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REPORT ON PHASE 1A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH
OF THE MILL POND SEWER PROJECT
LOCATED ALONG PARTS OF OLD MILL ROAD,
ARTHUR KILL ROAD, AND PARTS OF
HISTORIC RICHMOND TOWN (Blocks 2278, 2290 and 4444),
BOROUGH OF STATEN ISLAND
NEW YORK

rec.
a/30/02

AKA-Richmond Creek
Drainage
94DEP219R

Contract No. SER 20099



View of Mill Pond facing northeast

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Phase 1A archaeological documentary study of a section of Richmondtown was conducted in advance of the section of the Richmond Creek Drainage project called the Mill Pond Project. This DEP project will involve several components. It will replace a water main in sections of Old Mill, Arthur Kill and Richmond Hill Roads. A new sanitary sewer will be installed in sections of Old Mill and Arthur Kill Roads and in the paper streets Mace Street and St. Patrick's Place. A new storm sewer will be placed within the grounds of Historic Richmond Town, a New York City Landmark, while crossing Arthur Kill Road. It will have a connector down the center of that road to hook up with catch basins at the corner of Richmond Road. In addition to the sewer and water main work, Mill Pond will be reconstructed and a pocket wetlands will be built in a parcel located at the northeast corner of Richmond Road and St. Patrick's Place.

This archaeological report is being conducted to comply with environmental review regulations and meets the standards of both the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission had previously rated the vicinity of the Mill Pond project impacts as having medium to high archaeological potential.

Topographical data indicates the majority of the project impacts are covered in fill. However the property was in use since at least the early 1700s. Potential archaeological resources include the first county courthouse, a carriage manufactory, a nineteenth century dwelling, pre-contact resources, and stray remains from outside an historic cemetery, as well as a number of structures previously identified during archaeological testing of most of the storm sewer impacts within the Historic Richmond Town property.

Archaeological testing is recommended for the storm sewer segments within Arthur Kill Road where the early courthouse may have been located. It is also recommended along the sanitary sewer segments going through Block 2278 of Historic Richmond Town. Remains of the carriage manufactory may be found near the western end of this trench segment. Native American, pre-contact archaeological materials may be found throughout the project areas within Block 2278. Such remains may also be found in the part of Block 2290 included in the pocket wetlands area, as could remains of a nineteenth century dwelling. Archaeological monitoring is recommended in the section of Old Mill Road where the new sanitary sewer will be installed in case pre-1855 human remains from St. Andrews Church cemetery were buried outside its bounds. Documentation and data recovery have already been scheduled to address questions related to twelve structural remains found during archaeological testing of the storm sewer.

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INTRODUCTION

The City of New York Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is implementing a program of drainage control in the Richmondtown section of Staten Island, partially going through Historic Richmond Town (Figure 1). This archaeological documentary study of the project area is being conducted at the request of the DEP with input from Historic Richmond Town in order to comply with environmental review regulations. The project contains four types of impacts; water main replacement, new sanitary sewer, new storm sewer, and wetlands reconstruction in the vicinity of Mill Pond (Figure 2).

The water main will go along the center of Old Mill Road, beginning at a point near the start of the stone wall surrounding the St. Andrew's Church cemetery (see Plate 1), to Arthur Kill Road and south down Arthur Kill Road, about five feet from the western curb, to Richmond Road. It will reconnect with existing 12 inch water mains on both Arthur Kill and Richmond Roads. This trench will be three to four feet wide and up to six feet deep. Its total length will be about 950 feet. The water main replacement will be excavated to the depth of the existing water main.

The new sanitary sewer will start at a point on Old Mill Road about 70 feet west of the water main's start and to the south of it. It will cross the path of the water main at the corner of Old Mill and Arthur Kill Roads and proceed south along the center of Arthur Kill Road to a point north of Richmond Creek. The sanitary sewer will then head east along the north side of Mill Pond first through block 2278 - Lot 56 then through a paper street which extends west from Mace Street (see Plate 2). This is now all part of Block 2278. The sanitary sewer extends as far east as the demapped section of St. Patrick's Place and then south along that path to Richmond Road. This trench will be about six feet wide and will extend for a total length of about 1560 feet and the trench depth will vary from eight feet near Mill Pond to twenty-three feet deep at the top of the hill near the intersection of Old Mill, Arthur Kill and Richmond Hill Roads.

The storm sewer will be an elliptical pipe sixty inches wide by thirty-eight inches high. It will require excavation of a trench about ten feet wide and eight feet deep that will extend from Mill Pond east of the reconstructed Dunn's Mill (through Block 2278, Lots 1, 41, 44, and 47) west across Arthur Kill Road to Richmond Creek (through Block 4444, Lot 10), a total distance of about 450 feet. The storm sewer will also have a smaller side connection going down the center of Arthur Kill Road to Richmond Road. This will require a trench of the same depth but only six feet wide and will extend for about 130 feet to two catch basins at opposite corners of the intersection of Richmond Road with Arthur Kill Road.

The wetlands work will involve dredging and excavating Mill Pond and creating a pocket wetland at the northeast corner of Richmond Road and St. Patrick's Place (Block 2290, Lots 29, 31 and 37) extending north to Richmond Creek. This wetland will be about 240 feet wide and 160 feet deep. Excavations will disturb up to about ten feet in places.

Most of the project impact area is part of the Richmond Town Restoration, a New York City Landmarked site. This site was designated because of its association with early Staten Island history. "The museum village, which is owned by New York City and operated by the historical society, recalls three centuries of life on Staten Island" (NYCLPC 1992:229). All of the project impacts pass through Historic Richmond Town property, except those sewer segments along Old Mill and Arthur Kill Roads and the pocket wetlands area (which has been newly acquired for this purpose). The sewer segments along Old Mill Road and much of Arthur Kill Road pass adjacent to the property of St. Andrew's Church, including its cemetery (see Plates 3 and 4). This church is also a New York City Landmark and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. It is Staten Island's oldest Episcopal church, originally built in 1709. The original church structure suffered two fires in the nineteenth century and was rebuilt.

This report will examine the history of the project area and evaluate its potential to contain archaeological resources. It is being done in accordance with the archaeological guidelines of both the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation. All research was conducted by and this report prepared by Linda Stone for Bedford Construction Corporation. The author would like to acknowledge the assistance of Joseph Lione of Bedford Construction Corporation for facilitating the project as well as those at Historic Richmond Town and at various city agencies who helped move the project along.

METHODOLOGY

This archaeological study was prepared using documentary, cartographic, and archival sources. The research included a survey of standard repositories of information including the New York Public Library, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), the Staten Island Borough President's Topographic Bureau, the Staten Island Historical Society Library, and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The primary relevant works are the Landmarks Preservation Commission report: *An Archaeological Planning Model of Richmondtown Restoration*, Staten Island, New York (Baugher et al. 1989) as well as *Historical Perspectives 1997* report: *Phase 1A Cultural Resources Sensitivity Evaluation; Richmond Creek Drainage Area, Storm Water and Sanitary Drainage Plan, South Richmond, Staten Island, New York*.

As part of the evaluation of historic archaeological potential, a variety of information sources were used to collect data on the history of the project area and to document previous site disturbances. As part of the evaluation of potential pre-contact site resources three factors were considered: 1) known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area, 2) project area topography and 3) proximity to fresh water. Identification of known pre-contact archaeological resources was done through review of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Archaeological Evaluation and Sensitivity Assessment of Staten Island, New York (Boesch 1994) and through review of reports on file with the author and at the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC). Identification and evaluation of project area topography and proximity to fresh water, current as well as historic, was made through pedestrian survey, analysis of current and historic topographic data and historic research.

This report combines its presentation of the local history with the general history of the project vicinity in order to provide a context for events, places and people which have potential significance to the project area.

PROJECT AREA TOPOGRAPHY

Current Conditions

The sanitary sewer and water main portions of the project area are located either within roads or within the footprints of demapped roads. As described above and depicted on Figure 2, both go along Old Mill and Arthur Kill Roads. The water main also goes partially up Richmond Hill Road. These streets are paved with asphalt and carry automotive traffic. However Old Mill Road is not currently a through street. The gate to St. Andrew's Church property is near the western end of the project impacts. A small portion of the project impact area goes inside the gate where paving is not maintained. A stone wall surrounds the church cemetery along both Old Mill and Arthur Kill Roads (see Plates 1 and 3). The wall is about 13 feet from the paving of Old Mill Road which has a soft shoulder about seven feet wide. On Arthur Kill Road, the shoulder is closer to five feet wide.

The sanitary sewer follows the portions of two paper streets; Mace Street along the north side of Mill Pond and on the east side of the pond, St. Patrick's Place. Most of this right-of-way is overgrown with vegetation. The vegetation has likely been growing unchecked in most places since 1959 when the property was transferred from the Parks Department to the Borough President (records at the Staten Island Borough President's Office). A paved path along the north side of Mill Pond extends about 340 feet from Arthur Kill Road east into the wooded area. The remainder of this right-of-way is an overgrown footpath which formerly extended around Mill Pond through Historic Richmond Town (see Plate 2). On the day of the visit the path was anywhere from about five to possible fifty feet from the water. Additionally the project will dredge and excavate Mill Pond and also create a pocket wetland in a vacant lot at the northeast corner of Richmond Road and St. Patrick's Place. The project area was visited and photographs and notes were taken on September 5, 2002, a clear day.

The northern reaches of the project area are at the highest elevations, about 28 feet above sea level at the eastern end of Old Mill Road and sloping sharply down Arthur Kill Road to an elevation of about eight feet at Town Bridge. Actual existing grades above sea level along the sanitary sewer route are about eighteen feet at the western end of Old Mill Road, going up to about 28 feet at the intersection of Arthur Kill Road then to eight feet just north of Town Bridge where the sewer then heads east. From there it follows along the north side of Mill Pond at elevations between seven and twelve feet. Grades from the sewer project will be raised in the western part of this sewer segment and remain about the

same in the eastern part of it. When the sanitary sewer path hits the paper portion of St. Patrick's Place and turns south after crossing Richmond Creek, it currently goes from an elevation of about eleven feet to about thirteen feet by the time it reaches Richmond Road. The northern part of this segment will be reduced to a grade more consistent with the southern portion. The actual sanitary sewer will be buried to a depth of elevation of 12 feet at its start at Old Mill Road and over twenty feet at the top of the hill. Then it will slope down to its terminus at Richmond Road to an elevation of minus 0.59 feet below sea level. Excavation depths will vary accordingly. The maximum excavation below ground surface will be about 23 feet near the intersection of Old Mill and Arthur Kill Road. The average depth of excavation will be about eleven feet.

The elliptical storm sewer will slope down slightly towards the west, roughly following the current grade which is about ten feet above sea level at Mill Pond to about five feet at Richmond Creek. The base of excavation will be from an elevation of about two feet above sea level at Mill Pond to zero feet at its outlet at Richmond Creek. The depth of excavation will average about six feet. Depths of excavation for weirs and chambers will be deeper, an additional three feet for the chambers and about eight for the weir.

Comparison of the 1910/11 Borough of Richmond Topographical Survey (see Figure 3) with the site plans reveals areas where the grades have changed by either filling or leveling. The profiles of the two sewers in relation to the current and historic ground surfaces are shown on Figure 4. Within the project impact areas, fill has been added in varying amounts since at least the early twentieth century. The only exception is along Old Mill Road where the grade has actually been reduced somewhat. Changes in grade can also be observed at specific spots by comparing Figures 2 and 3. Looking at the route of the sanitary sewer in the vicinity of Mill Pond, there has been up to four feet of fill added since 1910/11. The largest amounts of fill are depicted at the eastern end of the planned impact near and along St. Patrick's Place. Within the storm sewer trench one to four feet of fill have been added with greater amounts toward the planned outlet at Richmond Creek. Although a substantial amount of fill is documented by this comparison, additional fill has been documented within the path of the storm sewer. Archaeological testing within this segment revealed up to 7.5 feet of fill dating from sometime "after 1765 and possibly around 1800" (Geismar 1999: 4).

Changes to the landscape over time have been documented by LPC.

During the 16th and 17th centuries most of the Richmondtown Restoration area was undeveloped woodland. With the arrival of the first settlers the land was cleared for agricultural purposes and the forests were harvested for firewood and lumber which was used locally for the construction of homes and other structures. During the British occupation of the area during the Revolutionary War, the remaining nearby forests were again harvested for fuel and lumber... A field survey along Old Mill Road has confirmed the extensive destruction of the landscape caused by the Whitlock Company's sand and gravel operations... A second sand and gravel company was formerly in operation to the east of Richmond Hill Road, on the north side of the same hill that overlooks the Restoration's mill pond.... The open hillside quarry is evident in this area and erosion continues to take its toll on the landscape.... Demolition of standing structures has been a significant factor in the alteration of the landscape at Richmondtown Restoration... this process was greatly accelerated after 1952 when the core of the village was acquired by the City of New York. (Baughner et al. 1989:94-99).

The reported sand and gravel mining in the area of Old Mill Road during the twentieth century may explain why this part of the project area is at a lower grade than it was in 1910/11. One additional point of interest regards the grades within the part of the project impact areas which are adjacent to the St. Andrew's Church cemetery. The project survey does not include most of the interior of the cemetery and may be difficult to read on the attached figure. However the ground surface within the cemetery is at a higher grade than Arthur Kill Road, possibly by as much as two feet. This perspective can be observed in Plate 3. The reason for this difference is based on speculation. The stone wall was constructed by the church in 1855. Perhaps one may assume a retaining wall was not required until around that time. Assuming a consistent grade or slope, it is possible road improvements necessitated this current differential. Both published photographs and those on file at the Staten Island Historical Society depict views of this area in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. An undated photograph from prior to 1867 also seems to show a differential between the grade of the cemetery and Arthur Kill Road, but not as great a differential as currently observed (Davis et al. 1925: after 46).

Boring Data

A series of eight borings were conducted throughout the extent of the Mill Pond project area in two episodes. Six of the borings were done in July 2001 and two were done earlier this year. All borings were sampled at five-foot intervals. Although fill has been documented throughout virtually all of the project area, with substantial amounts in some spots, no fill was noted on the boring logs. Therefore these borings are of limited use for archaeological purposes. However ground water measurements were taken within two of the borings. The boring placed within the planned storm sewer impact west of Arthur Kill Road encountered ground water at a depth of 7.5 feet. Archaeological testing of the

trench in that area became "inundated" with water. Although the depth was not recorded, it was likely at around five feet deep, based in interpretation of the archaeological report (Geismar 1999:5, Fig.10). The actual depths of ground water will vary with the weather and current saturation conditions of the soil. A boring placed near the corner of Richmond Road and St. Patrick's Place was monitored for ground water on successive days. The first day the water was measured at 4.6 feet below the ground surface and on the second day it was measured at 5.4 feet. These encounters emphasize the need for improved drainage within the project area.

PRE-CONTACT PERIOD

As presented in the methodology section of this report, three factors were considered in the evaluation of pre-contact archaeological potential; 1) known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area, 2) project area topography and 3) proximity to fresh water. The reasons these indicators are useful in predicting locations of unknown sites has to do with their relationship to subsistence and settlement patterns during prehistory. Ecological factors such as distance to fresh water, elevation, slope, and soils are generally used as predictors of past animal habitats. If it can be demonstrated that past environmental conditions were conducive to exploitation by game animals, birds and fish then it can be inferred that human population may have in turn exploited these resources. Furthermore, if evidence of prehistoric human activity can be found near the project area, this assertion can be strengthened.

Hunter-gatherers first arrived in the New York region from the west toward the end of the last ice age, over 12,000 years ago, marking the beginning of the Paleo-Indian cultural period. The ice sheet was rapidly melting and the environment was changing. Food resources were not yet stabilized to seasonal cycles and resource predictability and density were both low. About 10,000 years ago the Paleo-Indian period came to an end. The advent of the Archaic Period was marked by a change in foraging strategy precipitated by the warming climate. The economic strategy of the Archaic period was becoming more diffuse as more varieties of flora and fauna were becoming established in the warming climate of the northeast. There is a belief that the Early Archaic people were beginning to establish territories and a "restricted wandering" foraging behavior (Snow 1980:171). The transition from the Early Archaic to the Middle Archaic is not as sharp. Dincauze and Mulholland (1977) believe:

the Middle Archaic subsistence and settlement patterns appear to represent the expansion and increase of a successful resident population. Sites proliferate along obvious communication routes and in the richest habitats; territorial ranges are established, and the resource base is broadened. (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977:454)

Very little archaeological data exists for the earliest pre-contact cultural periods in the New York City area, the Paleo-Indian through Middle Archaic periods prior to about 5,000 years ago. Staten Island is one locus of what little information exists. One possible explanation is that these early sites were buried under water as the sea level rose. Funk (1991) summarizes what little is known of these periods.

In the case of the Port Mobil site, located on the western shore of Staten Island near the Arthur Kill, evidence suggests that Paleo-Indians lived at the site when sea level was considerably lower than at present and the Arthur Kill was an upland creek (Kraft 1977). Similarly, Early Archaic sites on Staten Island close to the present shore lines and elevated slightly above sea level, such as Ward's Point, Hollowell, and Old Place (Ritchie and Funk 1971), would have been inland and upland locations at the time of occupation. No Paleo-Indian sites, as such, are known along the Lower Hudson north of Staten Island. (Funk 1991:51).

The amount of data on the pre-contact population of the Late Archaic increases dramatically. This large increase in archaeological evidence is one of the factors that separate the Late Archaic from the previous periods. It also indicates that adaptations must have been such as to allow for the increase in the number of recorded sites. The three well-known Late Archaic sites of Staten Island are all along its northern shore; Bowman's Brook, Old Place and Arlington Place (Ritchie 1980:146). The environment had essentially stabilized during the Late Archaic, with conditions much the same as today's. The pre-contact cultural periods defined after the Archaic are generally marked by the introduction of innovations in pottery and vessel type and changes in artifact assemblages, rather than by changes in the environment.

