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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTARY STUDY
NEW 123RD PRECINCT STATIONHOUSE
BOROUGH OF STATEN ISLAND
CAPITAL PROJECT PO144-123

by
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I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological documentary study of the site of the proposed new 123rd Police Precinct Stationhouse (Capital Project PD144-123). The site is located at the intersection of Huguenot Avenue and Drumgoole Road in the western portion of Staten Island (Borough of Richmond), New York (see Figure 1a).

The new Stationhouse will be built on lots 61, 67 and 78 on block 6332 as designated on the present Borough of Richmond tax map (see Figure 1b). As requested by the Landmarks Preservation Commission the study also includes the adjacent lots 60 and 143. The study area is bordered on the west by Huguenot Avenue, on the south by the Staten Island Rapid Transit (SIRT) right-of-way and on the north by Drumgoole Road, which serves as the southern service road for the Richmond Parkway. The study area extends approximately 390 feet along Huguenot Avenue from the SIRT right-of-way and a maximum of approximately 400 feet east of Huguenot Avenue.

? not according to LPC Records

The objective of this study is to assess the sensitivity of the project area for the presence of possibly significant archaeological deposits dating either to the prehistoric or the historic period and to determine the need and possible locations for subsurface testing.

A. Procedures

The approaches taken to the assessment of sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric and historic period archaeological resources necessarily differ. For prehistoric resources, we have first identified known archaeological sites in western Staten Island. These sites have been reported by both professional and avocational archaeologists. Most of the major sites were reported prior to the substantial land modifications which have occurred in this portion of Staten Island in recent years, and many of the sites no longer exist. However, a number of smaller sites, some of them disturbed, have been reported in recent years as a result of cultural resources investigations which have been required under the provisions of Federal, State and City laws and regulations.

Since the identification of known archaeological sites has not resulted from a comprehensive, systematic survey of western Staten Island, the fact that sites have not been reported from a particular location does not necessarily mean that such sites are not present. Thus, to assess the sensitivity of the project area for prehistoric deposits we have also considered the topographic and physiographic characteristics of the locations of the reported sites and compared these characteristics with those of

the project area.

To determine the sensitivity of the project area for historic period deposits we have examined maps of the area dating from the 18th through the early 20th century. Many of these maps show both the locations of structures and the names of property owners. The data derived from these maps and from secondary sources have been supplemented by a review of street directories and census records as well as deeds on file in the Richmond County Clerk's Office.

A pedestrian reconnaissance of the project area was conducted by the principal investigator on May 3, 1991.

B. Study Area Description

In general the grade of the land within the study area slopes gently upward to the northeast. Much of the area is wooded with varying amounts of underbrush including fairly dense growths of briars in some locations. Two rows of larger trees are present at the boundary between lots 67 and 78 (Plate 1). They appear to have been planted during the former occupation of the area to mark the property boundary.

Some portions of the study area are more open (Plates 2 and 3). The largest of these, at the corner of Huguenot Avenue and Drumgoole Road (Plate 2) is now covered with grass with some dense scrub in the southeastern portion of the area. A cleared strip of land which immediately adjoins the fence adjacent to the SIRT railroad cut (Plate 4) represents land formerly acquired by the SIRT which is now designated as lot 60. Another cleared strip extending from the SIRT right-of-way to Drumgoole Road, approximately 350 feet east of Huguenot Avenue (see Plate 5), marks the location of a former mapped street known as Cottage or Danbury Avenue.

All structures which formerly stood within the study area have been demolished. While there are some visible structural remains, as discussed in Chapter III, examination of the area indicates that the former ground surface in many portions of the area is obscured by more recent accumulations of soil. Mounds of deposited soil and debris are present at some locations, particularly in the northern portion of the area (see Plates 6 and 7).

II. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF SENSITIVITY: PREHISTORIC PERIOD

A. Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Western Staten Island

1. Shoreline Sites

The majority of known prehistoric sites in western Staten Island (see Figure 2) are located either along the bluff tops overlooking the Arthur Kill and Princes Bay or in the vicinity of inland streams. The largest of these sites is located north of Ward's Point, at the southwestern tip of the island. With the exception of the Smoking Point site, (discussed below) this is the only site in western Staten Island which appears to represent a permanent or semi-permanent village.

Jacobson's (1980) publication summarizes the information known about the site at Wards Point. Prehistoric burials of at least 72 individuals have been excavated in the Ward's Point area since the mid-nineteenth century. In addition to the burials, the Ward's Point site includes an extensive shell midden deposit and at least 127 features (e.g. trash pits, hearths) have also been reported (Jacobson 1980). One area of the site has produced material dating to the early Archaic period from a stratum of orange/yellow sand underlying the midden layer. The Ward's Point prehistoric site is located within the boundaries of the Ward's Point Conservation Area (Florance 1982) which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 29, 1982 (Figure 2, #1).

In addition to the deposits reported in the above sources, shovel testing for the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control project (Pickman and Yamin 1984) led to the recovery of (non-diagnostic) prehistoric material from either side of the Conference House driveway and from the Billop's Ridge area, north of the Conference House. Much of the lithic debitage recovered from these tests was encountered in the yellow/orange sand which underlay buried topsoil and shell layers. Testing adjacent to the Conference House conducted by Baugher-Perlin also recovered prehistoric material from the orange/yellow sand stratum (personal communication cited in Pickman and Yamin 1984; Florance 1982).

The prehistoric occupation in the Ward's Point area appears to be confined to the area atop the bluffs overlooking the Arthur Kill. Shovel testing conducted in the slightly lower-lying area situated east of the bluffs (the tested area is bounded by Hylan Boulevard, Claremont Avenue and Massachusetts and Carteret Streets) encountered only a few lithic flakes and some shell. The latter material was recovered from an area immediately east of the Ward's Point site (Winter 1985 - see Figure 2, #4).

Recent evidence indicates that the prehistoric occupation in the southwestern portion of Staten Island extends along the bluffs north of the Ward's Point site. The Oakwood Beach project shovel tests encountered prehistoric material on the lawn of the 19th century "Bedell" House, located west of Satterlee Street and just north of Pittsville Avenue. Lithic flakes, a corner notched projectile point, and fire cracked rock were recovered from a buried topsoil layer and from the underlying yellow/orange sand (Pickman and Yamin 1984 - see Figure 2, #2). During the course of the Oakwood Beach project and a more recent survey (Pickman 1988a), local residents mentioned additional finds of prehistoric material on the bluffs south of Amboy Road.

Two areas of lithic scatter have been reported along the bluffs immediately north of Amboy Road (Pickman 1988a - Figure 2, #3). More recent investigations indicate that this area was probably the locus of prehistoric camp sites which have been disturbed to varying degrees during the historic period (Pickman 1988b).

Two additional loci of prehistoric utilization were noted during the Oakwood Beach survey along the bluffs immediately west of Hopping Avenue. Lithic debitage was recovered from a buried topsoil layer on the lawn of #99 Hopping Avenue and additional flakes and a ceramic sherd were recovered from disturbed contexts in the immediate vicinity (Figure 2, #2). Projectile points and other artifacts had previously been reported by a local resident somewhat further to the north in the vicinity of #36 Hopping Avenue (Pickman and Yamin 1978:66).

The pattern of the finds discussed above suggests the possibility that the entire Tottenville bluff-top area may have been the locus of prehistoric camp sites and/or scattered dwellings, with a larger, more permanent occupation at Ward's Point.

The bluffs along the Arthur Kill continue north of Tottenville, with some gaps. A Paleoindian site, known as Port Mobil South (or Port Mobil Hill) was formerly located on the bluffs just north of Ellis Place (Kraft 1977 - see Figure 2, #7). The site, known from collections, was destroyed by the construction of the Mobil tank farm. A second Paleoindian site, Port Mobil North, also known from collections, was apparently located further to the northeast (Kraft 1977). Artifacts, including Paleoindian projectile points, were also recovered along the beach in Charleston (Kraft 1977; Salwen 1968) and excavations resulted in the recovery of artifacts from below beach margin peat deposits (Figure 2, #7). It is not certain whether these artifacts were deposited in situ or whether they washed down from a Paleoindian site atop the bluffs prior to the formation of the marsh.

There have been no specific sites reported along the bluffs between Tottenville and the Port Mobil South site. However, the files of the Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey and the Archaeological Survey of Staten Island (both compiled in the 1960's) include a listing under "Kreisherville" which describes surface finds of Paleoindian projectile points and other

prehistoric artifacts along the beach between Port Mobil and the Outerbridge Crossing (Anderson 1967 - see Figure 2, #6). It is possible that this material washed down from sites on top of the bluffs.

Further to the northeast, at Smoking Point, a site has been reported at the bluff edge near the mouth of a small stream (Figure 2, #8). This site included a shell midden layer and burials have been reported from the area. Material from the site dates to the Archaic and transitional Archaic/Woodland period. (Rubertone 1974, Silver 1984).

The location of the sites above the bluffs overlooking the Arthur Kill suggests that a major orientation of the prehistoric occupation of western Staten Island was toward the exploitation of the marine resources of this waterway.

Sites have also been reported along the bluffs overlooking Prince's Bay on the south shore of Staten Island. Skinner (1909) noted the presence of small shell heaps near the Bay (identified as #16 on Skinner's map (see Figure 3). These sites are listed in the files of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences as the Red Bank Site (Figure 2, #18), located on the bluffs on the Mount Loretto property, the Sharrott Avenue Site (Figure 2, #19) and the Wolfe's Pond Site (Figure 2, #22). These may be the same sites as those shown on Bolton's (1922) site map as #92 and #93 (see Figure 4). Bolton (1922) refers to the latter site as Seguine Point. One of the two sites which he indicates as #92 was located at Princes Bay and another "on the shore halfway to the lighthouse." These sites have been described by Skinner (1909) and Bolton (1922) as "fishing camps." The site at Wolfe's Pond was apparently associated with a former tidal creek, the head of which was located west of the study area. The present Arbutus Lake (formerly known as Latourette's Pond) represents the remains another former tidal creek. The head of this creek was located east of the study area. Davis' (1896) map (Figure 5 - see also Figure 2, #23) notes the presence of "Indian implements" on a hill west of Arbutus lake.

2. Inland Sites

A number of sites in western Staten Island were apparently located so as to exploit resources associated with inland streams. Two of these sites, Chemical Lane and Pottery Farm, have been reported between Smoking Point and Arthur Kill Road (Figure 2, #9). The sites are located along the same stream which adjoins the Smoking Point site, but these sites are approximately 0.7 - 1.2 miles south of the latter site and the Arthur Kill shoreline. These sites have been less thoroughly described than the Smoking Point site but appear to have yielded Archaic, Transitional and Woodland material (Rubertone 1974).

East of Smoking Point, at Rossville, a site yielding Middle Woodland artifacts has been reported at the intersection of

Huguenot Avenue and Arthur Kill road (Anderson 1964), approximately 1 1/2 miles north of the study area. This location is adjacent to a stream which empties into the Arthur Kill (see Figure 2, #24).

Bolton (1922:184) mentions the presence of scattered sites along Sandy Brook (which empties into Lemon Creek and eventually into Princes Bay on the southern shore of Staten Island) in the area of Sandy Ground and Woodrow and "extending over the fields to Rossville and Kreischerville". More recent excavations have provided additional information about the Sandy Brook sites. A large area known as the Wort farm (Figure 2, #11) was excavated by several archaeologists in the 1960's. The site was near the head of Sandy Brook. Early through Late Woodland period ceramics were recovered from the plow zone and Late Archaic material from the underlying sand. The vertical distribution of projectile points suggests the presence of a distinct occupational level within the sand (Williams 1968:46 and figure 3). According to Williams (1968:46-47) "the Wort Farm site, on the evidence of the predominance of weapons, knives, and scrapers, along with traces of hearths, would seem to have served as a hunting camp site, probably recurrently occupied by small numbers of people for relatively short spans of time."

The Harik's Sandy Ground site was located somewhat north of Wort Farm, along the route of the West Shore Expressway (Figure 2, #10). Artifacts from this site were recovered from the yellow/orange sand as well as from what was apparently an overlying plow zone (Lavin 1980). This may be the same site as the one recorded as the Rossville Shell Heap in the files of the Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey.

The Sandy Brook site (Figure 2, #13) was located further to the south along the west bank of the brook. The site was surface collected by a local avocational archaeologist, Al Hartje (Cotz et al.). The site was characterized by Lenik (1987:33) as "a large prehistoric base camp...occupied from late Archaic through Woodland times". A less intensively occupied site, the Sharrott Estates site (Figure 2, #12), approximately 1/4 mile west of the Sandy Brook site has been excavated (Cotz et al. 1985; Lenik 1987). This site was characterized by Lenik as a sporadically occupied, occasional hunting camp which perhaps functioned as a "satellite" camp for the occupants of the Sandy Brook site. The prehistoric material from the site, primarily lithic debitage, was recovered from the topmost 12 inches of the orange sand. The topsoil at this site had been removed prior to the time of the archaeological excavation.

Another stream, Tappan's Brook, originates in the general area of the Wort farm site and flows westward to the Arthur Kill. In the area which is now included within Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve the brook flows through a fairly deep "valley". A survey of archaeological resources within the Park (Yamin and Pickman 1986a; 1986b) identified a series of what are most likely small, temporary camp sites. Most of these are located on knolls along

the bluff tops bordering Tappan's Brook (Figure 2, #14).

The Canada Hill site (Figure 2, #15), was reported by Lorraine Williams (1967) and is included in the files of the Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey. The site apparently consisted of a surface scatter of shell fragments, quartz and chert chips and historic period artifacts. The 1913 Borough of Richmond topographic map shows a small pond and stream in the vicinity of the reported finds.

A site (see Figure 2, #20) has been reported in Richmond Valley, south of the Canada Hill site (The New Bulletin, 1961). The site was excavated by Joseph Bodnar, an avocational archaeologist, and his sons. Prehistoric pottery and "triangular arrowheads" were among the artifacts recovered. Grossman (1985) notes that this is probably the same site as the prehistoric campsite mentioned by Leng and Davis (1930) at Boiling Spring in Richmond Valley.

The area west of what is now Page Avenue was known locally as "Decker's Swamp" and "Sand Ridges" (Davis 1896, Leng and Davis 1930; Morris 1898 I). Morris (1898 I:378) notes that "these ridges were occupied by the Indians in old times". A 1911 Borough of Richmond topographic map shows that the area contained a series of what are apparently spring-fed streams surrounded by marshy ground. Anderson (1965) noted that there were "a series of sites scattered throughout the Woodlands for some distance", in the vicinity of Page Avenue and Hylan Boulevard. Anderson (1965;1966) excavated sites on both sides of Page Avenue north of Hylan Boulevard, including a burial of a child and dog located east of Page Avenue. Anderson dated most of the material from these sites to the Early and Middle Woodland periods. Prehistoric material was also recovered from shovel tests in the area northeast of the Page Avenue/Hylan Boulevard intersection during the Oakwood Beach survey (Pickman and Yamin 1984). Prehistoric sites have also been noted south of Hylan Boulevard on both sides of Page Avenue (Kaeser 1966 - see Figure 2, #5). A surface reconnaissance of a ridge located west of Page Avenue (Grossman 1985) indicated the presence of lithic flakes, a ceramic sherd, a mano, and a hammerstone.

Shovel tests for the Oakwood Beach survey encountered a thin scatter of lithic debitage on the south side of Hylan Boulevard between Bedell and Joline Avenues (see Figure 2, #17). The debitage was recovered from the topsoil and underlying yellow/orange sand strata. Subsequent testing of the area by Louis Berger and Associates yielded additional prehistoric material (Jay Cohen, personal communication, 1989). During the Oakwood Beach survey, a local resident reported previous finds of artifacts from a somewhat higher area north of Hylan Boulevard and north of the Oakwood Beach find spots. Surface examination of this area indicated the presence of marine shell, as well as apparent excavation by "pot hunters". However two shovel tests in this area failed to yield prehistoric artifacts (Pickman and Yamin 1984). The 1911 topographic map shows a small stream several hundred feet east of the find spots and a pond and

adjacent marsh several hundred feet to the south.

A recent survey (Roberts and Stehling 1987) encountered what were probably the remains of a prehistoric campsite located on the west side of Sprague Avenue, some 500 feet south of Hylan Boulevard (see Figure 2, #16). More than 100 pieces of lithic debitage in addition to pieces of fire cracked rock were recovered from a five by five foot square. The 1911 topographic map shows small streams and marshy areas approximately 300 feet east and 300 feet northwest of this site.

Seven of the Oakwood Beach shovel tests were placed between Joline and Sprague Avenues. However, all of these tests were located north of Hylan Boulevard. None of these tests yielded indications of prehistoric occupations. However, local residents were in possession of prehistoric artifacts which may have been found between Joline and Sprague Avenues but further north of Hylan Boulevard than the shovel test locations (Pickman and Yamin 1984).

Shovel testing south of Hylan Boulevard and west of Joline Avenue (Figure 2, #21) yielded a prehistoric ceramic sherd, lithic flakes and fire cracked rock, probably associated with a prehistoric campsite. The finds were made on higher ground adjacent to the former location of a small stream and marshy area (Pickman 1988c).

Skinner reported two sites (see Figure 3 - #11 and #22) near the head of Richmond Creek (approximately 1 1/2 - 2 1/2 miles northeast of the study area).

No sites have been excavated in the Huguenot Park area. However, there are a number of entries in the Museum of the American Indian catalog labelled "Huguenot Park". These finds consist of five arrowpoints fragments (Pickman and Yamin 1978:71-72). Although no further provenience information is available, it is possible that these artifacts were found in the vicinity of the stream which flowed into Arbutus Lake (see below).

B. Analysis of Archaeological Sensitivity - Prehistoric Period

The data summarized above indicate that inland sites in western Staten Island are typically located on high ground near streams and marshy areas. These most likely represent camp sites, possibly associated with larger sites located along the shore. The camp sites were most likely situated to take advantage of the resources of the nearby water sources and marshes. These would have attracted game and waterfowl, and the nearby higher areas would have been advantageous locations for hunting camps.

