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**PHASE IA ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY
ASSESSMENT**

Bloomington Road Reconstruction Project

Borough of Staten Island
Richmond County, New York

HAA # 4437-11

Submitted to:

HAKS/PB Joint Venture
40 Wall Street, 11th Floor
New York, New York 10005

Prepared by:

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May 2013

**RECEIVED
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW**

JUL 31 2013

**LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: n/a
Involved Agencies: New York City Department of Design and Construction (NYCDCC), New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) and Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP); permits or approvals may be necessary from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT).
Phase of Survey: IA

LOCATION INFORMATION

Location: Bloomingdale Road between Arthur Kill and Amboy Roads
Minor Civil Division: Staten Island (08501)
County: Richmond

SURVEY AREA

Length: about 2 miles
Width: 80-ft road right-of-way/60-ft road right-of-way
Number of Acres Surveyed: about 19.6 acres (7.9 ha)
7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Arthur Kill

RESULTS OF RESEARCH

Sites within one-half mile: 37
Surveys in vicinity: 6 compliance, 2 non-compliance
NR/NRE sites within one-half mile: 6
NYC Landmarks within one-half mile: 6
Precontact Sensitivity: high in undisturbed areas
Historic Sensitivity: high in undisturbed areas

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Number of Structures within or adjacent to APE: 188
Number and Names of Structures Previously Listed on the National Register: 0
Number and Names of Structures Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register: 0
Number and Names of Additional Structures Potentially Eligible: 7: 565, 569 and 584 Bloomingdale Road (already listed as NYC Landmarks); 69, 77, 81 and 390 Bloomingdale Road.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to assess the presence of absence of archeological deposits and/or prior disturbance in the project APE, limited Phase IB archeological testing is recommended for ten areas.

Report Authors: Matt Kirk, Walter R. Wheeler and Lori J. Blair
Date of Report: May 2013

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PHASE IA LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) was retained by HAKS/PB Joint Venture on behalf of the New York City Department of Design and Construction (NYCDCC) to conduct a Phase I archeological investigation for the proposed reconstruction project located along Bloomingdale Road in the Borough of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. The New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) and Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) intend to improve streets within the project limits.

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) will be reviewing the project under CEQR. Permits or approvals may be necessary from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT). As a result, the New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) would likely review the project under Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act.

The cultural resources investigation was conducted according to the CEQR Technical Manual and the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1994), which are endorsed by OPRHP. This report was prepared according to OPRHP's *State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (2005) and the Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (2002).

PROJECT INFORMATION

A site visit was conducted by Matthew Kirk on March 19, 2013 and by Matthew Kirk and Walter R. Wheeler on April 10, 2013 to observe and photograph existing conditions within the project area. Information gathered during the site visits is included in the relevant sections of the report.

Project Location

The project entails reconstruction activities along Bloomingdale Road in southwestern Staten Island, Richmond County, New York (Map 1).

The project includes the following components (Maps 2-2j):

- Reconstruction of approximately 1.9 miles (3.1 km) of Bloomingdale Road from Arthur Kill Road to Amboy Road including the installation of sewer and water mains. These activities will be phased with the installation of the utilities conducted in advance of road reconstruction.
- Installation of approximately 2,400 feet (732 m) of storm sewers along:
 - Veterans Road East between Bloomingdale Road and Winant Avenue (about 1,000 feet),
 - Shiel Avenue between Bloomingdale Road and Winant Avenue,
 - Radigan Avenue between Bloomingdale Road and Winant Avenue.
- Installation of approximately 1,600 feet (488 m) of sanitary sewers along:
 - Shiel Avenue between Bloomingdale Road and Winant Avenue,
 - Radigan Avenue between Bloomingdale Road and Winant Avenue.
- Utility installation along Candon Avenue between Bloomingdale Road to Dead End.

Description of the Project Area

The project is located in the southwestern portion of Staten Island. Bloomingdale Road is a north/south minor arterial that serves Rossville, Woodrow and Pleasant Plains. The project extends from Arthur Kill Road to Amboy Road and crosses two major highways including the Korean War Veterans Parkway (Richmond Parkway) and West Shore Expressway. Several side streets are also included such as Candon Avenue, Radigan Avenue, and Shiel Avenue, and a portion of Veterans Road East.

Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The area of potential effects (APE) includes all portions of properties that will be directly or indirectly altered by the proposed undertaking. The archeological APE includes the road right-of-ways (ROW) along the sections proposed for road improvements and utility installation mentioned above. The Bloomingdale Road ROW is 80 feet (24 m) wide while the actual road width varies from 24 feet (7.3 m) at its narrowest near Bloomingdale Park, to 54 feet (16.5 m) through most of the residential areas and the commercially-developed north end, to its widest of 62 feet (19 m) as it crosses the West Shore Expressway just south of the northern terminus. The side streets where sewer installation is proposed are generally 50 feet (15.2 m) wide within 60-foot (18.3-m) wide ROWs. The architectural APE includes all the properties adjacent to the archeological APE.

While a more detailed discussion of the project area APE is presented in the Archeological and Architectural discussions later in this report, this section provides a brief overview of the project corridor.

The northernmost section of the project area, between Arthur Kill and Veterans Roads, is characterized as heavily developed with commercial and industrialized properties. The ROW is covered by asphalt, concrete or otherwise impervious materials.

Between Veterans Road and Ramona Avenue, Bloomingdale Road is largely developed with multi-unit structures built in the 1980s and 1990s. Much of the ROW within this portion of the project consists of existing sidewalks, driveways, and several narrow strips of grass and planted trees. Very few lots remain currently undeveloped. One of these lots is presently being developed as Public School 62, along the west side of the road opposite Woodrow Road while others flank the Rossville AME Zion Church. Others include undeveloped portions of "paper streets," which are extensions of existing roads shown on maps but are otherwise unpaved. One such area is located on the east side of Bloomingdale Road at what would be the western end of Radigan Avenue. Another is located on the east side of Veterans Road East at what would be the western end of Charleston Avenue.

Bloomingdale Park, owned by the City of New York, encompasses 138 acres on both sides of Bloomingdale Road, with the larger portion located on the east side of the road between Ramona Avenue and the Korean War Veterans Parkway (known previously as the Richmond Parkway). This section represents the largest undeveloped area adjacent to the project area. A smaller undeveloped section of the park lies on the west side of Bloomingdale Road between Ramona and Hargold Avenues.

South of the Hargold Avenue on the west side of Bloomingdale Avenue, and south of the parkway on the east, the project corridor once again traverses a heavily developed residential area. The ROW within this portion of the project consists of existing sidewalks, driveways, and several narrow strips of grass and planted trees. Amboy Road, which forms the southern boundary of the project corridor, is lined with residential and commercial properties.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The environment of an area is significant for determining the sensitivity of the project area for archeological resources. Precontact and historic groups often favored level, well-drained areas near wetlands and waterways. Therefore, topography, proximity to wetlands, and soils are examined to determine if there are landforms in the project area that are more likely to contain archeological resources. In addition, bedrock

formations may contain chert or other resources that may have been quarried by precontact groups. Soil conditions can provide a clue to past climatic conditions, as well as changes in local hydrology.

Soils

Soil surveys provide a general characterization of the types and depths of soils that are found in an area. This information is an important factor in determining the appropriate methodology if and when a field study is recommended. The soil type also informs the degree of artifact visibility and likely recovery rates. For example, artifacts are more visible and more easily recovered in sand than in stiff glacial clay, which will not pass through a screen easily.

According to the New York City Soil Survey (NYCSSS 2005) several soil complexes exist in the vicinity of the project area (Map 3).

Table 1. Soils in Project Area

Unit #	Name	Description	Textures	Slope	Drainage	Landform
280	Wethersfield-Forest Hills-Pavement & Buildings Complex	Nearly level to gently sloping areas of till plains and hills that have been partially filled for cemeteries and residential use; a mixture of red till soils and anthropogenic soils, with more than 15% impervious pavement and buildings covering the surface. Unique to Staten Island.	Variable	0-8%		Till plains and urban environments
262	Wethersfield-Ludlow-Wilbraham Complex	Nearly level to gently sloping areas of till plains; relatively undisturbed and mostly wooded; Till plains; developed in red till. Unique to Staten Island.	Variable	0-8%	a mixture of well drained; moderately well drained, and poorly drained soils	Till plains and urban environments
260	Pavements & Buildings-Forest Hills-Wethersfield Complex	Nearly level to gently sloping areas of urbanized till plains that have been cut and filled for residential use; a mixture of anthropogenic and red till soils, with up to 80% impervious pavement and buildings covering the surface. Unique to Staten Island.	Variable	0-8%		Till plains and urban environments

Unit #	Name	Description	Textures	Slope	Drainage	Landform
228	Foresthills-Greenbelt-Pavement & Buildings Complex	Nearly level to gently sloping areas that have been filled with natural soil materials; a mixture of anthropogenic soils that vary in depth of fill, with more than 15% impervious pavement and buildings covering the surface.	Variable	0-8%		Urban environments

Bedrock Geology

The underlying bedrock consists of Mesozoic age Coastal Plain Deposits of clay, silty clay sand and gravel of the Raritan Formation (Fisher, et al. 1970).

Physiography and Hydrology

Steeply sloped areas are considered largely unsuitable for human occupation. As such, the standards for archeological fieldwork in New York State generally exclude areas with a slope in excess of 12% from archeological testing (NYAC 1994). Exceptions to this rule include steep areas with bedrock outcrops, overhangs, and large boulders that may have been used by precontact people as quarries or rock-shelters. Such areas may still warrant a systematic field examination.

The project area is characterized as nearly level to gently sloping. The major exceptions are along the southern terminus near Amboy Road. The moderate grade immediately along the Sandy Brook, and the steep grades along the parkway and expressway which were both excavated below the previous natural grades. The project area is largely drained by the Sandy Brook which flows south and east where it confluences with the Lemon Creek south and east of Bloomingtondale Park and the Korean War Veterans Parkway. From here, the creek flows into Raritan Bay. At the northern end of the project area, water flows into the Arthur Kill and eventually into Raritan Bay as well. Due to the sandy soils, there are few permanent fresh water courses in this portion of Staten Island.

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

Archeological Sites

Previously reported archeological sites provide an overview of both the types of sites that may be present in the project area and relation of sites throughout the surrounding region. The presence of few reported sites, however, may result from a lack of previous systematic survey and does not necessarily indicate a decreased archeological sensitivity within the project area.

An examination of the archeological site files at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the New York State Museum (NYSM) identified 37 reported archeological sites within one-half mile of the project area (Table 2). These sites include 11 precontact sites with another five likely to be precontact; five which have precontact and/or historic Native American components; ten historic sites; three with both precontact and historic components; and three of unknown cultural affiliation. Two of the sites are listed on the State/National Registers of Historic Places (NR) as part of the NR Sandy Ground Historic Archeological District discussed below. Four of the archeological sites have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register (NRE) which includes another site associated with the Sandy Ground district, two barge remains in the Arthur Kill and one precontact site identified just east of the project area.

Table 2. OPRHP/NYSM Archeological Sites within One-half Mile (0.8 km) of the Project Area

OPRHP Site No.	NYSM Site No.	Site Identifier	Description	Proximity to Project Area
08501.000131		Junkyard Site	Precontact; findings included jasper and chert flakes, two Madison projectile points, a biface and two misc. ground stone tools. (Clay Pit Pond Survey)	2700' west
08501.000121		Clay Pit Pond East Site	Precontact; findings included jasper and chert flakes, a mano, a hammerstone and six misc. ground stone tools. (Clay Pit Pond Survey)	2200' west
08501.000083		Winant House Site and Prehistoric Site	Precontact and Historic; precontact findings included jasper, chert and argillite flakes. Historic findings date to late 19 th century. (Clay Pit Pond Survey)	1500' west
08501.000123		Clay Pit Road Bluff North Site	Precontact; findings included jasper, chert and argillite flakes and a biface. (Clay Pit Pond Survey)	2400' west
08501.000082		Porzio House Site	Historic; (Clay Pit Pond Survey)	2300' west
08501.002378		Salamander Prehistoric and Historic Sites	Precontact and Historic; precontact findings include quartz and chert flakes, chert cortex and 2 possible fcr; Historic component dates to late 19 th and early 20 th century (Salamander Court Survey)	1400' west
08501.002258		Sandy Ground Archaeological District	Historic; mid-19 th to early 20 th -century African-American community.	800' west
08501.000061	747	Sandy Ground	Historic; NR ; mid-19 th to early 20 th -century African-American community.	300' west
08501.002264		587 Bloomingdale Road, Pedro House Lot; SGS-6	Historic; NR as part of Sandy Ground District; constructed c.1887-1898; site findings include 20 th -c. household items (1980 Sandy Ground Survey)	Along east side of Bloomingdale
08501.002569		NYCSCA PS 56-R	NRE ; Precontact; site findings include Woodland and Middle to late Archaic lithic debitage, pottery, bifaces, points.	1500' east
08501.000120		Greicke Farm Site	Precontact; findings included jasper, chert flakes. (Clay Pit Pond Survey)	1500' west
08501.000074	7323	Chemical Lane	Precontact; findings from local collectors include Archaic points & atlatl weights.	1200' west
08501.000075	738	Pottery Farm Site	Precontact; findings from local collectors include Woodland (?) pottery	1000' northwest
08501.000119		Rossville Site	Precontact and/or Historic; shell heap, mainly hard shell clam, with quartz and chert flakes and glazed ceramic. Found while grading for West Shore Expressway.	800' east
08501.000076	737	Smoking Point	Precontact; findings from local collectors include shell midden on beach and deposits on nearby knoll. Midden findings include pottery, "fishtail pt. rejects," bone, chert cobbles and flakes. No information on knoll deposits.	2400' northwest
08501.002692		V-54; Great Lakes Schooner/Schooner Barge Camden	Historic; NRE ; no information, form not on file.	3200' northwest in Arthur Kill
08501.002691		V-52; Wood Schooner Barge	Historic; NRE ; no information, form not on file.	3200' northwest in Arthur Kill

Bloomingdale Road Reconstruction Project, Borough of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York
Phase IA Sensitivity Assessment

OPRHP Site No.	NYSM Site No.	Site Identifier	Description	Proximity to Project Area
08501.002649		V-50; Wood hopper Barge	Historic; no information, form not on file.	3200' northwest in Arthur Kill
08501.002690		V-49; Wood Barkentire Herdis 1917	Historic; no information, form not on file.	3200' northwest in Arthur Kill
08501.002426		SICF Area C-1, Rossville	Precontact; site findings include Late Woodland and possible early Woodland tools, debitage, pottery, ground stone, and fcr. (NYC Correctional Facility Survey)	3000' northeast in Rossville
08501.002427		Winant Homestead Cottage Archaeological Site	Historic; site findings include domestic and personal artifacts, faunal and floral remains associated with a pre-1850 house site (NYC Correctional Facility Survey)	3000' northeast in Rossville
08501.002970		Staudt Family Farm	NRE ; Historic; within Sandy Ground District; findings include a mixture of household and architectural items in two loci – one for which residents not determined and the other included a midden which dates to 1 st half of 20 th century and Staudt family occupation (NYCSCA Survey AKRF 2012).	In/Adjacent to project area. (presently being developed as PS 62)
	4624	ACP Rich no #	Probably Precontact; No information; possible camp or village.	Encompasses large area including northern extent of project area
	8494	No information	Precontact?; traces of occupation (from old site file).	Encompasses large area immediately northwest of northern extent of project area
	5701	New Site 1	Precontact; camp or workshop; site findings include scrapers, hammerstone, chert debitage.	2500' west
	5702	New Site 2	Precontact or Historic?; site findings include knife which may be part of collection made in 19 th -20 th century.	2800' west
	4623	ACP Rich no #	Probably Precontact; No information; possible camp or village.	Large area adjacent to west
	4604	ACP Rich 14A	Historic Native American?; possible villages, "...sites with stone mortars... iron trade axes abundant on these sites. Glass beads, etc...."	Large area adjacent to west
	7271	Wort Farm?	Precontact or Historic Native American; burials, "points, stone bowl, iron trade axes, glass beads..."	Large area adjacent to east
	735	Wort Farm	Precontact and Historic(?); camp/small shell heap; based on information from local collector.	Nearest point is 1100' east
	8495	No information	Precontact?; middens (from old site file).	Large area, nearest point is 2000' east
	4603	ACP Rich 13A	Precontact?/Historic Native American?; possible camps or villages, "series of Indian fields... relics.."	Large area nearest point 800' west
	770	Canada Hill	No information.	550' west

OPRHP Site No.	NYSM Site No.	Site Identifier	Description	Proximity to Project Area
	8471	ACP Rich 19 C	Precontact; middens and traces of occupation	Encompasses large area to southwest of southern extent.
	2320	Area I	No information	1000' west
	2319	Area II	No information	2500' northwest northern extent
	8497	No information	Precontact?; village (from old site file).	Large area adjacent to east.

State and National Register

The computer files at OPRHP were searched for properties located within the vicinity of the project area that have been listed on the State/National Registers of Historic Places (NR) or determined eligible (NRE) for listing on the registers. For the purposes of the Architectural Discussion, the computer inventory was also reviewed for inventoried structures. In addition to the NR and NRE archeological sites in Table 2, six properties were identified as NR or NRE in the computer database. The one NR property consists of the Sandy Ground Historic Archeological District (Table 3) which encompasses three of the archeological sites in Table 2. Bloomingdale Road crosses through the District and forms a large part of its eastern boundary. The four NRE properties include an early cemetery and three structures well away from the project APE. The locations of and a brief description of all the NR and NRE properties are provided below in Table 3. Table 3a identifies the individual components of the Sandy Ground District which are adjacent to the project corridor. Relevant inventoried structures are discussed in the Architectural portion of this report.

Table 3. NR/NRE Properties within one-half mile of the Project Area

OPRHP Number	Property Name	Status	Description	Location and Proximity to Project Area
90NR01033	Sandy Ground Historic Archaeological District	NRL	158-acre area encompassing archeological site, structural remains, intact residence and cemetery of 19 th -century free African-American oystering community of Sandy Ground. From [Shaver 1993]	Address restricted; Bloomingdale Road crosses through a portion and serves as eastern boundary for most of it.
08501.000965	Sleight Family Graveyard (Blazing Star Cemetery)	NRE and NYC Landmark	18 th -century cemetery; one of the first community burial grounds on Staten Island.	About 1000' northeast of northern end.
08501.002885	No information	NRE	No information; no form on file	2285 Arthur Kill Road; about 3000' northeast of northern end.
08501.000955	Former Rossville Hook & Ladder;	NRE	Probably early-20 th century.	2355 Arthur Kill Road; about 2200; northeast of northern end.
08501.002328	Winant (Gericke) Farm;	NRE	No information; no form on file	2876 Arthur Kill Road; about 800; southwest of northern end.
08501.002086	Andrew N & Rose Mill Mesivtha Boarding School	NRE	No information; no form on file	1870 Drumgoole Blvd.; about 1000' east of southern end.

The properties listed below in Table 3a are components of the NR Sandy Ground Historic Archaeological District as identified in the OPRHP computer database. Under current condition, "House on lot" means it appears that the existing house is the same as when properties were inventoried by Askins. Modern housing means the existing structures are on the lots and likely disturbed the ROW.

Table3a: Components of the NR Sandy Ground District in or adjacent to Project Area

OPRHP #	SGS Lot	Description	Location	Current Condition
08501.002297	39.1-39.5	Parking lot for Sleepy Hollow Inn	Northwest corner of Sharrotts and Bloomingdale Roads	Modern housing
08501.002309	Schulyer Feature K, Structures A, B & C	Foundations and middens	West of Bloomingdale Road opposite Woodrow Road	Currently being developed as PS 62
08501.002299	Test Units 41.1-41.8		West of Bloomingdale Road 1180' north of Harris Lane	Modern Housing development
08501.002305	48, Features A&D	AME Church lot	West of Bloomingdale Road north of Harris Lane	Undeveloped lot within Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve
	Features B & C	Zygelman Lot		
08501.000062		Purnell Property	Bloomingdale Road at Woodrow	Modern Housing
08501.002308	Feature F	Bogardus's Corner	Southeast corner Bloomingdale and Woodrow Roads	Modern housing
08501.002295	37	Kaelin House Lot	414 Bloomingdale Road	Modern housing (16-18 Sonia Court)
08501.002294	36	Vacant lot	431 Bloomingdale Road	Modern House
08501.002296	38	Thaisz House Lot	455 Bloomingdale Road	House on lot
08501.002269	11	Copper House Lot	540 Bloomingdale Road	House on lot
08501.002310	Feature M and N	West side 150' south 559 Bloomingdale Rd	540 Bloomingdale Road	Vacant lot south side of 570 Bloomingdale
08501.002268	10	S. Copper House Lot/	559 Bloomingdale Road	Modern Housing
08501.002267	9, 9A	Oysterman cottage	565 Bloomingdale Road	NYC Landmark (occupied)
08501.002266	8.1-8.4		570 Bloomingdale Road	House back off the road
08501.002271	13	Hunter House Lot	575 Bloomingdale Road	House on lot
08501.002265	7	Collins House Lot	579½ Bloomingdale Road	Rear of lot
08501.002270	12	AME Zion Ch. Parking lot and driveway	584 Bloomingdale Road	Occupied by church
08501.002304	Features A & D	Vacant lot, church lot	585 Bloomingdale Road	May be same as 08501.002305
08501.002264	6	Pedro House Lot	587 Bloomingdale Road	Modern housing
08501.002263	5		591 Bloomingdale Road	Modern housing
08501.002262	4	Stovall House Lot	599 Bloomingdale Road	Enclosed park
08501.002261	3	M. Peterson House Lot	610 Bloomingdale Road	House on lot
08501.002260	2	Barragher House Lot	624 Bloomingdale Road	Modern housing
08501.002290	32	Sarjeant House Lot	718 Bloomingdale Road	Existing structure back off the road
08501.002306	49	Corner lot	Claypit and Bloomingdale Road	Empty lot

New York City Landmarks

In addition to the NRE Sleight Family Graveyard listed in Table 3, the NYC LPC has designated an additional five properties within one-half mile of the project area NYC Landmarks, including the Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, the church's cemetery, the Coleman House and two oystermen cottages. These five properties are remnants of Sandy Ground, a free African-American community dating from the mid-19th century. The A.M.E. Zion Church and the two cottages are adjacent to the project area.

