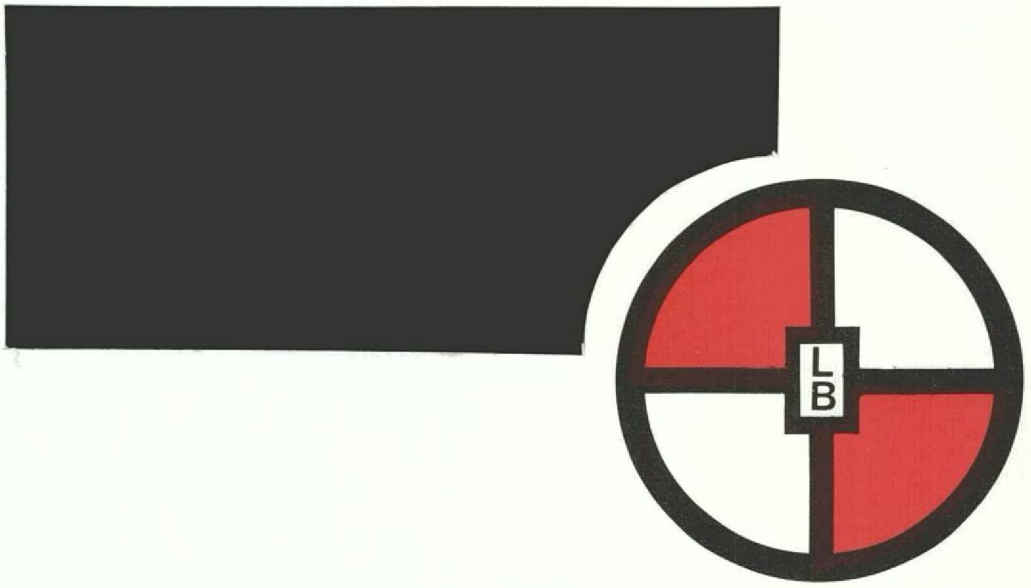

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.

100 Halsted Street
East Orange, New Jersey 07019

STAGE I
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
GATEWAY CATHEDRAL
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
CEQR NO. 89-318R

1990

Prepared for:

JOHN W. WHITEHEAD AIA & ASSOCIATES
CHELTENHAM, PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared by:

THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

EDWARD MORIN, SOPA
SUSAN D. GRZYBOWSKI
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

FINAL
JUNE 1990

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LBA is grateful to Mr. Andrew Fletcher, Project Architect for John W. Whitehead AIA and Associates, for his assistance in completing this study. The Stage IB archaeological survey was conducted by Edward Morin, Principal Investigator (SOPA), with the assistance of Susan D. Grzybowski, Archaeologist. The field crew consisted of Rick Affleck, Brad Botwick, Douglas Chapman, Jeffrey Laubach, and Al Olson. Sharla Azizi, Laboratory Supervisor, directed artifact processing and analyses. Production of this report was supervised by Lee Nicoletti. Editing was executed by Suzanne Szanto and Gilberto Pena assisted in report production. Drafting for this project was performed by Evelyn Knecht and Octavia Turkmani.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PLATES

I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the methods and results of a Stage I archaeological and historical investigation undertaken by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA) for the proposed Gateway Cathedral, Staten Island, New York (Figure 1). Initially, a Stage IA cultural resource investigation was completed with supplemental chain-of-title information and site-specific historical research. The results of the Stage IB archaeological investigation have been included in this report.

The study area consists of a tract, approximately 22 acres in size, bounded on the south by Richmond Valley Road and on the north by Boscombe Avenue, between Madsen and Weiner streets. This is just south and east of the toll plaza that marks the approach to the Outerbridge Crossing. Richmond Valley Road is approximately one-tenth of a mile north of Mill Creek and runs roughly parallel to it. The legal description of the property is as follows: Block 7572, Lots 1, 50, 135, 137, 140; Block 7573, Lots 1, 63; Block 7574, Lot 1; Block 7575, Lots 1, 57; Block 7576, Lot 1; and Block 7577, Lots 3, 45. Approximately 14 acres located in the northern section of the study area are proposed for development.

All procedures described in this report meet standards set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800) and Procedures for Determining Site Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60 and 63). The work conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716). The archaeologists supervising the investigations have been certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA), and the cultural resource specialists who performed the investigation meet or exceed the criteria outlined in 36 CFR 66.3(b) (2), and 36 CFR 61. In addition, guidelines established by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) and City regulations governing the protection of the cultural environment (CEQRA) were followed for all aspects of this investigation.

A Stage IA study of the entire 22-acre tract was conducted by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA) in February 1990 (Louis Berger & Associates 1990). The goal of this investigation was to determine whether the construction site had the potential to contain significant prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources.

According to the results of the background research, the southern and eastern portions of the project area exhibit a high probability for containing historic resources. In addition, the reported presence of prehistoric archaeological resources in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and the proximity to Mill Creek as

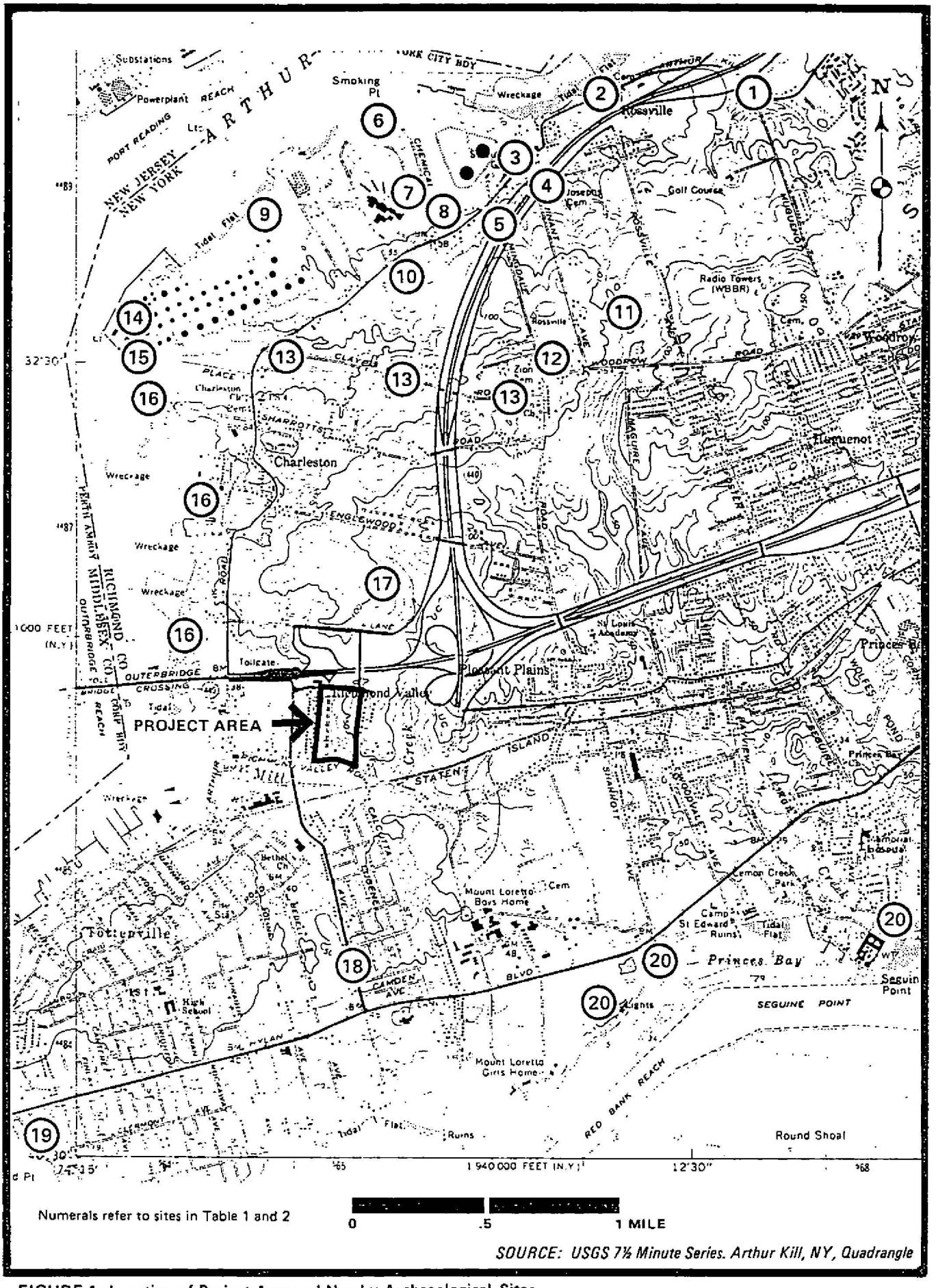

FIGURE 1: Location of Project Area and Nearby Archaeological Sites

well as to the Arthur Kill, suggest that the prehistoric cultural resource potential for the project area is high.

The archaeological reconnaissance of the project area, performed during the initial Stage IA investigation, resulted in the identification of several recently graded dirt roads extending south and west from Boscombe Avenue and a thin random scatter of historic glass and ceramics. No structures or cultural features were identified during the course of the walkover inspection. Based upon the results of several auger tests and the overall surface inspection, it was determined that the northern 14 acres proposed for development maintained a moderate to high potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Therefore, an intensive (i.e., Stage IB) survey involving subsurface testing was recommended within the 14-acre area of the Gateway Cathedral project.

Major goals of the Stage IB archaeological survey were to (1) locate and identify any prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits that may be present in the project area boundaries and (2) provide some preliminary assessment of the nature of any such deposits in terms of their gross areal extent and artifact density.

Investigations to determine whether prehistoric or historic archaeological deposits were present consisted of a program of systematic shovel tests. In addition, an intensive surface collection was conducted on a historic artifact scatter located in the east-central section of the project area. A total of 342 historic artifacts were recovered from the project area. The majority (85 percent) were recovered from the surface in disturbed contexts. No intact historic archaeological deposits or architectural features were identified during the Stage IB investigation of the 14-acre area of the proposed Gateway Cathedral. In addition, no prehistoric cultural material was recovered.

A description of the environmental setting of the project area, which provided the context for the identification of cultural resources, is presented in Chapter II. The prehistoric and historic overview are outlined in Chapter III. Chapter IV describes the results of the background and historical research pertaining to the project area. The methods and results of the archaeological investigation are discussed in Chapter V, and conclusions and recommendations are presented in Chapter VI.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area lies within the Atlantic Coastal Lowland (Thompson 1977:34). While the core of Staten Island consists of serpentine, the bedrock within the project area probably contains redbeds and diabase of the Newark Series at a depth of 150 to 190 feet (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 1981:54). Overlying sediments, from bottom to top, comprise preglacial clays, glacial fill, varied clays and fine sands, younger glacial fill, and loose fill with beach deposits.

The Wisconsin Glaciation's final advance covered the project area, and the glacier's terminal moraine can be observed at Harbor Hill. Glaciers in the vicinity of New York City began to retreat some 17,000 to 15,000 years ago. Glacial scarring created a variety of habitats including estuaries, salt and freshwater marshes, bogs, uplands, and midslope zones. Glacial soils contained a diversity of particle sizes, which allowed for good drainage and adequate water supplies for developing plant and animal communities. At this time, glacial Lake Hackensack deposited a mixture of clay, silt, sand, and gravel on western Staten Island. Furthermore, as the lake retreated around 13,000 years ago, a stream began to cut through the sediments and other eolian deposits to form the Arthur Kill Valley (Silver 1984:2-5).

Humans first inhabited the New York City area about 12,000 BP when sea levels may have been 300 feet lower than present levels and the Atlantic shore had regressed approximately 60 to 90 miles from its modern position (Kraft 1977). River and stream systems then exhibited different configurations as did the plant and animal communities within these environments (Edwards and Merril 1977). By 5,000 BP, sea level had risen to just 30 feet below its present level. While the sea rose, the Arthur Kill was merely a narrow, intermittent freshwater stream. Despite its location in a steep valley, the stream would not have been a great obstacle for human passage east and west (Silver 1984:5).

The sea continued to rise to a point some 14 feet below present level by 2,000 BP. During this time, the Arthur Kill gradually became a brackish estuary, lined with marshes and capable of providing new possibilities for human subsistence (Silver 1984:5). Over the 12,000-year course of human occupation of western Staten Island, the immediate environment changed from an upland and inland location of oak/pine forest and grasses into a coastal lowland zone, where marine resources could be readily obtained (Silver 1984:5).

III. CULTURAL SETTING

A. PREHISTORIC

The earliest occupation of coastal New York occurred during the Paleo-Indian period (10,000 BC to 8000 BC). Other groups ranged over a wide geographic area of the Western Hemisphere during the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene. It is commonly held that the major economic pursuit of Paleo-Indians centered around the hunting of game animals with the use of fluted projectile points. The animal resources potentially available for exploitation by early Paleo-Indian hunters included mammoth, mastodon, caribou, deer, moose, and elk. However, no evidence has been found in the eastern part of the United States to associate Paleo-Indians with such animals. Consequently, the concept of a Paleo-Indian period in the Northeast is based upon the western model. This model characterizes the Paleo-Indians as being highly mobile, specialized big-game hunters living in non-permanent residential camps.

Although numerous fluted projectile points have been located, only one site from this period has been found within the coastal New York region. The Port Mobil Site is located on Staten Island on what was once a high terrace, before the rise in sea level during the Holocene epoch. The restricted tool variety within the site's artifact assemblage suggests a short-term hunting camp.

The Early Archaic period (circa 8000 BC to 6500 BC) was a time of dramatic environmental change resulting from glacial retreat. During this era (i.e., beginning of the Holocene), a wide range of food resources (plants and small animals) increased in frequency and undoubtedly had an effect on human subsistence strategies. Early Archaic site locations were similar to those of the Paleo-Indian period but with the addition of lowland areas, areas adjacent to large bodies of water, and the margins of low swampy ground. Hunting still appeared to be the major subsistence strategy. One significant difference between the two periods was the preference for using cryptocrystalline stone (often exotic in origin) for lithic tools during the Paleo-Indian period and local cryptocrystalline and non-cryptocrystalline stone during the Early Archaic.

The distribution and artifact assemblages of Early Archaic sites in the coastal New York region suggest that while food resources may have been abundant in most areas, they were highly dispersed. In the case of certain animal species such as caribou, availability was not consistent in the same locales from year to year. Given the small aboriginal population estimated for this period, hunting and collecting territories were probably much larger than in later periods and more loosely defined in terms of political boundaries. It is hypothesized that periods of resource scarcity were overcome

by high mobility and exploitation of resources in alternative hunting and collecting territories.

Archaeological evidence within the coastal New York region has indicated that sites in the Early Archaic period are usually small and nearly always multicomponent. Since a wandering settlement pattern was characteristic of the Early Archaic period, architectural evidence is not likely to be found in an archaeological context. Archaeological assemblages associated with this period would consist of corner-notched (Palmer) and side-notched projectile points, in addition to bola stones and atlatl weights.

The Middle Archaic (circa 6500 BC to 3000 BC) was a period of adaptation to floral and faunal resources that approximate those of historic and modern times (Kraft and Mounier 1982:66, 77). The overall quality of Middle Archaic environments, however, still cannot be directly compared to recent conditions. A postulated hot/dry climatic interval (Carbone 1976) may have had pronounced effects on some Middle Archaic cultures. Diagnostic Middle Archaic artifact types include bifurcate-base projectile points, such as LeCroy, Saint Albans, and Kanawha, and stemmed points, such as Stanley and Morrow. Other items in Middle Archaic tool kits include ground stone axes, milling stones and other plant-processing equipment, net sinkers, and various flake and bifacial tools.

Subsistence patterns appear to have changed from those noted for the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods. The general impression is that Middle Archaic settlement and subsistence were focused on a broader resource base, contrasting with the Paleo-Indian and portions of the Early Archaic periods. Middle Archaic tool kits tend to show greater variety than those associated with earlier periods, lending support to a diffuse subsistence strategy.

Archaeological expressions of the Late Archaic period (circa 3000 BC to 2000 BC) indicate a continuing adaptation to fully emerging temperate deciduous environments. The well-defined seasonality of floral communities and the behavioral adaptations of related fauna are reflected in a very regularized and scheduled use of a broad range of resources during Late Archaic times. This can be viewed as an elaboration of the hunting/gathering/foraging economy of the Middle Archaic period. An emphasis on fishing and shellfish exploitation becomes archaeologically visible during the Late Archaic.

Expansions and changes seen in Late Archaic tool kits reflect a broadening of the resource base and mirror the variety that was evident in Middle Archaic assemblages. Diagnostic artifacts for the initial portion of the period are characterized by a variety of narrow-bladed and stemmed projectile points. Toward the end of the Late Archaic, broad-bladed forms, exhibiting regional diversity, are more common.

The Terminal Archaic (circa 2000 BC to 1000 BC) was a transitional period between the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. This period appears to have involved the introduction of new materials with no alteration of the basic food-gathering economy. The Terminal Archaic has come to be associated with the manufacture and use of soapstone vessels, "fishtail" projectile points, and elaborate mortuary practices. In coastal New York, the Orient Focus is the recognized cultural phase of the Terminal Archaic. Artifact traits commonly found are Orient fishtail points, strike-a-lights, scrapers, side-notched points, celts, adzes, stone gorgets, knives, drills, shellfish middens, soapstone vessels, and burials.

The onset of the Woodland period (1000 BC to 400 BC) has been traditionally associated with the appearance of ceramics (Williams and Thomas 1982). This period has been generally viewed as a continuation of Late Archaic lifestyles, but with a greater degree of sedentism (Gardner 1982). This trend toward sedentary settlement has been linked to an increase in the exploitation of a variety of localized resources, with settlement choices geared to enhancing procurement of these resources; the development of social institutions encouraging or enforcing the generation of food surpluses; and the stabilization of environments and the important food resources associated with them (Gardner 1982).

In the coastal New York region, the recognized cultural phase of the Early Woodland is the North Beach Focus of the Windsor Aspect (Smith 1980:50-51). The characteristic artifact assemblage consists of grit-tempered ceramic vessels resembling Vinette I, and a wide variety of projectile forms, including narrow, wide-blade stemmed, side-notched, some lozenge, semi-lozenge, and fishtail varieties. Other items in the Early Woodland tool kit include scrapers, plain hammerstones, abraders, choppers, anvil stones, net sinkers, and bone awls.

In the coastal New York area, the beginning of the Middle Woodland period (circa 400 BC to AD 900) is marked by the replacement of the North Beach Focus with the Clearview Focus, and the introduction of the Abbott Complex. Both of these foci are known in western Long Island, but are as yet unidentified in eastern Long Island (Smith 1980:51). The Clearview Focus appears to be an outgrowth of the North Beach Focus, with similar ceramic shapes. Except for the Abbott Zoned pottery, the artifact assemblage of coastal New York's Abbott Complex is basically the same for the Windsor Aspect's late North Beach and Clearview foci (Smith 1980). Diagnostic projectile points include Fox Creek stemmed and lanceolate types. Food remains consist of deer, shellfish (oysters, hard-shell clams, bay scallops, and conchs), and tortoise.

The Late Woodland period (circa AD 900 to 1600) exhibits settlement and subsistence patterns different from those ascribed to the Middle Woodland period. Prehistoric trends toward sedentary life

culminate in Late Woodland villages that appear to have been occupied on a year-round basis. This settlement pattern is viewed not so much as an abrupt change from earlier patterns, but more as a continuum along which predictable and dependable food resources permitted establishment of prolonged and focused settlements or hamlets.

The practice of agriculture and its effect on late prehistoric and early historic Native American life in coastal New York are currently the focus of much debate (Ceci 1977, 1980, 1982; Silver 1984). Lynn Ceci reexamined the assumptions that late Woodland coastal New York cultures enjoyed a sedentary life based upon maize agriculture. She believes that the growth of sedentary village life, populations, and the sociopolitical complexities were products of the European fur-wampum trade and not of the cultivation of maize. It was the native population's desire to trade for European goods that induced it to stay through the winter months, leading to the establishment of villages.

The Contact period began with the first interaction between Native American societies and the European explorers, traders, and colonists. Its ending was marked by the final movement of Native American groups from the area. In the western Long Island area, the period lasted less than a century.

The subsistence and settlement patterns of the Native American groups on western Long Island were those of the Late Woodland, East River Aspect, Clasons Point Phase. This was characterized by semi-permanent villages of approximately one acre located on tidal streams and bays. Archaeological evidence (i.e., shellfish middens and small amounts of bird, amphibian, and fish bones) recovered from sites dating to this period indicates a fishing and hunting economy. The degree to which maize cultivation was part of the subsistence base has not been fully determined (see Ceci hypothesis in discussion of Late Woodland). Nevertheless, archaeological evidence in the form of stone hoes, pestles, and shallow mortars suggests maize cultivation.

Trade with Europeans had an immediate impact on the economy and material culture of Native Americans. They replaced their Late Woodland material assemblages with such items as iron pots, metal tools, knives, household implements, bottles, jugs, and cloth. Dependency on European goods quickly eroded the Native American cultural system, and intertribal rivalries escalated as a result of competition for access to the fur trade.

B. HISTORIC

The presence of European trade goods at several Native American sites near the project area reflects the relatively early contact between Europeans and the Native American occupants of western Staten Island. Most of the aboriginal groups are believed to have

left the island in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Jacobson (1980:12-13) suggests that some Native Americans may have remained on Bentley Manor, which in 1675 comprised the modern village of Tottenville, until the early eighteenth century. Creation of Bentley Manor by 1675 indicates that there was a European presence in the vicinity of Ward's Point by the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Settlement in the vicinity of Smoking Point, north of the project area, is believed to have occurred between 1670 and 1680 (Leng and Davis 1930:124).

During the eighteenth century, Staten Island developed as an agricultural and fishing area. The products of a mixed agricultural economy included beef, pork, wheat, rye, and apples. Fish, oysters, and clams were harvested from waters around the island and salt hay was gathered from the extensive salt meadows. Prior to 1772, Cornelius Dissosway's gristmill was constructed on Mill Creek, across from Perth Amboy. This is the only mill on record to serve a large portion of the western section of Staten Island; it was razed shortly after 1900. The mill was located 150 feet west of Arthur Kill Road on the northern bank of Mill Creek (McMillen 1951). Although this is outside of the project area, a "P. W. Dissoway" appears near the boundary of the project area by 1859. The Dissosway homestead and cemetery were located near the approaches to the Outerbridge Crossing. The dwelling was destroyed in about 1920; the disposition of the family cemetery is unknown (Davis Collection, Photograph of Disosway Homestead, ca. 1920).

During the American Revolution, British forces consolidated their control of Staten Island in the summer of 1776, and they retained control of it until the conclusion of the war in 1783. The island was used as a staging area for British forays into New Jersey and across to Long Island, and was a source, as well, for produce, wood, and fodder (Cohn 1962). The ferry near the modern location of Rossville, north of the project area, was one of their embarkation points. Along Page Avenue in Tottenville, a cannon ball, two George II coins, one mid-eighteenth-century Spanish silver real, and unidentified ceramics were recovered as well as prehistoric artifacts (Archaeology Section 1962:93). Both the cannon ball and the English coins suggest that the British military presence may have pervaded the island. The excavations undertaken at the Conference House suggest another side to the Revolutionary War and its impact on the civilian population. Baugher and Venables (1987:49-50) attribute the absence of items reflective of Christopher Billopp's high social status to British confiscation and American looting. Billopp, a loyalist, relocated his family during the war to a safer locale, presumably taking many of his possessions with him.

Tottenville and vicinity exhibited a developmental pattern typical for southern Staten Island in the nineteenth century. The local landscape comprised scattered small villages and the majority of the inhabitants were farmers, fishermen, sailors, or laborers

employed in the shipbuilding industry (Rubinson 1988:12). The southern and western sides of Staten Island were particularly favorable to the formation of oyster beds, and as early as 1730, New York attempted to regulate use of indigenous beds. In an attempt to eliminate excessive harvesting as well as protect the local industry, New York limited fishing in these waters to vessels wholly owned by New Yorkers. Nonetheless, by the early nineteenth century, some of the beds were exhausted and oyster "planters" stocked, or seeded, their beds with oysters brought in from Newark Bay, the Raritan River, Long Island, and Maryland (Bayles 1887:705, 706, 709).

