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**PHASE 1A
CULTURAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY
EVALUATION**

**RICHMOND CREEK DRAINAGE AREA
STORM WATER/SANITARY DRAINAGE PLAN
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK**

**NEW YORK CITY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
DEP/94 DEP 219R**

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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

1997



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STORM WATER AND SANITARY DRAINAGE PLAN
SOUTH RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK**

**NEW YORK CITY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DEP/94 DEP 219R**

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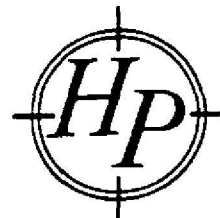


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	4
III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH: PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA	7
IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH: HISTORICAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA	12
• Richmondtown.....	12
• Egbertville.....	27
V. FIELD INSPECTION	34
VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	43
VII. REFERENCES	46
APPENDICES:	
A	Plan, 1"=40" scale, for Best Management Practices Areas 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8
B	Excerpts from the 1989 New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Richmondtown Restoration survey
C	Richmondtown Restoration Structures, Designation Status, and Potential Impact

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- FIGURE 1:** Portion of U.S.G.S map Arthur Kill NY-NJ quadrangle showing location of project area
- FIGURE 2:** Project Location
- FIGURE 3:** Historic Richmondtown Structures
- FIGURE 4:** 1853, Map of Staten Island, Butler
- FIGURE 5:** Photo of eastern section of project area circa 1890
- FIGURE 6:** 1907, Atlas of the Borough of Richmond, Robinson
- FIGURE 7:** Photograph of streetscape, Rockland Avenue at St. George Street
- FIGURE 8:** Photograph of unbuilt section of Ardsley Street
- FIGURE 9:** Photograph of Mill Pond
- FIGURE 10:** Photograph of BMP3 site
- FIGURE 11:** Project Base Map Indicating Areas of Sensitivity (inside plastic sleeve)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase 1A cultural resources sensitivity survey was conducted within the Richmond Creek Drainage Area located in South Richmond, Staten Island, New York. This survey was in response to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection's drainage management plan for the area that includes the construction of a sanitary sewer system and storm sewers. A component of the proposed system is the installation of eight Best Management Practice (BMP) features. These features cover a wide range of possible impacts to existing and unregulated roadbeds, the established Bluebelt park lands, and portions of the Historic Richmond Town (Richmondtown Restoration) museum complex.

There is no evidence to indicate that prehistoric people occupied or otherwise utilized the land within the project area. However, several prehistoric sites have been found and documented in the surrounding region. Seven zones within the project area, which will be impacted by the proposed construction work, have been determined to have high or medium archaeological sensitivity, or potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation. Therefore, a Phase 1B investigation, archaeological testing, is recommended for the seven zones: a portion of London Road, a portion of Lawn Avenue, and at the installation locations for BMPs 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8.

A field inspection, map analysis, and review of the 1989 New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's study of Richmondtown Restoration indicated a limited number of potential archaeological resources of the historical period. Proposed construction impacts will only affect such identified resources in the Richmondtown Restoration complex. The potential for archaeological resources of the historical period is limited to the installation of BMP1: particularly along the western half of the south bank of the mill pond, the southern shoreline of Richmond Creek west of the Town Bridge crossing, and a small, narrow section of the north bank of the mill pond immediately to the east of the Town Bridge crossing. Therefore, a Phase 1B investigation, archaeological testing, is recommended for the BMP1 construction areas in the museum complex that correspond to the parcels designated as exhibiting high or medium sensitivity by the 1989 Commission study.

Focusing on possible historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), this investigation has identified 15 structures that are officially designated resources (National and/or State Register of Historic Place, National Historic Landmark, New York City Landmark). The Richmondtown Restoration museum complex hosts 12 additional, non-designated shops/outbuildings/residences/mills/bridges within the APE. There are three 20th century real estate development enclaves that possess some degree of integrity; one 12-structure streetscape on Rockland Avenue; and ten individual structures that are potential historic resources. It is unclear at this time if any of the non-designated structures are eligible for landmark consideration.

As currently designed, the proposed sanitary and storm sewer construction will have no adverse impact upon these historic resources. The sanitary and storm sewers will be constructed within paved roads which have undergone extensive disturbance over decades of development in the area. At the completion of the sewer installations there will be no change in the visual character of the streetscapes. The current sewer construction methodology on this project involves "cut and cover," that is dig a trench, lay the pipe, and cover to legal grade. If blasting is required in the streetbed construction process, then the potential for any possible ground-borne impacts to historic structures should be assessed by engineers-vibration impact specialists and standard construction protection procedures be implemented as indicated.

It is also assumed that construction impacts of BMP installations will have no impact upon historic resources. BMP construction methodology, as currently proposed, involves excavation and not blasting. If blasting is required in the construction process, then the potential for any possible ground-borne impacts to historic structures should be assessed by engineers-

vibration impact specialists and standard construction protection procedures be implemented as indicated.

There is a minimum of visual alteration within Richmondtown Restoration due to the proposed BMP 1 construction, specifically the installation of the Sand Filter System and the raising of the north bank of the mill pond. However, both of these visual impacts will be mitigated. The Sand Filter System will be screened by appropriate landscape designs and although the raised bank will alter the viewscape of the museum complex from the north bank, the intrusive church parking pad on the north shore will be screened from museum visitors on the south bank.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection is developing a drainage plan for the sanitary collection and storm water management of the Richmond Creek drainage area in Staten Island, New York. This project, alternatively referred to as the Richmond Creek Drainage Area or Richmond Creek Bluebelt, is part of a comprehensive drainage management plan for South Richmond, Staten Island, New York. The project number is DEP/94DEP219R. See FIGURES 1 and 2. This plan will include the construction of an in-road sanitary sewer system and storm sewers. In addition, the storm water management plan includes the construction and installation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) at eight locations along the Richmond Creek corridor including such features as the enhancement of existing wetlands, the creation of a pocket wetland, the stabilization of existing channels, and the creation of a sand filter system, a stilling basin, and an extended detention wetland system (Hazen and Sawyer et al 1996: ES-5). Sewer and storm water construction work is currently underway on parts of Richmond Road and other paved streets in the project area. This report takes into consideration those areas of proposed construction as of 10/28/96. Details of the proposed installation can be seen on FIGURE 11 and in Appendix A.

This report presents the results of a Phase 1A cultural resources sensitivity survey conducted within the Richmond Creek drainage project area. The study was conducted in accordance with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) environmental review comments (8/28/96), the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) guidelines (Section 3F), and the 1989 LPC study of Richmondtown Restoration (Baughner et al 1989).¹ The objective of this cultural resources investigation was to evaluate the historic and archaeological sensitivity of the project site.

B. STUDY AREA LOCATION

The area of proposed work is bounded by St. Patricks Place, Richmondtown Restoration, Rigby Avenue and LaTourette Golf Course on the west, London Road and LaTourette Park to the north, Rockland Road and Nevada Avenue to the east, and Natick Street, Coombs Avenue, and Richmond Road to the south.

The location of the project area is indicated on the Arthur Kill New York - New Jersey quadrangle, United States Geological Survey map, 7.5' series photorevised in 1981 (FIGURES 1 and 2). The project area is delineated on the Draft Sanitary Drainage Management Plan Dwg. No. Figure 2-1, and Draft Storm Water Drainage Management Plan Dwg. N. Figure 3-4 (Hazen and Sawyer 1996). See FIGURE 11.

Based on CEQR guidelines and discussions with Landmarks Preservation Commission staff, the area of concern for archaeological resources is limited to that land which will experience direct, subsurface construction-related impacts. However, consideration of historic resources extends 400 feet beyond the direct construction-related impacts. This wider, more inclusive study area is a standard LPC request due to concerns for (1) construction-related vibration impact on historic foundations and (2) the visual context of historic structures.

¹ This report follows the LPC designation nomenclature of Richmondtown Restoration. Historic Richmond Town is, however, the published and preferred title for the museum complex, as operated jointly by the Staten Island Historical Society and the City of New York.



**See Figure 11 for precise
bounds of the project site.**

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A. INTRODUCTION

The Richmond Creek Drainage project area is located in the center of Staten Island, New York, between historic Richmondtown Restoration on the west and the village of Egbertville on the east. The project area was once a rural district but since the nineteenth century it has rapidly undergone change. Housing developments, commercial establishments, roads, sewers, utility lines, grading, landscaping and landfilling operations have altered the regional landscape.

Prior to the eighteenth century, the ecological setting of the project area provided many essential resources for both Native American and European-American populations. The uncut forest supplied wood for constructing shelter and for fuel, and also numerous floral and faunal resources. The region's streams, marshes, wetlands and soils also provided rich food supplies, raw materials and fresh water for the area's inhabitants. Two centuries of development have significantly altered or eliminated the area's natural resources. Undeveloped parcels that are adjacent to and parallel with Richmond Creek have been incorporated into the Bluebelt, passive public parkland.

The following discussion is a synopsis of the major natural environmental characteristics of the project area.

B: GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The project area is part of the Coastal Plain physiographic province (Schubert 1968). The bedrock geology in the area consists of Serpentine-igneous rock on Richmond-Lighthouse Hill (formerly Meisner Hill) to the north of Richmond Road and the Magothy and Raritan Formations (clay, silt, sand and gravel) in the lower topographic zone along Richmond Road (U.S.G.S. 1902; Distigas of New York Corp. 1973:2-13).

The last continental glaciation, called the Wisconsin episode, affected the surface geology of the area. During this period, the advancing glacier covered the landscape to the north of the project area and its southern limit is indicated by the terminal moraine. About 14,000 years ago, the glacial ice began to melt and recede and as it did, it left behind glacial till and outwash sediments consisting of sands, silts and gravels. The terminal moraine extends along Richmond Road and covers earlier layers in the region. Therefore, the region's surface features and soil deposits are of post-glacial origin.

In general, silt, sand, gravel, clay and organic material are found throughout the project area. Soil boring data obtained from within the village of Richmondtown Restoration in 1971 and 1980 revealed a soil profile that consists of topsoil and clay, and fine, medium and coarse silty sand subsoils (Baugher et al 1989:20). Based on this data we infer that it is highly unlikely that ancient wetland deposits lie deeply buried beneath post-Pleistocene deposits in the project area.

C. TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the project area is generally low and flat from the base of Richmond-Lighthouse Hill to the south. Local elevations range from approximately fourteen feet above mean sea level at Richmond Creek to over 200 feet along London Road on the north and approximately thirty-five to sixty-five feet along Natick Street to the south. The south slope of Richmond-Lighthouse Hill is steep.

Richmond Creek flows from the northeast to the southwest through the project area. A small tributary, now largely filled in or channeled under ground, was observed on Ardsley Street

between Andrews and Wilder Avenues. Richmond Creek cuts through the steep slope of Richmond-Lighthouse Hill creating the Egbertville Ravine at the northeastern end of the project area. A nineteenth century sawmill and pond existed at its upper reaches. Today the Ravine is a well known feature of the Staten Island Greenbelt Park trail system. This upper region of Richmond Creek would have provided fresh drinking water for prehistoric and historic peoples.

D. FLORA AND FAUNA

The project site is in an area that has undergone extensive landscape change and development. Once a rural area, the Richmond Creek drainage is surrounded by paved roads and residential and commercial structures. The existing environmental features in undeveloped zones include two types of vegetative associations:

1. Plants of the freshwater wetlands which are found along Richmond Creek.
2. Plants of the woodland communities.

Some of the trees and plants present in the immediate area are White Ash, Tree of Heaven, American Beech, Chestnut Oak, American Elm, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, Red Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Sweetgum, Black Tupelo and Grey Birch (Sadowski 1983:73-74).

No fauna was observed within the project area during this cultural resources investigation.

E. HISTORIC LAND USE

The area of interest to this report lies south of Richmond Hill, stretching from the eastern edge of early Richmondtown to the area known in the 19th century as Egbertville and includes that portion of the south face of Richmond Hill running above and between these settlements. Each of these communities retain their distinct character today in the face of the intensive twentieth century development which links them. The development of the project area is described in detail in the historical background section of this report. Landscape disturbances are discussed in the field survey section of this report.

Our descriptions and evaluations are drawn primarily from map analysis with some reliance on local histories and a preliminary visual survey of the project area. As eras and areas are discussed, sensitivity will be addressed and sites or structures will be assigned numbers corresponding to the project base map and list of areas of sensitivity. Streets are called by their current names with historic designation of the era under discussion in parentheses.

Places names changed over the span of years as well and the results are confusing. To simplify the discussion, we have called the area of colonial settlement at the western end of the project area Richmondtown and the area at the eastern end Egbertville. Today, the core of Richmondtown is within the Richmondtown Restoration, a museum village run by the Staten Island Historical Society. Richmondtown Restoration contains fourteen buildings and one cemetery which are designated as New York City Landmarks. Six are on their original sites and eight have been moved here from other locations on Staten Island. The Rezeau-Van Pelt family burial plot is also within the Restoration boundaries and is an original feature. The project area contains the mill pond portion of Richmondtown Restoration and that portion of Richmondtown which expanded easterly along Richmond Road. A fifteenth historic building, the Stephens-Prier House, located on St. Patrick's Place, functions as an administrative office for the museum complex. Town Bridge, at the extreme northwest edge of the museum complex, is also of historic interest. The location of all 40 of the "Historic Richmond Town" structures and sites can be seen on FIGURE 3.

Richmond Hill itself has several names. Even today it is referred to as Latourette's Hill or Lighthouse Hill. In the nineteenth century, the northeastern section was called Meissner's Hill. To avoid confusion, in this historical account we call the entire hill Richmond Hill.

Egbertville grew at the junction of Richmond Road with what is today Rockland Avenue, which runs up and over Richmond Hill alongside the Egbertville Ravine. The area is named after the Egbert family which settled this area in colonial times. This portion of Richmond Hill has also had other historic names.

The construction of buildings and roads and the installation of utilities have extensively impacted the landscape. Richmond Road was laid out in 1729 and was described as being three rods (49.5 feet) wide (Baugher et al 1989:93). However, a 1774 Road Record states that it was two and one-half rods (41.25 feet) wide. Beginning in the nineteenth century and continuing to the present, water lines, gas lines, utility poles, septic systems, walks, pavements, culverts, fences, curbs, drains, parking lots and other structures have been built throughout the project area. Within the Richmondtown Restoration, water and gas lines were installed in the street beds at an average depth of four feet below the surface (Baugher et al 1989:613). It is likely that similar construction practices have been followed within the project area's public roads.

Finally, we note that the mill pond within the Richmondtown Restoration was drained and dredged in 1969 (Anonymous 1969). The present dam is a modern one (Baugher et al 1989:98).

III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH: PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA

A. INTRODUCTION

The prehistoric context of the project area forms the information data base from which the archaeological sensitivity of the area may be extrapolated. The context also provides a core of information from which the significance of any sites that may be present can be evaluated and the need for future work assessed. The prehistoric context explains and interprets what is known about Native American resources in the area and suggests the direction of archaeological research in the region.

The prehistoric context for the Richmond Creek project area consists of two components. The first is an overview of the Native American cultural history of the region. The prehistory of the region includes the Paleo Indian Period (c. 10,000-8000 B.C.), the Archaic Period (c. 8000-1000 B.C.) and the Woodland Period (c. 1000 B.C. to 1600 A.D.). The context also includes the subsequent Contact-Early Historic Period (c. 1600 A.D. to 1750 A.D.). The prehistoric periods have been determined by physical evidence recovered from the archaeological record which represent the principal technological, settlement and subsistence patterns and social-cultural patterns in Native American lifeways. During the Contact-Early Historic Period the archaeological record is supplemented by ethno-historic written resources.

The second component of the prehistoric context includes a summary of previous archaeological research in the area. Previously reported archaeological sites are enumerated and analyzed in terms of several environmental variables which are considered to be important in locating prehistoric sites and assessing archaeological sensitivity.

B: REGIONAL PREHISTORIC AND EARLY HISTORIC OVERVIEW

1. Paleo Indian Period, c. 10,000 B.C.- 8,000 B.C.

The earliest known human occupation of this area is referred to as the Paleo Indian tradition. The Paleo Indians were hunter-gatherers who roamed widely in search of food in a rapidly changing environment in which a tundra-like landscape was succeeded by open parkland vegetation. The Paleo Indian Period was coterminous with the Pleistocene (ice age) geologic period to Holocene (modern) geologic quaternary period transition. During this time, the flora, fauna and landscape were significantly different than they are today (Edwards and Emery 1977; Sirkin 1977).

The Paleo Indian settlement pattern consisted of small temporary camps. The cultural material remains of these people is primarily their stone tools. Their tool kits contained Clovis fluted projectile points, a diagnostic artifact of these people. However, the Paleo Indians made other sophisticated tools as well such as gravers, steep-edge scrapers, knives, drills and other unifacial tools usually made from high quality lithic material. There is evidence to indicate that Paleo Indian people lived on Staten Island. Fluted projectile points have been found in the Kreisherville area and in Rossville, communities more than five miles from the proposed drainage construction (Kraft 1977:6).

2. The Archaic Period, c. 8,000 B.C.- 1000 B.C.

The Archaic Period is divided into Early, Middle and Late periods. During the Archaic Period, a major shift occurred in the settlement and subsistence patterns of Indian people. Hunting and gathering were still the basic way of life, but the emphasis in subsistence shifted from the large Pleistocene animals which were rapidly becoming extinct to an increased dependence on small game, fish, shellfish and plant food resources in a developing modern Holocene environment. The environment differed from the earlier period and was dominated by temperate habitats consisting of forests of oak and hemlock. The open grasslands began to disappear and the sea level rose and inundated the land along the continental shelf. A major effect of the sea level rise was raising the local watertable and the creation of a large number of swamps. The settlement pattern of the Archaic people included larger and relatively more permanent habitation sites.

The Early Archaic Period (c. 8000 B.C.- 6000 B.C.) tool kit was essentially the same as that of the Paleo Indians with the exception of projectile points. A hallmark of this period are bifurcated (basal notched) points. The Indians' preference for high quality lithic material continued during this period.

During the Middle Archaic Period, c. 6000 B.C. - 4000 B.C., grinding implements, ground stone tools, spear thrower weights, anvil stones, netsinkers and other tools appear in the archaeological record and indicate a shift in subsistence strategies and changes in tool technology. Diagnostic projectile points of this period include such types as Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain, Neville and Stark Points. A variety of lithic materials was utilized to produce stone tools. Middle Archaic components have been found on Staten Island.

The Late Archaic Period, c. 3000 B.C. - 1000 B.C. is characterized by an increase in human population, site density and site size. The Indians of this period exploited the same broad range of resources ascribed to their predecessors but they appear to have a well-defined seasonal round of settlement and subsistence. The projectile points attributed to this period on Staten Island include the Lamoka, Brewerton, Normanskill, Lackawaxen, Bare Island and Poplar Island types.

The period from 1700 B.C. to 1000 B.C. is referred to as the Terminal Archaic (formerly Transitional) and represents a gradual change in Archaic lifestyles and the development of Woodland Period traits. This change included the production and use of radically different broad-bladed projectile points such as Susquehanna, Koens-Crispin, Perkiomen and Orient Fishtail types and steatite or stone bowls. Several Late Archaic sites have been found on Staten Island, including Historical Perspectives' 1996 data recovery-level excavation at the P.S. 56R site in Rossville.

3. The Woodland Period, c. 1000 B.C. -1600 A.D.

The Woodland Period is also divided into Early, Middle and Late Periods. It is distinguished from the previous Archaic Period by the appearance of ceramic vessels in the archaeological record. The earliest ceramic types found in New York are steatite tempered and sand tempered wares, called Marcy Creek and Vinette I respectively. They are attributed to the Early Woodland, c. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1. Projectile points also serve as chronological markers of this period and include such Early Woodland types as Meadowood Points.

During the Middle Woodland Period, A.D. 1 to A.D. 1000, several plants were domesticated and became part of the subsistence practices of Indian groups. However, the hunting and gathering way of life persisted. Jack's Reef and Fox Creek type projectile points are chronological markers of this period. Toward the end of this period and extending into the Late Woodland Period triangular projectile points became more common.

By the Late Woodland Period, c. 1000 A.D. to 1600 A.D., horticulture became well established with the cultivation of maize (corn), beans and squash. Hunting and gathering continued to be a part of the subsistence strategy including the collection of shellfish. The presence of storage pits at Late Woodland sites suggest a more sedentary lifestyle and larger base camps or villages. A large number of Late Woodland Period archaeological sites have been found on Staten Island.

4. The Contact-Early Historic Period, c. 1600 A.D.-1750 A.D.

The settlement of New Amsterdam (New York) by the Dutch in the early 1600s initiated the Contact-Early Historic Period between the Indians of Staten Island and the Europeans. Following this settlement a regular pattern of Indian-European trade developed, and the Indians began to acquire European-made tools, ornaments and other items of material culture. At the time of European contact, the Indians who inhabited the lower Hudson Valley were Munsee speaking groups known as the Lenape or Delaware (Goddard 1978a, 1978b). Journal accounts by European explorers, settlers and travelers describe Indian settlements and lifeways. However, only a few Contact-Early Historic Period sites have been found on Staten Island.

C. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE PROJECT AREA

In prehistoric times, Staten Island was extensively occupied and used by Native American peoples. This fact was amply demonstrated in the early twentieth century by archaeologist Alanson B. Skinner of the American Museum of Natural History who located and studied more than twenty-five "important" prehistoric sites on Staten Island (Skinner 1909:43-45). This early effort succeeded in identifying a wide range of prehistoric site types. Subsequent investigations in the region have been conducted by several museums, colleges and universities, avocational archaeologists, and various cultural resource management consulting firms.