Table 4. NYC Landmarks within one-half mile of the Project Area

Property Identifier	Status	Description	Location and Proximity to Project Area
Rossville African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	Landmark	Constructed in 1897.	585 Bloomingdale Road adjacent to project corridor.
565 Bloomingdale Road/Oysterman Cottage	Landmark	Constructed between 1887 and 1898.	East side of Bloomingdale Road adjacent to project corridor.
569 Bloomingdale Road/Oysterman Cottage	Landmark	Constructed between 1887 and 1898.	East side of Bloomingdale Road adjacent to project corridor.
Rossville A.M.E. Church Cemetery	Landmark	Established in 1852 near site of original AME Church.	Crabtree Avenue west of Bloomingdale Road.
Rev. Isaac Coleman & Rebecca Gray Coleman House	Landmark	Constructed before 1859.	1482 Woodrow Road opposite Winant Avenue.

Previous Surveys

Several surveys have been previously conducted in the immediate vicinity of the current project with reports on file at the OPRHP and the NYC LPC. The surveys have resulted in the identification of both precontact and historic sites as indicated by Table 2. The results of these surveys also indicate that extensive prior disturbance has negatively affected the potential of certain areas to contain intact cultural resources. The surveys most relevant to the current undertaking are briefly described below. They include non-compliance investigations in Sandy Ground as well as investigations for six properties located immediately adjacent to the current project area.

Two of the surveys nearest the current project area were conducted in the vicinity of Sandy Ground, a community best known for its settlement and occupation by African-Americans beginning in the mid-19th century. Bloomingdale Road bisects a portion of the listed district. The NR historic archeological district encompasses a large part of the Sandy Ground community; the district boundaries were drawn based on modern intrusions and conditions as of 1982, such as the West Shore Expressway which forms the west boundary, modern housing developments east of Bloomingdale Road and along Lorrain Loop to the north of the district boundary, and the lack of archeological remains east of Bloomingdale Road and north of Woodrow Road (Florance 1982).

Early excavations within the vicinity of Sandy Ground were conducted in the early 1970s by Robert Schuyler of the City College of New York (CCNY). Areas for investigation were chosen based on examination of historic maps. It does not appear that a technical report of the excavations was produced; results were presented at a Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology (Schuyler 1974). In his presentation, Schuyler briefly discussed an area he called the Bloomingdale-Winant Grid bounded west by Bloomingdale Road, south by Woodrow Road and east by Winant Avenue. Up until the time of the survey this area had been relatively undeveloped. Schuyler located over 100 surface dumps dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries within the grid. No other feature type was identified, suggesting a pattern of widespread disposal of household trash over a relatively undeveloped tract of land. Unfortunately, it was determined that the integrity of almost all of these dumps had been compromised by bottle hunters (Schuyler 1974). Another area investigated by Schuyler was near the northwest corner Bloomingdale and Woodrow Roads where he investigated the site of 19th-century structures associated with J.S. Guyon and later the Staudt and Purnell families (Schuyler 1974). These structures burned during a wide-spread fire in 1963. Map 4 is from the Sandy Ground NR Nomination-Inventory form and shows the areas initially investigated by Schuyler, and subsequently by Askins (described below). The locations of these structures are shown on Figure 1 as "Area K."

Shortly after Schuyler conducted his work, William Askins (Askins 1980a, b) conducted an archeological survey and historical research for the Sandy Ground area in support of a National Register nomination. Askins selected forty-six survey proveniences for surface collection, generally because they were open lots at the time (Map 4). In addition to surface collection, some limited shovel testing was conducted and one three-

by-three foot unit was excavated. Two provenience areas along Bloomingdale Road included these subsurface tests. Unit 8 was on the west side of the road midway between Clay Pit and Sharrotts Road. Four shovel tests were excavated in potentially disturbed deposits. Directly opposite, Unit 9 was tested with the three-by-three foot unit which indicated that late 19th- and early 20th-century materials were *in situ* on that lot. Also relevant to the current undertaking were Askins' Features 48A, B, C and D which he identified just west of Bloomingdale Road, north of Harris Lane in an area currently undeveloped. Askins identified these features as a foundation, well, cistern and root cellar, all of brick.

Several other cultural resources management reports on file at either OPRHP or NYC Landmarks have been conducted in the immediate vicinity of Bloomingdale Road and either intersected or were immediately adjacent to the current APE.

One of the earlier of these surveys includes archeological investigations conducted in 1986 for the Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve encompassing 260 acres in southwestern Staten Island immediately west of the current project area (Yamin and Pickman 1986a, b). The 1986 survey identified several archeological sites recorded in the OPRHP, six of which fall within one-half mile of Bloomingdale Road (Table 2). These sites include precontact as well as historic resources predominantly located west of the West Shore Expressway. Site findings at the precontact sites identified within the park included flakes of jasper, chert, argillite, quartz and unidentified material. Tools included bifaces, unifaces, hammerstones and a mano as well as two Madison points from the Junkyard Site. Fire-cracked rock was found at a majority of the sites. The report states that "the distribution of identified sites over the landscape suggests a preference for well-drained sandy knolls within a reasonable distance of fresh water sources" (Yamin and Pickman 1986b). Nine historic archeological sites were identified within the park. The easternmost section of the Clay Pit Pond State Park Preserve lies adjacent to Bloomingdale Road between Harris Lane and Lorraine Loop. During his work, Askins identified several brick features in this vicinity including a foundation. Two tests were excavated in this area during the 1986 investigation. The tests encountered layers of ash, hard-packed mottled clay and brown sand and recovered small amounts of domestic and architectural items but large quantities of coal, cinder and slag (Yamin and Pickman 1986b).

AKRF (2009, 2011, 2012) conducted Phase IA, II and III archeological investigations for two lots (Block 7092, Lots 39 and 75) located on the west side of Bloomingdale Road between Crabtree Avenue and Woodrow Road. The site is currently being developed as Public School 62. A small portion of this project area fronts the west side of Bloomingdale Road within the current project area. The project area was determined to have a moderate sensitivity for precontact resources and high sensitivity for historic resources based on the presence of features previously identified by Schuyler (Area K on Map 4) and brick shaft features visible on the surface. Because the project was within the NR Sandy Ground Archeological district and in light of the previous work by Schuyler and Askins, OPRHP requested that archeological investigations in the form of a Phase II site evaluation be conducted, rather than IB field reconnaissance. AKRF undertook the Phase II which was followed by Phase III data retrieval. Within the portion nearest to Bloomingdale Road, the archeological investigations documented one of the two brick shaft features; the eastern one being 27.5 ft west of the road and in an area where a barn was indicated on historic maps. This feature was determined to be a well, likely used for agricultural purposes. Both brick shaft features were filled with refuse during the early 20th century. Site evaluation and data recovery provided data for comparative analysis of the two features as well as sufficient data regarding the historic occupation of the entire parcel. No further work was recommended.

In 2007, Greenhouse conducted archeological investigations for the proposed AME Zion Church Senior Housing development located on the west side of Bloomingdale Road south of Clay Pit Road and encompassing the AME Zion Church building (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 2007). The survey area included portions covered by Askins' 1980 survey (Feature L in SGS -49). The 2007 fieldwork included Phase IB and Phase II excavations which identified a small brick-lined feature and mapped the previously identified foundation. The report recommended no further work. According to a note on the report cover, the OPRHP did not concur with these findings, stating the testing strategy was insufficient for the NR district.

Archeological investigations were undertaken for the Sharrott Estates development located west of Bloomingdale Road between Clay Pit and Sharrott Roads with one section extending to Bloomingdale Road. These investigations included a sensitivity study with limited testing (Archeological Research Consultants 1982) and mitigation of identified resources (Archeological Research Consultants 1985). The initial survey consisted of background research, pedestrian survey and limited shovel testing and probing. The survey identified historic features associated with Sandy Ground as well as scattered precontact materials. The latter consisted of chert flakes found on the surface and in a shovel test west of Bloomingdale Road between Clay Pit and Sharrott Roads. Relevant to the current undertaking was testing conducted on property adjacent to 420 and 444 Bloomingdale Road (Joseph Post and Isaac Harris Houses) located just north of Ramona Avenue (a paper street). These properties have since been subsumed into a residential development and the former houses are no longer standing.

The testing recovered material dating to the turn-of-the-century usage of the properties. No further testing was recommended. Mitigation efforts focused on finding a reported barn west of the Harris house, which proved unsuccessful, and additional testing on the Post property. The latter identified three features and a large collection of architectural/construction related items suggesting considerable maintenance and repair activities (Archeological Research Consultants 1985).

Just to the south, a Phase IA sensitivity evaluation was conducted for the lot at the southwest corner of Bloomingdale and Sharrotts Road (Sheffield Archaeological Consultants 1991). Based on the background research, the parcel was determined to be in an area of precontact and historic archeological sensitivity. Extant structures at the time included the property at 514 Bloomingdale Road known as the Sleepy Hollow Inn. Due to significant prior disturbance the potential for intact archeological remains was considered low. The existing buildings were considered to lack physical integrity. Therefore, no further work was recommended. The building at 514 Bloomingdale has since been razed.

An archeological investigation was conducted for the Bloomingdale Woods project located on the west side of Bloomingdale Road between Englewood Avenue and the Korean War Veterans Parkway near the southern portion of the current project area (Salwen, et al. 1986). The surveyed parcel contained some paved roadways and scattered houses constructed prior to the archeological investigation. The survey consisted of background documentary research, a pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing in the undeveloped portions. The testing strategy focused on the areas more likely to contain precontact resources since the potential for early historic resources was assessed as being low. Testing did not recover any precontact material and only some scattered historic materials including coal, glass, ceramics and brick. The latter were thought to be scattered trash deposits from when the area was cultivated. No further archeological investigation was recommended for the property (Salwen, et al. 1986), this area has since been developed.

While several surveys were located along Bloomingdale Road, it is unclear of any of the testing extended into the ROW, and therefore within the current project area. Each survey immediately adjacent to the road is indicated on Map 2a-2j; these include Schuyler 1974 (along the intersection of Woodrow Road), Askins 1980a and b (west side of road between Clay Pits road and Sharrots Road and also north of Harris Lane), Yamin and Pickman 1986a and b (north of Harris Lane), Greenhouse 2007 on the AME Zion church property, and finally Salwen et al. 1986 (the west side of the road between Englewood and the Korean War Veterans Parkway).

The results of these surveys contribute to the recommendations concerning the current proposed testing strategy, as discussed in more detail below.

ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION

Precontact Resources

Precontact Overview

The earliest occupation of New York State was probably as early as 12,000 years ago (Ritchie 1969:1-30). Human populations entered the state from the south following the retreat of the glacial ice sheets. The exact dates are unknown, but existing evidence suggests ca. 10,000 B.C. as the probable beginning of human occupation of the region (Funk 1976:212). Sea levels were lower at this time and what is now Staten Island was located inland from the Atlantic coast; it was an area of raised land with glacial lakes and meltwater rivers at lower elevations (Boesch 1994:8).

New York State residents of the Paleo-Indian period manufactured distinctive chipped stone projectile points of clovis-like fluted form. The flutes were long narrow flakes removed from both faces of the basal portions of the projectile points. In addition, a variety of other chipped stone tools, both bifacial and unifacial including knives, hide and wood scrapers, and graters have been recovered from New York State sites of the Paleo-Indian period. In general, Paleo-Indian groups were probably quite small and highly mobile. The frequent presence of exotic chert and other chippable lithic material on Paleo-Indian sites indicate travel or trade across considerable distances.

Scattered evidence dating to 8,000 B.C. records the movements of Paleo-Indian people about the landscape in the northeastern United States. Based upon the known archeological record, it appears that the Early and Middle Archaic populations were as small, or smaller than, those of Paleo-Indian period. Ecological and climatic changes could account for this apparent decrease in population.

The division between the Late Archaic and subsequent precontact periods is based more upon the introduction of, first, stone cooking vessels and, later, ceramic pottery than upon any significant alteration of subsistence patterns among the aboriginal residents of New York. The relatively short time that soapstone vessels were in use, along with what are known as "broad" projectile points, has been called the Transitional period (1250-1000 B.C.) by Ritchie (Ritchie 1969:150-178).

The Woodland period (ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1600) is defined by the presence of pottery on archeological sites (Ritchie 1969:179-299). The introduction of ceramic pottery has been viewed as a possible indication of a less mobile lifestyle for the aboriginal population of the time since the pottery was quite fragile. Since sedentary lifestyles are usually associated with the development of horticulture, it is presumed that New York's Woodland period precontact population was in some way acquiring at least some of its food resources in that manner.

It seems almost certain that the life of the inhabitants of what is now New York during the Woodland period resembled that of the Archaic period. Hunting, fishing, freshwater, brackish, and saltwater shellfish, and plant collecting may have been gradually augmented by the cultivation of food plants such as squash, gourds, and eventually corn.

Documented Precontact Resources in the Vicinity of the Project Area

Previous investigations on Staten Island have identified precontact archeological sites spanning all periods of occupation. Site file research conducted for this study identified 24 sites inventoried in the OPRHP and databases that are located within one-half mile of the project area that contain deposits associated with precontact and historic Native American occupation of the area. Those where diagnostic materials were found and/or cultural affiliation is indicated include sites dating from the Archaic to Woodland periods as well as Historic period sites.

On Staten Island, sites attributed to the Paleo-Indian period have been found most frequently between Rossville and Tottenville (Boesch 1994). These include the Port Mobil Sites located on the southwestern shore of Staten Island along the Arthur Kill. The site has been interpreted as a small resource procurement

camp (Kraft 1977). Other sites in the vicinity, including the Smoking Point Site to the north, have not recovered diagnostic artifacts from this period, however their association is inferred (Boesch 1994:10) Paleo-Indian sites located in the vicinity of Port Mobil demonstrate that the area was occupied during this period and could potentially be encountered near the project corridor..

Sites dating to the Archaic period, particularly the Late Archaic are more numerous. Early Archaic sites on Staten Island include components found at the Old Place Site in northern Staten Island. Late Archaic sites on Staten Island are typically found on low-lying areas near area estuaries or inland streams and have been identified in the vicinity of the project area at Smoking Point, Pottery Farm, Sandy Brook and Wort Farm (Boesch 1994) as well as Chemical Lane and the NRE multicomponent NYCSCA PS 56-RN site (Table 2).

Woodland period sites on Staten Island are widespread with sites located near estuaries although smaller inland sites are found near a water source. Several sites in the vicinity of the project have components dating to this period, including the Junkyard site, the NYCSCA PS 56-RN site, Smoking Point, and Pottery Farm (Table 2).

Several sites in the vicinity of the project area have been described as Historic Native American. At the time of contact between Native Americans and European colonists, the Staten Island Native Americans were Algonquian, more specifically Munsee (Boesch 1994:13).

Many of the sites identified in the vicinity of the project area, several of which were reported as a result of modern, systematic survey, did not contain diagnostic material and so remain unasccribed to a particular time period. Often these sites have been identified by lithic materials in the form of chipped debitage or ground stone tools. Several of these sites are identified in close proximity to the Bloomingdale Road corridor.

Historic Resources

Historic Overview and Map Review

In order to trace the development of the project area vicinity, a review of historical maps was conducted. The maps include an 18th century military map, 19th-century landowner maps, and mid to late 20th-century topographic maps and historical aerial photographs. Highly detailed fire insurance maps often available for urban areas from the late 19th to 20th century, are not available for this part of Staten Island until the early 20th century, and then only for small sections of the project area at the extreme northern and southern areas. This suggests that the project area remained relatively rural, or at least less developed than nearby urban areas until very recently. Nevertheless, maps of the southwestern portion of Staten Island dating from the late 18th century to the 20th century depict many structures that were located in the immediate vicinity of portions of the current project area.

Select historical maps are presented in this report (Maps 1, 5-10). These include a late 18th-century map, several 19th-century landowner maps. The maps are georeferenced and the project area has been superimposed on each of the maps.

The earliest map reviewed that shows historic development within the vicinity of the project area is a late 18th-century military map (Unknown 1780-1783) (Map 5). Roads that resemble present-day Arthur Kill Road, Bloomingdale Road and perhaps Amboy Road are shown. Scattered development is shown along these roads, including several along Bloomingdale—all likely farms. Of note is the Marshall estate, rendered with two houses along the intersection of present-day Arthur Kill Road and Bloomingdale Road, near Sharrots Road are two houses indicated belonging to A. Carlie and J. Seguene, and three farms on the east side of Bloomingdale Road south of Sandy Brook (belonging to Joshua Mersereau, I. Simeson, and J. Mersereau). In all, six farms were located along the project area at the end of the 18th century.

By the middle of the 19th century, the major road patterns in the vicinity of the project area are recognizable and resemble those of today (Beers 1874; Sidney 1850; Walling 1859). These include what are now Bloomingdale, Arthur Kill, Woodrow, Sharrots and Amboy Roads. While development is shown along

Bloomingtondale Road, more heavily developed areas are indicated in the Rossville area along Arthur Kill Road. Two structures are shown on the south side of Arthur Kill Road.

By the mid-19th century according to the Sidney map (Map 6), the project area filled with more farms and residential structures, but was still relatively sparsely settled. The Marshall family still occupied a farm at the northern end of the project area. Three houses were constructed on the west side of the road between Candon Avenue and Radigan Avenue. A small cluster of houses also appears near the intersection of Woodrow Road. The areas surrounding Sandy Brook is indicated as still wooded and uncleared. The three 18th-century farmsteads south of the brook are still extant at this time changing from the Mersereau family to Mulligan families and from Simeson to J. Winant. Finally, development appears to be increasing rapidly along Amboy road at the southern terminus based on this map.

By the third quarter of the 19th century, the project area remained relatively rural and undeveloped. The Beers 1874 map (Map 7) provides a detailed view of the project area at about this time, especially with respect to the relationship between the road and nearby farmhouses. For the most part, the farmhouses appear to have been set back at a distance from the road. Exceptions include the D. Simonson and P. Wigant houses, formerly located at present-day 87 Marvin Road. By the time the map was produced one of the early farmhouses (the southernmost) associated with the Mersereau and Mulligan families, was removed.

The 1898 Robinson map depicts the project area on the verge of the 20th century (Map 8). For the most part the project area remained relatively rural. A concentration of residential structures was located around Woodrow road, anchored in part by the Methodist Church, just north of Sharrots Road (near the present-day AME Zion Church). Much of the northern part of the project area remained undeveloped at this time, being part of three larger farm estates. Similarly, the area surrounding Sandy Brook was associated with larger farm properties. There was relatively heavy development along Amboy Road by that date, but along Bloomingtondale Road only larger residential properties and an ice pond and ice house belonging to the Sharrot Brothers had been established. The Mt Zion church is indicated on the west side of Bloomingtondale Road nearly opposite modern Radigan Avenue. This was splinter group from the AME church near the corner of Clay Pit Ponds Road. The congregation formed in 1875 and the church built about 1880 (Hubbell 1898:159-163).

The following is largely derived from the NYC LPC designation report of the two cottages at 565 and 569 Bloomingtondale Road (Harris 2011), and presents the late 19th-century evolution of the African-American community that resided in this area.

The central part of the project corridor crosses through Sandy Ground, an area settled in the early to mid-19th century by free African-Americans. This area, located near the intersection of present day Bloomingtondale Road and Woodrow Road has been known as Woodrow and Little Africa, but more commonly, Sandy Ground, named for the area's sandy soil. Sandy Ground was home to numerous African American families, many of whom were freed African-Americans who previously were oystermen in Chesapeake Bay in Maryland. The first recorded purchase of land by an African-American in the Sandy Ground area was by Capt. John Jackson in 1828 (see Map 6). The area continued to flourish into the early 20th century.

While farming and working for Manhattan's white families employed some, many of the inhabitants of Sandy Ground were employed in the oyster trade, taking advantage of the abundant oyster beds to the south at Prince's Bay. Prior to living in Sandy Ground, many had lived in Maryland and were involved with the oyster trade in the Chesapeake Bay. Following the passage of restrictive laws in the 1830s that made it difficult for freed African-Americans to participate in Maryland's oyster economy, many moved to Sandy Ground. The oyster trade was already the most important economic activity on Staten Island by this time (Harris 2011:5).

At the height of prosperity of this neighborhood during the last decades of the 19th century, there were as many as 50 houses in Sandy Ground. The National Register Rossville AME Zion Church first served this community with its splinter church largely ceasing to operate after 1900. Beginning in 1849, services were held in the home of William Pitts. In 1854, the congregation built a small frame church (no longer standing) on Crabtree Avenue and established a cemetery to the west of the church (the NYC Landmark Rossville AME Zion Church Cemetery). With the growing congregation too large for the early building, a new church,

the Rossville AME Zion Church at 584 Bloomingdale Road, (a LPC designated Landmark) was constructed. (Harris 2011).

The 20th century brought radical change to this neighborhood, in part due to devastating economic changes. The oyster beds were officially closed in 1916 due to pollution and several outbreaks of typhoid resulting from consumption of contaminated oysters. While some residents found employment elsewhere, the end of the oyster trade, so vital to many, the Sandy Ground community suffered and gradually declined. Devastating fires in 1930 and 1963 took a further toll on the community. Nonetheless, vestiges of the community exist today. The cottages at 565 and 569 Bloomingdale Road are rare surviving examples of homes from the time when Sandy Ground was a prosperous African-American community (Harris 2011:1). The cottages were constructed between 1887 and 1898 and are known as the “baymen’s cottages.” The Rossville AME Zion Church also remains as does the 1906 Harris House at 444 Bloomingdale Road.

