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PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT REPORT

for the

REGO PARK MALL PROJECT


QUEENS, NEW YORK

1984

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HISTORICAL  PERSPECTIVES

PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT REPORT

FOR THE

REGO PARK MALL PROJECT

QUEENS, NEW YORK

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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION

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Dated: November 16, 1984

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## INTRODUCTION

The Rego Park Mall project, involving an area over two blocks in size, is proposed for a section of Queens that is situated immediately to the south of Elmhurst and on the northern border of Rego Park. (See Figs. 1, 2) Bounded by Queens Boulevard and 63rd Road on the south, 63rd Road and 97th Street on the east, the Long Island Expressway Service Road on the north, and Junction Boulevard on the west, the proposed project entails construction of a shopping mall, a Sears department store, an automotive center, public open space, and both surface and enclosed parking facilities. Presently this site is occupied by paved parking lots inside chain-link fencing, and one large department store - Alexander's - which is situated on the western one-half of the southernmost block (#2084) of the project parcel. (See Photos) Alexander's along with Sears, will anchor the proposed mall.

An environmental impact statement to assess the potential impact on the existing neighborhood of this proposed project is required by the City of New York. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission archaeologist specifically required that the EIS include documentary research on a portion of the Rego Park Mall project area. Prior to the twentieth century the vast majority of this plot was low-lying swamp bounded to the north by Horse (or White

Horse) Brook which ran east-west from Newtown Creek to Flushing Creek, and to the southeast and southwest by early farm roads. The focus of the study is roughly the southeast quarter of Block 2084 - an area that was solid ground next to the swampy land until being paved for vehicular parking. (Written communication of 3/8/84, S. Baugher to L. Grifo) Figure 3 shows the names over time of the streets bounding the site.

The purpose of the documentary study which follows is to locate, identify, and evaluate potential archaeological resources in a portion of the project site (See Fig. 4) and to assess the impact on such resources by the proposed action. Specific types of resources might include cultural debris and structural remains of an early Long Island farmstead and/or artifacts and features of native American exploitation of a swamp margin zone on an inland site. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission will evaluate this study and determine if field testing is required. (ibid.)

## HISTORICAL RECORD

### General History of Newtown

The first white men to inhabit that part of Long Island now known as Queens were fur traders under the administration of the Dutch West India Company who came in the early years of the seventeenth century. But toward the middle of that century the lands were opened to settlement by both Dutch and English. In 1642 "Reverend Francis Doughty received patent to Mispot or English Kills ("kill" is the Dutch word for a small stream or tidal inlet) at the head of Newtown Creek." (Queens Borough Library Bulletin #650, 1939) Doughty, who had come to this country seeking religious freedom, was granted 14,000 acres "including practically all of the present Long Island City and Newtown," (Von Skal, 1908, p.24) and thus, presumably, the RPM site. But he had a land dispute with Gov. Kieft who fined him "ten dollars and twenty-four hours imprisonment." Doughty thereupon left for Flushing in a huff. (ibid., p.24)

Considering the amount of encroachment by the white man onto his lands, it was inevitable that conflict between the settlers and the Indians should erupt. "In August, 1643, the hostility burst out in Kieft's War. Provoked by an unresolved murder, the Dutch massacred an inoffensive Indian village. In retaliation the Long Island bands joined with their New Jersey and Westchester neighbors in

a massive effort to burn the Europeans' farms. Among those they fell upon were the settlers at Maspeth. With their farmsteads in flames, townsmen fled to Manhattan."

(Ehrlich, 1979 p.8) The Dutch thereafter began to lose control of the entire area of present day Queens even before the English Crown took over in 1664. "A group of Englishmen, largely from Connecticut and Massachusetts, established in 1651 a settlement midway between English Kills (the head of Newtown Creek) and the Village of Flushing." (Bulletin, 1939) The settlement was named Newtown in 1665. "The older section of the area, near the (present day) juncture of Grand Avenue and Queens Boulevard, was the village of Newtown now known as Elmhurst." (ibid.) The RPM site was in a swampy section slightly southeast of the village proper, but was always considered part of Newtown. (See Fig. 5 and note the relationship of the site to the "Village" to the northwest)

Climate, water supply, and soil conditions favored agricultural use of the land in the fledgling settlement of Newtown. Early on, a large part of the land was swamp and bog, "but improved methods in farming and subsoil drainage have made it very valuable." (Von Skal, 1908, p.24) During the American Revolution cold Long Islanders dug peat from the swamps to use as fuel (Stiles, 1867-9, p.302), thus reclaiming more arable land. "The inhabitants were so entirely given to agriculture, and had pursued it so

assiduously, that in 1723 all the land in the township had been taken up. Wheat was the favorite crop, but enough rye, barley, corn, hemp, flax and tobacco was raised for home consumption, besides a variety of fruits and vegetables, including that most valuable one the potato, with which the first settlers were wholly unacquainted. Much land was left for grazing, for the farmers also raised a considerable number of horses, cattle and sheep, from breeds originally brought from New England and Holland." (History of Queen's County 1882, p.333) This land use pattern persisted well into the twentieth century.

