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PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
OF THE
ST. RAYMOND'S CEMETERY EXPANSION AREA,
BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK
CEQR # 92-612X

by

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Performed By:

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Performed For:

St. Raymond's Cemetery
Bronx, NY

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ABSTRACT

St. Raymond's Cemetery, Bronx, New York is planning to acquire an approximately eleven and a half acre parcel of land located adjacent to the existing cemetery, in order to permit expansion of its operations. A Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigation (Documentary Research), required under provisions of the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) regulations administered by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), has been conducted by Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc.

The project area, located north of the East River, is part of the relatively flat to gently undulating southeastern corner of the Bronx. This area is part of the coastal or seaboard lowland section of the Manhattan Prong subprovince of the New England Uplands physiographic province. The pre-development topography of the project area was characterized by slightly raised, drier ground surrounded by and possibly interspersed with marshy areas. The predominant pre-contact period habitats present within this area were salt and brackish water marshes and meadows and oak-chestnut climax forest. Tidal flats were located in some areas and fresh water marshes would have existed further back from the coast.

The reported presence of Native American sites and activity in the vicinity of the project area and other sites in the region indicate that in general the vicinity of the project witnessed extensive Native American occupation and utilization. The present project site would have been an excellent location for temporary or semi-permanent camps oriented towards the exploitation of game moving towards springs, marshes, or Westchester Creek. Groups exploiting subsistence resources at the marshes, Westchester Creek, or the East River may also have camped within the project area. Additionally, the proximity of the Burial Point site, suggests that Native American interments and/or campsites associated with those burying their dead in the area may be present within the project property. Accordingly, the project area is considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric and Contact period Native American archaeological resources.

A wide range of historic period cultural resources associated with a single documented farmstead may be located within the study area. The structure, owned by the Ferris family throughout much of the nineteenth century, may date as early as the 1770s, when the Ferris family first purchased land on the neck. Additionally, given the long period of historic occupation in the region there may be undocumented archaeological remains that date to the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. As part of a distinct rural, eighteenth and nineteenth-century upper-class region, any in-situ archaeological resources would

prove valuable for study of rural/urban development and social history.

It is recommended that a Phase IB Cultural Resource Investigation (Field Testing) be undertaken to determine whether any cultural resources are, in fact, preserved.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Project Description

St. Raymond's Cemetery, Bronx, New York is planning to acquire an approximately eleven and a half acre parcel of land (actually 500,537 sq. ft. or 11.49 acres) located adjacent to the existing cemetery, in order to permit expansion of its operations (Figures 1 and 2). The parcel is irregular in shape, consisting primarily of a roughly triangular area adjacent to the Hutchinson River Expressway (I-678), plus two "paper street" alignments - Foote Avenue and Schley Avenue (Figure 3). This property currently belongs to the City of New York. It is mostly open ground, with some areas of brush and small trees. There are no standing structures. At the present time, the property is being leased by the cemetery, which is using it to stockpile backdirt from grave excavation.

Legal Requirements

This Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigation (Documentary Research) is required under provisions of the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) regulations administered by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and has been conducted in accordance with their guidelines.

Personnel

This investigation was conducted by Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc. of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania and Brooklyn, New York. The Environment and Prehistory chapters were researched and written by Eugene Boesch, SOPA. The History chapter was researched and written by Leonard Bianchi. The remainder of the report was written by Philip A. Perazio, SOPA, who acted as principal investigator. The graphics were prepared by Tracy C. Lynch.

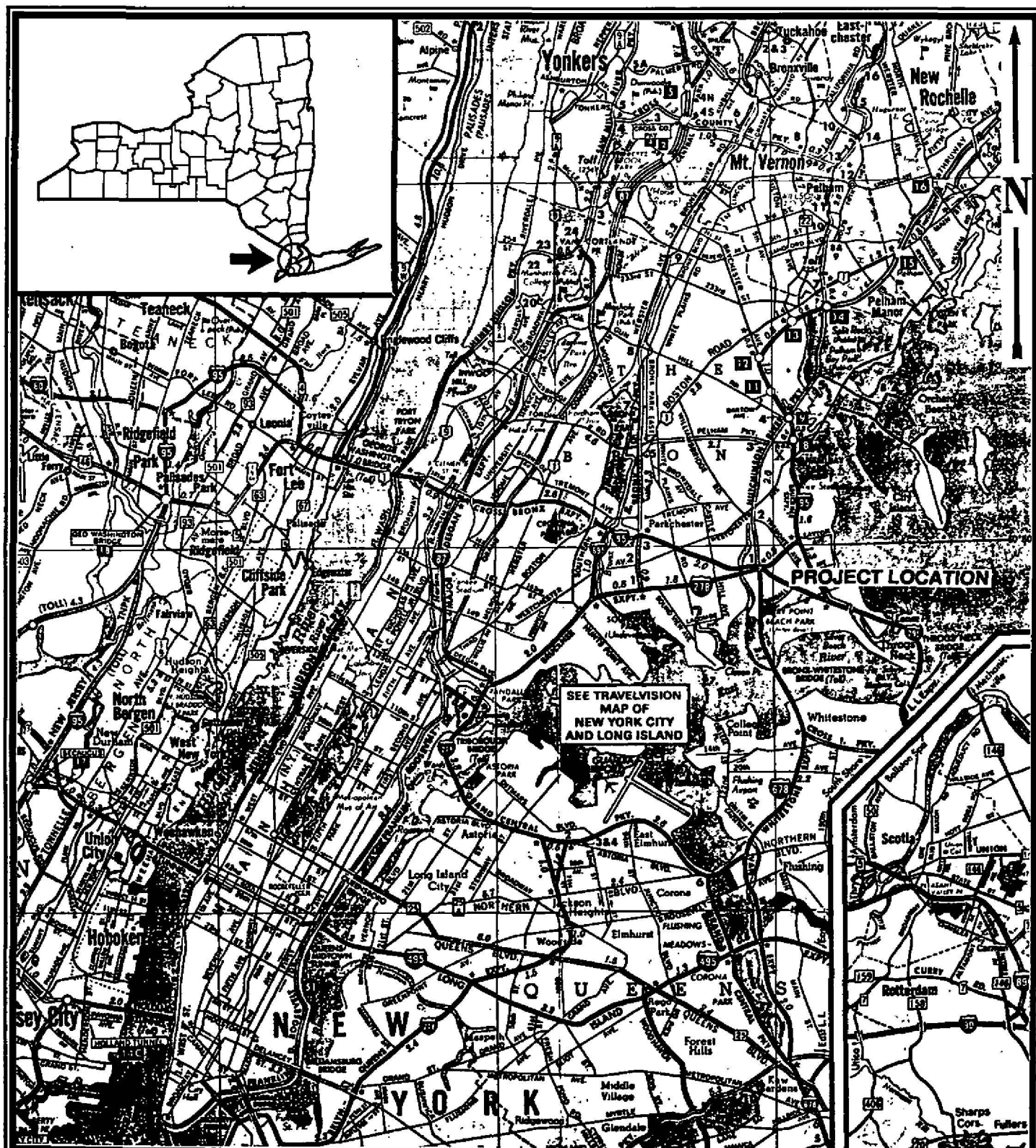


FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP.
SOURCE: TRAVEL VISION MAPS,
GENERAL DRAFTING CO., INC.

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BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK



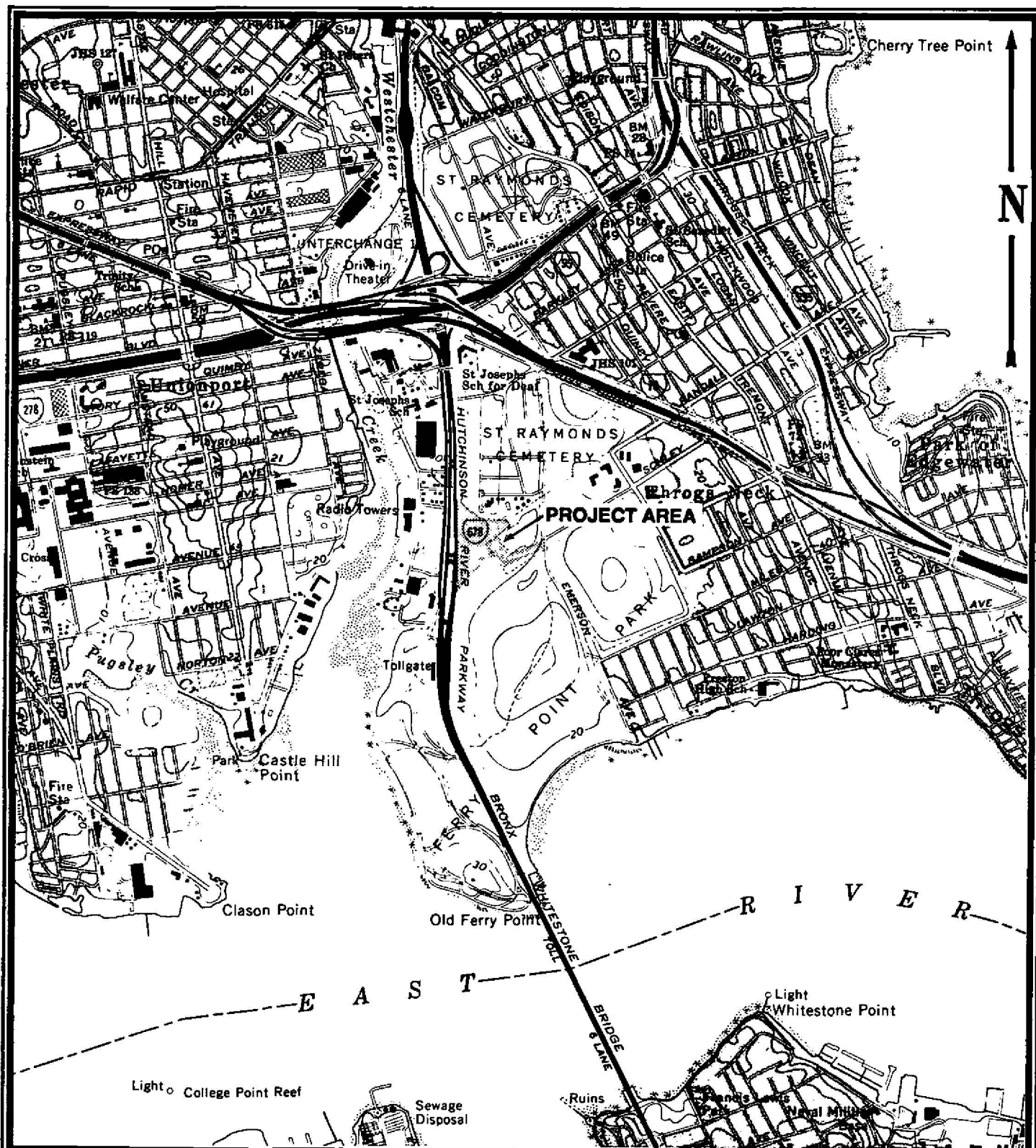
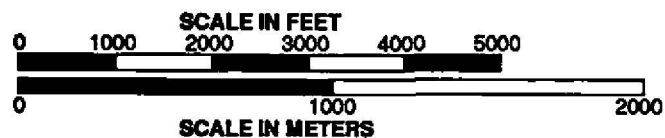
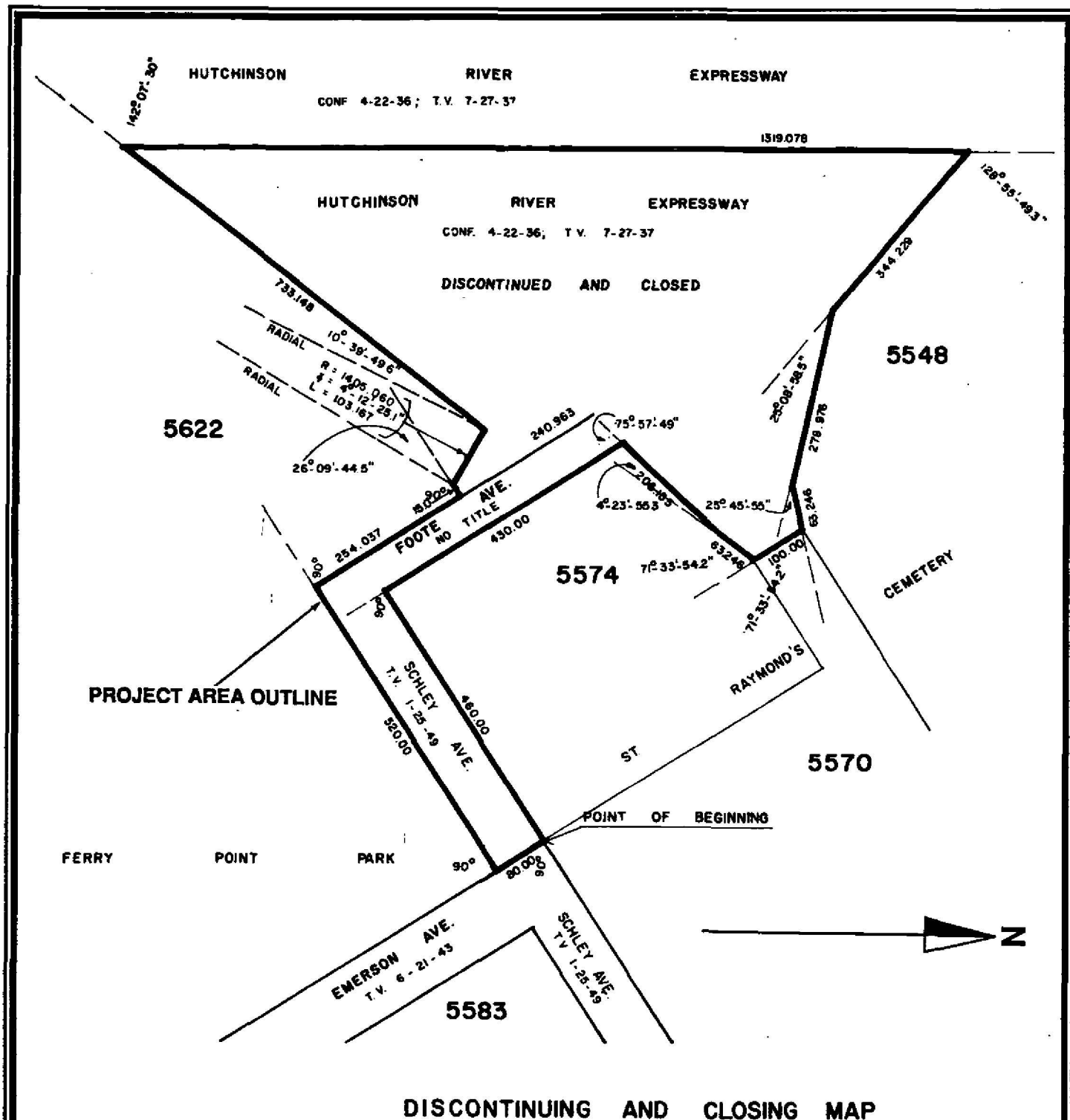


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP.
 SOURCE: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL
 SURVEY, 1979.