A search of the New York City Landmark Preservation Commission cultural resources site records (Boesch 1994), the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Science prehistoric site records, the files of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and relevant literature (e.g. Lenik 1992) revealed no sites within the boundaries of the project

area. Several local individuals were questioned, but none knew of any sites or prehistoric cultural material within the project area. However, a number of prehistoric sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the project area and are summarized in the following Table 1.

As the table illustrates, prehistoric peoples lived in the vicinity of the project area. Within the project area, LPC's consulting archaeologist Eugene Boesch (1994:20; U.S.G.S. map) has characterized the area located to the north of Richmond Avenue as highly sensitive for the presence of Native American sites, and the area south of Richmond Avenue as moderately sensitive.

TABLE 1: PREHISTORIC SITES IN CENTRAL STATEN ISLAND¹

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Location²</u>	<u>Type and Cultural Remains</u>	<u>Culture Period</u>
New Springfield/ Corson's Brook	Near southeast corner of Rockland Avenue and Richmond Road	Campsite; shell midden, iron proj. pts.	Woodland, Contact
Richmond	Near Ketchum's Mill Pond on Simonson's Brook	Campsite; grooved axes, other "relics"	Probably Late Archaic
Richmond Hill	So. of the junction of Forest Hill Road and Old Mill Road	Campsite; projectile points	Early Archaic
Ketchum's Mill	So. of Old Mill Road	Campsite; "spearheads, arrowheads, scrapers, chippage."	Archaic and Woodland
The Courthouse	Richmondtown	no data	no data
Old Wagon Road/ Richmond Kill	Richmondtown	no data	no data
Parsons House, St. Andrew's Church	Richmondtown	stone axe	Probably Late Archaic
Long Neck	Linoleumville	shell middens	no data
Unnamed	No. side of Fresh Kills Cr., east of Route 440	campsite	Woodland
No. Side of Mill pond	Richmondtown	chert flake	no data

¹ SOURCES: Anderson 1976:66; Boesch 1994; Baugher et al 1989:37-38; Parker 1922; Ritchie and Funk 1971:53-55; Skinner 1909.

² The table refers to prehistoric sites in the general vicinity of the DEP project, a requirement of the CEQR Manual (section 310.Study Areas). Certain of the listed prehistoric sites, e.g. Linoleumville, are further away than the required ½ mile study area. In addition, some early sites filed with the State Museum are so vague in geographical data that it is impossible to place them on today's landscape with any certainty. In accordance with standard practices for establishing a prehistoric context, the analysis identifies sites within a much broader geographical zone than the actual impact boundaries in order to define potential site types.

IV. HISTORIC RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA

RICHMONDTOWN TO EGBERTVILLE:

The area of interest to this report lies south of Richmond Hill, stretching from the eastern edge of early Richmondtown to the area known in the nineteenth century as Egbertville and includes that portion of the south face of Richmond Hill running above and between these settlements. Each of these communities retains its distinct character today in the face of the intensive twentieth century development which links them. Their distinct histories and features will be presented chronologically in two separate discussions

As stated earlier, the report descriptions and evaluations are drawn primarily from map analysis with some reliance on local histories and a preliminary visual survey of the project area. As eras and areas are discussed, sensitivity will be addressed (*in italics*) and sites or structures will be assigned numbers (H#) corresponding to the project base map and list of areas of sensitivity (FIGURE 11). Streets are called by their current names with historic designation of the era under discussion in parentheses. Some house numbers are also included in parentheses.

RICHMONDTOWN

Richmondtown, first settled in 1685, and the county seat from 1728 until 1898, developed an identity early in the history of Staten Island. The work of the Staten Island Historical Society, culminating in the Richmondtown Restoration, preserves this rural, colonial village. It is a well-researched section of Staten Island and the focus of a 1989 New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission report, "An Archaeological Planning Model of Richmondtown Restoration, Staten Island, New York" (Baugher et al; 1989) in which the historic and archaeological sensitivity of the Restoration is assessed. Excerpts from the Planning Model study are included as Appendix B.

Richmond Hill, a terminal moraine ridge running northeast/southwest in the enter of Staten Island, sheltered a crossroads near the mouth of Fresh Kills where tidewater met fresh water. Fresh Kills and the lowlands surrounding it provided good access to New Jersey. In 1709, Arthur Kill Road was officially laid out. The road from Richmondtown to Stony Brook had been laid out in 1705, but was closed in 1728 and Richmond Road was established. The Stony Brook road is thought to have run the course of present day Center Street. Richmondtown, first known as Coccletown, grew at this early intersection. At least four buildings stood here by 1710 -- the Voorleezer's House, the blacksmith shop, a tannery and the Richmond County Jail (Baugher et al 1989:48).

In 1728, Richmondtown became the county seat. The first Courthouse added to Richmondtown's structures and bestowed, with the jail, an official importance upon the village. Like most of the Island, Richmondtown was a rural area with farming as its main occupation. Two grist mills were erected in the 1750-1760s, the Bedell Mill and the John and Joseph Wood Tidemill. By 1770 there appear to have been five or six houses within the village. The Episcopal Church of St. Andrews had opened in 1712. This was joined in 1769 by a building housing the joint Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian congregations.

The British were in possession of Staten Island through most of the Revolutionary War. In 1777, three earthen redoubts were built above Richmondtown on Richmond Hill. Soldiers were quartered and camped in the village. During this occupation, the Courthouse and the Dutch Reformed-Presbyterian Church were burned.

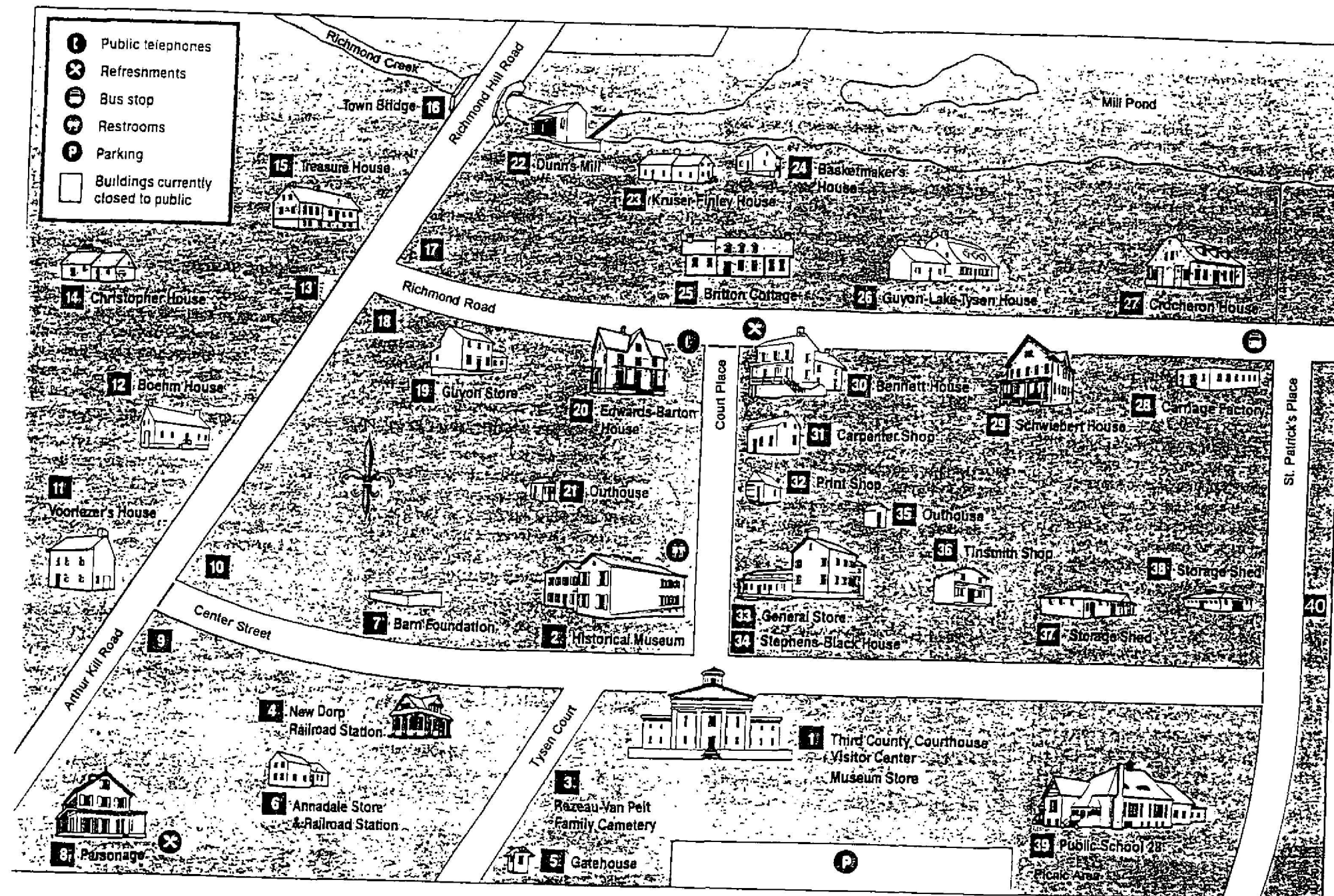
FIGURE 3

Historic Richmond Town Structures

Source: Historic Richmond Town Visitor Map, 1996

The following sites, structures, and features of Richmondtown Restoration are identified in the text.

Refer to Appendix A for the proposed location of BMP 1 in relation to the Mill Pond, Richmond Creek, Dunn's Mill, etc. Appendix B graphics identify archaeological potential in relation to these same elements of Richmondtown.



- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Third County Courthouse | 11 Voorlezer's House | 18 Site of Town Pond | 26 Guyon-Lake-Tysen House | 36 Tinsmith Shop/Colon Store |
| 2 Richmond County Clerk's Surrogate's Office | 12 Boehm House | Richmond County Hall | 27 Crocheron House | 37 Storage Shed |
| 3 Rezeau-Van Pelt Family Cemetery | 13 Site of Second County Courthouse | St. Andrew's Church Parish Hall | 28 Carriage and Wagon Manufactory | 38 Storage Shed |
| 4 New Dorp Railroad Station | 14 Christopher House | 19 Guyon Store | 29 Schwiebert House | 39 Public School 28 |
| 5 Gatehouse | 15 Treasure House | 20 Edwards-Barton House | 30 Bennett House | 40 Stephens-Prier House |
| 6 Annadale Store and Railroad Station | 16 Town Bridge | 21 Outhouse | 31 Carpenter Shop | |
| 7 Barn Foundation | 17 Site of First County Courthouse | 22 Dunn's Mill | 32 Print Shop | |
| 8 Parsonage | Second County Jail | 23 Kruser-Finley House | 33 General Store | |
| 9 Site of Reformed Dutch Church | Jailer's House | 24 Basketmaker's House | 34 Stephens-Black House | |
| 10 Site of First County Jail | Clerk's and Surrogate's Office | 25 Britton Cottage | 35 Outhouse | |

Richmondtown recovered slowly from the war. In 1792, a second courthouse was built here and the town dock, at Wood's Mill, was enlarged to accommodate vessels of forty tons burden (Baugher et al 1989:56). By 1800, Richmondtown had four taverns. In 1808, the Dutch Reformed Church was rebuilt and the number of taverns decreased to two (Baugher et al 1989:60).

Using historic maps dating from 1775 to 1785, Loring McMillen devised in 1933 a map of Staten Island which clearly shows Richmondtown clustered at the crossroads of Arthur Kill Road and Richmond Road. A few buildings dot Richmond Road going east. Two stand together near the road on its north side and a third is set back from the road. The third appears on the St. Andrews church glebe, perhaps an early parsonage. Two more dwellings are shown farther east on Richmond Road and at the corner of Richmond Road with what will become Rockland Avenue are several more dwellings. Up Rockland Avenue are yet more dwellings, several noted "Egbert." This is the area, a place of scattered farms on this map, which will become Egbertville.

Established in 1958, Historic Richmond Town (referred to as Richmondtown Restoration) has been preserved as a village and museum complex through the efforts of the Staten Island Historical Society and the City of New York. Although approximately 100 acres are embraced by the Society, only 25 acres are actively open to the public as a museum. Richmondtown Restoration is bounded roughly by Richmond Creek and the mill pond to the north, St. Patrick's Place to the east, Clarke Avenue to the south, and properties fronting Arthur Kill Road between roughly Clarke Avenue and Richmond Road. A brief description of each of the extant Restoration structures is provided below along with an assessment of distance from proposed project construction. A schematic locational map is provided as FIGURE 3.

Appendix A includes a plan of the proposed BMP 1 location in relation to the Richmondtown Mill Pond and structures. BMP 1 construction will include the installation of a sand filter, approximately 50 x 100 feet, at the intersection of St. Patrick's Place and Richmond Road. This is the only post-construction visual alteration by BMP 1 and the impact will be mitigated by appropriate landscape designs.

The Voorlezer's House (NHL, S/NR, NYCL²), fronting on Arthur Kill Road, was built by the Dutch Reformed Church and served as a church, school, and residence for the *voolezer* (lay minister and teacher) until 1701 (Historic Richmond Town 1996: n.p.). The oldest building on its original site in the Restoration and the oldest-known elementary school building in the United States, the Voorlezer's House is a large, two story clapboard structure (Willensky and White 1988: 847). The Voorlezer's House is within 400 feet of the proposed BMP 1 Stabilized Outlet action.

North of the Voorlezer's House and immediately south of the Richmond Creek drainage from the west end of the Mill Pond is the Treasure House. The Treasure House (NYCL), also on its original foundation, was first erected in c.1700 but had various additions over the next 150 years. "This modest clapboard building was the house and workshop of Samuel Grasset, a tanner and leatherworker" (Dolkart 1992:230). The Treasure House, according to legend, harbored at one time \$7000 in British coins within its walls. It is within 400 feet of the proposed BMP 1 construction activity west of the Richmond Hill Road crossing of Richmond Creek.

On Richmond Hill Road, the Town Bridge crosses Richmond Creek just north of the Treasure House. Built in 1845 to replace an earlier wooden crossing, the Town Bridge is the

² NHL: National Historic Landmark

S/NR: State and National Registers of Historic Places

NYCL: New York City Landmark

NYCL-hearing: LPC has heard property for determination but has not made a decision.

File #: Refer to New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) inventories.

only surviving example of an early nineteenth century arch bridge on Staten Island (Historic Richmond Town 1996:n.p.). The Flow Diversion piping for BMP 1 is to cross Richmond Hill Road immediately south of this bridge, between the Creek and Richmond Road.

Placed between the Voorlezer's House and the Treasure House on the west side of Arthur Kill Road is the Boehm House (NYCL), a New York City Landmark dating from c.1750. An "extremely simple pre-Revolutionary War clapboard house, the home of the teacher Henry M. Boehm from 1855 to 1862, was moved to this site from Greenridge" (Ibid.). It is also south of the Mill Pond and within 400 feet of the proposed changes at the BMP 1 Stabilized Outlet.

Moved to Richmondtown in 1969 from the Dongan Estate on St. John Avenue, the Christopher House (NYCL) was originally a one-room-and-attic structure built in c.1720. The vernacular stone house is associated with the local Revolutionary War patriot, Joseph Christopher. The Christopher House, approximately 100 feet south of Richmond Road and also on the west side of Arthur Kill Road, is within 400 feet of the proposed BMP 1 construction.

A number of structures stand between the Mill Pond and Richmond Road and within 400 feet of BMP 1 activities. Not original to the Richmondtown center, the Crocheron House was moved to the intersection of St. Patrick's Place and Richmond Road from Greenridge. This Federal-period farmhouse was built by Jacob Crocheron, a Manhattan merchant born on Staten Island (Historic Richmond Town 1996:n.p.).

The Guyon-Lake-Tysen House (NYCL), originally erected in the New Dorp-Oakwood area, was moved to the north side of Richmond Road in 1962. "A superb Dutch-Colonial-style house" from 1740 with two later additions (Dolkart 1992:229), it is less than 400 feet west of the proposed BMP 1 Underground Sand Filter System at the intersection of Richmond Road and St. Patrick's Place. The wood and stone Britton Cottage (NYCL) is also located immediately south of the Mill Pond and roughly 200 feet southeast of BMP 1 weir installation impact. It, too, was moved from New Dorp in the 1960s but originally may have served as Staten Island's first government building (Ibid.). A series of three additions (c.1755, c.1765, and c.1800) were added to the central stone section. A Restoration garden has been planted between the Britton Cottage, or farmhouse, and the Basketmaker's Shop (NYCL) directly north of the west end of the Cottage. Basketmaker John Morgan's modest clapboard Dutch Colonial cottage was moved to this locale from New Springville. It dates from c.1815. (Ibid.) The Basketmaker's Shop is approximately 50 feet southeast of the east opening of the proposed BMP 1 Flow Diversion piping.

The Kruser-Finley House (NYCL), a c.1790 clapboard home, was moved from Egbertville in 1965. It now rests approximately 160 feet east of Arthur Kill Road, south of the Mill Pond. A modest one-room residence, it was adapted to a combined home and shop during the nineteenth century. The proposed BMP 1 Flow Diversion Line will be placed between the Kruser-Finley House and the Mill Pond which is approximately 50 feet north of its north wall. Dunn's Mill, on the southwest rim of the Mill Pond, is a modern reconstruction of a mill resting approximately on the site of c.1800 mill and shop remains. Dunn's Mill is less than 30 feet northwest of the Kruser-Finley House and within the project limits of the proposed BMP 1.

Richmondtown Restoration structures south of Richmond Road and east of Arthur Kill Road include a number of New York City Landmarks: the Historical Museum/Richmond County Clerk's and Surrogate's Office, the Third County Courthouse, the Stephens-Black House, the Reseau-Van Pelt Cemetery, the Parsonage, the Eltingville Store, and the Bennett House.

Originally built in 1848, the Richmond County Clerk's and Surrogate's Office (NYCL) now serves as the Historical Museum. The simple, Federal-style red brick building remained a government facility until c.1920. Referred to as "charmingly scaled," the Museum now houses a collection of Americana and a scale model of Richmondtown Restoration (Willensky and White 1988:847). This structure is more than 400 feet southwest of the proposed BMP 1 disturbances.

The Third County Courthouse (NYCL), a Greek Revival government building, is adorned with a Doric portico and square cupola. In operation until 1919, it is located at the south side of the intersection of Court Place and Center Street. It is more than 400 feet southwest of the nearest proposed BMP 1 actions.

The Stephens-Black House and associated General Store (NYCL) are roughly between 300 and 400 feet southwest of the most southerly proposed impact of BMP 1. The "simplified Greek Revival" house (original to the site) and general store (reconstructed 1965) are located on the northeast corner of Court Place and Center Street. (Dolkart 1992:229-230)

In the heart of the village center is the Rezeau-Van Pelt Cemetery (NYCL). Located on Tysen Court more than 400 feet south of any proposed BMP 1 construction, the Cemetery is a "rare surviving eighteenth century private graveyard" (Ibid.) The interments were associated with two families that lived on the west side of Arthur Kill Road.

The original Parsonage of the Dutch Reformed Church of Richmondtown (NYCL) is on the east side of Arthur Kill Road between Center Street and Clarke Avenue. The Parsonage, dating from c.1855, is a vernacular Gothic Revival clapboard home with gingerbread detail. It is removed from the BMP 1 impact area by more than 400 feet.

Included in Richmondtown Restoration is a modest one-room grocery store - the Eltingville Store (NYCL). The board-and-batten commercial building was erected in the village of Eltingville c. 1860 and moved to its current location, on the east side of Court Place between Richmond Road and Center Street, during the second half of this century. (Ibid.) Currently, it is furnished to represent a c.1860 printing shop. It is more than 300 feet south of any of the proposed BMP 1 construction.

The Bennett House (NYCL) was originally built c. 1839 (with an c.1854 addition) for the shipping merchant John Bennett. A clapboard house with Greek Revival elements, it sits on its original location and still has an intact cellar bakery. (Ibid.) The Bennett House is situated at the southeast corner of Richmond Road and Court Place, approximately 300 to 400 feet west of the proposed BMP 1 Underground Sand Filter System construction.

Like the Town Bridge and Crocheron House discussed above, there are additional Richmondtown Restoration structures that are part of the Museum complex but are not specifically listed as New York City Landmarks. These include the Edwards-Barton House and the Guyon Store on Richmond Road west of Court Place. Referred to as a "restrained Gothic Revival-style building with Italianate features" by the Museum, the Edwards-Barton House was built in 1869 and served as home to Webley Edwards, a prominent Staten Island government official. The neighboring Guyon Store (c.1819, c.1835 addition) has functioned as a residence although James Guyon, Jr. originally built it for a commercial purposes. Museum visitors now enjoy it as a "19th-century tavern." Both are apparently within 400 feet of BMP 1 activities.

In the block south of Richmond Road and east of Court Place are four more historic but undesignated structures. The Schwiebert House is an early twentieth century (c.1909) structure built to serve John Schwiebert as an office and residence. Schwiebert owned the neighboring Carriage and Wagon Manufactory to the east. The Carriage Factory, owned by Isaac Marsh at the time of construction (1858), is a partial reconstruction of the three-story brick structure that was razed from this site in 1945. The Schwiebert House and associated Factory are within close proximity to the proposed BMP 1 Underground Sand Filter System.

Two non-designated commercial shops are also in the Eltingville/Print Shop enclave immediately east of Court Place. The Carpenter Shop "represents a rural carpenter's shop of c.1830-1860" and, similarly, the Tinsmith Shop (Colon Store) represents a c.1860 local tinsmith's shop (Historic Richmond Town 1996: n.p.). Neither structure served these functions originally

but are reconstructed and/or relocated historic residences transformed to tell the story of a craftsman's shop. These shops may fall within 400 feet of the proposed BMP 1 construction.

