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**HISTORICAL**  
**PERSPECTIVES** INC.



**Archaeological Documentary Study**

**Flushing Meadows East Rezoning**  
**Block 5076, Lots 9, 11 and 16**  
**Flushing, Queens County, New York**

**CEQR: 07DCP050Q**

1244

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Prepared For:

Avery Fowler Owners  
c/o Equity Environmental Engineering, LLC  
4 Gold Mine Road  
Flanders, New Jersey 07836

Prepared By:

Historical Perspectives, Inc.  
P.O. Box 3037  
Westport, CT 06880

Authors:

Julie Abell Horn, M.A., R.P.A.  
Richard Schaefer, Ph.D.

April 2010

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Avery Fowler Owners Group proposes a zoning map amendment affecting all of Block 5076 in Flushing, Queens County, New York. The block is bounded by College Point Boulevard on the east, 131<sup>st</sup> Street on the west, Avery Avenue on the north and Fowler Avenue on the south (Figures 1-3). The zoning designation in this area would be changed from M1-1 and M1-2 to C2-6A. With the exception of a mid-block single-family dwelling and a gas station and two live poultry establishments located at the eastern end of the block, the project sponsors own the rest of the block. The project sponsors wish to develop their properties under the proposed C2-6A zoning with six- to eight-story residential buildings, with ground-floor neighborhood retail uses. The projected new development would be compatible with existing medium-density residential development to the east, retail uses to the north, and Flushing Meadows-Corona Park to the south and east.

As part of the Environmental Assessment review, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) evaluated the potential historic and archaeological sensitivity of the project site. In their review (Amanda Sutphin, 9/21/09 and 2/19/10), LPC noted the possible presence of nineteenth century and Native American archaeological resources on Block 5076, Lots 9, 11, and 16. The LPC recommended that an archaeological documentary study be prepared for Lots 9, 11, and 16 and provided to their office for review. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Block 5076 project site includes all of Lots 9, 11, and 16 (Figure 3).

The Documentary Archaeological Study determined that in its natural condition, the APE lots would have been highly sensitive for precontact resources, based on their terrace landform and proximity to both Ireland Creek and salt meadows or marshlands associated with the creek and Flushing River. There was a precontact era archaeological site recorded between Fowler and Sanford Avenues, west of College Point Boulevard, which may have overlapped the project site. This precontact site has never been systematically investigated, and if any remnants remain on the APE, they would constitute a potentially significant archaeological resource.

All three APE lots were settled in the mid-1850s by working class families associated with the community of Fowlerville. For Lots 9 and 11, a series of occupants were identified who lived on the parcels from the 1850s through the 1890s. These included the households of Thomas S. Fowler, Jacob G. Field, and Mrs. Patrick Kelly. Lot 16 was home to one extended family, the O'Donnell and Brogan families, from ca. 1855-1947.

The former Fowlerville houses on the APE lots predated the introduction of municipal water and sewer service to this area by more than 40 years, leaving the residents to rely on private wells, cisterns, privies, and cesspools for their needs. Privies, wells, and cisterns, which are often filled with contemporary refuse related to the dwellings and their occupants, can provide important stratified cultural deposits for the archaeologist and frequently provide the best remains recovered on sites. The level of disturbance to the project site suggests that it would not necessarily preclude the recovery of shaft features, and, although less likely, it is possible that other subsurface features, such as sheet middens or former outbuilding foundations, could be preserved as well if disturbance is not extensive. In fact, both a privy and a trash midden were found on former nineteenth century lots on the south side of Fowler Avenue during archaeological field investigations during the 1990s (Mascia et al. 1996).

HPI recommends that a program of archaeological field testing be undertaken in the former rear yard areas of Lots 9, 11, and 16, between the back of the former houses and the lot boundaries, the location where historic period archaeological resources are most likely to be situated (Figure 15). This testing, often referred to as a Phase IB, would determine the presence or absence of nineteenth-century shaft features and possible yard deposits associated with the former houses on the lots, and at the same time would confirm the presence or absence of any precontact period remains. Field testing would involve using a backhoe to remove the upper asphalt parking surface and any underlying modern fill in order to ascertain whether any natural surfaces that may have contained precontact archaeological resources and/or historic period shaft features or yard deposits, still exist on the project site.

All archaeological testing should be conducted according to OSHA regulations and applicable archaeological standards, which includes prior LPC approval of the testing protocol (LPC 2002; CEQR 2001). Professional archaeologists, with an understanding of and experience in urban archaeological excavation techniques, would be required to be part of the archaeological team.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Avery Fowler Owners Group proposes a zoning map amendment affecting all of Block 5076 in Flushing, Queens County, New York. The block is bounded by College Point Boulevard on the east, 131<sup>st</sup> Street on the west, Avery Avenue on the north and Fowler Avenue on the south (Figures 1-3). The zoning designation in this area would be changed from M1-1 and M1-2 to C2-6A. With the exception of a mid-block single-family dwelling and a gas station and two live poultry establishments located at the eastern end of the block, the project sponsors own the rest of the block. The project sponsors wish to develop their properties under the proposed C2-6A zoning with six- to eight-story residential buildings, with ground-floor neighborhood retail uses. The projected new development would be compatible with existing medium-density residential development to the east, retail uses to the north, and Flushing Meadows-Corona Park to the south and east.

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This Archaeological Documentary Study, often referred to as a Phase IA study, was prepared to satisfy the requirements of CEQR, and to comply with the standards of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) (LPC 2002; CEQR 2001). The HPI project team consisted of Julie Abell Horn, M.A., R.P.A., who conducted site visit, the research, and wrote the majority of the report; Richard Schaefer, Ph.D., who wrote additional portions of the report; and Cece Saunders, M.A., R.P.A. who managed the project and provided editorial and interpretive assistance.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The LPC has indicated that the Block 5076 APE has the potential for remains of both Native American (precontact) and nineteenth century historic period occupation. Resources consulted related to the precontact period include:

- Precontact site and survey data on file at the New York State Office of Parks Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), including New York State Museum (NYSM) sites;
- Precontact sensitivity maps on file at the LPC (Boesch 1997);
- Information concerning archaeological sites recorded by Ralph Solecki in the project site vicinity during the 1970s on file at the Long Island Division of the Queens Public Library;
- Data on file at the offices of HPI, including results of an archaeological study conducted on the south side of Fowler Avenue for creation of a Retention Facility in the 1990s (Kearns et al. 1992, Mascia et al. 1996). The precontact data in this report is largely excerpted from the study south of Fowler Avenue;
- Soil boring data for lots on the project site and the Retention Facility property to the south; and
- Topographical data from maps on file at the Queens Borough Topographical Bureau, the New York Public Library, and various websites.

Occupation research concentrated on the nineteenth century, as early census, tax, and deed research, as well as historical maps indicated that the first development on the project site occurred in the 1850s. Municipal water and sewer was not provided to the project site until the 1890s or turn of the twentieth century. Based on these dates it appears that any shaft features such as wells, cisterns, cesspools, and privies within the APE would have been in use through at least the turn of the twentieth century. Thus, occupation research concentrated on the period from ca. 1850-1900, with deeds and disturbance data researched through the present time. Historical occupation data entailed review of the following resources.

- Selected deeds for the project site were reviewed at the Queens City Register. The deed references are included in Appendix A.

- Tax assessment records were reviewed at the New York City Municipal Archives. Records were made for most (but not all) years from 1863-1897 for Flushing. Data were collected in roughly five-year intervals, based on availability of records, some of which are in poor condition, and are included in Appendix A.
- Federal census records were reviewed for 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930. Occupants were found on the project site beginning in 1860. Data from these records are included in Appendix A. No New York State Censuses were made for Queens County during the nineteenth century.
- Those nineteenth century city directories of Long Island that included residents for Flushing were reviewed. Only the 1868/9 and 1878/9 directories included the APE.
- Historic newspapers, including the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* and the *New York Times*, were searched for information about the project site.
- Department of Building index records for the project site were reviewed using the DOB website. However, because these lots no longer have any buildings on them, no pertinent records were found.
- A Phase I Environmental Assessment provided additional information about the project site history and subsurface disturbance (M.D. London Associates 2007).
- Topographical data were gleaned from maps on file at the Queens Borough Topographical Bureau (including official grade changes), the New York Public Library, and various websites.
- The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) was contacted to confirm that there were no sewer mains under the APE lots connecting to the retention facility south of Fowler Avenue, as had been proposed in the 1990s.
- Primary and secondary sources concerning the general history of Flushing and specific events associated with the project site were reviewed at the Long Island Division of the Queens Public Library and using online resources.
- Historic maps were reviewed at the New York Public Library, the Long Island Division of the Queens Public Library, and using various online websites. These maps provided an overview of the topography and a chronology of land usage and ownership for the study site.
- Information about previously recorded archaeological sites and surveys in the area was compiled from data available at the NYSOPRHP, the LPC, and the library of HPI.
- The client provided various maps and site data for the property, including soil borings for several lots on the project site (Atlas Technical Associates 2004; C.E. Boss Co., Inc. 2003).
- Last, a site visit was conducted by Julie Abell Horn of HPI on March 15, 2010 to assess any obvious or unrecorded subsurface disturbance (Photographs 1-4; Figure 2).

### **III. CURRENT CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

#### **A. Current Conditions**

Lots 9, 11, and 16 currently are asphalt paved parking lots (Photographs 1-4). They are connected to each other on the north side of the block along Avery Avenue. The parking lot can be accessed from both Fowler and Avery Avenues, although at the time of the site visit the gate to Lot 16 on Fowler Avenue was locked.

Although legally they are two separate lots, Lots 9 and 11 are joined in use and there is no visible boundary separating the two areas. The lots are bounded on the east and west sides by modern low rise warehouse type buildings. The parking lot slopes upward to the north and to a lesser degree, to the east, mimicking the original topography of the land. The pavement generally is in good condition, and shows evidence of recent repaving.

Lot 16 also is bounded on the east and west by modern warehouse type buildings. It also rises in elevation to the north and east, again following the original topography of the area. The asphalt here also is in good condition, and appears to have been repaved recently.

#### **B. Topography and Hydrology**

In its natural state, the area that would become Block 5076 was a terrace landform rising above substantial marshlands surrounding the Flushing River and its tributary, Ireland Creek (Bien and Vermuele 1891 [Figure 4]). The edge of the marshlands was located at the foot of Fowler Avenue, just west of 131<sup>st</sup> Street, and as Ireland Creek

wound its way east from the Flushing River it extended nearly to the southeast corner of the Fowler Avenue and College Point Boulevard.

Early twentieth century elevations on the block ranged from about 10 feet above Queens Borough Datum (or about 13 feet above sea level) along the line of 131<sup>st</sup> Street, to 30 feet above Queens Borough Datum (or about 33 feet above sea level) (Queens Borough Final Maps 1911; Figure 5J). Although nineteenth century development on the project site appears to have only minimally altered the area's original topography, alterations to the block and its adjacent streets in the twentieth century, including demolition and backfilling of buildings and further grading of streets, has caused some changes to the original landform. Specifically, the Fowler Street frontage of the APE lots (where former houses once stood) appears to have been graded by several feet to meet the now slightly lower elevation of the Fowler Avenue streetbed. However, the interior sections of the APE lots appear relatively unchanged in elevation from their original state.

### **C. Geology**

Long Island is the top of a Coastal Plain ridge formation that is covered with glacial drift, in reality an elevated sea bottom demonstrating low topographic relief and extensive marshy tracts. In the last million years, as glaciers advanced and receded three times, the surficial geology of the island, including the project site, was profoundly altered. "The glacier was an effective agent of erosion, altering the landscape wherever it passed. Tons of soil and stone were carried forward, carving and planing the land surface. At the margins of the ice sheet massive accumulations of glacial debris were deposited, forming a series of low hills or terminal moraines" (Eisenberg 1978:19). Circa 18,000 years ago, the last ice sheet reached its southern limit, creating the Harbor Hill moraine that traverses the length of Long Island. The moraine lies approximately three miles south of the project site, along the Grand Central Parkway. North of the moraine, the complex process of rising and subsidence of the coastal plain, relieved of its glacial burden, and the rising sea level - caused by the volume of melting ice - created the coastline of embayed rivers and estuaries with extensive marsh tracts, which finally stabilized approximately 3,000 years ago (Schuberth 1968:195,199).

### **D. Soils**

According to the soil survey for New York City, the project site falls within a large soil mapping unit, known as "Pavement & buildings-till substratum, 0 to 5 percent slopes," and described as:

Nearly level to gently sloping, highly urbanized areas with more than 80 percent of the surface covered by impervious pavement and buildings, over glacial till; generally located in urban centers (USDA 2005:14).

Although no soil borings have been completed on the APE lots, soil boring data are available for portions of two other lots within the overall project site (Lots 18 and 20, located just west of Lot 16), as well as for the Retention Facility project on the south side of Fowler Avenue completed in the 1990s. These soil borings, while unable to clarify exact conditions on the APE lots, nonetheless provide a picture of subsurface conditions in the general vicinity, and are summarized below.