Oystering became pervasive, and by the later nineteenth century, local historian Richard Bayles commented,

> All the inhabitants of the southern half of Staten Island may be called oystermen, since many of them have invested a little in the beds in some shape, or work more or less on hire for the regular growers. Exactly how many real planters there are on the island it would be difficult to learn; they are scattered everywhere, but chiefly live at Pleasant Plains, Tottenville, Rossville and Chelsea [Bayles 1887:710].

As industrial development proceeded in New Jersey in the vicinity of Elizabeth and Newark, the oyster beds became contaminated. The pollution was initially observed in the 1880s, but the New York Department of Health did not condemn the Staten Island oyster beds until 1916 (Board of Education 1964:181).

Early ferries between Staten Island and New Jersey were located at Rossville and Tottenville. Construction of the Staten Island Railroad between Vanderbilts Landing (Clifton) and Tottenville in 1860 redirected development away from the vicinity of Rossville and toward the southwestern part of the island. A severe storm in September 1882 destroyed sections of the railroad tract in the vicinity of Richmond Valley (Bayles 1887:321; Staten Island Tercentenary Commission 1961:24). Ferry service between Tottenville and Perth Amboy was inaugurated on May 12, 1867, when the newly built double-ended sidewheeler Maid of Perth was launched. By 1880, Tottenville boasted eight shipyards. "This being a fishing locality with the coal depots of New Jersey near," Bayles commented, "the work is largely from smacks, tugs, coal barges and oyster boats" (Bayles 1887:703).

Agriculture and oystering supported the local economy in the post-Civil War period, although there was increasing evidence of industrialization in the form of isolated manufacturing plants (Weingartner 1967). Balthazar Kreischer's brickworks in Kreischerville (Charleston), begun in 1845, continued to expand to include a chemical works and ultramarine-blue factory, reaching a peak in the late nineteenth century (Bayles 1887). The works closed in 1927, but the company town that had been established survived.

Also nearby was the American Linoleum Manufacturing Company, said to have been the earliest linoleum manufactory in the nation. It was established at this site in 1873, with the product first coming to market in 1875 (Clute 1877:327).

In 1889, the Arthur Kill Bridge was completed, and the following year, the Baltimore & New York Railway Company was placed into service. This provided Staten Island with its first physical link to the mainland as well as rail connections suitable for the transhipment of freight. The bridge was replaced in 1959 (Staten Island Tercentenary Commission 1961:27). In 1928, the Outerbridge Crossing was opened; the bridge was named for Eugene H. Outerbridge, a former resident of Staten Island and Chairman of the Port Authority from 1921 to 1924 (Smith 1970). Rezoning permitted construction of liquid natural gas tanks, petroleum storage facilities, a marine junkyard, and a sanitary landfill along the Arthur Kill (Geismar 1985:38).

IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A. PREHISTORIC

Archaeological studies of the prehistory of western Staten Island began in the first decade of the twentieth century, when Skinner (1909:11) documented numerous prehistoric sites from Rossville to Kreischerville (now Charleston). He observed that the Rossville and Woodrow area of Staten Island was a unique zone, where sites were found inland on sandy soils as well as along the coast. Shoreline locations had the highest frequency of sites (Skinner 1909:3).

Prehistoric sites have been recorded both north and south of the project area. Seventeen sites and/or multicomponent complexes have been reported north of the project area, roughly between Richmond Valley and Rossville (Table 1; see Figure 1). Additionally, three sites and/or site complexes have been recorded south of the project area (Table 2). The sites represent three major periods of Northeastern prehistory: Paleo-Indian (10,000 to 8000 BC), Archaic (8000 to 1000 BC), and Woodland (1000 BC to AD 1600s).

Since Skinner's pioneering studies, western Staten Island has been subject to recurring scrutiny, resulting in an extensive literature (see, for example, Jacobson 1980:8-11). In general, localities occupied by Paleo-Indians on southwestern Staten Island were near the incipient stream, later to become the Arthur Kill. One Paleo-Indian site, Port Mobil, has been reported two miles to the north of the project area. The site appears to represent small group encampments or forays. Its location suggests that marine resources may have been one focus of settlement and subsistence patterns. This aspect of Paleo-Indian lifeways has received little attention in the past although tentative evidence from interior locales has suggested its importance (Dent 1979; McNett et al. 1977). However, the artifact assemblages from the Port Mobil Site do not suggest a marine adaptation. The geomorphology of the area, in combination with the effects of glaciation and subsequent sea level rise, indicates that marine environments were probably not stable at this early date and could not have served as a primary focus of subsistence activities (Custer and Stewart 1983; Edwards and Merril 1977; Newman 1977).

During the Archaic period, prehistoric occupants still inhabited sites relatively close to the Arthur Kill, but additional settlement occurred further away from the streams (e.g., Wort Farm, Harik's Sandy Ground). Woodland occupation continued to be both adjacent to the Arthur Kill and at inland locations.

The largest burial site in the New York metropolitan area was found along the Arthur Kill at Burial Ridge (Geismar 1985; Jacobson 1980). Skinner (1909:91) reported that burials had also been

TABLE 1

DOCUMENTED PREHISTORIC SITES
NORTH OF THE PROJECT AREA

SITE NAME	PERIOD
1. Huguenot Site	Middle Woodland
2. Cutting Site	Paleo-Indian to Woodland
3. St. Luke's Cemetery	Prehistoric
4. Hammerstone Hill (Rossville Shell Heap)	Woodland
5. Harik's Sandy Ground	Late Archaic
6. Smoking Point	(Paleo-Indian?), Late Archaic, Woodland
7. Chemical Lane	Archaic, Woodland
8. Pottery Farm Site	Archaic, Middle or Late Woodland
9. Port Socony Site-North	Paleo-Indian to ?
10. Gerike Organic Farm	Archaic to Late Woodland
11. Wort Farm	Late Archaic to Late Woodland
12. Rossville Campsite	Woodland
13. Clay Pit Road Sites	Middle and Late Woodland
14. Port Socony Site-South (Port Mobil Hill)	Paleo-Indian
15. Charleston Beach	Paleo-Indian to Late Woodland
16. Kreischerville Sites	Paleo-Indian to Woodland
17. Canada Hill	Prehistoric

TABLE 2

DOCUMENTED PREHISTORIC SITES
SOUTH OF THE PROJECT AREA

SITE NAME	PERIOD
18. Page Avenue Sites I & II	Middle Woodland
19. Ward's Point (8 sites)	Archaic, Woodland
Billopp Ridge Burial Ridge Block bounded by Clermont Court, Surf Ave., McDonald Court, and Moon Ave.	
20. Princes Bay	Prehistoric
Sharrott Avenue Site Wolfes Pond Site Red Bank	

observed by local farmers in the vicinity of Smoking Point, but no evidence of them has been found. In addition to these burials, archaeological remains included worked stone tools, flakes, shell pockets or middens, fire pits and hearths and ceramic sherds. No village sites with permanent or semi-permanent dwellings have been excavated or "carefully recorded" (Geismar 1985:34).

The complexity of western Staten Island's prehistoric resources is amply demonstrated by the number of multicomponent sites. Smoking Point, for example, contains material from the Late Archaic period although some Paleo-Indian artifacts may also be present (Pickman and Yamin 1978:II-7; Silver 1984:21-22). Diagnostic Late Archaic artifacts from the site indicate a Normanskill/Poplar Island and Blue Island occupation from 3000 to 1000 BC (Silver 1984). A Transitional Orient phase (1000 to 700 BC) is also present, in the context of a shell midden. Oystering, the hunting of deer and turkey, and the gathering of nuts seem to have been the major subsistence strategies represented at the site.

The Page Avenue Sites I and II (see Figure 1), located less than one mile from the project area, were the first local sites to produce "Cody Knives," i.e., transverse blades usually shouldered on one side but occasionally characterized by a parallel-sided base without an inset (Anderson 1967:1). One burial, a shell heap, and several types of ceramics were recovered from these sites in addition to stone hammers and scrapers and "the usual rejectage such as cracked-stone and unworked 'chips'" (Anderson 1967:3).

Extensive archaeological materials have also been recovered from Ward's Point and Tottenville (Jacobson 1980). At least 127 pits, burials, hearths, and some 4,000 artifacts have been associated with the Ward's Point complex, for example, implying relatively intensive aboriginal occupation spanning the Archaic and Woodland periods. Jacobson (1980:69), in his extensive review of this material, concludes that, collectively, these remains reflect strong ties with Delaware Valley groups, which differ from central and western New York groups. The area was, however, a hub for many waterways and its occupants were apparently subject to multiple cultural influences.

In addition to the resources reported to the State of New York and described either in site forms or in professional reports, the Archaeology Section of the News Bulletin of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (1962:93) noted that Joseph Bodnar and his sons had "worked" a shell "heap" at an unspecified location in Richmond Valley. The site had also yielded ceramics, tools, and projectile points. At other locations along Page Avenue, the remains of an aboriginal child and dog were found as well as projectile points, pottery, a three-fourths grooved axe, and scrapers (Archaeology Section 1962:93, 1965:36).

B. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

According to the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, the project tract has revealed no evidence of fossils or prehistoric artifacts. At the same time, however, it was stated that some of the artifacts presently in the institute's collections, including celts, a gorget, a projectile point, a mortar, and a hammerstone, may have been obtained within or in proximity to the project area.

Several cultural resource projects have been conducted in close proximity to the proposed cathedral site. Louis Berger & Associates (1987) conducted a Phase IA survey of the proposed Chateau Dubois housing development located directly west of the project area. This study resulted in the finding that the area has the potential to contain significant subsurface cultural resources dating to both the prehistoric and historic periods. Therefore, a Phase IB survey was recommended in order to identify potential cultural resources within the project area.

Greenhouse Consultants (1987c) completed the Phase IB survey, which comprised a grid of 42 shovel tests augmented by a series of 1.5-foot test units, excavated to a depth of 2-3 feet where sterile subsoil, groundwater, or some other obstacle was encountered. Despite the presence of 20 documented prehistoric sites within a two-mile radius of the project area, the investigation failed to identify the presence of any prehistoric remains. Forty-nine historic period artifacts presenting primarily household-related refuse associated with the known nineteenth-century structures were recovered from the plowzone where no obvious horizontal patterns were exhibited in their distribution. Because of the absence of potentially significant prehistoric or historic remains, no further work was recommended.

Greenhouse Consultants (1985a, 1987a) also conducted Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the Page Avenue project area, which is situated about one mile south of the proposed cathedral site (see Figure 1). The background research and preliminary walkover resulted in the identification of a prehistoric site and a nineteenth-century farmhouse foundation within the Page Avenue tract. Field testing of these sites consisted of the excavation of over 150 shovel test pits and several larger test units. Although a variety of artifacts were recovered from these areas, including ceramics, bottle glass, building materials, prehistoric lithics, and ceramics (Woodland period), they were all retrieved from disturbed contexts. As no potentially significant cultural resources were present within the study area, no additional work was recommended.

A Phase IA cultural resources survey was conducted for the proposed Amboy Road Development Project located less than one mile southeast of the project area (Greenhouse Consultants 1985b). Based on the historic map and documentary research, no prehistoric or pre-Civil

War historic sites were within the boundaries of the project tract. The locations of three late-nineteenth-century structures were identified within the impact area; however, they were determined to be not potentially significant. No additional work was conducted.

Finally, a Phase IA and IB historical and archaeological evaluation was implemented for the proposed Surfside Village Development Project (Greenhouse Consultants 1987b), which is located about one mile to the southwest of the project tract. The site of a probable nineteenth-century farmstead and a possible prehistoric site were identified during the course of the background research and field reconnaissance. Additional fieldwork (i.e., Phase IB), which included the excavation of three backhoe trenches, 39 shovel test pits, and one five-foot test unit, resulted in the identification of a portion of a disturbed farmhouse foundation in association with ceramics, glass, and iron artifacts. Prehistoric flakes, predominantly jasper and chert, were also recovered in this general area in addition to fire-cracked rock, a possible jasper tool, and a possible hearth. Since all of the above prehistoric and historic deposits were recovered from disturbed strata, additional work was not recommended.

C. SITE-SPECIFIC HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The details of the site-specific historical research are presented in full in Appendix A to this report. Historic maps documenting the use of the project area are presented in Appendix B. These data indicate that there are three structures historically associated with the project area: two of them, the Drake-Dissosway House, and the Dissosway-Butler House, predate 1900; and one, the Dissosway-Butler House, located on Block 7572, Lot 50, may predate 1800 (Figure 2).

The approximately 22-acre project area was contained in the Fountain, LaRue, and Paulus Richards Patents and was acquired by Israel Dissosway by the time of his death in 1754. Part of the property descended to Ann Dissosway, widow of Cornelius Dissosway, who died in 1827. Cornelius was the son of Cornelius Dissosway (1731-1786) and the grandson of Israel Dissosway (d. 1754). At the time of Cornelius's death in 1827, the property was described as a farm on the south side of Staten Island formerly occupied by Anthony Butler.

It is possible that the house contained in Block 7572, Lot 50, (i.e., the Dissosway-Butler House) was built prior to 1797, based on the 1797 Sprong/Conner map. Rachel Butler, a widow, bought the small lot in 1828. Rachel and her sons James and Israel occupied the property until the 1880s and possibly as late as the early 1890s. Both James and Israel were carpenters, employed no doubt in the burgeoning development associated with the extension of the railroad and the growth of Tottenville. John O'Meara and his family

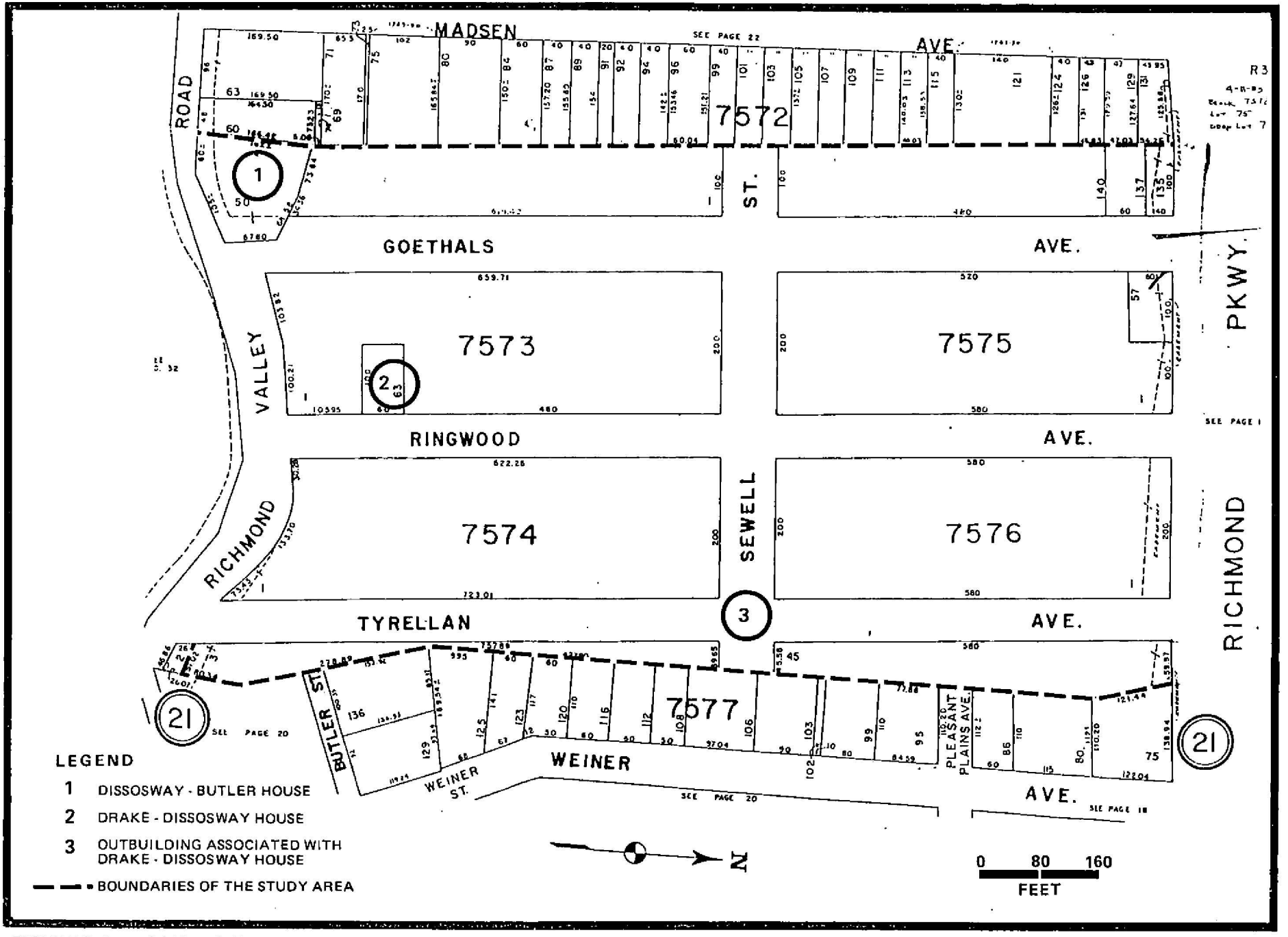

FIGURE 2: Potential Historic Resources

were in residence by the late 1890s; O'Meara was employed in the nearby O. H. Barnard Silk Mill. The house appears to have been abandoned and presumably razed after 1912.

The second dwelling, the Drake-Dissosway House, is associated with the general vicinity of Block 7573, Lot 50. It first appears on the 1845 Coast Survey map, the survey for which was conducted in about 1835. The area in question had been previously the backlot of the 600-acre Cornelius Dissosway property, and the subject property was probably developed around 1835 by Peter Dissosway although it may also have been occupied by Charles and Hannah Drake, as tenants, prior to 1820. Speculation aside, Peter W. Dissosway (1807-1869) bought the approximately 26-acre farm in 1831, which he worked through the mid-1860s. The use of the dwelling and its outbuildings is unclear between ca. 1868 and 1896, when it was taken over by Peter C. Juhl, a veterinarian who also operated a picnic grove.

The "picnic grove" may be more accurately described as a recreational facility. It contained an oval racetrack, a bicycle track, and a baseball diamond. East of the racetrack stood a one-story frame structure, at or near the modern intersection of Tyrellan Avenue and Sewell Street. The facility was in operation by 1898, when it was advertised in the Industries on Staten Island before Consolidation, and closed down between 1907 and 1911. Dr. Juhl continued to live at 101 Richmond Valley Road until 1924.

In the 1920s, new streets and sidewalks were laid out in Tottenville and adjacent areas along Page Avenue in the hope that completion of the Outerbridge Crossing would stimulate development (Wilk 1978). The last known occupant of 101 Richmond Valley Road was Frederich T. Davis, who appears in the 1925 New York State census. Davis was a real estate entrepreneur and he may have expected to ride the wave that was anticipated in the wake of construction of the Outerbridge Crossing. This development, however, did not materialize, although Page Avenue was extended to become the principal feeder from southwestern Staten Island to the bridge. The residence at 101 Richmond Valley Road and the associated one-story frame structure disappear from the cartographic record in the 1930s, and the entire parcel was foreclosed for taxes in 1954.

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION

A. PROBLEM ORIENTATION

Many of the statements made pertaining to the prehistoric and historic contexts of the project region can be considered as hypotheses requiring testing. Since the project area falls within an area of archaeological sensitivity and recorded sites, this project provides an opportunity to analyze the predictive models of Staten Island, suggest refinements, and make comparisons with other regions.

Background research on prehistoric occupations of western Staten Island, based on reviews of site files and relevant sources (Geismar 1985; Greenhouse Consultants 1985a, 1985b, 1987a, 1987b, 1987c; Jacobson 1980; Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1987; Skinner 1909), has indicated a number of recorded prehistoric sites both north and south of the project area, roughly between Richmond Valley and Rossville (see Table 1 and Figure 1). Although the project tract has revealed no evidence of fossils or prehistoric artifacts, some of the artifacts presently in the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences' collections, including celts, a gorget, a projectile point, a mortar, and a hammerstone, may have been obtained within or in proximity to the project area. Therefore, based on the occurrence of known prehistoric sites with similar environmental settings in the vicinity and the possibility that artifacts may have been collected within the project tract, the likelihood for the presence of prehistoric archaeological deposits within the project area is high.

Completed background research, title search, and cartographic analysis (i.e., Beers 1874, 1887; Bromley 1917; Butler 1853; Dripps 1850; McMillen 1933; Robinson 1898, 1907; Sprong and Conner 1797; Walling 1859) on the historic period for the project area indicate the presence of three structures historically associated with the project area: the Dissosway-Butler House (pre-1800), the Drake-Dissosway House (ca. 1830s), and a one-story frame structure (late nineteenth to early twentieth century). Only the one-story frame structure falls within the proposed area of impact.

The results of the records check and historical research indicate that the project area has the potential to contain significant subsurface cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic. Numerous prehistoric sites with significant information potential have been identified all along western Staten Island. The reported presence of prehistoric archaeological resources in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and the proximity to Mill Creek as well as to the Arthur Kill, demonstrate that the prehistoric cultural resource potential for the project area is high.

Because the project area was not intensively developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it was likely that subsurface historic cultural resources, indicated by the historic maps, might be present. Recent research has demonstrated that significant information can be retrieved if residential deposits from archaeological sites can be assigned to known historic households (cf. Louis Berger & Associates 1986; and Spencer-Wood 1987). Thus, there existed the potential for significant historic archaeological resources in the project area.

At the level of reconnaissance and intensive archaeological survey, the types of data collected are most appropriate for addressing site locational models, and such models have implications for addressing other aspects of prehistoric and historic adaptations. In the context of the Gateway Cathedral project area, major goals of the Stage IB archaeological survey were designed to (1) locate and identify any prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits present within the project area boundaries and (2) provide some preliminary assessment of the nature of any such deposits in terms of their gross areal extent and artifact density.

B. FIELD METHODOLOGY

A surface walkover of the entire 22-acre project area was conducted as part of the Stage IA investigation. The surface walkover and inspection activities provide a familiarization with the overall size of the project, surrounding terrain, and any topographic anomalies not discernible on maps that might influence the location of archaeological sites.

Notations were made regarding the nature and extent of any artifact scatters, structural or architectural remains, and topographic irregularities that might be indicative of cultural activities and any disturbances that might have directly or indirectly affected the integrity of potential archaeological deposits. During the walkover and survey, local residents were consulted on their knowledge of the history or archaeology of the local area.

Soil augering was used to evaluate the evolution and age of the project area landscapes and to obtain a preliminary view of subsurface components of topographic anomalies.

