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CHARLESTON RETAIL CENTER

VETERANS ROAD WEST
STATEN ISLAND

PHASE 1A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared

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736

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II. INTRODUCTION

Charleston Retail Enterprises has proposed the construction of the Charleston Retail Center on Veterans Road West in Staten Island. See Figures 1 and 2 for location. Presently, the project site is vacant land used in part for a horse exercise field along the northwest edge. There is an abandoned golf driving range immediately outside of the site to the southwest. See Plates 1 - 15 for existing conditions.

Incorporating numerous city blocks and lots, the new Center would include approximately 1,008,000 gross square feet of retail space, and is expected to include a mix of retail uses, such as general merchandise, movie theaters and restaurants. In addition, using funding derived from the sale of bonds by the New York City Educational Construction Fund, a new elementary school would be located on the site, providing 900 new seats serving grades K-5. As currently designed, the principal access points would be from Veterans Road West, and approximately 5,437 at-grade parking spaces would be provided. The project is expected to be complete in 1997.

As a function of the City's environmental review process certain evaluations of site resources are mandated. The purpose of this "Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report" is to determine the presence and type of any buried cultural resources which may be present on the Charleston Retail Center site. It is based on archival research which documents the probability that the proposed parcel has hosted any prehistoric or historical resources, and the likelihood that they may have survived the post-depositional disturbances which have accompanied subsequent development.

Charleston's rich cultural history spans thousands of years. Southwestern Staten Island has long been considered highly sensitive for prehistoric resources that relate to shifting cultural patterns over time. Charleston, known for years as Kreischerville, evolved as a community dependent upon one particular industry, Kreischer's fire-brick factory. Although not apparent on today's landscape, the Center project site was the location of Mr. Kreischer's mid-nineteenth century residential estate. The following report fully explores both the prehistoric and historical potential of this project parcel.

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN¹

To assess the prehistoric and historical potential of the Charleston Retail Center parcel² (Figures 1 and 2), historical documents and maps were studied at the New York Public Library, the College of Staten Island Library, the American Museum of Natural History Library, the New York Historical Society Library and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (SIAS) and a site file search was conducted at the New York State Museum and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic preservation.³

The area of Charleston has seen minimal development throughout its history. The historical maps researched show that the project site had very few historical houses located in its boundaries. Therefore, there is a high likelihood that any potential prehistoric sites located in the project site would be intact, making this area of high archaeological sensitivity. Also, most of Staten Island's inventoried prehistoric archaeological sites are located in its southwestern area (Figure 3). Attempting to predict the location of prehistoric sites relies on overall topography and the proximity to water sources. This project site contains a few elevated knolls and a wetland source in the southeast. Both of these conditions are favorable for prehistoric sites.

A walkover of the project site was undertaken on December 27, 1995 (see Plates 1 - 15). As this was just one week following a major snowstorm, much of the ground was obscured. However, the walkover did allow the following conclusions to be made about the integrity of the site. First, there are no standing structures remaining from the few historical houses identified in the documentary research. Second, the entire parcel has some arboreal coverage, with the trees being very young (less than 30 years old). Third, the northern boundary of the project site, does not contain the numerous side streets as indicated by various mid-twentieth century maps. Fourth, the northwest elevated landform, known as Kreischer's Hill, provides an exceptional panoramic view of Staten Island, making it a desirable reconnaissance locale.

¹ This report relied heavily on Historical Perspectives' previous research for the Woodrow area (Bergoffen, Kearns, and Saunders Kirkorian, 1995).

² The parcel to be developed will be referred to as the project site while the parcel and the surrounding area will be referred to as the project area.

³ During the period in which this report was prepared, the SIAS was preparing an exhibit and access to its archives was severely restricted. The author received access for two hours on January 3, 1996. The archives of the Institute include a "Kreischer Collection", which contain a wealth of information relating to the Kreischer family and their business and this collection, scarcely tapped in the limited research time, was extremely helpful in preparing this document. Further research of these archives is recommended for a fuller understanding of the history of the Charleston area.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING⁴

Geologically, Staten Island is considered part of the Coastal Plain physiographic province. The underlying bedrock of the island consists of formations of schists, gneisses, and serpentine of Precambrian and early Paleozoic origin (Figure 4). Overlying the bedrock is a sequence of red shales, sandstones, and some gray argillite of the Upper Triassic Newark Series. A dike, or intrusion of Palisades Diabase, commonly called trap rock, is also present in northwestern Staten Island. This dike, or intrusion of diabase, begins near Graniteville on the north shore and extends southwesterly toward Long Neck, where it disappears beyond Linoleumville in the waters of the Arthur Kill (Gratacap 1909; Leng and Davis 1930; Schulberth 1968). Following this are a sequence of gently seaward sloping sands, silts and mud. The project site is located in the Magothy and Raritan formations of the Cretaceous period, covered with a marine alluvium.

Continental glaciation affected the surficial geology of Staten Island as the glacier advanced and receded over the area at least three times in the last million years. During the Pleistocene, or Ice Age, as it is commonly called, the advancing and retreating ice sheets plus the action of lowered sea levels caused the cutting and erosion of the sediments of the coastal plain. As the ice melted and retreated, beginning c. 20,000 Before Present (B.P.), Lake Hackensack formed over western Staten Island. As it retreated, the lake, and the streams and rivers running into it, deposited sands, silts and gravel, creating the Arthur Kill Valley, c. 13,000 B.P. (Silver 1984:12; Kraft and John 1978:41). The glacial material in the form of outwash sediments is locally overlain by beach, dune, marsh, swamp, estuary deposits and the modern artificial landfill consisting of intermittent layers of garbage and soil.

Since the retreat of the glaciers, this area of Staten Island has seen minimal modifications to its overall terrain. Obviously the eastern boundary of the project site has seen some impact from the creation of Veterans Avenue West, but the rest of the project site has remained relatively intact. The dense arboreal growth on the project site indicates a healthy environment. However, the small size of the trees is a direct result of the catastrophic fire that engulfed the southwestern part of Staten Island in the early 1960s (personal communication, Edward Johnson, Curator of Natural Sciences, SIIAS, December 20, 1995). The fire also allowed for the growth of low-lying shrubs, such as the common catbriar. However, records indicate that large-scale below ground disturbances have not occurred on the site, therefore leaving a high potential for intact prehistoric sites.

⁴ A major portion of the following section has been transposed from Bergoffen, Kearns, and Saunders Kirkorian, 1995.

V. PREHISTORIC ERA

A. Prehistoric Culture Periods

Human beings migrated from Siberia across the Bering Land Bridge to Alaska during the Late Pleistocene or Ice Age, more than 12,000 years ago, and moved southward during the Two Creeks Interstadial, around 19,000 B.C. when an ice-free corridor opened up between the two massive glaciers that covered Canada.

The Paleo-Indian Period, c. 10,000-8,000 B.C., encompasses the era from the end of the Pleistocene glacial conditions in eastern North America to the appearance of more modern Holocene environments. A post-glacial conifer cover, consisting mainly of spruce and pine, was beginning to be augmented by hardwoods such as oak and hickory, trees which are much more useful to human beings than conifers because of their food value. Another food source, oysters, occurred in great numbers on the southern Atlantic Shelf from c. 12,000 B.P.

Paleo Indians also hunted large Pleistocene herbivores such as the mammoth, mastodon, caribou and musk ox for their subsistence. The diagnostic artifact of the Paleo-Indian period is the fluted projectile point, which was originally fastened to a spear. Gravers, steep-edge scrapers, knives, drills and unifacial tools were used as well.

These nomadic people roamed widely in search of sustenance and their settlement pattern consisted of small, temporary camps, shellfish processing stations and lithic reduction stations (Lenik 1989:31; Ritchie 1980:7).

The Archaic Period, c. 8,000-1,000 B.C., is characterized by a series of adaptations to the newly emerged, full Holocene environment. As the period progressed, the dwindling melt waters from disappearing glaciers and the reduced flow of streams and rivers promoted the formation of swamps and mudflats, congenial environments for migratory waterfowl, edible plants and shellfish. The new mixed hardwood forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, beech and elm attracted white-tailed deer, wild turkey, moose and beaver. The large herbivores of the Pleistocene were rapidly becoming extinct and the Archaic Indians depended increasingly on smaller game and the plants of the deciduous forest.

Tool kits were more generalized than during the Paleo-Indian period, showing a wider array of plant processing equipment such as grinding stones, mortars and pestles. Animals were still hunted with spears or javelins, propelled by a spear-throwing device called an atlatl (Lenik 1989:29). Notched stone sinkers provide evidence of net fishing (Lenik 1989:30). Towards the end of the period, or terminal Archaic, stone bowls were introduced.

Archaic settlements consisted of small, multi-component sites usually situated on or at the head of tidal inlets and at freshwater ponds on islands. By the Late Archaic stage, coastal sites and the exploitation of shellfish are very well represented.

From approximately 3,000 years ago to the arrival of the Europeans, Woodland Period Native Americans in Staten Island and surrounding regions shared common attributes. The period saw the advent of horticulture and with it, the appearance of large, permanent or semi-permanent villages. Plant and processing tools became increasingly common, suggesting an extensive harvesting of wild plant foods. Maize cultivation may have begun as early as 800 years ago. The bow and arrow, replacing the spear and javelin, pottery vessels instead of soap stone ones, and pipe smoking, were all introduced at this time. A semi-sedentary culture, the Woodland Indians moved seasonally between villages within palisaded enclosures and campsites, hunting deer, turkey, raccoon, muskrat, ducks and other game and fishing with dug-out boats, bone hooks, harpoons and nets with pebble sinkers. Their shellfish refuse heaps, called "middens," sometimes reached immense proportions of as much as three acres (Ritchie 1980:80, 267).

One of the characteristic projectile points of the Early to Middle Woodland Period is the Rossville type, named for the site at Rossville where it predominated. It is believed to have originated in the Chesapeake Bay area and is found in New Jersey, southeastern New York and southern New England (Lenik 1989:29). In the Late Woodland period, triangular projectile points such as the Levanna and Madison types, were common throughout the northeast, including Staten Island (Lenik 1989:27). Made both of local and non-local stones, brought from as far afield as the northern Hudson and Delaware River Valleys, these artifacts bear witness to the broad sphere of interaction between groups of native peoples in the Northeast.

B. Known sites in the area

Numerous prehistoric sites have been identified on Staten Island. Prehistoric sites within the project site and area were researched in detail. These previously recorded sites were identified by two methods:

- First, historical documents mentioning the Charleston or Kreischerville (an early name for Charleston) area were secured and reviewed.
- Second, a site file search of the State Museum and the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation was conducted for prehistoric sites within a mile of the project site. The results of this search, along with a prehistoric sensitivity rating, are provided in the Appendix.

1. Documents mentioning prehistoric sites

The first Paleo-Indian fluted point recovered on the Island, dated c. 10,000-8,000 B.C., was found in 1917 at the Cutting Farm site, located northeast of Charleston. The most important Paleo-Indian sites on Staten Island were identified at nearby Port Mobil, approximately one half mile northwest of the project site (Sainz 1962). The draft National Park Service's "Earliest Americans National Historic Landmark Theme Study Project Report 1," lists only twelve Paleo-Indian sites for the entire state of New York and one of these is the Port Mobil site, located about 1000 feet northeast of the coast at Port Mobil (Grumet 1995; Ritchie 1980:xvii). The terrain of the project site would have made this a potentially beneficial place

for hunting the large herds of megafauna of the early Holocene as the elevated points (e.g., Kreischer's Hill) would have provided a lookout spot for tracking such herds.

Skinner's work in the early part of this century, though concentrated in other areas of Staten Island, does describe the potential of the Charleston area. Skinner and Schrabisch (1913), in an archaeological survey of New Jersey, acknowledge Staten Island's close geographic proximity to New Jersey by including a list of sites on Staten Island. In this work, Skinner and Schrabisch (1913:44) mention that "continuous camps occur along the shore from Rossville to Tottenville with scattered relics in nearly every field." Although the sites mentioned here are located along the shore, the inland location of the project site would have been ideal for large game hunting. It is therefore probable that there would have been some inland sites associated with these coastal sites.

In The Lenapé Indians of Staten Island, Skinner (1909:10) relates how "following up Sandy Brook [which flows from Prince's Bay to Woodrow], and from there to Kreischerville, is a series of 'Indian Fields.'" These Indian fields would have been used to grow corn, the staple of a Native American's diet. This observation is supported by a 1627 letter from Isaack de Raisers to Samuel Blommaert stating that the west side of Staten Island was "inhabited by from 80 to 90 savages who support themselves planting maize (Bayles 1877:3)." Additionally, Skinner (1909:11) describes the appearance of "[l]odges, shells, etc. [running] from Cedar Hill [east of Port Mobil] to Winant's Brook [east of Smoking Point]. There are sites all along the shore to Kreischerville, with early relics." The early relics Skinner alluded to might have been the Paleo-Indian spearpoints found at Port Mobil.

Skinner (1909:11) further states that a "hill near the Rossville Road [presently Bloomingdale Road] is known as 'Hammerstone Hill,' to local collectors, on account of the abundance of pitted hammerstones found there." The location of this hill is not known today, but a guess to its location can be made. Bloomingdale Road presently runs from Rossville to Pleasant Plains. The road would have been called Rossville Road because it lead to Rossville. Hence, this road would have had a different name in Rossville. Therefore, the "Rossville Road" Skinner refers to must have been the portion south of Rossville. On Leng and Davis' (1896) map showing the old name and nicknames of Staten Island (Figure 5), the part of today's Bloomingdale Road north of Woodrow Road was called Red Road and only the portion south of Woodrow Road referred to as Rossville Road. Therefore, the "Rossville Road" referred to by Skinner stretched from Sharrot's Road to Pleasant Plains Road. This road lies within approximately one half of a mile of the eastern edge of the project site, making the "Hammerstone Hill" within the project area.

In a later paper, Skinner (1913:90) mentions that "[b]eginning at Rossville, and running along the shore to Tottenville, are a series of interesting camp or village sites and shell heaps, mostly prehistoric, which may safely be attributed to the Raritan Indians." Again, the coastal location of the shell middens indicate the potential for some associated inland sites.

Skinner (1913:91) comments on the relative lack of shell appearing on the surface, but he does add that "[i]n one or two places between Rossville and Kreischerville digging might pay

[dividends], but surface relics are not abundant." His reliance of shell to predict prehistoric remains would have worked well for the Woodland period when sedentary lifestyle resulted in the generation of abundant refuse. As shellfish were one of the staples of a coastal community's diet, shells would have quickly accumulated. This situation would not have been reflected in earlier periods as there was less reliance on marine sources for food and a greater reliance on hunting larger game. Therefore, the low density of shells in this area does not imply a lack of prehistoric sites, but rather a lower density of the type of Woodland site that Skinner had been so successful in identifying.

Lastly, Skinner (1913:91) states that "[n]ear Kreischerville, about one fourth of a mile from the Richmond Brick and Tile works [formerly the Fire-brick works of B. Kreischer & Sons], is a large shell heap. This one was cultivated, and the usual objects may be found there." Because Skinner's description does not indicate in what direction this shell mound was located one fourth of a mile from the brickworks, we can only assume that this shell midden was in a radius of one fourth of a mile from the brickworks. The project site's extreme western side falls within one fourth of a mile from the brickworks. However, the likelihood of a shell midden being this far inland is not high, and it can be assumed that this shell midden was probably not located in the project site.

In conclusion, Skinner associates the relative low density of known sites with the lack of investigations conducted in this area.

In closing it may be said that the sites at Rossville and Kreischerville are, apparently, little known to most Staten Island collectors. Only one of the many contributions to our local archaeology is concerned with Rossville, and Kreischerville has received only occasional incidental mention. (Skinner 1913:92)

No other mention of Charleston was found by the author until a publication by Davis and Wilmott (1935). In this paper, the authors describe how a "chopper of yellow jasper was discovered June 29, 1933, on the sandy ground near the shore between Rossville and Charleston, Staten Island ." (Davis and Wilmott 1935:109) The chopper is large (115 mm x 80 mm x 31 mm) and massive (over three quarters of a pound). The occurrence of such an artifact is rare on Staten Island (Skinner 1909). The location of this remarkable find is again within the project area.

The last occurrence of a reference to prehistoric artifacts from the Charleston area was found in the archives of the SIIAS. The Institute contains many site survey sheets detailing the occurrence of archaeological remains throughout Staten Island. The archives contained just one sheet for Kreischerville. The information for the sheet had been provided by A.J. Anderson of Staten Island on March 26, 1967. The sheet, number 30-RIC-19-AJA, detailed the discovery of some artifacts along the shore line of the Arthur Kill between Port Socony (Port Mobil) and Outerbridge. The artifacts included "10 fluted points [Paleo-Indian points], pestle, large net-anchor, fish-tail points [Orient Fish-Tail points, dating to the Terminal Archaic], scrapers, axes & other material such as hammers, fire-cracked stone & rejectage

[the waste flakes generated by the production of tools]." Such a wide array of tools within the project area adds to the prehistoric potential of the project site.

The references cited above combine to suggest that the Charleston area contains a fair number of prehistoric sites. The project site's physical features, elevated inland knoll and adjacent wetlands, within proximity to the Arthur Kill, indicate a high potential for affirming the general potential of the Charleston area. The results of the state site file research, presented below, further confirms this potential.

2. Results of site file research

In more recent years, archaeological work has occurred intermittently in the southwestern area of Staten Island, with the successful identification of some prehistoric sites. Figure 3 provides the location of some of these sites. The map clearly shows that most of the sites from Staten Island are concentrated in the southwestern area of the Island.

To better assess the prehistoric potential of the Charleston Retail Center parcel, a search of the New York State Museum and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation site files provided a list of inventoried archaeological sites located within a one mile radius of the project site (see Appendix). Confirming the documentary research analysis presented in the previous section, the State Museum provided a rating of high probability of producing prehistoric archaeological data based on the following factors:

- (1) A recorded site(s) is (are) indicated in, adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the location and we have reason to believe it (they) could be impacted by the proposed activity, see Sites 4606, 7271, 8497.
- (2) The terrain in the location is similar to terrain in the general vicinity where recorded archaeological sites are indicated.
- (3) The physiographic characteristics of the location suggest a high probability of prehistoric occupation or use.

The sites identified in the search cover the entire range of prehistory in North America, from the Paleo-Indian up to the Woodland period. Many of the sites' descriptions are vague, but they indicate that there were major sites located in this region of Staten Island. Additionally, the number of sites within half of a mile of the project site (12 in total) provide some idea of the density of prehistoric sites in southwestern Staten Island.

Of the sites identified in the site file search, the site numbered A085-01-0073 and located in the southeastern corner of the project site, is of interest due to its name. This site is known as "Canada Hill." The naming of this site as Canada Hill appears erroneous as Canada Hill is located just to the north of the Staten Island Rapid Transit's Richmond Valley station (Figure 5; Morris 1898:378; personal conversation with Edward Johnson, Curator of Natural Science, SIIAS; personal conversation with Raymond Matarazzo, Assistant Curator of

Natural Science, SIAS). Despite the problems with this site's name, the location of it inside the limits of the proposed construction accentuates the prehistoric potential of the project site. The site had been identified by the presence of numerous holes dug by artifact collectors, or "pot hunters" as they are referred to by archaeologists. The site was reported by Lorraine Williams of New York University in 1967. The site yielded such finds as kaolin pipes and glazed ceramics dating to the historical period and prehistoric artifacts including quartz and chert flakes, fire cracked rocks (used by Native Americans to boil water), and whelk columns. These artifacts are typical of the type of archaeological material that would be expected for this area of Staten Island.⁵

⁵ Another site nearby, but not within one mile of the project site, is the most recent example of contract archaeology conducted in this region of Staten Island. The New York City Correctional Facility located at Smoking Point also contained archaeological material characteristic of an archaeological survey for this region of Staten Island (Pickman 1992).

VI. HISTORICAL PERIOD

Staten Island was first settled by the Dutch in 1639, along the Island's northwest coast (Kearns, Kirkorian, and Lenik 1986:16). Prior to establishing settlements, there was some mention of Staten Island in historical documents. In 1627, Isaack de Raisers wrote a letter to Samuel Blommaert providing a description of the Island as containing in the western portion "from 80 to 90 savages who support themselves planting maize." (Bayles 1887:3) When the Island was first colonized, Staten Island, from the Dutch Staaten Eylandt (meaning Island of the States), was referred to as "Aquehonga Manacknog" or "Eghquahous." (Bayles 1887:1) The former is interpreted as "as far as the place of bad woods" while the latter is a slight variation of the former. At the time of contact, the indigenous population of Staten Island consisted of three bands of Native Americans with overlapping residential areas. These three bands, the Raritans, Hackensacks, and the Neversincks (Figure 6), would have represented the extremes of three different geographic regions, making Staten Island an area for exchange between vastly different cultures.

Unfortunately for the earliest colonists, the Staten Island Indians did not bestow this preference for cultural exchange on them also. These earliest European settlers were massacred by the Raritan Indians of Amboy some two years after their arrival. Other settlements were attempted in 1641 and 1650. In 1657, the Indians sold land to Michael Pouw but later repudiated the sale, claiming that the purchasers had not lived up to their side of the bargain (Bolton 1920:286). Permanent colonies were not established until 1661 and the land was acquired by deed in 1670.

Formerly a province of New Jersey, Staten Island in 1664 became part of New York under British Rule. By 1683, two hundred families were living here. They were shortly joined by Huguenot families from France, fleeing persecution after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. A map from 1764 (Figure 7) shows the location of the main settlements on Staten Island.

The 1907 Skene map (Figure 8) provides the earliest information concerning the ownership of land during the initial settlement of Staten Island. Based on the geography of the shoreline, the project site would have fallen in the area owned by Mark Dusachoy and later sold to Paulus Richards. The property divisions listed on this map do not correspond to the early roads on Staten Island, so the exact location of the project site cannot be ascertained. However, the wetlands extending in from the Staten Island Sound depicted on the map provide a northern and southern limit to the possible location of the project site. Also the small protrusion on the shore line in the area owned by Dusachoy and Richards can be found on present day maps. This protrusion lies directly to the west of the project site. Therefore, placing the project site in the land owned by Dusachoy and Richards is the best approximate location.

Another early mention of the Charleston area occurred around the time of the Revolutionary War. At this time, many redoubts, or forts, were constructed. One of these redoubts was constructed "[o]n the elevation at Kreischerville, about where the Kreischer cottages stand"

(Morris 1898:209). The 1781 map (Figure 9) surveyed and drawn by Taylor and Skinner exhibits one small dot indicating a settlement in what is now officially referred to as Charleston. The location of this house is outside of the project site to the west.

The cottages referred to by Morris would have probably been those of the Androvette family. The Androvettes were early French Huguenot settlers who confined themselves to the western area of Staten Island. The Androvettes came to Staten Island at the end of the seventeenth century. John Androvette bought land from Tunis Egbert on January 27, 1699, according to the county records (Morris 1898). Since eighteenth century maps detailing parcel ownership could not be located, it is difficult to place the location of the Androvettes during this century. However, Butler's 1853 (Figure 10) and Walling's 1859 map (Figure 11) indicate numerous Androvettes to the northwest of the project site. The concentration of this family in this region of Staten Island led to the naming of this area as "Androvetteville." (Morris 1898; Figure 5)

Butler's 1853 does place a Butler home within the southern edge of the project site, fronting on the roadway that is now called Veterans Road West (Figure 10). Walling's subsequent 1859 map (Figure 11), however, places the Butler residence west of where the project bounds would fall. The Butler name does not appear on the next available atlas, the Beers 1887 (Figure 23), but the Geo. Conklin structure, west of the southwest limit of the project site, corresponds to the Walling placement of the Butler structure. It is very uncertain if the Butler homelot was in the project site.

During the middle of the nineteenth century, Androvetteville had few occupants other than the Androvettes. However, it was at this time that the man who would turn this small community into the nation's leading producer of firebrick came to America. Balthasar Kreischer, a German immigrant arrived in America in June 1836. He began his American life working in Manhattan as an architect to rebuild the city after the great fire of December 16, 1834 (Abbott 1949; Staten Island Advance 1929; Bayles 1887). Gradually, he specialized in designing brick ovens, many made of fire-bricks. After discovering a suitable clay source for fire brick in Woodbridge, New Jersey, Kreischer founded a fire-brick firm, with C. Mumpton in 1845. Their fire-brick factory, called Kreischer and Mumpton, was located at Goerck and Delancy Streets in downtown Manhattan (Leng and Davis 1930; Abbott 1949).

B. Kreischer desired to produce a fire-brick of better quality than that of the imported (and hence expensive) English fire-brick. His fire-brick factory was the first established in America (Bayles 1887), and his product rivaled the English variety. To emphasize the quality of his fire-bricks to a customer, Kreischer constructed a furnace with half his bricks and the other half English bricks. Kreischer guaranteed that his bricks would outlast the English bricks. According to the story related by Abbott (1949:33), his half of the furnace "justified the confidence he had placed in it."⁶ Within a few years of first

⁶ This story also appears in Bayles 1887:734-5.

establishing the company, Kreischer & Mumpton's fire-bricks had thoroughly supplanted the demand for English bricks.

With Mumpton's death in 1849, Kreischer continued the business. During the beginning of the 1850s, Kreischer needed to expand his clay sources. In 1853, Kreischer stated how he had "discovered Fire Clay on Staten Island Sound. This was the beginning of the present factory and future home." (Abbott 1949:34). This high quality clay was later mentioned in a description of Andovetteville by the "Staten Islander" on March 8, 1856, stating that the town is "beautifully located near the margin of the river and 'contains a mine of wealth both as regards purity of clay and pretty ladies.'" (Leng and Davis 1930:344) In 1854, Kreischer purchased land from William Depue, residing in the town of Westfield (the western section of Staten Island) that contained the clay sources he had previously identified (Figures 4, 5, & 12). Kreischer purchased large quantities of land in the Andovetteville area⁷ containing these valuable clay beds. In 1855, Kreischer built a fire-brick factory (Figure 13) on Staten Island while continuing the manufacture of fire-brick in Manhattan. The fire-brick factory was located outside the project site, approximately one quarter of a mile to the west. The valuable clay beds that Kreischer mined, were located to the north of the project site. Presently, they are part of the Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve. According to Edward Johnson, (personal communication on December 20, 1995), the mined clay beds have filled with water and are presently the ponds in the park. The mining of clay never occurred on the project site.