The project site was once farmland situated on the very edge of one of these bogs (see Fig. 5, Riker, 1852). It also lay at the intersection of two of the earliest roads in Newtown/Queens. "Two hundred and sixty-five years ago, Cornelius Hubbard, cartographer, drew the earliest map of Queens. Through its length ran a...road, partly a wagon roadway and partly an Indian path. In 1666, the highway now Queens Boulevard, was already a main lane of communication from the Western end of Long Island as far as Jamaica." (Forest-Hills, Kew Gardens Post, 1931, Dec. 10) It was regulated at eighty feet wide by an act of the state legislature in 1869-70, and today is a wider and impressive thoroughfare lined with stores and apartment buildings. Sixty-third Road was early on known as old Mill

Road, probably because it at one time led to Daniel Rapalye's mill. Later, in the nineteenth century, it was known as the Hempstead Plank Road (later Hempstead Turnpike) because it extended to Hempstead and because it was for some time "paved" with planks laid across its width. "About the year 1847 what has been termed the Plank Roadia began to prevail through the country and it reached its height about 1850 or 1851. The level surface of Long Island afforded better facilities for the construction of these roads than existed in many regions, and within three or four years after the first was built they had greatly multiplied in all parts of the island and a new era of travel was thought by some to have dawned. The impracticability of these roads, however, soon became apparent, and here as elsewhere the mania subsided." (History of Queens County, 1882, p.43)

Though no longer used as farmland after c.1923, the area grew slowly until the 1940s, but is now thoroughly urbanized.

## PREHISTORIC REVIEW

At the time of European arrival in New York harbor the native Americans of the area were part of the Delaware culture and speaking a Munsee dialect of the Eastern Algonquian language. (Fig. 12) Anthropologists, linguists, and native Americans have agreed on this cultural and linguistic designation. But information on how the native Americans of western Long Island actually camped, farmed, hunted, and gathered shellfish must be pieced together from several sources. Research of three sources has yielded enough data to approach an understanding of the lifeways of these Munsee speaking peoples and their predecessors. These research sources include:

- (1) Ethnographic reports by the earliest Europeans visiting and living in southern New York provide descriptions of how the "savages" looked and acted and where they lived.
- (2) Collections of Indian artifacts taken from the western Long Island area indicate where the Indians may have camped, what tools they may have used, and possibly their food preferences.
- (3) Modern archaeological investigations of comparable area sites provide information that can, with caution, be applied to western Long Island locales.

Pulling together all the possible information from the above sources will yield some idea of (a) how the project area may have been exploited by native Americans and (b) what gaps exist in the archaeological record of western Long Island. Archaeological testing of the project site would only be considered worthwhile if the documentary study indicated a strong likelihood that the site would have/could have hosted prehistoric peoples and the time period and/or locale-type of the project site is not well understood and documented. Simply, archaeological testing is recommended only if the high probability of a site and valuable research data can be expected to be found and if these results will greatly increase the knowledge and understanding of prehistoric peoples of western Long Island.

Prior to assessing reports, collections, and investigations and how they relate to the project site, an archaeologist must place the project site within an ecological framework. Before the twentieth century topographic changes the project site was traversed by a meandering creek and a large percentage of the parcel was marsh land. A portion of the project - the southeastern corner at the intersection of 97th Street and 63rd Road - was solid ground abutting the marsh. Changes through time in the use of different ecological zones, e.g., high ground adjacent to a marsh, as well as modification in the ecology itself account for the presence or absence of archaeological sites in specific areas.

Therefore, the seminal factor determining the formation of archaeological sites on the Rego Park Mall site will be the differing use of the wetland margin zone through time. An understanding of wetland margin zone exploitation by prehistoric groups for an extended time period constitutes the basis for finding sites and interpreting the meaning and significance of these archaeological resources. Marine estuarine, and lacustrine locations afforded aboriginal hunters and incipient agriculturists numerous and valuable floral and faunal resources (e.g. fish, water fowl, tubrous plants and grasses). Foraging activities and hunting within these watery sites - as the Rego Park Mall area was before the 1900s - was undoubtedly most common. To date, no major archaeological sites have been located on an inland site in western Long Island with characteristics of the Rego Park Mall-project area.

