Site Inventory Number A085-01-0001.

Nomination form provides brief site location and cultural affiliation information as well as a statement of significance.

FORM ON FILE AT THE NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION, ALBANY

Williams, Lorraine E.

1968 "The Wort Farm Site: A Report on the 1963/1964 Excavations. Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences:23:2:38-52.

Description of the excavations at the Late Archaic through Late Woodland period Wort Farm site including a functional analysis of the recovered lithics.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

n.d.b "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Page Avenue I and II." Department of Anthropology, New York University.

1967a "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Canada Hill." Department of Anthropology, New York University.

1967b "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Lakes Island." Department of Anthropology, New York University.

1967c "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Goethals Bridge." Department of Anthropology,  
New York University.

1967d "Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey, Site Survey Sheet. Wort Farm." Department of Anthropology, New York University.

The above Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey forms contain information about site location and cultural affiliation (if known).

REPORTS ON FILE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Wissler, Clark (Ed.)

1909 The Indians of Greater New York and the Lower Hudson, American Museum of Natural History Anthropological Papers, Vol. III:3-62.

Series of articles concern Native American Contact period groups in the lower Hudson Valley; article by Skinner (1909a) on Staten Island Native Americans is included.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Wolley, Charles

1701 A Two Year Journal in New York. Harbor Hill Books  
Reprint 1973, Harrison, New York.

Account of travels of the Reverend Wolley in New York in 1678 to 1680. Account provides some descriptions of lower Hudson Valley Native Americans, including those who resided on Staten Island. This late Contact period account provides comparative information on the cultural changes New York City area Native Americans had undergone since the early period of European contact.

COPY IN COLLECTIONS OF NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, GENERAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION

APPENDIX B  
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF  
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS ON STATEN ISLAND  
THROUGH 1993

Baughner, Sherene and Edward J. Lenik

1. 1990 An Archaeological Predictive Model of the Shoreline Property of Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island, New York.

Project area (strip of land between Richmond Terrace and the Kill Van Kull) not considered archaeologically sensitive.

Baughner, Sherene and Judith Baragli

2. 1987 The Archaeological Investigation at the Matron's Cottage Snug Harbor Cultural Center Staten Island, New York.

No prehistoric deposits or artifacts encountered during excavation; area investigated is a mid to late 19th century domestic site.

Baughner, Sherene, Edward J. Lenik, Robert W. Venables, Kate T. Morgan, and Judith M. Gutson

3. 1991a An Archaeological Investigation: The Conference House Park Site, Staten Island, New York.

Report on the 1979 and 1980 archaeological investigations at the Conference House. Some prehistoric lithics and ceramics recovered associated with a Woodland period occupation in the area. Lithic debris recovered indicates lithic raw material reduction activities occurred at that location.

- 4b. 1991b An Archaeological Investigation of Blue Heron Park, Staten Island, New York.

Four areas indentified as sensitive for the presence of Native American cultural resources. Additionally, four historic sites identified and six other areas considered sensitive for the presence of historic period cultural resources.

Baughner, Sherene, Judith Baragli, Louise De Cesare, and Robert Venables

4. 1985 An Archaeological Predictive Model of Snug Harbor Cultural Center.

Portions of the project site not considered sensitive for the presence of Native American cultural material. Historic period cultural resources present on a portion of the property.

- 4a. 1985a An Archaeological Report of the Field Testing at Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island.

No prehistoric cultural material encountered; 19th century domestic deposit encountered and recommendations made for its mitigation.

BAUGHER ET AL. REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Berger, Lewis, and Associates

5. 1983 Supplementary Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Stapleton, Staten Island Reach-New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drift.

No impact to prehistoric cultural resources. Some photo-documentation of historic period cultural resources recommended.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

6. 1985a Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site (A085-01-0007), Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York.

National Register eligible prehistoric (Woodland) period site tested and evaluated.

1985a and 1985b REPORTS ON FILE AT THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

7. 1985b The Potential for Submerged Archaeological Resources in the Proposed Dredging Area; Surface Action Group, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York.

No impact. Some submerged wharf piles in area but will not be impacted.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

8. 1987 Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigation, Chateau Du Bois Development, Staten Island, New York.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric period cultural resources. Stage Ib sub-surface testing recommended for the property.

9. 1988 A Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Correctional Facility in Rossville, Staten Island, New York (CEQR #88-071R).

The project area is considered sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources; there is a potential for deeply buried Paleo-Indian remains being present on the western thirty acres of the property. A secondary level documentary investigation is recommended to further investigate the project site.

10. 1989a Final Environmental Impact Statement, New York City Correctional Facility, Staten Island. CEQR No. 88-071R.

A few pages summarizing the cultural resource studies conducted for the project area (see Lewis Berger Associates 1988).

11. 1989b Stage IA Cultural Resource Investigation Gateway Cathedral Staten Island, New York CEQR No. 89-318R.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. Stage Ib testing recommended.

12. 1989c A Secondary Level Study of the Proposed Correctional Facility in Rossville, Staten Island, New York CEQR NO. 88-071R.

The project area may contain prehistoric archaeological data. A program of trenching is recommended to evaluate the project area's stratigraphy in order to compare it with the stratigraphy encountered at the nearby Smoking Point site and Pottery Farm Site.

13. 1990 Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation Gateway Cathedral Staten Island, New York CEQR NO. 89-318R.

No impact. Shovel testing did not reveal evidence of Native American utilization of the project area. Historic period data recovered considered not to be significant. No additional investigations recommended.

LBA REPORT'S ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Brouwer, Norman

14. 1979 Report of a Preliminary Reconnaissance of Cultural Resources on Shooters Island in New York Harbor

Shooters Island considered highly sensitive for the presence prehistoric (and historic period) cultural resources.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

15. Cotz, Jo Ann E.

1984 Cultural Resource Study at Sailors' Snug Harbor.

Project site considered sensitive for the presence of Native American and historic period cultural resources.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Cotz, Jo Ann E. and Edward Lenik (Archaeological Research Consultants Inc.,

16. 1982 Cultural Resource Sensitivity Study, Sharrott Estates Archaeological Project. Sandy Ground National Register District.

Project site considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources particularly the Sandy Brook/Lemon Creek floodplain and the area around the Cretaceous Ponds. Prehistoric material (flakes) recovered from two tests. Project area also considered sensitive for historic period deposits.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Cotz, Joanne, Edward Lenik, Herbert Githens with William Askins

17. 1985 Sharrot Estates Archaeological Project: Report on Mitigation Procedures in the Sandy Ground National Register District, Staten Island, New York.

Report of excavation of Late Woodland hunting camp. The "refurbishing of prehistoric tool kits" (pg. 63) identified as the primary activity at the site. Historic period deposits also excavated.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION AND THE STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Ebasco Environmental

18. 1991 Harborview Project Cultural Resources Documentary Study (CEQR Number 90-011R).

No impact; Project to be constructed on made land along the Arthur Kill. The project area not considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Eisenberg, Leslie E.

19. 1987 Preliminary Assessment of Cultural Resources Arthur Kill Extension Howland Hook to Tufts Point.

The potential for finding Native American cultural resources within the 4.5 mile project area along the Arthur Kill is described as minimal; the potential for finding Native American cultural resources along the west shore of Prall's Island is described as moderate

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

Flagg, Thomas

20. 1991 Cultural Resource Evaluation Newark Bay Site, Staten Island, New York.

The project area not considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources however remains associated with early twentieth century steel production and a shipyard are present.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Geismar, Joan H.

21. 1985a An Assessment of the Archaeological Potential of the Muss Waterfront Housing Development Project, Prince's Bay, Staten Island, New York.

Project area not considered sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. The property is a filled former marsh area. Recommended that archaeological borings be conducted to test for buried former ground surfaces.

22. 1985b Report of the Stage Ib Archaeological Survey of the Mayflower Avenue Pump Station and Force Main of the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project, County of Richmond, Staten Island, New York Capital Project NO. WP-136.

