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THE NEW YORK CITY
LONG RANGE SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

GENERIC
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT III

NEWARK BAY, STATEN ISLAND
PHASE 1A ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

734

HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVES INC.



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THE NEW YORK CITY

LONG RANGE SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT III

NEWARK BAY, STATEN ISLAND

PHASE 1A ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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PROPOSED NEWARK BAY SLUDGE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NEW YORK CITY LONG RANGE SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (GEIS III)

INTRODUCTION: New York City has entered into a Consent Decree and Enforcement Agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to end ocean disposal of its sewage sludge. A Long Range Sludge Management Plan is being developed by the City as part of the agreement. The Plan calls for the development of multiple City sites where dewatered sludge can be processed into sludge product with beneficial reuse technologies.

This preliminary archaeological report is part of the generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS III) for the Long Range Plan. Research has included study of both old and current maps, historical accounts, guides to New York, a site file search and a May 2, 1991 visit to the project site.

LOCATION: The Newark Bay site is located in the Port Ivory section of Staten Island. The site is bounded by Richmond Terrace to the south, the U.S. Pierhead line of the Kill van Kull to the north, and vacant land to the east and west (Figures 1, 2). The roughly square site occupies Block 1301, Lot 1, and Block 1306, Lot 14 (Figure 3).

CURRENT CONDITION: The Newark Bay site is relatively level, but generally slopes toward the Kill Van Kull, with a sudden drop into a wetland area at the northern edge. The surface elevation ranges from 9 to 11 feet above mean sea level (MSL), with the groundwater table approximately 3 to 6 feet below MSL. Soil borings taken off-site on Richmond Terrace indicate a layer of fill containing sand, gravel, silt, and organic silt between 2 and 7 feet deep across the road bed (Project 432 Map, 1964: Borings 21, 22, and 23). Beneath the fill is about a 10 foot thick level of stiff, red clay in some locations, and loose, fine red sand and silt in others (Stone and Webster 1991:1).

The site is approximately 65 acres, of which 33 are upland and usable. The remainder are either inundated or marshlands. About 50 percent of the site is heavily vegetated. An abandoned building represents the only remains of a bus company which was recently illegally occupying part of the site (Photographs A, B). The New York City Department of Transportation also retains a repair facility on site. Several cement slab foundations of demolished dwellings remain in the western part of the project site, bordering Richmond Terrace. An area of densely piled timber and cement pylons scattered near Richmond Terrace and at the water's edge may be the remains of a previous pier (Photographs C, D).

ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Prehistoric Overview: At the time of European contact, Staten Island was at the southern border of the Munsee dialect group of the Eastern Algonquian speaking peoples (Trigger 1978:ix). However, the island dwellers appeared to have closer cultural affiliations with the Northern Unami-Unalachtigo dialect groups to the south in New Jersey and Delaware, as evidenced by the appearance of worked lithics from these geological areas (Rutsch 1978:185). Contact period habitation sites and historical trails were reported to exist by the project site vicinity according to ethnographic accounts. An unnamed trail followed the approximate route of Richmond Terrace, terminating near Port Ivory at a habitation site (Figure 4). Bolton states that there were several important settlements on the north shore, connected by a path that paralleled the Kill van Kull between West New Brighton and Howlands Hook (Bolton 1922:187).

Archaeological research further attests to the extensive Native American occupation of Staten Island. Research has documented Native American presence in the New York area as far back as 12,000 years, with occupation spanning the PaleoIndian, Archaic, Transitional, and Woodland cultural periods, each differentiated by tool kits and settlement patterns.

The prehistoric landscape changed as environmental fluctuations caused water tables to raise and lower, rendering some areas available for prehistoric habitation during specific cultural periods, unavailable for habitation during others. Research in the Northeast has determined that prehistoric period habitation and procurement sites tend to be located on well-drained soil within close proximity to fresh water sources, often in naturally sheltered areas. Procurement stations were established in areas of rich ecological diversity and resource availability. Establishing sensitivity for prehistoric remains requires reconstructing the prehistoric landscape and assessing the availability of surrounding resources which would have increased the probability of prehistoric use. Documenting known sites in the area provides an understanding of regional settlement patterns throughout prehistory.

Prehistoric sites from all cultural periods have been documented on Staten Island. Over the past 150 years local residents have reported finding concentrations of Indian artifacts in New Brighton and Clifton - far to the east of the project site, Mariner's Harbor - nearby and to the east of the project site, Bloomfield - slightly south of the project site, and along the banks of the Arthur Kill (Kearns and Kirkorian 1987:10). In New Brighton sites were generally found on flat elevated terraces that overlooked the New York Harbor and the Kill Van Kull, similar to the project site terrain. On the southwestern shore of Staten Island, situated on high ground about 20 to 40 feet above sea level over the Arthur

Kill, the Port Mobil site yielded Paleo-Indian and more recent remains. Collectors found artifacts dating to these periods also along the adjacent swampy shoreline (Ritchie 1980:xviii). Further south in Tottenville, "Burial Ridge" was excavated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This New York City Landmark site proved to be the largest prehistoric cemetery in the metropolitan New York area (Jacobson 1980:5).

Other nearby sites include the Old Place site on the east bank of the Arthur Kill, north of the Goethals Bridge and slightly southwest of the Newark Bay site, situated on swamp-land that was previously drained and exposed (Ritchie 1980:147). On South Avenue about one-half a mile south of the Kill Van Kull, and slightly east of the project site, another group of prehistoric sites was found. Tools dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods were recovered from the humus, and from red sand 10 to 15 inches below the previously bulldozed surface (Ibid.).

Alanson Skinner's research in the early twentieth century documented many prehistoric sites prior to extensive development on the island. His important work at a cluster of sites at Bowman's Brook, on the northwestern shore of Staten Island at Mariner's Harbor, all within a mile of the project site, produced a total of four archaeological sites between Arlington and Western Avenues, south of Richmond Terrace (Figure 5). According to Skinner "At Mariner's Harbor, beginning about a half a mile south of the station and running North to Bowman's Point [which is slightly west of the project site], in every field are traces of prolonged occupation, fire cracked stones, flint chips, pot sherds, and the like" (Skinner 1909:5).

Within this cluster of sites, Skinner's Bowman's Brook site, directly south of the project site across Richmond Terrace, was found when the Milliken Brothers developed the parcel in 1903. The site, a large village with 50 to 100 pit features, yielded a dog burial, pottery, and lithic and faunal materials. This habitation site had five discernable levels of occupation dating to the Archaic through Contact periods (Skinner 1909:5-9), and was one of only three that have yielded undisputed evidence of maize specimens from either refuse pits or an apparent grave in coastal New York (Ceci 1979:47). Human skeletal remains were found on the south side of a knoll, below three to four feet of sand, in the vicinity of a railroad track.

The other three sites in the vicinity were equally productive, with one also possessing human burials.

According to a site file search at the New York State Museum, nine prehistoric sites were reported within a one-mile radius of the project site, four of which were reported by Arthur C. Parker (Appendix A). The NYS Museum rated the parcel as having a higher than average probability of producing prehistoric archaeological data based on the number of sites found in the vicinity, terrain,

and physiographic characteristics. This probability rating was based on the assumption of intact original deposits, possibly under fill, or submerged below the water table.

A site file search at the New York State Office of Historic Preservation (NYSHPO) located fourteen sites in the vicinity, including prehistoric habitation and burial sites (Appendix B). The NYSHPO file search reported archaeological research recently conducted south of the project site near the intersection of Western and Washington Avenues. Nineteen loci of archaeological sensitivity were discovered during an investigation for the Howland Hook Marine Terminal Expansion Project by Mid Atlantic Archaeological Research (MAAR) Associates (See Appendix B). The prehistoric aspect of their research supported Skinner's statement that the general vicinity maintains a high degree of sensitivity for prehistoric resources. In addition, in 1985 MAAR Associates conducted subsurface testing at what was designated NYSHPO Site Identifier A-085-01-2364, Bowman's Brook North. The brief description of the site on the state inventory form indicated that this research was conducted within the current project site. Payne and Baumgardt report:

The investigated portion of this site, as identified by Skinner (1909:6-7), is located on the south side of Richmond Terrace outside of the [Howland Hook Marine Terminal Expansion Project] project area. Both a surface survey and shovel testing were conducted on the north side of the road. These investigations were undertaken to determine whether the site extended into the project area. An argillite drill tip, a quartz spall with bifacial reduction, and a flint flake were recovered from a disturbed surface context on the western side of Bowman's Brook stream, now called DeHarts Creek (See Appendix B-this report).

This description suggests that they were investigating a tract of land north of Richmond Terrace, adjacent to Bowman's Brook stream, which appears to be the current Sludge Management Facility project site. While the NYSHPO site report map is vague, it does seem to support that the Bowman's Brook North site is within the project site (Appendix B). A copy of this report has been requested from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE).

All of the research and collections documented for Staten Island support that the island was intensively occupied throughout prehistory. The NYSHPO inventory forms show that previous research has located at least one prehistoric site on the project site. The topographical composition of the site, a gentle rise above the Kull Van Kill, suggests that the upland area, and possibly marshy lowlands, would have once hosted Native American occupation and as stated by the NYS Museum, have an above average potential for prehistoric cultural remains. In addition, the inundated portion

of the site bordering the U.S. Bulkhead line, may have once been exposed and available for prehistoric utilization. A 1976 report by Kardas and Larabee on the sensitivity of the Kill Van Kull may clarify this issue, and has been requested from the ACOE.

Historical Overview: In 1636 a portion of Staten Island was granted to D. P. De Vries by the Dutch West India Company, after it had previously been purchased from Indians in 1630. Staten Island's first settlement by the Dutch occurred in 1639 along the northwest coast, several miles south of the project site, although this short-lived settlement was ousted by the Raritan Indians two years later (Tysen 1842:5). In 1651 the island was repurchased from the Indians by Augustine Hermine, and a permanent settlement was successfully established in 1661. Nineteen Dutch and French settlers established "Oude Dorp," or Old Town, along the western shore, about a mile south of the project site. In 1670 questionable ownership of the land was settled when the island was quitclaimed by Governor Lovelace. By 1683 the English had moved two hundred families onto the island, and shortly thereafter, French Huguenots fleeing persecution in Europe arrived to establish residence.

During this initial settlement period, a map of Colonial Land Patents indicates that between 1668 and 1712 the project site was lotted, although it remained undeveloped (Figure 6). At that time the parcel fell within the lands of Thomas Wandall and Jane Berryman. No roadways appeared to have been laid within or adjacent to the project site.

Because of its geographic location, Staten Island has been historically tied to both New York and New Jersey. Linked to New Jersey by a series of ferries since its initial European settlement in the seventeenth century, Staten Island played a vital role as part of the transportation route linking New York with New Jersey and Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary war, the island was held by British troops until 1783 when they were finally removed from the State altogether. Major British encampments on the island were at Richmondtown, St. George and Fort Hill, far from the project site. McMillen's 1933 map of Revolutionary War activities on Staten Island places a small encampment of Colonel Bieshousen, and three companies, at the Elizabeth Town Ferry landing point at what appears to be fast land east of Bridge Creek and north of Shore Road, now Richmond Terrace (Figure 7). Since most of the eighteenth century fast-land was east of Western Avenue, this probably places the encampment within the project site.

Following the Revolutionary War, residents primarily continued to farm and fish, with the rising and receding tides providing power for numerous saw and grist mills. The northwest shore of the island proved too swampy for this endeavor, with an insufficient water flow. The closest mill was to the south at Old Place

(McMillen 1949:3). According to maps dating to 1781 and 1783, the project site remained vacant although Shore Road had been laid out and numerous houses were built on the south side of it (Figure 8). By 1788 political boundaries were drawn, dividing the island into four townships. At that time Port Ivory fell within the segment known as Northfield, which was thickly settled along the shore of Newark Bay and the Kill Van Kull, although the project site remained vacant (French 1860:566).

In the mid nineteenth century, the northern part of the island became a fashionable bathing resort, spurring the region's growth as an urban community. After the Civil War, the growth of New Jersey's towns along the Arthur Kill and the Kill Van Kull prompted industrialization on New Jersey's shores, opposite Staten Island. In 1860 the first railroad was built on the island. The ensuing growth and industrialization contributed to the pollution of surrounding waters, eventually causing the demise of the fishing and oystering industry in 1916 (WPA 1982:601).

In 1845 there were three dwellings in the project site on Richmond Terrace (Figure 9), and by 1850 these were listed as belonging to Decker, DeHart and I. Post (Dripps 1850). The three structures appear with the same names on the 1853 map, and three additional structures had been built east of Bowmans Brook, although these were unlabeled (Figure 10). By 1866 at least seven dwellings had been constructed on the north side of Richmond Terrace between Holland Avenue and Catherine Street, within the project site (Colton 1866). Four of these stood east of Bowman's Brook, the remaining three stood west of the brook, near Catherine Street.

By 1874 there were six structures east of Bowman's Brook, and five west of the brook (Figure 11). Land north and west of the dwellings was largely marsh belonging to G. and C. Bowman. At that time Richmond Terrace was still named Shore Road. These structures remained the same through at least 1890 (Beers 1887; Anonymous 1890). By 1898 there were seven structures east of Bowman's Brook although since Holland Avenue had finally been laid out, demarcating the eastern project site boundary, the easternmost two were clearly east of the project site (Figure 12). The five dwellings west of the brook were still present, and much of the land between the two sets of dwellings was owned by the New York Transit and Terminal Company. The 1898 atlas indicated that electric lines had been installed along Richmond Terrace by that time, although sewer and water lines did not yet appear to be present.

By the early twentieth century, industrialization had spread to much of the north and northwestern part of the island. Mariner's Harbor hosted many factories including soap works, oil refineries, and shipyards. While the dwellings were still present within the project site in 1907, the Milliken Brothers had established a Structural Steel and Iron Works on part of the project site and to the south of Richmond Terrace. In 1907 the Milliken Brothers

section of the project site hosted a Salt Water Pumping plant, a Layout and Power Shop, and several other shop buildings, as well as train tracks. There were now seven structures west of Bowman's Brook, while the five east of the brook remained unchanged (Figure 13). A U.S. Dike had been built in the Kull Van Kull at the U.S. Bulkhead line, creating a large docking area within the original bay for the Milliken Brothers facility and neighboring Procter and Gamble.

By 1910 the steel works had closed, and by 1917 the Downey Ship Building Corporation had taken over the facility (Figure 14). The Downey facility had expanded on the existing complex, adding what appeared to be five ship building slips. At that time the dwellings all appeared unchanged. In 1926 the facility had been expanded to include four building berths, several traveling cranes, a riveting and pipe shop, oil tanks, a plate shop, and several other smaller shops. One of the dwellings west of Bowmans Brook had been removed, and the eastern most two of the dwellings west of Bowmans Brook were labeled "Boarding." The remaining dwellings were shown at street numbers 3385, 3391, 3403, 3409, 3415, 3549, 3553, 3559, 3661, 3665, and 3581 Richmond Terrace, and some lots appeared to have additional buildings north of the dwellings (Figure 15).