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 PHASE 1A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION-
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 BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK





II. RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of a Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigation is to assess the potential of a study area to contain cultural resources which may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. More specifically, a Phase IA investigation includes: identification of any known historic or prehistoric archaeological sites which exist within the study area; assessment of the potential for occurrence of as yet unidentified sites; establishment of general historic and prehistoric contexts for the study area; evaluation of the potential impact of the planned project on known or potential cultural resources; and presentation of recommendations regarding the need for further work.

These tasks are accomplished through a research program covering existing data regarding the history and prehistory of the study area and its vicinity, and data regarding factors which may have lead to the preservation or destruction of archaeological sites.

Background research consists of visits to various repositories of documentary and cartographic records in order to collect data relevant to the investigation. Research also includes consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the history and prehistory of the study area and the collection of data on its environmental setting. A field examination (visual inspection) is also made to identify any above-ground cultural features and record environmental conditions which may affect the presence or absence of cultural resources.

The data collected during the background research and field examination is then used to develop a cultural resource sensitivity model for the study area. This model seeks to assess the relative probabilities for occurrence of various kinds of cultural resources in different portions of the study area. These probabilities will reflect not only the likelihood that cultural resources originally existed in any given area, but also whether such resources are likely to have survived subsequent disturbance.

Background and field-collected data are then analyzed and a comprehensive report, detailing the investigative procedures and results, is produced. This report includes the consultant's interpretation regarding whether any potentially significant sites are likely to be preserved within the property. Recommendations regarding the need and scope of further investigation are also presented.

III. ENVIRONMENT

The project area, located north of the East River, is part of the relatively flat to gently undulating southeastern corner of the Bronx (Figure 2). It is situated within the northern reach of what was formerly called Ferris Neck (also Spicer's Neck; see McNamara 1984:373).

A. Geology

The above mentioned area is part of the coastal or seaboard lowland section of the Manhattan Prong subprovince of the New England Uplands physiographic province (Van Diver 1985; see Figure 4). The Manhattan Prong encompasses Manhattan, the Bronx, most of Westchester County, and part of Putnam County (Van Diver 1985:79). The coastal lowland is the sloping margin of the New England Uplands. In New York State, the lowland is a narrow strip, approximately six to ten miles wide, adjacent to the East River and Long Island Sound (Fenneman 1938; Van Diver 1985). Its elevation is generally between 20 and 100 feet above mean sea level (Fenneman 1938).

The coastal lowland section of the New England Uplands should not be confused with the Atlantic Coastal Lowlands physiographic province which is located south of Manhattan Island and includes Long Island (Van Diver 1985).

The Manhattan Prong is characterized by northeast trending ridges carved from Grenville age (1100 million years B.P.) gneisses and Cambrian-Ordovician age (500 million B.P.) schist and quartzite and shallow valleys eroded into Cambrian-Ordovician age limestone and marble (Van Diver 1985:79). Westchester Creek, a tidal creek immediately west of the project area, flows through one of these valleys (Shonnard and Spooner 1900:11; Gratacap 1904).

The underlying bedrock in the vicinity of Ferris Neck is present in a complex pattern (Gratacap 1904). In the project area the bedrock belongs either to the Fordham gneiss group or Manhattan schist and is found at depths greater than six feet (Gratacap 1904; Schuberth 1968).

B. Surface Geology

The New England Uplands, including the coastal lowland section, were greatly affected by the Wisconsin glaciation. Glacial till and outwash sediments cover most of the province. In addition, glaciofluvial events created kames, kame terraces, outwash plains, scoured rock surfaces, and eskers throughout the area (Fenneman 1938). Surface evidence of glaciation was formerly common in the Bronx but has been mostly destroyed by development (Schuberth 1968).

In the vicinity of the project area, glaciofluvial gravels are present in the Bronx River Valley (Schuberth 1968).

C. Flora and Fauna

The predominant pre-contact period habitats present within the coastal lowland section of the New England Uplands were salt and brackish water marshes and meadows and oak-chestnut climax forest (Shelford 1974). Tidal flats were located in some areas and fresh water marshes would have existed further back from the coast. All of these habitats were present in the project vicinity.

Chrysler (1910) provides a list of 38 plants present in the New England Uplands in salt and brackish water marshes and meadows in the order of their occurrence in soils with decreasing salt content. All most likely were formerly present within the project area. The first four are glasswort, found nearest to salt water, sea-lavender, salt reed grass, and salt water cord grass. The composites marsh elder and groundsel occur near the center of Chrysler's list followed a little further down by cat-tails. The last four salt tolerating plants listed are swamp rose, arrowhead, lizard's tail, and bur-marigold (Chrysler 1910).

The oak-chestnut forest was composed primarily of mixed oaks (white, red, and black) with some chestnut trees present on drier slopes (Robichaud and Buell 1973). Beech, several varieties of hickory, sugar maple, white ash, and black cherry would also have been numerous (Shelford 1974).

Tidal flats as well as salt and brackish water marshes and meadows still exist in some areas within the Bronx. The oak-chestnut forest has been mostly eliminated from the area although small stands remain in the Bronx Botanical Garden and, possibly, in Pelham Bay Park. Small fresh water marshes are also found in those locales.

Pre-contact faunal species usually present within marshes and meadows included various invertebrates, migratory water fowl and other birds, muskrat and small rodents, rabbit, raccoon, otter, skunk, opossum, and white-tailed deer (Shelford 1974; Gosner 1978; Roberts 1979).

Within the pre-contact forests, game birds, small mammals, white-tailed deer, bear, and during at least a portion of the prehistoric period, elk were present (Shelford 1974). In the forest's freshwater stream and marsh habitats were found mussels, fish, certain amphibians, reptiles, migratory fowl, and semi-aquatic mammals (Shelford 1974). Anadromous fish would have been present seasonally within the project vicinity via the East River with some species migrating up the Bronx River and Westchester Creek to spawn.

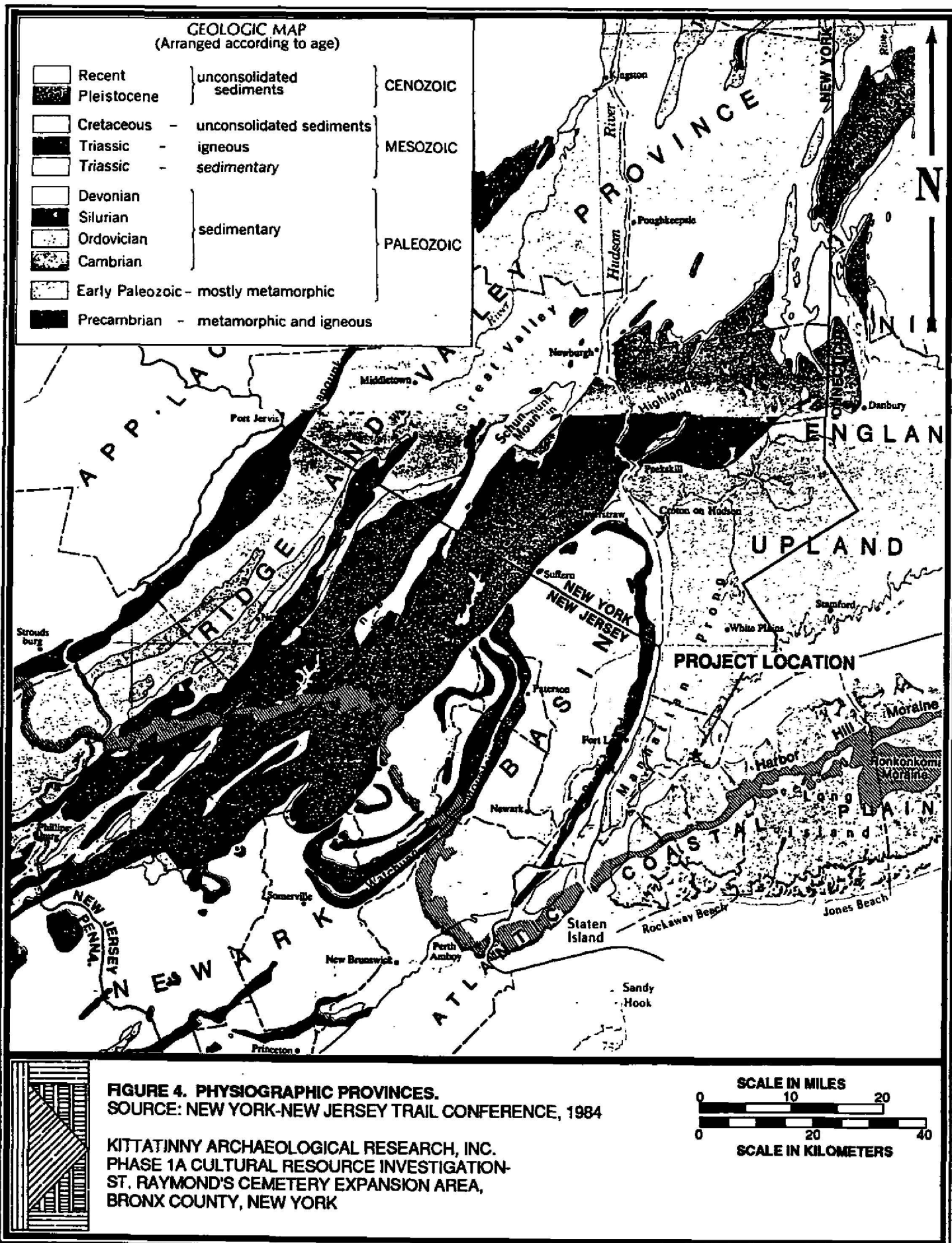
D. Soils

According to Mr. Philip Warner of the Bronx County Cornell Cooperative Extension Horticulture Office, soil associations for the Bronx have not been mapped by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (Philip Warner: Personal Communication, December 14th, 1992). Project area soils, however, may be similar to soils mapped in other regional coastal areas with similar terrain. The pre-development topography of the project area was characterized by slightly raised, drier ground surrounded by and possibly interspersed with marshy areas (see Figure 7). The terrain suggests that a large portion of the property may consist of soils similar to Bridgehampton-Haven soils or Haven-Riverhead soils which are found in Suffolk County (Warner, Hanna, Landry, Wulforst, Neeley, Holmes, and Rice 1975).

Bridgehampton-Haven Association soils are deep, well drained to moderately well drained, medium textured soils with moderate to high permeability. They form on nearly level to gently sloping terrain in glacial outwash or till. The surface layer and subsoil are loam, silt loam, or sandy loam, usually about two feet thick. Beneath these layers is the sand and gravel substratum (Warner, Hanna, Landry, Wulforst, Neeley, Holmes, and Rice 1975:6-7).

Haven-Riverhead Association soils are deep, well drained soils of moderately coarse to medium texture with moderate to high permeability. They form on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. Like Bridgehampton-Haven soils, they generally form in outwash plains or glacial till. The surface layer is loam or sandy loam and the subsoil is loam, silt loam, or sandy loam. The substratum, usually found 18 to 36 inches below the surface, is sand and gravel (Warner, Hanna, Landry, Wulforst, Neeley, Holmes, and Rice 1975:3).

Other portions of the project area may have been covered by fresh and/or brackish water marsh. In the coastal lowland, such areas have an organic surface layer a few inches to several feet thick below which is usually a sand substratum (Shelford 1974; Warner, Hanna, Landry, Wulforst, Neeley, Holmes, and Rice 1975:6).



IV. PREHISTORY

The Native American culture history of the region which includes Saint Raymond's Cemetery is presented in Section A of this chapter. This is followed in Section B by a discussion of the Native American archaeological sites located in the Cemetery vicinity. An assessment of the sensitivity of the project area for prehistoric cultural resources is presented in Section C.

