SUB-SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PARKING AREA AT POPPENHUSEN INSTITUTE, COLLEGE POINT, QUEENS

Prepared for:

Poppenhusen Institute
114-04 Fourteenth Road
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological sub-surface testing of the existing parking area for Poppenhusen Institute, located at 114-04 Fourteenth Road, College Point, New York (Figures 1 - 2). The parking area is a roughly north to south oriented, rectangular-shaped parcel that is approximately 0.28 acres in size. It extends approximately 217 feet north to south by 55 feet east to west. Investigation of the lot was undertaken in anticipation of a planned construction project there. Construction will consist of the installation of a new drainage system, grading and landscaping of portions of the area, and asphalt paving of the lot. The study has been conducted and this report prepared at the request of Poppenhusen Institute staff.

The objective of the investigation is to determine whether possibly significant archaeological resources are presence within the parking area.

1.1 Study Area Description

The terrain of the Poppenhusen Institute parking area slopes gently to the east from an elevation above mean sea level of 32.42 feet at its northern end near 14th Road to 21.17 feet at its southern end near 15th Avenue (see Figure 2). Part of the lot's surface is asphalt paved with remaining areas consisting of gravel or grass covered dirt (Figures 3 and 4). Grass and brush are located along the eastern and southern edge of the parcel (Figure 4). The parking area apparently is part of a gently sloping hillside that extends to the vicinity of the now filled former shoreline of Flushing Bay.

1.2 Background Documentary Research

Limited documentary research undertaken prior to the start of field work indicated that a two and a half story frame residence formerly was located at what is now the northeast corner of the Poppenhusen Institute parking lot, fronting onto 14th Road, during the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century period (see Figures 5 - 8). At least one outbuilding, identified on an 1898 Sanborn map as a coal house, was located in the backyard of the dwelling. The residence was the westernmost structure or ell in a complex of attached buildings that was referred to during the late nineteenth - early twentieth century period as "the barns" and/or "the old barns." The complex consisted of three residences and two garage-like buildings. Other than the westernmost residence, the barns complex was located east of the study area. According to a 1918 newspaper article, the old barns served as a local landmark and were the:

> ...property of the American Hard Rubber Company. Occupied as a tenement for more than a century. Lower floor facing Second Avenue [now 14th Road] was for many years a firehouse for Enterprise Hose Company Number 2. The quarters also used as a polling place at

elections. Part of ground has become property of Poppenhusen Institute in exchange for a piece of property on eastern side of building.

The portion of the barn's property that became the grounds of the Poppenhusen Institute constitutes the current study area. The statement that the complex was in use for more than a century apparently is in error since the buildings are not indicated on the 1852 Connor map (Figure 9), suggesting that they had not been constructed as of that date. Also, a 1910 newspaper article (Flushing Daily Times 1910) describes the barns as tenements being occupied for half a century (i.e. from ca. 1860). The old barns complex, including the residence formerly located within the study area, reportedly was demolished in 1918 (Daily Star 1918).

A second structure also was located in the current study area during the late nineteenth - early twentieth century period. It is identified on the 1898 map as a two-story brick and frame tenement and was formerly located in the southern portion of the existing parking lot, fronting onto 5th Street (now 15th Avenue; Figures 5, 9, and 10). The tenement was one of a pair that reportedly also served as local landmarks (Daily Star 1918). The tenement's twin was situated east of the study area. The 1891 and 1898 Sanborn maps indicate that single outbuildings were associated with each of these tenements, located in their rear yards (Figures 5 and 6). The westernmost of these outbuildings would have been situated within the current study area. Both tenements reportedly were constructed ca. 1860 and demolished in 1916 (Daily Star 1918).

1.3 Methodology

Sub-surface archaeological investigation within the study area consisted of the excavation of 12 shovel tests, six small excavation units, and three test trenches. The shovel tests typically covered approximately one to one and a half feet of ground surface and were extended to depths below which naturally occurring, culturally sterile, sub-soil was encountered. The purpose of the shovel tests was to determine whether archaeological deposits and/or Native American artifacts were present in near surface soils in the tested area. The testing strategy involved the placement of shovel tests at approximately 15 foot intervals in what formerly were the rear yards of the old barns dwelling and tenement house (see Figure 2).

The excavation units varied in dimension but were between four and six square feet in size. The units were intended to further test and sample specific strata and/or features that were encountered by the shovel testing or subsequently excavated test trenches.

All soils removed from the shovel tests and excavation units were screened through 1/4 inch mesh (hardware cloth) to detect the presence of artifacts. Separation of artifacts from different stratigraphic contexts was maintained to the extend possible with the procedures used.

Subsequent to the shovel testing, three test trenches (I-III) were excavated using a large tractor mounted backhoe and operator. Each test trench ranged between 40 and 50 feet in length, four to five feet in width, and extended in depth to culturally sterile sub-soil. In order to ensure safety, test trenches that exceeded five feet in depth were not entered by the field personnel.

Two trenches (I and II) investigated the vicinity of the old barns dwelling and its former rear yard. The third trench (III) investigated the vicinity of the former tenement fronting onto 15th Avenue and its former rear yard. The purpose of the trenches was to locate structural remains associated with these buildings and to determine whether potentially significant former ground surfaces and/or deposits associated with their former occupations were present within the study area. Representative sections of soil profiles were recorded for each test trench by means of photography and field sketches.

The location of all sub-surface tests was determined relative to Poppenhusen Institute's eastern and northern property boundaries. Stratigraphic depths within each test were measured from modern grade at each unit's northwest corner.

Subsequent to the excavation of the test trenches, soils down to the depth of culturally sterile sub-soil were removed by the backhoe in the areas immediately behind the old barns dwelling and the 15th Avenue tenement (i.e. their rear yards). The objective of the extensive soil removal was to further search for any sanitary or water retaining features that may be present in the investigated area. No such features were encountered. The extent of the soil removal is indicated on Figure 2.

All artifacts were returned to the laboratory where they were washed, tabulated and placed in plastic bags labeled according to provenience. The first stage of analysis consisted of identifying each artifact as to type, function, cultural affiliation, and period of manufacture where possible. The second stage of analysis consisted of studying the encountered stratigraphy in conjunction with the artifacts recovered in order to interpret the field survey results.

Appendix A to the report lists the stratigraphy encountered in each shovel test, excavation unit, and test trench and the artifacts recovered from each stratigraphic context. Appropriate metrics are provided for the artifacts. Shovel test and excavation unit locations are shown on Figure 2 with each shovel test identified by a number (1-12), each excavation unit identified by a letter (A-F), and each test trench identified by a Roman numeral (I-III).

Sub-surface testing was conducted during December, 2000 and April - May 2001. All work conducted as part of the investigation was under the direct supervision of the principal investigator.

Thanks are given to Mr. Bill Schreiber, Mr. Karl Nagasawa, and Mr. Jeffrey Rosoff who participated in the field work as volunteers. Their efforts are much appreciated. Special thanks also are given to Ms. Susan Brustmann, Executive Director of Poppenhusen Institute.

Without her efforts and love of history, historic preservation, and Poppenhusen Institute, this archaeological project would not have occurred.

2.0 RESULTS OF FIELD TESTING

2.1 Introduction

Sub-surface testing of the parking area at Poppenhusen Institute was aimed at detecting any possibly significant archaeological deposits associated with mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century utilization of the area. During that period, two residences (the westernmost ell of the "old barns" complex and a tenement - see Chapter 1.2) and at least two associated outbuildings were located within portions of what is now the Institute's parking lot.

Twelve shovel tests (#'s 1 - 12) were archaeologically excavated within the lot. Their locations are indicated on Figure 2. In general, the testing strategy involved the placement of shovel tests at approximately 15 foot intervals within what formerly were the backyard areas of the two dwellings. The objectives of the tests were to determine the stratigraphic sequence located within the area and discover whether any near surface archaeological deposits of potential importance were present. Any such deposits present could be impacted by the backhoe testing (see below) subsequently undertaken as part of this investigation. If so, additional evaluation of them would be necessary prior to excavation of the trenches. Such evaluation proved not to be necessary since excavation of the shovel tests did not encounter any archaeological deposits of potential importance.

Subsequent to completion of the shovel tests, three backhoe test trenches were excavated in the sensitive area. Their locations are indicated on Figure 2. Test trench I, generally oriented east to west, was approximately 50 feet long and five feet wide. Test trench II, generally oriented east to west, was approximately 40 feet long and four feet wide. This trench extended perpendicularly westward from the northernmost portion of test trench A. Test trenches A and B investigated the back yard area of the old barns western ell. Test trench III, generally oriented north to south, was approximately 50 feet long and four feet wide. This trench investigated the rear yard area of the tenement that formerly fronted on to what is now 15th Avenue. All the test trenches were excavated to depths below which culturally sterile sub-soil was initially encountered.

Subsequent to the excavation of the trenches, surface soils and fill were removed across almost all of the former backyard areas of the two dwellings in order to further search for features formerly associated with those dwellings. The extent of the soil removal is indicated on Figure 2.

The six small excavation units were archaeologically excavated during the fieldwork when the shovel tests, test trenches, or surface soil/fill clearing encountered specific strata and/or features that were determined to warranted further investigation and/or sampling. The locations of the units are indicated on Figure 2.

The stratigraphy encountered in each sub-surface test excavated and an inventory of the artifacts recovered or noted during the excavations are presented in Appendix A.

2.2 Shovel Tests

2.2.1 Shovel Test Number 1

The initial eight inches seen in shovel test 1 was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of gray black brown sandy silt (Stratum I). Pieces of coal, oyster shell, nails, glass, and an asphalt shingle fragment were found to be associated with the layer. A field stone wall was seen beginning at approximately eight inches below grade along the western edge of the shovel test. The wall was determined to be the east wall of the nineteenth century coal house indicated on the 1891 and 1898 Sanborn maps (see Figures 5 and 6).

Three soil strata also were noted in the test east of the field stone wall, beginning at approximately eight inches in depth. One was located adjacent to the field stone wall and was determined to be a builder's trench for the wall. The trench (stratum III) consisted of rust brown sandy silt mixed with brown and black sandy silt. It was seen be approximately 19 inches thick, ending at 27 inches below grade, the same depth that the field stone wall was found to end. The trench was found to slant inward towards the wall with depth. A single fragment of plain whiteware, a fragment of blue plastic, and pieces of red brick were recovered from the trench.

Beneath stratum I, at eight inches below the surface, and located just east of the builder's trench stratum was revealed a fill layer of brown/rust brown sandy silt mixed with gray brown sand and dark brown sandy silt (stratum II), that was 12 inches thick. Fragments of brick, coal, slag, glass, plastic, and nails were recovered from this context as well as single fragments of mammal bone and plain whiteware.

Beneath stratum I, and just east of stratum II, in the shovel test was another fill layer consisting of rust brown sandy silt (stratum IV) that was ten inches thick. Fragments of coal, slag, glass, and whiteware were recovered from this fill context.

Underlying strata II - IV, beginning between 18 and 27 inches below grade, and extending to 32 inches in depth, was another fill layer consisting of brown sand (Stratum V). The layer extended across the entire shovel test, apparently extending beneath the base of the coal house wall. Fragments of brick were recovered from the context.

At 32 inches in depth, was encountered the culturally sterile subsoil consisting of yellow brown sand with cobbles (stratum VI) which was excavated to 45 inches below grade.

The coal house wall and builder's trench subsequently were further investigated by the placement of excavation unit A (see below).

2.2.2 Shovel Test Number 2

The initial five inches encountered in shovel test 2 was a relatively recently developed surface

soil consisting of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum I). Pieces of coal, red brick, and bottle glass were found to be associated with the layer (see Appendix A). Below it was a five inch thick fill layer of black gray sandy silt (Stratum II), extending to ten inches below the surface. Pieces of concrete and red brick as well as a bottle glass fragment, red plastic disks, and a wire nail were recovered from the layer. Below it was the culturally sterile subsoil consisting of yellow brown sand with cobbles (Stratum III).

2.2.3 Shovel Test Number 3

The initial five inches encountered in shovel test 3 consisted of relatively recently formed dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I) and an underlying leaching zone of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II). Asphalt, nails and metal, glass, concrete, red brick, coal, slag, mammal bone and ceramic were recovered from the layers. Underling stratum II was a one inch thick layer of gray black sandy silt (Stratum III) from which one piece of amber glass was recovered followed by a two inch thick, culturally sterile layer of light brown sandy silt. Both layers likely are fill deposits. Below the light brown sandy silt was encountered the culturally sterile subsoil consisting of yellow brown sand with cobbles (Stratum III).

2.2.4 Shovel Test Number 4

The initial six inches encountered in shovel test 4 was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I). Pieces of plain whiteware, bottle and other glass, coal, lead construction sheeting, and mammal bone were found to be associated with the layer. Below it was a four inch thick fill layer of black gray sandy silt (Stratum II) containing coal, glass, a yellow plastic rod, and limited amounts of whiteware, pearlware, and yellow ware. At ten inches in depth was encountered another fill layer consisting of tan brown sand (Stratum III) that extended to 30 inches in depth. No artifacts were recovered from that layer. Beneath it was encountered the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of yellow brown sand with cobbles (Stratum IV).

2.2.5 Shovel Test Number 5

The initial five inches encountered in shovel test 5 was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I). Pieces of glass, red brick, and coal were found to be associated with the layer. Below it was a 25 inch thick fill layer of light brown sandy silt with gray clayey silt inclusions (Stratum II) containing cut wood, slag, nails and metal, a green plastic U.S. Army soldier, whiteware, and ironstone. At 30 inches in depth was encountered the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of yellow brown sand with cobbles (Stratum III).

2.2.6 Shovel Test Number 6

The initial eight inches encountered in shovel test 6 consisted of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I) and an underlying leaching zone of black gray sandy silt (Stratum II). Fragments of red brick, glass, coal, an aluminum can flip top, and a nail were recovered from the layers. At eight inches in depth was encountered a two inch thick fill layer of dark gray brown sandy silt (Stratum III) that contained glass, coal, red brick, and mammal bone fragments, as well as two pieces of white plastic and one piece of plain ironstone. Underling stratum III was a second fill layer consisting of a 20 inch thick layer of light brown sandy silt with gray clayey silt inclusions (Stratum IV) that contained metal and nail fragments and pieces of plain ironstone, glass, coal, slag, and white plastic. Underlying the fill, at 30 inches below grade, was encountered the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of yellow brown sand with cobbles (Stratum V).

2.2.7 Shovel Test Number 7

The initial two inches seen in shovel test 7 was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I). Pieces of white plastic, red brick, coal, glass, nails, and plain whiteware were found to be associated with the layer. Beneath it was revealed a series of fill layers consisting of yellow brown sandy silt (Stratum II), one inch thick; dark brown sandy silt (Stratum III), two inches thick; light brown silty sand with yellow brown sandy silt mottling (Stratum IV), seven inches thick; gray black sandy silt (Stratum V), two inches thick; and gray brown sandy silt (Stratum VI), two inches thick. Cultural material was found to be associated only with two of the fill layers (Strata II and III). From stratum II was recovered fragments of whiteware, glass, metal, slag, bone, and multicolored plastic. From stratum III was recovered fragments of whiteware, porcelain, mammal bone, shell, slag, nails, red brick, and glass.

Still another culturally sterile fill layer consisting of orange brown sandy silt (Stratum V) was encountered below stratum VI. It was dug to 38 inches below the surface at which point excavation in this shovel test ceased.

2.2.8 Shovel Test Number 8

The initial six inches seen in shovel test 8 was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I). Below it was encountered a fill layer consisting of yellow brown sandy silt that extended to 27 inches below grade. This fill apparently is redeposited sub-soil. Underlying the fill was the sub-soil which was excavated to 35 inches below grade. Cultural material was not recovered from any of the layers encountered in this shovel test.

2.2.9 Shovel Test Number 9

The initial four inches seen in shovel test 9 was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I) and an underlying leaching zone of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II). Pieces of glass, red brick, coal, and a wire nail were found to be associated with stratum I. No artifacts were recovered from stratum II. Beneath it was revealed a series of fill layers consisting of gray brown sandy silt (Stratum III), two inches thick; yellow brown sandy silt (Stratum IV), two inches thick; and light brown sandy silt (Stratum V), 26 inches thick. No artifacts were found to be associated with these layers. A coal and slag lens was seen within stratum V on the east side of the shovel test extending between 20 and 22 inches below grade. Below stratum V, at 32 inches below grade was encountered the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of yellow brown sand with cobbles which was excavated to 40 inches below grade.

2.2.10 Shovel Test Number 10

The initial two inches seen in shovel test 10 was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I) and an underlying leaching zone/fill layer of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II) that was 10 inches thick. No cultural material was recovered from stratum I but pieces of cement, red brick, coal, slag, mammal bone, whiteware, nails, and glass were found to be associated with stratum II. Beneath stratum II was revealed a series of fill layers consisting of a slag/coal/ash layer (Stratum III), two inches thick; brown sandy silt (Stratum IV), eight inches thick; and dark brown sandy silt (Stratum V), ten inches thick. Cultural material was found to be associated only with two of the fill layers (Strata III and IV). Slag and coal were recovered from stratum III. From stratum IV were recovered brown glazed earthenware tile, red earthenware, whiteware, nails, metal, glass, mortar, slag, coal, red brick, concrete, and items of relatively recent manufacture (plastic, styrofoam, aluminum foil, crown bottle cap.). Below stratum V, at 32 inches in depth, was encountered the culturally sterile, orange brown sand (Stratum VI) subsoil. Excavation in the shovel test ceased at 40 inches below grade within the subsoil.

2.2.11 Shovel Test 11

The initial four inches seen in shovel test 11 was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I) and an underlying leaching zone of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II). Pieces of glass, coal, and plastic were found to be associated with stratum I. No artifacts were recovered from stratum II. Beneath stratum II was revealed a fill layer consisting of a culturally sterile layer of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum III), eight inches thick. The layer was underlain by a second fill layer of rust brown sand (Stratum IV), six inches thick. Fragments of whiteware, glass, a tin plate, red brick, and blue plastic were recovered from stratum IV. At the base of the stratum, at 18 inches below the surface, was encountered a cobble layer. Excavation in the shovel test ceased at the top of the cobbles which were subsequently investigated by the excavation of unit B (see Chapter 2.3.2).