#### Lot 18 soil borings

Two soil borings were placed on Lot 18 in 2004 (Atlas Technical Associates 2004). Both borings, however, were located within or immediately adjacent to the former house on the lot, and as such reflect conditions that may not be representative of the entire lot. Both borings encountered an upper layer of fill, described as "sand, silt, and gravel," to a depth of 7 feet below grade. The remainder of the soil column, excavated to a depth of 32 feet below grade, was described as "fine to medium brown sand, little gravel, trace of silt." Groundwater in both borings was noted at 15 feet below grade.

#### Lot 20 soil boring

One soil boring was placed within the sidewalk in front of Lot 20 in 2003 (C.E. Boss Co., Inc. 2003). The boring encountered a 6-inch thick concrete slab for the sidewalk, and then a layer of fill, described as "brown sand trace

brick trace gravel trace silt," measuring 7 feet 6 inches in thickness below the sidewalk. Below the fill were layers of brown sand, described as fine or medium fine, with trace amounts of gravel and silt. The boring was excavated to 41 feet below grade. Groundwater was noted at 28 feet below grade.

#### South of Fowler Avenue soil borings and archaeological excavations

Prior to construction of the Retention Facility south of Fowler Avenue, four soil borings were excavated in a portion of the area that had been deemed archaeologically sensitive, along the rear of former nineteenth century homelots fronting College Point and Fowler Avenues. These borings contained an upper layer of fill measuring 3-5 feet in thickness, overlying a thick layer of sand (Mascia et al. 1996). The archaeological excavations, consisting of both shovel tests and test trenches, confirmed that there was an upper layer of fill extending across the area, followed by natural sandy soils. However, the depth of the fill varied across the block, with the greatest depth of fill located on the southern and western sides, and the least amount on the northeastern side, where it was often only about one foot thick.

Although the archaeological excavations encountered disturbance across much of the property from construction and demolition activities, as well as installation of utilities, on one homelot two historical features, including a privy and a trash deposit, were found below the fill layer (Mascia et al. 1996).

### **IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH/HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

#### **A. Precontact Period Summary**

For this report, the word precontact is used to describe the period prior to the use of formal written records. In the western hemisphere, the precontact period also refers to the time before European exploration and settlement of the New World. Archaeologists and historians gain their knowledge and understanding of precontact Native Americans on Staten Island from three sources: ethnographic reports, Native American artifact collections, and archaeological investigations. The precontact era on the north shore of western Long Island can be divided into three time periods, based on Native Americans' adaptations to changing environmental conditions. These are generally known as the Paleo-Indian (c.12,000 to 10,000 years ago), the Archaic (c.10,000 to 2,700 years ago) and the Woodland (c.2,700 to 300 years ago).

#### Paleo-Indian Period (c.12,000 y.a. - 10,000 y.a.)

The Paleo Indian Period represents the earliest known human occupation of Long Island. Approximately 14,000 years ago the Wisconsin Glacier retreated from the area leading to the emergence of a cold dry tundra environment. Sea levels were considerably lower than modern levels during this period (they did not reach current levels until circa 5,000 B.C., in the Early to Middle Archaic Period). The highly mobile nomadic bands of this period specialized in hunting large game animals such as mammoth, moose-elk, bison, and caribou and gathering plant foods. Discovery of campsites such as that at Port Mobil, Staten Island, suggest a scattered, highly mobile population in bands of approximately 20 individuals, who ranged across a vast area necessary to support lifeways organized around the hunting of migratory game (Ritchie 1980:1-3, 13). In the Northeast, the glacially lowered sea level exposed a broad coastal plain of which Long Island was a part. "This large area apparently contained abundant big game resources and provided access along the entire length of the south shore to the area that is present day Long Island" (Saxon 1978:251).

The fluted, lanceolate points, two to five inches in length with a concave base and channeled or fluted faces, presumably to facilitate hafting, exhibit a considerable range in shape and size. They were usually made from a high-grade silicious stone, often exotic to the region in which they are recovered, a function of their makers' seasonal migrations. Other artifacts in the Paleo-Indian tool kit include scrapers, knives, borers and graters, tools which indicate extensive handiwork in wood, bone and leather (Ritchie 1980:3, 6).

From the locations of recorded sites in the Northeast, Paleo-Indians exhibited a marked preference for well-elevated situations. However, 30% of sites were found on or near the margins of swampy ground. Environmental characteristics which appear to have been attractive to Paleo-Indians include the proximity of major waterways, large fertile valleys and the coastal plain, where the densest population of desired food animals was supported



(Ritchie 1980:7). However since 10,000 years ago, the rise in sea level estimated to be from 75 to 80 feet, has submerged large numbers of these sites.

The retreat of ice from Long Island approximately 18,000 years ago and a global warming trend circa 14,000 years before present, encouraged Paleo-Indian settlement in the Northeast. The post-glacial environment of spruce and pine underwent a gradual modification in favor of deciduous hardwoods such as oak and hickory, which have greater importance in terms of nutritional value to both animals and humans than do conifers. By 8,000 B.C., these deciduous species dominated forests along the eastern seaboard. In addition, the megafauna on which Paleo-Indian diet was based "were rapidly becoming extinct, and were being replaced by the temperate-climate fauna that are indigenous today" (Gwynne 1982:190-191).

#### Archaic Period (c.10,000 y.a. - 2,700 y.a.)

The warming trend at the end of the last glaciation completely transformed the northeastern coastal environment from tundra and conifer-dominated forests, to the present deciduous woodlands with generally modern distributions of fauna. Due to the dwindling contribution of meltwater from disappearing glaciers, the reduced flow of streams and rivers promoted the formation of swamps and mudflats. These wetlands created a congenial environment for migratory waterfowl, and a host of edible plant species and shellfish. The new mixed hardwood forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, beech and elm attracted such mast-eating fauna as white-tailed deer, wild turkey, moose and beaver.

Although the Archaic diet was still based on hunting and gathering, due to the greater variety of plants available and exploited, excavated Archaic sites yield a wide array of plant processing tools, including grinding stones, mortars and pestles. The diagnostic tool was the grooved axe. In the coastal areas of New York, have been found numerous, small "nearly always multi-component sites variously situated on tidal inlets, coves and bays, particularly at the heads of the latter, and on fresh-water ponds on Long Island" (Ritchie 1980:143). By the Late Archaic, these areas provided shellfish, small game, fish, salt hay and tuberous grasses, making larger more permanent settlements possible. Semi-nomadic life is still indicated, but wandering occurred within well-defined territorial limits, with seasonal movements between camps near exploitable resources. A dietary shift to shellfish in coastal New York near the end of the Archaic suggests a scarcity of large game, and a change from the early Archaic inland adaptation of forest hunting. Coastal sites show a principal reliance upon shellfish, especially oysters, hard and soft shell clams and bay scallops, which were easily gathered all around Long Island. Characteristic of the Late Archaic were "fish-tailed" projectile points and soapstone bowls (Ritchie 1980:142,166, 167, 171). In contrast to conditions during the Paleo-Indian, Early and Middle Archaic, "by Late Archaic times sea level was so close to present levels that its subsequent small rise has failed to obliterate much of what remains on Long Island from that period" (Gwynne 1982:192). Hence the Late Archaic Wading River complex, four sites on the north shore of Suffolk County, was found at the edge of a salt marsh, on dry ground ranging only two to seven feet above mean high water (Wyatt 1982:71).

#### Woodland Period (c.2,700 y.a. - 300 y.a.)

Pottery use became widespread following the use of soapstone vessels in the Late Archaic, and although copper tools were utilized during that period, the earliest copper ornaments, tubular beads, made their appearance during the Woodland. Stone or clay smoking pipes were also an Early Woodland innovation (Ritchie 1980:179-180)

Settlement patterns were substantially altered with the introduction of agriculture, the systematic cultivation of maize, beans and squash possibly beginning as early as 1000 A.D. During this time large villages within palisaded enclosures developed for the use of a semi-sedentary people, with groups moving seasonally, depending on exploitable food resources, between villages and camps of varying population concentrations. Preferred village/camp sites were in protected, elevated locations at the confluence of two water systems. Nearly all the permanent sites are situated on tidal streams and bays on the second rise of ground above water. Despite the advent of agriculture, shellfish and small game remained an important component of the Woodland diet. Shellfish refuse heaps, termed "middens," reached immense proportions, covering from one to over three acres. Deer, turkey, raccoon, muskrat, ducks and other game were stalked with bow and arrows, replacing the spear and javelin, while dug-out boats, bone hooks, harpoons and nets with pebble sinkers were employed in fishing (Smith 1950:101; Ritchie 1980:180,267).

The first recorded visit to the Flushing area by a European was probably that of the trader/explorer Adriaen Block, in the ship *Onrust*, who sailed up Long Island Sound and explored the bays on either side in 1614 (Waller 1899:5). Contact with Europeans had far-reaching effects on Native American cultures. European goods such as metal and glass began to replace traditional materials. Trade for these and other goods probably encouraged a more sedentary lifestyle, and larger villages developed into permanent settlements. The population of these villages would expand and contract with the seasonal availability of natural food resources, and maize agriculture contributed surplus food which could be stored to bolster their already rich diet. Tragically, these cultural developments were cut short, as natives were exposed to European diseases against which their bodies had no resistance. The Native American population was decimated (Kearns et al. 1989:10).

Due to these tremendous stresses, the socio-political situation of Long Island's Native Americans was extremely fluid, with groups splitting and combining in complex ways, which are only beginning to be understood. Most nineteenth century histories of Flushing and Queens County identify the seventeenth century inhabitants of the Flushing area as being Matinecock Indians (Waller 1899:17). The Matinecock claimed jurisdiction over northern Long Island east of Newtown and as far west as Smithtown in Suffolk. They are described as being once numerous in northeastern Queens, with their settlements in Little Neck and Bayside and a large one in Flushing, where they made wampum, and dried oysters and clams for winter use (Munsell 1882:19, 76).

Others record the original sellers of the land as the Massapequa, despite recording the presence of the Matinecock's Flushing settlement (Thompson 1918:I 126,III 3), or Canarsee or even Rockaway (Kearns and Kirkorian 1985:6). At present, it is generally believed that western Long Island was inhabited by Munsee-speaking Canarsee Indians, members of the Delaware culture group. According to the research of Robert Grumet and Reginald Bolton, the divisions or sub-divisions known as the Matinecock and the Massapequa had fairly close ties. They were allies during the late seventeenth century, and eventually combined in 1676, and went to live in the Rockaways. The Massapequa sachem signed treaties with the Dutch in the name of other groups, such as the Rockaway, on more than one occasion, and when he was killed, the Matinecock sachem signed an agreement representing his own and some of the Massapequa's towns. Thus, there existed a complex relationship between the Indian groups on Long Island which is yet to be explained sufficiently (Grumet 1981:5-6, 30-33).

## **B. Previously Recorded Precontact Archaeological Sites and Surveys**

Records available at the LPC and the NYSOPRHP reveal that the project site is in close proximity to a number of previously recorded precontact and contact era sites. Among both historians and archaeologists, there is widespread consensus that the Flushing area once supported a substantial precontact population. Most of the documented precontact sites in Queens were located along extensive water systems, such as Jamaica Bay, Little Neck Bay, and Newtown Creek. In the Flushing vicinity, numerous precontact sites have been recorded along Flushing Bay and Flushing Creek. The line of Northern Boulevard, once called Broadway, is thought to follow portions of a former Native American trail (Grumet 1981).

Both the NYSOPRHP GIS database and the archaeological sensitivity study of Queens prepared for the LPC (Boesch 1997) identify the project site as within an area of archaeological sensitivity. The following table lists precontact sites located within one mile of the project site.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Period</b>
Boesch 2	Burial site	Some discrepancy; probably north side of Northern Blvd. between Farrington and Prince Sts.	Contact period?
Boesch 4	Habitation site	Parsons Blvd. and Roosevelt Ave.	Contact period
Boesch 30/A081-01-0133	Habitation site	Southwestern corner of College Point	Archaic and Woodland
Boesch 40	Campsite	Vicinity of Northern Boulevard and Grand Central Parkway	Unknown precontact
Boesch 60/NYSM 4545	Campsite and traces of occupation	Three locations along College Point Blvd.	Unknown precontact
Boesch 61/NYSM 4544	Campsite	Vicinity of Shea Stadium	Unknown precontact



Site Number	Site Description	Location	Time Period
Boesch 70	Large site, unknown characteristics	Flushing Meadows	Unknown precontact
Boesch 75/NYSM 4524	Unknown	Sanford, Fowler and Maple Avenues on old Lawrence estate, destroyed by Van Wyck Expressway	Unknown precontact

The last site recorded in the above table, Boesch's Site 75, was last visited in the 1930s by Archaeologist Ralph Solecki. Solecki's photo-archive, kept at the Long Island Division of the Queens Central Library in Jamaica, contains five photographs taken in 1937, showing the area between Fowler and 41<sup>st</sup> Avenues. Number 56, taken at Fowler Avenue, appears to identify a small puddle as an "Indian Spring," a suggestive toponym which also indicates a fresh water source within 50 feet of the elevated portion of the study site (Photograph 5). Number 54 is captioned "Flushing west of Lawrence Street. Fowler Avenue at end of Maple and Avery Avenues." (Photograph 6). Two additional photographs (Numbers 55 and 58), taken between Sanford Avenue (approximately 700 feet north of the APE) and Fowler Avenue have captions that include the phrases, "Archaeological site here," and "site here."