Research for this study was conducted at the New York Public Library, Local History and Genealogical, General Research, Science and Technology, and Annex Divisions; Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, New York University; the Bronx County Historical Society; the Eastchester Public Library, and the Westchester Square Branch of the New York Public Library.

A request was made to the staff of the New York State Museum to search their files of prehistoric archaeological sites for listings in the vicinity of the project area. The New York State Museum response to the information request is included as Appendix A to this report.

Based on the documentary research and pedestrian reconnaissance, the archaeological sensitivity of the site was assessed. Assessment of prehistoric period sensitivity was based on the location of known prehistoric sites in the site files and reported in the literature, as well as a consideration of the topographic and physiographic characteristics of the project area.

A. Background Culture History

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

The PaleoIndian period corresponds with the end of the Wisconsin glaciation. During this and the subsequent Early Archaic period, sea levels were lower than at present due to sea water being trapped in the remaining glacial ice. Local forests consisted primarily of spruce and fir with small amounts of oak and other deciduous species (Snow 1980). Many faunal species now

extinct or no longer native to the area were present. These included mammoth, mastodon, caribou, giant beaver, elk, moose, and peccary (Wolfe 1977; Snow 1980). Approximately six miles northwest of Saint Raymond's Cemetery, mastodon remains were recovered from peat deposits located beneath the Harlem River when the Harlem River ship canal was excavated in 1885 (Calver 1948). Portions of another mastodon were recovered from a peat deposit formerly located below what is now the corner of Seaman Avenue and Dyckman Street in the Inwood section of northern Manhattan (Calver 1948). Other mastodon remains have been recovered from Westchester County (Weigand 1990).

Little is known about cultural activities during the PaleoIndian period although it is generally accepted that the region was first inhabited by man approximately 8,000 B.C. (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1980). Population density, however, was very sparse. A small number of PaleoIndian sites have been recorded in the Bronx region. The closest to the project area are the Port Mobil site, located in Staten Island, and the multicomponent Piping Rock site located on the Hudson River shoreline in Westchester County (Funk 1976:206; Brennan 1977).

A variety of functionally diverse site types have been identified for the PaleoIndian period based upon intersite variability of artifact assemblages and environmental setting. These include base camps, quarry workshops, rockshelter habitations, open air hunting camps, kill and butchering sites, and other temporary camps (Funk 1972; Moeller 1980; Gramly 1982). Most evidence for PaleoIndian activity, however, comes from scattered surface finds of Clovis Fluted points, a diagnostic PaleoIndian artifact (Funk 1976:205). The nearest known indications of PaleoIndian activity to the project area were recovered in the City of White Plains in Westchester County (Jay McMann, member of the Material Archives and Laboratory for Archaeology [MALFA]: Personal Communication, October 1988).

During the Archaic period (8,000-1,000 B.C.), the environment changed from a pine dominated forest to an increasingly deciduous forest which achieved an essentially modern character by 2,000 B.C. (Salwen 1975). While Archaic cultures have been traditionally thought of as reflecting a forest-based adaptation, more recent research has produced a picture of a more varied subsistence pattern based on the seasonal exploitation of various faunal and floral resources (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Funk 1976). In the lower Hudson Valley and Long Island Sound areas oyster became a major component of subsistence, at least seasonally, during this period (Brennan 1977).

Population growth throughout the period resulted in an increase in both site density and the number of functional site types represented in the archaeological record. Sites types

recognized for this period include spring fishing camps along major streams, fall open air hunting camps, rockshelter habitations, shellfish collecting and processing stations, mortuary sites, quarry and workshop sites, and semi-permanent villages (Brennan 1974; Dincauze 1975, 1976; Barber 1980; Ritchie 1980; Snow 1980; and Wiegand 1980, 1983). Ritchie states that most Archaic sites are small and multicomponent, lacking traces of substantial dwellings, fortifications, storage pits, and graves (Ritchie 1980:32 and 35). Evidence of house patterns attributable to the Late Archaic period, however, has been recently reported from the Howard site in Old Lyme, Connecticut near Long Island Sound (Pfeiffer 1983).

In the vicinity of the project site, the range of reported site types associated with the Archaic period is limited to shellfishing stations and rockshelters along the Hudson River and Long Island Sound shore and possibly small temporary camps in the interior (Skinner 1919a, 1919b, 1920, 1932; Funk 1976; Levine 1978; Ritchie 1980; Truex 1982).

Most information concerning the Archaic period comes from Late Archaic sites since evidence for early and Middle Archaic sites is almost as scarce as for PaleoIndian sites (see Brennan 1977 for evidence of Early Archaic occupation along the Hudson River shore of Westchester County; see Brennan 1974; Dincauze 1976; Funk 1976; Barber 1980; Starbuck and Bolian 1980; and Wiegand 1980, 1983 for evidence relating to Middle Archaic sites).

Sites dating to the Transitional period (or Terminal Archaic) are most frequently found along the coast and major waterways (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1980; Vargo and Vargo 1983) although smaller sites are known from the interior (Funk 1976; Vargo and Vargo 1983). New and radically different broad-bladed projectile point types appear during this period as does the use, during the latter half, of soapstone vessels.

In the vicinity of the project area the range of reported site types associated with this period is limited to shellfishing stations and rockshelters along the Hudson River shore (Skinner 1920, 1932).

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

Most Early Woodland sites in southeastern New York are located along the Hudson River or its major tributaries (Funk

1976). An Early Woodland component, however, has been identified at the Schurz site (see Section IV-B) located near the East River shore of Throgs Neck (Lopez 1955; Kaeser 1963).

The Middle Woodland period (A.D. 1-900) witnessed a gradual change to a more sedentary lifestyle. There has been speculation that domestication of various plants occurred during this period (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980). Most Middle Woodland sites are located along the Hudson River and its major tributaries, although smaller inland sites have also been recognized (Parker 1922; Funk 1976; Ritchie 1980).

By Late Woodland times (A.D. 900-1,600) horticulture was the primary subsistence base and permanent villages existed. Use was still made, however, of temporary and special purpose campsites (Ritchie 1980; Snow 1980). Most Late Woodland sites are located along the Hudson River and its major tributaries and the Long Island Sound shore, although smaller inland sites have also been recognized (Skinner 1919a, 1919b; Bolton 1922; Parker 1922; Funk 1976; Levine 1978; Ritchie 1980; Truex 1982).

The Late Woodland period in the lower reaches of the Hudson River and coastal New York includes the Windsor and East River Traditions. These cultures are defined on the basis of ceramic typologies developed by Smith (1950). The Windsor Tradition is restricted to areas around coastal New York. East River culture is divided into an earlier Bowman's Brook Phase and a later Clason's Point Phase. These complexes have been reported at least as far up the Hudson River Valley as the Bear Mountain Bridge area and along the Long Island Sound shore as far as southwestern Connecticut (Funk 1976:173-183; Ritchie 1980:270).

A number of Woodland period sites have been reported from the southeast Bronx (Bolton 1922, 1975; Skinner 1919a, 1919b, 1920, 1932). Most, however, were not subject to controlled excavations and cannot be properly evaluated.

1. Native American-European Contact Period

The documentary history of the vicinity which includes Saint Raymond's Cemetery begins with the information recorded by early settlers concerning the Native American groups who occupied the area when Europeans first arrived in the early seventeenth century.

The Contact period (A.D. 1600-c. 1750) is the time of the first large scale contacts between Native Americans and European colonists. By the latter part of the Late Woodland period Native American cultures began to resemble those of groups that were encountered by seventeenth century Europeans. At this time Native Americans of the lower Hudson Valley region were part of the widespread Algonquian cultural and linguistic stock.

Specifically, they were a group of Munsee speakers who migrated into southeastern New York and southwestern Connecticut during Late Woodland times (Goddard 1978a, 1978b; Salwen 1978). Their descendants were known collectively as the Wappinger (also Waranoans or Warban). This group included the Bronx County Native Americans encountered by European settlers (Cook 1976:73-74). The Bronx and Westchester County area was reportedly known to the Wappinger as Laaphawachking (Bolton 1848). The name reportedly translates as the "place of stringing" (Lederer 1978:79) which apparently refers to Native American wampum manufacturing that occurred in the area (Lederer 1978:79; see also Ceci 1980). The Wappinger also occupied much of present day Putnam, Dutchess, and New York Counties and southwestern Connecticut.

The origin of the Wappinger is unclear. Pelletreau (1886) states that the name translates roughly as "east of the river" although Salomon (1982:85) feels that it may be derived from the Algonquian word "wapinkw" or "woapink" meaning opossum.

In political terms the Wappinger were divided into seven (Bolton 1975:4) or nine (Ruttenber 1872) main groups or chieftaincies and numerous sub-groups and bands. To the Dutch and English, the majority of the groups were known collectively as the River Indians. Regionally, the Wappinger Confederacy was loosely allied with the Mahikan Confederacy found to the north (Bolton 1975:4).

The total population of the Wappinger Confederacy has been estimated at about 13,200 individuals at the beginning of European contact (Cook 1976:74). Their settlements included camps along the major rivers with larger villages located at the river mouths (MacCracken 1956:266). Despite references to villages and other site types by early European explorers and settlers, few Contact period sites have been identified in southeastern New York (Funk 1976). However, a number of sites containing Contact period components were located in the immediate vicinity of the project area (see Section IV-B).

Robert Juet, an officer on the "Half Moon", provides an account in his journal of some of the lower Hudson Valley Native Americans (see Cunningham 1959). In his entries for September 4th and 5th, 1609, he states:

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

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

David Pieterz De Vries (Murphy 1853:154-155) recorded another description of the Native Americans who resided around Fort Amsterdam:

The Indians about here are tolerably stout, have black hair with a long, lock which they let hang on one side of the head. Their hair is shorn on the top of the head like a cock's-comb. Their clothing is a coat of beaver skins over the body, with the fur inside in winter and outside in summer; they have, also, sometimes a bear's hide, or a coat of the skins of wild cats, or hefspanen [probably raccoon], which is an animal most as hairy as a wild cat, and is also very good to eat. They also wear coats of turkey feathers, which they know how to put together.

Their pride is to paint their faces strangely with red or black lead, so that they look like fiends. Some of the women are very well featured, having long countenances. Their hair hangs loose from their head; they are very foul and dirty; they sometimes paint their faces, and draw a black ring around their eyes.

The Siwanoy group of the Wappinger Confederacy were traditionally associated with the project vicinity. At the time of contact, this vicinity was possibly part of an area known to Native Americans as Ranachque or Ranachqua (Bolton 1848; see Figure 5). The translation of this term is uncertain. Others (Bolton 1975:18-19), probably more accurately, feel that the Bronx River was the traditional eastern border of Ranachqua and that the territory was associated with the Reckgawawancs, the Wappinger group that resided west of the Siwanoy.

The Siwanoy, one of the largest groups of the Wappinger Confederacy, were known according to Ruttenber (1872:81), as "one of the seven tribes of the sea coast." Their traditional lands extended approximately 24 miles along the west and north shores of Long Island Sound from Hell Gate in the Bronx to Norwalk, Connecticut and as far inland as White Plains (Barrett and Horton 1886:629; Cook 1976:69-70). Ruttenber (1872:81) includes the lands presently occupied by the towns of Pelham, New Rochelle, Eastchester, New Castle, North Castle, Mamaroneck, Scarsdale, White Plains, Harrison, the West Farms and Westchester sections

of the Bronx (including the present project site), and Stamford, Connecticut as associated with the Siwanoy (see also Bolton 1881:1:403).

The Siwanoy had villages of varying sizes in present day Rye, North Castle (Ruttenber 1872:81; Hodge 1910:279), New Rochelle (known as Shippa; see Bolton 1881:1:403 and 581), Eastchester (Bolton 1881:1:202), Pelham Neck (Bolton 1881:1:403; Bolton 1975:31), Castle Hill Neck and Clason's Point in the Westchester section of the Bronx (Ruttenber 1872:81; Skinner 1919:b; see Section IV-B), and in Norwalk, Greenwich, and possibly Stamford, Connecticut (Swanton 1952:47; Cook 1976:70). Other villages may have existed (Bolton 1975). Small scattered habitation sites, camps, and shellfish processing stations also existed along the Sound shore (Skinner 1919a; Lopez 1955; Kaeser 1963; Bolton 1975:31).

Figure 5 is a nineteenth century compilation that locates Native American groups and sites in Westchester County (including the Bronx) as of 1609 (Bolton 1848). The survey shows the Siwanoy situated on the east side of the county. The Janssonius-Visscher Map of Nova Belgica and/or Nieu Nederlandt, first published in 1650, which shows Dutch North American land claims from Cape Malabare (Cape Cod) to the Delaware Capes (Jameson 1909; see also Gekle 1982; see Figure 6) shows the Siwanoy in the project vicinity.

The earliest reference to the Siwanoy in the general vicinity of the project site is from the 1619 account of Captain Thomas Dermer. In that year, Dermer, sailing in his pinnace, encountered a group of Native Americans along the shore of what was later called Throgs Neck (Jenkins 1912:40). Dermer states that (Jenkins 1912:40):

a great multitude of Indians let fly at us from the bank, but it pleased God to make us victors. Near unto this we found a most dangerous cataract amongst two unequal tides, the one ebbing and flowing two hours before the other [Dermer is probably referring to Hell Gate].