2.2.12 Shovel Test 12

The initial stratum excavated in shovel test 12 was a two inch thick layer of asphalt (Stratum I) which represents the remains of the paved surface that extends over portions of the parking area. Below it was an apparent former ground surface consisting of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II), six inches thick. A gray plastic button, metal can lid and fragments of styrofoam, plastic, red brick, concrete, and hard paste porcelain were recovered from the layer. Below stratum II was revealed a series of fill layers consisting of dark brown sand (Stratum III), eight inches thick; brown sand (Stratum IV), eight inches thick; light brown sand (Stratum V), five inches thick; gray brown sand (Stratum VI), seven inches thick, and light red brown sand (Stratum VII). Excavation in the shovel test ceased at 40 inches below grade within the light red brown sand layer. Cultural material was found to be associated only with two of the fill layers (Strata III and IV). Glass, coal, slag, whiteware, porcelain, plaster, and mammal bone fragments as well as items of relatively recent manufacture (paper container lid, plastic, crown type bottle cap) were recovered from stratum III. From stratum IV were recovered bottle glass fragments and wire nails.

2.3 Excavation Units

2.3.1 Excavation Unit A

Excavation unit A was undertaken to investigate the vicinity of the east wall of the coal house initially identified by shovel test 1 (Figures 11 - 13). The two and a half by two foot sized unit was located adjacent to the wall on its east side. It's excavation was specifically intended to investigate any builder's trench associated with the wall's construction that was present. A builder's trench for the wall subsequently was identified in the unit, extending between 18 - 20 and 27 inches below grade, and excavated as stratum III.

The initial stratum encountered in unit A was the relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of gray black brown sandy silt (Stratum I). It was found to extend between two and eight inches below the surface. Glass, slag and construction debris was recovered from the layer. Below it was encountered a fill layer of brown/rust sandy silt mixed with gray brown sand and dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II). No cultural material was recovered from this fill layer. At 18 to 20 inches below the surface in the westernmost portion of the unit was found an apparent builder's trench associated with construction of the east wall of coal house. The trench consisted of rust brown sandy silt mixed with brown and black sandy silt (Stratum III) The trench soil was similar in color and texture to stratum IV (see below), indicating that the trench was dug into that layer with the removed soil subsequently used to refill it. A ferrous metal blade from a grass cutting machine, coal, clam shell, glass, red brick, green plastic, concrete, and mammal and bird bone fragments were recovered from the trench. The trench contracted westward (towards the coal house wall) with depth, terminating at 27 inches below grade. The coal house wall also terminated at that depth, corresponding with the basal depth of the builder's trench.

Underlying stratum II across the remainder of the unit (away from the builder's trench) was another fill layer consisting of rust brown sandy silt (Stratum IV). The layer extended in depth to between 18 and 20 inches below the surface, terminating at the same depth that the builder's trench and coal house wall ended. Coal, slag, glass, and metal fragments and a wire nail were recovered from the layer.

Extending across the entire unit below the builders trench and stratum IV was another fill layer consisting of brown sand (Stratum V) which extended to between 27 and 32 inches below grade. Numerous small fragments of red brick were recovered from this layer. Below stratum V was encountered the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of yellow brown sandy silt with cobbles.

2.3.2 Excavation Unit B

Excavation unit B was undertaken to investigate the cobble surface initially discovered by shovel test 11 (Figures 14 and 15). It was three by three and a half feet in size. The initial four inches seen in excavation unit B was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I) and an underlying leaching zone of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II). Pieces of whiteware, redware, glass, metal, bird and cow bone, shell, red brick, coal, slag, and artifacts of relatively recent manufacture (styrofoam, plastic, wood, twentieth century bottle) were found to be associated with the layers. Beneath stratum II was revealed a fill layer consisting of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum III), eight to nine inches thick. Fragments of whiteware, redware, glass, a medicine bottle, metal, cellophane, and multicolored plastic were recovered from the layer. Stratum III was underlain by a second fill layer of rust brown sand (Stratum IV), six inches thick. A limited quantity of red brick was recovered from the rust brown sand. At the base of stratum IV, at 18 inches below the surface, was encountered the cobble layer. Brown sandy silt was situated among the cobbles (Stratum V). The cobbles were removed and the layer found to be five inches thick, extending to between 18 and 23 inches below grade. Fragments of coal, bottle glass, and green plastic were recovered from the layer. Below the cobbles was encountered the culturally sterile sub-soil, consisting of yellow brown sand (Stratum VI).

2.3.3 Excavation Unit C

Excavation unit C, a two by two foot unit, was placed within the foundation of the coal house to further investigate deposits within the interior of the structure.

The initial two inches seen in excavation unit C was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I). No cultural material was recovered from the layer. Below it, was an underlying leaching zone/fill layer of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II) that extended to 13 inches in depth. Fragments of coal, slag, and a wire nail were recovered from the layer. Beneath stratum II was a two inch thick layer of slag, coal, and ash (Stratum III), probably representing furnace waste. Underlying the slag, coal, and ash layer

was a fill layer of brown sandy silt (Stratum IV) that extended to 23 inches in depth. Fragments of cut stone were the only items of cultural material recovered from the layer.

At 23 inches in depth another fill layer consisting of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum V) was encountered and found to extend to 33 inches in depth. Fragments of red brick, slag, a wire nail, and styrofoam were recovered from the layer. Below it was seen the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of orange brown sand (Stratum VI).

2.3.4 Excavation Unit D

Excavation unit D was located within the foundation of the Historic period residence. It was two by two feet in size and was intended to investigate an apparent former surface, a possible cellar floor, detected in the area by test trench II (see below).

The initial nine to 11 inches seen in excavation unit D was a relatively recently developed surface soil consisting of dark brown black sandy silt (Stratum I) and underlying leaching zone of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II). Fragments of whiteware, porcelain, glass, coal, slag, mammal and bird bone, and shell were recovered from stratum I. From stratum II were recovered a fragment of red earthenware, nineteenth century bottle neck and rim fragment and pieces of coal, slag, and shell, and a yellow plastic block. Beneath stratum II was a four to six inch thick layer of brown sand (Stratum III) from which fragments of metal, nails, glass, construction material, leather, mammal bone, and pink plastic were recovered.

Underlying stratum III, at 15 inches in depth, was a two inch thick layer of fill consisting of gray brown clayey silt (Stratum IV). Pieces of whiteware, porcelain, glass, metal, mammal, bone, cellophane, and a cigarette filter were recovered from the layer.

Underlying stratum IV, at 17 inches in depth, was another fill layer consisting of four inches of red brown sandy silt (Stratum V). Metal bed springs, a length of copper wire, an iron spike, mammal bone, glass, and slag were recovered from the layer. Below stratum V, at 21 inches below grade, was encountered a likely disturbed former surface, possibly representing the cellar floor of the dwelling. The layer consisted of two inches of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum VI). Fragments of window glass, bottle glass, whiteware, redware, leather, mammal bone, red brick, and styrofoam, as well as wire nails and a black plastic comb were recovered from the layer.

Below stratum VI was seen the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of orange brown sand (Stratum VII).

2.3.5 Excavation Unit E

Excavation unit E was established to investigate a rectangular-shaped, box-like, pit feature encountered during the mechanized soil removal (see Chapter 2.5 and Figures 16 and 17). The

feature was initially located beneath fill at 37 inches below grade in the rear of the old barns westernmost dwelling. The feature was 13 to 25 inches (north to south) by 30 inches (east to west) in size and extended into the sub-soil for 18 inches. A series of layers were identified in the feature, some containing late nineteenth to early twentieth domestic and construction type artifacts, as well as relatively recently manufactured items. The function of the feature is uncertain. However, the lack of wood (or wood stain/wood remnant) or other structural material defining its sides and base, as well as a lack of highly organic soils associated with it, suggests that the pit was not used as a water retaining or sanitary type feature. Also, no stratigraphic evidence was seen during fieldwork that indicated that structural elements associated with the feature had previously been removed.

The initial deposit encountered in the unit was a sixteen inch thick layer of gray brown sandy silt (Stratum I) containing fragments of redware, whiteware, glass, metal, mammal bone, shell, plastic, coal, and slag as well as a spoon, linoleum tile fragment, and leather strip. Beneath it was a layer of dark gray brown sandy silt mixed with dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II) that extended to 23 inches below the excavation surface. Fragments of cinder were the only artifacts recovered from the layer.

Underlying stratum II was a seven inch thick layer of brown sandy silt mixed with dark brown sandy silt (Stratum III) followed, at 30 inches below the excavation surface, by a seven inch thick layer of tan brown sandy silt (Stratum IV). No cultural material was recovered from either strata.

Below stratum IV was a ten inch thick layer of dark brown sandy silt that extended to 47 inches in depth. A cut wooden post fragment, a wire nail, a piece of red brick with attached concrete, and three fragments of white plastic were recovered from the layer. Below it, at 47 inches below the excavation surface, was a two inch thick deposit of dark brown sandy silt with yellow brown sandy silt mottling that apparently was a transition layer to the sub-soil. No cultural material was recovered from the transition layer. Below it was encountered the culturally sterile yellow brown sand sub-soil.

2.3.6 *Excavation Unit F*

This two by two foot unit investigated the former ground surface encountered at 37 inches below grade by test trench II (see Chapter 2.4.2). Fill overlying the surface was initially mechanically removed as Stratum I and the excavation unit established. The layer, excavated as Stratum II, slanted downward from north to south reflecting the former slope of ground that characterized the study area (see Figure .

Beneath the fill, at 37 inches below grade, was the five to six inch thick layer of dark brown sandy silt (Stratum II) that extended to between 42 and 43 inches in depth. Fragments of coal, slag, window and bottle glass, and yellow and green plastic, as well as plastic insulated wire were recovered from the former surface. Beneath it was a two to three inch thick layer transitional to the sub-soil consisting of dark brown sandy silt with yellow brown sandy silt

mottling (Stratum III). Below the transition layer was seen the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of yellow brown sand (Stratum IV).

2.4 Test Trenches

2.4.1 Test Trench I

Test trench I was approximately 50 feet long and five feet wide (Figures 18 and 19). The objective of the trench's excavation was to determine whether remains of the rear wall of the old barns complex's westernmost ell was present below the modern surface in the northern portion of the study area. The trench did encounter portions of that the wall (Figure 20). The stratigraphy encountered by the trench was generally similar along the length of the trench.

Beneath approximately two three inches of asphalt or dark brown sandy silt, representing the modern surface (Stratum I) were encountered fill deposits that extended to approximately 39 inches below grade. These fill strata consisted of an approximately 16 inch thick layer of dark brown gray sandy silt (Stratum II), followed by a six inch thick layer of mixed brown, yellow brown, and dark brown sandy silt (Stratum III) below which was an approximately ten inch thick layer of ash and slag (Stratum IV). A fourth fill layer consisting of brown clayey silt (Stratum V), three inches thick, was seen below the ash and slag layer. Beneath Stratum V, at 39 inches in depth, was seen the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of orange brown sand silt (Stratum VI).

The rear wall for the western ell of the old barns complex was seen in the north wall of trench III. It consisted of mortared field stone that was first encountered six to seven inches below grade and extended to approximately 36 inches below grade. The wall was found to be approximately 12 inches in width. Footings extended outward from the base of the wall for approximately 12 inches. No builder's trench was noted for the wall in the eastern or western profiles of trench III suggesting that a large foundation excavation hole was dug to construct the structure with its foundation walls laid from inside the hole.

2.4.2 Test Trench II

Test trench II was placed within the identified foundation of the old barns western ell (Figures 18 and 21). It was approximately 40 feet long and four feet wide. It extended northward from the former rear wall of the residence (Figures 10 - 12). A series of fill layers were encountered in the trench that extended to approximately 47 to 49 inches below modern grade. They consisted sequentially of a 16 inch thick layer of dark brown sandy silt mixed with gray brown sandy silt (Stratum I) followed by layers of: 1) dark gray brown sandy silt (Stratum II), seven to nine inches thick; 2) brown sandy silt mixed with dark brown sandy silt (Stratum III), five to seven inches thick; and 3) tan brown sandy silt (Stratum IV), seven inches thick.

Beneath the fill, at 37 inches below grade, was a five to six inch thick layer of sloping dark

brown sandy silt (Stratum V) that appeared to be a former ground surface which was subsequently further investigated by excavation unit F (see Chapter 2.3.6). The slope of the former surface (Figure 23) represents the former slope of the terrain extending to Flushing Bay that characterized the study area. The surface's depth below grade roughly corresponded with the depth of the base of the domestic structure's rear wall.

Beneath the former ground surface was a two to four inch thick layer transitional to the sub-soil consisting of dark brown sandy silt with yellow brown sandy silt mottling (Stratum VI). Below the transition layer was seen the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of yellow brown sand (Stratum VII).

2.4.3 Test Trench III

Test trench III, approximately 50 feet long and four feet wide, was located in the southern portion of the study area (Figures 22 and 23). The objective of its excavation was to determine whether the north wall of the former tenement building located in this portion of the study area was present. The trench encountered truncated remains of the wall and a series of fill layers (Figure 24).

The fill consisted sequentially of a 16 inch thick layer of dark brown sandy silt mixed with gray brown sandy silt (Stratum I) followed by layers of: 1) dark gray brown sandy silt (Stratum II), seven to eight inches thick; 2) cinder (Stratum III), four inches thick; and 3) black brown silt (Stratum IV), one inch thick; 4) a second cinder layer (Stratum V), one inch thick, 4) dark brown sandy silt mixed with yellow brown sandy silt (Stratum VI), ten inches thick; and 5) yellow brown sandy silt with dark brown sandy silt mottling (Stratum VII), six inches thick; Beneath the fill, at 45 inches below grade, was a four to 10 inch thick layer of dark gray brown sandy silt with tan brown sandy silt mottling and lenses (Stratum VIII) that extended to 55 inches in depth. The layer appeared to be a disturbed former ground surface. Its depth below grade roughly corresponded with the depth of the base of the tenement's rear wall. The layer was seen to slant downward from north to south representing the sloping terrain/ground surface that formerly characterized the study area.

Beneath the surface was a one inch thick layer transitional to the sub-soil consisting of dark brown sandy silt with yellow brown sandy silt mottling (Stratum XI). Below the transition layer was seen the culturally sterile sub-soil consisting of yellow brown sand (Stratum X).

The wall for the structure was seen in the southern portion of the trench. It consisted of mortared field stone that was first encountered 27 inches below the surface and extended to approximately 54 inches in depth. The wall was found to be approximately 24 inches in width.

2.5 Area Wide Near Surface Soil Removal

Subsequent to the excavation of the text trenches, soils were removed to a depth of

approximately four feet in the portion of the study area immediately behind (south) of the rear wall of the domestic structure and north of the north wall of the tenement (Figures 22 and 25). The extent of the soil removal is indicated on Figure 2. The purpose of the soil clearing was to identify any water retaining or sanitary features, or other features, that may have been present. No such features were identified. However, a rectangular shaped, pit-like feature was uncovered and subsequently investigated by the excavation of unit E (see Chapter 2.3.5).

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigation within the parking area for Poppenhusen Institute was conducted in December, 2000 and March - May, 2001. Testing consisted of the excavation of 12 shovel tests, five small test units, three test trenches, and extensive stripping of upper soil layers. The objective of the testing was to gain an understanding of the stratigtaphy present across portions of the site and to determine whether sanitary or water retention features were present. Such features were not identified during the fieldwork nor were any undisturbed, primary type Historic period deposits.

Limited documentary research undertaken prior to the start of field work indicated that a residence was formerly located at what is now the northeast corner of the parking lot, fronting onto 14th Road, during the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century period. The residence was the western ell of a large complex known locally as the "old barns." The remaining portion of the complex was located east of the study area. At least one outbuilding, identified on 1891 and 1898 Sanborn maps as a coal house, associated with the dwelling was located to its rear. Another late nineteenth to early twentieth century structure, identified on the 1891 and 1898 maps as a tenement, formerly was located in the southern portion of the parking area, fronting onto 15th Avenue.

The testing revealed that approximately eight to 55 inches of fill, relatively recently formed surface soils, and existing asphalt were present across the parking area. The fill became thicker as one moved southward across the study area reflecting an increasing slope to the pre-fill ground surface as it approached Flushing Bay which formerly characterized the area. In general, the fill layers contained late nineteenth/early twentieth century domestic artifacts (ceramics, glass, bone, etc.) and construction debris (brick, concrete, wood, mortar, hardware, etc.), as well as artifacts of relatively recent manufacture (plastic, cellophane, aluminum foil, etc.). Accordingly, it is reasonable to assume that much or all of the fill was deposited or reworked/disturbed sometime during the twentieth century, most likely to grade the area after the demolition of the dwelling and tenements and/or later to prepare the ground for construction of the existing Poppenhusen Institute parking lot.

Stratigraphic indications of the sloping former ground surface was seen in test trench II at 37 inches below grade. The layer subsequently was investigated by excavation unit F. The former surface slanted downward from north to south reflecting the extent of the ground slope extending to Flushing Bay that prior to development characterized the study area. A limited number of artifacts were recovered from the former surface, including plastic fragments indicating that the layer had been disturbed at some point, probably during the mid-twentieth century period. Below the surface was the naturally occurring sub-soil.

