REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE BLOOMINGDALE WOODS PROJECT AREA, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY

Bert Salwen, Eugene Boesch, and Arnold Pickman

Prepared for

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

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This document was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). The work described below was directed by Dr. Bert Salwen. The documentary research was done by Elizabeth Miller, and the field program was conducted by Eugene Boesch and Arnold Pickman. The report was written by Salwen, Boesch, and Pickman.

I. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A. Native American Resources

The project area occupies high ground about midway between the Arthur Kill and Raritan Bay shores of southwestern Staten Island. This general region has long been recognized by both professional and local avocational archaeologists as an area rich in evidence of Native American occupations--dating from all periods from Paleoindian (ca. 10,500 years ago) to contact with Europeans in the early seventeenth century (Cotz and others 1985; Deustua 1969; Horwitz 1971; Eisenberg 1978:71-79,134-35; Kraft 1977; Lavin 1980; Silver 1984; Williams 1968). Recent cultural resource assessments, conducted for the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control and

Clay Pit Pond State Park projects, have summarized these previous studies and produced new information relating to the prehistory of southern Staten Island (Pickman and Yamin 1978, 1984; Yamin and Pickman 1986a, 1986b). This work has identified references to at least 28 loci of prehistoric materials in this part of the island (Pickman and Yamin 1978: Exhibit 1).

Four of these identified archaeologically sensitive areas are within a mile of the project site. Local avocational archaeologists Joseph Bodnar and Albert Anderson reported scattered Native American activity areas on both sides of Clay Pit Road, about 3000 feet north of the project area, which yielded Late and Middle Woodland materials (Pickman and Yamin 1978:53). The well known Wort Farm site is located in the block northeast of the intersection of Woodrow Road and Winant Avenue, slightly farther north of the project area. Excavations here by a number of metropolitan area university classes have recovered artifacts relating to both Archaic and Woodland prehistoric periods (Williams 1968; Deustua 1969; Horwitz 1971). The Rossville Campsite, where Edward Kaeser recovered ceramics ("probably Late Bowman's Brook"), fire-cracked stone, lithic debris, and oyster shell fragments is also in this vicinity (Kaeser, Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, archaeological site files, 1966). A preliminary test of the Canada Hill site, about 4000 feet to the west of the project area, near Englewood Avenue and the West Shore Expressway,

yielded evidence of both Native American and Euroamerican occupations (Williams n.d.). All four of these inland archaeological manifestations are situated, completely or in part, above the 100-foot contour line on the same northeast-southwest trending ridge.

The research described above has demonstrated that Native American activity areas in this part of Staten Island are frequently located on high ground and along ridge lines overlooking shallow valleys containing watercourses (e.g., Cotz and others 1985; Deustua 1969; Horwitz 1971; Williams 1968). These sites were probably temporary camps oriented toward exploitation of the food resources provided by the adjacent valleys and their associated waterways.

Much of the proposed project will also occupy high ground above the 100-foot elevation, encompassing part of a smaller, but geologically similar formation. The predominant topographic feature within the project's boundaries is a curving, northwest-to-southwest oriented ridge, best delineated on the project map by the 100-foot contour line which outlines a roughly kidney shaped area (Fig. 1). The highest points of this ridge are between 104 and 108 feet about sea level. To the northeast and east, the ridge falls away into the valley of the west branch of Sandy Brook. To the west, it slopes down to low ground which, before recent land modifications, probably contained the headwaters of Mill Creek, located approximately 400 feet from the ridge

(compare Figs. 8 and 9). One of the original sources of Mill Creek may have been a swamp, shown on the Borough of Richmond Topographical Survey Map (Fig. 7), which is still present within the project area, though diminished in size. The ridge is bordered to the south by a shallow ravine containing another branch of Mill Creek, about 1100 feet away.

No archaeological research has been reported from the project area itself, and there are no specimens from this property, or references to it, in the files of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. Nevertheless, both the general archaeological richness of the locality and the specific environmental character of the project site suggested that it might contain as yet unidentified Native American resources, and, thus, indicated the need for an on-site examination.

B. Euroamerican Resources

As the first step in investigating the history of Euroamerican land use within the project area, maps showing the pertinent section of southern Staten Island were consulted. These included the Skene Map (1907), which delineates property boundaries as recorded in 17th century Staten Island land patents, but does not show locations of contemporary roads or structures (see Fig. 2), and the following series of contemporary maps:

18th Century:

1780-1783. The "Hessian" or "French" Map: Plan (No. 31) du Camp Anglo-Hessois dans Staten Island. Collection of the New York Public Library. New York.

1781. Map of New York and Staten Island and Part of Long Island Surveyed by Order of His Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B. Surveyed and Drawn by George Taylor and Abraham Skinner. Collection of the New York Public Library. New York.

19th Century:

1844-1845. Map of New York Bay and Harbor and the Environs. Survey of the Coast of the United States. Collection of the New York Public Library. New York.

1859. Map of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. By H.F. Walling. D.A. Fox. New York.

1874. Atlas of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. J.B. Beers and Company.

1887. Atlas of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. J.B. Beers and Company.

20th Century:

1911-1913. Borough of Richmond, Topographical Survey. Sheet No. 89, 1911, and Sheet No. 82, 1913. Borough of Richmond, Bureau of Topography. Saint George, Staten Island.

1966. Arthur Kill, N.Y.-N.J. N4030 - W7407.5/7.5. 7.5 Minute Topographical Sheet. U.S. Geological Survey. Washington, D.C.

1981. Arthur Kill, N.Y.-N.J. N4030 - W7407.5/7.7. Photorevised 1981. 7.5. Minute Topographical Sheet. U.S. Geological Survey. Washington, D.C.

Examination of these maps and other pertinent documentary sources has revealed that, as early as the late 17th century, the project area, which was then part of the town of Westfield (Historical Records Survey 1942), was included in parcels owned by a number of colonists. In the area immedi-

ately west of Sandy Brook, the 1907 Skene map shows the names of a number of landowners with property in, or close to, the project area (Fig. 2). The earliest patentee appears to have been Obadiah Holmes (160 acres, patented Dec. 23, 1685). On November 21, 1696, the Holmes parcel became the property of Mark Dusachoy, who also owned 188 acres directly to the north (148 acres, patented Mar. 7, 1694-95; 140 acres, patented Mar. 21, 1701)). A 123-acre tract northwest of this second Dusachoy property, acquired by Peter Minne and Anthony Tice on October 12, 1696, may have also been partially within the project area: because the Skene map shows no roads or other man made features, precise congruences are difficult to establish.

Both the "Hessian" map (1780-1783) and the Taylor and Skinner map (1781) show a road which appears to correspond to modern Bloomingdale Road, the eastern border of the proposed project. The Hessian map, which indicates houses at other locations, shows none within the project area. Symbols on the Taylor and Skinner map suggest that the area was covered with forest in the late 18th century (Figs.3 and 4).

Maps from the 19th century are more detailed, and record the changing character of southwestern Staten Island. The U.S. Coastal Survey Map (1844-1845) clearly distinguishes cultivated fields from woodlands, and shows Bloomingdale Road in its modern alignment. On this map, the project area is completely wooded, and contains no structures (Fig. 5). The

Walling map (1859) depicts houses (and the names of their occupants) along Bloomingdale Road, but shows none within the project area. A description of the Westfield vicinity from this period stresses its agricultural potential--"The surface is comparatively level, and the soil a sandy loam mixed with clay. In certain parts of this town are unusually productive farms" (Richmond County Register 1862), but there is no indication that these activities had important effects on the project locale itself.

By 1874, according to the Beers Atlas of that year, the project area was divided among three different owners--from north to south, B.P. Winant, A. LaTourette, and Max Strakosch. Two structures are shown on the west side of Bloomingdale Road in the extreme southeastern corner of the Strakosch property, but these are south of the southern border of the proposed project. The 1887 Beers Atlas indicates that, by that date, the Winant and LaTourette lands had been acquired by A. Buickerood, while the Max Strakosch property was now owned by Mrs. Max Strakosch (Fig. 6). The Beers map also shows a house on the west side of Bloomingdale Road, immediately north of the line between the former Winant and LaTourette properties. This is the first structure recorded close to the proposed project boundaries.

