

**Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment  
Report for Project: HP-238-DES Hunts Point WWTP –  
New Anerobic Digester, Bronx, Bronx County, New York  
(221 Manida Street, BBL: 202777-0100)**



*Prepared for:*

Brown and Caldwell

and

NYC Department of Environmental  
Protection

1350 Broadway - Suite 2000  
New York, NY 10018-0881

59-17 Junction Boulevard  
Flushing, NY 11373

*Prepared by:*

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., Caitlin Welks, M.A., R.P.A. and Elissa Rutigliano  
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

*Edited by:*

Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.  
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

November 2019

**Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment  
Report for Project: HP-238-DES Hunts Point WWTP –  
New Anerobic Digester, Bronx, Bronx County, New York  
(221 Manida Street, BBL: 202777-0100)**

*Prepared for:*

Brown and Caldwell

and

NYC Department of Environmental  
Protection

1350 Broadway - Suite 2000  
New York, NY 10018-0881

59-17 Junction Boulevard  
Flushing, NY 11373

*Prepared by:*

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., Caitlin Welks, M.A., R.P.A. and Elissa Rutigliano  
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

*Edited by:*

Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.  
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

November 2019

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

	<i>Page:</i>
Table of Content.....	iii
List of Maps, Table, Figures and Images.....	iv
Management Table.....	vi
Abstract.....	vii
I. Introduction .....	01
Project Information.....	02
Project Description.....	04
II. Synthesis of Previous Work .....	08
III. Context and Research Design .....	09
IV. Project Methods .....	13
V. Documentary Research Results .....	13
Prehistoric and Contact Period Land Use.....	13
Historic Period – Hunts Point.....	16
Historic Land Use of the APE and Immediate Vicinity.....	19
Post-Occupational Development History.....	33
VI. Conclusions .....	44
VII. Recommendations .....	48
VIII. Bibliography .....	49
Appendices	
A – Consultant Information.....	A1
B – Additional Maps.....	B1
C – Resumes.....	C1

## LIST OF MAPS, TABLES, FIGURES and IMAGES

Title:	Page:
Map 01. USGS US Topo 7.5 - minute map for Central Park, NY.....	03
Map 02. NYCGIS map of project Area.....	04
Map 03. <i>Plans of Westchester, West Farms, Morrisania, Westchester County and Part of New York County. New York, Frederick W. Beers 1867.....</i>	34
Map 04. <i>Atlas of the City of New York, E. Robinson 1885.....</i>	35
Map 05. Insurance Maps of the City of New York, Sanborn 1901.....	36
Map 06. <i>Atlas and Owners Names, Borough of the Bronx, Sections 9 &amp; 10, G.W. Bromley 1904.....</i>	37
Map 07. <i>Atlas of the City of New York: Borough of the Bronx, Sections 9 &amp; 10, G.W. Bromley 1911.....</i>	38
Map 08. <i>Atlas of the Entire City of New York, G. W. Bromley 1879.....</i>	39
Map 09. <i>A Map of the Country Adjacent to Kingsbridge, Skinner and Taylor 1781..</i>	40
Map 10. 1892 Topographic Map (New York Topographical Bureau).....	41
Map 11. <i>Atlas of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, G.W. Bromley 1942.....</i>	42
Map 12. <i>Atlas of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, G.W. Bromley 1957.....</i>	43
B-01. “Harlem River and Throg’s Neck New York, Part 1 [Reg. No. 15]” Publication date: 183, Creators: C. Renard and F.R. Hassler.....	B2
B-02. “Sidney’s map of twelve miles around New-York: with the names of property holders, &c., from entirely new & original surveys”, Date issued: 1849. Publisher: J.C. Sidney.....	B3
B-03. “Map of West Chester County, New York”, Date issued: 1851, Publisher: Newel S. Brown. ....	B4
B-04. “Coast Chart No. 20 New York Bay And Harbor, New York”. Date issued: 1866. Author: United States Coast Survey. ....	B5
B-05. “W. Farms, Morrisania.”. Author: Frederick W. Beers. Date: 1868 .....	B6
B-06. Dripps - “Map of Kings County: with parts of Westchester, Queens, New York & Richmond: showing farm lines, soundings, &c.” Date: possibly 1872 .....	B7
B-07. “Bronx, Topographical Map Sheet 12; [Map bounded by Edgewater Road, Halleck St., Coster Ave.; Including Payne St., Barlow St., Falconer St.]” “Bronx, Topographical Map Sheet 15; [Map bounded by 151 St., Southern Blvd., 149 <sup>th</sup> St., Whitlock Ave., Wetmore Ave.; Including Edgewater Road, Cypress Ave., Powers Ave., Robbins Ave.]”. Date issued: 1873 Author: New York. Department of Parks. Topographical Division .....	B8
B-08. 1893 - Part of ward 23, city of New York” Part of “Atlas of the city of New York 23 <sup>rd</sup> & 24 <sup>th</sup> wards. From actual surveys and official plans by George W. and Walter S. Bromley, civil engineers” Page No.: Pl. 17 Series No.: 22 .....	B9
LIST OF MAPS, TABLES, FIGURES and IMAGES (continued)	

---

<i>Title:</i>	<i>Page:</i>
B-09. N.Y. City (Aerial Set).”. Date issued: 1924. Photographer: Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation Author: New York (N.Y.). Bureau of Engineering .....	B10
Table 01. Previous Relevant Documentary Studies.....	09
Table 02. General Stratigraphic Profile of the APE.....	12
Table 03. Deed Conveyances 1687 – 1870 .....	24
Table 04. Deed Conveyances 1870 – 1890 .....	27
Table 05. Street Name Changes Surrounding the APE.....	30
Figure 01. Project Plans - proposed Digester facilities - southern end of the APE....	06
Figure 02. Project Plans - northern end of APE - Underwater Detention System.....	07
Figure 03. Approximate site layout in the 1950s based on Sanborn maps and aerals....	32
Figure 04. 1957 Bromley Atlas with an overlay of planned project construction and approximate footprint of remediated area .....	46
Figure 05. 1957 Bromley Atlas overlay with planned project construction, remediated area, nineteenth century structure and previously undeveloped areas.....	47
Image 01. APE facing southeast toward the existing WWTP.....	10
Image 02. APE facing northeast, toward corner of Manida Street and Viele Avenue...	11
Image 03. Western edge of APE overlooking Baretto Point Park and the East River...	11

---

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TABLE

---

Involved State/Federal Agencies:	City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission City of New York – Department of Environmental Protection
Phase of Survey:	Phase IA – Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment
Location Information:	Bronx, Bronx County, NY
Survey Area:	3.25 Acres
USGS 7.5 Quad Map:	Central Park
Archaeological Survey Overview:	Phase IA
Results of Archaeological Survey:	No significant impact to cultural resources
Recommendation:	No further progression of the Cultural Resource Management Process – however – an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan should be enacted
Results of Architectural Survey:	
Buildings within Project Area:	0
Buildings adjacent to Project Area	0
Previous N/R Buildings:	0
Eligible N/R Buildings	0
Report Authors:	Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., Caitlin Welks, M.A., R.P.A. Elissa Rutigliano
Report Editor:	Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Date:	October 2019

## ABSTRACT

---

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc (Chrysalis) was retained by Brown and Caldwell (BC) to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for the HP-238-DES Hunts Point WWTP New Anaerobic Digester Facilities Project (PIN: 82614WP01294). The project is located in the Hunts Point section of Bronx County, New York, New York. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) is proposing to construct new Anaerobic Digester Facilities in a vacant lot immediately northwest of the Hunts Point Wastewater Treatment Plant (Hunts Point WWTP). The project is designed to restore the WWTP solids operation to a state of good repair with much of the project dedicated to the construction of four new 86-foot diameter anaerobic sludge digesters. The project was identified by the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) as lying in the vicinity of previously reported Native American resources and thereby required to undertake this study.

This Phase IA study gathered documentary and site reconnaissance data in order to assess the impacts of the proposed development on potential cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). More specifically, the goal of the study was to assess the prehistoric and historic potential within the APE with regard to buried and/or extant cultural resources, as well as provide recommendations for further study or mitigation should the potential for disturbance to potential buried or extant cultural resources exist.

Chrysalis reviewed a combination of resources including previous cultural resources work, site development history, information from geotechnical consultants, historic maps and general histories of the area.

Although the natural geography of the Hunts Point WWTP area made it a prime location for both prehistoric and historic period settlement due to its proximity to water and aquatic resources, mid-twentieth century industrial development and early twenty-first century environmental remediation within the APE have impacted the archaeological record. Therefore, there is a low potential for the recovery of significant, *in situ*, cultural resources. It is recommended the project should develop an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan in the event that resources are recovered during the construction-excavation phase of the project. This Plan would identify the lines of communications between the project and the agencies and detail a methodology and means for documenting the cultural resources uncovered during construction in a timely manner.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc (Chrysalis) was retained by Brown and Caldwell (BC) to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for the HP-238-DES Hunts Point WWTP New Anaerobic Digester Facilities Project (PIN: 82614WP01294). The project is located in the Hunts Point section of Bronx County, New York, New York. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) is proposing to construct new Anaerobic Digester Facilities in a vacant lot immediately northwest of the Hunts Point Wastewater Treatment Plant (Hunts Point WWTP) (Maps 01 and 02). The project was identified by the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) as lying in the vicinity of previously reported Native American resources and thereby required to undertake this study.

The purpose of this Phase IA study is to document the history of the project area and assess the potential impacts of proposed development, specific to the Hunts Point (WWTP) within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). More specifically, the goal of the study was to assess the prehistoric and historic potential of the APE with regard to buried and/or extant cultural resources. The APE is defined as an area in which activities related to the project have the potential to disturb ground surface and in turn potential cultural resources. This study will assess if the site has the potential to contain significant cultural resources that would be impacted by the proposed development of the APE as well as provide recommendations for further study or mitigation should the potential for disturbance to potential buried or extant cultural resources exist.

An environmental review was undertaken for the development of the site by NYCDEP in 2007 to construct new digester facilities and it was determined that there was no potential for historic impacts. Once that review was completed, part of the site was excavated and remediated under a New York State Record of Decision (ROD). The project is now being modified and, upon additional consultation with the Regulatory Agency, a Phase IA was requested.

All work was conducted in accordance with the NYCLPC's Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (NYCLPC 2018); and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800), the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA), New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) guidelines (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994; 2000; 2002), the (New York) State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), and the (New York) City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA).

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., Caitlin Welks, M.A., R.P.A., and Elissa Rutigliano authored this report on behalf of Chrysalis (see Appendix C for resumes).

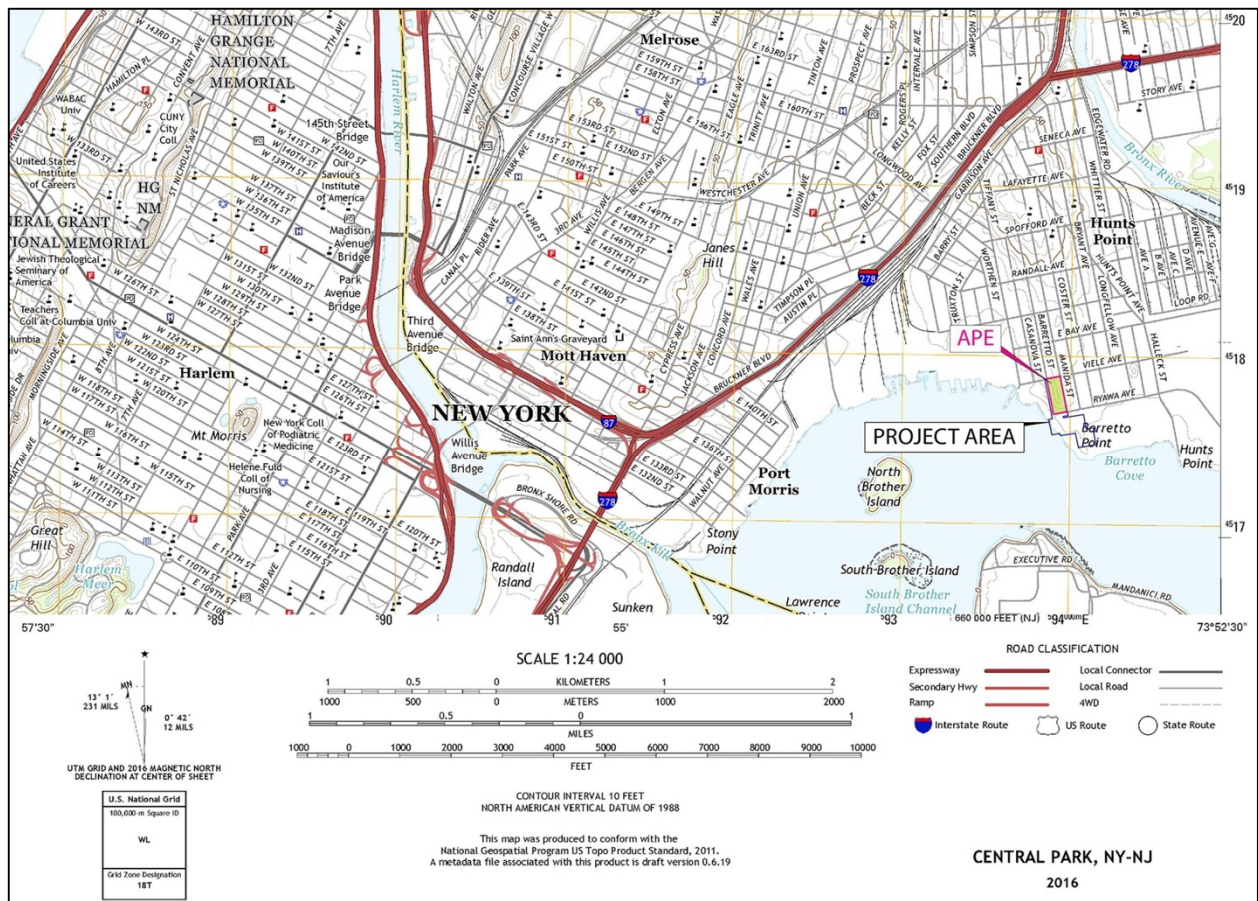
## PROJECT INFORMATION

The overall project site encompasses, all or portions of, 5 blocks: Block 2780, Lot 0002; Block 2780, Lot 0500; Block 2779, Lot 0001; Block 2777, Lot 0600; and Block 2777, Lot 0100 (Map 02). It is situated on Barretto Point adjacent to the existing Hunts Point WWTP facility. The neighborhood is heavily industrialized except for the adjacent Barretto Point Park.

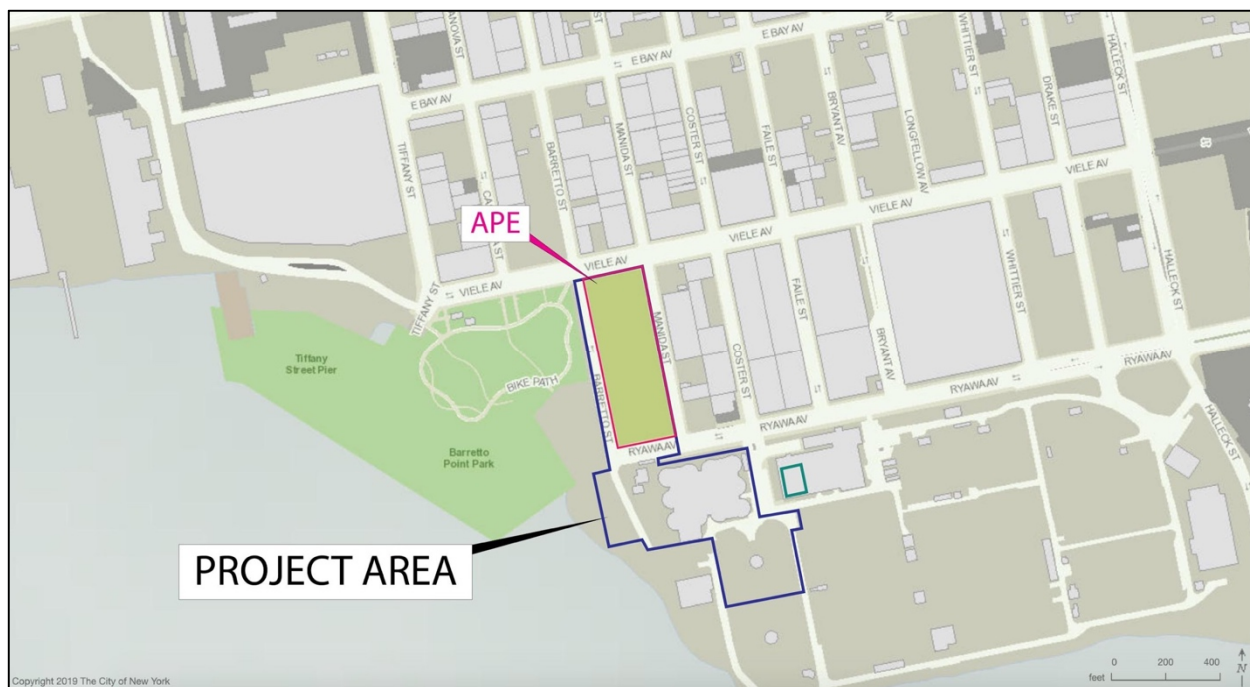
The NYCLPC has identified the potential for Native American and/or nineteenth century Historic cultural resources sensitivity at 221 Manida Street (Block 2777, Lot 0100) (NYCLPC October 30, 2018). This determination defines the APE for the project that is the focus of this Phase IA study. As already determined by NYCLPC, the remaining four block/lots were deemed disturbed by twentieth century construction resulting in a determination of no further archaeological concerns (NYCLPC October 30, 2018).

The APE encompasses a single city block bounded by Viele Avenue to the north, Manida Street to the east; and the former street beds of Ryawa Avenue to the south and Barretto Street to the west, which have been demapped by the City of New York (Map 02). The site is owned by the City of New York as part of the larger WWTP site.

Project Name	HP-238-DES Hunts Point WWTP New Anaerobic Digester Facilities
Street Address	221 Manida Street
Borough/Block/Lot	Bronx/2777/100
LPC PUID (If Yet Assigned)	N/A
Applicant Name	Brown and Caldwell
Lead Agency (Contact Person)	NYC Department of Environmental Protection (N/A)



Map 01: USGS US Topo 7.5 - minute map for CENTRAL PARK, NY-NJ Map (United States Geological Survey 2016).



Map 02: NYCGIS map of project Area (City of New York 2019).