Maps dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries (see Figures 10 and 11) show the head of a creek west of the study area which connected with a former tidal inlet now known as Wolfe's Pond. The 1912 topographic map (Figure 19) shows this

stream located approximately 900 feet west of Huguenot Avenue and the study area. However, a low-lying area, located immediately west of Huguenot Road and marked "drain" on this map (see Figure 19) could have been seasonally wet in prehistoric times and may have drained into this creek.

The 19th century maps and the 1912 topographic map (Figures 10, 11 and 19) show the head of another creek, which connected with another former tidal inlet now known as Arbutus Lake, located some 1000 feet east of the study area. The 1912 topographic map also shows a small pond some 100 feet northeast of the study area (see Figure 19). However, it is uncertain if this pond would have been present in prehistoric times.

Although there may have been some seasonally wet areas it appears that there were no major water sources near the study area which would have provided resources similar to those in the vicinity of reported inland sites. The height-of-land in this area, which may have been the most advantageous camping spot, is represented by a small knoll some 300 feet north of the study area (see Figure 19).

Since the southwestern portion of Staten Island appears to have had intensive prehistoric occupation the presence of prehistoric remains in the study area cannot be ruled out. However, considerations of topography and physiography suggest that the study area is not one of the most likely locations for prehistoric archaeological sites.

III. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF SENSITIVITY: HISTORIC PERIOD

A. 17th and 18th Centuries

The initial settlements on Staten Island were established during the 17th century, mostly on the portion of the island closest to New York City. However, grants of land in the southwestern portion of Staten Island were made to various individuals during this period. The largest of these, encompassing the entire southwestern tip of Staten Island, was granted to Christopher Billop in 1676 and 1687. The Billop house, also known as the Conference House, is located just north of Hylan Boulevard in Tottenville.

The Skene map, published in 1907 (see Figure 6) shows the boundaries of the various patents. The study area would appear to be located within the boundaries of the grant made to Daniel Shotwell in 1694.

In 1688, Richmond County, which had been established in 1683, was divided into four towns: Northfield, Southfield, Westfield, and Castleton (Historical Records Survey 1942). The study area lies within the boundaries of Westfield.

The first maps of Staten Island which show the location of structures with any degree of accuracy date to the latter part of the 18th century (see Figures 7-9). These maps show the roadways which are now known as Amboy Road, Woodrow Road and Huguenot Avenue. According to McMillan (1946:14) the present Huguenot Avenue, which forms the western boundary of the study area was opened as early as 1754, at which time it was called Marshall's Lane. The ca. 1780 "French Map" (Figure 7) indicates two structures at the intersection of the present Arthur Kill Road and Huguenot Avenue belonging to the Marshall family, which apparently accounts for the early name of this road.

A comparison of the two ca. 1780's maps (Figures 7-8) with one drawn in 1797 (Figure 9) shows an increase in the number of structures along Amboy Road between what are now Huguenot Road and Annadale Road. Leng and Davis (1930 VI:344) note that an inn called the "Sign of the Ship" was located at the corner of Amboy Road and Annadale Road. The inn is shown on the 1797 map (Figure 9). These structures represent the beginning of the small community which became known as Bloomingview.

The late 18th century maps (Figures 7-9) show only a few structures on the east side of Huguenot Avenue between Amboy Road and Woodrow Road. Their locations as shown on the maps indicate that these structures were north of the study area.

B. The Bloomingview/Huguenot Community in the 19th - early 20th Centuries.

There are no available detailed maps of the southwestern portion of Staten Island which date to the early part of the 19th century. On maps dating to the 1840's and 1850's (Figures 10-13), the area bounded by Huguenot Avenue, Amboy Road and Annadale Road is labelled as "Bloomingview". These maps indicate increased settlement compared with that shown by the late 18th century maps. By the mid-19th century community institutions had also been developed. A school house is shown on the north side of Amboy Road east of Huguenot Avenue. Further to the east, north of the intersection of Amboy Road and Arbutus Avenue, a structure labelled "Boomingview House" is shown on the 1850 and 1853 maps (Figures 11 and 12). By 1859 this structure had apparently changed its name to the "Huguenot Institute" (see Figure 13). Leng and Davis (1930 II:652) indicate that this building functioned as a "store."

The major sources on Staten Island history (Bayles 1887, Clute 1877, Morris 1898, Leng and Davis 1930) have comparatively little to say about the Bloomingview community. Clute (1877:261) notes that "in 1850 a number of the members of the Reformed Church in Richmond ... organized a new church at Bloomingview, now known as the Church of the Huguenots, a plain, but substantial church building was erected upon land donated by the Hon. Benjamin P. Prall." The 1859 map shows the church located on the north side of Amboy Road, west of Huguenot Avenue. The establishment of the church led to the change in the name of this community from "Bloomingview" to "Huguenot" (Morris 1898 II:443).

In the 18th century, the economic base of most portions of Staten Island was agriculture. However, during the early-mid 19th century, oyster planting joined agriculture as one of the chief Staten Island industries (Morris 1900 II:468) and Prince's Bay played a leading role in the latter industry.

When the first settlers arrived in New York, the floor of New York Bay was reportedly covered with oysters. However, over-harvesting depleted these beds and by the early 19th century they had virtually disappeared. This created an opportunity for oystermen on Staten Island. Seed oysters were brought from other areas, including Long Island and Chesapeake Bay and planted in Prince's Bay. By 1813 Prince's Bay oysters were well known and the business reached its height in the 1850's. Most families in southwestern Staten Island were involved in the oyster industry during this period and the population of the area grew as oystermen from other locations, mainly the Chesapeake, moved into the area. Among the immigrants were free black oystermen, mainly from the Chesapeake Bay area, who settled at Sandy Ground, near Rossville, beginning in the late 1830's and early 1840's. The oyster industry began to decline in the 1880's and 1890's, chiefly due to to pollution stemming from the dumping of industrial and domestic waste. The industry came to an end in

1916, when the Board of Health condemned the Prince's Bay oyster beds (Powell 1976 - cited in Pickman and Yamin 1978 and Geismar 1985). Due to its proximity to Prince's Bay, it can be assumed that the development of the oyster industry played a part in the growth of the Bloomingview/Huguenot community during this period.

Another stimulus to growth, starting in the 1850's, would have been the establishment of industrial activity at Prince's Bay, some 1 1/3 miles southwest of Huguenot. The first industrial operation, started in 1854, was a factory which processed palm oil and later manufactured candles. By the 1870's the Johnston Brothers had opened a dental supply manufacturing plant on this same Prince's Bay site. This operation merged with the S.S. White Company in 1881. At this time the plant employed approximately 100 persons. It continued in business until after World War II (Bayles 1887:739; Geismar 1985).

A further stimulus to growth was the opening of the Staten Island Steam Railroad from St. George to Tottenville in 1860, with Huguenot being one of the stations on the railroad (Leng and Davis 1930 I:267). Leng and Davis (1930 II:715) note that the railroad (now the Staten Island Rapid Transit) was electrified and many of the grade crossings removed during the 1920's.

The increased accessibility of the Huguenot/Princes bay shoreline area due to the development of the railroad apparently led to its development as a resort area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By the turn-of-the-century period, Huguenot Beach, located on the shore in the area at the foot of Huguenot Avenue, attracted bathers from Manhattan, New Jersey and other portions of Staten Island. A 71 acre tract known as Richmond Beach, located east of Arbutus Avenue, had a 20-foot wide boardwalk and a miniature steam railroad (D'Angelo 1989). Morris (1898 II: 443) describes Huguenot as a "station on the Staten Island Railroad... it is a travel-centre for Woodrow, Rossville and Richmond Beach."

A major attraction in the area in the early 20th century was the "swanky" Terra Marine Hotel, a 100 room resort hotel which fronted Huguenot Beach (D'Angelo 1989). Hotels closer to the railroad station also provided lodging for tourists and borders attracted to the area by the beach attractions. It is assumed that these lodgings were less expensive than the shoreline facilities such as the Terra Marine Hotel. An 1886 advertisement (Judson 1886:158) announces the reopening of the Huguenot Summer Resort and Hotel. It states that the hotel, which was located on the north side of Amboy Road west of Huguenot Avenue (see Figure 15), had "excellent accomodations for private parties and summer boarders" and that it was located " within three minutes walk of the station." Kaltenmeir's Hotel was a 21 room facility located on the west side of Huguenot Avenue, across the street from the study area, during the early 20th century (D'Angelo 1989 - see also Figures 19 and 21). These hotels presumably provided competition for the "Cannon" hotel which was located within the study area and is discussed in the following section. None of the secondary sources on the history of the area mention the latter

hotel.

C. Study Area History

1. Early - Mid 19th Century

As noted above, the late 18th century maps (Figures 7-9) indicate that no structures were present in the study area at this time. However maps dating to 1844, 1850 and 1853 (Figures 10-12) indicate that by this period a structure had been constructed in the northern portion of the study area. The structure is labelled "P. Dorsetti" on the latter two maps. Investigation of deeds and census records indicate that owner of this structure was actually named Peter Dorset. The 1850 census indicates that at this time Dorset was 56 years old. His occupation is listed as "shoemaker". The Dorset household at this time consisted of eight persons. Although the 1850 census does not indicate the relationships among the occupants of the house, they presumably included Dorset's wife and children in addition to another adult male, Cornelius Dorset, who was 48 years old and was most likely Dorset's brother.

Dorset had acquired this property in 1837 from James Moore and his wife Catherine for the sum of \$625 (Richmond County Deeds Liber 3:164). The 2.1 acre property was bounded on the west by the public road, on the north by land of Isaac Lewis, and on the east and south by land of John Stephens. Isaac Lewis' house and land is shown north of Dorset's property on the 1850 and 1853 maps (Figures 11 and 12). The Dorset tract includes the present lot 78 and extended north of this lot to include the present location of Drumgoole Road.

As noted below, it is likely that a house was present on the property when Dorset acquired it. In any event he was apparently resident on the property by 1840, as he is listed in the Federal census for that year on the same census page as Isaac Lewis suggesting that they were neighbors (Lewis was noted in the boundary description as owning the property north of Dorset's tract). Andrew Prior, who is also listed on the same census page, is shown on the 1850's maps as resident on the east side of Huguenot Road further to the north of the Dorset and Lewis properties. The 1840 census indicates the Dorset household as including 10 persons with one person within the household employed in agriculture (census records prior to 1850 do not provide data on individuals within the household).

We were unable to locate the deed by which James Moore had acquired the property. However Moore is listed in the census records for 1830 and 1820. As noted above for the 1840 census these listings are on the same page as that for Isaac Lewis (and in 1820 John Prior, shown on the mid - 19th century maps north of the Lewis and Dorset properties, also is listed on the same census page). The 1810 census lists a "Daniel Moore" and a "Widow Moore" on the same page as Isaac Lewis. Neither Moore nor

Lewis appear in the 1800 census. The census data indicate the possibility that a structure was present in the project area as early as the first decade of the 19th century. It may have been purchased by a member of the Moore family at this time and inherited by James Moore prior to 1820.

In 1853 Peter Dorset sold his property on the east side of Huguenot Avenue to Daniel Simonson for the sum of \$1000 (Richmond County Deeds Liber 32:575). Simonson is shown as resident on this property on an 1859 map (Figure 13). Daniel Simonson is listed in the 1860 census (p. 194) as a "farm laborer". In 1860 he was 79 years old. His household included Catherine and Elizabeth Simonson, both in their thirties and possibly Simonson's unmarried daughters.

Prior to 1851 the land within the study area south and east of the Dorset/Simonson property was owned by Abraham Cole. In that year Cole's executors sold this land to David LaTourette. The tract was bounded on the west by "land now or late of Isaac Lewis, James Moore and the Public Road" (Richmond County Deeds Liber 22:258). In 1852 David and Ann Latourette sold this 38 acre "farm or tract" of land to Edward Thompson for the sum of \$3800 (Richmond County Deeds 27:268). Edward Thompson is listed in the 1860 census as a "farmer." The 1850's maps (Figures 11-13) indicate at this time there were no structures within the portion of Thompson's property included in the study area.

Although Edward Thompson and his wife Sarah sold a strip of land to the Staten Island Railroad Company in 1856 which eventually formed the railroad right-of-way (Richmond County Deeds Liber 39:516), the land within the study area south and east of Daniel Simonson's property continued to be owned by Edward and Sarah Thompson until 1866. In that year they sold a tract at Huguenot Station adjoining the railroad right-of-way to Moses F. Cannon. This tract extended along the east side of Huguenot Avenue some 121 feet north of the railroad tracks, excluding the railroad right-of-way, and includes the land which constitutes the present lots 60 and 61.

2. Late 19th Century

The 1874 Beers atlas (Figure 14) shows that by this year Moses F. Cannon had established a hotel on his property immediately adjacent to the railroad right-of-way. The map also shows the railroad station adjacent to north side of the railroad tracks and within the right-of-way. The 1870 census lists a Moses P. (sic?) Cannon as resident in Westfield (although his indicated age (45) and place of birth (England) do not agree with the data contained in later censuses (see below). In 1870 the Cannon household included his wife Ellen, three children and a servant. Cannon's occupation is listed as "railroad superintendent." This suggests the possibility that Cannon first moved to Huguenot as the station master and subsequently opened the hotel.

The 1874 atlas (Figure 14) indicates that at this time the former Simonson house was occupied by T. Smith. The former Simonson tract had been conveyed by Eliza V. Dumsday to Mary Ann Smith (Thomas Smith's wife) in 1870 (Richmond County Deeds Liber 91:475). The property description is the same as that included in the earlier deed transferring it from Peter Dorset to Daniel Simonson. Eliza Dumsday is described in the conveyance as a resident of New York City and she had apparently not resided on the Huguenot property. The Richmond County deeds index suggests that the former Simonson property had several owners during the 1860's, prior to its purchase by Mary Smith. The identity of the occupants of the house during this period has not been determined. It is noted in the 1870 deed that Isaac Lewis, who formerly occupied the tract to the north, was deceased and the 1874 atlas shows that at this time the property north of the Smith tract was occupied by J. Lewis, who may have been an heir of Isaac Lewis.

The 1874 map shows the land east of the Cannon and Smith properties, which includes the present lot 143, as still in the possession of the Thompson family. No structures are shown on this tract.

The 1880 census lists Moses F. Cannon as a hotel keeper, born in Ireland. His age is given in this census as 52. The household included his wife, a 24 year old son, a 16 year old daughter who was at the time suffering from "consumption" (tuberculosis) and a servant.

The 1887 Beers map (Figure 15) continues to show the hotel and the T. Smith house, with the same property configurations as previously shown in 1874.

The land east of the Cannon and Smith properties continued to be owned by the Thompson until 1887. In that year Sarah Thompson, Edward Thompson's widow, subdivided the property. The subdivision map (Figure 16) indicates that four lots (4-6 and 23) had been purchased by Moses F. Cannon (sic). Cannon's purchase of this lots was recorded in Richmond County Deeds Liber 187:65). Moses F. Cannon purchased most of the other subdivision lots in 1888 and 1889 (Richmond County Deeds Liber 180:498; 195:444), and a subsequent deed (see below) indicates that Moses F. Cannon eventually purchased all of these lots. The present lot 143 includes the lots west of Cottage Avenue, the location of the roadway, and the westernmost portion of the lots east of Cottage Avenue as shown on the subdivision map (Figure 16).

The 1898 Robinson atlas (Figure 17) continues to show the M.F. Cannon Hotel immediately north of the railroad right-of-way. The house labelled T. Smith on the earlier maps is indicated as occupied by Thos. Smith. A new structure, occupied by E. Greer, is shown immediately south of the Smith house, with an outbuilding shown immediately to the rear. Both the Smith and Greer houses would have been located within the limits of the present lot 78. An 1898 deed (Richmond County Deeds Liber

263:260) indicates that the Greer house had been previously built by Thomas and Mary Smith. The deed conveys all of the land within the present lot 78 from Mary A. Smith to Eliza R. Greer with the "two dwelling houses". The deed provides, however, that Thomas Smith, Mary Smith's husband, would have "the use of said premises" during his natural life.

An 1895/96 Directory lists all three occupants of the study area. Moses F. Cannon is indicated as a saloon operator, and in the commercial listings in this directory the establishment is included among the saloons rather than the hotel listings. Thomas Smith is listed as a "painter", and Edward P. Greer as a "gold beater." This somewhat unusual occupation may suggest that Greer was employed at this time in the S.S White Dental works, located in nearby Prince's Bay. Bayles (1887:739) lists "gold foil" among products produced by the factory. This was apparently used for dental fillings. The directory listing suggests that Edward Greer occupied the house shown on the 1898 atlas as a tenant prior to the transfer of the property ownership. Despite the 1898 deed, the information provided by both Smith and Greer in the 1900 census (see below) reflects the former landlord - tenant relationship.

By 1898 a structure had been erected on one of the Thompson subdivision lots (lot 10 - see Figures 16 and 17). The structure was located immediately adjacent to the railroad right-of-way and east of Cottage Avenue. Its location places it on the eastern boundary of the present lot 143.

The 1900 census provides detailed information about the residents of the study area at this time. Moses Cannon is listed as a hotel keeper and property owner. There was no mortgage on the property. In 1900 he was 69 years of age and had been married for 43 years. He had immigrated from Ireland in 1848 and was a naturalized citizen. He was able to read and write. Other members of the Cannon household included Moses' wife Ellen, aged 70. She had also been born in Ireland and had immigrated in 1844. Ellen Cannon could also read and write. The couple had had four children, none of whom were living in 1900. This would account for the differing numbers of children as indicated in the 1870 and 1880 census. Also residing with the Cannons were a nephew, Thomas Mullen, 28 years of age. He was single and had been born in Massachusetts. His occupation was listed as bar tender, and he presumably worked in the hotel/saloon. Also residing at the hotel was Frank Furey, aged 30. His occupation was listed as day laborer. He presumably also worked at the hotel.

Thomas Smith was 85 years old in 1900. He was born in England, immigrated in 1834, and was subsequently naturalized. He owned his home, which was not mortgaged. Smith gave his occupation as landlord. Smith could read and write. Smith lived with his wife, Mary, who was 77 years old in 1900. The couple had been married for 56 years. They had three children, two of whom were still living in 1900.