Field efforts during the Stage IB archaeological survey focused on testing the 14-acre area (i.e., the northern section of the project area) proposed for development (Figure 3). Investigations to determine whether prehistoric archaeological deposits are present consisted of a program of systematic shovel tests. These tests, a series of hand-dug holes of approximately one foot in diameter, were placed along parallel staggered transects spaced 100 feet apart. The interval between shovel tests along each transect was 50 feet. This resulted in a checkerboard, rather than a grid

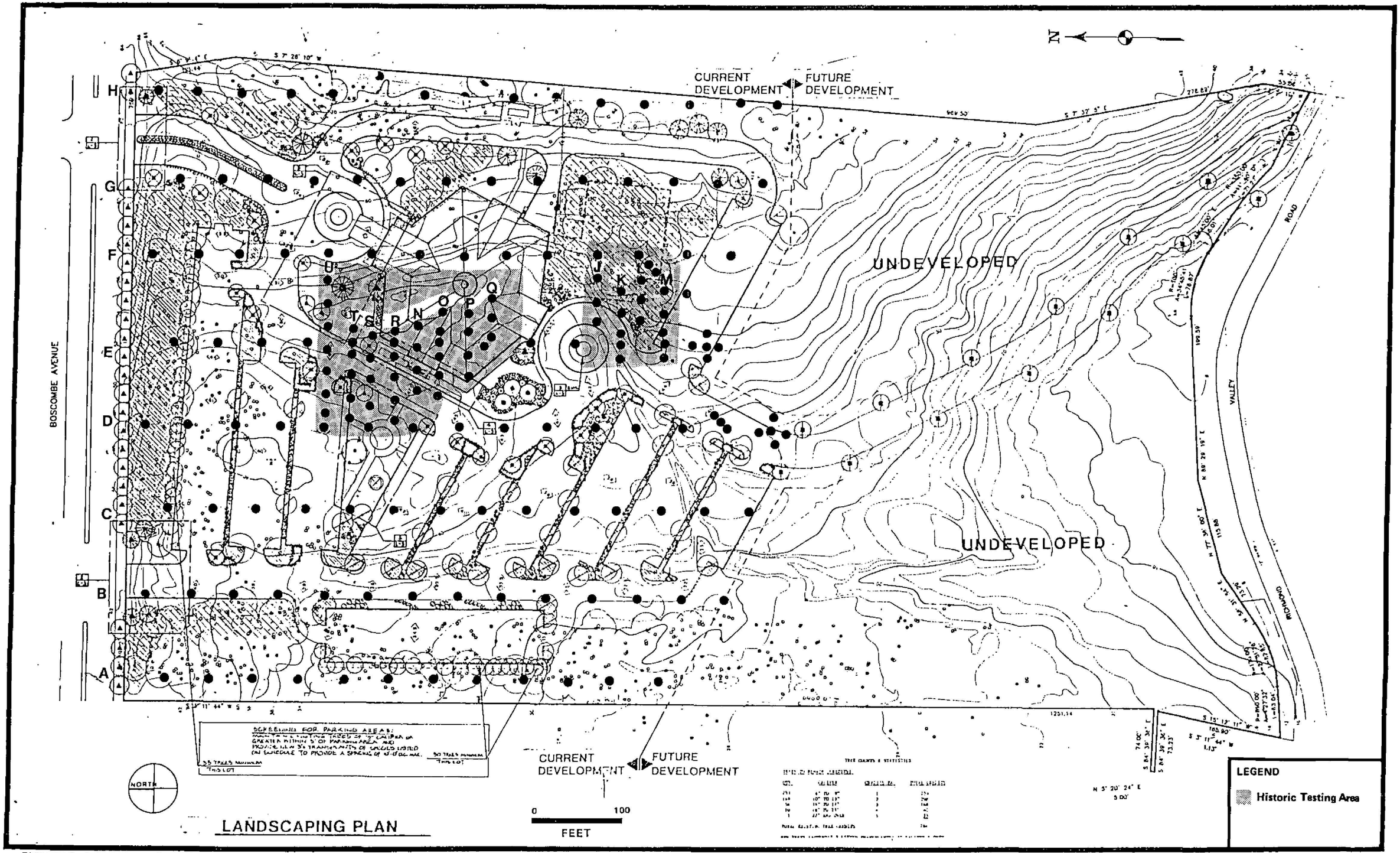

FIGURE 3: Schematic of Stage IB Testing Program

SOURCE: John W. Whitehead, AIA

pattern. The systematic investigation for prehistoric cultural resources required the excavation of 110 shovel tests.

Testing in the area of the potential historic cultural resources (i.e., surface scatters) also consisted of a program of systematic shovel tests. Based on the results of the prehistoric testing program and identification of historic artifact concentrations on the surface, two historic testing grids (measuring approximately 150 by 175 feet and 50 by 75 feet) were established within the project area. Shovel tests were placed along parallel staggered transects spaced 25 feet apart. The interval between shovel tests along each transect was 25 feet (see Figure 3).

Positive shovel tests and artifact concentrations which fell beyond the limits of the historic testing grids were cruciformed. Four additional shovel test pits were positioned at a distance of 15 feet in each cardinal direction from the original positive shovel test or surface concentration. In addition, five judgmental shovel test pits were excavated in locations where potentially significant historic resources were identified on the surface in order to provide a preliminary indication of the extent and preservation of subsurface archaeological deposits. The historic resource field testing program required the excavation of 64 additional shovel tests.

In addition to the systematic subsurface testing efforts, an intensive surface collection was conducted in the east-central section of the project area. Recently disturbed areas in the central portion of the project area and the south-trending natural drainage gully exhibited a surface scatter of historic cultural resources. A systematic surface survey of the cleared area between Transect E and Transect F and the natural drainage gully was conducted prior to the establishment of the historic subsurface testing grid (Figure 4). The survey was carried out by a principal investigator, field supervisor, and one crew member systematically walking a series of transects across the disturbed area at four-foot intervals. Since historic artifacts were unevenly distributed throughout this area, all visible resources were bagged and pin-flagged.

All shovel test transects were established along a compass bearing. Transects received individual letter designations (A-H and J-U), and individual shovel tests along each transect were incorporated in a numbered sequence for that transect. The numerical sequence for Transects A through H began at Boscombe Avenue (Shovel Test Pit #1) and progressed as testing proceeded south across the project area. Transects associated with the historic testing effort were sequentially numbered from east to west. Shovel test pits excavated at judgmental locations within the project area received a double letter designation (AA) and sequential numbering system (1-5).

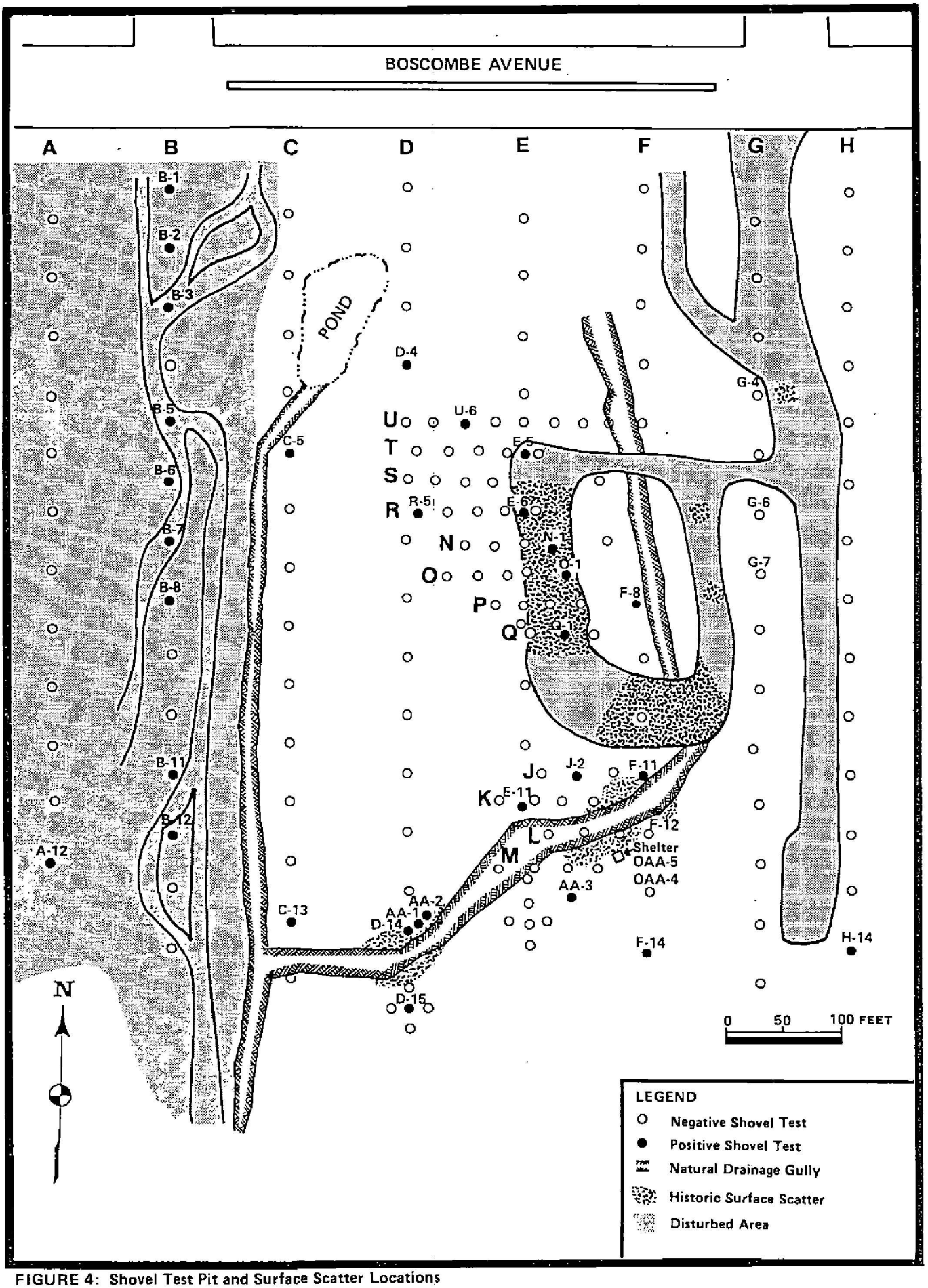

FIGURE 4: Shovel Test Pit and Surface Scatter Locations

Shovel test pits measured approximately one foot in diameter and were excavated into culturally sterile subsoil matrices. All soils were excavated by natural or cultural horizons, and all deposits screened through 1/4-inch hardware mesh. The locations of all shovel tests relative to project stations or prominent landmarks were measured using tapes and recorded on a map prepared of the project area. All artifacts obtained during subsurface testing were retained for analysis.

Appropriate records were kept for all excavations, using standardized field forms developed by LBA. All data, including descriptions of soils, were recorded in scientific fashion (e.g., using Munsell color charts for describing soils). Photographs of site areas were taken where appropriate. All excavations were backfilled upon completion.

C. RESULTS

1. Stage IA Field Inspection

LBA staff visited the proposed Gateway Cathedral project area on October 31, 1989, as part of a Stage IA survey (Louis Berger & Associates 1990). The tract is undeveloped, and slopes upward from west to east. The elevation of the project area ranges from less than 10 feet above sea level along its southern boundary in the vicinity of Richmond Valley Road to approximately 65 feet above sea level to its northeast. The project tract is predominantly wooded, with dense brush (i.e., brier) occurring over much of the area. Sections of the project tract that bound Richmond Valley Road contain low-lying areas with marsh grass (Phragmites). The natural setting, considered in combination with information received from local residents, is evidence of the taking of fill from the southern section of the project area in order to construct the Page Avenue Bridge (circa 1930s).

Two natural drainages divide the project area (City Environmental Quality Review Project Data Statement 1988). One small gully extends diagonally southwest across the tract until it turns southward approximately 200 feet from the western boundary. Another gully is located at this point and extends south toward Richmond Valley Road. The western drainage may be associated with a former unimproved road at this location, circa 1966 (see Figure 1). Moreover, early twentieth-century topographic maps (see Figure B.15) suggest that the southwest-trending drainage is most likely a natural feature. However, modifications associated with the recreational development of the project area may have altered both drainage channels.

The project area is underlain by bedrock of the Newark Subgroup, consisting of reddish shales and sandstones (City Environmental Quality Review Project Data Statement 1988). The Raritan Formation,

which includes unconsolidated subsurface deposits, overlies the bedrock at a depth of several feet below sea level along Richmond Valley Road to almost 50 feet above sea level to the northeast. The Harbor Hill Terminal Moraine, representing Upper Pleistocene deposits, extends the length of Staten Island and overlies the Raritan Formation. These deposits contain unsorted sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders within a clayey and silty matrix.

The archaeological walkover of the project area resulted in the identification of several dirt roads extending south and west from Boscombe Avenue. According to Mr. R. Andrew Fletcher of John W. Whitehead AIA and Associates, these roads were recently graded to facilitate access for heavy equipment into the project area. The roads were surveyed for evidence of cultural resources. This survey resulted in the observation of a thin, random scatter of window glass in addition to several small sherds of blue transfer-printed whiteware, blue shell-edge whiteware, and blue transfer-printed ironstone. No structures or cultural features were identified during the course of the field inspection.

Several auger tests were excavated in the vicinity of Boscombe Avenue and Richmond Valley Road. Tests placed in the area of Boscombe Road exposed intact soil stratigraphy, consisting of a thin humic soil overlying a silty sand subsoil. The Richmond Valley Road area tests encountered the water table within one foot of the surface. These preliminary tests, and the overall surface inspection, suggested that the project area has the potential to contain intact soils with subsurface archaeological remains.

2. Stage IB Archaeological Survey

The Stage IB archaeological investigation focused on the 14 acres of the project area targeted for development (see Figure 3). At the outset of the Stage IB investigation, the 14-acre study tract was re-examined for familiarization purposes. An immature mixed deciduous forest covers most of the project area with dense thickets of greenbrier and a sparse heath layer. Sphagnum moss and lichen (British Soldier) are common in areas of increased moisture with deficient nutrients in highly acidic conditions. Several disturbed areas were noted in the western and east-central sections of the project area. Surface visibility in extensively modified areas was excellent while the remainder of the project tract exhibited fair to good surface visibility. Recent rainfall had resulted in the pedestaling of artifacts (historic and recent materials) in areas where the upper soil strata had been cleared.

A total of 174 shovel test pits were excavated within the project area (see Figure 4). The systematic investigation for potential prehistoric archaeological deposits resulted in the excavation of 110 shovel test pits along eight transects. Testing in areas of potential historic cultural resources included the excavation of 64 additional shovel test pits. The excavation of shovel test pits

terminated within sterile subsoil, with an average bottom of excavation (BOE) depth of 1.77 feet below the present ground surface (BPGS). Several shovel test pits were limited by penetration of the water table approximately 2.0 feet BPGS, or occasional root intrusions and rock impasses.

No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the field investigation. Only 22 of the 110 test pits excavated along Transects A through H recovered cultural remains. Five shovel test pits encountered material of recent origin while the remainder (17) recovered historic cultural resources or a mixing of chronologically nondiagnostic artifacts. Recent trash debris, including rubber, plastic, bottle glass, aluminum, metal, concrete, cement, and coal ash, were encountered in shovel test pits in the western portions of the project area. The majority of shovel test pits along Transect A encountered modern trash and contemporary debris. Transect B, Shovel Test Pit (STP) #9, identified modern bottle glass (i.e., Schmidts beer bottle) at approximately 1.4 feet BPGS. Charcoal was identified in Transect B, STP #10, and clay pigeon fragments were noted in Transect B, STP #11, both approximately 1.0 foot BPGS.

At the time of the Stage IB field investigation, extensive modification to the western portions of the project area were noted. This area contains several dirt trails, an irregular ground surface, and ponding of surface water in natural or man-made low-lying areas. Soil stratigraphy in this portion of the project area was extremely varied and typically included a fill or disturbed layer approximately 0.82 foot deep overlying a dark brown or mottled yellow brown Stratum B. Stratum C varied from yellow brown to dark brown silty sand that extended to the water table approximately 2.0 feet BPGS.

A total of 28 historic artifacts were recovered from 17 shovel test pits excavated during the initial (prehistoric) subsurface testing program (see Appendix C). Positive shovel test pits were randomly distributed throughout the project area. Whiteware, redware, pearlware, ironstone, salt-glazed stoneware, bottle glass and brick fragments occurred in low frequencies (1 to 3 artifacts per STP) in shallow contexts. All historic artifacts were recovered from the upper foot of test pit excavations except in areas of recent deep disturbance. Archaeological deposits, subsurface anomalies, or soil features that would appear as dark stains in the subsoil matrix were absent in all shovel test pits.

Prior to the historic subsurface testing program and in order to provide additional information on the potential location of historic cultural resources, an intensive surface collection was conducted on a thin surface scatter of historic remains. This surface scatter was observed between Transect E and Transect F, south of STP #5; along the elevated southern bank of the natural gully near Transect F, STP #12; and along both banks of the natural

drainage gully between STP #13 and STP #15 of Transect D. In addition, stray finds were identified along the recent road cut 20 feet east of Transect G, STP #4; 50 feet west of Transect G, STP #6; and 40 feet southwest of Transect G, STP #7 (see Figure 4).

In order to assess the horizontal extent of the surface scatter, all historic artifacts were bagged and pin-flagged. This survey resulted in the identification of four relatively discrete historic artifact concentrations.

A sizable historic artifact concentration was identified southeast of Transect E, between STP #5 and STP #8. The areal extent of the surface scatter conformed to the area of disturbance and measured approximately 150 by 50 feet (Plate 1). Historic cultural resources recovered from this area consist of whiteware, pearlware, red slipware, porcelain, creamware, stoneware, bottle glass, window glass, and one ferrous nail (see Appendix C).

A second surface scatter of historic remains was noted around Transect F, STP #10 (Plate 2). The elevation in this area is slightly lower than that of the aforementioned concentration. The high moisture content and ponding of surface water in this area is associated with the recent deep disturbance to the drainage gully which extends north and southwest of Transect F, STP #10. Recovered artifacts in this area include: salt-glazed gray stoneware, dark olive-green bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, porcelain, creamware, redware, and ironstone (see Appendix C).

Historic remains also were observed on the surface southwest of Transect F, STP #12, near a temporary shelter used by local teenagers (see Figure 4). Although clay-pigeon fragments litter the surface, the absence of ground cover except for an occasional thick mat of moss augmented the identification and recovery of additional historic cultural resources. Recovered remains in this area include: white clay pipe stem and bowl fragments, cream slip redware, whiteware, gray salt-glazed stoneware, ironstone, and bottle glass (see Appendix C). Three judgmental shovel test pits were excavated in this area (AA-3, AA-4, AA-5). Only one body fragment of blue transfer-printed whiteware was recovered from test pit AA-3. No <u>in situ</u> archaeological deposits, cultural features, or soil anomalies were observed.

A fourth surface scatter of historic artifacts was noted along the banks of the natural drainage gully between STP #13 and STP #15, Transect D (see Figure 4). Historic artifacts recovered from the surface at this location include: porcelain, whiteware, Rockingham hollow ware vessel sherds, white clay pipe stem, gray salt-glazed stoneware, ironstone, whiteware, creamware, porcelain, redware, ferrous nail, copper nail, brick fragments, broad glass, and bottle glass (see Appendix C). Two judgmental shovel test pits (AA-1 and AA-2) were excavated at this location in order to provide information as to the vertical extent of any archaeological

PLATE 1. Historic Artifact Scatter Transect E, STP No.5,View to South

PLATE 2: Historic Artifact Scatter Transect F, STP No.10, View to West

deposit. Both test pits exhibited a dark yellow brown clayey sand extending to approximately 0.6 foot BPGS. All artifacts were confined to the upper six-tenths of the excavation. Stratum B consisted of a strong brown silty sandy clay extending to the bottom of excavations approximately 1.3 feet BPGS (Figure 5).

The historic subsurface testing program was divided into two efforts. Based on the results of the prehistoric subsurface testing program and intensive surface survey, two historic testing grids were established. Eight transects (Transects N-U) set at 25-foot intervals were established in the disturbed and adjacent natural areas between Transect D and Transect F, south of STP #5 (see Figure 4). Thirty-seven shovel test pits were excavated in this area. Whiteware, redware, pearlware, and ferrous nail fragments were recovered from five shovel test pits. Artifacts generally were recovered from the upper 0.5-foot depth of excavation. The soil matrix consisted of black (in natural areas) or yellow brown (in disturbed areas) silty loam. The artifact density within each positive shovel test pit averaged one to three with no associated archaeological features, or soil anomalies.

A second historic subsurface testing grid was established between Transect E and Transect F, south of STP #11. Fourteen shovel test pits were excavated along four transects (J-M) which cross-cut the drainage gully. Only one shovel test pit (Transect J, STP #2) recovered historic material. A single whiteware sherd was recovered in the upper portions of Stratum B (0.5 foot BPGS) consisting of dark brown sandy loam (7.5YR 4/4).

Cruciforming was employed around Transect D, STP #15, and Transect E, STP #13. All cruciformed shovel test pits were negative with regard to cultural resources, architectural features, and soil anomalies.

D. DISCUSSION

The Stage IB testing program resulted in the excavation of 174 shovel test pits. Only 31 shovel tests recovered material of recent origin or historic cultural resources. A total of 51 artifacts were recovered during the subsurface testing efforts, while the systematic surface collection resulted in the identification and recovery of 291 historic artifacts. No prehistoric artifacts or cultural features were encountered during the course of the Stage IB fieldwork. An artifact inventory of the historic material recovered during this investigation is provided in Appendix C of this report. The locations of positive shovel test pits (historic) and surface scatters are illustrated in Figure 4.

All historic artifacts were recovered between 0.05 foot and 1.5 feet BPGS. Historic resources were confined to the upper eight-tenths of shovel test excavations in areas lacking ground cover or in recently disturbed areas (i.e., cleared, graded). Soil staining

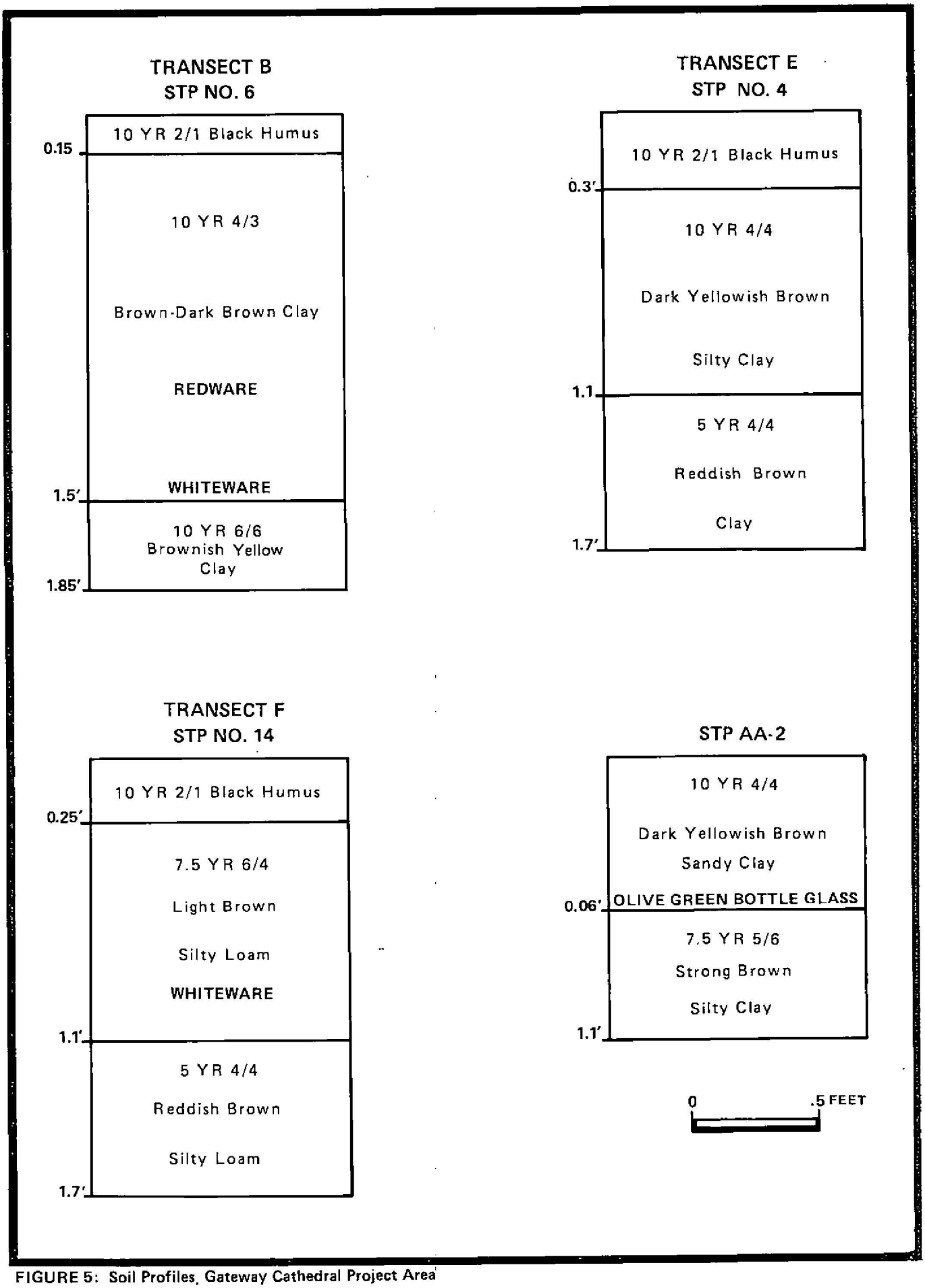

FIGURE 5: Soil Profiles, Gateway Cathedral Project Area

features and other subsurface anomalies were absent in all shovel test pits. Figure 5 illustrates the types of soil strata encountered in shovel test pits across the project area. Typically, disturbed areas lacked a humus layer while natural areas exhibited a truncated Stratum A overlying a brown to dark yellow brown silty loam, silty clay, or sandy clay (Stratum B). Stratum C typically consisted of a sterile yellowish red or reddish brown soil matrix.