By 1932 the Downey company had folded and their previous tract was vacant. In 1937, only three dwellings were shown east of Bowman's Brook near Holland Place, and only three of those west of the brook were also still present (Sanborn 1937). The 1967 U.S.G.S. map updated to 1981 showed only two dwellings present near Catherine Street, while the remainder of the project site was vacant. The current Sanborn map lists only the New York City Department of Transportation Maintenance Department buildings present (Figure 3). The dwellings appeared to have been demolished sometime between 1981 and 1991.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: The project site has a high degree of potential to possess prehistoric archaeological deposits. Soil borings from off the project site but nearby identified fill deposits. If fill exists in the project site, it may have sealed and protected buried prehistoric resources. The site inventory form for the Bowman's Brook North site, located on the project site, states that at least some prehistoric artifacts were recovered in an undisturbed context. Therefore, the potential for this site to yield potentially significant prehistoric cultural resources is considered high.

Historical period cultural resources have also been documented on or in close proximity to the project site. Revolutionary War period remains have been found in the vicinity. According to the 1986 Payne and Baumgardt site file inventory form, there were both a British Redoubt and Revolutionary War casualty burials on the

western side of Western Avenue, near its intersection with Old Place (Appendix B). Skinner investigated a battle site at Bridge Creek in 1909, finding many historical and prehistoric artifacts.

The McMillen map of Revolutionary War activities placed Colonel Bieshousen and three companies at this site, where the Elizabeth Town Ferry arrived. The extent of the encampment is unknown. A local historian knowledgeable in Staten Island Revolutionary War period history stated that "while British pickets or outposts were all about Staten Island, they were such small camps that no evidence exists of their location from an archaeological standpoint" (Sainz 1946:30). As this was only a matter of opinion, and since burials and artifacts have been found south of the project site, the possibility of historical remains from this time period can not be ignored.

Nineteenth century dwellings were also present in the project site. A cultural resource survey conducted in 1986 by MAAR Associates on a portion of this site identified the remains of one historic dwelling on the project site (Appendix B). Directly west of the current project site, at 3599 Richmond Terrace, a two story, white frame house with a pitched roof was built prior to 1845, and is still standing. Directly east of this extant structure, in the current project site, a slab foundation is all that visually remains of a previously razed dwelling. According to the NYSHPO inventory form, the residents of the 3599 Richmond Terrace dwelling confirmed the exact location of the extant structure, and of a refilled well in front of the dwelling remains (Ibid.). Historic documentation confirmed that the structure predated 1845.

While there was only one potentially sensitive dwelling reported from the current project site by MAAR Associates according to the SHPO inventory forms, there were once nine additional dwellings known to exist within the project site which date to the mid-to-late 1800s, and two which date to the early 1900s. Since water lines were not available until 1917 on Richmond Terrace, and sewer lines were installed after 1919, each of these homestead sites has the potential to yield historical period cultural resources spanning as much as sixty years. These twelve home-lots, including the one identified by MAAR Associates, are potentially sensitive for back and front yard home-lot features including cisterns, privies, and wells. At least one filled-in well is known to exist in the project site at the razed structure described on the NYSHPO inventory forms (See Appendix B). Archaeological remains from home-lot features associated with these dwellings have the potential to address issues of neighborhood development and the progression of the area from a nineteenth century resort community to an industrialized neighborhood.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase 1A research has identified potentially sensitive areas within the Newark Bay project site. Cultural resources dating to the prehistoric and historical periods have been documented from the surrounding area and are known to exist in the project site. The majority of twentieth century disturbance appears to have been limited to the industrial portion of the project site at the location of the 1900 to 1930 Milliken Brother Steel Works. According to a preliminary report prepared by Thomas Flagg on the archaeological sensitivity of the industrial component, there are no potentially important industrial remains (Flagg 1991:1).

Since proposed development will cause impacts to potentially important cultural resources, further research should be conducted in the form of a Phase 1B investigation. This stage of research will be able to include the most current design plan of site boundaries, and will concentrate on those areas to be impacted. Research should be designed to further investigate those areas which will be impacted, and to develop and refine a subsequent mitigation design. By conducting more intensive research and by refining sensitivity, this will enable the archaeologists to create a model ranking the project site. This can be accomplished by performing a number of tasks including reviewing previous archaeological reports on the project site and the Kill Van Kull; copies of these reports have been requested from the various repositories. Additional documentary research should also concentrate on obtaining information on land-owners and dwelling occupants in order to gain an overall understanding of regional and localized demographic patterns so that an assessment of the relative sensitivity of potential homelot resources can be made. Any documents regarding a right-of-way on the project site, currently occupied by a gas line, should be investigated since they may provide additional insight into the disturbance record.

After a sensitivity ranking model of the project parcel has been developed, a field testing strategy would be created based on the findings. This stage of mitigation may include a recommendation to perform soil borings, the location of which will be determined after creating the sensitivity model. Further mitigation procedures can only be devised after completing Phase 1B research.

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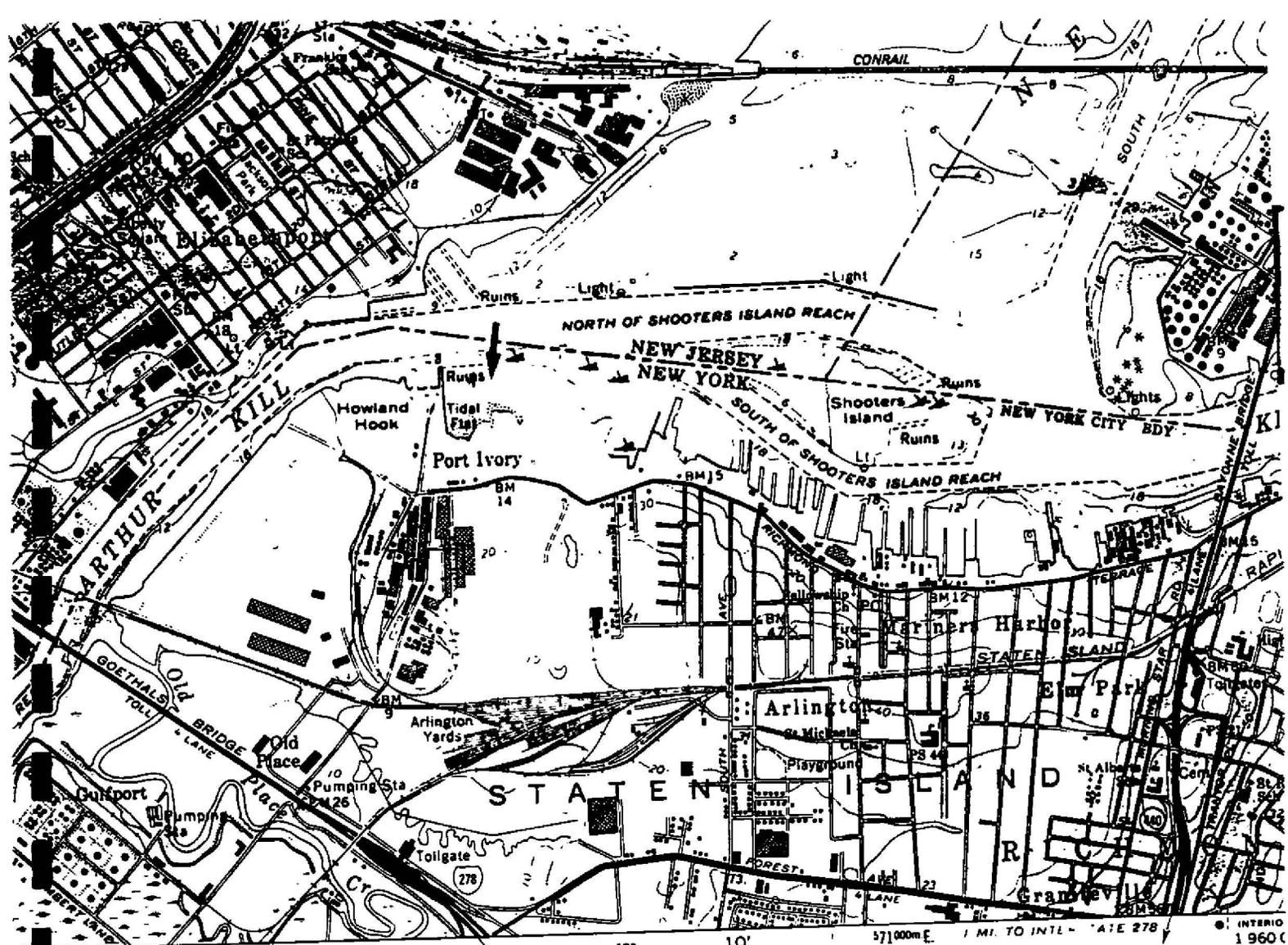
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6165 II SW
SCALE 1:24 000

570 10' VERRAZANO-NARROWS BRIDGE 7 MI

571000m E 1 MI. TO INTL. DATE 278 INTERIO 1960



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.8 FEET



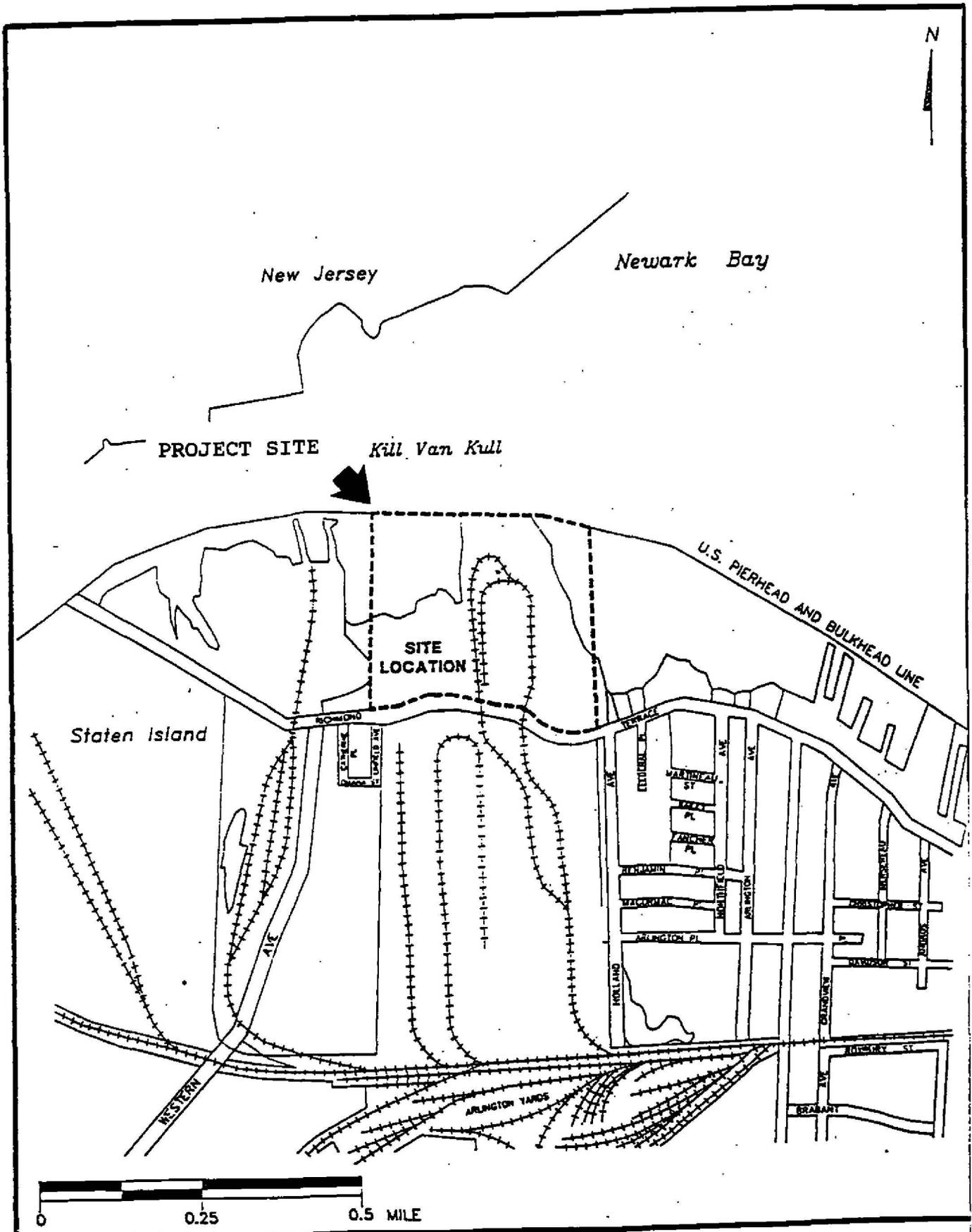
Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Interstate

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
FOR DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland comp. ed from aerial
photographs taken 1976 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edit+1 1981