It is worth noting that the south side of Fowler Avenue, just across the street from the project site and now the site of a large New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) retention facility, was subjected to both a Stage IA cultural survey (Kearns et al. 1992) and subsequent archaeological field testing (Mascia et al. 1996), the results of which are pertinent to summarize. The Stage IA archival research indicated that the portion of the property bordering Fowler Avenue and College Point Boulevard had the potential for the recovery of both precontact deposits and nineteenth century resources associated with the community of "Fowlerville." The archaeological testing did not encounter any precontact period resources, largely because twentieth century disturbance had obliterated the upper layers of the natural landform, where precontact resources are most likely to be found. Two historical features, a wood lined shaft feature believed to be a privy, and a trash deposit, were encountered, however, dating from the 1890s-1920s.

### C. Historic Period Summary

Flushing was one of several English towns founded in New Netherland, including Hempstead, Newtown and Jamaica. Director General Kieft granted a patent for approximately 16,000 acres east of Flushing Creek to a group of English emigrants, including Thomas Farrington, John Lawrence and Thomas Stiles in October 1645. The Dutch called the settlement Vlissingen, after an important town in the Dutch province of Zeeland, and eventually the English corrupted the name to Flushing (Brodhead 1853:410).

Flushing developed into a thriving agricultural area, with Flushing village at its center. Before the Revolution, Flushing was already famous for its wheat production, and the farmers tended their animals and crops, producing "corn, beef, pork, butter, tobacco and staves, which they exchange for liquors and merchandise," with the assistance of enslaved African Americans (Munsell 1882:82, 91). At the end of the seventeenth century, the population of the entire town was 660, of which 130 were slaves. Although some Quaker residents did own slaves, by 1716 the first agitation against slavery was recorded at the yearly town meeting (Waller 1899:85, 92, 96). Due to the continued strong Quaker influence in the area during the early nineteenth century, Flushing later became a haven for free blacks.

The market for produce from Flushing was New York City, since it was easier to transport goods to Manhattan by boat than west by overland routes through the marshes around Flushing Creek. Aside from being a barrier to communication, the marshes were a valuable resource for the inhabitants. Oysters, clams and other shellfish were gathered (Munsell 1882:77), and the salt hay that grew in the marsh was a valuable source of horse and cattle feed, and was later used as packing material and bedding for animals (Thompson 1918:I 13; Sheel 1963:8). The occupation of Flushing by British and Hessian troops during the American Revolution, although a difficult period for most residents, was a time of economic prosperity for some because farmers had a ready market for their grain and livestock, and thus production was increased. The population grew to 1,601 in 1790 and 2,820 in 1830 (Mandeville 1860:26). To accommodate all the grain produced, a tidal grist mill was erected in 1797 along Ireland Creek. It was acquired by Stephen Cornell Bowne, direct descendent of John Bowne, in 1800, and was apparently passed down through the Bowne family until it was demolished in 1925 (Lawson 1952:180).

During the 1680s Huguenot refugees from the persecutions of Louis XIV settled in Flushing and introduced an industry for which Flushing was to be famous until the twentieth century: horticulture. The earliest commercial nursery in the United States, the Old American Nursery, was founded in Flushing by Samuel Prince c.1725, where he sold fruit and nut trees, and later expanded into shade trees, berries and grapes. The gardens were so famous that when General Howe's redcoats occupied Flushing in 1776, they were specifically ordered not to damage Prince's nursery. In 1793 his grandson William Prince bought additional property, and formed the Linnean nursery, leaving the Old American to his brother Samuel. Eventually the two combined. During the nineteenth century, other nurseries were established in Flushing, including Samuel Parson's Nursery in 1838, and G. R. Garretson's seed farm in 1836 (Sheel 1964:19; Munsell 1882:92-94).

Flushing's prosperity led to the village's incorporation in 1837, and the raising of \$25,000 for grading and opening the streets. By 1855 the village had a population of 3,488, which was about half the population of the entire town. This growth was spurred by the improvement of transportation links with New York City and other towns on Long Island. William Prince was responsible for many improvements, including the first bridge over Flushing Creek in 1800 (at present Northern Boulevard), and the construction of the Flushing-Newtown Turnpike. The first stage service was started in 1801 by William Mott, which took passengers to Brooklyn via Newtown for five cents. Ferries also served the town, and the first steam ferry was introduced in 1823. Flushing Creek remained an important waterway, as evidenced by the fact that between 1833 and 1881 it was dredged and deepened five times. In 1854 the Flushing & North Shore (or Side) Railroad was opened, running along the same route the Long Island Railroad takes today, 1,500 feet north of present Fowler Avenue (Munsell 1882:103).

As noted earlier, the area that would become Block 5076 was originally a terrace overlooking the marshlands of Flushing and Ireland creeks. However, it was not until the 1840s that Lawrence Street (now College Point Boulevard) was laid out east of the project site, making access to the area available to settlers. The 1781 Taylor and Skinner map, the 1841 Smith map, and the 1844 U.S.C.S. map (Figure 6) all show the area bordering Flushing Bay, including the project site vicinity, as undeveloped land with the closest road being Main Street, a number of blocks to the east of the APE. By 1849, when the Sidney map was published, Lawrence Street was in place, and it is clearly shown again on the 1852 Conner map (Figure 7).

A tract map showing early owners in Queens shows that the project site was sold in 1795 by Jeremiah Vanderbilt to David Gardiner (Topographical Bureau 1935). During some point in the nineteenth century, the project site passed to Thomas Fowler, a local resident who in the mid-1850s had constructed a house for himself and his family on the west side of Lawrence Street. He also laid out a road leading from Lawrence Street to the shoreline of Flushing Bay, and began selling plots of land on both sides of the eponymously named Fowler Avenue, to various buyers, generally working class residents many of whom were recent immigrants from Ireland, according to federal census records. The community soon came to be known as Fowlerville. Thomas Fowler was a carpenter by trade, and it is likely that he built some of the very modest houses that sprang up along Fowler Avenue during this period. The 1858 U.S.C.S. map shows that by this time there were now buildings on both sides of Fowler Avenue, and the 1859 Rease map (Figure 8) illustrates both the individual lots and their owners. Both the 1871 Frame map (Figure 9) and the 1873 Beers atlas (Figure 10) provide updates to lot characteristics and owners. Additional historic maps made from 1876-1897 show building updates on the lots but no owners (Hyde 1876; Wolverton 1891; Anonymous 1894 [Figure 11]; and Sanborn 1897 [Figure 12]).

It appears from anecdotal evidence that a community spirit grew among the residents of Fowlerville. On Saturday nights the residents would imbibe in a nearby saloon, which usually resulted in drunken brawls in the street. This happened so regularly that young men would come down from the village on Saturdays, just to watch the fights. The area also received the name Monkey Hill, from the story of a group of monkeys that escaped from a "gentleman's" estate in the early 1870s. His servants found them days later congregated in the trees at the corner of Fowler Avenue and Lawrence Street, and had an extremely difficult time recapturing them, to the amusement of the local populace (Lawson 1952:48-50). Although the public water works began piping water to the "busy section" of Flushing in 1874, Fowler Avenue and Willow Streets were not connected until sometime between 1891 and 1904. Until then, residents had to rely on private wells and cisterns or a public pump on Fowler Avenue; one account notes that there was a well on "Mrs. Kelly's" property (Lawson 1952:28-29, 49).

By the 1850s, the three lots that comprise the APE acquired divergent histories, which are presented, below. Because Lots 9 and 11 shared a common history for much of the nineteenth century, however, they are discussed together. Appendix A summarizes the data for the lots, including deed, census, tax record, and map information.

### Lots 9 and 11

In 1854, Thomas Fowler and his wife Hannah sold Lots 9 and 11 to Thomas S. Fowler, presumably a cousin, as both men were 60 years old in 1860. Both the 1859 Rease map (Figure 8) and the 1860 federal census show that Thomas Fowler and Thomas S. Fowler also were next-door-neighbors. Thomas Fowler, the original landowner, lived on the northwest corner of Fowler Avenue and Lawrence Street, now part of Lots 1, 5, 7, and 67. Thomas S. Fowler, a blacksmith, his wife Maria, and grown daughter Levina lived on Lots 9 and 11. The extant tax assessment record for Flushing was made in 1863, and at that time Thomas S. Fowler may have moved off the lot, as his name was listed for the property, but was crossed out.

The next owner of Lots 9 and 11 was builder Joshua West, who was listed in the 1868/69 city directory as a resident of Fowler Avenue, and noted on the 1871 Frame map (Figure 9) as the owner of Lots 9 and 11. That map indicated that the house on the two lots was on Lot 11, with Lot 9 presumably used as a side yard area. The 1870 federal census listed Jacob G. Field, 48, a grocer, and his family as occupants of the house on Lot 11.

By at least 1873, as shown on the Beers map (Figure 10), a house had been built on Lot 9, and from that period onward there was a family living on each of the lots. The Beers map shows that the house on Lot 9 was attributed to J. Brown and the tax assessment records confirm a James Brown and wife were the owners. It is unclear whether they were living on the lot, however, as the Brown family does not appear in the 1878/79 city directory or the 1880 federal census for Fowler Avenue. Jacob Field and his family continued to live on Lot 11 through the early 1880s, however.

From the mid-1880s through at least 1900, the Kelly family lived on Lot 9, and a series of occupants resided on Lot 11. There were several Kelly families on Fowler Avenue during the second half of the nineteenth century; the family on Lot 9 was listed as the household of "Mrs. Patrick Kelly." It is possible that the private well noted on "Mrs. Kelly's" property in the Lawson publication anecdote (involving a very overweight woman falling down it) corresponds to Lot 9.

Historic maps indicate that by the mid-1870s the structure on Lot 11 encompassed the entire width of the lot, whereas earlier maps showed a small building (Frame 1871 [Figure 9], Beers 1873 [Figure 10], Hyde 1876). The Sanborn map series beginning in 1897 (Figure 12) indicates three divisions within the dwelling, and three separate addresses for the lot (17, 19, and 19A), possibly accounting for three households, although generally only one household could be found in the federal censuses corresponding to this lot. Other than construction of small extensions off the rear of the houses, there were no significant changes to the footprints of the buildings on either Lot 9 or 11 during the first decades of the twentieth century (Sanborn 1903 [Figure 13], 1917). The 1951 Sanborn map (Figure 14) shows that a second one-story dwelling had been constructed at the rear of Lot 9 and a garage had been built at the rear of Lot 11. By at least 1980, all of the buildings on the two lots had been demolished and the property was vacant (Sanborn 1980). The two lots have been used as surface parking lots for the last few decades.

### Lot 16

Like the rest of the property along Fowler Avenue, Lot 16 initially belonged to the Fowler family, but was purchased in two parts by Owen O'Donnell, an Irish immigrant who worked initially as a day laborer (like many of his neighbors on the block) and later a gardener. O'Donnell purchased the west part of Lot 16 from the Fowlers in 1855, and the east part in 1866. The 1859 Rease map (Figure 8) notes his name associated with the lot and the federal censuses show that he and his family was living on the lot in 1860 and 1870. Although tax assessment records show his name as the owner of the lot through the end of the nineteenth century, by 1880 the federal census listed his wife Ann as the head of the household, implying that O'Donnell had died by that year. Eventually the property passed to the Brogan family, whom one of the O'Donnell daughters had married into, and when the property finally was sold in the 1947, the Brogans were still the owners. Federal census records note the occupants of the lot as the Brogans through 1930. There was little change to the footprint of the buildings on the lot, other than

the addition of a garage by 1951 (Sanborn 1903 [Figure 13], 1917, 1951 [Figure 14]). Like Lots 9 and 11, by 1980 the buildings on Lot 16 had been razed, and the property has been used as a surface parking lots since then.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

### **A. Disturbance Record**

Although no soil borings have been completed for Lots 9, 11, and 16 that could indicate specific subsurface conditions on the lots, visual observations combined with data on grading and filling on the adjacent streets suggests that while the former locations of the houses on the lots seem disturbed from construction and demolition activities, interior portions of the lots may not be significantly disturbed. As noted above, while the Fowler Street frontage of the APE lots (where former houses once stood) appears to have been graded by several feet to meet the now slightly lower elevation of the Fowler Avenue streetbed, the interior sections of the APE lots appear relatively unchanged in elevation from their original state. There are no known subsurface utilities within these interior sections of the lots.

### **B. Precontact Period Archaeological Sensitivity**

In its natural condition, the APE lots would have been highly sensitive for precontact resources, based on their terrace landform and proximity to both Ireland Creek and salt meadows or marshlands associated with the creek and Flushing River. There was a precontact era archaeological site recorded between Fowler and Sanford Avenues, west of College Point Boulevard, which may have overlapped the project site. This precontact site has never been systematically investigated, and if any remnants remain on the APE, they would constitute a potentially significant archaeological resource. Therefore, undisturbed portions of each project lot are potentially sensitive for precontact archaeological deposits.