A search of Richmond County deeds has established that B.P. Winant transferred his property to a Conrad Kuchler (deed made April 10, 1875; recorded February 5, 1878) (Richmond

County Deeds, Liber 120:468), and that Conrad and Louisa Kuchler deeded it to August Buickerood shortly thereafter (deed made April 25, 1887; recorded May 3, 1887) (Richmond County Deeds, Liber 174:440). Neither deed refers to any structures on the property when it was transferred. It is probable that Buickerood built the house immediately after acquiring the land.

In the deed of sale from the Kuchlers to Buickerood, the latter is said to be a resident of New York County. A New York City business directory for the year 1890 lists an A. Buickewood [sic?] as an upholsterer, doing business at 233 Seventh Avenue (Hunt 1890:683). A few years later, a Richmond County directory contains an entry for "Buickerood, August, farmer, Bloomingdale Road (Standard Directory of Richmond County 1893-1894:250). Still later, August Buickerood is listed as an upholsterer, residing on Bloomingdale Road (Standard Directory of Richmond Borough 1895/1896-1906:45). Buickerood may have commuted to his New York place of business in the first years of his Staten Island residence, later transferring his work to the Bloomingdale Road address. Because the Buickerood farmstead is located just outside of the project's northern border, further research on this subject does not seem necessary at this time.

On the Borough of Richmond Topographical Survey sheets (No. 89, 1911; No. 82, 1913), the project area contains woodlot,

open fields and cultivated areas (Fig. 7). There are no buildings within the project's boundaries, and the Buickerood house and its associated barns and sheds are the only immediately adjacent structures. The map sheets show that the southern half of the high ridge was under cultivation in 1913. In addition, the 1913 map details the existence of winding "roads" in the northern part of the project area. These are identified by dotted lines and labeled as a "6 ft. drive" and an "8 ft. drive." They begin and end abruptly within a heavily wooded area, do not connect with any contemporary roads, and are not associated with any structures. They appear to be unpaved farm lanes or logging roads. (These tracks are still faintly visibly, and were identified during the field reconnaissance described below. It is possible, though unlikely, that they were once associated with unrecorded structures or other historic features.)

Examination of more recent maps, the 1966 and 1981 U.S.G.S. topographical sheets and the Bloomingdale Woods project map (Figs. 1, 8, and 9), indicates that 20th century construction within the project boundaries has been limited to the erection of a number of small private homes. Because all of these are located in "out parcels," which will not be directly affected by the proposed undertaking, these have not been further investigated.

C. Summary

In summary, the documentary research described above indicated that the project area might contain archaeological evidence of Native American occupation, but it did not produce evidence of any substantial historic period activity (before the relatively recent construction of homes within the "out parcels"). Hence, the field program to be discussed in the remainder of this report was designed, primarily, to identify resources associated with Native American use of the area. It was expected that a properly designed survey would also reveal any archaeological evidence of less obtrusive Euroamerican land use (e.g., field fence lines, refuse dumps and pits, etc.).

II. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Pedestrian reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing in the project area were conducted on August 4th and 5th, 1986. Those segments within the overall project boundaries which are designated "out parcels" on the project map (Fig. 1) were not examined during the archaeological survey.

A. Pedestrian Reconnaissance

The objectives of the pedestrian reconnaissance were: 1.) to examine the topographic and physiographic features of the project area, and the nature of its ground cover; and 2.) if possible, to identify any surface indications of the pres-

ence of cultural resources of either the prehistoric or historic periods.

Documentary research had indicated that no structures had been built within the study area before the first part of the 20th century. The only buildings standing within the project boundaries today are the relatively recent houses in the "out parcels." As expected, the reconnaissance did not detect the presence of any house sites not shown on the maps. (The remains of a cinder block and concrete foundation wall were noted in the southeastern part of the area, but this debris may not have been in situ. See below.)

The pedestrian survey also investigated the possible presence of historic period trash dumps in localities unassociated with structures. While a scattering of relatively recent trash, including abandoned automobiles and deposits of modern bottles, was noted in the woods throughout the study area, there were no visible trash deposits of archaeological or historical importance.

Except for the portions of the area covered by roadways, the entire tract is wooded. Much of the wooded area is relatively open, with leafy forest floor. However, substantial portions of the localities north of Englewood Avenue and south of Churchill Avenue are covered by woods with heavy, brambly, undergrowth. The east-west streets which provide access to the project area from Bloomingdale Road are paved only as far west as the westernmost house locations shown in

the "out parcels" on the project map (Fig. 1). West of these house plots, the streets are either earth-surfaced or overgrown with vegetation. Field examination suggests that some of these streets once extended across the project area to the present location of the West Shore Expressway, and that Gaynor and Gladwin Streets once ran north-south through the length of the area. Remains of the sidewalks for these streets were noted at several places in the woods.

B. Subsurface Tests

Because nearly all of the terrain is wooded, accumulations of humus and leaves obscure possible surface indications of prehistoric and/or historic period occupation in most of the project area. A limited subsurface testing program was undertaken to sample artifact distributions and to examine stratigraphic relationships.

As demonstrated in Section I of this report, documentary research had shown that important archaeological deposits relating to the historic period were not likely to be found within the study area. On the other hand, there appeared to be a reasonably high probability that material associated with Native American occupation might be encountered. Therefore, the subsurface testing program was focused on the detection of Native American deposits, and test cuts were concentrated in those locations judged to be the most probable loci of Native American utilization of the area.

The testing program involved the excavation of 17 "shovel tests." Each of these units covered approximately 1.5 to 2 feet of surface area, and was dug at least to the depth at which sterile subsoil was encountered. All soil removed from the cut was screened through 0.25-inch mesh to detect the presence of artifacts or other pertinent specimens. All recovered specimens were washed in the laboratory and identified. Appendix A contains a description of the stratigraphy encountered in each test, together with a tabulation of the specimens recovered from each stratum. (The original field records are on file in the New York University Department of Anthropology.) The locations of all test cuts are shown on Figure 10.

As discussed in Section I, the project area encompasses a large portion of a U-shaped ridge top which lies above the 100-foot contour. Prior to recent land modifications, streams ran through the valleys about 400 feet west and 1000 feet east and south of this ridge. Identified inland Native American activity areas in southern Staten Island have often been found one high ground overlooking fresh water streams (see pp. 2-3, above). Therefore, 12 of the shovel tests were placed on the ridge. Tests were spaced at intervals of about 100 feet along the ridge top, excluding areas occupied by street cuts and "out parcels."

Five of the tests (C, D, E, J, and O) were placed at or near the high point of the ridge, which was considered to be the

most probable locus of Native American utilization. (Note: During the recent archaeological survey of Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve, small camp sites were encountered on local heights of land on both sides of Tappan's Creek. See Yamin and Pickman 1986b.) Because many of the inland sites in southern Staten Island appear to be camp sites characterized by low artifact density, it was considered advisable to excavate multiple tests on the height of land in order to increase the probability of identifying such a site (or sites).

Five tests were placed at locations off the ridge top. Tests L and M were located in the eastern part of the project area, closest to the former course of a branch of Sandy Creek. Test K was placed in the vicinity of the debris of the concrete and cinder block wall noted above. The presence of a cluster of large elm trees in this vicinity suggested that a house may have once been situated here, but the test was essentially negative.

Two tests (P and Q) were placed in a wooded area down the western slope of the ridge. Probing in this locality had indicated the presence of sand beneath the surface humus, suggesting a stratigraphic sequence different from that encountered in other parts of the project area. However, the tests showed that the sand was associated with local disturbance incident to road construction: the site map indicated that the tests were located along the alignment of Gladwin

Avenue and the concrete sidewalk for this street was encountered in Test P at a depth of 12 inches below the surface, and was also detected by probing beneath the surface in the same vicinity.

With the exceptions of Tests P and Q, the stratigraphic sequence was similar in all of the test cuts. The topmost layer consisted of leaf mat and black humus, which typically extended to a depth of 2.5-5.0 inches below the surface. This was underlain in most cuts by a layer of brown or light brown sandy silt, which extended to a depth of 5.0-9.5 inches below the surface. This is probably the B horizon, formed by the leaching of organic materials from the humus. Below this layer, a tan or reddish tan pebbly silt was encountered. This last stratum represents the glacially deposited subsoil.