## Project Description

The proposed Hunts Point WWTP New Anaerobic Digester Facilities Project (HP-238) is designed to restore the WWTP solids operation to a state of good repair. The scope of work includes implementing the following components:

- Four new 86 feet anaerobic sludge digesters including mixing and heating systems, supported on a concrete mat foundation bearing at about Elevation (Elev.) +9.
- A below ground equipment gallery measuring roughly 215 feet by 175 feet that will house supporting equipment and connect the digesters underground on a common mat foundation bearing at about Elev. +9.
- Two stairway towers to access the top of the digesters from the floor of the equipment gallery at Elev. +12 and top of digesters at Elev. +118 feet.
- A single-story control building with an approximate footprint measuring 58 feet by 77 feet supported on the gallery roof between Digesters 2 and 4 on the west side of the digester facility.
- One single-story gas room, with an approximate footprint of 58 feet by 73 feet, supported on the gallery roof between Digesters 1 and 3, along the east side of the digester facility.
- Digested Sludge (DSL) transfer piping to transfer DSL from digesters to sludge storage tanks (SSTs); pumps are recommended to back up gravity transfer.
- Four 30-foot-tall waste gas burners on the west side of Barretto Street southwest of the digesters.
- Electrical power supply to the new digester facilities
- A buried pipe chase beneath Ryawa Avenue to connect various utilities between the existing Plant and digester equipment gallery.
- One digester feed pump station just south of Ryawa Avenue.

- One guard house at the entrance of Ryawa Avenue and Manida Street.
- Support facilities including service water, seal water, natural gas service, sanitary sewer service, process drainage conveyance, and stormwater collection and conveyance

As part of the project, site grades will be raised around the proposed Digester Facilities to bring them to a minimum of one foot above the design flood elevation (DFE = Elev. +22). This increase in site grades will require up to approximately 10 feet of new fill placement. The project will require excavation throughout the APE but the majority will occur in the southern half of the APE for the new Digesters (Figure 01). Minimal construction, limited to fence installation and road placement, is proposed for the northern half of the APE (Figure 02). Project plans call for the following estimated excavation:

Digester Facilities

Area: 51,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (1.2 acres)

Depth Below Grade: 4 ft to 16 ft

Underground Stormwater Detention System

Area: 3,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (< 0.1 acres)

Depth Below Grade: 16 ft

Piping/Utilities Corridors

Not calculated (assumed nominal)

HP-238 DRAFT COPY NOT FOR ISSUE

Path: F:\PROJECTS\11504\03\DWG File: C-011\_014 [SITE].dwg Plot Date: October 1, 2018 - 11:07 AM CADD User: Kwadwo Yeboah-Acquah

**MUÑOZ**  
ENGINEERING P.C.  
500 EIGHTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10018  
TEL. (212) 967-6588

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS/DESCRIPTION	APPRD.

DESIGNED BY:  
K. YEBOAH-ACQUAH  
CHECKED BY:  
D. VARIABEDIAN  
DESIGN LEAD:  
J. JARAMILLO  
SECTION MANAGER:  
G. NEWMAN

DRAWN BY:  
A. KOSTYUKOVICH  
**Brown and Caldwell**  
BROWN AND CALDWELL ASSOCIATES  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

**NYC**  
Environmental  
Protection

ACCOUNTABLE MANAGER:  
N. FEDERICI, P.E.  
PORTFOLIO MANAGER:  
M. OSIT, P.E.

"WARNING: IT IS A VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW, SECTION 7209.2, FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS (S)HE IS ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT IN ANY WAY. IF ALTERED, THE ALTERING PERSON SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF NEW YORK EDUCATION LAW, SECTION 7209.2."

**NEW YORK CITY**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION  
96-05 HORACE HARDING EXPRESSWAY 5th FLOOR  
CORONA, NEW YORK 11368  
www.nyc.gov/dep

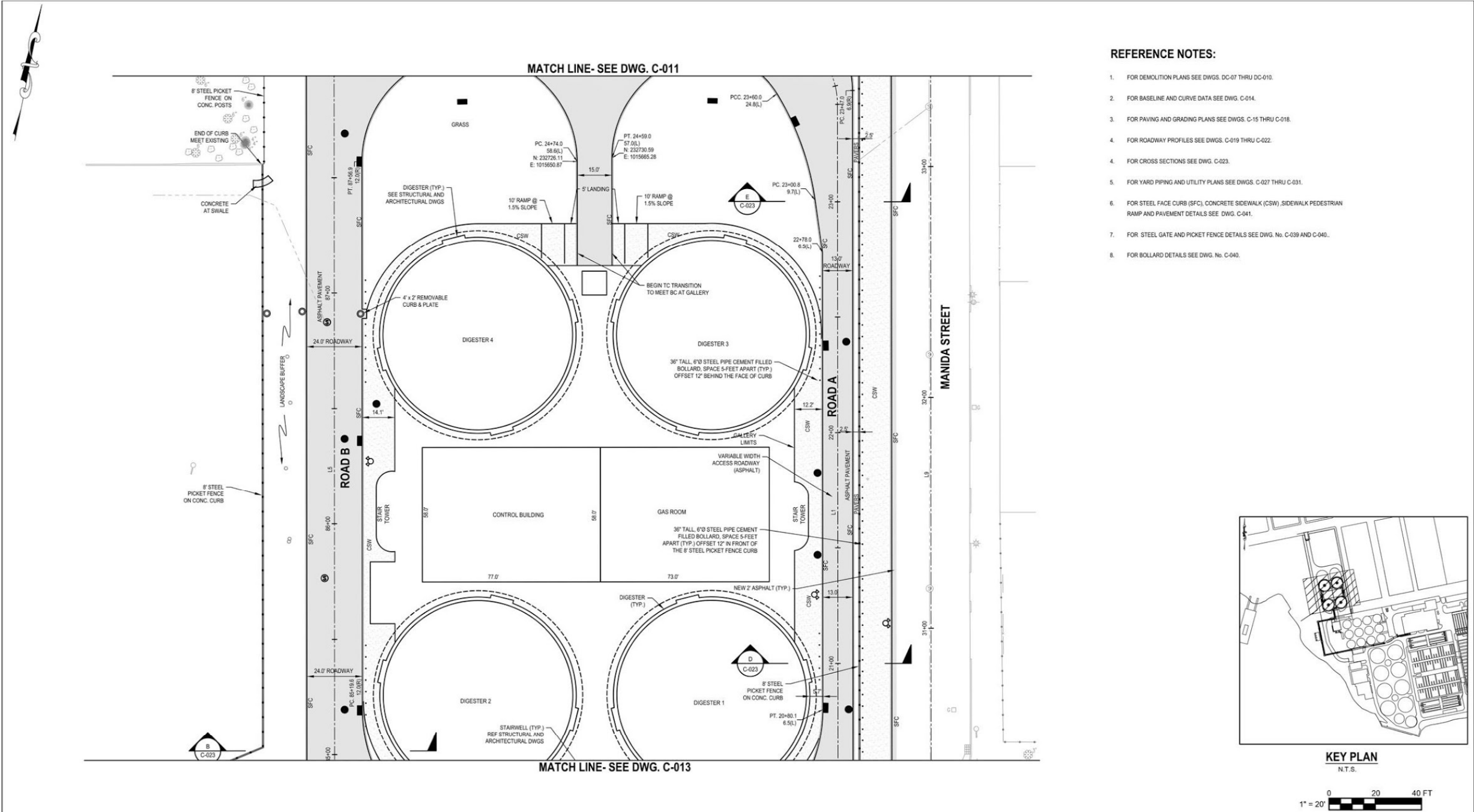
**90% DESIGN SUBMITTAL**  
DATE SUBMITTED:  
JANUARY 11, 2019

GRAPHIC SCALES  
CHECK BEFORE USE  
IF SHEET IS LESS THAN 22" X 34" IT IS A  
REDUCED PRINT.  
SCALE ACCORDINGLY

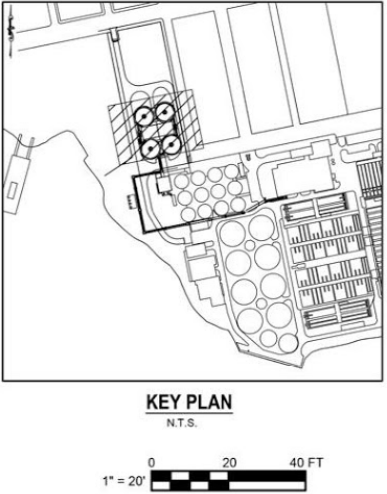
**HP-238 HUNTS POINT WWTP**  
**NEW ANAEROBIC**  
**DIGESTER FACILITIES**  
CIVIL  
CIVIL PLAN - 2  
DATE: 01/11/2019  
SCALE: NTS  
SHEET NO:  
26 OF 596  
DRAWING NO.  
C-012

All inquiries regarding this drawing(s) or project should be made to NYC Environmental Protection, Bureau of Engineering Design and Construction.

Figure 01: Project Plans displaying the proposed Digester facilities at the southern end of the APE (refer to Appendix A for additional site plans).

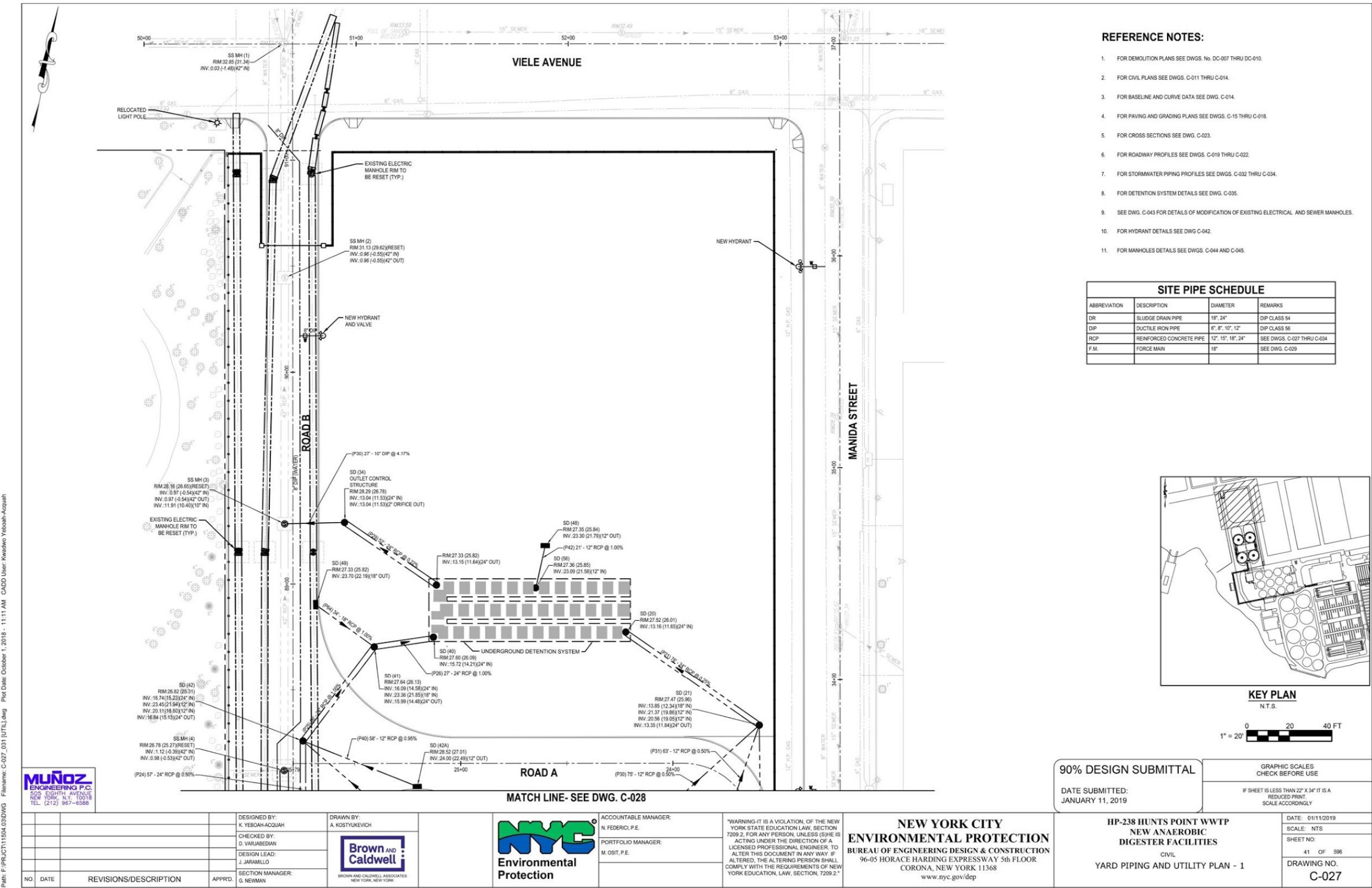


- REFERENCE NOTES:**
1. FOR DEMOLITION PLANS SEE DWGS. DC-07 THRU DC-010.
  2. FOR BASELINE AND CURVE DATA SEE DWG. C-014.
  3. FOR PAVING AND GRADING PLANS SEE DWGS. C-15 THRU C-018.
  4. FOR ROADWAY PROFILES SEE DWGS. C-019 THRU C-022.
  4. FOR CROSS SECTIONS SEE DWG. C-023.
  5. FOR YARD PIPING AND UTILITY PLANS SEE DWGS. C-027 THRU C-031.
  6. FOR STEEL FACE CURB (SFC), CONCRETE SIDEWALK (CSW), SIDEWALK PEDESTRIAN RAMP AND PAVEMENT DETAILS SEE DWG. C-041.
  7. FOR STEEL GATE AND PICKET FENCE DETAILS SEE DWG. No. C-039 AND C-040.
  8. FOR BOLLARD DETAILS SEE DWG. No. C-040.



HP-238 DRAFT COPY NOT FOR ISSUE

HP-238 DRAFT COPY NOT FOR ISSUE



HP-238 DRAFT COPY NOT FOR ISSUE

All inquiries regarding this drawing(s) or project should be made to NYC Environmental Protection, Bureau of Engineering Design and Construction.

Figure 02: Project Plans for the northern end of the APE showing location of Underwater Detention System (refer to Appendix A for additional site plans).

## II. SYNTHESIS OF PREVIOUS WORK

A survey of projects on file with the NYCLPC and the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) maintained by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO), identified only one archaeological site within a 1-mile radius of the project area, Quinnahung (USN 00501.000028). The associated archaeological site inventory form created by the Division for Historic Preservation New York State Parks and Recreation in 1977 is based on work by Reginald Bolton and documented in his 1922 book *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis* (Bolton 1922b). The relevant paragraph from Bolton states:

Quinnahung...The Great Planting Neck, the modern Hunts point. Several sites around this favored locality are marked by native debris...Around the site of the one-time house of the Richardson family, particularly about the spring nearby, near the old Hunt burial-ground...On the Dickey estate on the Hunts Point road at Randall avenue...On a mound surrounded by marsh-lands on the line of Eastern boulevard, if extended...At the extremity of the point, in front of the site of the one-time Hunt mansion. (Bolton 1922b:222)

According to the site inventory form, the site would have been destroyed due to construction of the Hunts Point Terminal Market (OPRHP 06/01/1977). This is slightly confusing, as it should be noted that although the site inventory uses Bolton's term 'Quinnahung' as a single archaeological site, Bolton uses the place name to refer to the entire Hunts Point area, which included various culturally sensitive areas. The site form is thus referring to a specific archaeological site. Whether present or previously destroyed, this site was/is not in the immediate vicinity of the project area and would therefore not be impacted. It does however provide indication of Native American activity in the general area.

Several Phase IA Documentary Studies have been previously undertaken in the Hunts Point area. The studies of relevance within the vicinity of the project area are listed in Table 01. These studies provide relevant general histories and context related to histories regarding the development of the shoreline, which included dredging and bulkheading, are relevant to the present project site location. No cultural resource studies of the specific project area have been previously conducted.

These reports contain background studies on Hunts Point and discuss the presence of the prehistoric and historic populations in the area. The majority of the reports determined that while there could be a degree of archaeological sensitivity in some areas, the extreme development and manipulation of the Hunts Point landscape would have resulted in resources being disturbed, destroyed or buried beneath significant amounts of twentieth century fill. For example, from the 1989 Phase IA exploration of the proposed Hunts Point Correctional Facility:

...although the pre-1900 Hunts Point shoreline and the more northerly, elevated portions of the Point were utilized during various Native American cultural periods, the once-inundated project site would have possibly hosted Archaic Period extraction stations. Such possible inboard resources, if intact, lie deeply buried under post-1915 landfill. Also such possible outboard resources would have been destroyed by documented dredging activities along the bulkhead. (HPI 1989:14)

This assessment is relevant to the APE, which is adjacent to the shoreline.

Table 01: Previous Relevant Documentary Studies.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	CONCLUSIONS
1989	Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report for the New York City Department of Correction: Hunts Point Correctional Facility, Bronx, New York.	Historical Perspectives Inc.	Due to shoreline modification, possible inboard resources would lie under post-1915 landfill and outboard resources would have been destroyed. No fieldwork recommended. Noted possible archaeological sensitivity near old Hunts Point Mansion (though this was not in the vicinity of the APE).
2000	ABB Energy Ventures Oak Point Energy Generating Facility Hunts Point, The Bronx, New York City Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment.	Geoarchaeology Research Associates	Due to prior disturbance, no anticipated impact to prehistoric or historic archaeological deposits. Possible impact to industrial resources. Structure Report recommended.
2001	Analysis of Soil Borings and Test Trenches Proposed Fish Market Relocation Hunts Point Bronx, New York.	Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated	Low probability of prehistoric remains in buried topsoil as well as much previous disturbance in area. No archaeological testing recommended.
2017	Hunts Point Burial Ground, Drake Park, Bronx, New York, Phase 1A Documentary Study and Ground Penetrating Radar Survey.	Jessica S. MacLean Ph.D.	Unmarked burials associated with the Slave Burial Ground are of high archaeological sensitivity as well as possible buried household foundations (both of these were not in the vicinity of the APE). Additional research recommended.

### III. CONTEXT AND RESEARCH DESIGN

The project is located in the Hunts Point section of Bronx County, New York, New York. It is situated on a peninsula comprised of 690 acres at the confluences of the Bronx River and the East River, which connects Upper New York Bay to the Long Island Sound. The native landscape of the area was categorized as being a salt-marsh, or salt meadowland. However, intensive development has resulted in the present-day industrialized landscape (discussed in Section V).

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey identifies the project area as containing GbB (Greenbelt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes) and UtA (Urban land, till substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes) soils. The Greenbelt component makes up 78 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on fills on uplands, fills on lowlands. The parent material consists of loamy human-transported material. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area (United States Department of Agriculture 2019).