Throughout the 20th century it appears this area remained largely rural, as indicated by the lack of Sanborn fire insurance map coverage. This changed rather quickly in the second half of the 20th century with the development of major road arteries that connected the island to the mainland. The creation of the Outerbridge Crossing (named for Henry Outerbridge) in 1928, along with the Goethals Bridge (to the north) provided increased mobility for traffic in the area. This continued with the opening of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge in 1964. To accommodate the increased traffic flows new highways were built. Among these are the Korean War Veterans Parkway (originally Richmond Parkway) built in 1972, and the West Shore Expressway (NY 440) near Bloomingdale Road, completed around 1973. The advances in the public transportation systems and roadways in Staten Island provided the impetus for new residential development that started in the 1980s and continues to today. Multi-unit residential structures are now common along Bloomingdale Road, and former single-family structures are frequently replaced with these multi-family units. The result is increasing traffic flow on Bloomingdale Road.

Existing Conditions

The archeological site visit was conducted on March 13, 2013 by Matthew Kirk, who also had an opportunity to review the project area during the architectural site visit on April 10, 2013. The project area was principally walked by the archeologist. Areas that were accessible for archeological testing were noted and other salient features, landscapes, or resources were documented and photographed.

The discussion of the project area begins at the north and continues to the south and is divided into smaller segments based on major crossroads, for the purposes of this section.

Arthur Kill Road to Veterans Road (Map 2a)

This section of Bloomingdale Road is one of the most commercial/industrialized portions of the project area (Photos 1 and 2). Just to the north beyond the Project Area lies a former chemical facility (Photo 3). The property was once part of the Oakland Chemical Company that produced hydrogen peroxide through the late 19th century and early 20th century. The site was sold in 1955 and much of the buildings demolished by 1968. The NYS Correctional Department built on a portion of the site in 1969.

Much of area along Bloomingdale Road is undeveloped but heavily disturbed from the former industrial practices at the site as evidenced by push-pile and borrow pits.

Also along the northeast corner of Arthur Kill Road and Bloomingdale Road sits Perry’s Brick Company. The lot is heavily developed with storage sheds and other outbuildings. As discussed in the architectural section following, within the heart of the addition at 961 Bloomingdale Road is what appears to be an 18th-century structure. Historical maps indicate the house part of the Marshall family estate in the 1780s (Map 5).

The lot is covered with asphalt and surface that make shovel testing this area difficult (Photo 3).

On the west side of the road is a cluster of commercial buildings. This area is heavily developed and no testing is possible in this section. Further south is Veterans Road West, a heavily trafficked service road. Bloomingdale Road is carried over the West Shore Expressway by a concrete and steel bridge. The expressway is below the natural grade of the surrounding topography and appears to have been excavated. The areas surrounding the expressway, particularly Veterans Road East and West were likely altered due to the construction of the expressway.



Photograph 1. View to the south of the northern terminus of the project area at the intersection of Bloomingdale Road and Arthur Kill Road. This area has been heavily developed over time, although the north side of the Arthur Kill Road intersection is now covered in tree and brush growth.

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Photograph 2. Arthur Kill Road viewed west from the intersection of Bloomingdale Road.



Photograph 3. Bloomingdale Road and Arthur Kill Road to the north. Note the former chemical facility in the background. Within Perry's Brickyard to the right is an 18th-century structure. Due to building and driveways this area is not accessible for shovel testing.

Veteran's Road East (Map 2h)

The segment is approximately 1,000 feet (305 m) long and starts at Bloomingdale Road and extends to the intersection of Winant Avenue. This section of roadway is largely undeveloped as most of the nearby residences front along Charleston, Westfield, and Winant Avenues to the east. Both Westfield and Charleston Avenues terminate before their intersections with Veterans Road, leaving "paper roads" and undevelopable space along the service road (Photo 4). Much of the right-of-way in this area appears to have been disturbed by nearby road building activities and house construction, despite the fact that much of the ROW is undeveloped and left as open space. Limited shovel testing is recommended in this section to document the previous disturbance.



Photograph 4. A "paper street" where Charleston Avenue is inaccessible from along Veterans Road East. Much of the east side of Veterans Road East is undeveloped, but likely disturbed from highway construction.

Veterans Road East to Radigan Avenue (Maps 2h and 2i)

This section of Bloomingdale Road is largely developed with multi-unit structures built in the 1980s and 1990s (Photo 5). The ROW largely includes the existing sidewalks on both sides of the road and a narrow strip of grass and trees. Cross-streets through this section include Lucille, Wirt, Candon, Malvine, Correll, Sheil, and Radigan Avenues and Prince Lane. The cross-streets only extend along the east side of Bloomingdale. On the west side the former paper streets have been developed with residential units. Only Radigan Avenue remains underdeveloped along the west side of Bloomingdale Road, as discussed below.

An undeveloped lot lies on the west side of Bloomingdale Road just north of Shiel Avenue. However, this area appears to have been extensively disturbed with only about 24 inches of grass within the ROW and that is bisected by a fence. No archeological testing is recommended for this small parcel.



Photograph 5. Bloomingdale Road as viewed to the south from the intersection of Wirt Avenue. This stretch of the project area is heavily developed with recent multi-unit residential structures.

Candon Avenue, Radigan Avenue, Sheil Avenue (Maps 2b and 2i)

This portion of the project area is expected to be impacted by the installation of new drainage features. Most of this work is expected within the existing roadway. Candon Avenue is developed with multi-unit structures with off-street parking located in the front of the lots. There is no open space for archeological testing in this area. Sheil Avenue connects with Bloomingdale Avenue, while Radigan does not. At the west end of Radigan is an empty lot that appears to have been a dumping ground for a number of years. Shovel testing is recommended for the portion of Radigan Street that fronts along Bloomingdale Avenue. Similarly, there is an empty lot along the west side of Bloomingdale Road (also a paper street for Radigan Avenue and now part of the Clay Pit Ponds State Park) (Photo 6). This wooded lot is covered with garbage, piles of fill, and debris. This lot is part of the Clay Pits Pond State Park Preserve. Testing conducted in this area by Schuyler (1974) and Yamin and Pickman (1986a, b) identified historic features associated with the Sandy Ground community. The Sandy Ground NR inventory form on file at the OPRHP references a cemetery west of Bloomingdale Road and north of Harris Lane. The cemetery was established by the Mount Zion A.M. Church formed in 1875 from congregants of the AME Zion Church. A disagreement with the regional conference led to a split. The cemetery is described in 1982 as heavily overgrown (Florance 1982). Historical maps from 1887 (Beers 1887) and 1898 (Robinson 1898) show the property (two small lots) associated with the Mt. Zion Church in this vicinity. Askins identified Features 48 A, B C and D in this location but did not mention a cemetery, nor does the report of archeological investigations conducted for the Clay Pits Pond State Park Preserve (Yamin and Pickman 1986a, b). Shovel testing is recommended along the road within the ROW.



Photograph 6. A view of the empty lot on the west side of Bloomingdale Road (a paper street of Radigan Avenue). This area is wooded and covered with garbage and piles of fill and debris. Shovel testing is recommended within the road ROW.

Radigan Avenue to Woodrow Road (Maps 2c)

This section of Bloomingdale Road is also heavily developed with multi-unit residential structures (Photo 7). One of the last remaining empty lots along this portion of the project area is now being developed as Public School 62, along the west side of road opposite Woodrow Road (Photo 8). The lot being developed for the school was surveyed by AKRF (2009, 2011, 2012). They investigated and mitigated historic features initially identified by Schuyler including a brick feature just 25 west of Bloomingdale Road.

Much of the ROW consists of existing sidewalks, driveways, and several narrow strips of grass and planted trees. No archeological testing is recommended in this section of roadway.

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Photograph 7. View north along Bloomingdale Road from its intersection with Crabtree Avenue (left) and McBaine Avenue (right).



Photograph 8. View south towards the intersection of Woodrow Road. Note the construction of PS 62 on the right as indicated by the blue construction fencing.

Woodrow Road to Ramona Avenue (Maps 2c, 2d and 2e)

The intersection of Bloomingdale and Woodrow Roads was the relative center of the Sandy Ground community with the Rossville AME Zion Church at its core (Photos 9 and 10). Vacant lots on either side of the church were archeologically investigated in 2007 for a proposed senior housing development (Photos 10). The testing focused on historic features identified by Askins in 1980. While testing included Phase IB and Phase II shovel tests, units and trenches, the OPRHP considered the testing strategy insufficient and did not concur with the survey's recommendation for no further work.

Archeological testing can be conducted south of Clay Pit Road and along the front of the AME Zion Church, built in 1897 (NYC Landmark --this is the second location of the church, the original structure was on Clay Pit Road). An empty lot on the west side of Bloomingdale Road south of the church (Block 7267) can be tested as well, despite the surface disturbance noted near the roadway, as the ROW extends over 25 feet into the property.

A small pocket park lies on the east side of Bloomingdale Road on a paper street known as Anthony Street. This park is fenced and may be associated with the nearby housing development. Any development beyond the existing sidewalk should be archeological tested in this area.

Two late 19th- to early 20th-century cottages associated with African-American oystermen (NYC Landmarks) are located nearly across from the AME Zion church on the east side of Bloomingdale Road (Photos 11 and 12). Since these structures are set back from the roadway, the ROW within this area can be archeological tested. Of note is a small concrete foundation near the road. Askins does not mention this foundation in his report (Askins 1980a). Its function is uncertain, but it will be further documented as part of the field reconnaissance work (Photo 11).

Much of the remainder of Bloomingdale Road to Ramona Avenue has been disturbed by recent residential construction and there is little opportunity for archeological testing (Photos 13 and 14).



Photograph 9. View south along Bloomingdale Road toward its intersection with Clay Pit Road. The Rossville AME Zion Church lies in the center of the block between Clay Pit and Sharrotts Roads.



Photograph 10. A view to the south of the empty lot to the north of the AME Zion church near Clay Pit Road. Note the relationship of the church to Bloomingdale Road in the background.



Photograph 11. A view to the southwest of an empty lot opposite the oystermen cottages along Bloomingdale Road. The frontages of 565 and 569 are to the left. A small concrete feature is located in front of 569 (as indicated by the arrow).

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Photograph 12. A view to the northeast of the cottages at 565 and 569 Bloomingdale Road.



Photograph 13. Bloomingdale Road as viewed to the south towards the intersection with Sharrotts Road, as indicated by the stop lights in the background.



Photograph 14. Looking south along Bloomingdale Road towards Bloomingdale Park in the background.

Ramona Avenue to Korean War Veterans/Richmond Parkway (Maps 2e and 2f)

This portion of Bloomingdale Road is the least developed within the corridor. The road passes through NYC Bloomingdale Park and the park extends along the east side of the road up to the parkway (not including a small outparcel) (Photos 15-18). The 138-acre park was added to the NYC park system after the ruinous fires of 1963 and is primarily wooded with several walking trails that terminate along Bloomingdale Road.

The main feature of the western portion of the park is Sandy Brook which flows from west to east and passes under Bloomingdale Road via a steel culvert. Sandy Brook has its confluence with Lemon Creek further to the east. With the exception of the culvert, buried gas lines on the east side of the street and several fire hydrants, much of the park is relatively undisturbed. The ROW is a mixture of wooded and open space.

The house at 299 Bloomingdale Road is within existing parkland, but remains inhabited. This may be the original farmhouse that the park evolved from.

Testing is recommended for all of the parkland on both sides of the road.

Relatively recent residential structures line the west side of Bloomingdale Road south of Hargold Avenue. This area has been disturbed from construction and sidewalk installation. No testing is recommended along the west side of the road from Hargold Avenue to the Richmond Parkway.



Photograph 15. Bloomingdale Road in relation to Bloomingdale Park situated on its west side. The ROW extends over 25 feet from the edge of pavement and there is no indication of existing utilities on this side.



Photograph 16. A view to the south of Bloomingdale Road as it passes through Bloomingdale Park.



Photograph 17. Just south of Bloomingdale Park, the west side of Bloomingdale Park is heavily developed. A single remaining farmhouse stands at 299 Bloomingdale Road to the left (east side), which is relatively undeveloped and within the Bloomingdale Park boundaries.



Photograph 18. View north along Bloomingdale Avenue from its intersection with Pitney Avenue. The east side of the road is undeveloped in this section to Drumgoole Road.

Korean War Veterans/Richmond Parkway to Amboy Road (Maps 2f and 2g)

This section of Bloomingdale Road consists primarily of residential structures (Photos 19-24). Development of this area began in the late 19th century and continued intermittently in the 20th century. More recently, the remaining undeveloped parcels have had homes constructed on them.

There is little open space within the ROW along the west side of the road between Service Road South and Outerbridge Avenue. Limited testing may be possible along the east side of the road both north and south of Martzek Road. Since the ROW expands along the west side of the road south of Outerbridge Avenue limited testing is possible in this area. New development along the east side of Bloomingdale Road from Idaho Avenue to Amboy Road precludes the need for testing here.

In general, south of Sarcona Court the houses date from before the 1950s. The houses are generally set back from the road and open lawns extend to the edge of pavement. Gas and water lines extend along the shoulder of the west side of the road, producing areas of limited disturbance.

No testing is recommended along the heavily developed portion of the project area that includes Amboy Road.



Photograph 19. Bloomingdale Road over the Richmond Parkway which was excavated well below the natural grade in this area.

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Photograph 20. Bloomingdale Road as viewed to the south from near Drumgoole Road. This is heavily developed with residential structures, most of more recent origin.



Photograph 21. Bloomingdale Road as seen to the south near Maretzek Court.

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Photograph 22. Bloomingdale Road seen north from Idaho Road, a late 19th-century residence is to the right.



Photograph 23. A row of new residential homes (left) was recently completed on the east side of Bloomingdale Road, south of Idaho Road, as seen to the south. The west side of the street contains older 20th century homes.



Photograph 24. Bloomingdale Road seen to the terminus of the project area along Amboy Road.

Archeological Sensitivity and Potential

The New York Archaeological Council provides the following description of archeological sensitivity:

Archaeologically sensitive areas contain one or more variables that make them likely locations for evidence of past human activities. Sensitive areas can include places near known prehistoric sites that share the same valley or that occupy a similar landform (e.g., terrace above a river), areas where historic maps or photographs show that a building once stood but is now gone as well as the areas within the former yards around such structures, an environmental setting similar to settings that tend to contain cultural resources, and locations where Native Americans and published sources note sacred places, such as cemeteries or spots of spiritual importance (NYAC 1994:9).

The archeological potential is the likelihood of locating intact archeological remains within the project area and consists of its sensitivity modified by modern disturbance. The combined site file and environmental data suggest the project area has a moderate to high sensitivity for both precontact and historic cultural resources. However, the project area has undergone substantial disturbance associated with modern road and utility development. Recommendations for additional investigation are based on the project area's archeological sensitivity and potential, and are discussed below.

Precontact Resources

The project is located within an area designated on the OPRHP website as a known archeologically sensitive area. Generally, this designation is based on the proximity of reported archeological sites. The OPRHP and NYSM files contain 11 sites with precontact components with another five sites likely to be precontact; five which have precontact and/or historic Native American components and another three sites with both precontact and historic components, all within one-half mile of the project area. Many more precontact sites, dating from Paleo-Indian through Woodland and the historic period, have been documented on Staten Island beyond the one-half mile radius.

In addition to the proximity of these known precontact resources, the archeological sensitivity assessment of the project area for precontact sites also is based on its physiographic characteristics such as topography and drainage. Generally, areas in the vicinity of streams and wetlands suggest a potential for occupation or use by Native Americans who may have occupied the area. These areas represent potential food and water sources as well as potential transportation corridors. The project area's location in proximity to the Arthur Kill and Sandy Brook provided both fresh and salt water resources for precontact peoples.

The sensitivity of the project area for precontact sites is high. However, the site visit identified a high degree of extensive prior disturbance within the project area resulting from historic occupation and use, least of which is the extensive residential development which has occurred over the last forty years. The construction of these residential neighborhoods, road and utilities has impacted a large part of the project corridor. Very few undeveloped lots exist adjacent to Bloomingdale Road and its cross streets. The largest undeveloped area consists of Bloomingdale Park within the southern half of the project area. Therefore, the high sensitivity of the project area is mitigated by the existing conditions within the project APE, thus resulting in a low to moderate potential for such resources depending on the degree of prior disturbance.

Historic Resources

The historic sensitivity of an area is based largely on the examination of historical maps as well as the presence of documented archeological sites in the vicinity.

The project area is located in the southwestern portion of Staten Island. Historic development in this vicinity is documented as early as the 18th century. Development into the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries included industrial pursuits along the Arthur Kill near the northern portion of the project area and near the southern portion along Amboy Road. In between, a large portion was occupied by the community of Sandy Ground, whose height of occupation occurred from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. Remnants of that community exist among the more modern residential developments which occupy a large portion of the Bloomingdale Road corridor north and south of Bloomingdale Park. These residential developments were constructed after a devastating fire of 1963 that destroyed many of the Sandy Ground properties. Construction of the West Shore Expressway and the Korean War Veterans Parkway changed the nature of southwestern Staten Island. Connection of Staten Island to New Jersey and Manhattan via the Outerbridge Crossing and the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge has led to the development of this area as a bedroom community of nearby urban areas. As for the potential for precontact resources has been affected by prior disturbance, likewise the potential for early historic resources has been negatively affected.

Archeological Recommendations

In order to assess the presence of absence of archeological deposits and/or prior disturbance in the project APE, limited Phase IB archeological testing is recommended. Based on the results of the background research and existing conditions noted during the site visit, the following areas are recommended for testing based on the likelihood that intact archeological resources may be encountered.

Table 5: Areas Recommended for Subsurface Testing

Map	Area/Vicinity	Block	Lot	Potential Resources	Proposed Testing
2a and h	Veterans Road East	7086	1, 3, 5, 80 19	Native-American and Early Historic occupation	6
		7087	4, 11, 14		
		7088	32		
		7054	448?		
2b and i	Bloomingdale Rd at Radigan East side	b/w 7079 & 7080		Native American and Historic African-American occupation and activity	4
2b	Bloomindgale Rd at Radigan West Side	7094	126, 132, 144	Native American and Historic African-American occupation and activity	8
2c-2d	Bloomingdale Rd at AME Zion Church	7267	89, 92,94, 101, 109	Historic African-American occupation and activity	6
2d	Bloomingdale Rd Oysterman Cottages	7020	4	Historic African-American occupation and activity	6
2e-2f	Bloomingdale Road east and west sides at Bloomingdale Park	7010	1	Native American occupation; limited historic	30
2g	Bloomingdale Road east side north and south of Maretzek	7339	1 and 3	Native American occupation; limited historic	10
		6998	1, 6, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24		
6993	62, 72 76				
2g	Bloomingdale Road west side Outerbridge and Pleasant Plains Rds	7495	1, 72, 75, 77, 83, 85, 92, 98	Native American occupation; limited historic	10
				Total	80

ARCHITECTURAL DISCUSSION

Introduction

An architectural reconnaissance survey was performed by HAA, Inc.'s Senior Architectural Historian, Walter Richard Wheeler and Matt Kirk on April 10, 2013. The goal of the survey was to identify properties that are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Survey Methods

The architectural survey consisted of the following: (1) a review of the OPRHP structure files to identify National Register (NR) listed or eligible properties and previously inventoried properties within the project area, and (2) a field inspection of structures located within and adjacent to the project area. Each property was identified by street number and its location was recorded on the project map (Map 2). All pre-1964 structures were evaluated for their potential ability to satisfy one or more of the four National Register criteria for significance: (A) by association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; (B) by association with the lives of persons significant in the past; (C) by embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or (D) by potentially yielding information important to history (Shrimpton 1997).

Survey Results

The architectural survey included 188 individual and associated structures. The list of Architectural Properties (Table 6) associates these structures with structure and photograph numbers. These are keyed to Map 9. Structures within the APE for this project date from the 18th century to the present. None of the structures surveyed have been previously listed on the National Register or have been previously determined to be eligible for listing on the Register. Thirteen structures were previously surveyed with no determination made (Structures 38, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 67, 85, 91, 93, 104, 131, and 137); one of those structures was recently replaced by a modern dwelling (Structure 93).

Photographs are provided for all 31 structures within the APE which are in excess of 50 years old (Photos 25 thru 55). The majority of these structures have undergone alteration and do not retain integrity to their period of construction. Three structures have been listed by the Landmarks Preservation Commission as Landmarks (Structures 58, 61 and 62; Photographs 28, 30 and 31). These three structures are eligible for listing on the National Register for their association with the free black community of Sandy Ground.

Four additional structures surveyed were determined to be eligible by this survey for individual listing on the National Registers (Structures 98, 125, 130 and 131; Photographs 36, 42, 45 and 46). Based on current project plans there are no project impacts to identified NYC Landmark or NRE structures anticipated.

Table 6. Architectural Properties within/adjacent to the Current Project Area.