Project area contains evidence of prehistoric utilization. A deeply buried organic silt level encountered. It is recommended that this stratum be investigated by borings to determine whether it contains deposits related to human activity. It is suggested that pollen analysis be conducted on soils from the borings.

- 22c. 1986 An Assessment of the Archaeological Potential of the Kuehlewein Project (Block 6785, Lots 23 and 27), Staten Island, New York.

Report could not be located at NYC LPC.

GEISMAR'S REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

- 22a. 1985 Environmental Impact Statement: Archaeological Analysis and Report - Charleston Plaza, Staten Island, New York.

Project area considered to be highly sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources; discussion on the scope of Stage IB/II testing of the project area.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Grossman, Joel W. (Greenhouse Consultants)

- 22b. 1985a Phase I Sensitivity Study for the Page Avenue Site, Staten Island, New York. Revised 1986.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural material. Prehistoric material recovered from portions of the project area.

23. 1985b Phase IA Cultural Resource Report, Amboy Road/Weir Avenue Project #84-116R, Staten Island, New York.

No impact. Project area not considered sensitive for presence of cultural resources.

Grossman, Joel W.

24. 1987 Testing Recommendations for a Subsurface Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Hylan Boulevard Shopping Center Parcel, Staten Island, New York.

Recommendations for subsurface testing of this project area which is in a highly sensitive location for the presence prehistoric cultural resources. A Native American site (Page Avenue south) including a child and dog burial previously excavated by others approximately fifty feet north of the project area.

GROSSMAN'S REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Grossman, Joel W. and William I. Roberts IV

- 24a. 1985a Phase IB Cultural Resource Report, Arlington Homes Development Project, Staten Island, New York.

Report could not be located although its conclusions stated that the project would have no impact and that no possibly significant cultural resources were encountered during testing encountered.

25. 1985b The New York City Farm Colony Historical and Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation (#85-327R).

Project area sensitive for presence of historic period archaeological resources.

REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Hershkowitz, Leo

26. n.d. Archaeological Impact Report Huguenot Village Section 5, Block 6025, Lot 1, Block 6026, Lot 1 (Old Block 6050, 6055).

No impact. Project area not sensitive for presence of prehistoric or historic period cultural resources.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Historical Perspectives, Inc.

27. 1987 Regatta Cove Project Staten Island, New York Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report CEQR NO. 87-197R.

Portions of the project area sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. Buried surface located in southwestern portion of the property. A program of archaeological borings should be undertaken to evaluate this startum. If the surface is determined to be intact and extensive, and if it is situated at a depth that permits field testing, a Stage 1B investigation should be conducted in the area.

28. 1991a The New York City Long Range Sludge Management Plan Generic Environmental Impact Statement III Newark Bay, Staten Island Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment.

Project area considered to be sensitive for the presence of prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. A Stage 1b testing program is recommended.

29. 1991b The New York City Long Range Sludge Management Plan Generic Environmental Impact Statement III Procter and Gamble, Staten Island Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment.

Project area considered to be sensitive for the presence of prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. Prehistoric cultural resources are considered likely to exist within project area. A Stage 1b testing program is recommended.

COPIES OF REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Jacobson, Jerome

- 29a. 1980 Report of the Stage 1B Archaeological Survey for the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project, County of Richmond, New York. Contract Numbers FK-24 and FK-25. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Report could not be located.

Kardas, Susan and Edward Larrabee (Historic Sites Research)

- 30a. 1976a A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for Cultural Resources, Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay Channel Dredging Project. Report prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Report could not be located.

30. 1976b Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, Staten Island Beach Erosion and Hurricane Protection Project (Richmond County, New York) Final Report

Four areas in the river determined to be relatively undisturbed (not dredged) and identified as sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources

COPIES OF REPORTS ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

31. 1977 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Northeast Shore, Staten Island, New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drift Project.

No impact to Native American cultural resources. Some impact to historic period cultural resources. Recommendations made to further investigate those resources.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

- 31a. 1980 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drift, Area of Elizabeth, Union Co., N.J. and Channel Dredging, Elizabethport and North and South Shooters Island.

Report could not be located.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

32. 1981 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of 700 MW Fossil Plant Staten Island, New York.

Project area is considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

33. 1982a Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Foreign Trade Zone Project at Howland Hook, Staten Island.

Investigation indicates that project area is location known as the Bowmans Brook site, a large Woodland period village that also has an Archaic period component. Portions of this site may be preserved within the eastern part of the project area. Sub-surface testing recommended for two areas totaling approximately three acres.

34. 1982b Archaeological Field Survey of the Foreign Trade Zone Project at Howland Hook, Staten Island, New York.

No impact. No evidence of Native American cultural resources was encountered in the three acre area investigated by shovel tests and backhoe trenches. No additional investigations recommended.

35. 1987 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance 5-30 Grille Court, Staten Island (Block 7120, Lots 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, Borough of Richmond) CEQR No. 87-233R.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources.

36. 1989 Documentary Research Study for Cultural Resources For Property at 7273 Amboy Road (Lot 1, Block 8042) Tottenville, Staten Island, New York CEQR-89-001R, 5 July 1988.

Former location of mid 19th century to early 20th century Taylor family house. Project area considered to be archaeologically sensitive.

37. 1989 Archaeological Testing of Property at 7273 Amboy Road (Lot 1, Block 8042) Tottenville, Staten Island, New York CEQR-89-001R, 5 July 1988.

Former location of mid 19th century to early 20th century Taylor family house. No significant archaeological deposits or features encountered. No impact.

COPIES OF KARDAS AND LARRABEE'S REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Kearns, Betsy and Cece Kirkorian

38. 1987 Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report for the Regatta Cove Condominiums, Staten Island, New York. CEQR 87-197R.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. A Stage Ib investigation recommended.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

- Lenik, Edward J. (Historic Conservation and Interpretation)
39. 1983 Stage IB Cultural Resource Survey of the East Side Project Staten Island Industrial Park, Bloomfield Staten Island, New York.

No impact. Small quantity of Native American material recovered during testing. Project area considered culturally non-sensitive.

- Lenik, Edward J. (Sheffield Archaeological Consultants)
- 39a. 1986a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Survey of the Forest Plaza Project Site Staten Island, New York.

No impact. Project area determined to be "culturally non-sensitive."

LENIK'S REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

- 39b. 1986b Phase 1A Archaeological Sensitivity Report on the Resource Recovery Project: Arthur Kill Site, Staten Island, New York."

Report could not be located.

- 39c. 1986c Phase 1A Archaeological Sensitivity Report for the Resource Recovery Project: Barretto Point Site."

Report could not be located.

- Lenik, Edward J. and Diane Dallal (Sheffield Archaeological Consultants)
40. 1991 Phase 1A Cultural Resource Investigation of the Sleepy Hollow Village Stores Development Property Staten Island, New York CEQR No. 90-193R.

No impact. The archaeological sensitivity of the project area determined to be low.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Lipson, Clara, and John Piet, Michael Alterman, and Kris Egelhof

41. n.d. Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance: Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project at Staten Island.

Portions of the project area considered sensitive for the presence of cultural resources. Stage Ib testing recommended.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

Lockwood, Kessler, and Bartlett, Inc. and the Cultural Resources Group, Louis Berger and Associates

42. 1990 The VanDeventer-Fountain House Site Ca. 1786 to 1901, Staten Island New York.

Prehistoric lithics and ceramics dating from the Middle to Late Woodland period was recovered from the area south of the 18th to 19th century house. Several lithic workshop areas were identified archaeologically. ✓

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

John Milner Associates

- 42a. 1978 A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Gateway National Recreation Area, New York and New Jersey.

Report not reviewed for this study.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE EASTERN APPLIED ARCHEOLOGY CENTER, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND.

Mueller, James W. and Dana C. Linck (National Park Service)

43. 1991 Archaeological Testing for Road Improvements, Gateway National Recreation Area, Staten Island, New York, Gate Package 185.