Archaeological testing identified the rear wall of the old barns complex dwelling formerly located in the northern portion of the parking lot and the side wall of the coal house situated in its former backyard. The interior of the dwelling was tested by test trench II and excavation unit D and found to contain demolition debris, domestic artifacts, and items of relatively recent

manufacture within fill contexts. Below the fill was an apparent disturbed ground surface layer, possibly a cellar floor for the dwelling. The depth of the former ground surface corresponded to the basal depth of the identified foundation wall. The former ground surface/ cellar floor also contained demolition debris, domestic artifacts, and items of relatively recent manufacture. No stratigraphic indications for a builder's trench for the dwelling's foundation were seen during the fieldwork. This suggests that the a large foundation construction hole may have been dug to build the "old barns" complex with the foundation laid from inside that excavation.

The former coal house was investigated by excavation units A and C and shovel test 1. A builder's trench for the east wall of the coal house was identified in unit A. The trench was found to contain domestic type artifacts, construction related items, and plastic. The interior of the former coal house was found to contain demolition debris, domestic artifacts, and items of relatively recent manufacture within fill contexts.

A large cobble layer, seen in shovel test 11 and excavation unit B east of the former location of the "old barns" dwelling at a depth of approximately 12 inches below grade, may represent a former driveway or pathway for that structure. The cobbles were found to be lying on top of the sub-soil. Items of relatively recent manufacture (i.e. plastic, modern bottle glass) were found to be associated with that surface during the testing.

A rectangular-shaped box-like, pit feature, 13 to 25 inches by 30 inches in size, was encountered by mechanized testing below the fill in the rear of the "old barns" dwelling. It subsequently was excavated by unit E. The feature extended into the sub-soil for 18 inches. A series of fill deposits were identified in the feature, some of which contained domestic and construction type artifacts as well as items of relatively recent manufacture. The function of the pit is uncertain, however, the lack of wood (or wood stain/wood remnant) or other structural material defining its sides and base, as well as a lack of highly organic soils associated with the feature, suggests that it was not used as a water retaining or sanitary type feature. Also, no stratigraphic evidence was seen during fieldwork that indicated that structural elements associated with the feature were removed.

Archaeological testing identified the rear wall of the tenement formerly located in the southern portion of the parking lot. The interiors of the structure were tested by mechanized excavation and found to contain demolition debris and items of relatively recent manufacture.

No other Historic period features or primary type deposits were identified during the fieldwork.

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1898 Insurance Map of the Borough of Queens, New York. Sanborn Map Company, New York, New York.

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1966 Flushing, New York, 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Topographic. United States Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

FIGURES

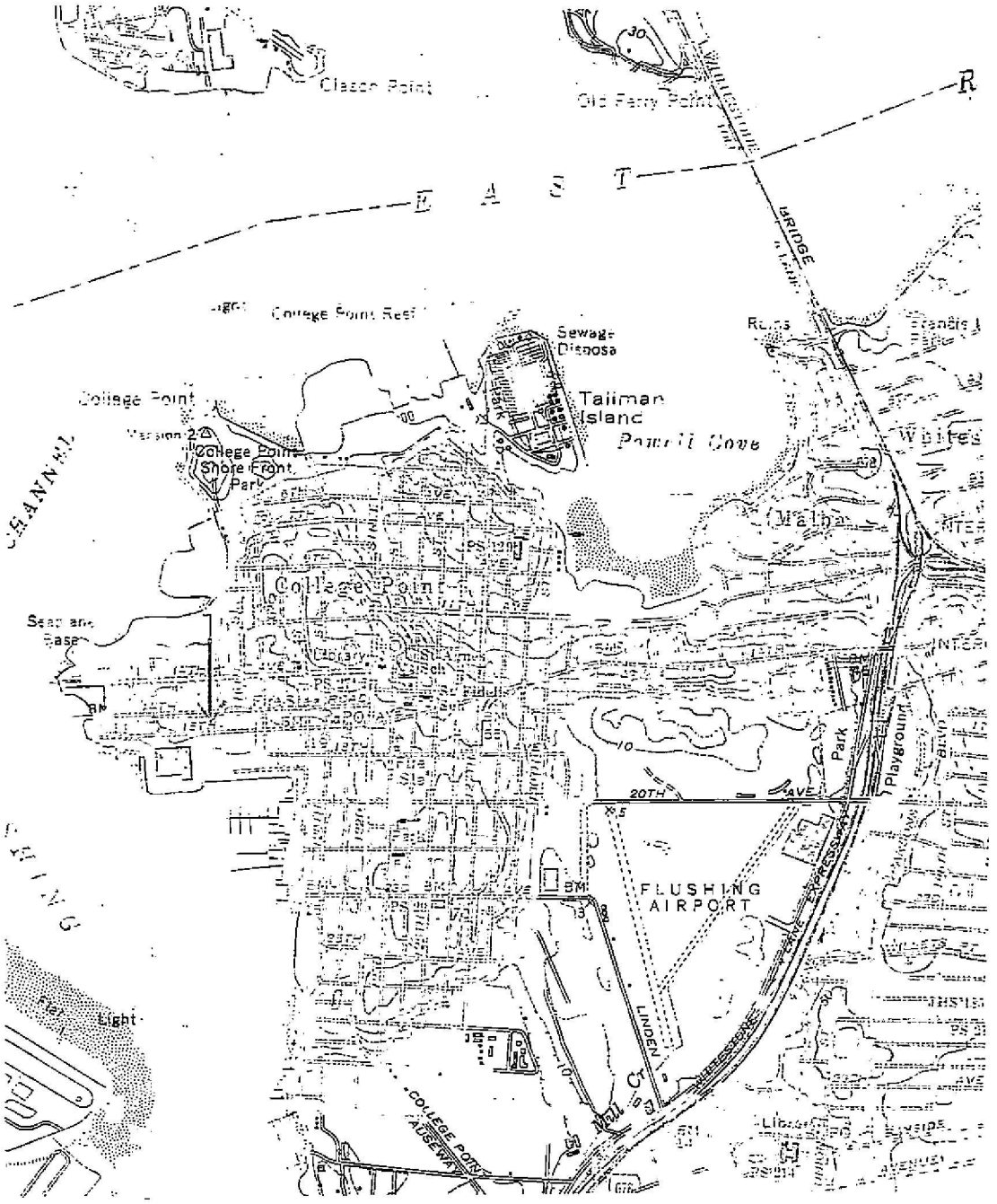
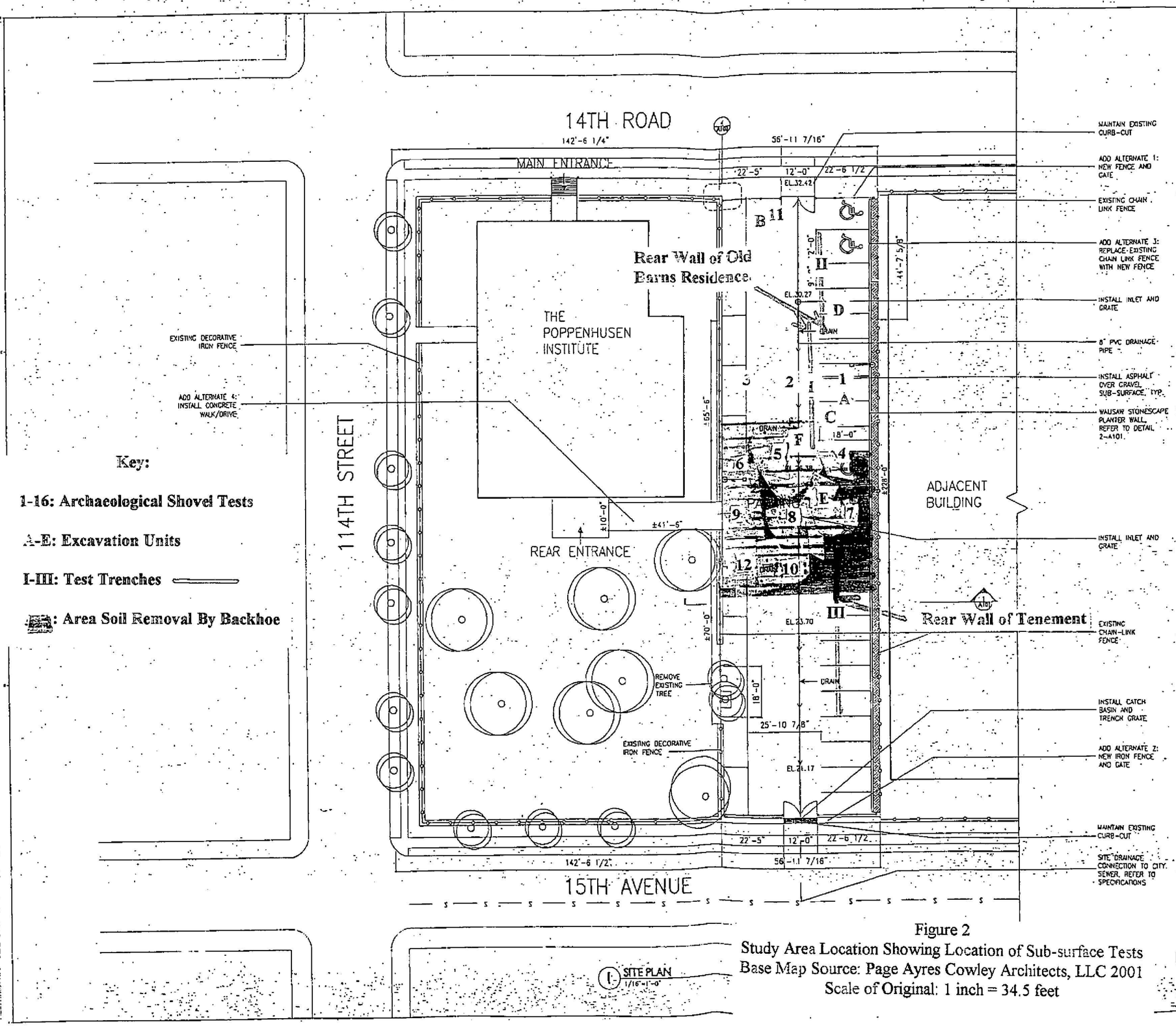


Figure 1
Poppenhusen Institute Parking Lot Study Area Region
Base Map Source: United States Geological Survey 1966
Scale of Original: 1:24,000
Contour: 10 feet

(Arrow indicates approximate location of the study area.)



Key:

1-16: Archaeological Shovel Tests

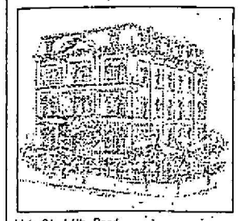
A-E: Excavation Units

I-III: Test Trenches

: Area Soil Removal By Backhoe

Figure 2
Study Area Location Showing Location of Sub-surface Tests
Base Map Source: Page Ayres Cowley Architects, LLC 2001
Scale of Original: 1 inch = 34.5 feet

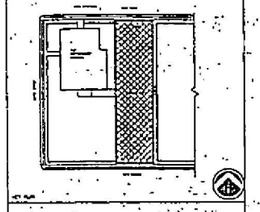
THE POPPENHUSEN INSTITUTE



114-04 14th Road
College Point, New York 11356

Architect
PAGE AYRES COWLEY ARCHITECTS, LLC
636 Broadway
Suite 720
New York, NY 10012

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS
4	5.2.01	BID DOCUMENTS
3	4.26.01	REVISIONS AS PER LPC
2	4.9.01	ISSUED FOR APPROVALS
1	3.20.01	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW



SITE PLAN

9 APRIL 2001

A100

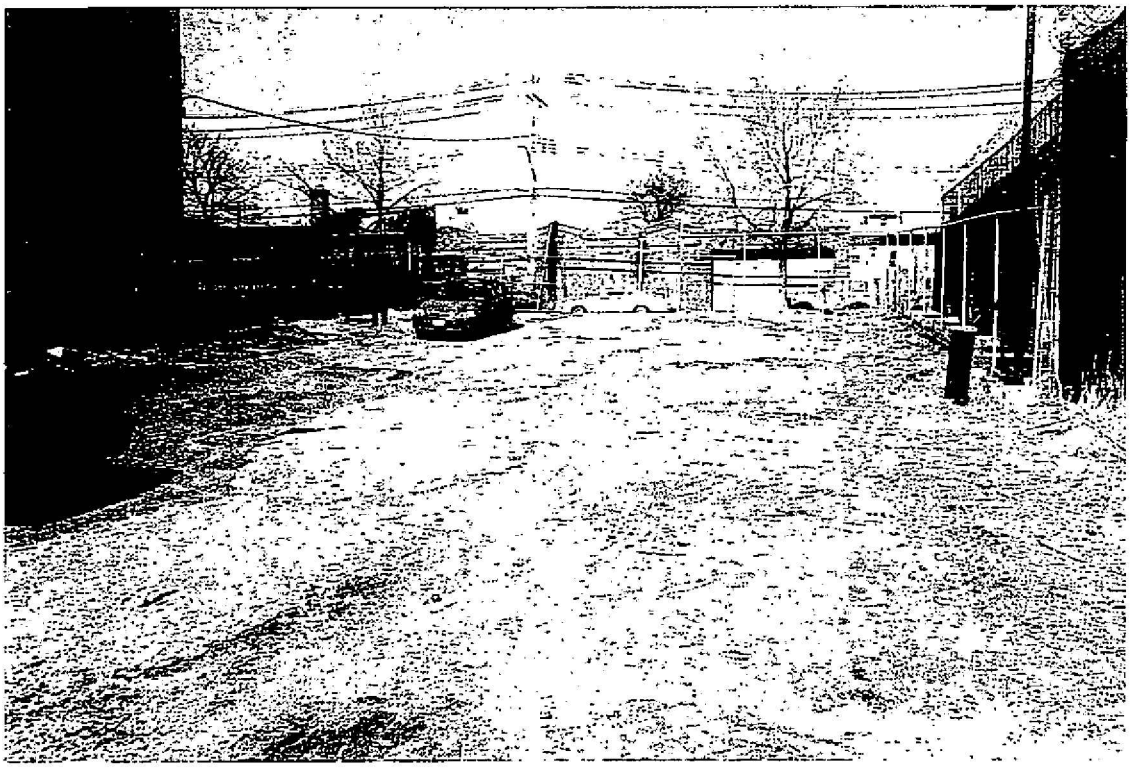


Figure 3
Northern Portion of the Study Area - View is to the North

Figure 3
Northern Portion of the Study Area - View is to the North

Figure 4
Southern Portion of the Study Area - View is to the South

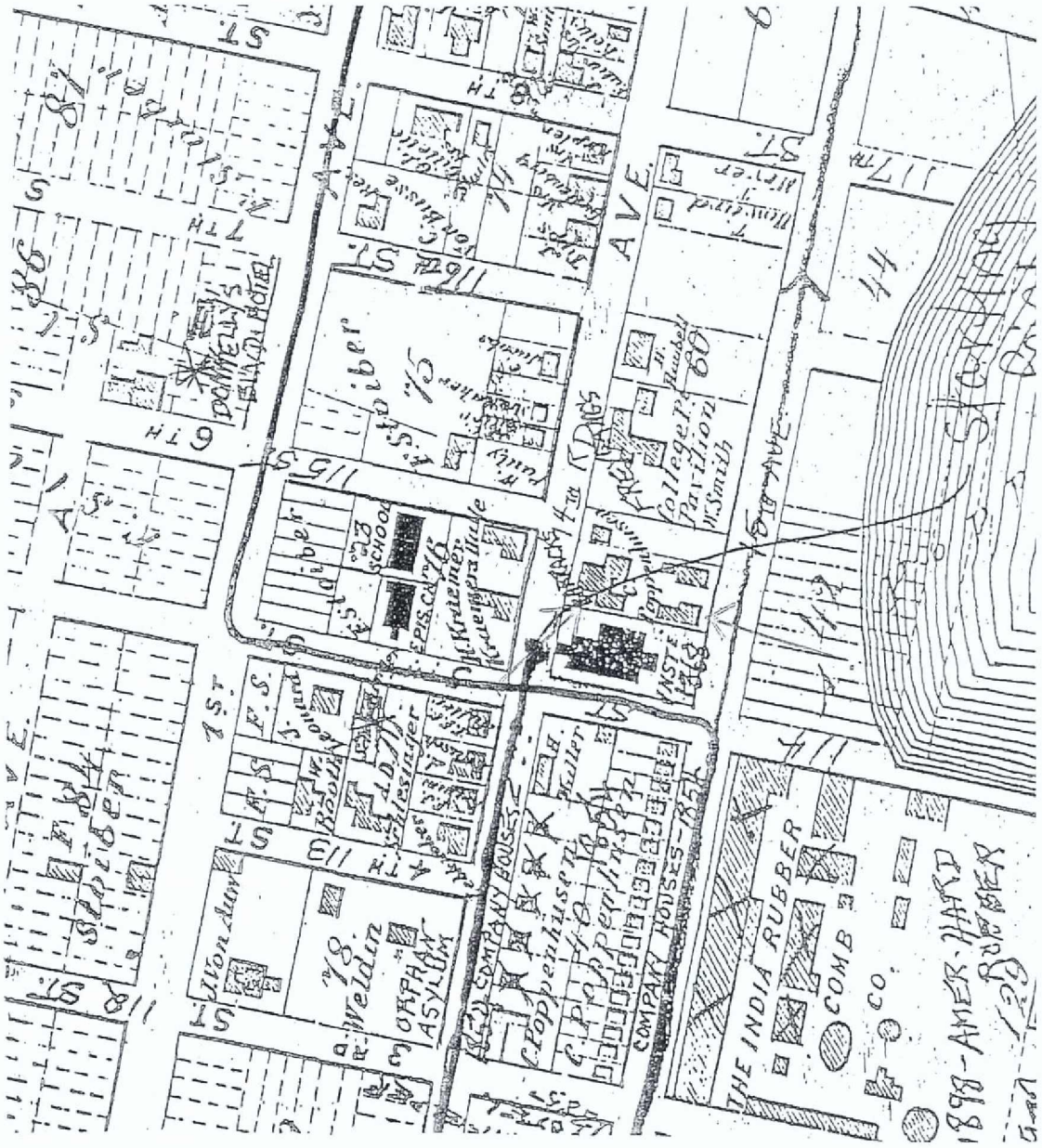


Figure 5
1891 Sanborn Map
Scale of Original: 1 inch = 50 feet

(Arrows indicate approximate location of the study area.)