Approximately 50 percent of the artifacts collected from shovel testing (n=31) were recovered from Stratum B, with smaller quantities recovered from Strata A. Four artifacts were recovered from Stratum C in disturbed contexts (Transect B, STP #6 and STP #7). Positive shovel test pits were, in general, randomly distributed throughout the testing area. Artifact density within each positive shovel test pit averaged one to three artifacts with the exception of STP AA-1 which recovered six historic artifacts in the upper three-tenths of the excavation.

The Stage IB excavation and collection programs resulted in the recovery of 342 artifacts. This recovery includes the collection of ceramic artifacts (n=208) and glass fragments (n=114) dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A small quantity of architectural debris such as nails, brick fragments, and window glass also was recovered. Other artifact groups such as clothing, furniture, and activities (see South 1977) were absent. Faunal remains also were lacking, suggesting that dietary refuse was disposed of elsewhere.

Whiteware sherds were the most frequently occurring historic resource (n=81). Nearly 60 percent of the datable ceramic assemblage consists of whiteware ceramics. Plain whiteware (n=43) alone constitutes close to 32 percent of the entire datable ceramic assemblage. Although the dating range for whiteware ceramics includes the period from circa 1800 to the present, whiteware sherds collected from the Gateway Cathedral project area suggest a date range from circa 1820 to 1925.

A small quantity of creamware (n=10), pearlware (n=17), and stoneware (n=8) sherds dating to the end of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century also were recovered. In addition, lesser quantities of redware, ironstone, porcelain, and earthenware were collected. These ceramics account for approximately 14 percent of the total ceramic assemblage.

Other datable artifacts recovered from the project area include white clay pipe fragments, dark olive-green snap case base bottle glass, sun-colored amethyst bottle glass, crown-cap embossed aqua bottle glass, broad glass, and clay-pigeon fragments. The majority of these artifacts were manufactured during the second half of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century (see Appendix C).

Given the extensive date ranges for many of these artifacts, the archaeological component of the project area may be tentatively dated to the second half or even the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the early portion of the twentieth century. This roughly coincides with the latter portion of the Peter W. Dissosway farmstead and subsequent occupancy and recreational development by Peter C. Juhl.

Late-eighteenth-century material recovered from the proposed development site may represent scattered household refuse from the Dissosway-Butler residence (Block 7572, Lot 50) which may pre-date 1800. Another possible interpretation may include the lateral displacement (i.e., tillage) of "keepsake" items associated with the Drake-Dissosway residence.

None of the materials recovered during the Stage IB archaeological fieldwork are considered potentially significant. Moreover, soil strata from which all of the historic remains were recovered during the systematic subsurface testing program do not indicate in situ deposition.

Historic land-use practices may account for the scattered distribution of historic resources and lack of any in situ archaeological deposits within the proposed development area of Gateway Cathedral. During the mid-nineteenth century, Peter W. Dissosway was farming 26 acres and raising horses on a five-acre pasture. The 1845 Coast Survey and 1850 Dripps maps support the assumption that agricultural activities took place in the project area during this period. These maps illustrate open fields or cleared areas within the proposed Gateway Cathedral project.

Studies on the effects of tillage on archaeological remains indicate that although human and agricultural practices can destroy features, they will not remove all of the material from the archaeological record (Lewarch and O'Brien 1981; Lightfoot et al. 1985; Roper 1976). The lateral displacement of cultural resources under such conditions has been found to circumscribe former activity sites. Thus, the location of former structures can be identified by the spatial patterning of artifacts.

Additional landscape modifications introduced by Peter C. Juhl, circa 1898 to 1907-1911, may have affected the lateral movement and spatial patterning of historic materials within the project area. During this period, a recreational facility, consisting of an oval racetrack (most likely used for horses), a bicycle track, and a baseball diamond, was established in the western half of the project area. This transformation would have disrupted old field succession and the lateral displacement of cultural material while simultaneously introducing a new dispersal pattern.

During the balance of the twentieth century, modifications to the southern section of the project area (i.e., taking of fill) most likely resulted in the encroachment of Phragmites into low-lying wet areas. These modifications also may have affected the natural drainage pattern of the property as well as the locations of the Dissosway-Butler and Drake-Dissosway homesteads.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the records check and historical research (Stage IA investigation) indicated that the project area had the potential to contain significant subsurface cultural resources dating to both the prehistoric and historic periods. Numerous prehistoric sites with significant information potential have been identified all along western Staten Island. The reported presence of prehistoric archaeological resources in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and the proximity to Mill Creek as well as to the Arthur Kill, demonstrated that the prehistoric cultural resource potential for the project area was high.

Since the project area was not intensively developed during the twentieth century, it was probable that the subsurface historic cultural resources, indicated by the historic maps, were present. LBA has identified significant historic archaeological resources in similar contexts on Staten Island, at the Fountain-Mouquin Site (Louis Berger & Associates 1985). Recent research has demonstrated that significant information can be retrieved if residential deposits from archaeological sites can be assigned to known historic households (cf. Louis Berger & Associates 1986; Spencer-Wood 1987). Thus, there was the potential for significant historic archaeological resources in the project area.

Given this potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, LBA recommended that a Stage IB survey be conducted in those areas of planned development to identify the specific locations and configurations of these potential resources. Additional site-specific historical research, involving a title search and review of other manuscript materials, also was completed. This recommendation followed the procedures set forth in the NYCLPC guidelines for archaeology.

Field efforts during the Stage IB survey focused on testing the 14-acre area proposed for development. A total of 174 shovel test pits were excavated in the project area. No prehistoric cultural resources were identified during the field investigation. A total of 51 artifacts of recent and historic age were recovered during the subsurface testing programs, and the systematic surface collection resulted in the identification and recovery of 291 historic artifacts.

The majority of artifacts were recovered from shallow or disturbed contexts. Soil stratigraphy was extremely varied across the project area, lacking both subsurface anomalies and archaeological deposits. No horizontal or vertical patterns of historic cultural resources were exhibited. Moreover, positive shovel test pits, distributed throughout the project area, revealed low artifact densities (1 to 3 artifacts per STP).

Based on the results of the archaeological investigation of the proposed Gateway Cathedral project area, no historic material may be interpreted as a primary deposit *in situ*. Secondary deposition or transformation processes undoubtedly began in the mid-nineteenth century with the Dissosway farmstead. Late-nineteenth-century modifications to the project area (i.e., racetrack, bicycle track, and baseball diamond) may have further dispersed historic cultural resources.

The Stage IB fieldwork resulted in the collection of a sizable ceramic and glass assemblage. A small quantity of architectural debris and other datable artifacts (i.e., white clay pipe fragments) also were recovered. None of the artifacts are considered potentially significant. The assemblage may be tentatively dated to the second half of the nineteenth century to the early portion of the twentieth century. This roughly coincides with the latter portion of the Peter W. Dissosway farmstead and subsequent Juhl occupancy and development of the project area.

Based on the results of the Stage IB archaeological survey, it is not expected that the construction will affect any intact archaeological sites, features, or materials. No architectural remnants or features associated with the one-story frame structure in the eastern boundaries of the project area were encountered during the field investigation. Based on archaeological remains alone, it is not possible to provide a conclusive interpretation as to the function or affiliation of this former structure/ outbuilding.

In conclusion, the Stage IB study has demonstrated that no sites potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places are present within the proposed development area of the Gateway Cathedral project. It is therefore recommended that no additional archaeological or historical work be conducted.

VII. REFERENCES

Anderson, Albert J.
1967 "Cody Knives" from Tottenville, Page Avenue, Site II, Staten Island, New York. The Chesopiean V(1):1-2.

Archaeology Section
1962 The News Bulletin of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences 11(8):93.

1965 The News Bulletin of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences 15(3):36.

Baugher, Sherene, and Robert W. Venables
1987 Ceramics as Indicators of Status and Class in Eighteenth-Century New York. In Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology, edited by Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood. Plenum Press, New York, and London.

Bayles, Richard M.
1887 History of Richmond County, Staten Island, New York, from Its Discovery to the Present Time. L. E. Preston, New York.

Beers, F. W.
1874 Atlas of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. J.B. Beers & Company, New York.

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

Board of Education, Staten Island
1964 A Resource Manual for School and Community. Board of Education, Staten Island, New York City.

Bromley, George W.
1917 Atlas of the City of New York, Borough of Richmond, Staten Island, Vol. II. G. W. Bromley & Co., Philadelphia.

Butler, James
1853 Map of Staten Island or Richmond County, New York. Surveyed and drawn by James Butler, C. E. and Surveyer. On file at Staten Island Historical Society Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Carbone, Victor A.
1976 Environment and Prehistory in the Shenandoah Valley. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Ceci, Lynn
1977 The Effect of European Contact and Trade on the Settlement Pattern of Indians in Coastal New York, 1524-1665: The Archaeological and Documentary Evidence. Ph.D. dissertation, City University of New York.

1980 Maize Cultivation in Coastal New York: The Archaeological, Agronomical, and Documentary Evidence. North American Archaeologist 1(1):45-74.

1982 Method and Theory in Coastal New York Archaeology: Paradigms of Settlement Pattern. North American Archaeologist 3(1):5-36.

Clute, J. J.
1877 Annals of Staten Island from Its Discovery to the Present Time. Reprint edition, Heart of the Lakes Publishers, Interlaken, New York, 1986.

Cohn, Michael
1962 Fortifications of New York During the Revolutionary War, 1776-1782. New York City Archaeological Group.

Custer, J., and R. M. Stewart
1983 Maritime Adaptations in the Middle Atlantic Region of Eastern North America. Paper presented at the 48th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dent, R. J.
1979 Ecological and Sociocultural Reconstruction in the Upper Delaware Valley. Ph.D. dissertation, The American University, Washington, D.C.

Dripps, M.
1850 Map of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. On file at Staten Island Historical Society Library/ Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Edwards R., and A. Merril
1977 A Reconstruction of the Continental Shelf Areas of Eastern North America for the Times 9,500 BP and 12,500 BP. Archaeology of Eastern North America 5:1-42.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1981 Staten Island LNG Project Environmental Impact Statement, Draft Supplement. Ms. on file, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Gardner, William
1982 Early and Middle Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: An Overview. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.

Garnice, Victor
1976 Local Place Names of Staten Island. Staten Island Historian 32(8):86-87.

Geismar, Joan H.
1985 An Archaeological Assessment of the Muss Waterfront Housing Development Project, Prince's Bay, Staten Island, New York. Submitted to AKRF, Inc., New York, New York.

Greenhouse Consultants
1985a Phase I Sensitivity Study for the Page Avenue Site, Staten Island, New York. Prepared for Carpenter Environmental Associates, Inc., North Vale, New Jersey, by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc., New York, New York.

1985b Phase IA Cultural Resources Report, Amboy Road/Weir Avenue Project #84-116R, Staten Island, New York. Prepared for R. Randy Lee, Staten Island, New York, by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc., New York, New York.

1987a Phase IA Historical/Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Surfside Village Development Project, Staten Island, New York. Prepared for Mr. Richard F. Brody, Raritan Bay Development Corporation, Staten Island, New York, by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc., New York, New York.

1987b Phase IB Archaeological Survey of the Surfside Village Development Project, Staten Island, New York. Prepared for Mr. Richard F. Brody, Raritan Bay Development Corporation, Staten Island, New York, by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc., New York, New York.

1987c Phase IB Archaeological Survey of the Chateau DeBois Development, Staten Island, New York. Prepared for Richmond Valley Estates, Inc., Staten Island, New York, by William I. Roberts, IV and Nancy A. Stehling, Greenhouse Consultants, Inc., New York, New York.

Jacobson, Jerome
1980 Burial Ridge, Tottenville, Staten Island, New York; Archaeology at New York City's Largest Prehistoric Cemetery. Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences 55(3).

Kraft, Herbert C.
1977 Paleo-Indians in New Jersey. In Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America, edited by W. Newman and B. Salwen. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 288:264-281.

Kraft, Herbert C., and Alan Mounier
1982 The Archaic Period in New Jersey: ca. 8000 BC - 1000 BC. In New Jersey's Archaeological Resources from the Paleo-Indian Period to the Present: A Review of Research Problems and Survey Priorities, edited by Olga Chesler. Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

Leng, Charles W., and William T. Davis
1930 Staten Island and Its People; A History, 1609-1929. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., New York.

Lewarch, Dennis E., and Michael J. O'Brien
1981 The Expanding Role of Surface Assemblages in Archaeological Research. In Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory, Vol. 4, edited by Michael Schiffer, pp. 297-343. Academic Press, New York.

Lightfoot, Kent, Susan Grzybowski, and Frank Turano
1985 Plowed Fields and Historical Archaeology: The Petty Homestead. In The Historical Archaeology of Long Island, Vol. VII, Part 1 - The Sites, edited by G. Stone and D. Ottusch-Kianka, pp. 280-291. Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Stony Brook, New York.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
1985 Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site (A085-01-0007), Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey. Submitted to the Department of the Navy, Northern Division.

1986 Hamlin Site (28Wa532) Archaeological Data Recovery, I-78, (103) Section Four Pohatcong Township, Borough of Alpha, Warren County, New Jersey. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey. Submitted to the Federal Highway Administration and New Jersey Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis.

1987 Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigation, Chateau Du Bois Development, Staten Island, New York. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey. Prepared for Richmond Valley Estates, Staten Island, New York.

1990 Stage IA Cultural Resource Investigation, Gateway Cathedral, Staten Island, New York. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey. Prepared for John W. Whitehead AIA & Associates, Cheltenham, Pennsylvania.

McMillen, Loring
1933 Map of Staten Island during the Revolution, 1775-1783, compiled from the following maps and from other sources: The Taylor and Skinner Map, 1781; The Hessian Map, c. 1777; Plan No. 31 du Camp Anglo-Hessois dans Staten Island de 1780 a 1783. Loring McMillen.

1951 Disoway's Mill. The Staten Island Historian XII(4):25-26.

McNett, C., B. McMillan, and S. Marshall
1977 "The Shawnee-Minisink Site." In Amerinds and Their Paleo-environments in the Northeast, edited by W. Newman and B. Salwen. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 288:282-296.

Newman, W.S.
1977 "Late Quaternary Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction: Some Contradictions from Northwestern Long Island, New York." In Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in the Northeast, edited by W. Newman and B. Salwen. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 288:545-570.

Pickman, Arnold, and Rebecca Yamin
1978 EIS Background Document, Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment: Literature Search and Windshield Survey, Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project, Phase III and Future Phases, Contract #68-01-4616, DOW #1. WAPORA, Inc. Submitted to USEPA Region II, New York, New York.

Robinson, E.
1898 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York. E. Robinson & Co., New York.

Robinson, E., and R. H. Pidgeon
1907 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York. E. Robinson, New York.

Roper, Donna
1976 Lateral Displacement of Artifacts Due to Plowing. American Antiquity 41:372-375.

Rubinson, Karen S.
1988 Documentary Study and Field Survey, Totten's Landing Project, Tottenville, Staten Island. Prepared for the Totten's Landing Corporation by Key Perspectives.

Silver, Annette
1984 The Smoking Point Site (STD 14-3), Staten Island, New York. Proceedings, Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences 33:1-46.

Skinner, Alanson
1909 The Lenape Indians of Staten Island. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 3:1-62.

Smith, C.S.
1980 An Outline of the Archaeology of Coastal New York. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut 40:47-56.

Smith, Dorothy Valentine
1970 Staten Island; Gateway to New York. Chilton Book Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

South, Stanley
1977 Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology. Academic Press, New York.

Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M.
1987 Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology. Plenum Press, New York.

Sprong, Bernard, and Richard Conner
1797 A New and Correct Map of the County of Richmond, Agreeable to an Act Passed by the Legislature of the State of N.Y. Passed the 28th day of March 1797. On file at Staten Island Historical Society Library/ Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Staten Island Tercentenary Commission
1961 Staten Island Festival of History. Staten Island Tercentenary Commission.

Thompson, John H. (editor)
1977 Geography of New York State. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, New York.

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

Weingartner, Mathilde P.
1967 Changes at Ward's Point, Staten Island, Part 1. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences 22(2):39-46.

Wilk, Kathleen
1978 The Streets Where Nobody Lives. Staten Island Advance, August 24, 1978.

Williams, L., and R. Thomas
1982 The Early/Middle Woodland Period in New Jersey. In New Jersey's Archaeological Resources: A Survey of Research Problems and Survey Priorities, edited by Olga Chesler. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Trenton.

APPENDIX A:

SITE-SPECIFIC HISTORICAL DATA

Historical Assessment of Certain Property in Richmond Valley, S.I., to be developed by Gateway Cathedral. CEQR #89-318R for Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Stephen Barto
February 1990

Chain of Title

Part of 7575/1 7576/1 7574/1 7573/1 7577/3, 45
"Parcel 1" - see annotated 1917 Bromley Atlas Plate

DATE MADE/ PROBATED UNLESS SPECIFIED	LIBER/PG or FILE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	GRANTOR/ ETC.	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE ETC.	ACREAGE
11/30/1685		Patent		to Anthony Fountain	100 3/4 acres
				Gap	
9/17/1752	D 292	Deed	Winant Winants to Israel Dissosway and land from		100 3/4 acres
12/23/1685		Patent	to Matthew LaRue		85 1/4 acres
				Gap	
Prior to 1752			to Israel Dissosway		85 1/4 acres
10/4/1754		Will	Israel Dissosway to Cornelius Dissosway (Fountain and LaRue Patents)		186 acres[1](?)
1/4/1786		Will and Deed G/321 5/12/1801	Cornelius Dissosway I to Cornelius Dissosway II (approx 80 acres)		Part of[2] 149 1/2 acres
11/22/1827	File 327	Will	Cornelius Dissosway II to Ann Dissosway		80 acres[2]
	c1862[3]		Ann Dissosway to Mary Theresa Dissosway		Apprx 26 3/4 acres
3/1/1862	36/12[3]	M	Mary Theresa Dissosway to Daniel Wandel, Sr.		Apprx 26 3/4 acres
2/8/1864	70/392	D	Moses Alston (Sheriff) to Daniel Wandel, Sr.		Apprx 26 3/4 acres
9/1/1865	Will[4] made but unrecorded		Daniel Wandel, Sr. to Sarah Wandel		Apprx 26 3/4 acres

2/ /1869	83/59	D[4]	H.B. Metcalfe (Referee) to Daniel and Alfred Wandel	Apprx 26 3/4 acres
6/21/1875	111/197	D[5]	D.B. Willianson(Sheriff) to Gilbert C. Deane	26 3/4 acres
8/1/1896	251/242	D	Gilbert C. Deane to Peter	Apprx 29 acres
			Peter C. Juhl and Parcel 2	
6/21/1916	472/556	D	Peter C. Juhl to Waterfront Industrial Sites Co. Inc. (Parcel 1-6 1/4 acres and Parcel 2)	Apprx 22 3/4 acres
Prior to 1934		(Except for 7577/3 that Waterfront Ind. Sites to foreclosure) Water Front Ind. Sites to Richmond Land Co.		Apprx 22 3/4 acres
Rec. 7/8/1954 as per Supreme Court of Richmond Action File 1000-1954 4/5/1954 Foreclosure of Tax Lien in Rem	1283/290	D	Richmond Land Co. to City of New York	Apprx 22 3/4

City of New York to Present

Structure 3 One Story Frame Structure on or near NE Corner 7574/1

Chain of Title

7573/63 Part of 22 3/4 acres

Same as 7575/1 7576/1 7574/1 7573/1 7577/3,45

until

Juhl to Water Front Industrial Sites 1916

There is no title out from this parcel until 1954. Sometime between 1916 and 1934, Frederich Davis acquired this parcel, as per the List of Delinquent Taxes Vol. 7 1954 - Action 8, showing him as tax owner in 1934. It was very likely c1924, as he is living on the parcel, as the 1925 census in the house at 101 Richmond Valley Road, just after Juhl vacated.

This is also the address of the Richmond Land Co., as per List of Delinquent Taxes, that Davis undoubtedly operated, he being listed as a real estate agent in the 1925 census. Thus c1924 may be when Richmond Land Co. acquired the other parcels in the project area from Water Front. Davis created 7973/63 by apparently separating title for it from 7573/1.

. . . . . .

1283/290 - Frederick Davis to City of New York, etc.

Structure 2 "The Drake-Dissosway House"
on this site c ;1830-c1936

Chain of Title

7572/1* Part of 22 3/4 Acres

Same as 7575/1 etc

until

Juhl to Water Front Industrial Sites 1916

Probably Water Front Industrial Sites or Richmond Land Company to Arthur Kill Bridge Plaza Corporation to City of New York.

City of New York to Present

Chain of Title

7572/140* Part of 22 3/4 acres

Same as 7575/1 etc

until

Juhl to Water Front Industrial Sites 1916

Probably Water Front Industrial Sites or Richmond Land Company to Unknown
Not searched c1916-1934

Unknown to City of New York

1954 1283/290

City of New York to Present

Chain of Title

7572/137* Part of 22 3/4 acres

Same as 7575/1 etc

until

Juhl to Water Front Industrial Sites 1916

Probably Water Front Industrial Sites or Richmond Land Company to William Zuefle
Not searched c1916-1934
1954 1283/290 William Zuefle to City of New York

City of New York to Present

Chain of Title

7572/135* Part of 22 3/4 acres

Same as 7575/1 etc

until

Juhl to Water Front Industrial Sites 1916

Not searched c1916. Not taken in 1954 foreclosure.
City of New York to Present
Present owner John Mulligan, 137 Madsen Avenue, Staten Island, New York.

Chain of Title

7575/57* Part of 22 3/4 acres

Same as 7575/1 etc

until

Juhl to Water Front Industrial Sites 1916

Not searched after 1916. Not taken in 1954 foreclosure.

7/2/1987 752/331 to Stanley Berman Associates/Lincoln Plaza NY
8/16/1489 2/26/236 Stanley Berman Associates to Gateway Cathedral

---

*No evidence of structure on this site occupied independently, or in connection with structures on 7573/63 7574/1 or 7572/50, or other development between 1916 and present. Full title not completed for that reason.

1. Speculatively, but plausibly, based on available information from the patent maps, including L. McMillen notes on his manuscript map of patents, Israel Dissosway acquired by the time of his death in 1754 that appear to have minimally included the Fountain and LaRue Patents (between them containing the project area) and 85 acres of the Mark Dissosway (his father) Paulus Richards Patent. His lands may have included all the land, 600 acres, that his son Cornelius I, in turn willed to his sons Cornelius II and Israel in 1786. This 600 acres may have been comprised of the above mentioned land and other land as outlined on the Skene map (in the map section of this report) including lands Israel probably acquired from his father Mark. Whatever land Israel possessed he divided between his 3 sons, including Cornelius I, in his will. Cornelius, by the time of his death, may have required all this land from his brothers or added to it from other sources. He may not have been willed the project area land (Fountain and LaRue patents) initially by his father Israel, but certainly acquired it by the time of his death and his son Cornelius II appears to possess it as his half of the 600 acres in 1786. The 149-1/2 acres (and several acres of nearby salt meadow), believed in turn to contain the project area, that Cornelius II divides with Israel are described in detail in G/321. This land, part of the 600 acres - Israel R referred to above, is the only parcel of the huge tracts of land owned by the Dissosways in this area described in any detail beyond the patent descriptions. The exact descent of title of the project area prior to Cornelius II acquiring it in 1786 is hazy but probably descends Israel, Cornelius I, Cornelius II; the land being in the family since the 1750's.