Problems and conflicts during the seventeenth century between the Indians of the lower Hudson Valley area and the Dutch resulted in the deaths of large numbers of Native Americans (Washburn 1978). The introduction of European diseases such as smallpox further devastated the local Native American populations. During the early period of European contact, the Siwanoy probably numbered approximately 1,800 individuals (Cook 1976:70). By 1650, approximately 700 to 900 hundred Siwanoy remained (Bolton 1975). In a single tragic event occurring in February of 1644, an estimated five to seven hundred individuals of the "tribe of the Siwanoy" were slaughtered by the Dutch under

Captain John Underhill at a village in Poundridge in Westchester County (Bolton 1975:25). By the early eighteenth century only remnants of the group remained, most of which were reported living in the vicinity of Rye pond in North Castle (Bolton 1975:34). The last recorded Siwanoy settlement was situated near Bear Swamp, formerly located in the Morris Park section of the Bronx, and was occupied until 1782 (Bolton 1848:145). The swamp was located approximately four miles northwest of the present project site.

B. Native American Sites in the Vicinity of Saint Raymond's Cemetery

Despite more than a hundred years of amateur and professional archaeological work, much of it conducted early in this century, the prehistory of the Borough of the Bronx is not fully known or understood. Problems that confront archaeological research of the Bronx include poorly defined stratigraphic relationships of the components of documented sites, lack of single component sites, and site disturbance and destruction from both natural and cultural factors. The most destructive of these factors is the rapid pace and scope of development of the Bronx which has resulted in the loss of many Native American sites, including many located in the immediate vicinity of Saint Raymond's Cemetery.

The following are brief descriptions of the Native American sites reported in the literature that were located in the immediate vicinity of the Saint Raymond's Cemetery project area:

- a large area of Native American occupation and use was located immediately south of the project site on what was formerly referred to as Ferris' Neck (also Spicer's Neck and Zerega's Neck; see Bolton 1848:145; Bolton 1922:113, 223; Bolton 1975:81). The site consisted of a burial area, scattered shell middens, and camp sites. The burial area was reportedly used by the Siwanoy (McNamara 1984:326). Whether or not earlier burials were present is unknown since the site was never systematically investigated (Bolton 1922:223). According to Bolton (1922:223), this was the most important prehistoric site east of Westchester Creek. The probable site of the burial area was "a mound [or knoll] facing Morris cove on the border of the marsh at the foot of the Ferris estate" (Bolton 1922:223). The burial area was reportedly located approximately a quarter mile northeast of the tollbooths for the Bronx-Whitestone bridge (McNamara (1984:326). This location is 500 to 1,000 feet south or southeast of the project area. Shell middens and "scattered native objects" were located intermittently along the shores of the point (Bolton 1922:113 and 223). The largest of the shellheaps was located immediately east of the burial knoll (Bolton 1975:81). Bolton shows the location of this site, including apparently the knoll, on his Map of Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis (Bolton

1922:Map VII,D:No. 10; see Figure 7). Since Bolton's work Morris Cove and most of the surrounding marshland have been filled. This may have protected portions of the site. Other portions have probably been destroyed by the construction of the Hutchinson River Parkway, the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, and other local development.

- another Native American burial site was located approximately a mile north of the present project site in the southeastern part of the old section of Saint Raymond's Cemetery (Bolton 1922:Map VII,D:No. 102; see Figure 7). According to Bolton (1922:112 and 236), the site is "indicated by burials which have been disturbed at Saint Raymond's Cemetery on the Throgs Neck Road [now East Tremont Avenue]" and "where excavations for [modern] interments have from time to time disturbed shell-pits." Portions of this site may still be present within the cemetery.

Parker (1922:Plate 147) depicts the presence of "traces of (Native American) occupation" east of Westchester Creek immediately north of the project area (Figure 8). He may be indicating the site in Saint Raymond's Cemetery. If so, it suggests that a small habitation or camp site was associated with the burials. Parker's indications have been assigned the New York State Museum site identification number 5327 (see Appendix A:2).

- the Throgs Neck or Schley Avenue shellheap site (also known as the Weir Creek site) was located on the Long Island Sound shore near a fresh water spring at the mouth of Weir creek (Bolton 1922:Map VII,D:No. 12 and page 224; see Figure 7). This location is approximately one and a half miles northeast of the project area. A Native American fish weir was reportedly located somewhere along Weir creek (Bolton 1922). The Throgs Neck site was excavated by the American Museum of Natural History in 1900 (Harrington 1909) and the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation in 1918 (Skinner 1919a). A shell midden, trash pits, some containing burials, and hearths were discovered and investigated at the site which was found to have been periodically occupied from the Archaic to the Contact periods. In total six or seven skeletons were discovered, all of which were associated with Contact period pit features. Some of the skeletons displayed evidence of violent death. According to Skinner (1919a), these individuals may have been killed during the Dutch and Indian war of 1643-1644.

Parker (1922:Plate 147) may be referring to the Throgs Neck shellheap site when he indicates the presence of "traces of occupation" northwest of Weir Point (Figure 8).

Across the cove from the Throgs Neck site, at Adees point, was located another shell midden from which "stone artifacts"

were recovered (Bolton 1922:Map VII,D and page 112-113; see Figure 7).

Bolton (1922) states that in addition to these two sites, there were several other places on Throgs Neck that were occupied by Native Americans. He may be referring to the following three sites:

- the Schurz Avenue site (New York State Museum site identification number 715; see Appendix A:1) was formerly located near the East River shore southwest of the intersection of East Tremont and Schurz Avenues, approximately two-thirds of a mile east of the project area (Bolton 1934a; 1934b; Lopez 1955). Bolton (1934a:138) describes the site (also referred to as the Throgs Neck site) as "a very extensive native settlement which at one time was about a quarter of a mile in length" (see also Lopez 1955). It was interpreted as a small habitation site occupied for various lengths of time during the Early Woodland, Late Woodland, and Contact periods (Lopez 1955). Two shell middens, as well as, several trash and ash pits and burials were discovered at the site (Bolton 1934a, 1934b; Lopez 1955).

The burials (number 7768) and shell middens (numbers 7769 and 7770) have been assigned a separate New York State Museum site identification numbers (see Appendix A:2-3).

Parker (1922:Plate 147; see Figure 8) indicates the presence of "traces of occupation" in the general area of the Schurz site and is probably referring to it (New York State Museum site identification number 5326; see Appendix A:2).

- the Morris Estate Club site was located at the intersection of Balcom and Schurz Avenues (Kaeser 1963). The site was identified as a small summer habitation site occupied sometime between 1,000 B.C. and A.D. 700. Pottery, a grooved axe, turtle shell, mammal bone, and whelk shells were recovered from the site. A ring of stones, postulated to be the remains of a dwelling, were also discovered there (Kaeser 1963). The site was located approximately 200 to 300 yards west of the Schurz Avenue site (Kaeser 1963).

The Morris Estate Club site may be the village site indicated by Parker (1922:Plate 147; see Figure 8) which has been assigned the New York State Museum Site identification number 7146 (see Appendix A:2). Parker (1922:Plate 147 and page 488) also indicates the presence of an extensive shell midden south of the village site along the East River shore (New York State Museum site identification number 2825; see Appendix A:1). He (Parker 1922:488) quotes M.R. Harrington as believing that this midden is "one of the oldest along the sound, judging from the character of the relics disclosed."

- "native objects" were reportedly recovered along the north shore of Locust Point on what was formerly known as Wright's Island (Bolton 1922:Map VII,D:No. 11 and page 222; see Figure 7). The point is located approximately one and a half miles east of the project area. Construction for the approach ramp of the Throgs Neck Bridge probably destroyed this site.

- a large area of Native American occupation was located in the vicinity of Castle Hill approximately a half mile west of the project area (Bolton 1922; see Figure 7). The site consisted of a palisaded enclosure located on a hill surrounded on three sides by marsh. The hill was located west of Westchester Creek, almost immediately across from the Burial Point site. An associated habitation area, approximately eight acres in size, was located on the south side of the hill. The village was investigated by Alanson Skinner and the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation (Bolton 1975:80) who found the area "abundantly furnished with oyster-shells and yielding from time to time fine specimens of native weapons and tools" (Bolton 1922:114). South of the habitation area, at the point of Castle Hill Neck, was located a large shell midden which reportedly contained evidence for the manufacture of wampum (Bolton 1922:114 and 223).

The elevation of the hill upon which the palisaded enclosure was located was approximately 60 feet above sea level and easily visible from the East River (Skinner 1915). The enclosure and habitation area were apparently occupied during the early Contact period, probably by the Siwanoy, since Adrian Block on his voyage through Long Island Sound in 1614 reportedly observed "wigwams" at both locations (Bolton 1848; Skinner 1915:76).

- Clason's Point was the location of a large Contact period Siwanoy village site (Bolton 1922:Map VII,D:No. 8 and pages 115-116, 223; Bolton 1975:80; see Figure 7). The village has been assigned the New York State Museum site identification number 713 (see Appendix A:1). Parker (1922:490 and Plate 147) also indicates the presence of this site (Figure 8). The name of the village is reportedly recorded in early Dutch accounts as Sean-auke-pe-ing which was later shortened to Snakapins (McNamara 1984:493). A reported translation of this term is "river, land, and water place" which probably refer to the Bronx River, Clason's Point, and Pugsley Creek (McNamara 1984:493). The creek and river form the bounds of Clason's Point. Another reported translation is "place of ground nuts" from the Algonquin work "Sagapin" (Jenkins 1912:75; McNamara 1984:493).

Snakapins was formerly located on the west side of the present intersection of Soundview, Lacombe, and Leland Avenues, approximately two-thirds of a mile southwest of the present project area. It was situated west of the village at Castle Hill, across a salt grass meadow (Skinner 1919b). Early Dutch accounts reportedly described the village as consisting of

approximately 60 lodges (Skinner 1919b; McNamara 1984). Archaeological excavations conducted at the site in 1918 by Alanson Skinner and a Native American assistant named Amos One-Road, uncovered "about sixty fire-pits and shell-pits, with several human burials" (Skinner 1919b; Bolton 1922:116). Skinner suggested that the lodges were located at regular intervals and separated by "streets" (Skinner 1919b). A large planting ground was reportedly situated south of the village where "extensive shell beds [were located] on the surface of which hundreds of discarded weapons, tools, and fragments were gathered" (Skinner 1919b; Bolton 1922:116). The shell middens have been assigned the New York State site identification number 2840 (see Appendix A:2).

The staff of the New York State Museum incorrectly indicate the location of the Clason's Point habitation site on the map accompanying their reply to the information request. They locate the village in the approximate area of the Burial Point site to which no reference is made in the site file print out (see Appendix A).

In addition to the habitation area and planting ground, small fishing camps were reportedly situated at various locations along the shoreline of Clason's Point (Bolton 1919b:222).

Other sites reported in the literature that were located in the general vicinity of the project area were:

- a village formerly located at Cypress Avenue and 131st Street, approximately four and a half miles northwest of the present project area. The name of the habitation area was recorded during the early contact period as Ranachqua and was reportedly associated with the Reckgawawancs group of the Wappinger Confederacy (Bolton 1922:221-222).

- a number of Native American sites were formerly located on Hunts Point. The point was referred to by Native Americans during the early Contact period as "Quinnahung" which reportedly translates as "the great planting neck" (Bolton 1922:222). According to Bolton (1975:80):

Evidences of Indian occupancy were found by Calver and Bolton at the site of the first Richardson house, a little west of the Hunt burial-ground, now "Joseph Rodman Drake park." Indian shell pits are also found on the knoll at the eastern side of the neck.

Hunts Point is located approximately two miles southwest of the project area.

- a large Siwanoy village was located at Downings Brook, near the former location of Bear Swamp Road in the Morris Park/

Westchester section of the Bronx (Bolton 1922:224; Bolton 1975:81-82). As previously mentioned, this site was reportedly occupied by remnants of the Siwanoy as late as 1782 (Bolton 1922:224). The location is approximately four miles northwest of the present project site.

- A number of habitation sites, camp sites, and shell middens are located within Pelham Bay park and its immediate vicinity (Bolton 1922:125-128; 226-228; Parker 1922:Plate 147 and pages 488-490; see Figure 8). The park is located approximately four miles northeast of the present project area.

1. Other Native American Activity in the Project Vicinity

Recorded Native American activity in the vicinity of the present project occurred during the 1643-1644 war between the Dutch and Indians. In the autumn of the previous year, 35 Quaker families from New England under the leadership of John Throckmorton (or Throgmorton) occupied, with Dutch permission, a tract of land later referred to as Throgs Neck. In August or September 1643, this settlement was destroyed and 18 settlers killed by a party of Siwanoy (Jenkins 1912:52). The Siwanoy who attacked the Quakers were probably the same group that had previously killed the Antinomian refugee Anne Hutchinson and five of her children who had settled at "Anne's Hoeck" (along present day Split Rock Road) near Pelham Bay (Jenkins 1912:52; Battis 1962:248).

Other Native American activity in the vicinity of the project area is suggested by references to Contact period aboriginal trails in the area. Present day East Tremont Avenue and portions of the Bruckner Expressway and Hutchinson River Parkway follow the course of such trails. Bolton depicts the locations of these and other aboriginal trails relative to the roads in existence early in the twentieth century (Bolton 1922: Map VIII, D, and pages 112-114; see Figure 7). One trail is shown following the route of Eastern Boulevard (now part of the Bruckner Expressway) and Ferris Road (now part of the Hutchinson River Parkway). It linked the Saint Raymond's Cemetery site with the Burial Point site and passed immediately west of the present project area. This and the other aboriginal trails depicted by Bolton (1922) would have brought seventeenth century Native Americans into the immediate vicinity of the project area.