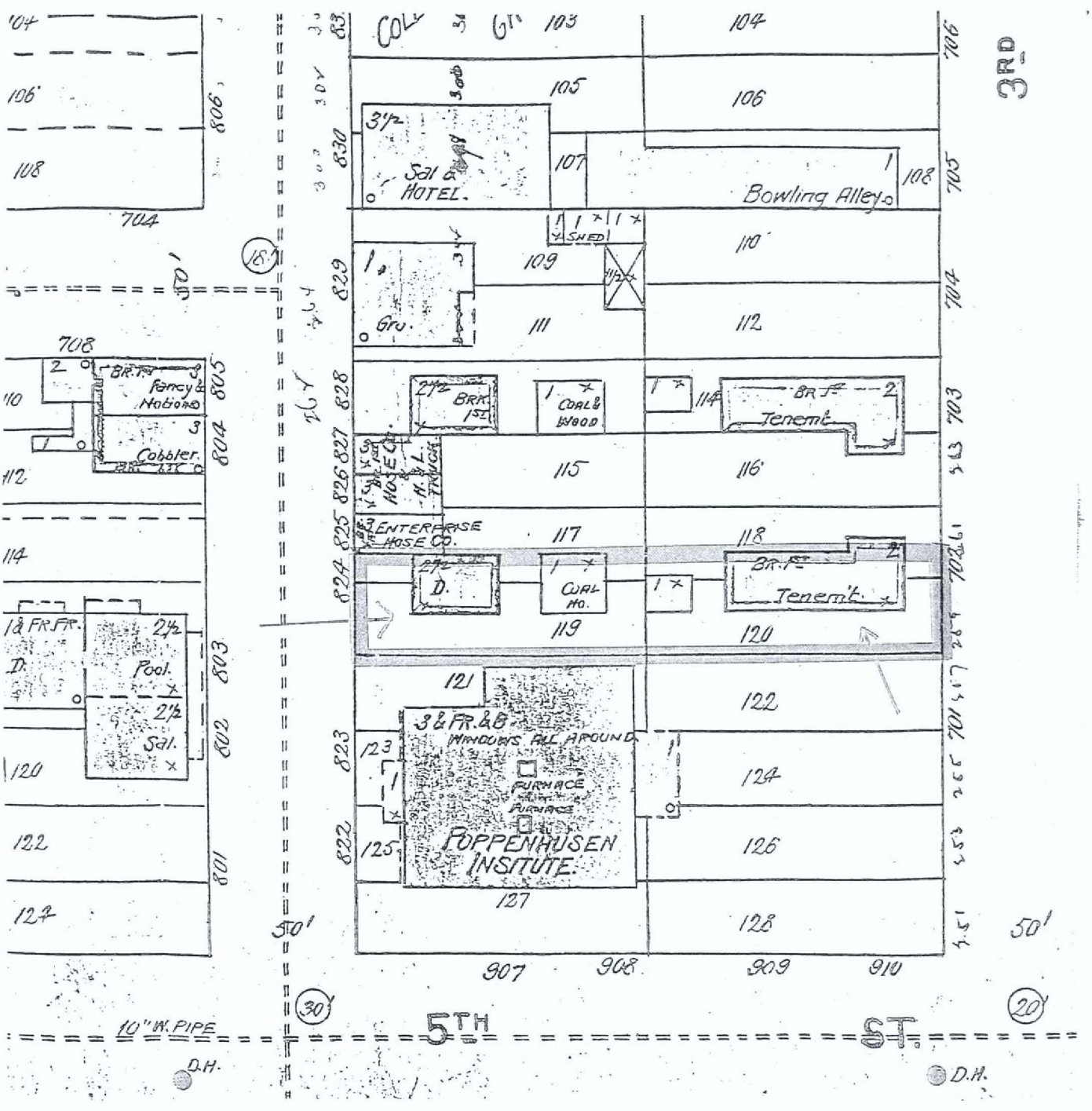


Figure 6
1898 Sanborn Map
Scale of Original: 1 inch = 50 feet

(Arrows indicate approximate location of the study area.)

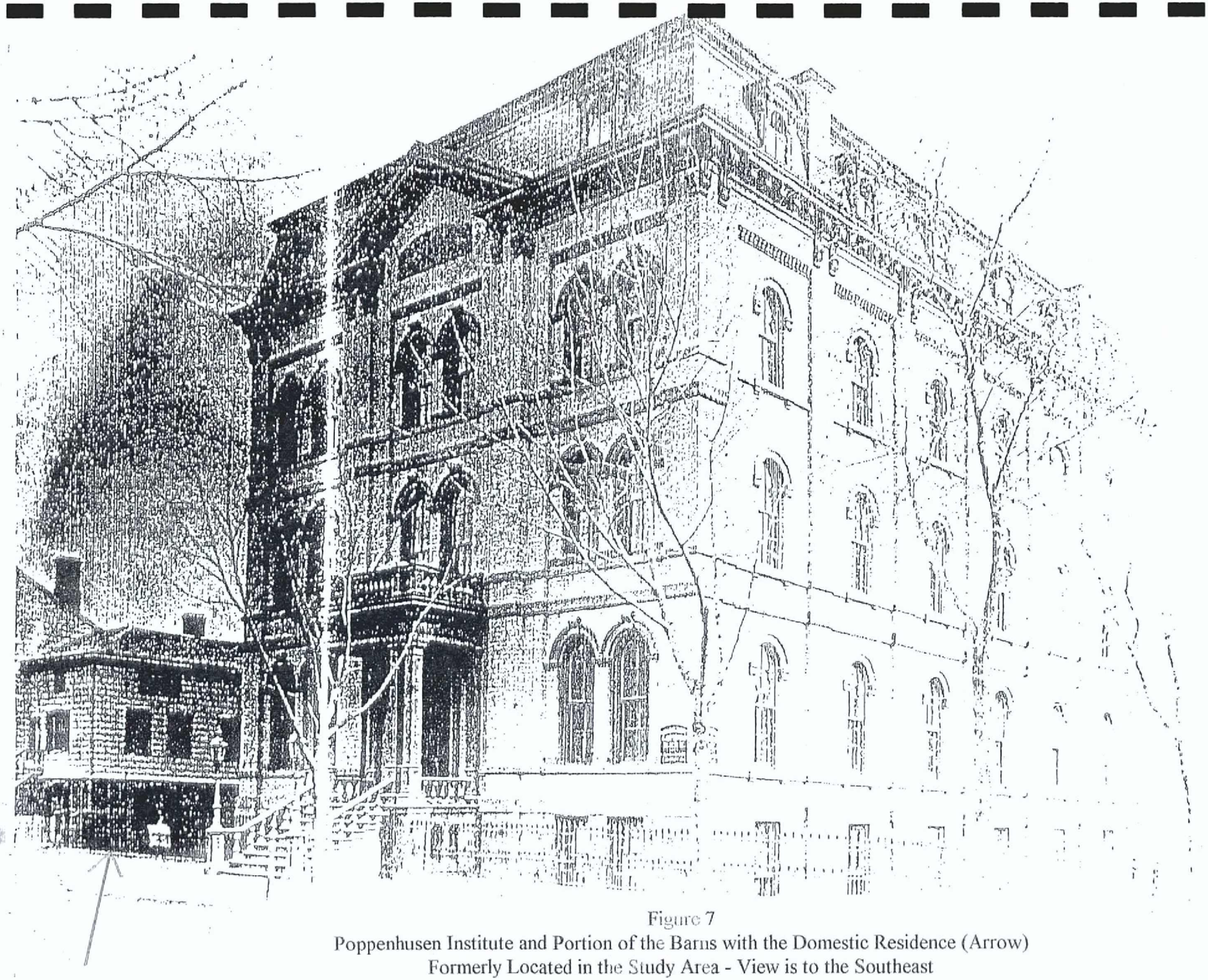


Figure 7
Poppenhusen Institute and Portion of the Barns with the Domestic Residence (Arrow)
Formerly Located in the Study Area - View is to the Southeast

Figure 8
Poppenhusen Institute and Portion of the Barns with the Domestic Residence (Arrow)
Formerly Located in the Study Area - View is to the Southwest

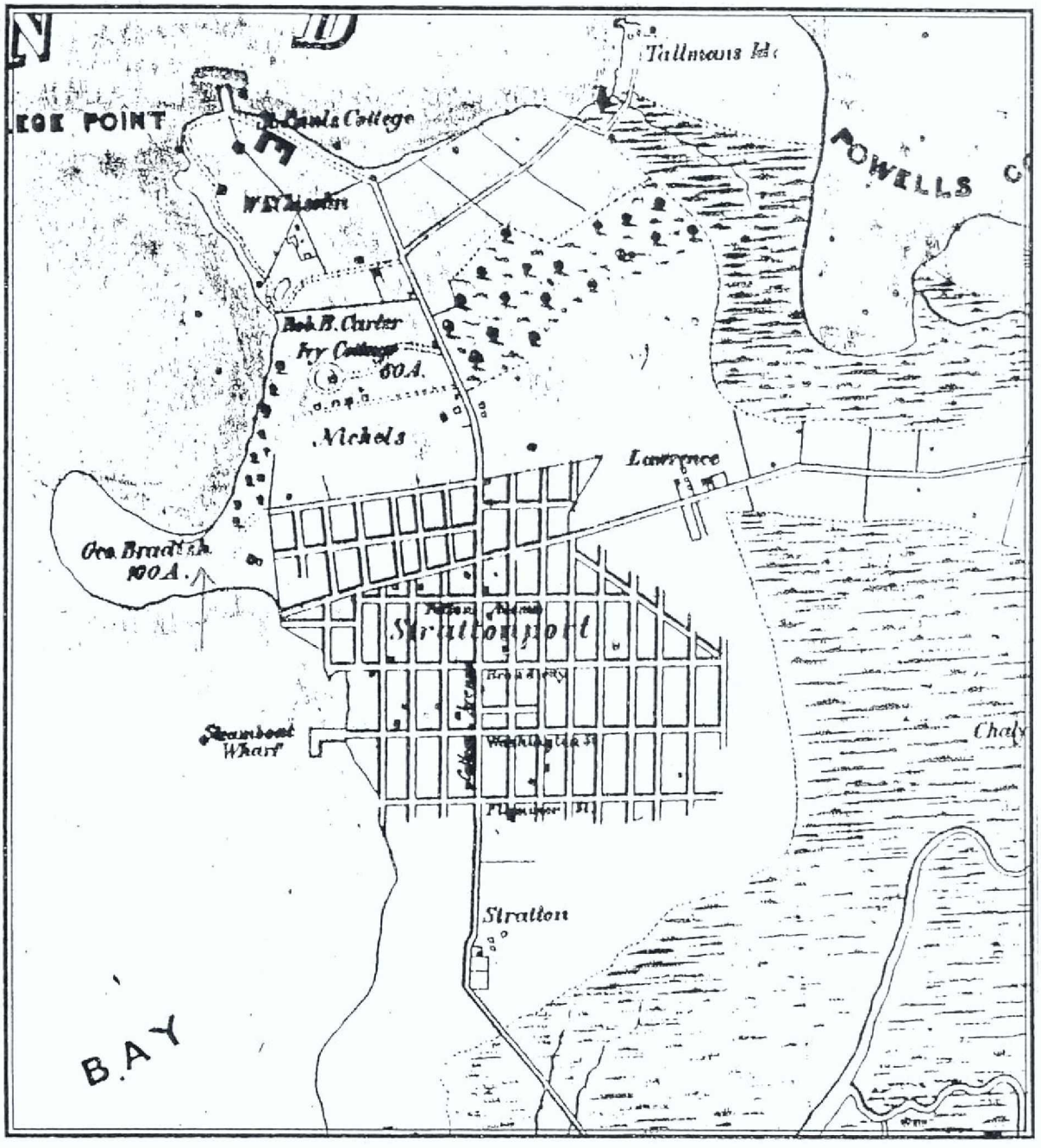


Figure 9
1852 Connor Map
Scale of Original: 1 inch = approximately 1,000 feet

(Arrow indicates approximate location of the study area.)

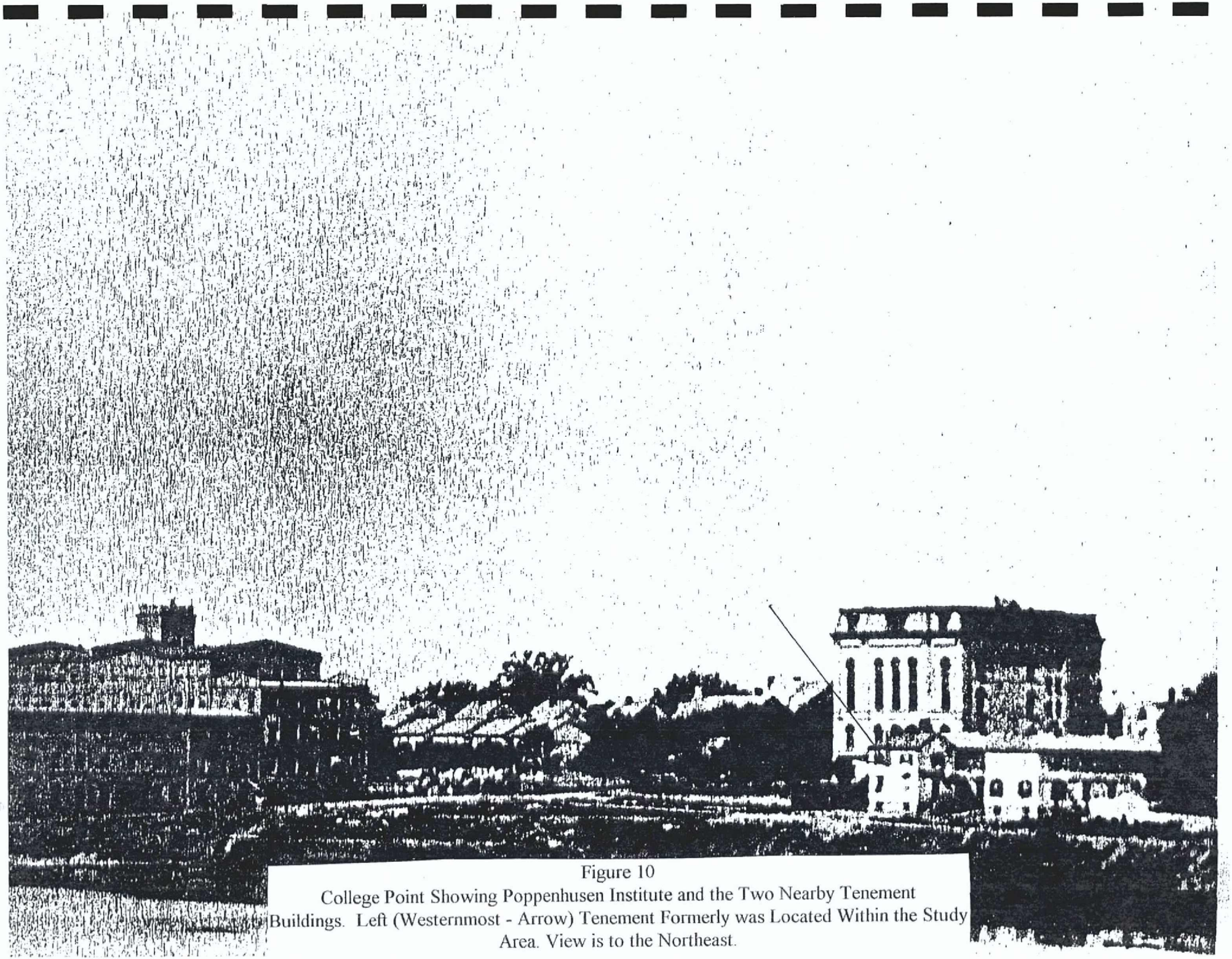


Figure 10
College Point Showing Poppenhusen Institute and the Two Nearby Tenement Buildings. Left (Westernmost - Arrow) Tenement Formerly was Located Within the Study Area. View is to the Northeast.