Edward Greer was aged 63 in 1900. He was born in Pennsylvania. His occupation was listed as gold beater, as it had been in the earlier directory. Smith lived with his wife Eliza, aged 50. She was born in New York. Edward Greer stated that he was renting his home in 1900.

3. Early - Mid 20th Century

A 1906 directory lists neither Thomas Smith nor Moses Cannon. However, Edward Greer continues to be listed as residing on Huguenot Avenue. His occupation is listed as "Engineer". The commercial portion of this directory lists John Kaltenmeir under "saloons" and the Terra-Marine Inn under "hotels". These establishments were mentioned in the previous section of this report. The only other hotel listed on Huguenot Avenue was run by Frederick F. Needham. We can assume that Moses F. Cannon no longer operated the hotel in 1906, and he may have leased it to Needham. However the 1907 Robinson map (Figure 18) continues to indicate Cannon as the proprietor of the hotel. The map shows a stable located in the northwest corner of the Cannon property, immediately adjacent to Huguenot Avenue. The 1907 map also continues to show Thomas Smith and Edward Greer as resident within the study area.

In 1907 Cannon sold the hotel property to Margery Blyth (Richmond County Deeds Liber 336:359). The property at this time included all of the present lots 61 and 67. The latter property was apparently acquired by Cannon subsequent to the 1866 purchase of the land which comprises lot 61. This same deed also transferred from Cannon to Blyth the lots shown on the 1887 Thompson subdivision map, which include the land within the present lot 143.

The 1910 census continues to list Edward P. Greer, then aged 74, and his wife Eliza. Greer's occupation is now listed as "foreman, highway". He is now listed as owning his home, with no mortgage, reflecting the 1898 transfer of ownership.

A 1911 Business directory indicates a hotel at 863 Huguenot Avenue, the address of the former Cannon hotel. It was operated at this time by Edwin Sommerfeld.

The 1912 Borough of Richmond Topographic Map (Figure 19) provides details of the Cannon hotel and the Greer house. Both were frame structures. The hotel consisted of two main sections, one of 2 1/2 and the other of two stories. A smaller two-story extension was also attached to the rear of the structure and what appears to be a large porch is shown at the front. A small shed is located immediately west of the structure. A larger shed is shown in the northeast corner of the property at the location of the stable noted on the 1907 Robinson map. The Greer house is shown as a 2 1/2 story L-shaped structure with two attached sheds located to the rear.

The 1912 map does not show the former Smith house. The structure

shown approximately 165 feet north of the Greer house corresponds with the location of the house labelled J. Smith shown north of the study area on the earlier Robinson maps (Figures 17 and 18). The structure east of Cottage Avenue is shown on the 1912 map as a 1 1/2 story frame structure. Several small outbuildings are shown to the east of this structure.

The 1915 New York State census lists Charles G. Koch, a hotel keeper, at #873 Huguenot Avenue. However, this address is almost certainly an error as Koch is shown as operating the former Cannon Hotel (#863 Huguenot Avenue) on the 1917 Bromley map (Figure 20). Koch was 37 years old in 1915. He was born in Holland, had been in the United States for 17 years, and had been naturalized. He lived in the hotel with his wife, Elizabeth, and three daughters. The census also indicates four lodgers at this address. The 1915 census also indicates that Edward P. and Eliza Greer were still resident at 841 Huguenot Avenue at this time.

The former Smith house, at 833 Huguenot Avenue, was occupied in 1915 by Frederick Donaldson, age 34, an artist, his wife Alice, and three small children. Another family, consisting of the 32 year old W.P. Teage, also an artist, his wife Cecilia and their two small children also lived at this address. Donaldson apparently owned the property at this time.

In 1920 Frederick and Alice Donaldson conveyed the property to Charles A. and Mathilda Poppe (Richmond County Deeds Liber 514:586). The deed indicates that Poppe was already resident at 833 Huguenot Avenue before purchasing the land from Donaldson, indicating that the latter moved out of the former Smith house between 1915 and 1920.

Two maps dating to 1917 show the study area. The Bromley atlas (Figure 20) indicates the former Cannon hotel as the "Wisteria Hotel" operated by Chas. Koch. The Sanborn atlas (Figure 21) labels the structure as the "Huguenot Park Inn". The configuration of structures is nearly identical to that shown on the 1912 topographic map. On the 1917 Sanborn map the structure in the northwest corner of the hotel property is labelled "Hitching."

Both 1917 maps show the former Smith house in the same position as the maps dating prior to 1912. Thus the absence of the Smith house from the 1912 topographic map may have been due to a map maker's error. It is possible, however, that the house was destroyed ca 1907-1912 and subsequently rebuilt at the same location. The Smith house is indicated on both 1917 maps as a 1 1/2 story structure.

By 1920 the Cannon hotel property had come into the ownership of Kate McNamara. In that year she sold the portion of the property constituting the present lot 61 to Leone Laudati (Richmond County Deeds Liber 520:13) and she sold the remainder of the hotel property, corresponding to the present lot 67, to Laudati in 1922 (Richmond County Deeds Liber 552:462). These properties

apparently remained in the Laudati family at least though 1937 when they were transferred from Mary Laudati to Antonietta Laudati, resident at 853 Huguenot Avenue (Richmond County Deeds Liber 847:83)

Between 1915, when Edward and Eliza Greer still resided at 841 Huguenot Avenue, and 1922 the property passed into the ownership of Mary J. Stockton and the Stockton family took up residence at this address. The change of ownership is noted in the boundary description of the Laudati property (Richmond County Deeds Liber 847:81). A 1924 deed (Richmond County Deeds Liber 581:268) records the transfer of the former Greer property from Mary J. Stockton to Dorothy Schneider. However, the 1925 New York State census lists Alex L. Stockton, age 59, and his wife, Mary as resident at 841 Huguenot Avenue. Alex Stockton was born in England and was a naturalized U.S. citizen. He had been in the United States for 35 years in 1925 and is listed in the census as a bank clerk.

The 1925 census lists Charles Poppe, noted above as the owner of the former Smith property, as resident on this property, at 833 Huguenot Avenue, with his wife Mathilda. Poppe was 57 years old in 1925. He was a naturalized German immigrant who had been in the United States for 40 years. He is listed in the census as a foreman. Poppe continued to own this property until 1951 when Mathilda Poppe conveyed it to Timothy J. and Muriel McCarthy (Richmond County Deeds Liber 1166:271).

This 1925 census lists George Gebhardt, age 55, at 863 Huguenot Avenue, the former hotel site, with his wife and three daughters. He is listed as proprietor of a general store. This suggests that the building was no longer operated as a hotel at this date.

The 1937 Sanborn atlas (Figure 22) shows the hotel structure and the former Greer and Smith houses as still standing. The frame outbuildings at the rear of the Greer house had been demolished and a garage constructed at the rear of the property. The former stable on the northwest corner of the Cannon hotel property had also been replaced by a five car garage. In addition, a one-story structure which contained two stores had been constructed immediately west of the former hotel, which is now indicated as a dwelling with stores attached.

The 1937 atlas also indicates that the structure located east of the former Cottage Avenue (renamed Danbury Avenue) was still standing.

The 1951 updated Sanborn atlas (Figure 23) shows the former Smith and Greer houses still standing. The two outbuildings shown north of the Smith house were apparently added between 1937 and 1951. The map indicates that the Cannon hotel had been demolished prior to 1951. A comparison of the 1937 and 1951 Sanborn maps indicates that the railroad right-of-way had been widened during this period to include a portion of the Cannon Hotel site. The demolition of the Cannon hotel building apparently occurred at

this time. However, the railway cut was never widened to include this added land and in 1970 the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company sold back to the City of New York a strip of land extending 21 feet along Huguenot Avenue (Richmond County Deeds Liber 1966:189) which represents the additional right-of-way as shown on the 1951 map. This 21 foot wide strip of land includes the present lot 60. The 20th century structures which had been constructed west of the hotel and shown on the 1937 map were still shown the 1951 map.

In 1953 the City of New York apparently acquired the land within the study area subject to judgment for a tax lien (Richmond County Deeds Liber 222:214 - lot numbering at that time was apparently different than at present). The remaining structures within the study area, including the former Smith and Greer houses were apparently demolished subsequent to the City's acquisition of the property.

D. Analysis of Archaeological Sensitivity - Historic Period

Table 1 presents a summary of the occupational history of the study area. Documentary research indicates that the first occupation occurred in the early 19th century. A residential structure (later numbered 833 Huguenot Avenue) was constructed in the northern portion of the present lot 78 between the first decade of the 19th century and the late 1830's. Nineteenth century owners of this structure included James Moore, Peter Dorset, Daniel Simonson and Thomas Smith.

The second structure was constructed by Moses F. Cannon between 1866 and 1874. It was operated by Cannon as a hotel into the first decade of the 20th century and the hotel operation was subsequently continued by other proprietors until the 1920's. The structure was subsequently used as a combination residence and store. The hotel (later numbered 863 Huguenot Avenue) was located on the present lots 60 and 61, adjacent to the SIRT right-of-way. The hotel property also included the present lot 67.

A third residential structure (841 Huguenot Avenue) was constructed between 1887 and 1895. It was apparently built by Thomas Smith on lot 78, south of Smith's own house, and rented by Edward Greer. In 1898 the present lot 78, including both the Smith and Greer houses, was acquired by Greer. Greer maintained his residence at 833 Huguenot Avenue until after 1915. The two residential structures (833 and 844 Huguenot Avenue) subsequently had different owners and continued to be used for residential purposes until the mid-twentieth century period.

A residential structure was erected between 1887 and 1898 east of the proposed construction site on one of a group of lots acquired by Moses Cannon. The location of this structure places it immediately east of the eastern boundary of the present lot 143 and therefore out of the study area. What appears to be the site of the foundation of this structure was noted during the

Table 1

Study Area History of Occupation

	"833 Huguenot"	"841 Huguenot"	"863 Huguenot"
1810 Census	Daniel Moore or Widow Moore ?		
1820 Census	James Moore		
1830 Census	James Moore		
1837 Lib. 3:64	James Moore to Peter Dorset		
1840 Census	Peter Dorset		
1850 Map	P. Dorsetti		
1853 Map	P. Dorsetti		
1853 Lib. 32:575	Peter Dorsett to D. Simonson		
1859 Map	D. Simonson		
1860 Census	Daniel Simonson		
1866 Lib. 39:516			Edward & Sarah Thompson to Moses F. Cannon
1870 Census			Moses P. (sic?) Cannon
1870 L. 91:475	Eliza Dumsday to Mary Smith		
1874 Map	T. Smith		Moses F. Cannon (Hotel)
1880 Census			Moses F. Cannon (Hotel)
1887 Map	T. Smith		Hotel
1895/6 Directory	Thomas Smith	Edward P. Greer	Moses F. Cannon. (Saloon)
1898 Map	Thomas Smith	E. Greer	M. F. Cannon (Hotel)
1898 L. 263:260	Mary A. Smith to to Eliza R. Greer	Mary A. Smith to Eliza R. Greer	
1900 Census	Thomas Smith	Edward P. Greer	Moses F. Cannon (Hotel)
1906 Directory		Edward Greer	Frederick F. Needham (Hotel)?
1907 Map	Thos. Smith	E. Greer	M. F. Cannon (Hotel)
1907 L. 336:359			Moses F. Cannon to Margery Blyth
1910 Census		Edward P. Greer	
1911 Directory			Edwin Sommerfeld (Hotel)
1915 Census	Frederick Donaldson and W. T. Teague	Edward P. Greer	Charles E. Koch (Hotel)
1917 Map			Chas. Koch (Hotel)
1920 L. 514:586	Frederick Donaldson to Charles Poppe		
1925 Census	Charles Poppe	Alex L. Stockton	George Gebhardt (General Store)

reconnaissance (Plate 8).

Archaeological deposits associated with the 19th - early 20th century house sites noted above could be present in the form of surface middens, representing refuse discarded prior to the institution of garbage collection. Deposits could also be found in "features" such as privies, cisterns and/or wells associated with residential structures. Such features could contain artifacts lost during the features' period of use. In addition, they were often used to dispose of domestic refuse after their period of primary use ended. In general, this occurred after public water supply lines became available or after old features were abandoned and new ones dug. Features were typically located to the rear of structures.

While a water supply system for the north and east shore of Staten Island was completed in 1882 "the Tottenville water works came much later" and the Tottenville system was not completed until 1904 (Leng and Davis 1930 I:311). The 1898 Robinson atlas (Figure 17) shows that by this year a water line had been extended along Huguenot Avenue only as far as the Cannon Hotel property. By 1907 (Figure 18) it had been extended further north and would have been available to the residents of the Smith and Greer houses.

Soil and debris appear to have been spread over much of the study area, probably as a result of construction or demolition of buildings formerly present on the site. Surface middens associated with any of the structural sites could be preserved beneath this soil and debris or conversely, have been removed by grading associated with the demolition/construction activities. However, even where surface disturbance has occurred, subsurface "features" could remain substantially intact.

Artifact deposits associated with the study area structures could provide data on life in Staten Island in both the early and later portions of the 19th century as well as the early 20th century. Such deposits could also provide insights into changes in material culture associated with the shift of the Bloomingview/Huguenot area from a primarily agricultural community to one which provided a home for working class immigrants. Deposits associated with the Cannon Hotel could reflect the development of the Huguenot area for recreational purposes in the latter portion of the 19th century.

While no foundations are visible on the Cannon Hotel property (Plate 3), two circular brick features were noted on lot 67 (Plates 9 and 10). The features were located near the northern boundary of this lot in an area which would place them at the rear of the "stables" shown on the late 19th and early 20th century maps. The tops of the features are approximately one foot below the present ground surface. Standing water was noted in the northernmost of the two features (Plate 9). The second feature (Plate 10), located ca. 15 feet to the south appeared to widen beneath a narrower top. It is possible that both functioned as

cisterns. Their distance from the hotel building itself suggests that both features may have served to supply water for the stables.

The features which must have been associated with the hotel itself may have been located north or northeast of the structure rather than directly behind it where they would have been in close proximity to the railroad right-of-way. The small shed shown to the west of the structure on the 1912 topographic map could have housed a cistern or well.

A portion of the brick foundation of the Greer house (841 Huguenot Avenue) is visible (Plate 11). No features were noted in the vicinity of this foundation. Two depressions at the rear of the foundation (Plate 12) could represent the location of such features or of an extension to the main structure.

The description of the property boundary between the Greer and Smith house lots (841 and 833 Huguenot Avenue - both within the boundaries of the present lot 78), as noted in land transfers dating to the 1920's (Richmond County Deeds Libers 524:587; 581:268) describe this boundary as passing through "the centre of a well." In a later (1951) land transfer (Richmond County Deeds Liber 1166:271) the word "well" in the boundary description has been changed by hand to "party wall." However, the 1924 deed (Liber 581:268) specifically grants "the right and privilege ... to the use of the well on said premises" (841 Huguenot Avenue). No well was observed during the reconnaissance. However, the ground surface in the area of the boundary between 833 and 841 Huguenot Avenue is now obscured by mounds of soil and debris (see Plates 6 and 7).

The Smith house site is located at the southeastern edge of an open grassy area (Plate 7) which has apparently been affected by structural demolition. No foundations or features are visible but these are most likely present beneath deposits of surface soil.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this archaeological documentary survey indicate that portions of the study area may contain possibly significant archaeological resources. Such resources would be associated with early - late 19th and early 20th century occupations of the study area and the 19th century development of the Bloomingview/Huguenot community. Archaeological resources could be contained within midden deposits and/or subsurface archaeological "features" which could remain intact beneath soil and debris probably deposited during the second half of the 20th century.

While southwestern Staten Island in general has yielded much evidence of prehistoric occupations, analysis of the study area suggests that it is not one of the most likely locations for prehistoric archaeological sites.

We recommend that a program of subsurface testing be undertaken to determine whether or not possibly significant archaeological remains are present on the property. The portions of the study area to be examined are in the vicinity of the Cannon hotel and the associated features noted during the reconnaissance, and the area at the rear of and between the two 19th century residential structures formerly at 833 and 841 Huguenot Avenue. The approximate areas where testing is recommended are shown on Figure 24.

The testing program would need to utilize power equipment (e.g. backhoe) in conjunction with manual testing. Initially, shovel tests should be placed in areas to the rear of the structures where midden deposits could be located in order to detect any such deposits and obtain preliminary data on stratigraphy, including depths of fill and presence of underlying ground surfaces. Power equipment would then be used to clear soil and debris overlying any midden deposits which may be detected by the shovel tests. These middens would then be manually tested. In other areas power equipment would be used to locate the structural foundations, and the areas surrounding the foundations would then be cleared to locate features.

Excavations of exposed features, as well as those noted during the pedestrian reconnaissance, should be undertaken only so far as necessary to determine that artifact deposits are, in fact, present within the features. Further evaluation of such deposits would be undertaken during future phases of work.

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Historic Preservation.