It is important to understand the process by which fire-bricks are manufactured and the relationship of numerous features of a fire-brick manufacturing complex on the landscape. Fire-brick is defined as to "included those clays which are able to withstand a high temperature." (Ries 1900:781) Fire-bricks are made from a combination of mined clays with some temper in the form of crushed fire-bricks or sand added. The clay and temper are placed in a large pit and soaked with water. This mixture is then sent to a pug-mill (Figure 14), a machine that thoroughly combines them. After this step, the mixture is now molded into individual bricks. The molded bricks are then allowed to air dry for a few hours (Figure 15). Once the bricks have dried, they are then repressed (Figure 16). The repressing machine shown in Figure 16 had the dried bricks placed in the left side of the machine and the bricks emerged on the right. Next, the bricks are again allowed to air dry in the drying tunnels. Once the bricks have dried for a few additional hours, they are fired in a kiln. Kreischer's factory used a circular down draft kiln (Figure 17). After firing, the bricks are allowed to cool before removal (Figure 18) and preparation for shipment.

This process of manufacturing fire-brick was followed by Kreischer's factory for approximately 75 years. Throughout this period, the company went through a series of name changes as various family relatives joined the business. Here is a brief account of these name changes:

⁷ At the time, Andovetteville was also known as Charlestown. It was not until around the time of World War I that, due to the growing anti-German sentiment in America, that the Germanic name of Kreischerville was replaced by Chaleston, dropping the 'w' (Abbott 1949).

- 1859, Kreischer and Nephew.
- 1861, B. Kreischer & Company.
- 1870, B. Kreischer & Son with the addition of George F. Kreischer.
- 1873, B. Kreischer & Sons with the addition of Edward and Charles Kreischer.

B. Kreischer & Sons remained the name of the business throughout the rest of its operational years.

Kreischer encouraged his workers at the factory to live in the area of the business. He followed his own advice and built his home on top of what is presently known as Kreischer's Hill. The estate (Figure 19), built around the time the factory was erected, appears on historical maps for the first time in 1859 (Figure 11). This house is located in the northwest portion of the project site. Known as "Fairview", the house had 26 rooms and a cupola, a popular feature to view the countryside. It was said that on a clear day, Kreischer would have been able to see the towers of Manhattan. The estate contained stables, a farm-house, an ice-house, and numerous sculpted trees and shrubs, many imported from Kreischer's homeland (Abbott 1949). According to nineteenth century maps, these outbuildings were on the Charleston Retail Center site also.

Many of the factory workers followed Kreischer's example and settled in the area just to the north of the factory. As the factory employed up to 1,000 men at its peak of production (estimated by Nicholas Killmeyer, an employee of Kreischer's factory, Abbott 1949), a quiet village soon developed. Kreischer himself erected many family houses near the plant and even advanced the money to his employees so they could purchase a house. The village that developed, located to the west of the project site, soon became known as Kreischerville and in 1863 a post office was established with this name⁸.

By the 1870s, the Manhattan portion of the business became too expensive to support (due to the high real estate costs in downtown Manhattan) and Kreischer had the factory in Staten Island enlarged. The Beers 1874 map (Figure 20) shows railroad tracks leading up to an area outside of the northwest corner of the project site. These tracks probably would have been used to transport the clay mined in this area (Figure 21). In 1876, the Manhattan factory was permanently closed and all remaining equipment moved to Staten Island.

Just after the entire operation had been moved to Staten Island tragedy struck the business. On the evening of January 1, 1877, the entire factory was engulfed by fire (Bayles 1877). The loss to the business was great as they were not insured against fire. Estimates on the total loss ranged from \$60,000 (Staten Island Advance, 1929) to \$150,000 (King 1892). However, Kreischer was determined to continue the operation and had the factory running again by April 23, 1877.

⁸ A few of these houses built in the nineteenth century still exist today and have received landmark designation from the Landmarks Preservation Commission. The workers' houses located at 71-73, 75-77, 81-83, and 85-87 Kreischer Street received this designation on July 19, 1994, while a house located at 122 Androvette Street was recommended for designation on October 1, 1991, but has not received it yet.

The following year, Kreischer retired from the business, leaving his three sons to run the business. Edward and Charles Kreischer lived in twin houses (Figure 22) located to the east of the Arthur Kill Road and Kreischer Street while George lived in Manhattan (Bayles 1887). Charles Kreischer's house remains today (Plates 9 and 10), but it lies well outside of the project site. This house was designated a Landmark Site (LP-0391) by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission on February 20, 1968.

B. Kreischer remained active in the community during his retirement. He built and presented to the village the St. Peter's German Evangelical Church in 1883⁹. Additionally, Kreischer was one of the founders of the Staten Island Railway in the 1860s and he helped make it self-sustaining. He donated many bricks for the construction of local railway stations. Kreischer's grand-daughter, Louise, daughter of George, relates this fact in Abbott's (1949:38) article:

My grandfather had plenty of bricks, and so they built little brick stations at every stop and sold tickets. The farmers thought that was terrible - so much red tape! But the road began to make money from that time.

Kreischer was also one of the original trustees of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and donated vast amounts of his time to the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of New York. (Bayles 1887).

On August 25, 1886, Balthasar Kreischer passed away at the age of seventy-three. His death deeply saddened the community that had grown up around his factory. One young girl was heard remarking that she "really thought the world would come to an end." (Abbott 1949:41)

The Kreischer sons ensured that life would continue in little Kreischerville. The 1887 Beers map (Figure 23) indicates that the brickworks continued operation. This map also provides for the first time an indication of parcel ownership for the Kreischerville area. The majority of the project site falls within two parcels; one owned by B. Kreischer, the second by a Mrs. Drake. B. Kreischer's house is indicated in the northwest portion of the project site but there are no structures indicated for Drake. Other property encompassed by the project site includes a small portion of George Conklin and T. Du Bois (who owns the five acres to the east of his indicated property). This map also provides a location for the houses of C. Kreischer and E. Kreischer. These two houses are shown in the background of a picture of the brick-works taken from the Staten Island Sound (Figure 13).

In 1892, the factory burned down for a second time. Again, the factory was rebuilt (Figure 24) and production of the fire-bricks resumed (Abbott 1949). The 1892 photograph of the brick-works depicts a few houses north of the factory. These houses probably represent Kreischerville. Figure 24 also shows the twin Kreischer houses, located outside the project site. However, according to a map printed two years later in 1898, these two houses are no longer both owned by Kreischer's. The 1898 Robinson map (Figure 25) shows the northern house of the twin set owned by Charles Kreischer, but the southern house, previously owned

⁹ This church received landmark designation on July 26, 1994.

by Edward Kreischer, is now owned by a Mrs. Walker Washington confirms this.

The 1898 map also indicates that B. Kreischer's land in the northwest portion of the project site has changed ownership to A. Kreusler (Figure 25). This map notation may simply represent a passing of the estate to another Kreischer relative with a change in the spelling/pronunciation of the same surname. However, Abbott, the Kreischer biographer, never discusses surname variations. Also, the Drake land is labeled the William Drake estate. George Conklin's parcel, in 1898 is owned by Cooney Elsebach while Thomas Du Bois has retained his land. In the southeastern corner of the project site, there are four parcels that have been purchased from the Drake estate. From north to south on Figure 25, the former Drake-estate parcel ownership is: Israel La Forte, unnamed, Jos. W. Sprague, and unnamed. None of these parcels indicate any structures in the project site.

In 1899, George Kreischer retired from brickmaking and the business no longer was run by the family. However, the business itself remained known as B. Kreischer and Sons. The 1911 and 1913 Topographic maps (Figure 26) of Staten Island's Borough Hall indicate a Kreischer Brick Maufg. Co. at the location of B. Kreischer and Sons factory, located outside the project site. Again, B. Kreischer's former estate is listed under Kreusler. The estate is labeled "Kreusler Triangulation Station." The exact function of this house is not known for certain, but the highest land probably served as a surveying station. Additionally, three barns are shown. The rest of the map indicates a lack of occupation in the project site.

The Sanborn maps of 1910, 1917, and 1937 (Figures 27, 28, and 29, respectively) do not indicate dwellings, but the roads adjacent to the project site are shown. The neighborhood road names changed over time on these maps. The following table provides the road name changes:

Present Day Road	1910	1917	1937
Englewood Avenue	Farm Road	Kreusler Lane	Englewood Avenue
Veteran's Road West	Van Aller Lane	Allentown Lane	Allentown Lane

The interesting fact to come out of the 1937 map is the depiction of numerous roads branching off of Englewood Avenue. This series of grid-like streets was designed in 1917 as New York City Subdivisions (Bromley 1917). However, the author's walkover of present day Englewood Avenue revealed no such roads. In fact, Englewood Avenue is still a horse trail and not a paved road. This series of "paper" roads branching off Englewood Avenue remains on many of the maps of the 1940s, 50s and 60s. However, the 1994 Hagstrom map correctly depicts the roads that exist today.

In 1927, the Kreischer factory's long run of production came to an end due to changes in the technology for producing fire-bricks (Staten Island Advance, 1929). At the time it closed down, there were no Kreischers running the factory and in fact, only two Kreischers were living - Harry and Balthasar, both grandchildren of the founder of the Kreischer factory. Following the closing of the factory, and the nationwide Depression, the area of

Kreischerville, now known as Charleston, returned to the quiet atmosphere it reflected in the early part of the 1800s.

On August 1, 1931, the Kreischer estate was engulfed by a swiftly moving fire (Abbott 1949; Rossi and Gentile c. 1980). It is not known if the other structures located on the estate's property were also consumed by the blaze. However, during the site walkover no structures were seen in this area, although it is intensely overgrown with brambles. See the following Plates for current conditions of the northwest portion of the project site.

More bad fortune came to the Kreischer buildings when the Kreischer factory burned down on November 5, 1936 (Staten Island Observer, 1936). The three-alarm fire razed the factory, leaving just a few chimneys and walls standing. Presently, there is no indication of the factory as much vegetation has grown over it. However, according to Raymond Matarazzo (personal communication on January 5, 1996), the area occupied by the Kreischer brick-works, which is not inside the project site bounds, has been heavily pot-hunted, with many bottles and bricks recovered.

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. Prehistoric Potential

The combination of the Charleston Retail Center's close proximity to numerous inventoried prehistoric camp and midden sites and, particularly, to Staten Island's only known Paleo-Indian site, the inclusion of wetlands in the eastern edge of the project site, and the prominent high spot of Kreischer's Hill are all characteristics that provide a high probability that prehistoric sites exist in the project site. Also, the minimal historical occupation of the entire project site indicates that any possible prehistoric sites would be possibly intact and not severely disturbed. These conclusions are confirmed by the sensitivity rating of the New York State Museum.

Prehistoric people preferred areas near wetlands for the availability of a fresh water source. Just as the Native Americans would have been drawn to the water source, so too would have a variety of animals. This would have been another reason to prefer to camp or settle near wetlands. The high point of Kreischer's Hill would have made an excellent reconnaissance spot. From here, the Staten Island Sound would have been easily visible, as would have the rest of the interior of Staten Island. During Paleo-Indian times (11,000 to 8000 years B.P.), with the glaciers still retreating, the environment would have resembled a tundra, with few trees blocking the lines of site from Kreischer's Hill. This would have been a desirable vantage point.

B. Prehistoric Recommendations

The entire project site, due to its topographic and environmental condition and its relatively undisturbed state since the occupation of the New World by Europeans, should be considered to have a high potential for prehistoric sites. Therefore, we recommend that Phase IB field testing for prehistoric resources be conducted on the entire project site prior to undertaking any activity which might disturb the integrity of possible archaeological remains.

C. Historical Potential

Based on historical documents, the general Kreischerville area has been shown to have had some historical activity, with most of it concentrated in the mid to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Before the Kreischer Fire-brick Factory, there were a few houses in the Kreischerville area, but this was not a heavily populated area. Once Balthasar Kreischer discovered the potential of the clay sources here, this area became very active. The construction of Kreischer's Estate on Kreischer's Hill placed an elegant dwelling on a commanding point with a wonderful view of the entire Island. The brick-works employed a large number of workers during its period of production (1854-1927), and an entire community rose around it.

In the project site itself, there are three relatively small specific loci of possible historical importance that can be demarcated based on historical maps (Figure 30). The first locus is

in the south central area where Butler's 1853 map shows a single dwelling owned by H. Butler. The Butler homestead parcel, if indeed it is within the project site, covers roughly a 100' x 100' area. The second possible locus of sensitivity is in the southwest corner of the project site where Cooney Elsebach had built a barn on his property sometime between c. 1887 and c. 1898. The Elsebach residence, north of this barn and outside of the project bounds on the 1898 Robinson map, is still listed on the 1911 Topographic while the barn is not. Compare Figures 23, 25, and 26. This outbuilding could have stood for less than 15 years.

The third, largest, and most important locus, from a historical standpoint, is the Balthasar Kreischer estate, situated on Kreischer's Hill. The estate was comprised of three smaller structures, perhaps houses, along with the two story residence known as "Fairview." The residences are clustered in an area that measures roughly 400' x 400'. Also, three to five barn structures were constructed northeast of the mansion. The barns/outbuildings cluster also measures roughly 400' x 400'. All of these structures would have left some evidence of their approximately seventy-five year existence and would certainly provide a wealth of archaeological information about the lifestyles of the mid to late nineteenth century on Staten Island.

A similar domestic site in Kreischerville yielded a full archaeological assemblage of wares from an earlier time period, 1795-1840. When the Winant-Winant Homestead of Kreischerville was demolished in 1933 and the floorboards removed, a large quantity of glass sherds and English ceramics (tea cups, saucers, small bowls) were uncovered (Baughner 1989:34; Cotz 1989:44-45). Such artifacts provide insightful information about the people inhabiting the house and their relationship with the regional community and economic markets.

Another archaeological research issue to consider centers not on the actual estate structures but on associated homelot features. Dwelling sites, along with their associated barns, outbuildings and yards, have the potential to contain resources which may furnish information about past lifeways, urban/suburban residential settlement patterns, socioeconomic status, class distinctions, ethnicity and consumer choice issues. Such resources could be preserved in privy pits, cisterns or wells, which in the days before the construction of water closets and indoor plumbing, would be located in the garden or yard of a dwelling. However, Fairview was built at the time of changing health and hygiene patterns and many wealthy Manhattanites were installing earth closets, water closets and tapping municipal water supplies (Geismar 1993:61; Howson 1992-93:140). The Charleston area has never had city sewers installed and a municipal water line was installed in the project area only 25 years ago; but, there is no reason to assume that Kreischer did not take advantage of the newest in home improvements and privately supply his estate with an earth closet, if not indoor water and a water closet drainage system.

A sanitary system dependent on water means that Kreischer's house had to rely on wells or cisterns for water. In fact, Kreischer's grand-daughter Louise remembers her grandfather having a water-tank in the cupola of his house (Abbott 1949). As can be seen on the c. 1886

Photograph of the Fairview estate (Figure 19), there were at least two cupola-type features connected with the mansion complex in the late nineteenth century. A gravity-fed water system would have relied on an outdoor, covered cesspool and not the individual privy pit of earlier years.

It is possible that the cupola cistern and indoor plumbing were added after the original construction and, therefore, cisterns/wells/privies would have been used by the household during the first decade or so of occupation. It is also possible that the entire household was not accommodated by indoor plumbing and outdoor features for the support staff were on the Fairview grounds.

An archaeological survey of this portion of the project site could uncover wells or cisterns or privy shaft features dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Such deep features, usually lined with brick or wood, would have been filled in with the trash from the household once they were no longer used for their original purposes. If these wells or cisterns were discovered, they would provide a tremendous amount of information concerning the lifestyles of the people inhabiting and serving the estate. This is just one of the many aspects of the historical usage of the region that could be addressed by an archaeological survey.

Other commonly occurring, but more fragile backyard remains include fence lines, paths, traces of landscaping and sheet midden scatter. Additional proximal land usage features that could be discovered by an archaeological survey include builder's trenches and the original house and outbuilding foundations. As the site of this house was rather large and the house was occupied for a long period of time, multiple resources could exist. Also, since the time when the house burnt down, there have not been any below ground disturbances. This would leave any of the aforementioned features intact and possibly retrievable in an archaeological survey.

D. Historical Recommendations

The evidence presented indicates that the archaeological sensitivity for historical resources is high for a limited portion of the project site. The potential significance for the possible Butler parcel and the Elsebach outbuilding does not appear to warrant further archaeological consideration. However, the potential for the Kreischer estate to contribute significantly to our understanding of the development of this community warrants further consideration. We therefore recommend that field testing be conducted in the "Kreischer's Hill" extreme northwest portion of the project site prior to undertaking any activity which might disturb the integrity of possible archaeological resources.

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IX. Appendix

**Result of Site File Research at the New York State Museum
and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation.**

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

3122 Cultural Education Center
Albany, NY 12230
518/474-5813 FAX 518/473-8496

Anthropological Survey

Page 1 of 2

DATE: 12/27/95

To:
CECE SAUNDERS
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES
P.O. BOX 3037
WESTPORT, CT 06880

Proposed Project: CHARLESTON RETAIL PROJECT
7.5' U.S.G.S. Quad: ARTHURKILL

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

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

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

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

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

RESULTS OF THE FILE SEARCH:

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

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

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

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

12/27/95 To: CECE SAUNDERS, HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

Project: CHARLESTON RETAIL PROJECT Topo. Maps: ARTHUR KILL
JA/(initials) Anthropological Survey, NYSM

New York State Museum Prehistoric Archaeological Site Files

EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY FOR PREHISTORIC (NATIVE AMERICAN) SITES

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

HIGH PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.

The reasons for this finding are given below:

- ☒ A RECORDED SITE(S) IS(ARE) INDICATED IN, ADJACENT TO, OR IN THE VICINITY OF THE LOCATION AND WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IT(HEY) COULD BE IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED ^{activity} SEE SITES 4606, 7271, 8497.
- ☐ A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OR SOME DISTANCE AWAY. DUE TO THE MARGIN OF ERROR IN THE LOCATION DATA IT IS POSSIBLE THE SITE ACTUALLY EXISTS IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION.
- ☒ THE TERRAIN IN THE LOCATION IS SIMILAR TO TERRAIN IN THE GENERAL VICINITY WHERE RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE INDICATED.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A HIGH PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A MEDIUM PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A LOW PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- ☐ EVIDENCE OF CULTURAL OR NATURAL DESTRUCTIVE IMPACTS SUGGESTS A LOSS OF ORIGINAL CULTURAL DEPOSITS IN THIS LOCATION.
- ☐ THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE MIXED, A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF EITHER PRESENT OR PREEXISTING BODIES OF WATER, WATERWAYS, OR SWAMPS. A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR ROCK FACES WHICH AFFORD SHELTER OR FOR AREAS SHELTERED BY BLUFFS OR HILLS. AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF CHERT DEPOSITS HAVE A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE. DISTINCTIVE HILLS OR LOW RIDGES HAVE AN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE AS A BURYING GROUND. LOW PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS OF EROSIONAL STEEP SLOPE.
- ☐ PROBABILITY RATING IS BASED ON THE ASSUMED PRESENCE OF INTACT ORIGINAL DEPOSITS, POSSIBILITY UNDER FILL, IN THE AREA. IF NEAR WATER OR IF DEEPLY BURIED, MATERIALS MAY OCCUR SUBMERGED BELOW THE WATER TABLE.
- ☐ INFORMATION ON OTHER SITES MAY BE AVAILABLE IN A REGIONAL INVENTORY MAINTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATION(S).

COMMENTS:

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

SCA/P.S. 56R

<u>NYSM</u>	<u>Description</u>
4603	ACP Rich 13A traces; fields
7269	ACP Rich no # camp
8227	ACP Rich 13C & 13D traces of occupation
4604	ACP 14A CH? village? ; stone mortars, iron trade axes
747	Sandy Ground, Woodrow 19-20th century; oldest free Black community Harrisville in NY; foundations, outbuildings, lots of refuse
773	Rossville campsite
7271	ACP 14B burials
8497	village from old site file
735	Wort Farm LA, W, H, camp
2320	Area I no information (Rubertone 1974, HSA files)
5701	New Site I camp? workshop?, scrapers, hammer, debitage
739	Chemical Lane Locust LA, T, -? B.S. Penn (perkiomen?) broad points
8496	traces of occupation from old site file
772	Rossville shell heap
738	Pottery Farm no information
7270	ACP Rich 18C traces
8226	ACP Rich 13B traces
5702	New Site II ph? H SN p.p., knife

Map# OPRHP Site #

- 1 A085-01-2378
- 2 A085-01-2259-D03 thru A085-01-2310-D03 forms not copied
Sandy Ground Survey by William Askins
Staten Island Inst of Hist & Sci 205 W 86 Street
New York, NY 10024

51 forms - all historic, mostly house lot sites 19th to 20th century (forms not copied)
early Black community

- 3 A085-01-0081 and A085-01-0083
- 4 A085-01-0123

2032268375



Screening file site locations are by generalized .5 mile circle.

NAME Cece SaundersAGENCY/COMPANY/INSTITUTION REPRESENTED Historical PerspectivesADDRESS P.O. Box 3037Westport CT 06880 Phone # ⁽²⁰³⁾ 226-7654

RESUBMIT THIS REQUEST IF ACTION IS TAKEN MORE THAN ONE YEAR AFTER RESPONSE DATE.

PURPOSE OF REQUEST: Identify the proposed project, contractor, and nature of the work.

Project identifier Charleston Retail ProjectEVENTUAL DISTRIBUTION OF DATA: (Specify range of data use and distribution, publication, reproduction, etc.). Client, municipality + review agency

REQUESTED APPOINTMENT: Appointments are on the hour between 9 a.m. and 12 noon on Wednesdays.

1st Choice _____ 2nd Choice _____
date time (or any) date time (or any)

Appointments may be made by phone on Tuesday mornings or may be requested by mail. Requests should be mailed at least 2 weeks in advance of appointment date. You will be notified of your appointment date by mail.

U.S.G.S. 7.5' MAPS REQUESTED: (indicate if 15' maps)

Arthur Kill

SITE FILE USER; Indicate if the following information is requested and attach a

copy of 1. The project map 2. Site data list

I am requesting the location
of the following sites, if threatened
by the proposed activity.

SITE # 7.5 MAP

460672718497} the general
locations of
these sites
overlap the
project area
SW

I understand that the information provided is to be used solely for the preparation of an environmental impact statement as required by State or Federal law and must be marked and maintained as "Confidential; for use only as required by State or Federal Law or with the written permission of the N.Y.S. Museum Anthropological Survey."

Heri Blain
(Signature)12/27/05
(Date)

Further listings on back

Please provide a sensitivity rating
for the attached project area.

Indicate which you prefer

☒ Mail my response (addressed envelope attached)☐ Hold my response for pick-up on (give date & time)

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

ID. #	S- ALT, SITE OLD, NAME (DHP)	REPORTED: *: AGE : SITETYPE : STRATIG	REMARKS	USGS TOPO 7.5' (15') : COUNTY	REPORTER (RECORDER) -[EARLIER REPORTER]	PROJ. ID. #	DEFILE 1NOTE 2MAP: 3ELOC
743	STD 183 30 RIC-2 O-AJA	Port Saxony So	P? + (flint?) camp	old site file Fluted pp found at 1 of 2 sites	see 742		
744	30 RIC-1 Q-AJA	Charleston Beach	P, H, T? EW? mw	old site file materials found from mat eroding onto beach many artif. 10 fluted			
770	—	Canada Hill	—	—	MS Rebecca Yarnert 1978		
771	—	Kreischev	—	—	" 1978		
4606A	ACP Rich 16A	—	shell heaps traces of occup	—	Parker		
4623	ACP Rich no H	—	village or camp	—	Parker		
4693	ACP Rich 16B	—	camp	—	Parker		
471	ACP Rich 19C	—	middens? traces of occup	—	Parker		

(plus sheet following map)

To: Cece Date: December 27, 1995
Fax #: (203) 226-8376 Pages: 3, including this cover sheet.
From: Lori *LB*
Subject: Charleston Retail Project

COMMENTS: Following are results of site file search - in addition to the sites you have from the previous search. I'm mailing the OPRHP forms today.

NYSM

743	Port Socony	camp; possibly paleo; fluted pt. found 1 of 2 sites
744	Charleston Beach	Paleo thru Mid. Woodland; many artifacts
770	Canada Hill	no information
771	Kreishchev	no information
4606	ACP Rich 16-A	shell heaps; traces of occupation
4623	ACP Rich no #	village or camp
8471	ACP Rich 16-B	camp
8493	ACP Rich 19C	middens?; traces of occupation

sensitivity assessment will be mailed directly to you.