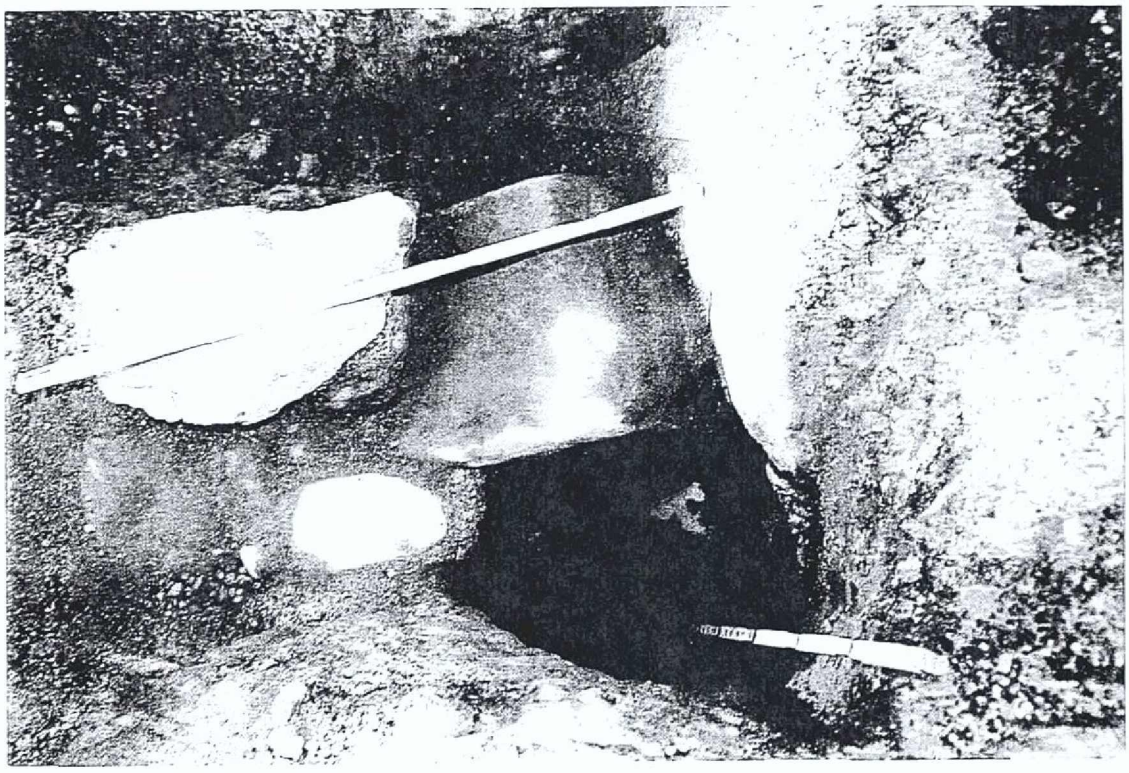


Figure 11
Excavation Unit A

Figure 12
Excavation Unit A - North Wall Profile

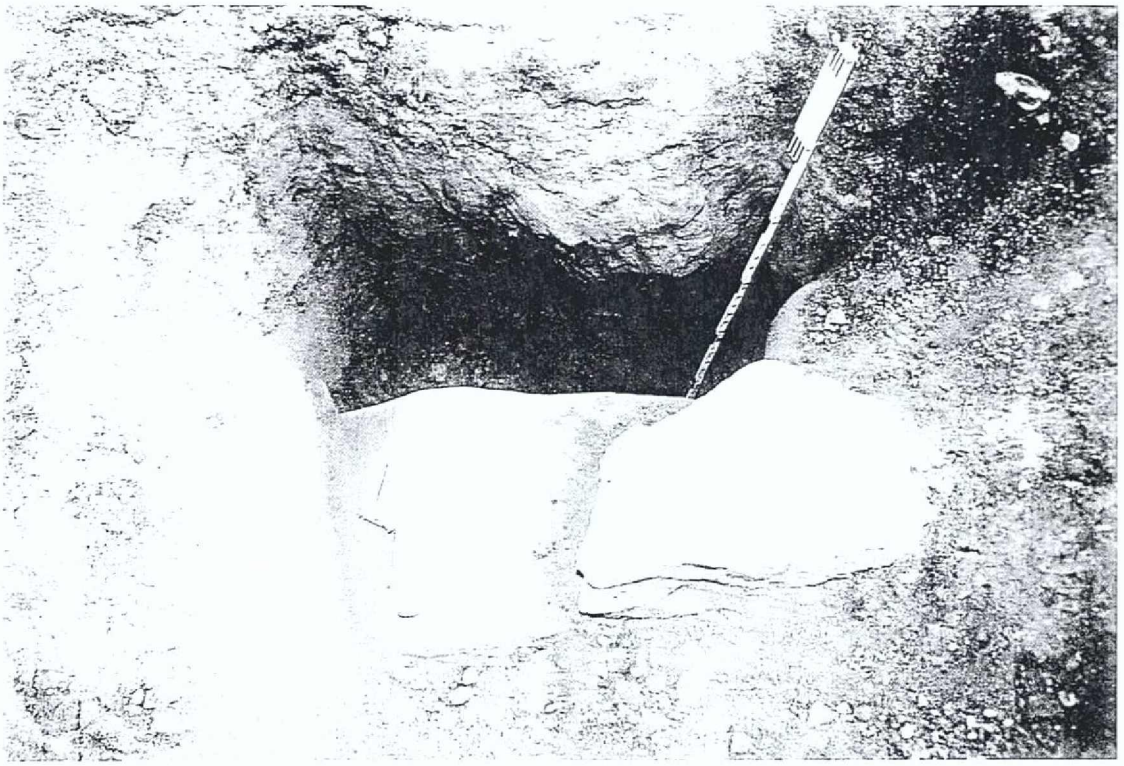


Figure 13
Excavation Unit A - East Wall Profile

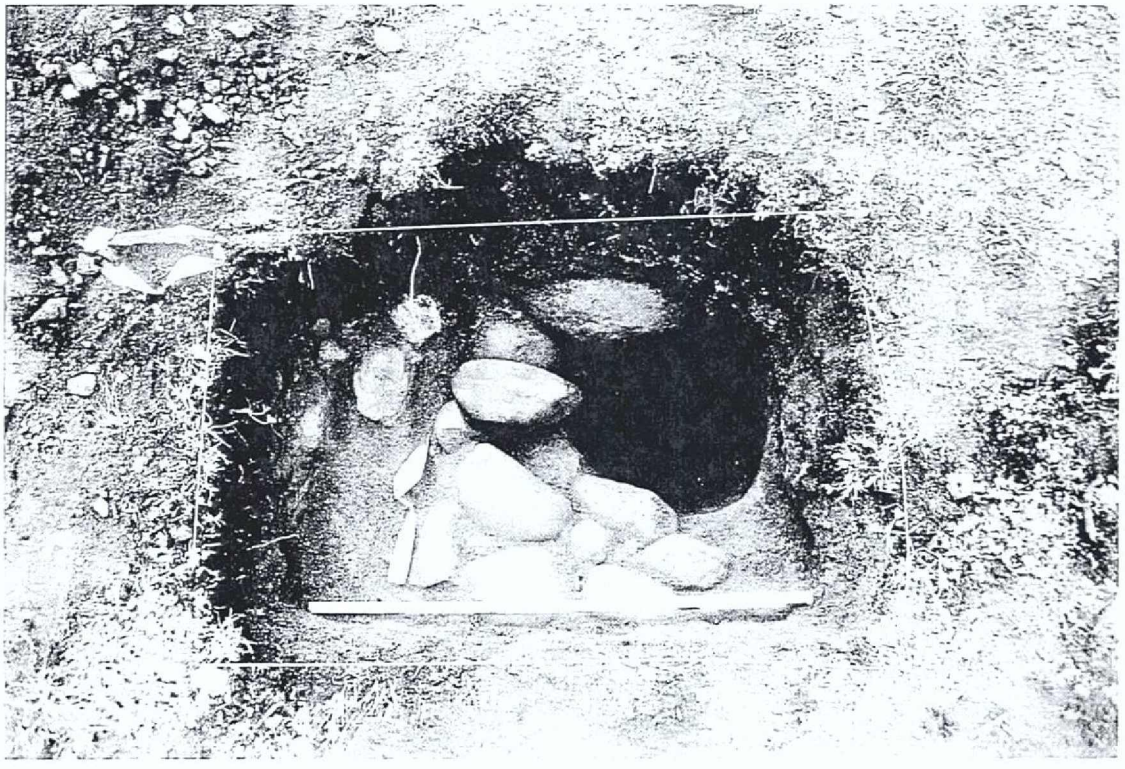


Figure 14
Excavation Unit B

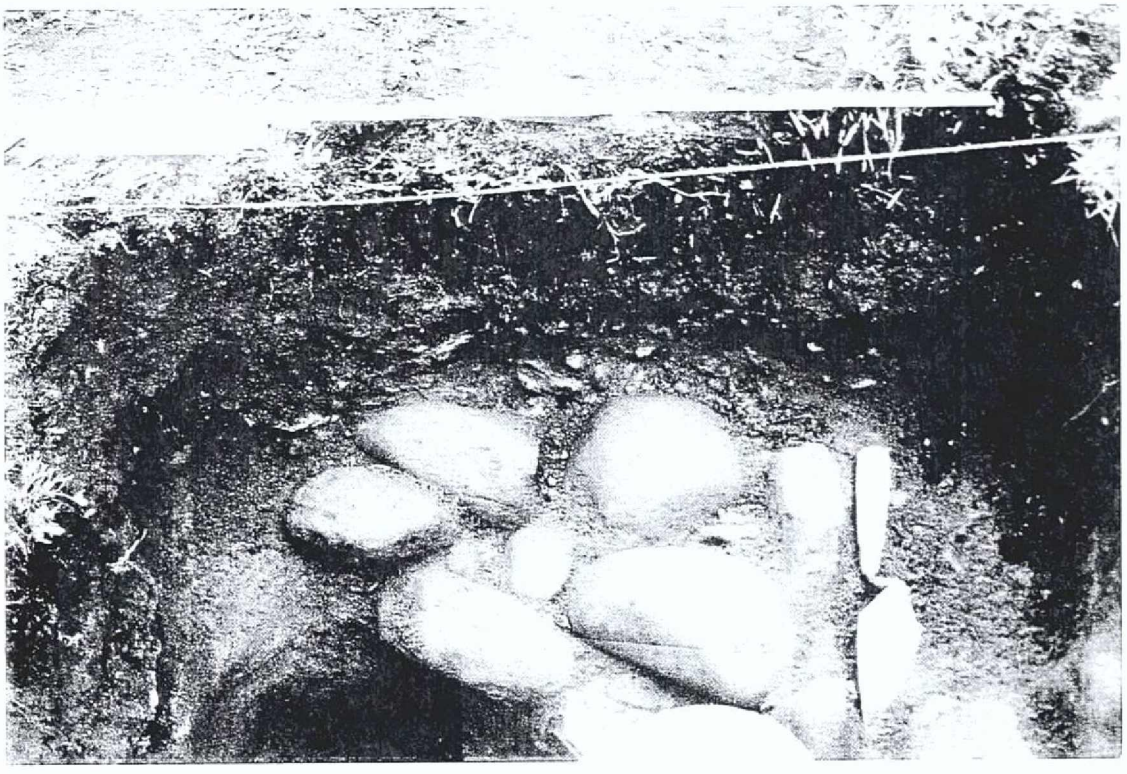


Figure 15
Excavation Unit B - South Wall Profile

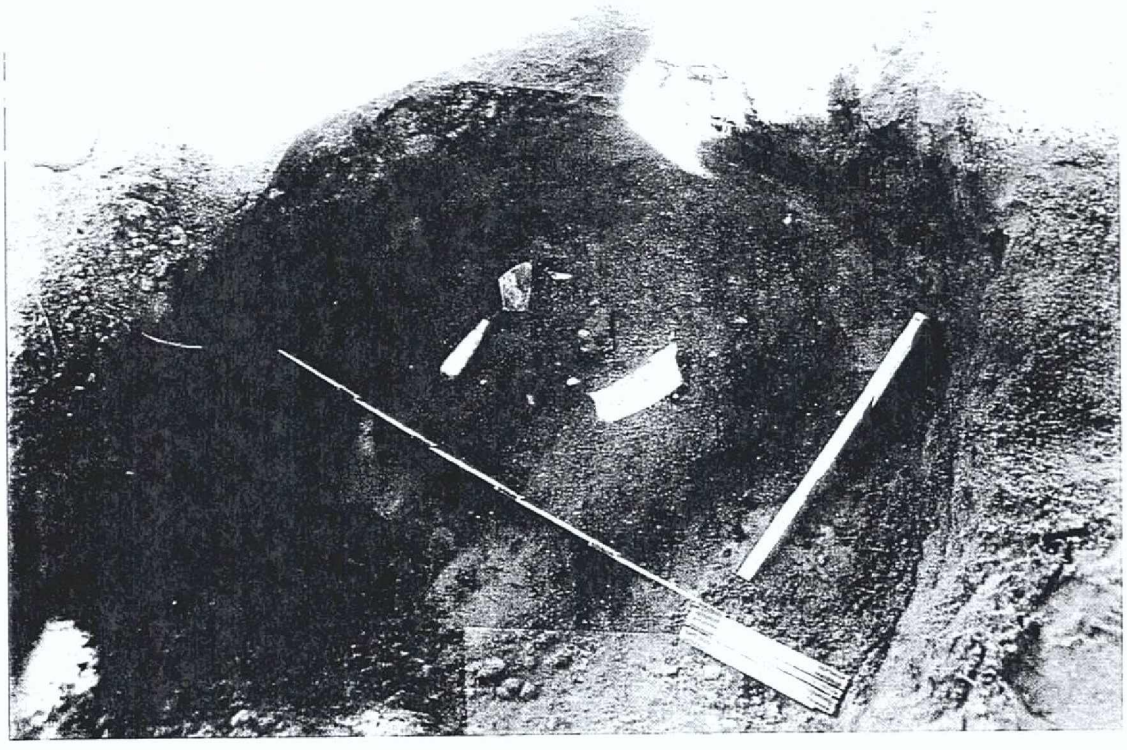


Figure 16
Excavation Unit E

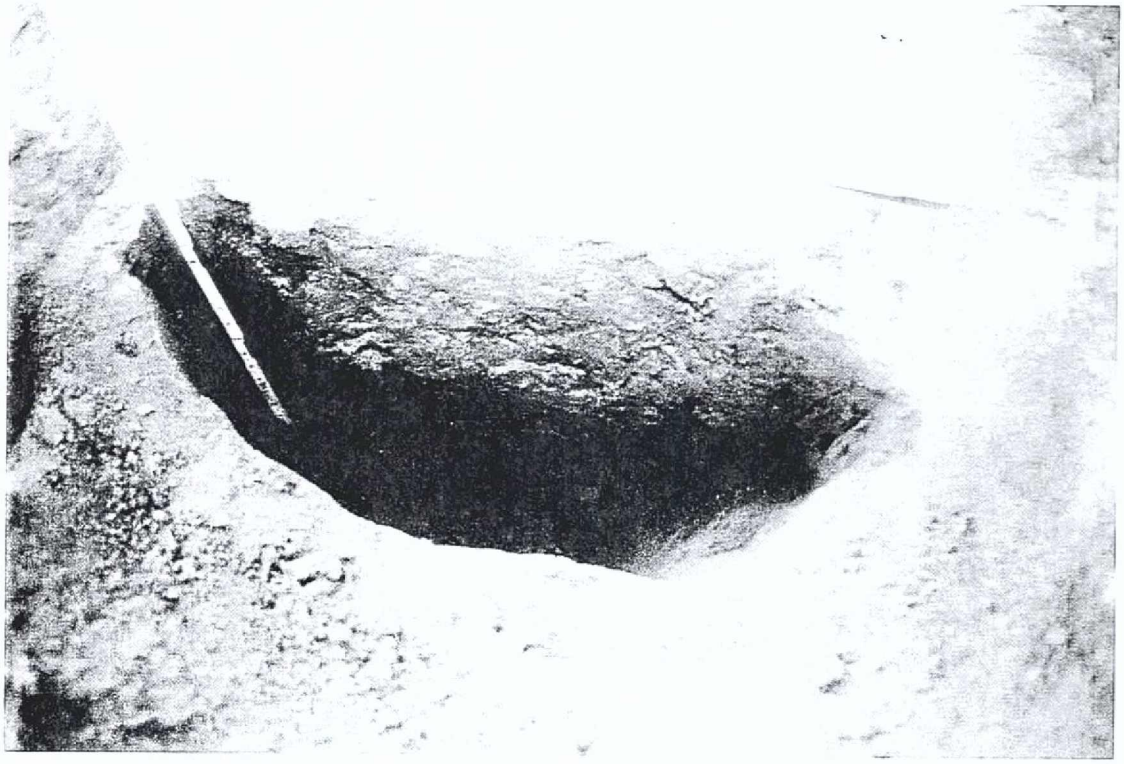


Figure 17
Excavation Unit E - Cross Section Profile of Feature

Figure 18
Test Trenches I (Bottom) and II (Top)