FIGURES

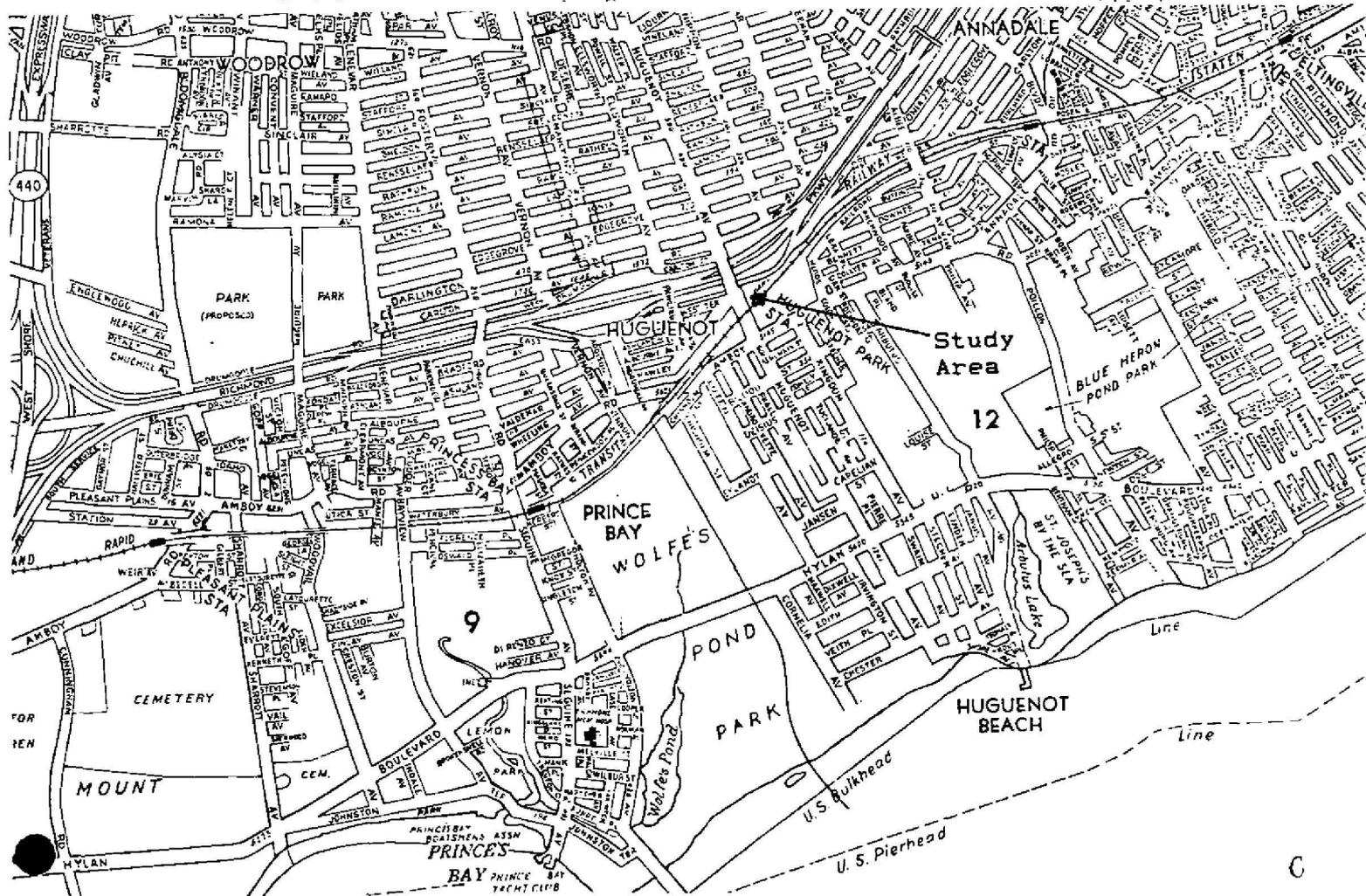
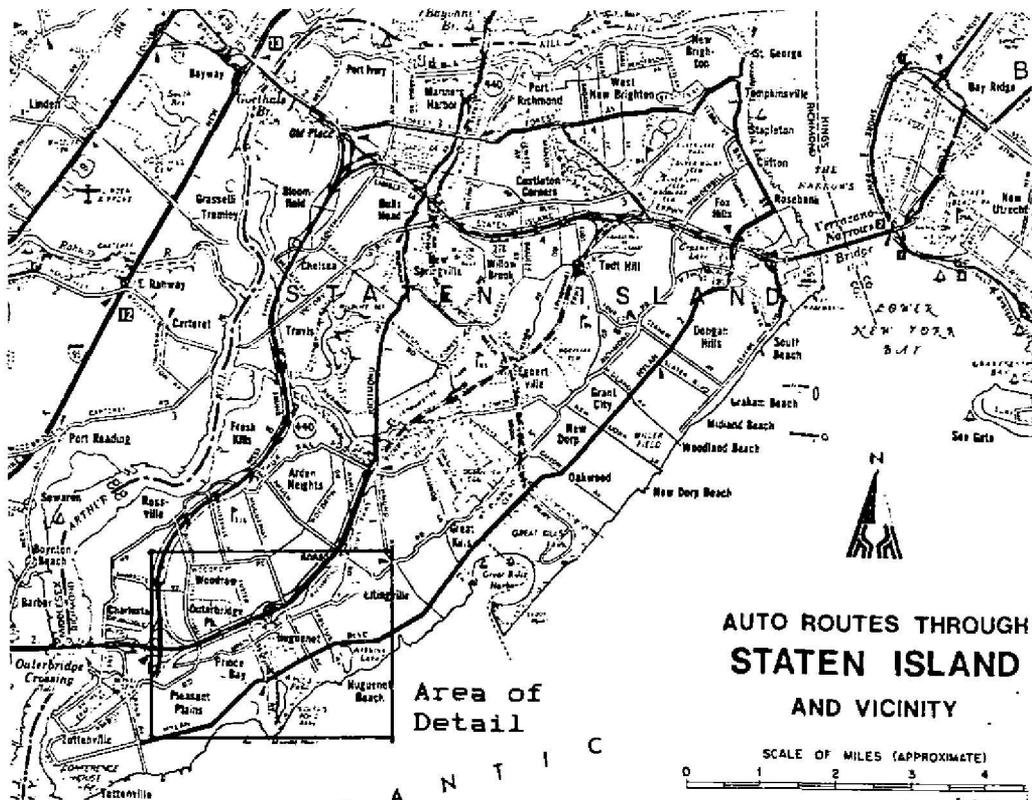


Figure 1a
Project Location
Base Map: Hagstrom 1984
Scale: 1" = 2000'

SEE SEC 28

HAWLEY AVE
WEST TERRACE

HUGUEOT

RICHMOND PARKWAY
(BELOW GRADE)

HOUL-
HOULD
ROAD

DRUMGOOLE

DRUMGOOLE
RAMONA
SERVICE

ROAD

UNDEVELOPED
P A R K

TRANSIT (R.O.W.)

123RD
PCT.
SITE

RAPID

ISLAND (M.W.S.)
(BELOW GRADE)

6332



ATTACHMENT "B"

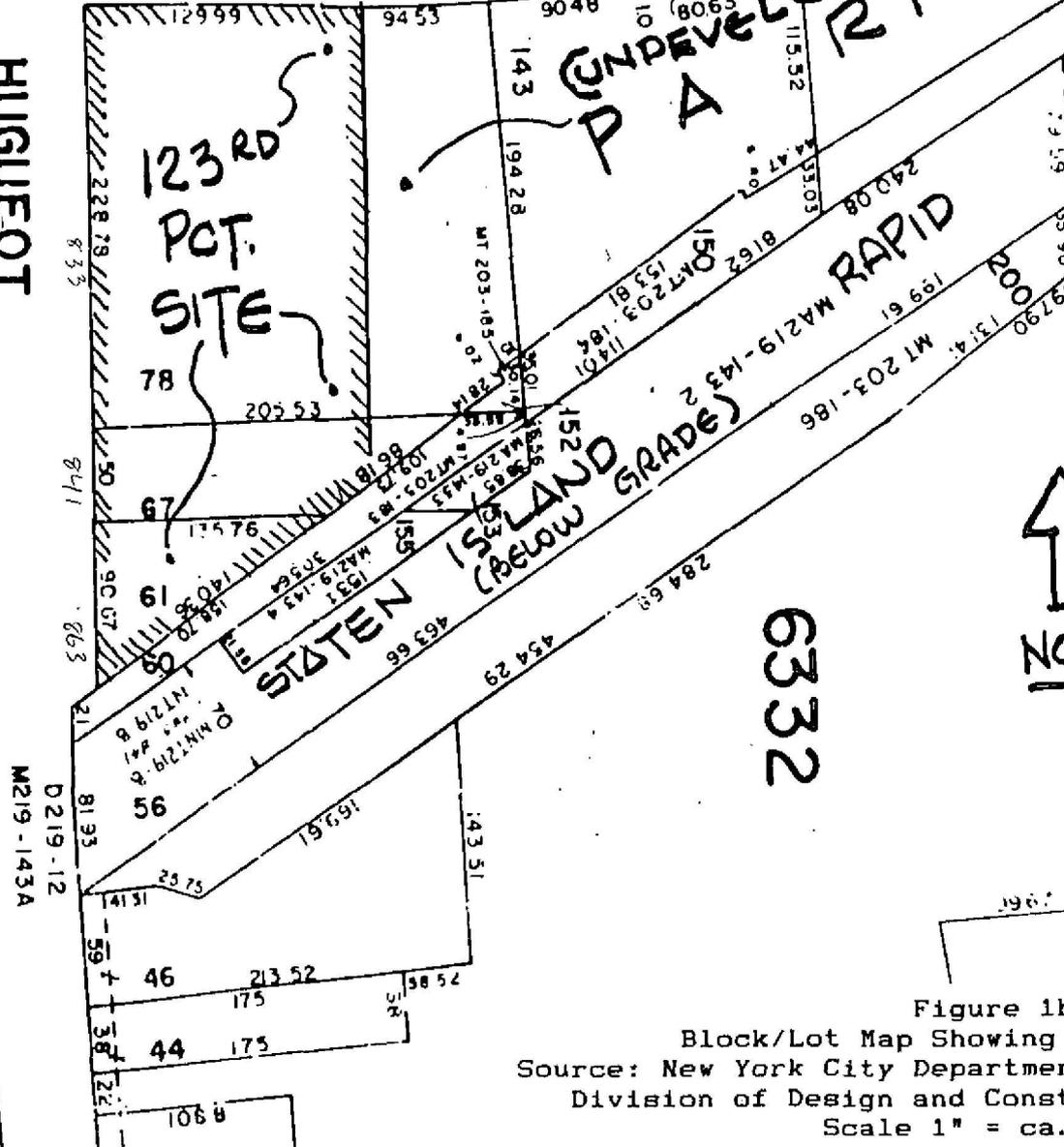


Figure 1b
Block/Lot Map Showing Project Site
Source: New York City Department of General Services
Division of Design and Construction Management
Scale 1" = ca. 100'

Figure 2 - Key

Prehistoric Sites and Finds - Western Staten Island

- 1 - Wards Point Conservation Zone (Jacobson 1980; Florance 1982)
- 2 - Shovel Test Finds (Pickman and Yamin 1984)
- 3 - Shovel Test Finds (Pickman 1988)
- 4 - Shovel Tests (Winters 1985)
- 5 - Page Avenue Sites (Anderson 1965, 1966; Kaeser 1966)
- 6 - Finds along Kreisherville Beach (Anderson 1967)
- 7 - Port Mobil/Charleston Beach (Kraft 1977; Salven 1968)
- 8 - Smoking Point (Rubertone 1974; Silver 1984)
- 9 - Chemical Lane/Pottery Farm (Rubertone 1974)
- 10 - Harik's Sandy Ground (Lavin 1980)
- 11 - Wort Farm (Williams 1968)
- 12 - Sharrott Estates (Cotz et al. 1985; Lenik 1987)
- 13 - Sandy Brook (Lenik 1987; Yamin and Pickman 1986a)
- 14 - Sites in Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve
(Yamin and Pickman 1986b)
- 15 - Canada Hill (Williams 1967)
- 16 - "Surfside Village" Survey Finds (Roberts and Stehling 1987)
- 17 - Shovel Test Finds (Pickman and Yamin 1984)
- 18 - Red Bank (Skinner 1909)
- 19 - Sharrott Avenue (Skinner 1909)
- 20 - Richmond Valley/Boiling Spring (The New Bulletin 1961; Leng
and Davis (1930).
- 21 - Shovel Test Finds (Pickman 1988c)
- 22 - Wolfe's Pond (Skinner 1909, Bolton 1922)
- 23 - Arbutus Lake (Davis 1896)
- 24 - Huguenot Avenue (Anderson 1964)



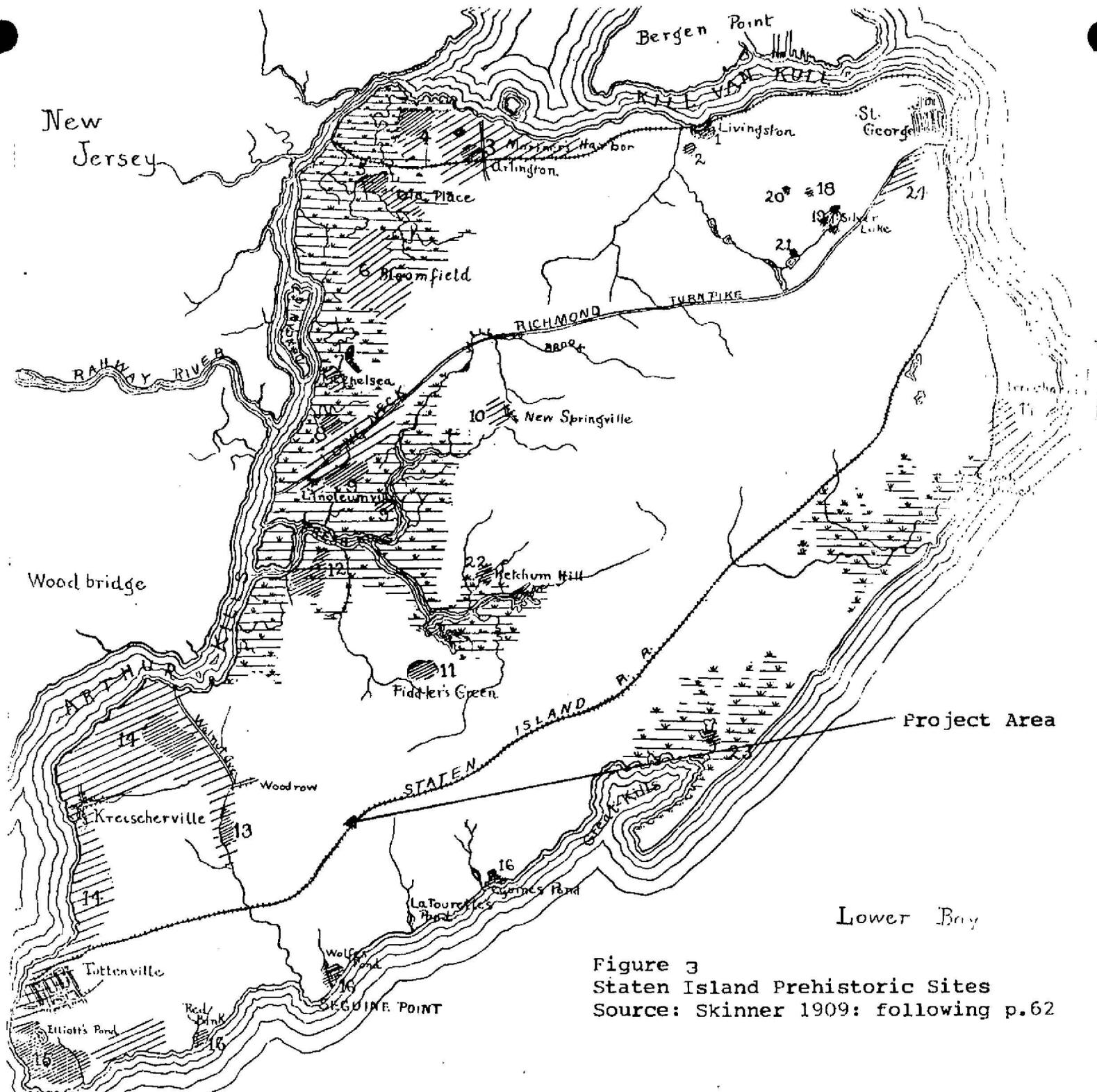


Figure 3
 Staten Island Prehistoric Sites
 Source: Skinner 1909: following p.62



Figure 4
 Source: Bolton 1922, Map # 1

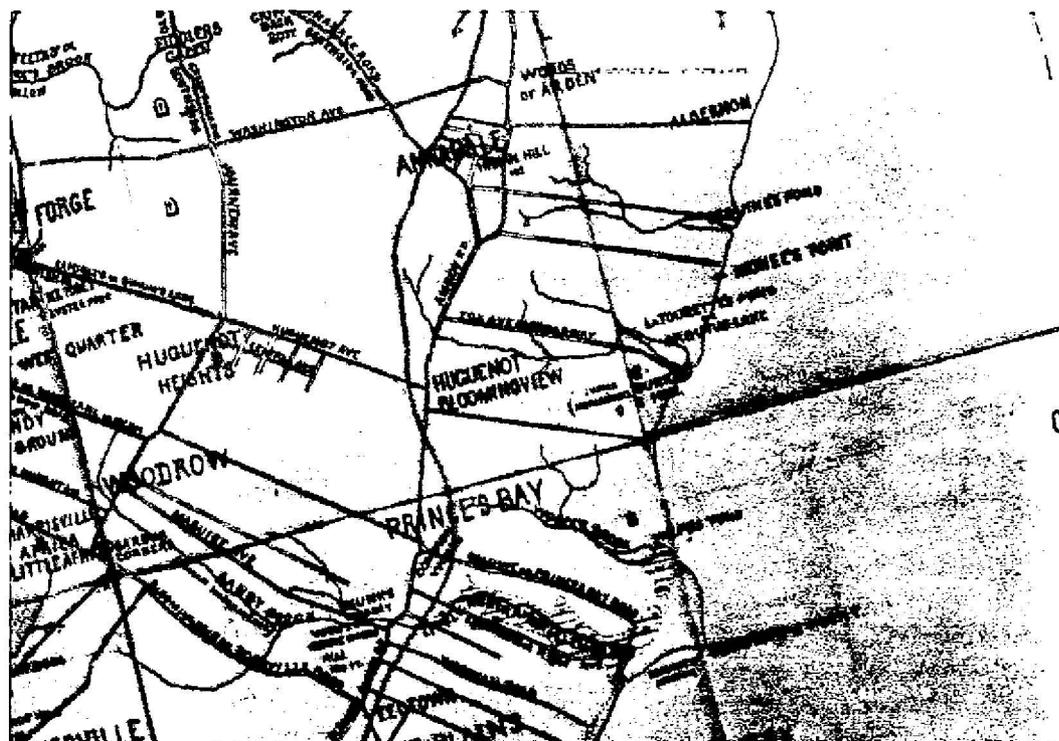


Figure 5
Source: Davis (1896)