Structure #	Photo #	Name/ Address	NRE* or NRL	Non- NRE	Post- 1963	SHPO Unique Site # / Existing NR Status
01	25	Window Warehouse, 961a Bloomingdale Road		x		
02		Sunoco, 970 Bloomingdale Road			x	
03		Perry's Concrete Block, 961b Bloomingdale Road			x	
04		960 Bloomingdale Road			x	
05		950 Bloomingdale Road			x	
06		Bridge over 440			x	
07		181 Lucille Avenue			x	
08		177 Lucille Avenue			x	
09		"19" Charleston Avenue			x	
10		"11" Charleston Avenue			x	
11		579 Winants Avenue			x	
12		583 Winants Avenue			x	
13		575 Winants Avenue			x	
14		371 Winants Avenue			x	
15		200-202 Lucille Avenue			x	
16		867-873 Bloomingdale Road and 197-199 Wirt Avenue			x	
17		208 and 212 Wirt Avenue			x	
18		16 Wirt Lane, 174-178 Wirt Avenue, and 855- 857 Bloomingdale Road			x	
19		843 and 849 Bloomingdale Road and 32-38 Prince Lane			x	
20		15-33 Lorraine Loop			x	
21		16-36 Lorraine Loop			x	
22		844-860 Bloomingdale Road			x	
23		824-840 Bloomingdale Road			x	
24		304-306 Candon Avenue			x	
25		303-305 Malvin Avenue			x	

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Structure #	Photo #	Name/ Address	NRE* or NRL	Non- NRE	Post- 1963	SHPO Unique Site # / Existing NR Status
26		304-306 Malvin Avenue			x	
27		779-781 Correll			x	
28		780-782 Correll			x	
29		804-820 Bloomingdale Road			x	
30		788-800 Bloomingdale Road			x	
31		766-770 Bloomingdale Road			x	
32		199-201 Shiel Avenue			x	
33		198-200 Shiel Avenue			x	
34		758-762 Bloomingdale Road			x	
35		748-752 Bloomingdale Road			x	
36		741-749 Bloomingdale Road			x	
37		707 Mason Boulevard			x	
38	26	718 Bloomingdale Road		x		08501.002217
39		348-350 Mason Boulevard			x	
40		700-702 Bloomingdale Road			x	
41		694-696 Bloomingdale Road			x	
42		688-690 Bloomingdale Road			x	
43		682-684 Bloomingdale Road			x	
44		341-343 McBaine Avenue			x	
45		15-21 Crabtree Avenue			x	
46		669 Bloomingdale Road			x	
47		31-33 Crabtree Avenue			x	
48		360 Kramer Avenue			x	
49		1545 Woodrow Road			x	
50		23 Anthony Street			x	
51		25 Anthony Street			x	
52		22 Anthony Street			x	
53		1554 Woodrow Road			x	

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Structure #	Photo #	Name/ Address	NRE* or NRL	Non- NRE	Post- 1963	SHPO Unique Site # / Existing NR Status
54		628-630 Bloomingdale Road			x	
55		620-622 Bloomingdale Road			x	
56	27	610 Bloomingdale Road		x		08501.002215
57		577-603 Bloomingdale Road			x	
58	28	584 Bloomingdale Road (Rossville AME Church)	x			08501.002214, NYC Landmark
59	29	575 Bloomingdale Road		x		08501.000066
60		570 Bloomingdale Road (Bloomingdale Dental)			x	
61	30	569 Bloomingdale Road	x			08501.000065/NYC Landmark
62	31	565 Bloomingdale Road	x			08501.000064/NYC Landmark
63		561-563 Bloomingdale Road			x	
64		180 Marisa Circle			x	
65		184 Marisa Circle			x	
66		544 Bloomingdale Road			x	
67	32	540 Bloomingdale Road		x		08501.02210
68		9-11 Jessica Lane			x	
69		15-16 Marisa Court			x	
70		520 Bloomingdale Road			x	
71		8-9 Mandy Court			x	
72		7 Alysia Court			x	
73		9 Alysia Court			x	
74		9-11 Mandy Court			x	
75		10-12 Mandy Court			x	
76		15 Pembroke Loop			x	
77		487 Bloomingdale Road			x	
78		483 Bloomingdale Road			x	
79		479 Bloomingdale Road			x	
80		475 Bloomingdale Road			x	
81		471 Bloomingdale Road			x	
82		467 Bloomingdale Road			x	

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Structure #	Photo #	Name/ Address	NRE* or NRL	Non- NRE	Post- 1963	SHPO Unique Site # / Existing NR Status
83		463 Bloomingdale Road			x	
84		459 Bloomingdale Road			x	
85	33	455 Bloomingdale Road		x		08501.002208
86		449 Bloomingdale Road			x	
87		84 Marvin Road			x	
88		80 Marvin Road			x	
89		14 Pembroke Loop			x	
90		15 Mallard Lane			x	
91	34	444 Bloomingdale Road		x		08501.02207
92	35	434 Bloomingdale Road		x		
93		430 Bloomingdale Road			x	08501.02206 [structure has been replaced with a newer building bearing the same address]
94		219 Pembroke Loop			x	
95		87 Marvin Road			x	
96		15-17 Sonia Court			x	
97		16-18 Sonia Court			x	
98	36	390 Bloomingdale Road	x			
99		415 Bloomingdale Road			x	
100		411 Bloomingdale Road			x	
101		401 Bloomingdale Road			x	
102	37	Sandy Brook Bridge		x		
103		496 Bloomingdale Road			x	
104	38	299 Bloomingdale Road		x		08501.001574
105		514 Englewood Avenue			x	
106		7 Herrick Avenue			x	
107		2 Herrick Avenue			x	
108		15 Pitney Avenue			x	
109		8 Pitney Avenue			x	
110		4 Pitney Avenue			x	
111		16 Churchill Avenue			x	

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Structure #	Photo #	Name/ Address	NRE* or NRL	Non- NRE	Post- 1963	SHPO Unique Site # / Existing NR Status
112		188-190 Bloomingdale Road			x	
113		182 Bloomingdale Road			x	
114		Bridge			x	
115		144 Bloomingdale Road			x	
116		141-145 Bloomingdale Road			x	
117		131-135 Bloomingdale Road			x	
118		134 Bloomingdale Road			x	
119		126 Bloomingdale Road			x	
120		118 Bloomingdale Road			x	
121		15 Sarcona Court			x	
122	39	119 Bloomingdale Road		x		
123	40	117 Bloomingdale Road		x		
124	41	115 Bloomingdale Road		x		
125	42	81 Bloomingdale Road	x			
126		14 Sarcona Court			x	
127	43	88 Bloomingdale Road		x		
128	44	80 Bloomingdale Road		x		
129		5 Maretzek Road			x	
130	45	77 Bloomingdale Road	x			
131	46	69 Bloomingdale Road	x			08501.002085
132	47	2 Outer Bridge Avenue		x		
133	48	64 Bloomingdale Road		x		
134		50 Bloomingdale Road			x	
135		46 Bloomingdale Road			x	
136	49	40 Bloomingdale Road		x		
137	50	34 Bloomingdale Road		x		08501.002084
138	51	28 Bloomingdale Road		x		
139		20 Bloomingdale Road			x	
140	52	1 Bloomingdale Road		x		

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Structure #	Photo #	Name/ Address	NRE* or NRL	Non- NRE	Post- 1963	SHPO Unique Site # / Existing NR Status
141		14 Opal Lane			x	
142		18 Opal Lane			x	
143		22 Opal Lane			x	
144		28 Opal Lane			x	
145		30 Opal Lane			x	
146		32 Opal Lane			x	
147		34 Opal Lane			x	
148		67 Opal Lane			x	
149	53	5 Pleasant Plains Avenue		x		
150	54	6280 Amboy Road		x		
151	55	Pleasant Plains Memorial Park (1923/1996)		x		
152		193-5 Shiel Avenue			x	
153		187-9 Shiel Avenue			x	
154		183-1 Shiel Avenue			x	
155		177-5 Shiel Avenue			x	
156		171-169 Shiel Avenue			x	
157		165-3 Shiel Avenue			x	
158		159-7 Shiel Avenue			x	
159		153-1 Shiel Avenue			x	
160		149-7 Shiel Avenue			x	
161		143-1 Shiel Avenue			x	
162		137-5 Shiel Avenue			x	
163		131-129 Shiel Avenue			x	
164		121 Shiel Avenue			x	
165		118 Shiel Avenue			x	
166		128 Shiel Avenue			x	
167		142 Shiel Avenue			x	
168		150-2 Shiel Avenue			x	
169		156-8 Shiel Avenue			x	

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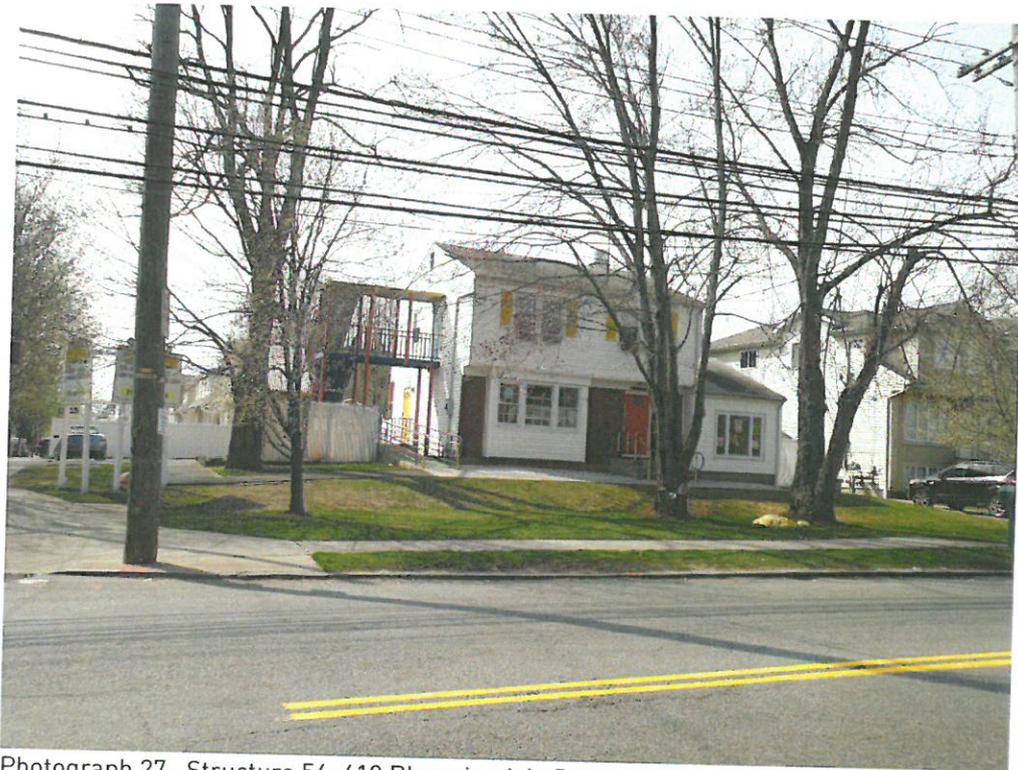
Structure #	Photo #	Name/ Address	NRE* or NRL	Non- NRE	Post- 1963	SHPO Unique Site # / Existing NR Status
170		162-4 Shiel Avenue			x	
171		168-170 Shiel Avenue			x	
172		174-6 Shiel Avenue			x	
173		180-2 Shiel Avenue			x	
174		186-8 Shiel Avenue			x	
175		192-4 Shiel Avenue			x	
176		91 Radigan Avenue			x	
177		95 Radigan Avenue			x	
178		111 Radigan Avenue			x	
179		121 Radigan Avenue			x	
180		131 Radigan Avenue			x	
181		135 Radigan Avenue			x	
182		141 Radigan Avenue			x	
183		140 Radigan Avenue			x	
184		132 Radigan Avenue			x	
185		122 Radigan Avenue			x	
186		110 Radigan Avenue			x	
187		96 Radigan Avenue			x	
188		90 Radigan Avenue			x	



Photograph 25. Structure 1, 961a Bloomingdale Road, looking southeast. This former dwelling may date to the 18th or early 19th century, and was occupied by members of the Marshall family.



Photograph 26. Structure 38, 718 Bloomingdale Road, looking west-northwest. Changes to fenestration and exterior sheathing make this dwelling ineligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 27. Structure 56, 610 Bloomingdale Road, looking west. This altered dwelling is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 28. Structure 58, 584 Bloomingdale Road, the Rossville AME Church, looking northwest. This structure is a designated NYC Landmark.



Photograph 29. Structure 59, 575 Bloomingdale Road, looking east-southeast. Extensive alterations to this late-19th or early 20th century dwelling render it ineligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 30. Structure 61, 569 Bloomingdale Road, looking east-northeast. This dwelling, constructed as a tenant house during the last quarter of the 19th century, is a designated NYC Landmark.



Photograph 31. Structure 62, 565 Bloomingdale Road, looking east. This dwelling, constructed as a tenant house during the last quarter of the 19th century, is a designated NYC Landmark.



Photograph 32, Structure 67, 540 Bloomingdale Road, looking west-southwest. This mid-20th century house lacks distinguishing features and is ineligible for listing on the National Register.



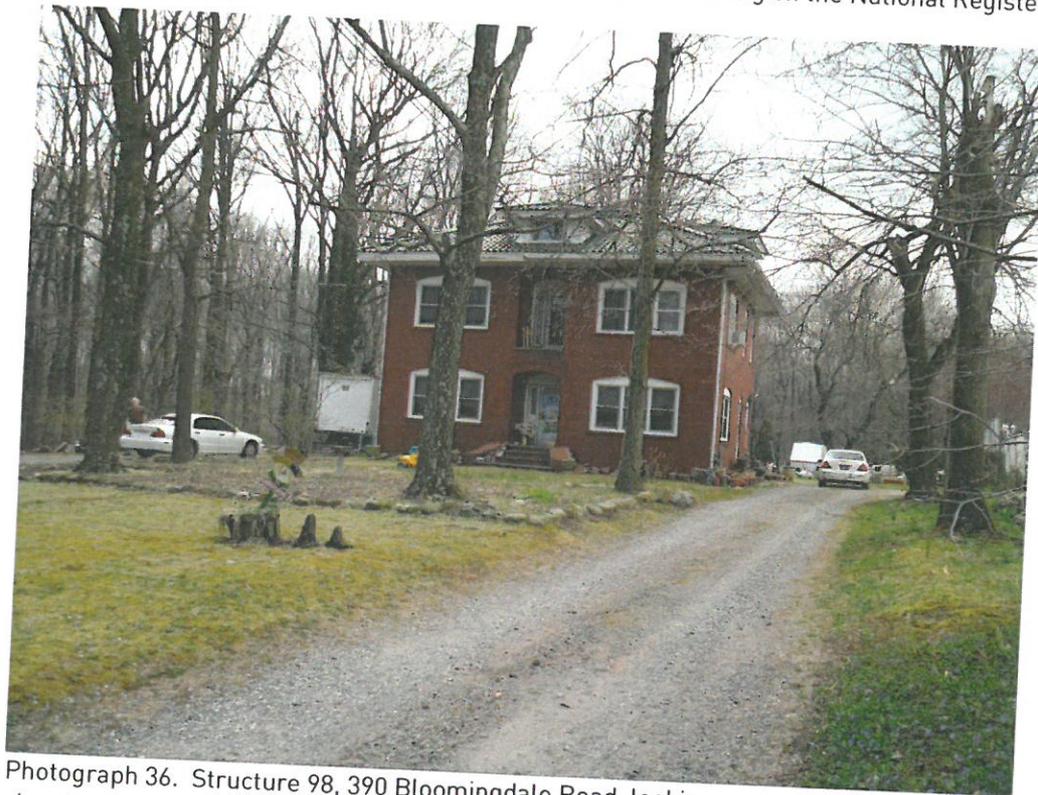
Photograph 33. Structure 85, 455 Bloomingdale Road, looking east. This early-20th century dwelling has been altered and is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 34. Structure 91, 444 Bloomingdale Road, looking northwest. This late-19th century house has had extensive alterations and is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 35. Structure 92, 434 Bloomingdale Road, looking west-southwest. This late-19th century house has been extensively altered and is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 36. Structure 98, 390 Bloomingdale Road, looking west-southwest. This c.1910 house with clay tile roof is considered eligible to be listed on the National Register.



Photograph 37. Structure 102, the Sandy Brook Bridge, looking southwest. This culvert with fieldstone end walls lacks distinguishing characteristics and is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 38. Structure 104, 299 Bloomingdale Road, looking northeast. Alterations to the original fenestration pattern and porch have compromised the integrity of this dwelling; it is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 39. Structure 122, 119 Bloomingdale Road, looking northeast. Although largely intact to its period of construction, this dwelling lacks distinguishing characteristics, and is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 40. Structure 123, 117 Bloomingdale Road, looking east. Alterations to the fenestration and exterior sheathing of this dwelling have destroyed its integrity; it is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 41. Structure 124, 115 Bloomingdale Road, looking northeast. Most of the original fenestration has been replaced with vinyl windows. This house is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



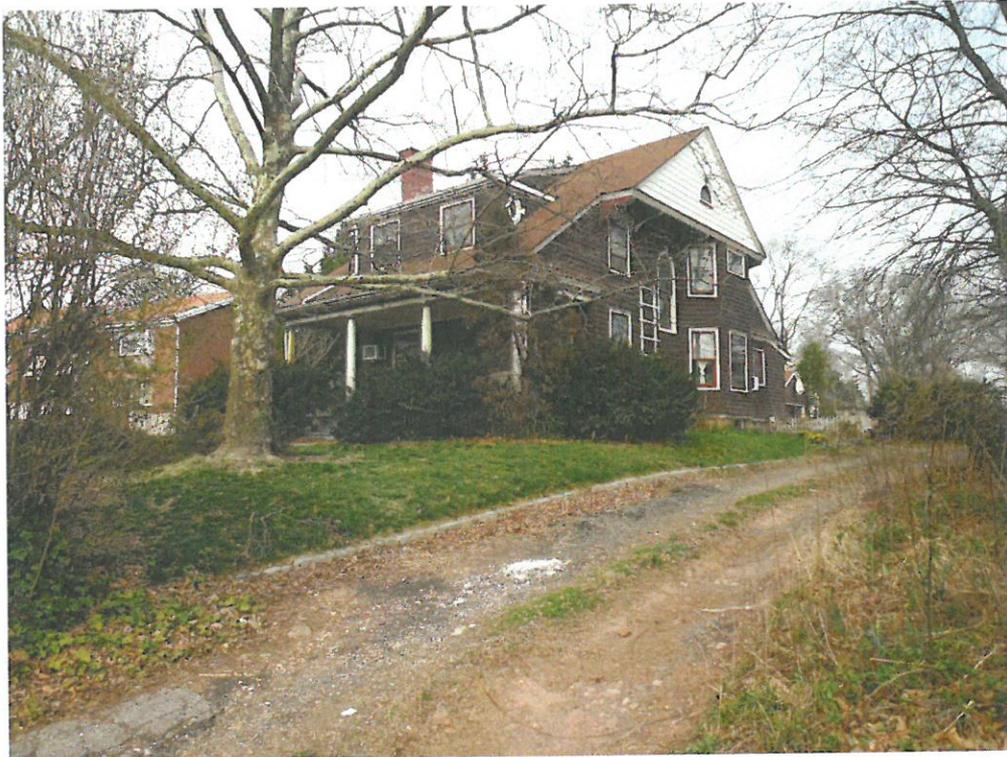
Photograph 42. Structure 125, 81 Bloomingdale Road, looking north. This c.1930 Tudor Revival house retains all of its details including some landscape features; it is considered eligible for listing on the National Register.



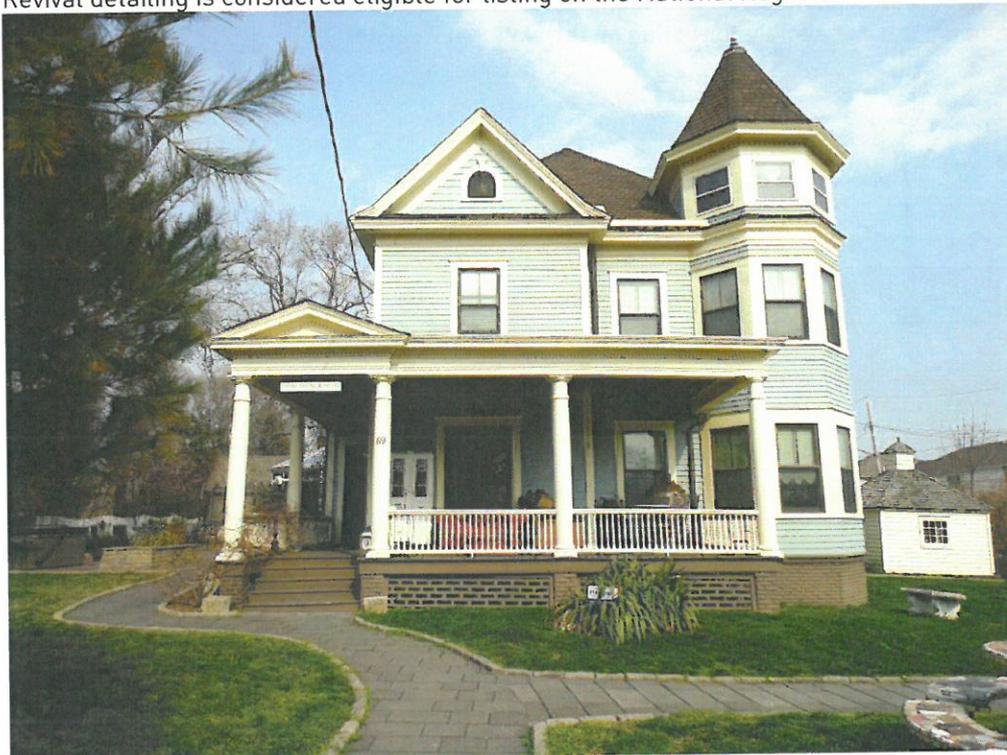
Photograph 43. Structure 127, 88 Bloomingdale Road, looking west. The windows in this house have been altered and reduced in size; its porch has been modernized. These alterations have destroyed the integrity of the building; it is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 44. Structure 128, 80 Bloomingdale Road, looking northwest. Replacement of original fenestration with vinyl windows has rendered this dwelling ineligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 45. Structure 130, 77 Bloomingdale Road, looking northeast. This bungalow with Colonial Revival detailing is considered eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 46. Structure 131, 69 Bloomingdale Road, looking east. This late-19th century house is considered eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 47. Structure 132, 2 Outer Bridge Avenue, looking south. Original windows have been replaced and their forms altered, making this dwelling ineligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 48. Structure 133, 64 Bloomingdale Road, looking west. Exterior sheathing and fenestration have been replaced. This house is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



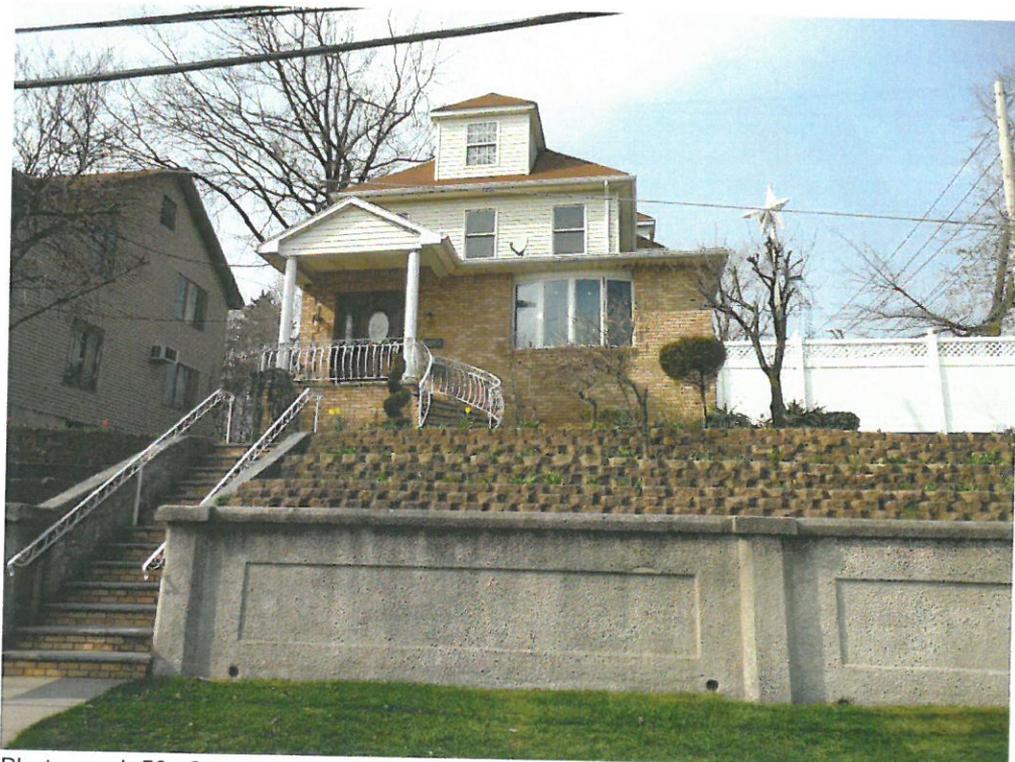
Photograph 49. Structure 136, 40 Bloomingdale Road, looking west-northwest. This mid-20th century dwelling has poor integrity and is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 50. Structure 137, 34 Bloomingdale Road, looking southwest. Alterations to windows, removal of exterior details and installation of vinyl siding have destroyed the integrity of this structure, making it ineligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 51. Structure 138, 28 Bloomingdale Road, looking west-southwest. Alterations to fenestration and removal of exterior details make this dwelling ineligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 52. Structure 140, 1 Bloomingdale Road, looking north. This significantly altered house is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 53. Structure 149, 5 Pleasant Planes Avenue, looking north-northeast. Substantial alterations make this house ineligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 54. Structure 150, 6280 Amboy Road, looking south-southwest. Loss of original storefront, fenestration and doors have compromised the integrity of this structure, which is not eligible for listing on the National Register.