The Transitional Phase, 1500 - 1000 B.C., is marked by the introduction of steatite vessels into the artifact assemblage as well as the prevalent use of certain projectile point types. The Woodland Period of prehistory, 1000 B.C. to about A.D. 1600, like the Archaic, is divided into early, middle and late sequences. These Woodland Period divisions are defined based on changes in the style and type of pottery and projectile points found at archaeological sites. With the use of pottery for cooking and storing food resources, the people of the Woodland Period were able to become increasingly sedentary, relying less on seasonal movement to exploit available resources. Ultimately, this led to the development of cultigens during the Late Woodland period, about A.D. 1000.

The Late Woodland period ended at the time of European contact, in the early seventeenth century. From this time through the early to mid-eighteenth century is identified as the Contact period. Native American archaeological sites have been identified as contemporaneous with European sites. The influence of European contact can be seen in the artifact assemblages from the Native American sites of this time.

Many pre-contact archaeological sites were occupied during multiple periods. The Old Place site contained artifacts dating from both the Archaic and Woodland periods. Ward's Point near Tottenville

has been documented with materials dating from Late Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland (New York State Museum n.d.: 61).

Identification and evaluation of known pre-contact archaeological resources and their potential to affect the identification of unknown pre-contact archaeological resources relies on current information. In general, known pre-contact sites in the southern part of Staten Island are located on high ground overlooking Raritan Bay and the Arthur Kill or inland near streams. Early identification of sites has been provided by Alanson B. Skinner in 1909 who identified two sites near the Mill Pond project area. Locations of known pre-contact archaeological sites in the project area vicinity are shown on Figure 5. The Greenridge campsite was recorded by Skinner and was located less than two miles southwest of the Mill Pond project site "between Journaey [Woodrow] Avenue and Annadale road near Richmond Plank [Arthur Kill] road which contains early relics" (Skinner 1909: 10). The Richmond camp site, also called the Richmond Hill site, Simonsons Brook site, or the Ketchum's Mill Pond site, was located near Richmond Creek maybe as close as a quarter mile to the west of the Mill Pond project "in a clearing in the woods near Ketchum's Mill Pond, on Simonson's Brook". It contained "grooved axes and other relics" (Bolton 1934: 155, Skinner 1909: 16). Parker later called this site a "large camp site" (Parker 1922: 685).

The Landmarks Preservation Commission report also identifies two sites; "Richmond (Burial) Hill, an Early Archaic Period site, and Richmond Hill, a Middle to Late Archaic Period site near Bedell's Ketchum's Mill" in the vicinity of Historic Richmond Town (Baugher et al. 1989: 617). This latter site is the one identified by Skinner and later catalogued by Parker and then Bolton. The Early Archaic site was described by Ritchie and Funk (1973: 39).

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's Archaeological Evaluation and Sensitivity Assessment of Staten Island summarizes these earlier finds as well as incorporating other data (Boesch 1994: 123, Figure 1A). The additional data comes from older, obscure references as well as from more recent archaeological investigations done under environmental review. This report lists three sites in the vicinity of the Mill Pond project. One of these is the Old Mill Road site. This appears to be the same site that was first described by Skinner, the camp located to the west of the project area. Another site was in Greenridge. It is depicted here on Figure 5 to the east of Skinner's Greenridge site. Not enough information is provided to know if these are the same sites that were mapped in different locations or if they are in fact two distinct sites. The other site identified in this report is the Old

Wagon Road site, also known as Richmond Kill. This site was identified in the files of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and was excavated around 1900. The components of this site are not specified. These early references are vague enough to bring their discrete locations into question. However it is clear the project area vicinity was used by people prior to European contact.

SITE HISTORY

Seventeenth Century

Although Verrazano was the first European recorded to have spotted Staten Island, in 1524, the history of Staten Island begins in earnest in 1609, when Henry Hudson anchored at Sandy Hook in the Narrows and took two Staten Island Indians on his trip up the Hudson River (Bayles 1887:44-45; Historical Records Survey 1942:v). The native Staten Islanders were members of the Delaware nation. They called the Island "Eghquaons" or "Aquehonga Manacknong", meaning high sandy banks or dark bad wood (Clute 1877:8; Federal Writers' Project 1939:598; Grumet 1981:2; Kolff 1926:1; Leng and Delavan 1924:1). Hudson named it "Staaten Eylandt" after the States General of Holland. He claimed the entire area between the Delaware and Connecticut Rivers where fur was plentiful, and called it New Netherlands (Historic Records Survey 1942:xii; Kolff 1926:16).

A lack of control over the fur trade in New Netherlands resulted in the charter of the Dutch West India Company in 1621. This company then came into power over all matters related to the New Netherlands (Clute 1877:12-13; Leng and Delavan 1924:2). The Dutch West India Company had among its responsibilities on Staten Island, issuing land grants. The grants stipulated the simultaneous purchase of the land from the Indians.

The first grant of land on Staten Island was in 1630 to Michael Pauw. However, no settlement was established at the time and Pauw transferred his interest in Staten Island back to the Dutch West India Company directors in 1634 (Bayles 1887:63; Historical Records Survey 1942:xiii). A 1636 land grant to David Pietersen de Vries did result in a settlement at what is now Tompkinsville. However, this settlement was abandoned after a war with the Indians in 1642 (Kolff 1926:17-18). A large grant covering most of Staten Island, except for de Vries farm, was issued to Cornelius Melyn in 1641 (Historic Records Survey 1942:xiii). This settlement also encountered problems with the Indians and it was virtually destroyed. Additionally, Melyn was at odds with the Governor over Indian issues (Bayles 1887:66-69). He eventually sold his interests in Staten Island back to the Dutch West India Company in 1659 which, in turn, granted land to some French immigrants (ibid.:70-71). The French first established a church in Greenridge around 1698. It was the first church on Staten Island and was located to the southwest of the project area on Arthur Kill Road (SILAS n.d.).

In 1664 New Netherlands was surrendered by the Dutch to the English. New Amsterdam became New York. Staten Island became part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which also included Long Island and Westchester (Historic Records Survey 1942:xvii). The English Governor Francis Lovelace made the final purchase of Staten Island from the Indians in 1670. This purchase effectively led to the departure of almost all Native Americans from Staten Island. All of these native Staten Islanders signed this final deed in order to bind it (Kolff 1926:22).

The English governance allowed many of the same freedoms the Dutch conferred, therefore many of the Dutch and French settlers chose to remain on Staten Island (Bayles 1887:75). However, no property survey had been conducted "and the boundaries of their lands, as well as the title to them, were quite indefinite" (Leng and Davis 1930:741). Governor Lovelace began conducting land surveys in 1675, the year Staten Island became an independent judicial district. This task was completed in 1677 by his successor, Governor Andros whose surveys extended as far south as Great Kills (Clute 1877:56, Leng and Delavan 1924:6, Steinmeyer 1987:24).

The earliest recorded property owner of the project impact area was Captain James Hubbard. The land now encompassing the project area was part of a 160-acre patent from Sir Edmund Andros to Captain Hubbard dated 1680 (Baugher et al. 1989:368, 534). It is depicted on Skene's 1907 map showing locations of colonial patents (see Figure 6)..This plan also shows some of the early roads, although not within the project area, and Richmond Creek.

In 1683 the first assembly of the colony of New York adopted a bill of rights. This included the establishment of counties. The county was promptly divided into four precincts. Five years later Richmond County was divided into four towns encompassing the four precincts (Historic Records Survey 1942:xix-xx; Bayles 1887:90).

By the end of the seventeenth century the population of Staten Island had grown to 727 (Steinmeyer 1987:30). The first roads began to be laid out. The English, as one of their first public improvements, began making dirt roads on Staten Island in 1694 (Bayles 1887:141, Leng and Delavan 1924:12). Many of these have become the major roads of today, including parts of Amboy Road, Arthur Kill Road and Richmond Road (Historic Records Survey 1942:xxvi; McMillen 1946:1; Reed 1965:17). Although the dates of the origin of several old roads are questionable it is possible they follow the

course of Indian trails (Baugher et al. 1989: 92, Bayles 1887:143). Despite this development, Staten Island maintained an agricultural economy that continued throughout the eighteenth century.

Eighteenth Century

An historically important mode of transportation of Staten Islanders has been ferry service. Unlicensed ferries probably ran in the seventeenth century, but the first licensed service was from Clifton to Long Island in 1713 (Leng and Delavan 1924:12). The first record of a licensed ferry crossing the Kill van Kull from what is now Port Richmond to Bergen Point, New Jersey was in 1764 (Clute 1877:82). The first direct ferry service to Manhattan was established in 1745 (Historic Records Survey 1942:xxxi).

In addition to the improvements in transportation, other services were also introduced on Staten Island during the early eighteenth century. St. Andrew's Church was founded in 1708 and its original edifice was erected by 1712. In 1707 two schoolmasters were hired and supported up until the Revolution (Leng and Delavan 1924:14). The Richmondtown section of Arthur Kill Road was laid out in 1709, as was Old Mill Road (Baugher et al. 1989: 92, McMillen 1946: 14). A jail was constructed at Richmond in 1710 (Bayles 1887:132). The early eighteenth century courts were held in Stone Brook, but moved to Richmond in 1729 (Leng and Delavan 1924:12). This courthouse was at the northeast corner of what is now Arthur Kill and Richmond Roads. A reconstruction of the frame of the structure is standing there today. However it was actually located somewhat to the west and is possibly within the path of the impacts from the storm sewer connector. This is because the course of Arthur Kill Road has been moved. The exact dates of this are not known however it was reported to have happened after 1775 (Baugher et al. 1989:79, 382). This portion of the project area was then known as the county lot and during the course of the eighteenth century was the location of several public buildings including the second county jail (c.1741-1895), a jailor's house (c.1751-c.1828), another county building (c.1759-c.1828) and John Dunn's house (c.1795-1892) (ibid.: 372). Richmondtown was an ideal spot "with its central location was at the crossroads of Staten Island (Baugher et al. 1989: 621).

It is not clear when the cemetery at St. Andrew's became active. The first burial for which records were found during this research was in 1742, however it is possible burials took place earlier since the church was erected in 1712. Sibbel Arnold, the four-year-old daughter of the Reverend Jonathan and Abigail Arnold, died and was buried in plot #95 (Davis et al. 1925: 156). The northern section of the cemetery is known to be the oldest section. The most recent burial in the part of the cemetery north of

the walkway from the east entrance gate was in 1922 as recorded in 1925. Alice Howard King was buried in July. Unfortunately, the church does not have an accurate map, and therefore does not have complete records of burials in the northern section. On the day of the site visit this author walked along the inside of the stone wall in this northern section to ascertain burial dates of the individuals whose graves are closest to the wall. The earliest observed date on a grave marker was 1760 and the most recent 1894. Some of the headstones located along the Old Mill Road part of this cemetery sections were abutting the stone wall. Along the Arthur Kill Road side, gravestones were about ten or more feet from the stone wall. However near the northeast corner of the cemetery, close to the wall at Arthur Kill Road was a sizeable depression in the earth. This could be from an unmarked grave. Therefore the absence of headstones within the cemetery close to Arthur Kill Road does not preclude graves from extending that far west.

Prior to the Revolution, manufacturing and industry on Staten Island were discouraged by the British. Livelihoods were generally based on farming, stock raising, shell fishing, saw and grist milling and shipbuilding with a few shops and craftsmen to supplement the economy (Federal Writers' Project 1939:600, Leng and Delavan 1924:14). The population of the Island had grown to almost 3000 (Steinmeyer 1987:37).

With the impending Revolutionary War, Staten Island was valued for its location, from a military point of view. The Staten Islanders of that time were generally in favor of reconciling with the British (Historic Records Survey 1942:xxi; Leng and Delavan 1924:16). These feelings were made known by five Island representatives at the First Provincial Congress. The Continental Congress was not pleased by the attitude of the Staten Islanders and wanted to send them a colonel from New Jersey to protect the Island from British possession. Island representatives protested these actions and agreed to form militias for the "association". This is confirmed by a report made in April 1776 on the progress of these military companies (Smith 1970:57-58). Religious congregations of French, Dutch and English denominations continued and grew under British rule during the eighteenth century. However the French Church at nearby Greenridge was demolished before 1776 (SIAS n.d.). No records of how or why exists (Steinmeyer 1987:29).

Although actions were taken by the rebels, Staten Island became a British military stronghold. By 1776 there were over 30,000 troops camped on Staten Island under the direction of General Hoe. Many of

the rebels fled to New Jersey for their safety (Clute 1877:85-86). One of the Revolutionary War incidents took place at St. Andrew's Church where a reported skirmish occurred (Geismar 1999: 2)..

The declaration of peace did not immediately ease life on Staten Island. There was a period of time, before the large number of British troops evacuated their camps, when their relations with the Americans were strained. The last of the British troops left Staten Island, and New York, on November 25, 1783 (Bayles 1887::172, 216).

Figure 7 is a copy of the French map of British-Hessian's camps on Staten Island from 1780 and 1783. It depicts St. Andrew's Church and most of the roads which now comprise the project impact area; Arthur Kill, Richmond and Old Mill Roads (see Figure 7). At that time Arthur Kill Road was known as Church Street, and Richmond Road as Stapleton Avenue. The name Old Mill Road has not been changed.

Before the close of the century John Dunn built a house and mill in the project area and its vicinity. He probably lived there from about 1795 through about 1818. Dunn purchased adjoining land in 1797. "This acquisition of additional land secured an uninterrupted water supply for his mill and mill pond, which is first mentioned in the deed of this purchase" (Baugher et al. 1989: 382-3, 394).

Nineteenth Century

At the turn of the century Staten Island's population had grown to 4564 (Steinmeyer 1987:57). The early nineteenth century was a time of increased development on Staten Island. At that time the area of Richmondtown was a center and a focal point for a thriving community. However it was not until after the War of 1812 that Staten Island's economic base expanded. Agriculture was still predominant, but "other occupations such as fisheries, shipbuilding, and manufacturing gradually developed and became important" (Historic Records Survey 1942:xxxix). A number of municipal buildings as well as residences and commercial enterprises had established themselves in the project area vicinity. In 1838, the postmaster John Johnson purchased the former county lot and used "the buildings for a post office and stores" as well as living in the former Dunn house (Baugher et al. 1989:383). According to the 1840 census of Richmond County, 31 percent of those listing professions were employed in the field of agriculture, 29 percent in trades and manufactures and 24 percent in navigation (Akerly 1843:189). These numbers show that while agriculture and navigation still played a predominant role at that time, more industrial pursuits were also well established.

In 1837 the "new" section of Richmond was laid out, including Center Street, south of the Mill Pond project area (Baugher et al. 1989: 93). The 1844 coastal survey depicts the area of the Mill Pond project, showing several structures around the area that have become the current project impacts. It also clearly shows Richmond Creek and the upslope topography toward the north (see Figure 8). Somewhat more clarity can be seen in the 1853 Butler map of showing the project area (see Figure 9). From the north it shows St. Andrew's Church and then the Washington Hotel to its south along Arthur Kill Road. Across the road is the Coach Factory, with a building depicted just north of Richmond Creek. This factory was possibly in business since 1851 when Isaac Marsh, the proprietor, purchased the property. Buildings associated with the carriage business were on and near this lot from about 1845 through 1917. However the carriage factory building was demolished in 1891 (Baugher et al. 1989: 397). The figure also shows a building, presumably a residence in the eastern part of the project area, west of St. Patrick's place labeled "Johnston".

Two wooden plank roads were created on Staten Island about 1850. Port Richmond and Fresh Kills Plank Road was part of what is now Richmond Avenue and Richmond Plank Road was part of what is now Richmond Road (McMillen 1946:8; Reed 1965:18). Road improvements continued and, in 1864 macadamization began on Staten Island when stone from the Port Richmond quarry was used for paving Richmond Avenue and the street name was changed to Stone Road (Reed 1965:20-21). St. Patrick's Place was laid out in about 1857 (Baugher et al. 1989: 93). In addition to improvements in the roads of this time, the 1860s brought the first rail service to Staten Island (Leng and Delavan 1924:24-25, Reed 1953:3). The Staten Island Railroad from Vanderbilt Landing opened in 1860. At the time it ran as far as Eltingville. The advertisement for the service said trains ran three times per day, twice on Sundays, to meet with the ferry from New York (Steinmeyer 1987:78). Later in 1860, the short-lived Staten Island Steam Railroad commenced with service from Clifton to Tottenville (ibid.:93).

The Church of St. Andrew enlarged its churchyard in 1831, extending it northward. At this time they also fenced it in (Davis et al. 1925: 69). The exact location of this extension was not identified during this research, nor was any further information about this fence. A more permanent stone wall was added in 1855. The church later suffered a serious fire, in 1867. It was rebuilt by 1872.

By the late 1850s, the quality of the historic maps improves such that an overlay of the project impacts is possible. Figure 10 is the 1859 Walling map. It depicts a number of features and structures still

present today. Arthur Kill and Richmond Hill Roads are shown but not labeled on this figure. Richmond Road (then Stapleton Avenue) is depicted, as is Richmond Creek. The Church, its cemetery, the hotel, and the carriage manufactory are all depicted in the vicinity of the northern part of the planned project impacts. A building labeled "I.M. Marsh" is shown along the east side of Arthur Kill Road in the vicinity of the planned sanitary sewer impact. Several buildings are depicted on Figure 10 south of Richmond Creek, along what is now Richmond Road, including John Johnson's Stores. East of what is now St. Patrick's Place, along the then Stapleton Avenue, is a structure labeled "P. Highland". This is located in what will be the new pocket wetland and is probably the same structure labeled "Johnston" on the 1853 map.

The Civil War had little effect on the Island, as evidenced by the progress in services throughout the 1860s. Despite draft riots, Staten Island was considered a safe haven during the Civil War and southern farmers reportedly sent their women to the Island as a refuge during these years (Federal Writers' Project 1939:601). In 1862 the first gas light company on Staten Island was established (Bayles 1887:740).