### **C. Historic Period Archaeological Sensitivity**

All three APE lots were settled in the mid-1850s by working class families associated with the community of Fowlerville. For Lots 9 and 11, a series of occupants were identified who lived on the parcels from the 1850s through the 1890s. These included the households of Thomas S. Fowler, Jacob G. Field, and Mrs. Patrick Kelly. Lot 16 was home to one extended family, the O'Donnell and Brogan families, from ca. 1855-1947.

The former Fowlerville houses on the APE lots predated the introduction of municipal water and sewer service to this area by more than more than 40 years, leaving the residents to rely on private wells, cisterns, privies, and cesspools for their needs. Privies, wells, and cisterns, which are often filled with contemporary refuse related to the dwellings and their occupants, can provide important stratified cultural deposits for the archaeologist and frequently provide the best remains recovered on sites. Frequently, wells or cisterns would be located in reasonably close proximity to a residence, for use in washing or cooking (additional wells and/or cisterns might be located further away from a residence for other uses, such as watering livestock). Privies often were situated further away from the rear of a residence, for sanitary and privacy purposes. Masonry and wooden portions of these abandoned and truncated shaft features are often encountered because their deeper and, therefore, earlier layers remain undisturbed by subsequent construction; construction often preserves the lower sections of the features by sealing them beneath structures and fill layers. Wells would have been excavated as far as the water table, and cisterns and privies often were dug up to 10-15 feet below grade. Other commonly occurring but more fragile backyard remains include fence lines, paths, traces of landscaping and sheet midden scatter.

The level of disturbance to the project site described above suggests that it would not necessarily preclude the recovery of shaft features, and, although less likely, it is possible that other subsurface features, such as sheet middens or former outbuilding foundations, could be preserved as well if disturbance is not extensive. As noted above, both a privy and a trash midden were found on former nineteenth century lots on the south side of Fowler Avenue during archaeological field investigations during the 1990s, indicating that these types of archaeological features have survived in the former Fowlerville neighborhood (Mascia et al. 1996). However, these features dated from the 1890s-1920s and had minimal research value due to their late date and the lack of identifiable household artifact assemblages. Disturbance on the lots south of Fowler Avenue also may have prevented preservation of additional nineteenth-century features. It is known that the APE lots were settled by the mid-1850s, and it is presumed that shaft features from this earlier time were in use here

from that period. If found, these potential archaeological resources would be an addition to, rather than a redundancy of, the materials found on the south side of Fowler Avenue.

Identifying and examining buried features associated with the nineteenth century occupation of the project site may reflect the daily activities of the residents and provide insight into cultural behavior of this extended family. If undisturbed deposits of cultural material do still exist in this location, they may have the potential to provide meaningful information regarding the lives of the people who lived there. When recovered from their original context and in association with a specific historical occupation, historical deposits can provide a wealth of information about consumption patterns, consumer choice, gender relations, ethnicity, economic status, and other important issues.

## **VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the conclusions outlined above, HPI recommends that a program of archaeological field testing be undertaken in the former rear yard areas of Lots 9, 11, and 16, between the back of the former houses and the lot boundaries, the location where potentially undisturbed precontact and historic period archaeological resources are most likely to be situated (Figure 15). This testing, often referred to as a Phase IB, would determine the presence or absence of nineteenth-century shaft features and possible yard deposits associated with the former houses on the lots, and at the same time would confirm the presence or absence of any precontact period remains. Field testing would involve using a backhoe to remove the upper asphalt parking surface and any underlying modern fill in order to ascertain whether any natural surfaces that may have contained precontact resources or historic period shaft features or yard deposits, still exist on the project site.

All archaeological testing should be conducted according to OSHA regulations and applicable archaeological standards, which includes prior LPC approval of the testing protocol (LPC 2002; CEQR 2001). Professional archaeologists, with an understanding of and experience in urban archaeological excavation techniques, would be required to be part of the archaeological team.



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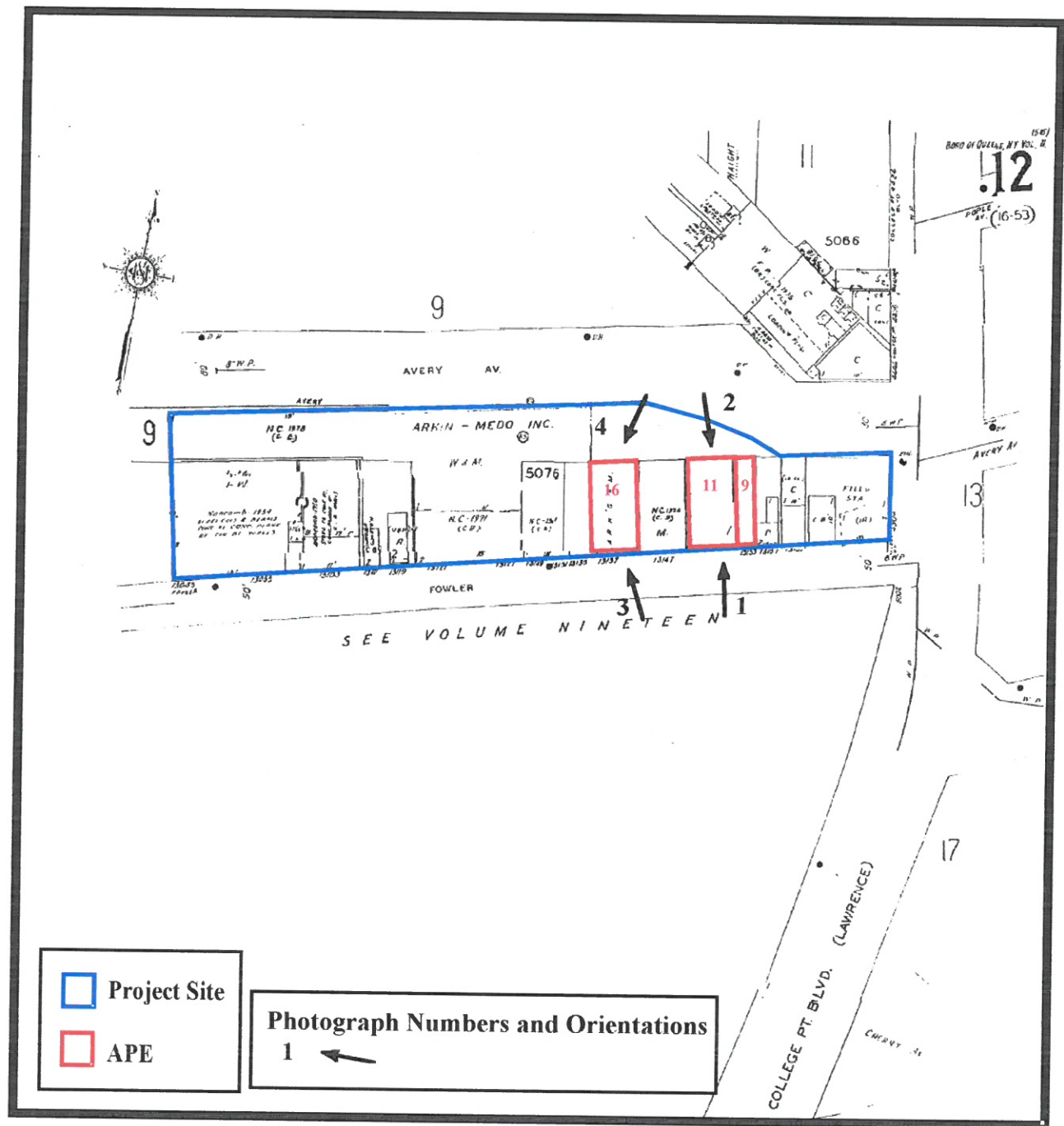


**Archaeological Documentary Study  
 Flushing Meadows East Rezoning  
 Block 5076, Lots 9, 11 and 16  
 Flushing, Queens County, New York**