OPRHP

A085-01-0026	Nassau Place Site	prehistoric
A085-01-0073	Canada Hill	prehistoric and historic
A085-01-0079	Anderson Brick Works	historic
A085-01-0082	Porzio House Site	historic
A085-01-0118	T & J Site	prehistoric
A085-01-0124	Clay Pit Road Site	prehistoric
A085-01-0130	Park Headquarter's Site	prehistoric
A085-01-0878	Abraham's Pond Locus A	prehistoric
A085-01-0879	Abraham's Pond Locus B	prehistoric
A085-01-0880	Abraham's Pond Locus C	prehistoric

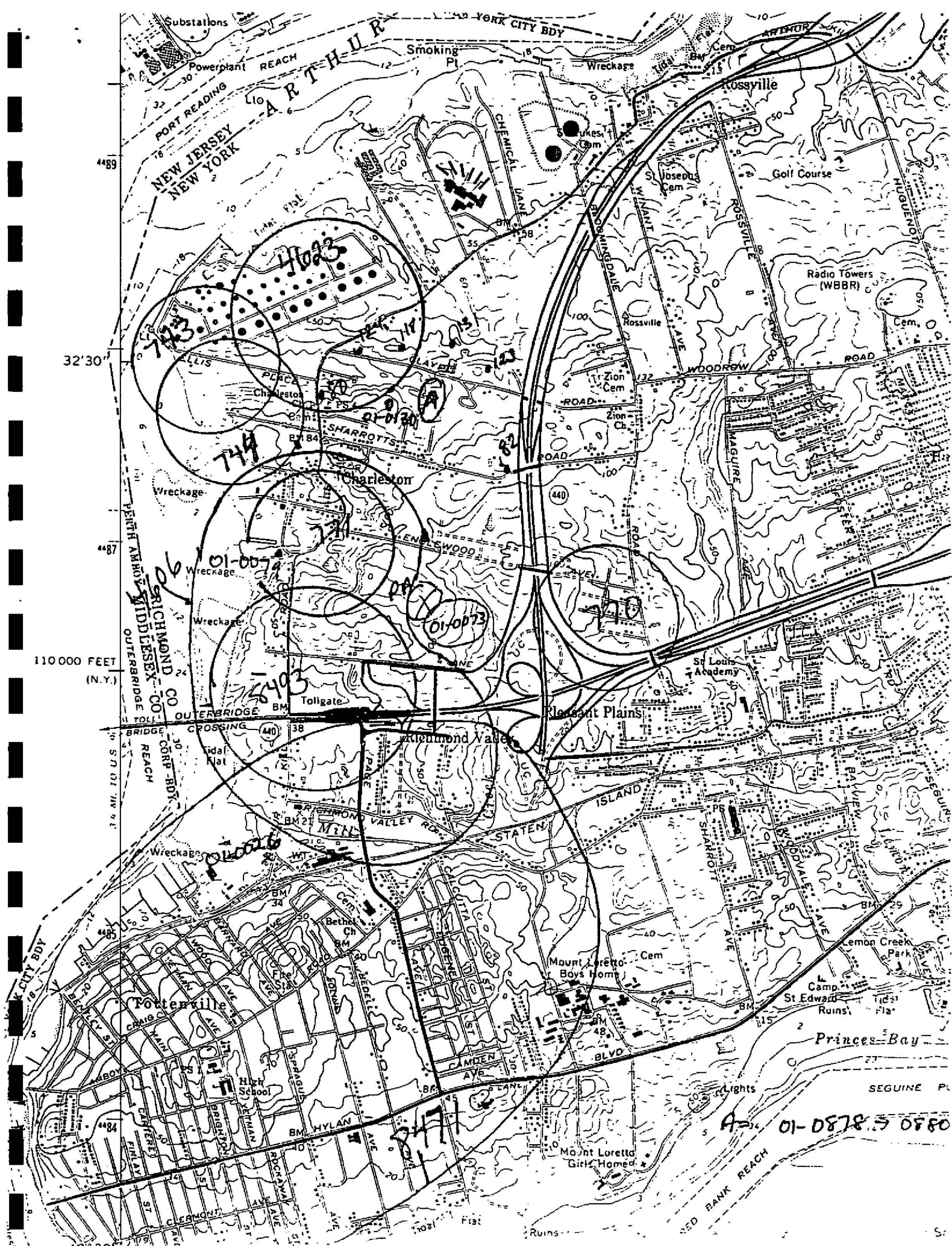


Figure 11

Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts

Site	Flakes/Chips					Total	Proj- ectile Points	Artifacts		
	Jasper	Chert	Argill- lite	Quartz	Unid.			Other Chipped Stone	Ground/ Pecked Stone	Misc. S. Ground Stone
Abraham's Pond A	1	9	1	2	1	14				2
Abraham's Pond B	3	19	3	1	1	27				
Abraham's Pond C		1				1				
Clay Pit Pond/ East	9	20			2	31			1 Mano 1 Hamr- stone	6
Clay Pit Road	1	7	31	1		40				1 2
Clay Pit Road/ Bluff North	2	3		1	1	7		1 Biface		
Gericke	3	2			1	6				
Junkyard	6	3				9	2 Mad- ison	1 Biface		2
Park Headquarters	1			1		2				4
T and J	5	13				18		1 Biface 2 Uniface frags.	2 Hamr stns	4
Winant	1	1	1			3				
Other Locations	1	2				3				
Total	33	80	36	6	6	161	2	5	4	19

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-0026Project Identifier Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Date Oct. 1984Your Name Arnold Pickman

Phone () _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) Nassau Place Site2. County Richmond One of following: City _____
Township _____
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or
Hamlet _____3. Present Owner _____
Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

<input type="checkbox"/> Stray find	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Rockshelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop
<input type="checkbox"/> Pictograph	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry	<input type="checkbox"/> Mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Burial	<input type="checkbox"/> Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> Village
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp	<input type="checkbox"/> Material in plow zone
<input type="checkbox"/> Material below plow zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buried evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact occupation floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Single component	<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of features	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multicomponent	

Location

<input type="checkbox"/> Under cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/> Never cultivated	<input type="checkbox"/> Previously cultivated
<input type="checkbox"/> Pastureland	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain
<input type="checkbox"/> Upland		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface date(s) _____
Site Map (Submit with form*)
Collection _____Subsurface--date(s) _____
Testing: shovel coring ☐ other Borings unit size _____
no. of units 3 (Submit plan of units with form*)Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Arnold Pickman & Rebecca Vamin

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Oakwood Beach... Phase I Cult. Res. Surv. (Oct. 19, 1984)
(2 Vols.)

Present repository of materials _____

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

7 List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. _____

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if possible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates _____

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):
Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. A:085-01-0073
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

REPORTED BY: Lorraine Williams
NHU Dept. of Anthropology

YOUR ADDRESS: New Jersey State Museum TELEPHONE: _____

ORGANIZATION (if any): Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey

DATE: 1967 (Transcribed by Sarah T. Bridges, D.H.P., from HAAS Files on 7/1/76)

1. SITE NAME: Canada Hill

2. COUNTY: Richmond TOWN/CITY: New York VILLAGE: _____

3. LOCATION: In block bounded by Drumgoole Ave., Arthur Kill Rd., Englewood Ave., and West Shore Expressway Along 440 ridge of USGS Arthur Kill Quad

4. PRESENT OWNER: New York City

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS

☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS

☒ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE

☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE

☐ UNDER CULTIVATION

☐ EROSION

☐ UNDERWATER

☐ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE

☒ OTHER Unoccupied tract of land covered with fairly dense scrub vegetation.

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____

☒ TESTING BY WHOM L. E. Williams DATE 1967

☐ EXCAVATION BY WHOM _____ DATE _____

☐ NONE ☒ OTHER Numerous potholes attest to excavation by persons unknown.

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: New York University Department of Anthropology

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: ? not identified - see remarks below

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE: not identified - see remarks below

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE: Local collectors are destroying the site with potholes. This area is the site of an industrial park proposed by N.Y.C.
11. REMARKS: From the surface were recovered a fragment of kaolin pipe, a well column, quartz & chert chips, fragments of glazed ceramic, and fire-cracked rock. A light scatter of shell fragments (mostly hard shell clam) appeared on surface areas marked on map. Five shallow test pits were dug, revealing a humus layer of about 2-3 inches, underlain by at least 1 1/2 ft. of clay.
12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Arthur Kill

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: _____

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: _____

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) _____

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SEE ATTACHED

SOURCE OF MAP: 1) Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey Files
2) Transferred to DOT quad map.

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

(ATTACH)

METROPOLITAN AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SITE SURVEY SHEET
Department of Anthropology
New York University
25 Waverly Place, N.Y. 10003

SITE NO:

Name: Canada Hill

Local name Canada Hill Survey no. _____ County Richmond State N.Y.

Type of site (shell heap, burial ground, etc.) Shell heap ?

Cultural affiliation (if known) historic and/or prehistoric

Location In block bounded by Drumgoole Blvd., Arthur Kill Road, Englewood Ave., and West Shore Expressway.

USGS Quadrangle Arthur Kill Other map? _____

Property owner N.Y.C. Address _____

Tenant unoccupied Address _____

Previous owner(s) _____ Other informants _____

Descr. of location:

Along L40 ridge of USGS Arthur Kill quadrangle

Nearest water Arthur Kill Distance 1/2 mile Which shore? SW

Descr. of remains: (strata, prom. features, matl. recovered, etc.)

From the surface were recovered a fragment of kaolin pipe, a whelk column, quartz and chert chips, fragments of glazed ceramic, and fire-cracked rock. A light scatter of shell fragments (mostly hard shell clam) appeared on surface in areas marked on map.

Five shallow test pits were dug, revealing a humus layer of about 2-3 inches, underlain by at least 1 1/2 feet of red clay.

Condition of site: (on lawn, under cultivation, in woods, etc.)

Unoccupied tract of land, covered with fairly dense scrub vegetation

If previously excavated, when and by whom (address if possible)?

Numerous potholes attest to excavation by persons unknown.

If previously excavated, what was found; where are finds now?

Previous designations of site _____

Published references to site _____

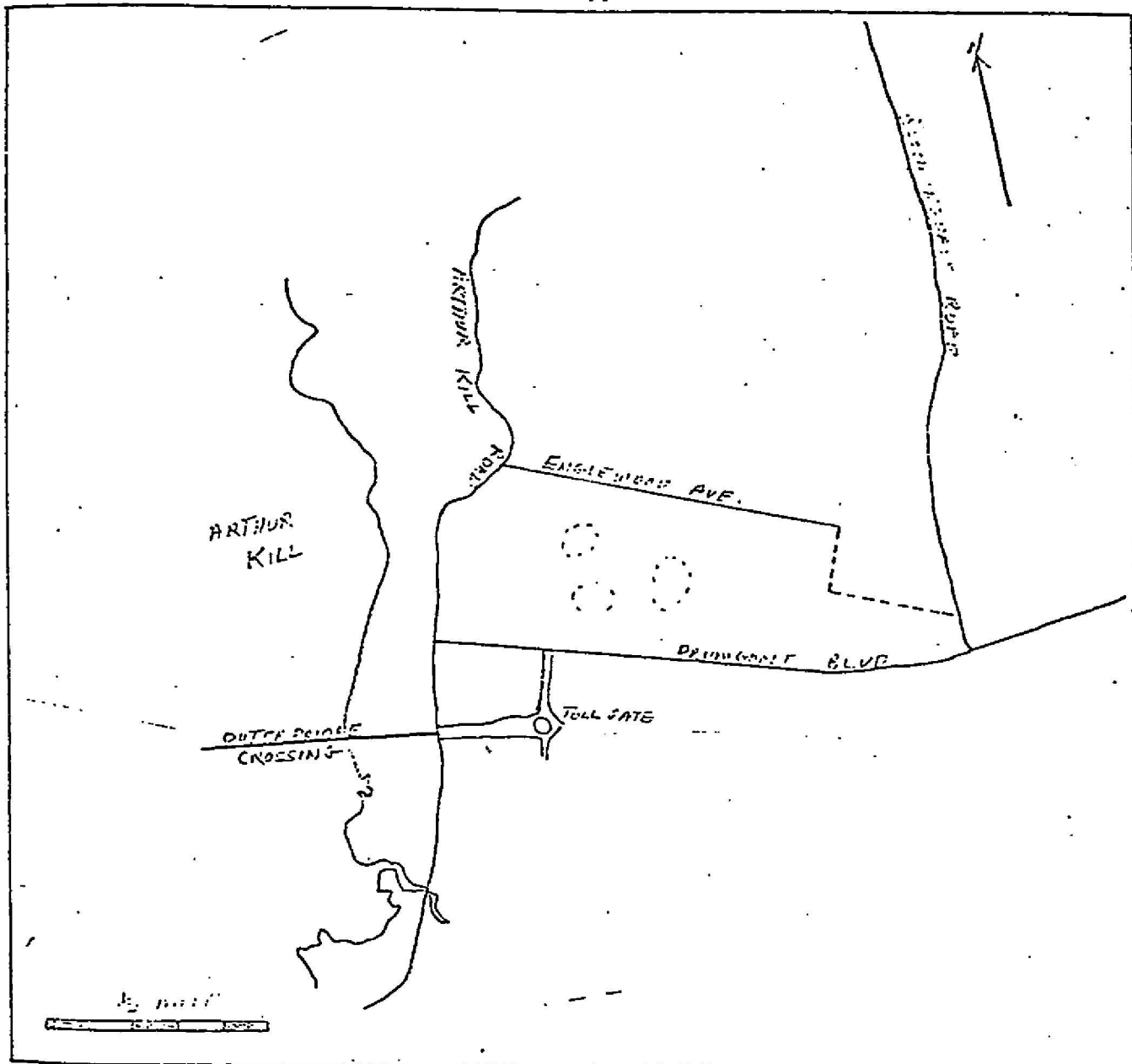
Recommendations for further work, if any Further test excavation

Recorded by L.E. Williams Address NYU - Anthro. Dept. Date _____

DRAW SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION OF SITE

Indicate the chief topological features, such as streams, swamps, shore lines and elevations. Also show buildings and roads. Indicate the site location by enclosing the site area with a dotted line and placing the site symbol (a triangle for shell heap or other refuse; an "X" for burial ground) within the enclosed area. Use a scale to indicate distance and dimensions.

Approx. scale:



Additional comments:

This area is the site of an industrial park proposed by N.Y.C.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-0079Project Identifier Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Date Oct. 1984Your Name Arnold Pickman

Phone () _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) Anderson Brick Works Site2. County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township _____

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete ☐ partial ☐ collapsed ☐ not evident ☒Foundation: above ☒ below ☐ (ground level) not evident ☐☒ Structural subdivisions apparent ☐ Only surface traces visible☒ Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible): _____

Grounds

☐ Under cultivation ☐ Sustaining erosion ☐ Woodland ☐ Upland☐ Never cultivated ☐ Previously cultivated ☐ Floodplain ☐ PasturelandSoil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) _____

☐ Site Map (Submit with form*)☐ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel ☐ coring ☐ other ☐ unit size _____

no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Arnold Pickman & Rebecca Yamin

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Oakwood Beach... Phase I Cult. Rec. Survey (Oct. 19, 1984)
(2 Vols)

Present repository of materials _____

6. Site inventory:

- a. date constructed or occupation period _____
- b. previous owners, if known _____
- c. modifications, if known _____

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

- 1) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
- 2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date 10/84 Where located Photo 36 in report (Vol. II)
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form. _____

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if feasible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):

Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-0082

Project Identifier Clay Pit Ponds State Park Survey Date May 1986

Your Name Arnold Pickman Phone () _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) Porzio House Site
 2. County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township _____

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____
 Address _____

Zip _____

Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete ☐ partial ☐ collapsed ☐ not evident ☐

Foundation: above ☐ below ☐ (ground level) not evident ☐

Structural subdivisions apparent ☐ Only surface traces visible ☐

Buried traces detected ☐

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

☐ Under cultivation ☐ Sustaining erosion ☐ Woodland ☐ Upland

☐ Never cultivated ☐ Previously cultivated ☐ Floodplain ☐ Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐

Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) _____

☐ Site Map (Submit with form*)

☐ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel ☐ coring ☐ other ☐ unit size _____
 no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
 (Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible

Investigator Rebecca Yamin & Arnold Pickman

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Stage 1B Archaeo. Survey Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve

Present repository of materials _____

6. Site inventory:
- a. date constructed or occupation period _____
 - b. previous owners, if known _____
 - c. modifications, if known _____
(append additional sheets, if necessary)
7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
- a. Historic map references
 - 1) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
 - 2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
 - b. Representation in existing photography
 - 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
 - 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____
 - c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)
 - d. Persons with memory of site:
 - 1) Name _____ Address _____
 - 2) Name _____ Address _____
8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form. _____

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if feasible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier AORS-01-0082Project Identifier Clay Pit Ponds State Park SurveyDate May 1986Your Name Arnold Pickman

Phone () _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) Por 210 House Site2. County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township _____

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete ☐ partial ☐ collapsed ☐ not evident ☐Foundation: above ☐ below ☐ (ground level) not evident ☐☐ Structural subdivisions apparent ☐ Only surface traces visible☐ Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible): _____

Grounds

☐ Under cultivation ☐ Sustaining erosion ☐ Woodland ☐ Upland☐ Never cultivated ☐ Previously cultivated ☐ Floodplain ☐ PasturelandSoil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) _____

☐ Site Map (Submit with form*)☐ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel ☐ coring ☐ other _____ unit size _____

no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Rebecca Yamin & Arnold Pickman

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Stage 1B Archaeo. Survey Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve

Present repository of materials _____

6. Site inventory:

- a. date constructed or occupation period _____
- b. previous owners, if known _____
- c. modifications, if known _____

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

- 1) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
- 2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form. _____

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if feasible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-0118

Project Identifier Clay Pit Ponds State Park Survey

Date May 1986

Your Name Arnold Vickman

Phone () 5

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) T & J Site

2. County Richmond One of following: City _____
Township _____
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____
Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site		
<input type="checkbox"/> Stray find	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Rockshelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop
<input type="checkbox"/> Pictograph	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry	<input type="checkbox"/> Mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Burial	<input type="checkbox"/> Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> Village
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp	<input type="checkbox"/> Material in plow zone
<input type="checkbox"/> Material below plow zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buried evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact occupation floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Single component	<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of features	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multicomponent	
Location		
<input type="checkbox"/> Under cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/> Never cultivated	<input type="checkbox"/> Previously cultivated
<input type="checkbox"/> Pastureland	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain
<input type="checkbox"/> Upland		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐

Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface ☒ date(s) _____
☒ Site Map (Submit with form*)
☒ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____)
Testing: shovel ☒ coring ☐ other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Stage 1B Archæo. Survey Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve
(May 28, 1986)

Present repository of materials _____

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. _____

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if possible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name _____

Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only _____ UTM Coordinates _____

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):
Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-0124

Project Identifier Clay Pit Road State Park Survey

Date May 1986

Your Name Arnold Pickman

Phone () _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) Clay Pit Road Site

2. County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township _____

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

☐ Stray find

☐ Pictograph

☐ Burial

☒ Surface evidence

☐ Material below plow zone

☐ Single component

☐ Cave/Rockshelter

☐ Quarry

☐ Shell midden

☐ Camp

☒ Buried evidence

☐ Evidence of features

☐ Multicomponent

☐ Workshop

☐ Mound

☐ Village

☐ Material in plow zone

☐ Intact occupation floor

☐ Stratified

Location

☐ Under cultivation

☐ Pastureland

☐ Upland

☐ Never cultivated

☐ Woodland

☐ Previously cultivated

☐ Floodplain

☐ Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐

Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface ☒ date(s) _____

☐ Site Map (Submit with form*)

☒ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel ☐ coring ☐ other ☐

no. of units _____

unit size _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Rebecca Yamin & Arnold Pickman

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Stage 1B Archeo. Survey Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve
(May 28, 1986)

Present repository of materials _____

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. _____

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if possible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name _____

Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates _____

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):
Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-0130

Project Identifier Clay Pit Ponds State Park Survey

Date May 1986

Your Name Arnold Pickman

Phone () ✓

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) Park Headquarters Site

2. County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township _____

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

☐ Stray find

☐ Pictograph

☐ Burial

☒ Surface evidence

☐ Material below plow zone

☐ Single component

☐ Cave/Rockshelter

☐ Quarry

☐ Shell midden

☐ Camp

☒ Buried evidence

☐ Evidence of features

☐ Multicomponent

☐ Workshop

☐ Mound

☐ Village

☐ Material in plow zone

☐ Intact occupation floor

☐ Stratified

Location

☐ Under cultivation

☐ Pastureland

☐ Upland

☐ Never cultivated

☐ Woodland

☐ Previously cultivated

☐ Floodplain

☐ Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐

Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface ☒ date(s) _____

☐ Site Map (Submit with form*)

☐ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel ☒ coring ☐ other _____

no. of units _____

unit size _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible

Investigator Rebecca Yamin & Arnold Pickman

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Stage 1B. Archives. Surrey Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve
(May 28, 1986)

Present repository of materials _____

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. _____

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11", if possible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates _____

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):
Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-0878Project Identifier Clay Pit Ponds State Park Survey Date May 1986Your Name Arnold PickmanPhone () 5

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) Abraham's Pond Locust A2. County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township _____

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

☐ Stray find☐ Pictograph☐ Burial☒ Surface evidence☐ Material below plow zone☐ Single component☐ Cave/Rockshelter☐ Quarry☐ Shell midden☐ Camp☐ Buried evidence☐ Evidence of features☐ Multicomponent☐ Workshop☐ Mound☐ Village☐ Material in plow zone☐ Intact occupation floor☐ Stratified

Location

☐ Under cultivation☐ Pastureland☐ Upland☐ Never cultivated☐ Woodland☐ Previously cultivated☐ Floodplain☐ Sustaining erosionSoil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface ☒ date(s) _____☒ Site Map (Submit with form*)☒ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel ☐ coring ☐ other ☐no. of units _____ unit size _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible

Investigator Rebecca Yamin & Arnold Pickman

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Stage 1B Archeo. Survey Clay Pit Lands St. Plk. Preserve (May 28, 1986)

Present repository of materials _____

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

See attached Figure 11

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. _____

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11", if possible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name _____

Arthur K. 11

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates _____

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-0879Project Identifier Clay Pit Ponds State Park SurveyDate May 1986Your Name Arnold Pickman

Phone () _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) Abraham's Pond Locust B2. County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township _____

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or
Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

☐ Stray find☐ Pictograph☐ Burial☒ Surface evidence☐ Material below plow zone☐ Single component☐ Cave/Rockshelter☐ Quarry☐ Shell midden☐ Camp☐ Buried evidence☐ Evidence of features☐ Multicomponent☐ Workshop☐ Mound☐ Village☐ Material in plow zone☐ Intact occupation floor☐ Stratified

Location

☐ Under cultivation☐ Pastureland☐ Upland☐ Never cultivated☐ Woodland☐ Previously cultivated☐ Floodplain☐ Sustaining erosionSoil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface ☒ date(s) _____☒ Site Map (Submit with form*)☒ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel ☐ coring ☐ other _____

no. of units _____

unit size _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Rebecca Yamin & Arnold Pickman

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Stage 1B Archaeo. Survey Clay Pit Ponds State Park Reserve

Present repository of materials _____

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

7 List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. _____

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if possible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name _____

Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates _____

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):
Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A085-01-0880Project Identifier Clay Pit Lands State Park SurveyDate May 1986Your Name Arnold Pickman

Phone () _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Organization (if any) _____

1. Site Identifier(s) Abraham's Pond Locs C2. County Richmond One of following: City _____

Township _____

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or
Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

☐ Stray find☐ Pictograph☐ Burial☐ Surface evidence☐ Material below plow zone☐ Single component☐ Cave/Rockshelter☐ Quarry☐ Shell midden☐ Camp☒ Buried evidence☐ Evidence of features☐ Multicomponent☐ Workshop☐ Mound☐ Village☐ Material in plow zone☐ Intact occupation floor☐ Stratified

Location

☐ Under cultivation☐ Pastureland☐ Upland☐ Never cultivated☐ Woodland☐ Previously cultivated☐ Floodplain☐ Sustaining erosionSoil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) _____

Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface date(s) _____

☐ Site Map (Submit with form*)☐ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring ☐ other ☐

no. of units _____

unit size _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Rebecca Yamin & Arnold Pickman

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Stage 1B Archaeol. Survey, Clay Pit Pond, State Park, Preserve

Present repository of materials _____

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. _____

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if possible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Arthur Kill

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates _____

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

Figure 11

Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts

Site	Flakes/Chips					Artifacts				
	Jasper	Chert	Argil- lite	Quartz	Unid.	Total	Proj- ectile Points	Other Chipped Stone	Ground/ Pecked Stone	Misc. Stone Ground
Abraham's Pond A	1	9	1	2	1	14				2
Abraham's Pond B	3	19	3	1	1	27				
Abraham's Pond C		1				1				
Clay Pit Pond/ East	9	20			2	31			1 Mano 1 Hamr- stone	6
Clay Pit Road	1	7	31	1		40				1 2
Clay Pit Road/ Bluff North	2	3		1	1	7		1 Biface		
Gericke	3	2			1	6				
Junkyard	6	3				9	2 Mad- ison	1 Biface		2 36
Park Headquarters	1			1		2				4 82
T and J	5	13				18		1 Biface 2 Uniface frags.	2 Hamr stns	4 73
Winant	1	1	1			3				1
Other Locations	1	2				3				
Total	33	80	36	6	6	161	2	5	4	19 279

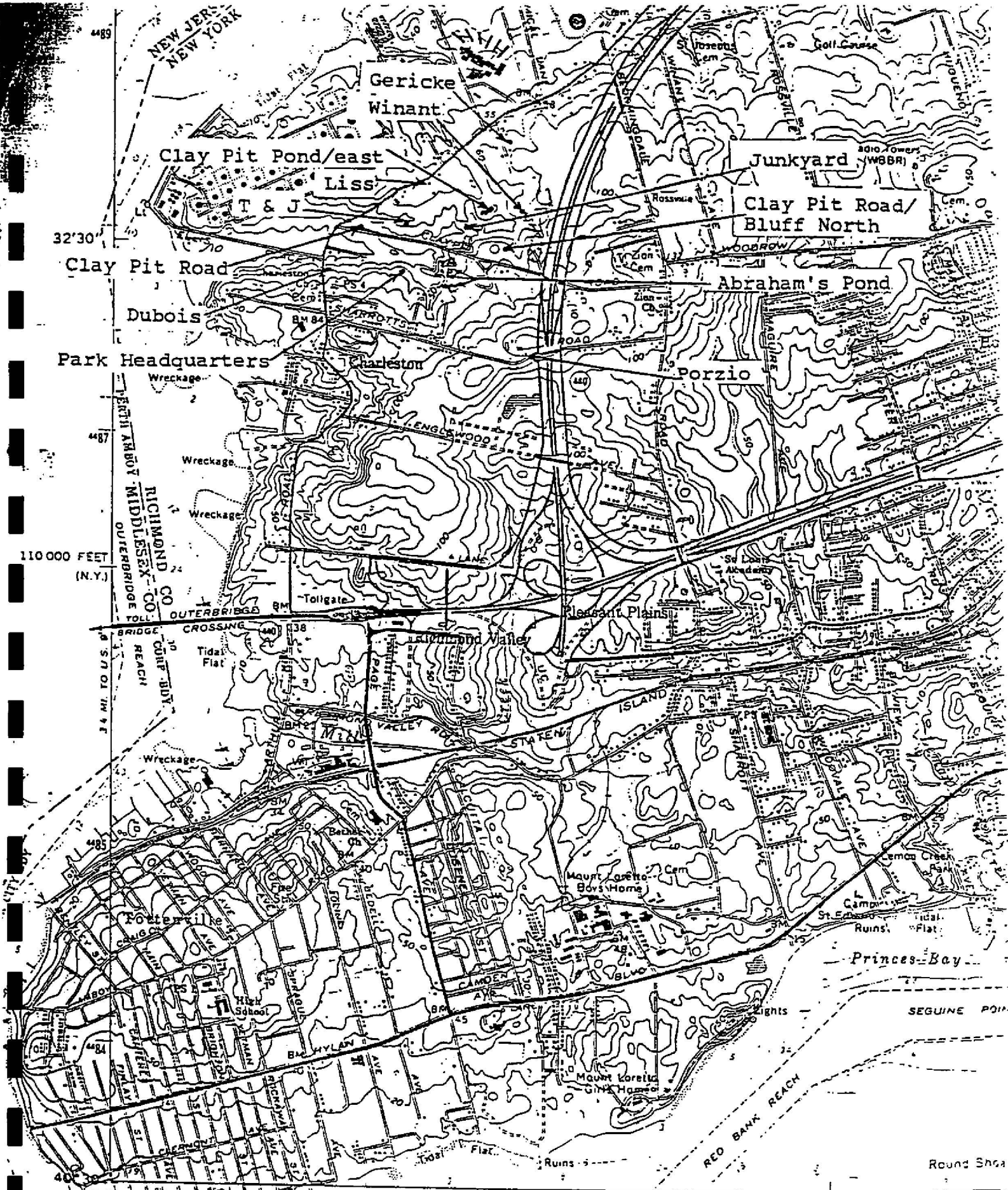
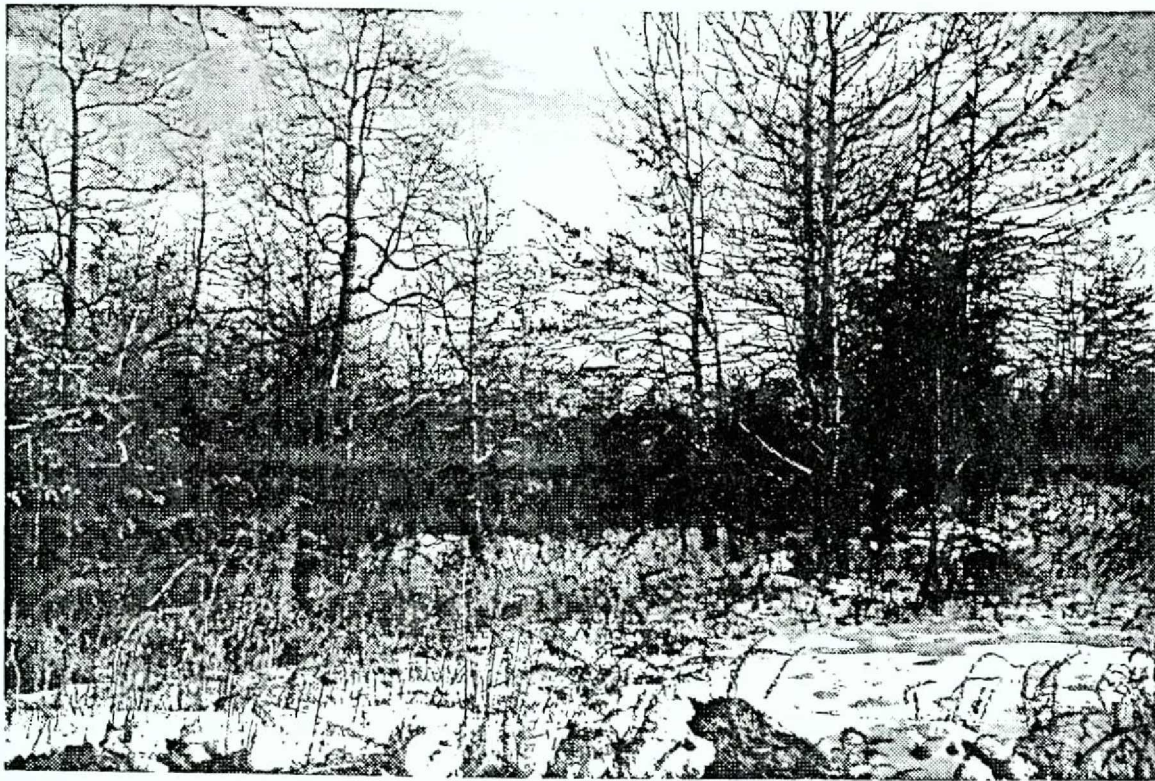