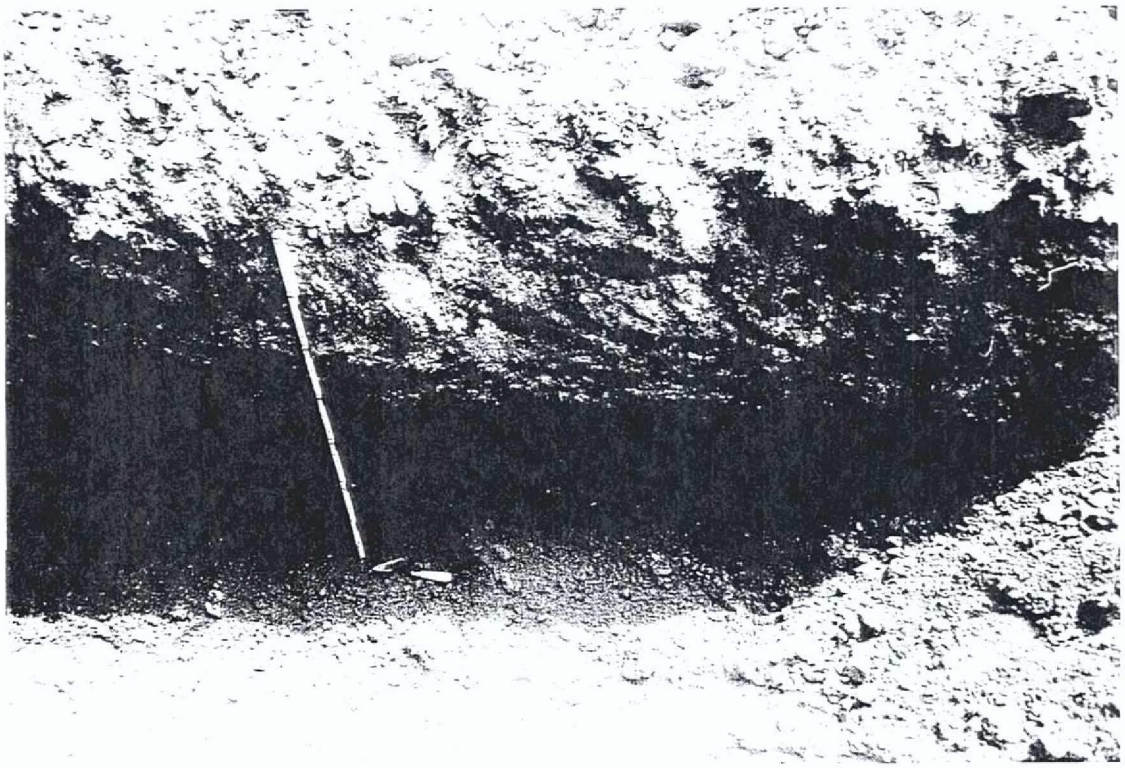


Figure 19
Test Trench I - South Profile

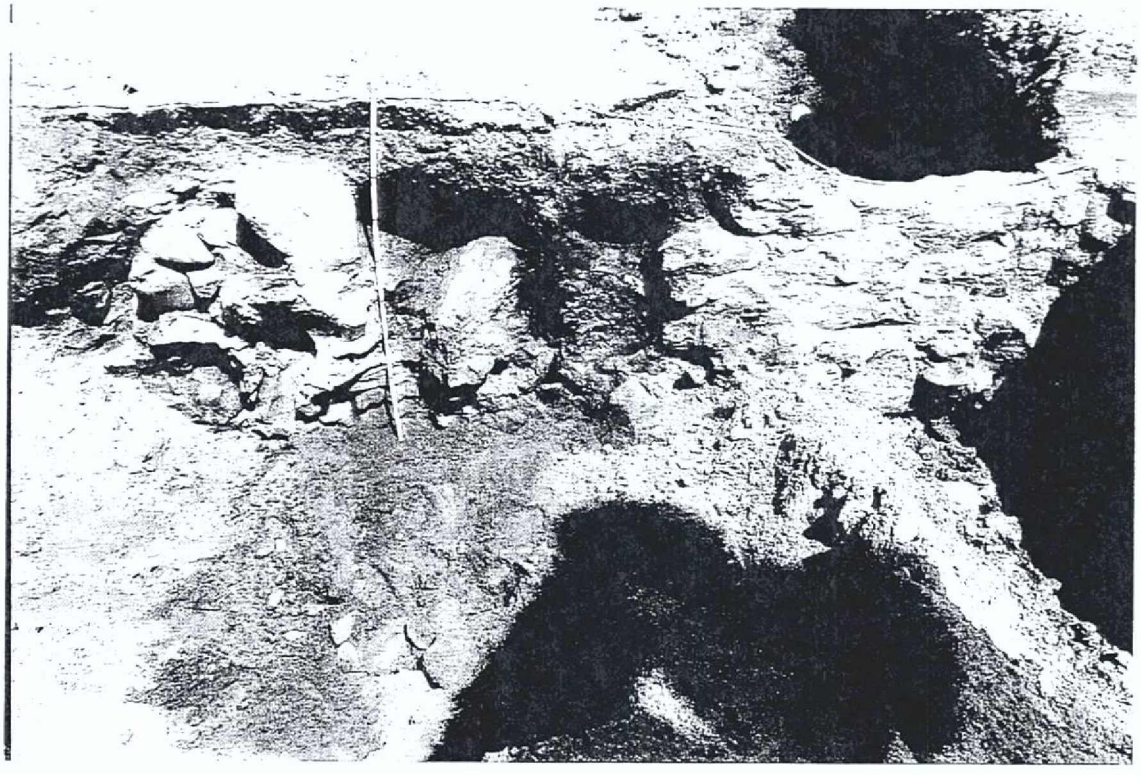


Figure 20
Rear Wall of Western Residence of "Old Barns" Complex

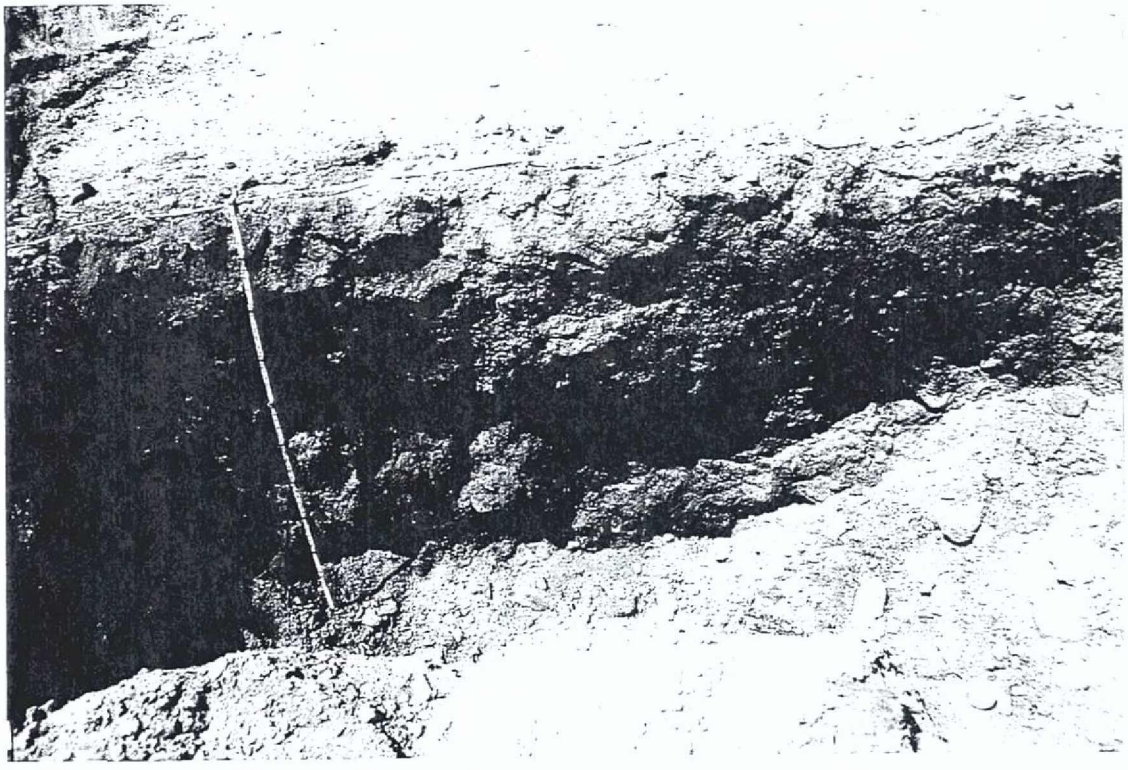


Figure 21
Test Trench II - West Profile

Figure 22
Test Trench III Showing Area Wide Soil Removal in Rear

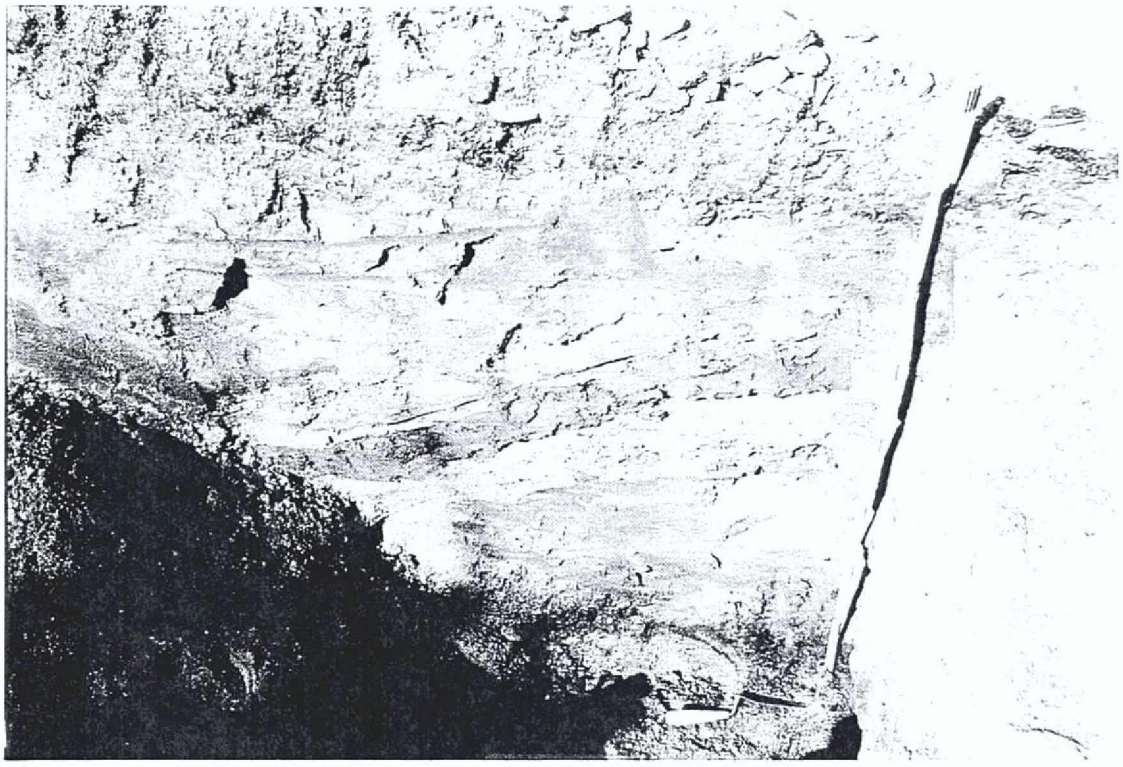


Figure 23
Test Trench III - West Profile Showing Sloping Former Ground Surface

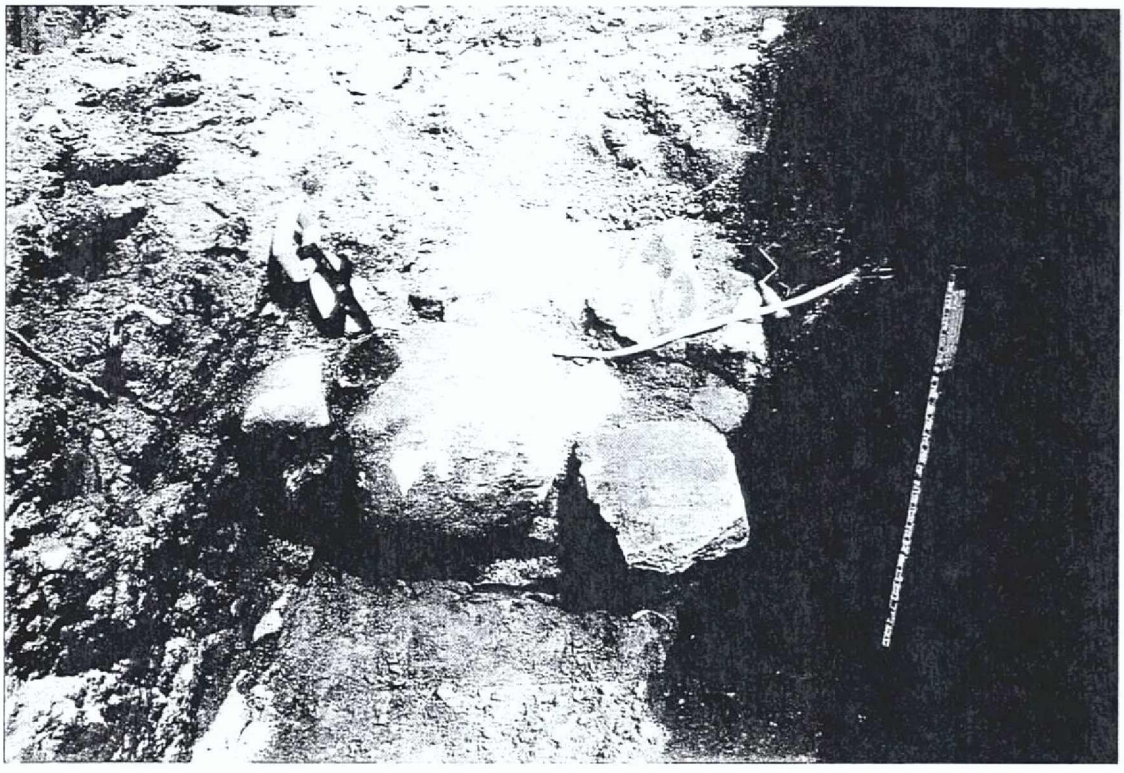


Figure 24
Rear Wall of Former Tenement Located Within the Study Area

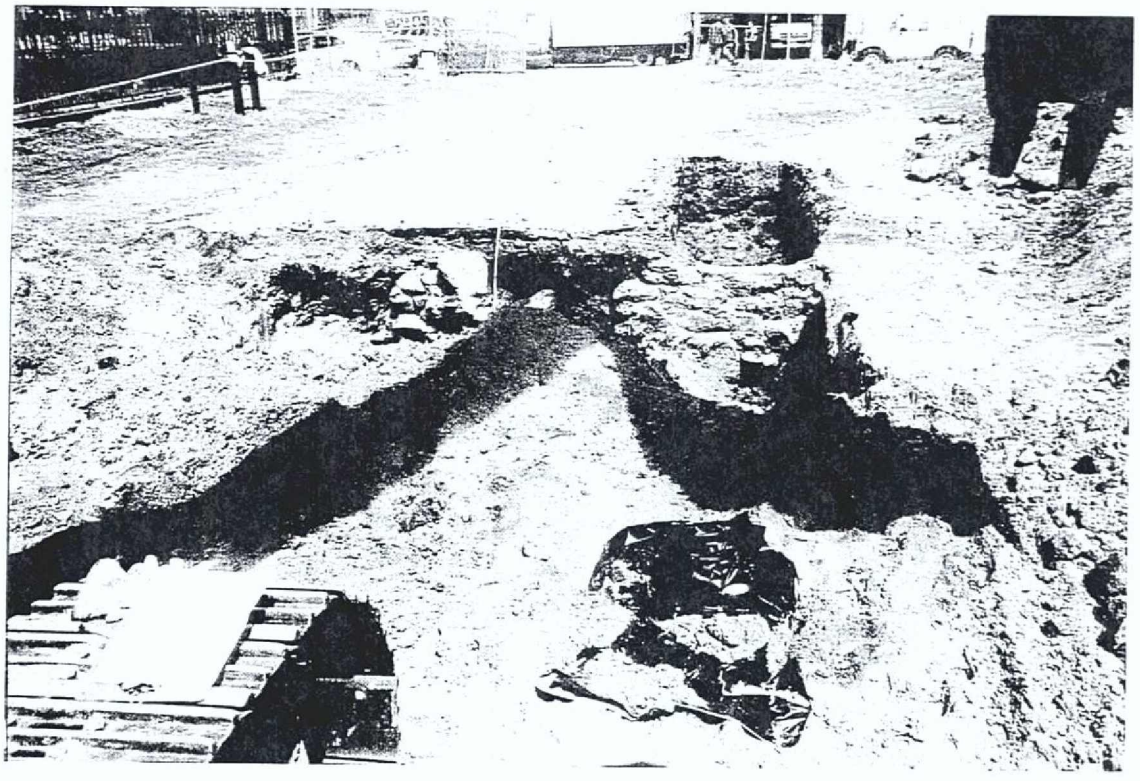


Figure 25
Area Wide Soil Removal in Rear Yard of "Old Barns" Residence

APPENDIX A

SHOVEL TEST, EXCAVATION UNIT, AND TEST TRENCH STRATIGRAPHY AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
1	I	0-8	Gray Black Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. asphalt shingle 3 pcs. coal (wt.: 14.9 grams) 3 pcs. oyster shell (wt.: 28.1 grams) 14 pcs. red brick (wt.: 188.5 grams) 1 wire nail 1 cut nail 1 pc. blue green bottle glass 1 pc. clear molded glass 4 pcs. window glass
	II	8-20	Brown/Rust Brown Sandy Silt mixed with gray brown sand and dark brown sandy silt	4 pcs. red brick (wt.: 21.3 grams) 2 pcs. coal (wt.: 4.5 g.) 1 pc. slag (wt.: 2.5 g.) 1 pc. clear curved glass 2 pcs. clear flat glass 1 pc. lamp glass 1 pc. plain whiteware 1 pc. mammal bone (wt.: 1.7 grams) 2 wire nails 2 wire spikes 1 pc. blue plastic
	III	8-27	Rust Brown Sandy Silt mixed with brown and black sandy silt (builder's trench)	1 pc. plain whiteware 1 pc. red brick (wt.: 1.6 grams) 1 pc. white plastic
	IV	8-18	Rust Brown Sandy Silt	None
	V	18/20/27-32	Brown Sand	None
	VI	32-40	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
2	I	0-5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	7 pcs. coal (wt.: 8.9 grams) 3 wire nails 1 pc. red brick (wt.: 2.0 grams) 1 pc. blue bottle glass 1 pc. amber bottle glass
	II	5-10	Black Gray Sandy Silt	19 pcs. concrete (wt.: 179.2 grams) 5 pcs. red brick (wt.: 9.4 grams) 1 pc. green bottle glass 1 wire nail 2 red plastic disks
	III	10-42	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None
3	I	0-3	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	25 pcs. asphalt (wt.: 216.4 grams) 6 wire nails 2 pcs. curved glass 1 pc. amber glass 1 pc. concrete (wt.: 5.6 grams) 13 pcs. red brick (wt.: 52.8 grams) 2 pcs. coal (wt.: 2.0 grams) 3 pcs. slag (wt.:5.0 grams) 2 pcs. cut mammal bone (wt. 10.6 grams)
	II	3-5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	2 pcs. misc. ferrous metal (wt.: 172.4 grams) 1 wire nails 1 pc. red brick (wt.:22.0 grams) 1 pc. slag (wt.: 5.9 grams) 2 pcs. coal (wt.: 2.9 grams) 1 pc. blue green tinted window glass 1 pc. blue green bottle glass 1 pc. plain hard paste porcelain 3 pcs. clear bottle glass
	III	5-6	Gray Black Sandy Silt	1 pc. curved amber glass
	IV	6-8	Light Brown Sandy Silt	None
	V	8-18	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
4	I	0-6	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	28 pcs. plain whiteware 1 wire nail 2 pcs. blue tinted molded glass 1 pc. purple tinted bottle glass 2 pcs. green tinted bottle glass 1 pc. clear window glass 1 pc. blue tinted window glass 3 pcs. coal (wt.: 8.5 grams) 1 pc. coal (wt.: 64.6 grams) 2 pcs. lead sheeting (wt.: 1.0 grams) 4 pcs. mammal bone (wt.: 40.2 grams)
	II	6-10	Black Gray Sandy Silt	2 pcs. clear curved glass 3 pcs. blue green curved glass 3 pcs. plain whiteware 1 pc. plain pearlware 1 pc. plain yellow ware 8 pcs. coal (wt.: 31.2 grams) 1 yellow plastic rod
	III	10-30	Tan Brown Sand	None
	IV	30-40	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
5	I	0-5	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	2 pcs. curved glass 1 pc. amber glass 1 red brick (wt.: 4.9 grams) 3 pcs. red brick (wt.: 4.7 grams) 1 pc. coal (wt.: 16.1 grams)
	II	5-30	Light Brown Sandy Silt with Gray Clayey Silt inclusions	1 metal wire 1 pc. slag (wt.: 1.8 grams) 3 pcs. cut wood (wt.: 2.9 grams) 4 pcs. curved clear glass 1 pc. amber curved glass 1 pc. molded clear glass 2 pcs. blue green window glass 1 pc. clear window glass 2 pcs. plain ironstone 1 pc. plain whiteware 1 wire nail 1 wire spike 1 U.S. Army green plastic toy soldier
	III	30-35	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
6	I	0-5	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	2 pcs. red brick (wt.: 81.9 grams) 1 wire nail 1 pc. coal (wt.: 12.5 grams)
	II	5-8	Black Gray Sandy Silt	5 pcs. clear window glass 2 pcs. coal (wt.: 3.7 grams) 1 aluminum can flip top
	III	8-10	Dark Gray Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. molded ironstone 2 wire nails 2 pcs. clear window glass 1 pc. lamp glass 1 pc. blue green window glass 1 pc. blue green curved glass 1 pc. amber bottle glass 5 pcs. coal (wt.: 29.1 grams) 2 pc. red brick (wt.: 3.5 grams) 1 pc. mammal bone (wt.: 0.6 grams) 2 pcs. white plastic
	IV	10-30	Light Brown Sandy Silt with Gray Clayey Silt inclusions	1 pc. plain ironstone 3 wire nails 1 pc. green bottle glass 2 pcs. ferrous metal (wt.: 94.0 grams) 1 pc. black plastic 4 pcs. slag (wt.: 20. 6 grams) 2 pcs. coal (wt.: 2.3 grams) 1 pc. white plastic
	V	30-39	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
7	I	0-2	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	2 wire nails 1 pc. molded clear glass 1 pc. green bottle glass 1 pc. amber bottle glass 2 pcs. clear bottle glass 1 pc. clear flat glass 1 pc. plain whiteware 3 pcs. coal (wt.: 22.5 grams) 2 pcs. red brick (wt.: 15.6 grams) 1 pc. white plastic
	II	2-3	Yellow Brown Sand	1 pc. blue transfer printed whiteware 2 pcs. green transfer printed whiteware 2 pcs. plain whiteware 1 pc. clear flat glass 1 pc. clear curved glass 1 pc. blue green tinted bottle glass 1 pc. milk glass 3 pcs. misc. metal (wt.: 3.4 grams) 2 pcs. slag (wt.: 2.6 grams) 1 pc. calcined mammal bone (wt.: 2.9 grams) 3 pcs. multicolored plastic
	III	3-5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	9 wire nails 2 pcs. red brick (wt: 9.5 grams) 2 pcs. curved clear glass - drinking glass container 2 pcs. plain whiteware 1 pc. rose colored transfer printed whiteware 1 pc. plain molded hard paste porcelain 2 pcs. mammal bone (rib fragment; wt.: 4.5 grams) 1 pc. hard shell clam (wt.: 2.0 grams) 1 pc. slag (wt.: 1.9 grams) 1 pc. plastic
	IV	5-12	Light Brown Silty Sand with Yellow Brown Silty Sand mottling	None
	V	12-15	Gray Black Sandy Silt	None
	VI	15-17	Gray Brown Sandy Silt	None
	VII	17-38	Orange Brown Sandy Silt	None

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
8	I	0-6	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	None
	II	6-27	Yellow Brown Sandy Silt	None
	III	27-35	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None
9	I	0-2	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	2 pcs. clear molded glass 1 pc. green bottle glass 1 wire nail 1 pc. red brick (wt.: 4.8 grams) 2 pcs. coal (wt.: 4.9 grams)
	II	2-4	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	None
	III	4-6	Gray Brown Sandy Silt	None
	IV	6-8	Yellow Brown Sandy Silt	None
	V	6-32	Light Brown Sandy Silt	None
	VI	20-22	Coal/Slag lens (east side of test)	coal slag
	VII	32-40	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
10	I	0-2	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	None
	II	2-12	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	4 wire nails 1 pc. amber bottle glass 4 pcs. molded clear glass 1 pc. blue green transfer printed whiteware - floral pattern 1 pc. red brick (wt.: 2.1 grams) 1 pc. cement (wt.: 24.2 grams) 3 pcs. coal (wt.: 47.2 grams) 3 pcs. slag (wt.: 15.0 grams) 4 pcs. mammal bone (wt.: 12.5 grams)
	III	12-14	Slag/Coal/Ash	slag/coal
	IV	14-22	Brown Sandy Silt	1 brown glazed earthenware tile fragment 2 pcs. red earthenware 21 wire nails 1 pc. misc. metal (wt.: 24.0 grams) 2 pcs. blue green transfer printed whiteware 2 pc. brown glazed ironstone 1 pc. plain whiteware 1 clear glass stemware frag. 6 pcs. clear curved glass 2 pcs. amber glass 1 pc. white plastic 2 pcs. aluminum foil 1 pc. styrofoam 1 crown-type bottle cap 1 pc. mortar (wt.: 3.2 grams) 5 pcs. slag (wt.: 3.2 grams) 2 pcs. red brick (wt.: 23.5 grams) 1 pc. metal wire 7 pcs. coal (wt.:8.2 grams) 1 pc. concrete (wt.: 3.8 grams)
	V	22-32	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	None
	VI	32/-40	Orange Brown Sandy Silt	None

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
11	I	0-2	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	1 pc. clear curved glass 1 pc. amber bottle glass 1 pc. blue green curved glass 1 pc. blue green bottle glass 1 pc. green bottle glass 1 yellow plastic tool handle 2 pcs. coal (wt.: 1.2 grams)
	II	2-4	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	None
	III	4-12	Dark Gray Black Sandy Silt	None
	IV	12-18	Rust Brown Sand	2 pcs. plain whiteware 1 pc. green transfer printed whiteware 1 pc. blue plastic 1 pc. green flat glass 1 pc. green bottle glass 1 pc. blue bottle glass. 2 pcs. tin plate (wt.: 4.3 grams) 2 pcs. red brick (wt.: 14.6 grams)
	V	18	Cobble Layer - not excavated	

SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
12	I	0-2	Asphalt	asphalt