**Figure 1: Project site on *Flushing, N.Y* and *Jamaica, N.Y* topographic quadrangles (U.S.G.S. 1999).**



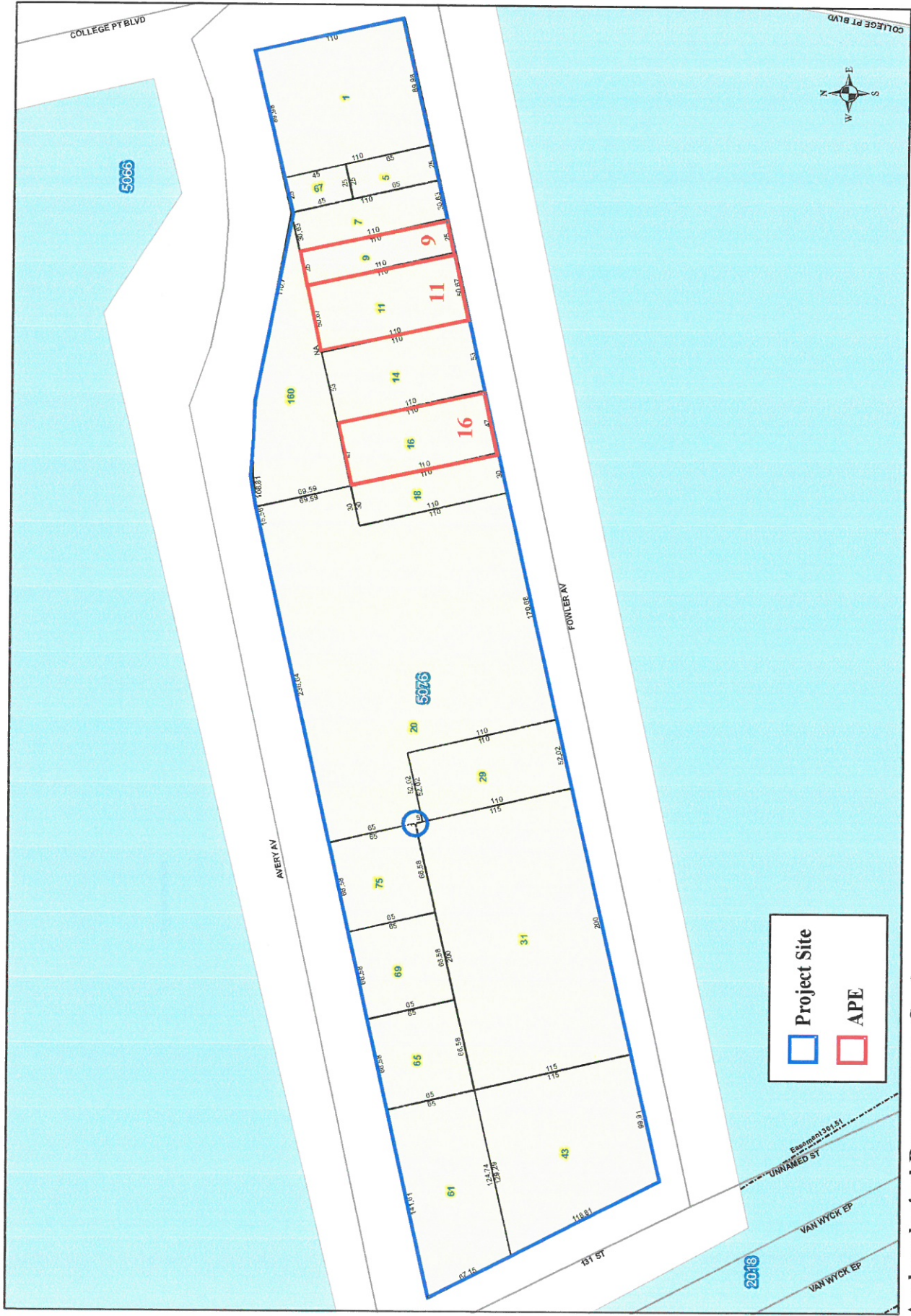




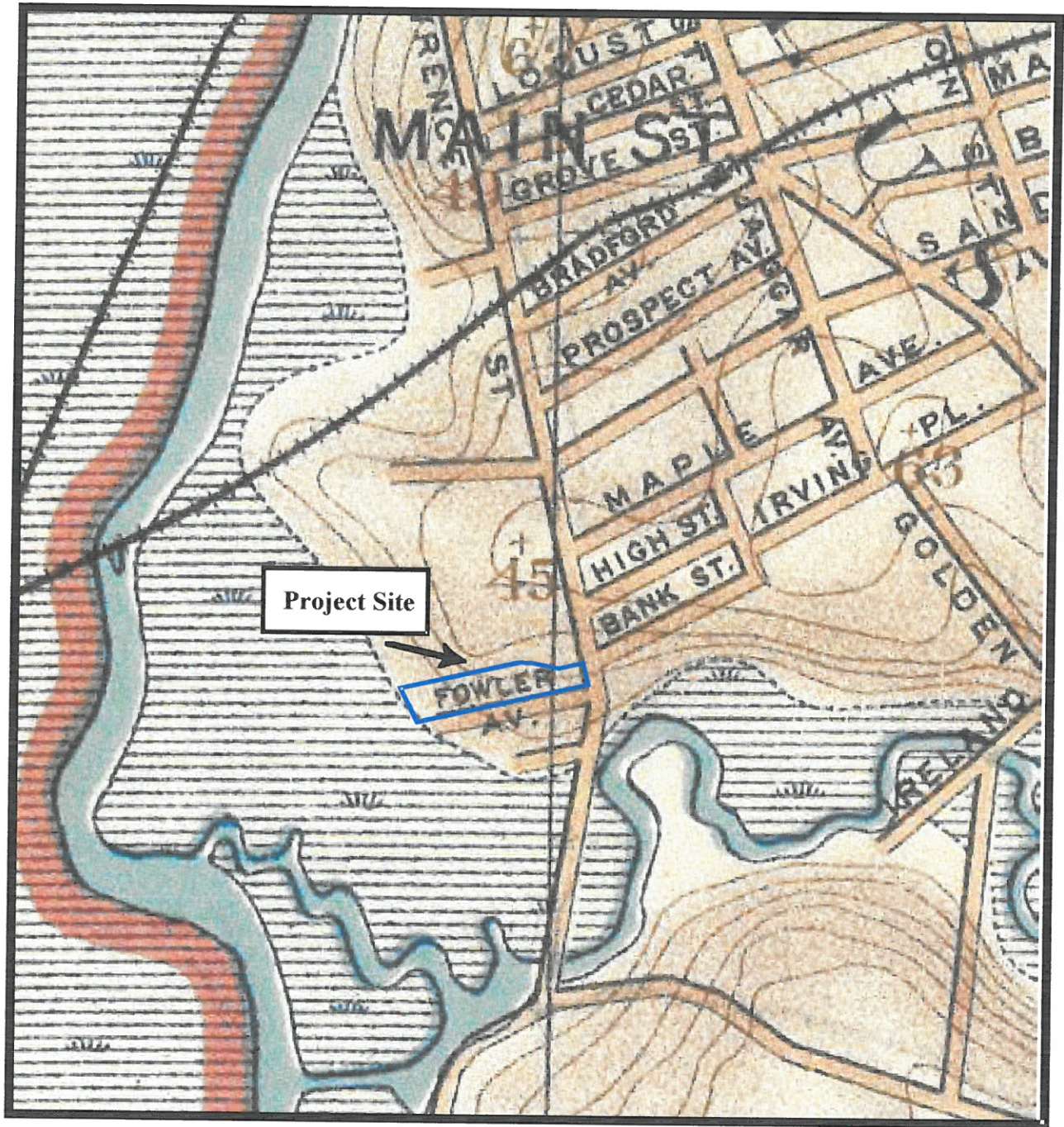
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**Figure 2: Project site, APE and photograph locations on modern map (Sanborn 1994).**









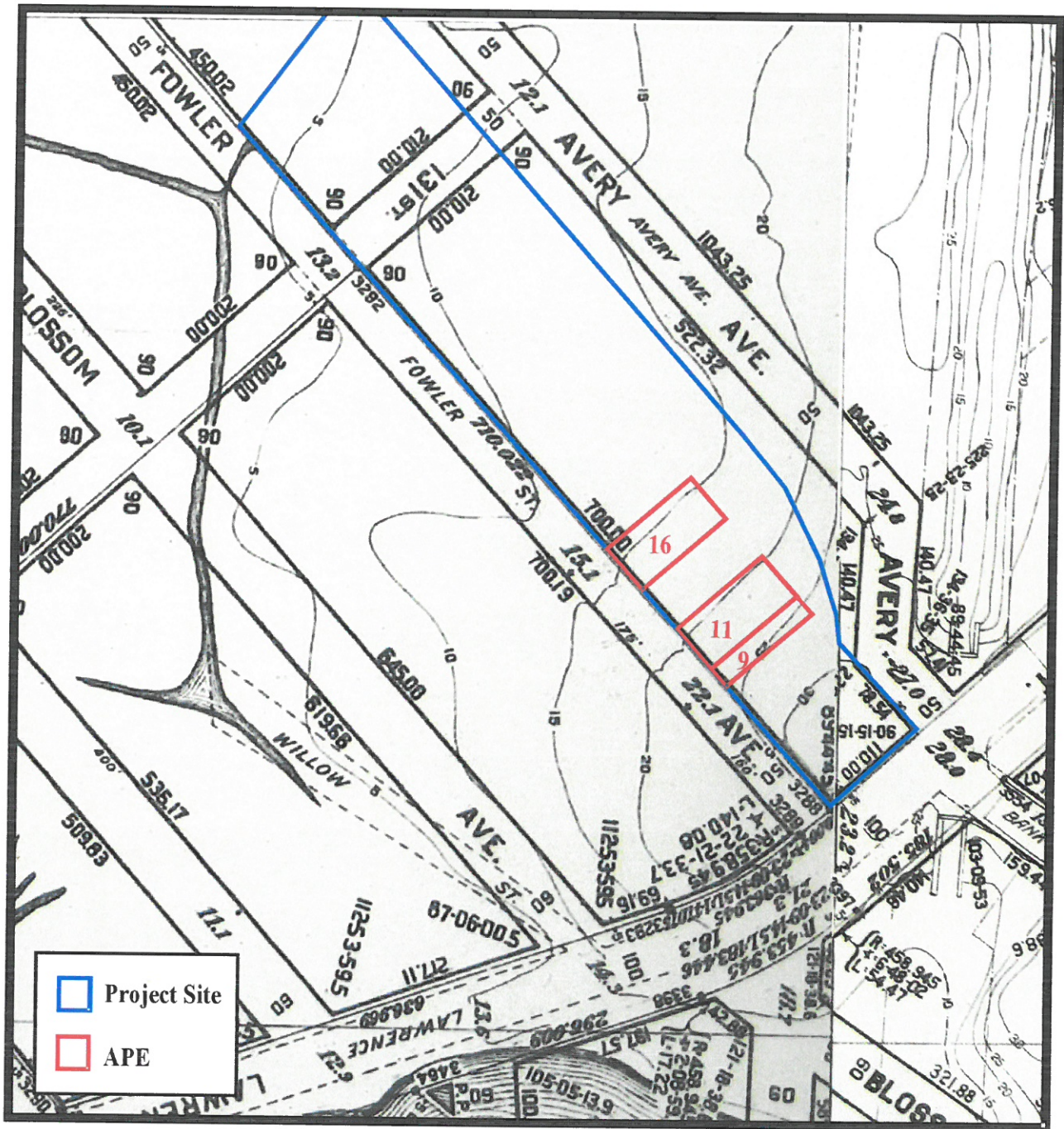
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Figure 4: Project site on *Atlas of the Metropolitan District and adjacent country* (Bien and Vermuele 1891).

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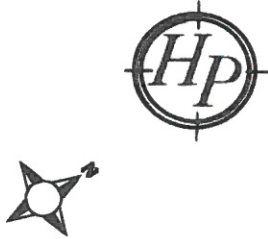




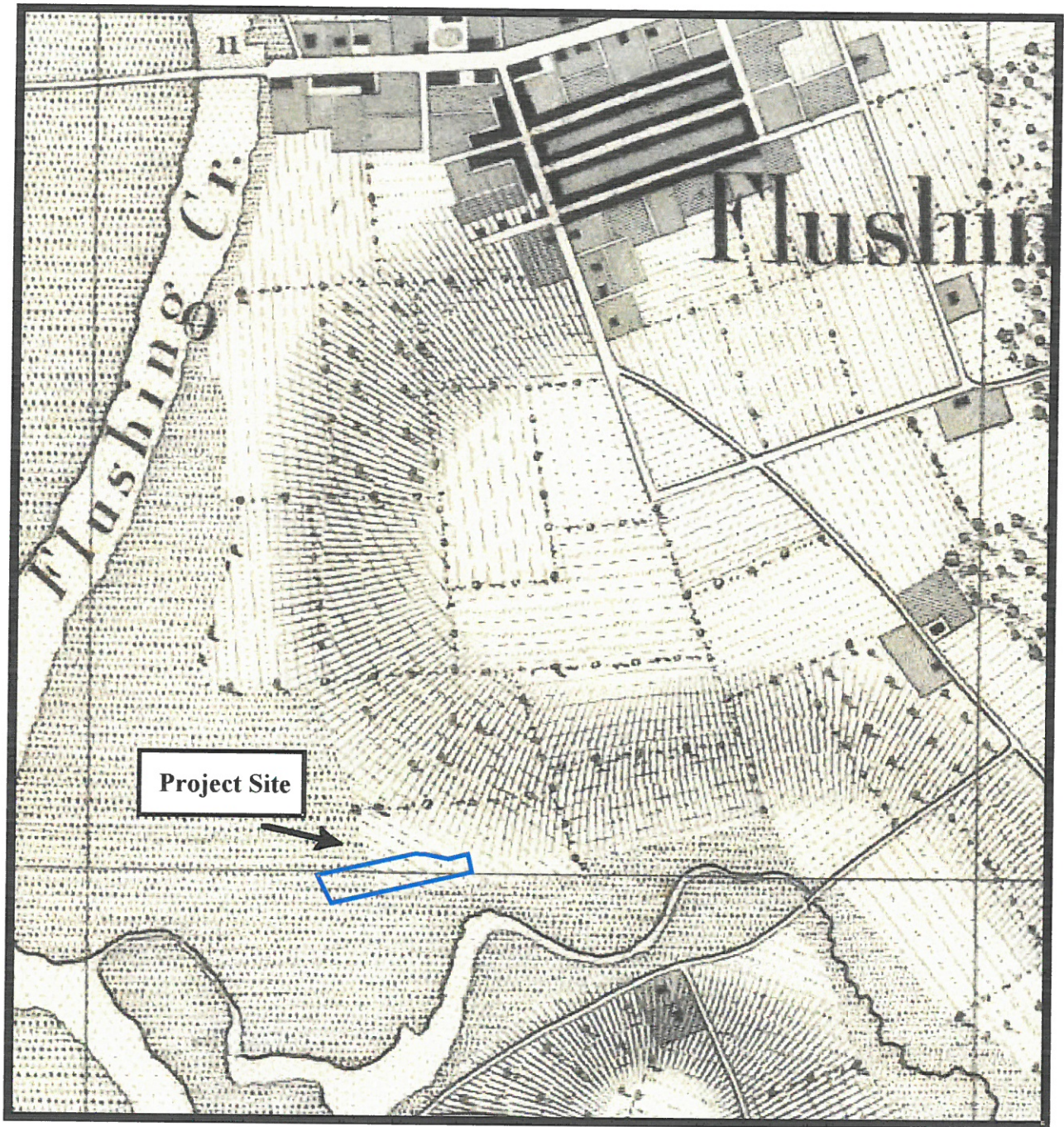


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Figure 5: Project site and APE on *Final Maps of the Borough of Queens* (Topographical Bureau 1911).







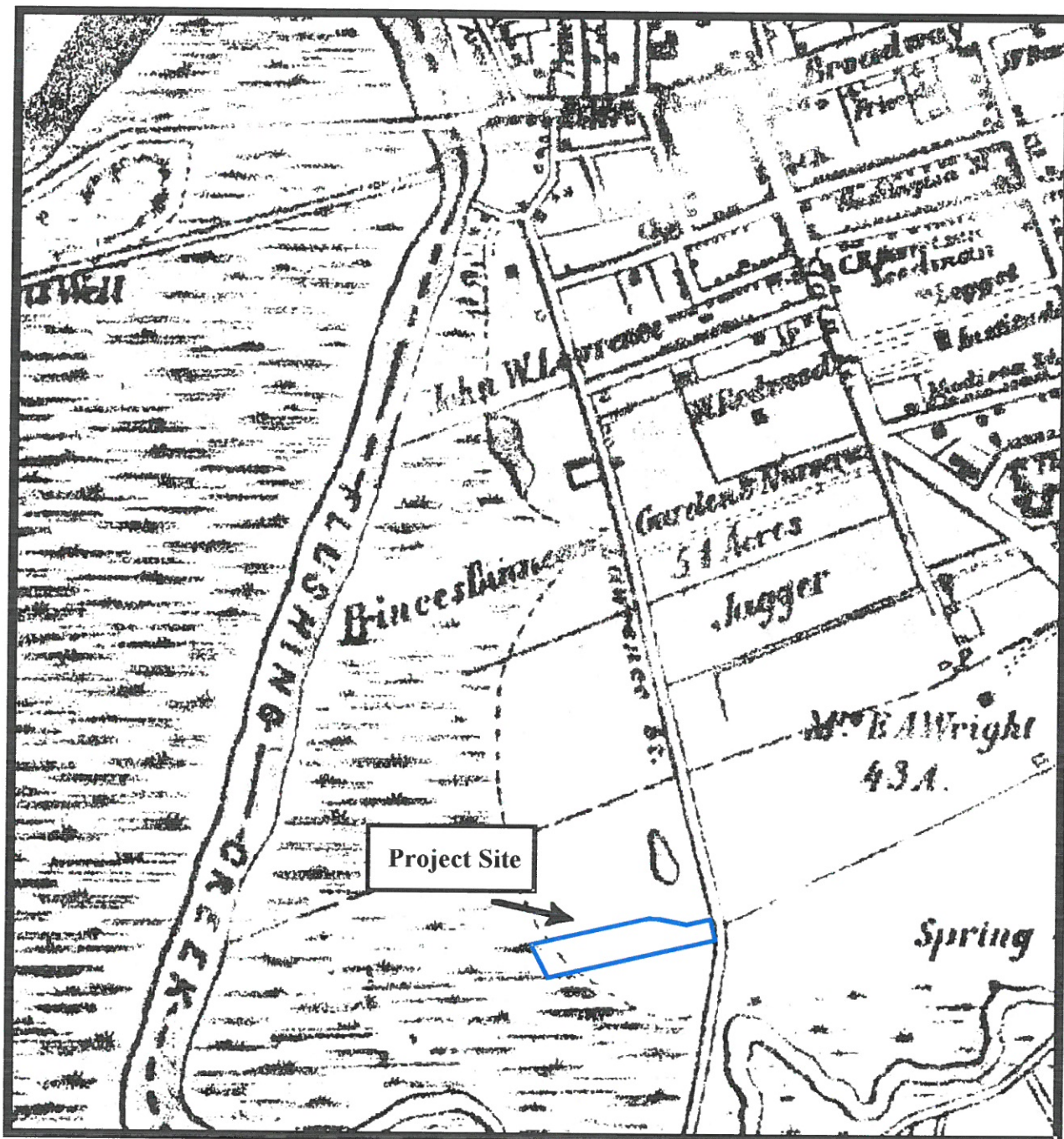
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Figure 6: Project site on *Map of New-York Bay And Harbor  
And The Environs* (U.S.C.S. 1844).