In five of the tests (A, G, H, I, and N) a darker brown layer was distinguished between the humus and the lighter brown stratum. The 1913 Borough of Richmond Topographical Survey map indicates that the eastern portion of the project area, including most of the ridge top, was under cultivation at that time. Where two strata were encountered between the humus and the subsoil, the second probably represents the plowzone formed when the locality was under cultivation. Where this stratum is absent, it is probable that the locality was not cultivated (or that the plowzone was removed subsequent to cultivation). In Tests E and F, only one

stratum was recognized between the humus and subsoil. However, in these cases, this stratum was recorded as being thicker than the normal B horizon: it is possible that the plowzone may, in fact, have been present, but not recognized by the excavators.

C. Results of Survey

None of the test cuts yielded any evidence of Native American use of the project area. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the stratigraphic profile recorded in these tests differs from those at almost all of the known prehistoric sites in this part of Staten Island. At these sites, artifacts were recovered from a yellow or orange sand stratum which appears to overly the stratum of glacially deposited silt. While the sand may also derive from glacial deposits, the fact that prehistoric materials have apparently been found <u>in situ</u> within it suggests that some of the sand may have been shifted by post glacial events (e.g., wind action), burying and preserving the prehistoric sites. This sand zone is not present in some parts of southern Staten Island, including the locality of the proposed project.

In addition to being completely devoid of Native American artifacts, most of the test cuts yielded little or no material associated with Euroamerican occupation of the project area. The B horizons of Tests F, G, H, I, and L each

contained a single fragment of coal, glass, or plastic. The B horizons of Tests D, O, and J, located at the highest point on the ridge, yielded a slightly greater density of material, including ceramic sherds, glass, and a few fragments of coal and brick. D and O both contained sherds of similarly decorated white earthenware. All of the material from these tests could date to the latter part of the 19th century, or to more recent times.

The low concentration of specimens in all of these cuts would appear to indicate that parts of the project area were occasionally used for the disposal of small amounts of trash, most of which was dispersed by natural actions, some eventually becoming incorporated in the B horizon.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the documentary research, the pedestrian reconnaissance, and the limited program of subsurface testing all indicate that the Bloomingdale Woods project area does not contain archaeological resources--relating to either Native American or Euroamerican use of the locality--that might be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or in the New York State Register or State Inventory. No further archaeological or historical research is recommended.

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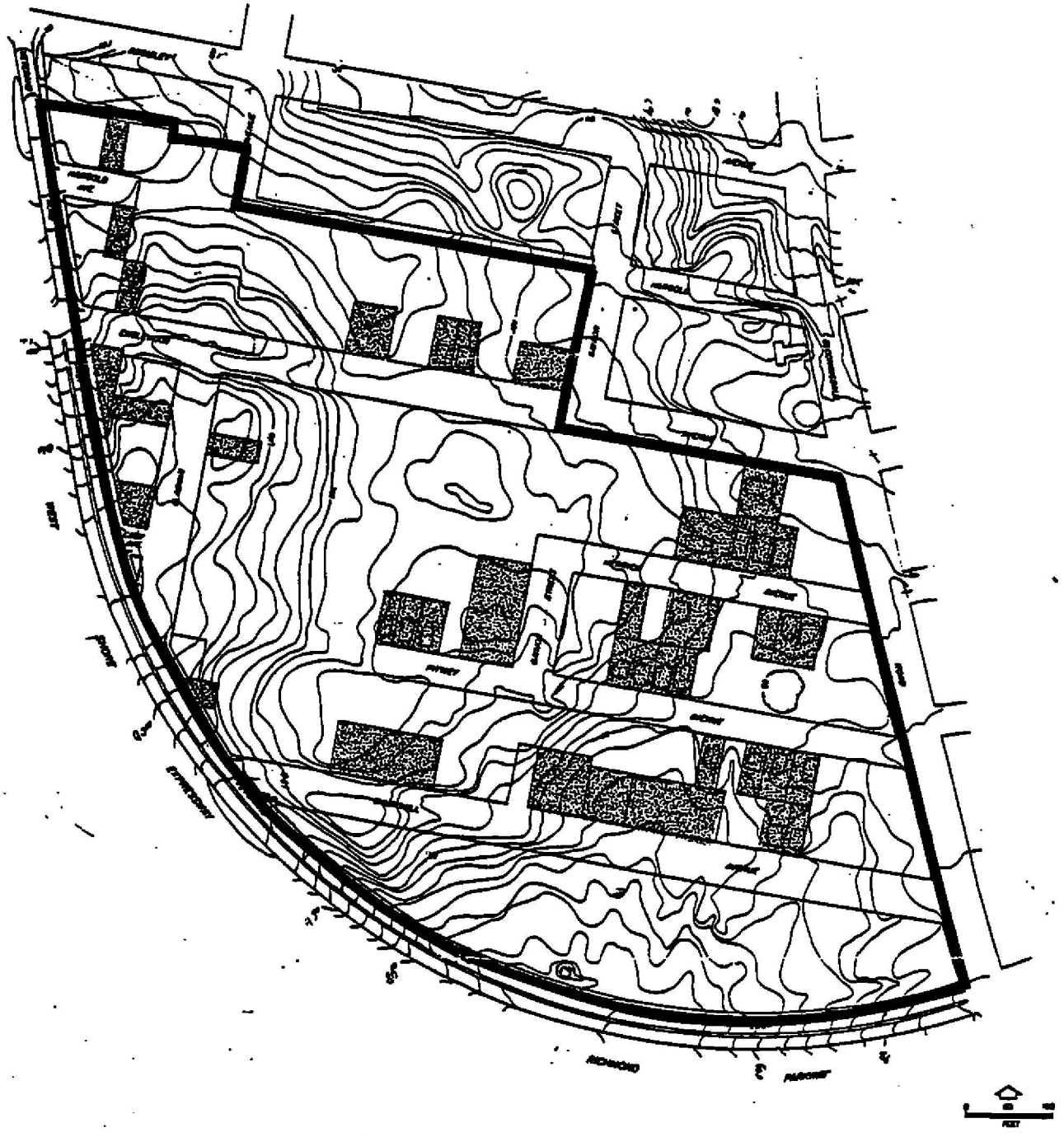
STRATIGRAPHY AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Test	Depth	Soil	Cultural Materials
A	0-4 1/2"	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	4 1/2-7"	Brown Sandy Silt	None
	7-12 1/2"	Rust Colored Silt w. cobbles	None
	12 1/2-27"	Hard Packed Red/Rust Silt w. Small Pebbles	None
B	0-4"	Black Humus and Leaf Mat	None
	4-10"	Medium Brown Sandy Silt	None
	10-18"	Light Brown-Tan Sandy Silt	None
	18-23 1/2"	Reddish Brown Hard Packed Sandy Silt	None
C	0-4"	Leaf Mat and Humus	None
	4 - 8"	Brown Sandy Silt w. Pebbles	None
	8 1/2-121/2	Tan Hard-Packed Sandy Silt with Pebbles	None
D	0-4"	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	4-9 1/2	Brown Sandy Silt	1 sherd whiteware - purple speckled decoration underglaze 1 sherd cream-colored earthenware 1 sherd white soft-paste porcelain 1 sherd gray salt-glazed stoneware, brown slip interior 1 pc. clear plate glass 4 pcs. coal (14.1 gms.) 2 pcs. red brick (1.5 gms)
	9 1/2-15"	Hard-packed rust colored Silt	None
E	0-3 1/2	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	3 1/2-131/2	Brownish Tan Silt	None
	13 1/2-25"	Rust/Red Silt Mixed w. Rust/Orange Silt	None None