Beers' 1874 Atlas actually depicts many of the same structures as they went through what are now the project impact areas as the 1859 map does, including the two buildings on the Johnson property, now labeled "Mrs. Johnson", and the factory north of the creek, now labeled "Carr Factory" (see Figure 11). A building west of Arthur Kill Road (then called Church Street) in the area of the planned storm sewer appears on a map for the first time. It is labeled "Mrs. H". Mrs. H. was likely Mrs. Hennessey who was widowed in 1860 and lived in the house with her daughters according to 1870 census (Baughner et al. 1989: 500). East of what was then Garretson Street (now St. Patrick's Place), the structure formerly occupied by P. Highland in 1859 is now occupied by C. McFay

The mid to late nineteenth century was a time when new services were being introduced on Staten Island. The Richmond County Gas Company was formed in 1856. The Staten Island Water Supply Company was incorporated in 1879 (Steinmeyer 1987:115). Telephone service began on Staten Island in 1882 (Leng and Delavan 1924:28). Shortly after, the electric power industry took hold on Staten Island (ibid.:29; Steinmeyer 1987:116).

A tinsmith shop was built around 1878 within the vicinity of the plan storm sewer impact, east of Arthur Kill Road in Block 2278 - Lot 44. However "there is no documentary evidence to confirm this

location of the shop". The use of this building after 1881 is unknown as is the exact year of its and cause of its demise, estimated to be between 1885 and 1891 (Baugher et al. 1989: 386-7).

The 1885 Sanborn map depicts what are now the southern parts of the project area (see Figure 12). The Johnson barn is depicted within the planned storm sewer impact, east of Arthur Kill Road, as is the tinsmith shop. West of Arthur Kill Road the storm sewer is shown going through both the dwelling house (then owned by the Hennessey's) and an outbuilding of it. This inset on Figure 12 depicts part of the area north of Richmond Creek. East of Church Street (now Arthur Kill Road), are shown the old buildings associated with the carriage shop. The sanitary sewer will cut through the area once occupied by the southern of those buildings. After its demolition in 1891 St. Andrew's Church built a wagon shed that stood in the same location until 1911 (see Figures 13 - 15).

Robinson's 1898 Atlas depicts a fair amount of change within and around the project area by that time (see Figure 13). In the vicinity of the sanitary sewer one may see the structure that is in place of the old carriage shop. To the east of that, along the route of the planned sewer, are a series of pipes connecting to a collecting well as a part of waterworks operations drawing from Richmond Creek. William McMillen remembers some of these pipes being covered up during the late 1960s when the Mill Pond was reconstructed (personal communication 9/5/2002). To the west of Church Street (Arthur Kill Road) the dwelling in the line of the storm sewer impact is now attributed to Mrs. Homan who also has the adjacent property to the south, including the Treasure House (now a museum building located to the south our the Mill Pond project area, part of Historic Richmond Town). The only other structure depicted with in the project impacts is in the pocket wetland area where a dwelling of Cyrus McVeigh is shown. This is likely the same person listed as C. McFay on the Beers 1874 Atlas (Figure 11). The Sanborn Insurance map from the same year, 1898, depicts a bit more detail on a couple of the structures. For example Mrs. Homan's building is depicted as "L"-shaped rather than square (see Figure 14). It is described as two stories and "old and vacant". The building standing in the former carriage shop location is labeled "hitching shed". Note that neither the Johnson barn nor the tinsmith shop is depicted on the 1898 maps. The barn was destroyed by a fire in 1895 (Baugher et al. 1989: 384)

Twentieth Century

At the turn of the century Staten Island's population had grown to over 67,000 (Steinmeyer 1987:116). The early twentieth century brought the continued increase of development on Staten Island. The municipal ferry was established at St. George in 1900 (Kolff 1926:30). The Richmond Light and Railroad Company was formed in 1902 after purchasing electric rail rights (Leng and Delavan 1924:29).

By 1910/11 the hitching shed is still standing, however the "old and vacant" two-story former Hennessey house has disappeared. These changes can be seen on both the Sanborn 1911 Insurance Map (Figure 15) and on the 1910/11 topographical survey (Figure 3). One other change of note is the shed located along Richmond Creek within the eastern segment of the storm sewer impact. Baugher et al. (1989: 388) found no information regarding the date of construction of the shed nor of a smaller one to the east of it which can barely be made out on the topographic survey of 1910/11 (see Figure 3). The smaller shed is not depicted on any other maps examined during this study. These locations are in or around the same location as the former tinsmith shop that stood there from 1878 to about 1891. Baugher et al. (1989: 390) also sees a privy on the 1910/11 topographic survey, however it is not viewable on Figure 3.

The 1917 Sanborn map shows all the same buildings in and around the planned project impacts, except for the hitching shed and the hotel that had been north of the creek. They had both been removed by that time as had the privy formerly located near the eastern end of the planned storm sewer impact. The Bromley 1917 Atlas depicts the same. However the Bromley Atlas has more detail to the east of St. Patrick's place where it no longer depicts the dwelling formerly located there.

The Sanborn Insurance maps updated for the mid-1930s depict an interesting addition. The 1935 map shows a one story store located in the place where the Hennessey house once stood. Baugher et al. (1989: 499) say this was a refreshment stand that was built around 1926 and was demolished sometime between 1947 and the early 1950s. It is no longer depicted on the Sanborn maps in 1951. It can also be seen on the 1937 map (see Figure 16). However by 1951 this structure was gone. The shed located east of Arthur Kill Road near Dunn's Mill was used as an "auto garage" in the 1930s. This was partially demolished between 1937 and 1951 (Sanborn 1937, 1951). The remainder of it was destroyed in 1964 (Baugher et al. 1989: 388).

Mill Pond was "drained and dredged" in 1969. Baugher et al. reports hearsay that wooden timbers were found at the bottom of the pond (Baugher et al. 1989:98, SIHS photo files). At that time a path was made to go around the pond and was lit with gas lights. It is possible the now defunct gas pipe may still be buried there although it is not depicted on the existing conditions plan (Hazen and Sawyer 2001: C-1R). Archaeological testing done in 1999 revealed remains of a possible patio south of Mill Pond, within the eastern end of the storm sewer impacts (Geismar 1999: 6). William McMillen of Historic Richmond Town remembers a building with a patio behind it at that location that was built by about 1920 and was removed in the mid-1960s. However no depiction of such a building was found during this research. It is not shown on the 1937 Sanborn Map (Figure 16). However it may be noted this map shows an addition to the rear of the structure just south of the eastern end of the planned storm sewer. This addition was not depicted in 1911 (Figure 15) and could be the structure McMillen referred to and whose remains were found during the 1999 archaeological testing.

Ownership History/Site Use

The ownership and occupation histories of the portions of the project area that go through Blocks 2278 and 4444 have already been compiled by Baugher et al. and are appended to this report. In summary is the following synopsis. The Hubbard patent was subdivided beginning in 1699 (Baugher et al. 1989: 368,402). Some of the records are not clear, however Samuel Grasset owned an acre of land in the project area vicinity to the west of Arthur Kill Road (Block 4444) in 1700 where he operated "tanning mills" (Baugher et al. 1989: 491). It is believed that by the early-eighteenth century Matthias Swame owned much of the eastern reaches of what is now the project area (Block 2278), the parts east of Arthur Kill Road, except what was known as the "county lot" (Liber A, pages 107-8). This was Lot 47, the parcel at the northeast corner of Arthur Kill and Richmond Roads. The county lot was occupied by municipal buildings beginning in about 1728 when the first county courthouse was built on the corner. Once subdivided, it was some time before records show actual activity on other parts of the Hubbard patent property. "William Sharp may have operated a blacksmith shop on Lot 1 before 1795. Shortly after this John Dunn constructed a mill nearby. During this period there were probably two dwellings on this block" (Baugher et al. 1989: 376). The speculated dwellings were the homes of Sharp and Dunn. Dunn's mill has been reconstructed on or near it's original location as part of Historic Richmond Town. Lot 1 is the portion of the block currently located to the south of and along Mill Pond.

The planned storm sewer is to be located within rear parts of Lots 41, 44, and 47 within Block 2278 and the eastern part of the sewer will be within part of Lot 1. When compared with the Mill Pond project site plans, potential structures to be impacted on Block 2278 are as follows (Baugher et al. 1989: 372):

Lot 1	Barn or Stable, c. 1878-c.1905
Lot 41	Privy, c. 1911
Lot 44	Tinsmith Shop, c. 1878-c.1885/91
	Shed, c.1911-1964
	Shed, c.1911

Possible structures formerly located within the county lot that may be impacted by the excavations for the storm sewer and its connector include:

Lot 47	First County Court House, c.1728/9-c.1776
	Barn, c.1878-1895

Possible structures that may be within the path of the planned sanitary sewer as it goes through Lot 56 include (Baugher et al. 1989: 379):

Lot 56	Marsh's Carriage Factory, c.1851-c.1891
	Wagon Shed for the Church of St. Andrew, c.1891-c.1911

East of St. Patrick's Place, in Block 2290, a dwelling was erected by at least 1859 when it was mapped by Walling and possibly prior to 1853. The ownership attributed to this structure was listed successively as:

1853	Johnston
1859	P. Highland
1874	C. McFay
1898	Cyrus McVeigh

This structure is not longer depicted on maps by 1911. No additional information was collected during this research regarding this dwelling or its occupants. However it seems plausible that P. Highland was either Patrick Highland who built the Treasure House in the 1860s or one of his relatives.

West of Arthur Kill Road in Block 4444 "on Lot 10, the two main structures that existed through the nineteenth century were the Treasure House and the Hennessey House. In addition, there were four barns behind the Treasure House" (Baugher et al. 1989:456). An outbuilding is also depicted on a map for the first time behind the Hennessey House in 1878 (Sanborn 1878). It stood in the path of the planned storm sewer at least through 1885 (see Figure 12).

The structures that are known to have historically existed in the footprint of the planned storm sewer impacts through Block 4444 are (Baugher et al. 1989: 458):

Lot 10	Hennessey House, c.1861-1899 (refreshment stand was located on this site c.1926-c.1950). Outbuilding, c.1878-c.1891
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The Hennessey House was built in 1861/62 by Patrick Highland who lived in the Treasure House (Baugher et al. 1989: 500). "Hennessey purchased the property from the Highland estate at a county auction in 1871 after the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the Richmond County Treasurer. The Hennessey family continued to live in one section of the house at least through 1880" when Mrs. Hennessey died. Years after her death, Mrs. Hennessey's daughter-in-law sold the house to Mary Homan who owned it until the house was consumed by fire in 1899 (Baugher et al. 1989: 500-01).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although there are several nearby archaeological sites dating from prior to European contact and conditions in the area were most certainly conducive to its use an occupation by the people of that time, there are no reports of finding any artifacts from that period within the Historic Richmond Town property (W. McMillen, personal communication 9/6/02). This is surprising because the property has been disturbed by construction projects and the dredging of Mill Pond. These activities would have churned up quite a bit of soil which may have contained cultural remains of the pre-contact period, but they reportedly did not. Nevertheless it is possible some archaeological remains from this period may be unearthed. However it does not seem this should be the main focus of additional archaeological testing, but rather a component of other testing which is recommended.

Much of the Mill Pond project area which falls within Blocks 2293 and 4444 was rated as containing medium and high archaeological potential by the Landmarks Preservation Commission in the late 1980s while the area generally to the north and west of Mill Pond have low archaeological potential (Baugher et al. 1989: 596-600, 608-610). This was reiterated by Historical Perspectives in 1997 in their cultural resources sensitivity report on the Richmond Creek Drainage area, which includes most of the Mill Pond project area (Historical Perspectives 1997: 35-38). Archaeological testing within most of the planned storm sewer impacts done in 1999 bore this out. A total of twelve buried features, all structural remains, were identified (Geismar 1999: 6, Fig. 4). Archaeological documentation and/or data recovery of these features has been recommended and is currently scheduled.

Excavations for the sanitary sewer in the sections around Mill Pond as well as the Mill Pond and pocket wetlands excavations may reveal the presence of archaeological resources dating from the time prior to European contact. Additionally, the segment of the storm sewer just east of Arthur Kill Road may contain remains of the nineteenth century carriage factory that once stood there or remains of the wagon shed that replaced it through the first decade of the twentieth century. It is also possible remains of a nineteenth century dwelling may be found within the pocket wetlands area.

One of the archaeological concerns in the Mill Pond project is in Arthur Kill Road along the path of the storm sewer connector. This is in the vicinity of the original County Courthouse. The historic

documentation on the location of the courthouse and of the changes made to the course of Arthur Kill Road are not precise. Deeds contain fairly accurate descriptions, however there is a discrepancy of several feet in these records (Liber D, page 618; Liber C, page 16, 37). Therefore archaeological testing is recommended in this part of Arthur Kill Road to identify the presence or absence of remains associated with the courthouse.

Another major concern for the Mill Pond project has to do with its proximity to St. Andrew's church cemetery. The oldest section of the cemetery dates from a time prior to the erection of the stone wall that surrounds it today. Although the wall was constructed in 1855, burials in that part of the cemetery took place as early as 1742 and possibly earlier. Historic cemeteries often did not strictly observe property boundaries and there is generally an archaeological concern regarding the possibility of graves being encountered beyond the property lines. This is exacerbated by the lack of these early records. Dennis Genovese of the St. Andrew's Church archives committee was involved in a drainage project done by the church in 1989. He said a drain was placed outside the stone wall along Old Mill Road. The trench for the drain started at about two and a half feet from the wall into the shoulder of Old Mill Road and extended for a width of about four feet. It was excavated to about a depth of about four to five feet and was 187 feet long, extending along the entire Old Mill Road length of the stone wall to the stop sign at the Arthur Kill Road intersection. No human remains were encountered during this excavation (D. Genovese, personal communication 9/9/02). Although no human remains were found, this trench was only four to five feet deep, less than the now standard six feet. Although this standard is more recent than the pre-1855 St. Andrew's burials, it would be prudent to archaeologically monitor sewer trench excavations along Old Mill Road to ensure that if graves are encountered, they are not disturbed prior notifying the proper authorities from the church to make arrangements for reinterment. An archaeologist may be able to discern grave shafts, should burials exist, before the actual graves are disturbed by the mechanical excavation equipment. This archaeological monitoring is recommended for the Old Mill Road section of the sanitary sewer only. Along Arthur Kill Road the sanitary sewer is closer to the middle of the street and the water main replacement will be closer to the cemetery wall there. However, since the water main is a replacement, no archaeological work is recommended for that segment.



Plate 1

View of Old Mill Road taken from the western part of the project parcel facing east.



Plate 2

View along the sanitary sewer right-of-way facing west taken from about halfway along this path showing the cleared path in the foreground and the asphalt path up the center and Mill Pond on the left of the frame.



Plate 3

View along Arthur Kill Road facing northwest showing the sanitary sewer and water main locations and St. Andrew's Church cemetery.



Plate 4

View inside St. Andrew's Church cemetery from the eastern end of Old Mill Road facing southeast toward Arthur Kill Road.

Not to Scale



Figure 1 Project area location within the city of New York.

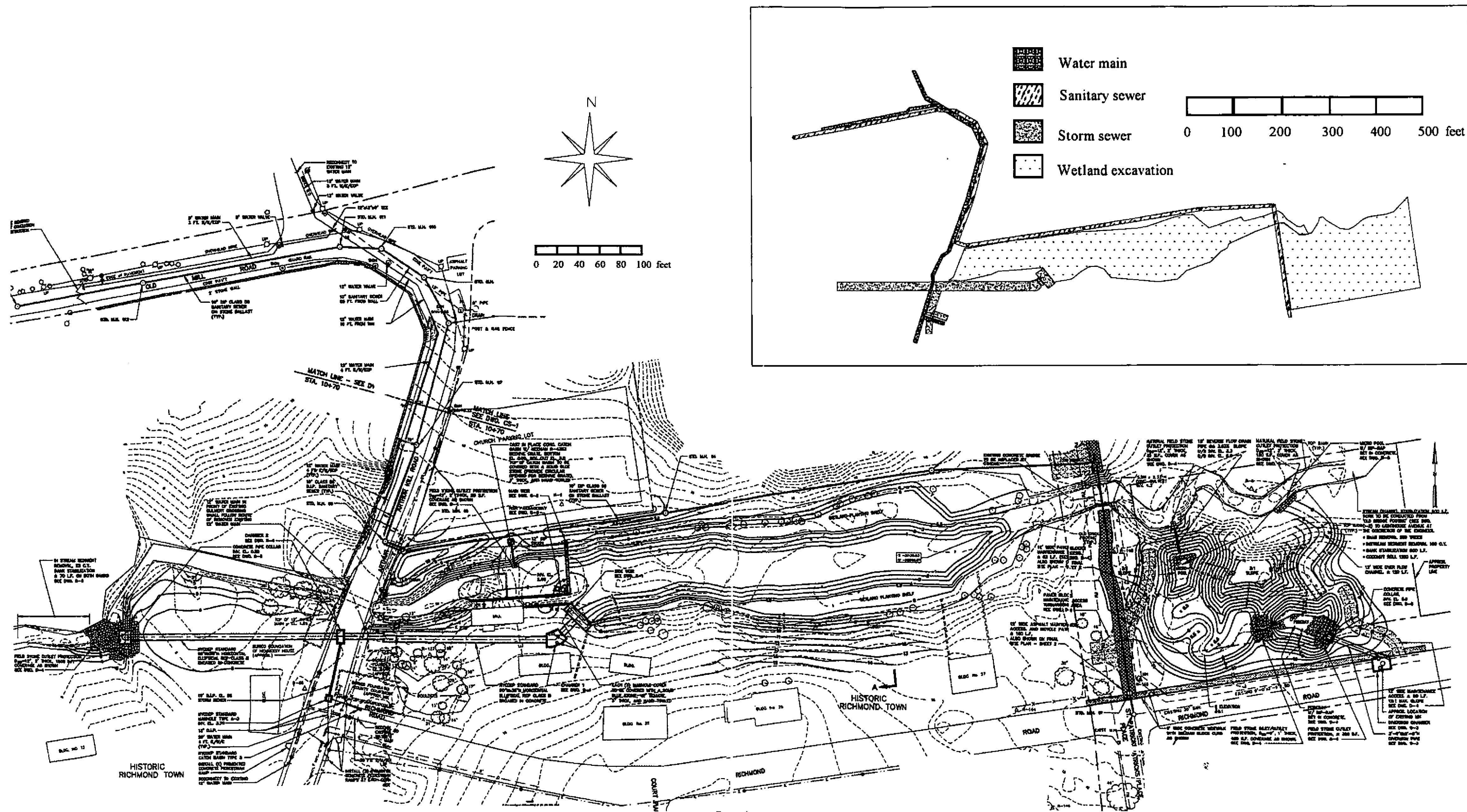


Figure 2 Hazen & Sawyer site plan showing the footprint on planned impacts from the Mill Pond project.