2. The parcel that comprises the project area is believed entirely contained within the 149-1/2 acre parcel described in 1800/1 in G/321, which by best assessment was made up of the entire 100 acre Fountain Patent and about the southerly 3/4 of the 85 acre LaRue Patent. A

description of this 149-1/2 acre parcel is included for plotting if desired. Several rough calculations indicate the project area is in the parcel. The 149-1/2 acres and several acres of nearby meadows (and other lands up to 600 acres - see note 1) was divided between Cornelius Dissosway II and Israel R. Dissosway by Cornelius I will of 1786 to be attained by each upon age 21. The roughly rectangular acreage was divided either north and south or east and west, (probably north and south), likely 75-80 acres a piece, with the project area being within Cornelius II's parcel. This even division is apparently confirmed by Ann Dissosway's widow possessing 80 acres of land in the 1835 NYS census. There is no other title information to account for Cornelius II and his heirs owning property in this area save for the property described in G/321. There is no indication that the project area property, even though G/321 cannot be plotted exactly, is descended from Israel R. Dissosway's portion of the 149-1/2 acres. The project area property is only first described in close approximation to its present configuration on the tax maps, and closely matching 19th century maps, in 1862 as part of a 26-3/4 acre parcel. Not 20th century description, in feet and inches with modern survey coordinates, of the project area, or the slightly larger parcel from which it descended, was found in the title search.

3. Sometime before her death in December 1861 Ann Dissosway, widow of Cornelius II, gave her daughter mary Theresa Dissosway the 26-3/4 acre parcel that descended to comprise part of the project area, as indicated by MTD mortgaging it in March 1862. Ann Dissosway's letters of administration issued 12/3/1862 indicate an estate of less than $1,000 suggesting she distributed all the land she may still have had (from her husband's share of his father's farm and otherwise) to her children prior to her death, children being Cornelius, Gabriel, Peter, Daniel W., Mark, Susan Totten, Ann Cole, Catherine Winan, and Mary Theresa.

4. This will mentioned in Daniel Wandel's L/A9/1/1869 does not mention the Richmond Valley Property specifically, but by it terms any nonspecified property which he owned went to Sarah, his wife. In an action, apparently to satisfy a mortgage held on the property, either taken out by Daniel Sr., or Sarah after her husband's death, the property was shortly auctioned to Sarah and Daniel's sons Daniel and Alfred Wandel.

5. In an action, apparently to satisfy a mortgage in turn taken out by the Wandel brothers on the property, the property was auctioned to Gilbert Deane.

Chain of Title

Part of 7575/1 7576/1 7576/1 7574/1 7573/1 7577/3, 45
"Parcel 2" - see annotated 1917 Bromley Atlas

2a - same as Parcel 1 to ownership of Cornelius Dissosway II?

1801-1827

Cornelius Dissosway I or estate to Charles (d.c1820) or Hannah Drake, 1 acre

1801-c1829[1]

Then

DATE MADE/ PROBATED UNLESS SPECIFIED	LIBER/PG or FILE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	GRANTOR/ ETC.	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE ETC.	ACREAGE
5/7/1831	T/90	Deed	Hannah Drake to	Peter Dissosway	1 acre
8/3/1868	76/499	Deed[2]	Abraham Winant Sheriff to	Henry Miller	1 acre
10/5/1868	83/262	Deed[2]	Henry Miller to	Susan A. Dod or Dodd	1 acre
6/10/1870	87/366	Deed[2]	Susan A. Dod to	Gilbert C. Deane	1 acre
	2b+2c				
	c1801[3]	?		to James Totten	20 acres or more
5/3/1831	T/88	Deed	Estate of James Totten to	Henry Cole	20 acres
4/16/1836	Z/305	Deed	Henry Cole to	William Teller	(2b+2c) approx. 1 1/4 acres
5/1/1838	4/505	Deed	William Teller to	Peter W. Dissosway	(2b) 3/4 acre
		Then the same as 2a to 87/366 1870			
6/16/1870	92/32	Deed	William Teller to	Gilbert C. Dean	(2c) 1/2 acre

Notes to Chain of Title "Parcel 2"

1. It is not known how Hannah Drake acquired the property she sold Peter Dissosway in 1831. Her husband, Charles, may have acquired it after 1801 (it is still apparently owned by the Dissosways in their deed description G/321 of that year) sometime prior to his death c1820, or Hannah may have purchased it herself from Cornelius Dissosway I or his estate. (She is mentioned as the owner of the property in 1831 in the deed for the adjacent Totten property T/88).

2. Peter W. Dissosway became heavily indebted by 1857. His creditors eventually sued him against his real estate, which was ordered sold by the Supreme Court in 1867. The assignee of his debts was Henry Miller. Incongruously the property sold at auction 4/2/1867 included not only Parcel 2a and 2b but also Parcel 1, which other title evidence suggest had been owned by his sister Mary Theresa, lost by her in a foreclosure to Daniel Wandel Sr. in 1864 and owned by his family in 1867. This same configuration of property is in turn deeded by Miller to Susan A. Dod (who is a descendant of Cornelius II and a relative of Peter W's). However, Parcel 1 is not in turn deeded to Gilbert Deane in 87/366, but Parcel 2a and 2b only. He later acquires Parcel 1 in a foreclosure from the Wandel family. There is no further reference to "title" to this parcel out from Susan A. Dod. This apparently false title ends and we must surmise the matter of ownership and title to the parcel was handled internally among the Dissosways, Susan A. Dod, Miller and Deane, or in the courts, as the incongruity is not alluded to in the deeds.

3. Deed G/321, refers to this property "recently bought" by James Totten. It does not say who he bought it from but at least part of it, including Parcels 2b and 2, north of Richmond Valley Road, was probably bought from Cornelius II an/or Israel R. Dissosway as part of their joint holding of 600 acres from Cornelius I.

Chain of Title

7572/50

"Parcel 3" - see annotated 1917 Bromley Atlas

Same as 7575/1 etc.

until

Cornelius Dissosway II to Ann Dissosway 1827.

then

Made 8/10/1828 Not recorded Referred to in 794/279		Ann Dissosway to Rachel Butler	1/2 acre
6/8/1858	File 742 W	Rachel Butler to James Butler[1]	1/2 acre
Made 2/16/1894 Rec 1937	794/279 D	Heirs of Israel Butler to John O'Meara	1/2 acre
Rec. 7/8/1454 Supreme Court Action 8 File 1000-1954 4/5/1954 Foreclosure...	1283/290 D	John O'Meara to City of NY City of NY to Present	1/2

Notes to Chain of Title "Parcel 3"

1. It is presumed Rachel Butler bought the property from Ann Dissosway, although this is not stated on D794/279, as she inherited the land from Cornelius II.

2. James Butler was apparently unmarried (as per census enumerations) and designated no heirs other than his brother Israel's. He must have deeded willed or gave his share of the property to his brother or his brothers heirs as heirs of Israel Butler (being his children and widow) and one sister, Elizabeth Drake, are mentioned in D794/279. Sister Elizabeth had some claim on the property not indicated in Rachel's will.

Structure I The "Dissosway-Butler" House
of this site c1828-c1912

Building and Land Use
Lot 7572/50 to Present Date
Structure: Resident - Frame - "Dissosway-Butler House"

Date	Name	Occupation	Building Use	Land Use	Reference
c1828[1]- 1858	Rachel Butler[2] (1778-1858) James T. Butler House (c1817- and one to four residents	Unknown Carpenter	Residence	House Plot	Deed 1828 in D794/279 1830 US Census 1835 NYS Census 1850 US Census 1850 Dripps Map 1855 NYS Census
c1858- c1865	James T. Butler and one other resident	House Carpenter	Residence	House Plot	1859 Wallings Map 1860 US Census
c1865- c1894 until c1867	Israel Butler,[3] (c1819- James T. Butler and 6 to 10 other residents	House Carpenter	Residence	House Plot	1865 NYS Census 1870 US Census 1875 NYS Census 1880 US Census D794/279 1894
1894- c1912[5]	John W. O'Meara[4] (1858-) and 6 other residents	Engineer and Manager in silk factory	Residence	House Plot[5]	1897/98 Residential directory 1900 US Census

1903
Residential
directory
1906
Residential
directory
1907
Robinson
Atlas
1910 US
Census
1912
Residential
directory
1913
Topographic
Map
1913 Credit
Directory
1915 NYS
Census

1. There is a possibility that this structure was built prior to 1797. It may be the second structure to the east of Arthur Kill Road on Richmond Valley Road on the 1797 Sprong/Conner Map (no structure appearing on the site on the Revolutionary War era maps). If that were so it was built by the Dissosway family for one of their members, the 1/2-acre parcel later associated with it being held in common as part of the 149-1/2 acre parcel between Cornelius II and Israel R until 1801, willed to them upon their both attaining age 21 by their father Cornelius I. It might have been occupied by Cornelius II or other members of his immediate family after 1801, when they are believed to hold absolute title to the parcel, until 1828 when Rachel Butler bought the property. It is impossible to more than speculate on the occupancy of the house, if it existed, prior to c1828-1835 when the first direct evidence of its existence appears, because of held-in-common nature of the title and the lack of complete knowledge of other structures on the larger Dissosway property. Analysis of the census prior to 1830 would serve similarly in exact and speculative. Prior to 1835 SI census position is difficult to determine in a rural locale with irregular road and house location patterns without other clear evidence to corroborate it.

Rachel Butler's purchase of this parcel, small and near a road and apparently suitable for little use outside of being a house parcel, suggests a house being extant when she purchased it. If not she probably built it not long afterwards as her position in the 1830 census would suggest residency there. It was certainly in existence by 1835 when the 1835 census indicates her residence on a one acre parcel (rounded up from the actual 1/2-acre, measure of holdings sometime so dealt with in the 1835 census) in the vicinity. It similarly appears on the 1845 Coast Survey map surveyed in c1835.

2. Rachel Butler, recently widowed when she bought the property, had 4 children two of whom, James and Israel, were living with her as per the 1830 census. She and her two sons are absent entirely from the 1840 Westfield census. It cannot be ascertained if in fact they all left the house for a period, a period when both sons had just turned 21 and may have gone to begin their careers as carpenters elsewhere. But their absence from the census does not necessarily indicate a break in residency and could be error in the census. Rachel and unmarried son James appear again in the house in the 1850 census with one other relative, Mrs. Butler's name also appearing on the 1850 Dripps map. Rachel and James live on there until his brother Israel and his wife and children move in sometime during the Civil War.

3. In the 1860 census Israel and his family live nearby James in another house, moving into the house in question by the time of the 1865 census. James last appears in the house at that time. The house continues to serve as the residence for Israel and his family until at least 1880, the last census entry during their ownership of the property. It may be surmised that some family member lived on there until 1894 when the property was sold by Israel's widow and children in D794/279.

4. John W. O'Meara is first indicated residing on the property in the 1897/98 directory; he probably moved there shortly after purchasing the property. He resided their with his wife and 6 children while working at the O.H. Barnard Silk Mill near the west end of Richmond Valley Road, where he is variously listed as an engineer, foreman, proprietor and manager of the operation through 1912.

5. The last indication of the house's existence is O'Meara's entry in the 1912 residential directory. The house last appears on the 1907 Robinson Atlas. It does not appear on the 1913 Topo map of the site nor does O'Meara appear listed in a special 1913 Credit Directory of Richmond Borough. O'Meara does not appear in the vicinity in the 1915 census, the house itself does not appear, corroborating the other evidence.

6. Subsequent to 1912 there is no evidence to suggest a structure built to replace the Dissosway-Butler House. During its existence there is no indication that the structure or land served anything other than a residential use. This is no indication that the Butlers' ever operated a carpenter's shop on the property. The fact that they were both listed as house carpenters in the census would suggest somewhat less need for a shop then if they were general carpenters, but this is not a very conclusive point. The lack of a more detailed plot plan, or a Sanborn atlas plate, with indication of outbuildings and more detail of the house itself, make with structure or lands' use a point difficult to consider. The only detail known of the house to speak of is that it probably consisted of a main section with a rear wing on its east, as seen on the 1898 and 1907 Robinson Atlases.

Building and Land Use

All Lots in Project area except 7572/50 to present date

Structures: 101 Richmond Valley Road "The Drake-Dissosway House" (see 1911 Topo Map for detail) and One Story Frame Structure on or near 7574/1

DATE	NAME	OCCUPATION	BUILDING USE	LAND USE	REFERENCE
c1830[1]-c1831	Hannah Drake	Unknown	Residence		1830 Census
c1831-c1868	Peter W. Dissosway[2] (1807-1869) and 3 to 8 other residents	Waterman (1831)	Farmstead	Farm[1]	T/90 1831 1835 NYS Census 1840 US Census 1845 Coast Survey Map 1850 Dripps Map 1853 Butler Map
		Farmer			1855 NYS Census[3] Agri-Stats. 1859 Wallings Map
		Farmer			1860 US Census 1866 Colton Map D76/499 1868
c1868-1896	Unknown Renters? Gilbert Deane? Wandel Family?		Residence?	Unknown	1870 US Census[3] 1875 NYS Census[3] 1880 US Census
1896-1924	Peter C. Juhl[4,5] (1853-) and 6 to 8 other residents	Veterinarian and Picnic Grove Operator	Residence and "Business Office"	Picnic[5] Grove w/ 2nd Structure c1896-c1911	1897/98 Residential Directory 1898 Industries of SI before Consolidation 1898 Robinson Atlas 1900 US Census 1903 Residential Directory 1906 Residential Directory 1907 Robinson Atlas

				1910 US Census 1911 Topo Map 1912 Residential Directory 1913 Topo Map 1913 Credit Directory 1915 NYS Census 1921/22 SI Business Telephone Directory 1922/23 SI Telephone Directory D579/510 1924
1924-c1936	Frederick T. Davis and wife Elizabeth	Residence and Real Estate Office	Designated for Development	1925 NYS Census 1933/4 Polk's Residential Directory 1936 SI Reverse Telephone Directory

1. The earliest direct evidence for the existence of the structure at 101 Richmond Valley Road is its appearance on the 1845 Coast Survey Map, which was surveyed in c1835. It is remotely possible that it is the second house to be east of Arthur Kill Road on the 1797 Sprong and Conner Map but it is more likely that this house is the "Dissosway/Butler" House, if one of the two. If it were built early in the 19th or late in the 18th century it could have been built for one of Cornelius Dissosway I's children or as a new house for Dissosway himself; its occupancy during this extended period would be pure speculation. Cornelius II's will does indicate he may have been living on the 80 acre parcel inherited from his father, in which the project area is contained, but does not indicate the existence of this structure.

The earliest indication of a structure associated with the project area, but not on it, is on the 1780/83 "French Map", just north of the mill where Arthur Kill Road merges with Richmond Valley Road. The structure is marked C. Dissosway (this would be Cornelius I), one of three houses of his on Arthur Kill Road. This southerly of the three houses was probably the farm house associated with the project area, comprising and 80 acre farm or larger. The project area is first described as being part of a "farm", in Cornelius I's will in 1786, that being the 600 acre holding (see Title Note 1) somewhere on which Cornelius I resided. Cornelius I or any one of his sons or married daughters, may have occupied this southerly house and farmed the project area into the late 18th century. Israel's occupation and use of the land earlier is presently undocumented but it seems quite likely he lived in one of the three houses on the French Map and with family members also farmed the 600 acre holdings. It should be noted that the project area may have been "back acreage", and relatively undeveloped during the earliest period of Dissosway family occupation,

in its distance from the dwellings along Arthur Kill Road. It is not certain if the southerly most house were the first built, the project are land may have been quite far from the main house. But there was access to the property from Richmond Valley Road (actually an extension of Arthur Kill as it was laid out in late 17th early 18th century). The road may have been laid out as early as 1694 and was probably readily used and well maintained by the first decades of the 18th century. The property's access would have probably speeded it's development (this is entirely conjectural).

Prior to Israel ownership of the land it use and occupation are unknown. A colleague in research in Staten Island History, Marjorie Johnson, has suggested that Anthony Fountain, like many patentees did not occupy the land in the late 17th century. Nothing is known of Winant's Mathew LaRue's use of the land. Further investigation into the history of the above referred "southerly C. Dissosway House" might shed light on this but it is outside the immediate scope of the project. If 101 Richmond Valley Road were not built by the Dissosways before the Drakes' occupation of the property it was almost certainly built by the Drakes prior to the 1830 census. Hannah Drake is listed in proper position next to Rachel Butler in the "Dissosway-Butler House". Charles and Hannah Drake are listed in 1820 census in the vicinity, shortly before Charles' death, but their position can't be interpreted in regard to the existence of this house without other evidence (see Charles Drake's will. The property referred to there may have been other property sold before Hannah moved to this parcel).

2. Peter W. Dissosway first appears on the 1835 census in a position to indicate his residence in the house. He probably occupied the property shortly after the 1831 purchase. He owned the one acre parcel noted as Parcel 2a (with 1838 addition 2b) as noted in the chain of title. In 1831 he worked as water (oyster) man as indicated in his marriage record to Fanny Butler. (Woodrow ME Church Rec. SI). At some point he began farming the 26-3/4 acre parcel, noted as Parcel 1, owned by his mother and later his sister (see chain of title Parcel 1 and 2). The 1855 census, which does not appear to list his household, does list him as farming a 26 acre parcel (with 4 unimproved acres, probably a wood lot or meadow in the area) raising hay and corn and owning 4 horses on about 5 active acres. He is absent from the 1850 census also but his name affixed to the house on the 1850's decade maps and his reference in the 1855 agricultural statistics suggests his residency was continuous. The period of his residency after 1860 is uncertain. His name is affixed to the house on the 1866 Colton map (which is not conclusive) but he does not appear in Westfield in the 1865 census.

His, and his family's financial difficulties must have been mounting (see chains of titles and Note 2 to Parcel 2). The family owned farm property (Parcel 1) being sold in 1864, and the house parcel (Parcel 2a and b) being auctioned in April 1867, that sale made final by deed in 1868. The final sale probably marked his departure from the property unless his relative, Susan Dod, allowed him to live on there to his death in 1869*. Peter W. Dissosway is page 16 the last occupant of the property we know definitely farmed it, having Wandels and no evidence of the use the two subsequent owners, the Wandels and Gilbert Deane put the property to.

3. Occupation and use of property until P.C. Juhl's ownership is unclear. The Wandel family owned the larger parcel (1) of the land only. They probably did not live in the house in any case as they are not found in the vicinity of the property in the 1865, 1870 and 1875 censuses. There is no indication Daniel Wandel Sr. or any member of the family utilized the property themselves. There are many properties indicated owned by Daniel Wandel in his will, some of which family members occupied in his life which he willed to them at his death. The Richmond Valley property here in question is not so specified. It may have been held by him, and wife and sons subsequently, as an investment, rented out perhaps, which they eventually lost by foreclosure in 1875 D111/197. Gilbert Deane gives indication of being an absentee owner as well, both during the period when he owned the house only up to 1875 and after when he also owned the larger parcel. He is not indicated in the vicinity of the property in 1870, 1875 or 1880 censuses. His position in the 1870 census indicates his residency in house on Arthur Kill Road (E. Broadway), south of Richmond Valley Road, that he is shown owning on the 1874 and 1887 Atlases.

4. Peter C. Juhl was a Dane who came to the U.S. in 1882. His co-residents consisted of his wife and sons and daughters.

5. Some time shortly after his purchase and occupancy of the property Juhl developed a picnic grove on it. It was advertised in the 1898 Industries on SI before Consolidation, Chamber of Commerce style promotional book. Some of the scope of its operation is indicated on the 1898 and 1907 Robinson Atlases. It consisted of an oval race track (most likely for horses) inside of which were a bicycle track and a baseball diamond. Just to the east of the race track stood the one story frame structure on or near 7574/1 that first appears on the 1911 Topo map. It is highly likely that this structure was built in association with the picnic grove by Juhl, probably prior to 1907, even though it is not indicated on the atlases. The 1911 Topo map seems to indicate that the picnic grove ceased operation, the recreation features on the atlases being absent. The 1907 atlas is the last direct reference to the picnic grove. Juhl continued as veterinarian afterwards, being listed as such up to 1923 in residential and telephone directories. Juhl continued as resident of 101 Richmond Valley Road until 1924, as indicated in a deed for other property he sold in that year, after selling the property to the Water Front Industrial Sites Co. Inc. in 1916.

6. Frederich T. Davis, a real estate agent, was the last resident of the house, first indicated in the 1925 census. He and the title owner of the property, excepting the house parcel which became 7573/63 in his personal name, Richmond Land Co, were probably one and the same entity. (See chain of title 7573/63). He undoubtedly intended to develop the property, probably for housing, as many other realtors were doing on other undeveloped tracts of former farm land on Staten Island's South Shore after WWI. Water Front Industrial Site, Co., Inc. may have had the same plans. (As there is no transfer of title known between them and Richmond Land Co. or Davis they all may have been the same entity). They had the same success in this effort as others, which was very little. From the title evidence they were able to sell only one or two parcels and no

---

*Unless his absence from the 1865 census does mean he had left earlier.

new structures were known built on the entire parcel they bought from Juhl, which is the project area w/7572/50 minus 7577/2. The entire project area part of the Juhl parcel, including the small parcels sold by the real estate developers to others, was foreclosed for taxes in 1954. 101 Richmond Valley Road and the one story frame structure on the property disappeared, probably in the 1930s. The one story frame structure was checked to see if it might appear as a residence in the 1915 and 1925 censuses but it didn't. No new structures were known built on the property after the 1954 foreclosure.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

Anglo-Hessian Map
1777 The Hessian Map of Staten Island. On file in SIHS Library/Archives:205. Staten Island, New York.

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

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

Borough of Richmond, Topographical Survey
1911 Borough of Richmond, Topographical Survey. On file, Engineers's Office, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island.

Bromley, George W.
1917 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond, Staten Island, Volume Two. G. W. Bromley & Company, Philadelphia.

Butler, James
1853 Map of Staten Island or Richmond County New York. Surveyed and drawn by James Butler, C.E. and Surveyor. On file in SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Colton, C.B., and G.W.
1866 Map of Staten Island, Richmond Co., State of New York. On file in SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Dripps, M.
1850 Map of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. On file in SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

McMillen, Loring
1933 A Map of Staten Island during the Revolution, 1775-1783, compiled from the following maps and from other sources: The Taylor and Skinner Map, 1781; The Hessian Map, c. 1777; Plan No. 31 du Camp Anglo-Hessois dans Staten Island de 1780 a 1783. Loring McMillen.

Robinson, E.
1898 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York. E. Robinson & Co., New York.

1907 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York. E. Robinson & Co., New York.

Sanborn Map Company

1878 Insurance Maps of Staten Island, New York. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

1985 Insurance Map of Staten Island, New York, Corrected to July, 1891. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

1926 Insurance Map of Staten Island, New York, a 1917 base map corrected to 1926. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

1936 Insurance Map of Staten Island, New York, a 1917 base map corrected to 1936. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

1968 Insurance Map of Staten Island, New York. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Sanborn-Perris

1898 Insurance Maps of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, Plate #9, updated to 1911. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Sprong, Bernard, and Richard Conner

1797 A New and Correct Map of the County of Richmond, Agreeable to an Act Passed by the Legislature of the State of N.Y. Passed the 28th day of March 1797. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Skene, Frederick

1907 Map of Colonial Land Grants, 1668-1712. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

United States Government

185 U.S. Coastal Survey Charter of New York Harbor, 1836-1839. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Walling, H.F.