Figure 12
Location of Possibly Significant
Archaeological Sites

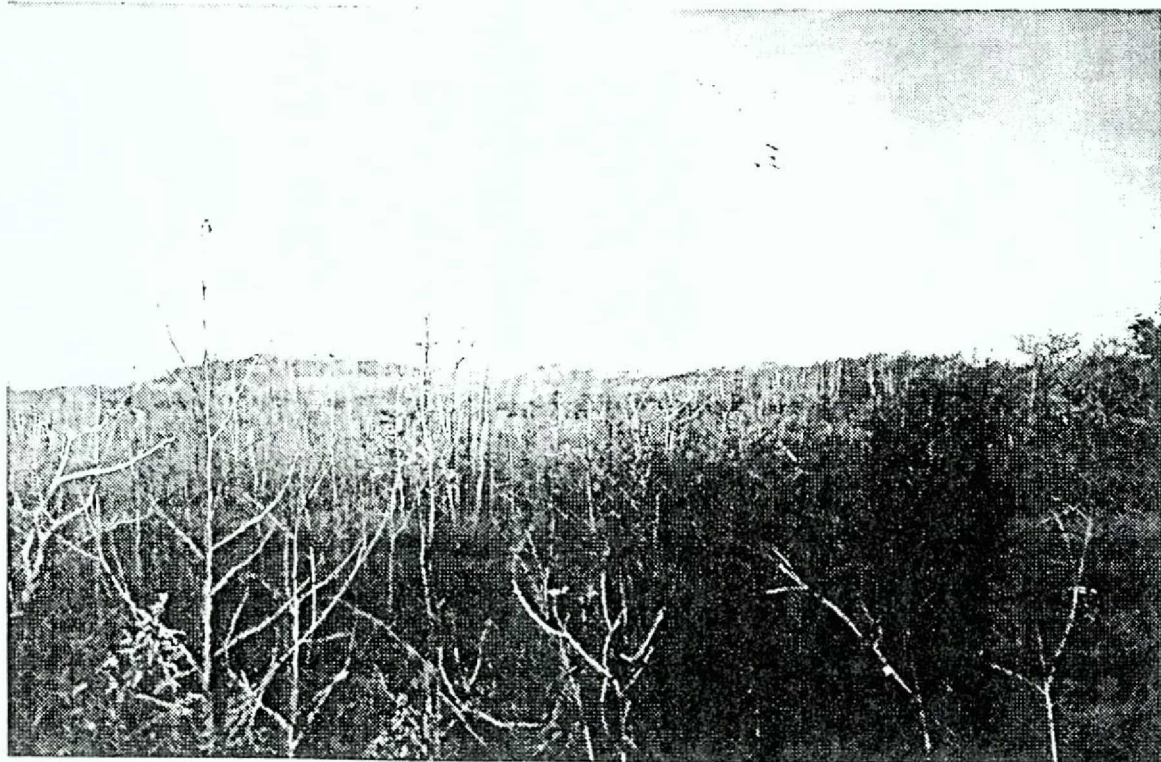
Base Map: U.S.G.S. Arthur Kill Quad.
666 Photographed 1981.12

Miles
Feet

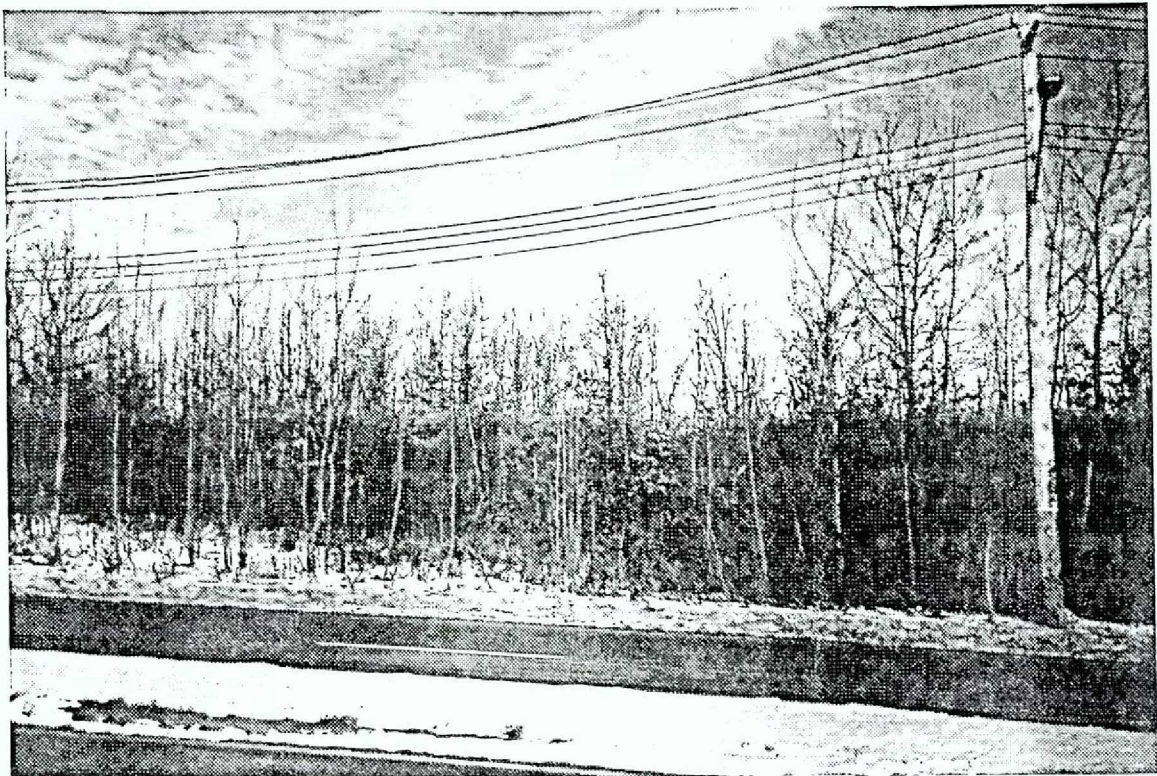
PLATES



Pl. 1 - Southwest corner of project area looking northeast.



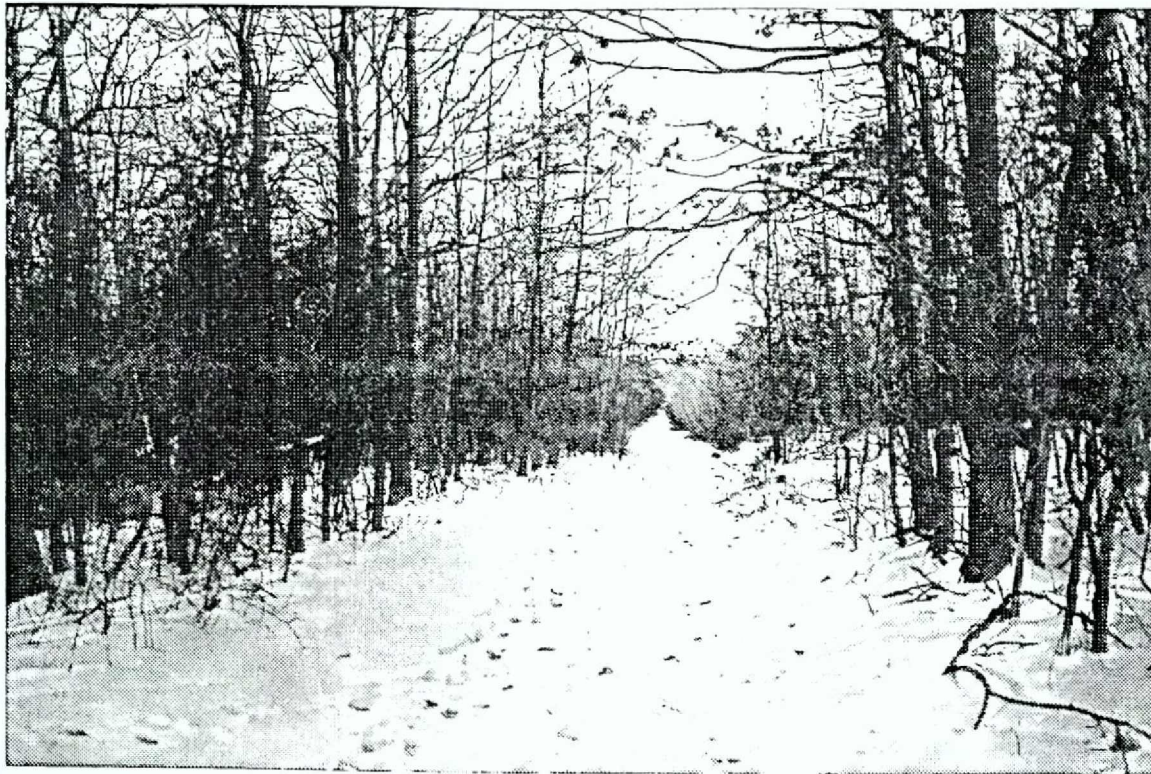
Pl. 2 - South central of project area looking north. High point to northwest is Kreischer's Hill.



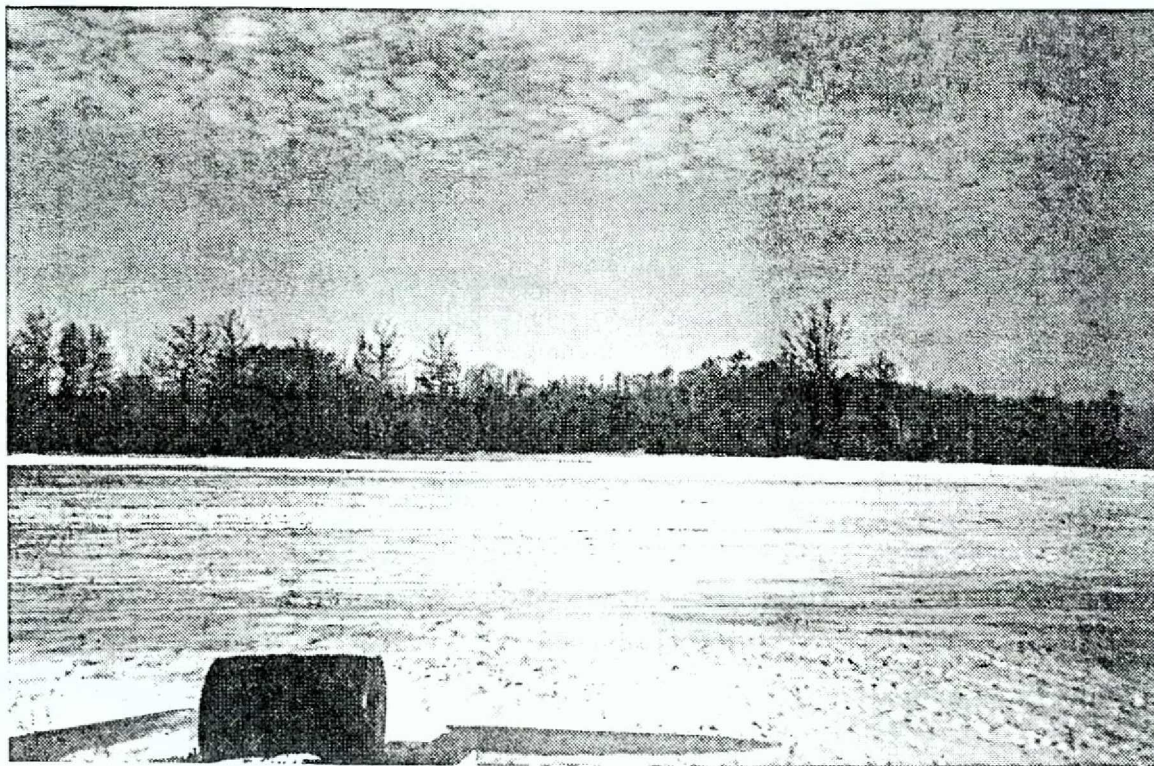
Pl. 3 - Southeast corner of project area looking northwest over Veterans Road West.



Pl. 4 - Northeast corner of project area looking southwest



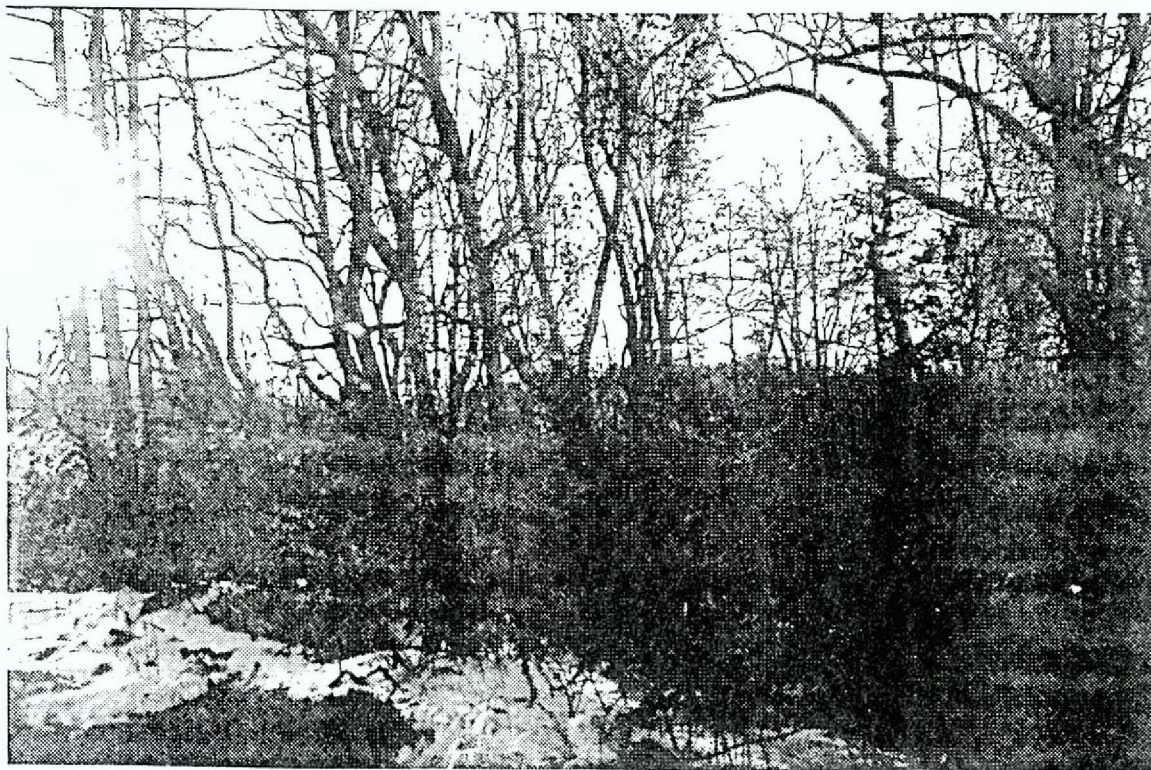
Pl. 5 - Looking West along Englewood Avenue.



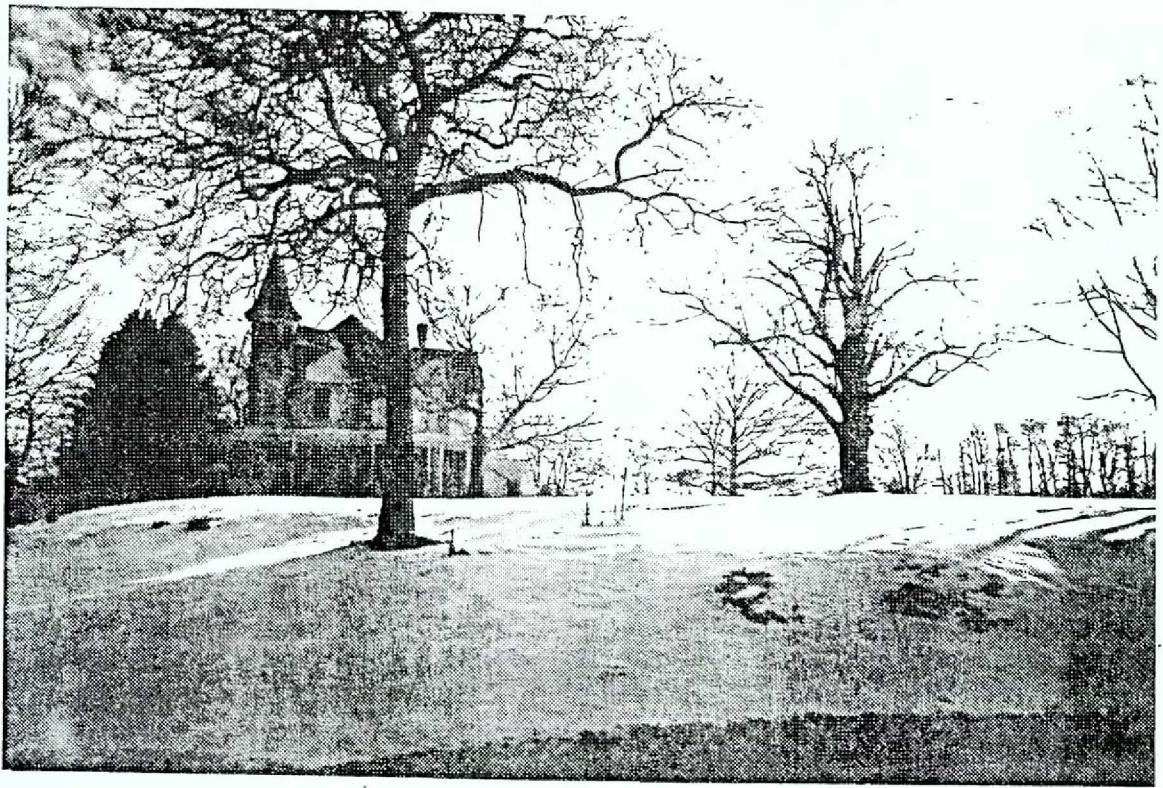
Pl. 6 - Clearing in north of project area near northwest corner.



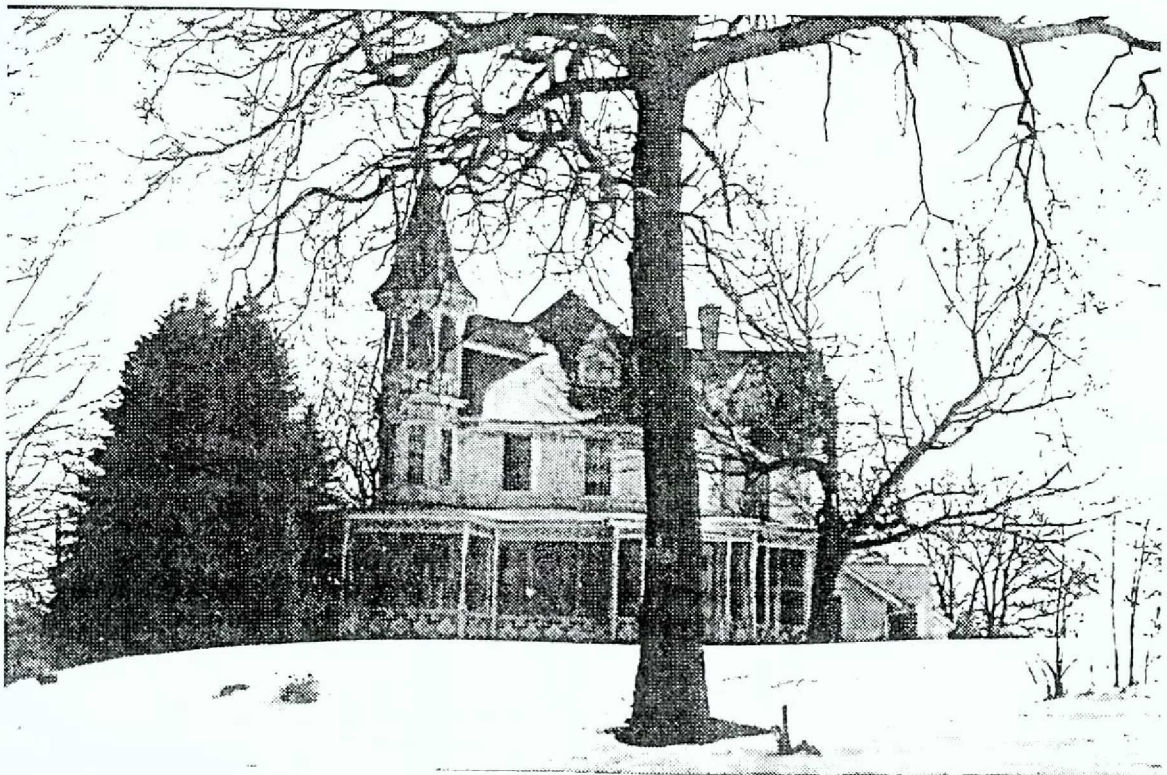
Pl. 7 - Near northwest corner looking east along Englewood Avenue.



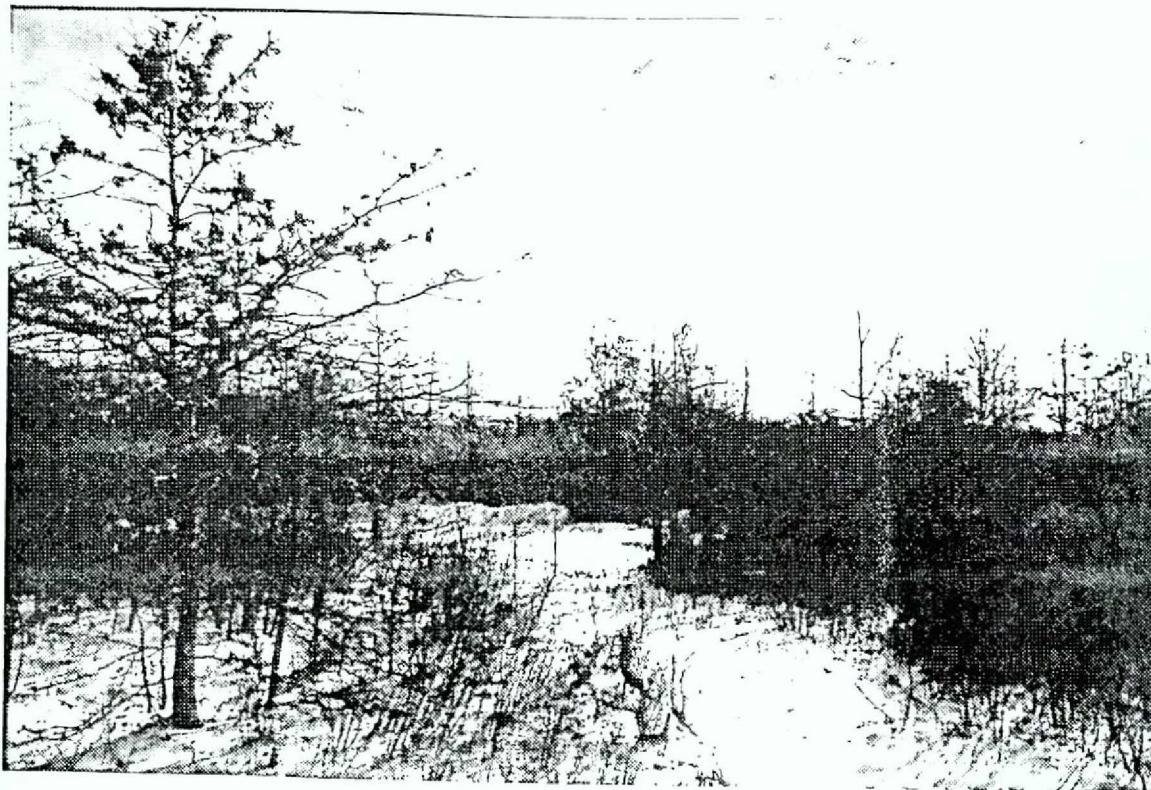
Pl. 8 - Northwest corner of project area, looking at northwest side of Kreischer's Hill.