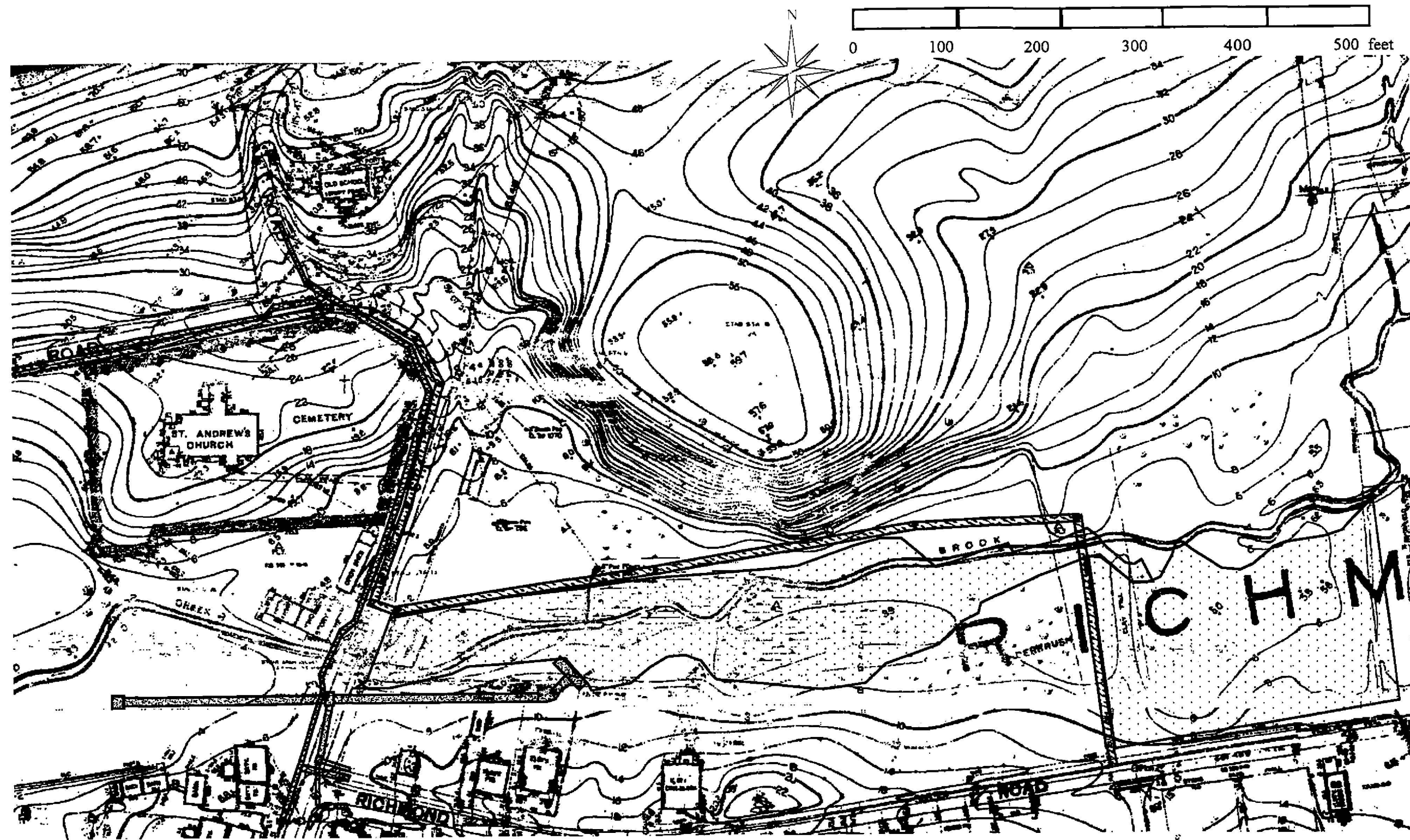
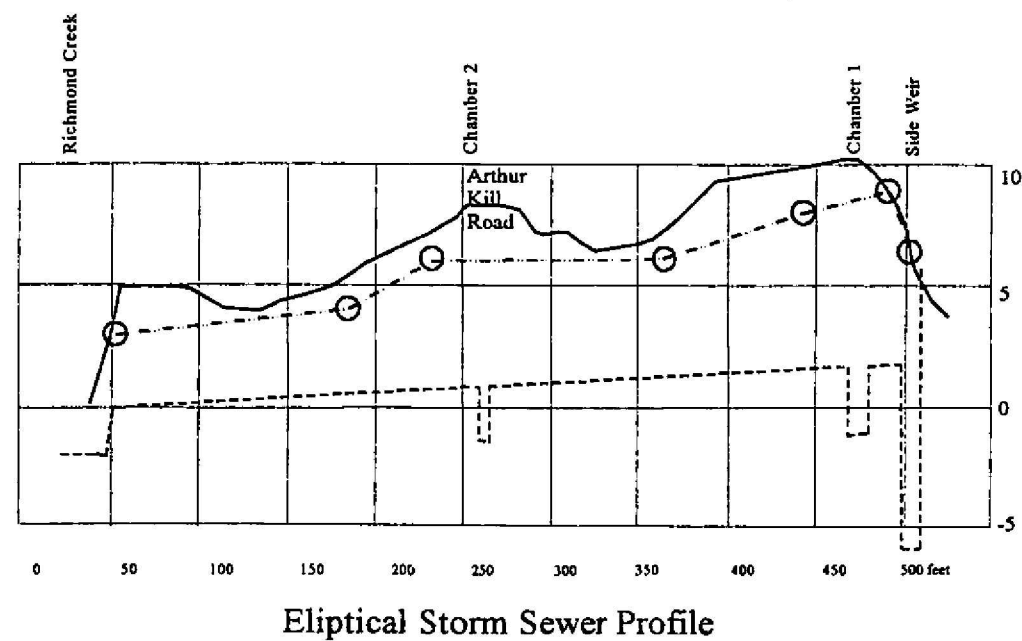
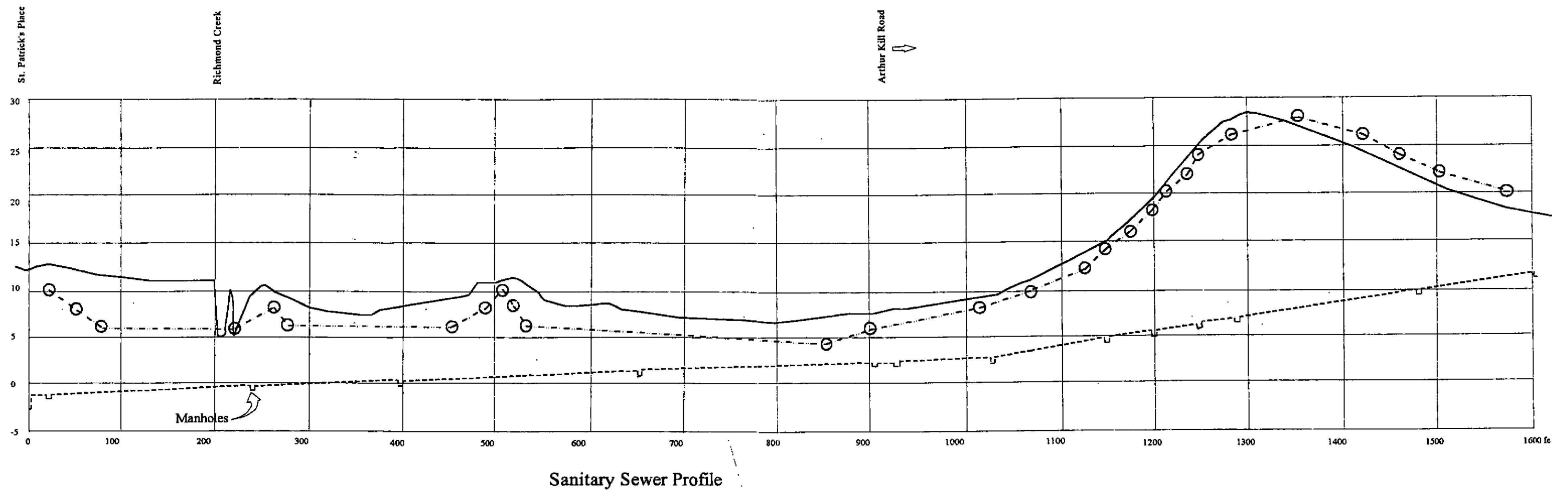


Figure 3 Part of the 1910/11 Borough of Richmond topographic survey showing the Mill Pond project locations.



current ground surfact

elevation located from 1910/11 survey

1910/11 ground surface (extrapolated)

planned base of excavation

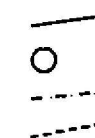


Figure 4 Sewer profiles based on the 1910/11 topographic map and current conditions/site plan.

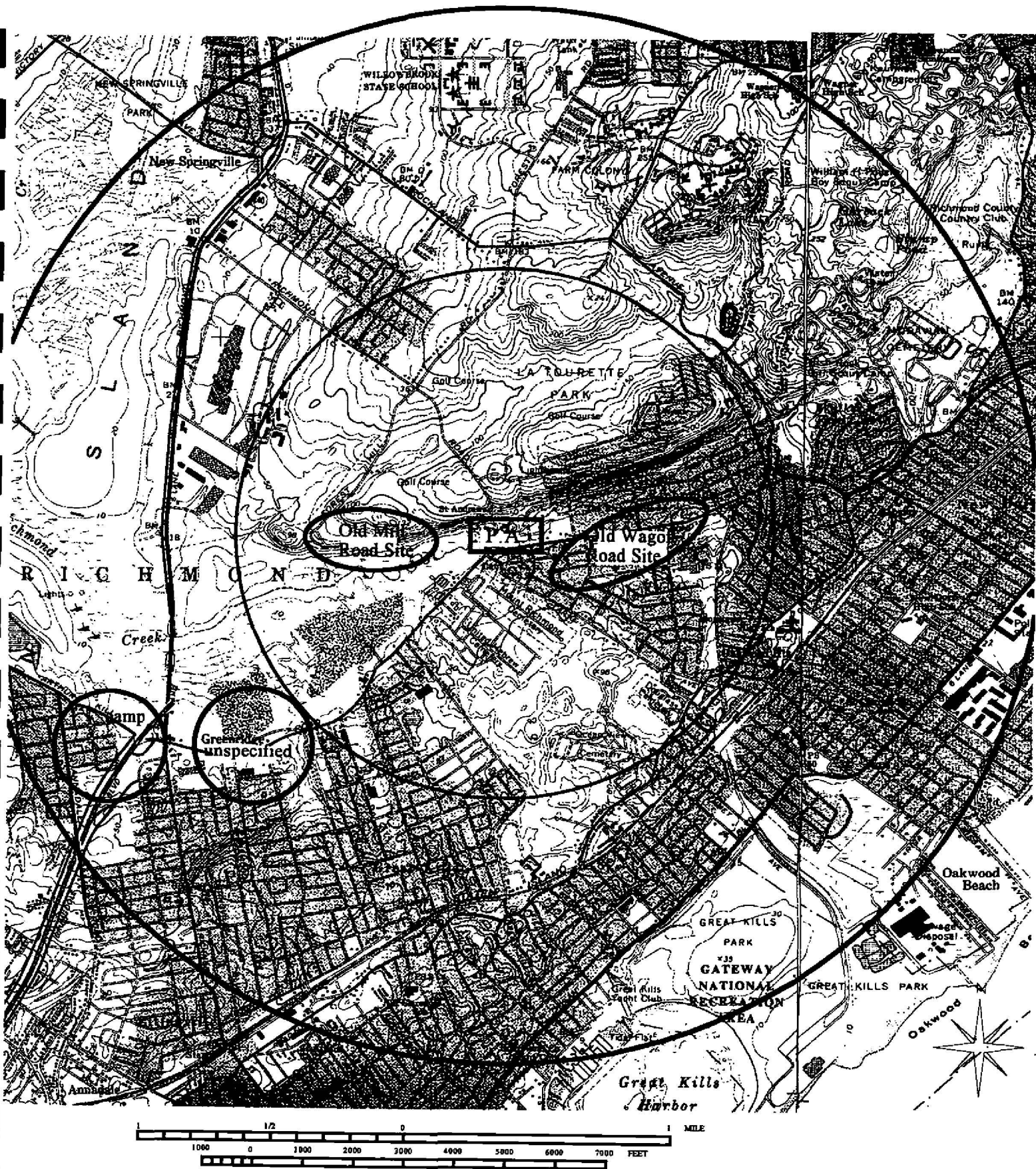


Figure 5 Known pre-contact archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Mill Pond project area.

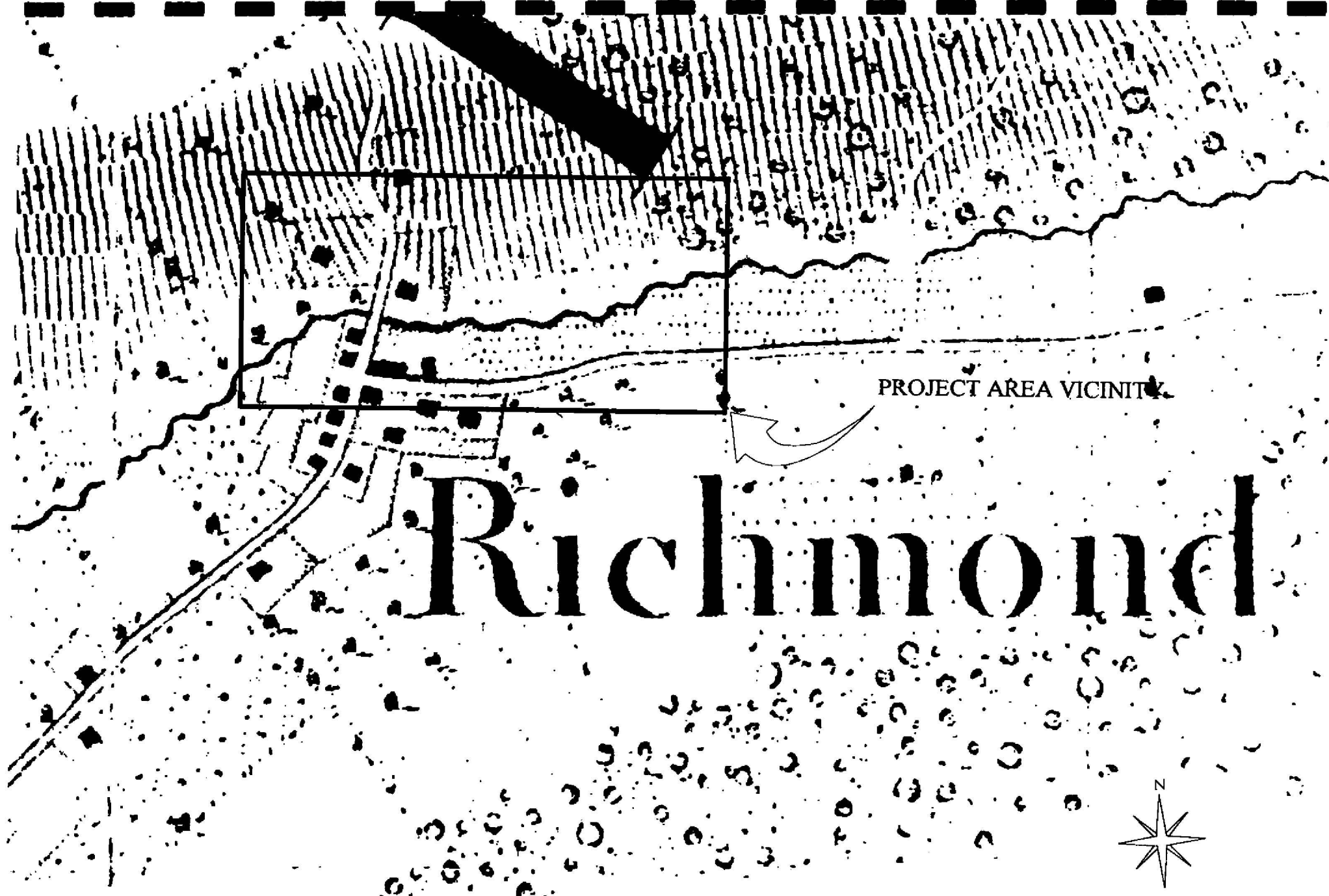
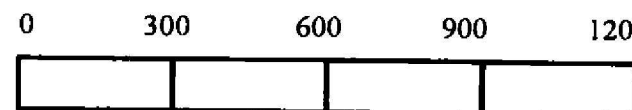


Figure 8 Part of the 1844 Coast Survey showing the project area location.