1859 Map of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. D.A. Fox, New York.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Book of Patents

1664-1708. Transcribed by Marion Bibb, 2 vol. Published by Staten Island Historical Society in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration of the City of New York, 1937.

New York State Census Records for Richmond County
1825-1925. On file at the Richmond County Court House, Staten Island, New York.

Richmond County Deeds and Mortgages
1680 to Present. On file at the Richmond County Court House, Staten Island, New York.

Richmond County Wills and Letters of Administration
1787 to the Present. On file at the Richmond County Court House, Staten Island, New York.

United States Bureau of the Census, Records for Richmond County 1790-1910. On file at the Richmond County Court House, Staten Island, New York.

Wills for Richmond County
1665-1786, In Abstracts of Wills, Volumes 1-13, Collections of the New York Historical Society, 1892-1904. New York Historical Society, New York.

Biographical and Genealogical Files
On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Credit Experience Guide
1913 On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Residential and Business Directories for Staten Island
1862-1934 Various publishers. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Staten Island Data File
1600-1950 An index and abstract file complied during the years 1935 to 1951 from various records and covering the period form 1600 to 1950. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

Telephone Directories
1927-Present. Principally published by New York Telephone. On file at SIHS Library/Archives, Staten Island, New York.

APPENDIX B:

CARTOGRAPHIC DATA

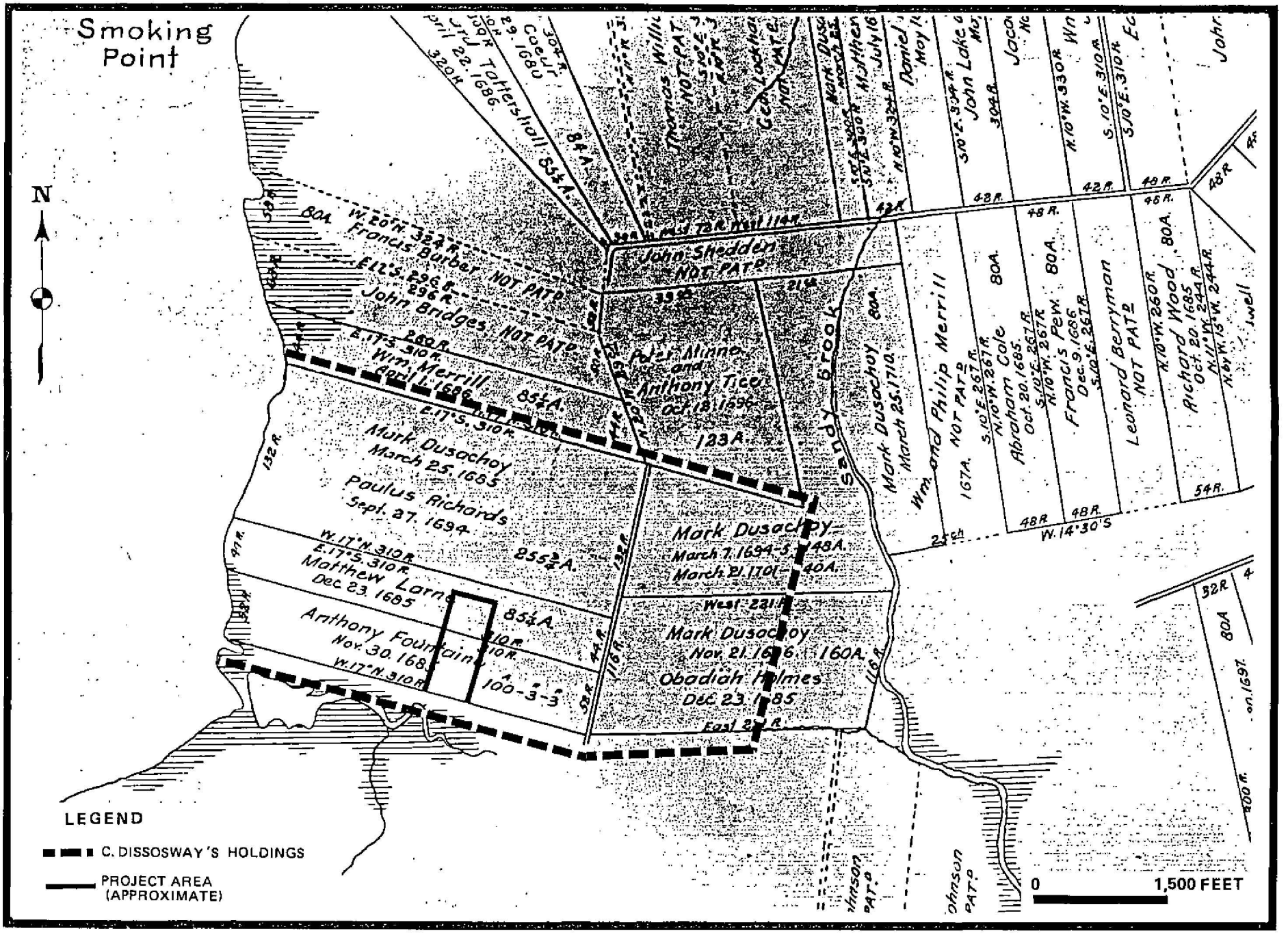

FIGURE B.1: Skene Patent Map 1907

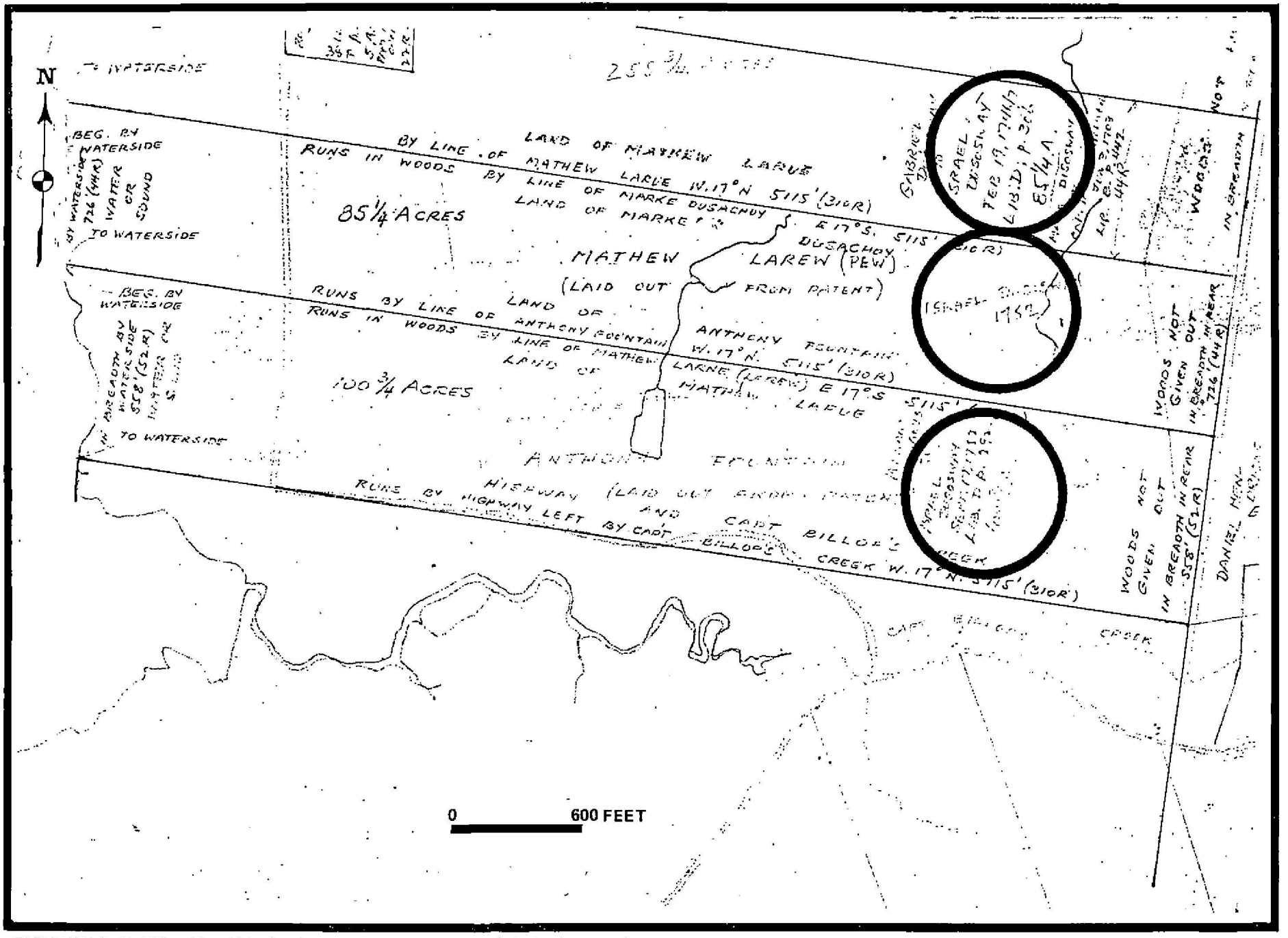

FIGURE B.2: McMillen Map 1937 (Early Patents in the Vicinity of the Project Area)

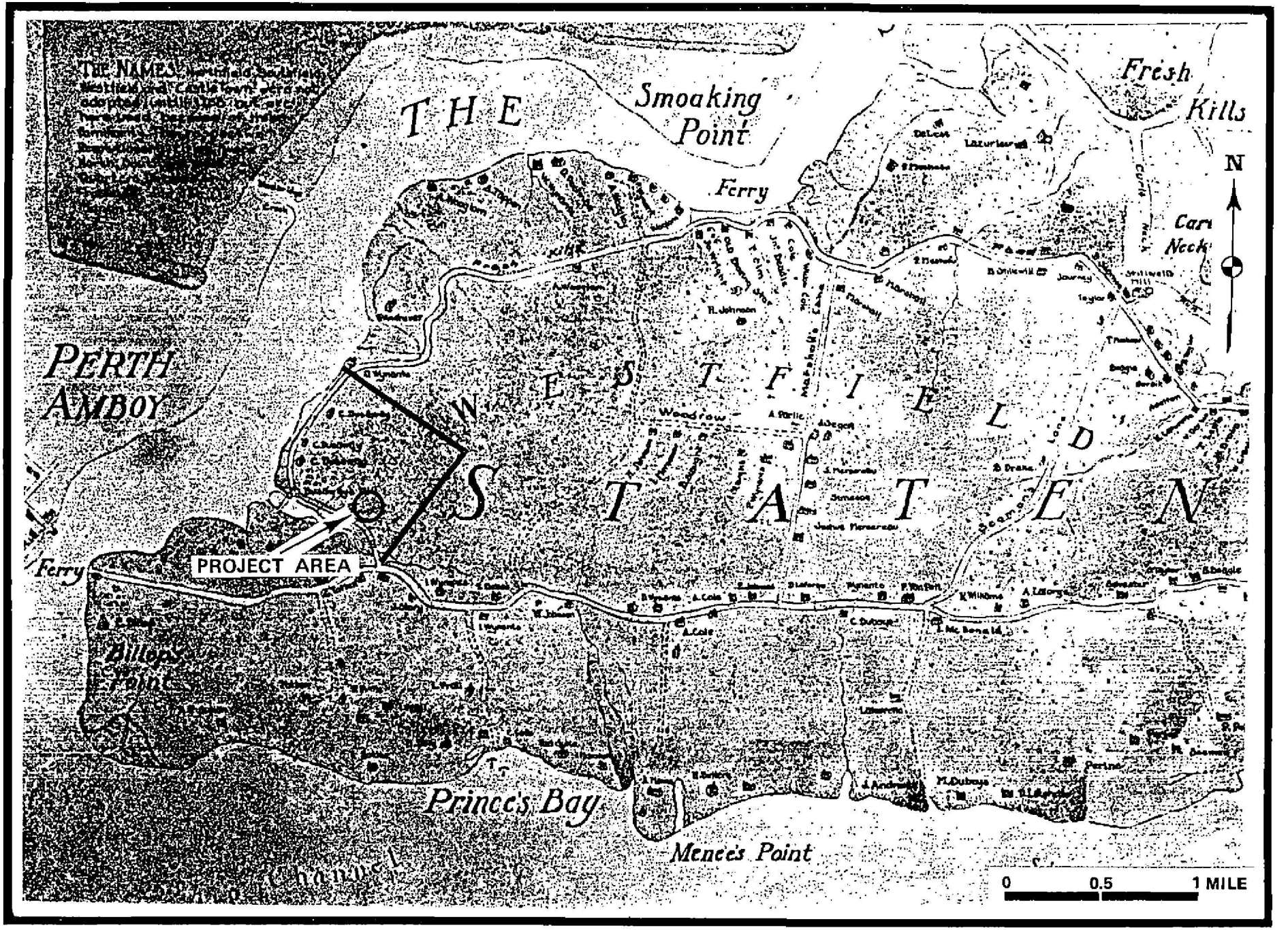

FIGURE B.3: McMillen's Composite Map 1776 - 1783 (Probable Extent of C. Dissosway's 600-acre Tract)