	II	2-8	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 gray plastic button - anchor impression of face 1 can lid - beech nut baby food 1 pc. black plastic 1 pc. styrofoam 1 pc. curved clear glass 1 pc. clear flat glass 1 pc. amber bottle glass 1 pc. plain hard paste porcelain 5 pcs. red brick (wt.: 35.6 grams) 1 pc. concrete (wt.: 30.0 grams)
	III	8-16	Dark Brown Sand	1 pc. paper container lid 1 crown type bottle top 1 pc. clear window glass 1 pc. slag (wt.: 9.2 grams) 1 pc. coal (wt.: 1.0 grams) 5 pcs. plain whiteware 4 pcs. blue transfer printed whiteware 1 pc. plain hard paste porcelain 1 pc. green pained plaster (wt. :6.4 grams) 1 pc. amber bottle glass 1 pc. clear curved glass 3 pcs. slag (wt.: 1.5 grams) 1 pc. calcined mammal bone (wt.: 1.0 grams) 1 pc. green plastic
	IV	16-24	Brown Sand	4 pcs green bottle glass 6 wire nails
	V	24-29	Light Brown Sand	None
	VI	29-36	Gray Brown Sand	None
	VII	36-40	Light Red Brown Sand	None

EXCAVATION UNITS

Excavation Unit	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
A	I	0-2/8	Gray Black Brown Sandy Silt	1 threaded pipe - 1.5 inch diameter 3 pcs. copper wire 6 pcs. clear bottle glass 1 pc. clear window glass 1 wire nail 6 pcs. misc. ferrous metal (wt.: 15.7 grams) 5 pcs. slag (wt.: 21.4 grams) 1 pc. linoleum tile
	II	2/8-18/20	Brown/Rust Brown Sandy Silt mixed with gray brown sand and dark brown sandy silt	None
	III	18/20-27	Rust Brown Sandy Silt mixed with brown and black sandy silt (builder's trench)	1 grass cutter blade tooth - ferrous metal 10 pcs. coal (wt.: 27.5 grams) 2 pcs hard shell clam (wt.: 14.8 grams) 6 wire nails 4 pcs. red brick (114.3 grams) 3 pcs. amber glass 1 pc. plain whiteware 2 pcs. clear bottle glass 1 purple tinted bottle neck 1 amber tinted bottle neck and body fragment 1 pc. concrete (wt.: 24.5 grams) 1 pc. tar paper 2 pcs. green plastic 1 bird long bone (wt.: 7.4 grams) 1 fragment cut cow bone (wt.: 116.5 grams)

EXCAVATION UNITS

Excavation Unit	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
A (continued)	IV	8-18/20	Rust Brown Sandy Silt	11 pcs. clear bottle glass 5 pcs. green tinted window glass 4 pcs. milk glass 1 wire nail 7 pcs. slag (wt.: 11.5 grams) 3 pcs. coal (wt.: 2.1 grams) 6 pcs. misc. metal (wt.: 14.6 grams) 1 pc. plastic
	V	18/20/27-32	Brown Sand	200 red brick frags. (198.2 grams)
	VI	32-38	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None
B	I	0-2	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	1 pc. green transfer printed whiteware 2 pcs. styrofoam 2 pcs. green tinted bottle glass 3 pcs. clear curved bottle glass 1 pc. amber bottle glass 1 pc. green bottle glass 2 ferrous spikes 4 pcs. misc. metal (wt.: 6.9 grams) 2 pcs. bird bone (wt.: 1.4 grams) 1 pc. plain redware 1 pc. brown glazed earthenware - plate fragment 2 red brick fragments (wt.: 286.5 grams) 3 pcs. slag (wt.: 48.3 grams) 1 oyster shell valve (wt.:41.5 grams) 1 pc. tan plastic

EXCAVATION UNITS

Excavation Unit	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
B (continued)	II	2-4	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	58 pcs. metal (wt.: 237.6 grams) 5 pcs. green bottle glass 8 pcs. clear bottle glass 10 pcs. blue green window glass 1 clear bottle glass - neck, lip and body fragment, seam extends across lip. 1 pc. plain whiteware 1 pc. milk glass 1 pc. dark green glass bottle base - portion of pontil present 1 section of cut cow (*Bos*) long bone (wt.: 79.2 grams) 1 cut wood block (wt.: 138.5 grams) 1 pc. hard shell clam (2.0 grams) 8 pcs. slag (wt.: 331.0 grams) 1 pc. red brick (25.4 grams) 1 pc. pink plastic
	III	4-12/13	Dark Gray Black Sandy Silt	4 pcs. cellophane 1 iron spike 1 metal wire fragment 1 pc. plain redware 6 pcs. plain whiteware 3 pcs. clear bottle glass 1 clear glass medicine bottle (2.3 x 1.2 inches; neck size - 0.8 inches; opening - 0.7 inches; wt.: 41.3 grams; seam ends below lip) 1 pc. multicolored plastic
	IV	12-18	Rust Brown Sand	5 pcs. red brick (wt.: 187.5 grams)
	V	18-18/23	Cobbles with Brown	5 pcs. coal (23.4 grams) 11 pcs. bottle glass 1 pc. green plastic
	VI	18/23-30	Yellow Brown Sand with cobbles	None

EXCAVATION UNITS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
C	I	0-2	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	None
	II	2-13	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	19 pcs. coal (wt.: 43.4 grams) 3 pcs. slag (wt.: 9.1 grams) 1 wire nail
	III	13-15	Slag/Coal/Ash	coal/slag
	IV	15-23	Brown Sandy Silt	12 pcs. cut stone (wt.: 332.5 grams)
	V	23-33	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pcs. red brick - 572 grams) 2 pcs. slag (wt.: 59.9 grams) 1 wire nail 1 pc. clear bottle glass 1 fragment purple tinted glass stemware 2 pcs. styrofoam
	VI	33-44	Orange Brown Sand	None

EXCAVATION UNITS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
D	I	0-4/5	Dark Brown Black Sandy Silt	2 pc. red brick (wt.: 1576.5 grams) 1 pc. plain whiteware 1 pc. molded whiteware 1 pc. blue transfer printed hard paste porcelain - oriental pattern 3 pcs. clear window glass 15 pcs. coal (wt.: 140.1 grams) 21 pcs. slag (wt.: 22.9 grams) 7 pcs. bird bone (21.2 grams) 3 pcs. mammal long bone (wt.: 25.1 grams) 1 pc. hard shell clam (4.9 grams) 23 wire nail
	II	4/5-9/11	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. brown glazed red earthenware - container fragment 1 tinted bottle rim/lip, neck and shoulder fragment; seam ends below rim/lip 1 pc. slag (wt.: 36.1 grams) 1 pc. white plastic
	III	9/11-15	Brown Sand	18 pcs. curved ferrous metal (wt.: 188.3 grams) 19 wire nails 1 lead fishing weight 1 pc. plain redware 2 pcs. plain whiteware 2 pcs. amber curved glass 2 pcs. clear curved glass 1 cobalt blue molded bottle base 1 copper pipe section - 1 inch diameter 21 pcs. coal (wt.: 69.2 grams) 57 pcs. slag (wt.: 308.1 grams) 1 pc. red brick (wt.: 9.9 grams) 2 pcs. leather (wt. 3.4 grams) 10 pcs. mammal bone (wt.: 129.7 grams) 2 pcs. pink plastic

EXCAVATION UNITS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
D (continued)	IV	15-17	Gray Brown Clayey Silt	3 pcs. plain whiteware 1 pc. plain hard paste porcelain 4 pcs. polychrome hard paste porcelain 1 pc. polychrome hard paste porcelain vase base 1 pc. black and red transfer printed whiteware 2 pcs. milk glass 4 molded glass frags. - purple tinted 1 clear glass milk bottle neck and rim 15 pcs. molded clear glass 5 pcs. blue green tinted molded glass 3 pcs. clear window glass 1 pc. purple tinted curved glass 1 wire nail 5 pcs. misc. metal (wt.: 16.9 grams) 1 pc. mammal vertebrae (wt.: 2.5 grams) 1 cigarette filter 1 pc. cellophane
	V	17-21	Red Brown Sandy Silt	4 ferrous bed springs 1 copper wire 1 iron spike 1 pc. cut mammal bone (wt.: 59.5 grams) 1 pc. clear window glass 1 pc. purple tinted bottle glass 1 pc. slag (wt. 5.4 grams)
	VI	21-23	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. reinforced window glass 1 pc. purple tinted bottle glass 3 pcs. clear window glass 1 pc. green tinted bottle glass 1 pc. blue tinted bottle glass 5 pcs. unglazed redware 2 pcs. leather 5 wire nail 1 pc. blue transfer printed whiteware 1 pc. black plastic comb 4 pcs. mammal bone (wt.: 56.6 grams) 1 pc. red brick (wt.: 203.2 grams) 1 pc. styrofoam
	VII	20-26	Orange Brown Sand	None

EXCAVATION UNITS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
E	I	0-16	Gray Brown Sandy Silt	7 pcs. cut mammal bone (wt.: 53.3 grams) 1 plated spoon fragment 6 wire nails 1 iron spike 12 pcs. misc. ferrous metal (wt.: 75.6 grams) 4 pcs. plain whiteware 3 pcs. red brick (wt.: 33.6 grams) 7 pcs. misc. metal (14.5 grams) 2 pcs. green bottle glass 4 pcs. clear bottle glass 1 pc. blue bottle glass 2 pcs. blue green tinted window glass 6 pcs. coal (wt.: 16.6 grams) 2 pcs. slag (wt.: 4.3 grams) 2 pcs. plain redware 2 pcs. hard shell clam (wt.: 1.1 grams) 1 pc. linoleum tile 1 pc. leather 1 pc. white plastic 2 pcs. tan plastic
	II	16-23	Dark Gray Brown Sandy Silt mixed with Dark Brown Sandy Silt	cinder
	III	23-30	Brown Sandy Silt mixed with Dark Brown Sandy Silt	None
	IV	30-37	Tan Brown Sandy Silt	None
	V	37-47	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 wooden post fragment, cut; (wt.: 168.0 grams) 1 wire nail 1 pc. concrete with red brick (wt.: 97.1 grams) 3 pcs. white plastic
	VI	47-49	Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt mottling	None
	VII	49-51	Yellow Brown Sand	None

EXCAVATION UNITS

Shovel Test Number	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description	Cultural Material
F	I	0-37	Fill - mechanically removed	None saved
	II	37-42/43	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	20 pcs. coal (wt.: 54.7 grams) 15 pcs. slag (wt.: 26.5 grams) 8 pcs. clear window glass 9 pcs. amber bottle glass 3 pcs. yellow and green plastic 1 section insulated wire
	III	42/43-45	Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt mottling	None
	IV	45/46-50	Yellow Brown Sand	None

TEST TRENCHES

Test Trench	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description
I	I	O-3	Asphalt
	II	3-19	Dark Brown Gray Sandy Silt
	III	19-25	Mixed Brown, Yellow Brown, and Dark Brown Sandy Silt
	IV	25-36	Ash and Slag Layer
	V	36-39	Brown Clayey Silt
	VI	39-60	Orange Brown Sand