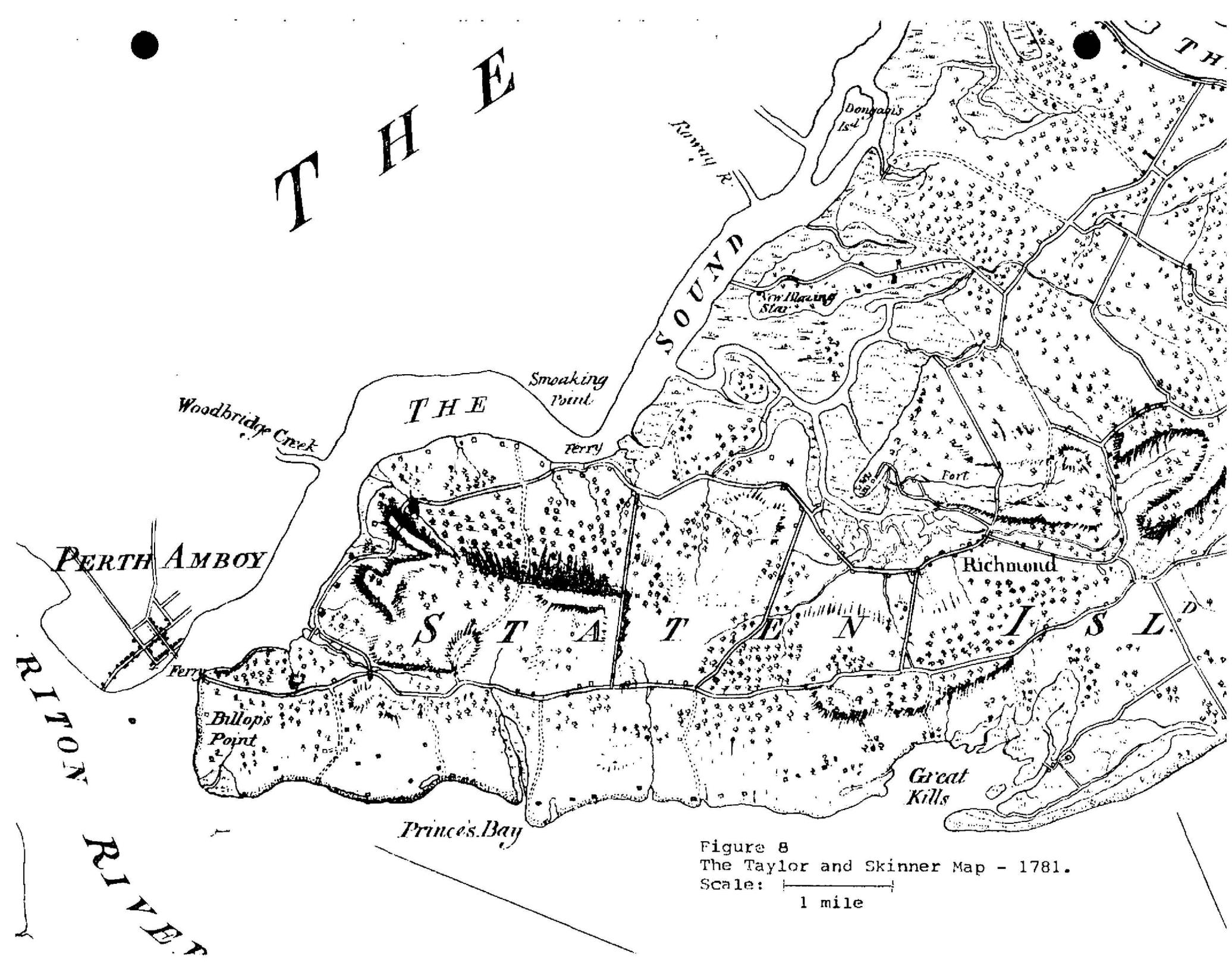
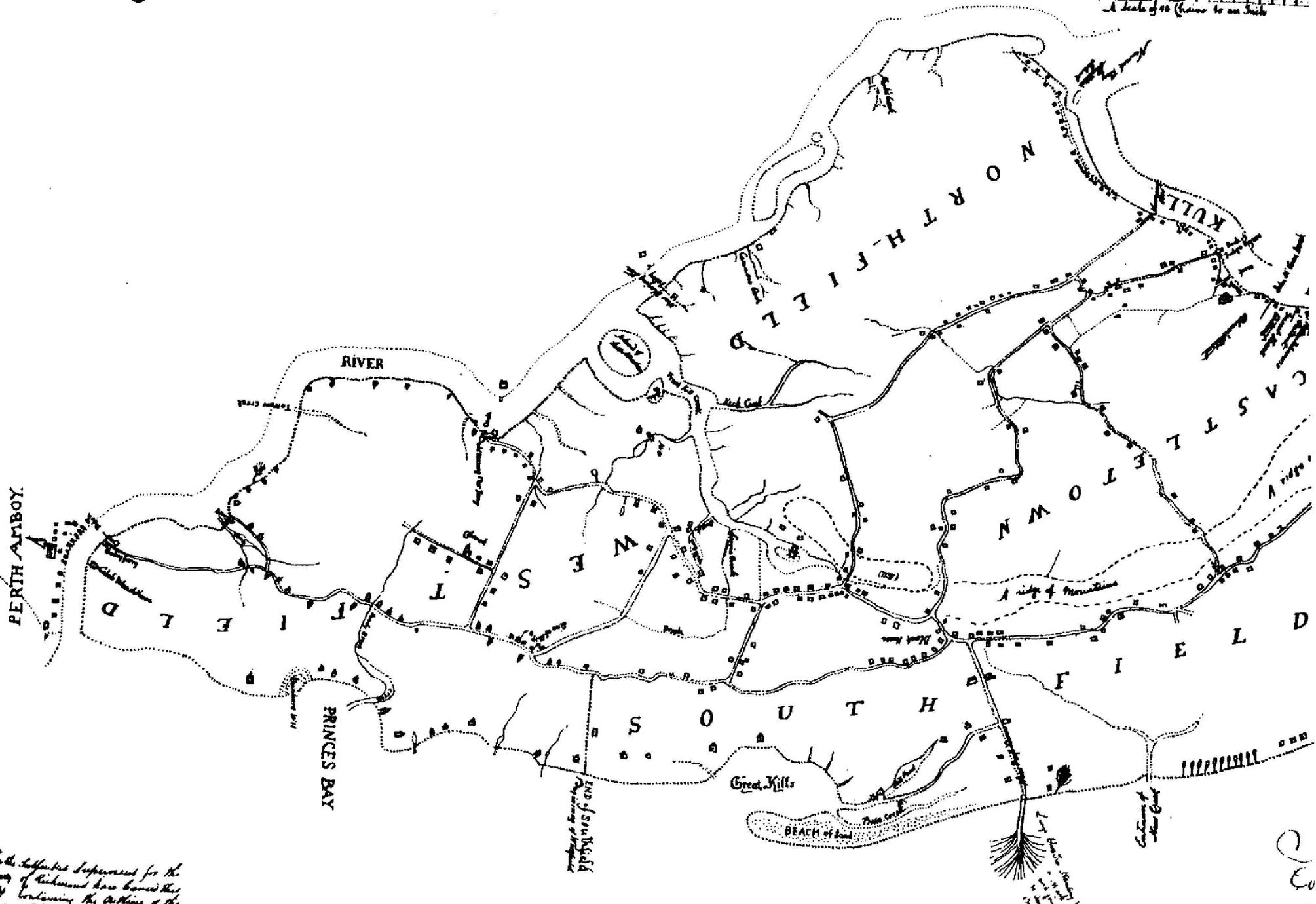


Figure 8
 The Taylor and Skinner Map - 1781.
 Scale: 
 1 mile

A scale of 40 chains to an Inch



The boundaries delineated for the
 property of Richmond have been this
 map containing the outlines of the
 lands of Richmond to be made according
 to the law in book has directed
 John T. Sprong
 General Land
 His Commissioned

Figure 9
 Source: Sprong and Connor 1797

C. C.
 1797



Figure 10
U.S. Coastal Survey Map
1844-1845
Scale: 1 mile

Pond

A. Prior
J. Pollion

BLOOMING VIEW

Brainsted

T. Simpson
B.S.S.

J. Lewis
P. Norsett

B. Pratt
Sch. H.
J. Stevens

J. D. Winant
Blooming View House

J. Guyon
Mrs. E. Journey
Mary Laurrette
Mrs. Seguin
Laurerette

G.A. Cole
Store

S. Seguin

Well
Mrs. Cole
Latourette

P. Lockman
D. Lalorg

F

C.C. Androvette

J. Journey
H. Journey

Latourette

J. Winant

Pa
Mr. Guyon

Pa

Androvette

Mr. Fay

J. Wood

Pa

D. Latourette

A. Labourette

T. La Forge

R. Moore

Cl. Androvette

Joel Wolfe

Figure 11
Source: Dripps 1850
Scale: 1" = ca. 900'

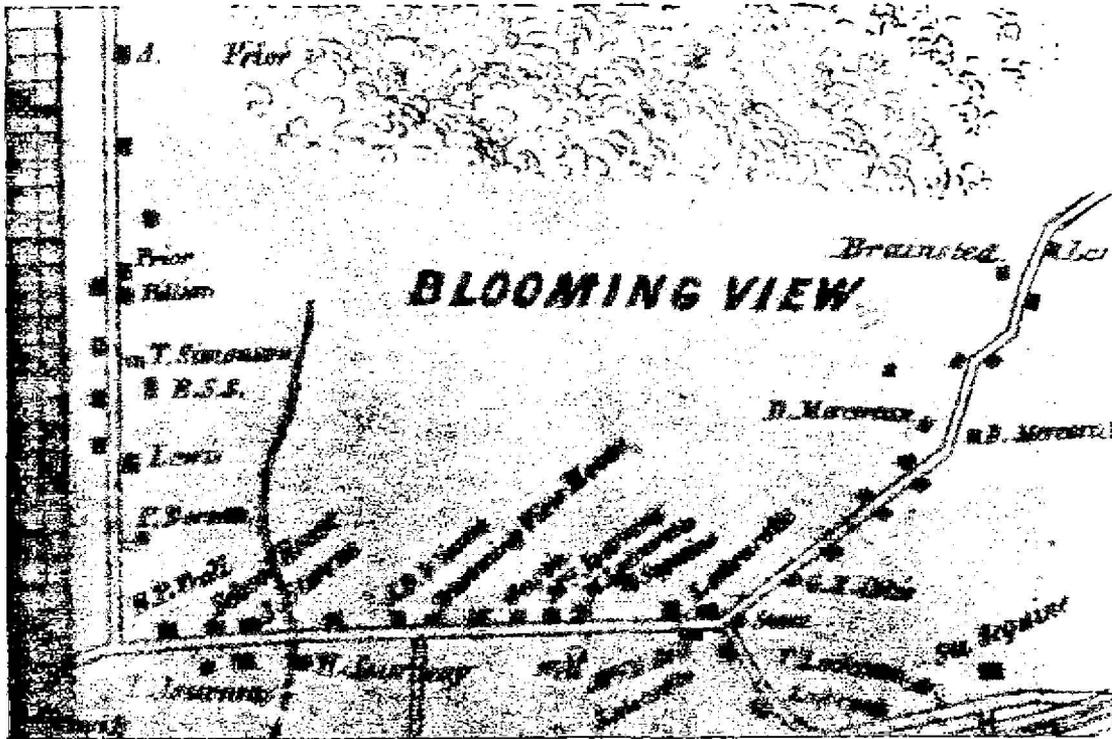


Figure 12
 Source: Butler 1853
 Scale of Original: 1" = ca. 1450'

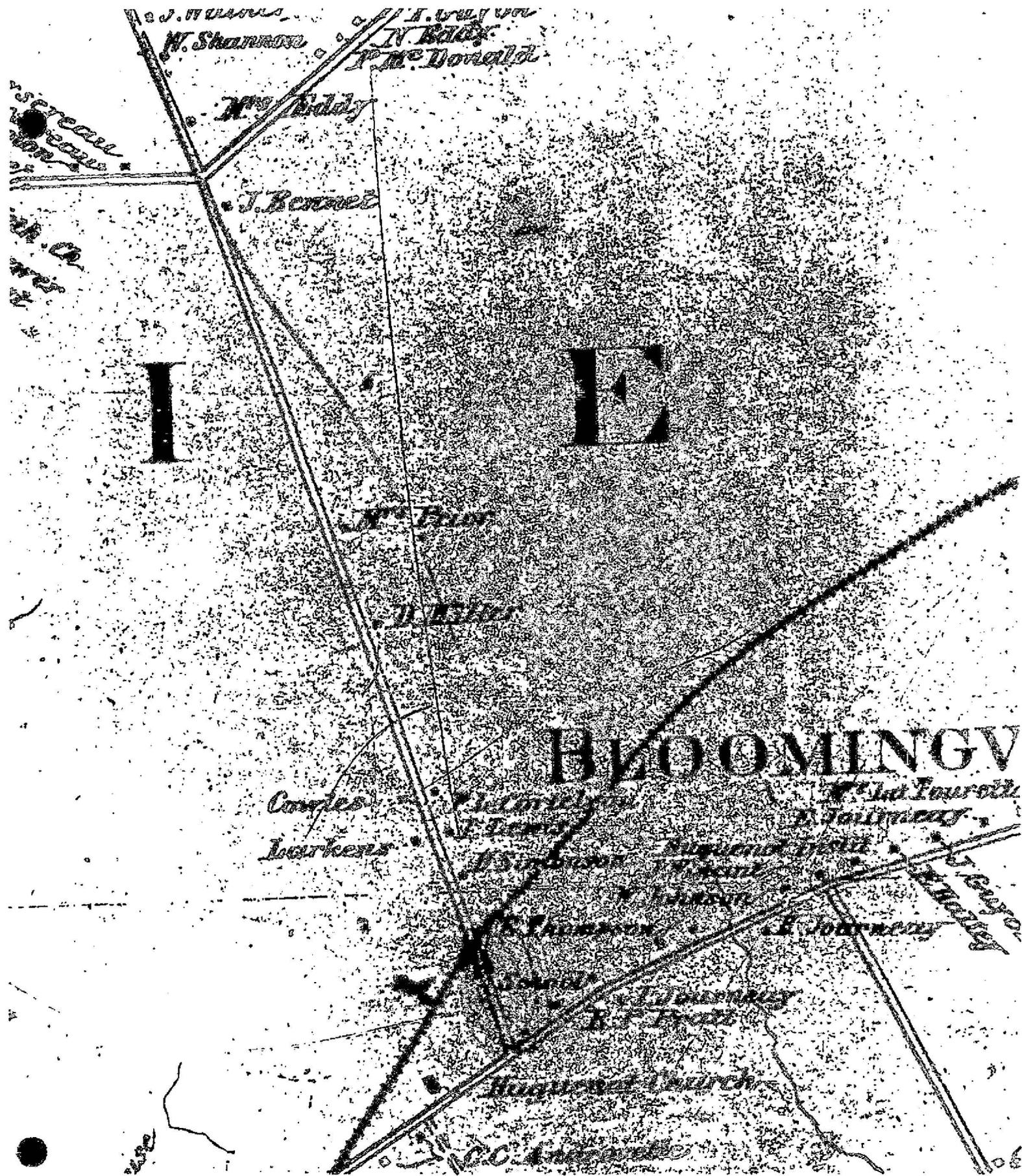


Figure 13
 Source: Walling 1859
 Scale: 1" = ca. 560'

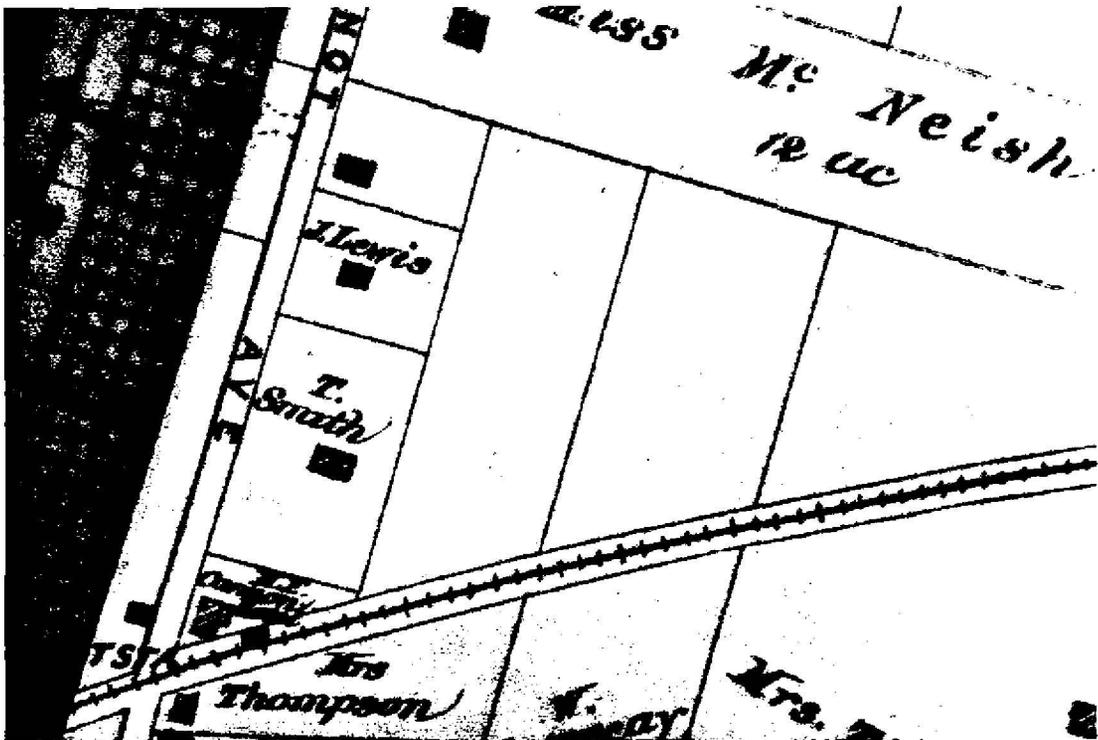


Figure 14
Source: Beers 1874:29
Scale of Original: 1" = ca. 400'