FIGURE 1
1981 U.S.G.S. Topographic Map, Elizabeth, N.J. Quad
Scale: 1:24,000



New York City Department
of Environmental Protection

**SLUDGE
MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

**Staten Island Site 6
Newark Bay**

Base Map Provided by
Stone and Webster

Figure 2

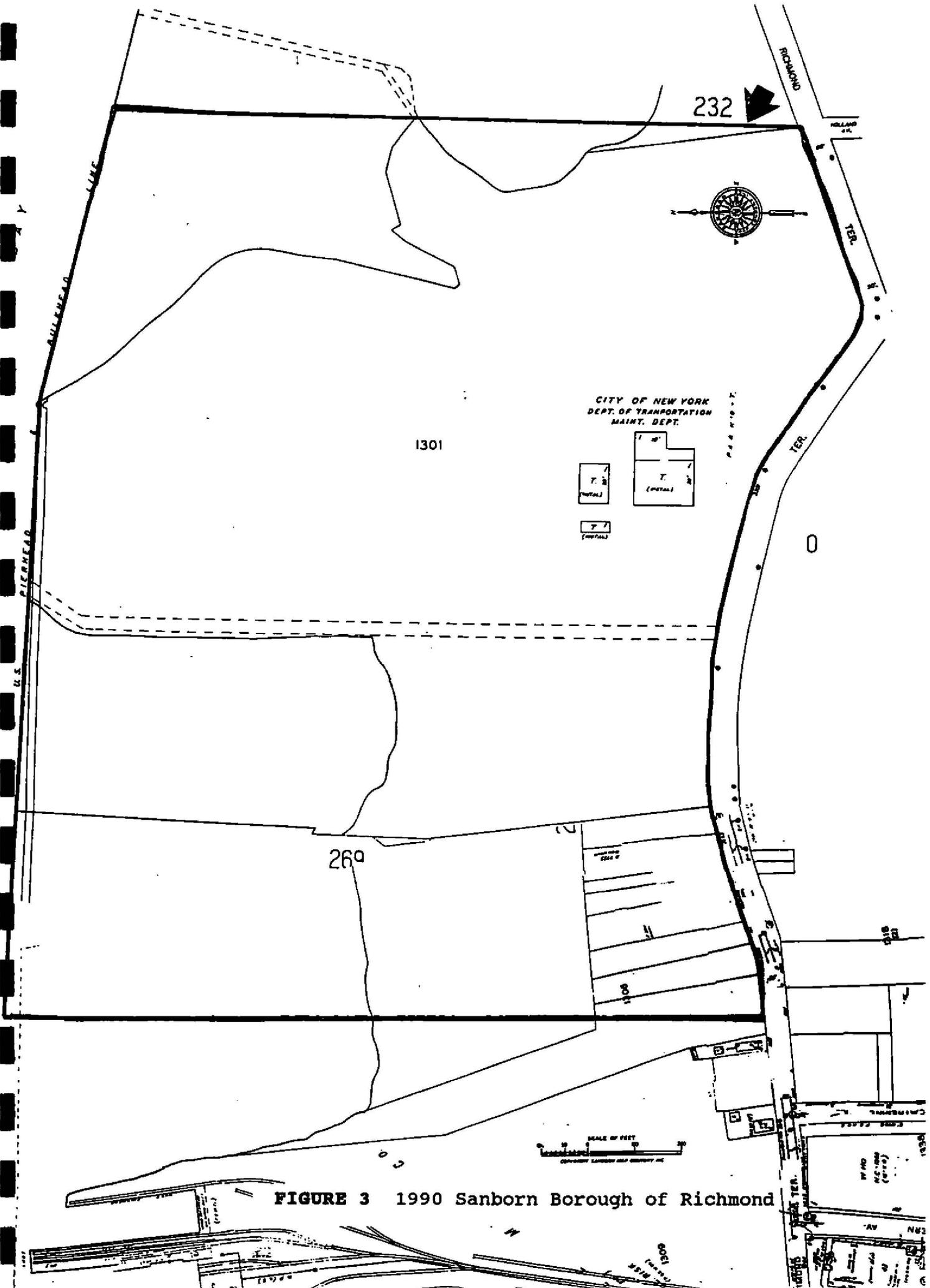


FIGURE 3 1990 Sanborn Borough of Richmond

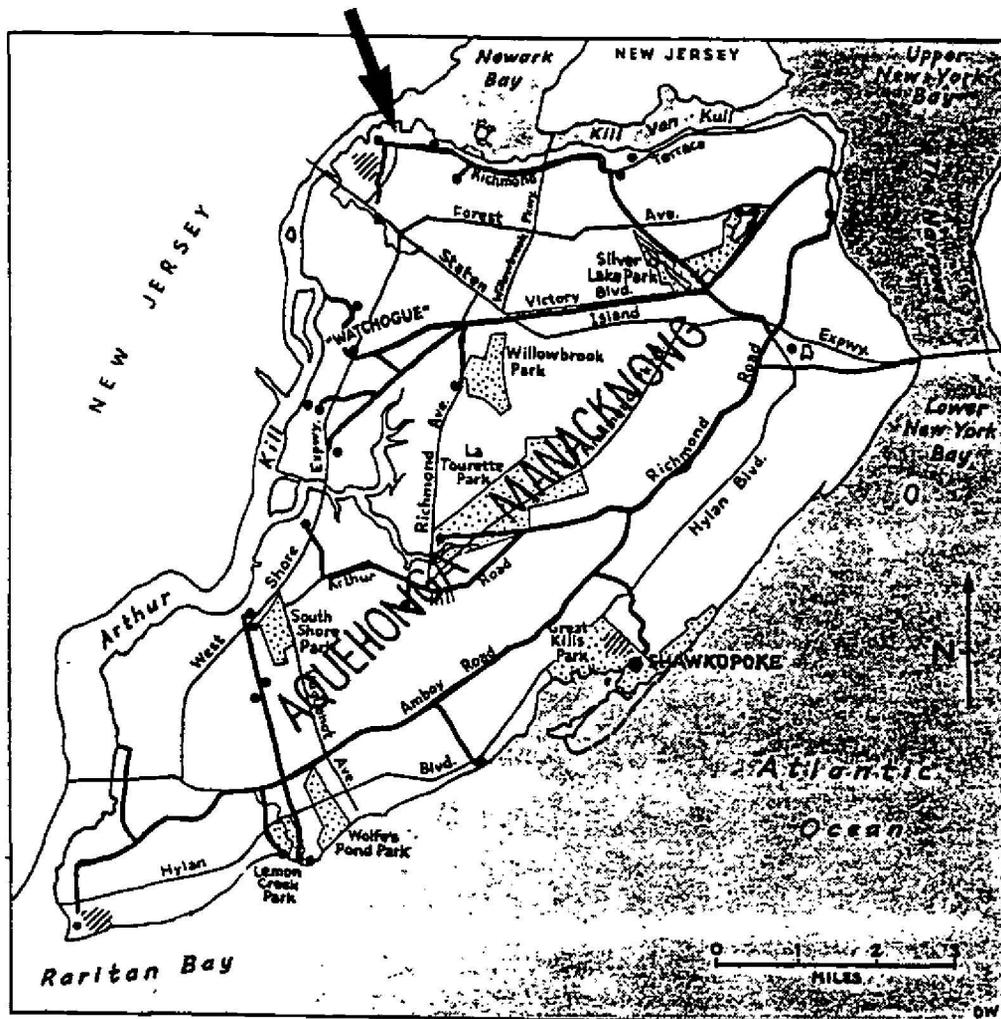
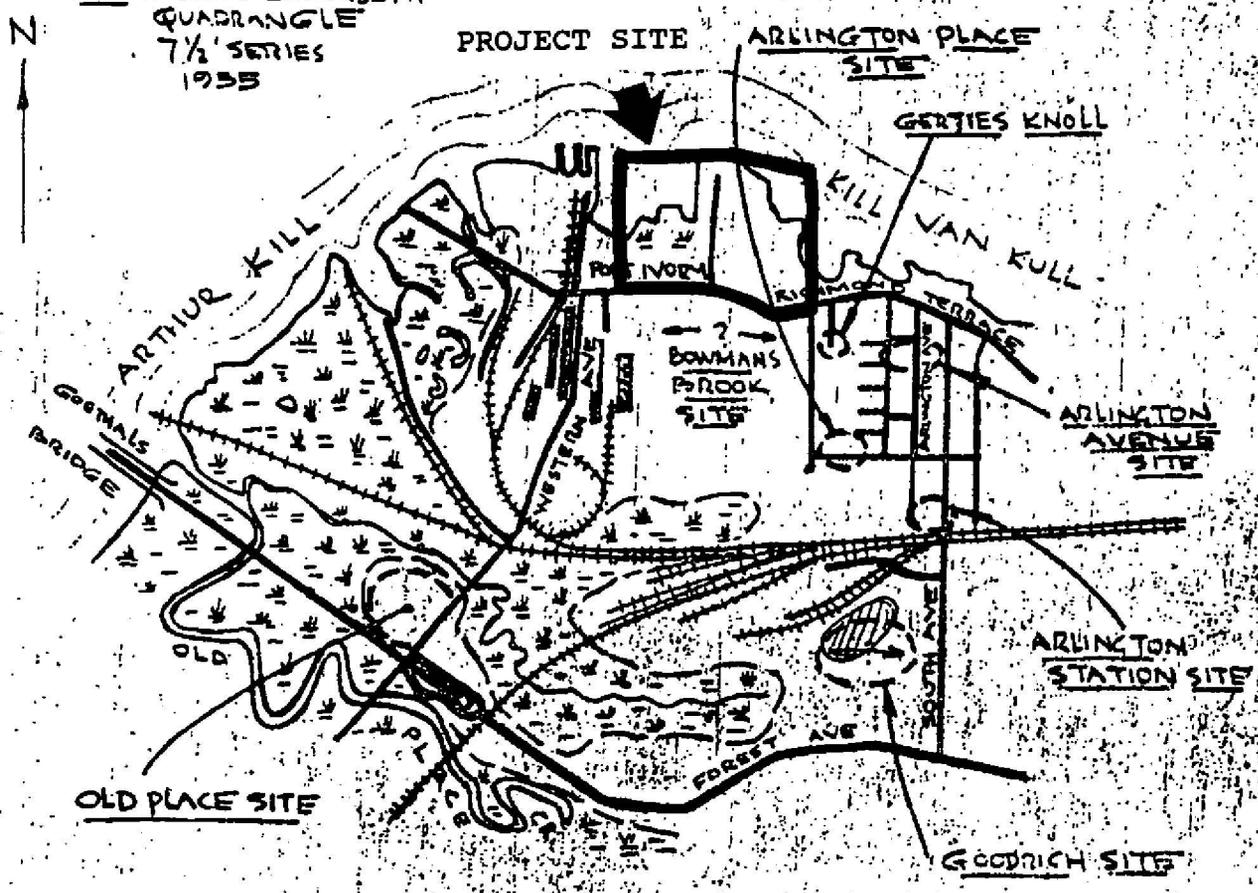


FIGURE 4

From Grumet Native American Place Names in New York City. p.72.

PROX. SCALE: 0 MILES 1/2

FROM: USGS ELIZABETH QUADRANGLE 7 1/2' SERIES 1935



SITES IN THE VICINITY OF MARINERS HARBOR

FIGURE 5

After Skinner 1909 The Lenape Indians of Staten Island. Map on File at the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

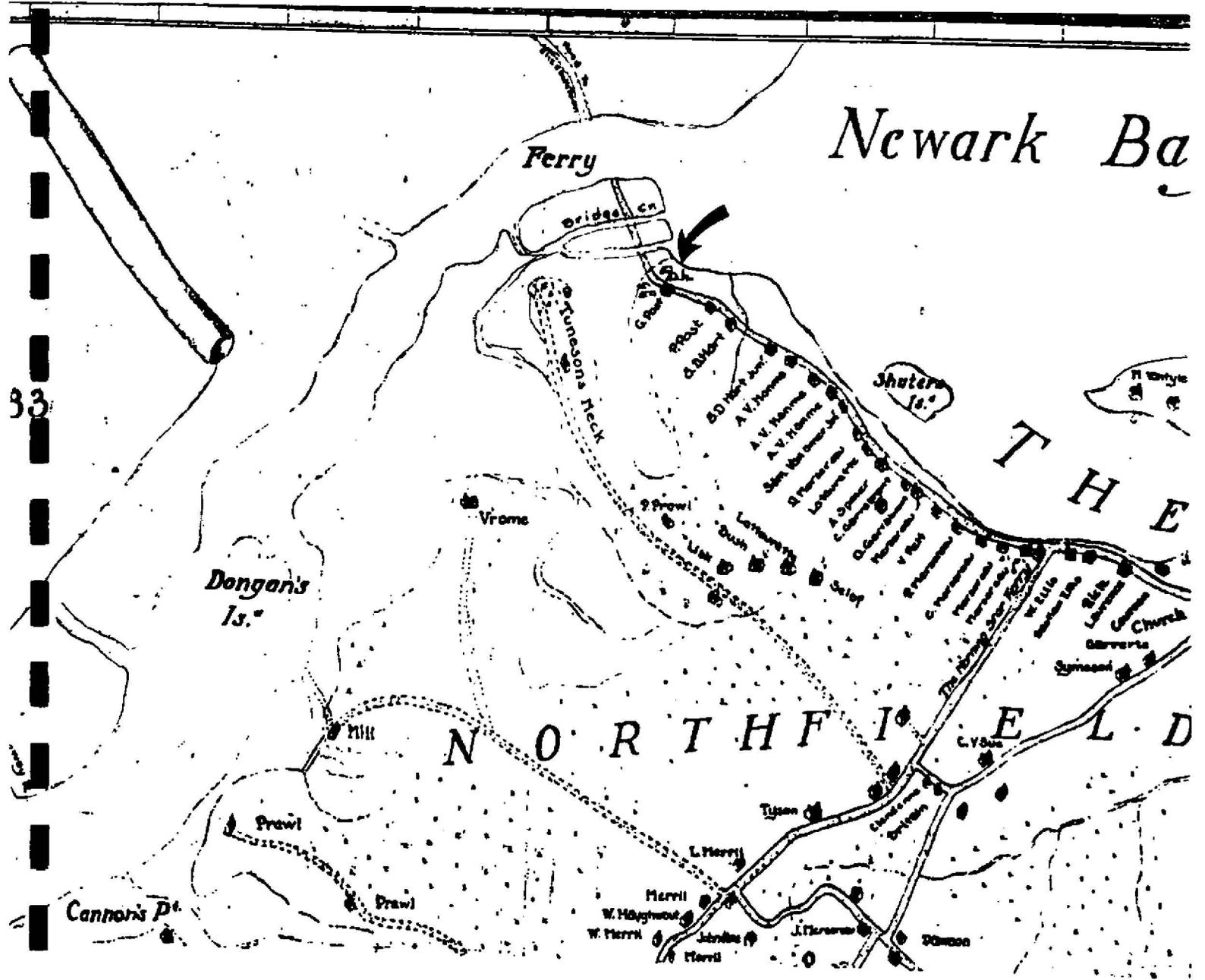


FIGURE 7

McMillen's Map of Staten Island During the Revolution, 1775-1783. Scale: 2" = 1 mile.