C. Assessment of Archaeological Sensitivity - Prehistoric Period

The attractiveness of the south Bronx to prehistoric and Contact period Native American groups as a place for settlement and exploitation was recognized by Bolton in 1922. He wrote:

the fertility of the soil and the attractive natural features of the [south Bronx] territory, which were

testified to by Jonas Bronck, were such as to constitute a very desirable locality for native occupancy (Bolton 1922:104-105).

The reported presence of Native American sites and activity in the vicinity of the project area and the other sites noted in Section IV-B indicate that in general the vicinity of the project witnessed extensive Native American occupation and utilization. This is not surprising given the area's favorable pre-development topography (higher ground and knolls overlooking Westchester Creek and nearby marshes; the proximity of Westchester Creek and the East River) and physiography (well drained areas; the probable presence of fresh water springs) and the resulting subsistence potential of the area (fresh water as an attraction for game; shellfish and other marine and estuarine resources in nearby marshes, Westchester Creek, and the East River). Areas having these characteristics within the present project site would have been excellent locations for temporary or semi-permanent camps oriented towards the exploitation of game moving towards springs, marshes, or Westchester Creek. Groups exploiting subsistence resources at the marshes, Westchester Creek, or the East River may also have camped within the project area. Additionally, the proximity of the Burial Point site, suggests that Native American interments and/or campsites associated with those burying their dead in the area may be present within the project property.

The lack of extensive development of the project site, other than historic period agricultural use and subsequent filling of the land (see Chapter V), suggest that Native American archaeological sites could be present within it.

Accordingly, the project area is considered sensitive for the presence of prehistoric and Contact period Native American archaeological resources.

Included in the response by the staff of the New York State Museum to the request for a search of their site files for listings in the project area, was an assessment of the overall sensitivity of the project site based on the nature of the terrain. Their evaluation was that the project site has a "high probability of producing prehistoric archaeological data" (Appendix A). They state that "the physiographic characteristics of the location suggest a high probability of prehistoric occupation or use" and that "the terrain in the location is similar to terrain in the general vicinity where recorded archaeological sites are indicated" (Appendix A). The State Museum staff's probability rating, however, is "based on the assumed presence of intact original deposits, possibly under fill, in the area. If near water or if deeply buried, materials may occur submerged below the water table" (Appendix A).

In addition, the museum staff found ten sites listed in the State Museum's prehistoric site files as located within one mile of the project area (see Section IV-B). As a result, they state that:

a recorded site is indicated in or immediately adjacent to the location [of the present project] and we have reason to believe it could be impacted by construction;

a recorded site is indicated some distance away but due to the margin of error in the location data it is possible the site actually exists in or immediately adjacent to the [project] location (see Appendix A).

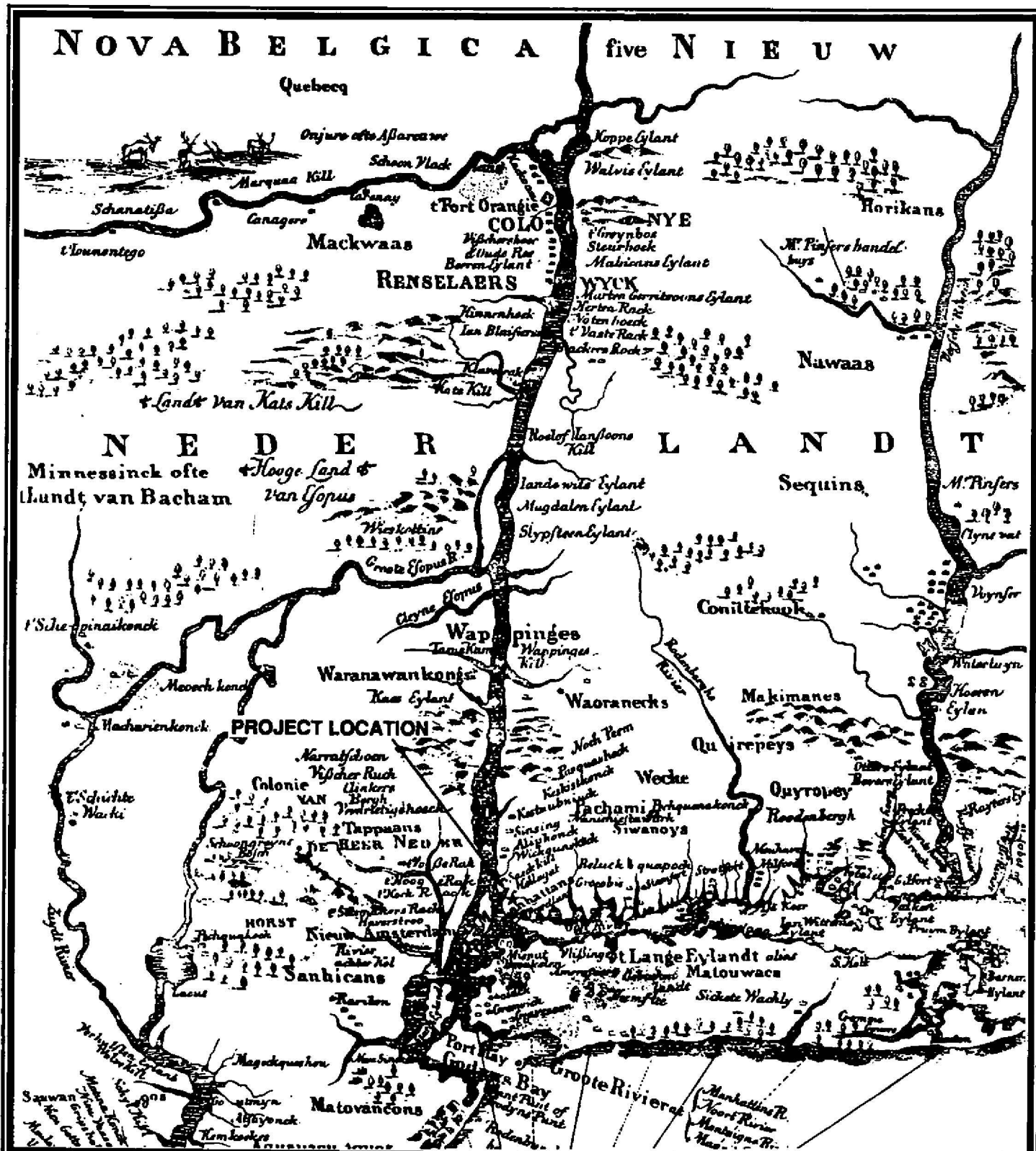


FIGURE 6. 1650 JASSONIUS-VISSCHER MAP OF NOVA BELGICA AND/OR NIEU NEDERLANDT.
SOURCE: JAMESON, 1909

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ST. RAYMOND'S CEMETERY EXPANSION AREA,
BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK



FIGURE 7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE VICINITY OF THE STUDY AREA.
SOURCE: BOLTON, 1922

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BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK

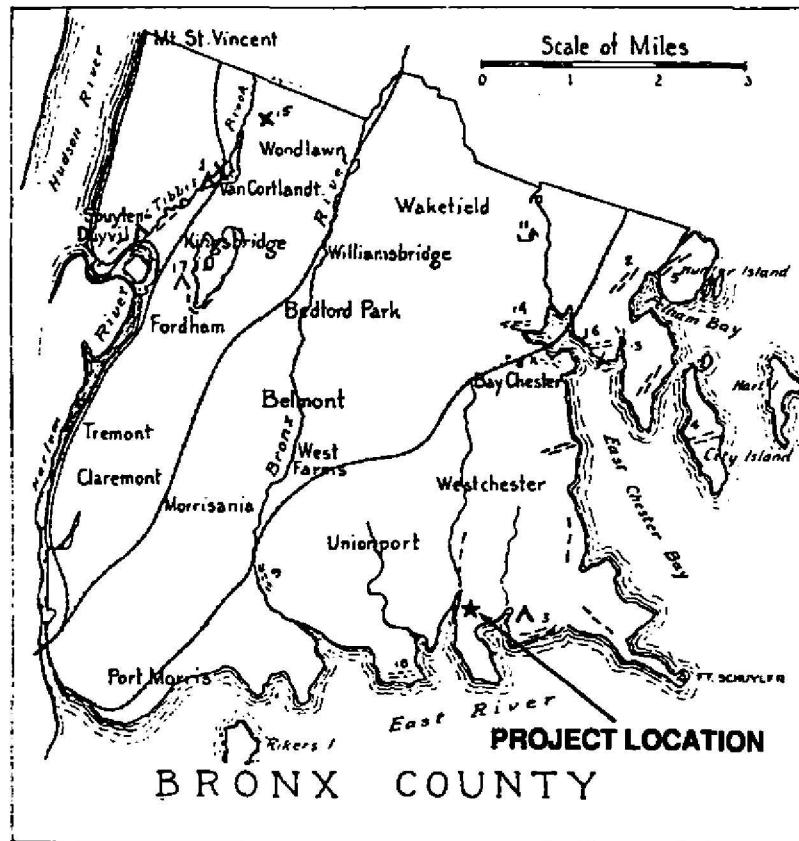


FIGURE 8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN BRONX COUNTY.
SOURCE: PARKER, 1920

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 BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK

V. HISTORY

The following report is of the documentary research undertaken to assess the historic archaeological potential of a parcel of land (Figure 3) to be annexed by St. Raymond's Cemetery.

To obtain an understanding of the study area's history both published secondary sources and primary records were consulted. The primary records examined were limited to cartographic representations (i.e. city and county atlases and maps) of the local area. These graphic sources provide extremely detailed information about the project area, including date, location, types of economic development, settlement patterns, the expansion of transportation systems, and landowners. The more detailed maps provide excellent data documenting the recent topographic changes that have occurred in the study area.

Research was conducted at the New York Public Library, Map Division and Local History Room, and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. The report files of the Landmarks Preservation Commission list numerous projects in the southeast portion of the Borough of The Bronx, however, no prior projects have been conducted in this particular area. A listing of reports consulted will be found in the bibliography.

A. Topography and Project Description

The study area is located on Throg's Neck in the southeast section of the Borough of The Bronx, Bronx County, New York. In brief, the topography of The Bronx consists of a series of ridges that run north and south parallel to the Hudson River. The ridge forming the eastern portion of The Bronx is bordered by Bronx Creek on the west, the East River on the south and the Long Island Sound on the east. From a high point in elevation at Williamsbridge in the north, the land gradually slopes downward to the south and east. To the east of Westchester Creek the Throg's Neck area does not rise higher than fifty feet above sea level. Prior to the filling of extensive salt marshes and mud flats in the second quarter of the twentieth century "the Sound and Westchester Creek virtually used to make an island of Throgg's Neck at high tides" (Jenkins 1912:15).

Presently, the irregularly-shaped study area is located immediately adjacent to the east of the Hutchinson River Expressway and north of Ferry Point Park (see Figure 2). The west side of the roughly triangular, 11.5-acre parcel bordering the expressway measures approximately 1300 feet. The northeast side of the parcel is contiguous with St. Raymond's Cemetery for approximately 685 feet. This area includes the former western end of Randall Avenue, which from its intersection with Buttrick Avenue westward, has been previously incorporated into the

cemetery. The southeast side of the study area borders Ferry Point Park for a distance of approximately 750 feet. Also included in the project area is the L-shaped former roadbed of Foot Avenue and a portion of Schley Avenue between Foot and Emerson avenues (see Figure 3). Elevations in the study area range from 10 to 20 feet above mean sea level.

B. Historical Background

1. Colonial Period

The earliest substantive European settlement of The Bronx was related to the establishment of New Amsterdam by the Dutch West India Company in 1625. The purchase of aboriginal land and the subsequent granting of parcels to individuals in the present boundaries of The Bronx occurred throughout the 1630's and early 1640's. One of the earliest purchasers was Jonas Bronck, a Danish Lutheran, who bought five hundred acres along the north shore of the Harlem River in 1639 (Goldstone and Dalrymple 1974:340). Bronck appears to have resided in the area for only a very short time and tenanted large portions of his property holdings (Jenkins 1912:26).

Later Dutch West India Company grants to individuals and representatives, such as Anne Hutchinson and the Anabaptist John Throckmorton (a friend of Roger Williams, the founder of the Rhode Island colony) typified the ethnic and religious diversity of New Amsterdam. Throckmorton settled his colony on land that later became known as Throg's Neck. In September, 1642, John Throckmorton, or Throgmorton (an alternate spelling) applied to the Dutch authorities for permission to occupy the Vriedelandt, or the "land of peace," as it was called by the Dutch, on the north shore of Long Island Sound. With permission granted, Throckmorton brought a total of thirty five families to the long neck of land south of Eastchester Bay. In July of 1643 Governor Keift gave the colonists a patent, or ground brief, for the land. Additional research would be needed to define the extent of the Throckmorton's and his associates local land holdings. While the present day Westchester Square, also known as "Oostdorp," may have been the settlement's locus, some writers maintain the colony was further south along the shore of the East River (McNamara 1991:91-92).

Throckmorton's colony "was composed of Quakers and other malcontents from the New England colonies, who found the religious intolerance of these colonies unbearable..." (Jenkins 1912:30). The colony appears to have thrived for a short time before being devastated in a series of raids by Indians in the late 1640's. Before the hostilities ended the whole section of land north of the Harlem River, as well as Long Island, became a "wilderness" in Indian control (Jenkins 1912:30).