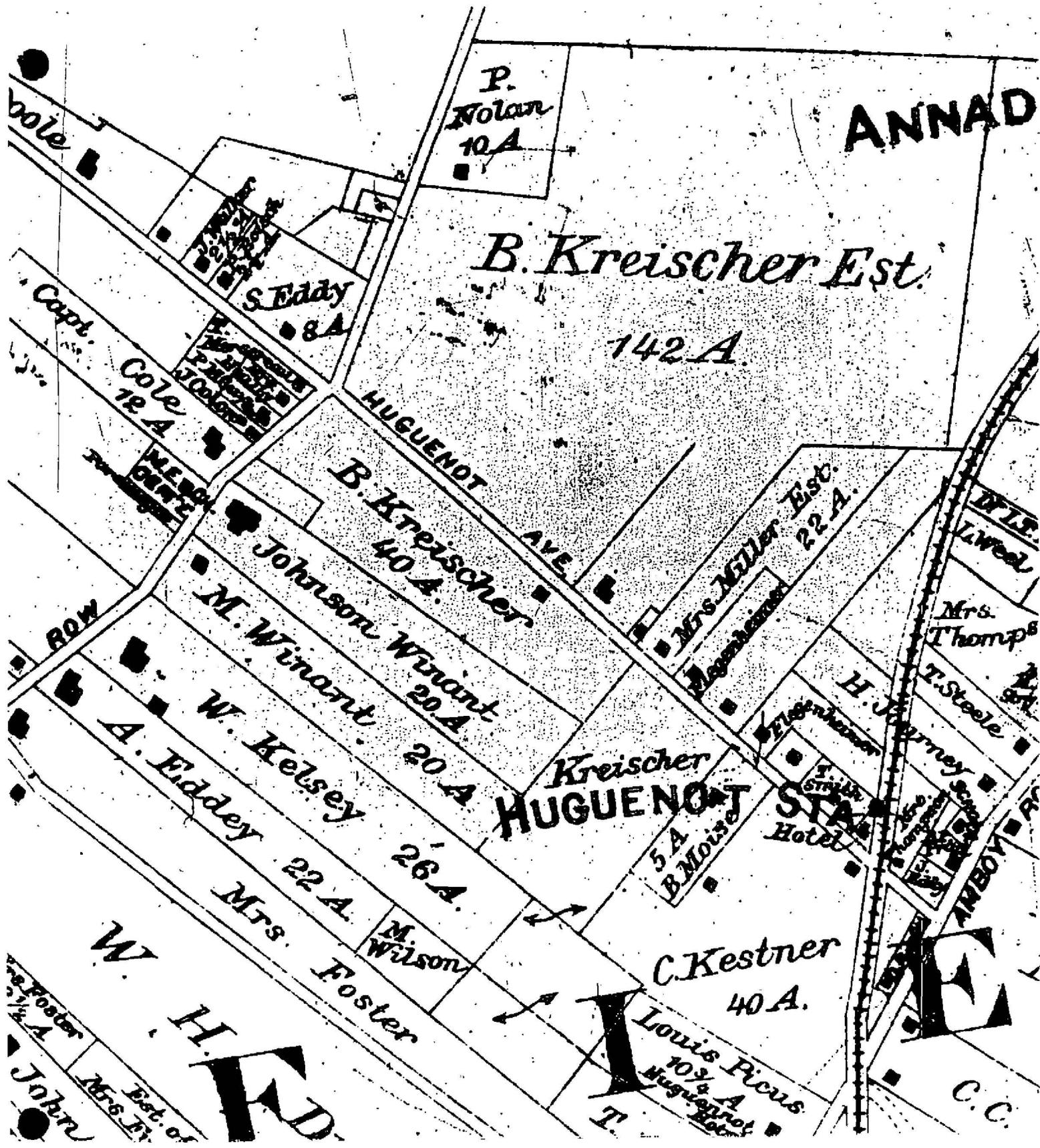
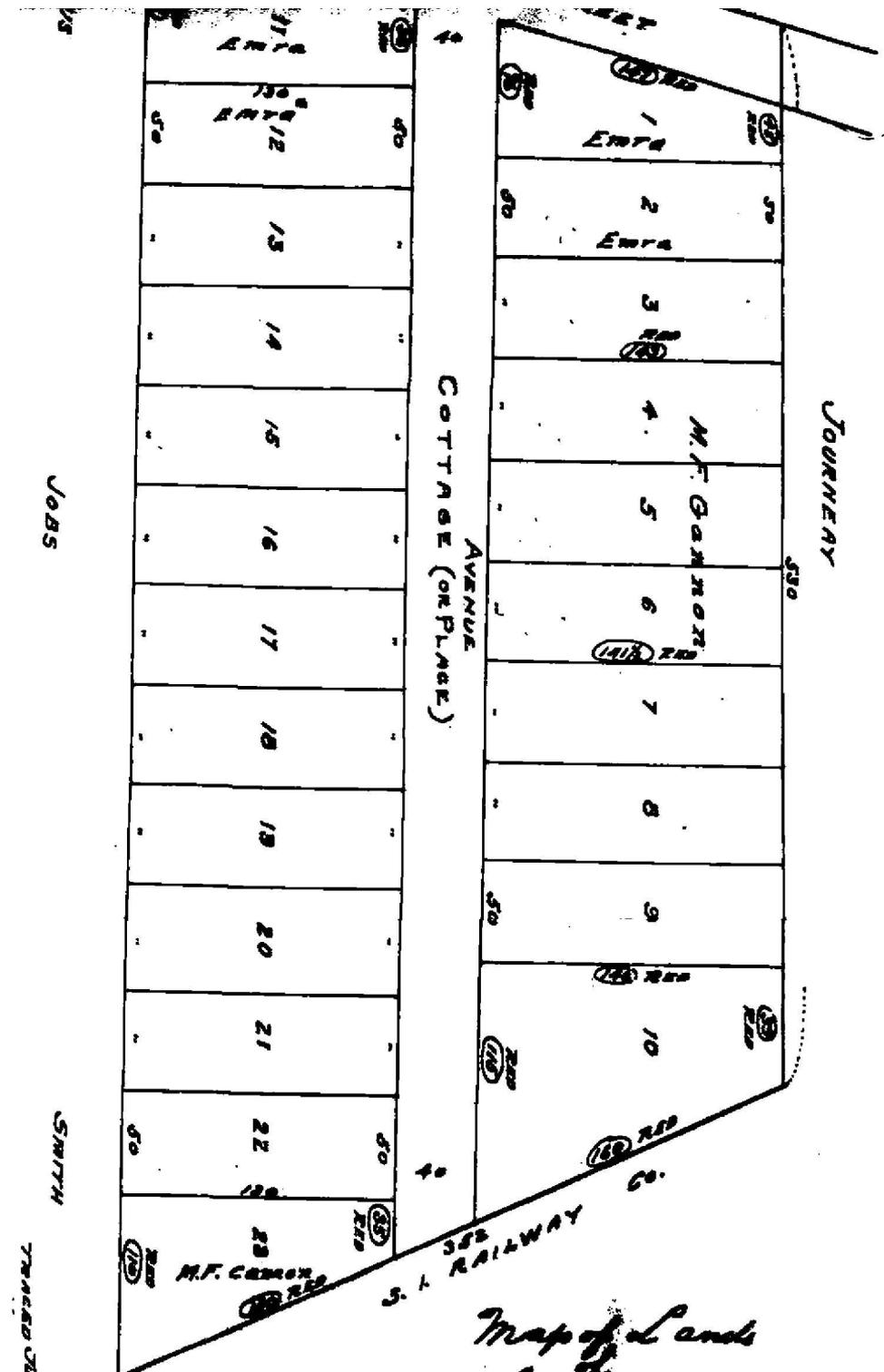


Figure 15
 Source: Beers (1887)
 No Scale Given



Map of Lands

Sarah J. Thompson
 at Applicant's Estate Island
 (and) M. V. Y. Surveyor
 June 1887

Map # 459

Filed July 22 1887

C. A. Hart

Ordered to be a True Copy of Plan No. 459
 Filed in the County Clerk's Office
 Richmond County, N.Y. May 25th 1887.

Figure 16
 Map Showing Subdivision Including Present Lot 143
 Source: Borough of Richmond, Office of the County Clerk

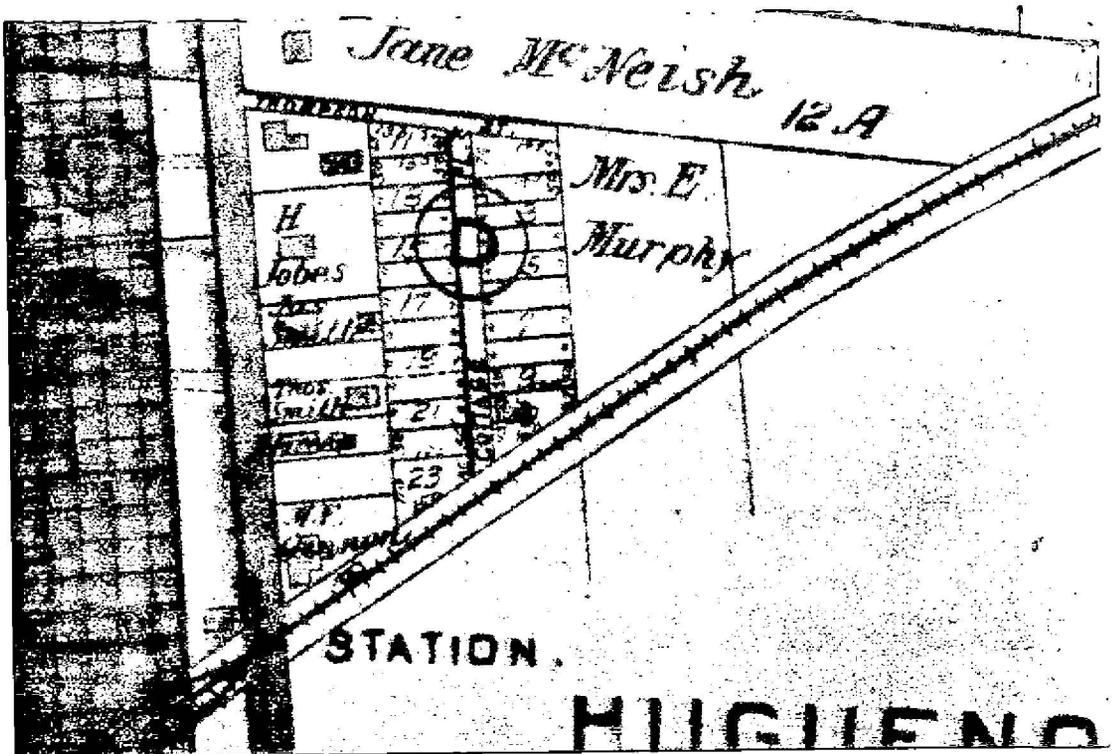


Figure 17
Source: Robinson 1898:26
Scale of Original: 1" = 600'

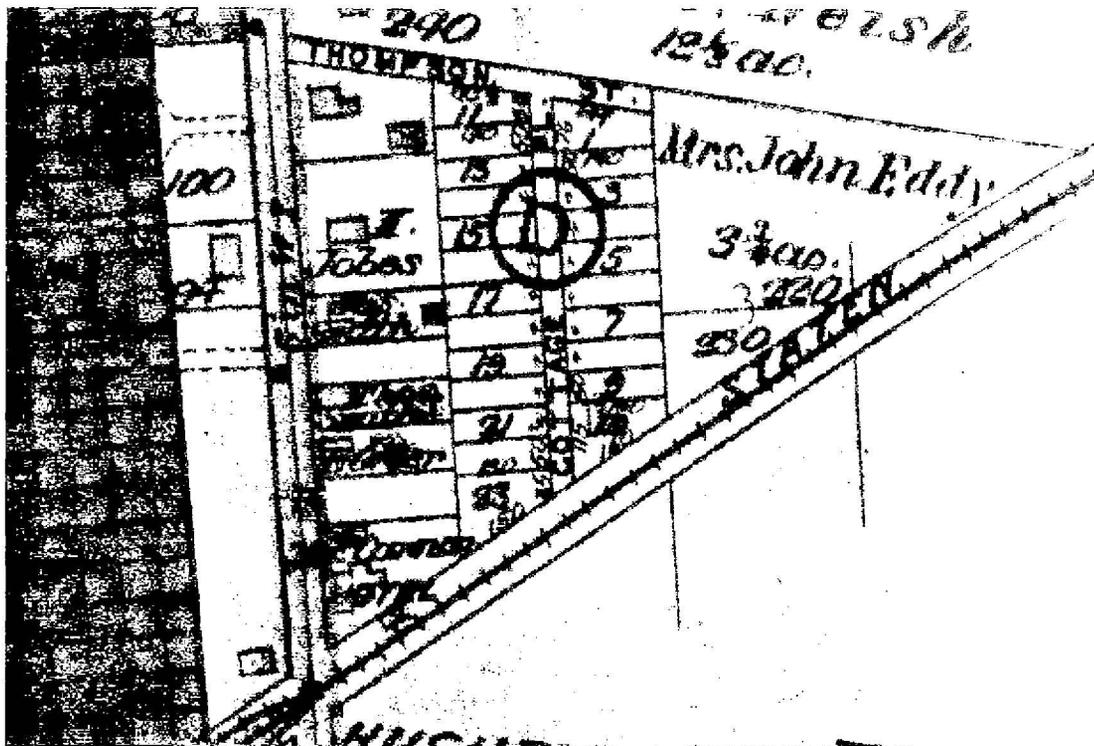


Figure 18
 Source: Robinson and Pidgeon 1907:26
 Scale of Original: 1" = 600'

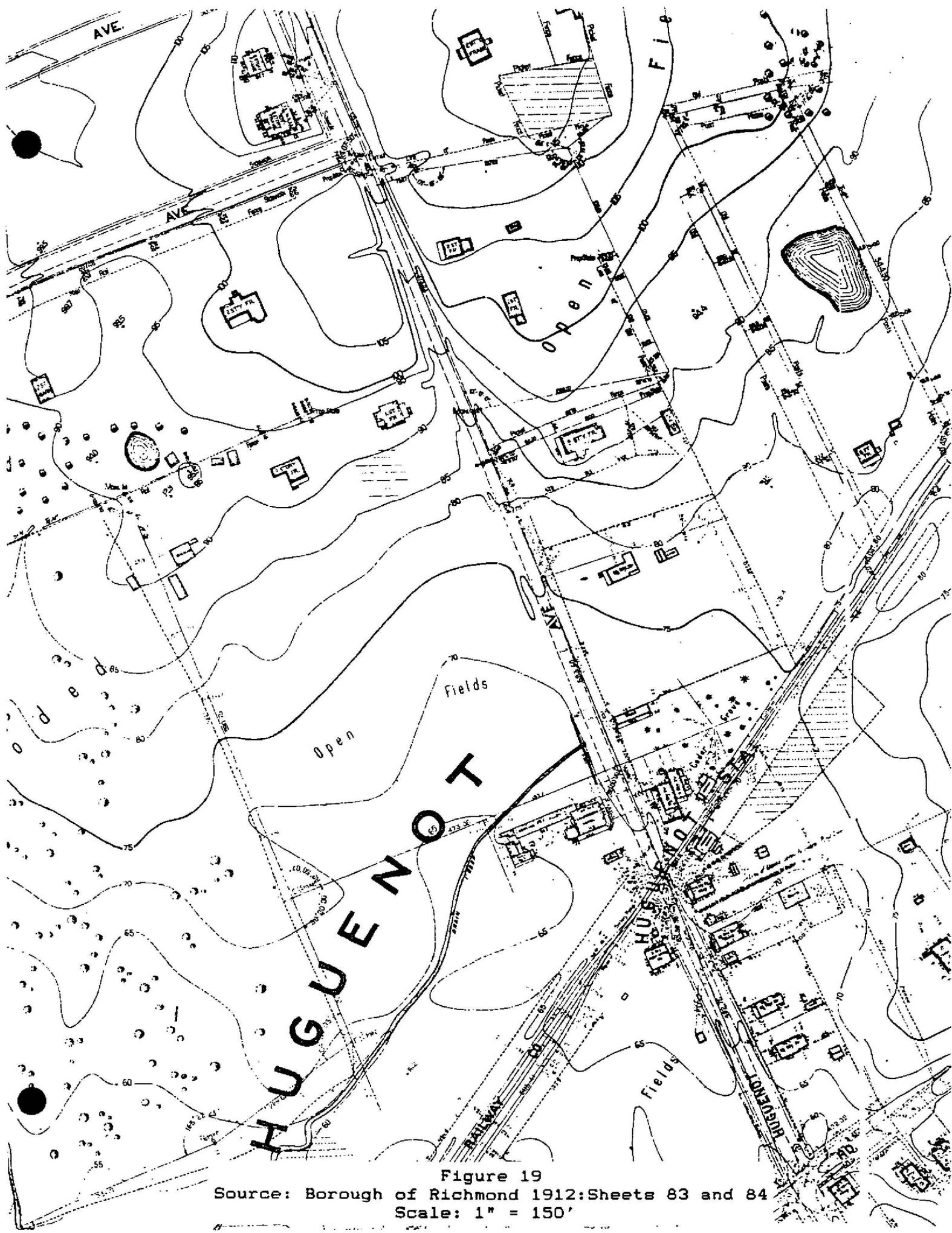


Figure 19
Source: Borough of Richmond 1912: Sheets 83 and 84
Scale: 1" = 150'