Photograph 55. Structure 151, Pleasant Plains Memorial Park monument, looking west-northwest. It incorporates portions of the original monument, dating to 1923. The present monument is, in part, a reconstruction dating to 1996 and is thus not eligible for listing on the National Register.

Architectural Recommendations

Seven structures are recommended for listing on the National Register. These include 565, 569 and 584 Bloomingdale Road (already listed as NYC Landmarks); and 69, 77, 81 and 390 Bloomingdale Road.

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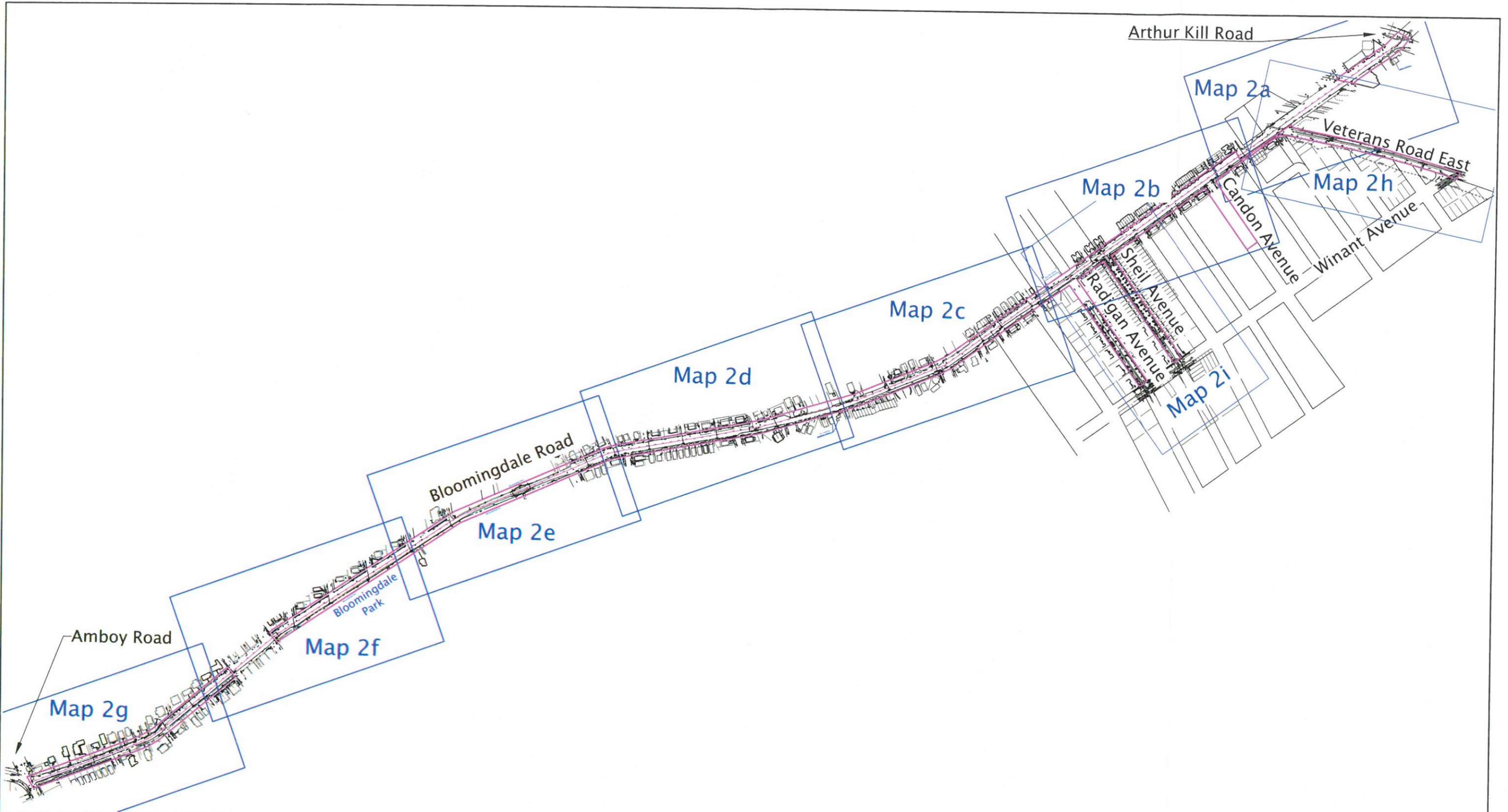
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Phase IA Sensitivity Assessment

MAPS



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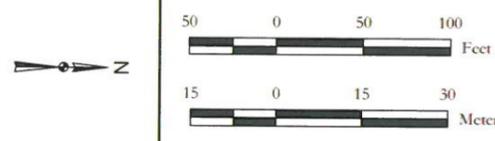
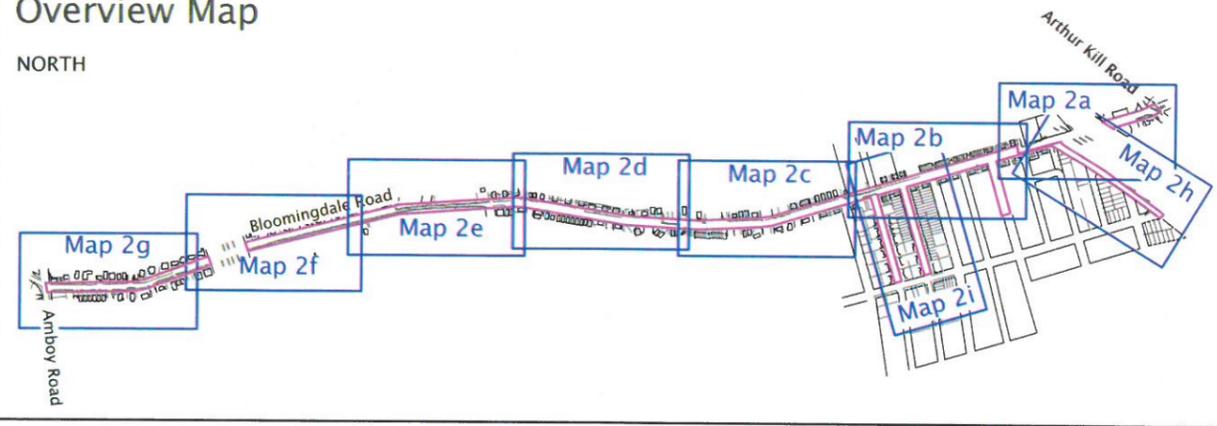
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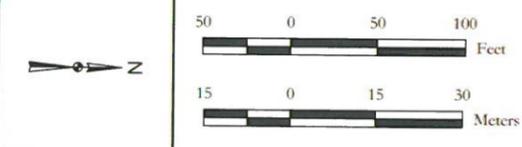
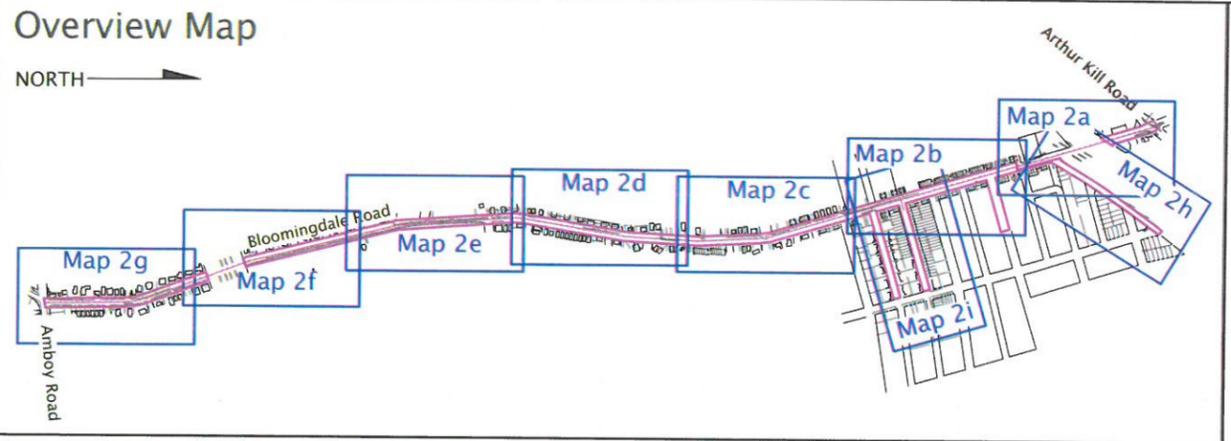
Overview Map

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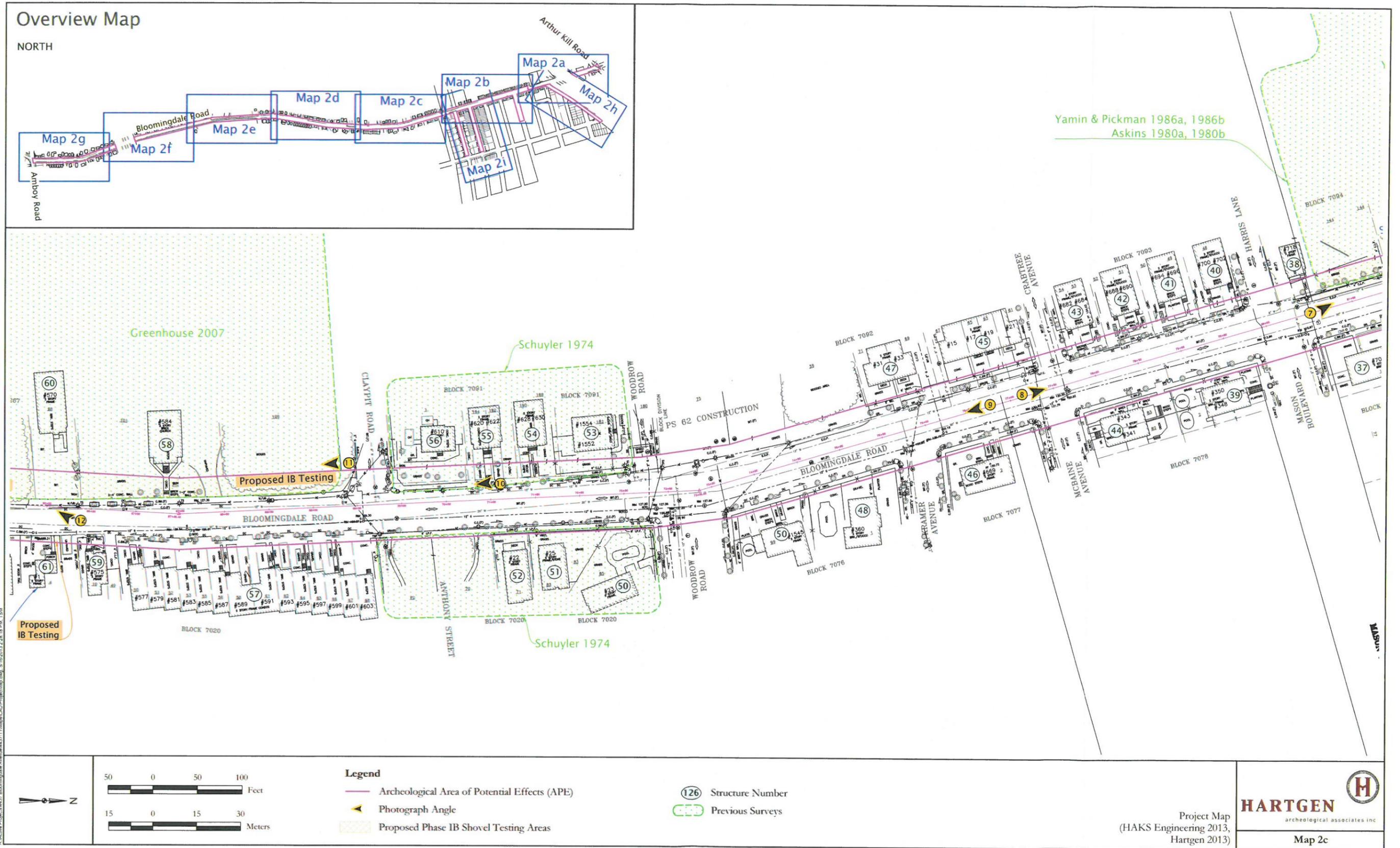


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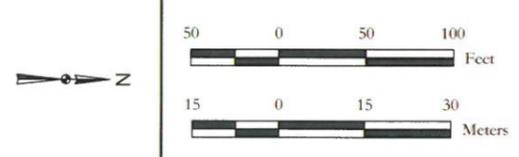


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Yamin & Pickman 1986a, 1986b
Askins 1980a, 1980b

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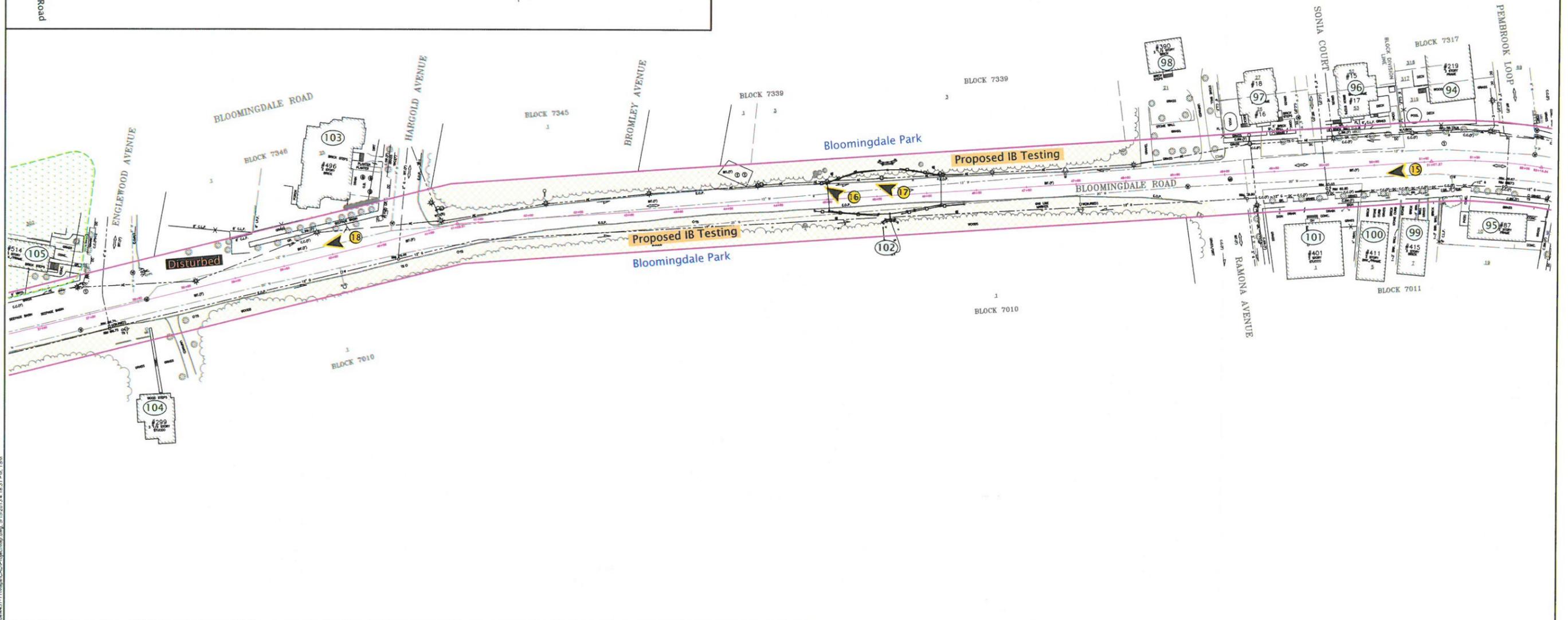
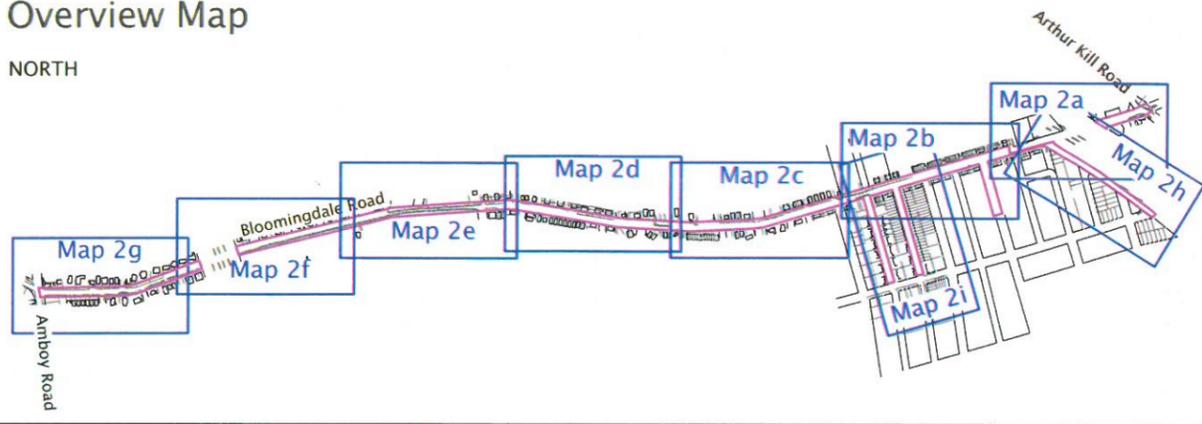
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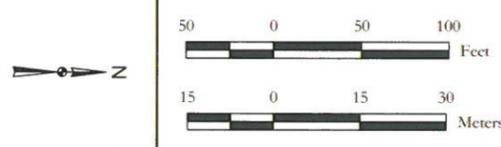
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Overview Map