F	0-8"	Dark Brown Humus and Leaf Mat	None
	8-11"	Light Brown Sandy Silt w. pebbles	1 pc. clear window glass
	11-16"	Reddish Tan Hard-Packed Sandy Silt	
G	0-5"	Black Sandy Silt (humus)	None
	5-15"	Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. coal & some charcoal (discarded in field)
	15-20"	Light Brownish Tan Silt	None
	20-28"	Light Reddish Brown Silt w. Pebbles	None
H	0-2 1/2" & 2 1/2-3 1/2	Humus and Leaf Mat & Dark Brown Silt	1 sm. pc. plastic (disc. in field)
	3 1/2-8"	Light brown sandy silt w. pebbles & some larger rocks	None
	8-14"	Hard-packed tan sandy silt w. pebbles.	None
I	0-2 1/2"	Dark Brown/Black Humus & Leaf Mat	None
	2 1/2-8" & 8"-11"	Brown Sandy Silt w. Pebbles & Light Brown Sandy Silt w. Pebbles	1 pc. clear curved glass (probably table glass)
	11-15"	Tan Hard-packed silt w. Pebbles	
J	0-4"	Black Sandy Silt (humus)	None
	4-9"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	2 sherds plain whiteware
	9-17"	Hard-packed Light Tan/Rust Silt	None
K	0-3"	Humus	None
	3-9"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	None
	9-15	Tan Sandy Silt	None
L	0-3"	Black Sandy Silt (humus)	None
	3-5"	Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. amber bottle glass
	5-10"	Light Tan/Rust Silt	None
M	0-4"	Black Humus	None
	4-7"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	None
	7-11"	Tan Sandy Silt	None
N	0-2 1/2"	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	2 1/2-5"	Brown Sandy Silt	None
	5-15"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	None
	15-19 1/2"	Reddish Tan Silt	None

O	0-3"	Black Humus	None
	3-9 1/2"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	1 sherd plain whiteware 1 sherd whiteware, purple speckled decoration underglaze 3 pcs. window glass, clear 1 pc. thick beveled clear glass w. small hole at top (probably element from chandelier) 2 pcs. coal (4.0 gms.)
	9 1/2-15"	Reddish tan silt	None
P	0-4"	Black sandy silt (humus)	None
	4-8"	Gray silty sand with red silty sand mottling	None
	8-11"	Reddish Tan Silt	None
Q	0-4"	Black Humus	None
	4-12"	Orange sand mixed with red silty sand	None
	12"	Concrete	



Site Boundary

Out Parcels

FIG. 1: MAP OF PROJECT AREA.

BLOOMINGDALE WOODS/ Staten Island, NY

RPPW Inc.
Planning and Development Consultants

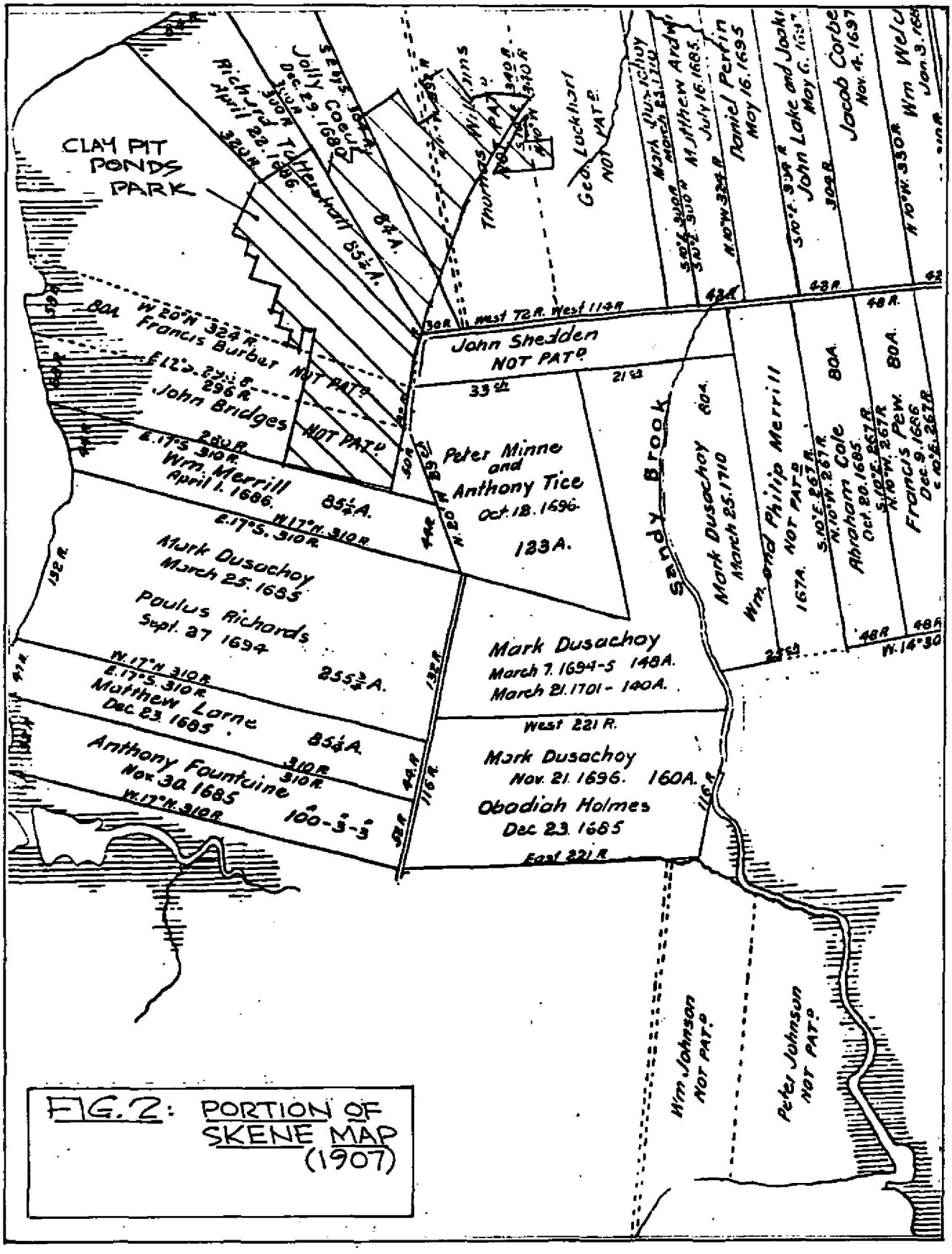


FIG. 2: PORTION OF SKENE MAP (1907)