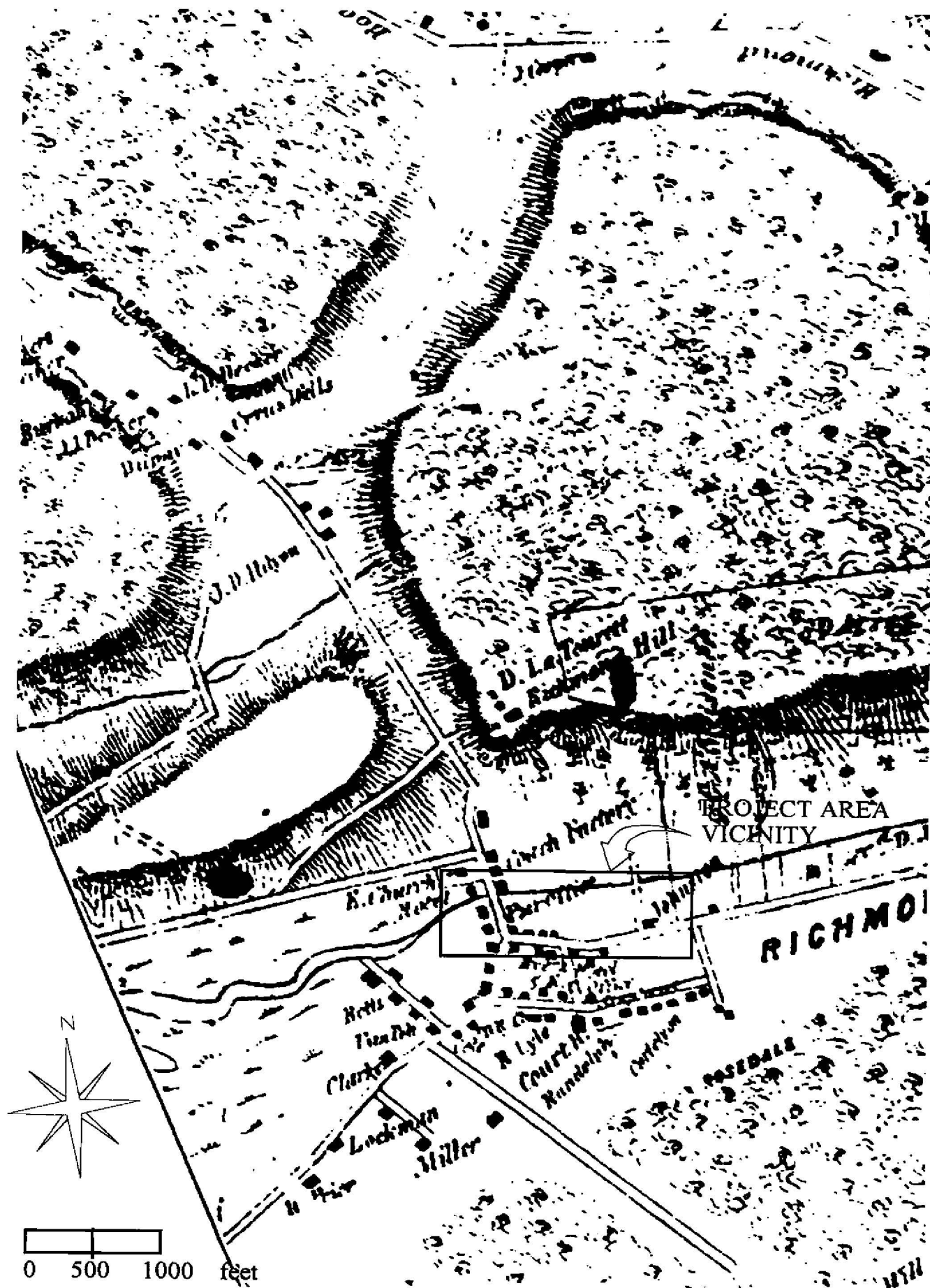


Figure 9 Part of Butler's 1853 Map showing the location of the Mill Pond project.

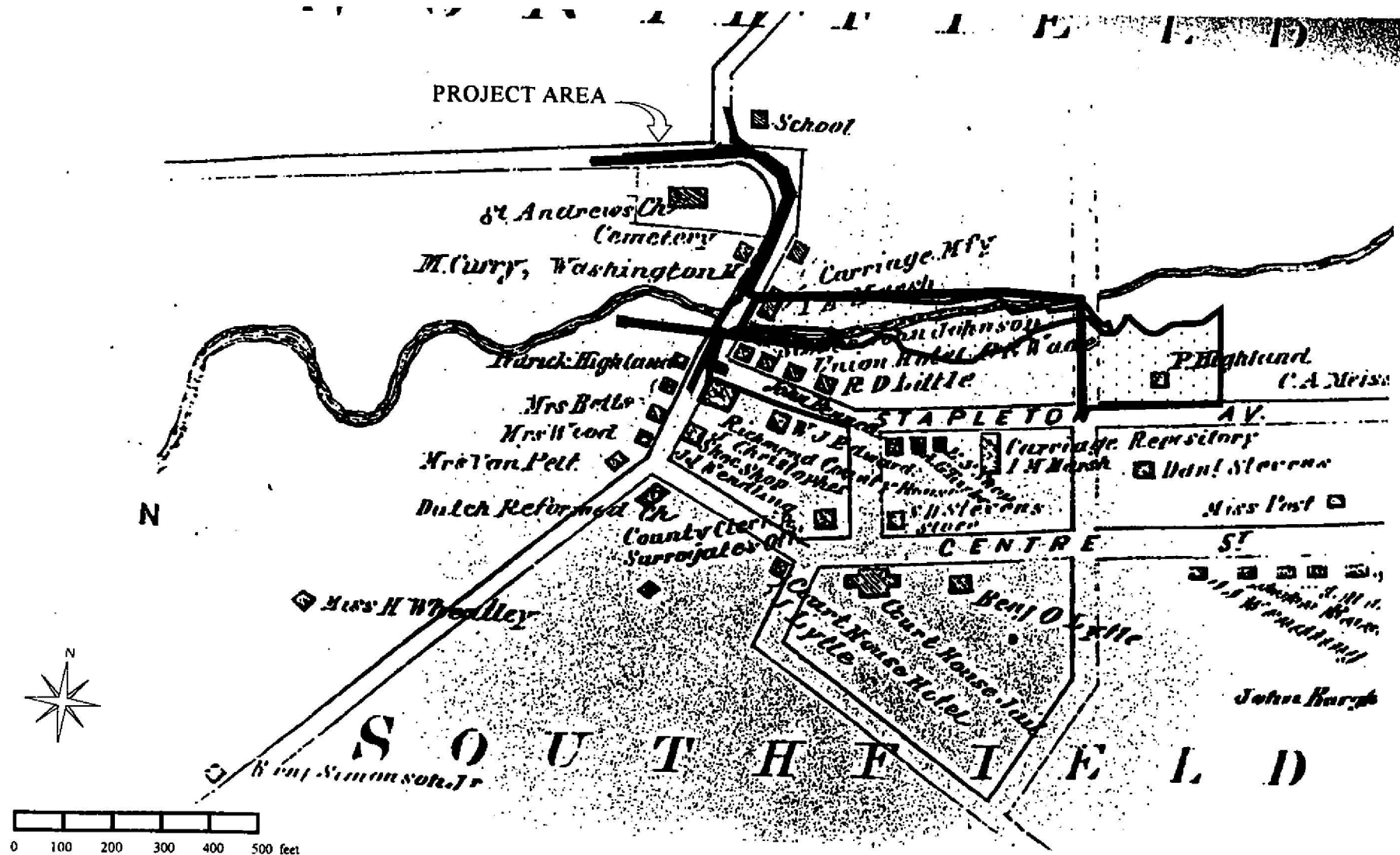


Figure 10 Part of Walling's 1859 map showing the project area locations.

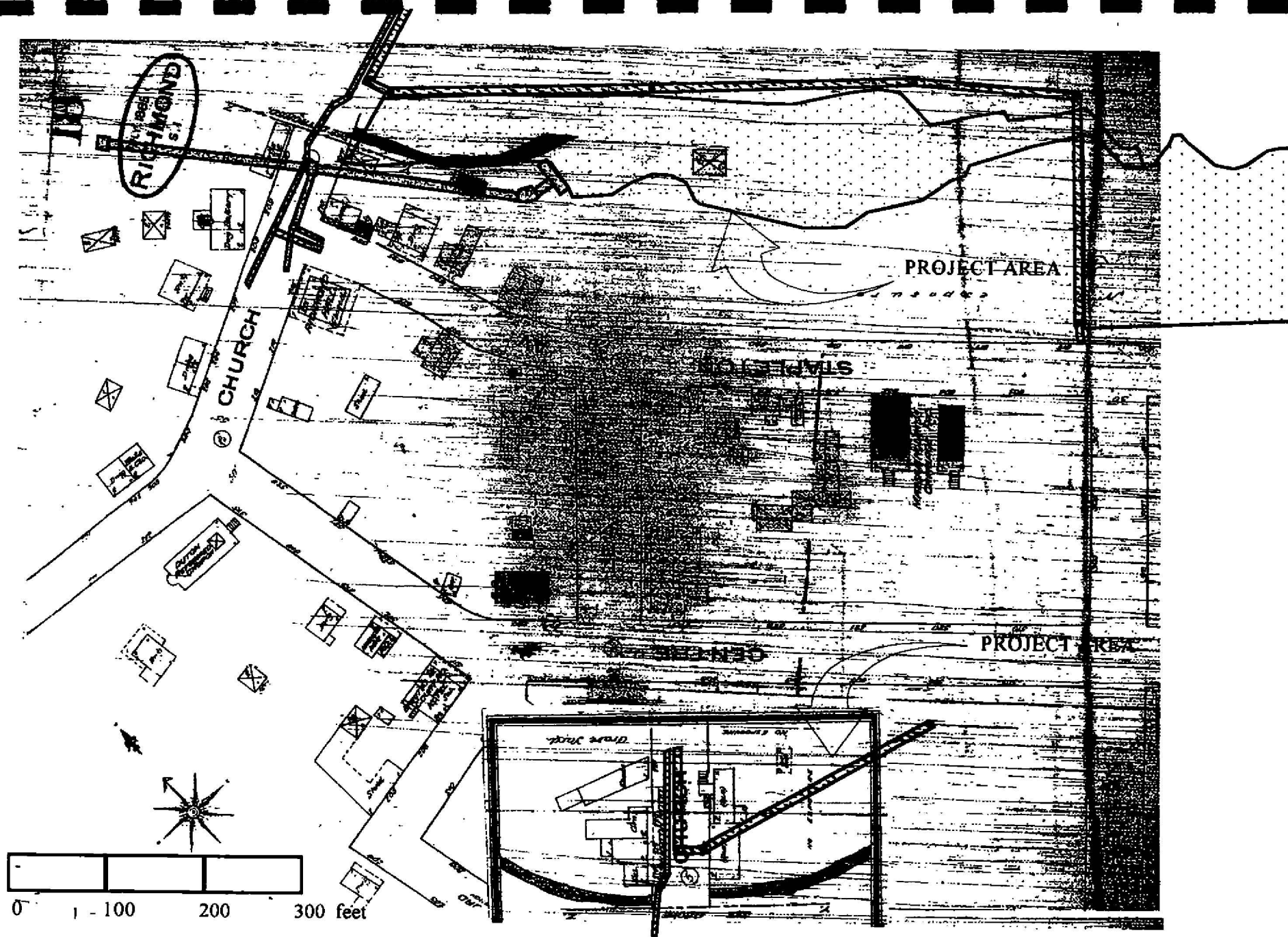


Figure 12 From Sanborn's 1885 Insurance Maps showing part of the Mill Pond project area

PROJECT AREA

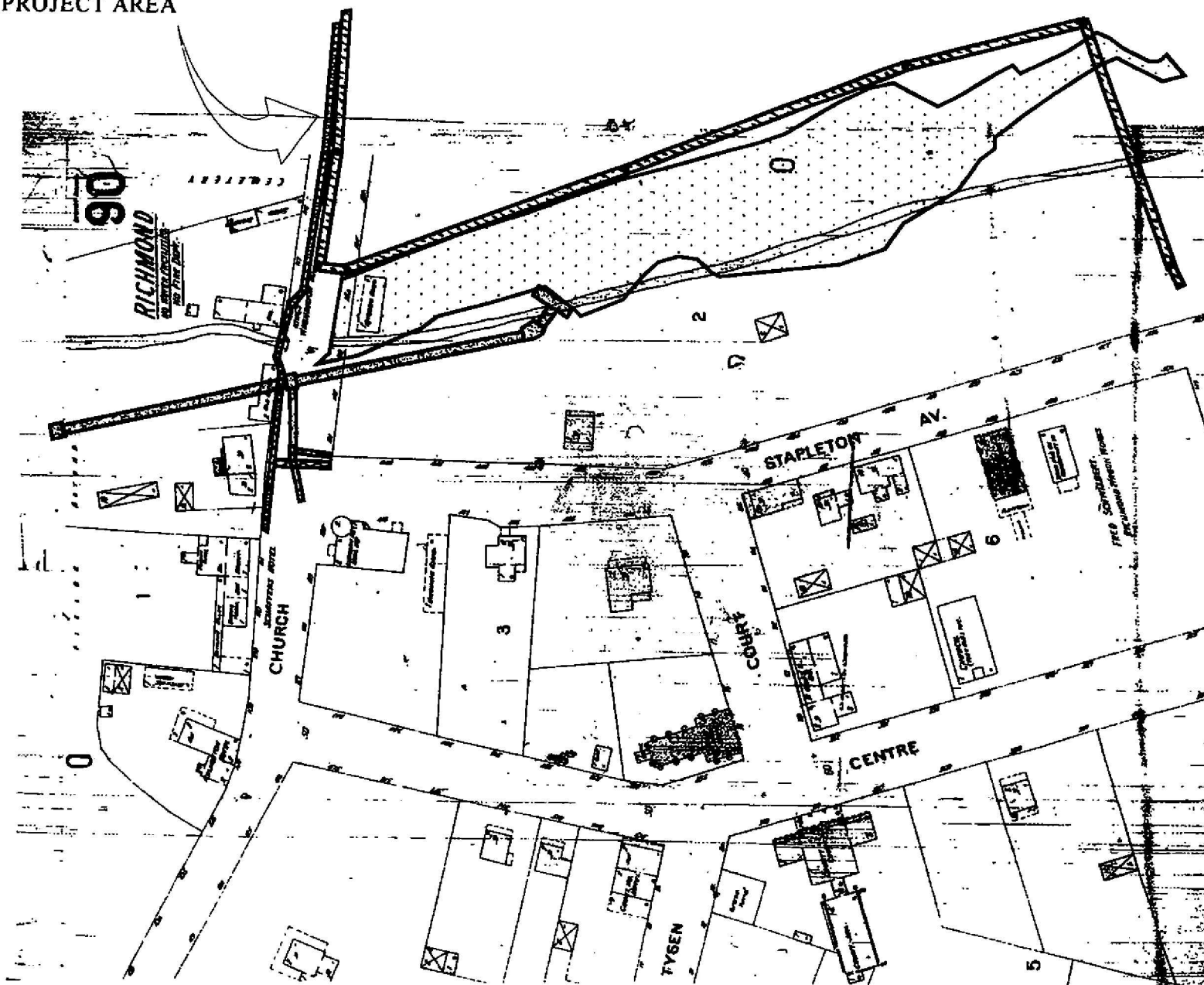
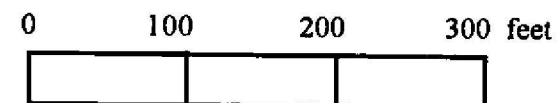


Figure 14 Part of Sanborn's 1898 Insurance Map showing part of the Mill Pond project area.



PROJECT AREA

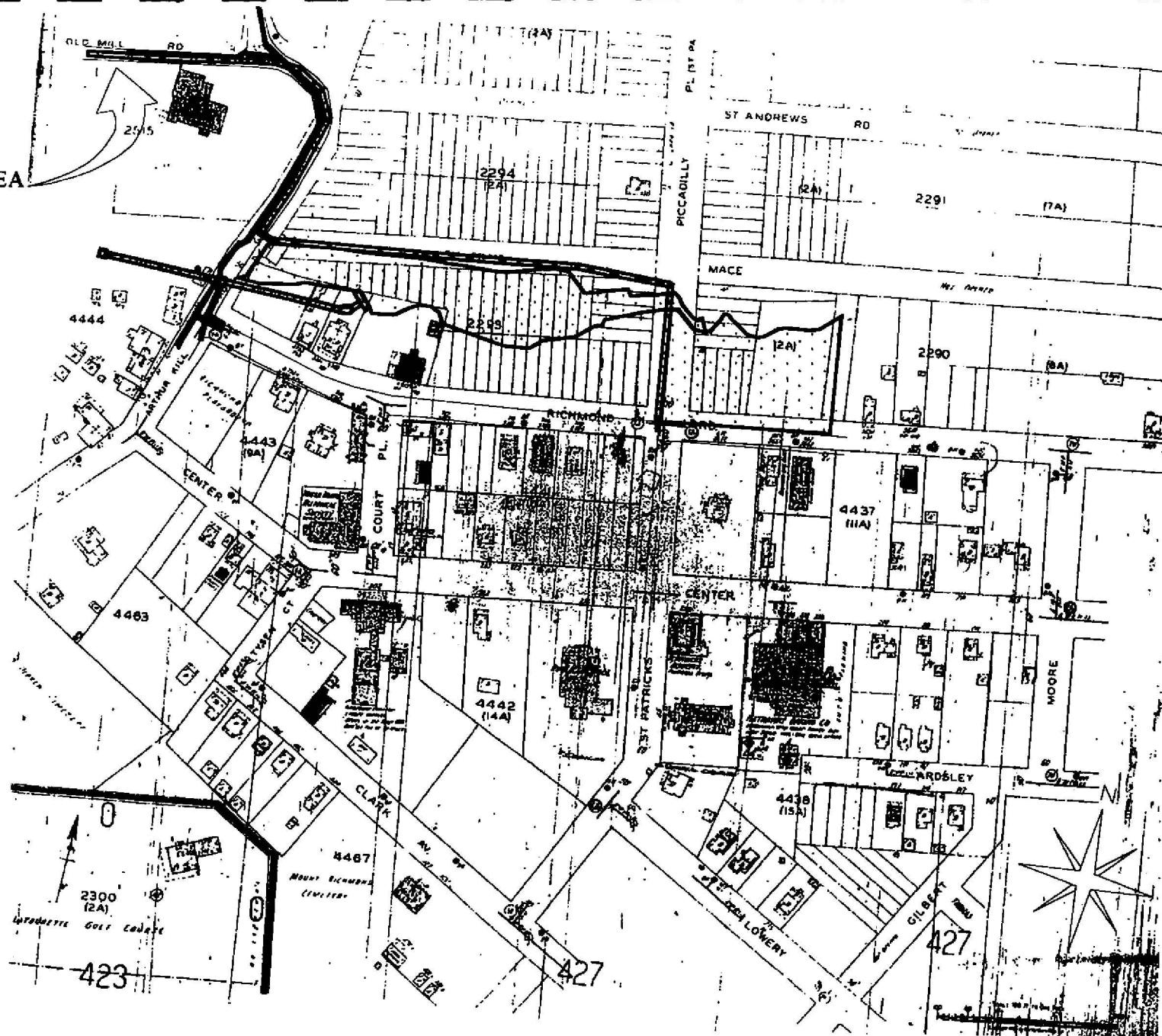
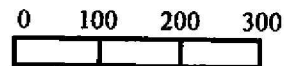


Figure 16 Part of Sanborn's 1937 Insurance Map showing the Mill Pond project area.