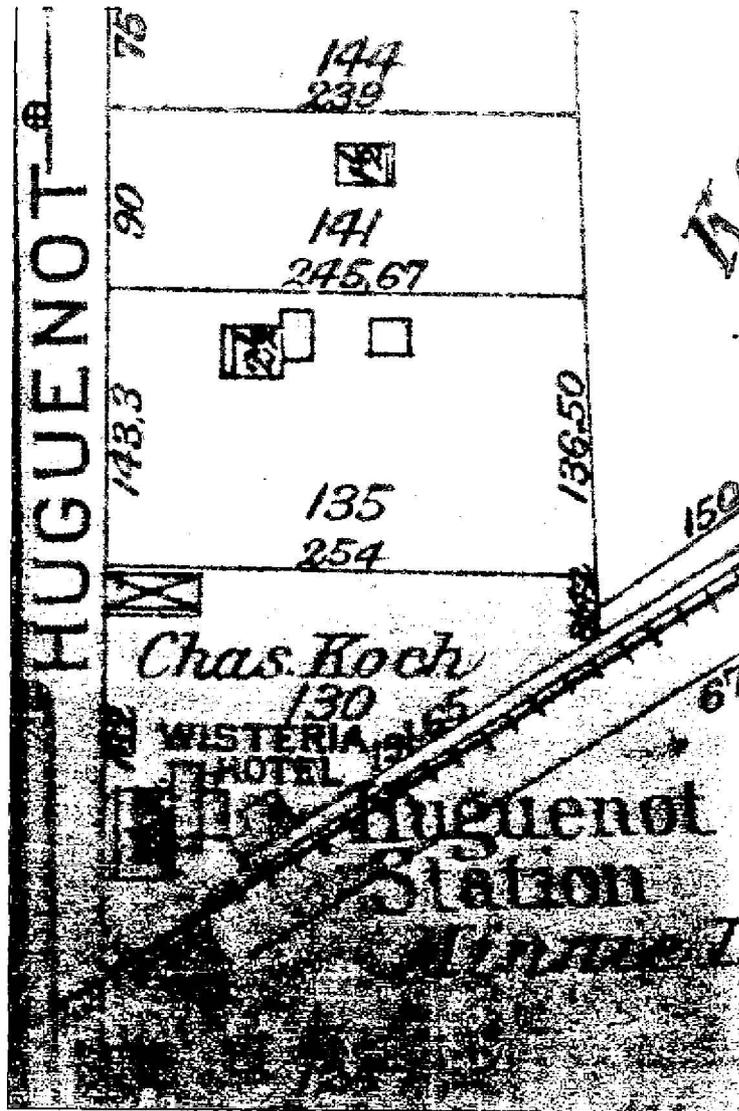


Figure 20
 Source: Bromley 1917 II:33
 Scale of Original: 1" = 200'

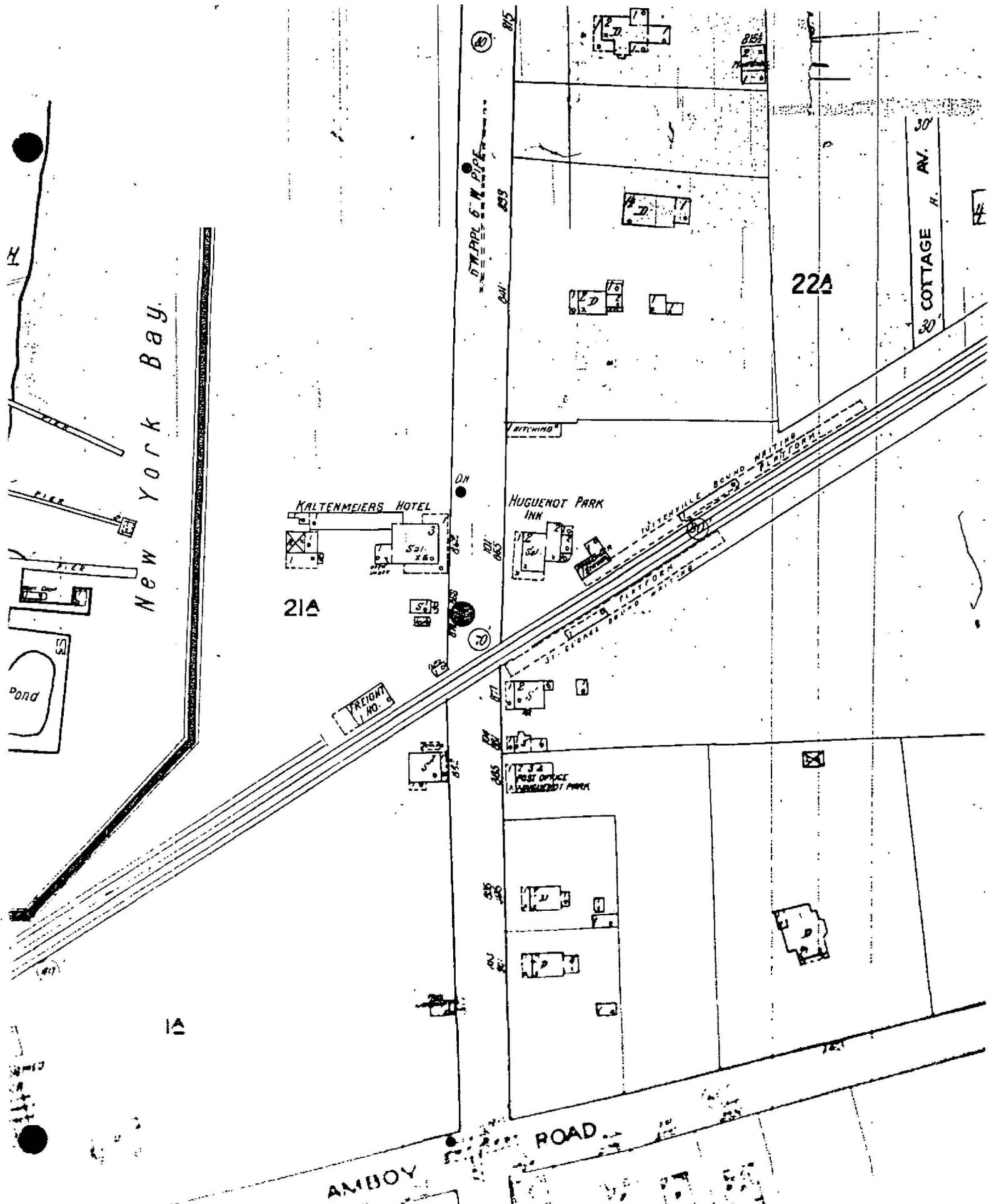


Figure 21
 Source: Sanborn 1917, Vol. 2:175;177
 Scale: 1" = ca. 100'

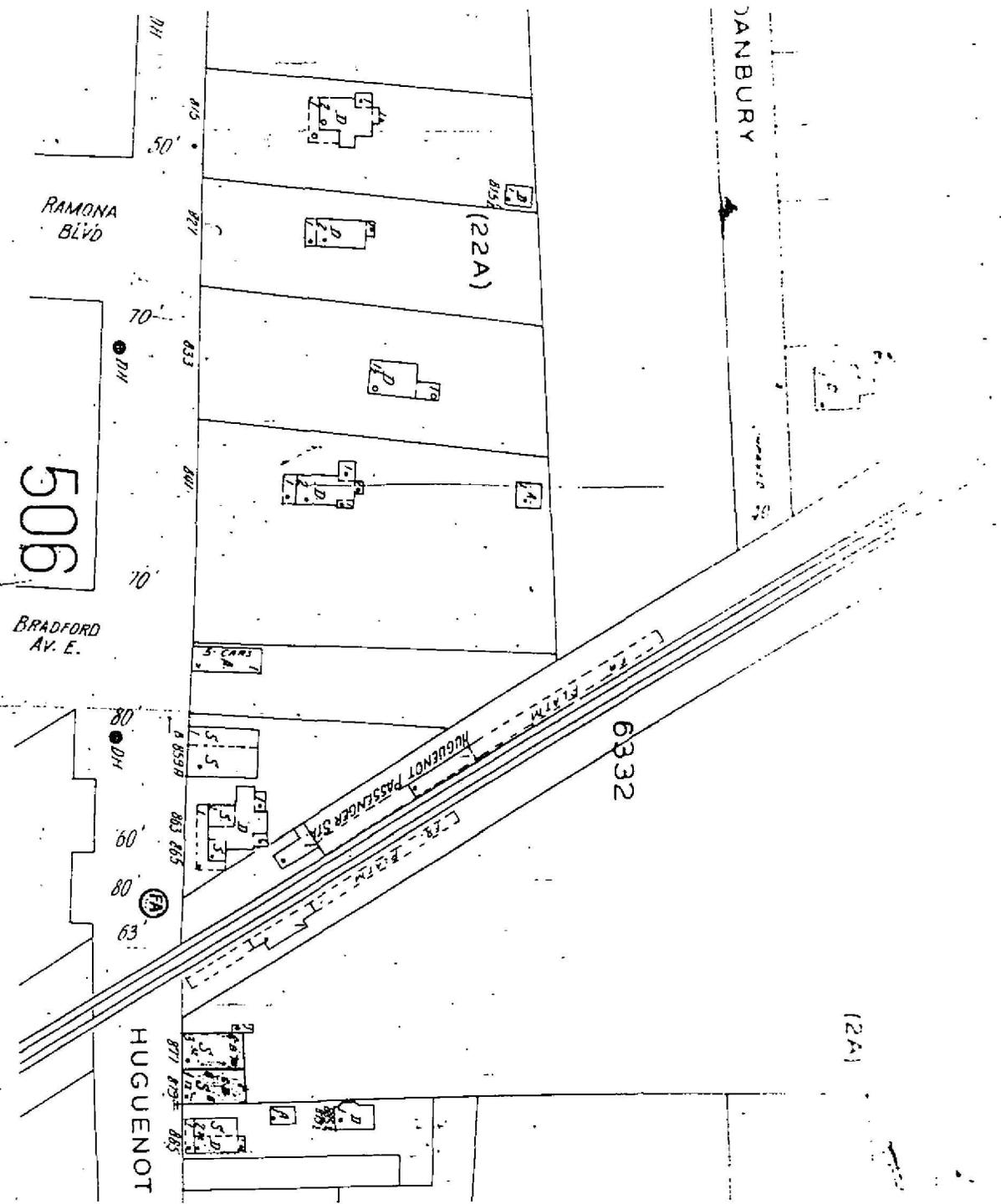
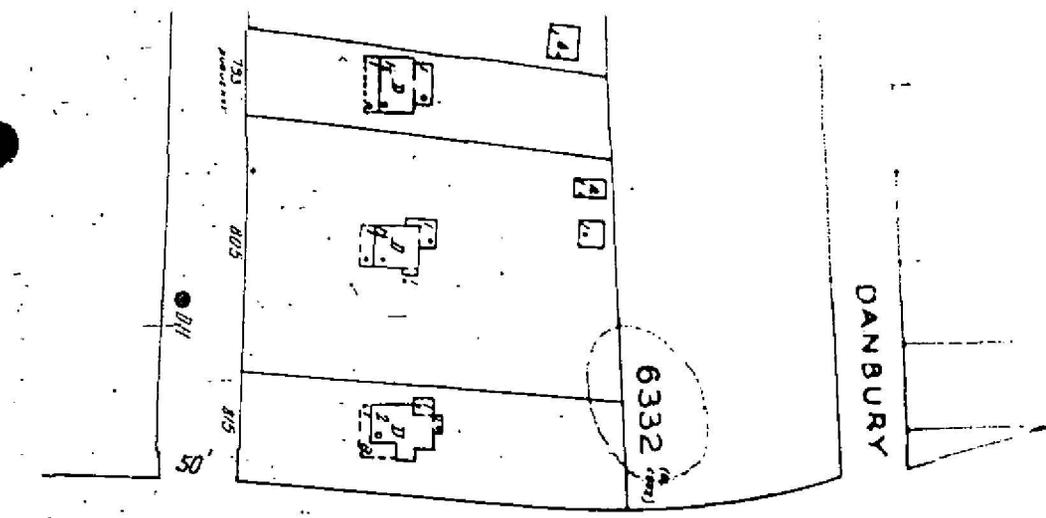
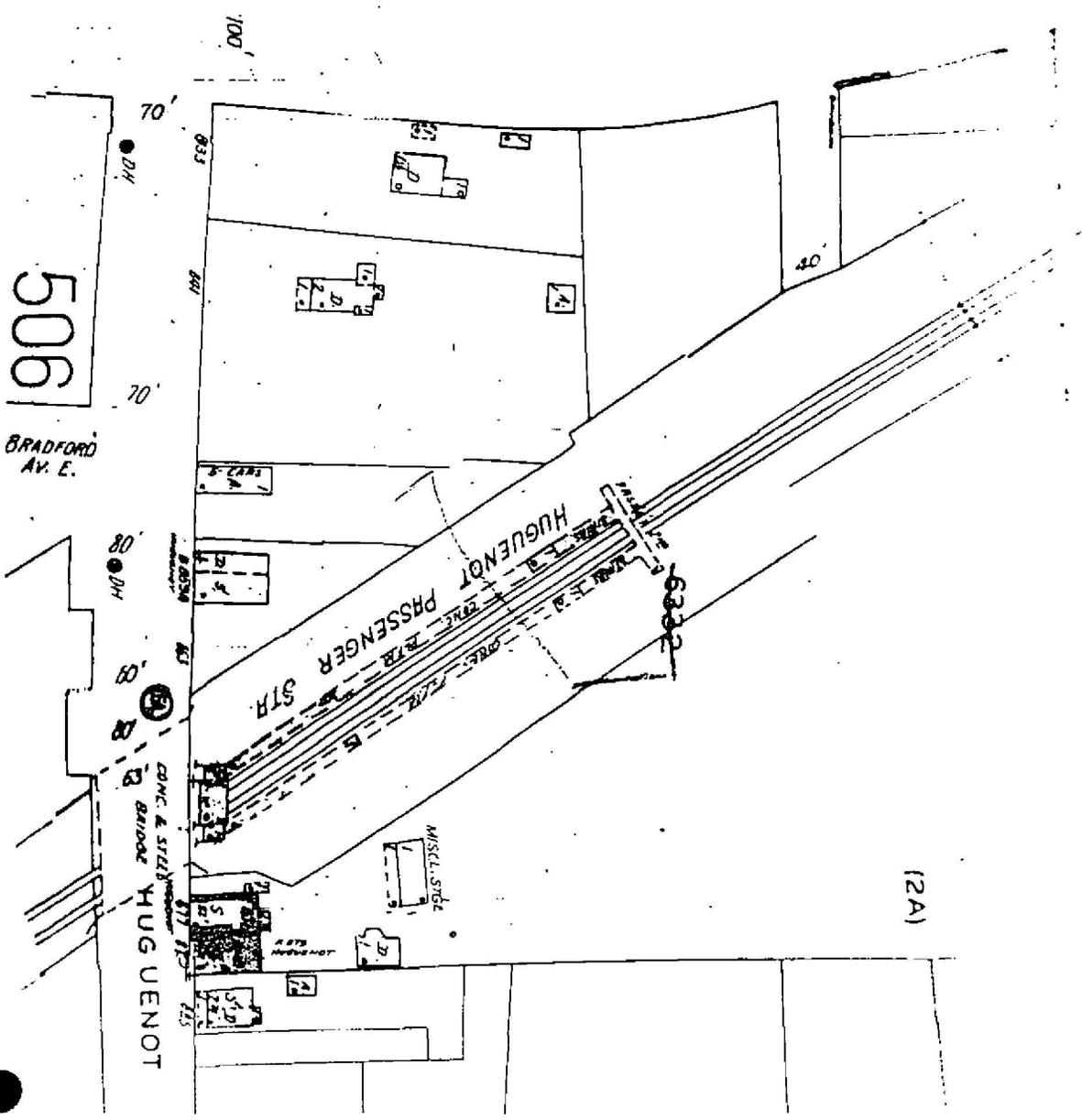


Figure 22
 Source: Sanborn 1937, Vol. 4:503
 Scale: 1" = ca. 100'



Drumgoole Blvd.