No impact to potentially significant archaeological resources encountered during testing.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Payne, Ted and Kenneth Baungardt (MAAR Associates)

44. 1986 Howland Hook Marine Terminal Expansion Cultural Resources Reconnaissance.

Two Native American prehistoric sites were identified through shovel testing: the Old Place site and Bowman's Brook site. A Stage II cultural resource study is recommended to further investigate these locations.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

Pickman, Arnold

45. 1988a Phase I Archaeological Survey, Tax Lots 188, 184, and 181, Block 8005, Tottenville, Staten Island, New York."

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources; evidence of Native American occupation of the project area discovered in two areas by sub-surface testing.

46. 1988b Phase II Archaeological Survey Woodvale-by-the-Sea Project (Tax Lots 188, 184, and 181, Block 8005), Tottenville, Staten Island, New York.

No impact. Sub-surface testing in two areas encountered evidence of Native American occupation. One area considered to be fill containing prehistoric artifacts; second area was disturbed and contained low density of artifacts. Neither area considered National Register eligible.

47. 1988c Stage I Archaeological Survey, Joline Avenue Pool Parking Lot, Tottenville, Staten Island.

Prehistoric lithic scatter encountered during shovel testing. Additional investigation recommended.

48. 1988d Evaluation of Archaeological Potential Block 7527, Lots 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25 Staten Island, New York.

Project site considered to have a low sensitivity for historic period archaeological resources and to have a moderate potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites. Additional work recommended.

49. 1988e Archaeological Site File/Literature Search Report Woodvale-By-The-Sea, Staten Island, New York.

Information on the prehistoric material recovered at the Woodvale-By-The-Sea project site; site file information for the New York State Office of Historic Preservation.

50. 1989 Stage I Archaeological Survey Block 7527, Lots 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25 Staten Island, New York.

No impact. Results of sub-surface testing in project area yielded no indications of potentially significant archaeological resources.

51. 1990 Stage Ia Archaeological Survey, Amboy/Bedell Shopping Plaza, Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, New York. CEQR #90-175R.

Project area considered sensitive principally for the presence of mid to late 19th century archaeological resources although possibility exists of prehistoric sites also being present on the property.

52. 1991a Archaeological Documentary Study New 123rd Precinct Stationhouse Borough of Staten Island Capital Project P0144-123.

Study area sensitive for presence of late 19th and early 20th century archaeological deposits. Hotel and residences formerly located within study area.

53. 1991b Assessment of Archaeological Potential New York City Correctional Facility, Staten Island CEQR No. 88-971R.

Portions of project site sensitive for presence of prehistoric and/or historic period cultural resources.

54. 1992a Archaeological Field Testing, New York City Correctional Facility, Staten Island, CEQR No. 88-071R.

Native American archaeological site (Woodland Period) encountered in one portion of the project area. Site included partially intact shell midden containing Native American lithics and ceramics as well as faunal remains. Mitigation of the site recommended. Late nineteenth century feature also tested and recommendations made for its mitigation.

55. 1992b Archaeological Field Testing New 123rd Precinct Stationhouse Borough of Staten Island Capital Project PO144-123 CEQR #91-038R.

No evidence of prehistoric occupation of the project area found during testing. Historic period cultural resources (features and deposits) encountered dating to the late 19th century occupation of a hotel and residence. Mitigation of these cultural resources recommended.

56. 1993 Archaeological Documentary Study Block 6539, Lots 8 and 64 Borough of Richmond CEQR #93-009R.

No impact. Unlikely that there are any intact possibly significant archaeological resources within the project site.

PICKMAN'S REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Pickman, Arnold and Rebecca Yamin

57. 1978 Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment: Literature Search and Windshield Survey Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project: Phase III and Future Plans. Contract # 68-01-4616, DOW #1.

Portions of project area considered sensitive for presence of Native American cultural resources

COPY ON FILE AT THE U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS

58. 1984 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey: Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project: Hylan Boulevard at Richmond Avenue to Arthur Kill Road at Kreisler Street.  
Prepared for the Center for Building Conservation.

Sub-surface testing encountered Native American artifacts at various locations along project route. Thirteen areas recommended for additional testing.

COPY ON FILE AT THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Roberts, William IV (Greenhouse Consultants)

59. 1986 Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey for the College of Staten Island at Willowbrook.

Report could not be located.

Roberts, William I. IV. (Greenhouse Consultants Inc.)

60. 1989b Phase IB Archaeological Survey of the Maguire Estates Development Project Staten Island, New York.

No impact. No potentially significant archaeological resources encountered during sub-surface testing.

61. 1991 Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation of the Richmond Road Retail Stores Project Area Staten Island, New York CEQR #91-191R.

No impact. Project area not considered sensitive for the presence of cultural resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Roberts, William I. IV. et al. (Greenhouse Consultants Inc.)

62. 1988b Phase IA Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Proposed Rose, Pond, and Lions Gardens, Staten Island Botanical Gardens, Richmond County, New York.

Portions of the project site considered sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources particularly in the area of the proposed Rose Garden. A Stage Ib archaeological investigation recommended.

63. 1989a Phase IB Archaeological Survey of the Forest/Richmond Shopping Plaza, Staten Island, New York (CEQR #86-096R).

No impact. Sub-surface testing revealed no prehistoric cultural materials and the project area was determined to contain no potentially significant cultural resources.

64. 1989b Phase IA Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the St. George Railyard Project Staten Island, New York (CEQR #86-163R).

Project area sensitive for the presence of prehistoric and historic period archaeological resources.

65. 1989b Phase IB Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Rose and Lions Gardens, Staten Island Botanical Gardens, Richmond County, New York.

No impact. No prehistoric materials recovered during shovel testing and no potentially significant cultural resources recovered. No additional investigation recommended.

66. 1990 Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation For Eight Water Pollution Control Plant Expansions in New York City.

Oakwood Beach plant, Staten Island one of the eight plants evaluated. Oakwood Beach project site considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. Project area within 75 yards of a reported prehistoric site and close to fresh water sources and marine resources. Monitoring of construction excavations by a professional archaeologist recommended as adequate additional investigation.

REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARK'S PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Roberts, William I. IV. and Anna V. Farkas (Greenhouse Consultants Inc.)

67. 1988a Phase IA Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Victory Boulevard Development Staten Island, New York.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric period and American Revolutionary War period archaeological resources. Phase IB archaeological survey of the property recommended.

68. 1988b Phase IA Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Maguire Estates Development Project Staten Island, New York.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric period cultural resources. Stage IB testing is recommended for the project site.

69. 1988c Phase IA Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Gateway Development Project Staten Island, New York.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric period cultural resources, possibly remains of a small Native American fishing village. Stage IB testing is recommended for the project site.

70. 1989a Phase IA Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Alice Austen Place Development Project Staten Island, New York CEQR #87-051R).

Western portion of the project area determined to be sensitive for the presence of prehistoric period cultural resources. Stage Ib testing recommended for that portion of the project area.

71. 1989b Phase IA Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Survey for the Proposed Richmond Avenue Shopping Plaza, Staten Island, New York.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric period archaeological resources.

REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Roberts, William I. IV. and Jesse Ponz (Greenhouse Consultants Inc.)

72. 1990 Stage IB Archaeological Survey of the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Plant Expansion Project Borough of Staten Island, New York City Richmond County, New York.

No impact. No potentially significant archaeological deposits encountered during sub-surface testing. No additional archaeological investigation recommended.

Roberts, William I. IV. and Mark E. Adams (Greenhouse Consultants Inc.)

73. 1989a Phase IA Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Totten Village Development Staten Island, New York CEQR #88-198R.

Project site considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric period cultural resources. Elevated topography and the sandy soils of the property similar to locations in the immediate vicinity where prehistoric material has been recovered. A Phase IB testing plan recommended for the property.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION:

Roberts, William I. IV. and Nancy A. Stehling (Greenhouse Consultants Inc.)