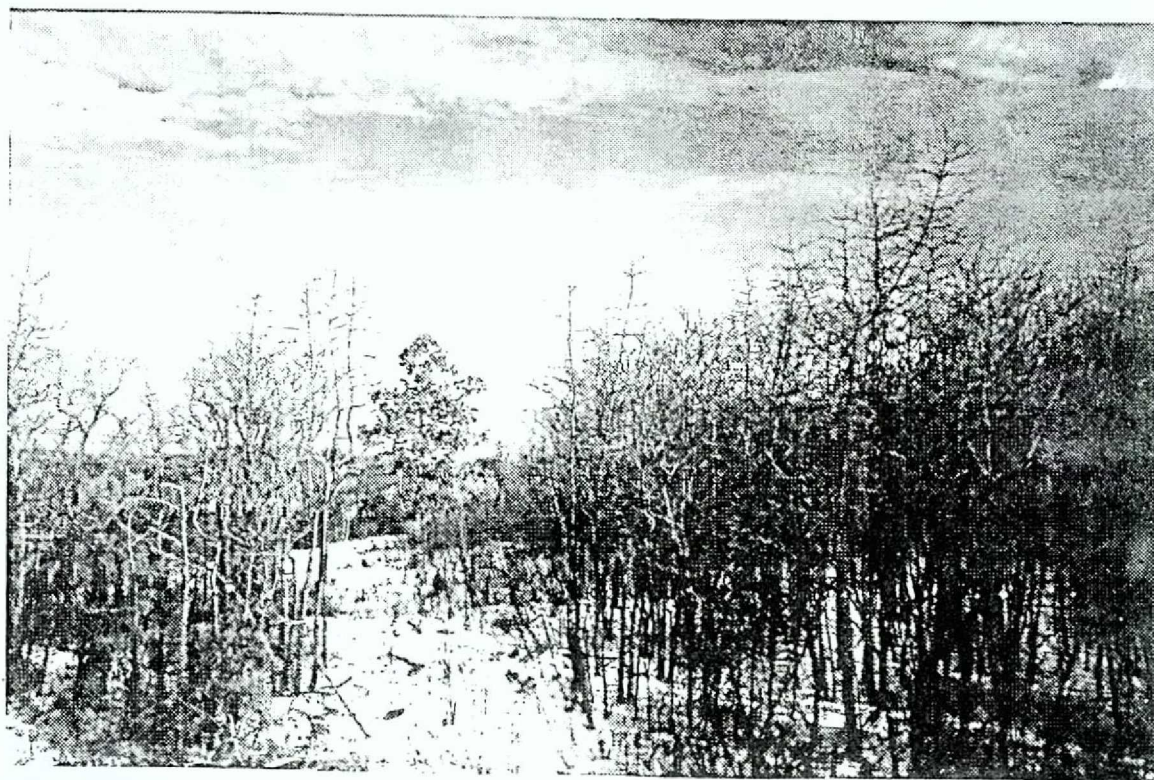
Pl. 9 - Charles Kreischer house, area to right is location where Edward Kreischer house stood.



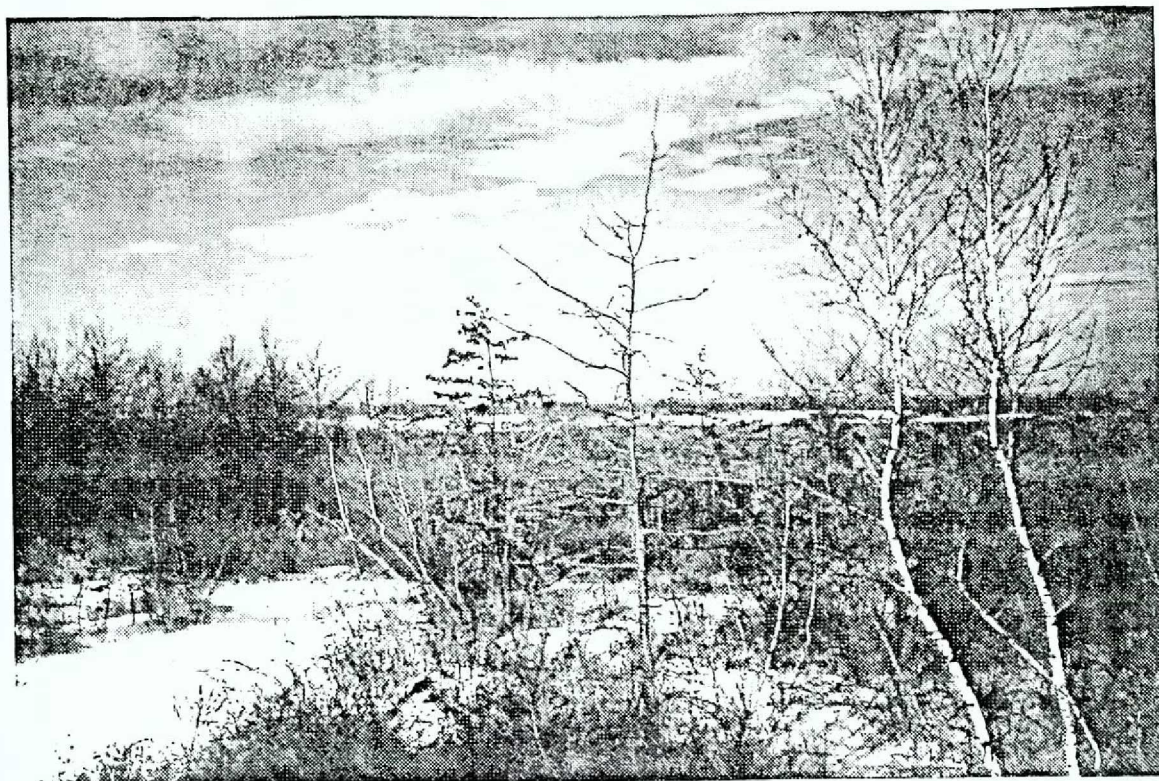
Pl. 10 - Charles Kreischer house.



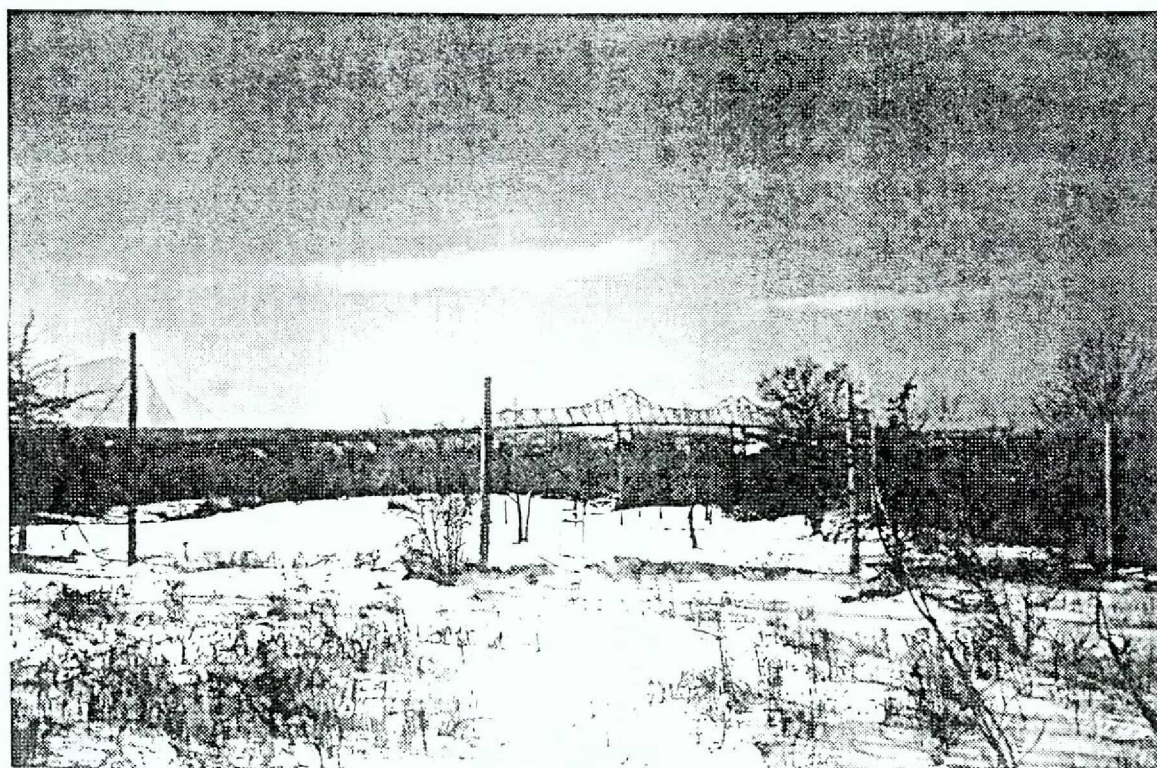
Pl. 11 - Southwest of Kreischer's Hill looking east.



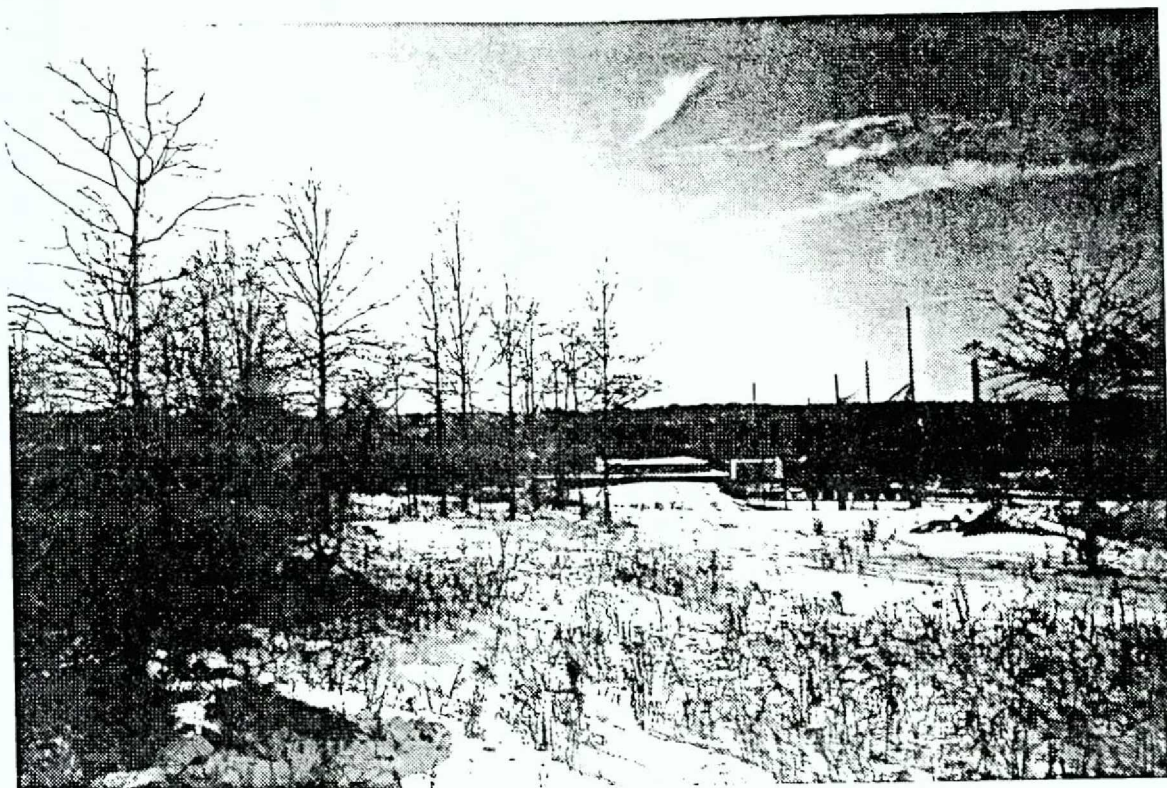
Pl. 12 - Southwest of Kreischer's Hill looking north.



Pl. 13 - Southwest of Kreischer's Hill looking west - Staten Island Sound in distance.



Pl. 14 - Southwest of Kreischer's Hill looking southwest - Outerbridge Crossing in distance.



Pl. 15 - Southwest of Kreischer's Hill Looking south.

FIGURES

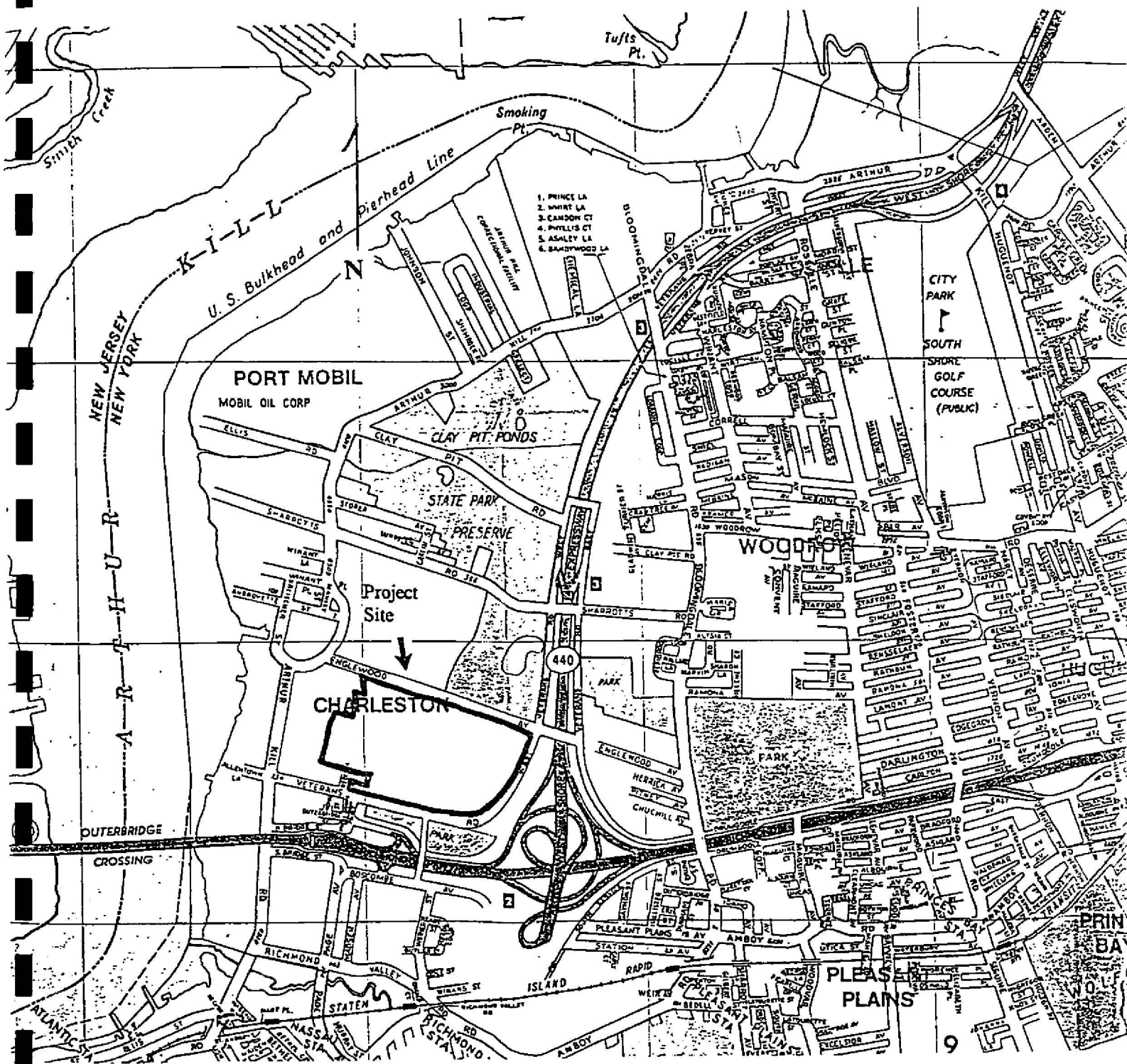


Figure 2 - 1994 Hagstrom Map of Staten Island showing project site.

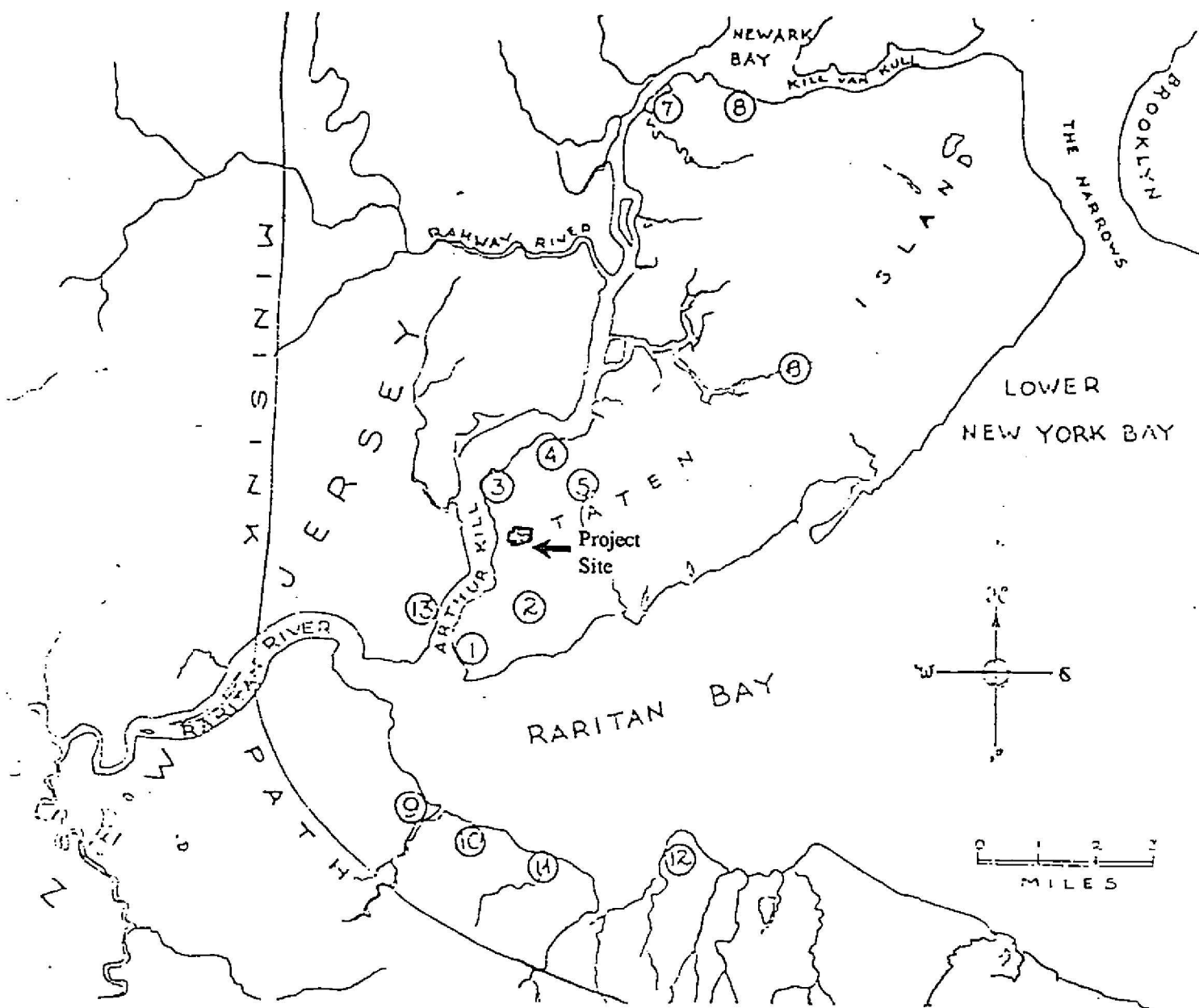


Figure 3 - Map of Staten Island Showing Archaeological Sites, from Jacobsen (1980).

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 - Wards Point | 5 - Wort Farm | 10 - Laurence Harbor |
| 2 - Page Ave. | 6 - Richmond Hill | 11 - Cliffwood Beach |
| 3 - Port Mobil | 7 - Old Place | 12 - Union Beach |
| 4 - Smoking Point,
Pottery Farm | 8 - Goodrich | 13 - Perth Amboy |
| | 9 - Morgan | 14 - Island Farm |

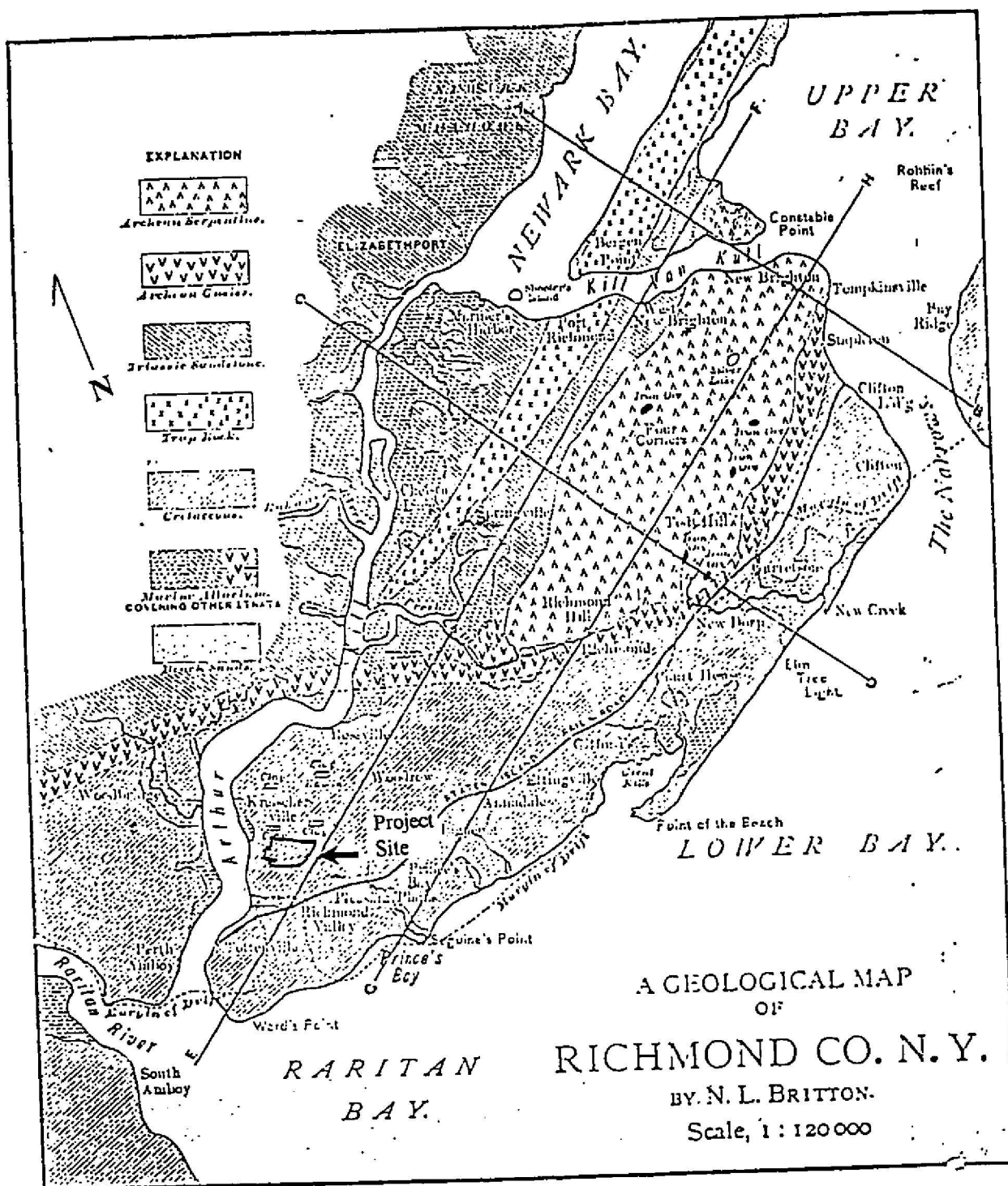


Figure 4 - Geological Map of Staten Island, from Bayles 1887.

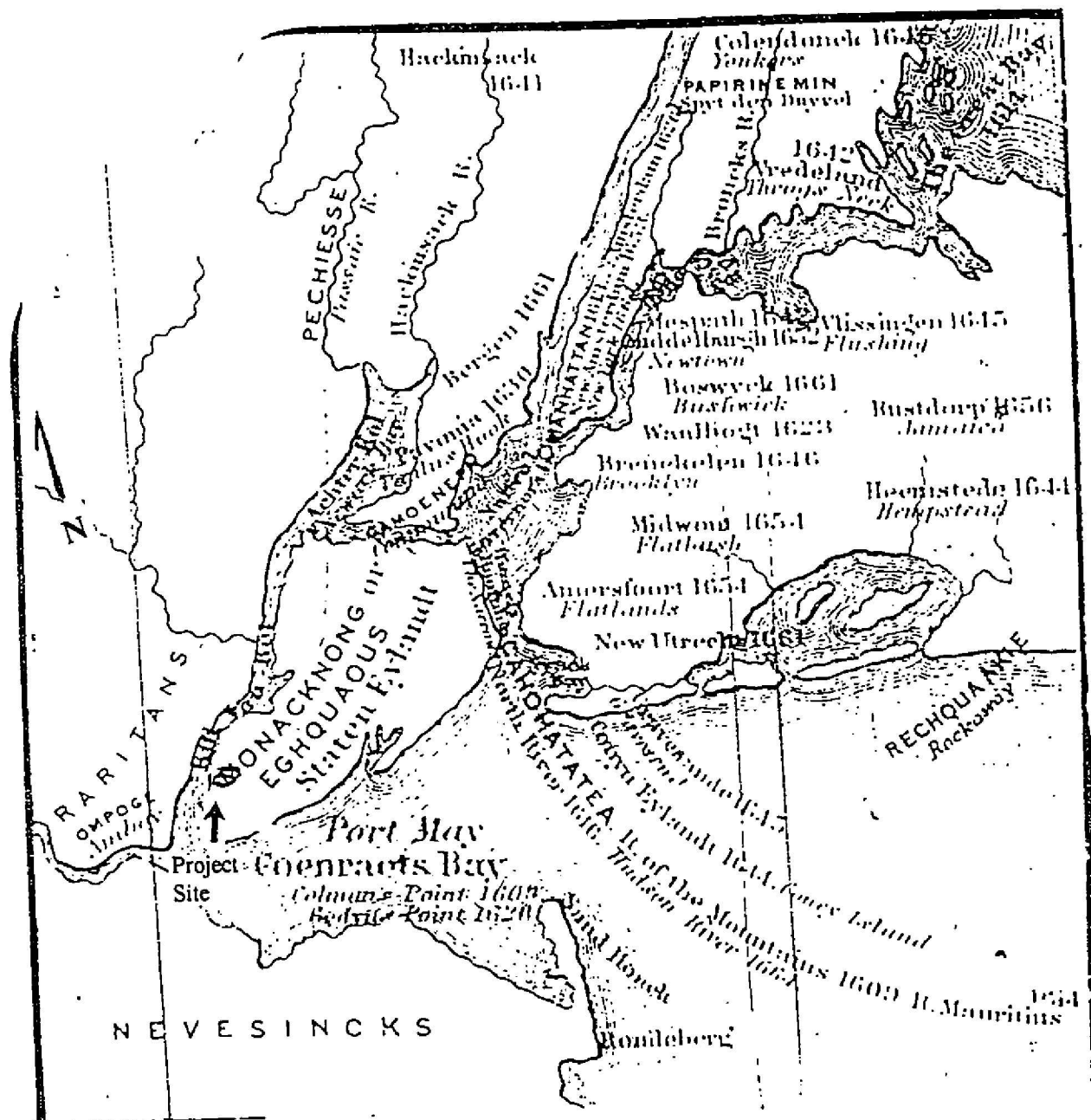


Figure 6 - 1621 Map of the New York City Metropolitan Region, from Brodhead (1621).