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Appendix A

Chain of Title

**Blocks 2278 - Lots 1, 41, 44, 47, and 56
and
Block 4444 - Lot 10**

CHART 7B5:1 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 2278 (formerly 2293, 2294, 2295) (also known as Blocks 2294a, 2294b, 2294c)

Lot(s): part of Hubbard Patent (western one-half of south 120 acres became Block 2278, all lots except County lots)

Address: various

Historic Structure(s): various

DEED/WILL LIBER/ GRANTOR/ MORTGAGE PAGE MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	ACREAGE	PRICE
HUBBARD PATENT - Portion One			
17/1680 Patent 5/18 Sir Edward Andros	James Hubbard	160 acres plus meadows	
1/1699 D B/370 Elias Hubbard	James Fitchett	120 acres	
1/1699 D B/371 James Fitchett	James Hans Dye	Aprx. 59 acres ¹ (west one-half 120 acres)	
Recorded D James Fitchett	James Hans Dye	Aprx. 60 acres ¹ east one-half 120 acres	
1/1704 D B/478 James Hans Dye	Matthias Decker ²	119 acres	
1/1707 D B/550 Matthias Decker	William Tillyer	Aprx. 59 acres L 100, western portion of 119 acres	
1/1711 D B/584 William Tillyer	St. Andrew's Church	Aprx. one-half acre, church property, Richmond Hill Rd.	
1/1723 D C/169 William Tillyer	Nicholas Britton	Aprx. one-half acre, church property, Richmond Hill Rd.	
unrecorded William Tillyer	Supervisors of Richmond County	Less than one acre (first portion of county lot, Lot 47)	
1/1724 W NYHS Willr William Tillyer	Mary Tillyer (wife) ⁴ Philip Tillyer (eldest son)	Aprx. 58 acres	

** gap **

5/31/1765 M	A/107	Matthias Swame, Sr.	Madeline Walton	South 20 acres of aprx. 45 acres
7/15/1768 D	D/618	Matthias Swame, Sr.	Supervisors of Richmond County	Less than one acre (second portion of county lot, Lot 1)
1781	W	Abst. Matthias Swame, Sr.	John, Simon, Matthias, Jr. Benjamin Swame	Aprx. 45 acres (and aprx. 33 acres of north 40 acres)
c.1781- 1785	D?	Unrecorded Estate of Matthias Swame, Sr.	John Swame	Aprx. 13 acres
c.1781- 1785	D?	Estate of Matthias Unrecorded Swame, Sr.	William Sharp	6 acres

THE HUBBARD PATENT - Portion Two

12/28/1680	Patent	Sir Edmond Andros	James Hubbard	40 acres
	5/18	(N. 40 acres outside Block 2278)		
5/28/1697 D	B/279	James Hubbard	William Tillyer	40 acres
Proved				
3/7/1739	W	<u>NYHS Wills</u>	William Tillyer Mary Tillyer	40 acres

1. Less 1 acre to Samuel Grasset, site of the Treasure House B/511 (Block 4444).

2. Matthias Decker sold the eastern one-half of the southern 119 acres to St. Andrew's Church in 1709 in an unrecorded transaction (see History of St. Andrew's Church, 1924, p.24, Footnote 31).

3. This transaction relates to a parcel that forms part of the "Frost House" property on Block 4444.

4. Tillyer's lands were left for the use of Mary during her life or until her re-marriage. The land was then to revert back to Philip. There was one son and four daughters named in the will which was witnessed by Philip. After 1739 there is only one mention of the Tillyer family on Staten Island, the will of Helena Van Pelt. Leng and Davis (1930 V.2., p. 161) note that "It is strange that this family apparently disappeared entirely." When or under what circumstances the family dispersed from the Island after 1742 is not known. Matthias Swaim was a witness to William Tillyer's will; he owned and had been living on the Prall Patent for several years.

Swaim appears to have bought the western 58 acres and the northern 40 acres of the Hubbard Patent in the 1740s, and he sold at least part of each parcel, probably to Joseph or John Wood by the 1760s (see Mortgage A/104, Jos. Wood to Madeline Walton). This included approximately 7 or 8 acres at the western end of the northern 90 acres bordering both sides of Richmond Hill Road. This does not appear to comprise part of Block 2278, nor appear to be part of the land distributed by Matthias Swame's estate to William Sharp and Swame's sons in the 1780s. The first village school was built in the 1830s on part of the 13 acres sold from the western 58 acres on land which was outside of Block 2278. According to Mortgage A:29, by 1765 a small (2/10 acre) portion of the upper section of Block 4443, Lot 15 had been separated from the Hubbard Patent. The land itself, for which no original record survives, may have been granted by Swaim.

Matthias Sr.'s will specified that his "land" (believed to consist of the 88 acres from the Hubbard Patent and 89 acres from the Prall Patent) was to be sold and the proceeds distributed through his estate to his sons. Sometime between 1781 and 1785 the land was sold to his sons, and probably directly to at least one outsider, Sharpe. The exact nature of the transactions are not known since the property records were often not filed during the American Revolution. These transactions are confirmed by Matthias Swame Jr.'s will of 1781 for acquisition of the Prall Patent Lands (by Deed G/105 1785 for Benjamin Swame and Martinus Swame's acquisition of portions of the Hubbard Patent) and the acquisition of portions of the Hubbard Patent (by Mortgage B/241, 1785 for John Swame and William Sharpe). John Swame's and William Sharpe's property was part of the approximately 45 acres from the original 58 acres acquired in the 1740s and belonging to Matthias Sr. at the time of his death in 1781. That portion of Block 2278 in the project area is comprised of the John Swame and William Sharpe subdivisions of the Hubbard Patent.

Prepared By: S. Barto

CHART 7B5:14 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 2278 (Former 2293, 2294)
 Lot(s): 1
 Address:
 Historic Structure(s):
 c. 1797 Dunn's Mill;
 1878 tinsmith shop

DATE	DEED/WILL MORTGAGE	LIBER/ PAGE	GRANTOR/ MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	ACREAGE	PRICE
see Chart 7B5:9 for 1795 through 1898						
8/31/1898	D	268/ 54	Mary Brokaw	John B. & Annie Newhall and Ernst Cossmann(unmarried	1/2 interest in approx. 28 ac	\$4,000
6/13/1900	D	292/ 579	John B. & Annie Newhall and Ernst Cossmann (unmarried)	South Shore Water Works	approx. 17 ac	\$1,000
11/7/1904	(3) D	304/ 418	Fredrick Mullen (Referee)	Ernst Cossmann		
12/17/1904	(4) D	306/1	E. Cossmann	Charles J. Mahnken		
1/12/1905	(5) D	335/ 523	C.J. Mahnken	South Shore Water Works		
7/31/1911	D	390/ 386	South Shore Waterworks	William E. Platt	approx. 17 ac Lots 1 - 20	
4/21/1915	M(5)	321/234	William & Isabelle Platt	Marie Planten Gallard	part of 17 acres	\$3,000
1/31/1927	D	639/391	William E. Platt	Isabelle Platt		
2/28/1951	D	1150/411	Isabelle Platt	Staten Island Historical Society		
5/25/1953	lis pendens	503/1953	Staten Island Historical Society	City of NY		

Prepared By: Stephen Barto &
 Daniel Pagano

CHART 7B5:17 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 2278 (former 2293, 2294B)
 Lot(s): 1
 Address:
 Historic Structure(s):
 West End Water Company c.1898
 South Shore Water Works c.1907

DEED/WILL LIBER/ MORTGAGE PAGE	GRANTOR/ MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	ACREAGE	PRICE
Chart 7B5:9 for 1795 through 1898				
1/1898 D 268/ 54	Mary Brokaw	John B. & Annie Newhall and Ernst Cossmann(unmarried)	1/2 interest in aprx. 28 acres	\$4,000
1/1900 D 292/ 579	John B. & Annie Newhall and Ernst Cossmann (unmarried)	South Shore Water Works	\$1 and approx. 17 acres	
1/1911 D 390/386	South Shore Water Works	William E. Platt	approx. 17 acres	
1/1915 M 321/234	William E. Platt Isabelle Platt	Marie Planten Gallard	part of above \$3,500	
1/1927 D 639/ 391	William E. Platt	Isabelle Platt	\$1	
1/1951 D 1150/ 411	Isabelle Platt	Staten Island Historical Society	\$10	
1/1953 11s ² pendens 1953	Staten Island Historical Society	City of New York		

Prepared By: Stephen Barto &
 Daniel Pagano

CHART 7B5:9 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 2278 (Former 2293)
 Lot(s): 41
 Address: 3749 Richmond Rd.
 Historic Structure(s):
 Richard D. Little house c. 1900
 house built c. 1900-1907

DATE	DEED/WILL MORTGAGE	LIBER/ PAGE	GRANTOR/ MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	ACREAGE
5/1/1795	D	F/155	William & Elizabeth Sharp	John Dunn	6 acres
5/5/1795	Loan # 16	Loan Commissioners Book	John Dunn	Loan Commissioners	6 acres
3/7/1797	D	F/157	John Swaim	John Dunn	approx. 13 acres
1/13/1827	W	File A -260	John Dunn	Richard D. Littell et al (administrators)	all property
?	(unrecorded)		Commissioners in Partition	Eleanor Totten, Rebecca Dunn, Dorothy Dunn	approx. 19 acres
5/25/1833	D	V/205	Eleanor Totten et al	Richard D. Littell	approx. \$260 19 acres
c.1845?	D Unrecorded		R.D. Littell	Eleanor Totten	approx. 30x110 lot
2/26/1849	D	18/487	R.D. Littell & Rebecca	Eleanor Totten	17x110' lot \$761
2/22/1851	D	24/493	R.D. Littell	Eleanor Totten	approx. 25 ac
4/4/1860	D	50/51	Eleanor Totten Houseman	John .D. Littell (son of R.D. Littell)	approx. 25 ac \$16,000 17x110 lot & 59 add. ac
4/4/1860	M	34/161	John D. Littell	Eleanor Houseman	" "
3/9/1866	D	64/221	J.D. Littell Heirs (Sheriff Sale)	Eleanor Houseman	" "
4/9/1878	W	File	Eleanor Houseman	R. Dumont Littell F. P. Littell Mary Louisa M. Littell Brokaw	approx. 28 ac

D 146/ R. Dumont Littell Mary L.M.L. Brokaw one-half
F. P. Littell interest in
approx. 28 acres
and lots above
\$1,600

D 268/ Mary Brokaw John B. & Annie Newhall and
54 Ernst Cossmann (unmarried) "" \$4,000

D 305/ Ernst Cossmann Friderika Treetz Lot 26 \$1
211 Emma (wife) Cossmann & 27

* * gap * *

D 1102/ Sigrid Due Ipsen Jacob Due Ipsen \$1
202

D 1102/ Jacob Due Ipsen Lillie Aquilino & \$1
206 Sigurd J. Ipsen

D 1171/ Sigurd J. Ipsen Lillie Aquilino \$10
249

lis 503/ S.J. Ipsen City of New York
pendens 1953

R.D. Littell House, built on this parcel (Lot 41), was excepted out of original 19 acres from the land known as the "Dooryard" to Dunn's Mill. House was not built until after 1833 (V/205). The first documentary evidence of its existence is found in D 18/487, 1849, where it is referred to as "house of Eleanor Totten." It also appears on Dripp's 1850 Map. Graphic evidence (Barton c.1900; Koledo 1963) suggests a house of the c.1835-1850. The parcel's size and the house's siting in relationship to Lot 41/44 property line and the 17x110' lot adjacent to the east (related with it after 1849, D 18/487) needs further study. The house is to straddle both lots on the Newhall & Cossmann 1900 map (County Office Map #923), being located partially on the smaller lot, that lot being transferred to Totten until after she owned the house and larger parcel. The nature of the first transfer is not known. This house's parcel size approximated from descriptions in D 24/493 and D 50/51, where it is related from the larger parcel during transfer between Eleanor Totten (Houseman) and the Littells. It is reincorporated into the larger parcel in Eleanor Houseman's will.

Dunn's original approximate 19 acres appears to have been added to by Eleanor Houseman and R.D. Littell (apparently to the east and north of the original parcel) prior to passing it to her heirs.

~~Lots 1 to 27 only, from Newhall and Cossmann map, 1900~~

~~Lots 1 to 20 only, from Newhall and Cossmann map, 1900~~

~~Satisfied May 14, 1945~~

pared By: Stephen Barto &
Daniel Pagano

CHART 7B5:6 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 2278 (Former 2293, 2294C)
 Lot(s): 44
 Address: 3753 Richmond Rd.
 Historic Structure(s):
 Union Hotel c.1828-1892
 dwelling built c.1898-1907

DEED/WILL MORTGAGE	LIBER/ PAGE	GRANTOR/ MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	ACREAGE	PRICE
D	F/155	William & Elizabeth Sharp	John Dunn	6 acres	L180
95 # 16	Loan Commissioners Book	John Dunn	Loan Commissioners	6 acres	
97	D	F/157 John Swaim	John Dunn	approx. 13 acres	L140
1827	W	File John Dunn A-260	Richard D. Littell et al. (administrators)	all properties	
1828	D	P441 Commissioners in Partition Dunn estate	David Smith	approx. 1/9 acre	
1837	D	4/235 David Smith	John B. Fountain	approx. 1/9 acre	
1843	D	10/388 J. B. Fountain (Masters in Chancery)	Eleanor G. Totten (marries Houseman)	approx. 1/9 acre	
1849	D	18/430 Eleanor G. Totten	James S. Lake	approx. 1/9 acre \$1,100	
1869	D	83/264 James & Jane Lake	Joseph H. Gibson	approx. 1/9 acre \$2,000	
1869	M	60/36 Joseph H. Gibson	E. G. Houseman	approx. 1/9 acre	
1881	D	139/213 (Sheriff's Sale) (foreclosures) Joseph H Gibson	Estate of E.G. Houseman	approx. 1/9 acre	

5/17/1882	D	143/77	Estate of E.G. Houseman	Mary Lousia Mill Littell Brokaw (wife of Peter)	approx. 1/9
9/15/1900	D	279/ 422	Mary L.M.L. Brokaw Peter B. Brokaw	Otto Schaefer	approx. 1/9
5/14/1901	M	220/ 326	Otto Schaefer	Hugo & John Jaburg	approx. 1/9
3/11/1903	lot A	File 3619	Otto Schafer	Louise Schaefer	approx. 1/9
5/3/1911	W	File 4301	Louise Schaefer	Eugene & Emma Schaefer (step-children)	approx. 1/9
3/3/1913	D	415/ 404	James Burke referee for Eugene & Emma Schaefer	Fredrika Treetz	approx. 1/9
3/4/1914	D	432/ 491	Fredrika Treetz	Laura Roth	apptox. 1/9
8/8/1917	D	474/3	Laura Roth	Bertha Conner	approx. 1/9
5/7/35	D	770/ 370	Bertha Conner (widow)	Minnie Prohaska	\$1 approx. 1/9
7/26/44	D	874/29	Minnie Prohaska	George H. Helt Minnie Helt	\$1 approx. 1/9
5/25/53	lis pendens	503/ 1953	Minnie Helt	City of New York	

Prepared By: Stephen Barto &
Daniel Pagano

CHART 7B5:2 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 2278 (Former 2293, 2294)
 Lot(s): Part of 47

"The County Lot"

Address:

Historic Structure(s):

The First County Courthouse 1721,

The Second Jail 1728/29;

Dunn's House; Johnson's House;

DATE	DEED/WILL MORTGAGE	LIBER/ PAGE	GRANTOR/ MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	ACREAGE	PRICE
same as Chart 7B5:1 to 1768						
7/15/1768	D	D/618	Matthias & Catherine Swame	Supervisors ¹ of Richmond Co.	25 1/2' x 82 1/2'	1/2
1838	D		Supervisors of Richmond County	John Johnson ²	Approx. 32' x 5'	
1/18/1860	L	File of A 979	Estate of John Johnson	Caroline Conner		

see Chart 7B5:3

1. D/618 1768 is the first and only title information on this parcel prior to John Johnson's ownership in the 19th century. It incorporated and confirmed the transfer of approximately 24' x 25 1/2' parcel on which the First County Court House was built in 1728-29. This parcel had been granted previously to the county by William Tillyer (or Richard Cole) in an unrecorded transaction (Safford 1940, 1941). The second jail was built about 1728-29 adjacent to the Court House and was apparently built on a portion of this 25 1/2' x 82 1/2' parcel that Swaim granted. The eastern portion of this parcel on which the Court House stood became part of Richmond Hill Road after the American Revolution, during which time the Court House was destroyed.