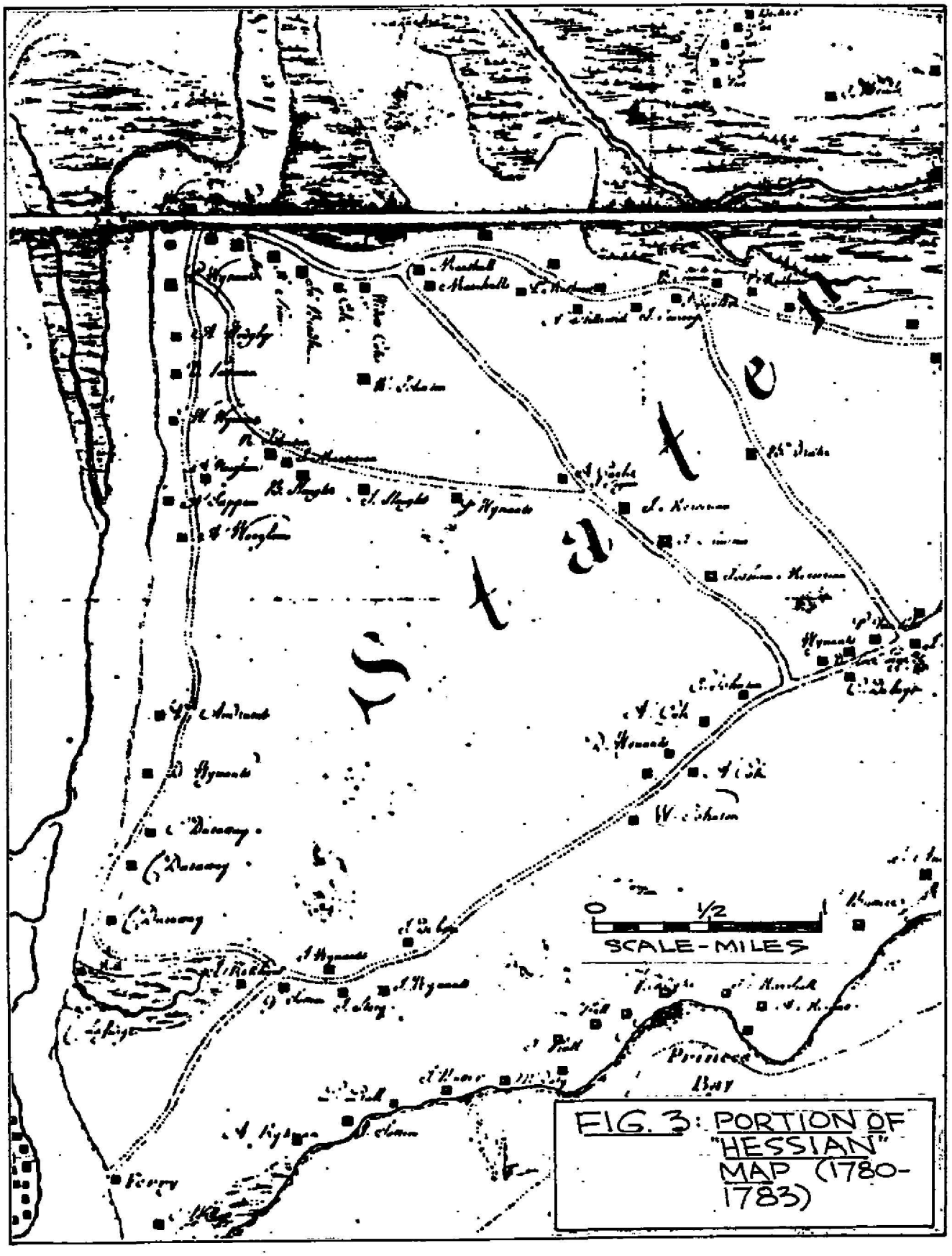


FIG. 3: PORTION OF "HESSIAN" MAP (1780-1783)

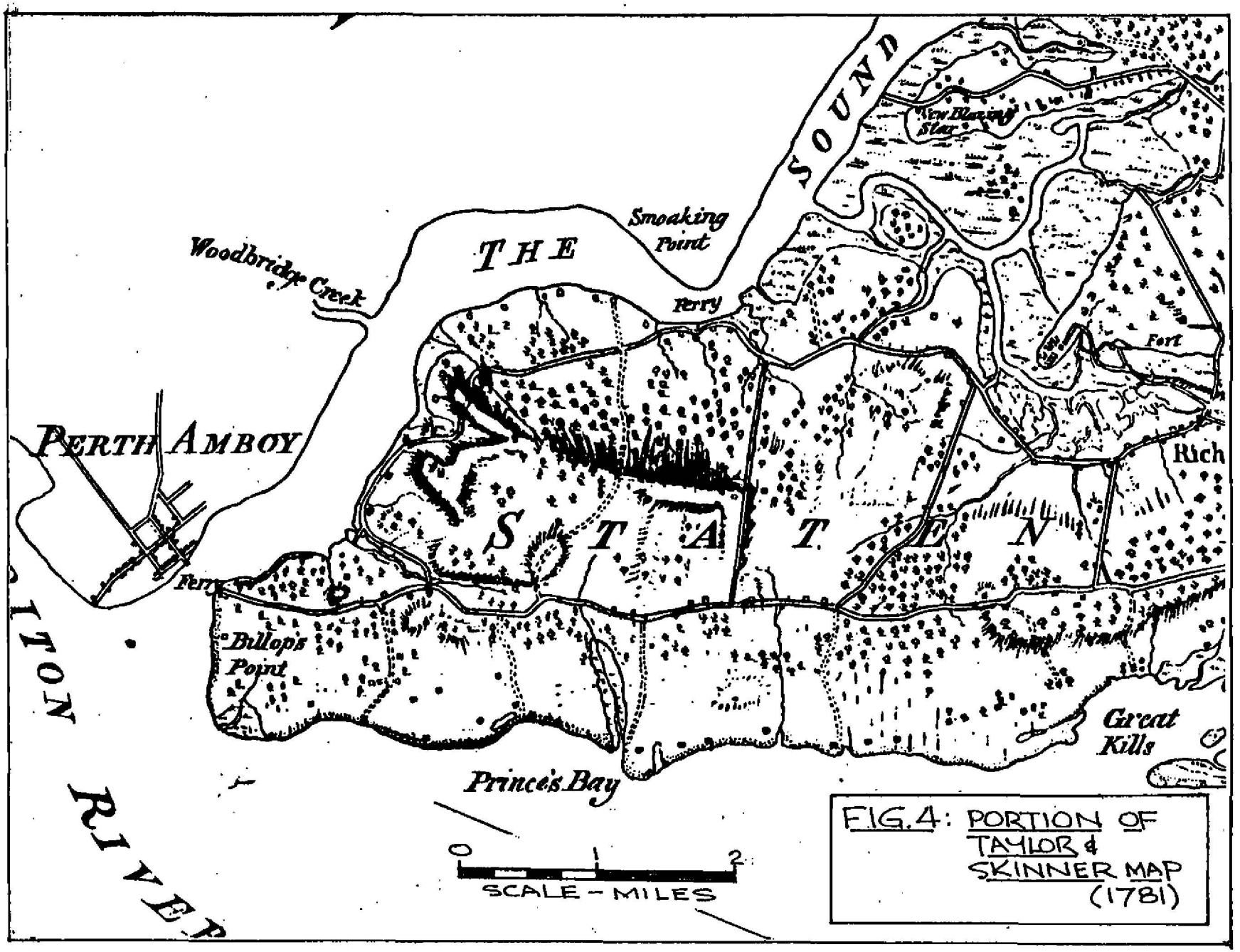


FIG. 4: PORTION OF TAYLOR & SKINNER MAP (1781)

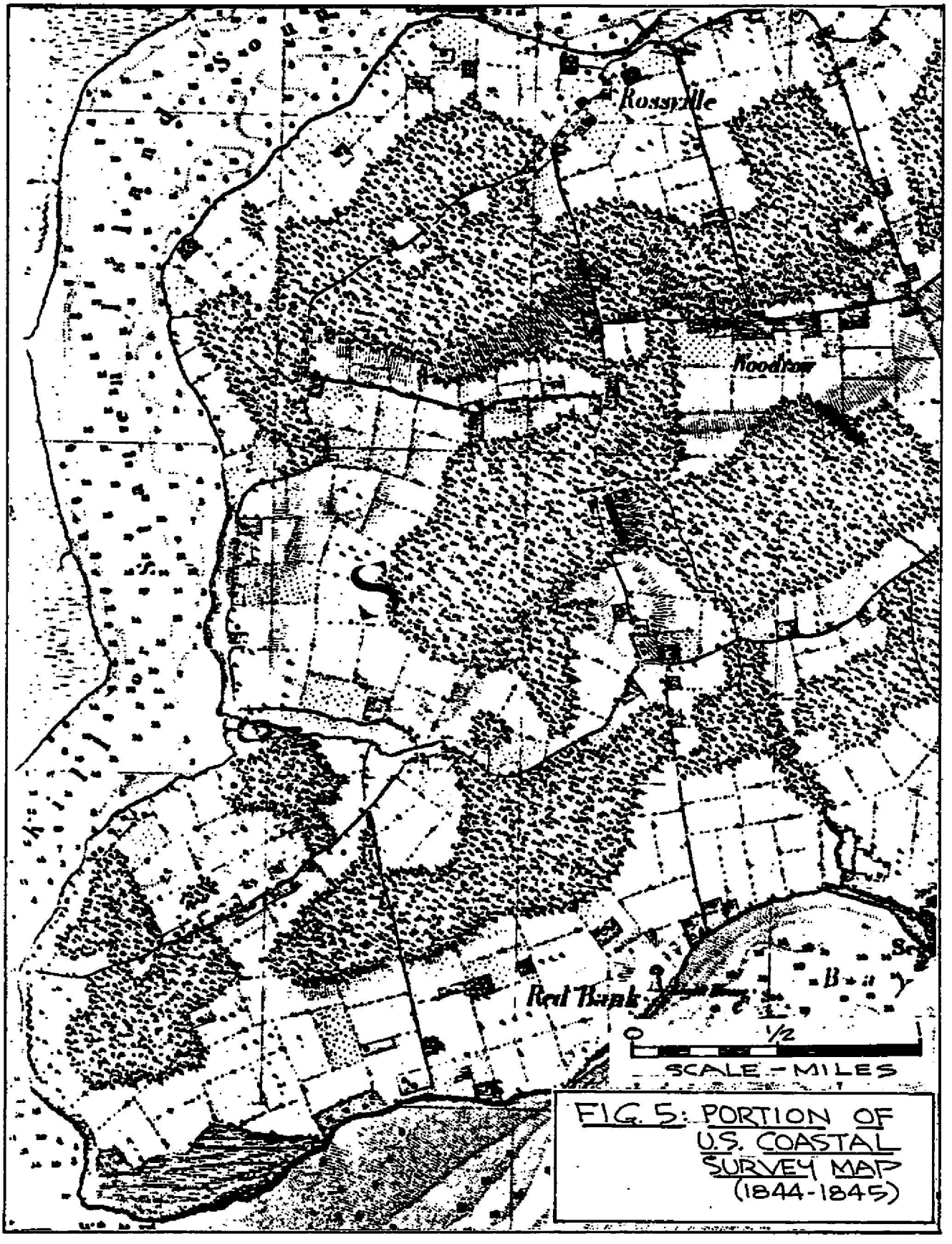


FIG. 5: PORTION OF U.S. COASTAL SURVEY MAP (1844-1845)