Like the Schwiebert House, Public School 28 was built in the first decade of this century. It actually served as the Village of Richmond's elementary school until the late 1970s. The Public School building is removed from any BMP 1 construction activities.

Two train stations have been relocated to the museum center: the Queen Anne-style New Dorp Depot (c. 1889) which has been separated so that a part serves as a Restoration Gatehouse and the Annadale Railroad Station which was joined in 1911 with a Store. The Gatehouse and both relocated station structures are south of Center Street and appear to be more than 400 feet from project disturbances.

Additional features of the Restoration facility include two relocated historic outhouses and two storage sheds. It is possible that one of the outhouses and one of the storage sheds could fall within 400 feet of the BMP 1 activities.

Although immediately north of the Mill Pond and outside the Richmondtown Restoration bounds, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (NYCL) is visually linked to the setting along Richmond Creek and the pond. St. Andrew's, attributed to George Mercereau and built in 1872, echoes the Norman parish-church style popular in England during the 12th century. The stone church houses "Staten Island's oldest Episcopal congregation" (Dolkart 1992:233). Starting in 1709, a series of church buildings, some of which burned, have stood in this location. Current design plans for BMP1 include sheet piling that will be within 400 feet of St. Andrew's although there is a paved parking lot between the mill pond and the church structure. In addition, the north bank of the mill pond will be raised and landscaped.

[The Stephens-Prier House, which serves Historic Richmond Town as an administrative office, is east of the Museum complex on St. Patrick's Place. It is discussed below.]

SENSITIVITY: Within the Richmondtown Restoration (H1), the Voorlezer's House (1695) and the Treasure House (c. 1700) are the oldest surviving original structures. Both are on Arthur Kill Road within 400 feet of the mill pond which is included in the project impact site. Other structures in Richmondtown Restoration, both original and moved to this area for preservation, date from c. 1670 (Willensky & White 1988:848-849). The New York City Landmark's designation report for Richmondtown Restoration only identifies fifteen of the above discussed historic resources. The Restoration, however, includes more than 27 separate structures, many of which would most likely be deemed of historic significance if applications for landmark status were submitted for review (personal communication, A. Dolkart, 12/11/96). A list of each structure/site maintained by Historic Richmond Town, including landmark status and potential impact by project activities, is included as Appendix C.

Historic Restoration structures not on the landmark listing that fall within 400 feet of the proposed construction impact would include, for example, the Crocheron House at the northwest corner of the intersection of Richmond Road and St. Patrick's Place (Block 2278, Lot 1), the Carriage Factory at the southwestern corner of the intersection of Richmond Road and St. Patrick's Place (Block 4441, Lots 1 and 32), and the Schwiebert House on Richmond Road west of the Carriage Factory. Another possible, non-designated concern is the Town Bridge that crosses Richmond Creek on Richmond Hill Road at the western end of the Mill Pond. The Bridge is listed as a point of interest for visitors to Richmondtown Restoration. Construction at the mill pond and within Richmondtown Restoration should observe the sensitivity analysis of the 1989 LPC report and make every attempt to minimize disturbance in this area.

The following presentation of the evolution of the general neighborhood area provides additional data and historic maps that include the museum complex properties.

Richmondton participated in the surge of growth New York experienced at the end of the War of 1812. Two new hotels and two new stores opened in the village and a stage line ran from Richmondton to the ferry at the Quarantine on the north shore of the Island (Baughner et al 1989:62). Richmondton retained the rural village development pattern. Most structures clustered near the crossroads and along both roads while much of the area was farmland or undeveloped land. In 1818, the Rectory of St. Andrews Episcopal Church (H2) was built on Richmond Road (3531). It is described by Willensky and White as a "very good example of the Federal style, with extremely handsome doorway and neatly articulated cornice" (Willensky and White 1988:849).

SENSITIVITY: *This building stands on a portion of Richmond Road scheduled for a continuation of sewer work; it is approximately 400 feet southeast of BMP4 construction.. It is also known as the Moore-McMillen House and is on the NYCL list.*

In 1836, Richmondton met its first real estate developer. Henry L. Seaman, a New York merchant, bought 90 acres of land just east of the crossroads. He subdivided his property into 25 foot by 100 foot lots, donating space for Center Street and Court Place. He provided land for the third courthouse, built in 1837 and standing today in the Restoration. The Richmond County Mirror observed, "A new street has lately been opened in this village on which seven pretty little homes have been erected" (Baughner et al 1989:63). A financial panic in 1837 left the pretty little homes unsold. Seaman's development failed financially in 1838. Lot 46, Block 4462, on Center Street held one of Seaman's houses which was moved to the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church property in 1959 and placed behind the church for use as a parsonage (Baughner et al 1989:205, 206, 225, 226, 284).

SENSITIVITY: *This Seaman's house on Center Street has been moved to an area outside and removed from project impact. However, in 1925, three of the Seaman houses (H3) appear to exist, somewhat modified, on the Sanborn map for the block of Center Street between St. Patrick's Place and Moore Street. Further study is needed to determine which, if any, have survived and retained integrity. The westernmost of these three structures may be within the area of potential effect, depending on final placement of the BMP 1 Sand Filter System..*

The 1853 Butler map of Staten Island clearly shows Court Place and Center Street, the new Courthouse and the row of seven Seaman houses stretching along the south side of Center Street from the Courthouse to Moore Street. The 1853 Butler map is included as FIGURE 4. On Richmond Road three dwellings are indicated east of the cluster at the crossroads; these appear to be placed as were the three buildings on the McMillen map. The first is labeled Johnson, the second is on the C.A. Meissner property and the third is the 1818 Rectory building belonging to St. Andrew's Church and occupied by the Rev. D. Moore. The 1818 Rectory cannot be a building on the McMillen map, and we cannot, without additional research, determine the survival and age of the others.

SENSITIVITY: *A nineteenth century building does stand at the corner of Richmond Road and Lighthouse Road, within the project area in a position corresponding to the position of the second house on the Butler map. We take this to be the C.A. Meissner House (H4). It is within the project area on roads where sewer work is proposed. It is within 400 feet of both BMP3 to the north and BMP4 to the northeast.*

On Richmond Hill, above the crossroads, "D. LaTourette" has a dwelling and outbuildings depicted on Butler's 1853 map. The house survives today as the clubhouse for the golf course in LaTourette Park (Willensky & White 1988:846). It is outside and removed from the project area. The Meissner property extends up the hill with a road within it running up the hill, but no buildings are shown here. To the east, "Egbertville" first appears as a geographical designation. The Egbertville community is discussed later in this narrative.

The 1859 Walling Map of Staten Island records the existence of the Daniel Stevens³ house in the block of St. Patrick's Place (Garretson Avenue) between Richmond Road and Center Street. Today this is a large and elegantly restored Victorian house which may have been enlarged and improved in the 1870s when it was owned by the J. Prier family. A second, small house is indicated on Center Street to the east of this house and is occupied by Miss Post in 1859.

SENSITIVITY: *The Stevens-Prier house (H5) is within 400 feet of BMP 1 construction. Further study is needed to learn if the Post House (H7) has survived with integrity.*

In 1860, the Staten Island Railroad was built with the Courthouse station a mile from Richmondtown. This reasonable distance was covered by stage, but the stage was still running in 1895. A modern conveyance in 1860 was called "prehistoric" in 1895. The isolation of Richmondtown, coupled with urban growth on the North Shore, led to the relocation of the County seat in 1898.

In 1862, a third church joined the Dutch Reformed and St. Andrew's. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic was built on St. Patrick's Place (Garretson Avenue). In the second half of the nineteenth century Staten Island attracted many of the immigrants arriving from Ireland and other European countries. Many Irish families settled in the Richmondtown-Egbertville area. They acquired land, choosing to establish their church at the eastern edge of Richmondtown village, the county seat.

SENSITIVITY: *This early Romanesque Revival style church (H7) still stands within the project area. It is located at the outside limits, i.e., 400 feet, of possible impacts from proposed BMP 1 Sand Filter System work. It is on the NYCLPC list of historic sites.*

The Beers Atlas of Staten Island provides a close-up view of Richmond in 1874. The three churches, the courthouse, the jail and the county clerk's office are prominent features. Industry is represented by the Marsh Carriage Factory at the edge of the mill pond, two Marsh Carriage manufacturing buildings on Richmond Road and a ropewalk on Clarke Avenue. Henry Seaman's "seven pretty little homes" on Center Street are occupied and a new structure has appeared on the southeast corner of Center Street and St. Patrick's Place (Garretson Avenue). It is a house set very close to the corner and occupied by D. Cortelyou. Two additional homes have been built on the north side of Center Street. To the east of the former Miss Post House a second small dwelling appears. Both this and the Post House are owned by M. Curry. To the east a larger home appears on the S. Curry property on the northwest corner of Center and Moore Streets.

SENSITIVITY: *The S. Curry House (H8) with its mansard roof survives with integrity. The survival and integrity of the M. Curry House (H9) requires further study. Both are within the project area where sewer installation is under construction. BMP 1 installations are proposed for the west side of St. Patrick's Place and apparently are more than 400 feet from both Curry houses. The D. Cortelyou house stood on what is now a parking lot for St. Patrick's Church.*

³ This is referred to as "Stephens" by Historic Richmond Town.

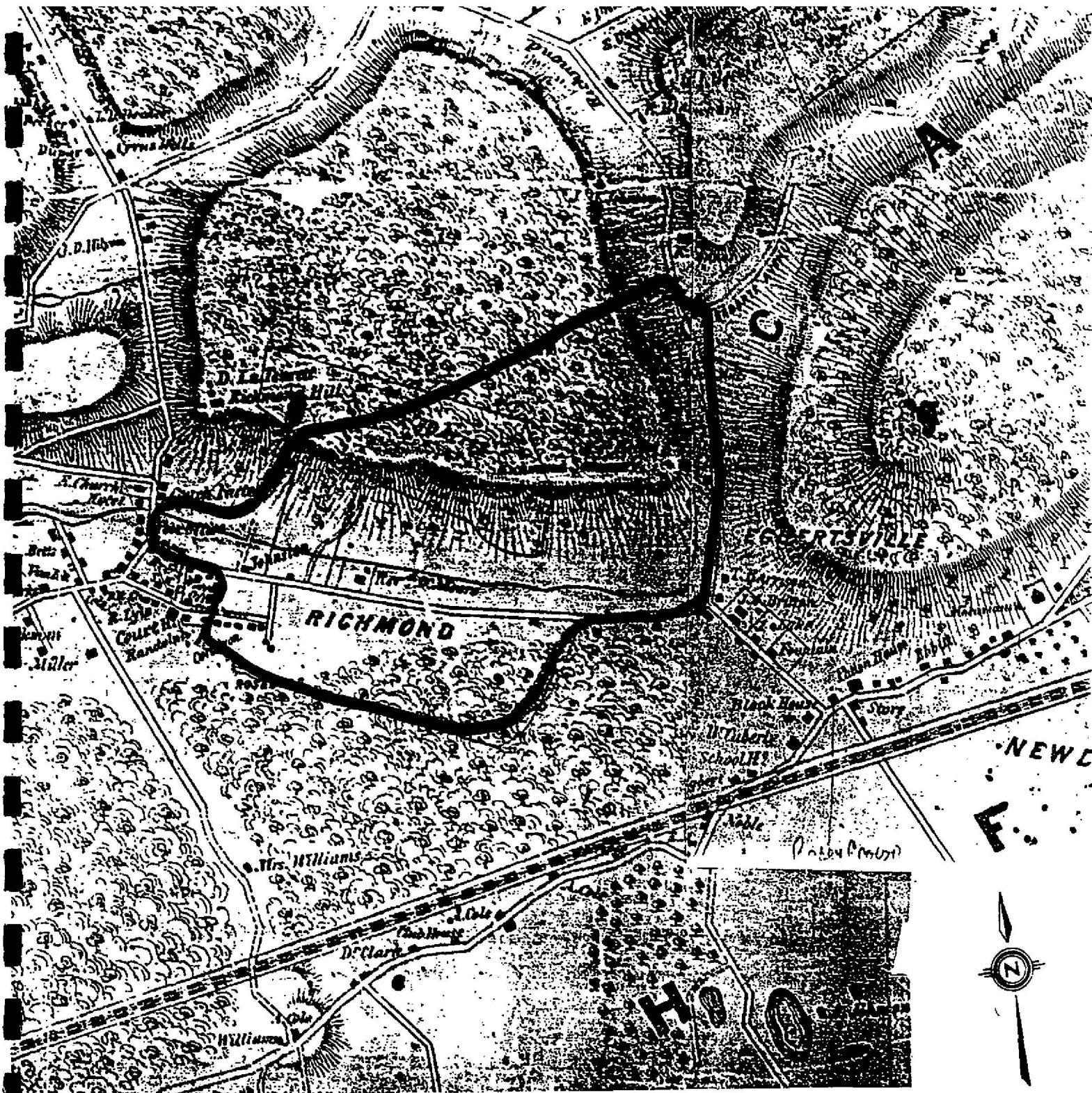


FIGURE 4: Map of Staten Island or Richmond County, New York. 1853.
 James Butler. On file Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences Archives,
 Staten Island, New York.

Approximate Project Site

A photograph, c. 1890 (FIGURE 5), taken by Isaac Almstaedt and printed in the Winter-Spring 1988 edition of the Staten Island Historian, illustrates the bucolic character of the western section of the project area at this time. The view is from the garden of the Meissner Estate on the crest of Richmond Hill. A dirt road, Lighthouse Road (Meisner Avenue), meets Richmond Road at the left side of the photograph showing the C.A. Meissner House and barn on the northwest corner of this intersection. The right edge of the photograph shows St. Patrick's Church and the Post-Curry House on Center Street. The Cortelyou House, now demolished, is just outside the photograph. In front of the Post-Curry house are the backs of the S. Allen and H. Gundaker buildings on the north side of Richmond Road. The roof of the Howard House and a bit of the P.V. Nolan House, both on the south side of Richmond Road can be picked out of the dense tree cover. The mansard roof of the S. Curry House stands out as do the five matching houses on the south side of Center Street. These are, again, Henry Seaman's 1837 "pretty little homes." A sixth house, in a different style, but contemporary, is part of this group. In the distance the Pfaff barn is seen amid the open farm fields in which Richmondtown stands.

The foreground of this photograph shows shrubs and exotic potted plants in the Meissner Estate garden. The Meissner family in 1874, according to cartographic depictions, owns several parcels of land comprising the area between Richmond Road and the height of Richmond Hill, plus seventy-five acres of the top of the hill. A large, elegant house has been built on the hill providing the view discussed in the photograph. Several other substantial homes dot the edges of Richmondtown. Nathaniel J. Wyeth, Jr. resided in what Willensky and White described in 1988 as "A lovely, seemingly deserted, 2-story cube of brick masonry topped by a many-sided, many windowed monitor in the center of its roof" (Willensky & White 1988:846). They note that this house, at the top of the hill, enjoys a fantastic panorama of the approaches to New York Harbor. They give the house a date of c. 1850. It does not appear on the 1853 Butler map but is present on the 1874 Beers map.

SENSITIVITY: *The Meissner Estate House (H10) may still exist at 76 Manor Court.*

Further study is required to determine if this is, indeed, the Meissner House and if any outbuildings from the Meissner Estate survive. This property is within 400 feet of sanitary sewer installations along Manor Court and possibly within the limits of BMP 2 construction. The N.J. Wyeth House (H11) is within the project area where sewer work will take place in the streetbeds and stands less than 400 feet from such construction on Meisner Avenue. The house was presented for evaluation by the NYCLPC in 1965. Apparently, no determination was made.

Three other houses appear on the 1874 map on Richmond Road in the block between St. Patrick's Place and Moore Street. On the north side are the Gundaker House (H12) and the Allen House (H12). On the south side is the Howard-Marchand House (H14).

SENSITIVITY: *These buildings may survive within this commercial residential block. Further study is needed to determine survival and integrity. The Howard-Marchand House is within 400 feet of BMP 1 construction. The H. Gundaker House, at 3651 Richmond Road west of the Lighthouse Avenue intersection, is within 400 feet of the proposed sanitary sewer installations on Lighthouse Avenue.*

East of the 1818 St. Andrew's Rectory on the St. Andrew's property is a new Rectory, the residence of Rev. Dr. Goddard. Mrs. D. Moore, widow of the former Rev. D. Moore of St. Andrew's is living in the 1818 Rectory. Directly across Richmond Road from the new St. Andrew's Rectory is the residence of Dr. I. L. Millspaugh and immediately to the east is the L. Seaver House. Both are sizable homes set back from the road.

SENSITIVITY: *The Goddard Rectory (H15) survives within the project area where sewer work is already under construction, as does the Seaver House (H16). Both appear to retain integrity. The Millspaugh House is gone. The Seaver House stands at the outside*

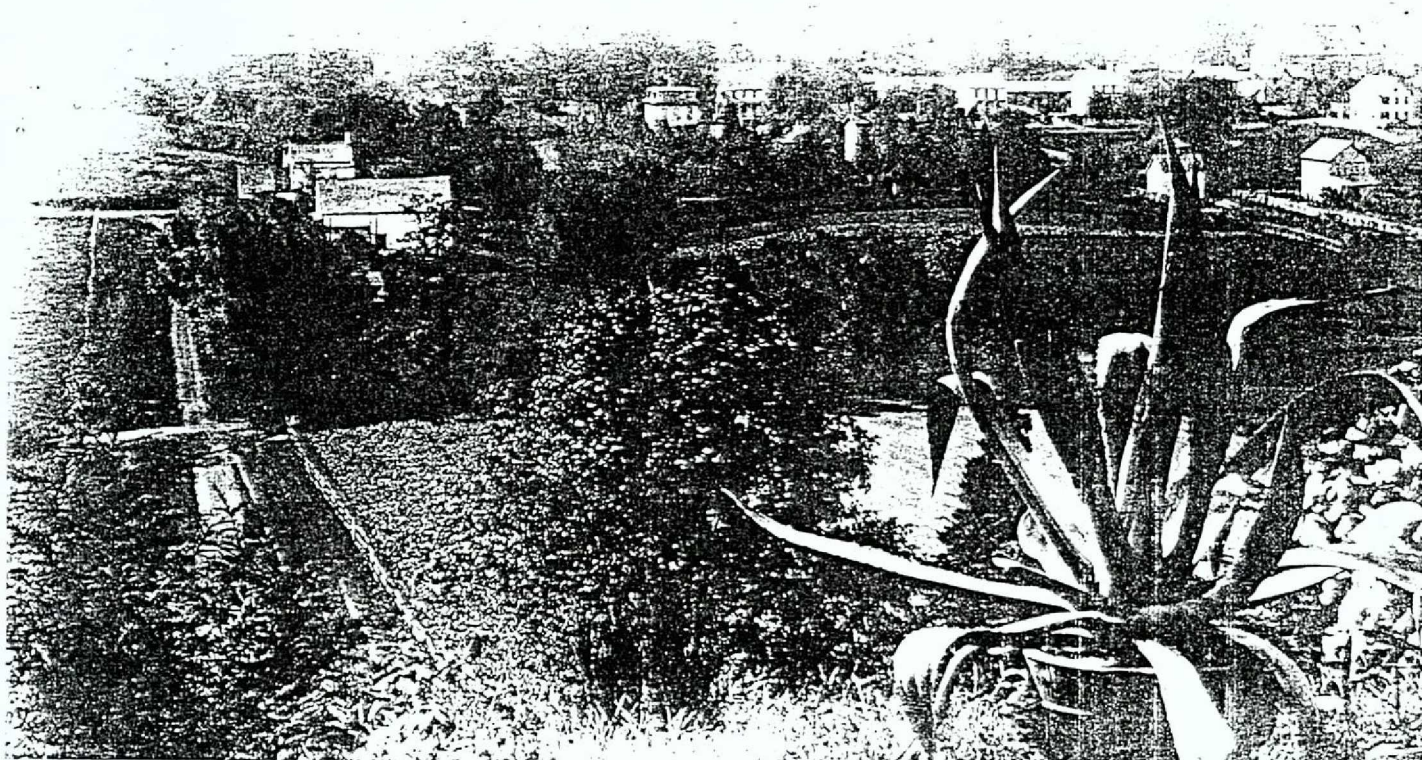


FIGURE 5: Richmondtown from garden of Meissner estate, Richmond Hill, c. 1890. (Isaac Almstaedt, Photographer.)

limits, i.e., approximately 400 feet, from proposed sanitary and storm sewer installations at the corner of Richmond Road and Hitchcock Avenue.

In the 1890s, Richmondtown faced a highly developed Island which began to consolidate county government at St. George. In 1898, St. George became the official county seat and Richmondtown continued as an agricultural and rural manufacturing center with small industries along the Fresh Kill, Richmond Road and the Mill Pond.

Richmondtown responded to its loss of stature with a spate of paper subdivisions. In Robinson's 1898 Atlas of Staten Island, Woodland, Meisner and Quina are new streets mapped out in a "Richmond Park" subdivision on Richmond Hill. "New Dorp Manor," immediately east of St. Andrew's Church, provides a pie-shaped slice of new streets on undeveloped property that had belonged to Andrew Whalen in 1874. An inset map of "Sub Plan A, Richmond" details Richmond village as it was and adds a series of narrow lots along the north side of Richmond Road (Stapleton Avenue) from Arthur Kill Road (Church Street) to just past St. Patrick's Place (Garretson Avenue). These lots are labeled "Newhall & Cossman." This map also notes 6 inch and 8 inch pipes laid in Arthur Kill Road, Center Street, Richmond Road, Court Place, St. Patrick's Place and Moore Street. This piping is connected to a stand pipe on the LaTourette property near the LaTourette house. North of Richmond Creek a series of pipes drained the mill pond into a collecting well. This elaborate village water system belongs to the West End Water Company. This is the earliest map showing in-road piping.