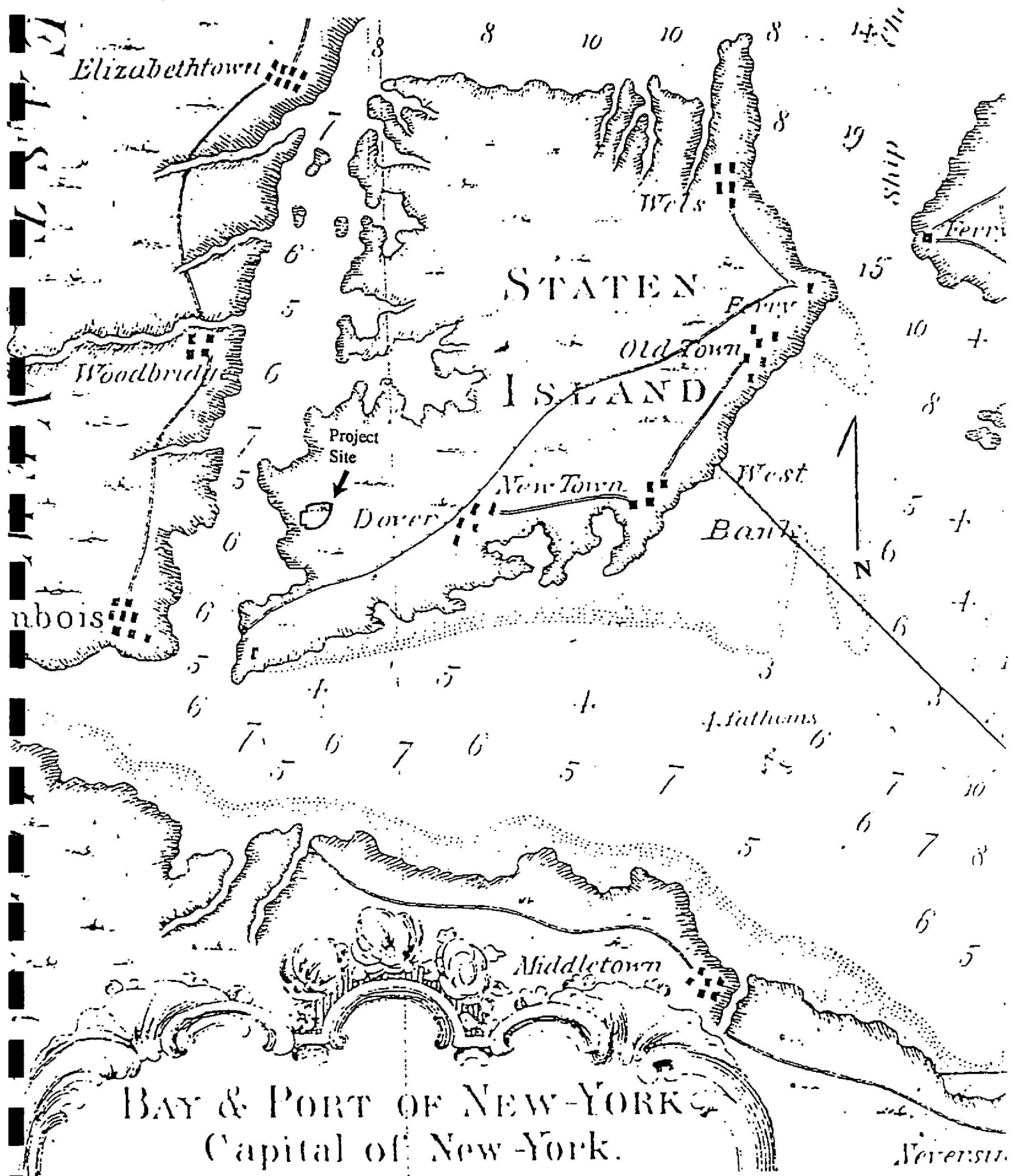


Figure 7 - 1764 Map of Staten Island showing the location of early settlements, from Bellin (1764).

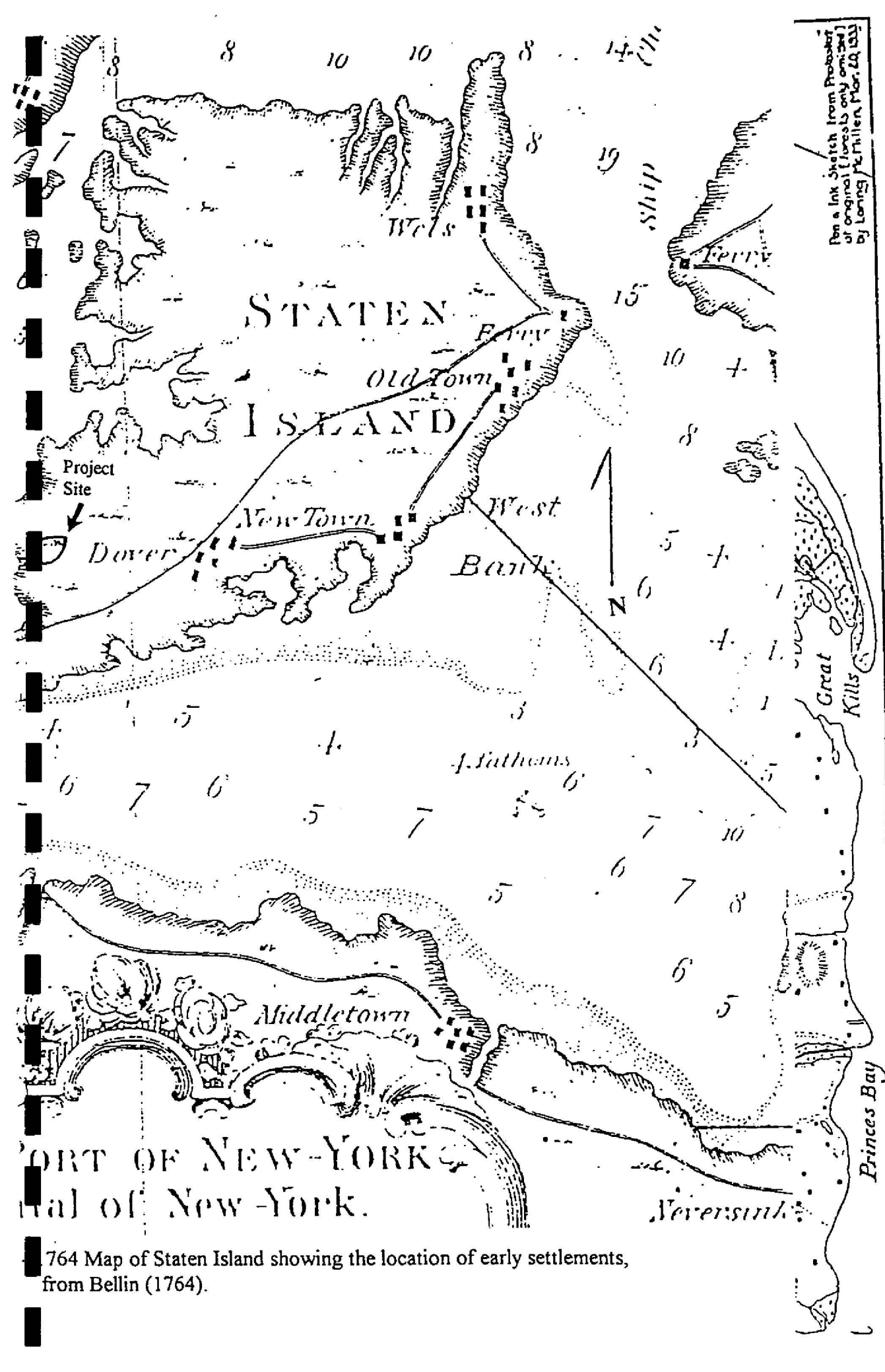


Figure 9 - 1781 Map of Staten Island showing two houses in the Kreischerville area, from Taylor and Skinner (1781).

figure 8 missing

1764 Map of Staten Island showing the location of early settlements, from Bellin (1764).

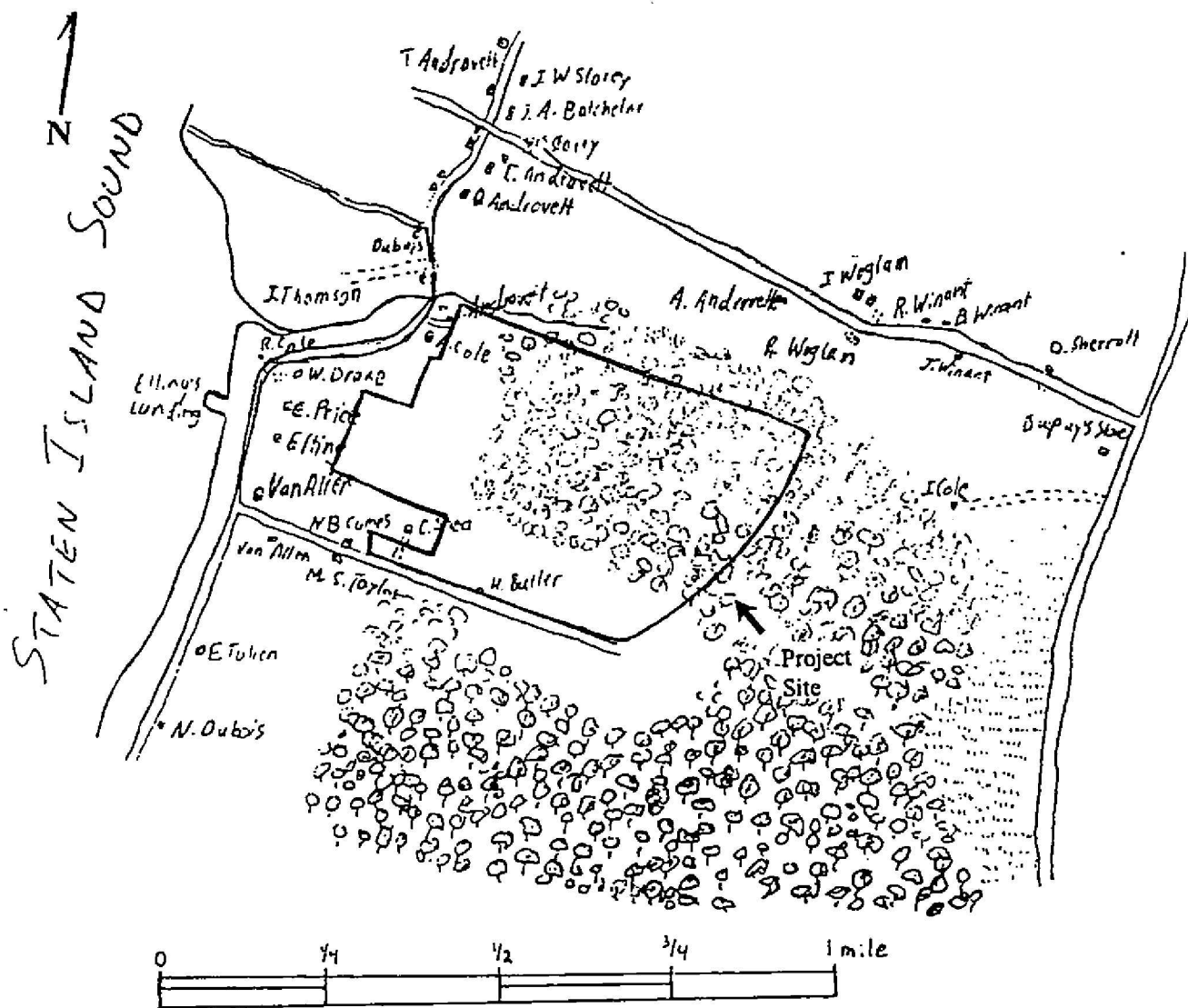


Figure 10 - Tracing of Butler's 1853 map showing project site.

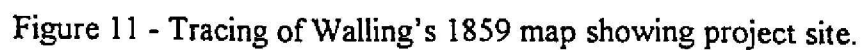


Figure 11 - Tracing of Walling's 1859 map showing project site.

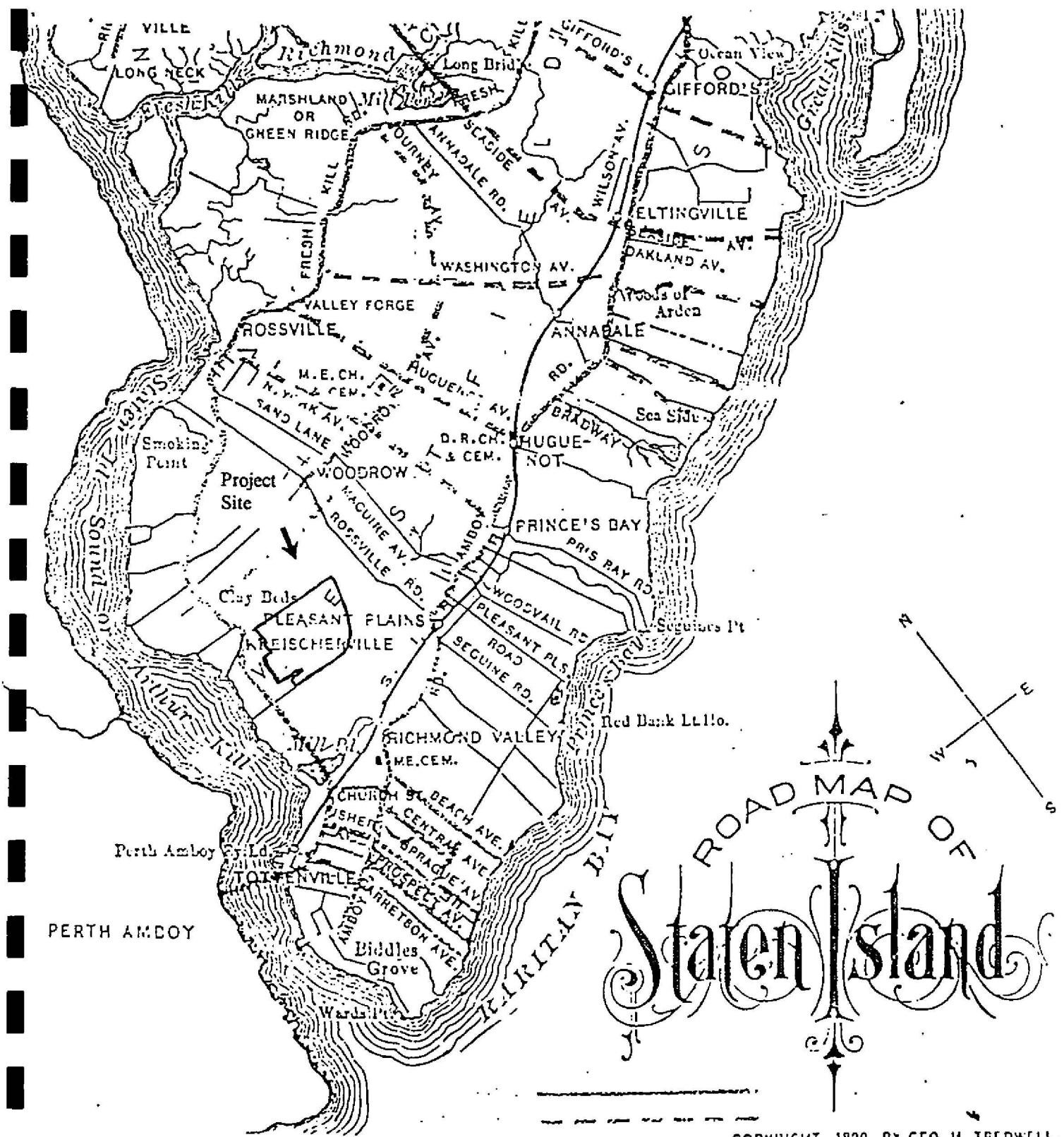
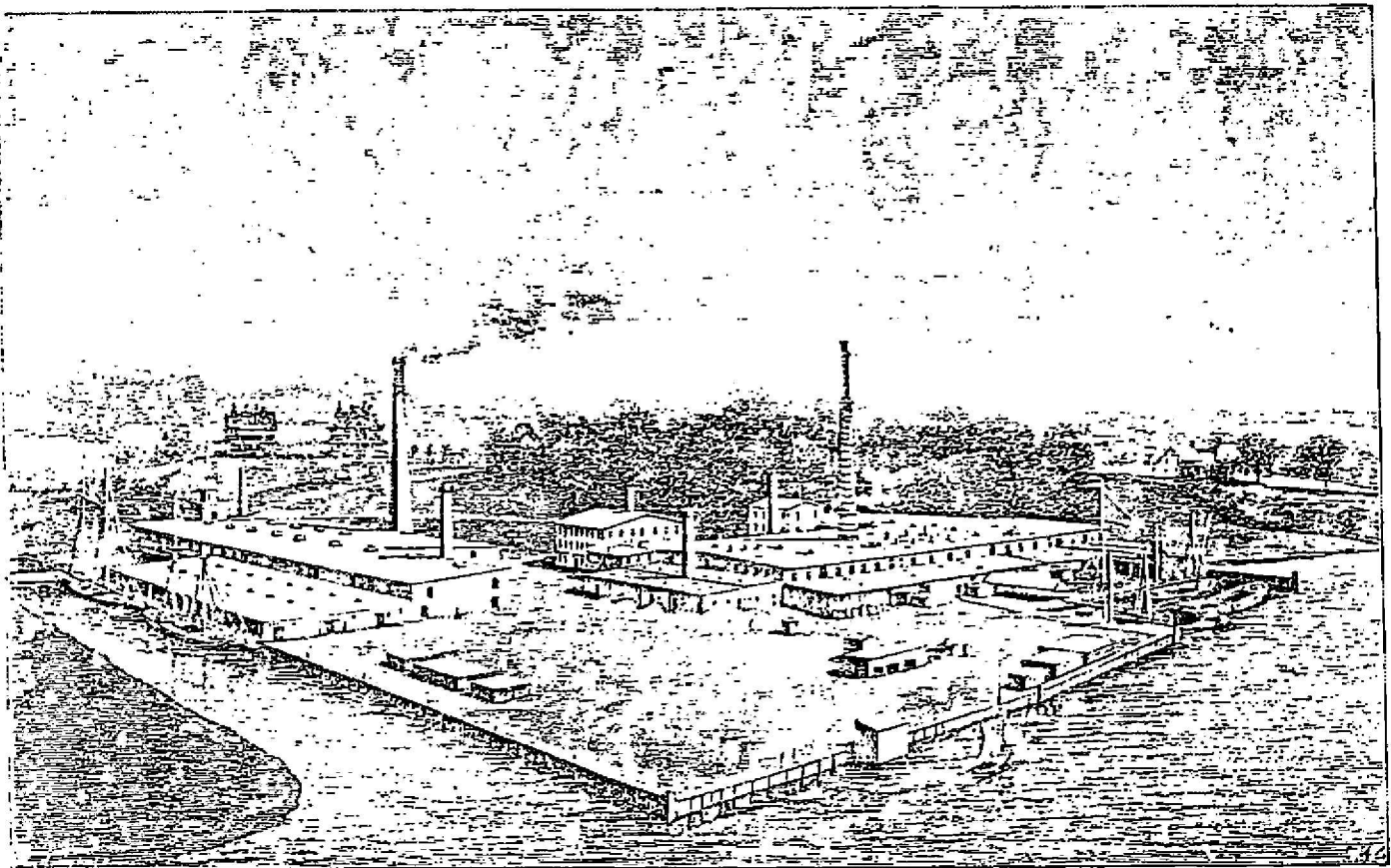
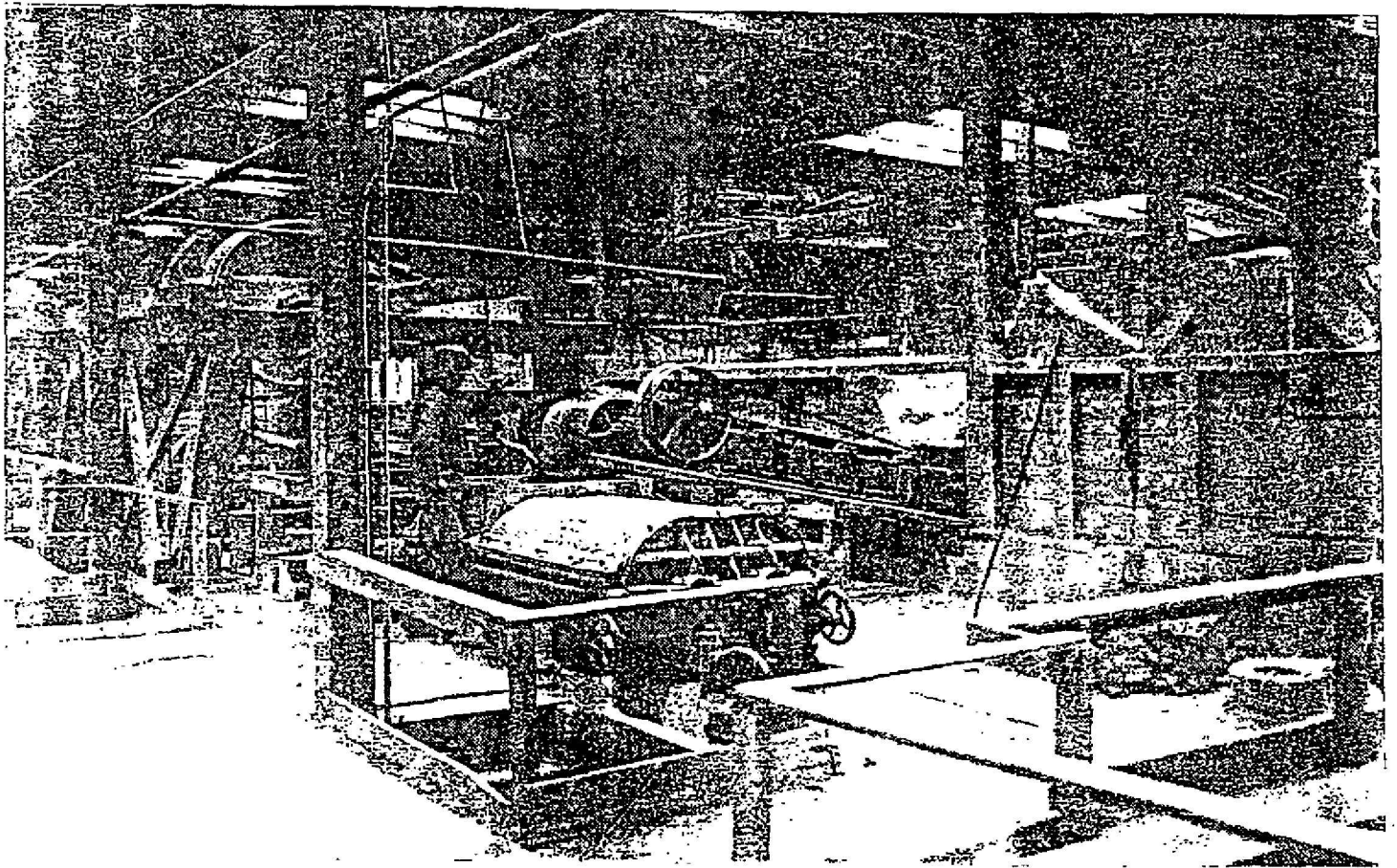


Figure 12 - Road Map of Staten Island indicating presence of clay beds in Kreischerville area, from Treadwell 1890.



FIRE-BRICK WORKS OF B. KREISCHER & SONS,
KREISCHERVILLE, N. Y.

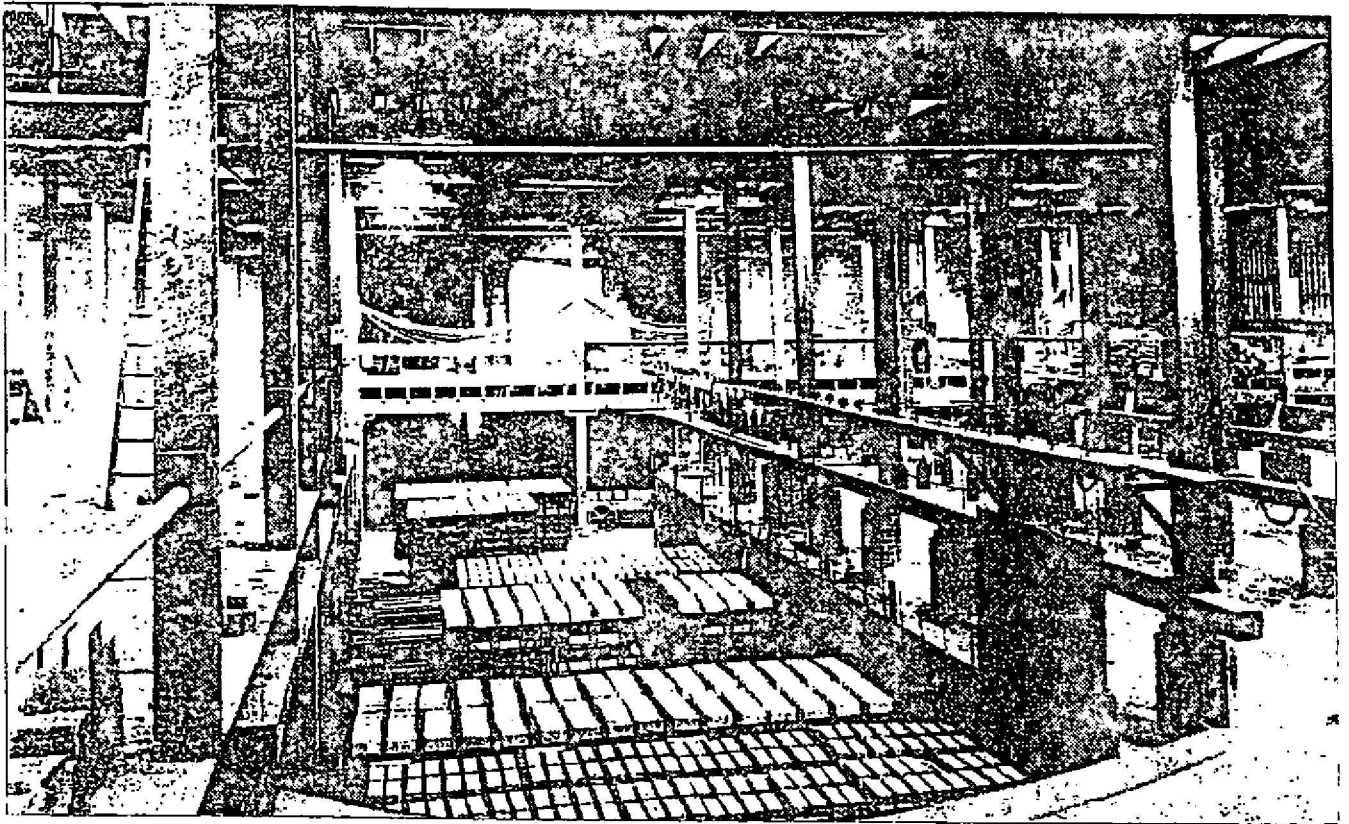
Figure 13 - Kreischer's fire-brick factory viewed from the Staten Island Sound looking to the east. This factory and the two houses in the distance are not located in the project site, from Bayles (1887), facing p. 732.