To understand how native Americans exploited different environmental niches over time, it is necessary to separate the pre-contact peoples into time periods according to their distinct cultural differences. Archaeologists have gained knowledge about these different time periods and different localities in varying degrees. This report will try to reflect pertinent data from the southern New York area, and western Long Island and Staten Island whenever available. Archaeologists in the northeast divide the pre-contact period into three sub-periods, the Paleo-Indian,

Archaic, and Woodland Stages, which are further divided as shown below:

PERIOD	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT (BP)
Paleo-Indian	13,000-10,000
Early Archaic	10,000- 8,000
Middle Archaic	8,000- 6,000
Late Archaic	6,000- 3,700
Terminal Archaic	3,700- 2,700
Early Woodland	2,700- 2,000
Middle Woodland	2,000- 1,200
Late Woodland	1,200- 300

Approximately 11,000 years ago the land mass of Long Island experienced the last retreat of Pleistocene glaciation. The Harbor Hill moraine which now traverses the east-west spine of the Island is the evidence of the ice sheet activity. (Fig. 6) The gravel noted in the soil borings taken in the project area is most probably a reflection of this pleistocene activity. As the ice retreated, Long Island's earliest human inhabitants, Paleo-Indians, entered the area hunting big game. Leonard Eisenberg's research has indicated that three types of terrain were preferred for Paleo-Indian sites: 1) lowland waterside camps near coniferous swamps and near larger rivers; 2) upland bluff camps in areas where deciduous trees dominated; and 3) ridge-top camps, also where deciduous trees dominated. (Cited in Rutsch, 1983, p.33) Eisenberg does note that the waterside settlements he studied were situated on locally well-drained soils. (Eisenberg, n.d., p.123) We are unable to assess with

the available data the drainage conditions of the Rego Park Mall Project site for that time period. The sea level of Long Island Sound during this time was much lower than today and in situ Archaeological evidence of these first inhabitants is scarce since many of these resources are now underwater. (Saxon, 1973, p. 252) See Fig. 7 and 8 for the location of recorded Paleo-Indian sites.

In the coastal and tidewater area of New York the Archaic Stage followed the Paleo-Indian Stage (c. 9,000 years ago) and "is represented by 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, Shelter Island, Manhattan Island, Fisher's Island, and Staten Island and along the lower Hudson River on terranes and knolls, at various elevations having no consistent relationship to the particular cultural complex." (Ritchie, 1980,p.143) Discoveries in Staten Island by amateur archaeologists produced the first unequivocal evidence for Early Archaic expressions in New York State comparable to those in the southeastern United States. One of the most well known sites in Staten Island, the Tottenville site, was discovered under the modern landfill overburden (6-27 inches thick) containing sand, pebbles, bits of coal, and iron. (Ritchie and Funk, 1973, p. 38) It is

a possibility that peoples of the Archaic stage exploited the fresh water resources of what is now called Flushing Creek. and these resources are underneath fill overburden which was introduced when the parking lot of the Rego Park Mall Project area was paved.

The largest Archaic Stage recognized in the northeast and the one most completely explored in the New York coastal district, is the Wading River site on eastern Long Island. This small stemmed point complex\* is located on a marsh on the north shore of Suffolk County. The Wading River salt marsh occupies an embayment that is surrounded on three sides by the Harbor Hill terminal moraine, which is as much as 180-200 feet high, locally. The hills surrounding the marsh are dissected by several small valleys with streams, mostly intermittent, that flow northward into the Wading River tidal creek. Four sites actually made up the Wading River Archaic component and these sites can be studied for a trend in the Archaic exploitation of a water resource that might be applicable to the project site. Three of the sites were situated on low protected spots on the lee or eastern side of a prominent finger of land fronting the marsh. "They occupied small stretches of

\*"Smalled Stemmed Point" is only one of several names assigned to a regional Late Archaic cultural adaptation pattern that is based on a diagnostic point type. Other such permutations are "Narrow Stemmed Point," "Small Point," and "Narrow Point."

essentially level ground, in one case in an old erosional valley. The sites shared similar elevations, the edge of the dry ground ranging from about 2 to 7 feet above mean high water." (Wyatt, 1982, p. 71) Cultural deposits at two of the sites extended underneath the marsh and three of the sites were immediately adjacent to fresh-water springs. One of the sites, a toolmaking station, was situated on low, open, flat ground on the northeastern side of that same prominent finger of land, facing out across a finger of Marsh onto the Sound. All of the sites were small in scale, ranging from 10,000 sq. ft. to 66,000 sq. ft. and revealed shallow cultural deposits, often less than two or three feet deep. (Wyatt, 1982, p. 71) The Rego Park Mall Project area differs markedly from the Wading River site location in that there never were prominent hills or protecting land forms in the Queens Boulevard area. Also, the Wading River location is a coastal site and archaeologists have hypothesized that coastal and inland sites provided different resources for prehistoric peoples during different times of the year. More information is needed on Archaic inland sites so that these hypotheses can be tested.