2. Raymond Safford (1941) made note of an original record (not seen by this author) confirming the sale of the County Lot to Johnson as follows: "Special Meeting of Board of Supervisors March 20, 1838. Resolved that we accept Mr. John Johnson's offer for the Old Jail, Clerk's and Surrogate's Offices viz \$800; half of said sum April 1st next, remaining half on May 1st next." In addition, Richard Conner drew up a deed for this transaction before December 1838 but it was never recorded. Safford also made note of a title search done on this property after William Flake bought it as part of Lot 47. The search was done by George Allen and William Anderson in 1907. They could only find Deed D/618 and did not locate a deed filed in 1838 (see Notes on Titles, in "The County Lot" Files, SIHS).

Prepared By: S. Barto

CHART 7B5:4 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 2278 (Former 229)
 Lot(s): Part of 47
 Address:
 Historic Structure(s):
 Dunn's House;
 Johnson's House; Barn

DATE	DEED/WILL MORTGAGE	LIBER/ PAGE	GRANTOR/ MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	ACREAGE
5/1/1759	M	A/29	Right Skinner	Jacob Vanderbilt	Land behind Court House
5/1/1795	D	F/155	William & Elizabeth Sharp	John Dunn	6 acres
5/5/1795	Loan # 16	Loan Commissioners Book	John Dunn	Loan Commissioners	6 acres
3/7/1797	D	F/157	John Swaim	John Dunn	approx. 13 acres
7/15/1819	D	O/120	John Dunn	Etsil Wood	House Parcel
4/30/1825	D	P/32	Etsil Wood	John Johnson	"
5/20/1828	Loan #37	Loan Comm. Book	John Johnson	Loan Commissioners	"
1/18/1860	Lof A	File 979	Estate of John Johnson	Caroline Connor (daughter)	"
2/23/1899	Lof A	File 3106	Estate of Caroline Connor	Oscar T. Connor (son)	"
12/29/1905	D	312/ 103	Oscar T. Connor Susan B. Connor	William Flake, Sr.	"
1/8/1934	W	33/348	William Flake, Sr.	Leah Flake	"
6/21/1940	W	40/260	Leah Flake	William Flake, Jr.	"
5/25/53	lis pendens	503/ 1953	William Flake, Jr.	City of New York	

Prepared By: Stephen Barto &
 Daniel Pagano

CHART 7B5:16 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 2278 (former 2294B)
 Lot(s): 56
 Address: Arthur Kill Road
 Historic Structure(s):
 Marsh's Carriage Factory c.1845-1887
 St. Andrew's Wagon Shed c.1891

DATE	DEED/WILL MORTGAGE	LIBER/ PAGE	GRANTOR/ MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	ACREAGE	PRICE
5/1795	D	F/155	William & Elizabeth Sharp	John Dunn	6 acres	L180
5/1795	Loan # 16	Loan Commissioners Book	John Dunn	Loan Commissioners	6 acres	
7/1797	D	F/157	John Swaim	John Dunn	approx. 13 acres	L140
11/1827	W	File A -260	John Dunn	Richard D. Littell	all properties et al. (administrators)	
(unrecorded)			Commissioners in Partition	Eleanor Totten Rebecca Dunn Dorothy Dunn	approx. 19 acres	
5/1833	D	V/205	Eleanor Totten et. al.	Richard D. Littell	approx. 19 acres	\$266
7/1840	D	7/22	Richard D. Littell	David & Susan Ryers	1000 sq.ft.	
7/1851	D	24/284	David & Susan Ryers	Issac Marsh	approx. 19 acres	
M (M)12/488			Issac M. Marsh	Samuel Frost	approx. 19 acres	
12/1870	D	112/9	Issac & Adeline C. Marsh	Richard R. Gibson ¹	approx. \$700 19 acres	

** gap **

1953 lis 503/
pendens 1953 St. Andrew's
Church

City of New York²

title for this parcel after D 112/9, 1870 is not entirely clear at

present. No deed transferring this property from Gibson to St. Andrew's second party to St. Andrew's can be found between 1870 and 1909. St. Andrew's is believed to be the next owner after Gibson. The "transaction" occurred sometime after 1877, when Marsh's Factory is believed to have been demolished. "Narrative of Marsh's Carriage Factory." S. Barto update, 1988) and before 1891, by which time a carriage shed had been built on the site (1891 Sanborn Map). The carriage shed, and presumably the parcel itself, are subsequently identified as belonging to St. Andrew's Church (D 268/54, 1898). The parcel is described as "the premises conveyed by Richard D. Littell, and wife, to Daniel Ryers by deed dated 6/18/1840, upon which there now stands a shed owned by St. Andrew's Church." However, it may be that St. Andrew's only leased the land.

2. Because of missing documents in the Lis Pendens file in the County Clerk's Office (1988), the complete chain of ownership for this parcel (#238 on Sanborn Map, New York City 1952) is not known, but is believed to have been owned by St. Andrew's Church. Known as Damage Parcel #238 in the Lis Pendens Proceedings, the parcel was designated as having an unknown owner, one of several parcels designated as such on Block 2278.

Prepared By: Stephen Barto &
Daniel Pagano

CHART 7B7:13 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 4444

Lot: part of Lot 10

Address: 37 Arthur Kill Road
The Treasure House

DATE	DEED/ MORTGAGE	LIBER/ PAGE	GRANTOR/ MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	PRICE
12/28/1680	Patent	Patent Book # 5/18	Sir Edmund Andros	Capt. James Hubbard	160 acres 16 acres meadow	
12/9/1699	D	B/369	Elias Hubbard	James Fitchett	120 acres 12 acres meadow	
2/15/1699 ¹	D	B/511	James & Sarah Fitchett	Samuel Grasset	244' in length	
5/22/1700	M	Not recorded ²	Samuel & Martha Grasset	Andrew Cannon		70 pounds
11/18/1703	D	B/462	Samuel & Martha Grasset	Andrew Cannon ³		80 pounds
5/25/1751	D	Not recorded ⁴	John & Frances Corle	Stephen Wood		
5/1/1774	M	(M) B/114	Abraham & Pheby Decker ⁵	John Andrivet	1 acre	60 pounds
	D	Not recorded ⁶	Abraham & Pheby Decker	William Douglass		
7/22/1793	M	(M) B/416	William Douglass	Andrew Inderwicke		218 pounds
1/31/1798	D	E/404	Andrew Inderwicke ⁷	James Stouterburgh		60 pounds
4/22/1803	D	F/287	James & Elizabeth Stouterburgh	Abraham Auten	1 acre	\$682.50
6/1/1803	M	(M) D/6	Abraham & Jane Auten ⁸	Peter Cortelyou	1 acre	\$250
proved 2/22/1854	W	File P-667	Abraham Auten	his six children		
9/26/1857	D	41/505	Isaac N. & John G. Auten	Patrick Highland	Less than 1 acre	\$1000
3/17/1858	M	(M) 28/436	Patrick & Eliza Highland	Hiram Corson (Richmond Co. Treasurer)	Less than 1 acre	\$500

5/12/1868	D	75/372	Patrick Highland	Mary Homan	Less than 1 acre	subject to mtg.
4/30/1877	D	120/171	Isaac & Adeline Marsh	John Homan	Less than 1 acre	
3/6/1931	D	715/553	John Homan	Willett & Bertha Corner	same as 75/372 and 120/171	\$1
4/12/1951	D	1178/481	Bertha Corner	Staten Island Historical Society	same as 120/171	\$10
11/26/1951	D		Bertha Corner	Staten Island Historical Society	same as 715/553	\$100

1. There is a discrepancy between the date of this deed (February 15, 1699) and that of the deed from Hubbard to Fitchett (December 9, 1699). Fitchett could not have sold this property before he bought it. For this reason, and the fact that the February 1699 deed is in the 12th year of his majesty's reign, while the December 1699 deed is in the 11th year, it seems clear that the date of the Fitchett-Grasset deed should be February 15, 1699/1700, meaning February 1700.

2. This mortgage is not recorded. The original is at the New York Historical Society (see Kenneth Scott 1963:1-3).

3. It is not known who owned this land after Cannon. He wrote at least two wills, the earlier one (made December 15, 1710) leaving his house and land at Ockolds Town (Richmondtown) to his children. His later will (made March 12, 1711) was proved on March 27, 1711. He gave his Long Neck plantation to his son and the rest of his estate to his wife Anne. This will makes no specific reference to land in Richmond. Scott (1963) notes that on May 21, 1723, Anne leased her farm at the Fresh Kills to William Paterson, merchant. This may or may not be the Grasset lot.

4. This deed is referred to in Liber of Mortgages B:114 and subsequent deeds. The Corles do not seem to appear in any other Staten Island records, so who they are and from whom they bought the property is not known.

5. It is not known how the Deckers got this property. A Phebe Wood married Abraham Decker on June 27, 1766. Phebe might be the daughter of Stephen Wood, who left her 10 pounds in his will (proven February 4, 1764). This will makes no specific mention of his property in Richmond. If these two Phebes are the same, perhaps the Deckers got this property through her father.

6. This transaction is referred to in Liber of Mortgages B:416 (May 1, 1789), but no date is given.

7. Since there is no recorded deed between Douglass and Inderwicke, it appears that Douglass could not pay off his mortgage.

8. Cancelled May 10, 1825.

9. This land, west of the Treasure House, is part of the Betts' deed to Marsh Liber of Deeds 50:109, the Frost/2nd County Court House property. It extended the Treasure House property further along Richmond Creek on a line with the Frost/2nd County Court House property.

Prepared by: S. Barto

CHART 7B7:16 CHAIN OF TITLE

Block: 4444
 Lot: part of Lot 10
 Address: The Hennessy House

DATE	DEED/ MORTGAGE	LIBER/ PAGE	GRANTOR/ MORTGAGOR	GRANTEE/ MORTGAGEE	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	PRICE
This lot history is the same as for the Treasure House up to Highland to Corson (M)28/436 1858, Chart 7B7:12 followed by:						
3/17/1858	M.	(M) 28/436	Patrick & Eliza Highland	Hiram Corson (Richmond Co. Treasurer)	Less than 1 acre	\$500
4/22/1872	L of A	File 1235	Patrick Highland	Estate of Patrick Highland		
12/9/1871	W	95/388	Estate of Patrick Highland (Referee John H. Van Clief)	Ann Hennessy	Less than 1 acre	\$600
4/2/1881	W	File 1547	Ann Hennessy	Thomas Hennessy	Less than 1 acre	
10/1/1881	W	File 1576	Thomas Hennessy	Julia Ann Hennessy	Less than 1 acre	
3/26/1884	D	151/589	Julia A. Hennessy	Mary Homan	Less than 1 acre	\$200
3/6/1931	D	715/553	John Homan	Willett & Bertha Conner	same as 75/372 and 120/171	\$1

Lot history is same as Treasure House to the present

1. The property was bought at a County Auction, after the foreclosure of the mortgage held by Richmond County Treasurer Abraham Winant. It was sold before Highland's estate was formally settled. There are two dates of death for Patrick Highland noted in his Letters of Administration, 1869 and 1870. The precise date has not yet been established or confirmed.

Prepared by S. Barto

Appendix B

Building Use

Blocks 2278 - Lots 1, 41, 44, and 47
and
Block 4444 - Lot 10

CHART 7B5:10 BUILDING USE

Block: 2278 (Formerly 2293)
 Lot: 41
 Address: 3749 Richmond Road
 Historic Structure(s):
 Richard D. Littell House;
 c. 1845-1900; house built 1900

Date	Names	Occupation	Possible Use	Source/Ref.
c.1849- 1859	R.D.Littell	lawyer, judge businessman, farmer	residence	1850 census 1855 census
1859- c.1863	Rebeca Littell (widow of R.D.)	no occupation		1860 census
c.1863- c.1868	(1st household) Richardson Sharrot (2nd household) Franklin P. Littell (son of R.D.) L. Littell	clerk harness maker	residence	1865 census
c.1868- c.1879	Peter and Mary L. Brokaw (daughter of R.D. Littell)	farmer	residence	1870 census
1870	Dumont Littell (son of R.D.)	farm laborer		1870 census only
1875	P. Brokaw	carriage maker	residence	1875 census
c.1875- c.1880	Franklin D. Littell	harness maker	residence	1875 census
c.1880- c.1900	unknown			

Prepared by: Stephen Barto

CHART 785:7 BUILDING USE

Block: 2278 (formerly 2293, 2294C)
 Lot: 44
 Address: 3753 Richmond Road
 Historic Structure(s): The Union
 Hotel c. 1828-1892;
 dwelling built c. 1898-1907

	Names	Occupation	Possible Use	Source/Ref.
1834	David Smith?	wheelwright	residence(?)\ shop(?)	Morris 1893, Deed P/441, 1828 1830 census ¹
1837	Stephen D. Stephens(?)	merchant	residence(?)\ store(?)	Morris 1893, Deed P/441, 1828 1835 census
1857	John B. and Susan Fountain	inn keeper	hotel tavern restaurant	Deed 4/235, 1837 1840 census 1850 census 1855 census <u>Staten Islander</u> 4/9/1856
1860	O.E. Wade	inn keeper	hotel tavern restaurant	1859 Wallings map
1869	George Vreeland	inn keeper	hotel, tavern restaurant	1860 census c. 1866 Colton map
1881	John R. Gibson	carpenter	residence	Deed 83/264, 1869 1870 census 1875 census 1880 census Deed 139/213, 1881
1881-c. 1885		unknown		
1885-?	Episcopal King's Daughters of St. Andrew's		library ² meeting room	Morris 1893
1892	William Hooper	blacksmith	residence	<u>R.C. Standard</u> August 20, 1892

Neither Smith nor any other name in the 1830 census can be associated with use of this building. Morris states the building was built in 1830. This¹ be an approximation on Morris' part or the building may have been built or the census was taken or not yet occupied. Smith could have lived there late 1831 to before the 1835 census was taken to be replaced by S. D. Stephens or another renter. Smith appears nowhere in the 1835 census. Stephens appears to be in the building in the 1835 census, next to John Johnson

in the Dunn/Johnson house, listed on a 1/8 acre plot. The Union, from deed descriptions, measures about 1/9 of an acre, suggesting was living in the Union Hotel in 1835.

2. A library appears on the eastern side of the Dunn/Johnson house (updated to 1891) Sanborn atlas. This might have been the site of Daughter's meeting house and library prior to 1892, rather than the next door as Morris (1893) specifies.

Prepared by: Stephen Barto

CHART 7B5:3 BUILDING USE

Block: 2278 (Formerly 2293, 2294C)
 Part of Lot 47, after 1837
 Address:
 Historic Structure(s): The Old Red
 Jail (Second County Jail); First
 County Clerk's Office

Names	Occupation	Possible Use	Source/Ref.
<u>County Clerk's wings</u>			
1859 John Johnson ²	merchant ³	store	Safford (1941)
1843-c.1858	postmaster		McMillen (1962)
			1859 Wallings Map
			c.1859 receipt
			for use of Hay
			scales - Benjamin
			Colln. Archives
			Post office; 1850
			Dripps map; 1853
			Butler map;
			Martin 1980
1859-c.1878? Johnson heirs		store ?	1878 Sanborn
<u>dwelling</u>			
1878-c.1895 vacant ?			1878 Sanborn
			1891 Sanborn
<u>County Clerk's wing</u>			
1878-c.1884 John Henry	janitor for County Bldgs.	residence	1878 Sanborn
			1880 census
			R.C. Standard
			July 7, 1884
1895 unidentified		residence	<u>The Staten</u>
"colored" family			<u>Islander</u>
			April 24, 1895

This half of the structure might have been used as a dwelling while only the building was used as a store from 1838 on. No evidence of the residential use of the building has been found prior to Mr. Henry's occupancy. Johnson may have used the Clerk's building, which was smaller than the jail, as an office (and for the post office) utilizing the larger jail space for store operation. A hoist and double doors are seen in the late 19th century photographs and illustrations of the jail wing, indicating specifically its use as a store. The 1878 and 1891 Sanborn maps show the jail as "closed" and the County Clerk's Office as a dwelling.

The County Clerk's Office was probably located in the third County Jail house between 1838 and 1848.

John Johnson was also an agent for Henry I. Seaman's real estate development of the Prall Patent land in the late 1830s (The Staten Islander, Chelsea, September 30, 1836).

Prepared by: Stephen Barto

CHART 7B5:5 BUILDING USE

Block: 2278 (Formerly 2293, 2294C)

Part of Lot: 47

Address:

Historic Structure(s):

The Dunn/Johnson House

Names	Occupation	Possible Use	Source/Ref.
John Dunn	Miller Merchant	Residence ¹	Deed F/155 1795 1800 census 1810 census
Nathaniel Parker	Innkeeper	Residence ² Inn (?)	Deed O/120 c.1819 1820 Census McMillen 1963
Etsil Wood(?)	Merchant	Residence	Deed O/120 1819 Deed P/32 1825
1859 John Johnson (1795-1859)	Merchant Postmaster	Residence	Deed P/32 1825 1830, 1835, 1840 1855 Census 1859 Wallings Map
1876 Catherine G. Johnson (born c. 1805- died 1876; widow of John)	no occupation	Residence	1865, 1870, 1875 census
1876-c.1880 Unknown			
Francis & Eleanor Connor(?) ³	Clerk	Retired	Residence
1891-c.1891 Unknown			
Library (King's Daughters of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church) ⁴			1885 updated to 1891 Sanborn
Henry Pfaff/ Charlotte Holmes (separate households)			<u>R.C. Standard</u> 8/20/1892

John Dunn did not build this house immediately upon purchasing this property, he may have lived in a dwelling built by William Sharp, if such a dwelling was built by Sharp during his ownership of the parcel c.1781-c.1795. He may have lived on his six-acre parcel bought from the Swaim Estate as there are references to him in the Richmondtown vicinity in the 1780s as well as the 1790 census. Alternately, if he had not built a dwelling by 1797, he may have lived for a period in John Swaim's former house on the parcel adjacent to Sharp's that Dunn purchased in 1797. The first house beyond the intersection of Arthur Kill Road and Richmond Road on the north side of Richmond Road (as shown on the Sprong and Conner 1797 and Taylor and Skinner

... a house dating to the 18th century. Photographs mapped evidence suggests a dwelling with features c.1790-1810 (Photographs, n.d. a).