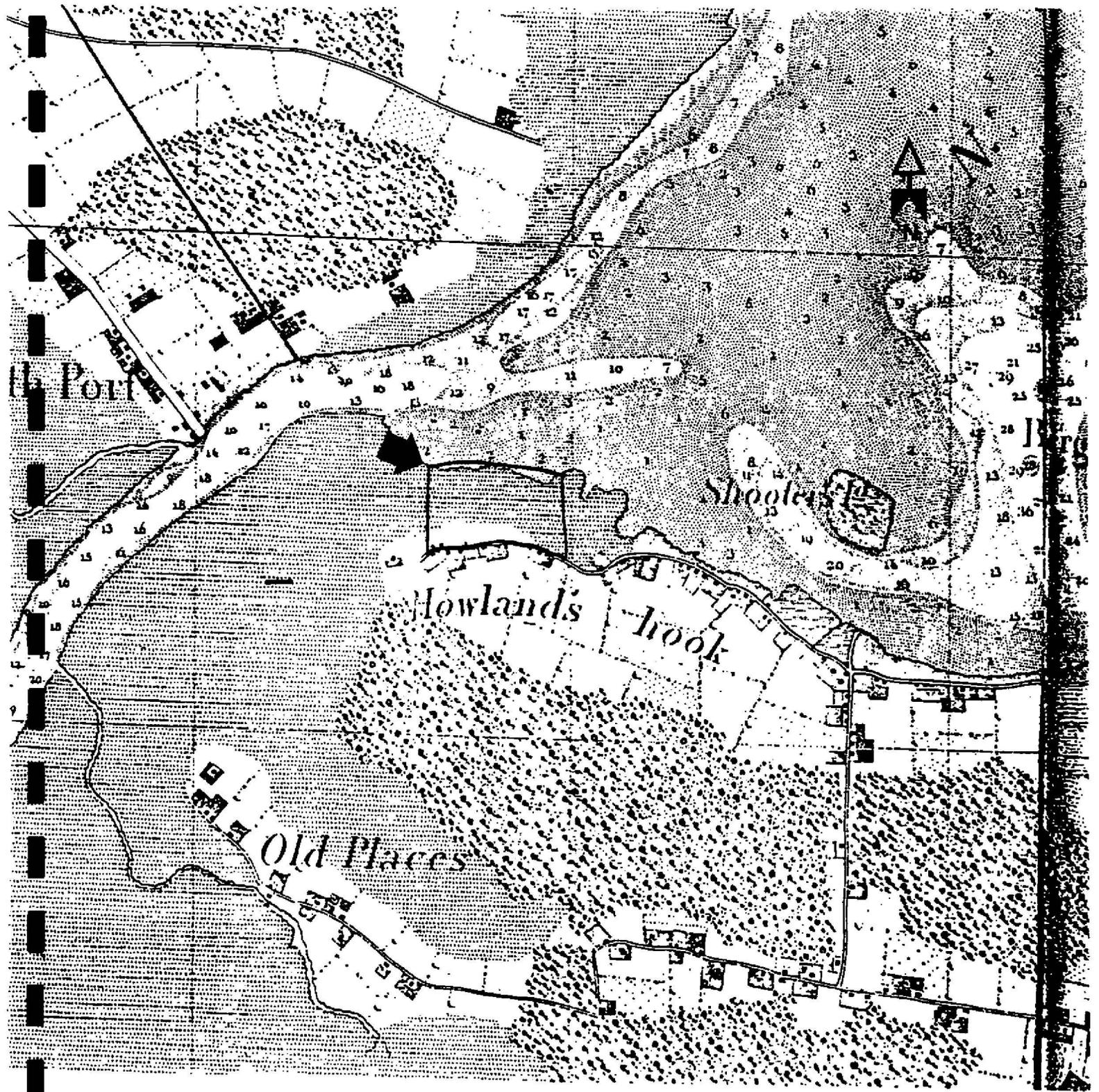


FIGURE 9

1845 U.S. Coast Survey Department Map of New York Bay Harbor and the Environs. No Scale.

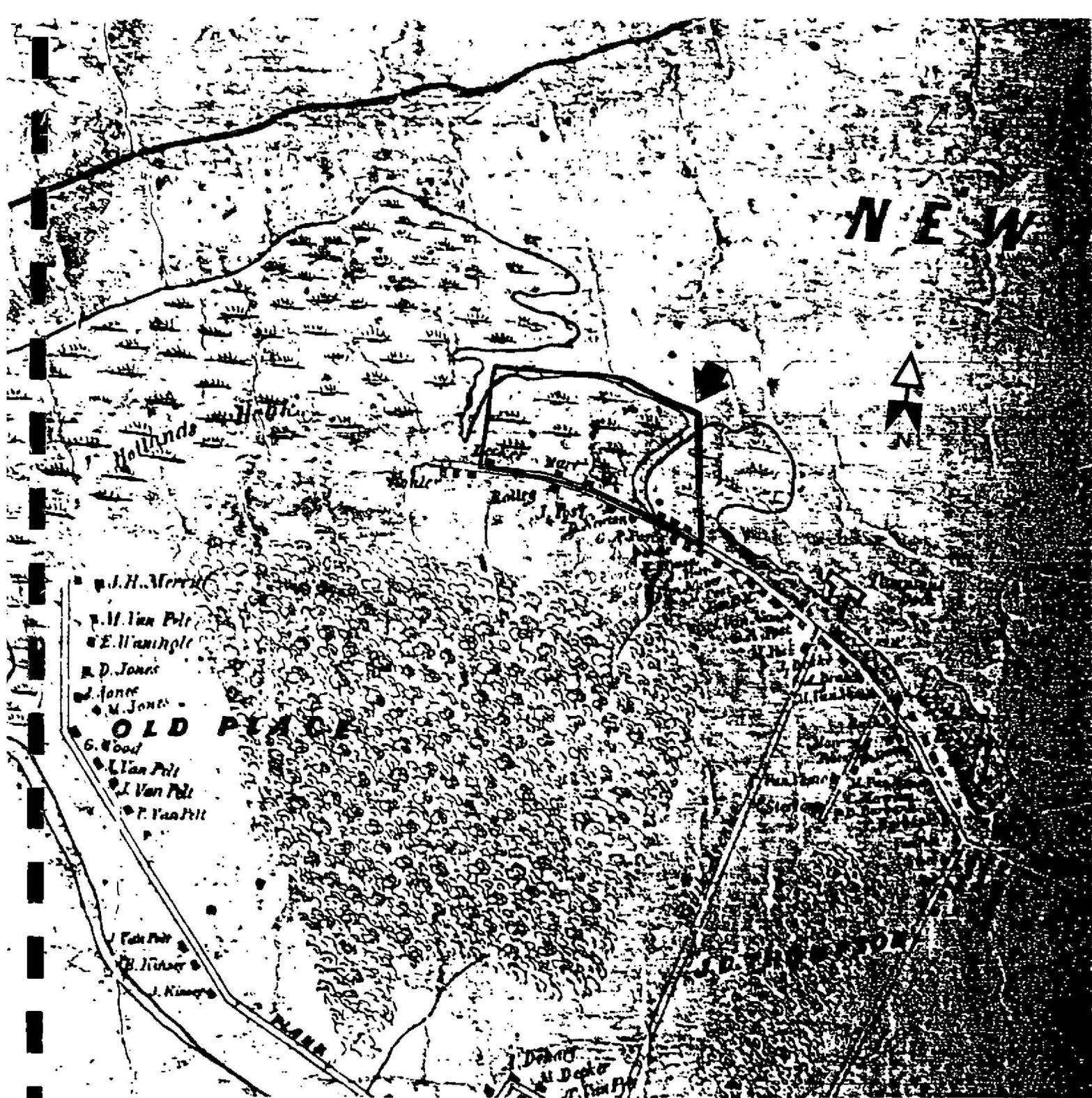


FIGURE 10

1853 Butler Map of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York.
 Scale: 1" = 1/4 mile.

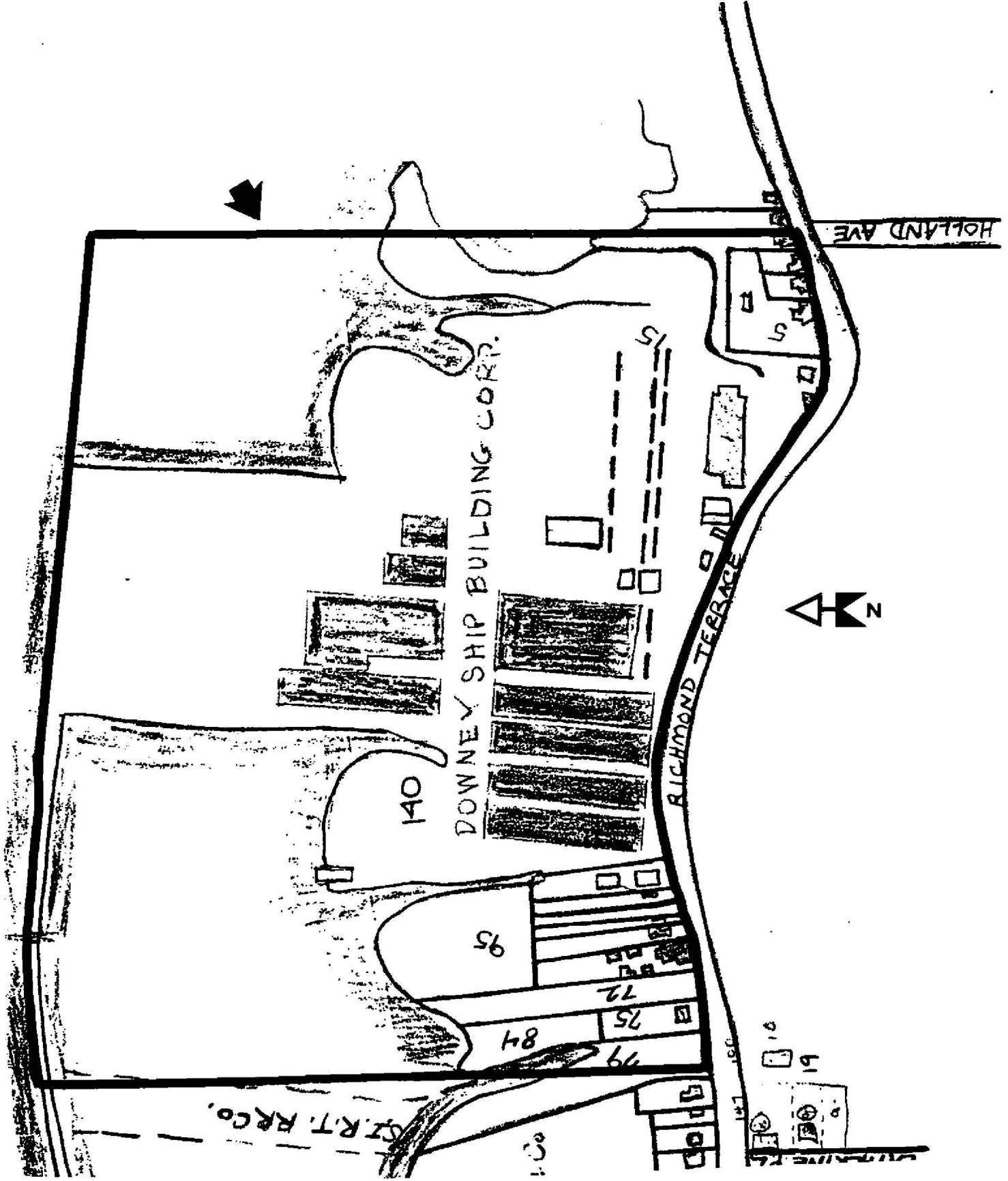


FIGURE 12
 1898 Robinson Atlas of the Borough
 of Richmond, City of New York.
 Scale: 1" = 400'

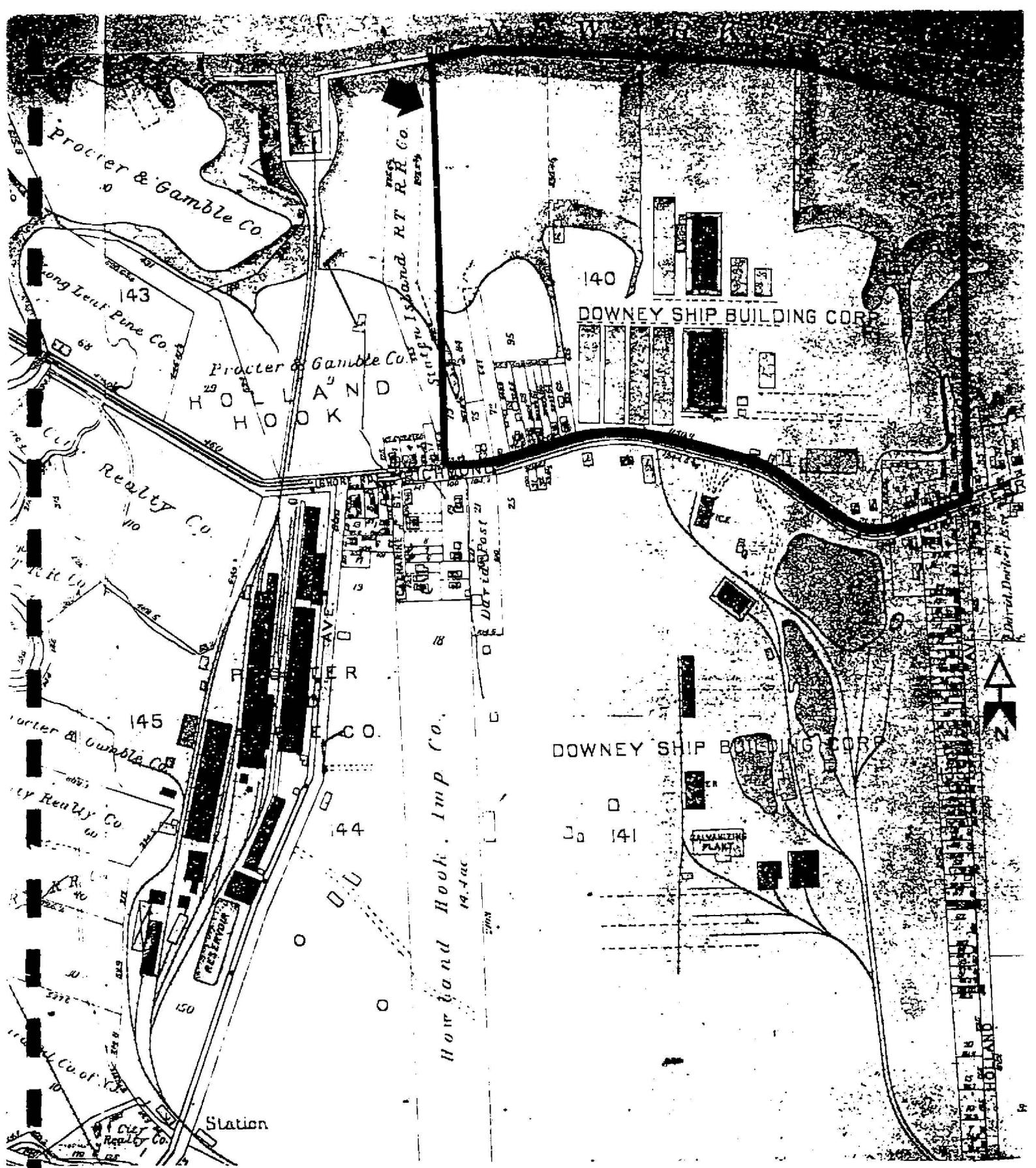


FIGURE 14
1917 Bromley Atlas of the City of New York. Borough of Richmond.
No Scale



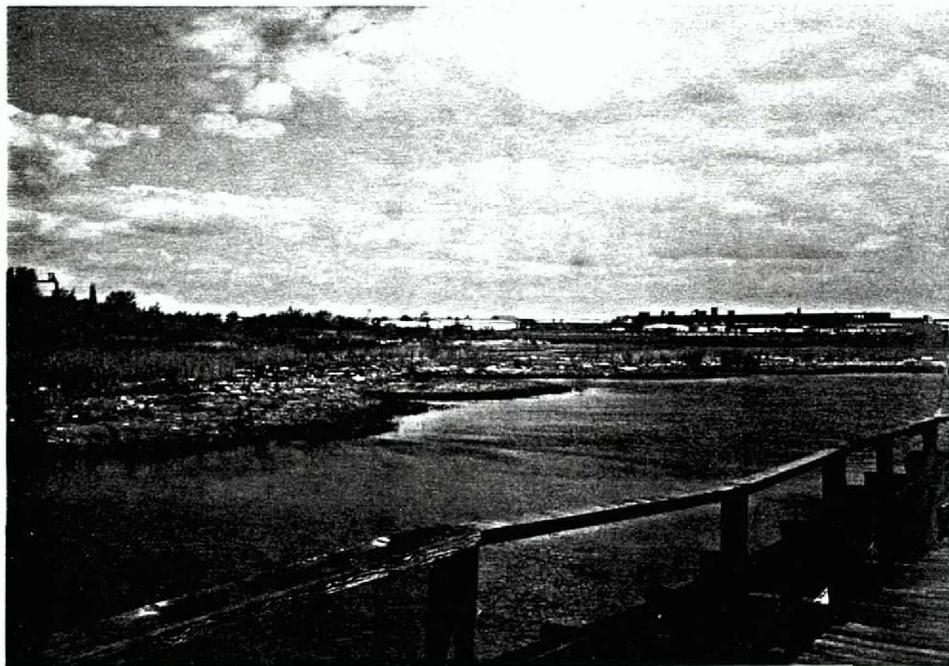
Photograph A: Abandoned Bus Company building. Middle of Project Site, facing north from Richmond Terrace.



Photograph B: NYC Department of Transportation Repair Facility. Facing north from Richmond Terrace.



Photograph C: Slab foundation of razed dwelling. Western portion of Project Site, facing northwest from Richmond Terrace.



Photograph D: Shoreline with portion of abandoned dike. Facing west from northeast of the Project Site.