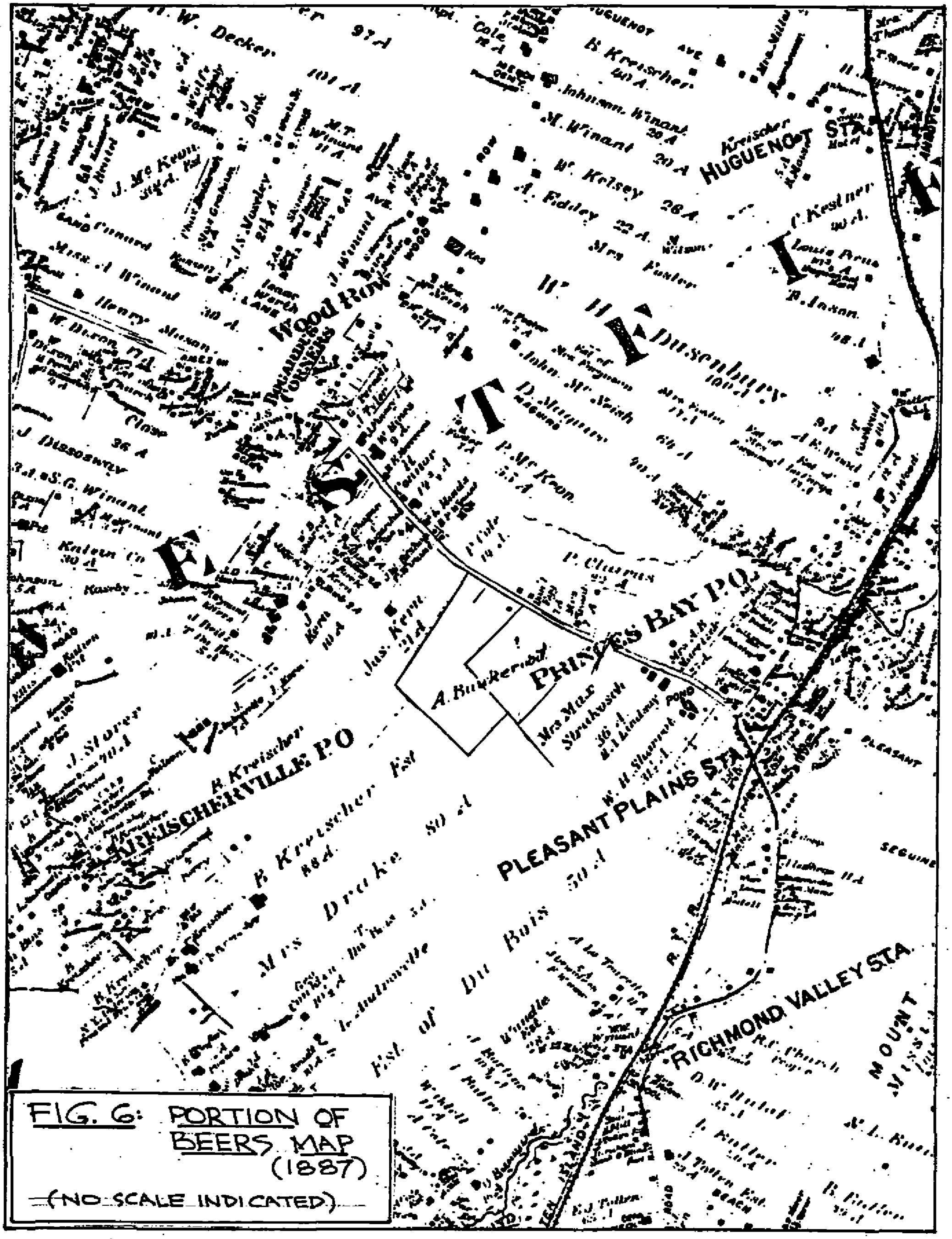


FIG. 6: PORTION OF BEERS MAP (1887)

(NO SCALE INDICATED)

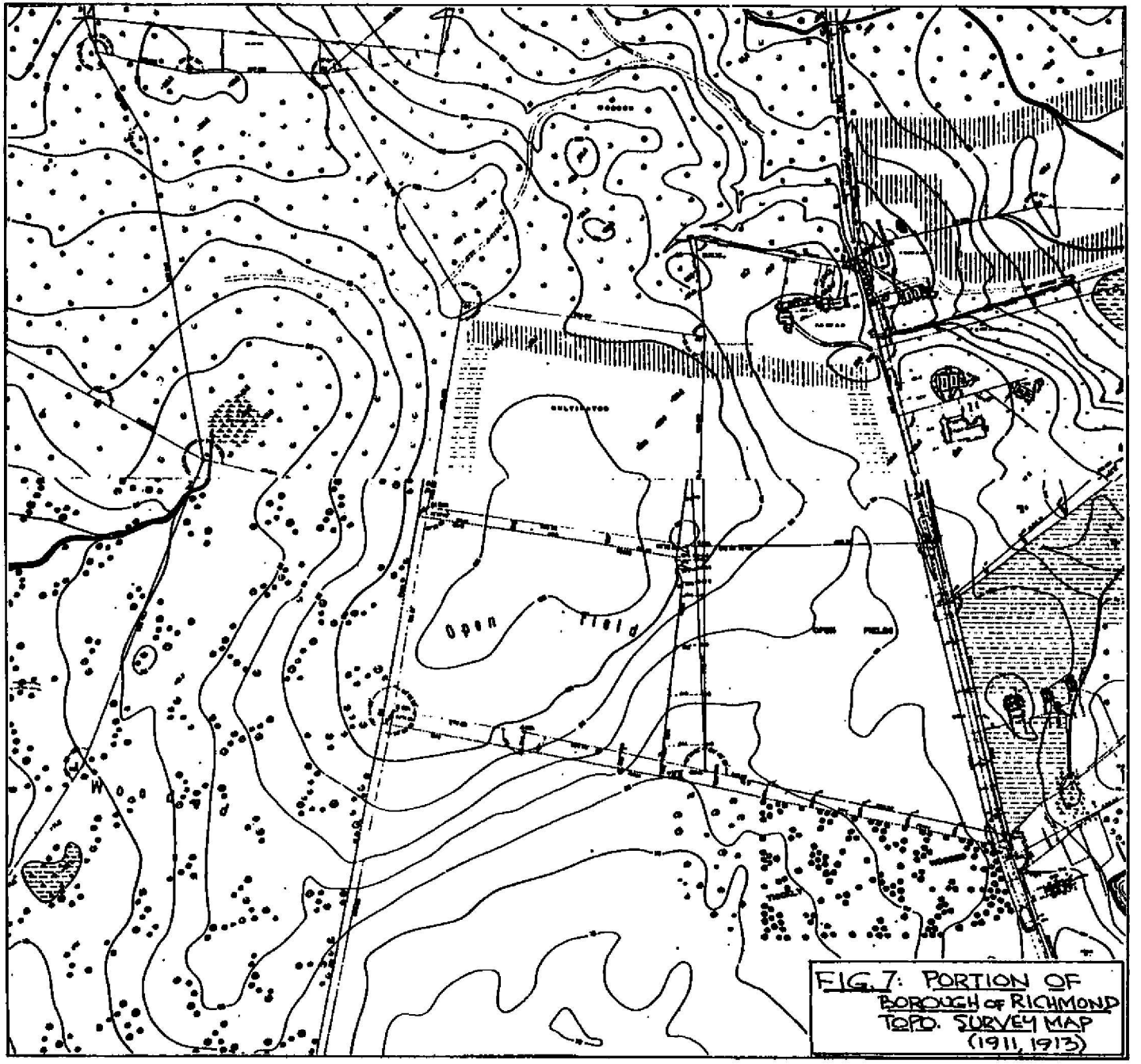


FIG. 7: PORTION OF BOROUGH OF RICHMOND TOPO. SURVEY MAP (1911, 1913)