Two other well-known sites on Long Island that exhibit some of the Archaic Period traits are the Grantville site near Flushing and the Garvie Point site. (Boyd, 1982, p. 67. See Fig. 9) However, these sites are

also situated in the coastal area and do not contribute to an understanding of how the prehistoric people exploited the non-salt water resources.

Within the southern sub-area of New York State\*, there is evidence of a transitional culture between the Archaic and Woodland Periods. Substantial sites of the Snook Kill Phase of this transitional stage have been located by archaeologists on high sandy river terraces. These riverine sites show evidence of multiple activities, in contrast to the hunting emphasis of small inland camps. The research indicates that relatively little use was made of inland sites, including rockshelters. (Ritchie and Funk, 1973, p. 342)

By the time of the Woodland Stage (c.3,000 years ago) the sea level and exposed coastal regions were, in most respects, as they appear today. Although the Woodland Stage native Americans preferred occupation sites situated on well drained terraces or knolls overlooking bodies of water, they did take advantage of the natural richness of the low areas. From swampy lands they harvested ample crops of berries, roots, and seeds for food. From the marshes also came such raw materials as rushes for mats and roof coverings and soft cattail fluff for absorbents

\*The southern sub-area of New York State is one of five geographical subdivisions of the State made by William Ritchie and includes New York City and Westchester and Rockland Counties. This sub-area exhibits, archaeologically, some measure of continuity in development with southern New England, eastern New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania.

to prevent the chafing of infants and to use as dressings for burns and scalds. (Russel, 1980,p.120) Of natural food sources the most dependable day-to-day supply seems for many aboriginally inhabited areas to have been fish. "Almost without exception the Indian village was beside a harbor, lake, or stream and not infrequently within reach of all three." (ibid,p.123) Less often mentioned but another resource of spring and fall, ducks and geese would brake their flight at inland fresh meadows and the salt marshes at the shores. (ibid.,p.126) The archaeological evidence from Woodland Stage sites indicates a strong preference for large scale habitation sites to be within very close proximity to a major fresh water source, e.g., a river, a lake, an extensive wetland, and smaller scale extractive-functioning sites to be situated at other resource center, e.g., quarrying sites, butchering stations, shell gathering localities. It is not fully understood at what times of the year specific site-types would have been exploited. The Rego Park Mall Project site could have, on its extreme edges where solid ground only existed prior to the 1920s, hosted an inland camp site of the Woodland Stage or even a larger scale semi-permanent habitation site of the Woodland Stage. In either case, it is most likely that the water resources outlined above were present on the Rego Park Mall project site and were exploited by (n)ative Americans during the Woodland Stage.

The following discussion details the evidence supporting this supposition for the Rego Park Mall Project site.

Middlesex Phase sites of Early Woodland times have been encountered during gravel and sand digging in a knoll or terrace near a river or lake. (Ritchie, 1980, p. 201) Late Woodland Stage sites of the East River Tradition in southern New York have been noted on the "second rise of ground above highwater level on tidal inlets" and situated "on tidal streams or coves" and on "well-drained sites." (ibid. p. 264-5) The archaeological record details many coastal sites and defines a preference by Woodland Stage peoples to exploit well-drained localities. The Rego Park Mall Project site is definitely not on a tidal inlet or on a terrace near a river or lake and the pre-1927 drainage conditions are not known at this time. However, we know that water resources and abutting higher ground are two common factors that Woodland Stage sites share and these factors were present in the pre-1927 Rego Park Mall Project site.

In coastal New York, settlement data for Late Woodland people are at best spotty. Archaeological sites of this period, as of 1973, consisted of shell middens, rockshelters, large agricultural villages, cemeteries, and stockaded settlements; but, information on each variety of site is not considered complete or in any way equally researched. Of interest to this development site area is the fact that

most of the large open sites researched and reported contained sizeable pits up to six feet deep, filled with refuse but probably serving initially for cooking or storage, located beneath general ground middens (refuse). (Ritchie and Funk, 1973, p. 177-8) It is possible that an open site, containing such pits, could have been on the Rego Park Mall Project site at one time and, if located, could provide valuable archaeological insights into seasonal settlement patterns.

The Cusano site, 550 feet south of the previously discussed Wading River site (Fig. 9), proved to be the only marsh-side site of Long Island evidencing a substantial Woodland occupation, was investigated by Ronald Wyatt between 1967 and 1970. (Wyatt, 1983, p. 73) Two Woodland Stage inland sites were found by Mr. William Asadorian in 1980 and 1981. These two sites (1- representing a Middle Woodland Period site at the Captain Tilly Park, Jamaica location; and, 2- a site on Archer Avenue west of Parsons Boulevard) have not been completely published as of this date and laboratory analysis and comparative research needs to continue on inland site types. (Seyfreid, 1982, p. 23; also see Fig. 10)