Ground surface at the site slopes downward gradually from north to south from about Elev. +34 to Elev. +23 before dropping steeply from Elev. +23 to Elev. +11 along the southwest property line. This elevation refers to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) where Elev. 0 is 1.508 feet below the Bronx Datum and 1.1 feet above Mean Sea Level at Sandy Hook, New Jersey in 1929 (National Geodetic Vertical Datum, NAVD29).

Geographically, the project site is situated on Barretto Point located on the western portion of the peninsula along the East River. The APE encompasses a single city block bounded by Viele Avenue to the north, Manida Street to the east; Ryawa Avenue to the south and Barretto Street to the west (Map 02). At present the project site is a vacant lot covered with construction gravel estimated to extend to 3' below ground surface (Images 01, 02, and 03). It is bounded by industrialized blocks to the north and east, the existing WWTP to the south, and Barretto Point Park to the west. Barretto Point Park is a manmade park on the site of a former industrial site.



Image 01: APE facing southeast toward the existing WWTP.



Image 02: APE facing northeast, looking toward corner of Manida Street and Viele Avenue.



Image 03: Western edge of the APE overlooking Barretto Point Park and the East River.

Soil borings conducted in 2018 provide information regarding the stratigraphy of the project site (Brown and Caldwell November 2018). There are 5 stratigraphic layers across the APE. The first layer is comprised of man-made fill and ranges from 6' to 19' below ground surface. The deepest of the fill layers are within the remediated area. This layer is followed by naturally occurring glacial till. Table 02 outlines a general stratigraphic profile for the APE.

Table 02: General Stratigraphic Profile of the APE (Brown and Caldwell November 2018).

	STRATUM	DEPTH	CLASSIFICATION	THICKNESS	COMPOSITION
I	F	Uppermost layer	Fill (NYC Class 7) Miscellaneous man-made fill	6'-19' (Average 12')	Loose to compact gray, brown, and black fine to coarse sand; varying amounts of silt, clay, wood, brick, roots, concrete and porcelain. Remnants of historic structure foundations and construction debris expected given prior site history.
II	T	Beneath Stratum F	Glacial Till (NYC Class 3a)	2' – 10'	Compact to very compact, brown, gray, and red fine to coarse sand; varying amounts of gravel, silt, clay, mica, cobbles, and boulders.
III	DR	Underlies the glacial till or fill	Decomposed Rock (NYC Class 3a)	5' – 15' (Average 9')	Compact to very compact gray, brown, black, white, and orange fine to coarse sand with varying proportions of silt, clay, rock fragments, and mica.
IV	WR	Overlies bedrock	Weathered Rock (NYC Class 1d)	2'-10'	Weathered gray and black gneissic schist and hornblende schist.
IV	R	Underlies decomposed and weathered rock	Bedrock (NYC Class 1a to 1c)	Bedrock surface ranges from Elev. +6.5 to Elev. -16.1	The bedrock consists of intermediate to hard, unweathered to moderately weathered gray and black gneissic schist broken to blocky with weathered and iron stained joints.

## **IV. PROJECT METHODS**

Standard methodologies were used in gathering information for this study including a review of existing cultural resource reports with the repositories of the NYCLPC and NY SHPO, a review of historical maps, photographic and other documentary information from various online and library/museum repositories, information provided by the project, and a pedestrian survey of the area. As several previous Cultural Resource Management reports were undertaken in the general project area, listed in Table 01, a “full scale” documentary history is not presented in this report. A summary of the Pre-historic and historic histories is presented and references to the other reports for additional information is made.

Historic map resources were particularly useful to identify the pre-1950 development of the project site. Online repositories utilized included the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, and David Rumsey Historical Map Collection. A selection of the relevant historic maps is provided in Section V. More recent (post-1950) site development history was provided by Brown and Caldwell and gathered from recent geo-technical reports.

## **V. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH RESULTS**

### **Prehistoric and Contact Period Land Use**

Bronx County has a long history with regard to Native American populations. Hunts Point, with its proximity to water and marine resources, was an ideal location for Native American settlement and activity.

The Native American nation that inhabited modern-day Bronx and Westchester (or *Laaphawachking* – the “place of stringing”) were the Wappinger, the descendants of the Algonquians who had emigrated into southeastern New York during the Late Woodland period (Atwood et al. 2007:23). Seven to nine primary chieftaincies, consisting of roughly 13,200 individuals, comprised the Wappinger, and they were commonly referred to by colonists as the ‘River Indians’ or “the seven tribes of the sea coast” (Atwood et al. 2007:24).

Two of the Wappinger chieftaincies, the Siwanoy and the Weckquaesgeek, sub-groups of the Wappinger group, contribute to our prehistoric and contact-era understanding of the project site (Ruttenber 1872:81). These were two of the seven prominent chieftaincies dominating the land east of the Hudson River. Prior to European contact, the Siwanoy was the native population at Hunts Point (MacLean 2007:4).

The Siwanoy was one of the largest Wappinger chieftaincies. Roughly 1,800 Siwanoy occupied their territory which extended along the shore of the Long Island Sound as far west as Hell Gate and as far north as Norwalk, Connecticut (Atwood et al. 2007:24). The Weckquaesgeek were also prevalent along the shores of the Long Island Sound and East River. Their principal station was located at modern-day Dobbs Ferry; and the tribe had a considerable presence in Throgs Neck and Clason Point. They established seasonal camps on their favored fishing grounds around Pelham Neck and Hunters Island, and numerous stations scattered along the surrounding shoreline areas (Bolton 1922a:260, 263).

The main territory of the Weckquaesgeek was situated further northeast of Hunts Point in Yonkers, Mount Pleasant, and Tarrytown. The Weckquaesgeek were smaller in number than other Wappinger chieftaincies (900 at the time of late-contact [Atwood et al. 2007:24]). Their territory was centrally located within the Wappinger lands; bounded on the east by the Bronx River, and the Weckquaesgeek would often interact with the Siwanoy. Bolton suggests the tribes were closely related and that the Weckquaesgeek utilized Siwanoy lands along the shore – including the area of Hunts Point (Bolton 1922a:262).

The areas bordering the shores of the East River and Long Island Sound would have been considered ideal locales for Native American activity. Atwood et al. writes that these lands would have been “biologically rich and diverse,” consisting of upland forests offering variegated subsistence opportunities, as well as shoreline areas for saltwater and freshwater fishing (2007:25). It is for this reason that several Native American sites were found throughout shoreline areas along the Long Island Sound and Bronx River.

Hunts Point, the peninsula at the point of the historic West Farms, was known as *Quinnahung* to the Wappinger, the name meaning ‘the great planting neck’ and ‘long, high place’ (Jenkins 1912:381). As noted by the Department of Parks and Recreation in the City of New York on their website, Hunts Point was originally inhabited by the Weckquaesgeek tribe who cultivated corn and tobacco on *Quinnahung*; and research indicates a ‘planting area’ and/or an ‘old field’ utilized by Native Americans as having been on the point (City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation 2019; Historical Perspectives Inc. 1989:7). Within Hunts Point, a Native American trail (purported to be a Weckquaesgeek trail) was located throughout the area which led to the extremity of the peninsula (Bolton 1922b: 109; Historical Perspectives Inc. 1989:7). Easterly of the old Hunt family burial ground were several glacial boulders that formed ‘Indian Cave’ and a Native American council rock<sup>1</sup> – which local folklore suggests were ceremonial in nature or meeting places for the Weckquaesgeek and neighboring chieftaincies (DeVillo 2015:35; Historical Perspectives Inc. 1989:6, 7; Cook 1913:106). Archaeological evidence indicates a Native American occupation, presumably seasonal, that was once in Hunts Point, most likely deriving from both the Weckquaesgeek and Siwanoy chieftaincies who occupied the territory<sup>2</sup>. Material debris (namely prehistoric shell deposits) unearthed in the Hunts Point area suggest that this was once a Native fishing camp, with the southeastern shoreline in particular being a favored shellfish extraction station (Historical Perspectives Inc. 1989:6-7).

---

<sup>1</sup> Cook places the location of ‘Indian Cave’ as being, “a short distance east of the Hunt burying ground and three hundred yards-north of the bridge crossing the creek” (Cook 1913:106). DeVillo places the ‘council rock’ as being east of the Hunt burying ground as well, and writes that both of these sites were destroyed over time by the industrial development of the area (DeVillo 2015:35).

<sup>2</sup>Atwood writes that Hunts Point was the locale for a number of prehistoric sites situated near the estuary, which includes, but is not limited to, the four discoveries on Hunts Point outlined by Bolton in 1922. “Nearby Hunt’s Point was also the location of a number of Native American sites located near the mouth of the East River that flows into the Bronx River to the north” (Atwood 2007:11). Likewise, DeVillo pinpoints the estuary as being the home of the largest Native American site identified along the Bronx River (DeVillo 2015:35). The estuary - a unique instance in which fresh water and salt water meet - would have attracted the Wappinger. “Their stations occupied all specially favorable sites along the water-fronts, and they had also established settlements in naturally suitable inland positions” (Bolton 1922a:228).

In 1922, Reginald P. Bolton outlined four discoveries relating to Native American settlement in Hunts Point. Shell pits were identified on a marsh-lined hillock along Eastern Boulevard (which aligns with the current day Bruckner Boulevard and Bruckner-Sheridan Expressway). Native debris was located on the site of the Dickey estate at Hunts Point Road and Randall Avenue and was most likely destroyed by the construction activities of the Hunts Point Terminal Market (Bolton 1922b: 110, 222; Quinnahung USN 00501.000028; OPRHP 06/01/1977). Extensive shell deposits were unearthed closer to the vicinity of the project APE at the location of the former old Hunt Mansion, situated along the shoreline on the extremity of Hunts Point (Bolton 1922b:110, 222). The presence of shell in this area was once again noted in 1989 by Historical Perspectives in their 1989 archaeological assessment report for the Hunts Point Correctional Facility.

“1966 soil borings taken at the end of Hunts Point, about 1,000 feet southeast of the project area, indicate the presence of shell. Four of these borings are between the high and low water lines. The shell concentration ranges from 10 to 50 percent of the sample, at depths beginning at the surface and going to 10 feet below assumed low water. Another boring, about 300 feet to sea from the approximate low water line, has shell to a depth of 23 feet below assumed low water. This may well be the remains of Bolton’s midden”<sup>3</sup> (HPI 1989:6)

The fourth and final site identified by Bolton is also near or within the more immediate project area, around the site of the original Richardson homestead, westerly of Drake Park and the old Hunt burial ground. Shell deposits and shell middens of varying sizes were unearthed in this area, which was near a fresh water spring. Additionally, archaeological excavation undertaken by Bolton and Calver revealed six projectile points and a chipped stone celt (Bolton 1922a:303, 304; Bolton 1922b:110, 222). The chipped stone celt, which was retrieved from a gravel pit, provides indication for a native occupation dating to the Woodland Period (Historical Perspectives Inc. 1989:6).

Most of what is known about the Precontact population of Hunts Point comes from the literature of Reginald Pelham Bolton. In his book *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis* (1922b), Bolton described the native population of Hunts Point saying:

The Hunts Point or Quinnahung settlements...were probably fairly well-populated stations, judging by the large deposits of shells at several localities, such as around the original Richardson house site just west of Drake Park, in shell-pus around the hillock at Eastern boulevard and Preble street, and extensive shell deposits around the shore-line of the extreme point, near the old Hunt mansion. (Bolton 1922b:110)

---

<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that the shoreline has changed over the decades. Historical Perspectives Inc. writes that as a result of the 1966 soil borings and general construction activity in the area to date, “The areas where shell appeared in the borings are now inland of the U.S. Bulkhead Line, covered with an overburden of fill....The depth of the landfill makes the potential resource retrieval process impractical” (1989:7). A decision was made in 1989 that the site/s in the proposed Hunts Point Correctional Facility project area were too deeply buried to warrant the pursual of further field testing. Atwood elaborated upon this decision in 2007, stating that, “Although portions of the project area were considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources, inundated areas are now covered by 15 feet of fill. Early Archaic Period sites may be located beneath the fill; however, any sites would be situated below the water table” (14).

Quinnahung...The Great Planting Neck, the modern Hunts point. Several sites around this favored locality are marked by native debris...Around the site of the one-time house of the Richardson family, particularly about the spring nearby, near the old Hunt burial-ground...On the Dickey estate on the Hunts Point road at Randall avenue...On a mound surrounded by marsh-lands on the line of Eastern boulevard, if extended...At the extremity of the point, in front of the site of the one-time Hunt mansion. (Bolton 1922b:222)

By the turn of the eighteenth century, only the vestiges of the once-dominant Siwanoy and Weckquaesgeek cultures remained. Conflict with European settlers and the loss of their territory had taken a toll on both chieftaincies. The Siwanoy population had been drastically reduced by almost half, and the Weckquaesgeeks numbers had dwindled to roughly 200 persons by the final years of the seventeenth century (Atwood et al. 2007:25).

### **Historic Period – Hunts Point**

Connecticut farmers Edward Jessup and John Richardson were the original patentees of West Farms, the land that Hunts Point is situated upon (Map 03). Both Jessup and Richardson lived in Westchester county for five years before entering into a partnership with one another (Jenkins 1912:22, 43, 381). In 1663 they purchased between 1200 and 1600 acres of land, known as Quinnahung, from the Weckquaesgeek. The deed was granted by Governor Nicolls and signed by eight Native American sachems of the Wappinger nation, including the powerful Shonarocke of Poningo (Bolton 1922a: 252, 258, 328). By 1668, Jessup's part of the patent was inherited by his daughter and son-in-law, Thomas Hunt, for whom Hunts Point is named (Robert Bolton 1848:261-262; Jenkins 1912:22, 43, 381).

At the time of Jessup and Richardson's purchase, the area was referred to as *Quinnahung* - meaning 'Great Planting Neck' - named for its salt meadows, salt marshes, and rich and arable 'upland' (DeVillo 2015:35). Three documents<sup>4</sup> relating to the patent for the land, dating from 1663 to 1669, list Hunts Point as being entirely made up of meadows and upland, the latter of which was dotted with scattered woods or forested areas. The portion of land where the project area is situated is referred to as the southernmost point of the *cornfield neck*, comprising woods, pastures and multiple waterways, in addition to the aforementioned meadows and upland (Robert Bolton 1881:433-437).

The following year, Richardson and Hunt formally divided the peninsula between them. Hunt claimed the 'upper half' of the patent: the lands east of Causeway Creek, bordered by the Bronx River, while Richardson received the 'lower half' - the lands west of Causeway Creek, bordered by the Sackwrahung. Both men constructed residences at the tip of their respective points, overlooking the shoreline (Jenkins 1912:42). A rough path, which would eventually constitute Old Hunts Point Road, was the first road to be constructed in Hunts Point and was established along the dividing line of the patent between Hunt and Richardson's land. The original patent map for the property shows that Hunt's portion of the land (the eastern extremity of Hunt's Point) was once

---

<sup>4</sup> These documents are the original Native American deed (1663), the document confirming royal patent (1664), and a contract for the land division between Hunt and Richardson (1669).

separated from the mainland by salt marsh and connected only by Old Hunts Point Road (Robert Bolton 1848:262).

Hunt's dwelling, the old Grange, built in 1688, was the first building to be erected on Hunts Point. The property was home to generations of Hunts until the early eighteenth century. It would later become the residence of poet Joseph R. Drake (Jenkins 1912:385). The Hunt family burial ground, where generations of Hunt and Leggett family members, as well as poet Joseph R. Drake, were buried lay near the entrance to Hunt's property, which was situated off Old Hunts Point Road. Across from the family burial ground was the burial ground for the slaves of both families. Both burial grounds are now incorporated into current-day Drake Park (DeVillo 2015:128).

Hunts Point's proximity to numerous water sources made the land geographically well suited for business. The first person to identify this was Richardson's brother William in the 1670s – he found the Bronx River estuary to be a perfect place to establish an English-style water mill and dam. 'Richardson's Mills' are thought to have been a catalyst for transforming the Bronx River into an industrial asset and, "marked the beginning of the man-made environmental transformation of the Bronx River" (DeVillo 2015:53). The 1885 Robinson *Atlas of the City of New York* shows the area of Hunts Point, including the project area, having already been gridded for proposed City blocks (Map 04).

Numerous manufactories and warehouses arose along the Bronx River during the nineteenth century and West Farms soon became a sprawling industrial area for textiles, mills, paint and pottery; yet Hunt's Point seemed impervious to change. The larger area retained its rural and peaceful character. "It was the beauty of Hunts Point that inspired poet Joseph R. Drake – there amid fields, orchards and salt marshes, Drake discovered the beauty of a still unindustrialized part of the Bronx River" (DeVillo 2015:97). The 1885 Robinson map illustrates the predominantly rural area with sparse development (Map 04).

The industrial transformation of Hunts Point was slow. The Old Hunts Point Road and the Hunt family burial ground located directly off it remained well into the nineteenth century. Just one other road – Bronx Avenue – had been established in the area; and only two other residential structures, a barn and farmhouse located near a small pond, are featured on the map nearby the Bronx River.

The area soon attracted the upper class and well-to-do Manhattanites, as the undeveloped areas of Hunts Point became a popular place to set up "palatial" country estates. The Hunt Mansion and Spofford's Elmwood estate were soon surrounded by the estates of prominent persons and families such as Richard M. Hoe's (inventor of the rotary printing press) 'Brightside' manor, Edward Faile's 'Woodside', J.B. Simpson's 'Ambleside', C.D. Dickey's 'Greenbank', A.G. Allen's 'Ranaque', W.W. Gilbert's 'Sunnyslope', and W.W. Fox's 'Foxhurst' – which was later occupied by Fox' descendant Henry Dyer Tiffany. The "Hunts Point Set" left their literal mark on the area, as local streets and avenues in Hunts Point were named after them (DeVillo 2015:95).

Just five years after the publication of Robinson's 1885 *Atlas of the City of New York* (Map 04), Egbert Viele, the founder of the East Bay Land and Improvement Company, came to Hunts Point with a vision for hosting the 1892 Colombian Exposition, a World's Fair-type showcase, in the area (DeVillo 2015:126). He purchased roughly 400 acres spanning across Hunts Point and Barretto Point with the intention of developing them for the showcase. When Viele's plans did not come to fruition, the East Bay Land and Improvement Co. instead focused on selling and developing the land they now owned. By 1893, they had built up the shoreline by filling in the majority of Hunts Point's salt meadow areas with various fill and refuse "in preparation for the laying out of streets and lots" (DeVillo 2015:125-126).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the waterfront around Hunts Point was transforming (Maps 05 through 08). The remnants of old fruit orchards sat alongside truck farms and multiple factories (such as a fur processing factory and garlic warehouse). The land was now dotted with coal yards, a gas-lighting manufacturing plant, and cement manufactories. A barge channel had been dredged along the waterfront and railroad grade crossings had been erected along Edgewater Avenue to allow for freight trains (DeVillo 2015:128).