74. 1987a Phase 1A Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Honey Blossom Development Project, Staten Island, New York.

Project site considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric period cultural resources.

75. 1987b Stage IB Archaeological Survey of the Honey Blossom Development Project Staten Island, New York.

No impact. No potentially significant prehistoric or historic period cultural resources encountered during sub-surface testing.

76. 1987c Phase 1A Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Surfside Village Development Project, Staten Island, New York. CEQR # 87-231R.

Project site considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric period cultural resources.

77. 1987d Phase 1B Archaeological Survey of the Surfside Village Development Project, Staten Island, New York. CEQR # 87-231R.

Prehistoric lithics recovered during testing. Project area considered to be disturbed; no additional investigation recommended.

78. 1987e Stage IB/II Archaeological Survey of the Page Avenue Development Project, Staten Island, New York.

Prehistoric lithics and ceramics recovered from a portion of the project area. Project area had previously yielded Middle Woodland ceramics and Archaic and Transitional period projectile points. However, recovered prehistoric material determined to be in disturbed context and no further archaeological investigations recommended.

79. 1987f Phase 1B Archaeological Survey of the Chateau Du Bois Development, Staten Island, New York. CEQR # 86-114R.

No impact. One possible prehistoric lithic recovered from shovel test excavations. It was determined that no potentially significant cultural resources were located within the project area. No additional archaeological investigations recommended.

80. 1988 Stage IB Archaeological Survey of the Victory Boulevard Development Staten Island, New York

No impact. No evidence of Native American occupation was encountered in any of the shovel tests excavated within the project area. No potentially significant archaeological resources present within the project property.

REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Rockman, Diana diZerega and Nan A. Rothschild

81. 1979 A Preliminary Assessment of Cultural Resources on Shooters Island Richmond County, New York, and Hudson and Union Counties, New Jersey: Final Report.

Shooters Island considered highly sensitive for the presence prehistoric (and historic period) cultural resources. Approximately 13 feet of fill deposited on the island which would have protected any prehistoric sites possibly located there.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

Rubertone, Patricia

82. 1974 "Inventory and Assessment of Archaeological Potential of the Distrigas Property, Rossville, Staten Island: Final Report."

REPORT ON FILE AT DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

83. Rubinson, Karen S. (Key Perspectives)

1988a Phase IA Documentary Study of Archaeological Potential Harbor Road Site 349 Harbor Road, Staten Island (CEQR No. 88-121R).

Project area considered sensitive for the possible presence of Native American cultural resources. Filling of the property may have preserved any sites located there. Examination of the geo-technical borings conducted for the construction project or monitoring of the foundation construction excavations recommended as method for additional investigation of the property.

84. 1988b Documentary Study and Field Survey Totten's Landing Project, Tottenville, Staten Island.

No impact. No evidence of Native American occupation encountered. Historic features encountered not considered to be significant. No additional investigations recommended.

85. 1990 Documentary Study Block 2140, Lot 19, Known as 3450 Victory Boulevard, Staten Island CEQR #90-033R.

Low possibility the prehistoric period cultural material are present within the project area; high possibility of late 19th century deposits and over features associated with the former Deckers family farm.

RUBINSON'S REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

86. Rutsch, Edward S. (Historic Conservation and Interpretation) 1984 Stage IB Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Intercepting Sewer in the Proposed Tennyson Drive Between (and including) Robinson Street and Proposed Point Street Oakwood Beach, Borough of Staten Island, N.Y. WP-136 Oakwood Beach W.P.C.P. Contract No: 6B-1.

No impact. No cultural materials encountered during shovel testing and no potentially significant cultural resources determined to be present. No additional archaeological investigation recommended.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

87. Rutsch, Edward S. and Dorothy Hartman (Historic Conservation and Interpretation) 1982 Stage IA Cultural Resources Survey of the Eastern Portion of the Proposed Staten Island Industrial Park.

Project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources; two known sites present within property. Stage Ib archaeological investigation recommended for the project site.

88. Salwen, Bert, Eugene Boesch, and Arnold Pickman 1986 Report on Investigations of the Archaeological Potential of the Bloomingdale Woods Project Area, Staten Island, New York Background Research and Reconnaissance Level Survey.

No impact. Project site determined not to contain prehistoric or historic period cultural resources.

REPORT ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Schuyler, Robert L., William Askins, Roselle Henn and Jed  
Levin

- 88a. 1977 Stage I Archaeological Survey, Oakwood Beach Water  
Pollution Control Project PW136, Contract FK-19,  
Report #C36-392-02."

Report could not be located.

Winter, Frederick A. (Key Perspectives)

89. 1985 Tottenville, Staten Island, Blocks 7923, 7924, 7925,  
7936. Report of Test Excavations.

No impact. A few flakes and some clam and oyster shell were recovered from some of the shovels tests; it was concluded that no potentially significant prehistoric cultural resources were present in the project area. No additional investigations were recommended.

90. 1991 Results of Test Excavations Block 2140, Lot 19.3450  
Victory Boulevard, Staten Island CEQR #90-033R.

Late 18th-19th century house site. No archaeological deposits or features of significance encountered.

WINTER'S REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION.

Yamin, Rebecca and Arnold Pickman

91. 1986a Stage Ia Archaeological Survey, Clay Pit Ponds State  
Park Preserve, Staten Island, Richmond County, New  
York.

Portions of the project area considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric and historic period cultural resources.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS RECREATION  
AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

92. 1986b Stage Ib Archaeological Survey, Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve, Staten Island, Richmond County, New York.

A number of prehistoric camps sites located on sand dune areas as well as in the vicinity of Gericke's farm. Additional investigations recommended if these areas are to be impacted by park development.

REPORT ON FILE AT THE NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Zakalak, Ulana D.

93. 1981 Archaeological Monitoring of Test Trench Excavations At Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, New York.

Report could not be located.

94. 1983 Alice Austin House Park; Archaeological Report.

Report could not be located.

ZAKALAK'S REPORTS ON FILE AT NYC LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

APPENDIX C

PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED NATIVE AMERICAN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON STATEN ISLAND

## I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATIONS ON STATEN ISLAND

The following section provides information on recorded Native American archaeological sites on Staten Island. The numbers or letters to the left of each site name indicate the location of the site on Figures 1a-d. Locational information is presented whenever possible and is as accurate as the sources from which it was acquired. Site location information in the sources consulted, however, is frequently given in general terms; inconsistent with other sources; vague; or lacking totally. Sites recently discovered by archaeological investigations are the most precisely located.

Archaeological site numbers present low the site name were assigned either by 1) the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (e.g. STD-H, STD-6, etc.); 2) the New York State Museum (e.g. 30 RIC-6-AJA, NYSM #4606, etc.); or 3) the New York State Office of Historic Preservation (e.g. A085-01-0076).

Whenever possible, current conditions at each site are presented. For most sites, however, such information was not readily available.

Other information provided include the cultural period associated with each site, if known, as well as primary reference sources.

A brief synopsis is also provided of the available information reviewed for each site.

No.	Name	Cultural Period	References
1.	<u>Huguenot site</u> STD-H	Middle Woodland	Anderson 1962, 1964d, 1966b; Geismar 1985b; Pickman 1977.

This site was formerly located at the intersection of Huguenot Avenue and Arthur Kill Road adjacent to a stream that flowed into the Arthur Kill. It was situated on a raised piece of sandy, well drained ground. The cultural affiliation of the site was determined on the basis of decorated ceramics and diagnostic lithics collected by local avocational archaeologists. The SIIAS has a sizeable collection of Native American material that supposedly derives from this site. The site has been bulldozed during construction for a development and is probably extensively disturbed although remnant may remain including truncated pit features.