One last site that should be discussed in relation to the Rego Park Mall site is the Oakland Lake site which is a coastal site but on a fresh water resource (the Lake)

and connected to the inner Long Island by Alley Creek. Directly east, northeast of the Rego Park Project area and within the Alley Pond Park in Bayside, Queens is located the Oakland Lake site, a multi-component site excavated in the 1960s by the Metropolitan Chapter of the NYSAA. This site, yielding both Late Archaic and Woodland Stage material, was situated on a northwest-southeast oriented ravine (27' above MHW) before being destroyed during construction (1968). The artifact bearing soil layers (zones 1-4) were no more than 15-26 inches below ground surface. (Kaeser, 1978, p.263-266) (See Fig. 9) According to a Queens avocational archaeologist, there are archaeological resources still being discovered in the Alley Pond Park by park staff. The Alley Pond Park Environmental Center has an exhibit of 80+ artifacts from Long Island's prehistoric period - many of the specimens collected from the immediate Queens area. (William Asadorian, personal communication, 11/13/84)

The appearance of ceramics (non-wheel formed clay vessels) is a marker for the Woodland Stage. Until recent research questioned the long held belief that the first European settlers encountered aboriginal farmers, cultivation was considered another marker of the Woodland Stage. Professor Ceci of Queens College, Flushing, has hypothesized that aboriginal cultivation did not begin until after the initial contact with Europeans and she has based a great deal of her argument on the lack of evidence in the archaeological record. She

relates the use of coastal sites and the limited evidence of maize cultivation to introduced influences from the Old World. Her theory and pertinent data to refute or prove the theory are of direct concern to archaeologists in the southern New England and mid-Atlantic regions.

Lynn Ceci suggests that permanent villages and maize cultivation did not occur until after European colonization; the pressures created by the European trading system resulted in a variance of the Indian's settlement pattern from temporary villages to increased sedentism. Large, permanent, fortified settlements developed in areas where the shells needed for wampum could be obtained and where European access to the finished product was fairly easy. (Ceci cited in Baugher-Perlin, 1982, p.11) Ceci's assessment of Long Island indicates that the vast majority of the island's surface and subsurface soils are in general poor in organic matter and acid. "Native sites are not only absent from these zones but do not appear to concentrate near the potentially more productive "pockets." (Ceci, 1980, p.74) (Fig. 11) These exceptional "pockets" of both arable and naturally fertile soil appear in shallow deposits near fresh water sources north of the island's terminal moraines. (ibid., p.74) It is possible that the Rego Park Mall Project area is situated in just such a fertile pocket near a fresh water source north of the moraine.

A factor in Ceci's argument against pre-European maize

cultivation is the negative evidence from ethnographic accounts. She cites Hudson's records of the 1609 exploration and the subsequent observers as lacking specific evidence of cultivation in the coastal areas. "Finally, in 1628, the first statement for local maize cultivation is made by DeRaiseres, the new Secretary for the Dutch West India Company at Fort Amsterdam." Staten Island is "inhabited by 80 to 90 savages, who support themselves by planting maize," and Long Island "has several creeks and bays, where many savages dwell, who support themselves by planting maize and making sewan." (wampum) Further documentation based on direct observation of natives growing maize is extremely rare. Daniel Denton, long a resident of Long Island, noted in 1670 that local natives had "their principal quarters where they plant corn, but added that they moved their tents two or three times a year to hunt and fish, a statement suggesting the limited contribution of maize towards subsistence (and sedentism)" (Ceci, 1979-80, p.62) Early Town Records of Long Island contain bits of data that reveal that local supplies of maize were limited. For many towns (including Newtown) Indian corn was recorded as payment for goods and services, even as bounty for killing wolves. (ibid., p.63) As stated in the introductory remarks of this prehistoric review, archaeological field work is indicated generally when the results will greatly increase the knowledge and understanding of a past people and their lifeways. Of

particular concern to researchers of the western Long Island area is this question that Lynn Ceci has raised on the causal factors of the introduction of maize cultivation. It is possible that the Rego Park Mall Project site area could hold some evidence pertinent to this research question.

In attempting to reconstruct the prehistoric past of Rego Park, Queens we have reviewed the information from modern archaeological investigations, the information from contemporary collectors of Indian artifacts, and we have briefly mentioned early historic records and ethnographic reports. The following paragraphs give more detailed information on the Rego Park area from ethnographic reports and antiquarians' research.

Daniel Denton, writing in c.1660 on the Indians of Long Island, stated: "To say something of the Indians, there is now but few upon the Island, and those few no ways hurtful but rather serviceable to the English, and it is to be admired, how strangely they have decrease by the Hand of God, since the English first settling of those parts; for since my time, where there were six towns, they are reduced to two small Villages, and it hath been generally observed, that where the English come to settle, a Divine Hand makes way for them, by removing or cutting off the Indians either by Wars one with the other, or by some raging mortal Disease."