Like Viele's East Bay Land and Improvement Company, the American Real Estate Company (ARECO) came to Hunts Point with its own vision for the area, as a manufacturing hub and fully integrated mixed-use community for both residence and business. They began planning their design for Hunts Point in 1911. The shorelines of the Bronx River and Long Island Sound were intended for industry: factories, warehouses, and plants. To achieve this vision, ARECO set out to extend the city subways into Hunts Point and designated the commuter rail stops as areas for residential buildings. The trolley line was extended in 1911 to run along Hunts Point Avenue down to the point, which further spurred the migration of various businesses into the area (DeVillo 2015:128, 130).

That same year, the American Bank Note Company set up shop in Hunts Point where "master engravers turned out state of the art stock, bonds and securities for the growing financial industry in New York," as well as international currency for countries in South America and Asia (Jenkins 1912:386). The presence of the American Bank Note Company in Hunts Point prompted the appearance of the American Safe and Lock Company, which established a nearby facility for storing and securing the printed currency. When the IRT established a subway station at Hunts Point Plaza in 1920, Hunts Point's transformation into an urban industrial neighborhood was cemented (Jenkins 1912:246, 249; DeVillo 2015:126).

## Historic Land Use of the APE and Immediate Vicinity

The APE, and project area, is situated within Richardson's portion of the original West Farms patent granted in 1664, which was described as being the "more westerly portion" of the Planting Neck (Map 03). It was bordered by Causeway Creek to the east (with Old Hunts Point Road dividing his land from Thomas Hunt's) and Sackwrahung Creek to the west (Robert Bolton 1848:260; Jenkins 1912:381).

Richardson built his dwelling place, the 'Old Homestead' upon the southernmost tip of what is now known as Barretto Point. The entirety of Richardson's property, which was vast enough to be its own district, was initially inherited by his wife, Martha Mead, and her second husband, Thomas Williams. The property was then dispersed in 1695/6 to his three daughters. His daughter, Elizabeth Leggett, and son-in-law, Gabriel Leggett, received the 'Old Homestead'. For decades it remained one of the only structures on the estate, and generations of Leggett's inhabited the dwelling. The descendants of Elizabeth and Gabriel Leggett continued to acquire parcels of the late Richardson land, as well as land in the surrounding area, throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Most of the property remained within the Leggett family until the middle of the nineteenth century (Jenkins 1912:381).

As stated by MacLean with regard to researching historic property ownership in the area "[I]t is difficult to parse the exact division of lands between Richardson and Hunt, but the basic parameters leave Hunt and Richardson dividing up the land between the Planting Neck and Long Neck ... As the families intertwine it becomes increasingly difficult to establish the homestead of each developing branch. This is made more difficult in 1711 when Thomas Hunt, Jr. and Elizabeth Leggett, widow of Gabriel, along with the other heirs of the original West Farms Patent join in a second division of West Farms" (2017:5-6). However, a thorough documentary review of the area comprising Barretto's Point in its entirety, inclusive of Block 2777 (the Project Area), and its various owners was undertaken and able to begin to disseminate the chain of events. Below is a summary of those findings beginning with John Richardson, the original patent owner. Table 03 details the property transfers and any pertinent records of land conveyances<sup>5</sup>.

The will of John Richardson, written in 1679/80 and executed in 1687, dispersed his estate among his three daughters, his son-in-law, Joseph Hadly, and his wife, Martha Mead. Richardson's will left two hundred acres to each of his three daughters. His son-in-law, Joseph Hadly, received a three-acre pasture and all meadow upon the Planting Neck that had been already divided between Richardson and Edward Jessup's heirs and deemed as belonging to Richardson. Richardson left his wife Martha Mead all his housing, orchard, livestock, and movables; in addition, all land and meadow on the Planting Neck; and "all the long neck that [ran] southward from Thomas Hunt's new dwelling house to the Sound" (Wills and Adm., 1665 to 1683 Vol. 1, p. 431)

---

<sup>5</sup> It can be justifiably concluded that all land conveyances described beginning on pg. 19 are within the bounds of present-day Barretto Point and are therefore within the project area or its vicinity. Property boundaries in early land records were defined by natural landmarks. For example, a conveyance between Ebenezer Leggett and Thomas Leggett (Liber 29, Deeds p. 365) dated March 11, 1819 describes a tract of farmland as, "beginning on the northeast corner at a stone standing in the meadow adjoining the salt meadow of Thomas Walker and near the corner of Joseph Tucker's land," and a piece of salt meadow as, "beginning at the north corner of William Leggett's salt meadow at a stake standing in the ditch..." These descriptions make it difficult to parse with full certainty which land conveyances pertain specifically to the APE as opposed to the general project area.

In 1687, Joseph Hadly conveyed to Thomas Williams (second husband of Martha Mead) eight acres of upland formerly belonging to John Richardson, which adjoined the home lot already occupied by Williams (Williams conveyed the eight acres to Richardson's son-in-law, Gabriel Leggett, in 1695). The 1687 deed stated that the land had been conveyed to Hadly's late wife, Mary Richardson, in her father's will. Joseph Hadly further conveyed one hundred acres of upland and six acres of meadow lying west of the Bronx River that had been bequeathed to Hadly's late wife, Mary Richardson, in her father's will to Thomas Williams.

In 1695/6, a contractual agreement was drawn that specified the divisions of the inheritance received by Richardson's heirs. Bethia Richardson (daughter) and her husband John Ketcham received "the long neck" with all woods and under-woods on it. Mention is made of a highway being on the property<sup>6</sup> or in the vicinity – this is a possible reference to Old Hunts Point Road, the first road laid in Hunts Point. They also received three acres of meadow in "the planting neck". Distinction is made between the 'long neck' and the 'planting neck'. Mary Richardson (daughter) and her husband Joseph Hadly received the land on the Planting Neck belonging to the Richardson estate along with two-thirds of meadow in the Planting Neck. The inheritance reserved for Mary Richardson (daughter) and her husband Joseph Hadly conveyed directly from the Richardson estate to their children, George and Mary Hadly, via their guardian John Lawrence. Elizabeth Richardson (daughter) and her husband Gabriel Leggett received John Richardson's dwelling house and orchard, along with a piece of salt meadow that adjoins the property<sup>7</sup>. In addition, they received one-third of the undivided lands<sup>8</sup> and one-third meadow in the Planting Neck.

In 1698, Gabriel Leggett (husband of Elizabeth Leggett, nee Richardson) conveyed to his son, John Leggett, Sr. (upon his coming of age) one-quarter part of the two hundred acres Elizabeth Leggett received from her father, John Richardson. That same year, the will of said Gabriel Leggett further divided his estate, which included the inheritance received from John Richardson's estate, among his heirs:

"I will, give and bequeath unto my son John Leggatt my house and outhouses, orchard, land and the meadow in the Planting Neck and meadow by the side yard, and is that messuage or tenement which Thomas Williams dwells upon, and was formerly my father in law John Richardsons, together with fifty acres of woodland, to him, his heirs and assigns forever... I also will and bequeath unto my son John Leggett° my thirty acres of pasture land adjoining to the orchard which I bequeathed to him above.

"I give and bequeath to my son William Leggatt one hundred acres of woodland and five acres of meadow lying behind the field within the bounds of our patent, together will all the undivided meadow which shall fall to my share.

---

<sup>6</sup> "(Bethia & John Ketcham) shall have the longe neck with all & singular the woods, underwoods, and all the appurtenances with a Highway thereto belonging" [Liber B, p. 277-279].

<sup>7</sup> This property was to be combined with twenty-two additional acres already in the possession of Gabriel Leggett, which Leggett had purchased previously from a John Forgason (B, 277).

<sup>8</sup> "One third of the undivided lands after the twelve hundred acres is layd out" (B, 277) – presumably this refers to the 1200 acres that comprise the entire West Farms patent, which were to be divided by the patent heirs at a later date.

“I will and bequeath unto my son Thomas Leggatt my now dwelling house and orchard and outhouses with the land and meadow which I bought of John Ferguson, Sr. and Robert Manning; together with fifty acres of woodland lying within the bounds of said patent (and is the one half of one hundred acres with his brother John)” (Wills, Liber II, p. 25).

In 1700, Elizabeth Leggett conveyed to her son John Leggett, Sr. the dwelling house which formerly belonged to her father John Richardson; as well as one part of the adjoining orchard. John Leggett, Sr. enhanced his holdings in 1705 when his cousin, Nathaniel Ketcham, son of Bethia Richardson and John Ketcham, conveyed to him one part of Ketcham’s lot in the West Farms patent, which contained forty acres<sup>9</sup>; along with an additional five acres of salt meadow in the Planting Neck. Ketcham had previously purchased two of those five acres from his cousin, George Hadly, while the remaining three acres had been conveyed to Ketcham from his mother, Bethia, which she had received from her share of John Richardson’s estate. John Leggett, Sr. died intestate in 1707 and letters of administration were granted to his wife, Cecily Hunt (later Cecily Eddas). The estate passed to their son, John Leggett, Jr. upon her death.

Thomas Leggett died in either 1707 or 1708 without issue. His will appointed his mother as executor of his estate. He left the property he inherited from his father, Gabriel Leggett, to his newborn brother, Gabriel, for “when he comes of age”.

In 1709, Theophilus Ketcham, son of Bethia Richardson and John Ketcham, conveyed to Thomas Hunt, Jr. fifty acres comprising one-half of ‘Lot No. 8.’<sup>10</sup> In addition to a small piece of fresh meadow situated between ‘Lot No. 9’ and the Bronx River. This conveyance does not mention whether he had inherited this property from his late parents or grandparents. The conveyance does say that Theophilus was a resident of Newtown at the time, removed from West Farms and Bethia Richardson is noted as passing in 1707.

In 1710, Theophilus Ketcham conveyed to John Lawrence one-hundred acres in West Farms (bound north by “the land of Susanna Collard,” east by the Bronx River, south by the land of Elizabeth Leggett, west by the “land of Colonel Morris”); and eight acres of salt meadow, bound by the Bronx River and the land of Elizabeth Leggett. That same year, Jonathan Lawrence conveyed to John Hedger one-quarter part of the hundred-acre lot he had purchased from Ketcham, comprising twenty-five acres of upland. The boundaries of this twenty-five acre portion are the same as the above mentioned conveyance, save for one exception: the east boundary was described as being “the Queens road, or common highway, leading to the West Farms” and the south boundary was the remaining seventy-five acre lot belonging to Lawrence. In 1723, Johnathan Lawrence conveyed to his son, Johnathan Lawrence Jr., his tenement house and accompanying land in West Farms, which contained an estimated fifty acres. The property was described as being

---

<sup>9</sup> Nathaniel Ketcham’s hundred-acre lot is written as being “the eighth lot” (as presumably defined by the survey and subsequent division of the West Farms patent lands). Lot No. 8 abuts the Bronx River.

<sup>10</sup> It can be inferred from the conveyances of Nathaniel and Theophilus Ketcham that the brothers co-owned Lot No. 8, comprising a total one hundred acres (which they subsequently sold in parcels beginning as early as 1705). It is unclear whether this property was part of their inheritance from the Richardson estate. The unrelated salt meadow featured later in Nathaniel Ketcham’s conveyance is referenced as being part of his inheritance – no reference is made for the property of Lot No. 8.

bound on the north by “the land of Johanus Sickles,” east by the Bronx River, south by the land of Elizabeth Leggett, west by “the land of Judge Morris.”

In 1712/3, Elizabeth Leggett released to her son William Leggett all of her title and claim to the common or undivided lands [debatable lands] within the West Farms patent that Lewis Morris [of Morrisania] made claim to<sup>11</sup>.

In 1725, John Leggett, Jr. conveyed to his uncle William Leggett an estimated three acres of orchard and adjoining salt meadow in West Farms, lying between the land of Thomas Hunt and the land and meadow of William Leggett. That same year, the said John Leggett released to his uncles William Leggett and Gabriel Leggett any right, title or interest he had to all lands, meadows and possessions which was bequeathed to or purchased by William Leggett and Gabriel Leggett from their parents, Gabriel and Elizabeth. The said John Leggett enhanced his holdings in 1741 when Lewis and Augustine Hunt conveyed to him the “twelfth lot” of the West Farms patent, containing an estimated one-hundred acres and situated south of the “eleventh lot belonging to William Leggett, Esq.” The conveyance also included half of a tract of meadow east of the Bronx River and the dwelling house, outlier buildings, orchards, gardens and woods that were upon it. John Leggett, Jr. died in 1777 and his will bequeathed the homestead farm – along with a piece of meadow on the Planting Neck – to his son, John Leggett III. John Leggett III. died in 1780 and his will bequeathed the homestead farm “where I now live,” and all salt meadow in his possession, to his wife, which, upon her death or remarriage, was to be passed on to his son, John H. Leggett.

Cornelius Willett passed in 1781. The will of Cornelius Willett left his wife Elizabeth Oakley in possession of his two farms, salt meadow, and all his houses until either her death or remarriage, at which time the executor of the will would dispose of the land via sale (Referencing document Liber L, p. 368-372). In 1792, Theophilus Bartow, executor to the will of Cornelius Willett, conveyed to Rachel Haviland and Willet Leacraft the farmland and meadow of Cornelius Willett. One parcel of the farm containing an estimated eighty acres purchased by Willet from Abraham Lent and “known by being called long neck laying opposite Hewlett Island (Rikers Island) and [was] bound northerly by lands [then] in possession of Joseph and Thomas Leggett and a way leading to the common landing.” However, no record of is found in the Westchester County archives for the conveyance between Cornelius Willett and Abraham Lent. This is the only reference to a Willett owning any portion of present day Barretto Point despite the name appearing on a 1781 map (Map 09). Rachel Haviland and William Leaycraft conveyed the property to Herman Le Roy sometime between December 2, 1792 and January 5, 1796 (Referencing document Liber O, p. 58-61). Herman Le Roy conveyed the “said several pieces or parcels of land and meadow” to Daniel Ludlow in 1796. In 1808, Ludlow conveyed to Joshua Waddington “ninety-two acres one rood and six perches” of land lying on the Sound or East River opposite Hewletts Island (Rikers Island). In addition, Ludlow conveyed two tracts of salt meadow, containing an estimated collective eight acres, lying along the Sound or East River and adjoining the land and meadow of John Leggett. The deed states that either part or all of this property was purchased by Ludlow from Herman Le Roy on January 5, 1796.

---

<sup>11</sup> Secondary sources inaccurately quote this deed as stating that Elizabeth Leggett, generally released her title and claim to the debatable lands and left it up for grabs. These sources do not state that the deed actually has Elizabeth releasing her claim by way of bequeathal to her son William.

In 1801, John H. Leggett conveyed forty-two acres of the “Homestead Farm” property to Thomas Leggett. In 1810, John H. Leggett conveyed to Thomas L. Ogden all his estate lying on both sides of the West Farms Road, which contained an estimated seventy acres. The property was listed as “being the same premises which were lately occupied and possessed by the said John H. Leggett, and excepting forty-two acres on the westerly side thereof heretofore sold... and now possessed by Thomas Leggett.” This property included all the “residue and remainder” of John Leggett, Jr.’s purchase from Augustine Hunt in 1741. John H. Leggett also conveyed to Thomas L. Ogden two tracts of salt meadow land, comprising a collective ten acres, lying on both sides of the Old Creek. That same year, in 1810, Ogden conveyed to Joshua Waddington sixteen and one-quarter acres of land, along with six acres of salt meadow. While this deed does not make mention of who Ogden had initially purchased the property from – based on the describing details and the defined boundaries outlined in the deed, it can be presumed that this property is the same purchased by Ogden from John H. Leggett.

After receiving forty-two acres of “Homestead Farm” property in 1801 from John H. Leggett, Thomas Leggett continued to expand his holdings. In 1819, Ebenezer Leggett conveyed to Thomas four acres of salt meadow situated on the ‘Little Neck’; as well as “half of a fishing place formerly called and known by the name of Planting Neck.” In addition, the conveyance included seventy-five acres in West Farms “it being formerly of farm belonging to Phineas Hunt, deceased.” In 1822, Thomas acquired from William Leggett fifty-three acres in West Farms lying adjacent to the then-property of Joshua Waddington (the conveyance also included “estate, right and title” granted to William Leggett by Daniel Ludlow in 1798). In 1836, Thomas Leggett conveyed the same fifty-three acres to George S. Fox.

In 1828, Joshua Waddington conveyed to the trustees of Anna M. J. Coster, wife of Francis Barretto, Jr., the property he previously purchased from Daniel Ludlow on April 14, 1808. The property contained an estimated one hundred acres of land and salt meadow lying on the Sound or East River, opposite Hewletts Island (Rikers Island), with all islands, lands, meadows and marshes ascribed to the tract included. Additionally, on July 9, 1810 Waddington conveyed the two properties he previously purchased from Thomas L. Ogden; which contained sixteen acres of land bound west by Old Hunts Point Road, east by the channel of the Bronx River and land which belonged to Thomas Leggett, south by land belonging to Thomas Leggett, and north by land which belonged to Thomas L. Ogden; and an adjacent six acres of salt meadow situated east and north of the Old Creek, and south of land which belonged to Cornelius Leggett.

In 1850, the trustees for the estate of Anna M. J. Coster, wife of Francis Barretto, Jr., conveyed three properties to Francis Barretto. As stated by the deed, the first property contained an estimated one hundred acres of land and salt meadow lying on the Sound or East River, opposite Hewletts Island (Rikers Island); which included all islands, lands, meadows and marshes ascribed to the tract. It was first purchased by the estate on August 1, 1828 from Joshua Waddington, and was the same property conveyed to Waddington from Daniel Ludlow in 1808. The second property comprised 16 ¼ acres bound westerly by the Old Hunts Point Road, easterly by the channel of the Bronx River and meadow owned by Thomas Leggett, southerly by land belonging to Thomas Leggett, and to the north by land belonging to Thomas L. Ogden. An adjacent six acres of salt meadow situated east and north of the Old Creek, and south of land owned by Cornelius Leggett,

constituted the third property. The second and third properties were the same as those conveyed to Waddington on July 9, 1810 by Thomas L. Ogden.

In 1850, William H. Leggett, on behalf of Thomas Leggett, conveyed the entirety of the lot known as “the Homestead of Thomas Leggett,” which contained an estimated sixty-one acres to George S. Fox. In addition, two pieces of salt meadow land comprising roughly twelve collective acres were also conveyed to Fox. That same year, Joseph Leggett, and other heirs of Thomas Leggett, released to George S. Fox all their rights to “the Homestead of Thomas Leggett.”