2. Cutting site Paleo-Indian to Sainz 1962; Barritt 1964  
Middle Woodland Jacobson 1980; Silver 1984

The first Paleo-Indian Point known to have been recovered on Staten Island came from this site. It was discovered ca. 1917 by members of the Cutting family but not identified as a fluted point until 1962. Three more fluted points were found at the site during the mid-1950's. In addition to indications of Paleo-Indian occupation, Woodland and Archaic period artifacts have also been recovered from this site. The site is located on high ground overlooking the Arthur Kill and probably represents a temporary hunting camp. Whether any portion of the site remains is unknown.

3. Saint Luke's Archaic-Late Jacobson 1980; Pickman 1992  
Cemetery Woodland

This site is located in Saint Luke's Cemetery along the northern edge of Arthur Kill Road (near Winant Avenue). It is a multicomponent site, with occupational evidence recovered that dates from the Archaic to Late Woodland periods; lithic debris and a small quantity of ceramic sherds are the primary cultural material recovered.

4. Hammerstone Hill Woodland Skinner 1909; Anderson  
STD-6; 30 RIC-6-AJA 1967e; Jacobson 1980

This site was located between Winant Avenue and Bloomingdale Road and contained quantities of lithic debitage and ceramics. It was destroyed during construction of the West Shore Expressway. No other information is available concerning the site.

5. Harik's Sandy Archaic Rubertone 1974; Lavin 1980  
Ground  
STD-SH

Lithic material indicative of hunting and butchering activities were recovered from a series of low, sandy knolls in the area north of the Wort Farm site near the West Shore Expressway. What is referred to as Harik's Sandy Ground may, in fact, be a series of sites representing different, perhaps seasonal, occupations. No ceramics were reported to be recovered suggesting that the site dates to the Archaic period. Some of these activity areas may still remain.

- |                         |               |                             |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. <u>Smoking Point</u> | Paleo-Indian? | Skinner 1912; Salwen 1976t; |
| STD-14-3                | Late Archaic/ | Rutsch 1968; Rubertone      |
| A085-01-0076            | Woodland      | 1974; Silver 1984a, 1984b;  |
|                         |               | Amorosi 1984                |

Smoking Point is a stratified village site located in Rossville at the edge of the bluff overlooking the Arthur Kill near the mouth of a small stream. It is the only known site in western Staten Island that appears to represent a permanent or semi-permanent village. The site consisted of a shell midden, dated from the Late Archaic to Woodland periods. It is possible that a Paleo-Indian component was also present. A number of burials have been recovered from the site. Most of the site has been disturbed/destroyed by construction activities but remnants may remain in some locations.

- |                         |                  |                      |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 7. <u>Chemical Lane</u> | Archaic-Woodland | Leng and Davis 1896; |
| STD-23-2; STD-CH        |                  | Rubertone 1974;      |
| A085-01-0074            |                  | Salwen 1967g         |

This site was located along the same stream that flowed passed the Smoking Point site and may have been associated with it at certain times during the prehistoric period. It was known locally in Rossville as "Burying Hill" due to the fact that prehistoric burials were formerly found there (Leng and Davis 1896). The lithic material and ceramics recovered there, along with the presence of shell deposits, suggest that the site may have functioned as a hunting/fishing/shell fish gathering location.

- |                        |               |                 |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 8. <u>Pottery Farm</u> | Late Archaic/ | Salwen 1967p;   |
| 30-RIC-16-AJA          | Transitional- | Rubertone 1974; |
| A085-01-0075)          | Middle/Late   | Regenburg 1980  |
|                        | Woodland      |                 |

This site was located along the same stream that flowed passed the Smoking Point and Chemical Lane sites. The site is stratified with at least two occupational levels present including a shell midden stratum. Large quantities of pottery were recovered from the site as well as stone tools and lithic debitage. Much of the pottery has been dated to the Early Woodland period.

- |                       |                 |                          |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 9. <u>Port Socony</u> | Paleo-Indian to | Salwen 1967n; Kraft 1977 |
| <u>site North</u>     | Woodland        |                          |
| (Port Mobil           |                 |                          |
| north/North Beach)    |                 |                          |

This site is known only from the collections of local avocational archaeologists. Lithic artifacts and ceramic sherds recovered



14. Port Socony Paleo-Indian Salwen 1968, 1967o; Kraft  
south- (Port 1977; Eisenburg 1978;  
Mobil Hill/ Ritchie 1980  
Port Mobil south)  
STD-18-3  
30-RIC-20-AJA

Port Socony south was formerly located on the bluffs north of Ellis Place. The site is known from artifact collections of local avocational archaeologists. Most, if not all of the site has been destroyed by the construction of the Mobil Oil Tank Farm. A number of fluted projectile points and other lithic debris associated with hunting activities have been collected in the area. Nothing is known concerning the stratigraphy of this early-man site other than that the collected artifacts seemed to be associated with the orange yellow sand deposit that is present at a number of archaeological sites on Staten Island.

15. Charleston Paleo-Indian to Kraft 1977; Salwen 1967e,  
Beach Late Woodland 1968  
STD-18-1,  
STD-21-3

Artifacts were recovered from the beach and from below a buried beach margin peat layer at this site. It is not known if these artifacts were deposited in situ or if they had washed from a site located on top of nearby bluffs prior to the development of the marsh. If they were deposited in situ, it suggests a relatively early occupation for the site, possibly associated with the Paleo-Indian and/or Early Archaic periods.

16. Kreischerville Paleo-Indian to NSASI 1896; Parker 1922;  
campsites Late Woodland Anderson 1963b, 1967f  
ACP-RICH-16;  
NYSM #4606

These sites are a series of small camps known from surface collections conducted in the 1960's between Port Mobil and the Outerbridge Crossing. Recovered material include ten fluted points, Orient Fish tail points, a pestle, large net sinkers, scrapers, axes, hammerstones, lithic debitage, and fire-cracked rock. Whether these artifacts are associated with in situ deposits or eroded down from sites located on nearby bluffs is uncertain.

17. Canada Hill Woodland Willaims 1967a, n.d. ;  
NYSM #770

The Canada Hill site apparently consisted of a surface scatter of

shell fragments and lithic debitage which included primarily quartz and chert chips. The site may have been disturbed since a number of tests conducted there indicated that the red clay subsoil is located immediately below a this humus layer. Canada Hill is located within the area bounded by Drumgoole Boulevard (Veterans Road West), Arthur Kill Road, Englewood Avenue, and the West Shore Expressway. A small pond was formerly located in the area.

18a. <u>Page Avenue North</u> 30-RIC-7-AJA NYSM #768	Archaic - Woodland	Anderson 1965a, 1966a; Kaiser 1966b; Salwen 1967e; Pickman and Yamin 1984 Williams n.d.b
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This site is located on both sides of Page Avenue approximately 0.2 miles north of Hylan Boulevard. Anderson describes the site as actually part of a group of sites that are "scattered through the woodlands" in this area. Page Avenue North is reported to represent a small campsite occupied sporadically over a long period of time. Anderson identifies at least four stratified occupational levels at the site along with pit features (Anderson 1966). Recovered artifacts include projectile points, lithic debitage, a gorget, blades, a spokeshave, cutting tools, processing tools, groundstone, and ceramics (Anderson 1965). Pickman and Yamin (1984) also recovered flakes from a few shovel tests placed in this area as part of the Oakwood Beach Survey.

18b. <u>Page Ave child and dog burial</u> 30-RIC-7-AJA	Middle Woodland	Anderson 1965a, 1966a
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Both child and dog were interred in an oval shaped pit measuring approximately three feet in diameter and two feet in depth (Anderson 1965). Fabric impressed pottery, a net-sinker, and a quartz projectile point were associated with the burial. A radiocarbon analysis produced from a sample associated with the same stratum in which the pit was located produced a date of between 700 and 905 A.D. (Anderson 1966).