H. C. K. photo

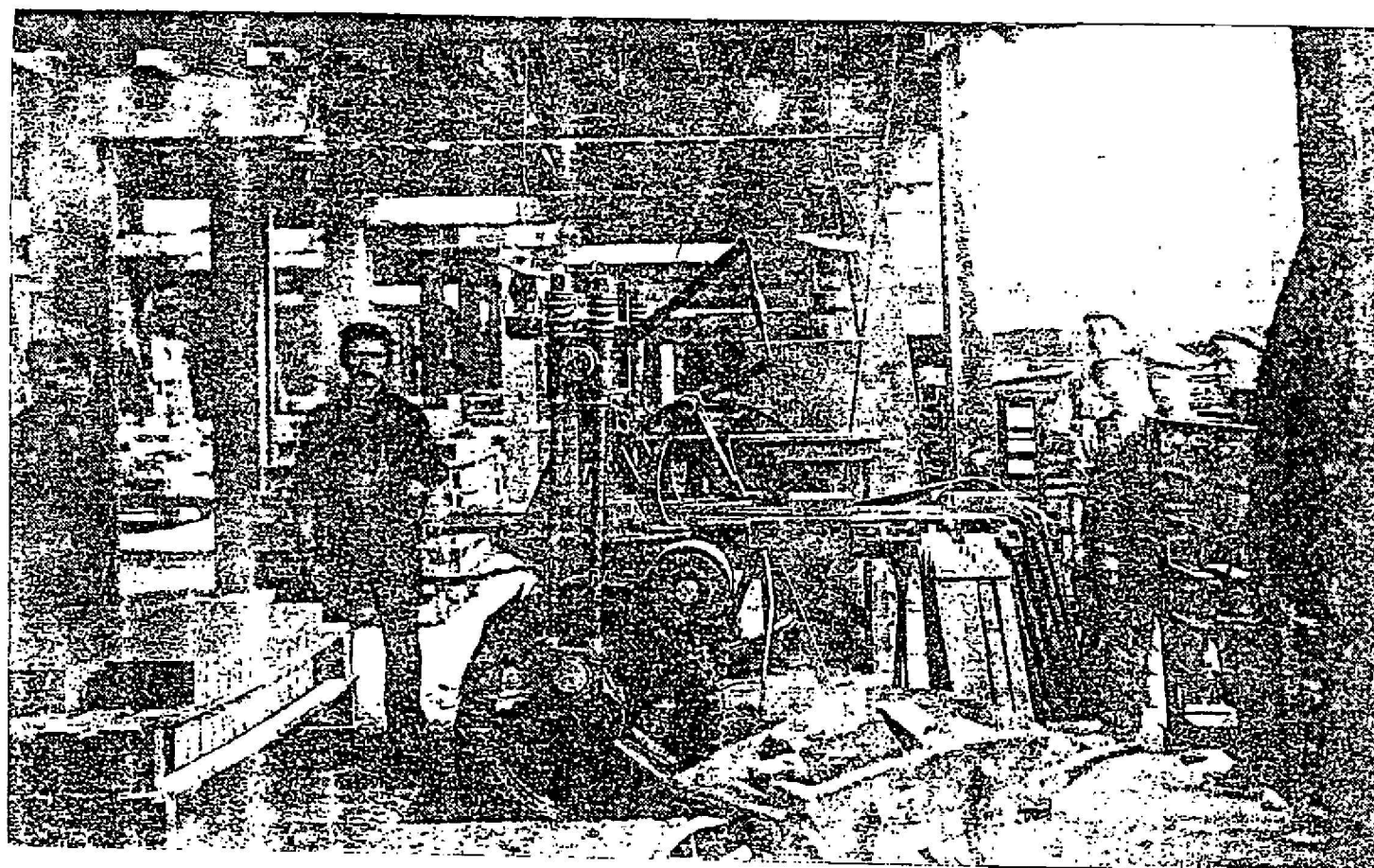
Double pug-mill with belt for feeding clay at the rear of it. H. Kreischer & Sons, Kreischerville

Figure 14 - Double pug-mill from Kreischer's factory, from Ries 1900, facing p. 782.



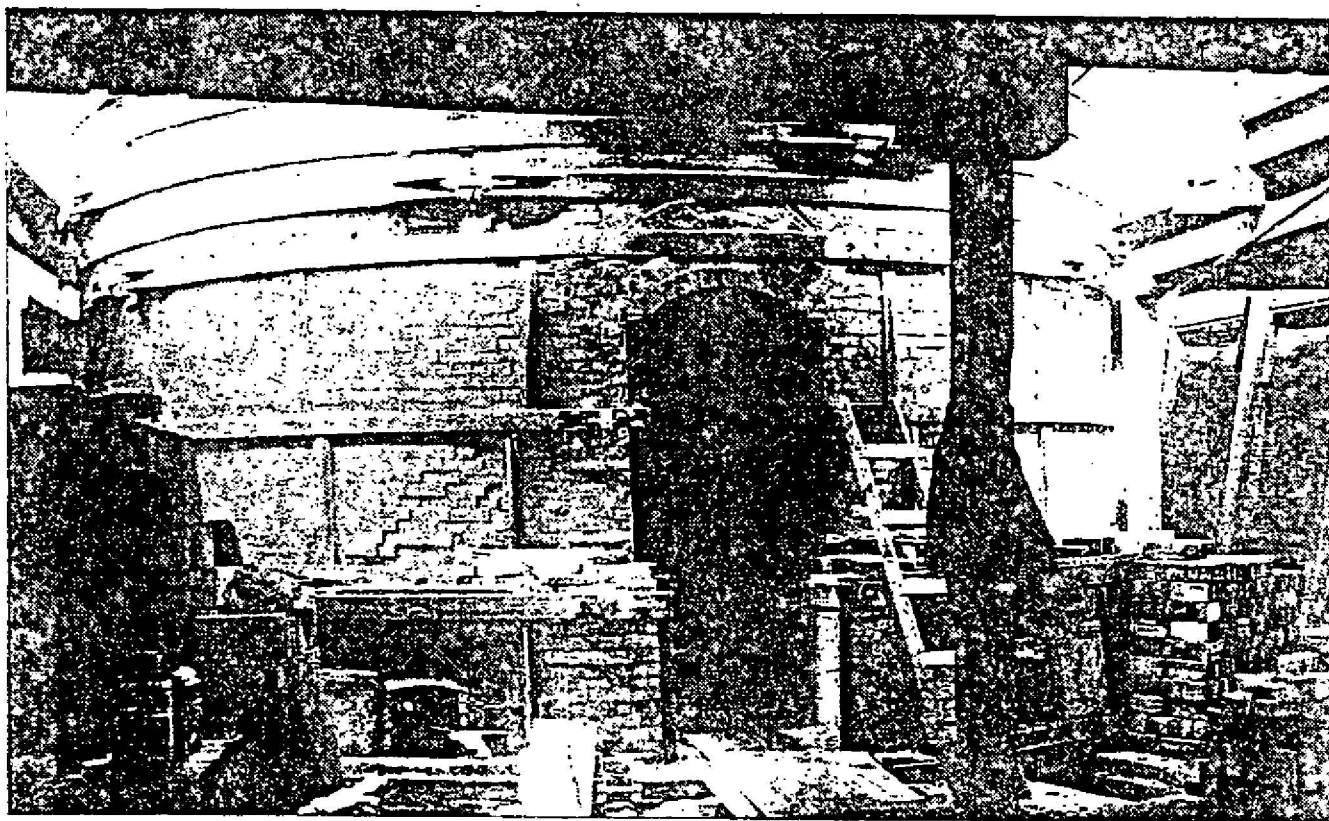
H. Ries photo. Drying tunnels with cars of green brick ready to enter them. B. Kreischer's Sons, Kreischerville.

Figure 15 - Drying tunnels from Kreischer's factory, from Ries 1900, facing p.783.



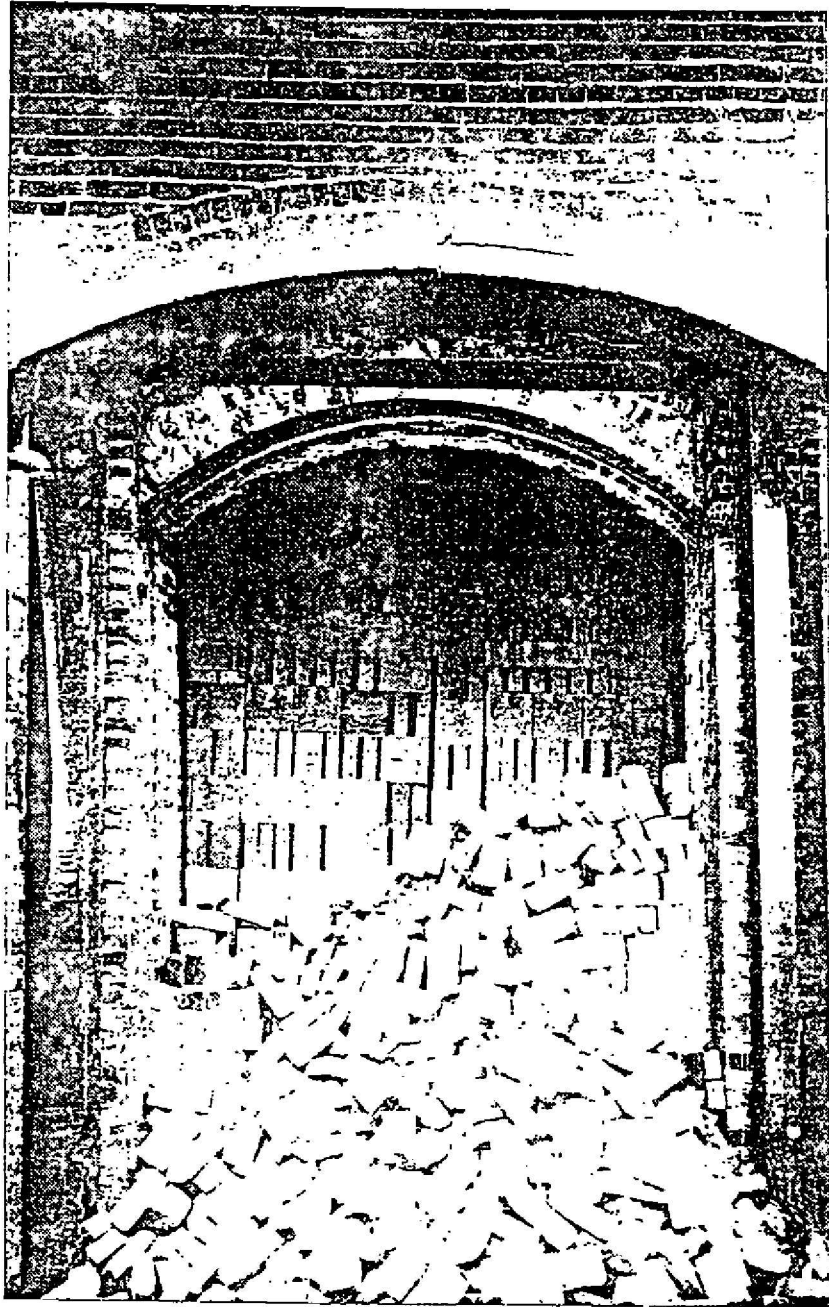
17. H. K. 1900

Side view steam power repressing machine. H. K. Kresher & Sons, Krescherville. Bricks are put in at left hand side and removed from discharge belt on right of machine.



11. Ries photo. Circular down draft kiln used for burning fire brick. 12. Kreischer & Sons, Kreischerville.

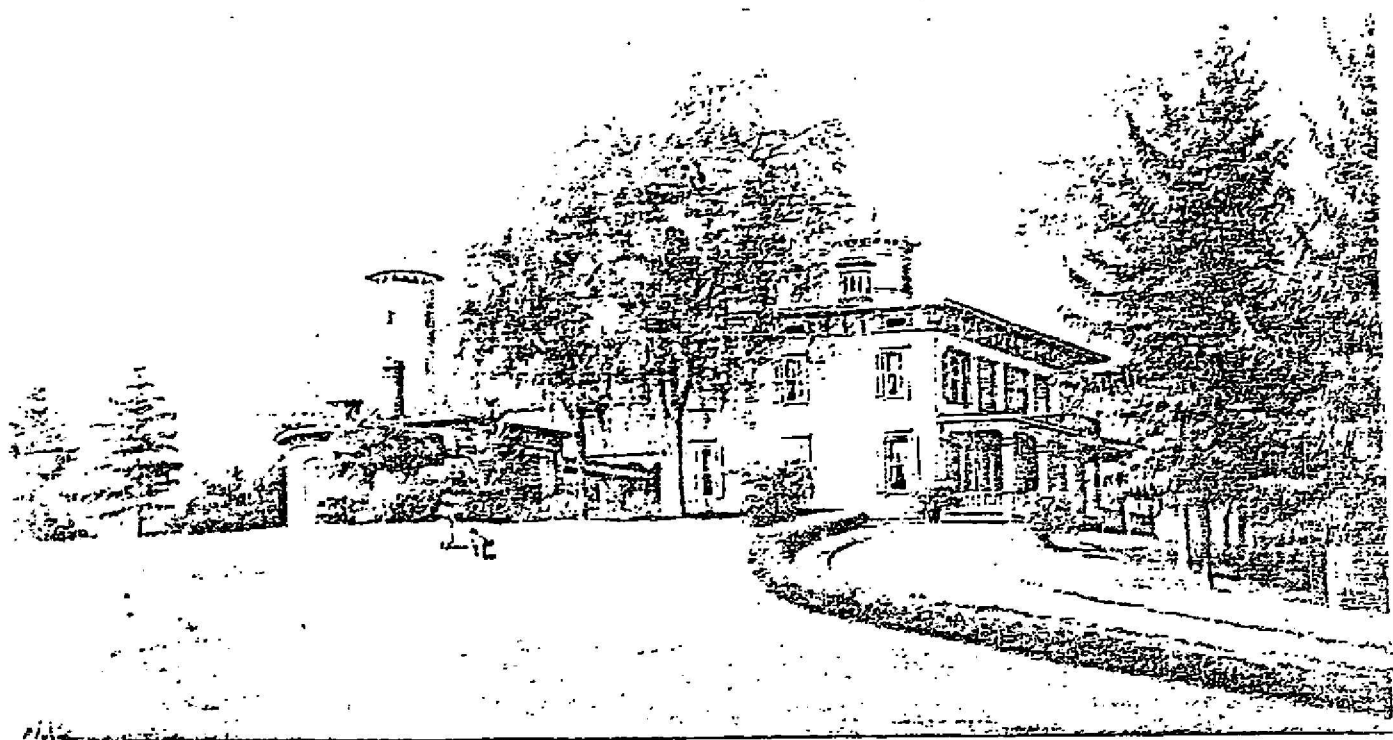
Figure 17 - Circular down draft kiln used at Kreischer's factory, from Ries 1900, facing p.784



H. Ries photo

Entrance to fire brick kiln which has been opened up at the end of the burning
H. Kreischer & Sons Kreischer-Ville

Figure 18 - Opening of brick-kiln at Kreischer's factory after firing bricks, Ries 1900,
facing p 786



EVIDENCE OF THE LATE KREISCHER
MANSION, NEW YORK

Figure 19 - Kreischer's mansion on top of Kreischer's Hill, inside the northwest corner of the project site, from Bayles (1887), opposite p. 734

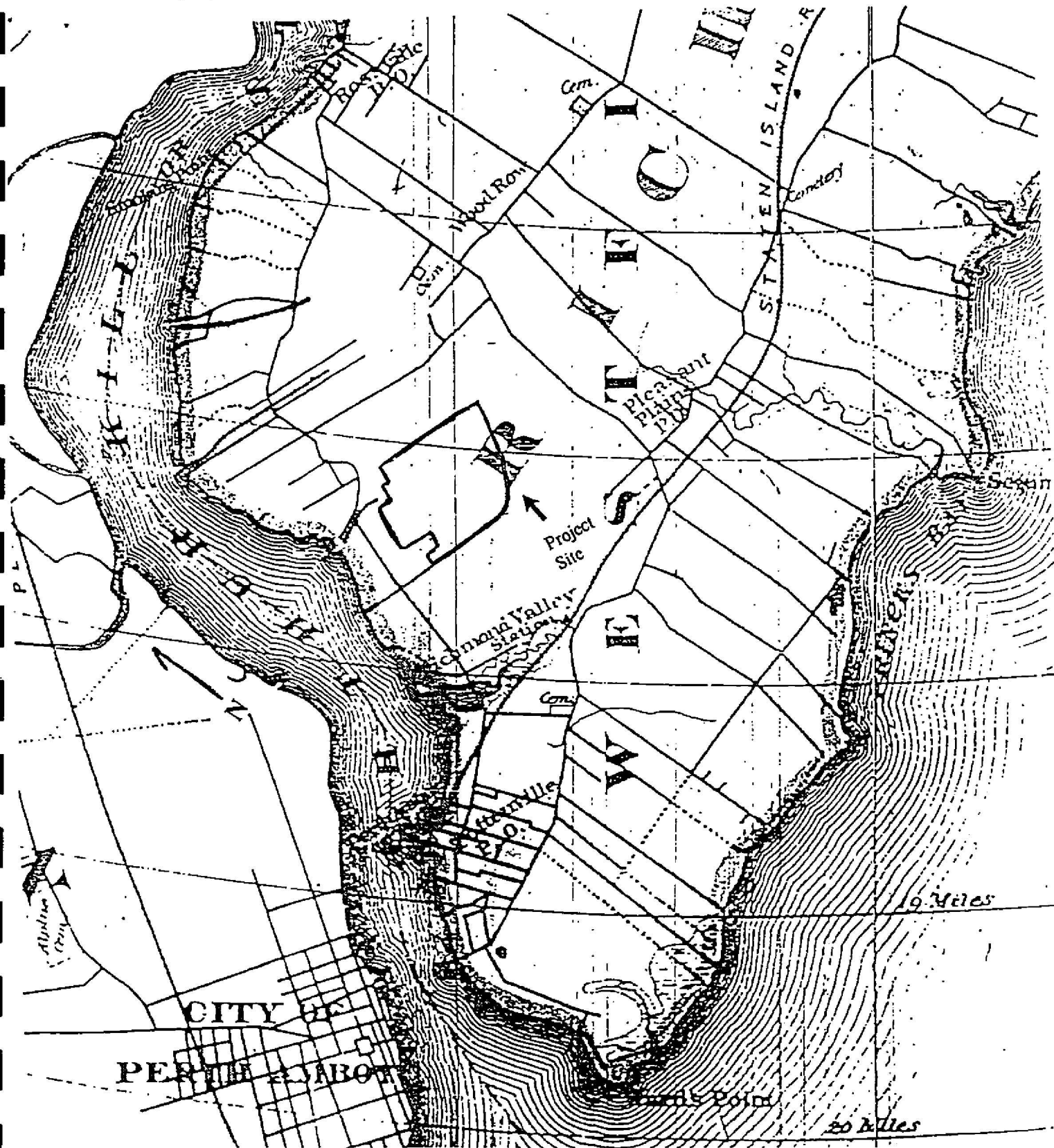


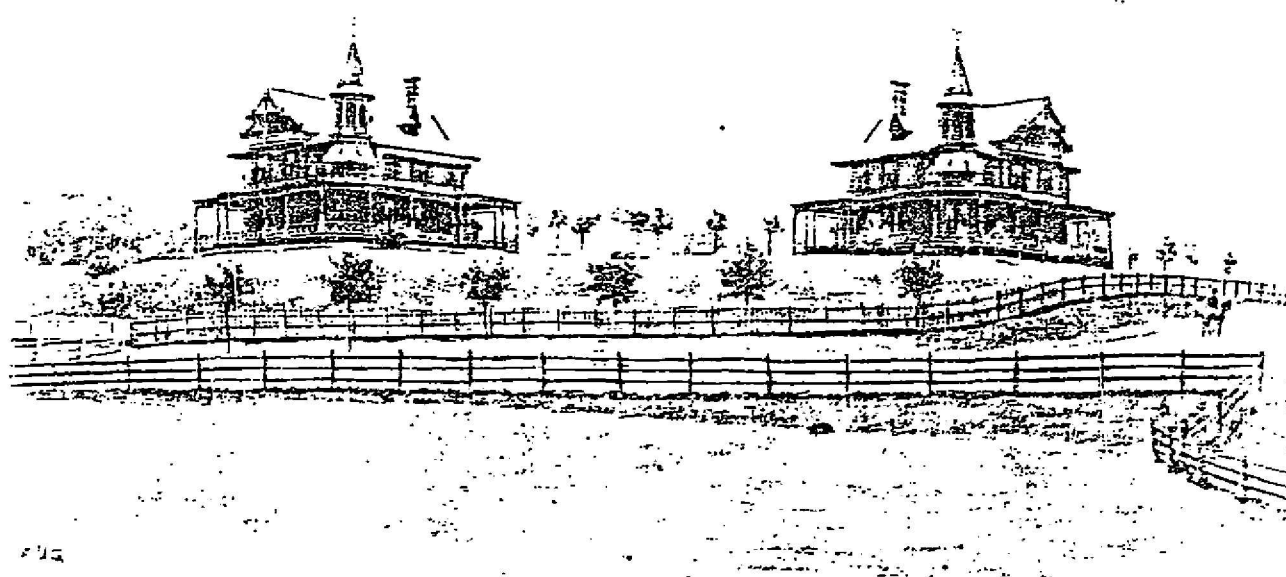
Figure 20 - Beers 1874 map showing railroad tracks leading to clay beds in Kreischerville, scale: 250 rods to the inch.



11. Ries photo

Bank of Cretaceous fire clay, Kreischerville

Figure 21 - Fire clay source used by Kreischer's factory, outside of the project site,
from Ries 1900, facing p. 781.



RESIDENCES OF CHARLES C. AND EDWARD B. KREISCHER

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Figure 22 - Residences of C. Kreischer and E. Kreischer, not on project site,
from Bayles (1887), facing p. 736.

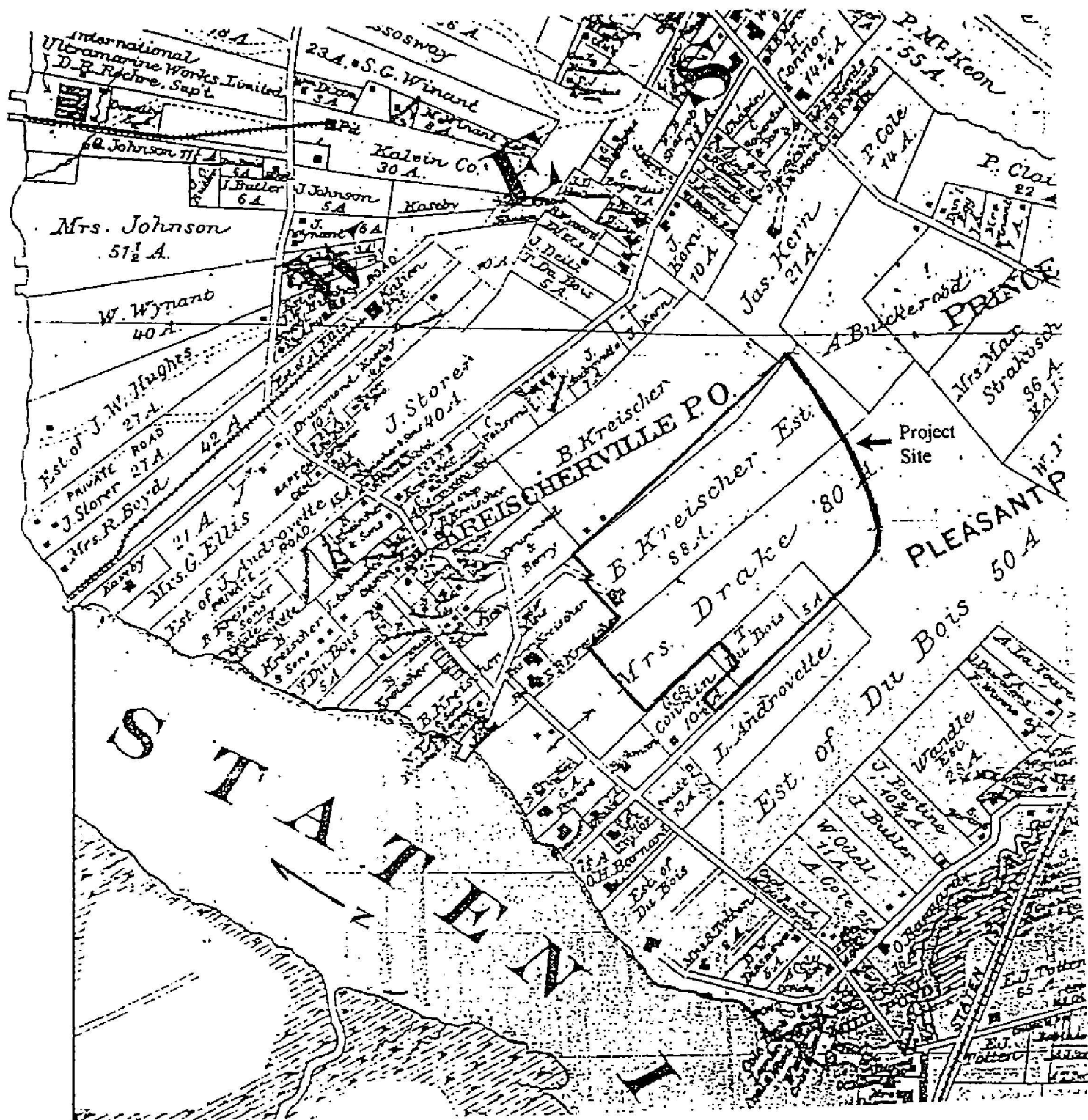
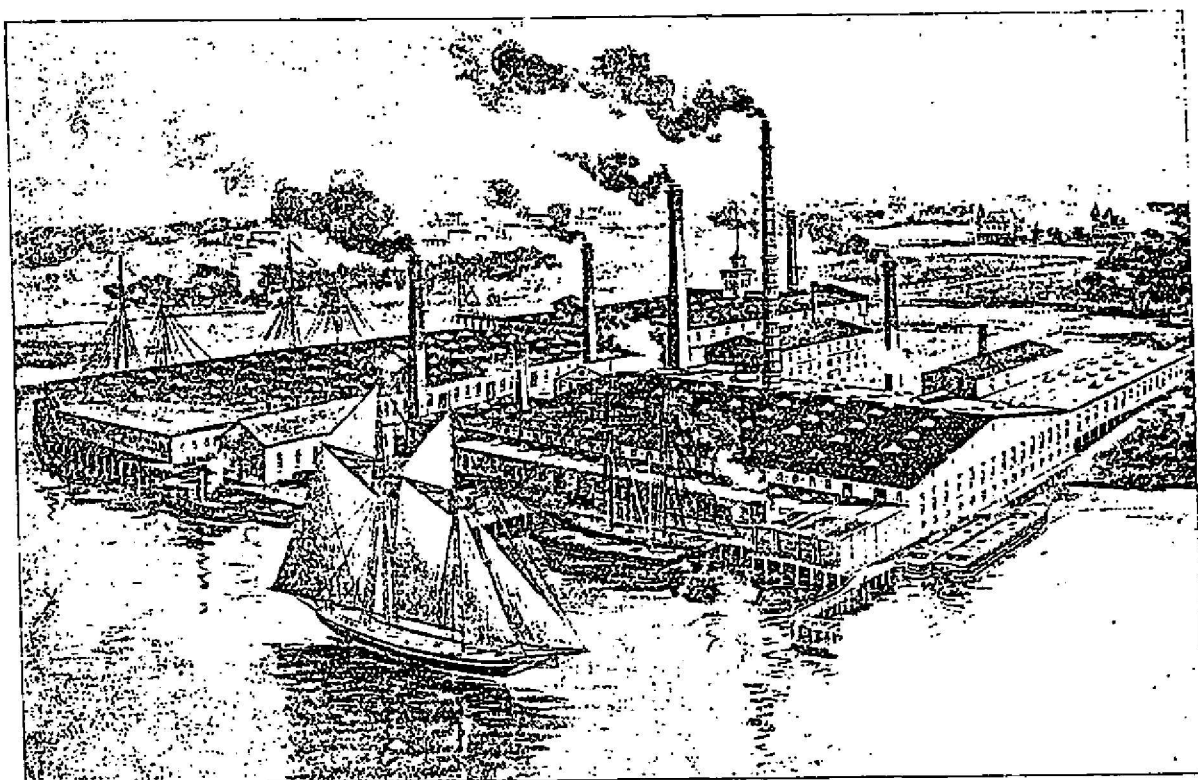


Figure 23 - Beers 1887 map detailing parcel ownership.