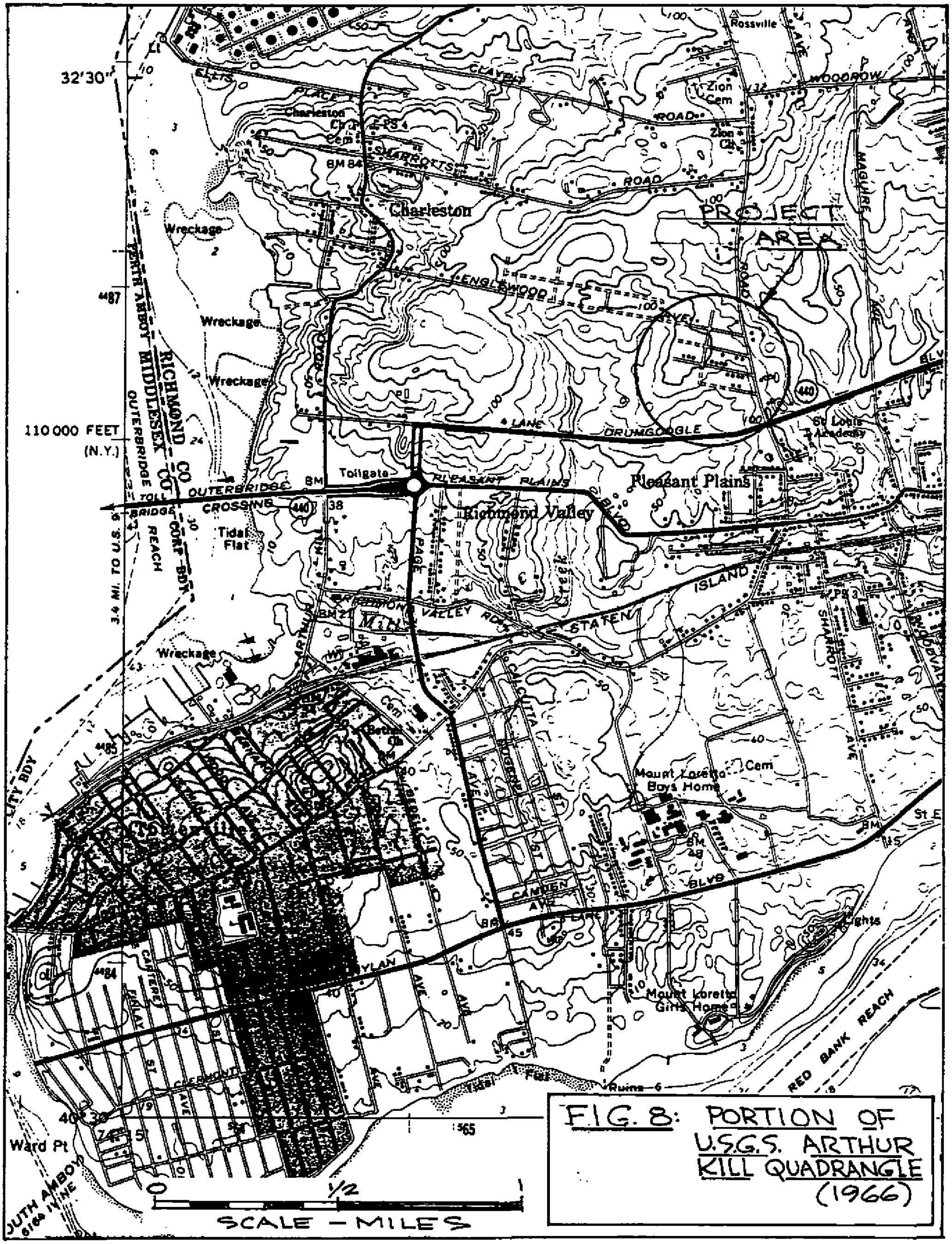


FIG. 8: PORTION OF U.S.G.S. ARTHUR KILL QUADRANGLE (1966)