#### 19. Ward's Point Archaeological Conservation Zone

The Ward's Point prehistoric area is located within the boundaries of the Ward's Point Conservation Zone which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 29th, 1982. The prehistoric area consists of eight known Native American sites which include:

- 19a. Ward's Point/ Archaic-Contact Harrington 1920; Harris  
Billopp Ridge 1962; Jacobson 1960, 1961a,  
1961b, 1961c, 1980;  
Florance 1982; Berger 1987;  
Pickman 1988a, 1988b

This site probably represents a large permanently occupied village. Approximately 127 features (refuse pits and hearths) have been excavated at the site as well as portions of a large associated shell midden.

- 19b. Burial Ridge/ Archaic-Contact Jacobson 1980; Florance  
Conference 1982  
House  
STD-1-3; ACP-RICH  
NYSM #4619

Prehistoric burials from at least 72 individuals have been excavated in the Ward's Point area over the last century and a half. Most of the interments came from the ridge south of the Conference House.

- 19c. Block bounded by Archaic-Contact Jacobson 1980; Florance  
Surf Ave, Clermont Ct., 1982  
McDonald Ct., and  
Moon Ave.

- 20a. Red Bank Woodland Skinner 1909; Parker  
(Jack's Creek) 1922; Salwen 1957b;  
STD-PB; ACP-RICH Pickman and Yamin 1978  
NYSM #741/4620

The Red Bank site was located on Seguine Pond on the bluff between Butler's or Jack's Creek and Raritan Bay. The site has been characterized as a small campsite and shell heap dating to the Woodland period. The dating of the site is based on the recovery of ceramic sherds. Much of the site has been disturbed.

- 20b. Sharrot Ave. Woodland Skinner 1909; Salwen  
1957b, 1967s; Pickman  
and Yamin 1978

The Sharrott Avenue site is described as a shell heap located at the shore end of Sharrott Avenue. Other than stating that ceramics were recovered from that location, not much information is available concerning the site.

20c. Wolfe's Pond Woodland Skinner 1909; Bolton 1922;  
Salwen 1967v

The Wolfe's Pond site is located at the south end of Wolfe's Pond near its outlet to Raritan Bay. The site has been described as a shell heap dating to the Woodland period. At least part of the site probably remains intact.

21. Rossville Woodland Parker 1922  
Campsite II

Parker indicates another campsite located to the north of the Rossville campsite (I). No other information is available about the site.

22. Richmond Hill Early Archaic, Jacobson 1980;  
30-RIC-5-AJA Prehistoric Ritchie 1980

A number of small lithic scatters and campsites are reportedly located in this area.

23. Old Place Early Archaic- Skinner 1909; Anderson  
STD-4-1 Woodland/Contact 1964b, 1967c; Payne and  
Baungardt 1986

The Old Place site was described by Skinner (1909) as a large village containing hearths, midden, and shell pits. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site suggest that it contained a series of components dating from the Early Archaic to Contact Periods.

24. Goodrich Late Archaic Skinner 1909; Ottesen and  
STD-11-1 Williams 1969; Anderson  
1970; Eisenberg 1982

Goodrich is located west of south Avenue between the Arlington Railroad Yards and Forest Avenue. The site is situated on raised, sandy ground. It was excavated between 1969 and 1972 by six different archaeological groups. A number of tools representing a variety of functional classes were recovered during the excavations. At least part of the site has been disturbed by construction of the railroad (Rubinson 1988).





33. Arlington Station Woodland Skinner 1909;  
STD-SA; STD-7-1; Salwen 1967c

A site was located on South Avenue opposite the Arlington Avenue stop of the SIRT on what formerly was a sandy knoll. A number of large midden deposits are reportedly located in the area.

34. Arlington Place Woodland Skinner 1909;  
Salwen 1967b

This site reportedly was a small campsite.

35. Gerties Knoll Woodland Skinner 1909;  
STD-A-1 Salwen 1967h

Gerties Knoll was reportedly a small campsite possibly associated with the Bowman's Brook site.

36. Scattered campsites Prehistoric Skinner and Schrabish  
near Ft. Wadsworth 1913; Bolton 1920  
STD-24-4

In the collections of the Staten Island Institute are 96 lithic and shell artifacts that are described as having been "picked-up by soldiers at Fort Wadsworth. No other information is available as to the provenience of the collection.

37. Pavillion/Ward's Prehistoric Skinner and Schrabish  
Hill STD-PV; 1913; Bolton 1920  
NYSM #28-23-8-8-8&9

A small site was formerly located in this vicinity but its exact location is unknown. The Staten Island Institute reportedly has a few lithic artifacts that come from the site.

38. Travis site Early Archaic to Skinner 1909; Parker  
Contact 1922; Burger 1941;  
Anderson 1961

The Travis site is located in the area bounded by Glen Avenue, Cannon Avenue, and the Arthur Kill. It reportedly was one of the largest sites on Staten Island and has drawn the attention of collectors for over half a century. The Staten Island Institute has catalogued in its collection over 1,140 artifacts from the site most of which came from the area that was the former location of the Richmond County Airport (Kardas and Larrabee 1981).

- 39a. Long Neck North Prehistoric Skinner 1909  
 (Linoleumville)  
 STD-LN; STD-28-  
 3; NYSM #4598
- 39b. Long Neck South Prehistoric Skinner 1909  
 (Linoleumville)  
 STD-LN; STD-28-  
 3; NYSM #4598

Both Long Neck sites apparently consist of clusters of little camps and shell heaps. Exact locations for the camps and heaps are not recorded. The Neck Creek site may be included within these site groupings. Most of the area of Long Neck has been disturbed by construction for a power plant although remnants of some may remain intact.

40. Price's Meadow Prehistoric Skinner 1909  
Island  
 STD-PI

The location of Price's Meadow Island was on the raised spit of land on the south side of the Arthur Kill by the New York City Sanitation Department Facility. According to Skinner (1909), the spit of land showed many indications of being an Indian site. The development of the sanitation facility probably destroyed most of the site.

41. Bloomfield/ Woodland Parker 1922; Lenik  
Watchogue 1983  
 NYSM #4596

Scattered small campsites are found on sandhills and dunes throughout this area. Artifacts recovered from these areas are described as consisting of groundstone, projectile points, ceramics, and pipes (Skinner 1909). Most, if not all, of this area was apparently impacted by construction of the West Shore Expressway. In 1982, the area was the location of residences and riding stables (Rutsch and Hartman 1982).

42. Bull's Head site Woodland Parker 1922; Lenik 1982  
 ACP-RICH-7; STD-BH;  
 NYSM #4597

The Bull's Head site was located on a knoll north of Victory Boulevard. Parker referred to it as a burying ground and notes that several grooved axes were reportedly recovered there. No indication of the site was found during a recent archaeological investigation (Lenik 1982).

43. Sharrott Estates Late Woodland Cotz and Lenik 1982;  
Lenik 1987

The Sharrott Estates site was characterized as a small hunting camp that was occupied on an intermittent basis over a long period of time. Lenik (1987) states that the site may have served as a satellite camp for the occupants of the nearby Sandy Brook site. The site is located west of Bloomingdale Road between Sharrott Road and Clay Pit Road.

44. Sandy Brook Late Archaic to Proceed. 1903; Skinner  
ACP-RICH-14 Late Woodland 1909; Parker 1922;  
NYSM #4604 Bolton 1922; Cotz  
and Lenik 1982; Lenik  
and Githens 1985; Yamin  
and Pickman 1986a

The Sandy Brook site was located along the west bank of Sandy Brook between Pleasant Plains Road and Journeay Avenue and surface collected by avocational archaeologist Al Hartje. It has been described as a "large prehistoric base camp (Lenik 1987).

45. van Deventer- Middle to Late L. Berger Associates  
Fountain House Woodland 1985a; Lockwood,  
Kessler, and Bartlett  
and L. Berger Associates  
1990

A small quantity of lithic debitage, a Rossville projectile point, fire-cracked rock, and ceramic sherds were recovered from this site which has been interpreted as a small temporary hunting and gathering camp. A possible hearth was also encountered.

46. unnamed site Woodland Pickman 1988a, 1988b  
Amboy Rd. and  
Hopping Ave.