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 FEET



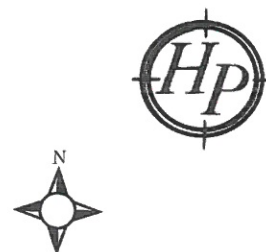


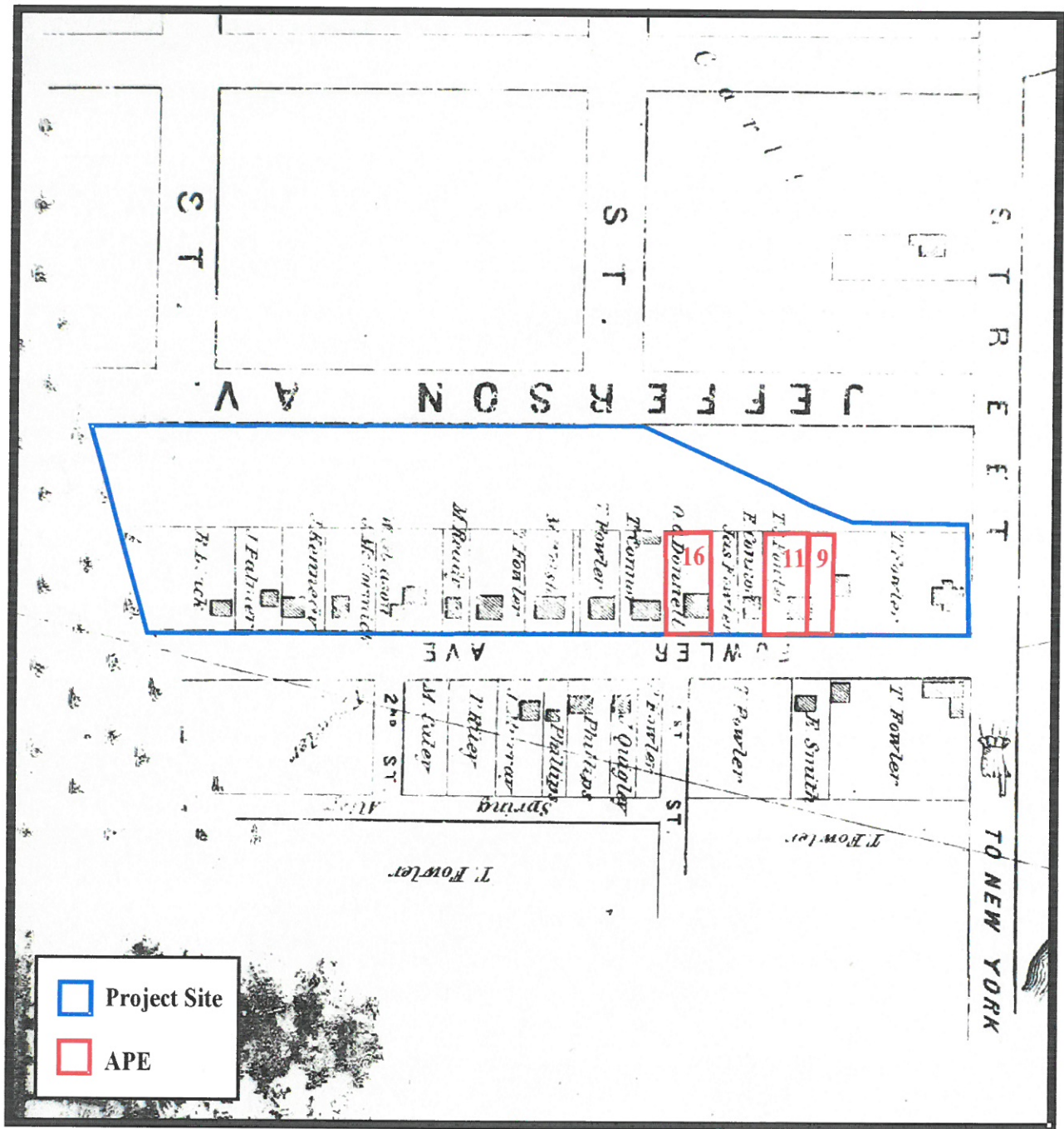


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Figure 7: Project site on *Map of Kings and Part of Queens Counties, Long Island, N.Y.* (Conner 1852).

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 FEET





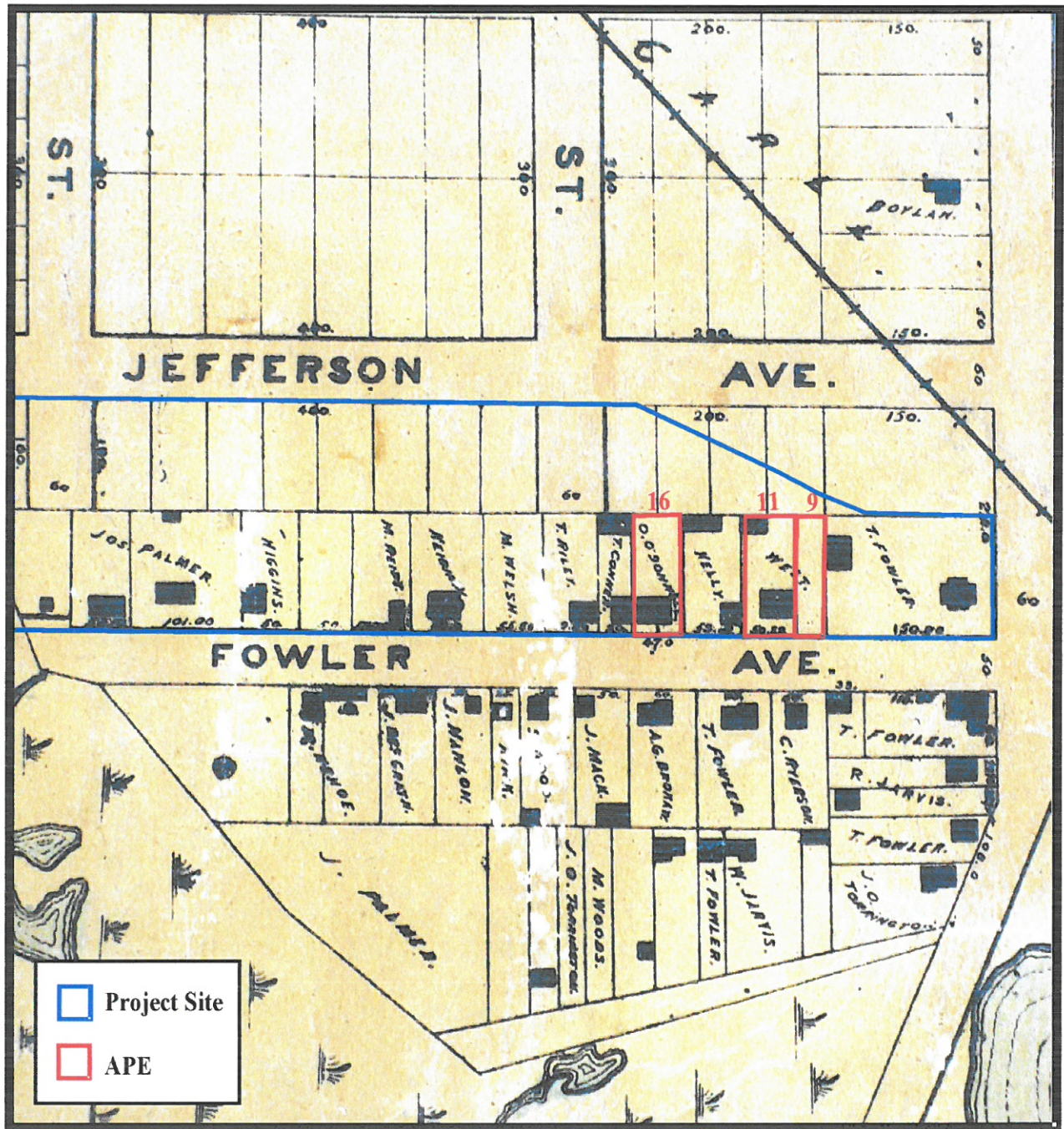
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Figure 8: Project site and APE on *Village of Flushing, Queens County, L.I., New York (Rease 1859)*.

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET







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Figure 9: Project site and APE on *Flushing, Queens County, New York* (Frame 1871).