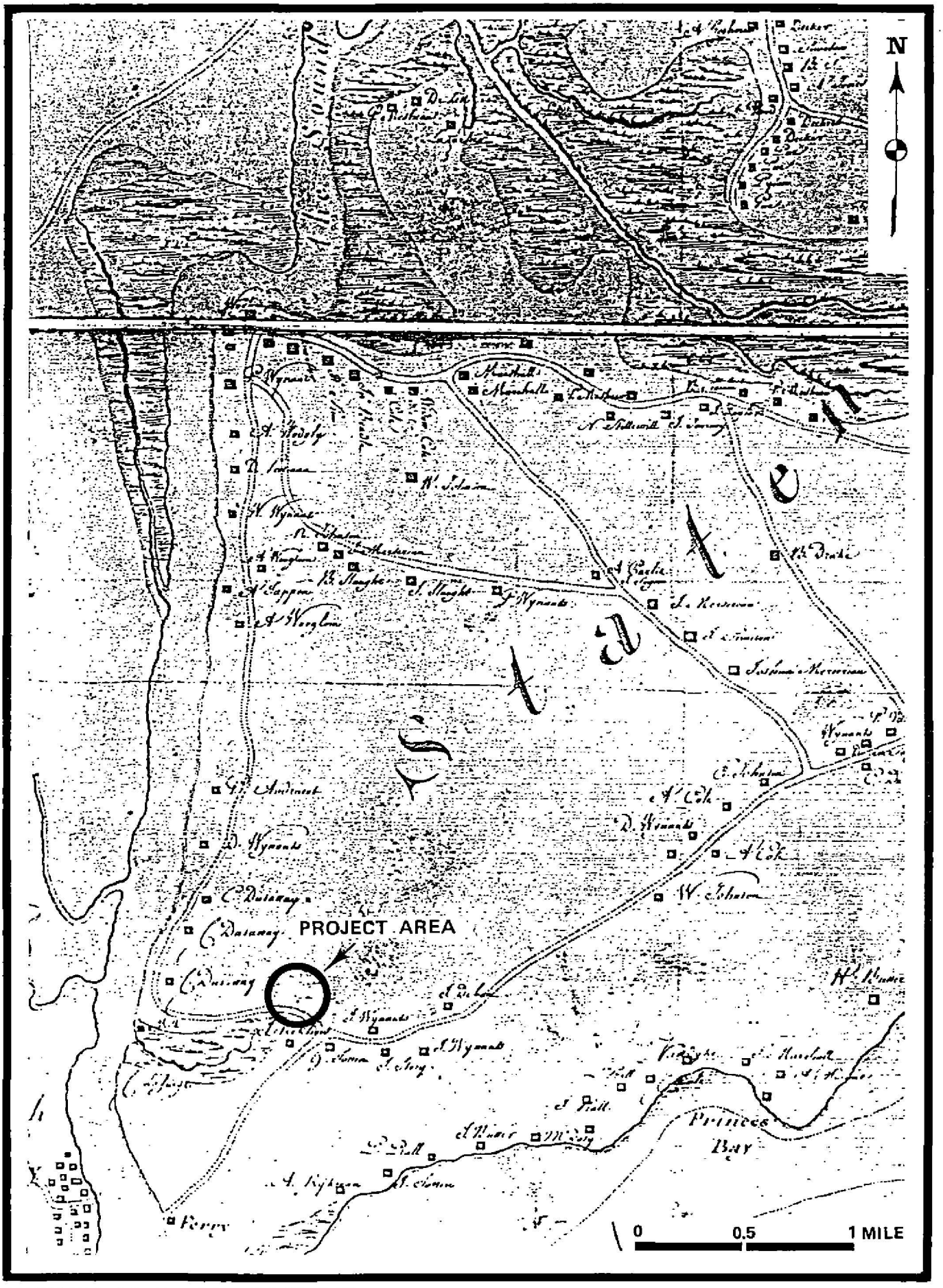

FIGURE B.4: "The French Map," 1780 - 1783

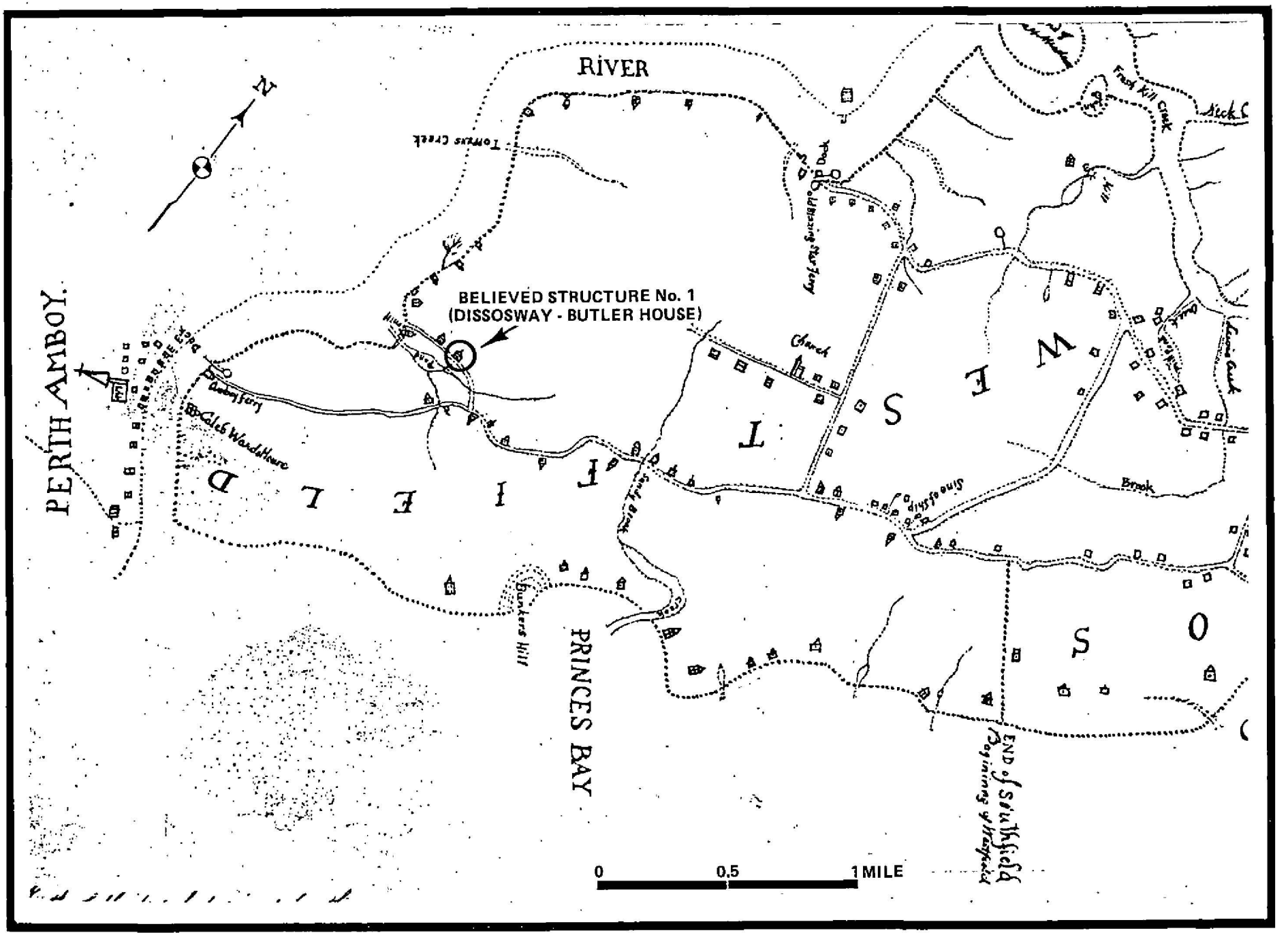

FIGURE B. 5: Sprong and Conner 1797

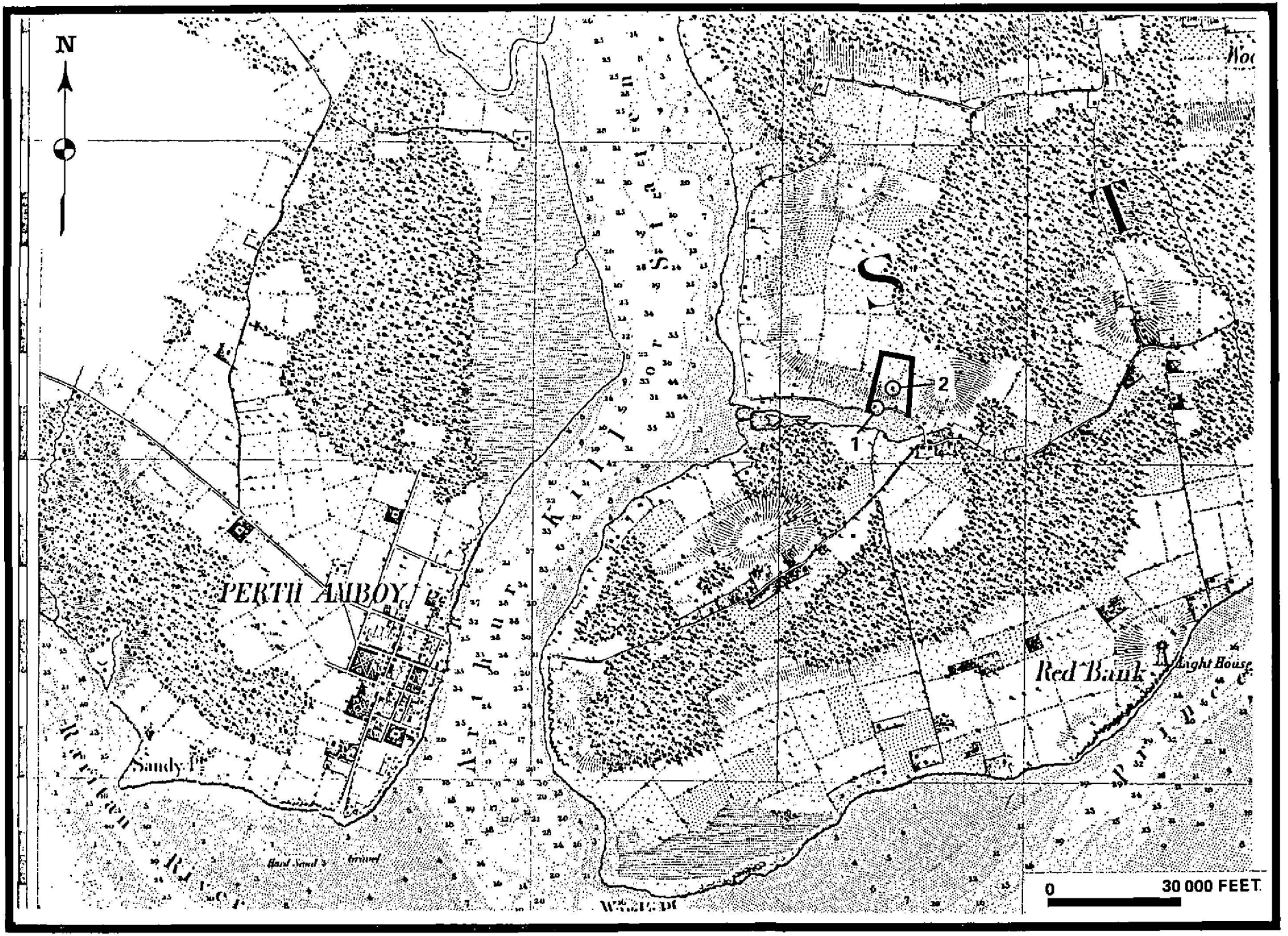

FIGURE B.6: 1845 Coast Survey

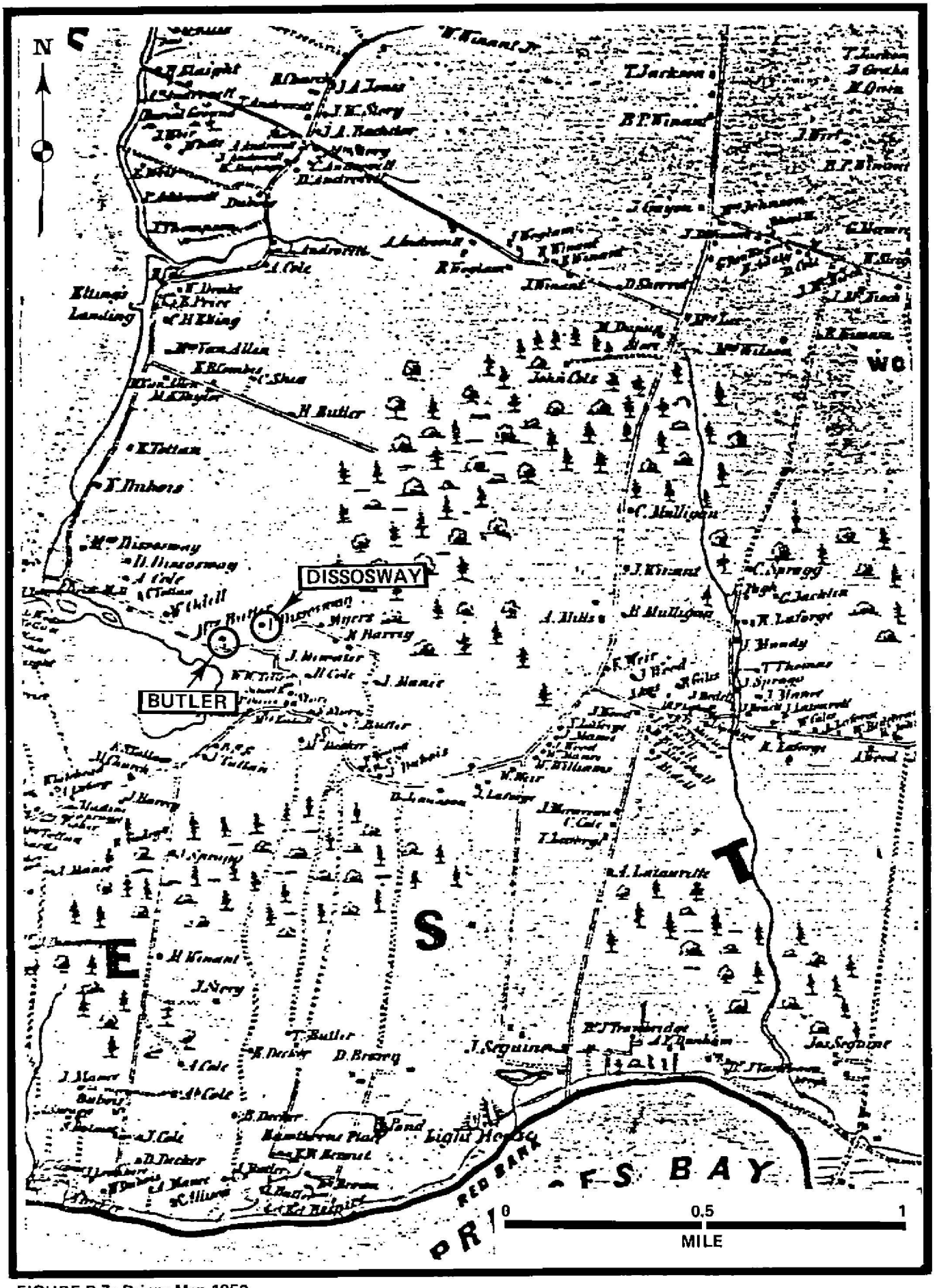

FIGURE B.7: Dripps Map 1850

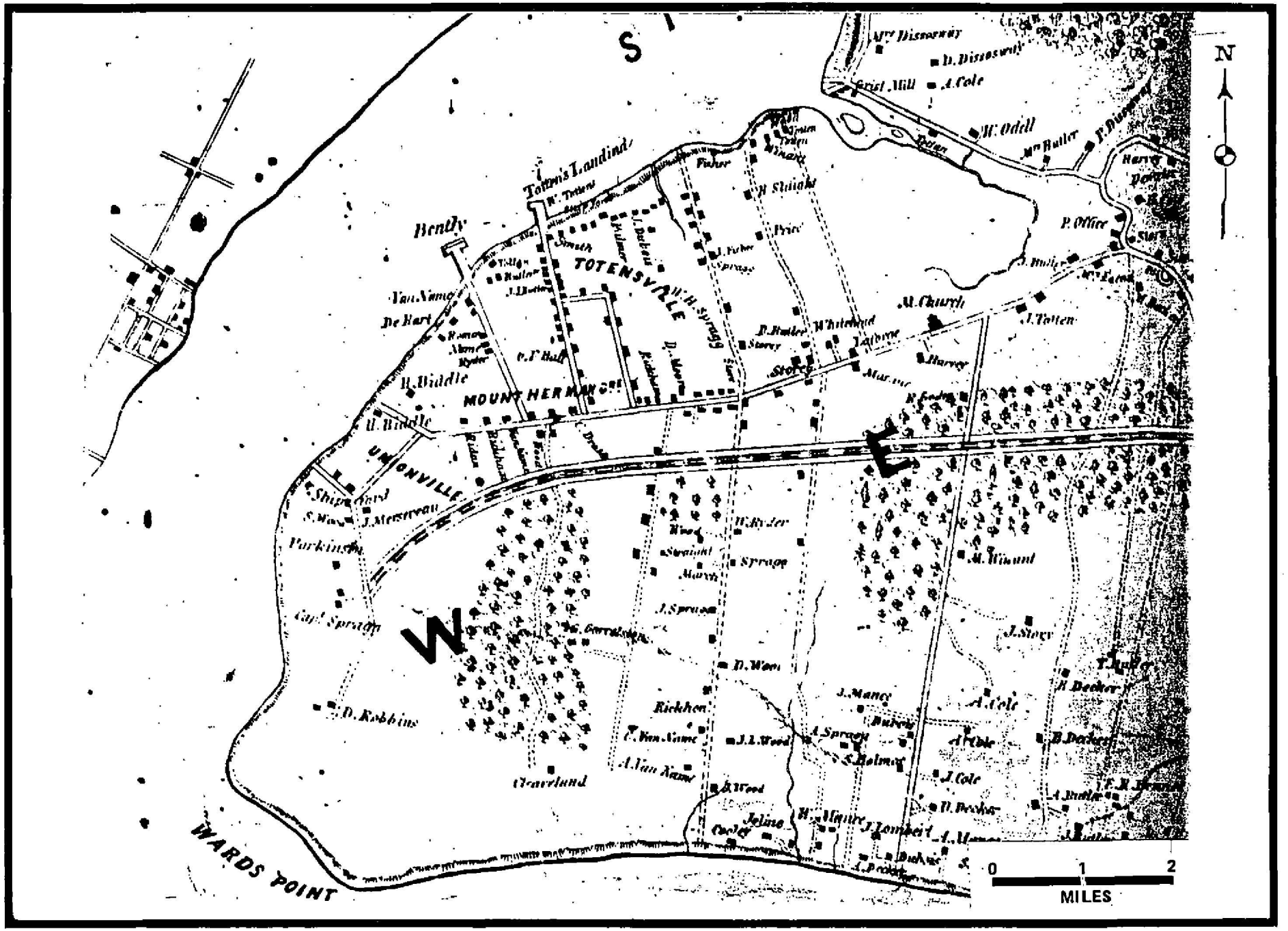

FIGURE B.8: Butler Map 1853

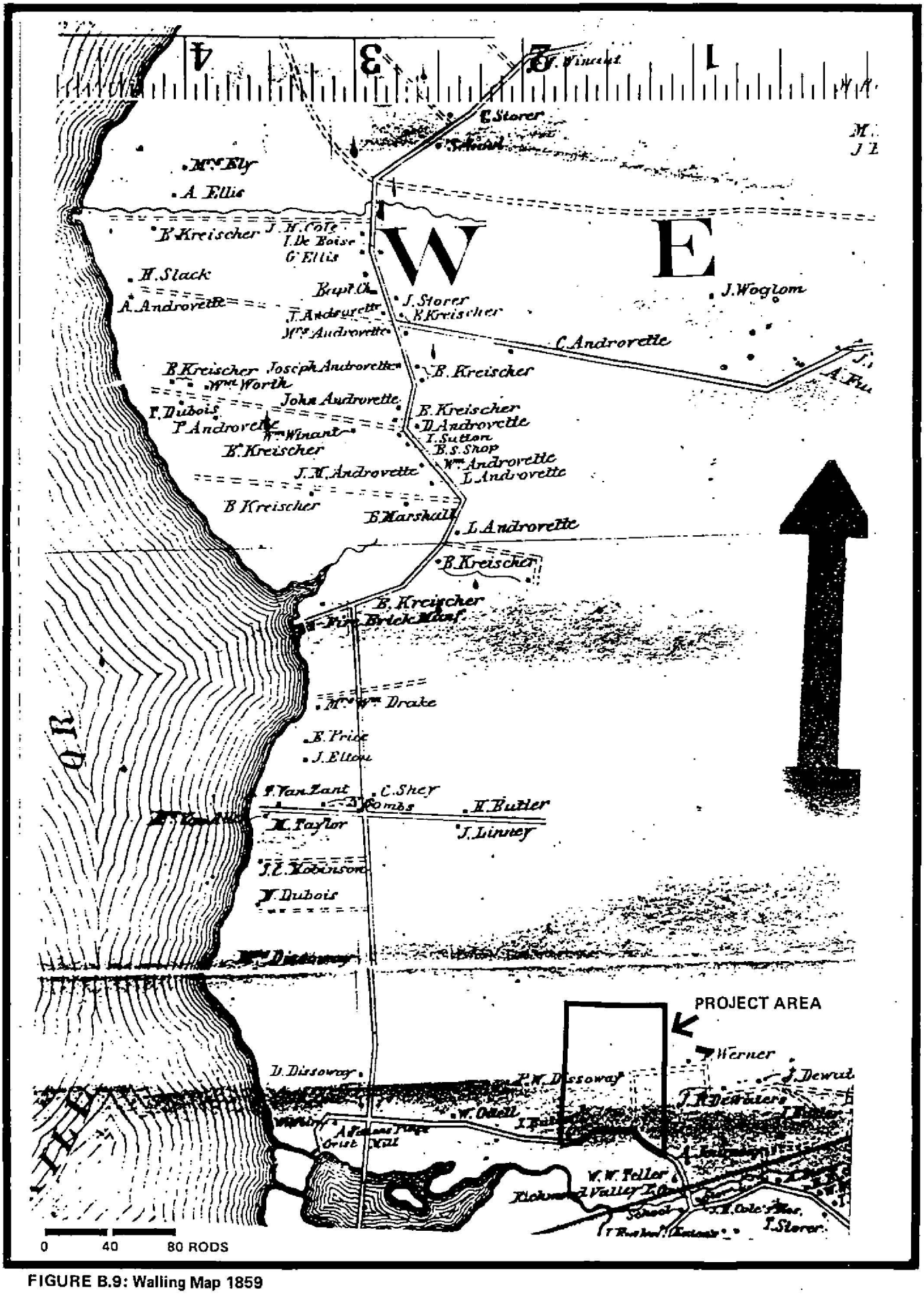

FIGURE B.9: Walling Map 1859

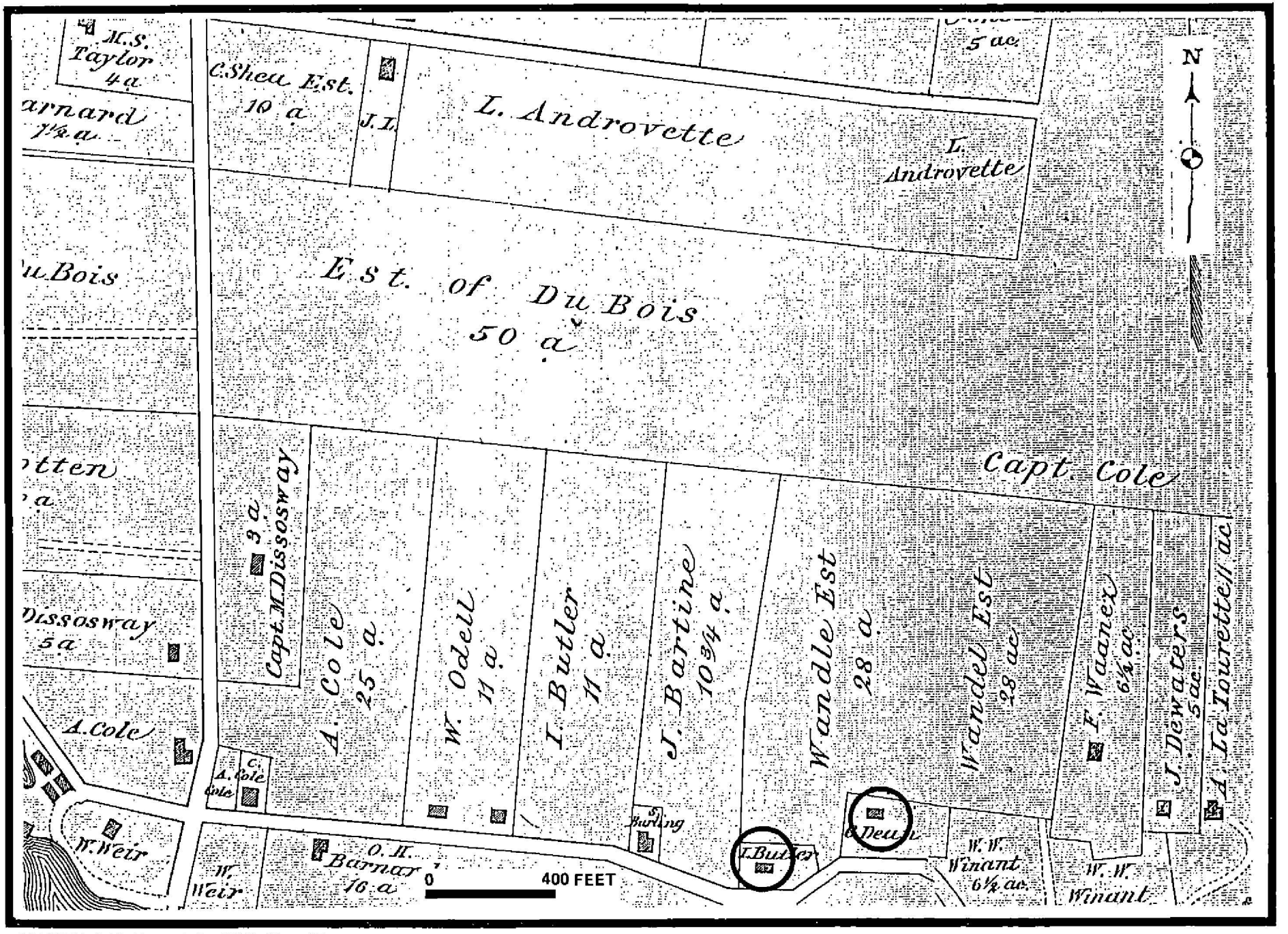

FIGURE B.10: Beers Atlas 1874, Plate 27

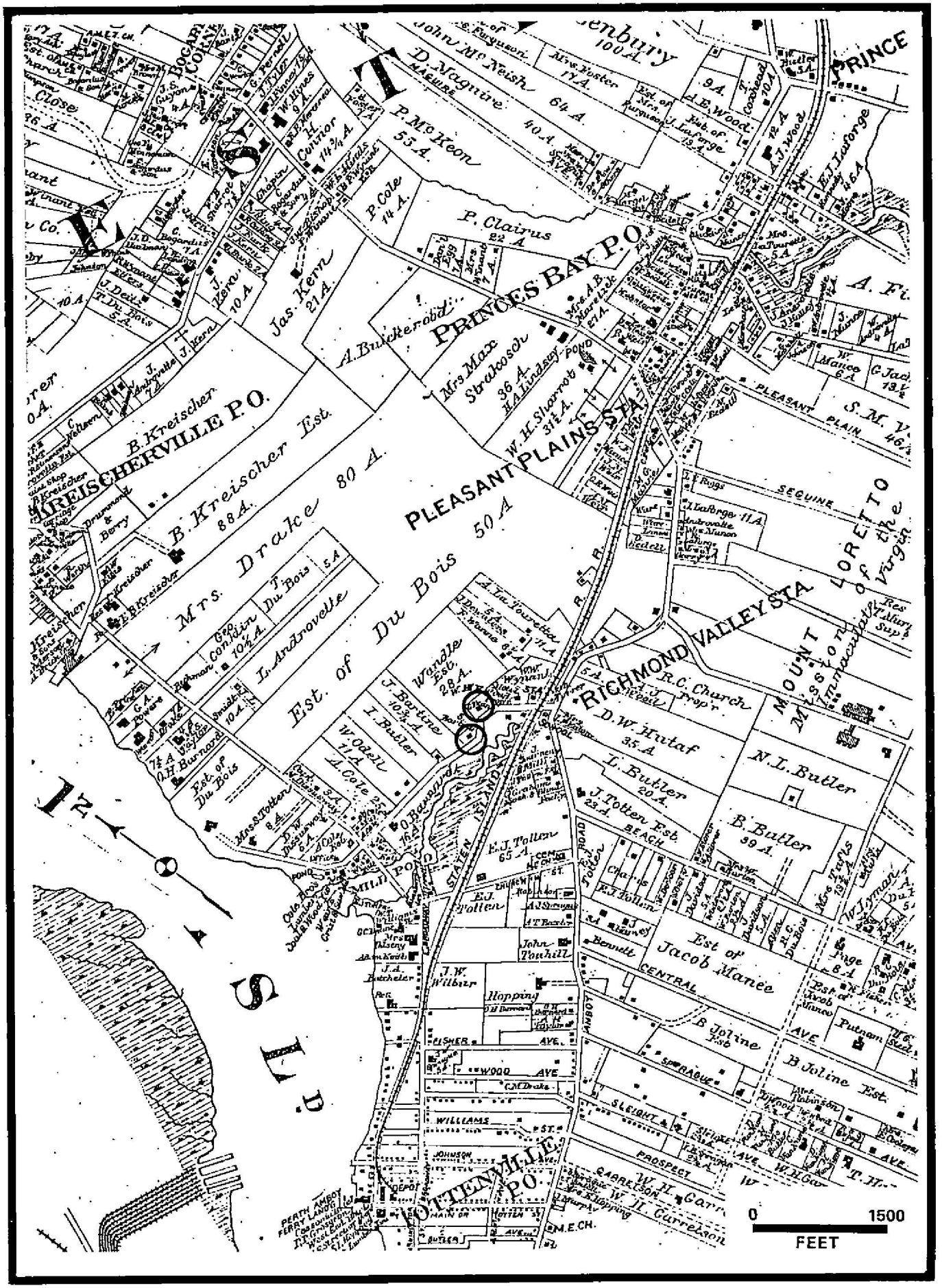

FIGURE B.11. Beers Atlas 1887, Plate C

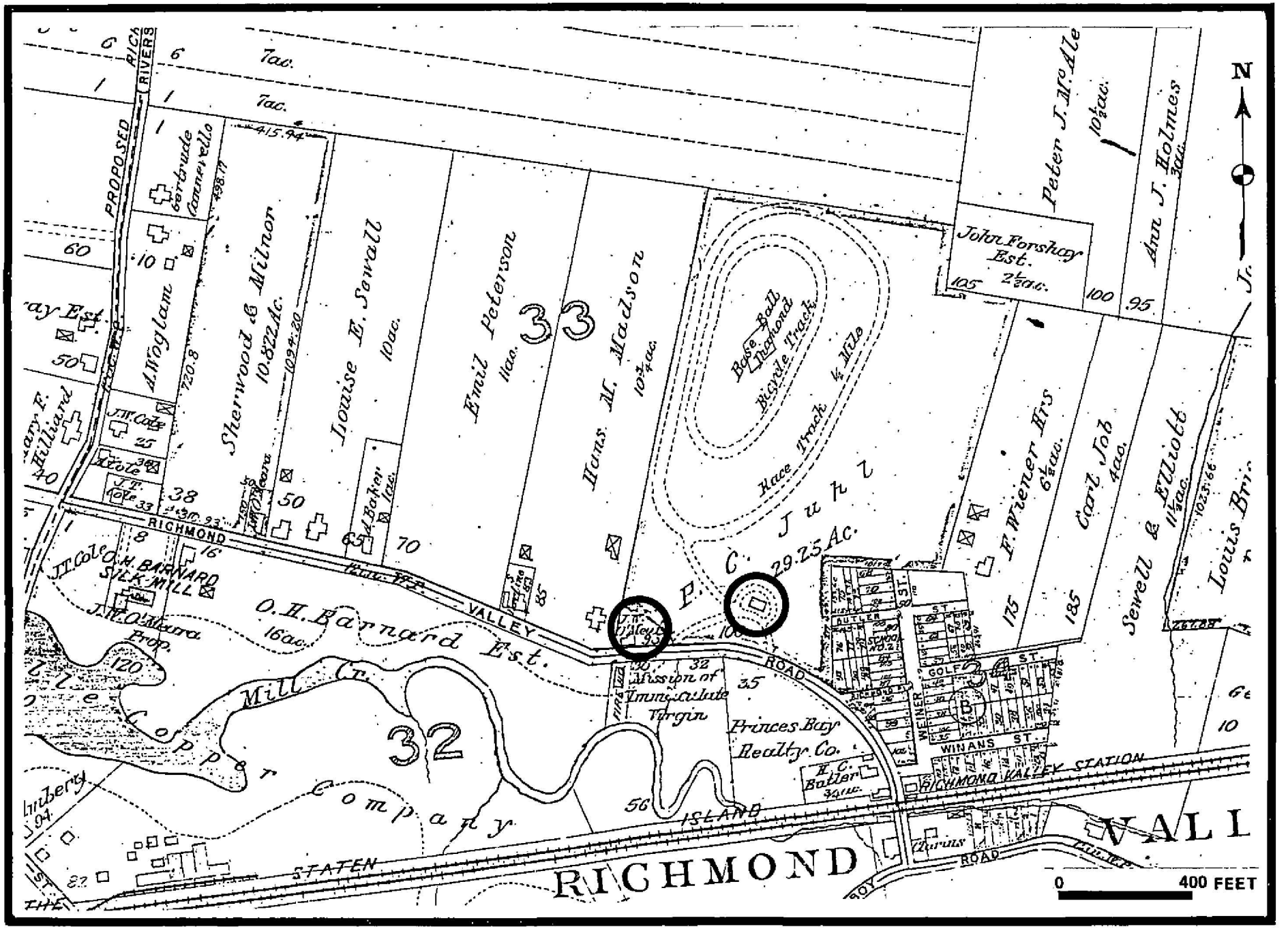

FIGURE B.12: Robinson Atlas 1898, Plate 24

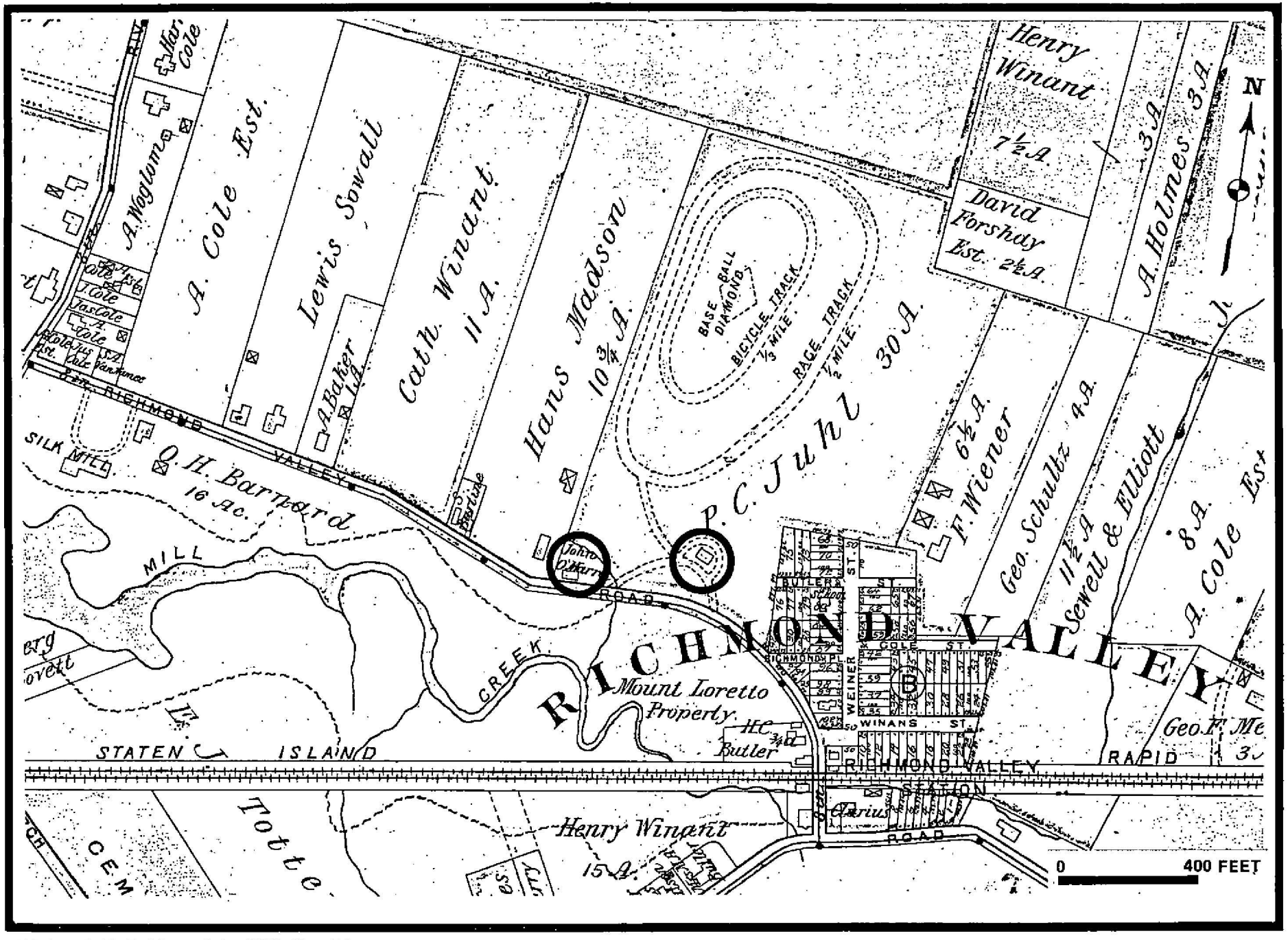

FIGURE B.13. Robinson Atlas 1907, Plate 24

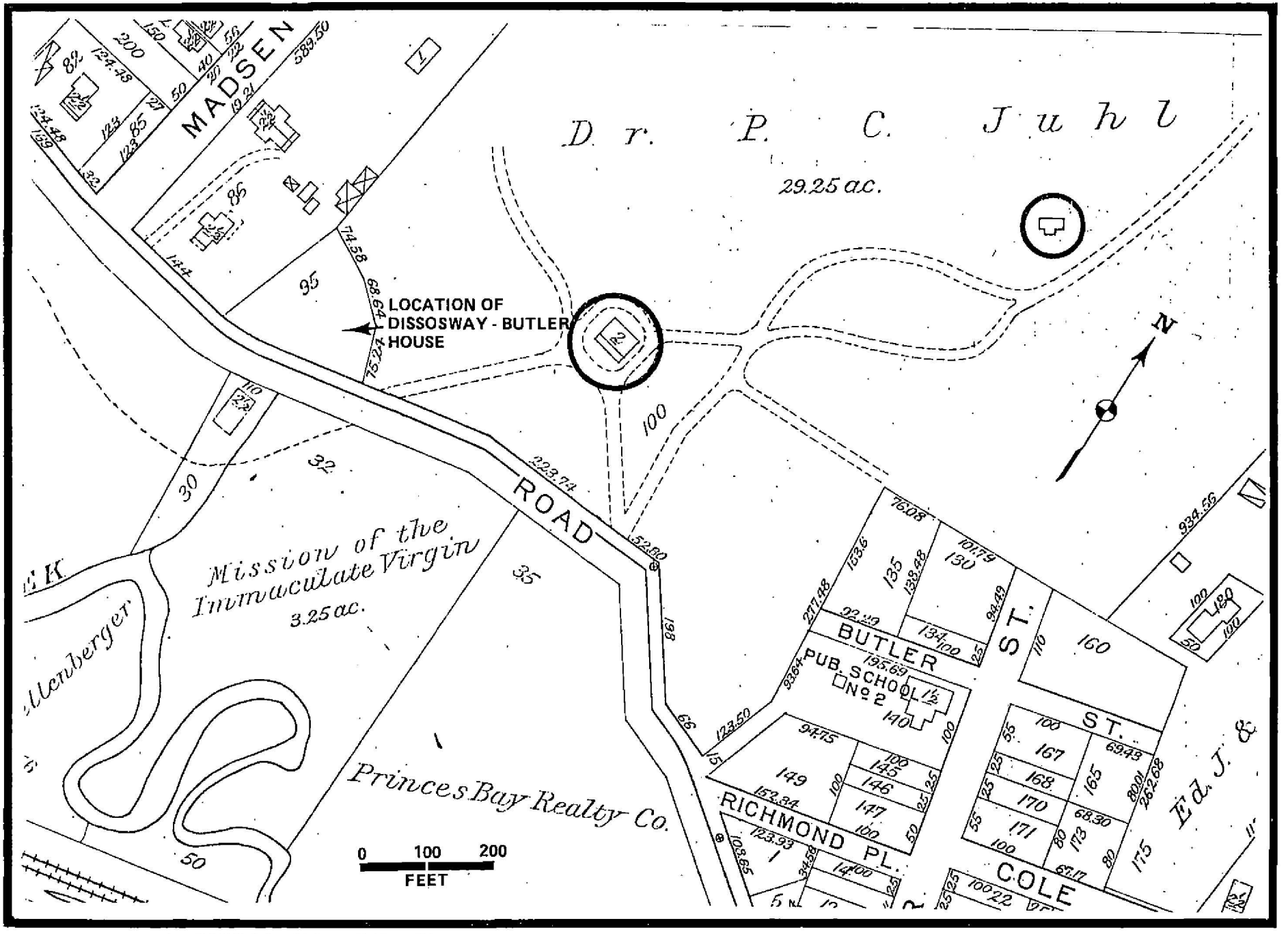

FIGURE B.14: Bromley (1917) Atlas. Volume 2, Plate 37

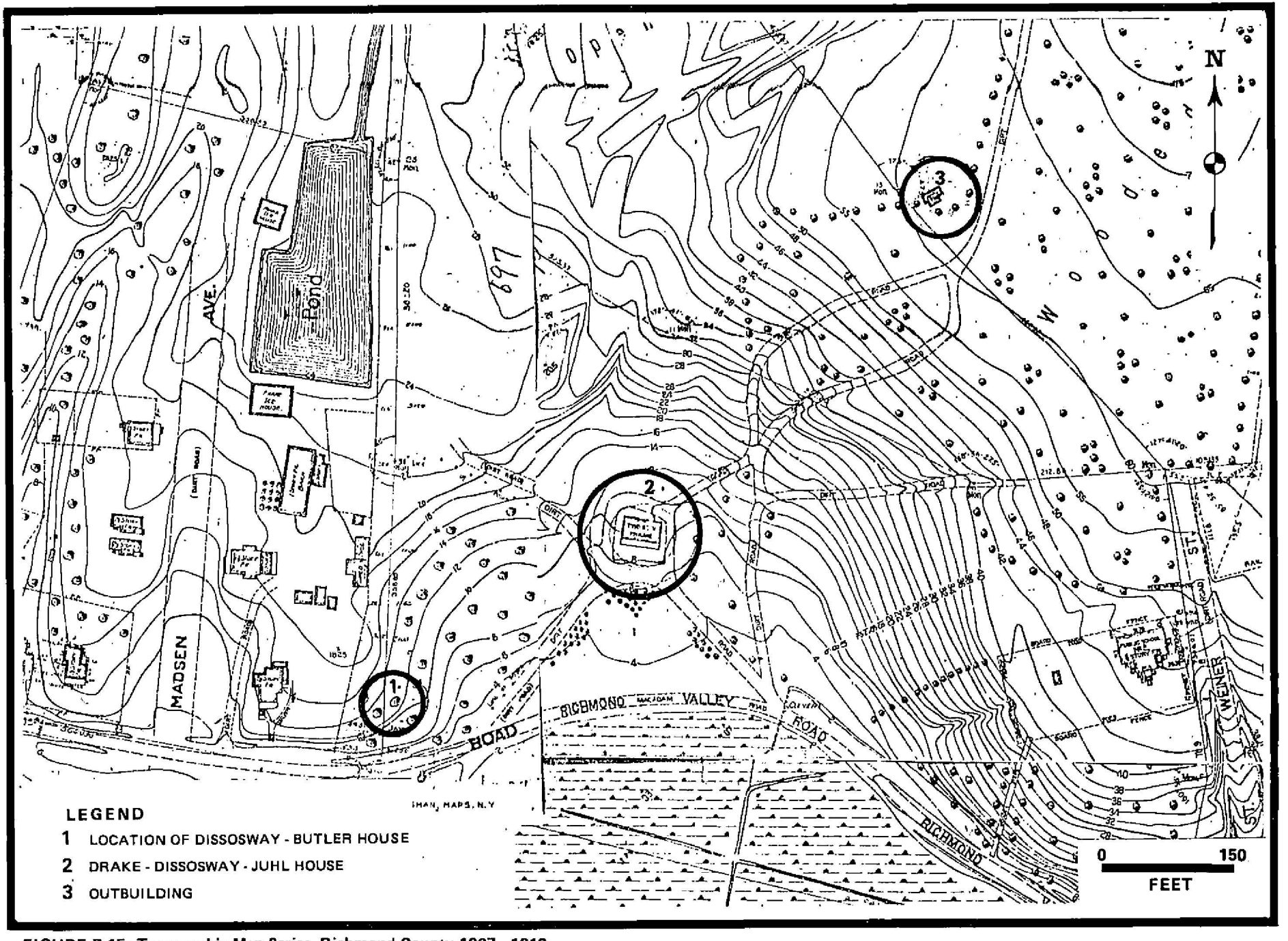

FIGURE B.15: Topographic Map Series, Richmond County 1907 - 1913

APPENDIX C:

ARTIFACT INVENTORY LIST

Gateway Cathedral

Artifact Inventory List

CAT#	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	5' East of Stp.F-10	2 Mending sherds of blue decorated salt-glazed gray stoneware with printed mark "...BO.../SANDS ST..."; probably a grocer's or food producer's mark rather than a potter's maker's mark.	1800-1940
2	Stp.B-1/Str.E	1 Body fragment black transfer printed whiteware.	1820-1915.
3	Stp.B-2/Str.B	1 Coal fragment.	
4	Stp.B-3/Str.B	1 Light olive green bottle body sherd. 1 Window glass piece; very slightly aqua.	
5	Stp.B-5/Str.B	2 Brown/amber bottle body sherds; mold blown.	
6	Stp.B-6/Str.B	1 Redware small bowl rim sherd; dark brown glaze both surfaces.	1800-1900.
7	Stp.B-6/Str.C	1 Whiteware fragment.	1820-Present.

CAT#	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
8	Stp.B-7/Str.C	1 Whiteware green shell-edge plate fragment.	1820-1900.
		1 Whiteware body fragment.	1820-Present.
		1 Piece of coal.	
9	Stp.B-8/Str.A	1 Milk bottle finish; machine-made; cap seat rim.	Post 1889.
10	Stp.B-8/Str.B	1 Whiteware body fragment.	1820-Present.
11	Stp.B-11/Str.B	1 Clay pigeon; embossed "...UE..."; bakelite.	Post 1907.
12	Stp.B-12/Str.A	1 Body sherd, blue transfer printed whiteware.	1820-1915.
13	Stp.C-13/Str.A	1 Blue transfer printed whiteware body fragment; possibly willow pattern.	1820-1915.
14	Stp.C-5/Str.A	1 Piece of coal.	
		1 Aqua unidentified bottle body sherd; straight-sided; illegible embossment; mold blown.	

CAT#	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
15	Stp.C-13/Str.B	1 Aqua bottle body sherds; straight-sided; mold blown.	
16	Stp.E-5/Str.A-B Interface	1 Fragment Old Blue transfer printed whiteware.	1820-1835.
		1 Brick fragment; sand-tempered.	
17	Stp.E-6/Str.B	1 Clear unidentified glass sherd; straight, fire-polished rim; burned.	
18	Stp.A-12/Str.A	1 Underglaze blue handpainted pearlware hollowware.	1780-1820.
19	Stp.D-4/Str.A	1 Whiteware plate fragment.	1820-Present.
20	Stp.D-15/Str.B	1 Ironstone fragment.	1840-Present.
21	Stp.H-14/Str.B	1 Blue shell-edge whiteware plate.	1820-1900.
22	Stp.E-11/Str.B	2 Mending rim fragments of whiteware; possible bowl.	1820-1900.

CAT#	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
23	Stp.F-8/Str.B	1 Fragment blue transfer printed whiteware.	1820-1915.
		1 Very tiny rubber ring.	
24	Stp.F-11/Str.A	1 Body sherd gray/brown salt-glazed stoneware with interior Albany slip.	1800-1900.
25	Stp.F-14/Str.B	2 Whiteware body sherds.	1820-Present.
		1 Fragment of handpainted whiteware cup rim.	1820-1860.
26	10' NW of Stp.D-12 Surface	1 Gray/brown salt-glazed stoneware with interior Albany slip.	1800-1900.
27	Stp.D-14/Str.A	1 Clear unidentified bottle body sherd; mold blown.	
28	20' W of D-14 North side of gully Surface	1 Aqua unidentified bottle finish; mold blown; wetted off lip over flat, sloppy string rim.	
29	75' NW of F-12 Surface	1 Rim sherd; bowl of fine-bodied redware with cream slip; dipped; burned.	1780-1860.

CAT#	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	DATE
30	E of D-14 North side of gully Surface	1	Broken white clay pipe stem fragment; burned.	
		2	Burned ironstone cup base and body fragment.	1840-Present.
		1	Whiteware sherd; unidentified body.	1820-Present.
		1	Creamware (late) plate rim sherd.	1800-1820.
		3	Hard paste porcelain hollowware body sherds; burned.	1850-Present.
		1	Whiteware transfer-printed body sherd.	1820-1915.
		1	Stoneware body fragment with interior Albany slip.	1800-1940.
		44	Large Rockingham hollowware vessel; probably a teapot; burned & shattered.	
		1	Redware flower pot sherd.	
		3	Unidentified ferrous nail fragments.	
		1	Intact copper nail; handwrought, rose head; very unused; probably modern reproduction.	
		1	Burned brick fragment; sand-tempered.	
		1	Amethyst/solarized bottle body sherd; mold blown.	1880-1915.
		1	Dark olive green bottle body sherd.	

CAT#	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	DATE
30(con't)		1	Clear unidentified glass bottle body sherd.	
		6	Broad glass sherds; very lightly aqua; burned.	1820-1926
		1	Broad glass sherd; aqua; very thin.	1820-1926.
		1	General window glass sherd; clear.	
31	30' E of F-12 Surface	21	Aqua beverage bottle sherds; some mend; burned; crown cap closure; 2-piece post bottom mold; partial embossment of "...RUPERT/...WER/...K."	Post 1891.
32	15' NE of E-12 Surface	1	Fragment of ironstone.	1840-Present.
33	50' W of F-12 South side of gully Surface	2	Mending fragments of transfer printed whiteware hollowware.	1820-1925.
34	50' SE of D-14 South side of gully Surface	1	Fragment early whiteware; plain.	1800-1850.
		1	Broad glass sherd; aqua.	1820-1926.
35	40' W of D-14 North side of gully Surface	1	Organically stained whiteware cup or bowl rim sherd.	1820-Present.

CAT#	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	DATE
36	70' W of F-12 South side of gully Surface	1	White clay pipe stem; 4/64" bore.	