2. KREISCHER & SONS' FIRE BRICK WORKS.
KREISCHERVILLE, STATEN ISLAND. OFFICES, 132 MADISON STREET, NEW YORK.

Figure 24 - Rebuilt Kreischer factory as seen in 1892, from King 1892, p. 881.

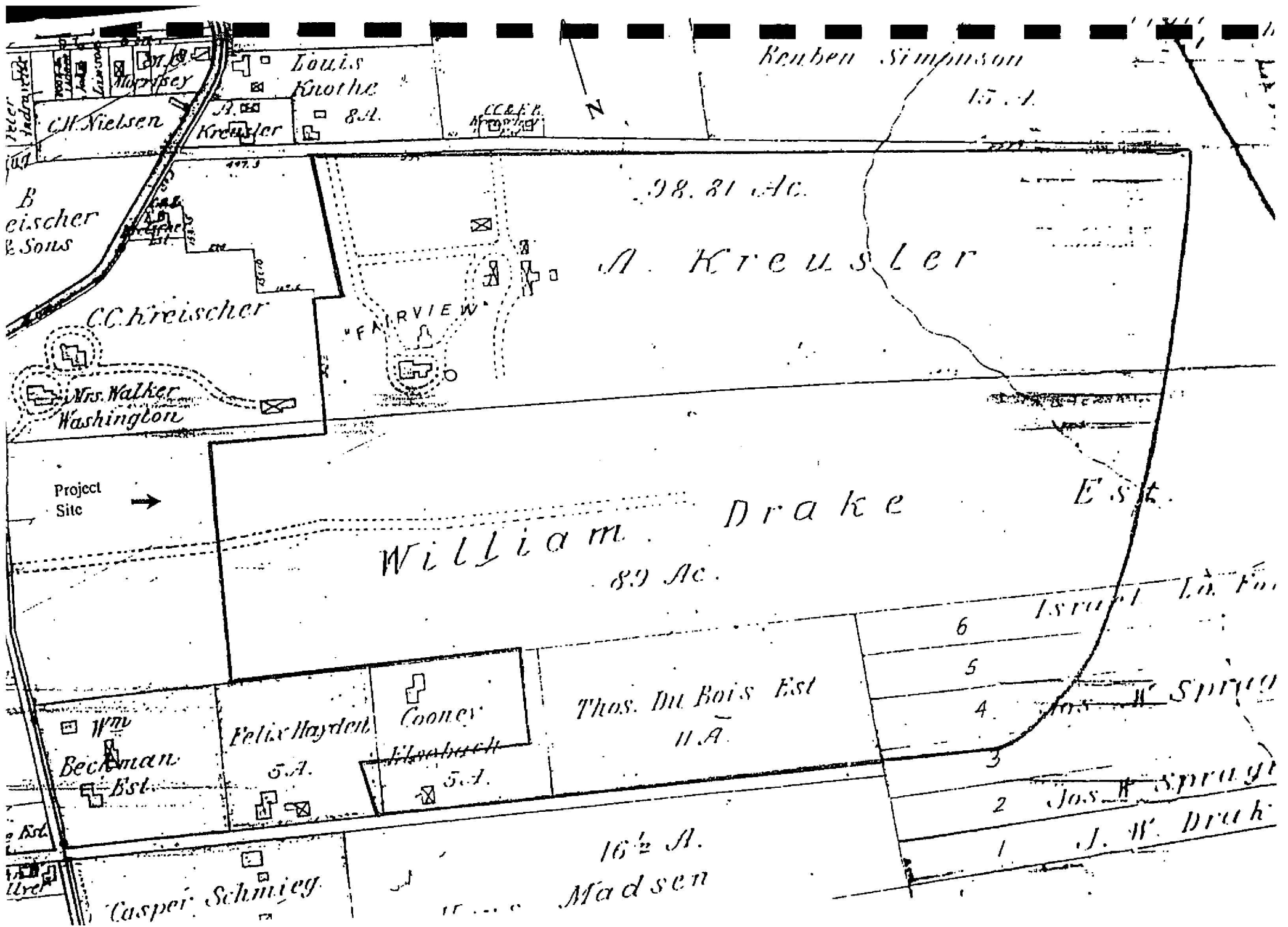


Figure 25 - Robinson's 1898 map showing project site, 1 in = 400 ft.

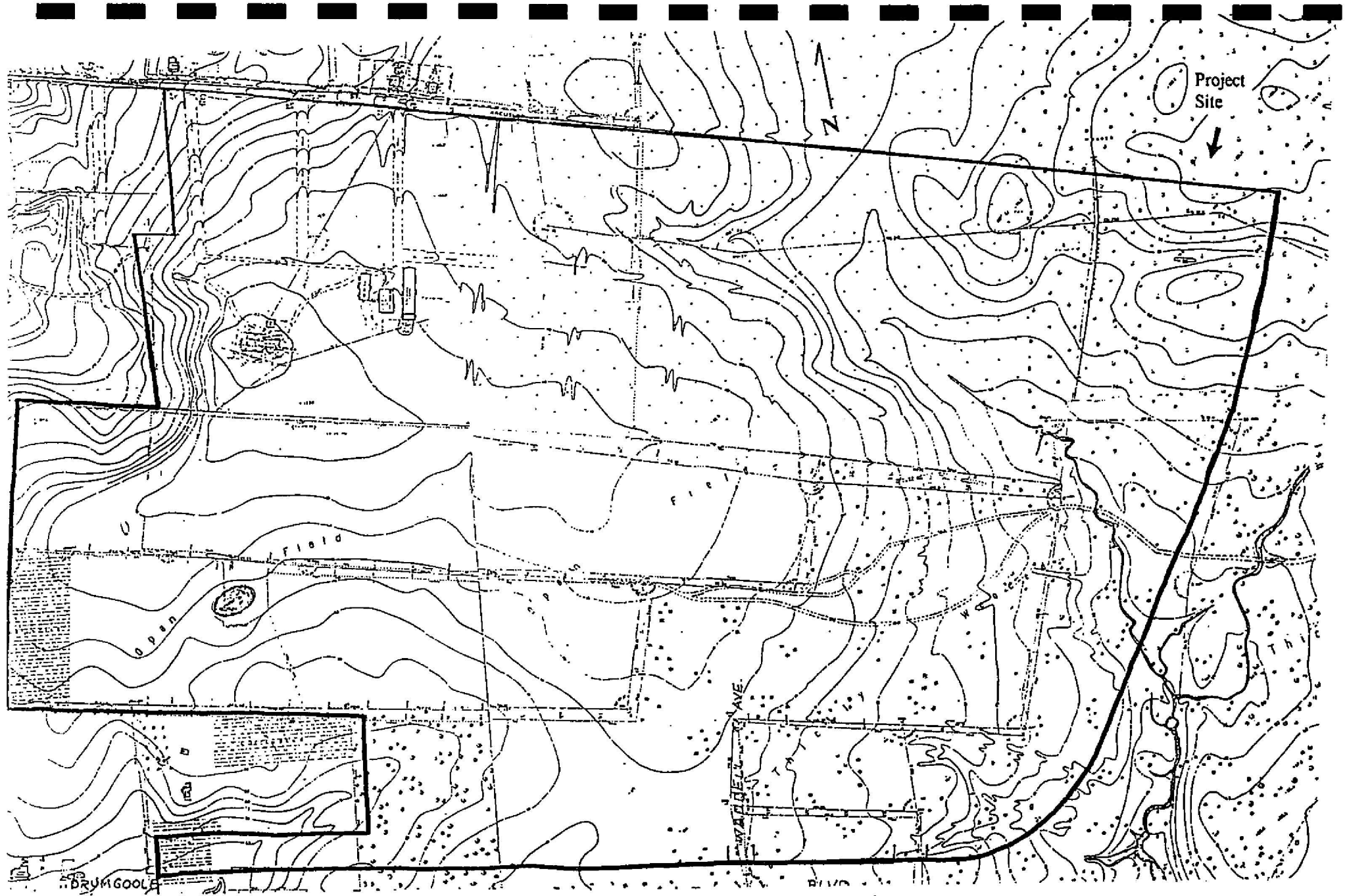


Figure 26 - 1911 and 1913 Topographic Maps combined, Sheets 80, 81, 88, and 89.

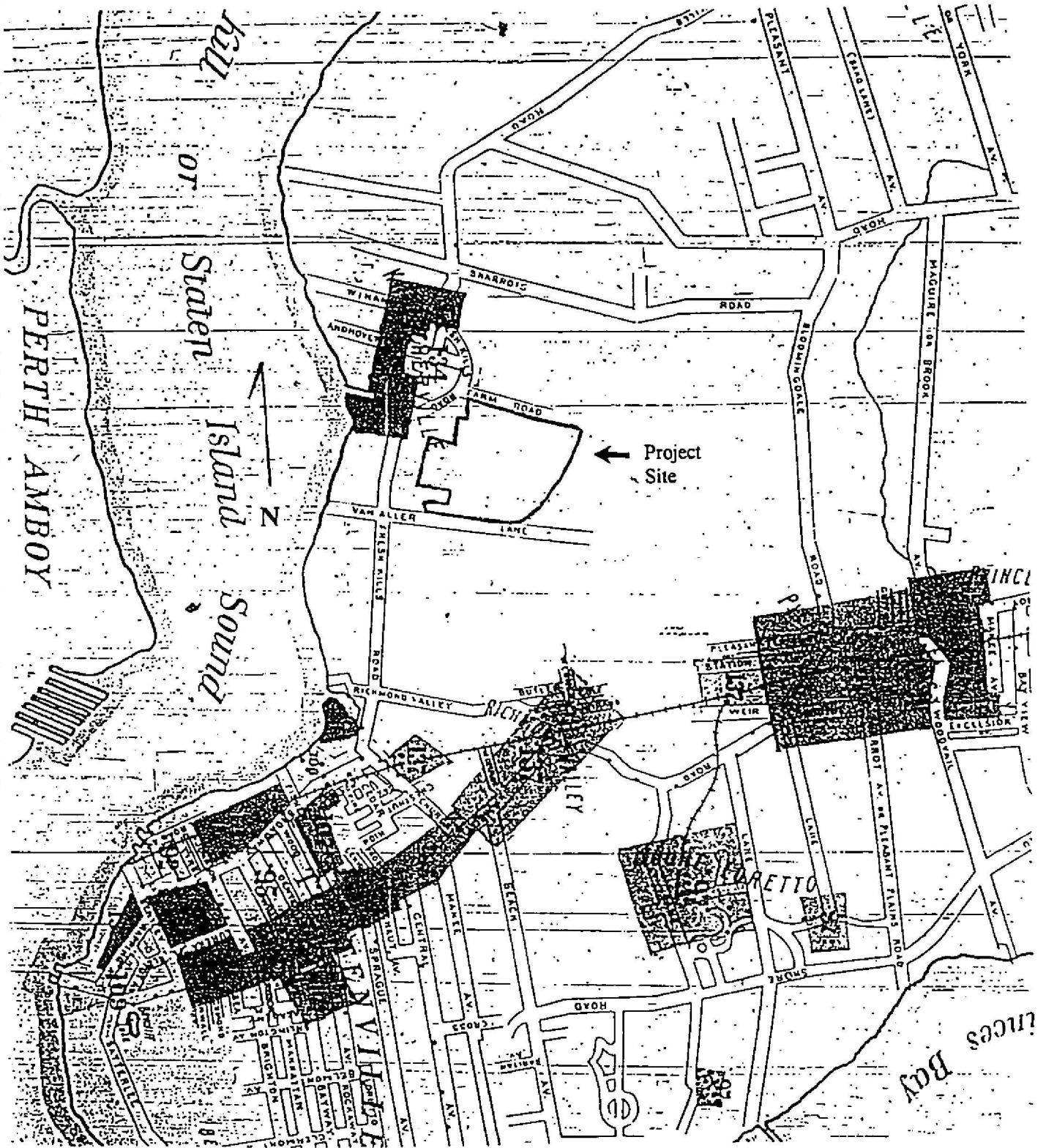


Figure 27 - 1910 Sanborn map, 1 in. = 3722 ft.

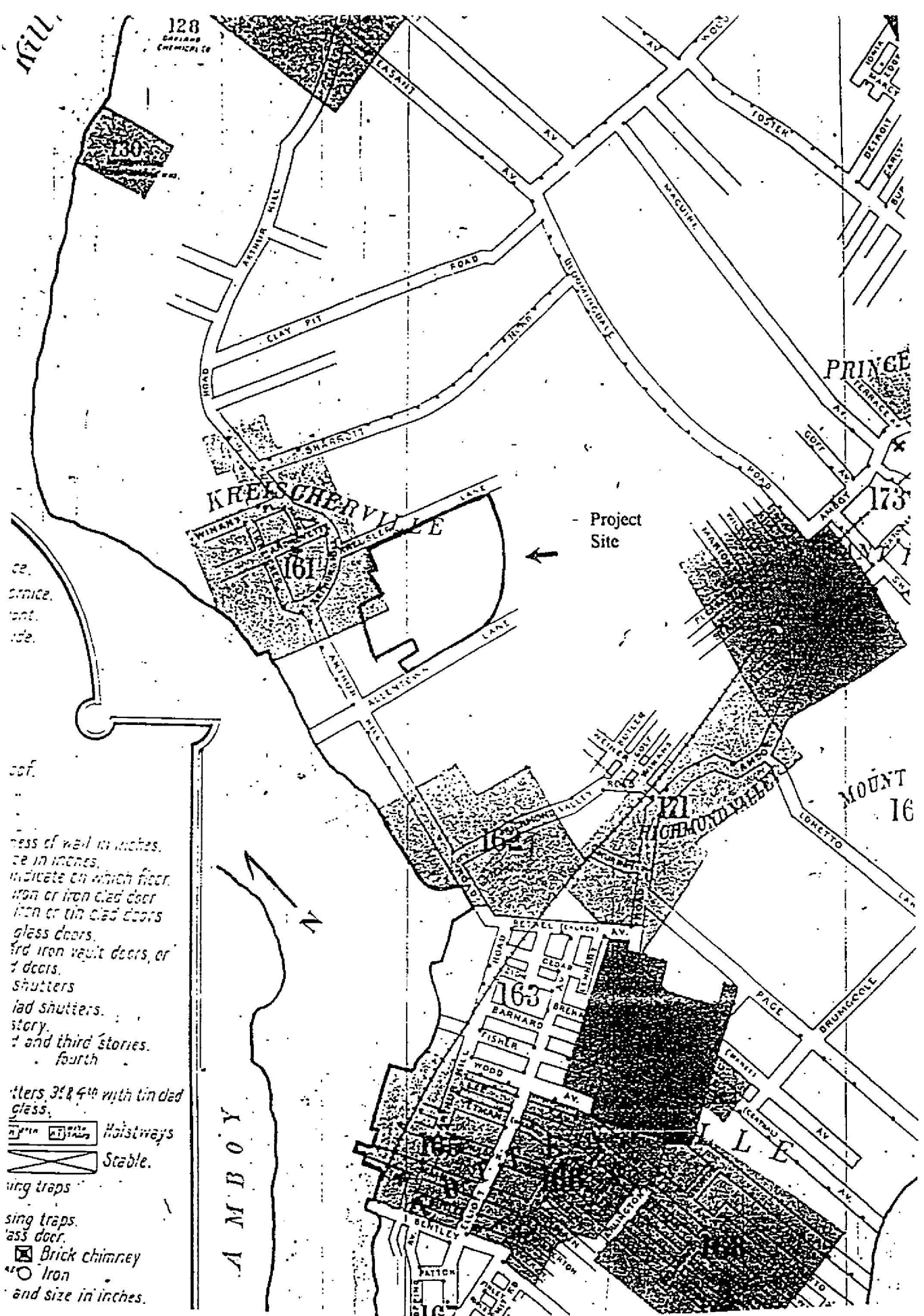


Figure 28 - 1917 Sanborn map, 1 in. = 2680 ft.

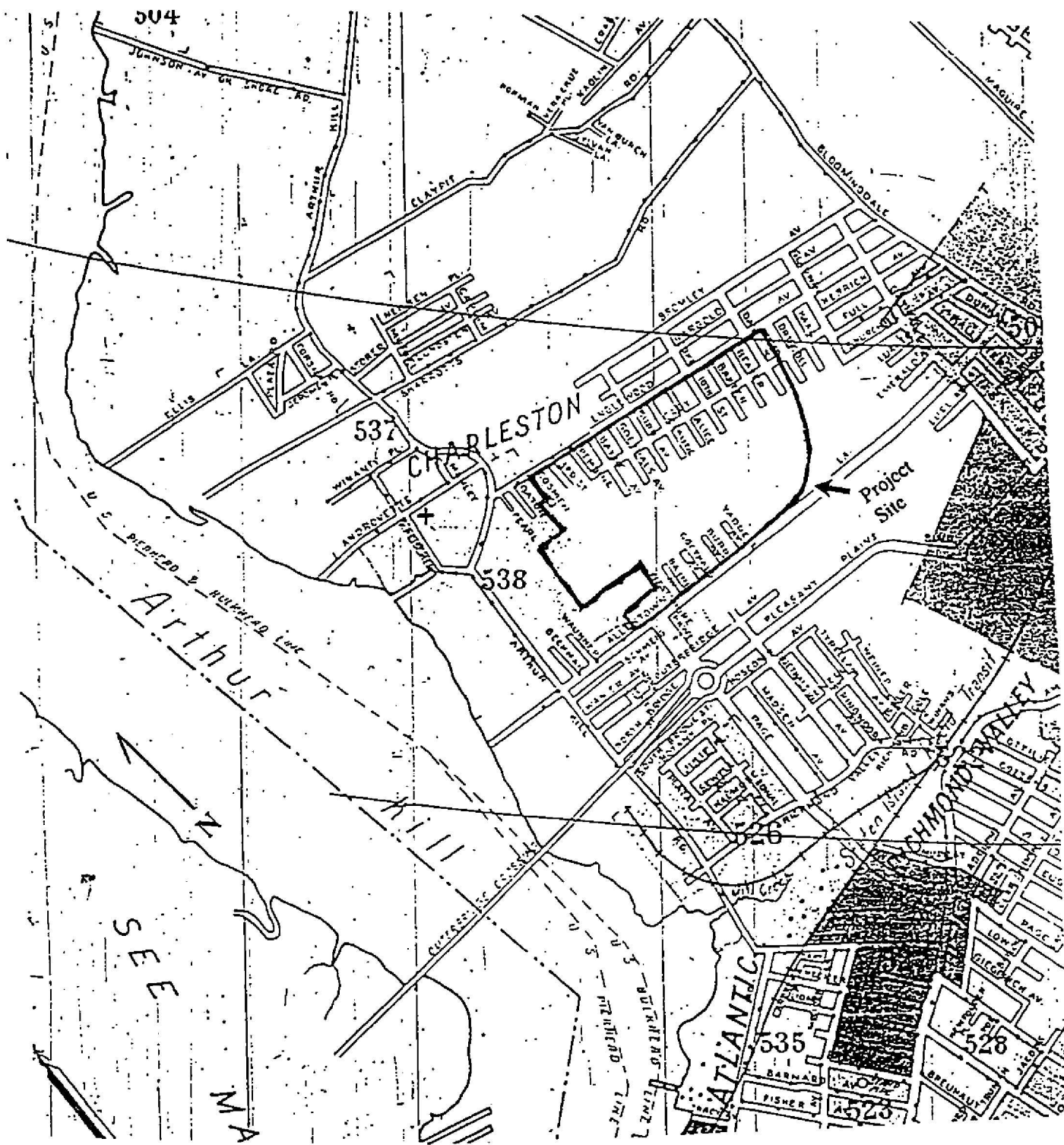


Figure 29 - 1937 Sanborn map, 1 in. = 1675 ft.

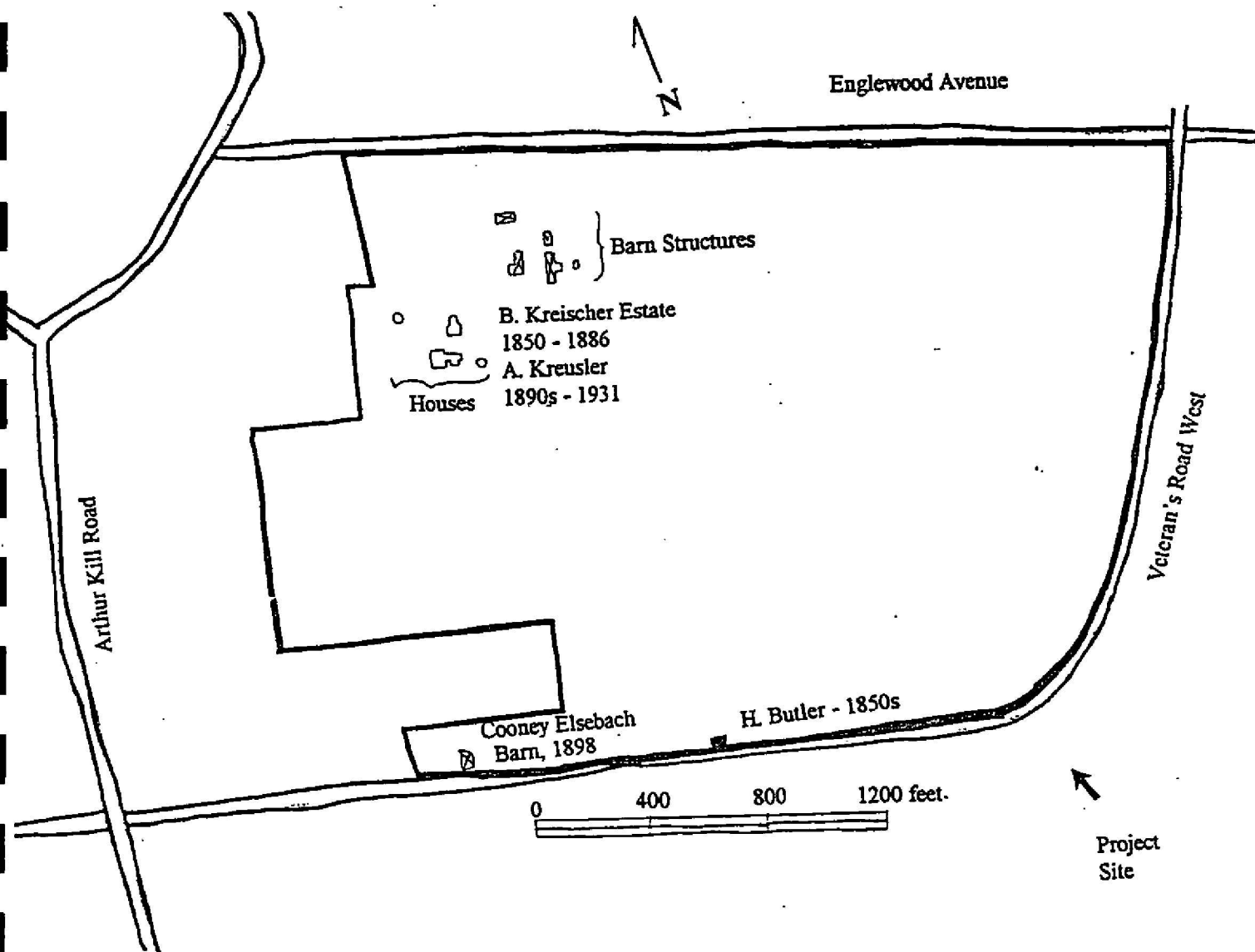


Figure 30 - Map showing locations of historical structures located within the project site.