NORTH



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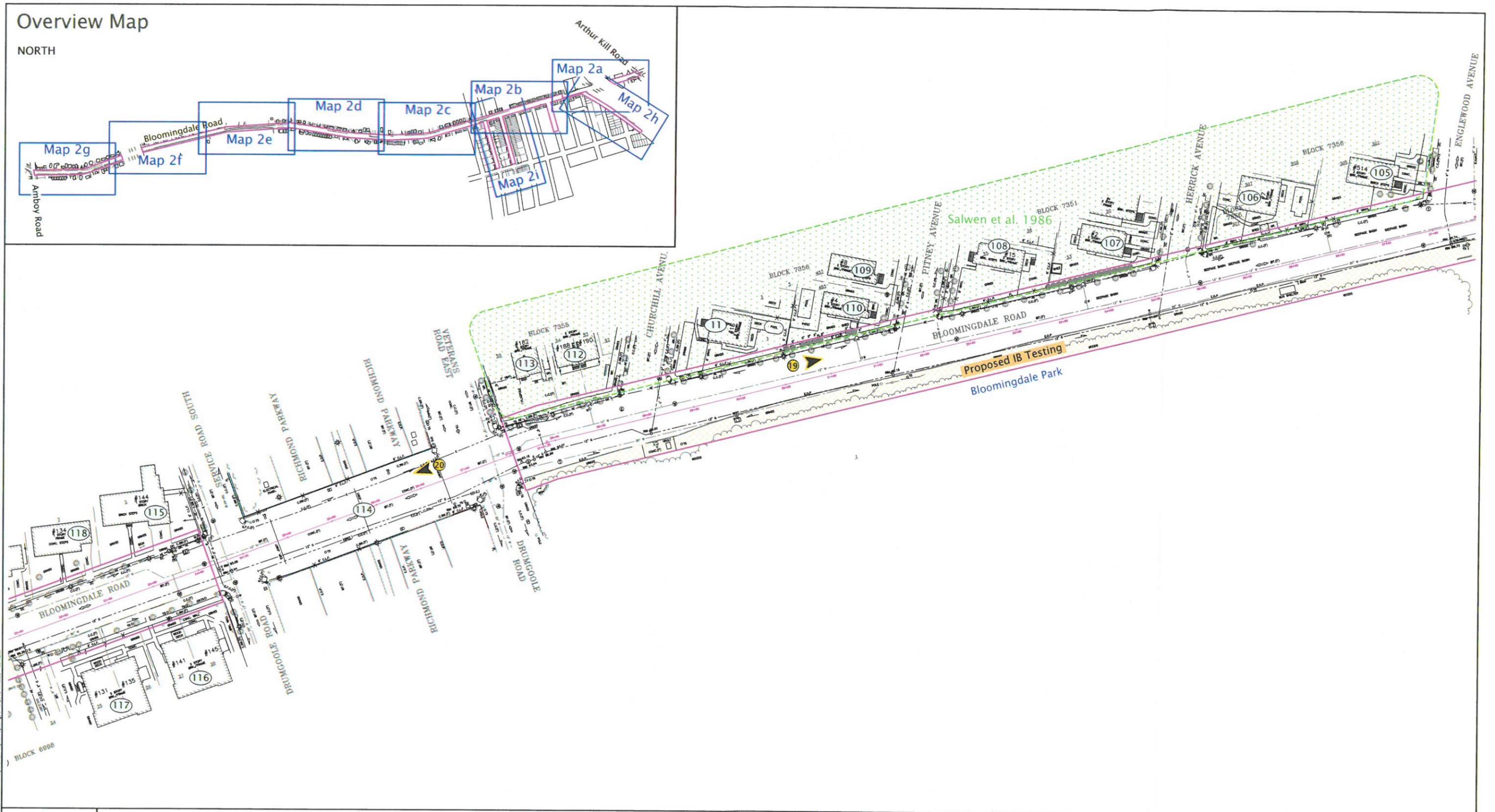
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Project Map
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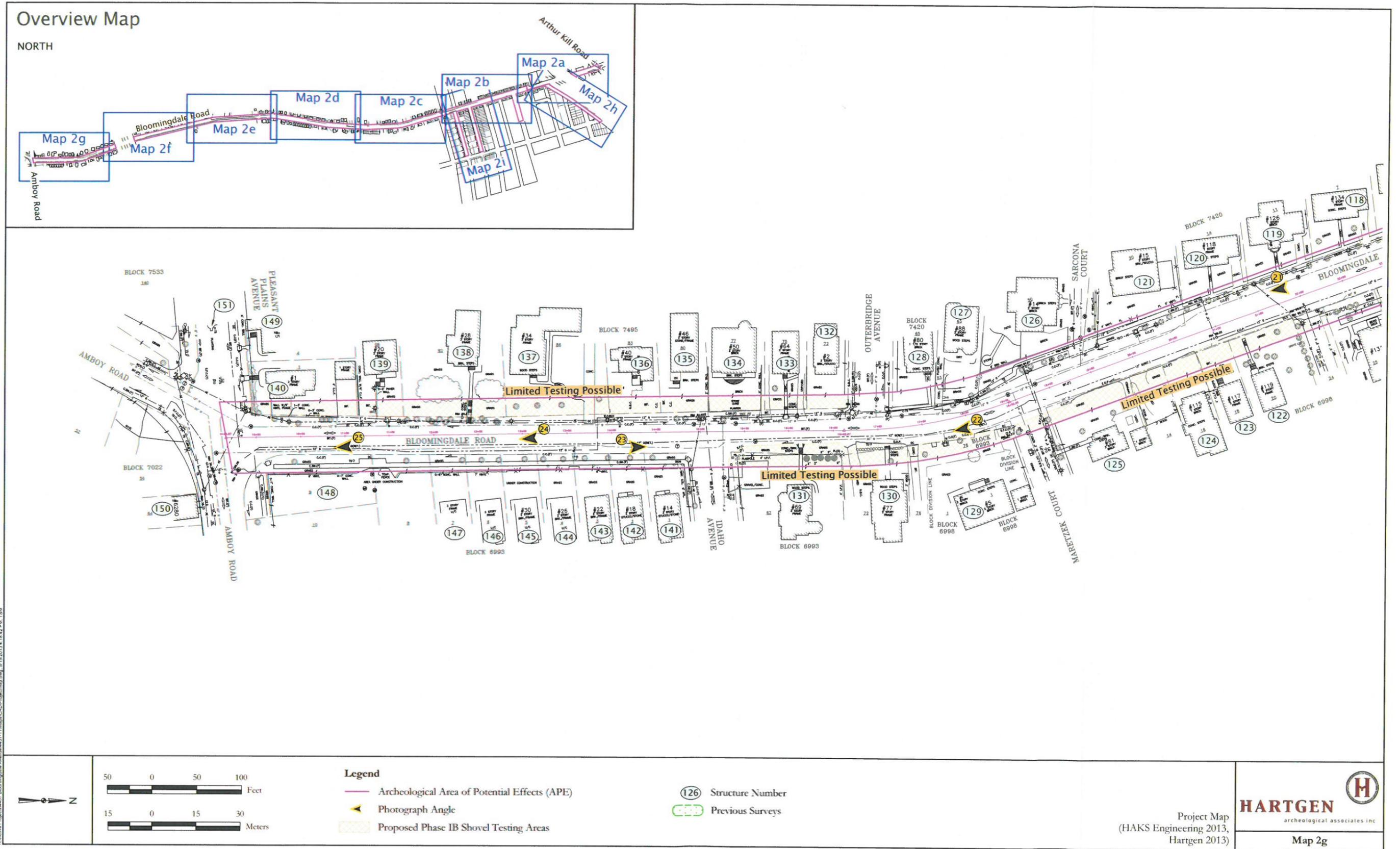
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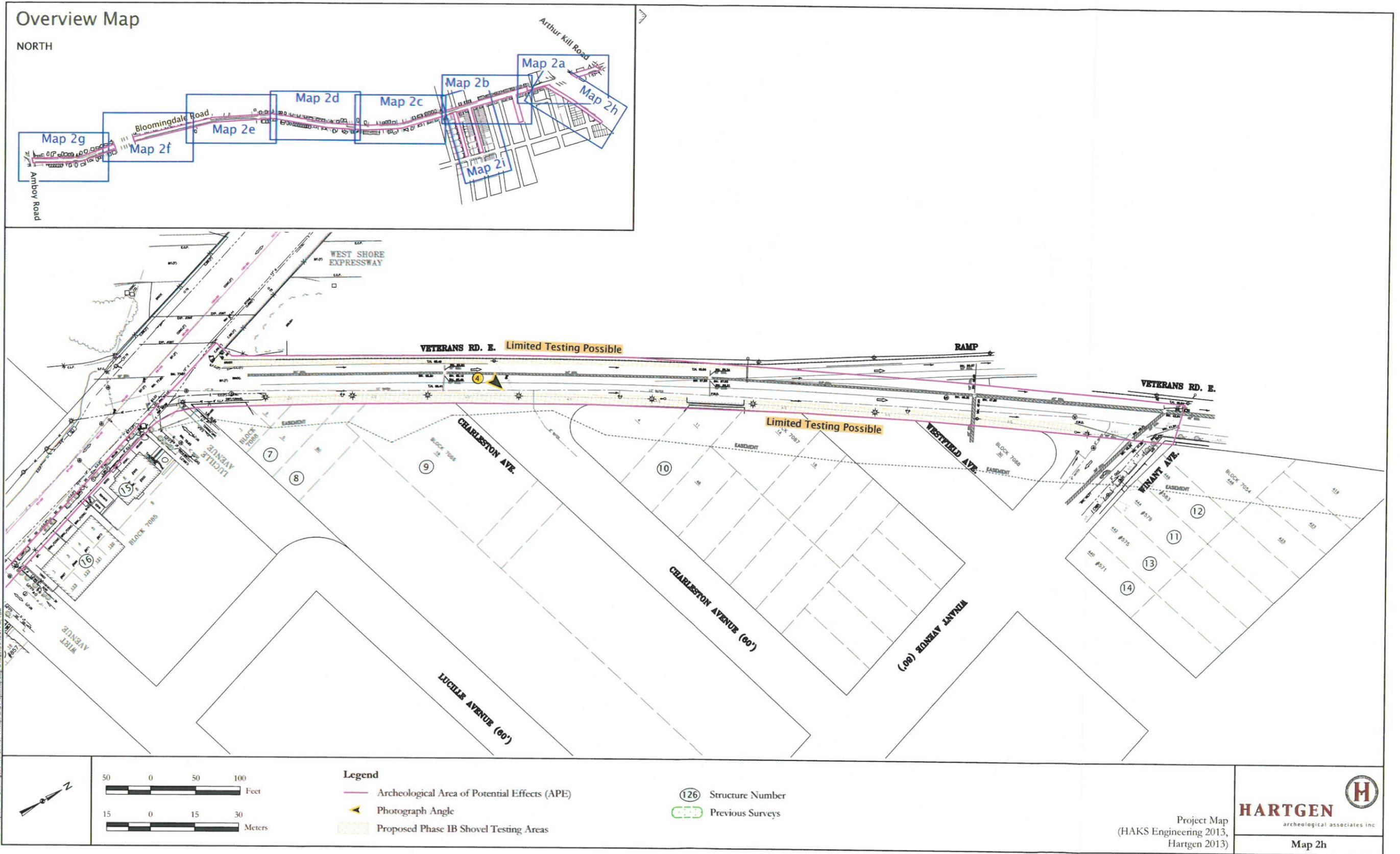


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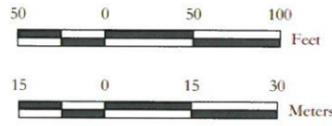
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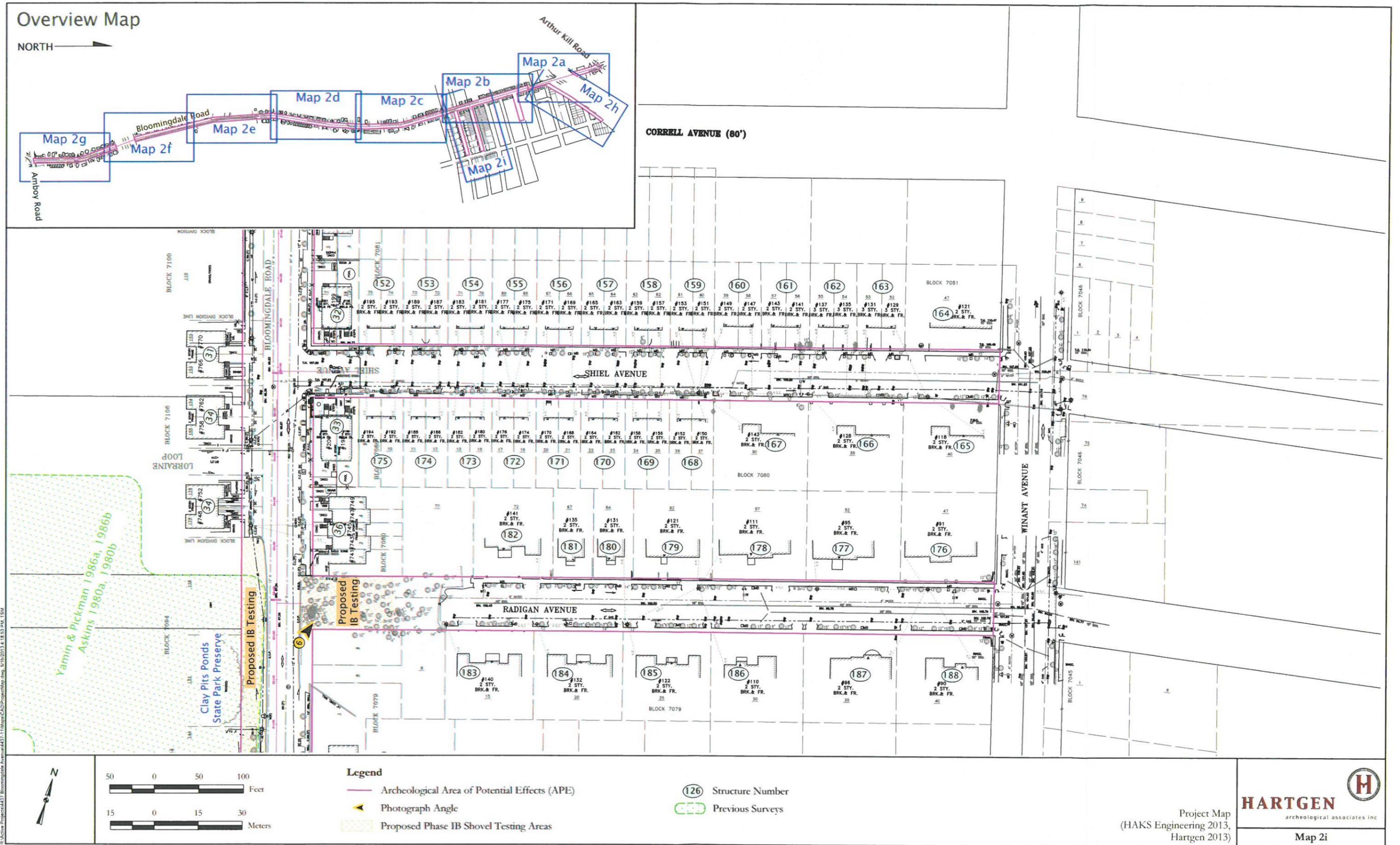


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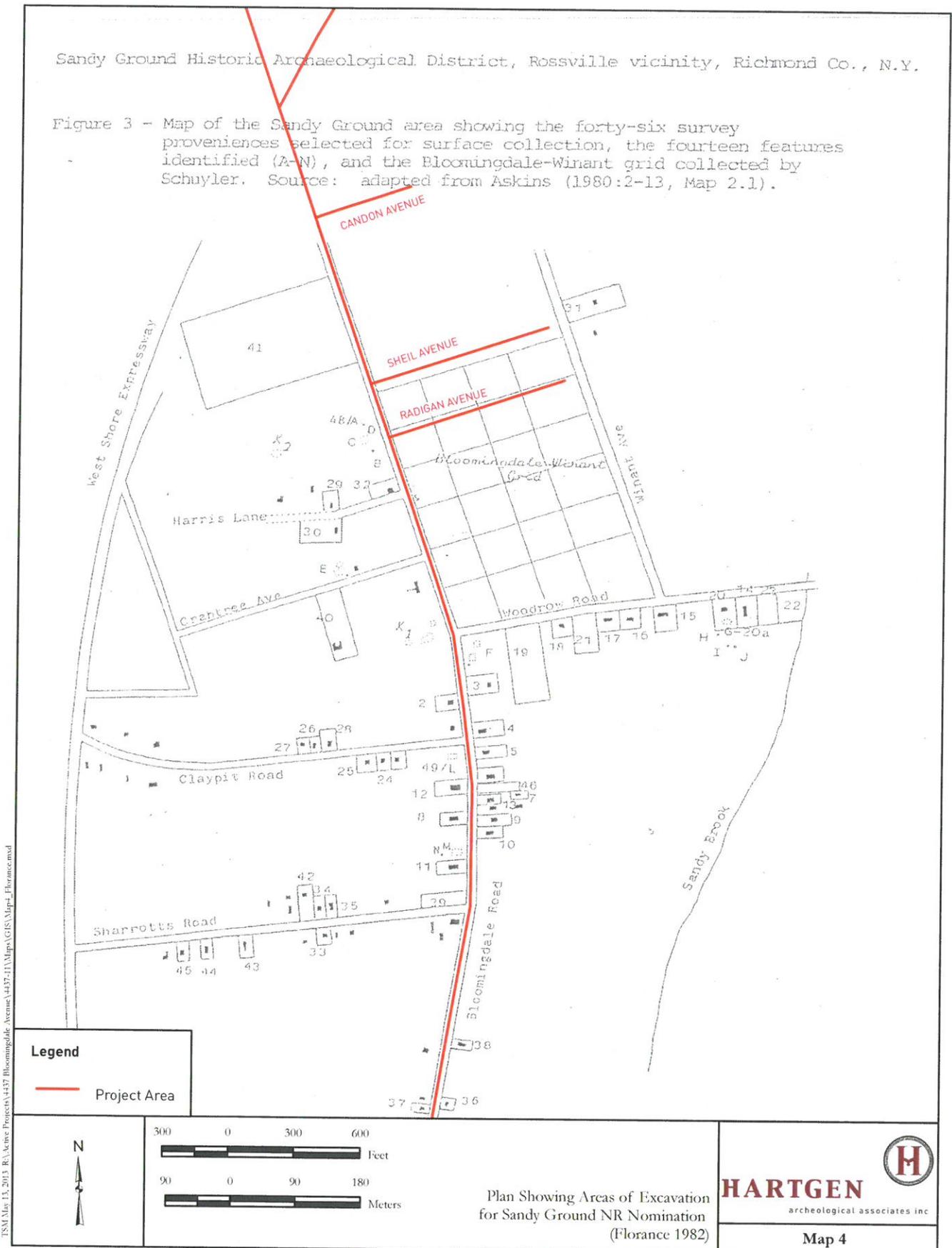
Project Map
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Sandy Ground Historic Archaeological District, Rossville vicinity, Richmond Co., N.Y.

Figure 3 - Map of the Sandy Ground area showing the forty-six survey proveniences selected for surface collection, the fourteen features identified (A-N), and the Bloomingdale-Winant grid collected by Schuyler. Source: adapted from Askins (1980:2-13, Map 2.1).



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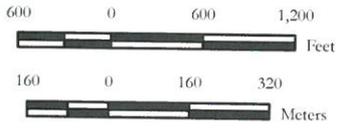
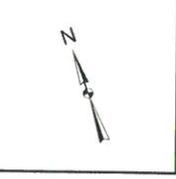
Map 4

Plan Showing Areas of Excavation
 for Sandy Ground NR Nomination
 (Florance 1982)

Bloomingdale Road Reconstruction Project, Borough of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York
 Phase 1A Sensitivity Assessment



Legend
 Approximate Location of Project Area



Note: Side and cross street locations are approximate.

Unknown 1780-1783

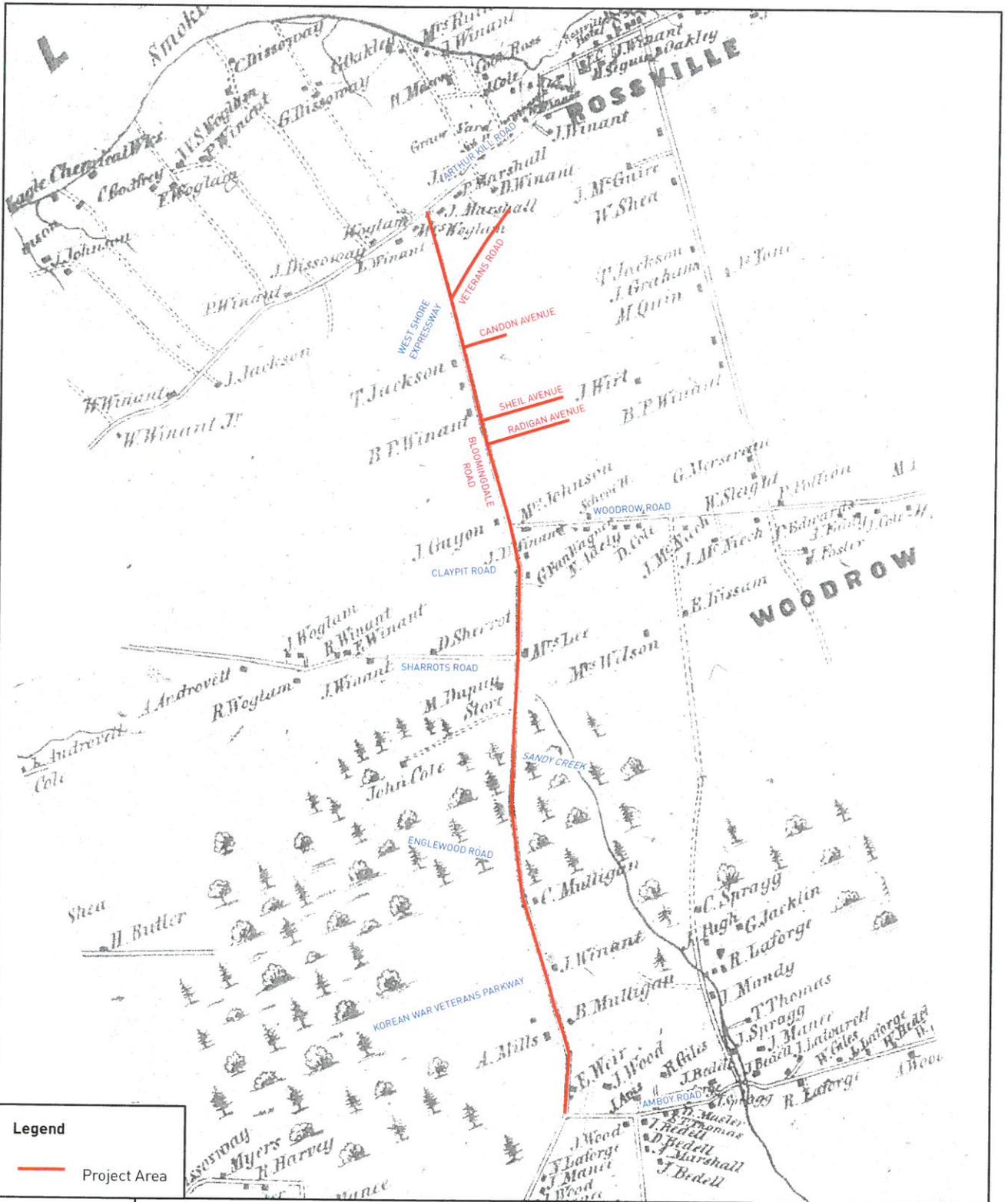
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Map 5

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Bloomingdale Road Reconstruction Project, Borough of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York
Phase IA Sensitivity Assessment



Legend

— Project Area



Note: Side and cross street locations are approximate.