SENSITIVITY: *Records examined during the Landmarks study in 1989 reported that the average utility disturbance for the core area of Richmondtown was to a depth of four feet at the curb line. The work of the West End Water Company is most likely highly disturbed. Dredging of the Mill Pond in 1969 uncovered no trace of a water system (Anonymous 1969).*

According to maps and atlases, the large estates and houses of the 1874 map are for the most part intact in 1898. Dr. Millspaugh has sold off two and a half acres on Richmond Road and a John McCarthy has built a house with an elaborate footprint between the Millspaugh house and the Seaver house. Jacob Pfaff owns the old E. Beers house at the end of Moore Street and all the fields and open land around it.

SENSITIVITY: *The Beers-Pfaff House is gone, but the McCarthy House, "Cedar Villa" (H17) survives with apparent integrity within the project area where sewer work is under way, but more than 400 feet removed from BMP construction and proposed sewer installations.*

A review of the 1900 Staten Island map from the Dept. of Interior, U.S. Geographical Survey illustrates the logic of both the relocation of the county seat to St. George and Richmond's response with planned subdivisions. Urbanization is evident at the northern end of the island where dense street patterns appear. Richmond, for all of its growth, is still a tiny village clustered at a crossroad. New grids of streets have grown along the route of the Staten Island Railroad at Great Kills, Oakwood and New Dorp. Richmond sits back from the tide of modernization.

The 1907 Robinson's Atlas of Staten Island contains a separate plate for Richmond with three subdivisions mapped and between twenty and thirty new streets planned, named and plotted. (See FIGURE 6) A second "Richmond Park" adds streets like Mary, Margaret, McKinley, Laurel, Pine and Gilbert. Anglophile "Hampton Court," encompassing the first Richmond Park, drops Quina and Woodland, providing London, Edinboro, Warwick, Conventry, York, Winsor (sic), Ascot and St. George. Staid, sober enlarged "New Dorp Manor" crosses First, Second, Third and Fourth with Spruce, Cedar, Pine, Chestnut, Elm and Central. The Meissner family, St. Andrew's Church, Jacob Pfaff, all large landowners in 1898, have subdivided their land for development as has a new landowner, the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

SENSITIVITY: *These subdivisions shaped much of the project area as it exists today. These roads existed first on paper and then as dirt roads. Some are still paper only. All three subdivisions are within the project area where sewer work is proposed.*

The Meissner family has not only subdivided its lands, it sold the family estate. In 1907, it became the Chaffanjon property. On an outparcel the Ambrose Channel Lighthouse has appeared. Three structures are indicated within the lighthouse property. Willensky and White date the Staten Island Lighthouse/Ambrose Channel Range Light to 1912. They comment, "The tapered, octagonal structure of yellow brick with fanciful Gothic brackets supporting its upper-level wraparound walkway is a pleasant change from pure white cylindrical lighthouses familiar to yachtsmen" (Willensky & White 1988:846). This same date is in the NYCLPC listing for the lighthouse. Apparently, the 1912 lighthouse replaced one built between 1898 and 1907.

SENSITIVITY: *The lighthouse (H18) stands today on Richmond Hill in the project area where sewer work is proposed in the streetbed and it is also within proximity to BMP 2. It is on the NYCLPC list of historic sites. Much of the project site falls within its viewshed.*

Also on the 1907 map, a new house appears on St. Patrick's Place (Garretson Avenue) to the south of the church.

SENSITIVITY: *This building still exists as the Rectory (H19). Sewer installations are currently underway in this neighborhood on Ardsley Street to the east of St. Patrick's Place. It is apparently at the outside limits of possible construction impacts from the BMP 1 Sand Filter System installation.*

The 1910-1911 Borough of Richmond Topographical Survey provides a realistic picture of the progress of subdivision and suburbanization at Richmond. In the Richmond Park subdivision, only one house has been built on the new paper roads. It sits on the south side of Ardsley (Margaret) Street between Kenisco (Laurel) Street and Andrews Avenue. This is the only block of Ardsley (Margaret) Street which has been developed. This block and portions of Center Street from Moore Street east, Kenisco (Laurel) Street and McKinley Street now exist in dirt as well as on paper.

SENSITIVITY: *This Ardsley (Margaret) Street house is not extant.*

Greater progress can be detected in Hampton Court and New Dorp Manor. All of the paper streets have been regulated. New Dorp Manor, stretching north from Richmond Road to Eleanor Street and east from Ascot Avenue to Lawn Avenue, contains twenty-three houses, many of them a small, one and one-half story gambrel-roofed frame cottage with a one story front porch. They date from the first decade of this century and some houses built between 1911 and 1926 also remain.

SENSITIVITY: *A good number of the New Dorp houses still exist and can be picked out by the roof line. Most of them have been remodeled, enlarged and modified. Close block by block observation might disclose a pristine survival or streetscape. NEW DORP MANOR (H20). Possible impacts from both BMP 5 and BMP 6 fall within this general subdivision area. In addition, proposed sanitary and storm sewer construction will affect the streetbeds in this community.*

Hampton Court is clearly the upscale subdivision. Three large, new homes appear at the higher elevations of this enclave on the 1910-1911 survey. Each is set back from the road and has a winding driveway.

SENSITIVITY: *Visual survey and research of records is necessary to determine the survival and integrity of these structures. They would be either on or near present day London, Meisner and Scheffelin Avenues where storm and sanitary sewer installation work is planned. HAMPTON COURT (H21)*

In 1910-11, the fortunes of these subdivisions reflect the fortunes of Richmond and Egbertville. Hampton Court is growing slowly as might be expected in a high price, custom home

Scale 600 Feet=One Inch

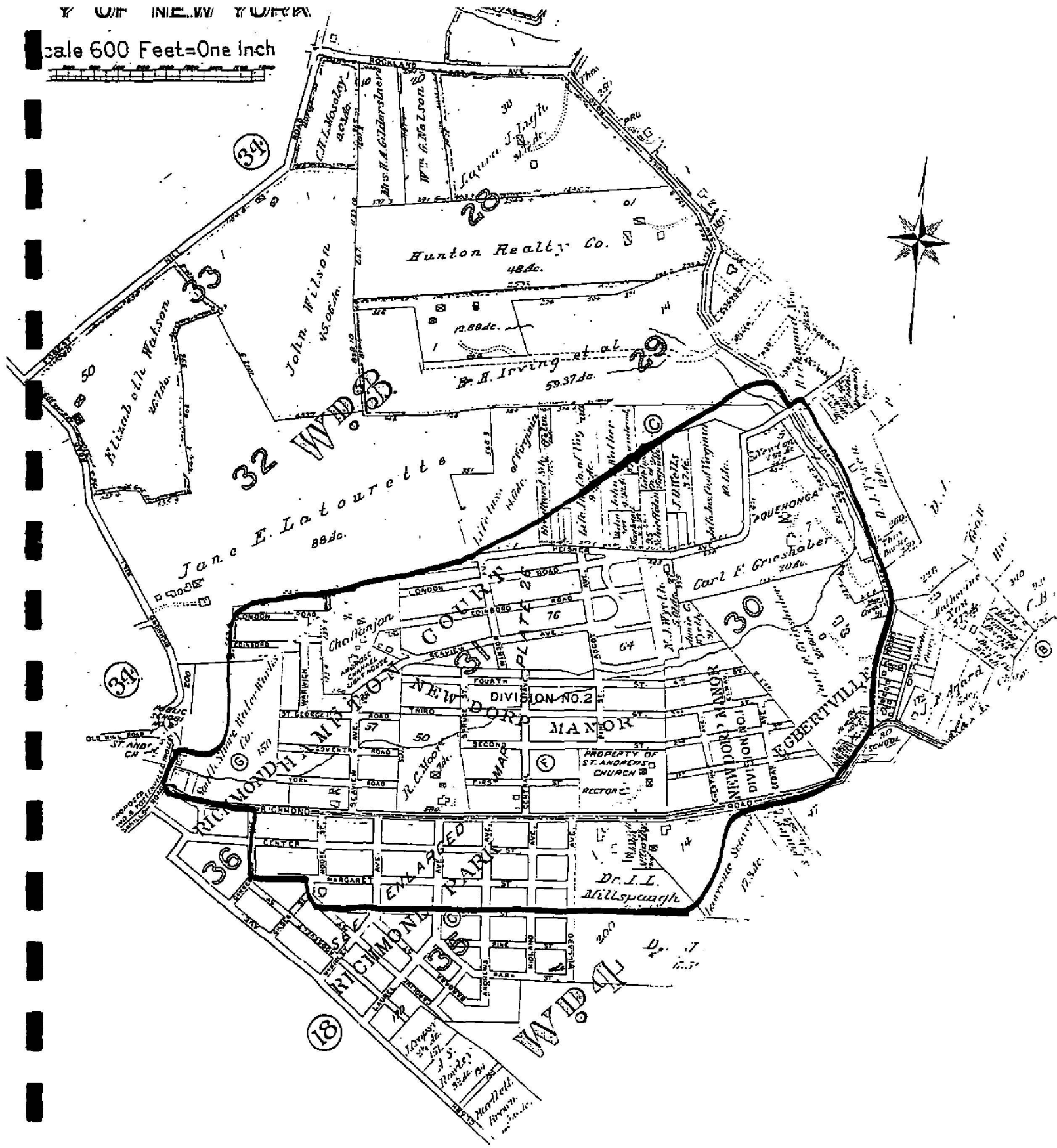


FIGURE 6: Atlas of the Borough of Richmond. E. Robinson, 1907.
On file Topographical Department, Richmond Borough Hall.

Approximate Project Site —————

development. New Dorp Manor reflects the vitality of Egbertville which has become an extension of fast growing New Dorp. Richmond Park is closely tied to Richmond, momentarily struggling to redefine itself. Additionally, Hampton Court contains some of the most spectacularly sited, well drained lots available. New Dorp is also on high ground and fairly well drained. Richmond Park, according to 1911 map section 61, is full of swamps, marshes, dense underbrush, heavily wooded areas, ponds, brooks and old cultivated fields. It is in need of much clearing and land filling.

On Richmond Road, the Richmond Engine Company, a new firehouse appears. The associated fire fighting engine company was formed in 1903.

SENSITIVITY: *This Firehouse (H13) is extant. Sewer installations are proposed for the Richmond Road and Lighthouse Avenue intersection, placing the firehouse at the outside limits of 400 feet from project construction.*

The 1917, updated to 1925-26, Sanborn Insurance Map maintained in the Borough Topographic Department shows the continued slow growth of Richmond. Richmond Park has been fully established in dirt and some of its streets are macadamized. Houses have begun to fill in along the streets, especially at the corners. A preliminary survey through this area revealed that many of these houses built between 1911 and 1926 and on through the 1930s are variations on Craftsman style bungalows, mostly frame, some shingle sided. They are larger than the New Dorp Manor cottages, but much more modest than the Hampton Court establishments. Many have been extensively remodeled, but here and there are some well preserved gems.

SENSITIVITY: *Additional research, reconnaissance, and analysis is needed to identify structures or streetscapes from this era which have survived with integrity. The early Richmond Park subdivision covers an extensive area generally south of Richmond Road, west of Moore Street to Altoona and north of Natick. Storm sewer installations are proposed for the northern limits of historic Richmond Park in Kensico Street and Center Street between Kensico and Andrews Avenue. RICHMOND PARK (H22).*

Within Hampton Court, growth continues to be slow, but with New Dorp Manor the number of houses has more than doubled to some sixty structures.

SENSITIVITY: *Additional research is necessary to determine survival and integrity of this area. As stated above, sewer installation construction is proposed for streets in both of these early twentieth century real estate developments.*

Finally, there are two mid-twentieth century structures in the project site which should be regarded as having historical and architectural significance and integrity. At 48 Manor Court stands "Crimson Beech," a house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and built for William and Catherine Cass in 1959. Willensky & White provide this description: "A very long, very low building (its gently pitched, bright maroon, hipped roof goes on and on) that clings precariously to the cliff edge, taking full advantage of the spectacular ocean views. One of a number of prefabricated homes that were a product of Wright's later career -- certainly not of the quality of the great architect's prairie houses. But it is the only Wright-designed residence within city limits" (Willensky & White 1988:846).

SENSITIVITY: *"Crimson Beech"(H23) is on the NYCLPC list of historic sites. It is in the project site where sewer work is proposed for the streetbed.*

The Jacques Marchais Center of Tibetan Art (H24) is adjacent to the Lighthouse on part of the old Meissner estate. The Library was built in 1945 and the Museum in 1947 (Harris 1981). These stone buildings were designed to resemble Tibetan monastery buildings.

SENSITIVITY: *These buildings exist in their original condition. They were presented to the NYCLPC for evaluation in 1981. No determination has been made. Sewer work is also proposed for the Manor Court streetbed within 400 feet of this structure.*

EGBERTVILLE

We have referred to Egbertville as a community with a different character and history than Richmondtown. Its situation is similar in that it centers on a crossroads sheltered by Richmond Hill and has a source of water power in Richmond Creek or Saw Mill Brook. It differs in having no tidewater access for shipping and travel as Richmondtown had in the Fresh Kill. It is also much less well documented than Richmondtown. No archaeological sensitivity survey has been carried out and published for this eastern end of our project area.

Writing in 1930, Leng & Davis gave this description of Egbertville:

Egbertville is now a small village clustered about the junction of Richmond Road and Rockland Avenue. It was called Morgan's Corner in 1838 and, in jest, New Dublin, Tipperary Corners and Young Ireland, but has been of importance in our history. Dover and Stony Brook, where early courts were held close by; also an early Presbyterian Church. During the Revolution, the Black Horse Tavern was an officers' rendezvous and the Duelling Ground was near (Leng & Davis 1930: vol. I, 341). [Note: The Black Horse Tavern is, more properly, part of New Dorp.]

Egbertville, on maps, always centers on the crossroads of Rockland Avenue and Richmond Road. Its boundaries are unclear. At its most expanded it seems to stretch along Richmond Avenue from Amboy Road in New Dorp to Rockland Avenue and along Rockland Avenue to Manor Road at the top of Richmond Hill. The portion within our project site and of concern in this report is the junction of Richmond Road and Rockland Avenue and the area around Rockland Road from this point to Meisner Road.

The Egbert family, from whom the name is taken, first purchased land on what would become Rockland Avenue in 1698 (Clute 1877:379). On the McMillen 1933 colonial reconstruction map three Egbert houses are shown near Manor Road along what becomes Rockland Avenue. In this same cluster is a house marked Martin and one marked Coner. Two unnamed structures also appear. At the Egbertville crossroads are found the Hilliard House and an unidentified structure.

SENSITIVITY: *None of these structures appear to have survived.*

A prominent feature of the northern section of Egbertville was the Egbertville Ravine. At some early date a saw mill was located here, giving the brook which runs through the Ravine the name Saw Mill Brook. Morris reports that the saw mill was run by Richard Connors whose residence was nearby (Morris 1898:399). On the 1853 Butler map, the saw mill is clearly shown between the brook and Rockland Avenue south of its intersection with Manor Road (Egbert Avenue). Just north of this intersection on the north side of Rockland Avenue is a residence marked R. Connor. None of the Egberts on the McMillen map are present. South of the saw mill is a building marked "Richmond Hotel" and above this structure on the hill is the residence of "J.P. Kellet." The name "Richmond Seminary" is just below the Kellet name and may be intended to mark a structure on the hillside south of the Kellet residence. A double dotted line indicates a road from Rockland Avenue which crosses the brook to this structure. Morris calls this section of Richmond Hill "near Egbertville Ravine and the old saw mill pond" Kellett's Hill, named for J.P. Kellett, the proprietor of the Richmond Hotel (Morris 1898:377).

SENSITIVITY: *None of these structures appear to have survived.*

On the 1853 Butler map at the intersection of Rockland and Richmond are two buildings belonging to T. Harrison. Along the south side of Richmond Road are three more buildings. Between this corner and the Richmond Road junction with Amboy Road are five other houses, three belonging to J. Brittan, J. Lake and Fountain. An Egbert lives on Amboy Road.

SENSITIVITY: The northernmost Harrison (H25) building appears to survive and retain integrity. It is a small frame house at 33 Milburn Street. The current occupant says that it was built in 1832. This structure is within 400 feet of proposed sewer construction on Rockland Avenue.

Again, the 1874 Beers Atlas plate provides a close and detailed look at this area. The saw mill pond appears, but the saw mill is gone. Connor owns land on the east side of Rockland Avenue, but has sold the saw mill area to Brett. J.P. Kellett's twenty acre estate contains a curving driveway and large house. The Richmond Hotel is no longer illustrated. Across the road from the Kellett property is a house marked T. Burke. T. Harrison owns the two buildings near the Rockland Avenue-Richmond Road junction to the east side plus what was the J. Brittan house on the 1853 map. Several buildings which appeared on the 1853 map are gone, including the J. Lake house, the unnamed building on the northwest corner and one of the three buildings along Richmond Road. The two of these which are left belong to Hennessy and Mrs. Fountain.

SENSITIVITY: The J.P. Kellett House became the Lutheran nursing home known as Eger Home in 1924. In 1971, the Kellett House was replaced with a large glass and masonry multistory structure (Willensky & White 1988:846). The T. Burke House and Mrs. Fountain's House are gone. The Hennessy House (H26) survives at 3196 Richmond Road under modern vinyl siding, but with little remodeling.

Moving ahead to the 1898 Robinson Atlas, we find many changes. The saw mill pond is gone. D.J. Tysen has built a house north of T. Burke on the east side of Richmond Avenue and the J.P. Kellett Estate, now owned by Martin Keppler, is called "Aquahonga," and possesses a circular drive. On the west side of the road, just south of the entrance to Aquahonga is a small parcel of land with a small house on it occupied by Mary Corcoran. To its south is the drive to the estate of Bridget Nugent, a house and two outbuildings set well back from the corner. Immediately at the corner on the west side is F. Loehr's Junction House, a hotel, flanked to the north by a small house. The most noticeable change, however, is a stretch of small lots and houses on the east side of Rockland Avenue running north from the intersection of Rockland Avenue and Richmond Road (FIGURE 7). There are twelve in total, some with outbuildings. A street cuts behind them and makes a right angled turn to come out on Rockland Avenue between the seventh and eighth houses. On the east side of this small street are two small structures which appear to be the T. Harrison houses. The Brittan-Harrison house now belongs to Mrs. H. Jones et al. South of the junction on Richmond Road is a school just west of the Hennessy House and Mrs. Fountain's House now belongs to Jas. Farley. Across the street from the Hennessy house is a new house with no owner indicated.

SENSITIVITY: The Bridget Nugent buildings, the Mary Corcoran House, the house across the street from the Hennessy House and the school are gone, but some traces of the Corcoran house exist in a vacant lot on the west side of Richmond Avenue between Nugent and Eleanor Avenues. Some portion of the Junction House and/or the small house next to it may exist as part of a larger, modernized building. Most of the twelve houses on the east side of Rockland Avenue survive, some with integrity, especially the northern five. DEP sewer installations are planned for this section of Rockland Avenue. This area should be evaluated as a streetscape (H27) representing this turn-of-the-century Irish working class neighborhood.

The 1907 Robinson atlas is much the same at Egbertville. A Carl F. Grieshaler owns both the Bridget Nugent estate and Aquahonga. At the corner, three new small houses have appeared across the street from the Hennessy house and Jas. Farley has added two shed-like structures to his property. We have already discussed the growth of the subdivision, New Dorp Manor. It is, with its name, location and modestly sized new homes more of the character of Egbertville than Richmondtown. New Dorp has greater claim on Egbertville than Richmondtown does.

SENSITIVITY: At 3191 Richmond Road (H28), directly across the street from the Hennessy House, stands a survivor of the three new houses described above. It is



FIGURE 7: Egbertville streetscape, east side of Rockland Avenue at St. George Street. Turn-of-the-century Irish neighborhood. Houses built between 1874-1898. (E.J. Lenik photographer, 1996.) 65 Rockland Avenue in foreground.

asbestos sided, but is otherwise unchanged and retains integrity. This house and the Hennessy House provide an oasis amid townhouses and modern retail buildings. They are in the project site where sewer work is planned for the streetbeds.

The 1910-1911 Borough of Richmond Topographic Survey documents a change in construction materials. The Keystone Inn introduces a new construction material, cast concrete block. A second cast concrete block structure has been added to the northwest corner of the Rockland Avenue-Richmond Road intersection. It is a dwelling in the Dutch Colonial Revival style.

SENSITIVITY: *Most of the commercial buildings have been extensively remodeled and have lost integrity. The Dutch Colonial cast concrete block house (H29) survives with integrity and the charm of an architectural oddity. (Contrast it with the real thing, the Lake-Tysen House on Richmond Road in Richmondtown Restoration.) It is within the project area where sewer work is planned.*

The 1917-1926 Sanborn Map reveals a greater commercial development along Richmond Road west of the Egbertville intersection in the New Dorp Manor subdivision. A "Hall open underneath," a contractor's yard, and cast concrete block store appear.

SENSITIVITY: *These commercial buildings and sites have seen much remodeling and possess no integrity.*

Egbertville and its Irish immigrant heritage survive today in the names of the World War I monument at the corner of Richmond Road and Rockland Avenue in what was an old school yard.