Lithic debitage and ceramics were recovered from this location during shovel testing. The site is probably a continuation of the occupation at Ward's Point.

47. shovel test Prehistoric Pickman and Yamin 1984;  
finds at 3 Pickman 1988a;  
locations: 1) Hyland Blvd and Satterlee St.; 2) Hopping Ave.  
and Satterlee St.; 3) Pittsville Ave.

The recovered artifact finds consist of lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock, and a corner notched projectile point. Not

enough information was obtained during investigation to determined the site type represented by the recovered artifacts.

48. shovel test Prehistoric Pickman 1988a, 1988b  
finds

A small scatter of lithic debitage was recovered from this area during an archaeological investigation.

49. shovel test Prehistoric Winter 1985  
finds

A small scatter of lithic debitage was recovered from this area during an archaeological investigation.

50. sites in Clay Archaic to Woodland Yamin and Pickman 1986b  
Pit Pond Park

Tappen Brook, which originates near the Wort Farm site, flows through Clay Pit Ponds State Park via a deep ravine. Yamin and Pickman (1986a 1986b) identified a series of small, temporary camp sites during shovel testing along the bluff bordering the stream, located on a series of small knolls. The sites are apparently small campsites associated with a number of occupations.

51. surface finds Woodland Roberts and Stehling  
at Surfside 1987  
village

These surface finds are probably associated with the cluster of small camp sites noted by Anderson (1965) located in the Page Avenue vicinity. The finds were recovered from an area bounded by Hylan Boulevard, Claremont and Sprague Avenues, and Loretto Street.

52. shovel test Prehistoric Pickman 1988c  
finds

A small scatter of lithic debitage was recovered from this area during an archaeological investigation.

53. Richmond Valley/ Woodland Anonymous 1961;  
Boiling Spring Leng and Davis 1930  
STD-RV

This prehistoric site was located in Richmond Valley on a bluff near a spring and consisted of a small occupation area and a shell midden. According to the Anonymous (New Bulletin:1961),:

Joseph Bodnar [a local avocational archaeologist] 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 many decorated shards of pottery, several broken awls, triangular arrowheads and carbon for dating.

54. Arbutus Lake Prehistoric Davis 1896

The present day lake is what remains of a tidal creek. Davis (1896) notes the presence of "Indian Implements" on raised ground west of the lake.

55. shovel test Prehistoric Pickman and Yamin 1984  
finds at Bedell  
Ave.

A small scatter of lithic debitage was recovered from this area during an archaeological investigation.

56. unnamed site Late Woodland Pickman and Yamin 1984  
Pickman 1992a

This site is a small campsite and associated shell midden. Lithics debitage and ceramic sherds were recovered from the location during shovel testing.

57. shovel test Prehistoric Pickman and Yamin 1984  
finds at Arbutus  
Lake

A small scatter of lithic debitage was recovered from this area during an archaeological investigation.

58. shovel test Prehistoric Pickman and Yamin 1984  
finds at Hylan  
Blvd. and Huguenot  
Ave.

A small scatter of lithic debitage was recovered from this area during an archaeological investigation.

59. shovel test Prehistoric Pickman and Yamin 1984  
finds at Wolfe's  
Pond Park

A small scatter of lithic debitage was recovered from this area during an archaeological investigation.

60. unnamed site Prehistoric Parker 1922  
ACP-RICH  
NYSM #4628

Parker describes this location as containing a campsite with traces of occupation.

61. unnamed site Prehistoric Skinner 1909; Parker  
ACP-RICH-26 1922  
NYSM #4616

Skinner (1909) states that this location contains a large campsite.

62. Ascension Church Woodland Skinner 1909; Parker  
STD-WNB; 1922; Salwen 1967d  
ACP-RICH-2  
NYSM #4592

The Ascension Church site was described by Skinner (1909) as a Woodland period village with burials. Large quantities of ceramic were reportedly recovered from the site which has never been systematically excavated. Ascension Church was moved from its location over this site in 1948 (Roberts et al. 1989).

63. Upper or Woodland Skinner 1909; Parker  
Pelton's Cove 1922  
STD-WNB;  
ACP-RICH-2  
NYSM #4591

Skinner (1909) describes this site as consisting of Woodland villages with burials; it is possible that the site area actually included a number of associated sites. Parker states that Upper Pelton's cove site was destroyed (1922).

64. Pelton's Cove Woodland Skinner 1909;  
NYSM #734 Salwen 1967m

Skinner (1909) describes this site as a village with burials.

65. Harbor Hill/  
Golf Links Woodland Skinner 1909; Parker  
ACP-RICH-22; 1922  
NYSM #4612

The Harbor Hill/Golf Link site was described as a campsite with scattered relics (Skinner 1990). Construction of Intermediate School #61 at the location of the site probably destroyed most, if not all of it.

66. Harbor Hill Woodland Skinner 1909  
ACP-RICH-24;  
NYSM #4614

Skinner (1909) describes this site as a campsite although he does not provide any information as to its period of occupation. According to Roberts et al. (1989) the location of the site has remained undeveloped.

67. unnamed site Woodland Parker 1922  
ACP-RICH-28;  
NYSM #4618

The site is described as consisting of traces of occupation with many "triangular points."

68. Silver Lake Woodland Skinner 1909; Parker 1922  
(3 locations)  
STD-SL; STD-HSP;  
ACP-RICH-23;  
NYSM #4613

Both Skinner (1909) and Parker (1922) mention three sites located around Silver Lake which they describe as campsites, one of which contained ceramic sherds.

69. Stuyvesant Place Woodland Parker 1922  
STD-ST; ACP-RICH;  
NYSM #4629

Parker (1922) describes this site as a campsite containing traces of occupation.

70. <u>Chelsea 2</u> ACP-RICH; NYSM #4627	Prehistoric	Skinner 1909; Parker 1922; Salwen 1967f
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This site is located near the junction of Bloomfield Road and Union Avenue near the south bank of Saw Mill Creek. Skinner (1909) felt that it was a continuation of the Bloomfield site (NYSM #4596). Burials and stone tools were recovered, but Skinner (1909) does not mention the recovery of any ceramics.

71. <u>Chelsea</u> STD-20-3; NYSM #4627	Prehistoric	Skinner 1903, 1909
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The site is described as a burial location.

72. <u>unnamed</u> ACP-RICH-9; NYSM #4599	Prehistoric	Skinner 1909; Parker 1922
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This site is described as a shell midden.

73. <u>unnamed</u> ACP-RICH; NYSM #4626	Woodland	Parker 1922
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Parker describes this site as a small camp.

74. <u>New Springfield</u> ACP-RICH-10; NYSM #4600	Woodland/ Contact	Skinner 1909; Parker 1922
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This site has been described as a campsite with associated burials and shell midden located in the Davis Refuge. Iron projectile points were reportedly recovered there. It is reportedly relatively undisturbed due to its location in the refuge.

75. <u>Arrochar</u> ACP-RICH-21; NYSM #4611	Woodland	Skinner 1909; Parker 1922; Leng and Davis 1930
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The Arrochar site is described as a campsite with an associated shell midden. Ceramics were reportedly recovered from the shell midden.

76. Walton-Stillwell Late Woodland to Anderson and Sainz 1965  
STD-13-4; Contact  
NYSM #750

A prehistoric refuse pit was discovered in the yard of this historic period house. The pit reportedly contained European trade items.

77. Mount Loretto Prehistoric Pickman and Yamin 1984

A small scatter of lithic debitage were recovered from this area during an archaeological investigation.

78. Indian Fields Woodland Parker 1922  
Kreischerville  
ACP-RICH-13  
NYSM #771 and  
#4620

This location is described as containing traces of Native American occupation.

79. Fiddler's Green Prehistoric NSASI 1896; Skinner 1903,  
STD-19-3 1909

The site probably represents a small campsite. It is characterized by large quantities of debitage. No ceramics are noted as having been recovered from this location.