APPENDIX

- A. NYS Museum Correspondence
- B. NYS Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation Correspondence

Elizabeth

SITE FILE SEARCH RESULTS

conducted by LB

date 6/5

Project Sludge III - Cece

Village _____

Town _____

County Richmond

New York State Museum

Prehistoric archeological sites 9

(list on back)

Site sensitivity requested ✓

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Archeological sites 14

Building/Structure forms ~~1~~

National Register listing —

Previous Surveys —

New York State Museum sites:

NYSM#	other#	Name	time per.	type	source of data	project	quad
728	STD 5-1	Arlington avenue	-	-	site data / 46 #728	-	-
729	STD 6-1	Arlington place	-	-	" " #729	-	-
730	STD 7-1	Arlington Station	-	-	" " #730	-	-
731	STD 10-1	Gerties Knoll	-	-	" " #731	-	-
732	STD 11-1	Goodrich St	-	-	" " #732	-	-
4630	ACP Rich	-	-	Camp	Parker	-	-
4593	ACP Rich-3	-	-	traces of occupation - shell pits	Parker	-	-
4594	ACP Rich-4	-	-	burial, refuse pits	Parker	-	-
4595	ACP Rich-5	-	-	village & burial; shell pits	Parker	-	-

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Archeological Sites:

- ① AORS-01-2365 (3) AORS-01-0139 (5) AORS-01-2375 (7) AORS-01-2340 (9) AORS-01-2371 - AORS-01-2373
 ⑩ AORS-01-2370
 ② AORS-01-2364 (4) AORS-01-0158 (6) AORS-01-2367 (8) AORS-01-2368 (11) AORS-01-2369
 (12) AORS-01-2374

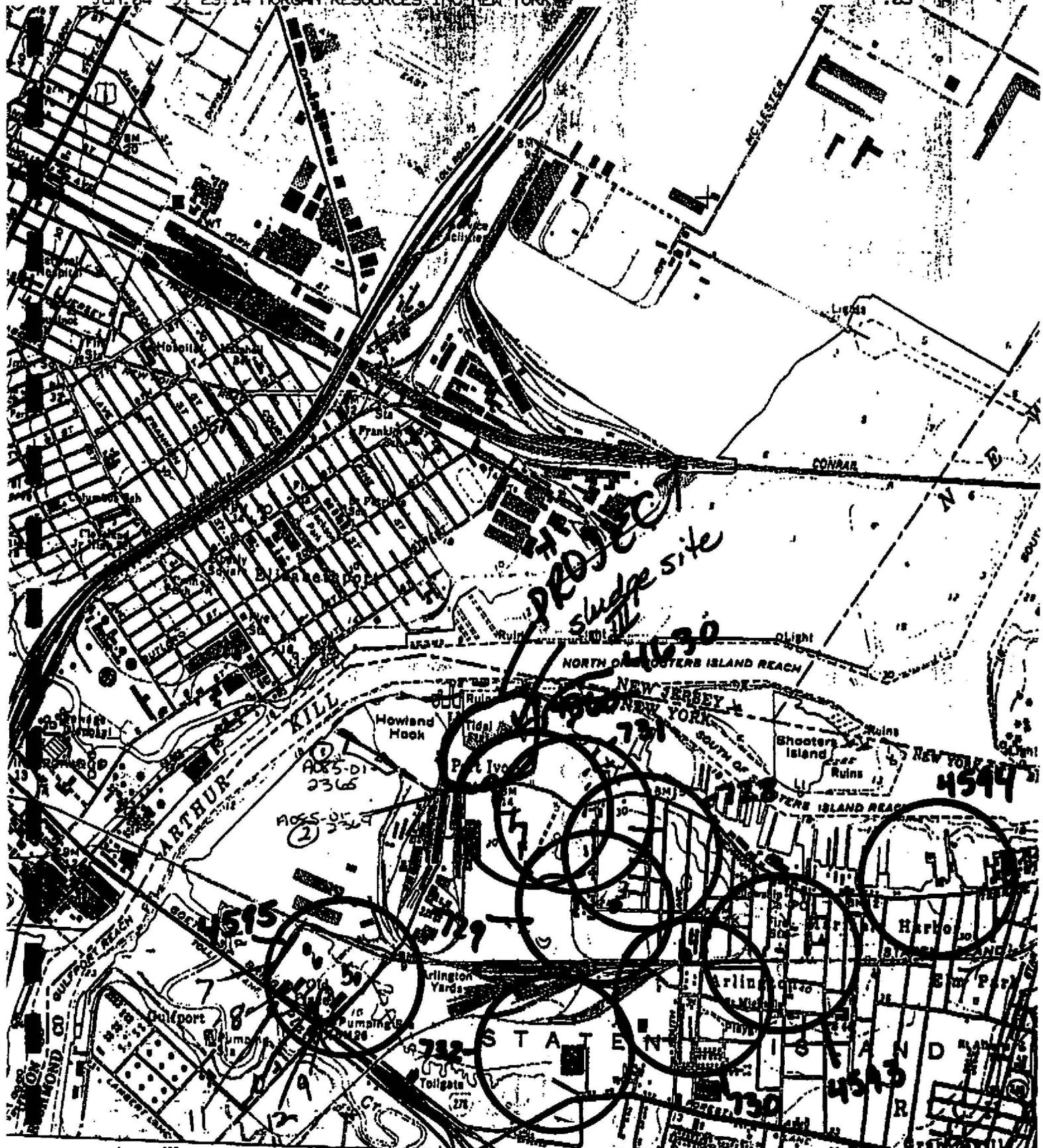
Building/Structure Forms:

National Register Listings:

_____ listed _____

_____ listed _____

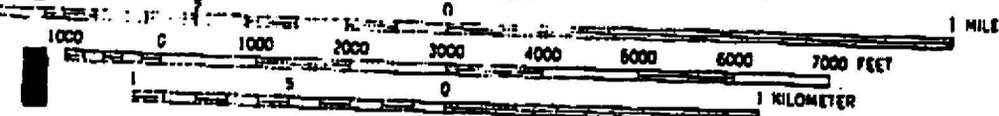
Previous Surveys:



ARTHUR KILL 45
 6185 II SW
 SCALE 1:24 000

VERRAZANO-NARROWS BRIDGE 7 MI

Staten Island



Elizabeth Quad
 NJ

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER



PROJECT :

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM: OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHEOLOGIST
PREHISTORIC SITE FILE: FILE USE REQUEST FORM
PROJECT SCREENING FILE

NAME Cece Kurkorian

ADDRESS P.O. Box 331 Riverside CT 06878

AC PHONE # 203 698-1147

AGENCY/COMPANY/INSTITUTION REPRESENTED Historical Perspectives Inc

The screening file gives site locations within generalized .5 mile circles.

PURPOSE OF REQUEST: (Identify the proposed project and contractor, indicate the nature of the work, depth and extent of ground disturbance)

Sludge III Project

EVENTUAL DISTRIBUTION OF DATA: (Specify range of data use and distribution, publication, reproduction, etc.).

Client, municipality or review agency

REQUESTED APPOINTMENT:

1st Choice _____ date _____ time (or any) 2nd Choice _____ date _____ time (or any)

(Appointments are on the hour between 9 a.m. and 12 noon on Wednesday of each week. Mail this request at least two weeks in advance of the appointment date. You will be notified by mail of your appointment date and time).

U.S.G.S. 7.5' MAPS REQUESTED: (indicate 15' maps)

Elizabeth

FOR THE FOLLOWING attach the project map, site data list and self-addressed envelope to this request. Responses will be mailed or provided on the following day.

The following site(s) may be within or adjacent to the project area. If so, please provide the location of:

Please provide a sensitivity rating for the attached project area.

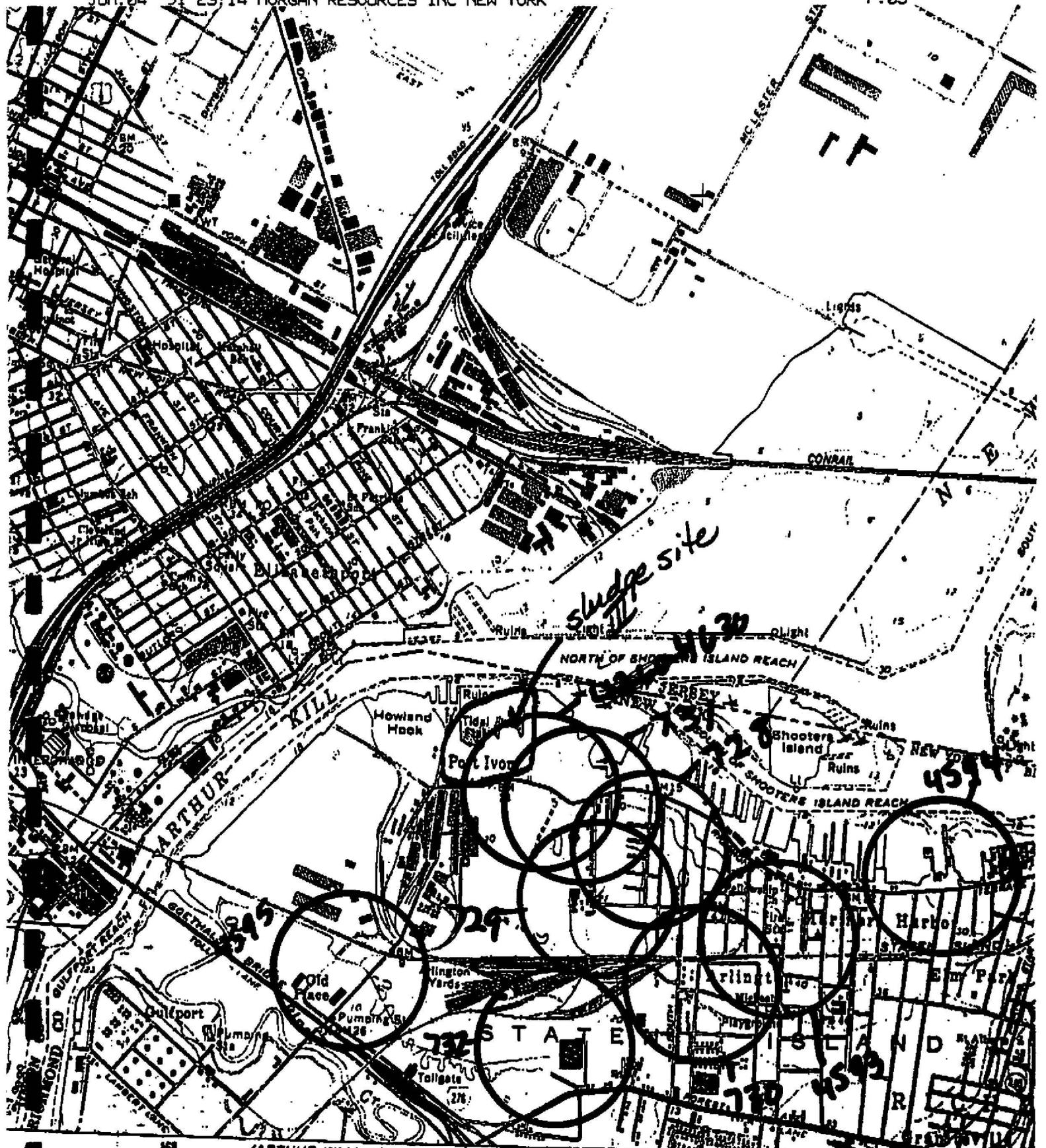
SITE #. 7.5' MAP
4360 Elizabeth
3

I understand that the information provided is to be used solely for the preparation of an environmental impact statement as required by State or Federal law.

Seri Blais
(Signature) (Date)

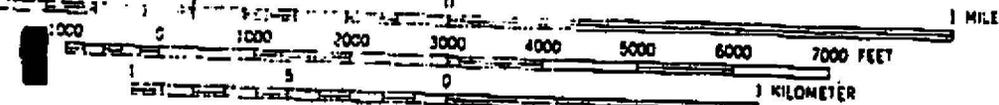
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILE SEARCH
 NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM
 CULTURAL EDUCATION CENTER
 ALBANY, NEW YORK

NYSM IT #	OTHER SITE #'S	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	SITE TYPE	SOURCE OF DATA	15' QUAD NAME	7.5' QUAD NAME	REPORTER NAME	PROJECT NAME OR #
728	STD 5-1	Arlington Avenue	—	—	Site data file #728				
729	STD 6-1	Arlington Place	—	—	" " #729				
730	STD 7-1	Arlington Station			" " #730				
732	STD 11-1	Goodrich St			" " #732				
4360									
4330	ACP Rich	—	—	—	camp. Parker				
4593	ACP Rich-3				traces "				
4994	ACP Rich-4				burial, refuse pits "				
4995	ACP Rich-5				village + burial "				
731	STD 10-1	Gerties Knoll			site data file #731				



ARTHUR KILL 143
 6165 11 SW
 SCALE 1:24 000

VERRAZANO-NARROWS BRIDGE 7 MI
 STATEN ISLAND



Elizabeth Quad
 NJ

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER



for Historical Perspectives on Elevation 7.5' 6/5/91 BU

New York State Museum Prehistoric Archaeological Site Files

EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY FOR PREHISTORIC (INDIAN) SITES

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

- HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- LOWER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- MIXED PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.

The reasons for this finding are given below:

- A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION AND WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IT COULD BE IMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION.
- A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED SOME DISTANCE AWAY BUT DUE TO THE MARGIN OF ERROR IN THE LOCATION DATA IT IS POSSIBLE THE SITE ACTUALLY EXISTS IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION.
- THE TERRAIN IN THE LOCATION IS SIMILAR TO TERRAIN IN THE GENERAL VICINITY WHERE RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE INDICATED.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A HIGH PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A MEDIUM PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE SUCH AS SUGGEST A LOW PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- EVIDENCE OF CULTURAL OR NATURAL DESTRUCTIVE IMPACTS SUGGESTS A LOSS OF ORIGINAL CULTURAL DEPOSITS IN THIS LOCATION.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE MIXED, A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF EITHER PRESENT OR PREEXISTING BODIES OF WATER, WATERWAYS, OR SWAMPS. A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY IS ALSO SUGGESTED FOR ROCK FACES WHICH AFFORD SHELTER. DISTINCTIVE HILLS OR LOW RIDGES HAVE AN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE AS A BURYING GROUND. LOW PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS OF EROSIONAL STEEP SLOPE.
- PROBABILITY RATING IS BASED ON THE ASSUMED PRESENCE OF INTACT ORIGINAL DEPOSITS, POSSIBILITY UNDER FILL, IN THE AREA. IF NEAR WATER OR IF DEEPLY BURIED, MATERIALS MAY OCCUR SUBMERGED BELOW THE WATER TABLE.
- INFORMATION ON SITES NOT RECORDED IN THE N.Y.S. MUSEUM FILES MAY BE AVAILABLE IN A REGIONAL INVENTORY MAINTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATION(S).

COMMENTS:

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

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

Present repository of materials _____

Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

S 310 BC ± 140 years (F-4070)

Archaic, Trans Herring, Early Woodland, Late Woodland

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

Smoke hill, Bare Island, and Poplar Island projectile points; Vinette I and later pottery

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

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

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates _____

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

Locus 9: Old Place Amerindian Sites

An Amerindian site, first recorded by Skinner (1909:8-9), has been the subject of many articles and citations in the archaeological literature (Anderson 1964; Jacobson 1963-64; Ritchie 1980:147; Ritchie and Funk 1971:49, 1973:38-39).

The site is multi-component with occupations dating from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland Periods. LeCroy, Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain, Rink Stemmed, and Kirk Corner Notched projectile points have been recovered. A date of 5310 B.C. \pm 140 years (I-4070 uncorrected) has been recorded for the early component (Ritchie and Funk 1973:39). Snook Kill, Bare Island, and Poplar Island projectile points have been recovered from the components representing the latter part of the Archaic Period and extending into the Transitional and Early Woodland Period. Jacobson (1963-64) reports finding Vinette I pottery, an Early Woodland ceramic type. He records ceramic types from the latter part of the Woodland Period.

The only professional excavations undertaken at the site were those of Jerome Jacobson in 1963-64, conducted in part with the assistance of the Brooklyn Children's Museum. Field excavations were conducted in the areas designated by Jacobson as A, B, E, and S (Figure 3).