In 1866, the executors of George S. Fox mortgaged a portion of the property to Edward T. Young; the remaining property was mortgaged to Young by Rebecca L. Fox that same year. In 1866, the property of Edward T. Young, which Young had dubbed ‘Springhurst’, was surveyed and structured into eleven lots. The corresponding map, “Map of the Property of Edward T. Young, Esq. at Springhurst, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester Co. NY.; formerly the “Homestead Farm” of Thos. Leggett, deceased,” can be found on file with the Westchester County Clerk Archives, Map No. Vol. 3 Page 10. A copy of the map was published by E. Robinson Co. in 1888.

To compensate the mortgage payments, Young sold tracts of the ‘Springhurst’ property to Oliver Bryan in 1866 and to the Harlem River & P.C. Railroad Company in 1873. A survey of ‘Springhurst’ was conducted in August 1873 to reflect these changes to the property (“Map of the Westchester Property of Edward T. Young, Springhurst, New York,” surveyed by C.B. Taylor, C. E., and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, October 25, 1873 as Map No. 601). In 1873, Young satisfied the mortgage in full and the estate of George S. Fox released their right to the property. A copy of the 1873 survey map was published in January 1897 by J. Henry Carpenter & Co. and is available through the Westchester County Clerk Archives. The map shows that a series of interconnected streets had been imposed over the ‘Springhurst’ property and the land had been structured into salable building lots. The 1873 record of release between Young and the Fox estate (Mortgages Liber 385, p. 93) indicates that these land changes occurred in 1873, if not before.

Table 03: Deed Conveyances 1687 – 1870.

GRANTOR	GRANTEES	DATE WRITTEN	LIBER
John Richardson	Martha Mead (wife); &c.	November 16, 1679/80	Wills: Vol.1, p. 431
Joseph Hadly	Thomas Williams	October 17, 1687	Deeds: A, p. 204
Joseph Hadly	Thomas Williams	October 17, 1687	Deeds: A, p. 207
Thomas Williams	Gabriel Leggett	March 3, 1695	Deeds: B, p. 267
John Richardson (Est. of)	Bethia Richardson and John Ketcham; John Lawrence, on behalf of Mary Richardson and Joseph Hadly; Elizabeth Richardson and Gabriel Leggett	November 20, 1695 - June 18, 1696	Deeds: B, p. 277-279
Gabriel Leggett (Will)	John Leggett, Sr.; William Leggett; Thomas Leggett	April 16, 1697/8	Wills: Liber II, p. 25
Gabriel Leggett	John Leggett, Sr.	May 1, 1698	Deeds: C, p. 10

GRANTOR	GRANTEES	DATE WRITTEN	LIBER
Elizabeth Leggett (n. Richardson)	John Leggett, Sr.	October 14, 1700	Deeds: C, p. 70
Nathaniel Ketcham	John Leggett, Sr.	August 18, 1705	Deeds: C, p. 381-382
John Leggett (Est. of)	John Leggett, Jr.	Executed in or after 1707	Wills: 11, p. 430
Theophilus Ketcham	Thomas Hunt, Jr.	March 12, 1709	Deeds: G, p. 18
Theophilus Ketcham	John Lawrence	May 29, 1710	Deeds: D, p. 83
Jonathan Lawrence	John Hedger	March 25, 1710	Deeds: D, p. 65
Elizabeth Leggett	William Leggett	February 4, 1712/3	Deeds: G, p. 224
Johnathan Lawrence	Johnathan Lawrence, Jr.	December 7, 1723	Deeds: E, p. 416
John Leggett, Jr.	William Leggett	July 3, 1725	Deeds: F, p. 92-93
John Leggett, Jr.	William Leggett, Gabriel Leggett	July 3, 1725	Deeds: F, p. 94-95
Lewis Hunt, Augustine Hunt	John Leggett, Jr.	May 11, 1741	Deeds: G, p. 309
John Leggett, Jr.	John Leggett III	Executed in or after 1777	John Leggett Will
John Leggett III	John H. Leggett	Executed in or after 1780	Wills: 34, p. 1
Theophilus Bartow, executor for Cornelius Willett	Rachel Haviland William Leaycraft	December 2, 1792	Deeds: L, p. 368-372
Rachel Haviland William Leaycraft	Herman Le Roy	Between 1792 and 1796	Referencing document: Deeds Liber O, p. 58-61
Herman Le Roy	Daniel Ludlow	January 5, 1796	Referencing document: Deeds Liber O, p. 58-61
Daniel Ludlow	William Leggett	February 1, 1798	Referencing document: Deeds Liber 29, p. 370
Daniel Ludlow	Joshua Waddington	April 14, 1808	Deeds: O, p. 58-61
John H. Leggett	Thomas Leggett	April 1, 1801	Deeds: 29, p.351
John H. Leggett	Thomas L. Ogden	July 2, 1810	Deeds: O, p. 383
Thomas L. Ogden	Joshua Waddington	July 9, 1810	Deeds: O, p. 386-7
Ebenezer Leggett	Thomas Leggett	March 11, 1819	Deeds: 29, p. 365
William Leggett	Thomas Leggett	July 25, 1822	Deeds: 29, p. 370
Joshua Waddington	Trustees for Anna M. J. Coster, wife of Francis Barretto, Jr.	August 1, 1828	Deeds: 33, p. 169-172
Thomas Leggett	George S. Fox	March 18, 1836	Deeds: 66, p. 210
Trustees for Anna M. J. Coster and Francis Barretto, Jr.	Francis Barretto	January 28, 1850	Deeds: 141, p. 429-433
William H. Leggett, executor for the estate of Thomas Leggett	George S. Fox	February 22, 1850	Deeds: 145, p. 17 Deeds: 145, p. 22

GRANTOR	GRANTEES	DATE WRITTEN	LIBER
Joseph Leggett, on behalf of all heirs of Thomas Leggett	George S. Fox	February 22, 1850	Deeds: 145, p. 12
George S. Fox Rebecca L. Fox	Edward T. Young	January 9, 1866 February 28, 1866	Deeds: 590, p. 58 Deeds: 590, p. 35
Edward T. Young	Oliver Bryan	March 24, 1866 May 23, 1866	Deeds: 590, p. 62 Deeds: 676, p. 426
Edward T. Young	Harlem River & P.C. R.R. Co.	June 16, 1873	Deeds: 840, p. 358
Est. of George S. Fox	Edward T. Young	December 5, 1873	Mortgages: 385, p. 93

As for the Barretto family, Francis J. Barretto, for whom Barretto Point is named, was a nineteenth century merchant and State Assemblyman. He established his estate, Blythe Place, near the shoreline of the point (Jenkins 1912:26, 386). Though Barretto acquired the property beginning in 1828, and histories of the area report that Richardson, followed by Legget constructed houses at what would become Barretto Point.

Maps dating pre-1870 are not lotted and an approximation of the Project Area suggests that an undefined structure may have been present as early as 1781 (Map 09). A structure also appears on an 1837 survey and other maps (see Appendix B for all additional maps). The 1879 Bromley Atlas is provisionally lotted and clearly depicts buildings in the larger Project Area (Block 2777), including a large, presumably residential, structure within the APE (Map 08).

The 1850s, 1860s and 1870s United States Census Records list Barretto and his family as living in West Farms. Additionally, 1850s city directories list his home as West Farms. However, none of these records provides associated street names or traditional addresses as these had not yet been established. Streets and blocks are first noted on the 1879 Bromley map (Map 08).

Bromley's 1879 *Atlas of the Entire City of New York* also shows the Barretto property having been divided among dozens of relatives and descendants (Map 08). Barretto passed away in 1872 leaving his estate equally to his 10 children (Last Will and Testament January 8, 1872). The portion of the Estate containing the APE was part of parcels bequeathed to Anna L., Henry C., Elizabeth, and Barretto's son-in-law Alonzo C. Stewart.

Though Alonzo C. Stewart inherited the portion of the estate containing the large structure he continued to reside in New York City at Fifth Avenue and East 128<sup>th</sup> Street (United States Census 1880 and New York City Directories 1870 - 1890). The other inheritors also lived in New York City, at 22 East 131<sup>st</sup> Street (United States Census 1880 and New York City Directories 1870 - 1890). The land continued to remain primarily undeveloped, with only a small cluster of structures erected near the shoreline including the structure at the northeast quadrant of the APE (Map 04). Property records reflect numerous transfers of the property amongst the siblings throughout 1874 and 1875 including transfers to the newly formed Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. In 1890 the individually owned parcels are sold to Alfred Kimber and in turn to the East Bay Land and Improvement Company. Table 04 contains a list of these conveyances.

Table 04: Deed Conveyances 1870 – 1890.

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	NY LIBER, PAGE	BRONX LIBER, PAGE
Anna L. Barretto	William H. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 94	7, 32
Anna L. Barretto	Maxwell K. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 96	7, 34
Anna L. Barretto	Sarah A. Gesner	December 17, 1874	1314, 102	7, 39
Anna L. Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee)	December 17, 1874	1314, 104	7, 41
Anna L. Barretto	Elizabeth J. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 107	7, 43
Anna L. Barretto	Julia Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 110	7, 45
Anna L. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 112	7, 47
Anna L. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 115	7, 50
Anna L. Barretto	Mary M. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 120	7, 57
Elizabeth B. Barretto	William H. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 94	7, 32
Elizabeth B. Barretto	Maxwell K. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 96	7, 34
Elizabeth B. Barretto	Sarah A. Gesner	December 17, 1874	1314, 102	7, 39
Elizabeth B. Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee)	December 17, 1874	1314, 104	7, 41
Elizabeth B. Barretto	Elizabeth J. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 107	7, 43
Elizabeth B. Barretto	Julia Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 110	7, 45
Elizabeth B. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 112	7, 47
Elizabeth B. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 115	7, 50
Elizabeth B. Barretto	Anna L. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 117	7, 52
Elizabeth B. Barretto	Mary M. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 120	7, 54
Elizabeth J. Barretto	William H. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 94	7, 32
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Maxwell K. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 96	7, 34
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Sarah A. Gesner	December 17, 1874	1314, 102	7, 39
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee)	December 17, 1874	1314, 104	7, 41
Estate of Francis Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 84	7, 23
William H. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 86	7, 25
Maxwell K. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 86	7, 25
William H. Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (infant; son of Alonzo C. Stewart, trustee)	December 17, 1874	1314, 86	7, 25
William H. Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee), and children Francis B. Stewart (son), J. Rutherford (son), Laura C. Stewart (daughter)	December 17, 1874	1314, 86	7, 25
Estate of Francis Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee), and children Alonzo C. Stewart (son), Francis B. Stewart (son), J. Rutherford	December 17, 1874	1314, 90	7, 29

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	NY LIBER, PAGE	BRONX LIBER, PAGE
	(son), Laura C. Stewart (daughter)			
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee), and children Alonzo C. (son), Francis B. (son), J. Rutherford (son), Laura C. (daughter)	December 17, 1874	1314, 104	7, 41
Estate of Francis Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee), and children Alonzo C. (son), Francis B. (son), J. Rutherford (son), Laura C. (daughter)	December 17, 1874	1314, 90	7, 29
Henry C. Barretto	Elizabeth B. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 99	7, 37
Francis J. Barretto	William H. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 94	7, 32
Maxwell K. Barretto	William H. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 94	7, 32
Mary M. Barretto	William H. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 94	7, 32
Julia Barretto	William H. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 94	7, 32
Henry C. Barretto	William H. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 94	7, 32
Henry C. Barretto	Maxwell K. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 96	7, 34
William H. Barretto	Maxwell K. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 96	7, 34
Mary M. Barretto	Maxwell K. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 96	7, 34
Julia Barretto	Maxwell K. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 96	7, 34
Francis J. Barretto	Maxwell K. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 96	7, 34
Francis J. Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee)	December 17, 1874	1314, 104	7, 41
Mary M. Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee)	December 17, 1874	1314, 104	7, 41
Julia Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee)	December 17, 1874	1314, 104	7, 41
Henry C. Barretto	Alonzo C. Stewart (trustee)	December 17, 1874	1314, 104	7, 41
Henry C. Barretto	Elizabeth J. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 107	7, 43
Francis J. Barretto	Elizabeth J. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 107	7, 43
Mary M. Barretto	Elizabeth J. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 107	7, 43
Julia Barretto	Elizabeth J. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 107	7, 43
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Julia Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 110	7, 45
Mary M. Barretto	Julia Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 110	7, 45
Henry C. Barretto	Julia Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 110	7, 45
Francis J. Barretto	Julia Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 110	7, 45
Francis J. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 112	7, 47
Mary M. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 112	7, 47
Julia Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 112	7, 47
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 112	7, 47
Mary M. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 115	7, 50
Julia Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 115	7, 50

<b>GRANTORS</b>	<b>GRANTEES</b>	<b>DATE OF RECORDING</b>	<b>NY LIBER, PAGE</b>	<b>BRONX LIBER, PAGE</b>
Francis J. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 115	7, 50
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Henry C. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 115	7, 50
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Anna L. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 117	7, 52
Mary M. Barretto	Anna L. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 117	7, 52
Julia Barretto	Anna L. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 117	7, 52
Henry C. Barretto	Anna L. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 117	7, 52
Francis J. Barretto	Anna L. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 117	7, 52
Francis J. Barretto	Mary M. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 120	7, 54
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Mary M. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 120	7, 54
Julia Barretto	Mary M. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 120	7, 54
Henry C. Barretto	Mary M. Barretto	December 17, 1874	1314, 120	7, 54
Estate of Francis Barretto	Julia Barretto, Anna L. Barretto	January 16, 1875	1313, 155	6, 500
Anna L. Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	February 12, 1875	1308, 320	6, 236
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	February 12, 1875	1308, 320	6, 236
Estate of Francis Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	February 12, 1875	1308, 320	6, 236
Henry C. Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	February 12, 1875	1308, 320	6, 236
Julia Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	February 12, 1875	1308, 320	6, 236
Mary M. Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	February 12, 1875	1308, 320	6, 236
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Elizabeth J. Barretto	February 12, 1875	1308, 347	6, 242
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Henry C. Barretto	March 1, 1875	1314, 449	7, 90
Anna L. Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	September 29, 1875	1338, 313	9, 200
Elizabeth J. Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	September 29, 1875	1338, 313	9, 200
Estate of Francis Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	September 29, 1875	1338, 313	9, 200
Henry C. Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	September 29, 1875	1338, 313	9, 200
Julia Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	September 29, 1875	1338, 313	9, 200
Mary M. Barretto	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	September 29, 1875	1338, 313	9, 200
Henry C. (estate of), Mary M., Anna L.,	Alfred Kimber	August 20, 1890	2352, 156	113, 298

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	NY LIBER, PAGE	BRONX LIBER, PAGE
Julia, Elizabeth J., and Julia A. Barretto				
Mary A. Barretto	Alfred Kimber	August 20, 1890	2352, 165	113, 302
Estate of Francis Barretto	Alfred Kimber	August 20, 1890	2345, 272	112, 315
Alonzo C. Stewart	Alfred Kimber	August 20, 1890	2352, 152	113, 294
Estate of Henry C. Barretto	Alfred Kimber	August 20, 1890	2352, 156	113, 298
Mary A. Barretto	Alfred Kimber	August 20, 1890	2352, 165	113, 302
Sarah A. Gesner	Alfred Kimber	August 25, 1890	2341, 240	111, 475
Alfred Kimber	East Bay Land + Improvement Co.	August 26, 1890	2336, 320	111, 92
Alfred Kimber	East Bay Land + Improvement Co.	August 30, 1890	2345, 307	112, 320

The 1892 New York Topographical Bureau *Maps or plans and profiles ... of the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> Wards of the City of New York* shows the above-mentioned small cluster of structures, situated where then present-day Barretto, Casanova and Tiffany Streets ran, amidst sparse development (Map 10). A formal street plan in the project area first appears on the 1879 Bromley map (Map 08). The 1885 Robinson's map displays the street names, some of which changed as the area became more developed. Table 05 identifies the name changes of the block surrounding the APE.

Table 05: Street Name Changes Surrounding the APE.

PRESENT-DAY STREET NAME	ORIGINAL STREET NAME
Manida Street	Tiffany Street
Ryawa Street	Foote Avenue
Barretto Street	Ely Street
Viele Street	Coster Street

The introduction of Egbert Viele and the East Bay Land and Improvement Company to the area, as well as the railroad into Hunts Point, at the turn of the century sparked the eventual buildup of Barretto's property (Barretto Point). Sanborn's 1901 *Insurance Maps of the City of New York* of the project area shows two YMCA-affiliated boat houses and the Tippecanoe Fishing Club situated at the extremity of Barretto Point (Map 05). The Hunts Point shoreline that once entertained recreational enterprises transformed to one that attracted industrial operations. The 1904 Bromley map still shows the nineteenth century structure present within the APE (Map 06). By 1911, the structure is no longer present (Map 07).

During this period, the East Bay Land and Improvement Company constructed piers along Barretto Bay and Viele Street and had sold off the surrounding land to be used as industrial space. The 1942 Bromley *Atlas of New York City, Borough of the Bronx* (Map 11) shows numerous brick, stone, and iron structures in the area, but only six structures within the APE. Multiple factories, including the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, were situated within the project vicinity between Ryawa Avenue and Viele Avenue. The operations for both the Sun Ray Coal Company and Venetian Contracting Company dominated the shoreline where Barretto Park now lies. By 1950, much of the site had been developed for industrial purposes. These uses included a sand and gravel operation in the northwestern portion of the site (including a transformer house along Barretto Street), an asphalt plant at the southwest corner of Barretto Street and Ryawa Avenue, and coal pockets to the west along the East River. Industries in the northeastern portion of the site included a paint and varnish manufacturing facility.

The 1957 version of Bromley's *Atlas of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx* of the area displays more extensive development within the APE, the Hunts Point Sewage Treatment station as occupying the site of the current Hunts Point Water Treatment Center; and factories for the Koch Steel Co. and Service Steel Corp have been established adjacent to the project area between Viele Avenue and East Bay Avenue (Map 12). By 1957, the Metropolitan Sand and Gravel Co. erected their operations along the shoreline next to the project area (Figure 03). Within the APE several lots are developed, but no business names are present on the maps and a search of available directories and newspapers did not locate any identifying information about the occupants of these structures. An aerial photograph from 1962 showed that the coal pockets (two large rectangular structures likely used for the storage of coal) had been removed from the site. In addition, the aerial photograph showed that the southern and northwestern portions of the site had been expanded into the East River, apparently as a result of filling operations. By 1978, only the buildings associated with the asphalt plant were still present at the site, although the plant has been reported as not being operational (these buildings were demolished by 1991). The northwestern portion of the site had also been further expanded into the East River. Between 1954 and 1978, the property that would become Barretto Point Park was modified with fill, shaping the shoreline by increasing the size of the upland. As many as eight squatter dwellings were constructed on the west side of Barretto Street between 1992 and 1999. These structures were removed in October 1999 and their occupants were relocated by the City of New York (Sanborn 1901, 1915, 1950, 1981, Dvirka and Bartilucci 2000).