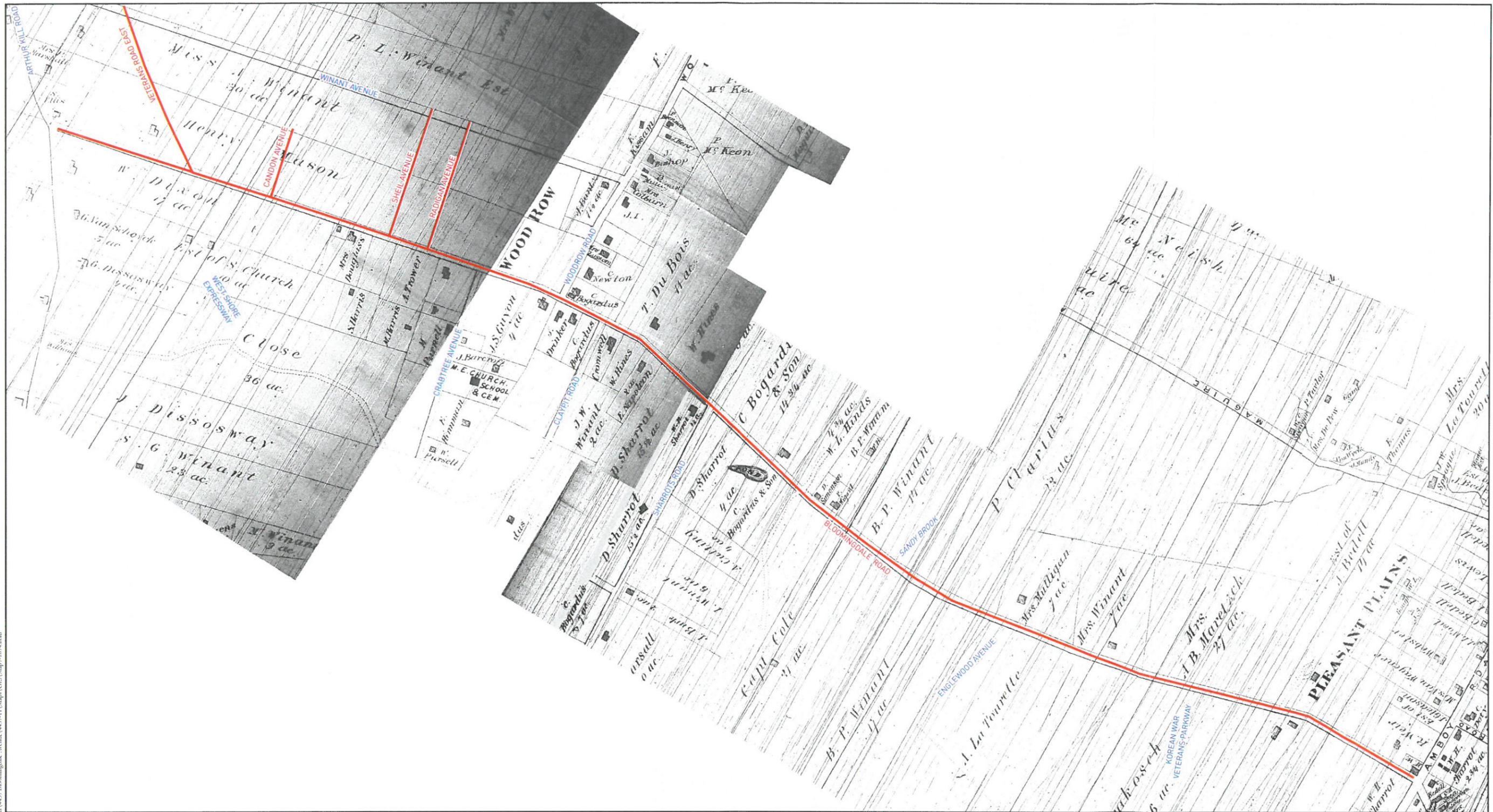
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Map 6



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Note: Side and cross street locations are approximate.

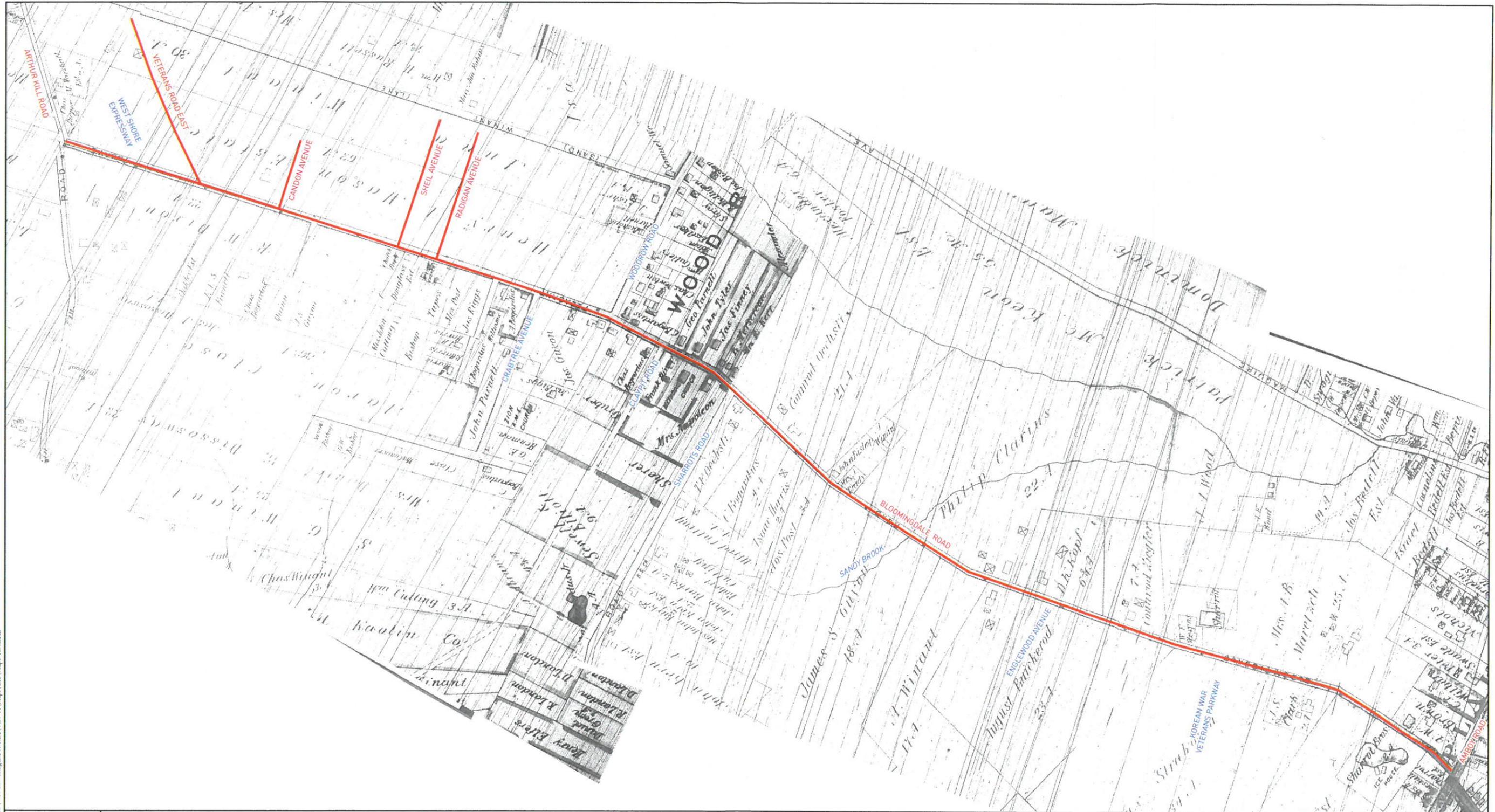
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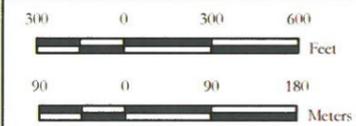
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Map 7



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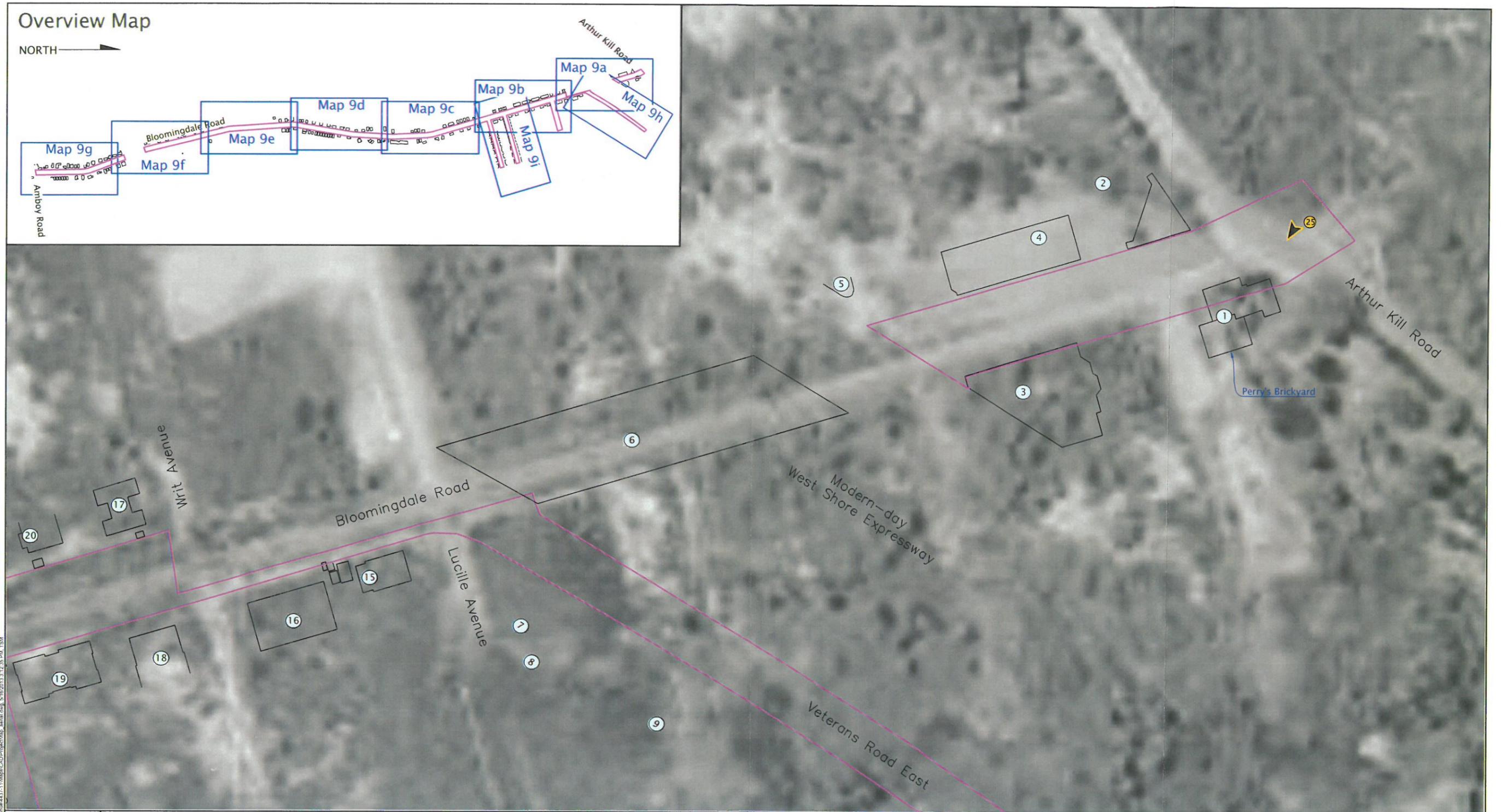


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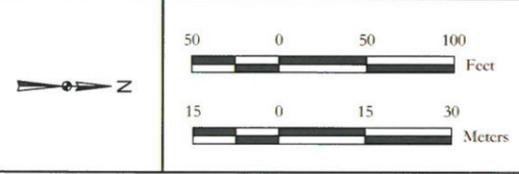
Robinson 1898



Map 8



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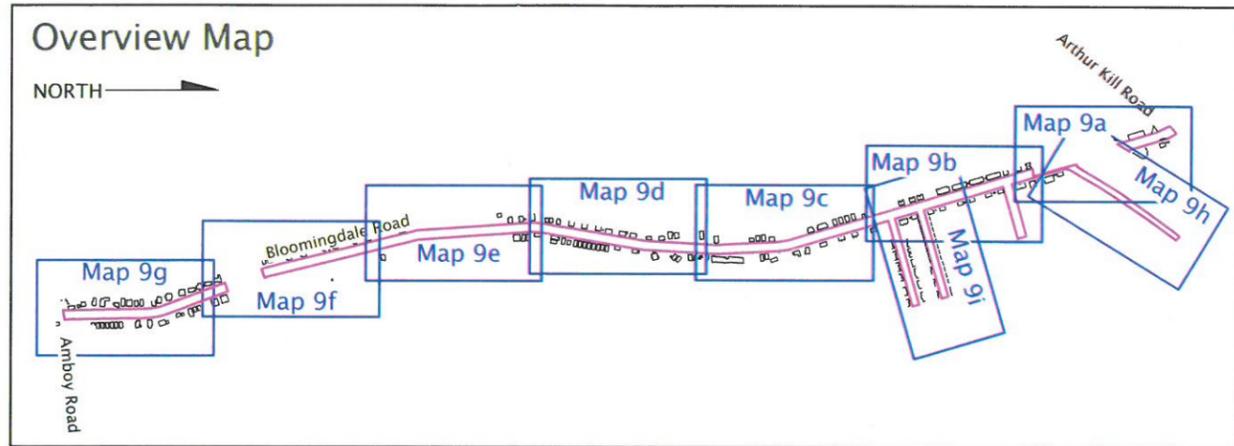
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 - 126 Structure Number
 - Extant Structure

Architectural Survey Maps
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 (HAKS Engineering 2013,
 Hartgen 2013, NETR 2013[1963])

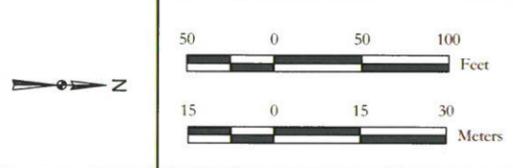


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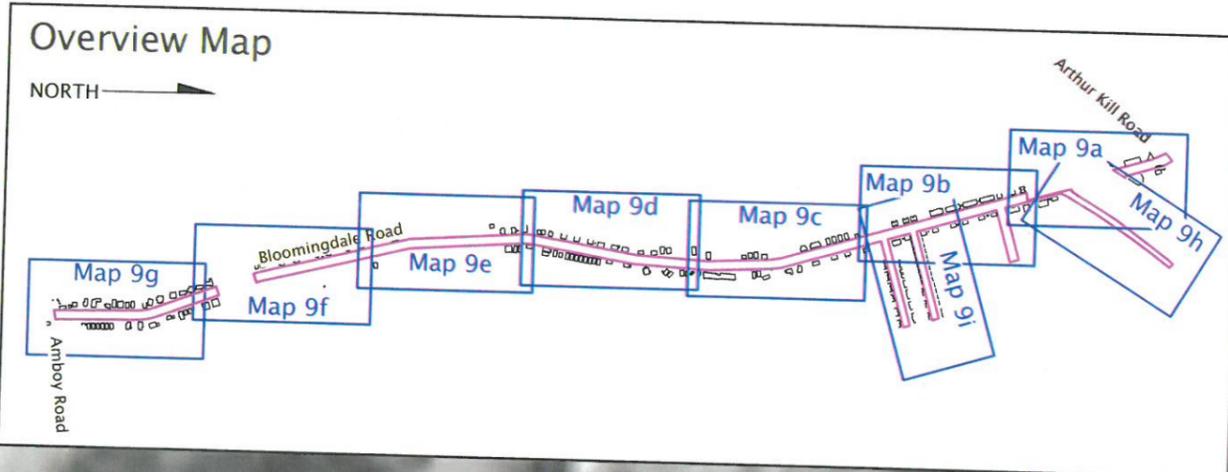
Map 9a



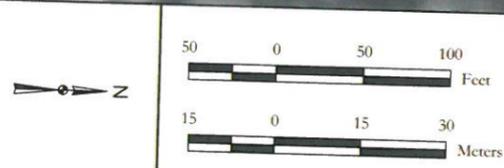
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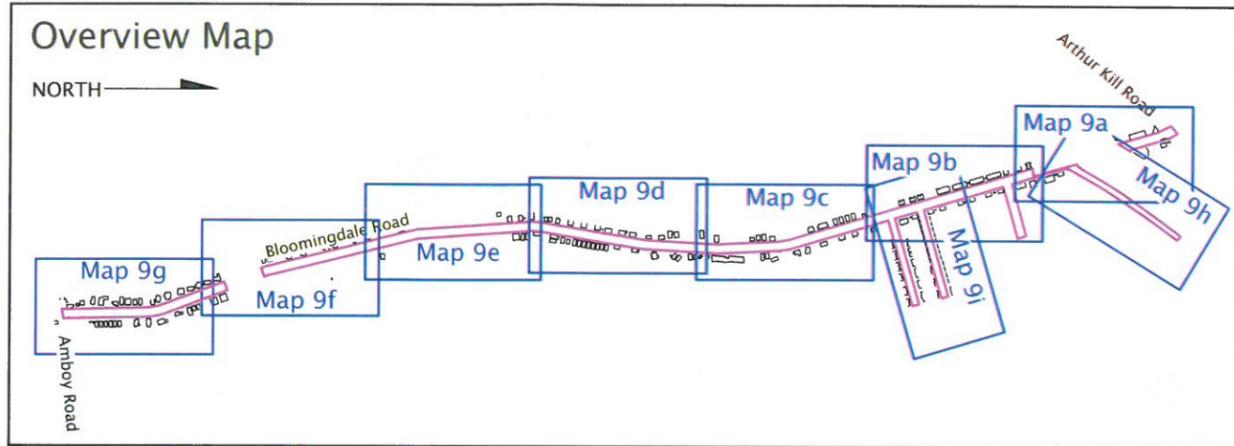


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Architectural Survey Maps
 with 1963 Aerial Photo
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Map 9c



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Legend

- Archeological Area of Potential Effects (APE)
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- Structure Number
- Extant Structure

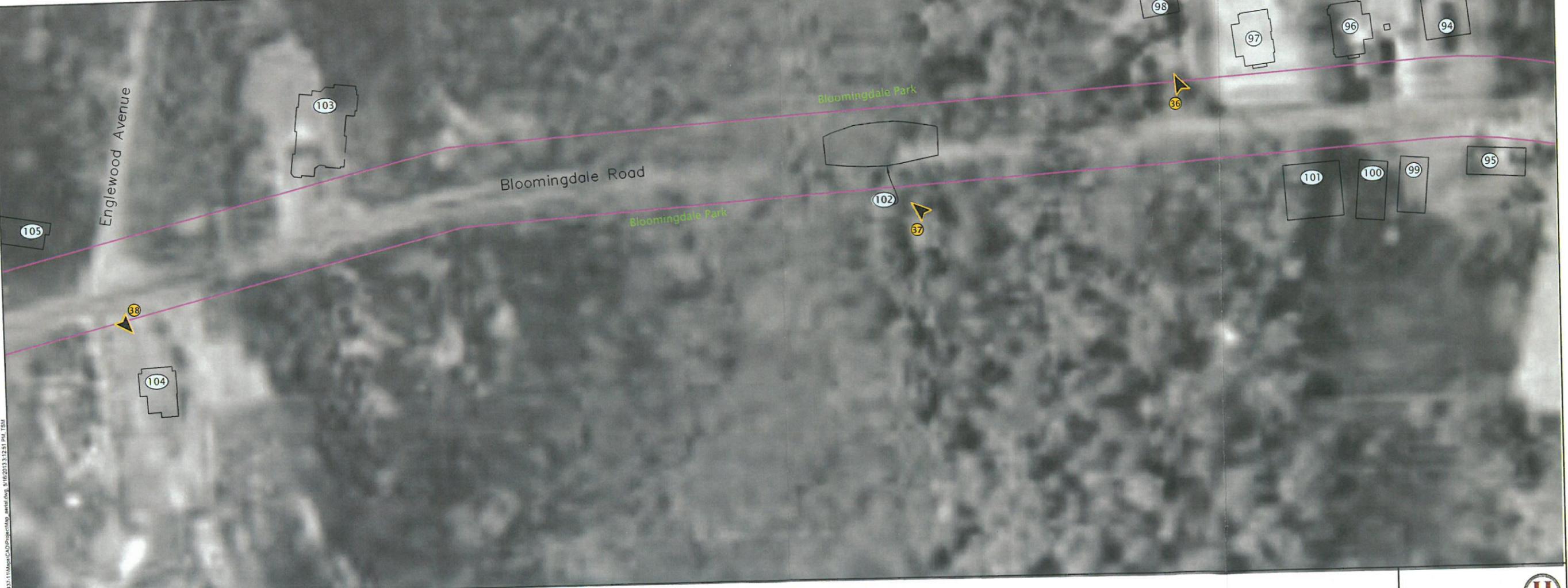
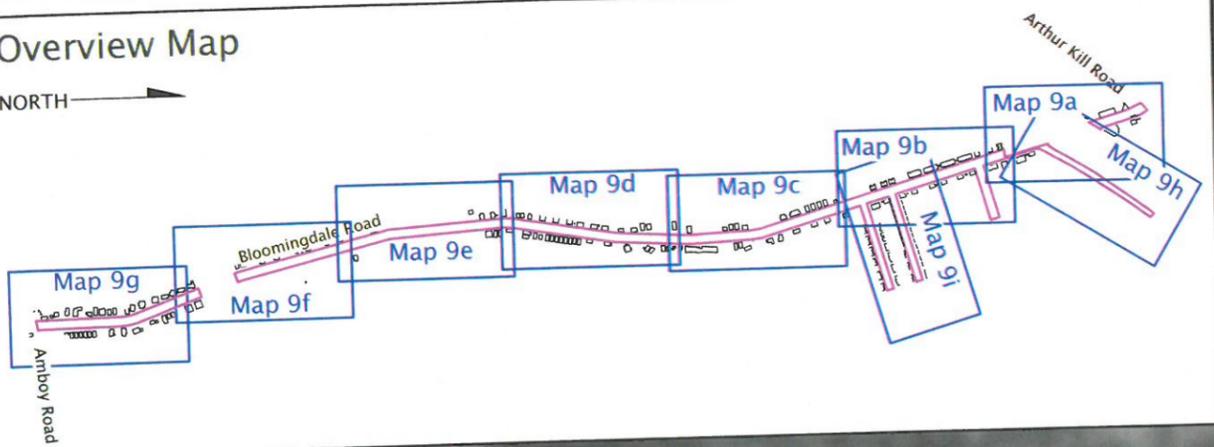
Architectural Survey Maps
 with 1963 Aerial Photo
 (HAKS Engineering 2013,
 Hartgen 2013, NETR 2013[1963])