"They live principally by Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing; their Wives being the Husbandmen to till the Land, and

plant their corn." "The meat they live most upon is Fish, Fowl, and Venison; they eat like wise Polecats, Skunks, Raccoon, Possum, Turtles, and the like"

"They build small moveable Tents, which they remove two or three times a year, having their principal quarters where they plant their Corn; their Hunting quarters and their Fishing quarters." (Denton, 1902, p.45)

Denton also states that the west end of Long Island hosted, by this time, four or five Dutch towns and twelve English towns in addition to villages and farm houses.

(ibid., p.40) One chronicler of the mid-seventeenth century, FanderDonck, reported that Indian "castles" (seemingly denotes a fortified village) were located on steep, high hills, near a stream or river. (Baugher-Perlin, 1982, p.11) As already stated above, archaeologists have located the largest pre-historic habitation sites on ground providing good drainage, the advantages of uninterrupted views, and a fresh water source. The above chronicler undoubtedly describes many such sites that were indeed situated on steep, high hills - unlike the Rego Park Mall Project area.

Reginald Bolton researched the Indian past of New York City and reported that at the time of European influx the Rockaway Chieftaincy stretched diagonally across Long Island from Maspeth to Rockaway, and its territory included all of the modern township of Newtown, the southern part of Hempstead, the region around Rockville Center, and the ocean front of

Far Rockaway. They doubtless had a number of stations, of which their Maspeth village was at the head of "Mespætchen" or Newtown Creek. The Rockaway territory was largely disposed of by an immense sale of land extending from Hempstead to Rockaway inlet, in 1685, by Pamas (then the "sagamore") and others. (Bolton, 1920, p.275) Bolton's exhaustive research and his map of Indian Paths is an initial step in the archaeological review process of New York City and his work is extensively cited in such reports. His research does not cover all of the Borough of Queens and his map of Indian Paths does not cover the Rego Park Mall Project area. (Regrettably, the Project site is a scant one-quarter inch off the Indian Paths map.) However, his comments on the Newtown area are most probably directly pertinent to the Project area: "Within the Newtown district another subordinate chieftaincy, the Mispæt, resided in the region around the extensive inlet of Newtown creek, known to the natives as Mespætches."

"The name of the inlet, according to Tooker,\* bears some reference to a bad water place or swampy locality, which well describes the character of the borders of the creek and of its branches. The native names of three branches of Newtown Creek have been preserved." (Bolton, 1922, p.173)

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\*Tooker was a very active Long Island antiquarian who donated (c.1900) approximately 1000 Indian artifacts to the Brooklyn Institute, now called the Brooklyn Museum.

Research indicates that the abovementioned creeks are not the creek that at one time traversed the Rego Park Mall Project site, but they are nearby. The description of the general area shows that it was a large inland marshy area and perhaps very important to prehistoric peoples.

According to Bolton, farming activities in the eighteenth century uncovered a native American burial ground in Flushing, on a tract of land on the north side of Broadway. (Ibid., p.182) Riker, in Annals of Newtown, 1852, reports on the large collection of "stone axes and arrowheads" that Judge Furman had collected in Maspeth and noted the ravaging of shell midden sites (refuse piles of harvested oysters, mussels, quahogs, etc.) along the Queens shoreline by farmers seeking fertilizer. (Riker, 1852, p.73) From these reports by antiquarians and the excavation reports of archaeologists and the knowledge of contemporary collectors and the ethnographic record we know that the (n)ative Americans exploited the general area of Newtown or Rego Park in Queens. And, we know from these same sources that the native Americans exploited fresh water sources - particularly the higher elevation ground abutting the water resource. On a particularistic scale, we do not know the drainage capabilities of the Rego Park Mall Project area before the 1920s. And on a broad scale, we do not know the particulars of how (n)ative Americans exploited inland locales on western Long Island.

## LAND USE/OWNERSHIP RECORD OF THE PROJECT SITE

### Methodology

The ownership of this parcel had to be traced backwards and forward in time based on a known owner, A. Uhl, shown and named on a map of 1873, the Beers Atlas and the first atlas of Queens to be found. (Fig. 13) Crucial deeds - Uhl as grantee and then as grantor - were not listed in the grantee-grantor volumes in the Queens Borough Register files though all U volumes from the earliest seventeenth century date through c1925 were searched. When, from another source, it was found that W.S. Vanderveer was the owner some years before Uhl, we tried to locate Vanderveer as the grantor, but alas, the V volume of grantors is missing altogether.

So, there are gaps in the ownership record of the parcel as here presented because there are gaps in the archival record. However, by piecing together information from a number of sources, it was possible to reconstruct an ownership record sufficient to indicate the land usage of the acreage over time. The following discussion relates specifically to the RPM site (though its boundaries were not always the same over time or to closely neighboring parcels which are identified as such.