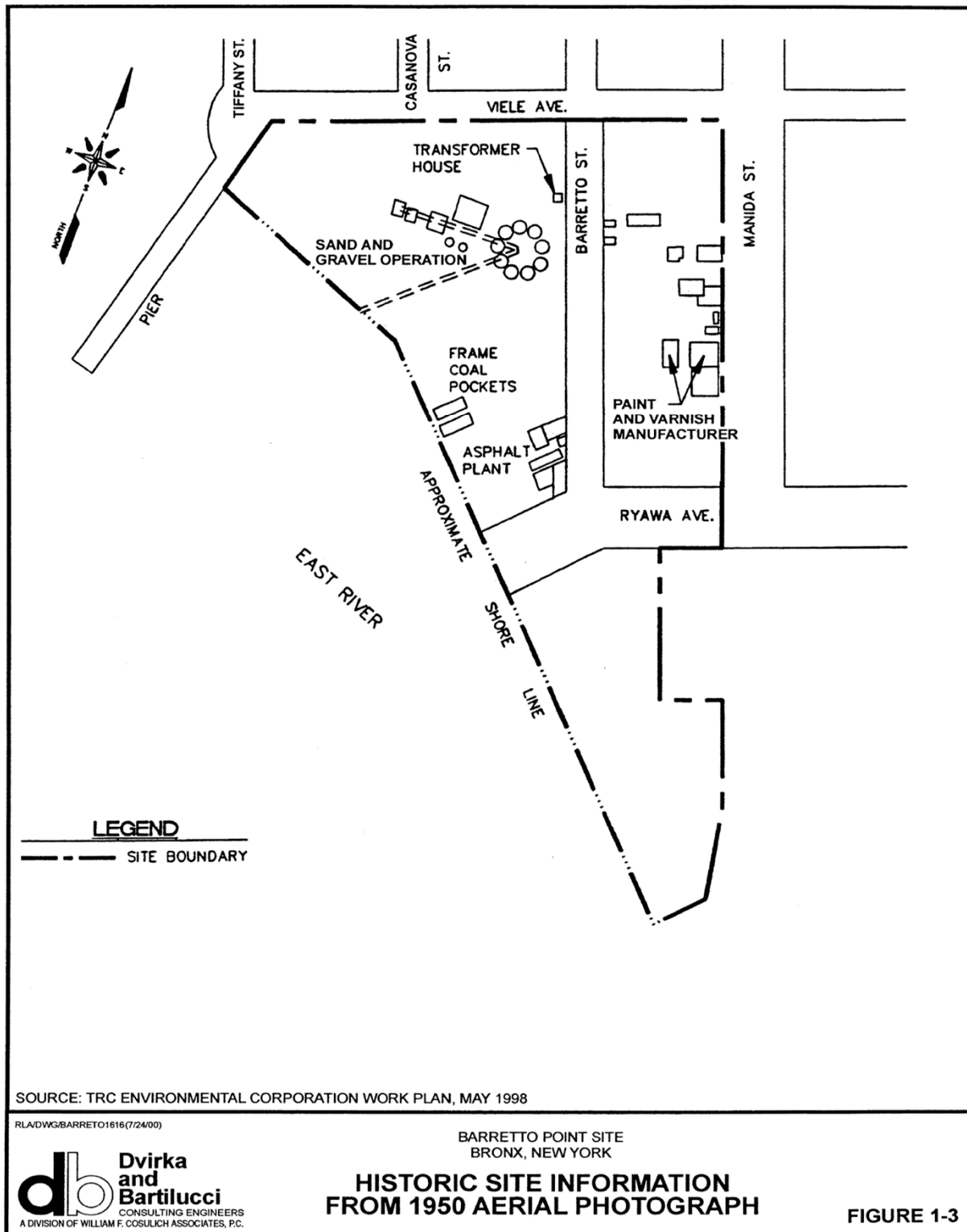


Figure 03: Approximate site layout in the 1950s based on Sanborn maps and aerals.

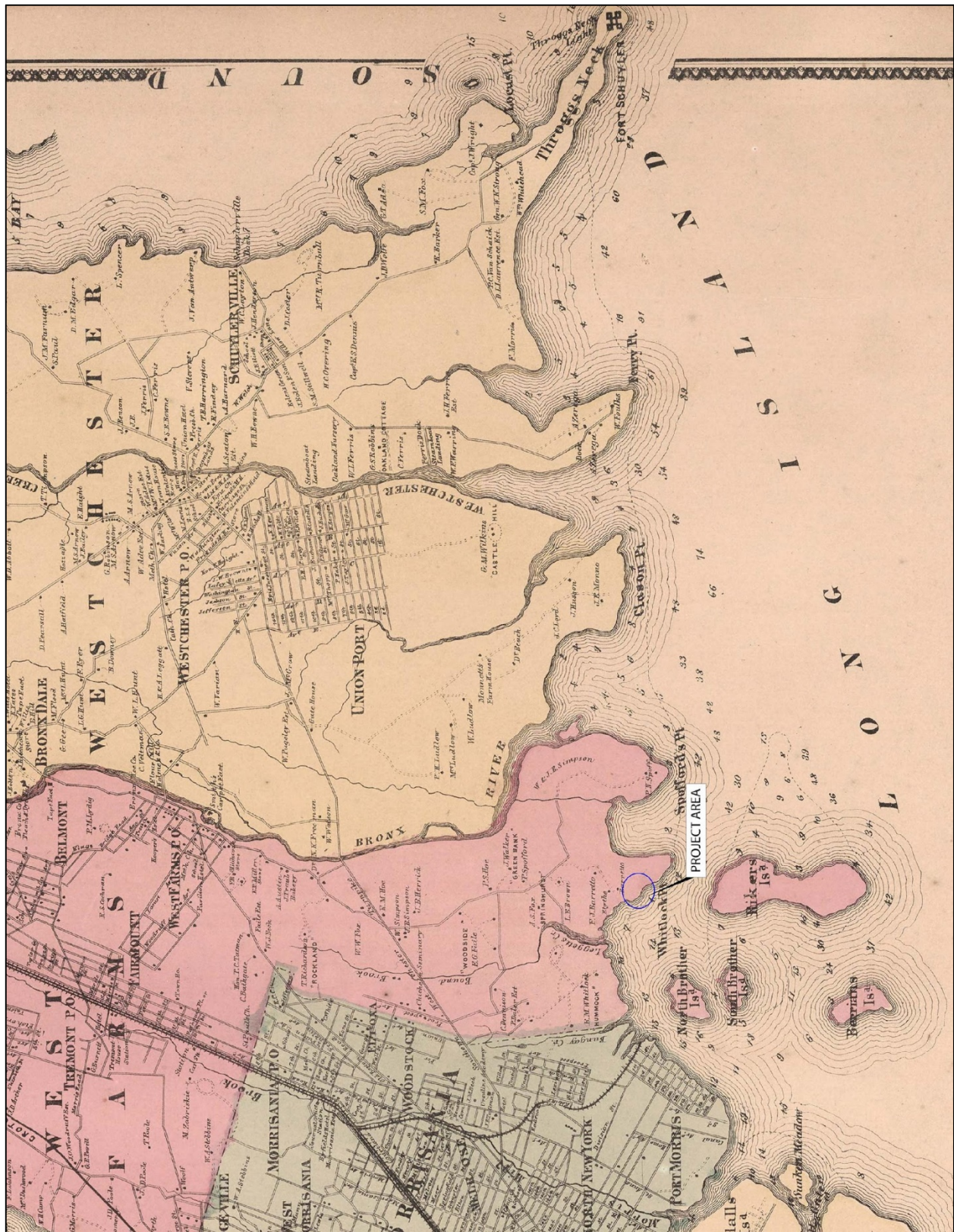
## **Post-Occupational Development History**

The first documented structure within the APE was likely a residential structure associated with Francis Barretto and his family. This structure is first depicted on the 1879 Bromley map (Map 08) though Barretto purchased the property in 1836. The structure within the APE is last depicted on the 1904 Bromley map (Map 06). Barretto had been deceased for several years and the property had been divided up amongst his children. The portion of the property containing the APE, including the structure was owned by three of Barretto's children and his son-in-law.

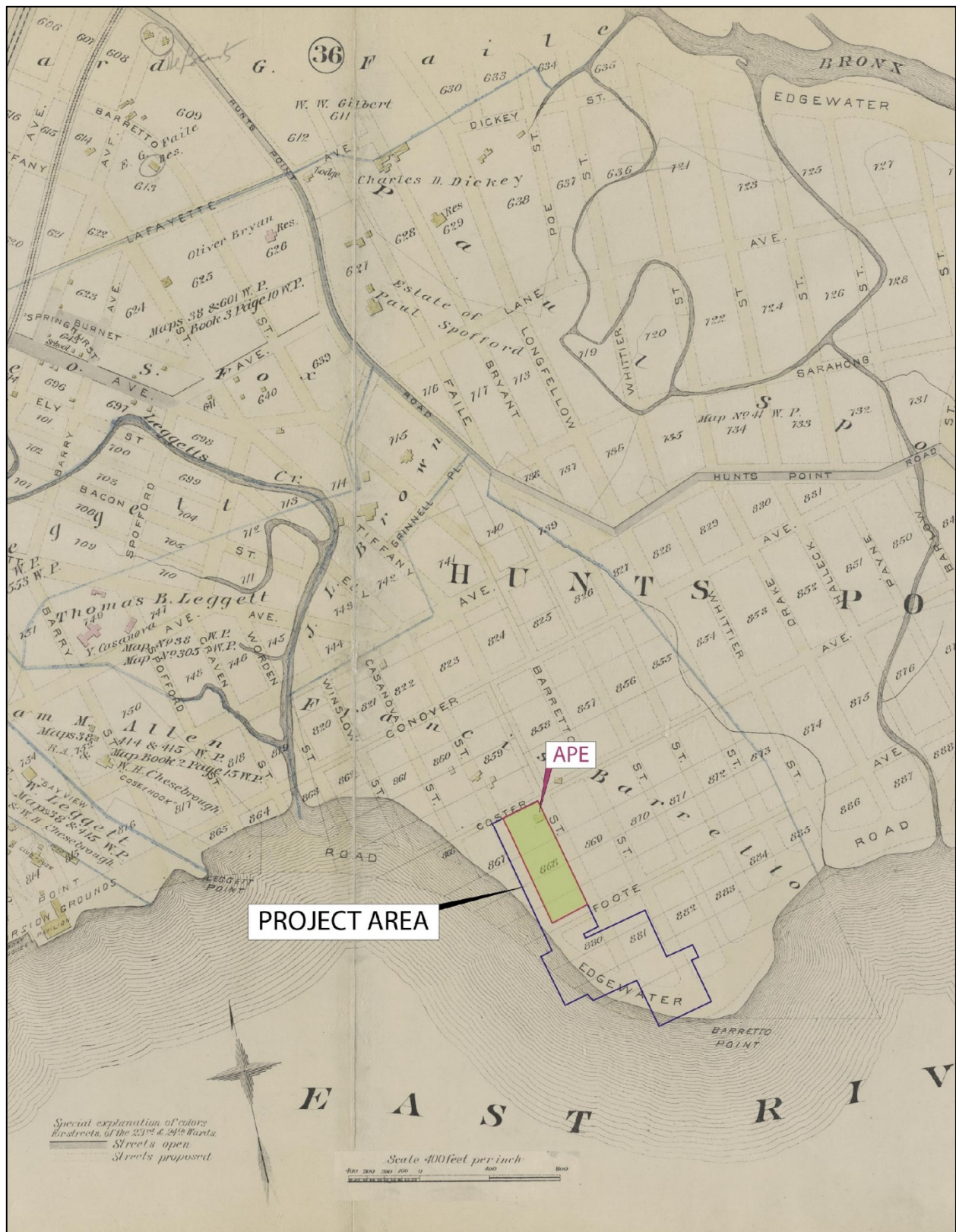
By 1911 the entire APE was vacant as depicted on the Bromley Atlas (Map 07). The APE remained vacant until 1942 when industrial structures were constructed. Sometime between 1942 and 1957 a large industrial structure was built on the location of the former nineteenth century building. An overlay of the 1904 and 1957 Bromley maps demonstrates that a significant portion of nineteenth century structure was located within the footprint of the larger industrial structure constructed post 1942 (see Maps 08 and 13; Figure 04). This industrial construction likely destroyed any potential remnants associated with the nineteenth century structure. Additionally, the footprint is substantially large enough that it likely impacted any support structures (e.g. wells or privies) that might have been associated.

Currently, the APE is vacant and owned by the City of New York as part of the larger Barretto Point Site. Historic use of the project site included a former paint and varnish manufacturing facility, which was demolished in 1991. In 2003 the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Environmental Restoration Record of Decision determined that operations at the former paint and varnish manufacturing facility resulted in contamination of soils and groundwater at the project site. NYCDEP remediated the site, which included removal of approximately 15,000 cubic yards of material (earth) and placement of "clean fill" throughout the site (NYC DEC 2017).

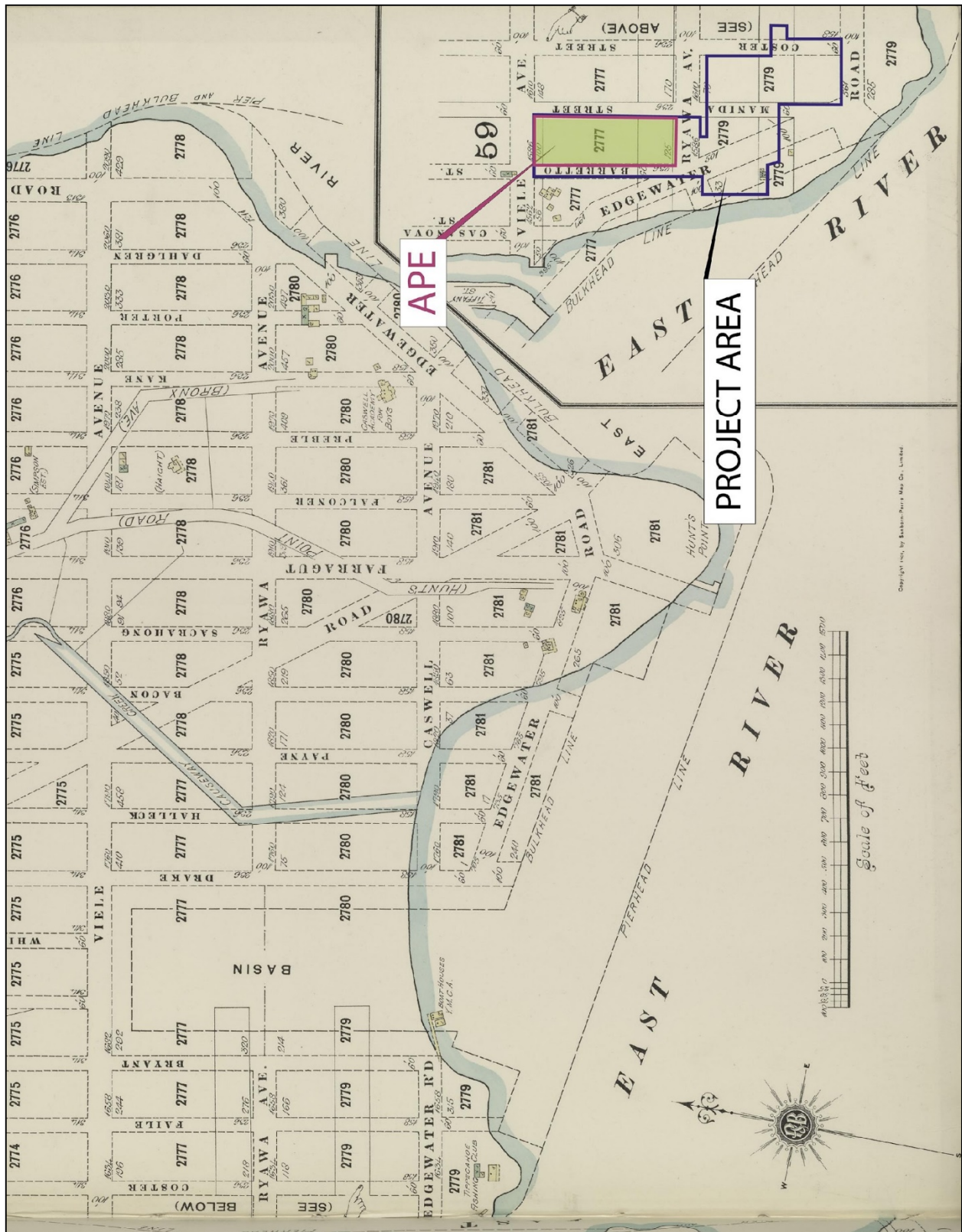
According to Brown and Caldwell, the site was remediated in 2008 – 2009 by NYCDEP. Remediation consisted of excavation of the contaminated soils within the area of the former manufacturing facility to a maximum depth of 18-feet (removing approximately 14,100 cubic yards) and replacement with clean soil backfill material (Brown and Caldwell 2018). The entirety of the APE was then capped with 2' – 3' of clean fill soils. This soil was then topped with construction grade gravel across the entirety of the APE (Brown and Caldwell 2018 and Bidwell Environmental 2018).



Map 03: Plans of Westchester, West Farms, Morrisania, Westchester County and Part of New York County. New York, Frederick W. Beers 1867.