37	25'SSW of D-14 Surface	1	Whiteware body sherd.	1820-Present.
38	60' W of F-12 South side of gully Surface	1	Plate body sherd; whiteware with blue transfer print.	1820-1915.
39	70' W of F-12 Surface	1	White clay bowl base with reeding & small heel, bore diameter 5/64".	1790-1920.
40	25' S of D-14 Surface	1	Whiteware plate base sherd.	1820-Present.
41	76' NNW of F-12 North side of gully Surface	1	Plate rim fragment; whiteware with blue line atop rim.	1820-1900.
		20	Clear beverage bottle sherds some grouped; partial embossment of "JOHN...PERTH...N.J./ ...SOL..."; blob-top finish; burned.	
42	30' SE of D-14 Surface	2	Fragments of whiteware.	1820-Present.
		1	Base sherd; plate or bowl; Oriental Export Porcelain with underglaze blue handpainted waterscape; very stained.	1750-1850.

CAT#	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
42(con't)		2 Dark olive green bottle body sherds.	
		2 Opaque white unidentified glass body sherds.	
		2 Broad glass sherds; aqua.	1820-1926.
		2 Clear window glass pieces.	
43	75' W of F-12 Surface South side of gully	1 Plate sherd; blue transfer printed whiteware; very stained.	1820-1915.
44	30' SSE of D-14 Surface South side of gully	1 Blue shell-edge plate; whiteware.	1820-1900.
		1 Broad glass sherd; aqua.	1820-1926.
		1 Ceramic pipe fragment; probably plumbing-related; burned.	
		1 Brown/amber unidentified bottle body sherd; mold blown; burned.	
		9 Clear unidentified bottle body sherds; mold blown; burned.	
		8 Clear unidentified glass body sherds; burned.	

CAT#	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	DATE
45	25' SW of D-14 Surface South side of gully	1	Gray salt-glazed stoneware with interior Albany slip; jar.	1800-1940.
46	Stp.Q-1/Str.A	1	Whiteware with Old Blue transfer printed motif; hollowware body fragment.	1820-1835.
47	Stp.J-2/Str.B	1	Whiteware plate body sherd.	1820-1915.
48	Stp.N-1/Str.A	3	Redware body fragments with light brown lead glaze.	
49	Stp.AA-3/ Str.B	1	Body fragment of blue transfer printed whiteware; possibly willow pattern.	1820-1915.
50	Stp.AA-2/Str.A	1	Dark olive green bottle body sherd; mold blown.	
51	Stp.O-1/Str.B	1	Unidentified ferrous nail fragment.	

CAT#	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	DATE
52	Stp.AA-1 Str.A/Lev.0.3	1	Body sherd of whiteware; plate.	1820-Present.
		2	Rockingham glazed fragments; burned.	1812-1920.
		1	Light olive green bottle body sherd.	
		2	Window glass sherds; clear.	
53	Surface scatter between E5/E8 & F7/F9	18	Whiteware body fragments; various vessels.	1820-Present.
		2	Whiteware base fragments; both probably mugs or cups.	1820-Present.
		2	Blue transfer printed whiteware plate sherds; 2 different vessels.	1820-1915.
		1	Cup rim sherd; blue transfer printed whiteware.	1820-1915.
		1	Body fragment; blue transfer printed whiteware.	1820-1915.
		1	Body fragment; red transfer printed whiteware.	1820-1915.
		2	Sherds; 1 base; 1 body; blue transfer printed transitional/ early whiteware.	1810-1850.
		3	Hollowware sherds; transfer printed pearlware.	1800-1840.

CAT#	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	DATE
53(con't)		4	3 body sherds, 1 rim; Old Blue printed pearlware.	1815-1835.
		1	Rim fragment; plate with unidentified embossing & blue line; pearlware.	1820-1845.
		5	Body fragments; plain pearlware.	1780-1840.
		1	Chamber pot rim sherd; transitional/ early whiteware; possibly blue transfer printed.	1800-1850.
		3	Miscellaneous creamware body sherds.	1762-1820.
		1	Creamware cup or bowl base sherd.	1762-1820.
		3	Dipped creamware sherds; 2 vessels.	1780-1860.
		1	Unidentified base sherd; possibly burned creamware.	
		2	Fragments Oriental Export Porcelain.	1750-1840.
		1	Hard paste porcelain cup.	1800-1900.
		1	Fragment CastleFord type stoneware.	1790-1820.
		1	Sherd blue decorated gray salt-glazed stoneware.	1750-1850.
		2	Fragments of red slipware; probably a pan.	1750-1850.

CAT#	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
53(con't)		12 Sherds of redware with various shades of lead glaze; 5 vessels.	
		5 Unglazed sherds of redware; probably flower pots; 4 vessels.	
		1 Brown/amber glass bottle body sherd; mold blown.	
		1 Dark olive green glass bottle body sherd.	
		1 Light olive green glass bottle body sherd; mold blown.	
		1 Clear unidentified glass body sherd; mold blown.	
		1 Unidentified ferrous nail fragment.	
		6 Pieces of clear window glass.	
		4 Broad glass pieces; aqua.	1820-1926.
54	Cleared area around F-10	2 Base sherds of medium-sized hollowware whiteware.	1820-1900.
		6 Miscellaneous fragments of whiteware.	1820-Present.
		1 Pedestal base sherd; early whiteware.	1820-1900.

CAT#	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
54(con't)		1 Blue edged whiteware plate; elaborate shell design.	1810-1850.
		2 Rim sherds blue transfer printed whiteware; probably willow pattern; 1 plate, 1 platter.	1820-1915.
		6 Miscellaneous body fragments; blue transfer printed whiteware.	1820-1915.
		2 Fragments ironstone.	1840-Present.
		2 Fragments plain hard paste porcelain.	
		2 Sherds dipped creamware; hollowware.	1780-1860.
		1 Fragment plain pearlware.	1780-1840.
		2 Mending sherds; redware with light brown lead glaze.	
		1 Rim sherd of a dish or basin; Oriental Export Porcelain; underglaze blue.	1750-1850.
		1 Dark olive green glass beverage bottle base; mold blown; snap case base.	Post 1850.
		1 Aqua unidentified glass bottle body sherd.	
		2 Broad glass sherds; aqua.	1820-1926.

CAT#	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
55	10' W of G-4 Surface	3 White clay pipe stems; all 6/64" bore.	
		1 Pearlware; large bowl; foot ring base sherd.	1780-1840.
		1 Fragment of refined earthenware body from which glaze has sloughed.	
		1 Body sherd; redware with black glaze on both surfaces.	
		2 Pieces of window glass; very slightly aqua.	
56	Stp.U-6/Str.B	1 Tiny fragment of whiteware.	1820-Present.
57	Stp.R-5/Str.B	1 Pearlware body sherd; underglaze hanpainted.	1795-1825.