Evidently, Throckmorton did not return to his colony after the catastrophe, but decided to settle in New Jersey. On April 29, 1652, he petitioned Governor Stuyvesant for permission to dispose of the land, and in the following October transferred title to Augustus Hermans. Shortly afterwards, Hermans sold a fifty morgan tract (equal to about 100 acres) to Thomas Hunt (Jenkins 1912:31).

With the fall of New Amsterdam to the British land titles had to be legitimated under the new colonial government. Lewis Morris patented a large area known as the Manor of Morrisania, which comprised a large part of the present day Borough of The Bronx. Richard and Lewis Morris, merchants from Barbados, acquired much of the land originally owned by Jonas Bronck in the western section of The Bronx. A confirmation grant or patent was also received by Thomas Hunt from Governor Nicolls in December of 1667 (Jenkins 1912:31). Throughout the Dutch and English colonial period (and for some time after the War of Independence) the area was characterized by large estates and farmland. Early industrial development, in all likelihood, was limited to the processing of timber and agricultural produce.

a. Development of the study area

While additional research would be needed to determine the earliest European occupants and owners of the land, it is possible from the sources consulted to obtain a general outline of land transactions in the project area. Evidently, the area affected by the Indian hostilities of the 1640s was quickly resettled. According to contemporary maps of the late-1660s, the area was owned or occupied by Micah Spicer and someone named Brockett. Micah Spicer was granted 30 acres in 1669 by Governor Nicolls on a neck of land between Baxter Creek and Westchester Creek (McNamara 1991:491, Jenkins 1912:410). In 1667, Brockett's Point, which was located along Westchester Creek downstream from the Unionport bridge. These two landforms are clearly depicted on the pre-1905 map of The Bronx reproduced in Bolton (1922, see Figure 7). At this time, it is unclear if Brockett's Point is the same as Old Ferry Point or possibly located to the west. Jenkins (1912) states:

On the southwest side of Spicer's Neck, the Siwanoy Indians had one of their most important places of sepulture, and hence the neck was frequently called "Burial Point" (Jenkins 1912:410).

The remainder of this section of the report will concentrate on the piece of land originally called Spicer's Neck.

Between 1686 and 1694, Spicer's neck and Brockett's neck were patented to Thomas Hunt of Westchester by Governor Dongan under the title of "Grove Farm" (Jenkins 1912:410, McNamara

1991:309,491). Thomas Hunt also owned part of "Planting Neck," later called Hunt's Point, by marriage to a daughter of Edward Jessup, one of the original patentees of the West Farms. Grove Farm, however, was sold by a descendent of Thomas Hunt to Josiah Cousten in 1760 for the sum of 3400 (Jenkins 1912:411, McNamara 1991:309). In 1775, "Grove Farm" was transferred by Josiah Cousten to John Ferris. An 1831 deed also mentions "Grove Farm" on Ferris Neck (McNamara 1991:309,380).

John Ferris was a descendent of John Ferris, one of the original patentees of Westchester, and the husband of Marianna Hunt. The Ferris family, evidently of French Huguenot descent, settled in Westchester in the late-1660s and included numerous landowners, patriots, sea captains, slave holders, farmers and storekeepers (McNamara 1991:358-359). As a result of this purchase, Spicer's Neck became known as Ferris Point or Ferris Neck (Jenkins 1912:411).

A 1839 survey of Ferris Neck (based on a 1816 survey) indicates the property as the estate of Elijah Ferris (see Robinson 1895:Vol. 3, Plate 3, not reproduced in this report). In addition to the neck of land near the mouth of Westchester Creek, Ferris land extended north as far as present day Waterbury Avenue and east as far as East Tremont Avenue in the area north of Eastern Boulevard. The Ferris real estate holdings in the early nineteenth century included both sections of present day St. Raymond's Cemetery and the St. Joseph's School for the Deaf. Much of the neck's land was used for agricultural purposes, including farmland, pasture, orchards, and salt hay farming. The survey, which unfortunately does not show individual structures, does depict the size, configuration, and function of individual parcels. Interestingly, along the west side of the neck were a number of fresh water springs on the Ferris estate. Mid- to late-nineteenth century maps show additional Ferris land holdings north of what was once called "Schuylerville" (and outside the study area, see Figures 5 & 9).

Between 1775 and 1851 at least four residential structures were built by the Ferris family on Ferris Neck as shown on the 1851 Sidney and Neff map (see Figure 9). Perhaps the earliest Ferris structure was the John Ferris house located on a slope between Westchester Creek and the present-day Hutchinson River Parkway north of Wenner Place. A 1913 account claimed the structure dated to the late seventeenth century (Cook 1913:122). According to McNamara (1991) the house was built by Thomas Hunt as a wedding gift to his daughter, Marianna, who married John Ferris (1733-1814). The house was demolished in 1941, and the tract around it stood idle until 1969 when a complex of warehouses was built covering the site of the structure (McNamara 1991:359). The above noted structure may be the "W.L. Ferris" house and nursery, depicted on the 1851 Sidney and Neff map (see Figure 9). The nursery and residence, known as the "Oakland

Nursery," were located to the northwest of Ferris Avenue (and outside the current study area).

McNamara (1991) also lists a second Ferris house owned by Charlton Ferris. While the exact location of the house is not clearly stated, he does note that the structure included,

...shorefront property on the East River on the east side of Ferris Neck, now part of Ferry Point Park. The property had wrought-iron gates and a sweeping driveway. The mansion was sometimes called the Taber House as Mrs. Taber was a great-granddaughter of John Ferris and the last occupant of the house. Later, the estate became an amusement park and picnic grounds known as Pleasant Bay Park (McNamara 1991:359).

The 1851 Sidney and Neff map shows two "C. Ferris" houses situated on Ferris Neck. Evidently, one of the Charlton Ferris houses was established on the east side of Ferris Avenue at the bend in the road northeast of St. Joseph's School for the Deaf (see Figure 7). A second building labeled "C. Ferris" is located further to the southwest on the west side of Ferris Ave. Additional research would be needed to determine the exact relationship between the building depicted and the location of the Charlton Ferris structure noted by McNamara.

The fourth, and final, Ferris structure depicted on the 1851 map is labeled "J.H. Ferris," and was located east of the road (see Figure 9). This same structure appears on numerous late nineteenth (see the 1853 and 1858 Dripps maps, and the 1867 Beer's atlas, not reproduced). The structure and a complex of support buildings are also shown on a 1905 topographic bureau survey and the 1910 Bromley atlas (plate 42) and will be discussed in detail below. The project area has been plotted on both maps (see Figures 10 & 11).

(Five additional Ferris structures dating to the eighteenth century are noted by McNamara in his book on The Bronx History in Asphalt (1991). These include the residence's of James Ferris, Watson Ferris, Claiborn Ferris, David Ferris, and Benjamin Ferris, all of which were located to the north of Ferris Neck, see McNamara 1991:359-60)

b. The archaeological potential of the study area for Colonial Period resources

Based on the research conducted for the present project, a single documented residential site, possibly dating to the eighteenth century is located within the study area. The complex of structures, originally identified as the "J.H. Ferris" house, appears to be a farmstead oriented to Baxter Creek. Additional research would be needed to further date the structure, develop a

more detailed history of ownership, and define land use in the study area. Also, historical research would be need on the pre-Ferris ownership of the property. As noted, historic occupation of this area started in the early seventeenth century. Cultural resources for which there is little or no documentary evidence may be present within the study area.

2. Revolutionary War and Federal Period

During the Revolutionary War, the Bronx was known as the Neutral Ground. While no major battles took place within the strongly Loyalist area, following the evacuation of American forces from New York City in the fall of 1776, there were constant forays and skirmishes between both the regular and the irregular troops of both sides. These battles turned the land into "a desolate area ravaged by guerrillas from both sides..." (Jenkins 1912:151, Crichton et al. 1986:14).

Throgs Neck was a staging area for General Howe's forces following the battle of Harlem Heights on September 16th, 1776. After Washington withdrew his troops to the commanding hills on the upper end of Manhattan Island Howe conceived the idea that by outflanking the American Army and cutting off their supplies, he would bring the rebellion to a rapid end.

In the morning of October 12, 1776 four thousand British troops under General Howe landed with artillery at Throgg's Neck. Earthworks were thrown up at Throgg's Neck, which was a strategic point overlooking the entrance to Long Island Sound. In the meantime, however, the American Army was able to withdraw to White Plains. Sir William Howe held the neck for about six days before advancing toward New Rochelle (Cook 1913:126-127, Jenkins 1912:412).

Due to the length of the war, Westchester County was sparsely settled at the close of the Revolution. In March 1788, by an act of the State Legislature, Westchester County was divided into twenty one townships. The boundaries of the townships closely followed the lines of the former manors and land patents (Jenkins 1912: 2,366). The St. Raymond's study area lies within the former township of Westchester.

One of the first major improvements in what later became the Borough of The Bronx was the laying out of an extension of the Boston Post Road. In 1790 Lewis Morris obtained a franchise from the State Legislature to build a dam bridge from Harlem to Morrisania. The dam was envisioned as a source of water power for proposed mills along the banks of the Harlem River. Morris was also authorized by the act to appoint three commissioners to act as a highway commission to lay out a road from the proposed bridge through Morrisania, West Farms, and Eastchester. The road then extended north to an intersection with the Boston Post Road

(Scharf 1886: 799, Jenkins 1912: 193). In contrast, the southeastern portion of The Bronx remained a predominantly rural agricultural region.

One of the region's more important developments was the construction of a defensive fortification on Throg's Neck. As a strategic location guarding the eastern entrance to New York Harbor, the federal government acquired fifty-two acres in 1826 to erect Fort Schuyler. The fort, a Third System masonry structure, was begun in 1833 and completed in 1856 (Lewis 1979:52). The development of defenses at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound and at Fisher's Island reduced the fort's importance. In the summer of 1911 the garrison was withdrawn and the fort was put in charge of a small body of troops to act as caretakers (Jenkins 1912:415). Presently, Fort Schuyler, houses the oldest maritime school in the United States, and is used as a training center for officers-to-be of the United States Naval Reserves and the United States Maritime Service (Goldman n.d.: [10]).

a. Development of the study area

Throughout this period the study area was entirely owned by members of the Ferris family and continued to be used for agricultural purposes.

b. The archaeological potential of the study area - Revolutionary War and Federal Period

No fortifications or the sites of battles associated with the Revolutionary War were located within the study area. Archaeological resources associated with Ferris family would include architectural remains of the above noted "J.H.Ferris" house and outbuildings and domestic deposits, such as wells, refuse deposits, and waste disposal systems.

3. The Mid- to Late-Nineteenth Century

The middle third of the century was a period of transition for The Bronx, and was reflective of major changes occurring in the nation as a whole and in New York City. The national economy was transformed by industrialization and a variety of internal improvements, including canals, railroads, and river steamers that reinforced connections between agricultural regions and manufacturing and port centers, especially New York City. By the end of the 1830s New York was the most populous city and the most important seaport of the nation. The growth of the City of New York into rural areas required the extension of transportation systems, the construction of new residential neighborhoods, and the installation of municipal services.

The expansion of the City of New York was the primary reason for the growth of The Bronx throughout this period. By the mid-nineteenth century The Bronx was an expanding residential suburb of Manhattan. The continued growth of New York City in the late nineteenth century, eventually leading to the consolidation of Bronx and Manhattan (and Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond) into Greater New York, guaranteed development in The Bronx.

The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, incorporated by the State Legislature in 1831, acquired the rights of the New York and Albany Railroad Company to build a railroad through Westchester County in 1838. A bridge was constructed over the Harlem River near the intersection of Fourth Avenue and 134th Street (Manhattan) by 1841 and a single track was in use to Fordham. By 1844 the line reached White Plains (Scharf 1886: 478). With the introduction of railroad connections with Manhattan came increased pressure for residential development.

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century the Throgg's Neck area maintained an essentially rural and agricultural character. Many of the large estates in the area were acquired by wealthy individuals. As adjacent areas to the north and west became more developed Throg's Neck became "the exclusive boating and fishing colony of New York millionaires... (Goldman n.d.: [2]). Supplying the landscaping needs of the area's estates and mansions was the above noted Oakland Nurseries owned by William Ferris. The Ferris nurseries, evidently started in the early 1850s, were particularly famous for their horticultural and arboricultural specimens (Jenkins 1912:415).

In 1878, St. Raymond's Cemetery, a Roman Catholic burying ground, was incorporated. Situated on the Fort Schuyler Road on Throgg's Neck, near Eastern Boulevard, it at first encompassed thirty-six acres of land formerly owned by the Ferris family. Prior to 1912 the size of the cemetery was increased by fifty acres. The number of burials to January 1, 1912, was 53,000, nearly all of inhabitants of the Borough. According to Jenkins (1912),

In opening some of the graves in the eastern part of the grounds great quantities of shells have been thrown out, showing that this was formerly a feasting place of the Indians" (Jenkins 1912:324).

a. Development of the study area

As stated for the prior time period, throughout the second half of the nineteenth century the study area was entirely owned by members of the Ferris family and continued to be used for agricultural purposes.

b. The archaeological potential of the study area Mid to Late-Nineteenth Century

As stated for the previous time period, potentially identifiable archaeological resources in the study area would include architectural remains of the above noted "J.H.Ferris" house, outbuildings and associated domestic deposits. Such materials from other sites in urban areas have provided important information about aspects of nineteenth-century life. Material may be recoverable from yard features such as privys, cisterns, wells, refuse deposits, waste disposal systems, as well as buried surface layers.