(2A)

Figure 23
Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 4:503
Scale: 1" = ca. 100'

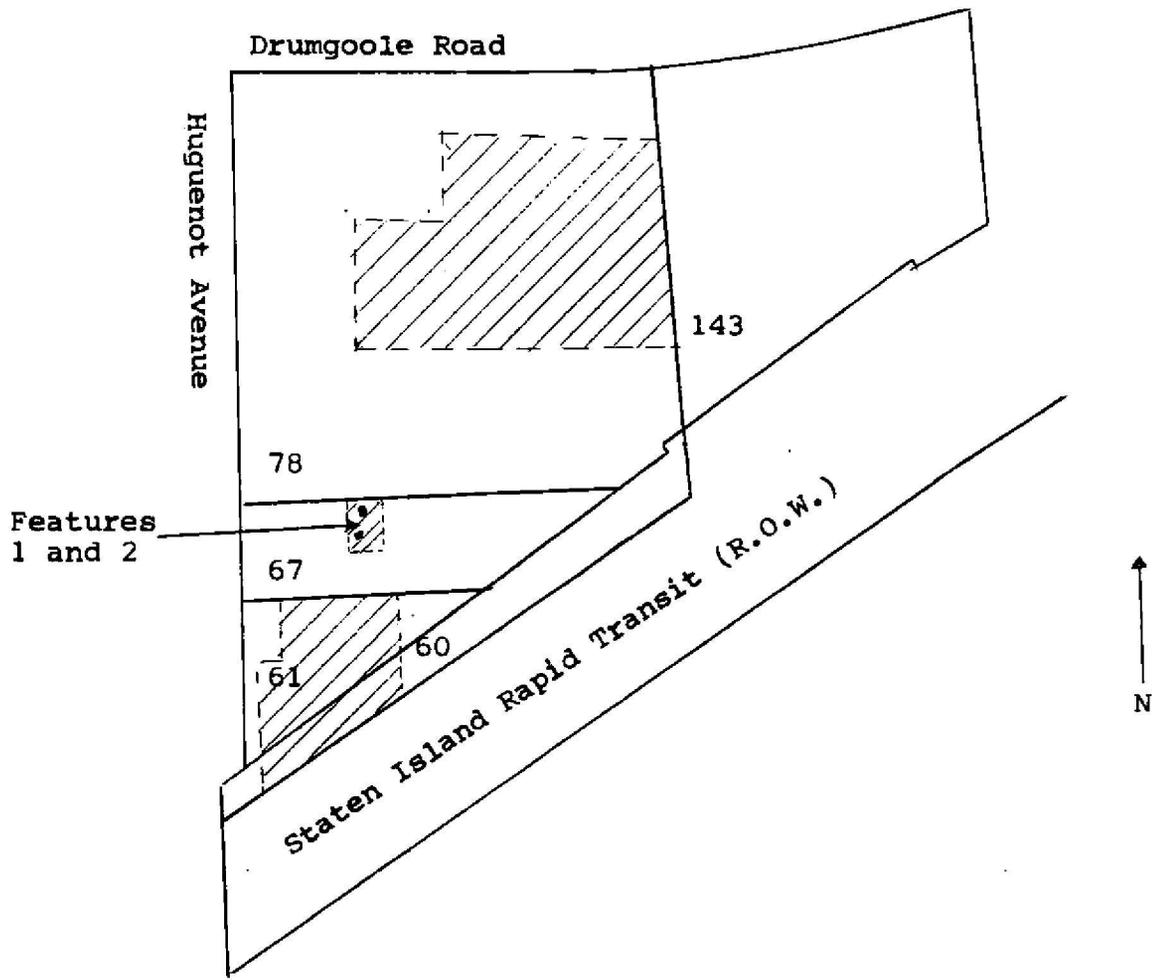


Figure 24
 Subsurface Testing Recommendations
 Scale: 1" = 100'

 Portions of Study Area
 Where Testing is Recommended

PLATES

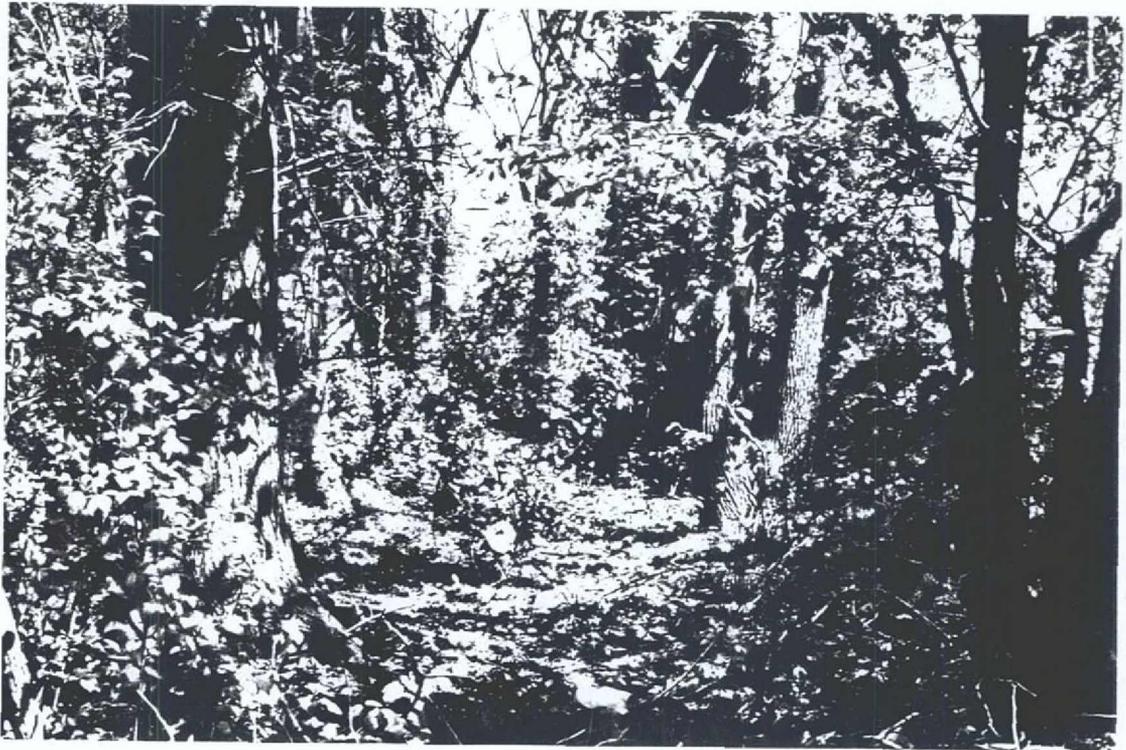


Plate 1
Wooded Area Showing Rows of Trees at Lot 67/78 Boundary
View East

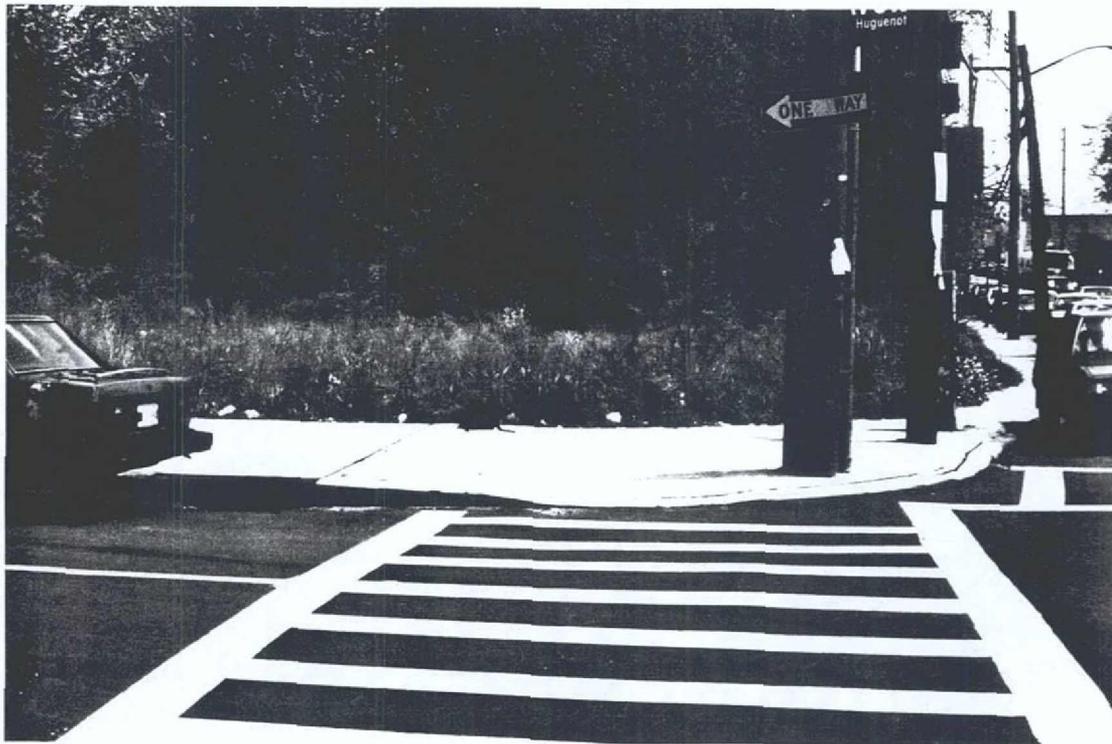


Plate 2
Open Area at Corner of Huguenot Road and Drumgoole Road (Lot 78)
View South

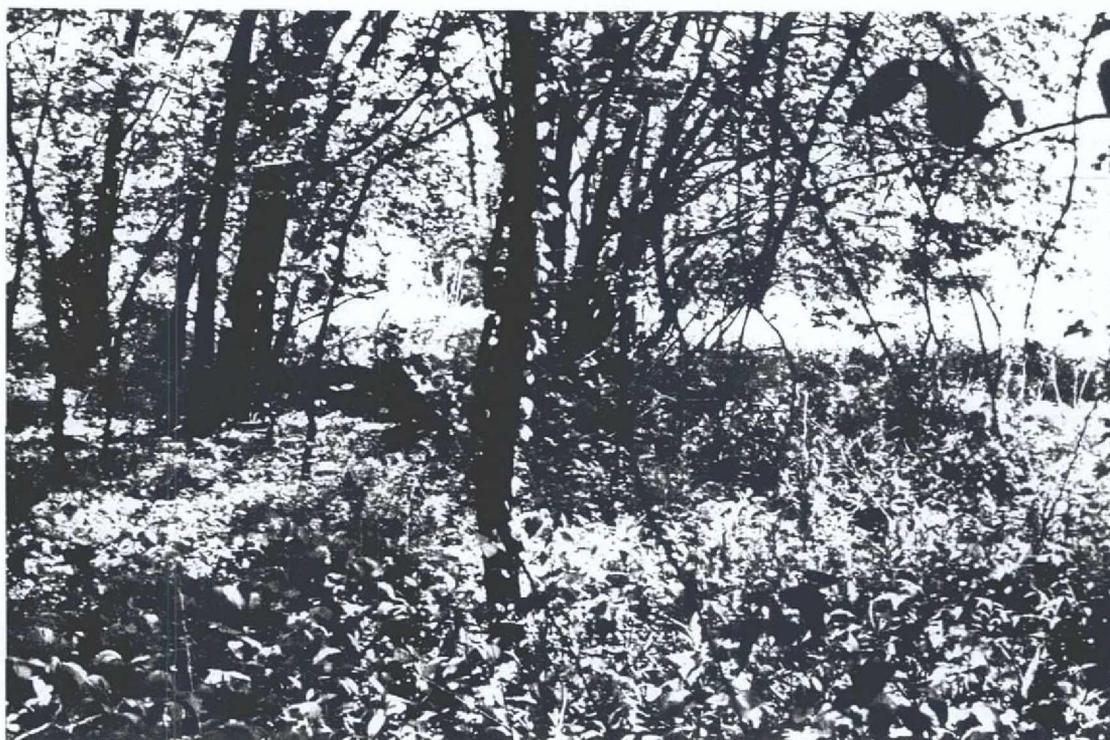


Plate 3
Lightly Wooded Portion of Lot 61 - Site of M.F. Cannon Hotel
View South



Plate 4
Open Area Adjacent to Railroad Right of Way (Lot 60)
View Northeast

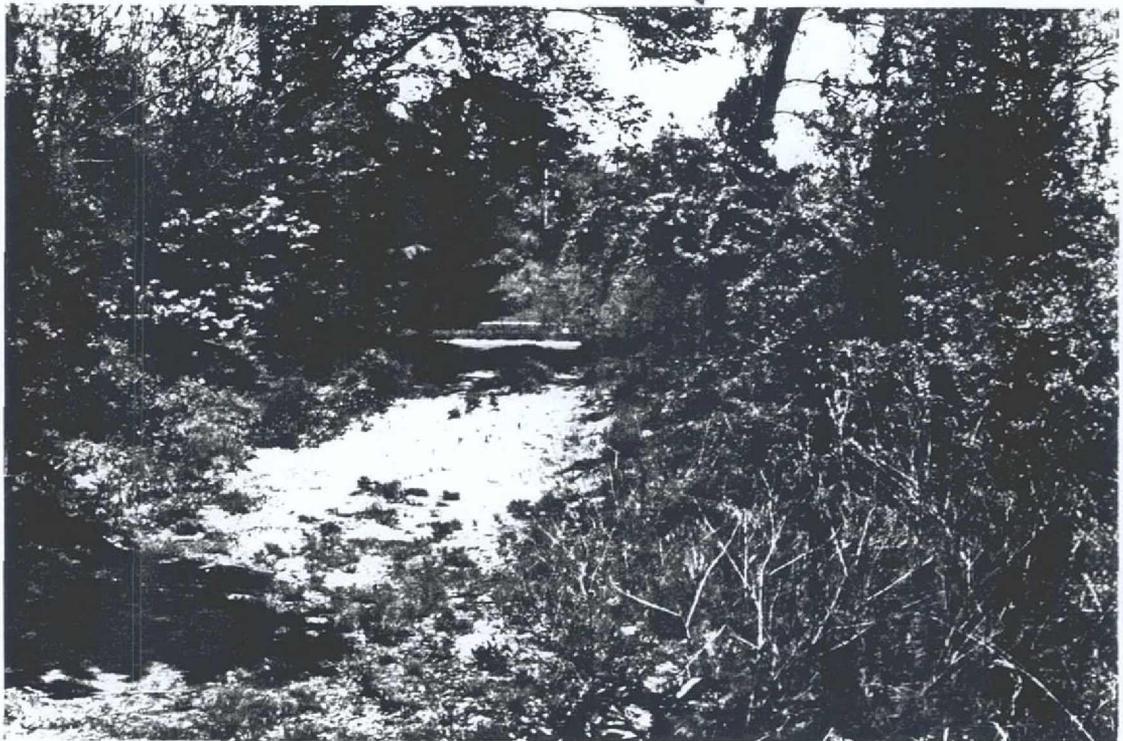


Plate 5
Location of Former Cottage (Danbury) Avenue (Lot 143)
View North



Plate 6
Mound of Debris North of "Greer" House Site (Lot 78)
View Northeast

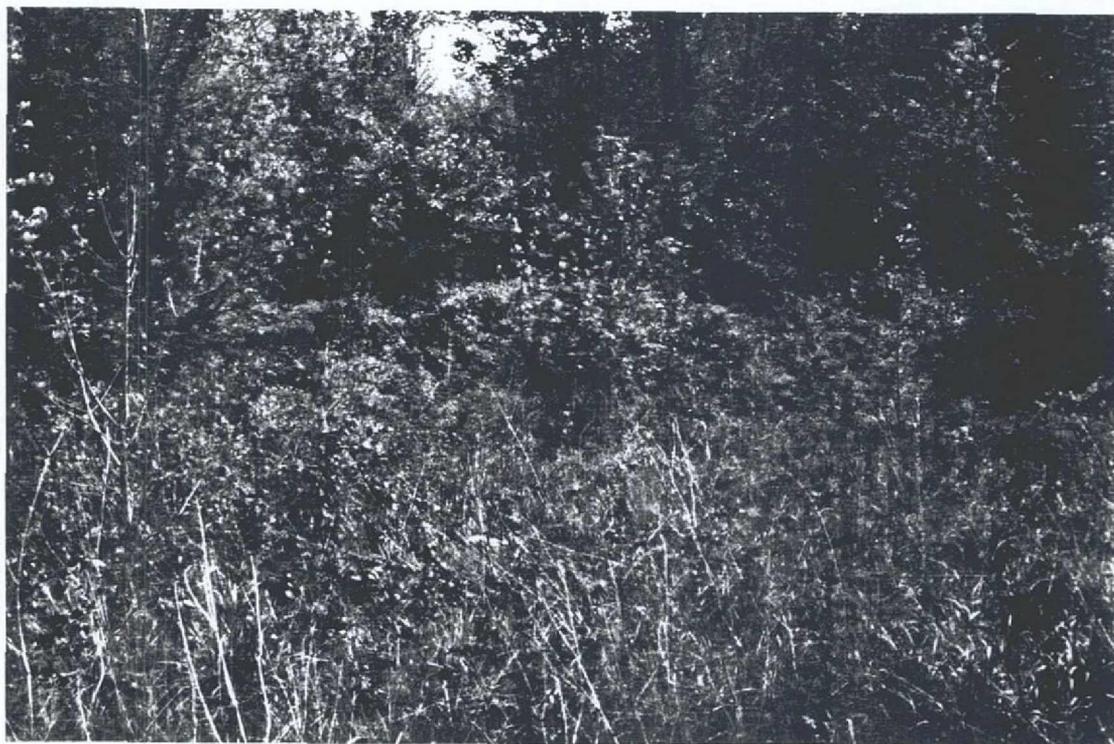


Plate 7
Mound South of "Smith" House Site
View South

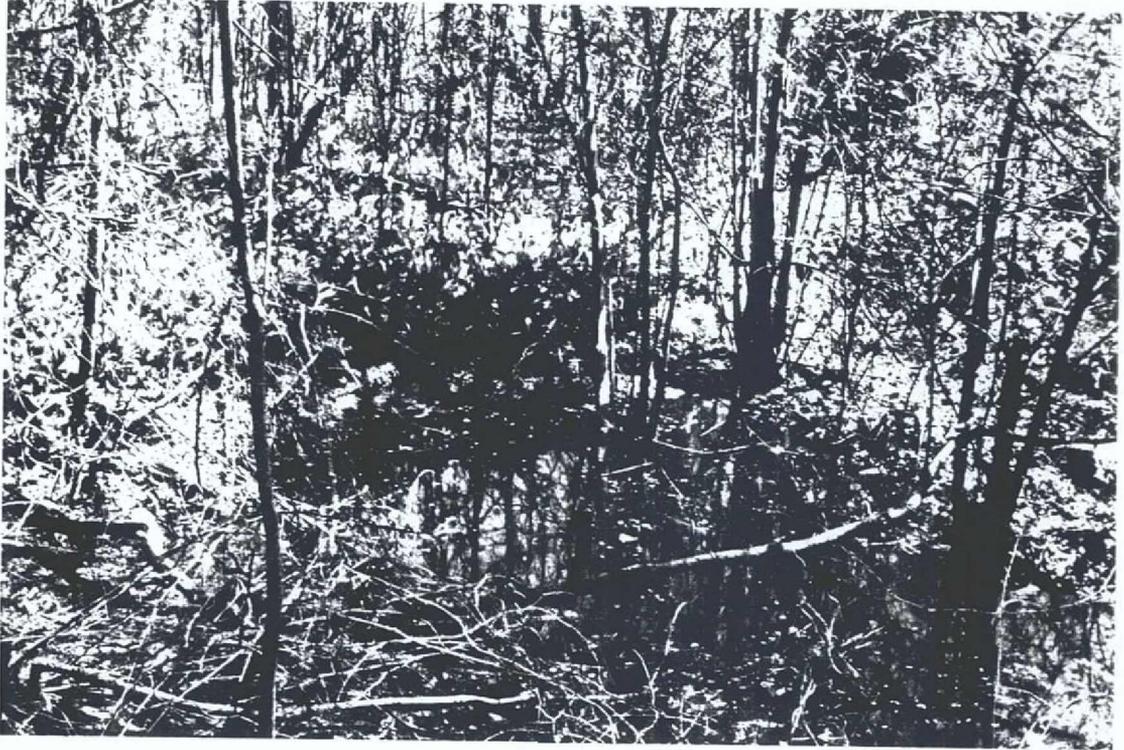


Plate 8
House Site at Lot 143 Eastern Boundary
View Southeast



Plate 9
Feature 1 - Lot 67
View Southeast



Plate 10
Feature 2 - Lot 67
View South



Plate 11
Portion of "Greer" House Foundation (Lot 78)
View South



Plate 12
Depression East of "Greer" House Foundation
View Southwest