80. Neck Creek Prehistoric Parker 1922  
NYSM #4598

The Neck Creek site is located south of Neck Creek near the railroad line. It may represent a small campsite that is part of the Long Neck site complex.

81. Seguine Point Woodland Skinner 1909; Parker  
(Huguenot site) 1922; Leng and Davis 1930

Skinner (1909) describes the site as a shell midden and locates it on the bluff at Seguine Point overlooking Raritan Bay.

82. Annadale Beach Prehistoric Parker 1922  
NYSM #4622

The area around the beach is described as showing traces of Native American occupation.

83. Oakwood site Woodland Skinner 1909; Parker  
NYSM #4617 1922; Leng and Davis  
1930

The Oakwood site is described as a shell midden near Lake's Mill. Skinner (1909) states that he recovered a few flakes and a few projectile points from higher ground around the mill but no ceramics. The area has been disturbed by the construction of a sewage treatment plant.

} See site  
89  
Locations  
confused

84. isolated find Paleo-Indian Staten Island Institute  
of a fluted point Archaeological Site  
A-085-01-0163 File listing

85. unnamed site Prehistoric Staten Island Institute  
STD-C1; Archaeological Site  
A-085-01-0162 File listing

This location is described as a campsite containing traces of Native American occupation.

86. unnamed site Prehistoric Parker 1922  
ACP-RICH-27  
A-085-01-0166

This location is described as containing a shell midden.

87. Midland Beach Prehistoric Archaeological File  
Folder Box 3/9F1

Artifacts, including a chert biface, were collected by members of a British Museum expedition along Midland Beach in 1900.

88. Great Kills Park Prehistoric Staten Island Institute  
Archaeological File

Three locations are listed in the Staten Island Institute site files for Great Kills Park along with minimal information on associated artifacts: 1) Gifford's (STD-GF), 1 stone artifact/chip; 2) Great Kills (STD-GK), 3 stone artifacts/chips; 3) Crook's Isle (STD-CI), 1 stone artifact/chip. Gifford's was formerly the name of the community that existed along the western edge of Great Kills.

89. unnamed site Woodland Skinner 1903, 1909

? see site 83

This site is described as a shell midden.

90. unnamed site Prehistoric NSASI 1896 (see DAVIS)

"Indian implements" reportedly were recovered from this location.

91. Ultramarine site Prehistoric Anderson 1964c  
Staten Island Institute  
Archaeological Site File  
listing

Evidence of Native American activity including lithic debitage, ceramics, and charcoal were recovered from the grounds of the Ultramarine works. The site may be associated with the Smoking Point site.

92. unnamed site Prehistoric NSASI 1896

93. unnamed site Prehistoric NSASI 1896

"Indian implements" reportedly were recovered from both locations.

94. Indian Hill Prehistoric NSASI 1896

Native American artifacts were reportedly found on the hill.

95. Woods of Arden Prehistoric NSASI 1896

96. unnamed site Prehistoric NSASI 1896

"Indian implements" reportedly were recovered from both locations.

97. Ketchum Hill Prehistoric NSASI 1896

Native American artifacts were reportedly found on the hill.

98. Vanderbilt Mausoleum Prehistoric SIIAS Archaeological  
Moravian Cemetery Site File listing  
STD-VM

Native American artifacts were reportedly recovered during the construction of the Vanderbilt Mausoleum.

99. Fox Hills Prehistoric SIIAS Archaeological  
STD-FH Site File listing

100. Rosebank Prehistoric SIIAS Archaeological  
STD-RB Site File listing

Native American artifacts are reportedly frequently found in both of these localities.

101. Bethel Church Woodland SIIAS Archaeological  
STD-BC Site File listing

A small Woodland period campsite was reportedly located in the rear of the church yard. Excavation for modern interments frequently uncovers Native American artifacts.

102. Clove Valley and Lake Woodland SIIAS Archaeological  
STD-CL Site File listing

103. Clifton Woodland SIIAS Archaeological  
STD-C Site File listing

Native American artifacts are reportedly frequently found in both of these localities.

104. Old Town Woodland Anderson and Sainz 1965  
STD-C

A number of artifacts of unknown provenience were recovered in the area of Old Town.

105. Mariners Prehistoric SIIAS Archaeological  
Harbor area Site File listing;  
STD-MH Skinner 1903

A number of campsites have been identified in this area. According to Skinner (1903:5), "... in every field... traces of prolonged occupation, fire-cracked stones, flint chips, potsherds, and the like..." may be found.

106. Port Richmond Prehistoric SIIAS Archaeological  
area Site File listing  
STD-PR

A number of campsites are described as located in this area.

107. Castleton Ave. Prehistoric SIIAS Archaeological  
and Palmer Ave. Site File listing  
STD-CP

A small campsite is reportedly located in this area.

108. Grasmere Woodland SIIAS Archaeological  
Brady's Pond Site File listing  
STD-GC

A small campsite is reportedly located on the west side of the pond.

109. Joline Avenue Prehistoric Pickman 1988c  
Pool

A scatter of lithic debris was encountered in a number of shovel tests conducted as part of an archaeological investigation.

110. Benedict Creek Prehistoric SIIAS Archaeological  
Fresh Kills Site File listing  
STD-BC

A scatter of Native American artifacts were reportedly present along the banks of the creek. This area has been disturbed by the construction of the New York City Sanitation facilities.

111. South Beach Prehistoric SIIAS Archaeological  
Fresh Kills Site File listing  
STD-25-4  
30-RIC-28-AJA

112. Fort Hill Woodland SIIAS Archaeological  
STD-Fort Site File listing

Native American artifacts are reportedly frequently found in both of these localities.

113. unnamed site Woodland SIIAS Archaeological  
at Carlton Blvd. Site File listing  
and Arthur Kill  
Road  
STD-CAB

This site was reportedly a small campsite.

114. unnamed site Woodland SIIAS Archaeological  
at corner of Site File listing  
Sand and Bay Street  
STD-BS

A small camp site was formerly located at this intersection.

115. Tompkinsville Woodland SIIAS Archaeological  
STD-PV; STD-T Site File listing;  
Skinner 1909

Skinner (1909) describes this site as a small camp.

116. Outerbridge Prehistoric SIIAS Archaeological  
STD-O Site File listing

A number of Native American implements were reportedly recovered from the beach and bluff area near the Outerbridge Crossing. This indication may be included with the Kreischerville sites.

117. unnamed site Prehistoric Jacobson 1980

Mark R. Harrington excavated a number of Native American pits located near Satterlee and Massachusetts Streets near Hylan Boulevard.



II. GENERAL LOCATIONS WHERE PREHISTORIC MATERIAL HAS BEEN  
RECOVERED ON STATEN ISLAND

Among its collections, the Staten Island Institute contains artifacts recovered from the following areas. Most of the artifacts were collected around the turn of the century and specific provenience information is almost entirely lacking. The recovery of cultural material from the indicated areas, however, suggests that Native American archaeological sites were formerly present there and that remnants may still be preserved at some locations.

A. <u>Beulah Point/ Watchogue</u> STD-B	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listing
B. <u>Greenridge</u> STD-19-3	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listing; Bolton 1922
An area containing Native American artifacts was located on Arthur Kill Road between Journey Avenue and Annadale Road.		
C. <u>Pralls Fever</u> STD-PF	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listing
D. <u>Prince's Bay Area</u> STD-PB	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listing
E. <u>Bunker Hill</u> (Arbutus and Huguenot) STD-BH	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listing
F. <u>The Courthouse</u> STD-Court	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listing
G. <u>Erastina</u> STD-E	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listing
H. <u>Holland Hook/ Howland Hook</u> STD-HH	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listing
I. <u>North Shore</u> STD-NS	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listings
J. <u>Old Wagon Road/ Richmond Kill</u> STD-OW	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listings

K. <u>Garretsin's</u> STD-GA	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listings
L. <u>Old Mill Road</u> STD-OM	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listings
M. <u>Ocean Terrace</u> STD-OT	Prehistoric	SIIAS Archaeological Site File listings