The boundaries for Old Place Site have not been defined either in the literature or in the work by Jacobson. The distribution of cultural components has been identified by both vertical and horizontal patterns, i.e. stratigraphic cultural chronology and spatial loci of cultural components. The cultural loci indicate Old Place may be a complex of sites as opposed to being a discrete multicomponent site. Cultural materials have been recovered from as far east as the Kinney property (Skinner 1909:8-9; Albert Anderson, personal communication 1985). Portions of Jacobson's areas A, B, E, and S are surfaced by asphalt and/or crushed rock surface and buried under fill.

Surface examination of Jacobson's areas B and E revealed that there has been both subsurface pot hunting and undetermined amounts of filling. Shovel Tests 18 and 19 in Area E recorded fill over a buried topsoil. Amerindian artifacts were recovered in the buried topsoil and subsoil to a depth of 3.0 feet below surface.

Reconnaissance and shovel testing in Old Place Creek study area 1, 3 and 5 identified no cultural resources. Area 1 had a deep deposit of dredge and active wetland spoil. Area 3 had deep landfill, and Area 5 was active wetlands (Figure 1).

Loci 10-17: Whalen Trucking Company

Locus 10 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it is listed as the Haughwout house. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt over fill.

Locus 11 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of a

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-2367

Object Identifier _____

Name Brian J. Nagel
Address 657 East Ave Box 1460
Rockville NY
Zip 14603-1460

Date 11 August 1985
Phone (716) 271-4320

Organization (if any) Rockville Museum + Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Whalen Trucking Co. (1790 Danforth Site)
Payne + Baumgardt Locs 10
County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township Staten Island
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or _____
Hamlet _____

Present Owner Whalen Trucking Co.
Address _____

Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected _____

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland
Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Summer 1985, April 1986

Site Map (Submit with form*) _____

Collection _____

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Payne + Baumgardt 1985-1986

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

Payne, Ted and Kenneth Baumgardt
1986 Howland Hook Marine Terminal Expansion
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance

Present repository of materials

6. Site inventory:

- a. date constructed or occupation period pre 1800
- b. previous owners, if known
- c. modifications, if known Haughwout

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

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

a. Historic map references

1) Name Haughwout Date 1878 Source _____
 Present location of original, if known: _____

2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
 Present location of original, if known: _____

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11" if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

Locus 9: Old Place Amerindian Sites

An Amerindian site, first recorded by Skinner (1909:8-9), has been the subject of many articles and citations in the archaeological literature (Anderson 1964; Jacobson 1963-64; Ritchie 1980:147; Ritchie and Funk 1971:49, 1973:38-39).

The site is multi-component with occupations dating from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland Periods. LeCroy, Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain, Rink Stemmed, and Rink Corner Notched projectile points have been recovered. A date of 5310 B.C. \pm 140 years (I-4070 uncorrected) has been recorded for the early component (Ritchie and Funk 1973:39). Snook Hill, Bare Island, and Poplar Island projectile points have been recovered from the components representing the latter part of the Archaic Period and extending into the Transitional and Early Woodland Period. Jacobson (1963-64) reports finding Vinette I pottery, an Early Woodland ceramic type. He records ceramic types from the latter part of the Woodland Period.

The only professional excavations undertaken at the site are those of Jerome Jacobson in 1963-64, conducted in part with the assistance of the Brooklyn Children's Museum. Field excavations were conducted in the areas designated by Jacobson as A, B, E, and S (Figure 3).

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Surface examination of Jacobson's areas B and E revealed that there has been both subsurface pot hunting and undetermined amounts of filling. Shovel Tests 18 and 19 in Area E recorded fill over a buried topsoil. Amerindian artifacts were recovered in the buried topsoil and subsoil to a depth of 3.0 feet below surface.

Reconnaissance and shovel testing in Old Place Creek study area 1, 3 and 5 identified no cultural resources. Area 1 had a deep deposit of dredge and active wetland spoil. Area 3 had deep landfill, and Area 5 was active wetlands (Figure 1).

Loci 10-17: Whalen Trucking Company

Locus 10 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it is listed as the Haughwout house. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt over fill.

Locus 11 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of an

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-2368

Site Identifier _____

Date 11 August 1989

Name Brian Nagel

Phone (760) 271-4320

657 East Ave Box 1480

Rochester NY 14603

Zip 14603-1480

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum + Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Whalen Trucking Co (unident. steel structure) (Payne + Baumgardt Locs 11)

County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township Sinken Island

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

Present Owner Whalen Trucking Co.

Address _____

Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

- Structure/site
- Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident
- Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident
- Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible
- Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

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

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Summer 1985, April 1986

Site Map (Submit with form*)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____
Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Payne + Baumgardt 1985-1986

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

Payne, Ted + Kenneth Baumgardt
1986 Howland Hook Marine Terminal Expansion
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance

Present repository of materials _____

Site inventory:

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

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

- a. Historic map references
 - 1) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
 - 2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
- b. Representation in existing photography
 - 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
 - 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11" if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

D. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):

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

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Surface examination of Jacobson's areas B and E revealed that there has been both subsurface pot hunting and undetermined amounts of filling. Shovel Tests 18 and 19 in Area E recorded fill over a buried topsoil. Amerindian artifacts were recovered in the buried topsoil and subsoil to a depth of 3.0 feet below surface.

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Loci 10-17: Whalen Trucking Company

Locus 10 (1770 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it is listed as the Haughwout house. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt over fill.

Locus 11 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of an

DRAFT

Unidentified structure buried under asphalt and fill. The structure might have been associated with either Sites 10 or 12.

Locus 12 (Commercial Structure): This is the general location of a structure possibly associated with activities of the New York Terminal and Transit Company, and it probably dates to the turn of the century. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 13 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the George Bowman House. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 14 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the W. J. Halsey house.

Locus 15 (Outbuilding): A structure on this site was associated with Site 14 in the twentieth century (Robert Cotter, personal communication 1985). Its location is generally identified, and the area is surfaced with asphalt.

Locus 16 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the M. T. Jones house.

Locus 17 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of a structural site which was probably associated with Locus 16. The site may be located under the asphalt surface of the Whalen Trucking Company yard.

Locus 18: Tunissen a 1630 Domestic Site

Based on historic maps, the area just west of the Washington Avenue and Western Avenue intersection is the location of the first Old Place house site. The area is covered by asphalt roadway surfacing.

Locus 19: Reverend Kinney Property

Historic accounts (Leng and Davis 1929:44, 137) record a series of Revolutionary War skirmishes in November 1777. The account places the battle site at the location of the late nineteenth century Reverend James C. Kinney property. The dead were buried in a trench on the creek side of the elevation. Skinner (1909:9) unearthed graves with unidentified "relics" on the Kinney property. He describes the graves as being white. These burials may have been associated with skirmish interments.

In addition to the potential for historic resources, the site has been known to contain Amerindian artifacts (Albert Anderson, Personal Communication 1985).

The area was systematically shovel tested. Deposits of fill were found throughout most of the area. An exception was a strip of land immediately adjacent to the Bridge Creek wetlands on the north. Fill depths ran between two and three feet. No Amerindian or eighteenth

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-2369

Contact Identifier
Name Brian L Nagel
Address 657 East Ave Box 1460
Rochester NY
Zip 14603-1460

Date 11 August 1986
Phone (70) 271-4320

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum + Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Whalen Trucking Co. (1790 Downside Site) (Payne + Baumgardt)
County Richmond One of following: City Locust 13

Township Staten Island
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

Present Owner Whalen Trucking Co
Address _____
Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site
Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident
Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident
Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible
Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

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

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Summer 1985, April 1986
Site Map (Submit with form*)
Collection
Subsurface--date(s) _____
Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Payne + Baumgardt 1985-1986
Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Payne, Ted + Kenneth Baumgardt
1986 Houland Hook Terminal Expansion
Archaeological Resources Reevaluation

Present repository of materials

Site inventory:

- a. date constructed or occupation period pre 1800
- b. previous owners, if known George Bowman
- c. modifications, if known

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

- 1) Name George Bowman Date 1878 Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
- 2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11" if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Hill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

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

DRAFT

Unidentified structure buried under asphalt and fill. The structure might have been associated with either Sites 10 or 12.

Locus 12 (Commercial Structure): This is the general location of a structure possibly associated with activities of the New York Terminal and Transit Company, and it probably dates to the turn of the century. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 13 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the George Bowman House. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 14 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the W. J. Halsey house.

Locus 15 (Outbuilding): A structure on this site was associated with Site 14 in the twentieth century (Robert Cotter, personal communication 1985). Its location is generally identified, and the area is surfaced with asphalt.

Locus 16 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the M. T. Jones house.

Locus 17 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of a structural site which was probably associated with Locus 16. The site may be located under the asphalt surface of the Whalen Trucking Company yard.

Locus 18: Tunissen's 1630 Domestic Site

Based on historic maps, the area just west of the Washington Avenue and Western Avenue intersection is the location of the first Old Place house site. The area is covered by asphalt roadway surfacing.

Locus 19: Reverend Kinney Property

Historic accounts (Leng and Davis 1929:44, 137) record a series of Revolutionary War skirmishes in November 1777. The account places the battle site at the location of the late nineteenth century Reverend James C. Kinney property. The dead were buried in a trench on the creek side of the elevation. Skinner (1909:9) unearthed graves with unidentified "relics" on the Kinney property. He describes the graves as being white. These burials may have been associated with skirmish interments.

In addition to the potential for historic resources, the site has been known to contain Amerindian artifacts (Albert Anderson, Personal Communication 1925).

The area was systematically shovel tested. Deposits of fill were found throughout most of the area. An exception was a strip of land immediately adjacent to the Bridge Creek wetlands on the north. Fill depths ran between two and three feet. No Amerindian or eighteenth

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-2370

Identifier _____

Date 11 August 1989

Name Brian Nagel

Phone (716) 271-4328

657 East Ave Box 1480

Rochester NY

Zip 14603-1480

Location (if any) Rochester Museum + Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Whalen Trucking Co (1790 Downside Site) (Payne + Baumgardt (lots 14))

County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township Staten Island

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

Present Owner Whalen Trucking Co.

Address _____

Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected _____

List construction materials (be as specific as possible): _____

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland

Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pasture/land

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Summer 1985, April 1986

Site Map (Submit with form*) _____

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Payne + Baumgardt 1985-1986

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

Payne, Ted + Kenneth Baumgardt
1986 Howland Hook Marine Terminal Expansion
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance

Site inventory:

- a. date ~~constructed~~ or occupation period pre 1800
- b. previous owners, if known W.J. Halsey
- c. modifications, if known

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

- 1) Name W.J. Halsey Date 1878 Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
- 2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11" if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):

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

DRAFT

Unidentified structure buried under asphalt and fill. The structure might have been associated with either Sites 10 or 12.

Locus 12 (Commercial Structure): This is the general location of a structure possibly associated with activities of the New York Terminal and Transit Company, and it probably dates to the turn of the century. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 13 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the George Bowman House. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 14 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the W. J. Halsey house.

Locus 15 (Outbuilding): A structure on this site was associated with Site 14 in the twentieth century (Robert Cotter, personal communication 1985). Its location is generally identified, and the area is surfaced with asphalt.

Locus 16 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the M. T. Jones house.

Locus 17 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of a structural site which was probably associated with Locus 16. The site may be located under the asphalt surface of the Whalen Trucking Company yard.

Locus 18: Tunissen's 1680 Domestic Site

Based on historic maps, the area just west of the Washington Avenue and Western Avenue intersection is the location of the first Old Place house site. The area is covered by asphalt roadway surfacing.

Locus 19: Reverend Kinney Property

Historic accounts (Leng and Davis 1929:44, 137) record a series of Revolutionary War skirmishes in November 1777. The account places the battle site at the location of the late nineteenth century Reverend James C. Kinney property. The dead were buried in a trench on the creek side of the elevation. Skinner (1909:9) unearthed graves with unidentified "relics" on the Kinney property. He describes the graves as being white. These burials may have been associated with skirmish interments.

In addition to the potential for historic resources, the site has been known to contain Amerindian artifacts (Albert Anderson, Personal Communication 1985).

The area was systematically shovel tested. Deposits of fill were found throughout most of the area. An exception was a strip of land immediately adjacent to the Bridge Creek wetlands on the north. Fill depths ran between two and three feet. No Amerindian or eighteenth

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-2371

Identifier _____
Name Bruce Nagel
657 East Ave Box 1480
Rochester NY
Zip 14603-1480

Date 11 August 1986
Phone (716) 271-4320

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum + Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Whalen Trucking Co (outbuilding) (Payne + Baumgardt)
County Richmond One of following: Lease 15

City _____
Township Staten Island
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or _____
Hamlet _____

Present Owner Whalen Trucking Co
Address _____
Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site
Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident
Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident
Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible
Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

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

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Summer 1985, April 1986
Site Map (Submit with form*)
Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____
Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Payne + Baumgardt
Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Payne, Ted + Kenneth Baumgardt
1986 Howland Hodge Marine Terminal Expansion
Cultural Resources Assessment

Present repository of materials _____

Site inventory:

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

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

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

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11 if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Hill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

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

DRAFT

Unidentified structure buried under asphalt and fill. The structure might have been associated with either Sites 10 or 12.

Locus 12 (Commercial Structure): This is the general location of a structure possibly associated with activities of the New York Terminal and Transit Company, and it probably dates to the turn of the century. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 13 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the George Bowman House. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 14 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the W. J. Halsey house.

Locus 15 (Outbuilding): A structure on this site was associated with Site 14 in the twentieth century (Robert Cotter, personal communication 1985). Its location is generally identified, and the area is surfaced with asphalt.

Locus 16 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the M. T. Jones house.

Locus 17 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of a structural site which was probably associated with Locus 16. The site may be located under the asphalt surface of the Whalen Trucking Company yard.

Locus 18: Tunissen's 1680 Domestic Site

Based on historic maps, the area just west of the Washington Avenue and Western Avenue intersection is the location of the first Old Place house site. The area is covered by asphalt roadway surfacing.

Locus 19: Reverend Kinney Property

Historic accounts (Leng and Davis 1929:44, 137) record a series of Revolutionary War skirmishes in November 1777. The account places the battle site at the location of the late nineteenth century Reverend James C. Kinney property. The dead were buried in a trench on the creek side of the elevation. Skinner (1909:9) unearthed graves with unidentified "relics" on the Kinney property. He describes the graves as being white. These burials may have been associated with skirmish interments.

In addition to the potential for historic resources, the site has been known to contain Amerindian artifacts (Albert Anderson, Personal Communication 1985).

The area was systematically shovel tested. Deposits of fill were found throughout most of the area. An exception was a strip of land immediately adjacent to the Bridge Creek wetlands on the north. Fill depths ran between two and three feet. No Amerindian or eighteenth

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-2372

Object Identifier _____

Date 11 August 1988

Name Bruce Nagel
Address 657 East Avenue Box 1480
Rochester NY
Zip 14603-1480

Phone (716) 271-4320

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum + Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Whalen Trucking Co. (1790 Domestic Site) (Payne + Baumgardt)
County Richmond One of following: City _____
Township Sutton Island
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

Present Owner Whalen Trucking Co.
Address _____

Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site
Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident
Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident
Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible
Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

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

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Summer 1985; April 1986

Site Map (Submit with form*)
Collection _____

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Payne + Baumgardt

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

Gene Ted + Kenneth Baumgardt
1986 Houland Hook Marine Terminal Expansion
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance

Present repository of materials

Site inventory:

- a. date ~~constructed~~ or occupation period pre 1800
- b. previous owners, if known M.T. Jones
- c. modifications, if known

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

- a. Historic map references
 - 1) Name M.T. Jones Date 1878 Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
 - 2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
- b. Representation in existing photography
 - 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
 - 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)
- d. Persons with memory of site:
 - 1) Name _____ Address _____
 - 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11" if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

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

DRAFT

unidentified structure buried under asphalt and fill. The structure might have been associated with either Sites 10 or 12.