SENSITIVITY: *This Monument (H30) stands in good repair, cared for by the community.*

Summary

The following Table summarizes the areas and structures of known or potential historical or architectural sensitivity noted in above discussion. National Register numbers and NYCLPC inventory sheet file numbers are noted unless acceptance to the NYCLPC list of historic sites was noted earlier in text. The H# notations refer to locations on FIGURE 11. Further, Table 2 indicates the possible impacts of the DEP-proposed actions.

TABLE 2

AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECT FOR HISTORIC RESOURCES¹

Area/Street Name/ BMP Number	Description	Sensitivity Rating	Fig. 11 #	APE
<i>Richmond Area</i>				
Richmond Creek Mill Pond/ BMP 1: Richmond Rd., St. Patrick's Pl., and Arthur Kill Rd., Court Place, Richmond Hill Rd., and Center St.	Richmondtown Restoration (earliest date: 1695) 15 NYCL sites (one a NHL structure) and additional Restoration original and relocated structures of potential historical significance	high	H1	yes
St. Patrick's Place south of Richmond Road, east side	St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (1862), NYCL St. Patrick's Rectory (1898-1907), 53 St. Patrick's Place Stevens-Prior House ² (c. 1859), 3672 Richmond Road. File 000930 ³	high high high	H7 H19 H5	no* no* yes
Center Street between St. Patrick's Place and Moore Street	S. Curry House (c. 1874) 203 Center Street. File 000939 Post-Curry House (c. 1859), possibly 245 Center Street M. Curry House (c. 1874), 211 Center Street. File 000940 Seaman House (1837-38), 218, 224 Center Street File 000941, 000942	high medium high high	H8 H6 H9 H3	no yes no no*
Moore Street east to Altoona, Richmond Road south to Natick Avenue	Richmond Park subdivision, Craftsman style bungalows and other styles (c.1917-1925+) (212, 254 Natick Street. Files 000906, 000907)	medium high	H22 H22	yes no
Richmond Road, west to east from St. Patrick's Place	Allen House (c. 1874) possibly 3641-3643 Richmond Road Gundaker House (c. 1874), possibly 3651 Richmond Road	medium medium	H12 H12	no yes

*Possible impact depends on final design.

¹ The Area of Potential Effect, within 400 feet of impact, is based on proposed construction designs as of 10/28/96.

² Property also listed in the Historic Richmond Town Visitor Map and Guide.

³ File numbers refer to New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Inventories.

TABLE 2, continued

AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECT FOR HISTORIC RESOURCES⁴

Area/Street Name/ BMP Number	Description	Sensitivity Rating	Fig. 11 #	APE
to Spruce Street	Howard-Marchand House (c. 1874), 3642 Richmond Road. File 000927 ⁵	high	H14	yes
	Richmond Engine Co. (c. 1905), 3664 Richmond Road. File 000929	high	H13	no*
	C.A. Meissner House (c. 1853, perhaps 18th century), 3599 Richmond Road. File 000926	high	H4	yes
	Rectory of St. Andrews Episcopal Church (1818) or the Moore-McMillen House, 3531 Richmond Road. 90NR1022 ⁶	high	H2	yes
Richmond Road, east from Spruce Street to Rockland Avenue	Goddard Rectory (c. 1853), 3393 Richmond Road. File 000923	high	H15	no
	"Cedar Villa" (c. 1898), 3370 Richmond Road. File 000922	high	H17	no
	Seaver House (c. 1874), 3354 Richmond Road File 000921	high	H16	no*
Lighthouse Hill/ Richmond Hill Neighborhood, Manor Court, BMP 2	Staten Island Lighthouse/Ambrose Channel Range Light (1912) 93NR0440.	high	H18	yes
	[possible] Meissner Estate House (c. 1875) 76 Manor Court	medium	H10	yes
	"The Crimson Beech" (NYCL), 48 Manor Court. File 000496	high	H23	yes
	Jacques Marchais Center of Tibetan Art/ Library (1945), Museum (1947). 338 Lighthouse Avenue. File 000492	high	H24	yes
	N.J. Wyeth, Jr. House (c. 1850), 190 Meisner Avenue. File 000497	high	H11	yes
	Hampton Court subdivision (c. 1911): 239, 260 London Road. Files 000494, 000495;	medium	H21	yes
	442 Lighthouse Avenue. File 000493; 280, 286, 311, 315, 435, 443 Edinboro Rd. Files 000483-89	medium medium medium		yes

*Possible impact depends on final design.

⁴ The Area of Potential Effect, within 400 feet of impact, is based on proposed construction design as of 10/28/96.⁵ File numbers refer to New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Inventories.⁶ NR numbers refer to a National Register of Historic Places file and designation form.

TABLE 2, continued

AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECT FOR HISTORIC RESOURCES⁷

Area/Street Name/ BMP Number	Description	Sensitivity Rating	Fig. 11 #	APE
BMP 5 and BMP 6	New Dorp Manor subdivision, Gambrel roofed cottages (c. 1911) Richmond Road north to Eleanor Street, Ascot Avenue east to Lawn Avenue.	medium	H20	yes
<i>Egbertville Area</i>				
Rockland Avenue north from Richmond Road	Harrison-Curry House (1832?), 33 Milburn Street. File 000349	high	H25	yes
	Hennessey House (c. 1874), 3196 Richmond Road	high	H26	yes
	3191 Richmond Road (c. 1907)		H28	yes
	Cast concrete block Dutch Colonial Revival (c. 1910-11), 3179-3181 Richmond Road. File 000351 ⁸	high	H29	yes
	Egbertville World War I Monument, Southeast corner Richmond Road and Rockland Avenue. File 000350	high	H30	yes
Stabilized Channel at Tonkin Road	Egbertville Streetscape, Rockland Avenue, (c. 1898), 23 to 79 Rockland Avenue (12 houses), 65 Rockland Avenue. File 000352	high	H27	yes
<i>Richmond Hill Road/Old Mill Road/Arthur Kill Road</i>				
BMP 1	St. Andrew's (Episcopal) Church, NYCL Block 2278, Old Mill Road at Arthur Kill Road	high	H31	yes
	Town Bridge ⁹ , early 19 th century arched bridge at Richmond Hill Rd. crossing of Richmond Creek	high	H32	yes

⁷ The Area of Potential Effect, within 400 feet of impact, is based on proposed construction design as of 10/28/96.⁸ File numbers refer to New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Inventories.⁹ Property also listed in the Historic Richmond Town Visitor Map and Guide.

V. FIELD INSPECTIONS

A. INTRODUCTION

The Richmond Creek drainage project area was subject to non-invasive field reconnaissance. Fieldwork included a vehicular survey of the roads within the project area and walking surveys of various environmental zones in areas of potential impact. In particular, the field inspection focused on the storm and sanitary sewer line routes and the location of eight "Best Management Practices" sites which are being planned to control and cleanse storm water runoff (Hazen and Sawyer et al 1996:2-5). Field investigation included the examination of potential archaeological and architectural resources at the same time. All features both natural and cultural were examined in order to provide data for further assessing the proposed construction and its impact.

The project area is primarily residential, consisting of single and multiple family dwellings of various size and architectural styles. Commercial establishments are present along the eastern end of Richmond Road at its junction with Rockland Avenue. A school, church and parking lots are present within the project area as well. At several locations within the study area are wooded, undeveloped lots or tracts, wetlands, and area of extensive landscape disturbance. Where appropriate, such areas are described in this report and their locations indicated on the project base maps.

The proposed storm water and sanitary sewer network will be constructed primarily within existing paved roadways (Hazen and Sawyer 1996a, b: Figures 2-1, 3-4). As this report is being prepared, non project-related construction work is currently in progress: construction work has been completed along the western half of Richmond Road and is proceeding in an easterly direction. Construction work has also been completed within several streets located south of Richmond Road. In a few limited areas, proposed construction, as of 10/28/96, will proceed within mapped but unbuilt streets; these areas were investigated and are described in the following section, Pedestrian Survey of Mapped But Unbuilt Streets.

The storm water BMPs will be constructed along Richmond Creek and adjacent wetlands (Hazen and Sawyer 1996b: Figure 3-4). Eight BMP locations within the Richmond Creek Bluebelt were examined and are also described and assessed.

B. PEDESTRIAN SURVEY OF MAPPED BUT UNBUILT STREETS

Rigby Avenue

This is a 300 foot long segment that extends from the west end of Manor Court south to St. George Street. A sanitary sewer and BMP 2, a stabilized swale, are planned for this area. This unbuilt street is very steep, and wooded with eroded sections along its length. This area has extremely LOW potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation or use.

St. Andrews Street

Approximately 200 feet of this street, located west of Lighthouse Avenue is undeveloped. It borders a wetland area to the south and is in itself wet and wooded. A sanitary sewer line is proposed for this street. This wetland area has LOW archaeological potential.

London Road

Sections of London Road are unpaved, creating an almost continuous strip of undeveloped land between London Court and Ester Depew Street. A sanitary sewer line is proposed for the vast majority of this strip and a storm sewer is also proposed for the intersection of London Road and Ester Depew Street. The unbuilt sections of London Road are wooded and have MEDIUM potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation.

Lawn Avenue

This is a small segment of an unbuilt road located south of Eleanor Street. It is wooded, undeveloped and extends across Richmond Creek. A sanitary sewer line is proposed for this unregulated streetbed. This unbuilt section of Lawn Avenue has HIGH potential for prehistoric resources.

Ardsley Street

There is an unbuilt section of Ardsley Street between Andrews Avenue on the west and Wilder Avenue to the east. A small stream flows from south to north and crosses this undeveloped section. This unpaved section of Ardsley Street is highly disturbed with a sanitary sewer line already in place; construction work has taken place here; and further impacts are not proposed (FIGURE 8).

Center Street

An unbuilt section of Center Street is located between Andrews Avenue on the west and Wilder Avenue on the east. This unpaved section is highly disturbed with a sanitary sewer line already in place; construction work has taken place at this location; and further impacts are not proposed. A construction company storage and staging area is located on the north side of the road.

Morton Street East of Wilder Avenue

There is a small section of unbuilt roadway at the junction of Morton Street and Maplewood Street. It is wooded and some previous landscape disturbance is evident. There is a precipitous drop in elevation between the unpaved section of Morton Street on the east and the paved section of Morton Street on the west. This unbuilt road section has existing sanitary sewer lines and is not scheduled for further construction.

There are additional, small parcels of unbuilt roadways, e.g., Scheffelin Avenue and Manor Court, that are either not to be directly impacted by the proposed installations or not considered sensitive for prehistoric resources.

C. PEDESTRIAN SURVEY OF BMP LOCATIONS

BMP 1, Mill Pond (FIGURE 3; Appendices A, B, and C)

The Mill Pond is located within the core area of Richmondtown Restoration. The pond and its immediate surroundings are situated at the northern end of this former colonial village. See FIGURE 9. The archaeological sensitivity and significance of this area was extensively studied and assessed in 1988-1989, by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. The land on the north and east sides of the pond was judged to have "low potential for containing material associated with the pre-20th century history of Richmondtown" while the landscape on the south side of the pond was judged to have high to medium sensitivity (Baughner et al 1989:596-602). Although the prehistoric archaeological potential of the Restoration lands along the pond was judged to be low due to prior disturbances (Ibid 616), prehistoric resources may still exist in the general mill pond and creek area, including the 75 acre tract west of Arthur Kill Road. Of particular concern is the parcel west of Arthur Kill Road and immediately south of the Creek where the proposed Diversion Piping will lead to the Stabilizing Outlet. This area is judged to have MEDIUM sensitivity for prehistoric resources.

The proposed construction work at BMP1 will include a rather large Sand Filter System at the southwest corner of the intersection of Richmond Road and St. Patrick's Place, pond and wetland enhancement, weir reconstruction and stormwater diversion (Hazen and Sawyer et al 1996:ES5; Hazen and Sawyer 1996c: Figure 3-5). See Appendix A for a 1" = 40' scaled design plan. While some development and construction activity has taken place around the pond, this area has museum lands that are considered to have either MEDIUM or HIGH potential for containing evidence of historic occupation and use.



FIGURE 8: Example of Unrealized Paper Street, unbuilt section of Ardsley Street between Andrews Avenue and Wilder Avenue. Note construction underway and landscape disturbance. View looking east. (E.J. Lenik photographer, 1996.)



FIGURE 9: Mill Pond at Richmondtown Restoration. View looking east. (E.J. Lenik photographer, 1996.)

Plans for the BMP 1 construction in Richmondtown Restoration should follow the sensitivity recommendations from the 1989 NYCLPC report. Detailed discussion on the lot by lot sensitivity (HIGH, MEDIUM, or LOW) excerpted from the NYCLPC 1989 report can be found in Appendix B.

BMP 1 includes work within the Richmondtown Restoration. This work should follow sensitivity recommendations from the 1989 NYCLPC report on Richmondtown Restoration. Detailed discussion from the NYCLPC report on the sensitivity of this portion of Richmondtown Restoration can be found in the Appendix.

BMP 2, Rigby Road

The construction of a stabilized swale is proposed for the north end of Rigby Road. The proposed construction site is within an unbuilt section of Rigby Road immediately south of Manor Court. The site is very steep and lightly wooded. The archaeological sensitivity of this area is very LOW.

BMP 3, Lighthouse Avenue (FIGURE 10)

Richmond Creek flows through a culvert beneath Lighthouse Avenue immediately south of St. Andrews Road. The planned construction in this area includes improving the flow of water through the culvert and the creation of a "stilling basin" to the west of Lighthouse Avenue.

The landscape to the east and west of the road is a wooded wetland zone. Floodwater was present on the roadway at the time of our survey. A stone double-walled walkway spans Richmond Creek on the west side of Lighthouse Road. There is also a stone wall, apparently rebuilt recently on the east side of the road. These wall features are not of historical or architectural significance. This zone has LOW potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation.

BMP 4, Mace Street

A pocket wetland and wetland enhancement work is proposed for an undeveloped wooded area located near the western paved-end of Mace Street. This area is undisturbed and has MEDIUM potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation.

BMP 5, St. George Road

This drainage improvement site is located on the north side of St. George Road, east of Ascot Avenue. A storm water wetland is proposed for this site. The area is wooded, wet and disturbed with a drainage ditch connected to the creek. We conclude that this area has LOW archaeological potential.

BMP 6, Boyle Place-Nugent Street

This proposed site is located on the north side of Nugent Street at Boyle Place. The construction of a sand filter system is planned in the area between Nugent Road on the south and Richmond Creek to the north. This area is wooded, undisturbed and has MEDIUM potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation.

BMP 7, Nevada Avenue

This proposed site is situated in a small ravine on the southeast side of Nevada Avenue. The improvements planned for this site are described as stormwater "runoff conveyance stabilization" (Hazen and Sawyer et al 1996:ES5). The work will include the construction of a "stilling basin," the installation of drop pipes and a stabilized overflow and conveyance channel (Hazen and Sawyer 1996d: Figure 3-6).



FIGURE 10: Site of BMP 3 on Lighthouse Avenue at intersection with St. Andrew's Road. View looking west with wetland-creek in center and left. (E.J. Lenik photographer 1996.)

This site is wooded and undisturbed. At the north end of BMP 7, the landscape drops steeply from Nevada Road into a ravine; this zone has LOW archaeological potential. At the south end of the site, near Tonkin Road, the site is wooded with a gently sloping landscape; this zone has MEDIUM potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation.

BMP 8, Meisner Avenue

BMP 8 is located on the northwesterly side of Meisner Avenue, a short distance to the west of Rockland Avenue. See Appendix A for both a schematic of the proposed action and a 1"=40' scale Draft Storm Water Drainage plan (10/96) for BMP 8. An "extended detention wetland system permanent pool" is proposed for this site (Hazen and Sawyer et al 1996:ES-5; Hazen and Sawyer 1996d: Figure 3-6). The BMP footprint area is approximately 2.1 acres. The Greenbelt Trail extends along the west side of the creek through this area.

This site is wooded and undisturbed. A flat to gently sloping landscape is present on the west side of the creek. As can be seen on the plan in Appendix A, this area has HIGH potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation.

D. PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No prehistoric artifacts or cultural features were found during our reconnaissance inspection. However, our field review of the unbuilt streets and BMP sites indicates that several of these areas have the potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation. In general, these sites are undisturbed, relatively level, and near the creek and wetlands. These sites, characterized as having high or medium archaeological potential as described in the previous section, may contain prehistoric campsites. Table 3 summarizes these conclusions in relation to proposed impacts. Locations are depicted on FIGURE 11.

E. HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A structural ruin consisting of brick stairs, concrete stoop, and structural debris was discovered on the north side of Nugent Street near the junction of Rockland Avenue. No sewer or drainage work outside of the Rockland Avenue streetbed is currently planned for this intersection area.

The remains of a stone wall, possibly a foundation, are present within the southwestern end of the triangular plot of land bounded by Richmond Road, Rockland Avenue and Morley Avenue. This triangular piece of land contains dwellings and parking areas but a small segment of the southwestern angle is undeveloped. A one-room school house, built in 1898, once stood on this tract of land. A sewer line will extend along Richmond Road to the west of the site and will not directly impact this site as the installation will be within the paved roadway.

Richmondtown Restoration lands on the south side of the mill pond possess varied degrees of sensitivity for buried resources of the historical period. Appendix B scaled surveys of this area, by block and lot designations, graphically depict this sensitivity. Generally, the museum land east of the Court Place intersection with Richmond Road and north of Richmond Road is considered to have LOW archaeological potential for the historical period. The land surrounding the Kruser-Finely House, Dunn's Mill, and the property west to Richmond Hill Road is broken into more than six segments of either HIGH or MEDIUM sensitivity. The proposed pipe installation will apparently traverse land considered either of HIGH or MEDIUM sensitivity.

The block between Richmond Road, Court Place, Center Street, and St. Patrick's Place is also a patchwork of MEDIUM and HIGH sensitivity with the northeast corner, the proposed location of the Sand Filter System, being of LOW sensitivity. In addition to the lands south of the mill pond between Arthur Kill Road and St. Patrick's Place, the Restoration tract west of Arthur Kill Road and south of Richmond Creek is considered to be sensitive (HIGH) for historical period

TABLE 3

AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES¹

Street Name/ BMP Number	Description	Sensitivity Rating	FIG. 11 #
London Road	unbuilt road between London Court and Ester Depew St	medium	AP1 ²
Lawn Avenue	unbuilt road, so. of Eleanor Street/wooded/ undeveloped/crosses Richmond Creek	high	AP2
BMP 1/Richmond Rd. St. Patrick's Pl., and Arthur Kill Road	Mill Pond in Richmondtown Restoration (earliest date: 1695) mill complex, early courthouse, residences, possible burials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand Filter System/so. of Richmond Rd. • Flow Diversion Piping area and Stabilizing Outlet • Mill Pond Basin • North Side of Mill Pond • North Side of Town Bridge Crossing 	medium/low medium/high low low high	AP/H3
BMP 4/Mace Street	unbuilt road/wooded/undeveloped, proximity to Richmond Creek	medium	AP4
BMP 6	North side of Nugent Street at Boyle Place wooded/undisturbed	medium	AP5
BMP 7	Southern section of the proposed BMP/wooded/gently sloping, east of Intersection of Tonkin Road and Nevada Avenue	medium	AP6
BMP 8	Northwesterly side of Meisner Avenue, west of Rockland Avenue/wooded/undisturbed/gently sloping landscape on west side of the creek	high	AP7

¹ According to CEQR Manual guidelines, consideration of archaeological resources is dependent upon possible direct impact.

²AP1 = Archaeological site of prehistoric sensitivity

AH1 = Archaeological site of historic sensitivity

archaeological resources. Also note that the Creek frontage immediately north of Town Bridge on the east side of Richmond Hill Road is considered a HIGH sensitivity zone. Table 3 summarizes these conclusions in relation to proposed impacts. Locations are depicted on FIGURE 11 and in Appendices A and B.

F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

In addition to the Richmondtown Restoration museum complex, there are historic buildings extant within the boundaries of the project site. As requested by the NYCLPC, historic resources within 400 feet of proposed construction have been identified. Structures that are officially designated resources (including one NHL) are located within the Richmondtown Restoration complex and additional designated structures fall outside the museum complex. Additional, potential historic resources have been preliminarily identified. Potential historic resources include the following:

- 13 structures, within and outside the Richmondtown Restoration museum complex, that are officially designated resources (including one NHL)
- a historic museum complex that hosts 13 non-designated shops/outbuildings/residences/mills/bridges
- three 20th century real estate development enclaves that possess some degree of integrity
- one 12-structure streetscape on Rockland Avenue
- 10 individual structures that are potential historic resources
- At five locations outside the museum complex (one of which is a designated landmark) and three locations inside the museum complex (two of which are listed as one combined city-designated landmark), the possibility of construction impacts is considered non-existent since identified structures apparently lie at the outside limits of the 400 foot study limit.

It is unclear at this time if any of the non-designated structures are eligible for landmark consideration. All of these structures are described in the historic section of this report, summarized in Table 2, and their locations are indicated on the project base map, FIGURE 11, H1 - H32.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The documentary research, informant interviews and field inspection of the project site have failed to locate any evidence of prehistoric occupation within the area. However, several prehistoric sites have been found and documented in the vicinity of the project area.