TEST TRENCHES

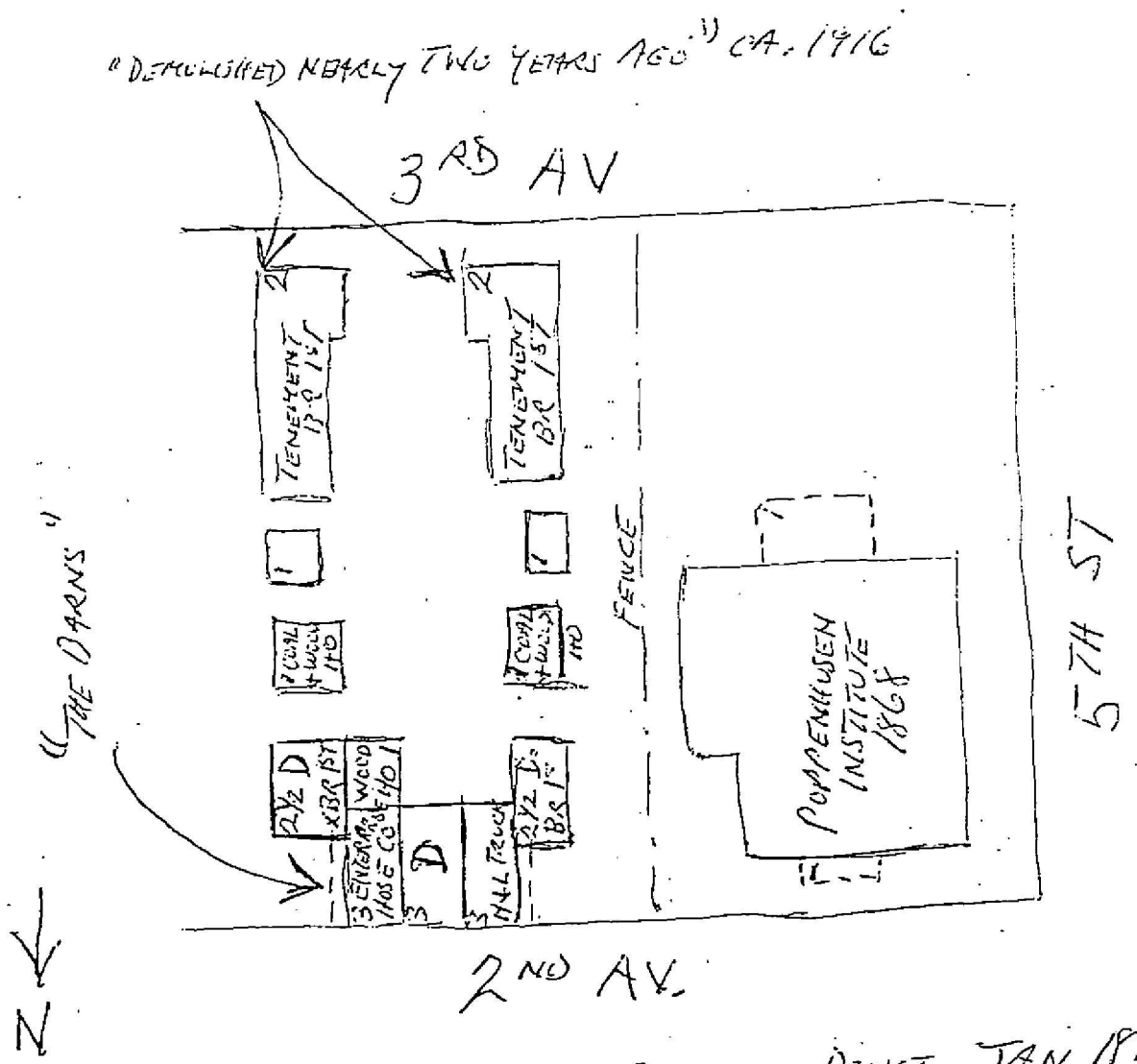
Test Trench	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description
II	I	O-16	Dark Brown mixed with Gray Brown Sandy Silt
	II	16-23/25	Dark Gray Brown Sandy Silt
	III	23/25-30	Brown Sandy Silt mixed with Dark Brown Sandy Silt
	IV	30-37	Tan Brown Sandy Silt
	V	37-42/43	Dark Brown Sandy Silt
	VI	42/43-45	Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt mottling
	VII	45-49	Yellow Brown Sand

TEST TRENCHES

Test Trench	Stratum	Depth (Inches)	Description
III	I	O- 16	Dark Brown mixed with Gray Brown Sandy Silt
	II	16-24	Dark Gray Brown Sandy Silt
	III	23-27	Cinder
	IV	27-28	Black Brown Silt
	V	28-29	Cinder
	VI	29-39	Dark Brown Sandy Silt mixed with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt
	VII	39-45	Yellow Brown Sandy Silt with Dark Brown Sandy Silt mottling
	VIII	45-55	Dark Gray Brown Sandy Silt with Tan Brown Sandy Silt mottling and lenses
	IX	55-56	Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt mottling
	X	56-66	Yellow Brown Sand

DAILY STAR: Sat. 6 April 1918:

"Old Barns", landmark, is being torn down.
College Point: Property of American Hard Rubber Co.
Occupied as a tenement for more than a century. Lower floor facing
Second av was for many years firehouse for Enterprise Hose Co. No.2
The quarters also used as a polling place at elections. Part of
ground has become property of Poppenhusen Inst. in exchange for
a piece of property on eastern side of bldg. Intention of company
to erect model dwellings upon the "barn" site and that acquired
from the institute. Two other bldgs which were on the property
and also old landmarks were demolished nearly two yrs ago.



FROM SANBORN MAP OF COLLEGE POINT JAN 1892
(SHEET DATED 12-19-91)

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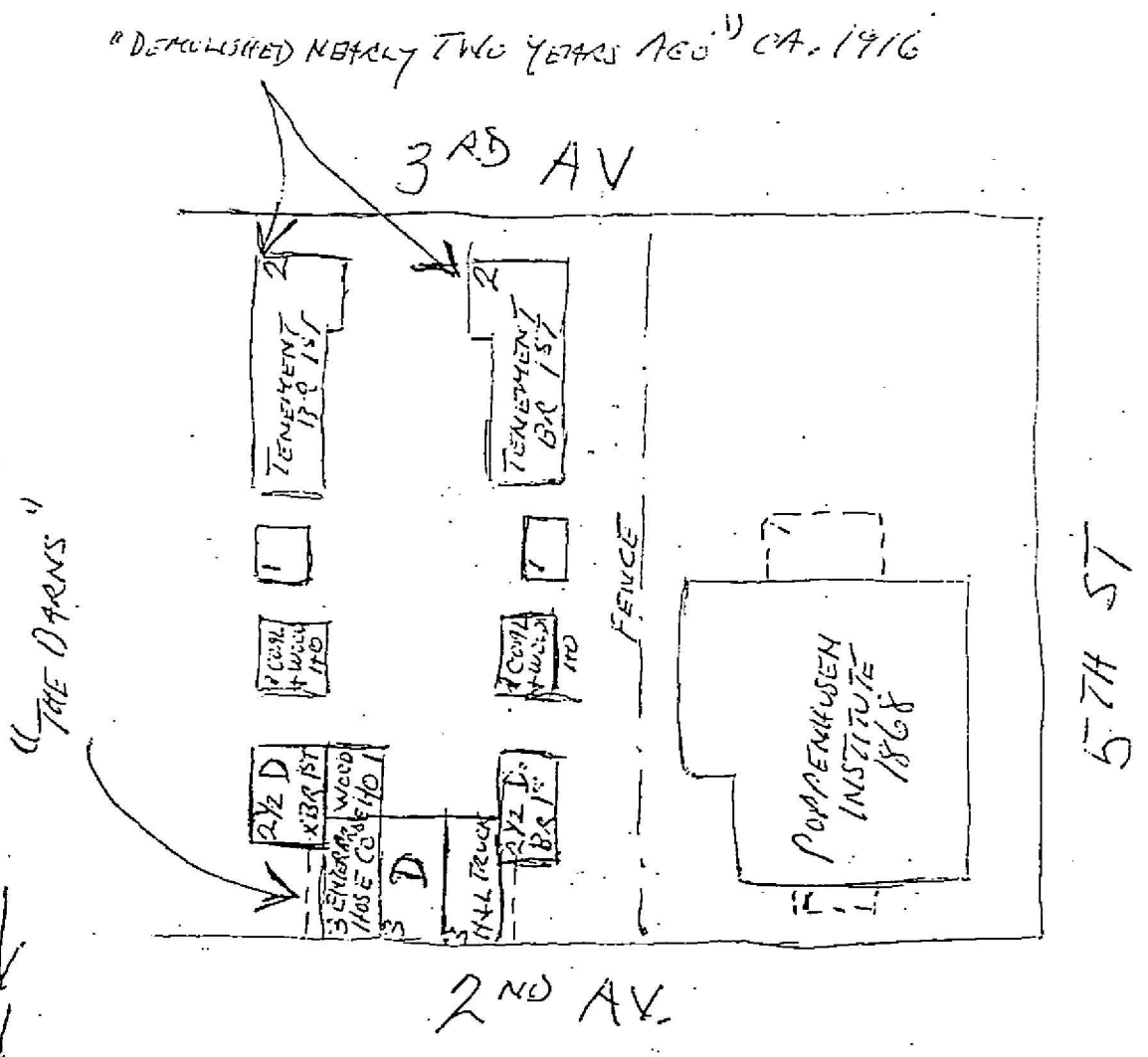
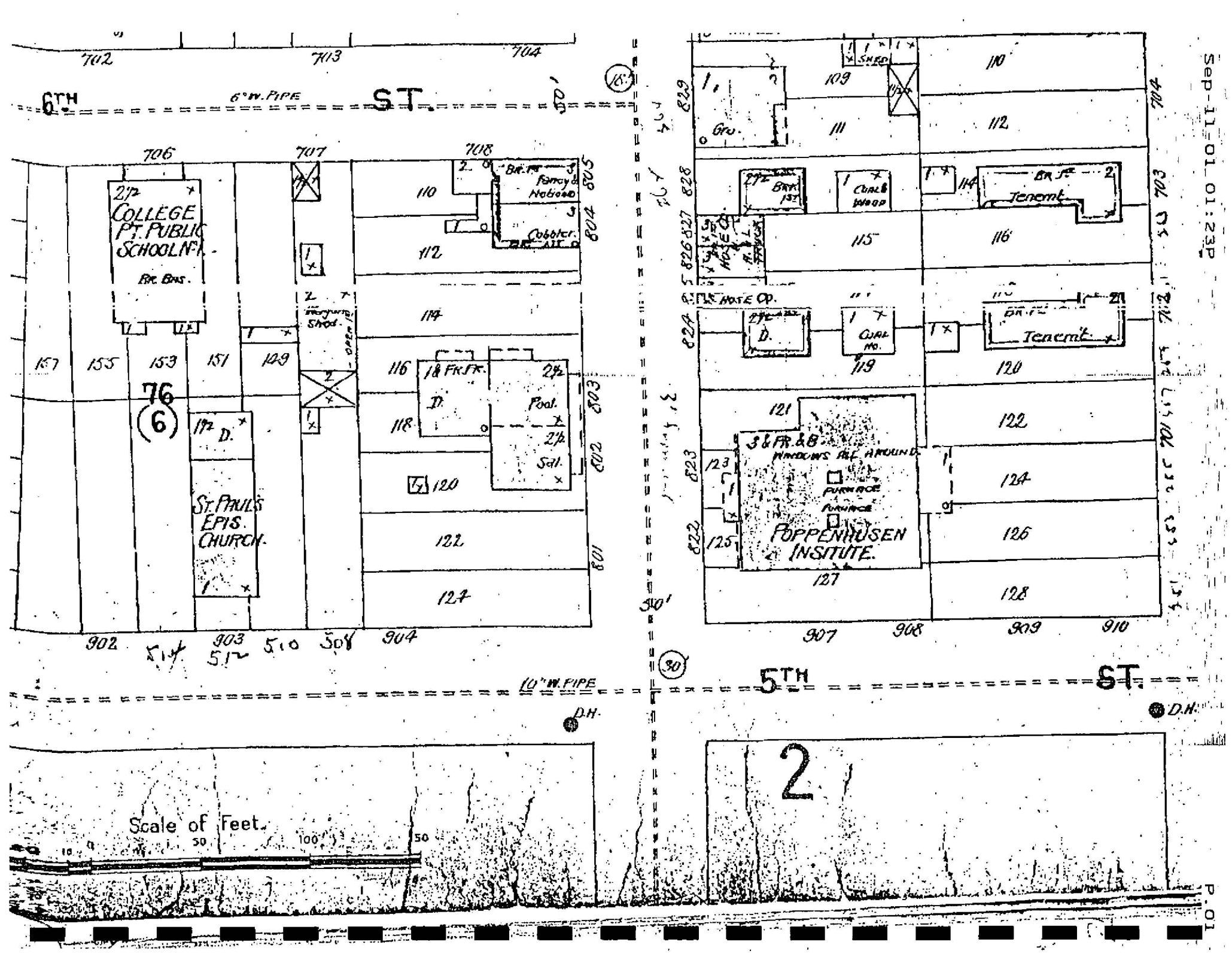


FROM SANBORN MAP OF COLLEGE POINT JAN 1892
(SHEET DATED 12-19-91)

Flushing Daily Times: March 26, 1910
Two landmarks to disappear owned by American Hard Rubber Co. known as "The Barns" and occupied as tenements for half a century; on site five 2-story brick dwellings are to be erected; demolition probably in May

Daily Star: Sat. April 6, 1918
"Old Barns", landmark, is being torn down.
College Point: property of American Hard Rubber Co. Occupied as a tenement for more than a century. Lower floor facing Second av was for many years firehouse for Enterprise Hose Co. No.2. The quarters also used as a polling place at elections. Part of ground has become property of Poppenhusen Institute in exchange for a piece of property on eastern side of building. Intention of company to erect model dwellings upon the "barn" site and that acquired from the institute. Two other buildings which were on the property and also old landmarks were demolished nearly two years ago.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Cobbler.
Shed
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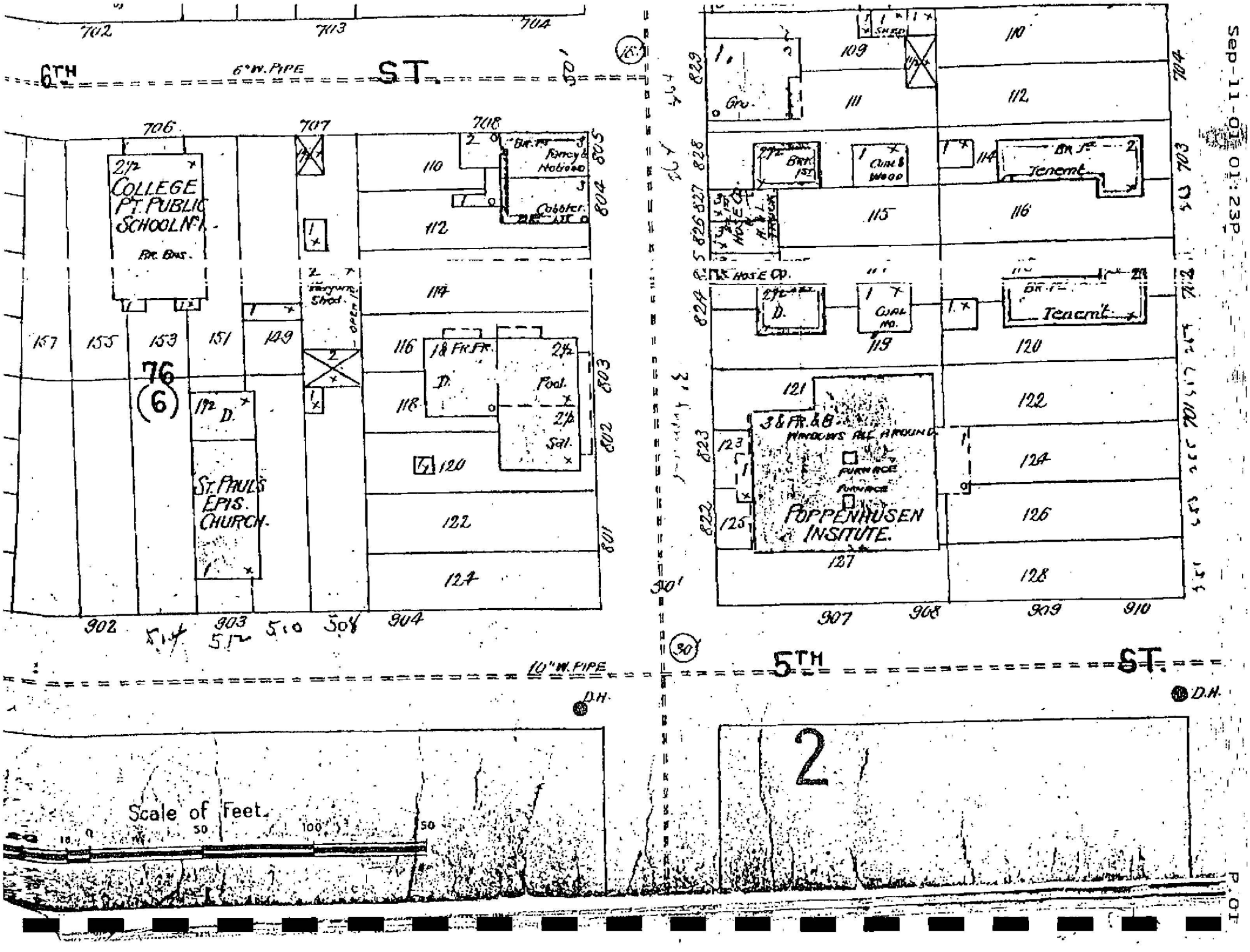
6TH ST.
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COLLEGE PT. PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 1
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WINDOWS ALL AROUND
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FURNACE
POPPENHUSEN INSTITUTE.
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Fancy Hdware
Lobster
Boat.
Boat.
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