Locus 12 (Commercial Structure): This is the general location of a structure possibly associated with activities of the New York Terminal and Transit Company, and it probably dates to the turn of the century. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 13 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the George Bowman House. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 14 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the W. J. Halsey house.

Locus 15 (Outbuilding): A structure on this site was associated with Site 14 in the twentieth century (Robert Cotter, personal communication 1985). Its location is generally identified, and the area is surfaced with asphalt.

Locus 16 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the M. T. Jones house.

Locus 17 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of a structural site which was probably associated with Locus 16. The site may be located under the asphalt surface of the Whalen Trucking Company yard.

Locus 18: Tunissen's 1680 Domestic Site

Based on historic maps, the area just west of the Washington Avenue and Western Avenue intersection is the location of the first Old Place house site. The area is covered by asphalt roadway surfacing.

Locus 19: Reverend Kinney Property

Historic accounts (Leng and Davis 1929:44, 137) record a series of Revolutionary War skirmishes in November 1777. The account places the battle site at the location of the late nineteenth century Reverend James C. Kinney property. The dead were buried in a trench on the creek side of the elevation. Skinner (1909:9) unearthed graves with unidentified "relics" on the Kinney property. He describes the graves as being white. These burials may have been associated with skirmish interments.

In addition to the potential for historic resources, the site has been known to contain Amerindian artifacts (Albert Anderson, Personal Communication 1985).

The area was systematically shovel tested. Deposits of fill were found throughout most of the area. An exception was a strip of land immediately adjacent to the Bridge Creek wetlands on the north. Fill depths ran between two and three feet. No Amerindian or eighteenth

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier 4085-01-2373

Object Identifier _____

Date 11 August 1986

Name Jason Nagel

Phone (716) 271-4328

Address 657 East Avenue Box 1480

Rochester NY

Zip 14603-1480

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum + Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Whalen Trucking Co. (unidentified structure) (Payne + Baumgardt Locs 17)

County Rochester One of following:

City _____

Township Staten Island

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

Present Owner Whalen Trucking Co

Address _____

Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland
Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pasture

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Summer 1965; April 1986

Site Map (Submit with form*)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Payne + Baumgardt

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

Payne, Ted + Kenneth Baumgardt
1986 Howland Hode Marine Terminal Expansion
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance

Present repository of materials _____

Site inventory:

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

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

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

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11" if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Hill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):

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

DRAFT

Unidentified structure buried under asphalt and fill. The structure might have been associated with either Sites 10 or 12.

Locus 12 (Commercial Structure): This is the general location of a structure possibly associated with activities of the New York Terminal and Transit Company, and it probably dates to the turn of the century. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 13 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the George Powman House. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 14 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the W. J. Halsey house.

Locus 15 (Outbuilding): A structure on this site was associated with Site 14 in the twentieth century (Robert Cotter, personal communication 1985). Its location is generally identified, and the area is surfaced with asphalt.

Locus 16 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the M. T. Jones house.

Locus 17 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of a structural site which was probably associated with Locus 16. The site may be located under the asphalt surface of the Whalen Trucking Company yard.

Locus 18: Tunjessen's 1680 Domestic Site

Based on historic maps, the area just west of the Washington Avenue and Western Avenue intersection is the location of the first Old Place house site. The area is covered by asphalt roadway surfacing.

Locus 19: Reverend Kinney Property

Historic accounts (Leng and Davis 1929:44, 137) record a series of Revolutionary War skirmishes in November 1777. The account places the battle site at the location of the late nineteenth century Reverend James Kinney property. The dead were buried in a trench on the creek side of the elevation. Skinner (1909:9) unearthed graves with unidentified "relics" on the Kinney property. He describes the graves as being white. These burials may have been associated with skirmish interments.

In addition to the potential for historic resources, the site has been known to contain Amerindian artifacts (Albert Anderson, Personal communication 1985).

The area was systematically shovel tested. Deposits of fill were found throughout most of the area. An exception was a strip of land immediately adjacent to the Bridge Creek wetlands on the north. Fill depths ran between two and three feet. No Amerindian or eighteenth

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-2365

Object Identifier _____ Date 8 August 1989
Owner Name Brian Nagel Phone (716) 271-4320
Address 657 East Avenue Box 1480
Rochester, New York
Zip 14603-1480

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum + Science Center
(Payne + Baumgardt, Levels 2)

Site Identifier(s) Richmond Terrace Historic Archaeological Site
County Richmond One of following: City _____
Township Staten Island
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

Present Owner _____
Address _____
Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site
Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident
Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident
Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible
Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

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

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Summer 1985, April 1986
Site Map (Submit with form*)
Collection
Subsurface--date(s) _____
Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

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

Investigator Stacy ... Payne + Baumgardt
Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):
1980 Howland Hook Historic Terminal Expansion
Cultural Resources - Insurance
Present repository of materials _____

Site inventory:

- a. date constructed or occupation period p.e 1845
- b. previous owners, if known
- c. modifications, if known

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

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

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11" if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Hill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):

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

Documentation, consisting of the review of primary and secondary historic documents, site files, and maps, was used to locate cultural resources both within the terrestrial and offshore portions of the project area. Informant interviews and reviews of the archeological literature pertaining to previous excavations in the Staten Island area were used to delineate culturally sensitive areas. Field research, consisting of surface reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing, was conducted in culturally sensitive and in low potential areas. Field research was carried out in those areas where documentation and/or informant interviews indicated a high potential for the occurrence of cultural resources and in all areas where it was practical to test without severely disrupting the ongoing operations at the marine terminal. The field research was also limited in that subsurface testing was restricted by the Scope of Work to a maximum depth of three feet.

MAAR Associates staff members initiated research during the week of September 30, 1985. Field work was conducted at five discrete survey areas and was completed on October 18, 1985. A total of 19 cultural resource loci, or sites, was identified by documentation and/or field research. The survey areas examined and resource loci discovered are outlined in Figures 2 and 3.

Locus 1: Bowman's Brook North

The investigated portion of this site, as identified by Skinner (1909:6-7), is located on the south side of Richmond Terrace outside of the project area. Both a surface survey and shovel testing were conducted on the north side of the road (Figure 2). These investigations were undertaken to determine whether the site extended into the project area. An argillite drill tip, a quartz spear with bifacial reduction, and a flint flake were recovered from a disturbed surface context on the western side of Bowman's Brook stream, now called DeHarts Creek. Shovel Test 7 was placed in the area of the surface finds to establish the presence of the site and to evaluate subsurface cultural deposits. The test produced a Late Archaic stemmed projectile point, an incomplete isosceles triangular biface, and lithic debris. All artifacts were located in a mixed context with recent historic artifacts. Shovel Test 8 produced a quartz chip in association with recent historic artifacts. Artifacts were recovered in undisturbed context.

Locus 2: Richmond Terrace Historic Archaeological Site

Adjoining and to the east of the residence at 3599 Richmond Terrace is a razed domestic site. An informant, who resides at 3599 Richmond Terrace, confirmed the exact location of the structure and of a refilled well in the front of the remains. Historic documentation records a building at the site prior to 1845.

Locus 3: Richmond Terrace White Structure

At 3599 Richmond Terrace is a front gabled, two story, white frame house with a relatively steeply pitched roof. Historic documentation places a structure at this location prior to 1845. The resident did not know the construction date of the building.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
UNIQUE SITE NO.	<u>A085-01-0138</u>
QUAD.	_____
SERIES	_____
NEG. NO.	_____

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
 ALBANY, NEW YORK
 518-474-0479

REPORTED BY: J. JACOBSON
 YOUR ADDRESS: AMITY ROAD, CCNY, NYC TELEPHONE: 690-8162
 ORGANIZATION (if any): MET CLAP NYSAA
 DATE: 2/18/77

SITE NAME: ARLINGTON STATION (STD-7-1)
 COUNTY: RICHMOND TOWN/CITY: NYC VILLAGE: MARINEERS HARBOR
 LOCATION: ACROSS SOUTH AVENUE FROM ARLINGTON STATION,
S.I.R.T.R.R.

PRESENT OWNER: _____
 OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

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

COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SURFACE HUNTING | BY WHOM _____ | DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TESTING | BY WHOM _____ | DATE _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCAVATION | BY WHOM <u>A. SKINNER</u> | DATE <u>1902</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NONE | | |

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: STATED G. MUSEUM; AMNH?
MAI?

PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: _____

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Station 4909 Station 4909
Station 1903 Nat'l. Sec. Bear Site
Bore ~~190~~ 1920

POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

REMARKS:

1967 Sawm Sawm (WTO)

MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME:

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME:

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES:

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

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

SKINNER 1905

PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

METROPOLITAN AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SITE SURVEY SHEET
Department of Anthropology
New York University
25 Waverly Place, N.Y. 10003

SITE NO: Std 7-1

NAME: ARLINGTON STATION

Local name _____ Survey no. _____ County Richmond

Type of site (shell heap, burial ground, etc.) shell pits and shell
shell heaps

Cultural affiliation (if known) _____

Location "On South Avenue west side, just opposite the Arlington
station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad..." (Skinner 1937:5)
(40°28'05" N. Lat: 74°01'00" W. Long.)

USGS Quadrangle Elizabeth Other map? _____

Property owner _____ Address _____

Tenant _____ Address _____

Previous owner(s) _____ Other informants _____

Descr. of location:

"a low sandy knoll" (Skinner 1937:5)

Nearest water Will Van Dusen Distance 0.4 mi. Which shore? South

Descr. of remains: (strata, prom. features, matl. recovered, etc.)
Skinner opened half-a-dozen shell pits, all bowl-shaped, all ca. 4
to 6 ft. deep and equally wide, containing bone, oyster shell,
yielding bone and antler tools, "typical Algonkin pottery," proj. pts.
scrapers, hammerstones, 1 m. mortar. Also dug several small shell
heaps, ca 6x10 ft. in extent and ca. 4 to 6 in. deep. Surface finds
in vicinity included bannerstone frags., grooved axes, celts.

Condition of site: (on lawn, under cultivation, in woods, etc.)

If previously excavated, when and by whom (address if possible)?
Alanson Skinner - May 1937

If previously excavated, what was found; where are finds now?
Some of this matl. may be included in the IAI-HP collection, labeled
simply "Mariners Harbor." See IAI-HP 1937 sheet for list of spec.

Previous designations of site Skinner's Site 3; Bolton's Site 74?

Published references to site _____ separate sheet

Recommendations for further work, if any _____

Recorded by B. Salwen Address NYU Date 5/11/67

Research Goals and Strategies

Previous Investigations

Since the turn of the century archaeological research and artifact collecting have taken place within the project area, principally at the Old Place and Bowmans Brook prehistoric sites. Alanson Skinner (1909) conducted the initial field investigations with work at both sites. In 1964, during bulldozing of foundry structural remains, Albert Anderson and Donald Sainz identified a remanant of the Bowmans Book site (Bowmans Brook A) and through excavated recovered cultural materials (Ritchie 1980:146-148). A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by Kardas and Larrabee (1982) for the Howland Hook Foreign Trade Zone Project which included Area 5. No other research has been reported at the Bowmans Brook site.

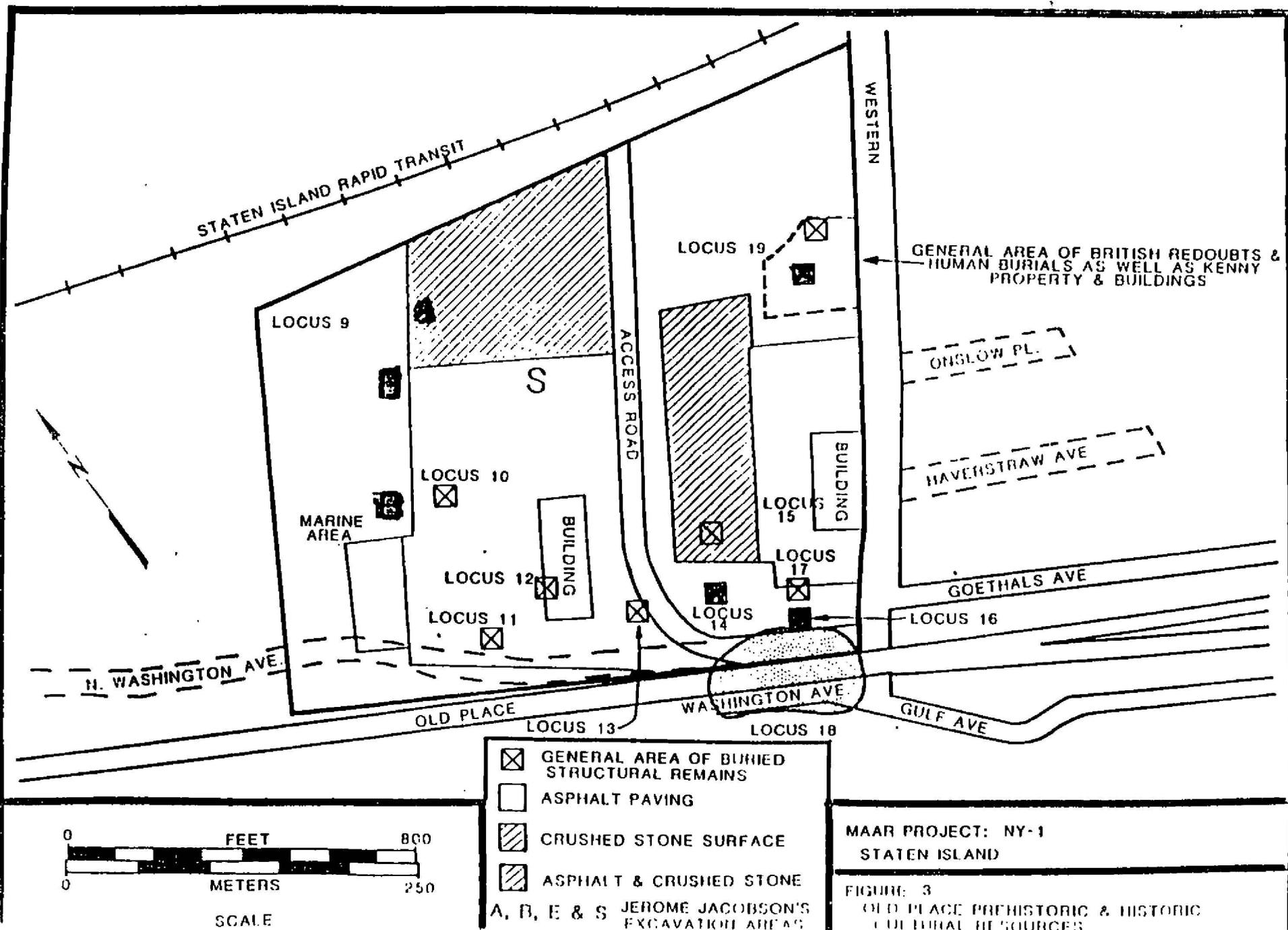
Old Place site and the adjoining Revolutionary War battle site at Bridge Creek were first investigated by Skinner (1909) at which time he excavated Amerindian and historic artifacts, as well as historic human remains. The position of the burials near the Reverend James Kinney residence indicates that the human remains may have been associated with the interment of casualties from the Revolutionary War battle. Albert Anderson (1964) and Donald Sainz collected and excavated within sections of the site over an extended period of time. During 1963-64 Jerome Jacobson, Ph.D (n.d) of the City University of New York conducted excavations at four locations, Areas A, B, E, and S. Based on a New York State Archeological Site Inventory Form submission in 1977, Louis Brennan (deceased) may have conducted research on the site in conjunction with the Ossining Collector Sewers project, but no record of a report was located in the files of the Historic Preservation Office in Albany.