Environmental data were collected as part of this investigation in order to understand the nature of human use of this section of Staten Island and to assess the area's potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation. In accordance with the 1989 New York City Landmarks survey of Richmondtown Restoration, the construction of new sewers in existing streets was considered highly unlikely to affect prehistoric archaeological resources because of the existing utilities in the street beds and the likelihood of prior disturbance. Therefore, the focus of the investigation was generally undeveloped streetbeds where sanitary/storm sewers are proposed and "Best Management Practices" areas where construction would occur on previously undisturbed parcels. Within the historic Richmondtown Restoration project impact area, or BMP 1, there is the possibility of historic archaeological resources buried beneath existing road beds. For example, the 1989 LPC survey flagged the intersection of Richmond Road and Arthur Kill Avenue as sensitive for possible buried resources associated with the Skinner House and the early courthouse (p. 613). We conclude that for areas outside the BMP 1 impact zone, the paved streets and other areas of extensive landscape disturbance and development have extremely low prehistoric archaeological potential or sensitivity.

Several zones within the project area are undisturbed, relatively level, and near Richmond Creek or wetlands and will be impacted by the proposed construction work. We conclude that the following areas have either high or medium potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation and should be archaeologically tested prior to the start of construction activity:

- London Road, unbuilt sections have MEDIUM archaeological potential.
- Lawn Avenue, unbuilt section at crossing of Richmond Creek has HIGH archaeological potential.
- BMP 1, Mill Pond/Creek area in Richmondtown Restoration has MEDIUM/HIGH potential for hosting evidence of both prehistoric and historic occupation. See Appendix A.
- BMP 4, Mace Street: This wooded undeveloped area has MEDIUM archaeological potential. See Appendix A.
- BMP 6, located on the north side of Nugent Street at Boyle Place has MEDIUM potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation. See Appendix A.
- BMP 7, at Tonkin Road. Area has MEDIUM archaeological potential. See Appendix A.
- BMP 8, Meisner Avenue. This area is wooded and undisturbed and has HIGH potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation. See Appendix A.

As concerns sensitivity for historical-era resources, two structural ruins were located within the study area during the field inspection but these sites are not to be impacted by the proposed construction in local streetbeds. No other locations, outside the Richmondtown Restoration complex, were identified as sensitive for subsurface historic-era resources. As noted earlier in this report, previous research has indicated that streetbeds within the Richmondtown Restoration had been disturbed to a depth of four feet; we infer a similar situation in the project area.

Within Richmondtown, the BMP 1 construction will directly impact parcels that have been flagged as possessing either MEDIUM or HIGH historical archaeological sensitivity. These parcels lie south of the mill pond, north of Richmond Road, and west of the Court Place intersection. They are associated with the following Restoration sites: Kruser-Finley House,

Dunn's Mill, and the site of the first county courthouse (See FIGURE 3). At the Richmond Hill Road crossing of Richmond Creek, the northern bank of the creek bed was flagged by NYCLPC as HIGH in archaeological potential. Apparently, current project plans will minimally impact the north bank of the mill pond at this crossing with the installation of a small tile drain. Further direct impacts west of Richmond Hill Road/Arthur Kill Road for the installation of Diversion Piping will be on museum lands considered of MEDIUM sensitivity for archaeological resources of the historic era. This strip lies between the Treasure House and Richmond Creek. It appears that the BMP 1 construction at the southwest corner of the intersection of St. Patrick's Place and Richmond Road will impact land flagged as LOW potential for archaeological resources (NYCLPC 1989).

note 1
A Phase 1B investigation involving archaeological testing is recommended in these areas which are indicated on the PROJECT BASE MAP, FIGURE 11. (The areas of archaeological sensitivity, identified on FIGURE 11, are also summarized on Table 3.) Phase 1B archaeological testing, designed in consultation with LPC and/or SHPO, will ascertain whether archaeological resources are, in fact, present, and, if present, their extent and significance. In addition, the testing protocol is meant to focus the field work on research issues pertinent to the resource, the community, and the city as a whole. The approved testing methodology, whether pre-construction tests with a shovel or backhoe or the professional monitoring of construction activities, is determined by the type of potential resource and the ultimate impact of the proposed action. Established procedures for evaluating and reporting the field results must be followed in order to submit the Phase 1B study to the appropriate review agency.

B. HISTORIC RESOURCES

Focusing on a study area that incorporates possible historic resources within 400 feet of proposed construction, the Area of Potential Effect (APE), this investigation has identified 13 structures that are officially designated resources (including one NHL), a historic museum complex that hosts 13 shops/ outbuildings/residences/mills/bridges in the APE in addition to the designated structures, three 20th century real estate development enclaves in the APE that possess some degree of integrity, one 12-structure streetscape on Rockland Avenue which is in the APE, and ten individual structures that are potential historic resources within the APE. It is unclear at this time if any of the non-designated structures are eligible for landmark consideration. At five locations outside the museum complex (one of which is a designated landmark) and three locations inside the museum complex (two of which are listed as one combined city-designated landmark), the possibility of construction impacts is considered non-existent since identified structures apparently lie at the outside limits of the 400 foot study limit. Table 2 and Appendix C include this notation.

We conclude that, as currently designed, the proposed construction will have no adverse impact upon these historic resources. The sanitary and storm sewers will be constructed within paved roads which have undergone extensive disturbance over decades of development in the area. At the completion of the sewer installations there will be no change in the visual character of the streetscapes. The current sewer construction methodology on this project involves "cut and cover," that is dig a trench, lay the pipe, and cover to legal grade. If blasting is required in the construction process, then the potential for any possible ground-borne impacts to historic structures should be assessed by engineers-vibration impact specialists and standard construction protection procedures be implemented as indicated.

It is also assumed that construction impacts of BMP installations will have no impact upon historic resources. BMP construction methodology, as currently proposed, involves excavation and not blasting. If blasting is required in the construction process, then the potential for any possible ground-borne impacts to historic structures should be assessed by engineers-vibration impact specialists and standard construction protection procedures be implemented as indicated.

There is a minimum of visual alteration within Richmondtown Restoration due to the proposed BMP 1 construction, specifically the installation of the Sand Filter System and the raising of the north bank of the mill pond. However, both of these visual impacts will be mitigated. The Sand Filter System will be screened by appropriate landscape designs and although the raised bank will alter the viewscape of the museum complex from the north bank, the intrusive church parking pad on the north shore will be screened from museum visitors on the south bank.

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY EVALUATION
OF THE
RICHMOND CREEK DRAINAGE AREA
STORM WATER AND SANITARY DRAINAGE PLAN
SOUTH RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK**

Figure 11

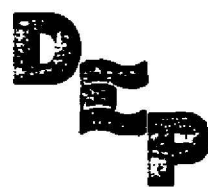
APPENDIX A

BMP 1

APPENDIX A

BMP 4, 6, 7

 APPROXIMATE AREA OF
MEDIUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY



HAZEN AND SAWYER
Environmental Engineers & Scientists

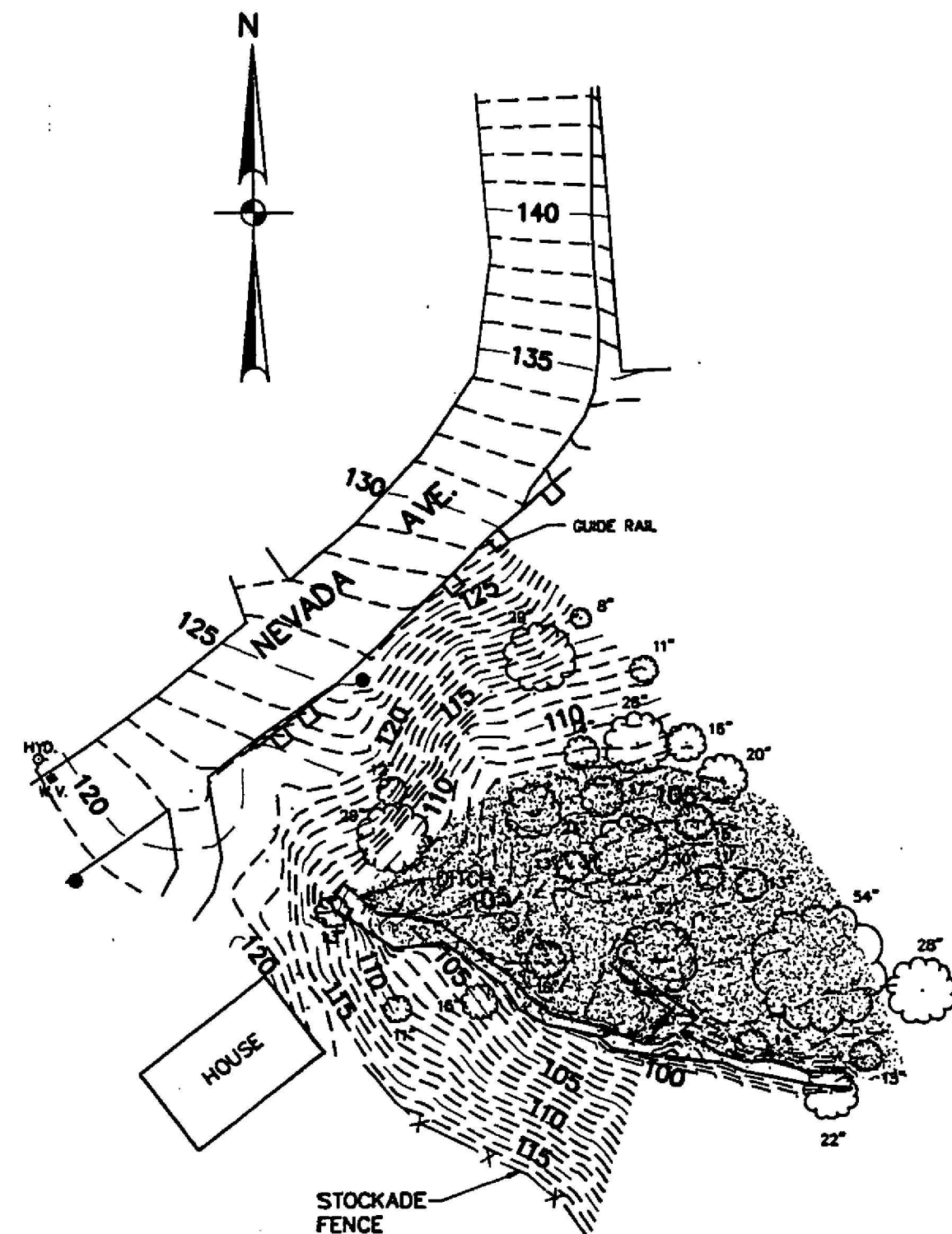
HAZEN AND SAWYER, P.C. • 730 BROADWAY • NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

SCALE

1"=40'

CAD REF

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BMP 7

CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER COLLECTION
CAPITAL PROJECT SE-1 AND SE-100
STORM WATER AND SANITARY DRAINAGE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SOUTH RICHMOND
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

STORM WATER AND SANITARY SEWER NETWORK
RICHMOND CREEK DRAINAGE AREA

**DRAFT STORM WATER DRAINAGE
BMP7**

DATE OCTOBER 1996

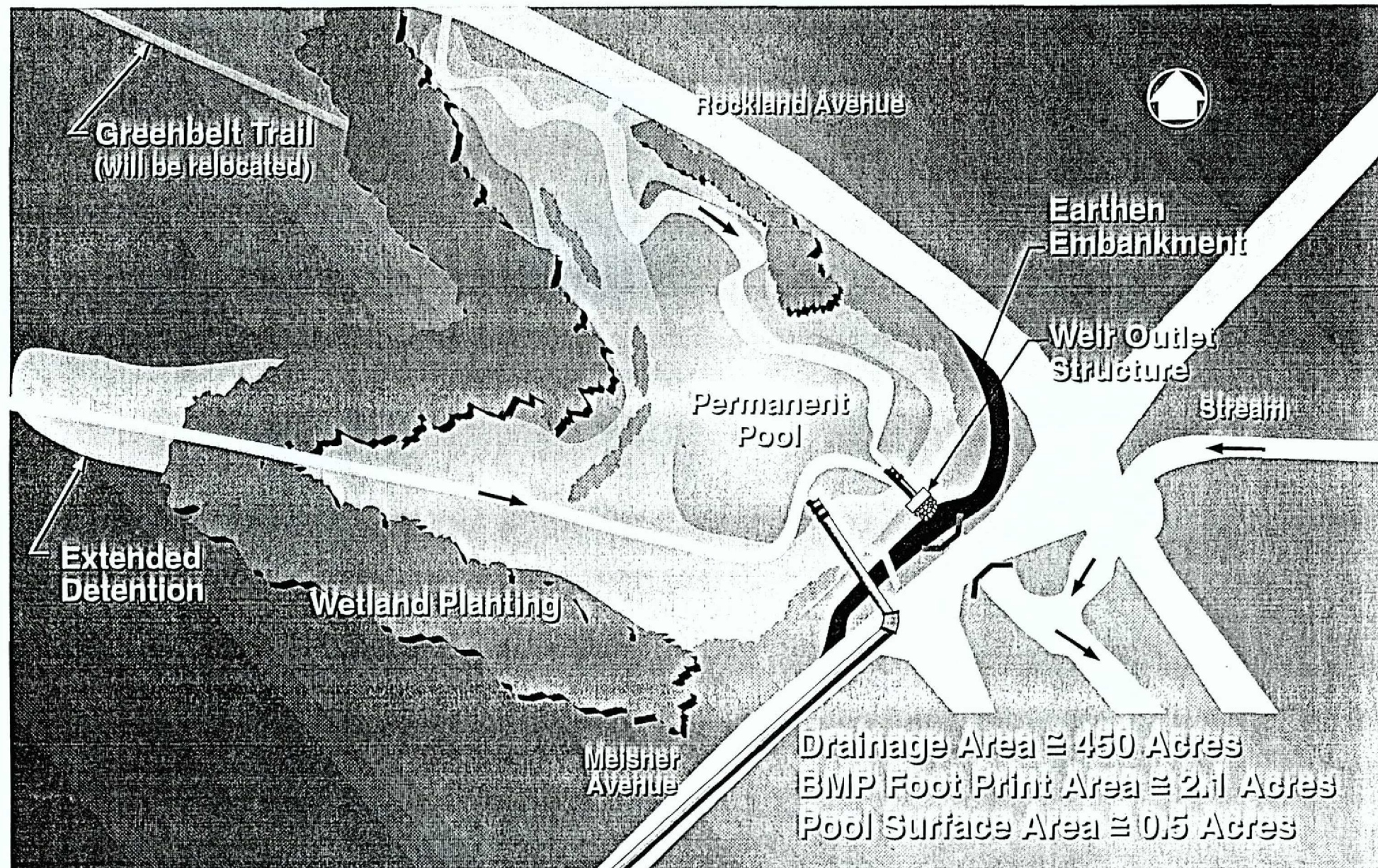
SHEET 4 OF 5

DWG. NO. 9001-04

APPENDIX A

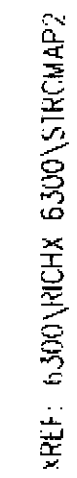
BMP 8

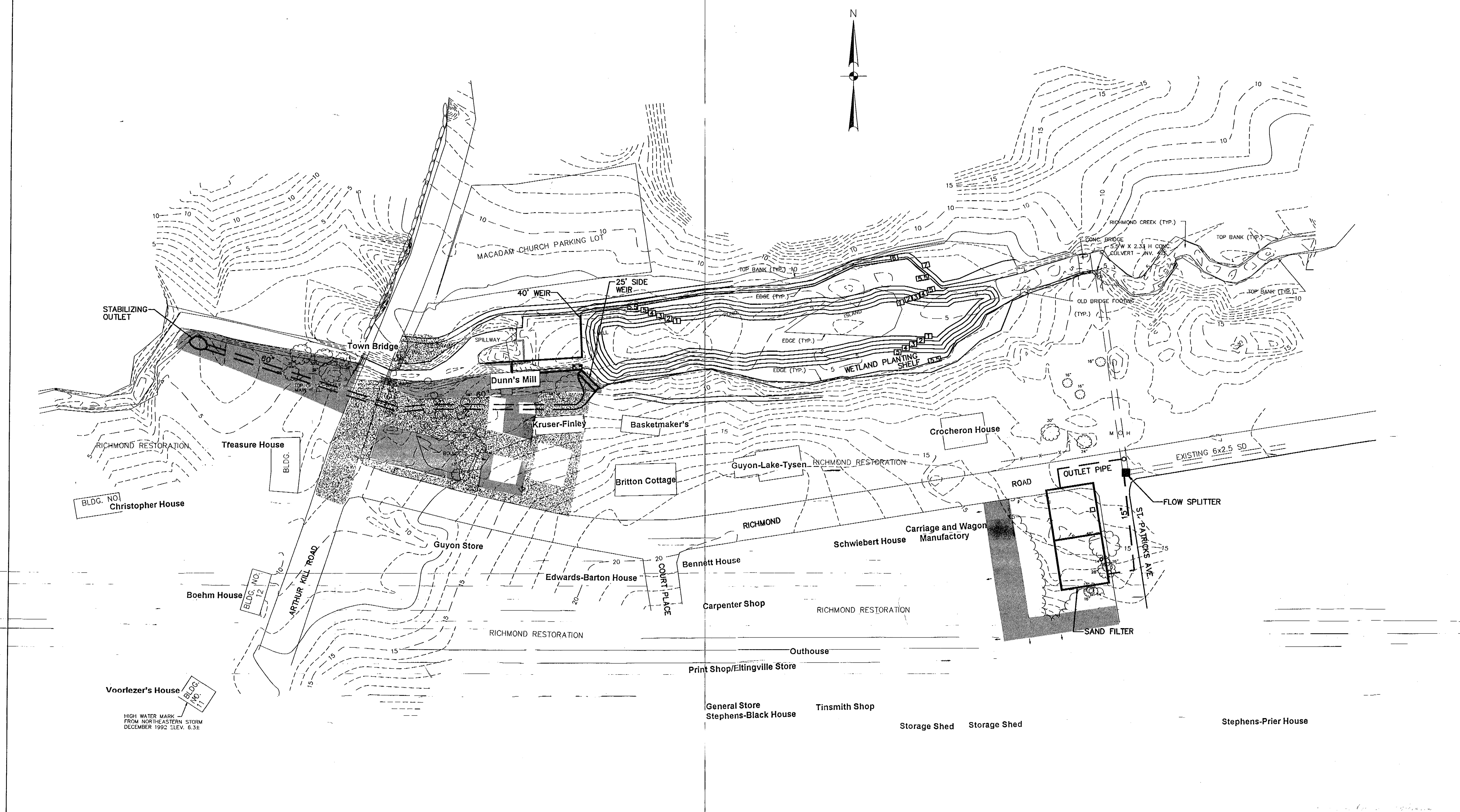
BMP 8 - Extended Detention Wetland System with Permanent Pool



BMP1

Richmond Farm Restoration
Archaeology





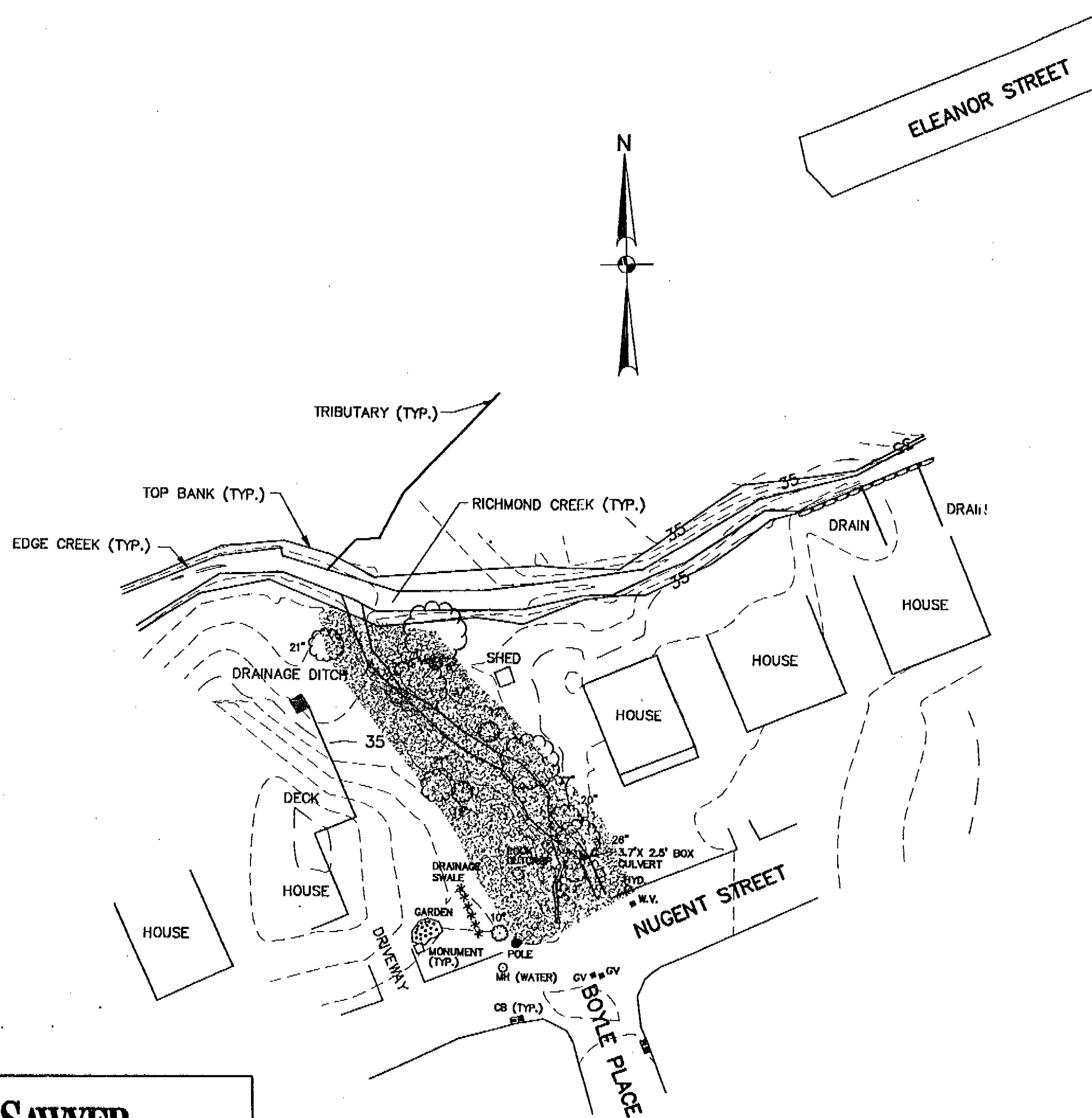
APPROXIMATE AREA OF HIGH SENSITIVITY FOR HISTORICAL-ERA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN APE

APPROXIMATE AREA OF MEDIUM SENSITIVITY FOR PREHISTORIC-ERA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN APE

THE ENTIRE RICHMONDTOWN RESTORATION COMPLEX IS CONSIDERED OF MEDIUM SENSITIVITY FOR PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY.