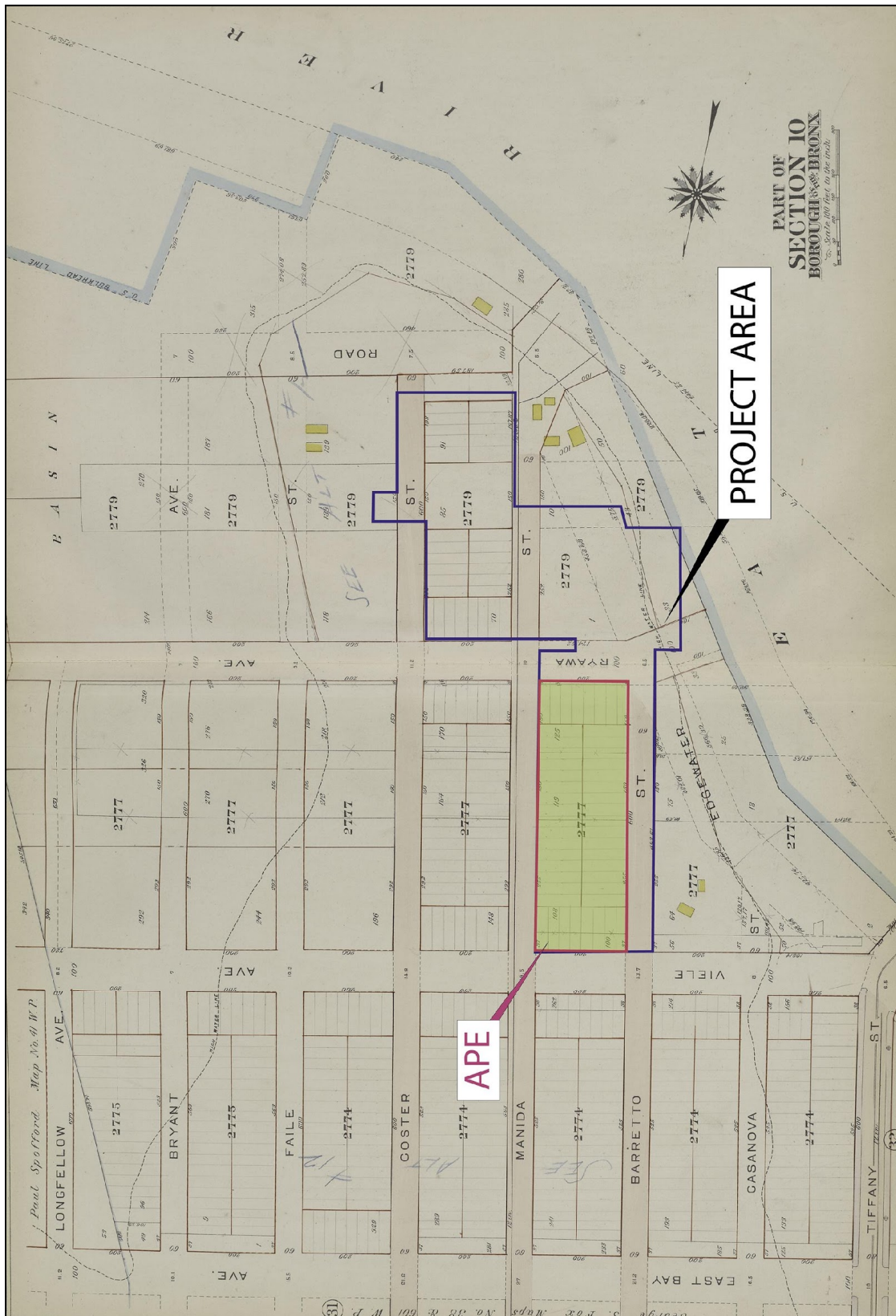
Map 04: Atlas of the City of New York, E. Robinson 1885.



Map 05: Insurance Maps of the City of New York, Sanborn 1901.



37

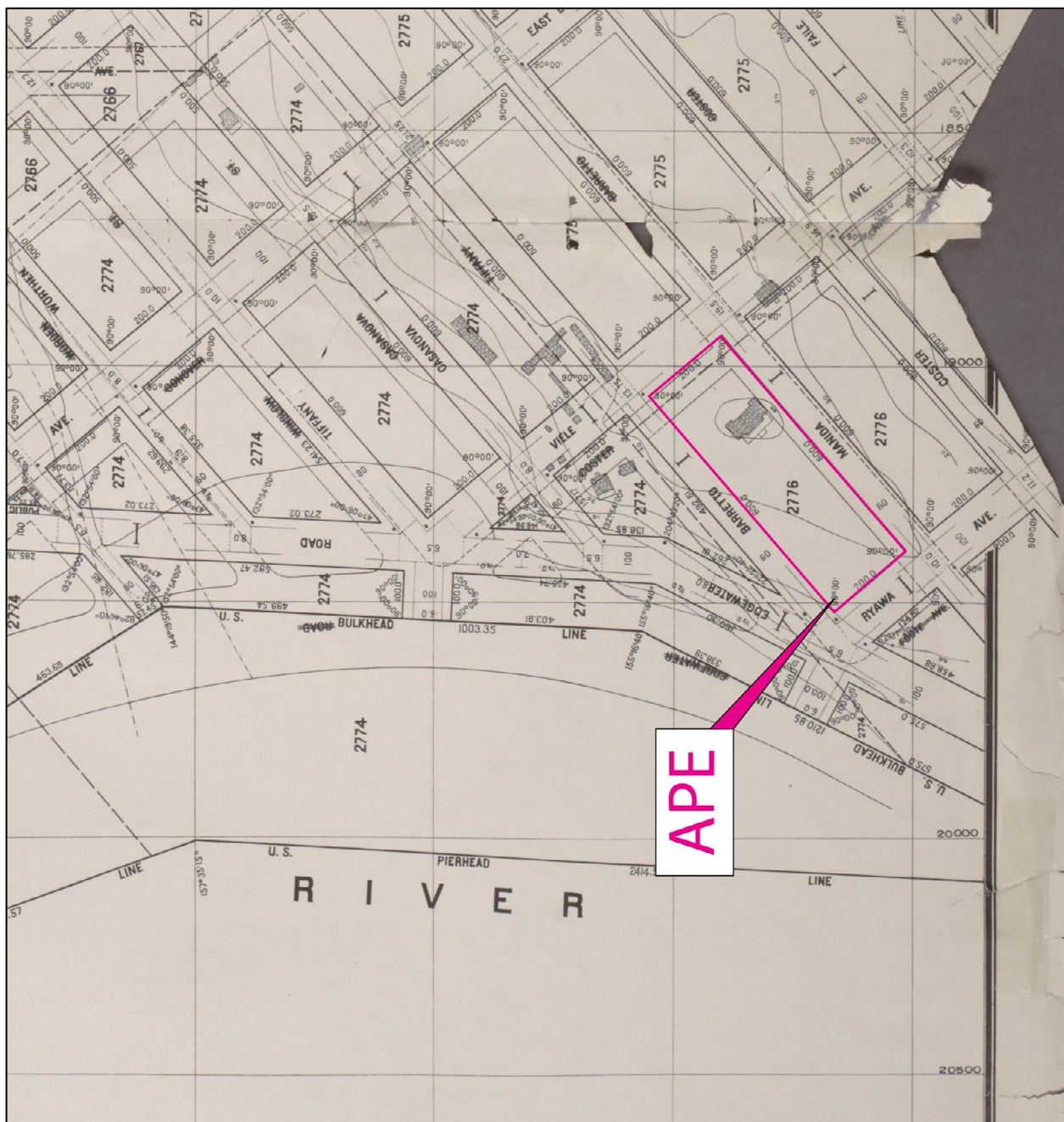


Map 07: Atlas of the City of New York: Borough of the Bronx, Sections 9 & 10, G.W. Bromley 1911.

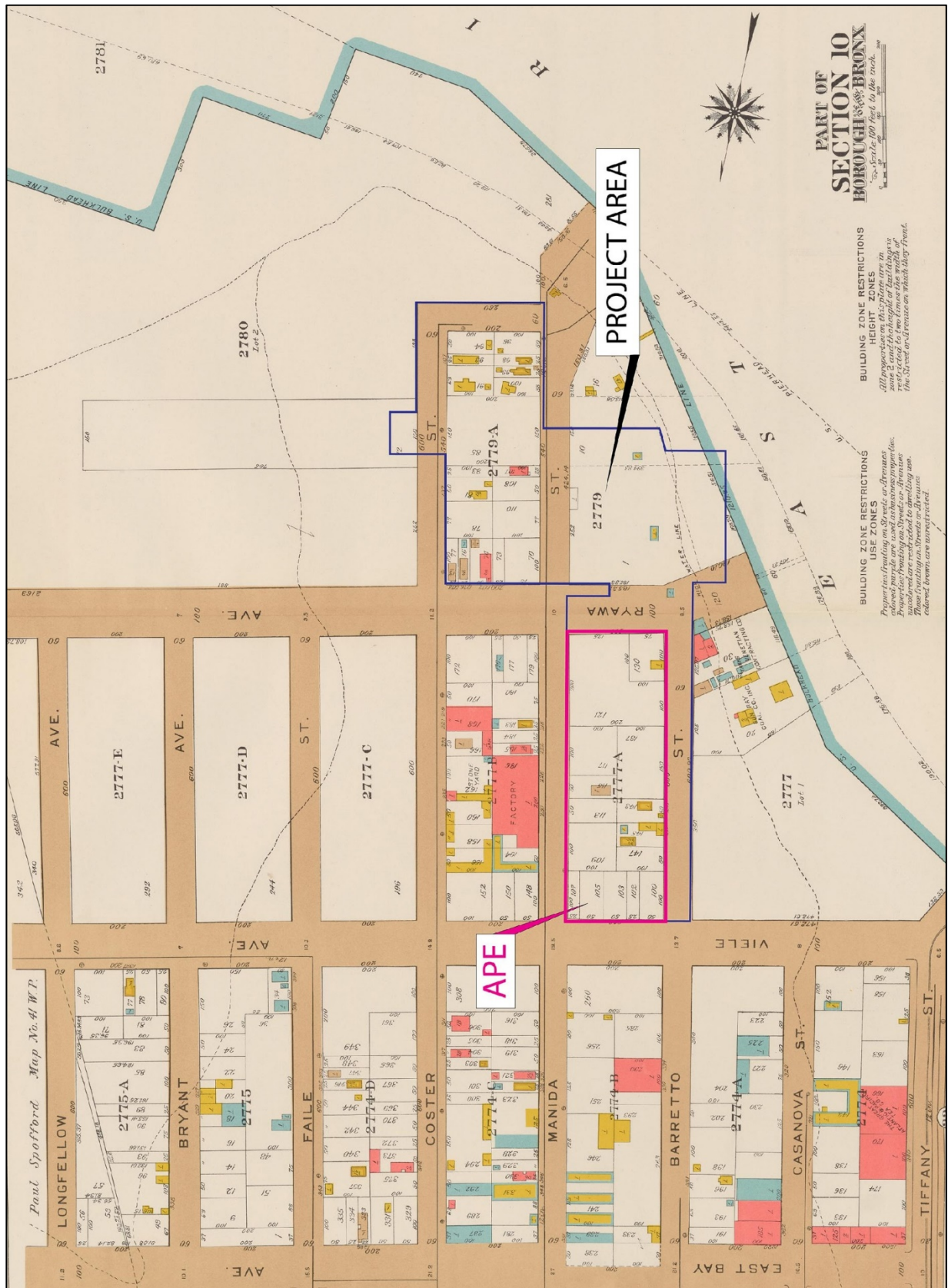




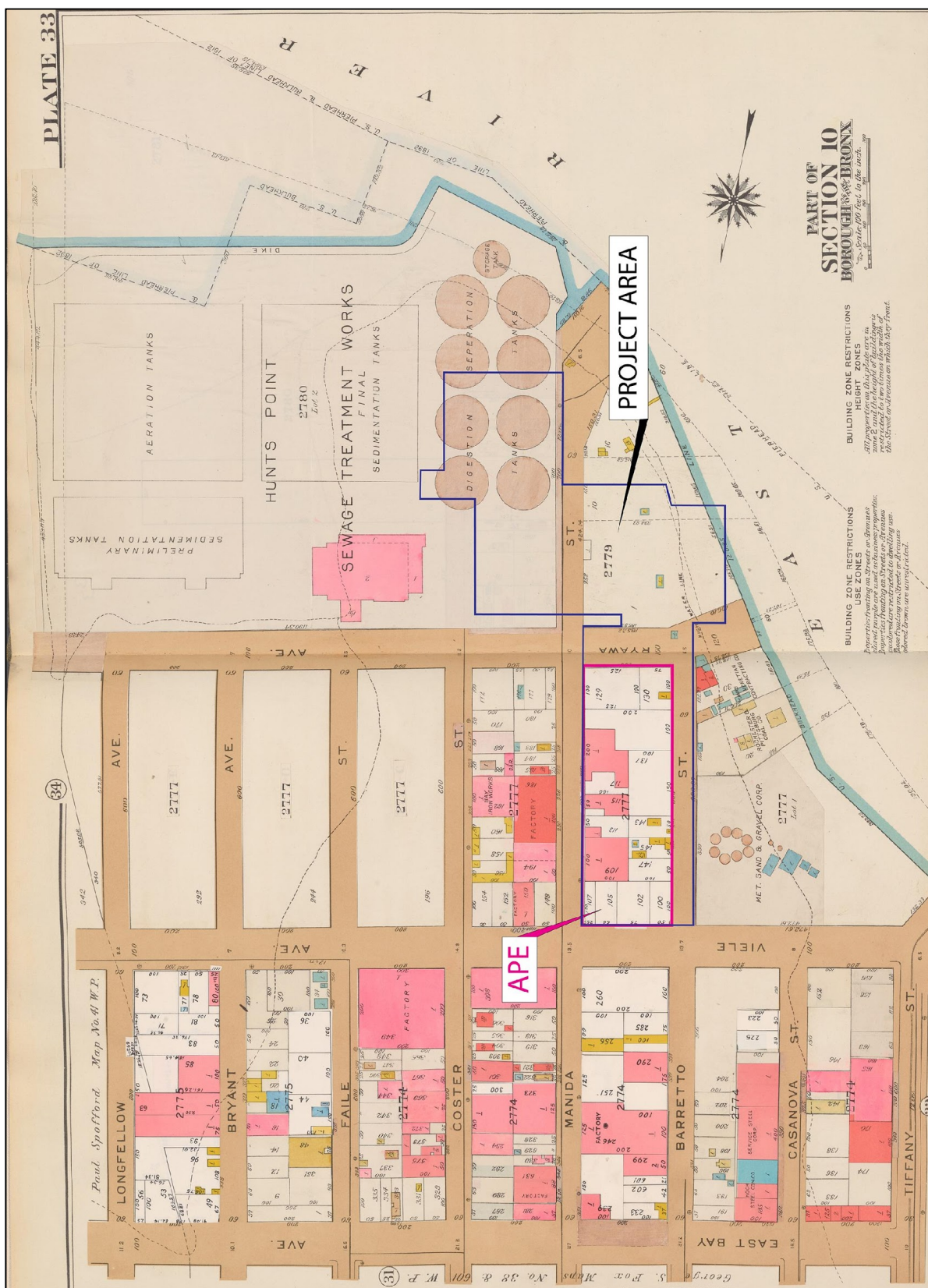
Map 09: *A Map of the Country Adjacent to Kingsbridge, Skinner and Taylor 1781.*



Map 10: 1892 Topographic Map (New York Topographical Bureau).



Map 11: Atlas of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, G.W. Bromley 1942.



## VI. CONCLUSIONS

The geography of the APE and the immediate Hunts Point area made it a prime location for both prehistoric and historic period settlement due to its proximity to water and aquatic resources. Without consideration of the recent development history of the project area and APE there would be low to moderate sensitivity for the presence of both prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

Waterfront upland locations such as Barretto Point were favored by native populations. The fourth site identified by Bolton previously mentioned on page 15 of this report is within one mile of the project area. Bolton wrote of this excavation as having unearthed shell middens, six projectile points, and a chipped stone celt<sup>12</sup> (Bolton 1922b:109-110, 222). A review of previously discovered resources only noted this one site in the vicinity of the project area. This site was further inland.

Europeans first settled in the area during in the seventeenth century. In the second half of the nineteenth century the rural character of the area would lend itself to the setting of country estates. The first documented structure within the vicinity of the project area is identified from the 1837 US Coast map showing a structure within the approximate northeast quadrant of the APE. There is no information regarding this structure. Though no definitive information is available regarding the structure it is likely that this was residential. The structure is last depicted on the 1904 Bromley map (Map 06) and the 1911 Bromley map (Map 07) shows the APE to be vacant. Though it is possible that some foundational elements still remain beneath the original surface, an overlay of the 1904 and 1957 Bromley maps demonstrated that a significant portion of nineteenth century structure appears to have been located within the footprint of the larger industrial structure constructed post 1942 (see Maps 06 and 12; Figure 04).

The industrial development of the APE occurred post 1911, with six small structures having been constructed within the APE by 1942 (Map 11). More substantial industrial development within the APE occurred post 1942 as seen on the 1957 Bromley map (Map 12).

Proposed project impacts range from 4' - 16' in depth, which would suggest a potential for exposing deeply buried cultural resources within the APE. However, the twentieth century industrial development of a significant portion of the APE likely impacted or destroyed any potential cultural resources. One former industry on the property was a paint and varnish manufacturing facility. In 2008 – 2009 that site and the surrounding area underwent environmental remediation. Figures 04 and 05 overlay the proposed construction and the remediation area onto the 1957. Figure 04 further highlights the area of the nineteenth century structure relative to the 1957 structural features and the proposed construction. It also highlights previously undeveloped areas.

---

<sup>12</sup> As noted on page 15 “The fourth and final site identified by Bolton is also near or within the more immediate project area, around the site of the original Richardson homestead, westerly of Drake Park and the old Hunt burial ground. Shell deposits and shell middens of varying sizes were unearthed in this area, which was near a fresh water spring. Additionally, archaeological excavation undertaken by Bolton and Calver revealed six projectile points and a chipped stone celt (Bolton 1922a:303, 304; Bolton 1922b:110, 222). The chipped stone celt, which was retrieved from a gravel pit, provides indication for a native occupation dating to the Woodland Period” (Historical Perspectives Inc. 1989:6).

Based upon the post-development remediation history of the site, the first 2' – 3' across the site has no archaeological sensitivity. These soils were brought in from another location to cap the site.

The majority of project impacts will be the result of constructing the new digesters and mostly located within the footprint of the environmental remediation (Figure 03). This remediation removed soils to a depth of approximately 18' below the pre-remediation ground surface. Post-remediation an additional 2' – 3' of soil was added across the site resulting in 20' – 21' of sterile soils in this area which is greater than the 16' maximum impact the project. Therefore, any construction within the remediation zone has no archaeological sensitivity.

A portion of the digester facility construction is located within a previously undeveloped area of the site (Figure 05). This area is considered to have a low sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources at depths greater than the 3'. Three feet reflects the amount of the post-remediation capping that is present across the APE.

The other potential project impact will be for the underground water detention system, a 3000 square foot area that will be excavated to 16' below surface (current grade). The location of the system is partially within the footprint of the nineteenth century structure and later post-1942 industrial structure, as well as partially within a less developed lot within the APE. In consideration of the industrial development of this area it seems unlikely that intact significant resources associated with the nineteenth century structure would be revealed by proposed construction. It is likely that remnants of the post-1942 industrial structure will be encountered. The construction for the underground water detention system is considered to have a low sensitivity to encounter intact significant historic cultural resources. There is also low sensitivity to encounter prehistoric resources beneath the industrial foundations, the depth of which could not be determined.