Additional research and collecting may have occurred throughout any of the study areas but no records of informant information has been found.

Management Goals

The management goals correspond with the specifications of a Phase I cultural resource survey. Known cultural resource sites are to be identified and examined in the field. Abandoned vessels and ship wrecks located in Fort Ivory will be identified from document sources; no subsurface investigations are to be conducted. High potential inland areas for the occurrence of additional sites will be determined as well as those areas where low potential is predicted. To confirm the accuracy of the site occurrence predictive scheme, investigations will examine both types areas. The data retrieved from field investigations will be analyzed and interpreted to determine the history and nature of each site. Initial site-specific evaluations are to be made for determining cultural significance and research potentials.

Based on the data evaluations cultural resource management recommendations will be developed concerning the possibility need for additional research. The research methods, results, and recommendations will be presented in a project report.



A, B, E & S JEROME JACOBSON'S
EXCAVATION AREAS

MAAR PROJECT: NY-1
STATEN ISLAND

FIGURE 3
OLD PLACE PREHISTORIC & HISTORIC
CULTURAL RESOURCES

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A-085-01-2364

Identifier Bryan Magee

Date 10 August 1989

57 West Avenue Box 1460

Phone (no.) 735-4320

Rochester NY

Zip 14603-1460

Location (if any) Rochester Museum & Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Bowman's Brook North (Payne + Baumgardt)

County Rochester One of following: City

Township Shuten Island

Incorporated Village

Unincorporated Village or

Hamlet

Present Owner

Address

Zip

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Stray find

Cave/Rockshelter

Workshop

Pictograph

Quarry

Mound

Burial

Shell midden

Village

Surface evidence

Camp

Material in plow zone

Material below plow zone

Buried evidence

Intact occupation floor

Single component

Evidence of features

Stratified

Multicomponent

Under cultivation

Never cultivated

Previously cultivated

Pastureland

Woodland

Floodplain

Upland

Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) Adjacent

Elevation:

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface date(s)

Site Map (Submit with form*)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) 1909, 1964, 1965-1966

Testing: shovel coring other

unit size

no. of units (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size no. of units

(Submit plan of units with form*)

Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Skinner 1909, Payne + Baumgardt (MAAR Assoc.) 1965-1966

Documentation, consisting of the review of primary and secondary historic documents, site files, and maps, was used to locate cultural resources both within the terrestrial and offshore portions of the project area. Informant interviews and reviews of the archaeological literature pertaining to previous excavations in the Staten Island area were used to delineate culturally sensitive areas. Field research, consisting of surface reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing, was conducted in culturally sensitive and in low potential areas. Field research was carried out in those areas where documentation and/or informant interviews indicated a high potential for the occurrence of cultural resources and in all areas where it was practical to test without severely disrupting the ongoing operations at the marine terminal. The field research was also limited in that subsurface testing was restricted by the Scope of Work to a maximum depth of three feet.

MAAR Associates staff members initiated research during the week of September 30, 1985. Field work was conducted at five discrete survey areas and was completed on October 18, 1985. A total of 19 cultural resource loci, or sites, was identified by documentation and/or field research. The survey areas examined and resource loci discovered are outlined in Figures 2 and 3.

Locus 1: Bowman's Brook North

The investigated portion of this site, as identified by Skinner (1909:6-7), is located on the south side of Richmond Terrace outside of the project area. Both a surface survey and shovel testing were conducted on the north side of the road (Figure 2). These investigations were undertaken to determine whether the site extended into the project area. An argillite drill tip, a quartz spall with bifacial reduction, and a flint flake were recovered from a disturbed surface context on the western side of Bowman's Brook stream, now called DeHarts Creek. Shovel Test 7 was placed in the area of the surface finds to establish the presence of the site and to evaluate subsurface cultural deposits. The test produced a Late Archaic stemmed projectile point, an incomplete isosceles triangular biface, and lithic debris. All artifacts were located in a mixed context with recent historic artifacts. Shovel Test produced a quartz chip in association with recent historic artifacts. artifacts were recovered in undisturbed context.

Locus 2: Richmond Terrace Historic Archaeological Site

Adjoining and to the east of the residence at 3599 Richmond Terrace is a razed domestic site. An informant, who resides at 3599 Richmond Terrace, confirmed the exact location of the structure and of a refilled well in the front of the remains. Historic documentation records a building at the site prior to 1845.

Locus 3: Richmond Terrace White Structure

At 3599 Richmond Terrace is a front gabled, two story, white frame house with a relatively steeply pitched roof. Historic documentation places a structure at this location prior to 1845. The resident did not know the construction date of the building.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
STATE PARKS AND RECREATION

UNIQUE SITE NO. 11095-01-039

QUAD

SERIES

NEG. NO.

STARTED BY Bert Salwen

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

LOCALITY (if any) NYU

DATE 5/10/67

SITE NAME: Arlington Place (Std 6-1)

COUNTY: Richmond TOWN/CITY: _____ VILLAGE: _____

LOCATION: Along Arlington Place, between Northfield +
Holland Aves

PRESENT OWNER: _____

OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE: _____

- STANDING RUINS
- SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE
- UNDER CULTIVATION
- NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE
- CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS
- WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE
- EROSION
- OTHER _____
- UNDERWATER

COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- TESTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- EXCAVATION BY WHOM Albert Anderson
Ralph Hall
Donald Seitz DATE 1961
- MINE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: _____

PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: _____

METROPOLITAN AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SITE SURVEY SHEET
Department of Anthropology
New York University
25 Waverly Place, N.Y. 10003

SITE NO: Std 6-1

NAME: ARLINGTON PLACE

Local name _____ Survey no. _____ County Richmd State N.Y.

Type of site (shell heap, burial ground, etc.) _____

Cultural affiliation (if known) Late Archaic through Woodland

Location Along Arlington Place, between Northfield and Holland Aves., Arlington.

(40°38'10" N. Lat; 74°10'15" W. Long)

USGS Quadrangle Elizabeth Other map? Hagstrom Str.M

Property owner _____ Address _____

Tenant _____ Address _____

Previous owner(s) _____ Other informants A. Anderson (survey snt) Donald Sainz

Descr. of location:

Several knolls, containing scattered sites. Scrub covered, with a small ball field in part of area when excavated. (Anderson)

Nearest water Kill Van Kull Distance ca 0.4 mi. Which shore? South

Descr. of remains: (strata, prom. features, matl. recovered, etc.)

"...scattered sites - Archaic mainly, some Late Woodland. One work site containing some 2 half bushels of hammers" (Anderson).

Ritchie (1965:146) describes finds by Anderson, Hall, Sainz at Arlington Place A-1: Humus: Triangular points.

Red Sand - 10"-14" deep: Over 50 Poplar & Bare Is. pts (prop. 1:3), most of argillite. Also 2 Orient fichtails, steatite sherds, bipennate bannerstone, full-grooved axe, etc. (In part of site--on same level?--Vinette I sherds) (ov

Condition of site: (on lawn, under cultivation, in woods, etc.)

Scrub covered field when excavated. Private homes now cover entire site.

"Wished to work Arlington Place site further--it's destroyed today--all of it"

(Letter: Donald Sainz to G. Schneider, 4/7/66).

If previously excavated, when and by whom (address if possible)?

Albert Anderson & son 180 Glascoe Ave., S.I., N.Y. 10314

Ralph Hall

Donald Sainz 50 Townsend Ave., S.I., N.Y.

} in 1961

If previously excavated, what was found; where are finds now?

Anderson reports: mostly Archaic points, scrapers, several axes, pottery (one vessel restorable), atl-atl[wt?], hearths, reject matl., and a cache of 41 argillite Archaic blades. Hall & Anderson have collections. (See also Ritchie 19

Previous designations of site Anderson's Site 30-RIC-1-A1A

Published references to site Ritchie, Wm.A., THE ARCH OF N.Y. STATE, 1965

Recommendations for further work, if any _____

Recorded by B. Salven Address NYU Date 5/10/67

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-2375

Project Identifier _____

Name Dwain Royal

Address 657 East Ave Box 1480

Rockton NY

Zip 14603-4880

Date 11 August 1988
Phone (716) 271-4320

Organization (if any) Podrester Museum + Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Rev. Kinney Pomeroy (Paynet Baumgardt)

County Rockland One of following: City _____

Township Staten Island

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected _____

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland

Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Paynet + Baumgardt 1965-1986

Site Map (Submit with form*) _____

Collection _____

Subsurface--date(s) Skinner 1909; Paynet + Baumgardt 1965-1986

Testing: shovel coring other unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

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

Investigator Skinner 1909; Paynet + Baumgardt 1965-1986

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

Skinner, A

1909 The Lenape Indians of Staten Island Anthropological Papers
3:3-62 American Museum of Natural History.

Paynet + Baumgardt
1986 Holland Hook Marine Terminal Expansion Cultural Resources Recon.

Present repository of materials _____

Site inventory:

- a. ~~date constructed~~ or occupation period 1777 Battle 1777
- b. previous owners, if known
- c. modifications, if known

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

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

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name Albert Anderson Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11" if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):

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

DRAFT

Unidentified structure buried under asphalt and fill. The structure might have been associated with either Sites 10 or 12.

Locus 12 (Commercial Structure): This is the general location of a structure possibly associated with activities of the New York Terminal and Transit Company, and it probably dates to the turn of the century. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 13 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the George Bowman House. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 14 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the W. J. Halsey house.

Locus 15 (Outbuilding): A structure on this site was associated with Site 14 in the twentieth century (Robert Cotter, personal communication 1985). Its location is generally identified, and the area is surfaced with asphalt.

Locus 16 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the M. T. Jones house.

Locus 17 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of a structural site which was probably associated with Locus 16. The site may be located under the asphalt surface of the Whalen Trucking Company yard.

Locus 18: Tunissen's 1630 Domestic Site

Based on historic maps, the area just west of the Washington Avenue and Western Avenue intersection is the location of the first Old Place house site. The area is covered by asphalt roadway surfacing.

Locus 19: Reverend Kinney Property

Historic accounts (Leng and Davis 1929:44, 137) record a series of Revolutionary War skirmishes in November 1777. The account places the battle site at the location of the late nineteenth century Reverend James C. Kinney property. The dead were buried in a trench on the creek side of the elevation. Skinner (1909:2) unearthed graves with unidentified "relics" on the Kinney property. He describes the graves as being white. These burials may have been associated with skirmish interments.

In addition to the potential for historic resources, the site has been known to contain Amerindian artifacts (Albert Anderson, Personal Communication 1985).

The area was systematically shovel tested. Deposits of fill were found throughout most of the area. An exception was a strip of land immediately adjacent to the Bridge Creek wetlands on the north. Fill depths ran between two and three feet. No Amerindian or eighteenth

century artifacts were recovered. Human remains were not identified. The three foot excavation depth limit and the deep land fill may be responsible for the lack of data recovery, i.e., the cultural and human remains may be at a greater depth.

Cultural Resource Management Recommendations

Based on the recently completed Phase I survey of the Howland Hook marine Terminal, the incidence of cultural resources within the general project area has been documented. A total of 19 cultural resource items, including two prehistoric archeological sites, 15 historic archeological sites, and two historic sites with standing structures, are located in the project area. The preliminary findings indicate that all of these sites have the potential of providing significant information on the prehistoric and early historic settlement of Staten Island. There are also indications that many of these resources may possess a reasonable degree of integrity in spite of the substantial industrial development which has already taken place in the project area.

Phase II surveys are mandated by several laws which are incorporated in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 which states that agencies shall:

Prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any licenses... take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (80 STAT. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470, Section 106).

The requirements of the NHPA have subsequently been defined in further detail through successive implementing regulations including Executive Order 11593 and CEIPL 800. The latter is of particular importance since it specifies the procedures by which cultural resources management is implemented and forms the basis for Phase II surveys as defined by the Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer of New York.

The objectives of the Phase II cultural resources survey will be to determine the exact physical boundaries of the resources, the significance of the resources, and to assess the impact of the proposed undertaking on those resources which are considered significant. The determination of significance is based upon the criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register. These criteria are applicable to properties:

- (1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (2) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (3) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-2374

Object Identifier _____

Name Bessie Nagel

Address 657 East Ave Box 1480

Rochester NY

Zip 14603-1480

Date 11 August 1986
Phone (716) 271-4320

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum + Science Center

Site Identifier(s) Turkissen's 1680 Domestic Structure (Payne + Baumgardt)

County Rochester One of following: City _____

Township Sharon Town

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland

Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) Summer 1985; April 1986

Site Map (Submit with form*)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

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

Investigator Payne + Baumgardt

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

Payne, Ted + Kenneth Baumgardt
1986 Houlton Hook Marine Terminal Expansion
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance

Present repository of materials _____

Site inventory:

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

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

1) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
 Present location of original, if known _____

2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
 Present location of original, if known _____

b. Representation in existing photography

1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

1) Name _____ Address _____
 2) Name _____ Address _____

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

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

Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11 if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

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10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

DRAFT

Unidentified structure buried under asphalt and fill. The structure might have been associated with either Sites 10 or 12.

Locus 12 (Commercial Structure): This is the general location of a structure possibly associated with activities of the New York Terminal and Transit Company, and it probably dates to the turn of the century. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 13 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the George Bowman House. The general area of the site is surfaced with asphalt and fill.

Locus 14 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1879 map, it was listed as the W. J. Halsey house.

Locus 15 (Outbuilding): A structure on this site was associated with Site 14 in the twentieth century (Robert Cotter, personal communication 1985). Its location is generally identified, and the area is surfaced with asphalt.

Locus 16 (1790 Domestic Site): This is the general area of a house site which predates 1800. The house was a residence in the community of Old Place. On an 1878 map, it was listed as the M. T. Jones house.

Locus 17 (Unidentified Structure): This is the general area of a structural site which was probably associated with Locus 16. The site may be located under the asphalt surface of the Whalen Trucking Company yard.

Locus 18: Tunissen's 1680 Domestic Site

Based on historic maps, the area just west of the Washington Avenue and Western Avenue intersection is the location of the first Old Place house site. The area is covered by asphalt roadway surfacing.

Locus 19: Reverend Kinney Property

Historic accounts (Leng and Davis 1929:44, 137) record a series of Revolutionary War skirmishes in November 1777. The account places the battle site at the location of the late nineteenth century Reverend James C. Kinney property. The dead were buried in a trench on the creek side of the elevation. Skinner (1909:9) unearthed graves with unidentified "relics" on the Kinney property. He describes the graves as being white. These burials may have been associated with skirmish interments.

In addition to the potential for historic resources, the site has been known to contain Amerindian artifacts (Albert Anderson, Personal Communication 1985).

The area was systematically shovel tested. Deposits of fill were found throughout most of the area. An exception was a strip of land immediately adjacent to the Bridge Creek wetlands on the north. Fill depths ran between two and three feet. No Amerindian or eighteenth