### Historical Record of Site

Whether he came with Rev. Doughty or with the later group of English settlers in 1651, John Reeder was one of Newtown's earliest settlers. He is mentioned in town records

by 1667. In 1701 he sold some land which included the RPM property to Caspar Springsteen:

An Indenture mde the 28th day of July in yeare of Our Lord Christ 1701 and in the thirteenth years of ye Reigne of Our Sovereigne Lord William ye third by ye Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France & Ireland Defender of ye faith &c Between John Reeder Junior of Newtown in Queens County on ye Island naw Saw yeoman of ye one part & Caspar Joost spring steen of the Town County and Island aforesaid Yeoman of ye other Part Witnesseth" &cc Conveys certain draught Lots...  
Memorandum on ye 29th July 1701 ye within mentioned John Reed went to ye Land herein mentioned and there in ye Presents of two witnesses DID TAKE A CLOD OF YE GROUND & A TWIG THERE GROWING and did deliver ye same to Caspar Joost Springsteen in name of possesstion & seizin to have hold, Enjoy & possess for Ever as Witness. Recorded by me,

WILLIAM GLEANE, CLARKE.

(as recorded in O'Gorman, 1934, p.55)

Caspar's descendants, among them David, Daniel, and Abraham, are later property owners according to town records and engaged in a number of transactions back and forth with relatives. In a small settlement such as this, marriage and other contracts with a limited number of people was inevitable and in the first few generations, almost everyone must have been related by blood and/or property. The same names recur often in different combinations with one another. David and Daniel Springsteen evidently held various parcels in the neighborhood in the mid-eighteenth century (deeds of 1751), and it is Abraham who is the next generation at the turn of the nineteenth century. (see Fig. 14) Perhaps

he retired from farming following the sale, for he is listed in the Newtown Records as having freed three slaves around 1806.

Early in the 19th century it is Vanderveers who hold title to land including the study area according to maps and historians. Only one Vanderveer (Mrs.) is shown on the Riker 1852 map (Fig. 15), but the History of Queens County, written in 1882 states that "Henry Suydam Vanderveer, of Newtown, was born in an old house that stood just across the road from his present dwelling,\* September 30th 1812. His father, Michael Vanderveer, moved from Flatbush, where his family had long borne high repute, about 1810, having bought this farm, then consisting of 130 acres. He was born October 22nd 1777, and died April 19th, 1821 in the prime of manhood, not yet 41 years old. He married Martha Vandervoort, of Newtown, who was born March 31st 1778 and died November 13th 1855. Their children were: James, born October 16th 1801; Gitty Ann, born March 31st 1803; George R born July 29th 1807; Peter, born May 14, 1809; Henry S; Paul V., born June 13th 1815, and Ellen M., born May 31st 1818." (History of Queens County, 1882, p.407) Later maps - 1859, 1873, 1891, and 1908 (Figs. 16, 13, 17), show several Vanderveers in the vicinity.

Henry S. was the most prominent member of the Vanderveer

\*Additional records clarify this statement: the "old house," the first mention of a structure on the parcel, was on the project site, the new one across North Hempstead (63rd) to the south.

family. He was town assessor in 1848 (Newtown Records, 1934, p. 287) and is listed as "farmer, h(ouse) Flushing (sic) Rd." in the 1872-73 Business Directory. The biographical profile of him in the History of Queens County (1882, p.407) says "Henry S. Vanderveer, the subject of this sketch, grew up with no experience worthy of special remark, as other boys in so many farmers' families have before and since, going to district school when old enough, doing chores for his mother, and helping on the farm summers as he got larger, until he arrived at the estate of manhood. He has always been a farmer, a good neighbor and a good citizen... He built the house in which he lives in 1850, (south of 63rd) remodeling and adding thereto in 1873, making it, with its pleasant surroundings, the cheerful and inviting home which Mr. Vanderveer and his family now enjoy, and to which their friends are always welcomed with a most genuine hospitality." (History of Queens County, 1882, p.407) Eugene Armbruster, well-known local historian, places the house at both 250' and 350' east of Queens Blvd. on the south side of 63rd Ave. (sic) or Road (Historical Collections of the Borough of Queens, 1938, p.54), which is almost directly across from the project site.

One of Henry's sons "John Hyatt married (November 13th, 1878) Cornelia G., daughter of John and Gertrude de Bevoise. He remains at home, engaged in carrying on the farm. A grandchild completes this household, representing the third

generation - always such an impressive reminder of the passage of time." (History of Queens County, 1882, p.407) Armbruster, writing in 1923, says that the white Vanderveer farmhouse "is stilled owned by John Vanderveer." (Long Island Landmarks, 1923, p.34) Again, this is close to, - but not on the RPM site.