DESIGNED	P.T.	SCALE	1"=40'	HAZEN AND SAWYER Environmental Engineers & Scientists	APPROVED FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK P.E.	CITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU OF WATER AND SEWER OPERATIONS CAPITAL PROJECT SE-1 AND SE-100 STORM WATER AND SANITARY DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SOUTH RICHMOND STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK	STORM WATER AND SANITARY SEWER NETWORK RICHMOND CREEK DRAINAGE AREA DRAFT STORM WATER DRAINAGE BMP1	DATE DECEMBER 1996 SHEET 1 OF 5 DWG. NO. 9001-01
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BMP 6

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 APPROXIMATE AREA OF
MEDIUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

SCALE 1"=40'		CITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER COLLECTION CAPITAL PROJECT SE-1 AND SE-100 STORM WATER AND SANITARY DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SOUTH RICHMOND STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK	STORM WATER AND SANITARY SEWER NETWORK RICHMOND CREEK DRAINAGE AREA DRAFT STORM WATER DRAINAGE BMP5 - 6	DATE <u>OCTOBER 1996</u> SHEET <u>3</u> OF <u>5</u> DWG. NO. <u>9001-03</u>
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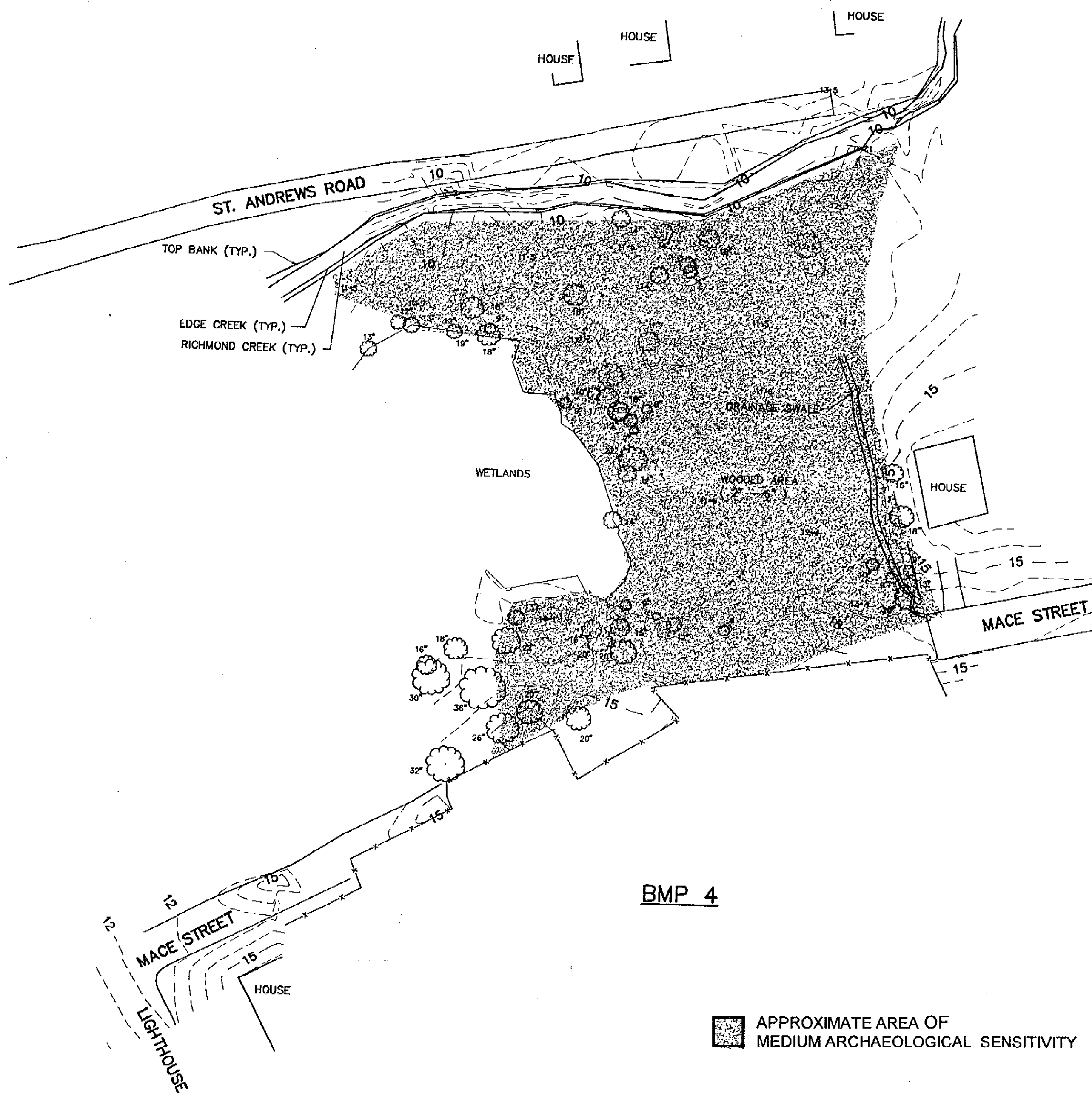
BMP 6

BMP 8

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CAPITAL PROJECT SE-1 AND SE-100
STORM WATER AND SANITARY DRAINAGE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SOUTH RICHMOND
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

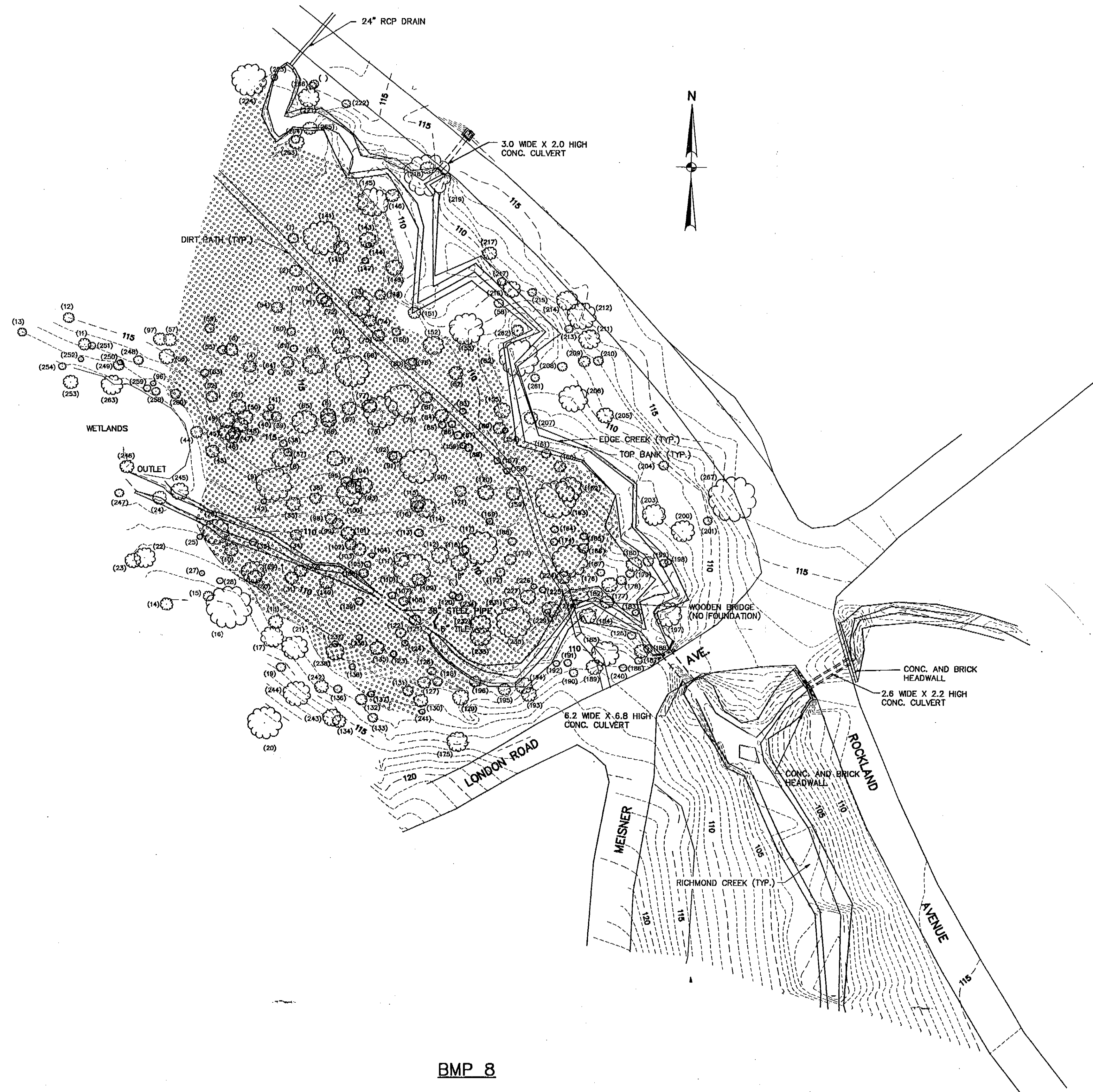
STORM WATER AND SANITARY SEWER NETWORK
RICHMOND CREEK DRAINAGE AREA

DRAFT STORM WATER DRAINAGE
BMP3 AND 4

DATE OCTOBER 1996

SHEET 2 OF 5

DWG. NO. 9001-02



BMP 8

TREE IDENTIFICATION TABLE

TREE TAG NO.	TREE SIZE	TREE SPECIES	TREE TAG NO.	TREE SIZE	TREE SPECIES	TREE TAG NO.	TREE SIZE	TREE SPECIES	TREE TAG NO.	TREE SIZE	TREE SPECIES	TREE TAG NO.	TREE SIZE	TREE SPECIES
1	11"	L.s.	31	14"	A.r.	61	8"	A.r.	91	13"		121	12"	A.r.
2	13"	L.s.	32	13"	Q.b.	62	41"		92	10"		122	11"	A.g.
3	14"	A.r.	33	8"	A.r.	63	22"	Q.bl.	93	18"	L.s.	123	7"	C.c.
4	13"	A.r.	34	12"	A.r.	64	6"		94	16"	L.s.	124	7"	N.s.
5	13"	L.s.	35	15"		65	26"		95	12"	L.s.	125	9"	A.r.
6	16"	L.s.	36	12"		66	16"	L.s.	96	6"		126	9"	Dead
7	17"	A.r.	37	9"		67	15"	L.s.	97	14"		127	13"	A.r.
8	22"	L.s.	38	8"	N.s.	68	37"	A.r.	98	12"	A.r.	128	10"	A.r.
9	37"	Q.b.	39	11"	N.s.	69	19"	L.s.	99	12"	A.r.	129	17"	A.r.
10	14"	Q.b.	40	11"		70	12"	L.s.	100	27"	L.s.	130	14"	L.s.
11	13"	A.r.	41	7"		71	12"	L.s.	101	14"	L.s.	131	11"	L.s.
12	11"		42	6"		72	12"	L.s.	102	12"	A.r.	132	12"	Q.b.
13	9"		43	14"	Q.p.	73	23"	A.r.	103	14"	A.r.	133	10"	A.r.
14	14"	Q.b.	44	13"	A.r.	74	13"	A.r.	104	6"	A.r.	134	14"	C.t.
15	11"	A.r.	45	17"	L.s.	75	13"	L.s.	105	7"	A.r.	135	15"	
16	45"	Q.b.	46	14"	L.s.	76	9"	A.r.	106	10"	A.r.	136	9"	A.r.
17	24"	L.s.	47	13"	L.s.	77	15"	L.s.	107	8"	A.r.	137	7"	A.r.
18	14"	Q.a.	48	16"	L.s.	78	36"	L.s.	108	10"	A.r.	138	7"	A.r.
19	10"	Q.a.	49	17"	L.s.	79	36"		109	13"	A.r.	139	9"	
20	36"		50	16"	L.s.	80	13"	A.r.	110	38"	F.n.	140	14"	A.r.
21	27"	Q.b.	51	17"	L.s.	81	12"	L.s.	111	15"	A.r.	141	38"	A.r.
22	22"	F.g.	52	12"	A.r.	82	15"	C.t.	112	18"	A.r.	142	16"	A.r.
23	16"	F.g.	53	9"	P.v.	83	7"	A.r.	113	9"	A.r.	143	17"	F.n.
24	15"	F.g.	54	12"	L.s.	84	14"	L.s.	114	21"	A.r.	144	6"	
25	6"	Dead	55	10"	A.r.	85	8"	A.r.	115	15"	A.r.	145	32"	F.n.
26	28"		56	17"	Q.p.	86	8"	A.r.	116	13"	U.o.	146	14"	A.g.
27	6"	L.s.	57	14"	L.s.	87	9"	A.r.	117	57"		147	7"	
28	7"	A.r.	58	10"	A.r.	88	9"	A.r.	118	10"	A.r.	148	11"	
29	24"	F.g.	59	10"	Q.bl.	89	13"	A.r.	119			149	17"	
30	15"	F.g.	60	9"	P.v.	90	39"	A.r.	120	8"	A.r.	150	9"	

TREE TAG NO.	TREE SIZE	TREE SPECIES	TREE TAG NO.	TREE SIZE	TREE SPECIES	TREE TAG NO.	TREE SIZE	TREE SPECIES	TREE TAG NO.	TREE SIZE	TREE SPECIES
151	13"		181		A.g.	211	18"	A.r.	241	6"	F.g.
152	21"	Q.p.	182	14"	U.o.	212	30"	Dead	242	14"	Q.b.
153	36"		183	7"	A.r.	213	9"	Dead	243	19"	Q.b.
154	6"	A.r.	184	17"	A.r.	214	22"	Dying U.o.	244	28"	L.s.
155	17"	U.s.	185	28"	Q.o.	215	6"		245	18"	F.g.
156	7"	A.r.	186	8"	Q.s.	216	17"	F.p.	246	14"	F.g.
157	7"	A.r.	187	15"	S.s.	217	9"	C.o.	247	9"	L.s.
158	7"	F.g.	188	9"	L.s.	218	14"		248	10"	A.r.
159	14"	L.s.	189	17"	U.o.	219	48"		249	11"	L.s.
160	12"	F.g.	190	9"	Q.bl.	220			250	6"	A.r.
161	10"	A.r.	191	8"	A.s.	221	21"		251	6"	A.r.
162	27"	Q.b.	192	7"	F.g.	222	9"		252	6"	F.o.
163	42"	Q.b.	193	16"	Q.p.	223	7"		253	15"	F.p.
164	8"	L.s.	194	16"	F.g.	224	14"	Q.b.	254	8"	A.r.
165	8"	L.s.	195	13"	L.s.	225	7"	A.r.	255		
166	11"	L.s.	196	12"	A.r.	226	6"	C.o.	256		
167	37"	Q.b.	197	28"	A.r.	227	16"	Q.b.	257		
168	9"		198	7"		228	18"	Q.p.	258	9"	A.r.
169	7"		199	9"		229	6"	L.s.	259	8"	
170	16"	L.s.	200	24"	Q.b.	230	36"	A.r.	260	11"	A.r.
171	12"		201	9"	A.r.	231	14"	Q.b.	261	3"	
172	10"	L.s.	202	26"	L.s.	232	21"	A.r.	262	12"	Q.s.
173	12"	L.s.	203	24"	F.n.	233	21"	A.r.	263	22"	A.r.
174	8"	L.s.	204	10"	A.r.	234	8"	C.o.	264	9"	
175	22"	Q.b.	205	20"	L.s.	235			265	14"	
176	16"	A.r.	206	26"	A.r.	236	7"		266	8"	
177	18"	A.r.	207	14"	Q.p.	237	7"		267	50"	
178	10"	A.r.	208	9"	A.r.	238	19"	L.s.			
179	9"	L.s.	209	12"	L.s.	239					
180	16"	Q.a.	210	9"	S.o.	240	8"	A.r.			

LEGEND

A.p. - Alnus glutinosa - European Black Alder
A.r. - Acer rubrum - Red Maple
A.s. - Acer saccharum - Sugar Maple
C.c. - Carpinus caroliniana - American Hornbeam
C.o. - Celtis occidentalis - Common Hackberry
C.t. - Carya tomentosa - Mockernut Hickory
F.g. - Fagus grandifolia - American Beech
F.o. - Fraxinus americana - White Ash
F.n. - Fraxinus nigra - Black Ash
F.p. - Fraxinus pennsylvanica - Green Ash
N.s. - Nyssa sylvatica - Black Gum
L.s. - Liquidambar styraciflua - Sweet Gum
P.v. - Prunus virginia - Choke Cherry
Q.a. - Quercus alba - White Oak
Q.bl. - Quercus bicolor - Swamp White Oak
Q.b. - Quercus borealis(murro) - Northern Red Oak
Q.p. - Quercus palustris - Pin Oak
Q.s. - Quercus stellata - Post Oak
S.a. - Sassafras albidum - Sassafras
U.o. - Ulmus americana - American Elm
(xxx) - Tree Tag Number

APPROXIMATE AREA OF
HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

DESIGNED	P.T.	SCALE		HAZEN AND SAWYER Environmental Engineers & Scientists	APPROVED FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK	DEPT	CITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER COLLECTION CAPITAL PROJECT SE-1 AND SE-100 STORM WATER AND SANITARY DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SOUTH RICHMOND STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK	STORM WATER AND SANITARY SEWER NETWORK RICHMOND CREEK DRAINAGE AREA DRAFT STORM WATER DRAINAGE BMP8	DATE	OCTOBER 1996
DRAWN	A.R.V.	1"=40'							SHEET	5 OF 5
CHECKED	S.M.	CAD REF							DWG. NO.	9001-05
SECT. CHIEF	R.D.S.									
NO.	DATE	ISSUED FOR	BY	PROJ. ENGR.	S.M.					

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANNING MODEL OF RICHMONDTOWN RESTORATION

STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

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April 1989

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CHAPTER 8B4: The Archaeological Sensitivity and Significance of
Block 4441

Block 4441 is bounded on the north by Richmond Road; on the east by St. Patrick's Place; on the South by Center Street; and on the west by Court Place. This block was located on the eastern outskirts of the colonial village of Richmondtown. Most of this block has HIGH potential for yielding significant archaeological material pertaining to the nineteenth century history of Richmondtown. One lot on this block has LOW to MEDIUM potential for yielding archaeological material, while several areas have MEDIUM archaeological potential (see Figure 8B4:1).

Lot 22

Most of this lot has HIGH potential for containing significant archaeological deposits associated with the Bennett family who lived on this parcel between 1853 and 1917. Because of their long residency, it is possible that stratified archaeological deposits may be present that could be associated with the Bennett family.

The site of a garage, formerly the site of a privy, has only MEDIUM potential for containing significant archaeological deposits because of the disturbance caused by construction and demolition of the 20th century garage.

Lot 25

This lot has HIGH potential for containing significant archaeological material associated with the Taylor family who lived on this parcel between 1845 and 1895. Because of the long residency, it is possible

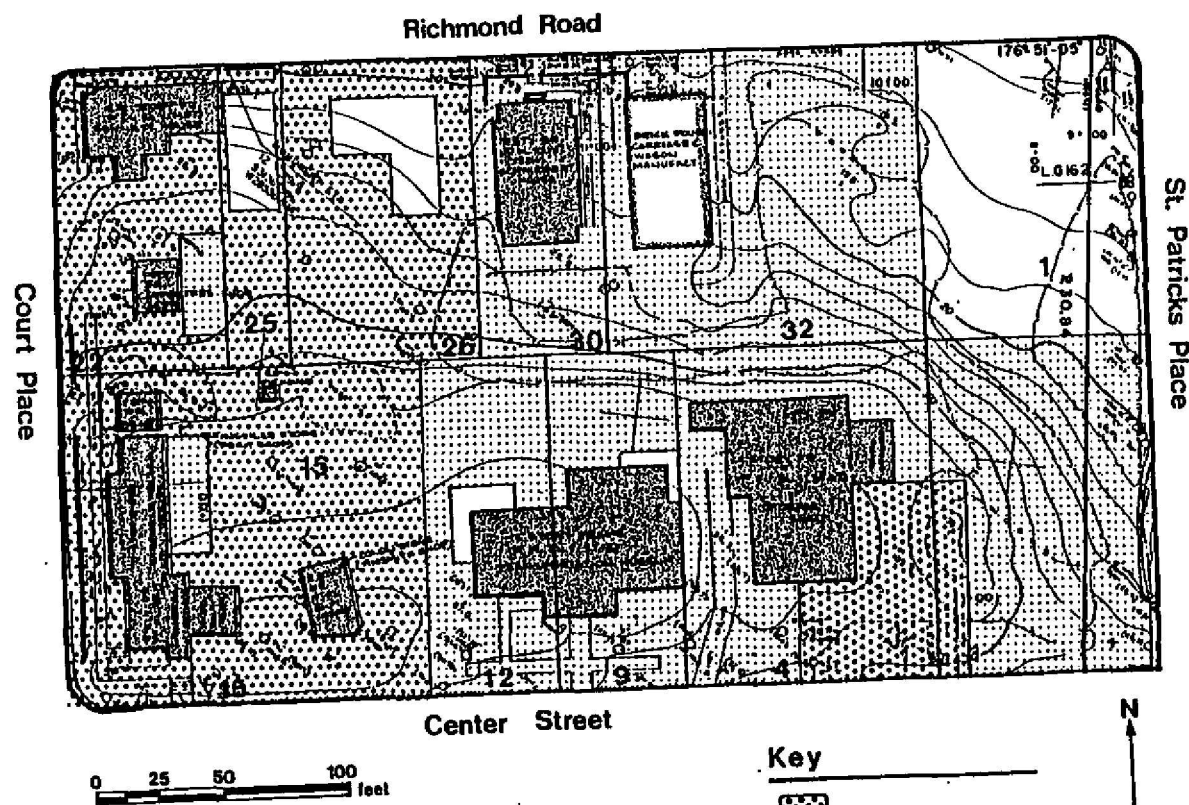


Figure 8B4:1 Archaeologically sensitive areas of Block 4441. The archaeological map drafted by Victor Buchli and Louise DeCesare is overlaid on the Wohl and O'Mara topographic map.

that stratified archaeological deposits may be present that could be associated with the Taylor family.