4. The Twentieth Century

As a borough of New York City, The Bronx in the twentieth century experienced peaks in populations, industrial growth, and total employment. With the opening of the Interborough Rapid Transit Subway in 1904 and the expansion of county and state roadways, a real estate boom occurred in The Bronx. By the Federal Census of 1900, the Borough had a population of 200,507; and by the Census of 1910 a population of 430,980, an increase of nearly 115 percent, more than that of any other borough of the city (Jenkins 1912:9). The Bronx was now receiving its water supply from the Catskill Water Works (Goldman n.d.: [9]).

By opening areas further from the city as places for residence and recreation the automobile dramatically changed the Bronx. In 1924 the Bronx River Parkway, the first such thoroughfare in the world, was opened (Crichton et al. 1986: 15). By 1936 the Triborough Bridge linking Manhattan, The Bronx, and Queens was built; and three years later the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge and William Deegan Highway were in service (Goldman nd: np).

Residential development of the southwestern portions of the Borough came to a halt following the Depression and World War II. The loss of housing stock along the Harlem River due to the construction of bridges and expressways put pressure on nearby neighborhoods. Many displaced individuals crowded into the older tenements of the South Bronx. After World War II the area attracted the city's poorer groups, primarily Blacks and Puerto Ricans (New York City Planning Commission 1969: 18, 1971: 8, New York City Department of City Planning 1968: 10).

The rapid change in the Borough of The Bronx's landscape did not go unnoticed by local historians. As Jenkins (1912) pointed out:

Many of the natural features of the Borough are rapidly disappearing before the march of modern improvements; and the authorities are filling in creeks, swamps, and lowlands,

laying out and grading streets, and establishing water mains and sewers for the immense population of the future (Jenkins 1912:9).

In the spring of 1903, plans for opening and grading 420 miles of streets in the Throg's Neck area were submitted to the Board of Estimate and approved on May 29, 1903. The impact of this development on the area's historic and prehistoric sites was raised by Jenkins:

In this plan, ample provision is made for several small parks and for a larger one at Seton's Falls, but little or no attention is paid to the preservation of old landmarks...(Jenkins 1912:9)

a. Development of the study area

During the first third of the twentieth century the Ferris Neck area continued to be characterized by large, multi-acre lots. Along Ferris Avenue a number of lots were subdivided from the early Ferris estates. The lots generally extend at a right angle from the road back to a watercourse.

As shown on the 1905 Topographical Survey Sheets of the Borough of The Bronx easterly of the Bronx River the project area is situated along the southeast portion of Ferris Neck east of Ferris Avenue (see Figure 10, a portion of sheets 32 & 36 joined). In addition to the main structure, which is located within the study area, this map shows four additional support structures located a short distance to the north. Two other structures are located to the southeast of the main structure, including what may be a large barn, just adjacent to the east of the plotted project area. Also note what appears to be a boat or dock house on Baxter Creek.

As shown on the 1910 map in Bromley and Bromley's Atlas of the City of New York, the project area extends across parts of two parcels: a 83.5 acre lot owned by "Beethoven Englander" and a 20.2 acre lot owned by "A.L. Lowenstein" (see Figure 11).

In the late 1920s and early 1930s the landscape of southwest Throg's Neck was dramatically transformed by the filling of Morris Cove. This area is presently part of Ferry Point Park. Large portion of the area were acquired by the city for the construction of and approaches to the Bronx-Whitestone bridge in 1939. In 1938, Ferris Avenue was taken over completely by the four-lane Hutchinson River Parkway that led to the East River crossing (McNamara 1991:360). Filling of low areas has continued throughout the second half of the current century.

b. The archaeological potential of the study area for Twentieth Century resources

As stated for the previous time periods, potentially identifiable archaeological resources in the study area would include architectural remains of the above noted "J.H.Ferris" farm complex, including the main structure, outbuildings and associated domestic deposits. Based on the 1905 topographic survey, elevations in the immediate vicinity of the farmstead complex were slightly lower than at present. Since this area was graded in the twentieth century, however, the use of modern machinery appears to have resulted in the movement of very large quantities of soil. Extensive cutting of this upland area, the site of the former Ferris farmstead, may have preceded the filling of the area. The southwestern portion of the project area appears to have an increasingly thick deposit of fill, ranging from 14 to as much as 20 feet of recently deposited soil. Additional research should be able to refine and establish the degree of grading and filling at the site.

C. Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, a wide range of historic period cultural resources associated with a single documented farmstead may be located within the study area. The structure, owned by the Ferris family throughout much of the nineteenth century, may date as early as the 1770s, when the Ferris family first purchased land on the neck. Additionally, given the long period of historic occupation in the region there may be undocumented archaeological remains that date to the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. As part of a distinct rural, eighteenth and nineteenth-century upper-class region, any in-situ archaeological resources would prove valuable for study of rural/urban development and social history. The identification of preserved in-situ remains and a precise statement of the depth of fill in the area can only be determined by a program of in-field archaeological testing.

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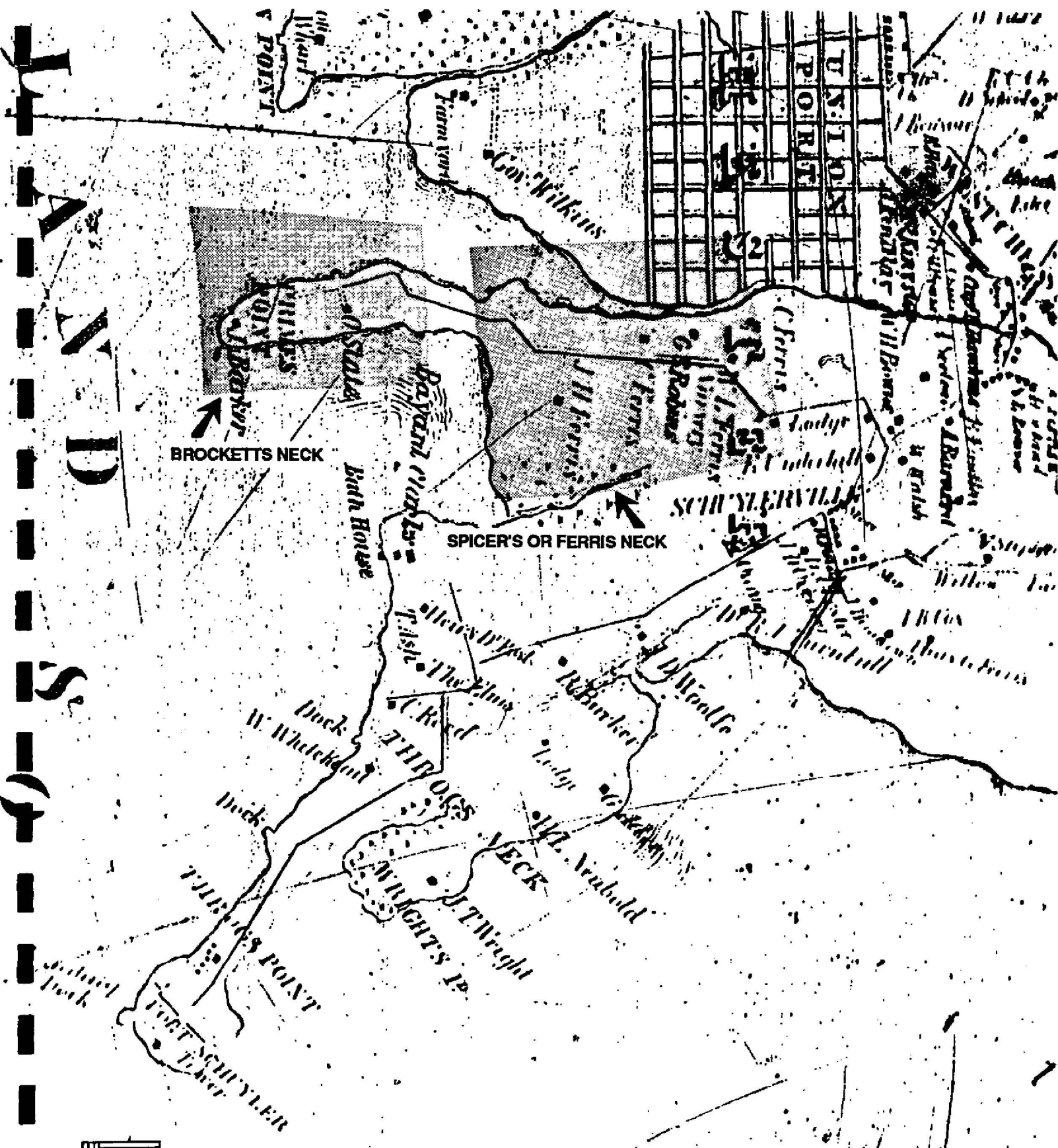


FIGURE 9. 1851 MAP OF WEST CHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.
 SOURCE: SIDNEY AND NEFF, 1851

KITTATINNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC.
 PHASE 1A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION-
 ST. RAYMOND'S CEMETERY EXPANSION AREA,
 BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK

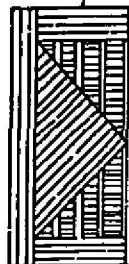




FIGURE 10. 1905 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY SHEETS OF THE
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, EASTERLY OF THE BRONX RIVER
SOURCE: BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, TOPOGRAPHIC BUREAU 1905

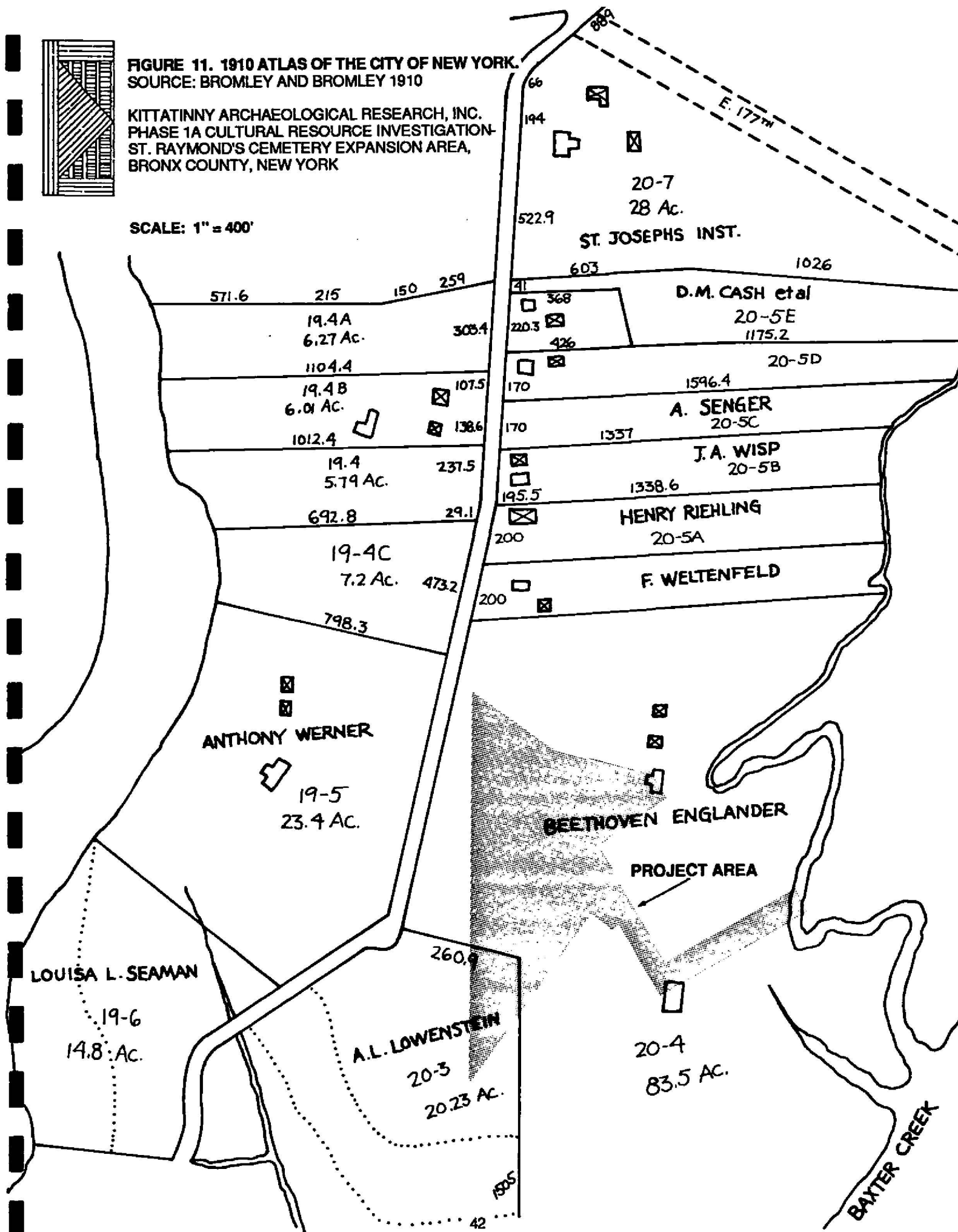
SCALE: 1" = 150'

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ST. RAYMOND'S CEMETERY EXPANSION AREA,
BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK

SCALE: 1" = 400'



VI. CONCLUSION

Background research into the history and prehistory of the study area and its vicinity indicate that there is a high probability that archaeological sites of both periods were created on this property. Prehistoric sites have been recorded within or immediately adjacent to the property, and there is strong documentary evidence of at least one historic structure complex. Other sites may exist as well. However, it is unknown whether any of these sites have survived to the present. Extensive grading and filling are documented during the twentieth century. The impact that these activities may have had on pre-existing cultural resources cannot be assessed with the data presently available. The fact that this area contained both lowland and upland settings prior to the recent landscape modifications suggests that, although grading may have occurred in the more elevated areas, the lowlands were probably only filled, creating a high potential for site preservation.