2. In 1819, Nathaniel Parker was renting this house and continued living in 1820 after Wood purchased it. Wood lived in the Frost House until Betts bought it in 1822, at which time Wood may have moved into the Dunn/Johnson house. Parker then may have moved to the tavern on the one-acre lot in the bed of Center Street, whose occupant John DuBois had recently Parker may have been operating the tavern on the one-acre lot while living the Dunn/Johnson house. It is remotely possible that he might have operated the tavern in the Dunn/Johnson house on the strength of his being an inn keeper during this period. If Wood did not occupy the tavern from c.1821-c.1825, Parker did not move to the tavern, he might have stayed on in the house at the time of Johnson's purchase in 1825 (see also the R.C. Standard, August 1825 which cryptically suggests that this house may have been an inn).

3. The Conners' position in the 1880 census and Francis Conner's possible relation to the Johnson family through marriage, suggest their occupancy of the house. Francis Conner may have been cousin to the husband of one of Johnson's daughters and nephew by marriage to another Johnson daughter.

4. A library appears on the eastern side of the Dunn/Johnson house on the 1891 (updated to 1891) Sanborn map. This might have been the site of the King's Daughter's meeting house and library prior to 1892, rather than the Union House next door as I.K. Morris (1893) specifies.

Prepared by: Stephen Barto

1827

1828

183

184

1849

1869

1869

1881

CHART 7B7:14 BUILDING USE

Block: 4444
 Lot: part of lot 10
 Address: 37 Arthur Kill Road
 The Treasure House (built c. 1700)

DATE	NAME	OCCUPATION	POSSIBLE USE	SOURCE/REFERENCE
1700-1703	Samuel Grasset Martha (Poupain) Grasset	Tanner	Residence Tannery w/ tanning mills on property	Deed, Liber B/462, made 11/18/1703
1704-?	tenants? Matthew Decker?		Residence? ¹	See footnote 3 in Chain of Title
1723	William Paterson ²		Tavern? Store?	Edsal Survey McMillen, 1963a:12
1751-1764?	Stephen Wood, Sr. ³ Sarah Wood & Family	Cordwainer	Residence/ Shop	Road Record in Stillwell, v.1, p. 38 (road in 1754) <u>NYHS Wills</u> , v.6, p. 301(proved 2/4/1762) <i>14 correction</i>
?-after 1774?	Stephen Wood, Jr. & family (see footnote 3 below)	Cordwainer	Residence/ Shop	Deed E/56, made 1/25/1774 (a Road Record-house of Wood) <u>NYHS Wills</u> , v.10, p. 250 (proved 5/22/1782)
?1774-?	Abraham Decker ⁴ Phoebe (Wood) Decker	Yeoman	Residence?	Mtg. (M) B/114, 5/1/1774
1780s-1790s	tenants? ⁵		Residence? Bakery?	<u>Royal Gazette</u> , 2/2/1780
1798-1803	James Stoutenburgh Elizabeth Stoutenburgh & family	Innkeeper	Residence/ Inn? ⁶	Deed F/287, 4/22/1803 1800 Census, Southfield L of A, File A-99, issued 3/17 1808 for J.S. Guardianship Papers, File #2, 4/13/1809
1803-1853	Abraham Auten (1776-1853) Jane Dorcas (Winant) Auten (1781-1838)	Saddler Sheriff	Residence/ ⁷ Boarding House?	Deed F/287, made 4/22/1803 Mtg. (M) D/6, made 6/1/1803 1810, 1820, 1830, 1835, 1840 censuses, Southfield <u>National Advocate</u> , 2/26/1819 (nominated for sheriff)
by 1850	Eliza A. Lord, dau. Mary A. Smith, dau. John M. Smith,	Coachtrimmer		1850 Census, Southfield, dwell. # , fam. # Leng & Davis, vol. 2, p. 854

	gr. son			McMillen, 1962c:2
1854-1857	tenants or unoccupied?			See footnote 7 below <u>Staten Islander</u> , 4/4/1857, p. 4
1857-1858	???			
1859?-c.1862	Patrick Highland Eliza Highland (c. 1826-by 1865) Alice Highland (second wife)	Stone Mason	Residence	1860 Jurors List, Southfield, in "Poll Lists, 1815-1859, S. field," in Box 337, Uncat. Mat 1860 Census, Southfield, dwel. #173, fam. #193
c.1862-c.1868	Thomas Robinson Rachael Robinson	Baker	Residence/ Bakery	1865 Census, Southfield, p. 14 dwel. #89, fam. #89
c. 1868-1928	Garret Homan (1817-1890) Mary Homan (1828-1901) John Homan, son Huckster (in 1870) Baker (by 1875) Phoebe Ann Homan (1849-1877), dau.	Baker	Residence/ Bakery	Deed 75/372 made 5/12/1868 1870 Census, Southfield, p. 14 dwel. #105, fam. #103 1875 Census, Southfield, p. 18, dwel. #148, fam. #150 1880 Census, Southfield, ED 1, dwel. #72, fam. #72
1879-1882	Claus Holtermann (boarder)	Baker		1880 Census, Southfield, ED 1, dwel. #72, fam. #72 Leng & Davis, vol. 4, p. 558
1890-1928	John Homan	Baker	Residence/ Bakery	1892-93 <u>Webb's Directory</u> 1893-94, 1895-96 <u>Standard Dir.</u> 1899 <u>Trow's Directory</u> 1900 <u>Trow's Directory</u> 1900 Census,
		Sexton		
		Janitor Janitor-Public School Matron-Public School		1906 <u>Standard Directory</u> 1910 Census,
1910	Unident. Lithuanian Female, 47 yrs. old	Farmer Veteran		"
1928-c. 1933	John Homan		Residence ⁹	1912 <u>Richmond Borough Direct.</u> 1925 Census,
c.1924-c.1936?	Willet Corner (1877-1932) Bertha Corner	Telegrapher, Game Warden, Real Estate & Insurance Agent	Ins. Agency/ Real Estate Agency	L. McMillen, Pers. Comm. to S. Barto, 3/16/83 ¹⁰
				1924 <u>Oleck's Classified Phone Directory</u> Summer 1927 <u>SI Phone Directory</u> Winter 1931-32 <u>SI Phone Dir.</u> Winter 1932-33 <u>SI Phone Dir.</u> Summer 1933 <u>SI Phone Directory</u> Summer 1934 <u>SI Phone Directory</u> 1936 <u>SI Classified Phone Dir.</u> Newsclippings, Stephens House, <u>Doc.Hist.</u>

c.1926-c.1933	Willet Conner ¹¹ Bertha Conner ¹²	Post Master Post Mistress	Post Office	
c.1924-c.1928			Gas Station	5/1/26 Photo by Sperr (Sperr neg. R91) ¹³ in <u>Ph.-His</u> Davis photo, 1924, in Leng & Davis, v. 1, p. 544.
1926			Hardware Store?	5/1/26 Photo by Sperr (Sperr neg. R91), (see footnote 13 below)
c. 1928	W.L. Woelfle	Painter	Office for Painting & Paper Hanging Business	c. 1928 Photo in <u>Photo-Historic</u> (see footnote 13 below)
c.1936-c.1965 ¹⁴	Jay Writter (c.1900?-c.1972?)	Antique Dealer/ Furniture Restorer/ Care- taker for SIHS	Residence/ Antique Shop	<u>SI Advance</u> , 12/26/1936, in <u>Documents-Historic</u> <u>SI Advance</u> , 12/30/1955, in <u>Clippings & Ephemera</u> <u>NY Herald Tribune</u> , 9/15/1963 in <u>Documents-Historic</u>
c.1933? -c.1940?	Bertha Conner	Post Mistress	Post Office	c. 1940 Photo by L. McMillen in <u>Photos-Hist.</u>
c. 1940	"Tree Club of SI"		Headquarters	c. 1940 Photo by McMillen (see footnote 13 below)
before 1947			Roadside Refreshment Stand (in sep. building)	Photo, 3/24/1947 of refreshment stand to the north of Treasure House -- front view ¹⁵

1. It has been suggested by L. McMillen that Matthew Decker, a cooper, may have lived in and/or owned this house. He seems to be in this area in a 1704/5 Road Record. See "Possibility of Matthew Decker Living in the Structure," in Current Research Notes.

2. The Edsal Survey of 1723 gives the co-ordinates of the chimney of a tavern in Richmondtown. It has been thought that this might be the Treasure House (see also Chart 7B7:12 regarding William Paterson).

3. There were several men by the name of Stephen Wood living in Southfield at this time. Wood probably moved here when he bought the property in 1751 (see Chart 7B7:12, footnote 5). The 1754 Road Record in Stillwell refers to the house of Stephen Wood as does the 1774 Road Record (Liber of Deeds E:56). Since Stephen Wood, Sr. died by 1764, the 1774 Road Record may refer to his son Stephen Wood, Jr. died c. 1782; both were cordwainers. The records are not clear, so it is difficult to determine who was living in the house from the time the Grassets sold the property to Cannon through the Revolutionary War.

4. No records have come to light which might document who lived in the house around this time. The Deckers may have lived here for a while. In 1780, Abraham Decker living at Whitehall Stairs, New York, advertised "a house and lot of ground, in the Town of Richmond, Staten Island, to be let or

sold." This may or may not refer to the Treasure House.

5. It seems that neither William Douglass nor Andrew Inderwicke, the next two owners of the house, may have ever lived in it. In the mortgage (B:416), Douglass to Inderwicke, Douglass is listed as a baker in New York. In the deed (E:404), Inderwicke to Stoutenburgh, Inderwicke is listed as a baker of New York. Both these owners may have leased the property during this time. William McMillen (p.c. 1988) has suggested that the bake oven at street level in the building may date from the late eighteenth century, and relate to the Douglass-Inderwicke ownership or tenancy.

6. Stoutenburgh is called an innkeeper in the deed of this land to him by Inderwicke. Is it possible that he had been running a tavern in the house before he bought the property? Or was his inn located elsewhere?

7. Auten died in 1853. It is not known if his daughters continued to live in the house until it was sold to Highland in 1857. Auten's executors had advertised the property for sale in the Staten Islander from December 1, 1856 to May 1, 1857 (see transcript of advertisement on April 4, 1857, p. 4, col. 6, in Documents-Historic). In the advertisement the house was described as "commodious, well situated, having a Well of good water at the door, and is well calculated for a summer residence. The lot contains half an acre of ground, has on it a good garden, fruit trees, grape vines, a small barn, &c & &c."

8. Highland bought this house in 1857, but he did not move in until 1859 or 1860. In the mortgage, made March 17, 1858, he is listed as a resident of Northfield. His name does not appear on an 1859 Southfield List of Voters ("Poll Lists, 1815-1859, Southfield," in Box 337, Uncat. Material), but it is on an 1860 Jurors List (same folder). Between 1861 and 1862 (Southfield Tax Assessments), he built the house immediately to the north of the Treasure House, seen on the 1874 Beers Atlas, ("The Hennessy House") and moved there by the time of the 1865 Census.

9. J. Homan does not appear in any telephone directories of Staten Island from 1927-1934.

10. Loring McMillen has said that the Corners agreed to take care of Homan in his old age and allowed him to live in the house after they bought it in 1928 (L. McMillen, Oral Account to S. Barto, March 16, 1983, in Stephens Black House & Store, Bldg. Use, Block 4441). Homan sold the house to the Corners for "1 and more dollars with love and affection" (Deed 715/553, March 16, 1931, in Documents-Historic). Mr. Corner had his real estate office in the house from as early as 1924 (1924 Oleck's Classified Phone Directory), so perhaps the Corners were taking care of him before 1931. Homan may have lived in the house until the time of his death. He may have died before 1933 as his name does not appear in the 1933-34 Polk's SI Directory. Homan probably lived in the center and north sections of the house. See also footnotes 11, 12, and 13.

11. Willet Corner was in the real estate and insurance business, with an office on Huguenot Avenue, from as early as 1914 (1914 Richmond Borough Business Directory). The first year that there is evidence for his office being in the Treasure House is 1924. It is not known precisely when he opened the office in Richmondtown. It was probably c. 1924. The Corners bought the Stephens-Black House and Store in 1926 (see Stephens-Black House and Store Historic Structure Fact Sheets). They lived in the Harriet Wheatley House (Block 4444, Southern Portion, the new parking field) from c. 1916 until they moved to the Stephens-Black House in 1926. Although Willet Corner died on July 14, 1932 (newsclippings on the Corners in Stephens-Black House and Store, Documents-Historic) the office is listed in telephone directories under "Real Estate" as late as 1936. Someone else, perhaps a family member, may have continued the business. Photographs cited in footnote 13 show that the office was in the south section of the Treasure House.

12. Shortly after Willet Corner's death, the Advance published an article entitled "Postmaster's Widow gets Husband's Job." This, and Corner's obituary, note Willet and Bertha as Post Master and Post Mistress but do not specify where the post office was located or how long they held these

CHART 7B7:17 BUILDING USE

Block: 4444

Lot: part of Lot 10

Address: The Hennessy House (built 1861-62,
destroyed by fire, 1899)

DATE	NAME	OCCUPATION	POSSIBLE USE	SOURCE/ REFERENCE
c. 1862- c. 1869	Patrick Highland Eliza Highland (c. 1826-d. by 1865) Alice Highland (second wife)	Stone Mason	Residence	See footnote 8, Chart 7B7:13 1861 So. field Tax Assessment 1862 Assessment 1865 Census 1869 Assessment 1873 Assessment 1878 Sanborn Atlas ¹
c. 1869- c. 1871	Arn Hennessy? (c. 1810-1881) Arn Hennessy	No Occupation Dressmaker	Residence	1870 Census ²
c. 1871-1880	Arn Hennessy		Residence	Deed 95/388, 12/18/1871
c. 1875	w/ Edward McCaffrey	Wheelwright	Residence Shop?	1875 Census ³
c. 1880	w/ George W. Schureman? w/ Edward McCaffrey?	Harness Maker Wheelwright	Residence Shop?	1880 Census Will File 1547 Rec.
1881-1884	Hennessy Family?			Deed 151/589 1884 ⁴
1884-1889	Unknown		Residence?	<u>Staten Islander</u> ⁵ , 1/11/1899

1. This building was constructed between 1861 and 1862 according to the assessments of those years and occupied by Patrick Highland who had previously lived in the Treasure House, which he also owned. This frame structure may have been built originally as a two-family attached house (having two separate dwelling units) as indicated on the 1878 Sanborn Atlas. The building is not assessed as such until the 1873 tax assessment under Hennessy's ownership when it is listed as two houses. The assessment lists the house as two structures for only one year and then reverts to listing it as a single unit. (The Frost House is similarly listed in 1873 as two "houses" (a two-family attached house) and appears as such on the 1878 Sanborn. The two wings of the Frost House are believed to date from c. 1760 and c. 1800.) It is not evident from the 1865 Census if Highland had a tenant in the building. Highland is still listed as owner and resident in the 1869 assessment which may have been the year of his death. His Letters of Administration (filed in 1872) give 1869 and 1870 as possible years of death. Neither he nor his widow and family can be located on the 1870 Staten Island Census.

2. If the Highlands had moved from the house at the time of (or before) Patrick's death, as the 1870 Census indicates, Ann Hennessy is listed in a position in the census in Richmondtown suggesting she was living in the house. In other words, she may have rented the house prior to her purchase of it in December 1871. The two young Hennessy women in the house were probably Ann's daughters. Ann Hennessy, the mother, was married to James Hennessy, who died c. 1864.

3. The 1875 Census suggests that two families were occupying the house: Edward McCaffrey and family are listed as living in the same dwelling with Hennessy (in one of the building's two sections). It cannot be determined who lived in which section of the house. Although the census does not list the building consistently with the 1873 assessment (i.e., the census lists the building as one house with two families while the assessment lists it as two houses), it is almost certain that the two families were living in the respective sections of the house. The census is consistent with the evidence of the 1878 Sanborn Atlas. George Schureman may have lived in one of the parts as seen in the 1880 Census. He is a single man, household of one, listed in dwelling 74, after Hennessy in dwelling 73 (presumably in the house) which follows Homan in house #72 (the Treasure House). Marsh follows Schureman in #75, the Second County Court House. Schureman's position and the numbering of the buildings suggest that the building was then being considered as two dwellings. Schureman's position must also be considered in relation to the close proximity of Ed McCaffrey, the 1875 tenant of the Hennessy House, who is listed in dwelling 71 in the 1880 Census. (Dwelling 71 could be the other section of the Hennessy House or could be the Frost House listed after #70 -- Rosenberg in the Voorlezer's House.) There is no direct evidence to suggest that McCaffrey or Schureman practiced their crafts in the house. Ann Hennessy's date of death is given in her probated will as December 31, 1880; it is presumed she lived in the house until then.

4. A member of the Hennessy family may have continued to occupy the house until its sale by Julia Ann, Ann's daughter-in-law and wife of her son Thomas, in 1884. There is no evidence of who lived in the house in this period.

5. After 1884 no evidence of tenants of this building has been found. It was probably rented by the Homans for a period. The building (owned by "Mary E. Hohmann") was unoccupied when destroyed by fire in January 1899. Sometime in the early 1890s, as a photograph of the house shows (in Geographic Photo Files), advertising placards were placed on the sides of the building including one for W.W. Hooper, who operated the blacksmith shop across from St. Andrew's Church on Richmond Hill Road.

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