The site of the Taylor house has LOW potential for containing significant archaeological deposits because of the disturbance caused by its construction and demolition.

Lot 26

Most of this lot has HIGH potential for containing significant archaeological material associated with the use of the parcel by various tradesmen. The site was used as a blacksmith shop from 1845 to 1859, and a harness shop from 1860 to c. 1895. A wing of the building served as a saloon from c. 1885 to c. 1898, and the building also was used as rental apartments from c. 1860 to c. 1914. Any stratified archaeological deposits that may be present within this lot could provide significant information pertaining to site variability and function.

The exact use of the building on the rear of Lot 26 is not clear in the documentary record (it was probably a residence). Archaeological data from this area might indicate the building's function.

The site of the Taylor blacksmith shop/saloon/residential building/ etc. at the front of the lot has a LOW potential for containing significant archaeological deposits because of the disturbance caused by its construction and demolition.

Lot 30

This lot has MEDIUM potential for containing material associated with the Marsh Carriage factory on Lot 32. During the period 1854 - 1901,

this lot was owned by Marsh who also owned Lots 32, 1, 4 and 9. Along the western boundary of this lot were late 19th century sheds (1878-1891) connected to the use of the factory on Lot 32. The front of Lot 30 contains an extant building which was built c. 1910 as a residence for the Schwiebert family (1910-1943).

Lot 32

This lot has MEDIUM potential for containing material associated with the Marsh Carriage factory, 1854 - 1896. Isaac Marsh, a wheelwright and carriage maker, built and operated the carriage factory here until 1896, when John Schwiebert, Marsh's foreman, took over the management of the firm. He purchased the property in 1901. During World War I Schwiebert expanded the factory to include an auto body repair shop. Schwiebert's company ceased operation around 1940.

The site of the extant foundation of the Marsh factory building has LOW potential for containing significant archaeological deposits because of the disturbances caused by both the building's original construction and its eventual demolition.

Lot 1

There are no records of construction in this lot during the 19th or 20th century. The northern portion of this lot has LOW potential for containing archaeological material. There is very little likelihood that it would contain unrecorded outbuildings from the Prall or Swaim farmlands.

However, in the early 1920s, what might have been a human bone was found somewhere on nearby Lot 9, and therefore the southern portion of this lot is judged to have MEDIUM potential. According to Mrs. Olga

Dauer, human bones were uncovered in 1922 or 1923 during the construction of a building on nearby Lot 9. These bones may have indeed been human, or they may have been cow or horse bones which are sometimes mistaken for human bones. It is possible that parts of Lots 4 and 12 as well as Lot 9 contain material associated with a pre-19th century family burial ground. The present whereabouts of these bones is unknown. Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during any in-ground construction work on this lot. In New York State burial grounds and cemeteries on state or city owned lands are protected by the New York State Burial Law. The law requires that before any construction can take place in a cemetery/burial ground the bodies must be reinterred.

Lot 4

This lot has MEDIUM potential for containing burial material because of the bones found in the 1920s on Lot 9 and discussed above in the section related to Lot 1.

In the southeastern section of this lot there may be material associated with the Guyon tinsmith shop (c. 1870 - c. 1881). This area has HIGH archaeological potential.

Lot 9

Because of the bones recovered on this lot in 1922 or 1923, discussed in the section above relating to Lot 1, this lot has MEDIUM potential for containing burial material.

The site of a 20th century house has LOW potential for containing significant archaeological deposits because of the disturbance caused

by its construction and demolition.

Lot 12

This lot, like Lots 1, 4, and 9, has a MEDIUM potential for containing burial material because of the bones discovered on nearby Lot 9 during the 1920s (discussed above in the section describing Lot 1).

This lot also once contained the edifice of the original Dutch Reformed Church. It was moved from its first location on Block 4463, Lot 2, and placed on Lot 12 for use as a carriage repository from 1887 to 1903 when it was demolished. However, since it was only a repository, it is unlikely that there is significant archaeological material associated with this building.

The site of the 20th century building has LOW potential for containing significant archaeological deposits because of the disturbance caused by its construction and demolition.

Lot 15

This lot has HIGH potential for containing significant archaeological material associated with the Stephens and Black families who lived on this parcel between 1837 and 1926 (Stephens family, 1837-1870; Black family, 1870-1926). Because of the long residency of these two families it is possible that distinct archaeological deposits may be present that could be associated with these families.

The site of an extension to the Stephens/Black house has MEDIUM potential for containing significant archaeological deposits.

Lot 15 has potential for containing evidence of the Mersereau Carpenter Shop which existed on the property from 1841 to c. 1849.

CHAPTER 8B5: The Archaeological Sensitivity and Significance of
Block 2278

Block 2278 was formerly three blocks, 2293, 2294, and 2295 now combined into one large block. This property is bounded on the north by Latourette Park; on the east by a paper street known as Picadilly Street (1911); on the south by Richmond Road (1728/29); and on the west by Richmond Hill Road (1709). This block was located at the northern edge of the colonial village of Richmondtown. Part of the southwestern portion of this block has HIGH potential for yielding significant archaeological deposits pertaining to the eighteenth and early nineteenth century history of Richmondtown. Part of this block has MEDIUM potential for yielding archaeological deposits and a few areas have LOW archaeological potential (see Figures 8B5:1 & 8B5:2). This section will discuss the archaeological significance of Block 2278 on a lot by lot basis. Although the three blocks are combined into one block, the discussion will divide the property into the former three blocks arrangement (2293, 2294, and 2295) for a clearer presentation of the material.

Formerly Block 2293, Lot 47

The southwest corner of Lot 47 has HIGH and MEDIUM archaeological potential. In the 1960s, avocational archaeologists tested a portion of this area. In the 1970s, students from Susan Wagner High School also excavated this site. Unfortunately, field notes do not exist for either of these archaeological field programs. The depth of these excavations and the extent of archaeological testing is not known. A field map from the 1960s locates foundation walls that were uncovered

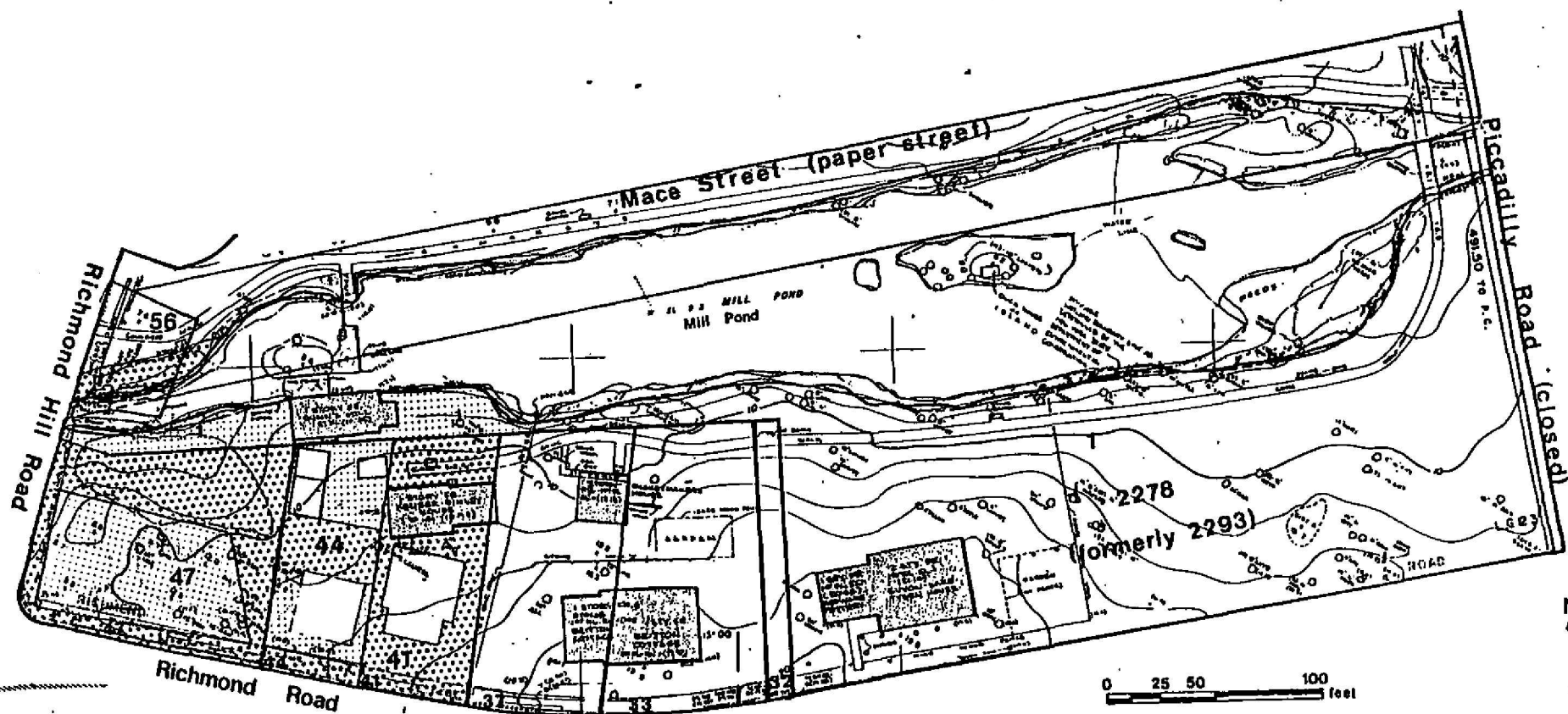


Figure 8B5:1 Archaeologically sensitive areas of Block 2278 (formerly Block 2293). The archaeological map drafted by Victor Buchli and Louise DeCesare is overlaid on the Wohl and O'Mara topographic map.

Key



high



moderate

(see Figure 6:5). This property was the site of the first county court house (1729), the second county jail (by 1741), and the jailer's house (1751). Because of the lack of adequate archaeological documentation for this site, we recommend that archaeological monitoring be conducted during any in-ground construction in the previously excavated area.

The northwest portion of this Lot contained a late 19th century barn. The area surrounding the barn and north of the excavated area has a HIGH potential for containing archaeological deposits that may be associated with the 18th century government buildings that were located here.

The balance of Lot 47 has HIGH archaeological potential for containing archaeological deposits associated with the late 18th century and early 19th century use of this lot. This area may contain the foundation of the residence of John Dunn, a miller and merchant who operated Dunn's mill on Lot 1 on this block 2293. Therefore, archaeological deposits associated with Dunn's residency from 1795 to 1818 may exist on this parcel.

Formerly Block 2293, Lot 44

This lot has HIGH and MEDIUM archaeological potential. The Fountains purchased this lot in 1837, and by 1840 they were operating the Union Hotel on the southern half of this lot. The hotel was in operation until 1869; from 1869 to 1892 the building was used for a variety of purposes. The building was destroyed by fire in 1892; a new structure was erected on this site in 1900. The construction and the demolition of the 20th century building probably disturbed earlier archaeological deposits. The rest of the lot should be archaeologically tested prior

to any in-ground disturbance or monitored as indicated to determine if stratified archaeological deposits associated with the Union Hotel exist.

Formerly Block 2293, Lot 41

Part of this lot has HIGH archaeological potential for containing archaeological deposits associated with the Littel/Brokaw family who owned and occupied this lot from 1835 to 1898.

By 1900, a new residential building was erected on this lot. The site of this 20th century building has LOW archaeological potential for containing material relating to the pre-20th century history of Richmondtown. The construction and demolition of this 20th century building probably disturbed any intact pre-20th century archaeological deposits.

The rear of this lot has been disturbed by the relocation of the museum building known as the Kruser-Finley House.

Formerly Block 2293, Lot 37

This lot has a LOW archaeological potential for containing stratified deposits associated with the pre-20th century history of Richmondtown. No structures have been recorded on this lot. The lot now contains two museum buildings: the Basketmaker's House and the western part of the Britton Cottage.

Formerly Block 2293, Lot 32 and 33

These lots have LOW archaeological potential for containing archaeological deposits associated with the pre-20th century history of Richmondtown. No pre-20th century structures are recorded on these

lots. The lot contained a 20th century residence, outhouse, and garage. It is likely that construction and demolition of these 20th century structures has disturbed any earlier archaeological deposits. In addition, most of the museum building, the Britton Cottage, is located on this lot.

Formerly Block 2293, Lot 1

This lot has MEDIUM and LOW archaeological potential.

The northwest portion of Lot 1 probably contained Dunn's mill. Today, a reconstruction of a mill is located on the approximate site of Dunn's mill. Overlapping the site of the mill was a 1878 tinsmith shop. Archaeological deposits associated with this shop and with the mill may still exist. Therefore, this area should be archaeologically monitored during any in-ground construction. Except for a late nineteenth century barn or stable, no structures were recorded on the remaining portion of Lot 1.

Formerly Block 2294, Lot 56

This site has HIGH to MEDIUM archaeological potential because it contained a mid-19th century carriage factory. This site may contain material associated with that factory and should be archaeologically tested, or monitored during any in-ground construction.

Formerly Block 2294, Lot 1

This lot has LOW archaeological potential for containing significant archaeological resources. No structures have been recorded on this parcel. The West End Water Works was located on the property that is now owned by the Church of Saint Andrew. This lot includes a hill that

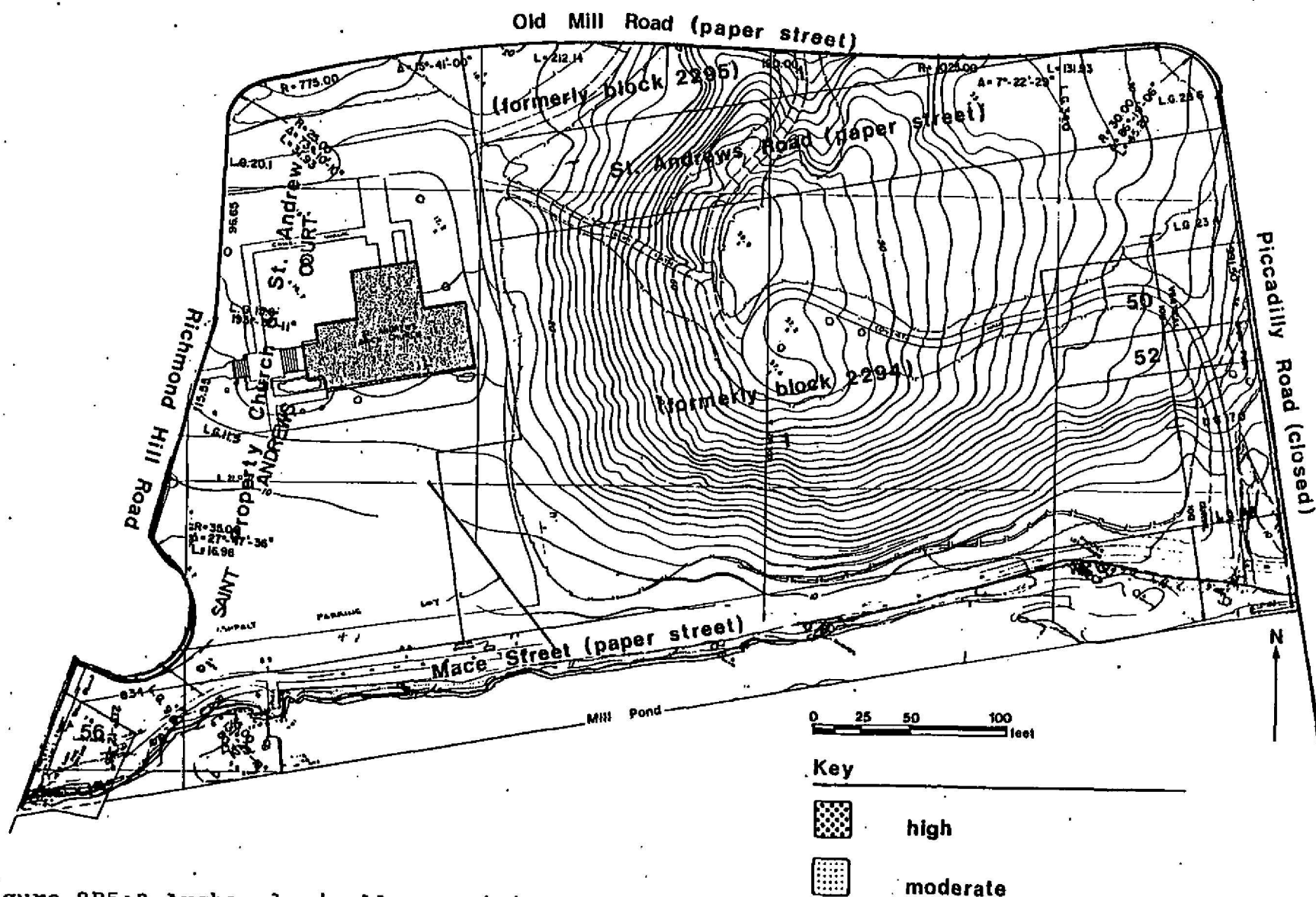


Figure 8B5:2 Archaeologically sensitive areas of Block 2278 (formerly Blocks 2294 and 2295). The archaeological map drafted by Victor Buchli and Louise DeCesare is overlaid on the Wohl and O'Mara topographic map.

has been radically altered. Soil mining, grading, and erosion have seriously disturbed any archaeological material that may have existed on this lot.

Formerly Block 2294, Lot 50

This lot has LOW potential for containing material associated with the pre-20th century history of Richmondtown. A 20th century house and one 20th century outbuilding were located here but have been demolished. No pre-20th century structures have been recorded on this lot.

Formerly Block 2294, Lot 52

This lot has LOW potential for containing material associated with the pre-20th century history of Richmondtown. This block contained one 20th century garage. No pre-20th century structures have been recorded on this lot.

Formerly Block 2295, Lot 1

This lot has LOW significance for containing any significant archaeological material as no structures were erected here. The lot is on the side of a hill and would not have been desirable land for habitation. The colonial building known as the Philip Tillyer House was probably located on the crest of the hill, now Latourette Park property and not on this lot.

APPENDIX C

Richmondtown Restoration Structures and Sites as listed on the Visitor Guide and Map (Name and Number, See Figure 3)	Current status as a city, state, or national landmark	Located 400 feet or less from project impacts
1 Third County Courthouse	NYCL	no
2 Richmond County Clerk's Surrogate's Office	NYCL	no
3 Rezeau-Van Pelt Family Cemetery	NYCL	no
4 New Dorp Railroad Station		no
5 Gatehouse		no
6 Annadale Store and Railroad Station		no
7 Barn Foundation		no
8 Parsonage	NYCL	no
9 Site of Dutch Reformed Church		no
10 Site of First County Jail		no
11 Voorlezer's House	NHL, S/NR, NYCL	yes
12 Boehm House	NYCL	yes
13 Site of Second County Courthouse		yes
14 Christopher House	NYCL	yes
15 Treasure House	NYCL	yes
16 Town Bridge		yes
17 Site of First County Courthouse		yes
Second County Jail		
Jailer's House		
Clerk's and Surrogate's Office		
18 Site of Town Pond		yes
Richmond County Hall		
St. Andrew's Church Parish Hall		
19 Guyon Store		yes
20 Edwards-Barton House		yes
21 Outhouse		no
22 Dunn's Mill		yes
23 Kruser-Finley House	NYCL	yes
24 Basketmaker's House	NYCL	yes
25 Britton Cottage	NYCL	yes
26 Guyon-Lake-Tysen House	NYCL	yes
27 Crocheron House		yes
28 Carriage and Wagon Manufactory		yes
29 Schwiebert House		yes
30 Bennett House	NYCL	yes
31 Carpenter Shop		yes
32 Print Shop/Eltingville Store	NYCL	no*
33 General Store	NYCL**	no*
34 Stephens-Black House	NYCL**	no*
35 Outhouse		yes
36 Tinsmith Shop/Colon Store		yes
37 Storage Shed		yes
38 Storage Shed		yes
39 Public School 28		no
40 Stephens-Prier House		yes

*Distance to construction depends on Final Design. Resource may or may not be in APE.

**Guide to New York City Landmarks combines these two resources in one designation.