Given the above, it is recommended that a Phase IB Cultural Resource Investigation (Field Testing) be undertaken to determine whether any cultural resources are, in fact, preserved. This investigation may be undertaken in two successive steps. The first is to record the stratigraphy of the study area. This would involve the examination of sample exposures to identify the extent of fill deposits and determine whether any potentially culture-bearing deposits are extant. If potentially culture-bearing deposits are identified, and if these are likely to be impacted by planned activities, then archaeological excavation should be undertaken of a sufficient sample of these deposits to determine whether potentially significant cultural remains are present.

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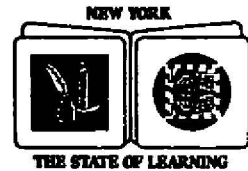
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APPENDIX A: New York State Museum Letter



THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT / THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK / ALBANY, N.Y. 12230

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM
HISTORICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEYS

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM
Prehistoric Site File
RM 3122
Cultural Education Center
Albany, N.Y. 12230
Page 1 of 2

DATE: 12/29/92

To:
EUGENE J. BOESCH
377 BARRETT HILL ROAD
MAHOPAC, NY 10541

Proposed Project: ST. RAYMOND'S CEMETERY EXPANSION
7.5' U.S.G.S. Quad: BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NYC, NY *Flushing 7.5'*

In response to your request our staff has conducted a search of our data files* for locations and descriptions of prehistoric archaeological sites within the area indicated above. The results of the search are given below.

If specific information requested has not been provided by this letter, it is likely that we are not able to provide it at this time, either because of staff limitations or policy regarding disclosure of archaeological site data.

Questions regarding this reply can be directed to the site file manager, at (518) 474-5813 or the above address. Please refer to the N.Y.S.M. site identification numbers when requesting additional information.

Please resubmit this request if action is taken more than one year after your initial information request.

*[NOTE: Our files normally do not contain historic archeological sites or architectural properties. For information on these types of sites as well as prehistoric sites not listed in the N.Y.S.M. files contact The State Historic Preservation Office; Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation; Agency Building #1; Empire State Plaza; Albany, NY, 12238 at (518) 474-0479.

RESULTS OF THE FILE SEARCH:

Recorded sites ARE located in or within one mile of the project area. If so, see attached list.

Code "ACP" = sites reported by Arthur C. Parker in The Archeology Of New York, 1922, as transcribed from his unpublished maps.

SEARCH CONDUCTED BY: *BM* (initials) Anthropological Survey, NYS Museum

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

12/29/92 To: EUGENE J. BOESCH, 377 BARRETT HILL ROAD
MAHOPAC, NY 10541

Project: ST. RAYMOND'S CEMETERY EXPANSION Topo. Maps: BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NYC, NY
~~BN~~(Initials) Anthropological Survey, NYSM

New York State Museum Prehistoric Archaeological Site Files

EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY FOR PREHISTORIC (NATIVE AMERICAN) SITES

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

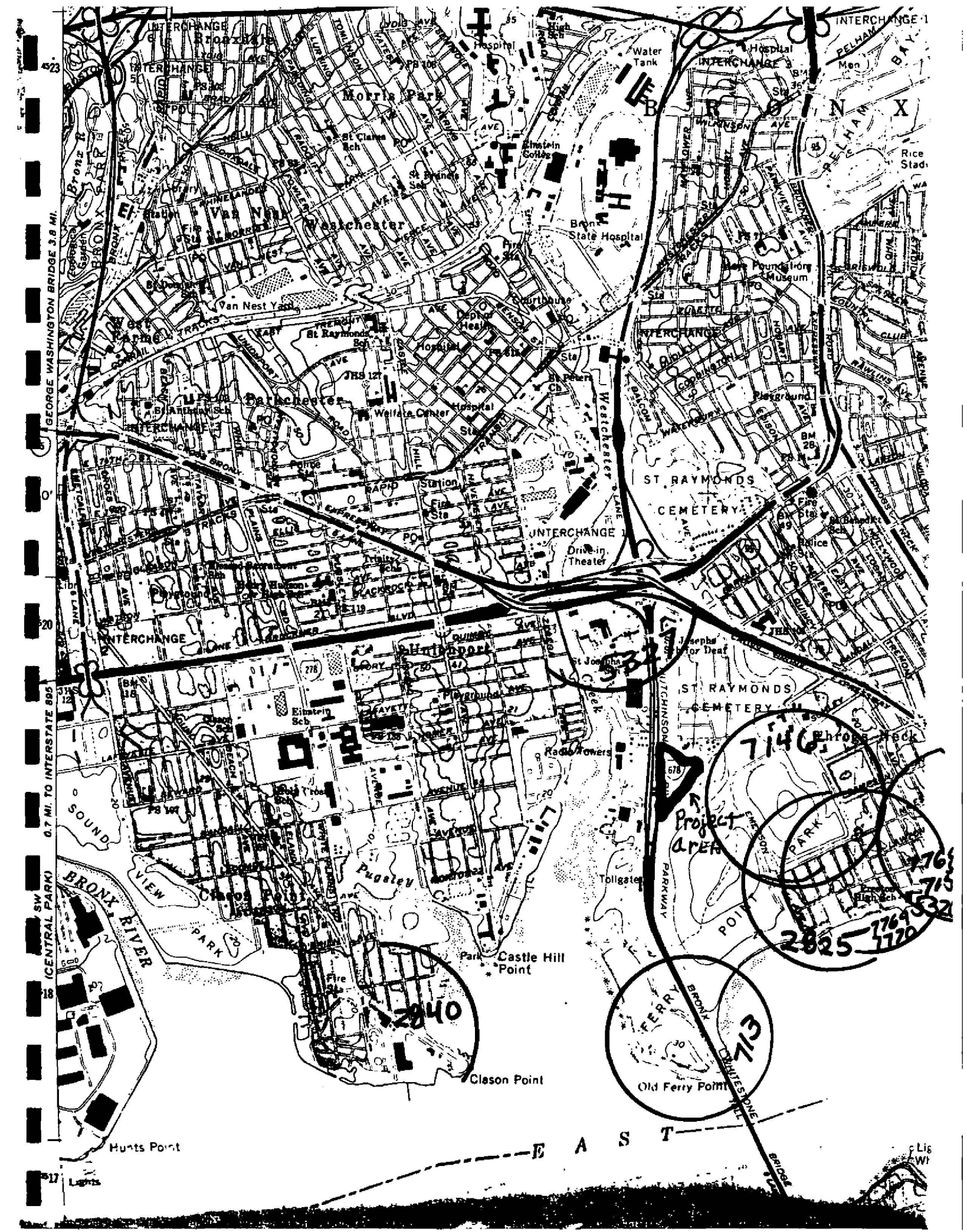
HIGH PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.

The reasons for this finding are given below:

- ☒ A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION AND WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IT COULD BE IMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION.
- ☒ A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED SOME DISTANCE AWAY BUT DUE TO THE MARGIN OF ERROR IN THE LOCATION DATA IT IS POSSIBLE THE SITE ACTUALLY EXISTS IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION.
- ☒ THE TERRAIN IN THE LOCATION IS SIMILAR TO TERRAIN IN THE GENERAL VICINITY WHERE RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE INDICATED.
- ☒ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A HIGH PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A MEDIUM PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A LOW PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- ☐ EVIDENCE OF CULTURAL OR NATURAL DESTRUCTIVE IMPACTS SUGGESTS A LOSS OF ORIGINAL CULTURAL DEPOSITS IN THIS LOCATION.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE MIXED, A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF EITHER PRESENT OR PREEXISTING BODIES OF WATER, WATERWAYS, OR SWAMPS. A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR ROCK FACES WHICH AFFORD SHELTER OR FOR AREAS SHELTERED BY BLUFFS OR HILLS. AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF CHERT DEPOSITS HAVE A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE. DISTINCTIVE HILLS OR LOW RIDGES HAVE AN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE AS A BURYING GROUND. LOW PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS OF EROSIONAL STEEP SLOPE.
- ☒ PROBABILITY RATING IS BASED ON THE ASSUMED PRESENCE OF INTACT ORIGINAL DEPOSITS, POSSIBILITY UNDER FILL, IN THE AREA. IF NEAR WATER OR IF DEEPLY BURIED, MATERIALS MAY OCCUR SUBMERGED BELOW THE WATER TABLE.
- ☐ INFORMATION ON OTHER SITES MAY BE AVAILABLE IN A REGIONAL INVENTORY MAINTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATION(S).

COMMENTS:

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



N.Y.S. MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILE
RM. 3122, C.E.C., ALBANY, N.Y., 12230
CONFIDENTIAL: INFORMATION FOR RELEASE ONLY AS REQUIRED BY LAW
OR AS AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

NYSM SITE ID.#	ALT ,OLD #	SITE NAME	REPORTED: AGE OCC TYPE (STRATIG)	REMARKS	7.5' TOPO. QUAD.	REPORTER :EARLIER REPORTER	PROJ- ECT ID.	DATA FILE :MAP
713	HAR 5-4	CLASONS POINT	AGE:NO INFO OCC:NO INFO ()	OLD SITEFILE FLUSHING 7.5'.	FLUSHING	NO INFO: (NO INFO	715: SKET C
715	HAR 7-4 (A)	SCHURZ, THROGS NECK	AGE:MW, H? OCC:MIDDEN, FOUNDATION? ()	OLD SITEFILE HARLEM 15', FLUSHING 7.5'. SITE REPORT "EXTENSIVE MIDDEN.. MULTI-COMPON ENT, NORTH BEACH 1+2(CLEARVIE W F.), WINDSOR A. CEMETARY NEARBY, SEE NYSM 7768. "...TRADE ITEMS AND COLONIAL FOUNDATION ALSO FOUND. AT SITE 715 OR 7768?	FLUSHING	JUNIUS LOPEZ, 4/57: (R.P.BOLTO N, /34	NO INFO	REPT SH,P UBS: SKET C
2825	ACP BRNX 3	NO INFO	AGE:EARLY OCC:SHELL MIDDENS ()	"EXTENSIVE SHELL HEAPS...HARR INGTON BELIEVES...O NE OF OLDEST ALONG SOUND...(BY). RELICS'. ON PARKER MAP SITE IS JUST TO E.OF A BAY THAT DOES NOT APPEAR ON PRESENT USGS MAP. ALSO SEE SITE	FLUSHING	A.C.PARKER , 1922: (HARRINGTO N	NO INFO	:

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NYSM SITE ID.#	ALT OLD #	SITE NAME	REPORTED: AGE OCC TYPE (STRATIG)	REMARKS	7.5' TOPO. QUAD.	REPORTER :EARLIER REPORTER	PROJ- ECT ID.	DATA FILE :MAP
				7146, A VILLAGE SHOWN ON PARKER MAP NEAR THIS SITE.				
2840	ACP BRNX 10	NO INFO	AGE:NO INFO OCC:SHELL MIDDEN ()	'EXAMINED BY MR.SKINNER.'	FLUSHING	A.C.PARKER NO , 1922: INFO (SKINNER		:
5326	ACP BRNX NO#		AGE:NO INFO. OCC:TRACES OF OCCUPATION ()		FLUSHING	A.C.PARKER NO , 1922: (INFO.		:
5327	ACP BRNX NO#		AGE:NO INFO. OCC:TRACES OF OCCUPATION ()		FLUSHING	A.C.PARKER NO , 1922: (INFO.		:
7146	ACP BRNX NO #		AGE: OCC:VILLAGE ()	ON PARKER MAP NEAR SITE BRONX 3, NYSM 2825, BUT NOT DESCRIBED WITH 3.	FLUSHING	A.C.PARKER ,1922: (:
7768	HAR 7-4 (B)	SCHURZ CEMETARY	AGE:LW, H? OCC:CEMETAR Y ()	ID.ED BY LOPEZ AS 'BURIAL AREA', MAPPED SEPARATE FROM SCHURZ SITE (NYSM 715). '...TRACES OF BOWMANS BROOK, ABBOTT, CLASONS PT...'. ALSO TRADE ITEMS AND	FLUSHING	JULIUS LOPEZ, 4/57: (R.P.BOLTO N, /34		715 REPT SH:S KETC

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NYSM SITE ID.#	ALT ,OLD #	SITE NAME	REPORTED: AGE OCC TYPE (STRATIG)	REMARKS	7.5' TOPO. QUAD.	REPORTER :EARLIER REPORTER	PROJ- ECT ID.	DATA FILE :MAP
7769			AGE: OCC:SHELL MIDDENS ()	FOUNDATION AT THIS SITE + /OR 715. 'SHELLS + BLACK EARTH, EXTENSION OF NYSM 715?'. MAPPED BY LOPEZ AS SEPARTATE AREA.	FLUSHING	JULIUS LOPEZ, 4/57: (X715 :SKE TC
7770			AGE: OCC:SHELL MIDDENS ()	'SHELL + BLACK EARTH, EXTENSION? OF (NYSM 715)'. MAPPED BY LOPEZ AS SEPARATE AREA.	FLUSHING	JULIUS LOPEZ, 4/57: (X715 :SKE TC