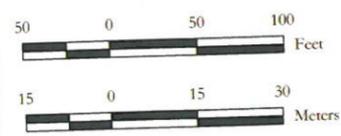
Map 9d

Overview Map

NORTH



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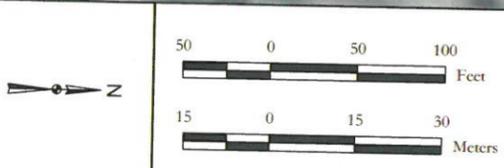
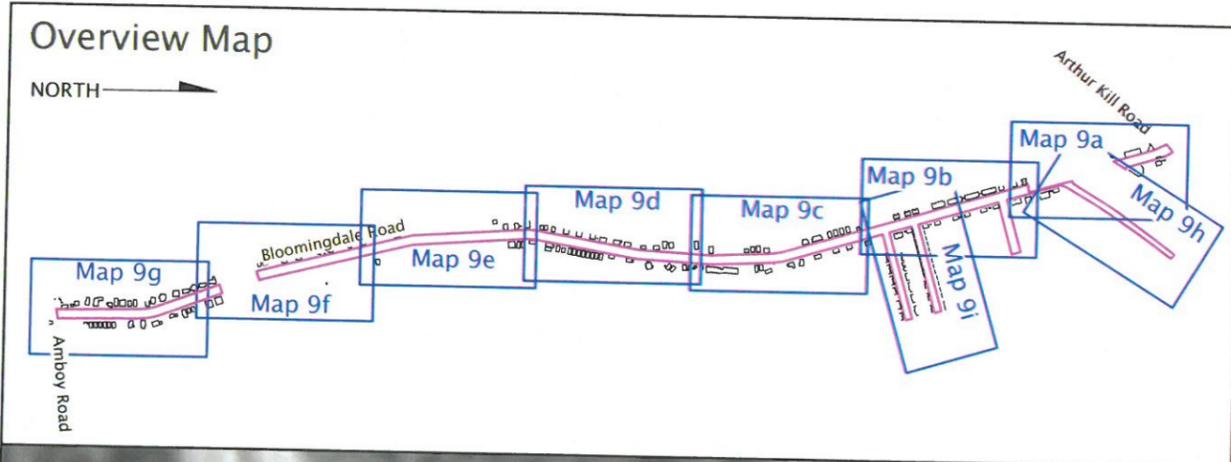
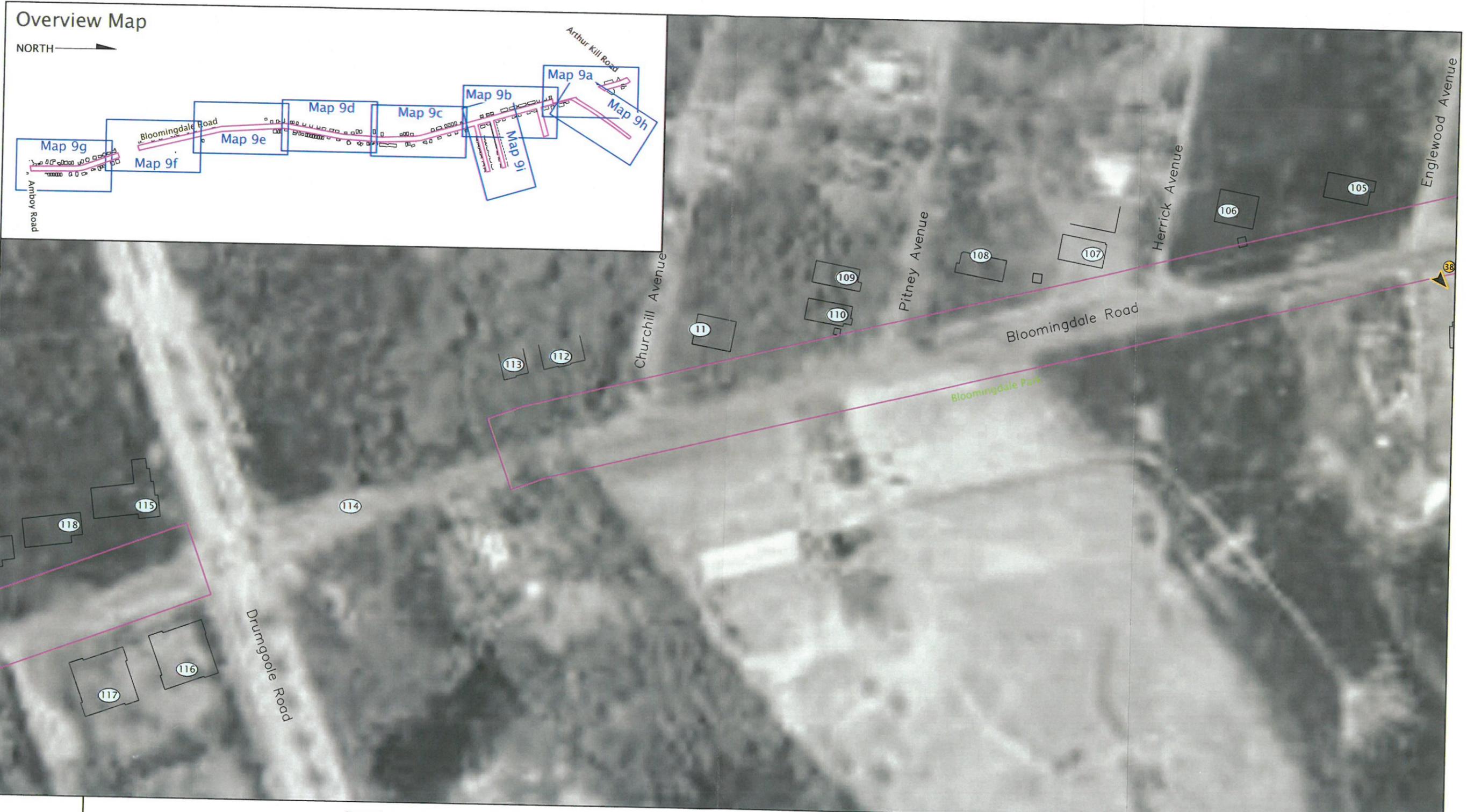
Legend

- Archeological Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Photograph Angle
- Structure Number
- Extant Structure

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 (HAKS Engineering 2013,
 Hartgen 2013, NETR 2013[1963])

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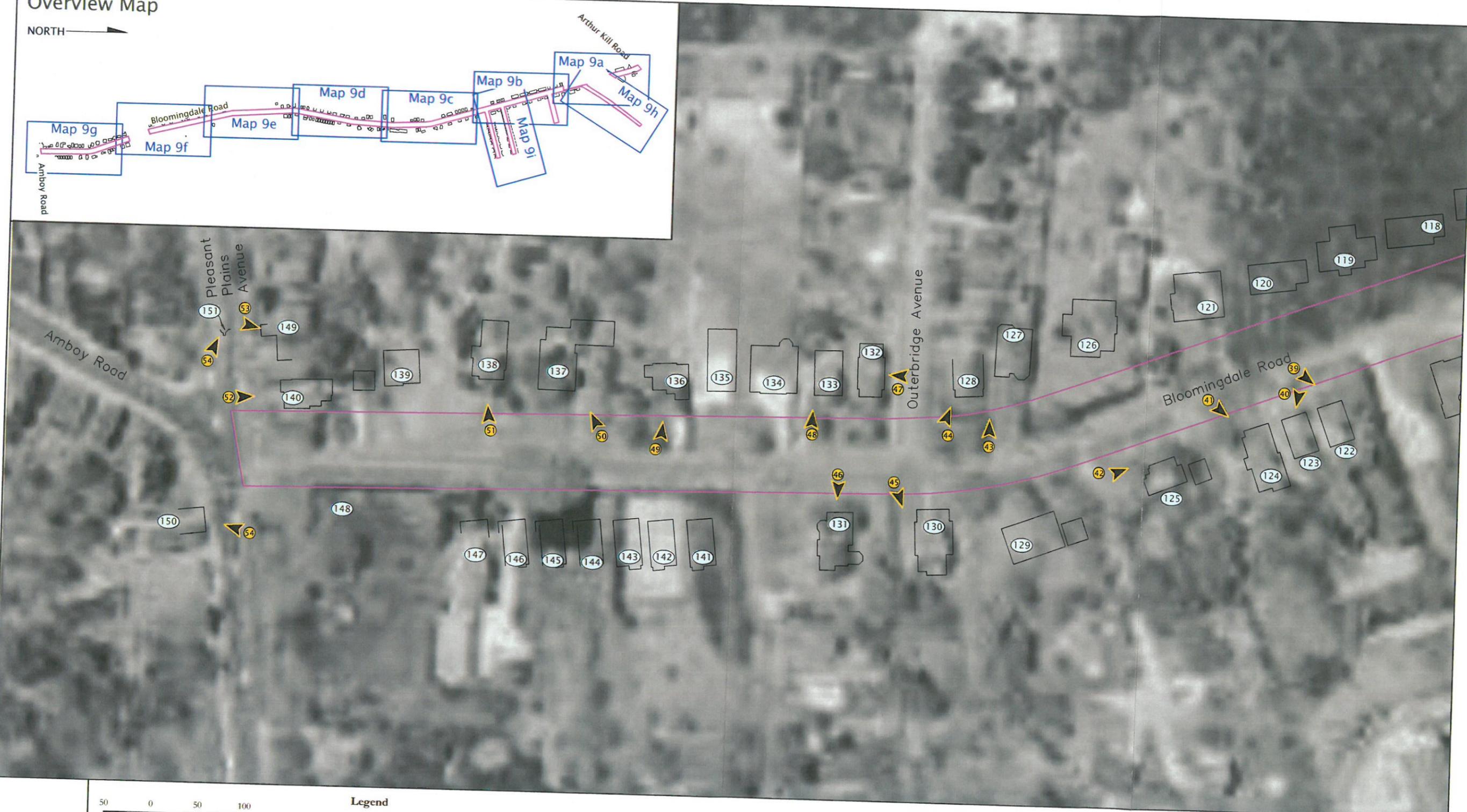
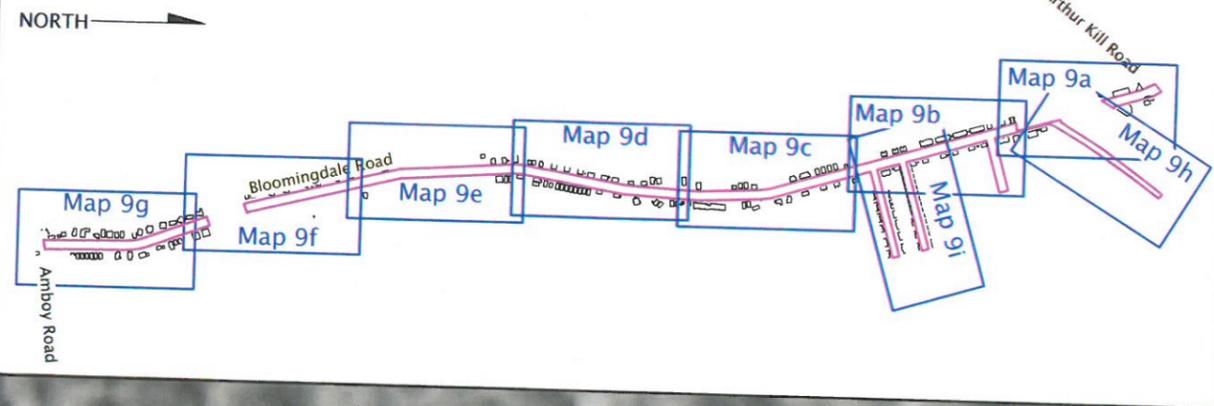
Map 9c



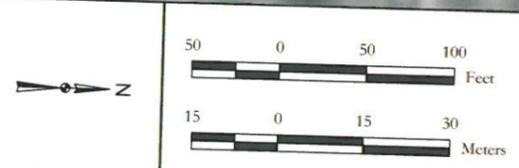
- Legend**
- Archeological Area of Potential Effects (APE)
 - Photograph Angle
 - 126 Structure Number
 - Extant Structure

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Overview Map



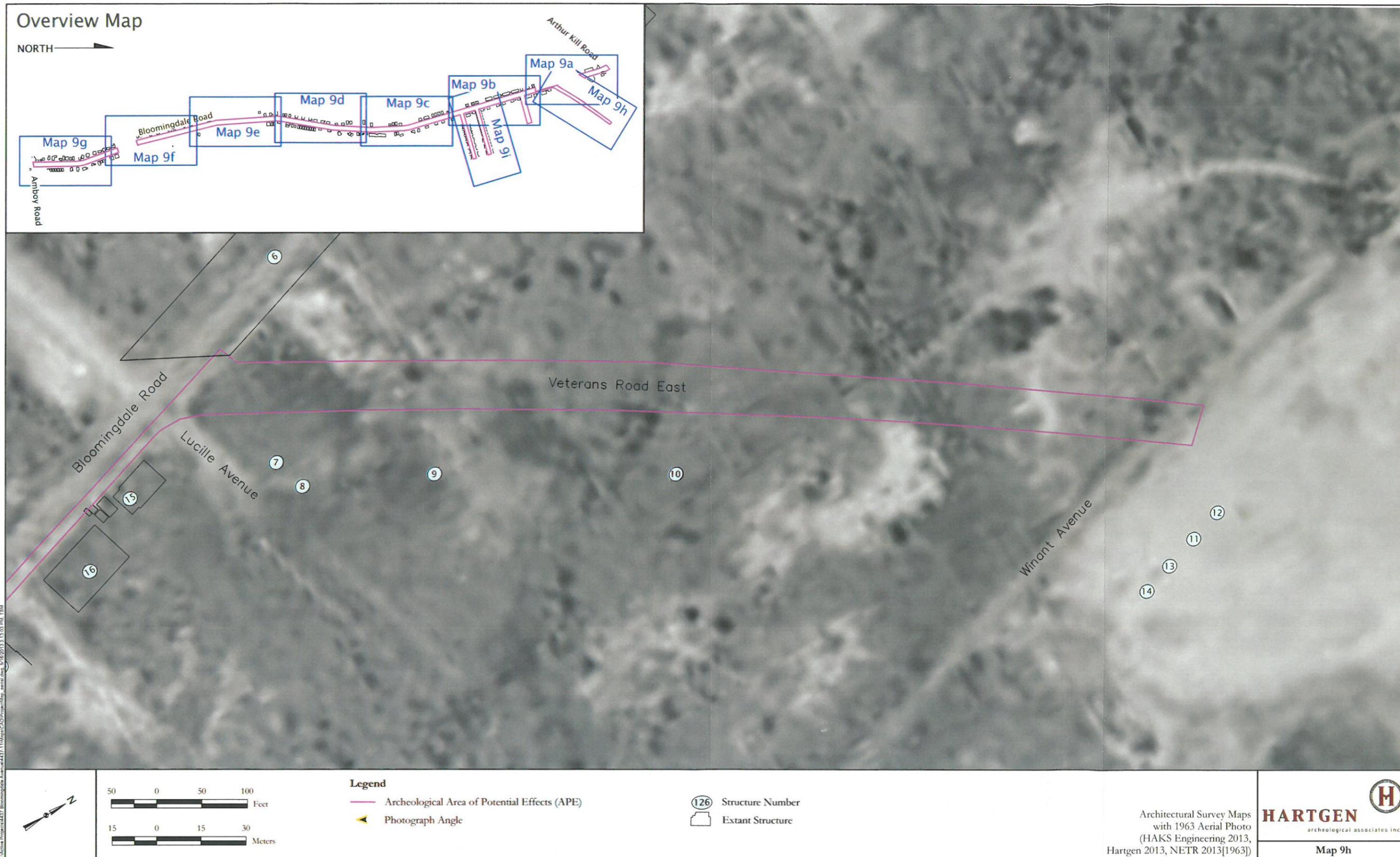
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- Legend**
- Archeological Area of Potential Effects (APE)
 - Photograph Angle
 - Structure Number
 - Extant Structure

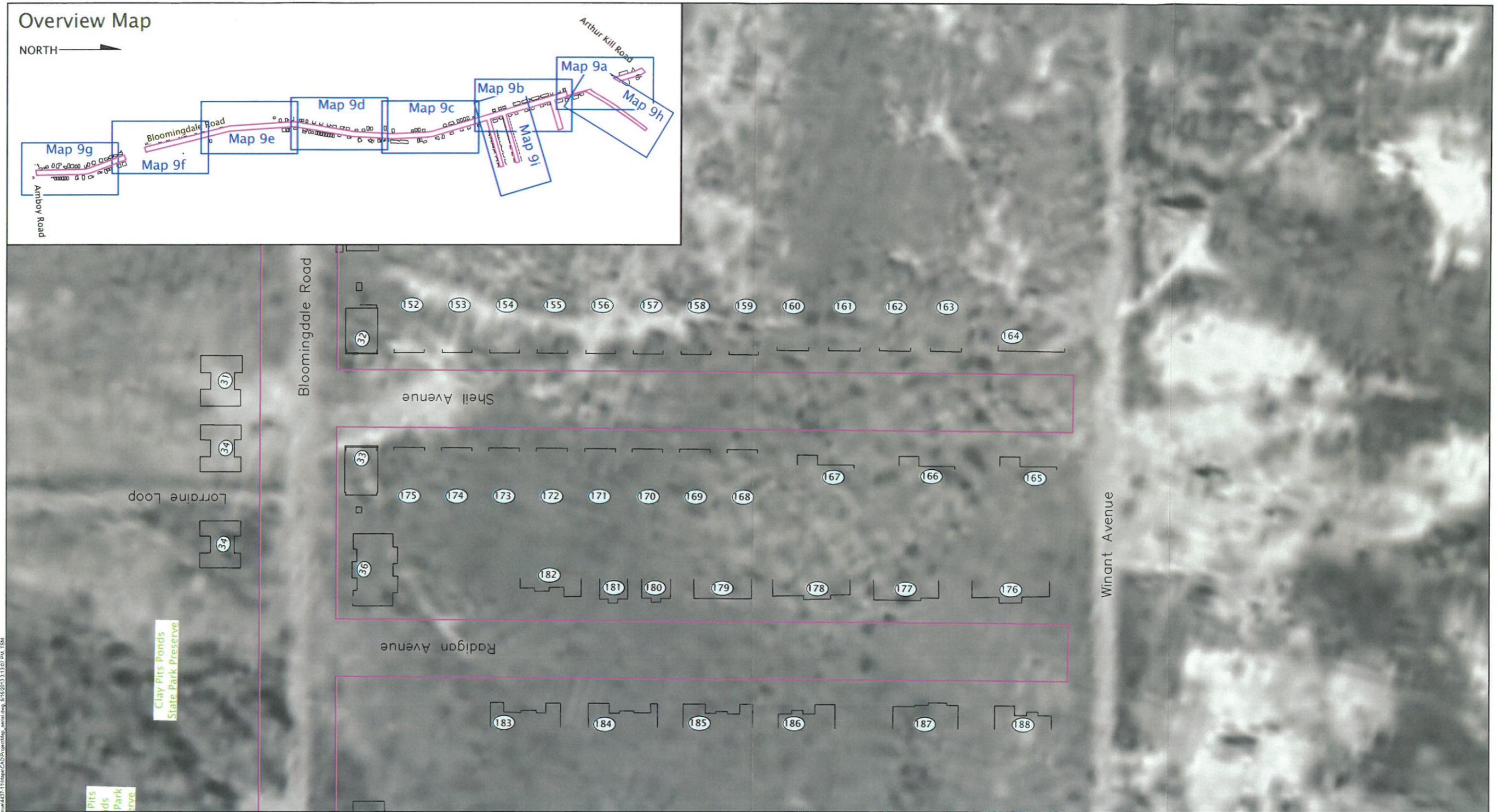
Architectural Survey Maps
with 1963 Aerial Photo
(HAKS Engineering 2013,
Hartgen 2013, NETR 2013[1963])



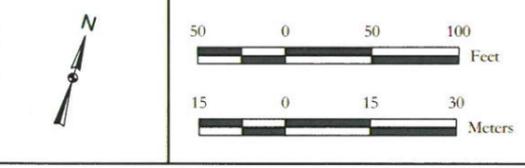


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Architectural Survey Maps
 with 1963 Aerial Photo
 (HAKS Engineering 2013,
 Hartgen 2013, NCTR 2013[1963])



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- Legend**
- Archeological Area of Potential Effects (APE)
 - ▶ Photograph Angle
 - 126 Structure Number
 - Extant Structure

Architectural Survey Maps
 with 1963 Aerial Photo
 (HAKS Engineering 2013,
 Hartgen 2013, NETR 2013[1963])



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Map 9i