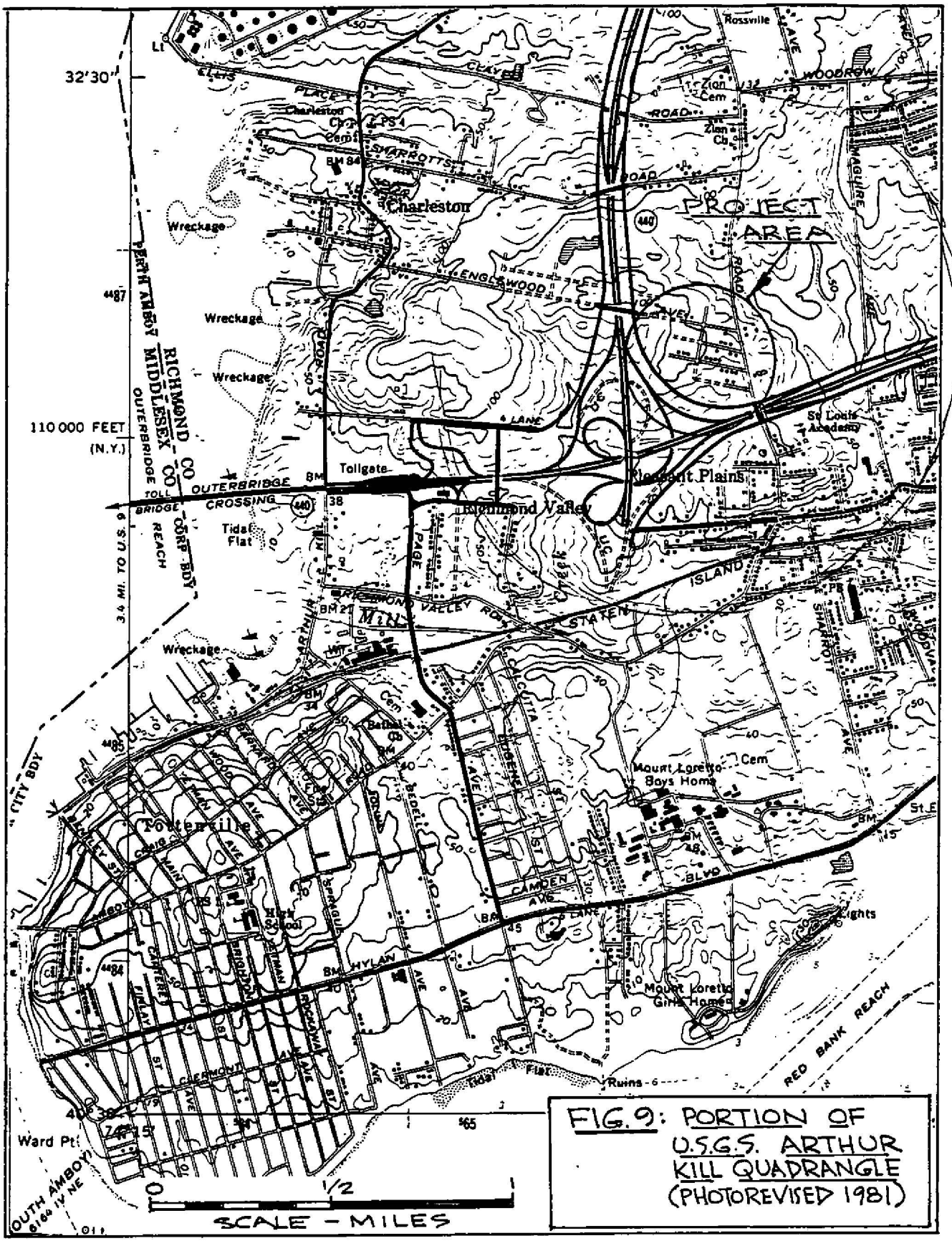
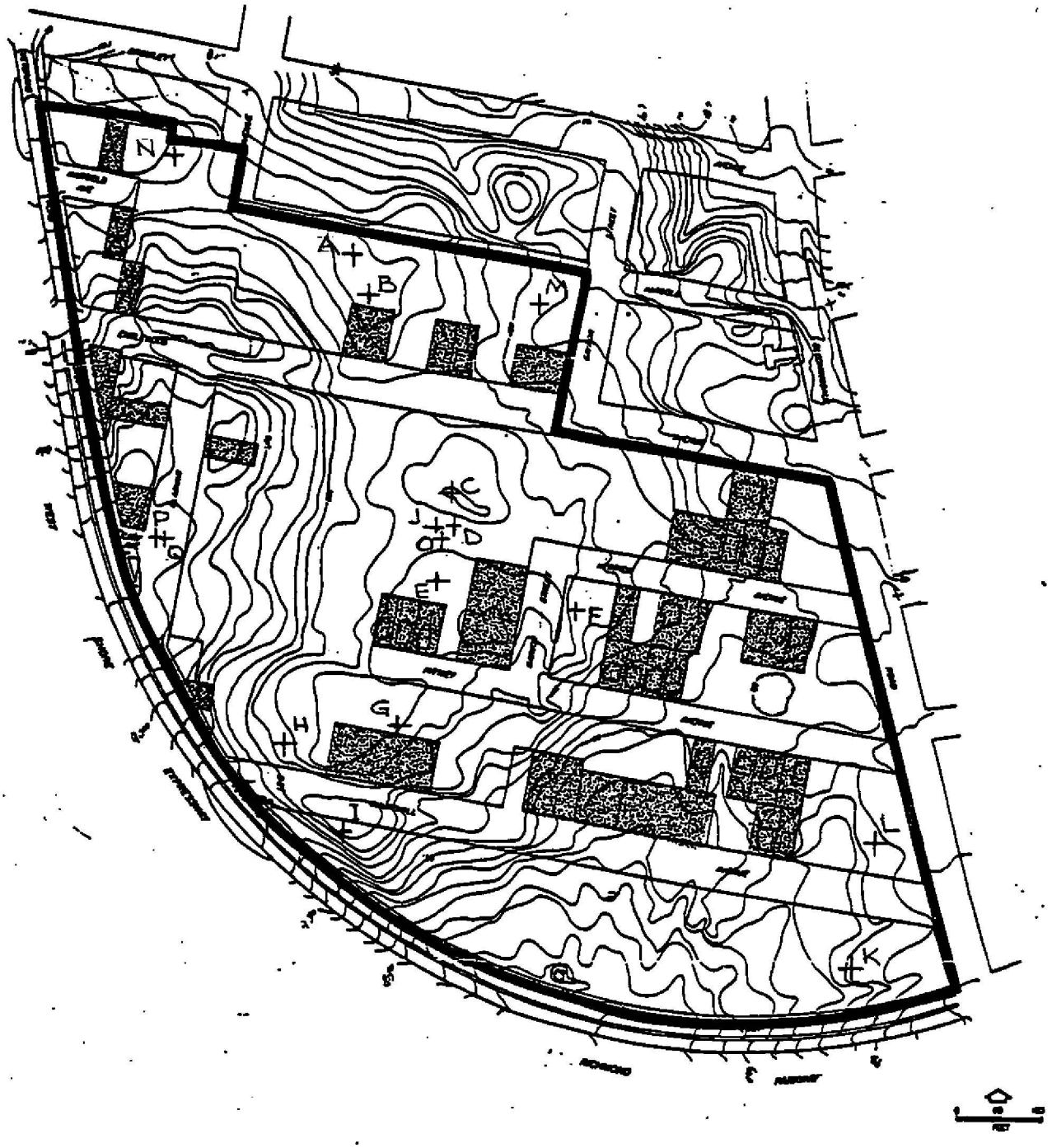


FIG. 9: PORTION OF U.S.G.S. ARTHUR KILL QUADRANGLE (PHOTOREVISED 1981)



Site Boundary

Out Parcels

+ ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST UNITS

FIG. 10: LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST UNITS

BLOOMINGDALE WOODS/ Staten Island, NY

RPPW Inc.
Planning and Development Consultants

APPENDIX A

STRATIGRAPHY AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Test	Depth	Soil	Cultural Materials
A	0-4 1/2"	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	4 1/2-7"	Brown Sandy Silt	None
	7-12 1/2"	Rust Colored Silt w. cobbles	None
	12 1/2-27"	Hard Packed Red/Rust Silt w. Small Pebbles	None
B	0-4"	Black Humus and Leaf Mat	None
	4-10"	Medium Brown Sandy Silt	None
	10-18"	Light Brown-Tan Sandy Silt	None
	18-23 1/2"	Reddish Brown Hard Packed Sandy Silt	None
C	0-4"	Leaf Mat and Humus	None
	4 - 8"	Brown Sandy Silt w. Pebbles	None
	8 1/2-121/2	Tan Hard-Packed Sandy Silt with Pebbles	None
D	0-4"	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	4-9 1/2	Brown Sandy Silt	1 sherd whiteware - purple speckled decoration underglaze 1 sherd cream-colored earthenware 1 sherd white soft-paste porcelain 1 sherd gray salt-glazed stoneware, brown slip interior 1 pc. clear plate glass 4 pcs. coal (14.1 gms.) 2 pcs. red brick (1.5 gms)
	9 1/2-15"	Hard-packed rust colored Silt	None
E	0-3 1/2	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	3 1/2-131/2	Brownish Tan Silt	None
	13 1/2-25"	Rust/Red Silt Mixed w. Rust/Orange Silt	None
			None

F	0-8"	Dark Brown Humus and Leaf Mat	None
	8-11"	Light Brown Sandy Silt w. pebbles	1 pc. clear window glass
	11-16"	Reddish Tan Hard-Packed Sandy Silt	
G	0-5"	Black Sandy Silt (humus)	None
	5-15"	Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. coal & some charcoal (discarded in field)
	15-20"	Light Brownish Tan Silt	None
	20-28"	Light Reddish Brown Silt w. Pebbles	None
H	0-2 1/2" & 2 1/2-3 1/2	Humus and Leaf Mat & Dark Brown Silt	1 sm. pc. plastic (disc. in field)
	3 1/2-8"	Light brown sandy silt w. pebbles & some larger rocks	None
	8-14"	Hard-packed tan sandy silt w. pebbles.	None
I	0-2 1/2"	Dark Brown/Black Humus & Leaf Mat	None
	2 1/2-8" & 8"-11"	Brown Sandy Silt w. Pebbles & Light Brown Sandy Silt w. Pebbles	1 pc. clear curved glass (probably table glass)
	11-15"	Tan Hard-packed silt w. Pebbles	
J	0-4"	Black Sandy Silt (humus)	None
	4-9"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	2 sherds plain whiteware
	9-17"	Hard-packed Light Tan/Rust Silt	None
K	0-3"	Humus	None
	3-9"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	None
	9-15	Tan Sandy Silt	None
L	0-3"	Black Sandy Silt (humus)	None
	3-5"	Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. amber bottle glass
	5-10"	Light Tan/Rust Silt	None
M	0-4"	Black Humus	None
	4-7"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	None
	7-11"	Tan Sandy Silt	None
N	0-2 1/2"	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	2 1/2-5"	Brown Sandy Silt	None
	5-15"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	None
	15-19 1/2"	Reddish Tan Silt	None

O	0-3"	Black Humus	None
	3-9 1/2"	Light Brown Sandy Silt	1 sherd plain whiteware 1 sherd whiteware, purple speckled decoration underglaze 3 pcs. window glass, clear 1 pc. thick beveled clear glass w. small hole at top (probably element from chandelier) 2 pcs. coal (4.0 gms.)
	9 1/2-15"	Reddish tan silt	None
P	0-4"	Black sandy silt (humus)	None
	4-8"	Gray silty sand with red silty sand mottling	None
	8-11"	Reddish Tan Silt	None
Q	0-4"	Black Humus	None
	4-12"	Orange sand mixed with red silty sand	None
	12"	Concrete	