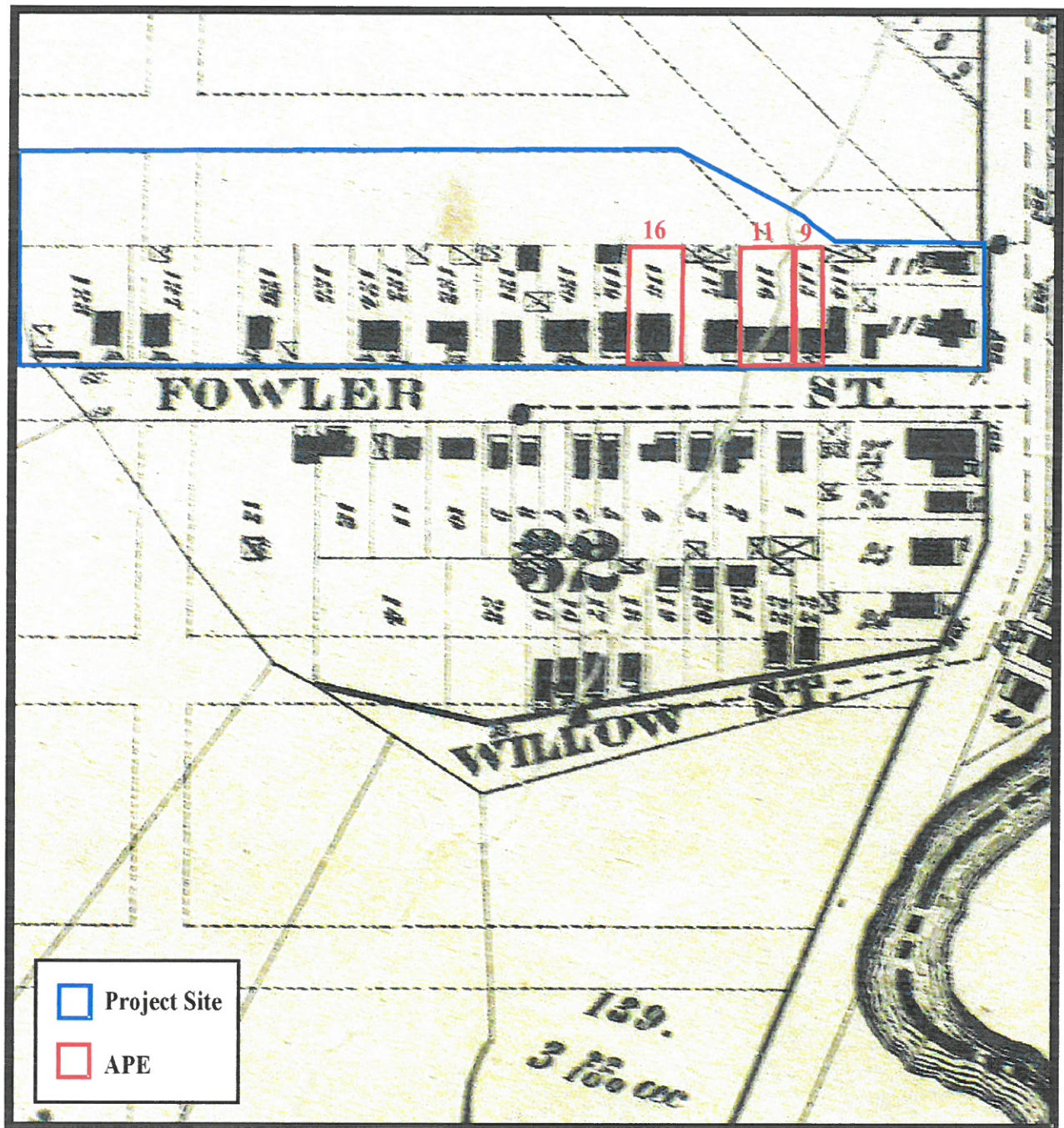


0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET





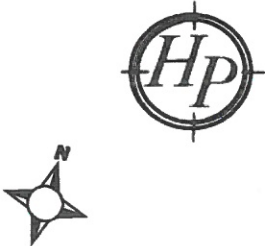




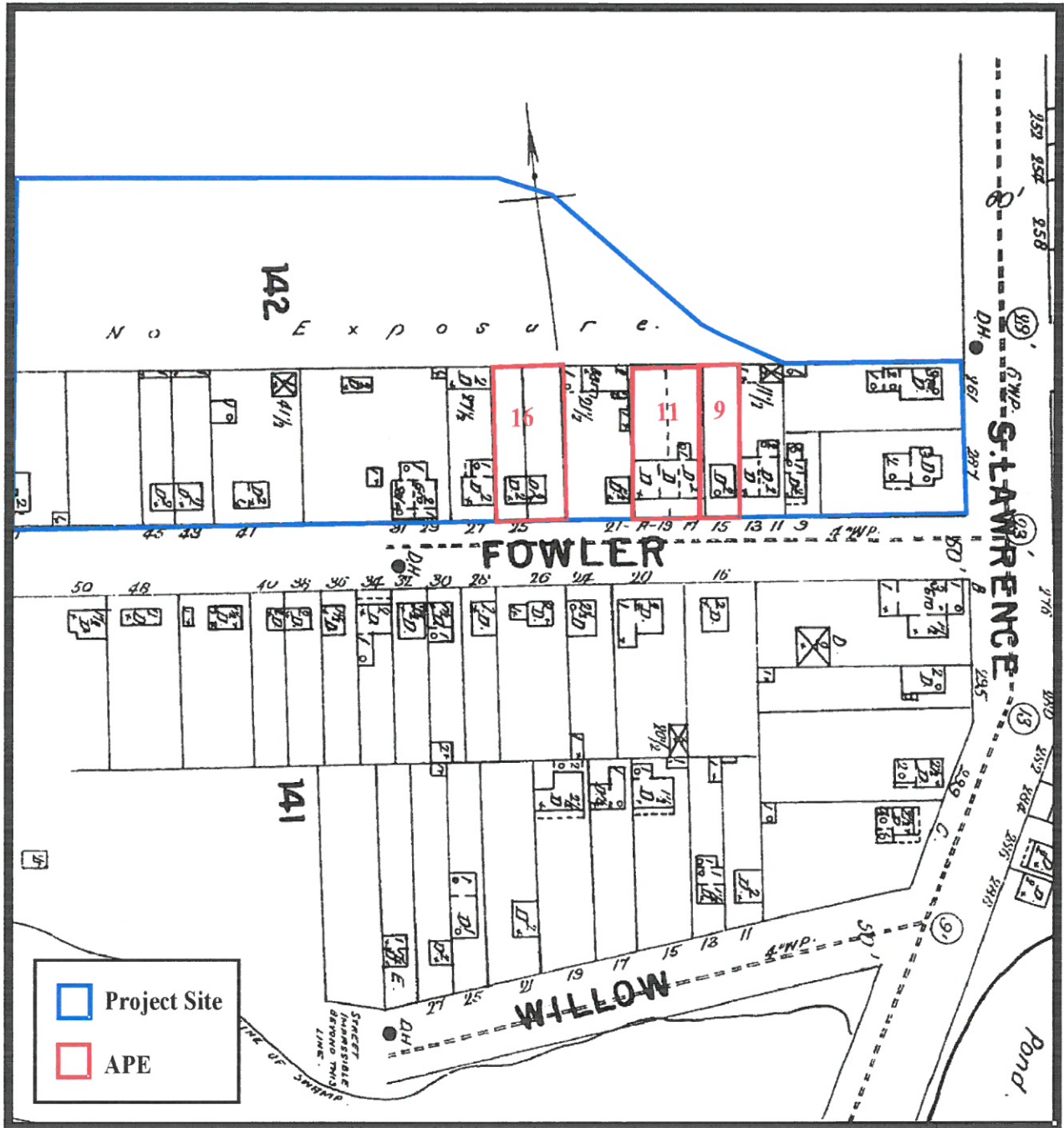
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Figure 11: Project site and APE on *Map of the Village of Flushing, Queens County, New York* (Anonymous 1894).

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET





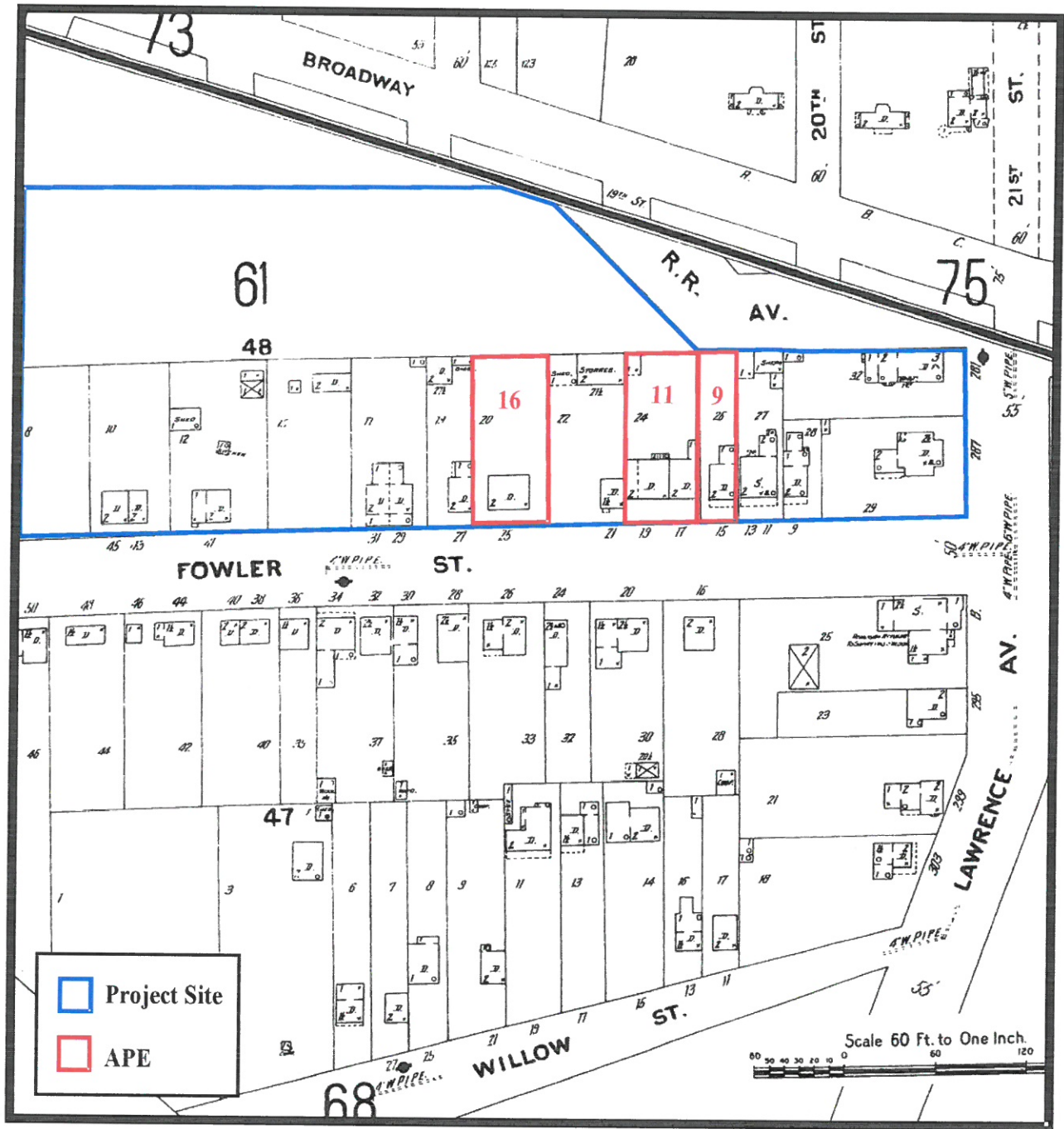


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Figure 12: Project site and APE on *Insurance Maps of Flushing, New York* (Sanborn 1897).

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET





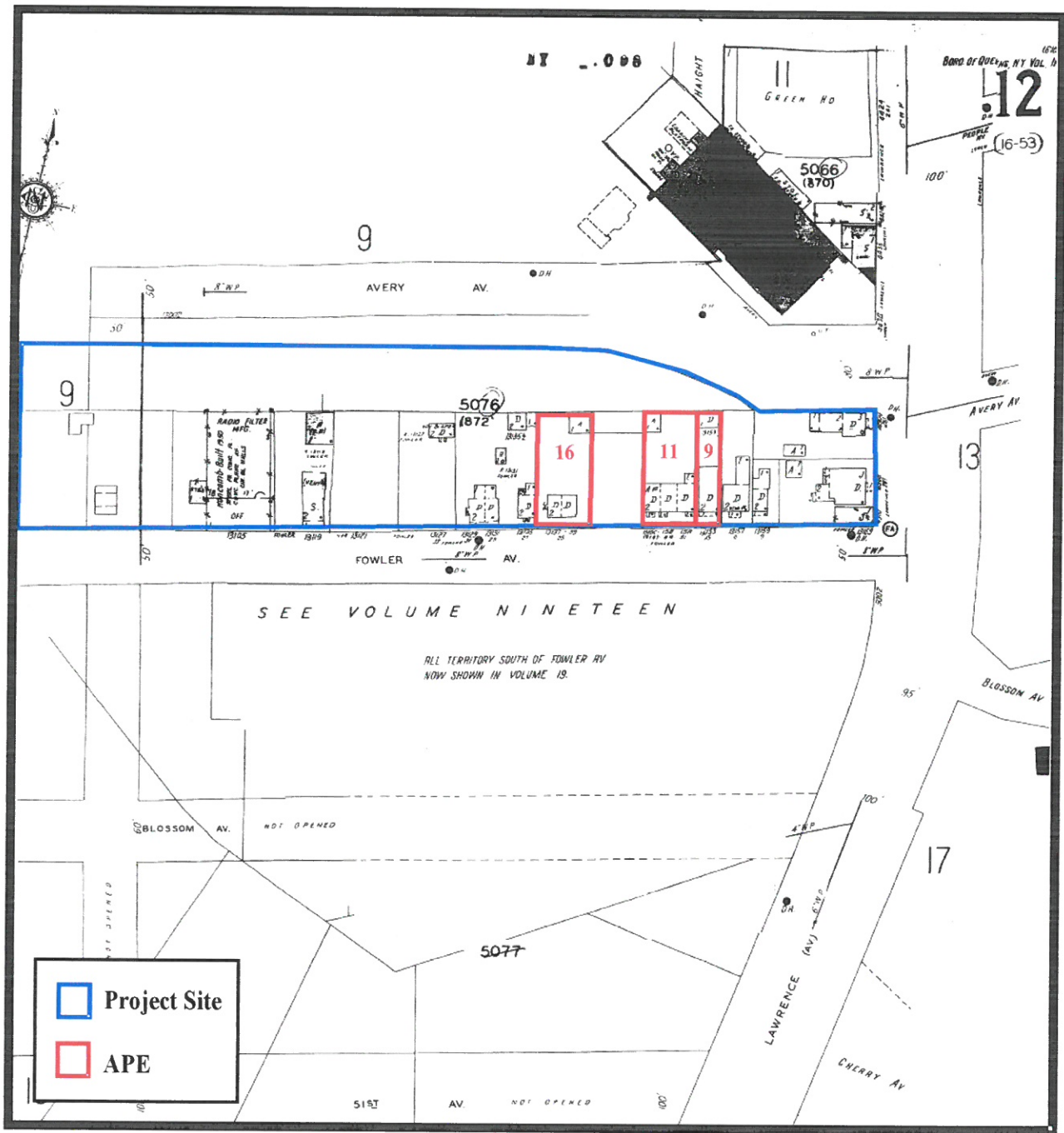
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Figure 13: Project site and APE on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Queens* (Sanborn 1903).