Utility installations are likely to be located in the northern half of the property (Brown and Caldwell, personal communication 2019), and depths of necessary excavation have not yet been determined. Portions of the northern half of the APE were also previously undeveloped. If proposed utility installations exceed 3', there is a low potential to encounter prehistoric resources, and a low to moderate potential to encounter historic resources.

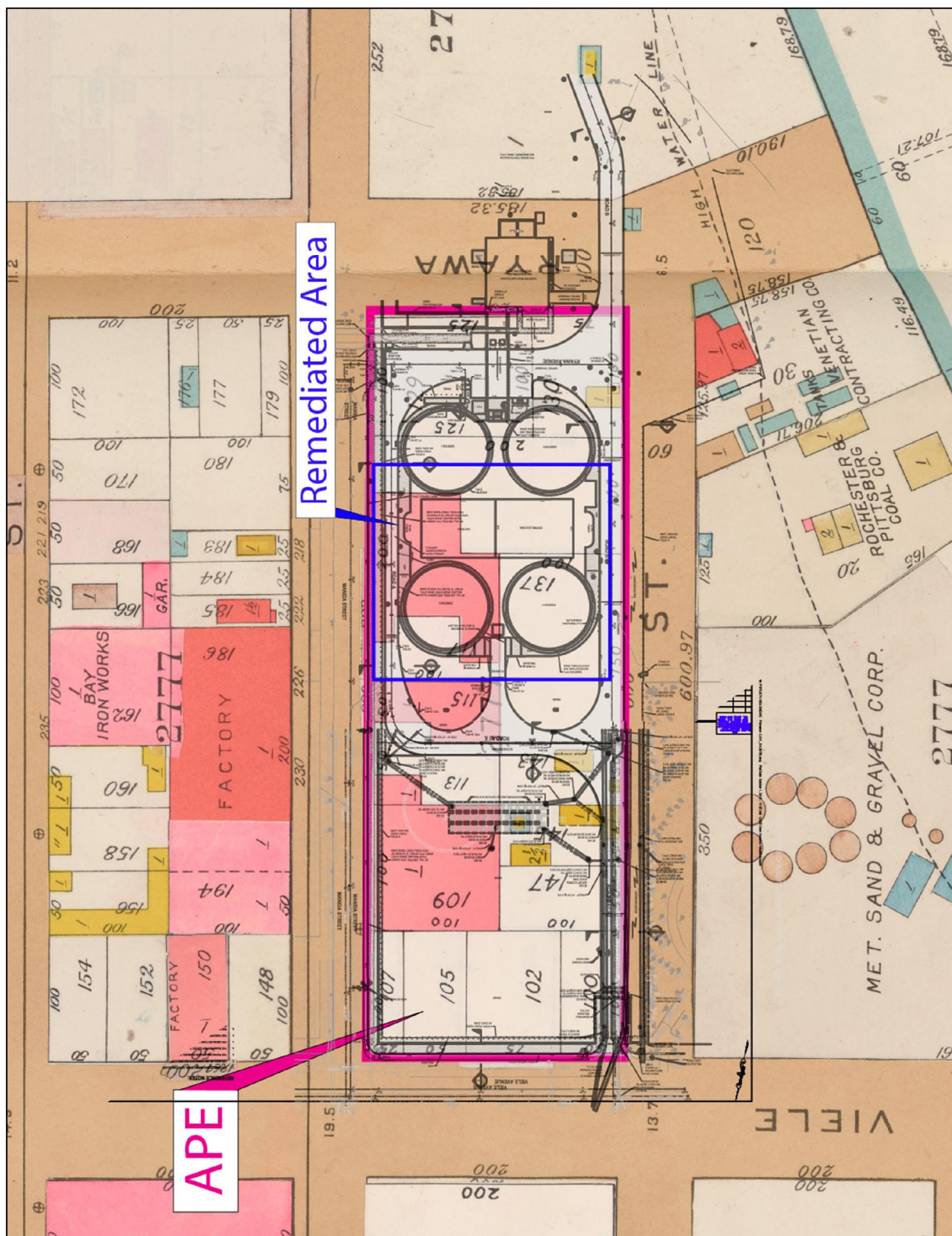


Figure 04: 1957 Bromley Atlas with an overlay of planned project construction and approximate footprint of remediated area.

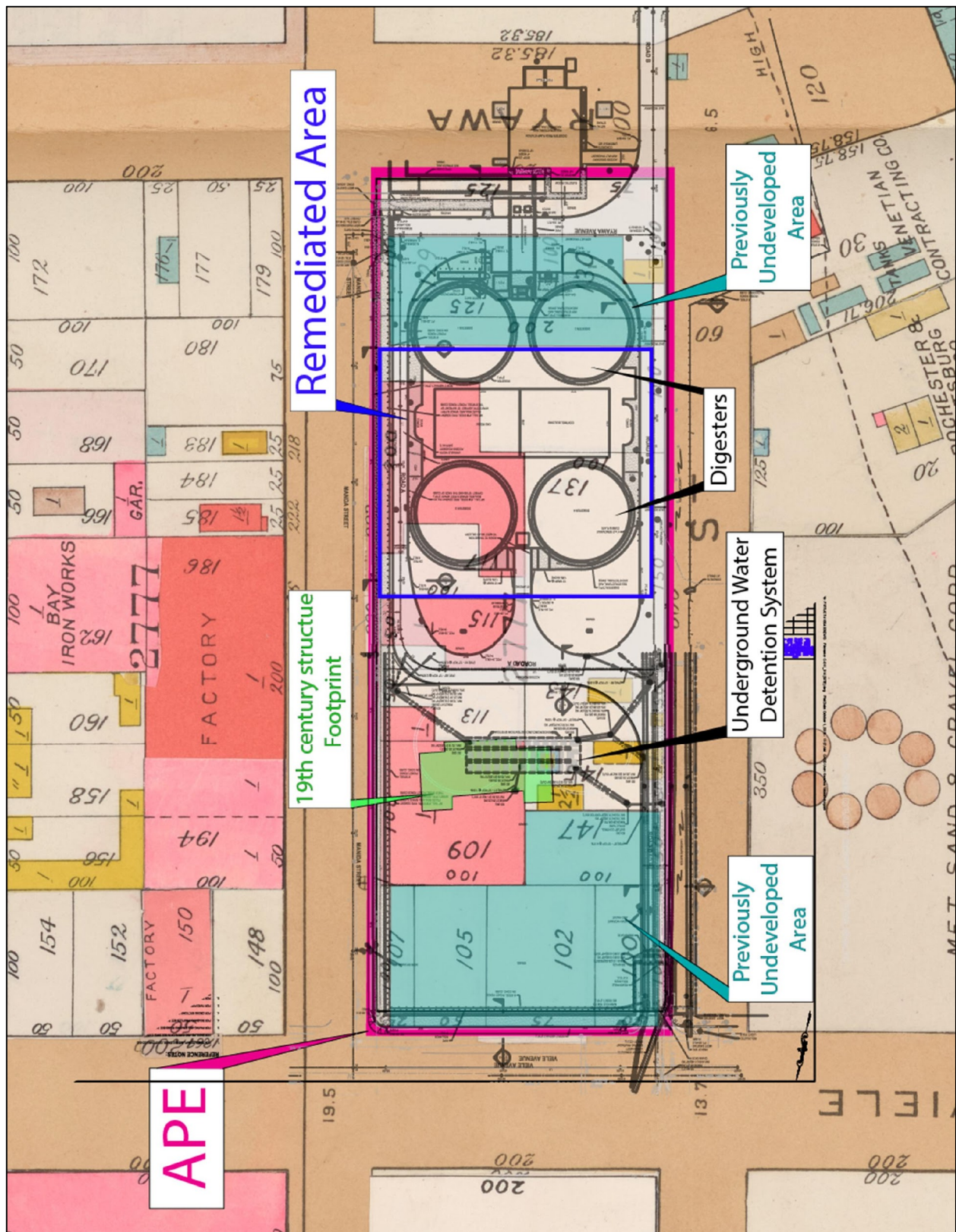


Figure 05: 1957 Bromley Atlas overlay with planned project construction, remediated area, nineteenth century structure and previously undeveloped areas.

## VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the project plans in consideration with the documented site history there is a low potential that the proposed project will encounter or impact *in situ* prehistoric cultural resources in previously undeveloped areas of the APE where impacts exceed 3' in depth. There is an equally low potential that significant historic resources will be encountered.

Due to the amount of remedial history and capping of the site, Chrysalis does not recommend further archaeological testing or archaeological monitoring as there is a low potential for the recovery of either prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. Chrysalis recommends that the project develop an Unanticipated Archaeological Discoveries Plan. This Plan would identify the lines of communications between the project and the agencies and detail a methodology and means for documenting any cultural resources that may be uncovered during construction. Doing so will facilitate coordination with the NYCLPC, NY SHPO, and NYCDEP to ensure that, if during construction activities, unanticipated deeply buried archaeological resources are encountered, a pre-existing plan is in place to expeditiously document the discovery and provide recommendations for the further action.

## VIII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atwood, Kathleen A., Marcos A. Paiva and Saji Varghese.

- 2007 *Cultural Resources Baseline Study Bronx River Ecosystem Restoration Study, Westchester and Bronx Counties, New York*. Prepared by and for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Report on file with the City of New York, Landmarks Preservation Commission. 23-878X, Digital No. 992.

Beers, Frederick W.

- 1867 *Plans of Westchester, West Farms, Morrisania, Westchester County and Part of New York County*. New York. New York, New York: Beers, Ellis, & Soule.

- 1868 *W. Farms, Morrisania*. New York, New York: Beers, Ellis, & Soule

Bidwell Environmental

- 2018 Subsurface Investigation Report In support of Contract HP-238.

Boesch, Eugene J.

- 1996 *Archaeological Evaluation and Sensitivity Assessment of the Prehistoric and Contact Period Aboriginal History of the Bronx, New York*. Bronx: New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Bolton, Reginald P.

- 1922a New York City in Indian Possession. In Hodge, F. W. (Eds.), *Indian Notes and Monographs: A series of publications relating to the American Aborigines* (Vol. II, pp. 221-354). New York, N.Y.: Museum of the American Indian - Heye Foundation.

- 1922b *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis*. New York, N.Y.: Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

- 1923 Essay: "Historical Explorations in New York" May 23, 1923.

Bolton, Robert.

- 1848 *History of the County of Westchester, From Its First Settlement to the Present Time, Vol. II*. New York, N.Y.: Alexander S. Gould.

- 1881 *The History of Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of the County of Westchester, From Its First Settlement to the Present Time*. New York, N.Y.: Chas. F. Roper.

Bromley, G.W.

- 1879 *Atlas of the Entire City of New York*. Plate 36. New York, New York

- 1893 *17, Ward 23*. Part of ward 23, city of New York. Atlas of the city of New York 23<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> wards. From actual surveys and official plans by George W. and Walter S. Bromley, civil engineers. Pl. 17. Series 22. Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley and Co.

- 1904 *Atlas and Owners Names, Borough of the Bronx, Sections 9 & 10*. Plate 17. Philadelphia
- 1911 *Atlas of the City of New York: Borough of the Bronx, Sections 9 & 10*. Vol. 1, Plate 33. Philadelphia
- 1942 *Atlas of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx*. Plate 33. Philadelphia
- 1957 *Atlas of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx*. V. 1: South of 172<sup>nd</sup> St., Plate 33. Philadelphia
- Brown
- 1851 *Map of West Chester County, New York*. Brown, Sidney & Neff
- Brown and Caldwell
- 2018 *Geotechnical Data Report BEDC HP-238 Hunts Point WWTP New Anaerobic Digester Facilities, Bronx New York*. New York, New York.
- 2019 Personnel Communications.
- City of New York – Department of Environmental Conservation.
- 2017 Barretto Point, Summary Clean-Up Fact Sheet.
- City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission.
- 2018 Archaeological Guidelines for New York City. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation.
- 2019 Dawson Playground. Historical Signs Project.  
<https://www.nycgovparks.org/parks/dawson-playground/history>  
 Accessed June 2019
- City Register's Office, Bronx County
- ND *New York Land Records*. Liber records on file with the City Register's Office, Borough of the Bronx.
- Comfort, Randall.
- 1906 *History of Bronx Borough, City of New York*. New York: North Side News Press.
- Cook, Harry T. and Nathan J. Kaplan
- 1913 *The Borough of the Bronx, 1639-1913: Its Marvelous Development and Historical Surroundings*. Bronx, NY: Published by the author.
- DeRienzo, Paul.
- 2019 *History of Hunts Point in the Bronx*. 8 October 2018.

- DeVillo, Stephen P.  
2015 *The Bronx River in History and Folklore*. Charleston, SC: History Press, 2015.
- Dripps, M.  
1872 *Map of Kings County : with parts of Westchester, Queens, New York & Richmond : showing farm lines, soundings, &c.* New York.
- Dvirka and Bartilucci  
2000 Barretto Point Site (Hunts Point, Bronx, NY). Site Information.
- Hunt, W. L. G. and T. B. Wyman.  
1862 *Genealogy of the Name and Family of Hunt*. Boston: Printed by John Wilson and Son.
- Epperson, Terrence W. and Joseph Schuldenrein.  
2000 *ABB Energy Ventures Oak Point Energy Generating Facility Hunts Point, The Bronx, New York City Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment*. Riverdale, New York: Geoarchaeology Research Associates.
- Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated  
2001 *Analysis of Soil Borings and Test Trenches Proposed Fish Market Relocation Hunts Point Bronx, New York*. New York, New York.
- Historical Perspectives Inc.  
1989 *New York City Department of Correction: Hunts Point Correctional Facility*. Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report. Report on file with the City of New York, Landmarks Preservation Commission. CEQR No. 89-143X, Digital Report No. 62.
- Jenkins, Stephen.  
1912 *The Story of The Bronx From the Purchase Made by the Dutch from the Indians in 1639 to the Present Day*. New York: The Knickerbocker Press, G.P. Putnam's Sons.
- Leggett, Theodore A. and Abraham B. Hatfield.  
1913 *Early Settlers of West Farms, Westchester County, New York*. New York: Reprint from the New York genealogical and biographical record, Manuscript.
- MacLean, Jessica S.  
2017 *Hunts Point Burial Ground, Drake Park, Bronx, New York, Phase 1A Documentary Study and Ground Penetrating Radar Survey*. New York.
- New York Archaeological Council.  
1994 *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State*. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

- 2000 Cultural Resource Standards Handbook: Guidance for Understanding and Applying the New York Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2002 Guidelines for the Use of Archaeological Monitoring as an Alternative to Other Field Techniques. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York
- New York (N.Y.). Bureau of Engineering
- 1924 "6B – N.Y. City (Aerial Set)." Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation. New York (N.Y.)
- 1924 "6D – N.Y. City (Aerial Set)." Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation. New York (N.Y.)
- New York Topographical Bureau
- 1873 *Bronx, Topographical Map Sheet 12; [Map bounded by Edgewater Road, Halleck St., Coster Ave.; Including Payne St., Barlow St., Falconer St.]*. New York (N.Y.). Department of Parks. Topographical Division.
- 1873 *Bronx, Topographical Map Sheet 15; [Map bounded by 151 St., Southern Blvd., 149<sup>th</sup> St., Whitlock Ave., Wetmore Ave.; Including Edgewater Road, Cypress Ave., Powers Ave., Robbins Ave.]*. New York (N.Y.). Department of Parks. Topographical Division.
- 1892 *Maps or plans and profiles ... of the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> Wards of the City of New York*. Map or Plan of Section 3, of the 23<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> Wards. New York, New York.
- Peters, Norris
- 1893 Map of pierhead and bulkhead line around Riker's Island. War Department, Washington D.C.
- Pritchard, Evan T.
- 2007 *Native New Yorkers: The Legacy of the Algonquin People of New York*. San Francisco: Council Oak Books.
- Renard, C. and F.R. Hassler
- 1837 *Harlem River and Throg's Neck New York, Part 1*. [Reg. No. 15]. Washington D.C.: United States Coast Survey
- Robinson, E.
- 1885 *Atlas of the City of New York*. Plate 37. New York, New York.
- 1888 *Certified Copies of Important Maps Appertaining to the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> Wards*. Map No. 41. Filed: 1858. Issued: 1888. New York, New York

Ruttenber, Edward M.

- 1872 *History of the Indian Tribes of Hudson's River*. Albany: J. Munsell; Harvard College Library.

Sanborn

- 1901 *Insurance maps of the City of New York*. V. 14, Plate 60. New York, New York
- 1915 *Insurance maps of the City of New York*. New York, New York
- 1950 *Insurance maps of the City of New York*. New York, New York
- 1981 *Insurance maps of the City of New York*. New York, New York
- 1982 *Insurance maps of the City of New York*. New York, New York
- 1992 *Insurance maps of the City of New York*. New York, New York

Andrew Skinner and George Taylor

- 1781 *A Map of the Country Adjacent to Kingsbridge*.

Sidney, James C.

- 1849 *Sidney's map of twelve miles around New-York: with the names of property holders, &c., from entirely new & original surveys*.

Trow, John Fowler

- 1872 *Trow's New York City Directory*. John F. Trow Publisher, New York.
- 1884 *Trow's New York City Directory*. John F. Trow Publisher, New York.
- 1886 *Trow's New York City Directory*. John F. Trow Publisher, New York.

United States Department of Agriculture.

- 2019 Web Soil Survey. Report on field with the US Department of Agriculture. Washington, DC.

United States Census Bureau

- 1850 Federal Census. *West Farms, Westchester, New York*; Roll: M432\_615; Page: 303A.
- 1860 Federal Census. *West Farms, Westchester, New York*; Roll: M653\_878; Page: 457.
- 1870 Federal Census. *West Farms, Westchester, New York*; Roll: M593\_1116; Page: 335A.

United States Coast Survey

1866 *Coast Chart No. 20 New York Bay And Harbor, New York.* Washington D.C.

Westchester County

n.d. *Deeds 1680 – 1930. Series 47.* Westchester County Archives.

n.d. *Wills and Letters, 1777-1983 Vol 64-65, 1870-1872; Surrogate's Court; Westchester, New York.*

1872 Francis Barretto Last Will and Testament, 8 January 1872. *Wills and Letters, 1777-1983 Vol 64-65, 1870-1872; Surrogate's Court; Westchester, New York*

Wetmore, James Carnahan.

1861 *The Wetmore Family of America, and Its Collateral Branches: With Genealogical, Biographical, and Historical Notices.* Munsell & Rowland.