0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET





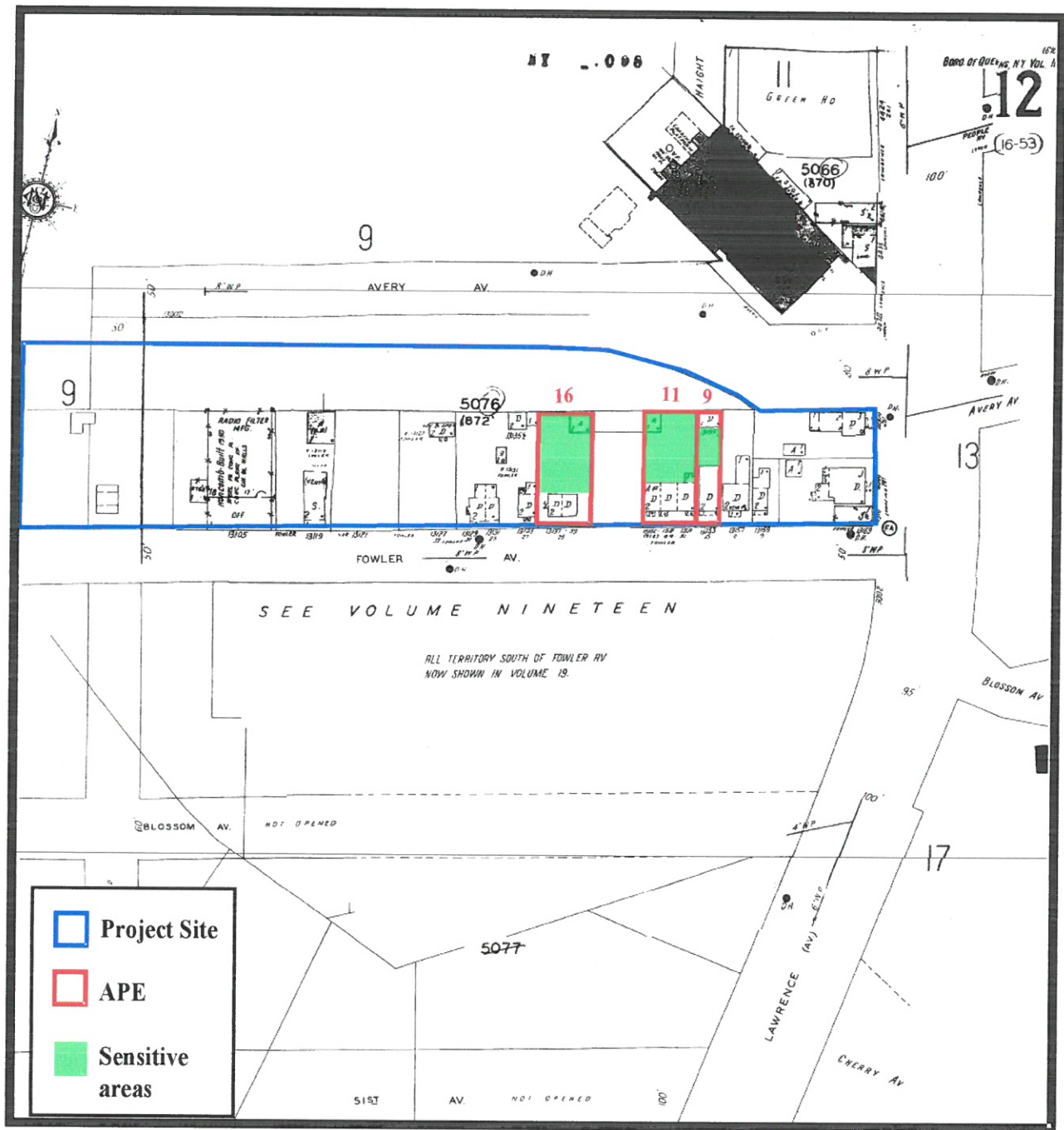
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**Figure 14: Project site and APE on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Queens* (Sanborn 1951).**

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET







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**Figure 15: Archaeological sensitivity on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Queens* (Sanborn 1951).**

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET





Photograph 3: View of Lot 16 looking northwest from Fowler Avenue.



Photograph 4: View of Lot 16 looking south from interior of block.





Photograph 3: View of Lot 16 looking northwest from Fowler Avenue.



Photograph 4: View of Lot 16 looking south from interior of block.

**APPENDIX A: CONVEYANCE, CENSUS, AND TAX RECORDS**

<b>Block 5076, Lot 9 (old address 15 Fowler)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Census</b>	<b>Tax Assessment:</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1795	Jeremiah Vanderbilt	David Gardiner			150 acres shown on both sides of Lawrence Street (1800/1935 map)
1841					Vacant, Lawrence Street not yet laid out (Smith map)
1844					Vacant, Lawrence Street not yet laid out (U.S.C.S. map)
1849					Vacant, Lawrence Street has been laid out (Sidney map)
1850			N/A		
1852					Vacant, Lawrence Street has been laid out (Connor map)
1854	Thomas and Hannah Fowler	Thomas S. Fowler			Lot 9 and east part of Lot 11 (Liber 128:435)
1858					Structures shown on north side of Fowler Street, unclear if on this lot (U.S.C.S. map)
1859					Structure attributed to T. S. Fowler on Lots 9 and 11 (Rease map), Walling map does not show detail
1860			Thomas Fowler, 60, blacksmith; Maria Fowler, 57; Levina Fowler, 20		
1863				Thomas S. Fowler (crossed out), Fowlerville, value \$600	Walling map does not show detail
1868				Unclear	Joshua West, builder, Fowler's Ave. (Curtin's Directory 1868/9)
1870			Unclear, Lot 9 may be vacant		
1871				Joshua West, Block 42, Lot 2A, north side Fowler Ave., value \$50	Two structures attributed to West on Lots 9 and 11 (Frame map)
1873					Structure attributed to J. Brown (Beers map)
1876					Structure shown on lot (Hyde map)
1879				James Brown and wife, Block 31, Lot 4, north side Fowler Ave., value \$400	
1880			Unclear, Lot 9 may be vacant		
1885				Mrs. Patrick Kelly, Block 1, Lot 115, north side Fowler Ave., \$300	
1889				Mrs. Patrick Kelly, Block 1, Lot 115, Fowler Ave., value \$300	
1891					Structure shown on lot (Wolverton map)
1894					Structure shown on lot (Anonymous map)
1897				Mrs. P. Kelly, Block 1, Lot 115, Fowler Ave., \$8.00	2-story dwelling on lot (Sanborn map)
1900			John Kelly, 35, engineer; Annie Kelly, 33; Nellie Kelly, 7; Edith Kelly, 6; Grace Kelly, 5; Ceulie Kelly, 3		

<b>Block 5076, Lot 11 (old address 17 and 19 Fowler)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Census</b>	<b>Tax Assessment</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1795	Jeremiah Vanderbilt	David Gardiner			150 acres shown on both sides of Lawrence Street (1800/1935 map)
1841					Vacant, Lawrence Street not yet laid out (Smith map)
1844					Vacant, Lawrence Street not yet laid out (U.S.C.S. map)
1849					Vacant, Lawrence Street has been laid out (Sidney map)

## APPENDIX A: CONVEYANCE, CENSUS, AND TAX RECORDS

Block 5076, Lot 11 (old address 17 and 19 Fowler)					
Year	Grantor	Grantee	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1850			N/A		
1852					Vacant, Lawrence Street has been laid out (Connor map)
1854	Thomas and Hannah Fowler	Thomas S. Fowler			Lot 9 and east part of Lot 11 (Liber 128:435)
1855	Thomas and Hannah Fowler	James Fowler			East 25' of Lot 16, all of Lot 14, west 25' of Lot 11 (Liber 133:77)
1858					Structures shown on north side of Fowler Street, unclear if on this lot (U.S.C.S. map)
1859					Structure attributed to T. S. Fowler on Lots 9 and 11 (Rease map), Walling map does not show detail
1860			Thomas Fowler, 60, blacksmith; Maria Fowler, 57; Levina Fowler, 20		
1863				Thomas S. Fowler (crossed out), Fowlerville, value \$600	Walling map does not show detail
1868				Unclear	Joshua West, builder, Fowler's Ave. (Curtin's Directory 1868/9)
1870			Jacob Field, 48, grocer; Rebecca Field, 46; Sarah K. Field, 40; Martha Field, 14; Ella Field, 9; Blanch Field, 6; Jacob Field, 2		
1871				Jacob G. Field, Block 42, Lot 2, north side Fowler Ave., value \$500	Two structures attributed to West on Lots 9 and 11 (Frame map)
1873					Two structures attributed to J. Fields (Beers map)
1876					Structure shown on lot (Hyde map)
1879				Jacob Field, Block 31, Lot 5, north side Fowler Ave., value \$500	Jacob G. Field, grocer, h. Fowler Ave. (Lain's Directory 1878/9)
1880			Jacob G. Field, 58, farmer; Rebecca Field, 55; John W. Field, 40; Blanche Field, 16; Jacob Field, 13		
1885				Jacob Field, Block 1, Lot 116, north side Fowler Ave., value \$500	
1889				No listing	
1891					Structure shown on lot (Wolverton map)
1894					Structure shown on lot (Anonymous map)
1896					James J. Griffin lives at 19 Fowler Street ( <i>Brooklyn Daily Eagle</i> April 29, 1896)
1897					Mr. and Mrs. B. Lowerree live at 17 Fowler Street ( <i>Brooklyn Daily Eagle</i> January 14, 1897)
1897				James Boyle, Block 1, Lot 116, Fowler Ave., \$10.00	Three 2-story attached houses on lot (Sanborn map)
1900			Address not listed		

**APPENDIX A: CONVEYANCE, CENSUS, AND TAX RECORDS**

<b>Block 5076, Lot 16 (old address 25 Fowler)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Census</b>	<b>Tax Assessment</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1795	Jeremiah Vanderbilt	David Gardiner			150 acres shown on both sides of Lawrence Street (1800/1935 map)
1841					Vacant, Lawrence Street not yet laid out (Smith map)
1844					Vacant, Lawrence Street not yet laid out (U.S.C.S. map)
1849					Vacant, Lawrence Street has been laid out (Sidney map)
1850			N/A		
1852					Vacant, Lawrence Street has been laid out (Connor map)
1855	Thomas and Hannah Fowler	James Fowler			East 25' of Lot 16, all of Lot 14, west 25' of Lot 11 (Liber 133:77)
1855	James and Susan Fowler	Owen O'Donnell			West 25' of Lot 16
1858					Structures shown on north side of Fowler Street, unclear if on this lot (U.S.C.S. map)
1859					Structure attributed to O. O'Donnell (Rease map), Walling map does not show detail
1860			Owen O'Donnell, 25, day laborer; Ann O'Donnell, 27; Margaret O'Donnell, 10; Owen O'Donnell, 1; Hezekiah Kiersted, 23, day laborer; Mary Ann Kiersted, 23; Robert Kiersted, 4; Mary J. Kiersted, 2; Thomas W. Kiersted, 1		
1863				Owen O'Donnald (sic), value \$250, Fowlerville	Walling map does not show detail
1866	Thomas and Hannah Fowler	Owen O'Donnell			East 22' of Lot 16 (Liber 249:379)
1868				Owen O'Donnell, value \$350, Fowlerville	Owen O'Donnell, gardener, Fowler's Avenue (Curtin's Directory 1868/9)
1870			Owen O'Donnell, 55, gardener, Ann O'Donnell, 50; Mary A. O'Donnell, 22; Ellen O'Donnell, 18; Owen O'Donnell, 15; Margaret O'Donnell, 12; Bridget O'Donnell, 8; Wallace O'Donnell, 2		
1871				Owen O'Donald (sic), Block 42, Lot 4, Fowler Ave., value \$200	Structure attributed to O. O'Donnell (Frame map)
1873					Structure attributed to O. O. Donald (sic) (Beers map)
1876					Structure shown on lot (Hyde map)
1879				Owen O'Donnell, Block 31, Lot 7, north side Fowler Ave., value \$200	Owen O'Donnell, laborer, h. Fowler Ave. (Lain's Directory 1878/9)
1880			Ann O'Donnell, 60; Owen O'Donnell, 18, works in nursery O'Donnell daughter Margaret Brogan and family live in adjoining household; unclear if on lot or next door		
1885				Owen O'Donald (sic), Block 1, Lot 118, north side Fowler Ave., value \$200	



**APPENDIX A: CONVEYANCE, CENSUS, AND TAX RECORDS**

<b>Block 5076, Lot 16 (old address 25 Fowler)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Census</b>	<b>Tax Assessment</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1889				Owen O'Donald (sic), Block 1, Lot 118, Fowler Ave., value \$200	
1891					Structure shown on lot (Wolverton map)
1894					Structure shown on lot (Anonymous map)
1897				Owen O'Donald (sic), Block 1, Lot 118, Fowler Ave., \$4.00	Two 2-story attached houses on lot (Sanborn map)
1900			Address not listed		John Brogan lives at 25 Fowler Avenue (Brooklyn Daily Eagle December 12, 1900)