By 1859 (Fig. 16) The Vanderveers had either sold or leased property on the NW side of the Hempstead Plank Rd (63rd Road) - precisely the project site - to A. Uhle. (The spelling varies widely from Ehulle to Uhl1.) Anthony Uhl remained on the parcel until his death on 11/15/93 at the age of sixty-nine. (Long Island Vital Records card file in Queens Borough Library) His name and a structure is shown on maps of 1873, 1891, and 1908 (Figs. 13, 17, & 18) and he is listed in Curten's Business Directory for 1872-3 as "Anthony Uhl, farmer, h. Flushing (sic) Av." Eugene Armbruster, quoted above, did house by house research of parts of Long Island. The historian said about Uhl's property that "Henry Suydam Vanderveer built in 1850 on the southside of Old Mill Road (63rd Avenue (sic) near the line of 27th Street, about 250 feet east of Queens Boulevard and directly opposite the other Vanderveer House owned by

A. Uhl in 1873, 1881, 1896,"\* and "A. Uhl House was on the northside 63rd (old Mill Rd, N. Hempstead Plank Rd.) Road, 250 feet Queens (Hoffman Blvd) Blvd. or the northeast cor. 63rd Rd. and 96th Street." (Historical Collections, 1938, p.54) A decade earlier Armbruster wrote a book entitled Long Island Landmarks which had a chapter on how early homesteads were built and other chapters describing every extant homestead as well as other buildings at that date. Each house listed had a number which was to correspond to an illustrated edition. The Queens Borough Library contains a rare (perhaps the only) volume with photographs of at least some of the structures. It was very disappointing to find that there were no snapshots of either the Vanderveer or the Uhl homes though he describes the still standing Uhl residence as the "Vanderveer house, white, west side of road about 200' north of Queens Blvd. H. Vanderveer, owner 1860; A. Uhl, 1873, 1891, 1896." (Armbruster, 1923, p.34) However, an 1859 map (Fig. 16) shows "Ehulle" on the site. Another inconsistency.

\*But Uhl died in 1893. There are obvious inconsistencies in maps, Armbruster, and other documents as regards exactly who owned what when and where. Map makers too often tend to copy what was on an earlier chart without checking for current accuracy, and then the error is perpetuated in the written record. This leads to some puzzlement on the part of the reader and frustration on the part of the researcher. However, the contradictory details do not affect the overall historical land use record of this particular site except on one important point; one hesitates to state definitively that there was one and the same structure standing on the RPM site from c.1810 (Vanderveer) through c.1927 (Uhl and -- heirs) which was the latest map found that shows it.

Photographs of farmhouses closest to the site were of the Covert and Kouwenhaven farmhouses. The Covert building is small, shingled, and shabby (See 1859 and 1873 maps for location), while the Kouwenhaven one is very substantial and handsome. It is a two story structure close to the street. (Old Mill Road, aka 63 Road) There is a sidewalk and an outhouse to the rear is visible.

The latest records of extant buildings on the site parcel are a 1923 map of Thornton Ridge Development Corporation (Fig. 19), and a 1927 Belcher-Hyde Atlas (Fig. 20) showing a two and a half story structure with a two story wing. On both maps the house appears to lie partially in 97th Street and the outbuilding squarely on the site. See also Figure 18, the Belcher-Hyde Atlas for 1908 which retains the same configuration on the 1911 and 1920 Atlases. Whether or not the house was occupied and the land still being farmed during this period is unknown. Also, whether or not this is the original Vanderverr/Uhl house is unknown.

There is another hiatus in the record between the twenties and 1964. The records room of the Queens building department files Block and Lot folders containing all building activity prior to 1960; nothing exists for the project site. For records post 1960, one first obtains an index card for the block and lot (see Fig. 21), and then goes to the Block and Lot records room to view the folders which contain plans or documents relating to all building activities. The

N(ew) B(uilding) plans and permits are not present as such; however, NB plans for Alexander's store are in the 1964 Alt(erations) entry. There is no indication of building activity on the parking lot of which the southern half is the study area. One set of borings was found in the folder (Fig. 22) which recorded the presence of cultural material (brick) to a dept of c. 14 feet. The brick could be part of a destroyed structure, or it could be part of fill brought in for any of many various needs of a farmer, a developer, or the builder of the parking lot. Ground water appeared at c. 32+ feet.

In summary, the project site was farmland which hosted a homestead (s) and various outbuildings from at least the early part of the 19th century to at least the 1920s with no evidence of subsequent building activity. It thereafter became, with whatever filling and grading may have been necessary, a parking lot - sloping gently downward from south to north - which it remains today.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusions

There is no question that there was extensive exploitation of Long Island's resources by prehistoric peoples and that evidence of such habitation, hunting activities, and food processing would have been left behind. Also we can be certain that the swamp resources of Horsebrook would have afforded native Americans many benefits as, in fact, it did in later years for Dutch and English farmers. While there are numerous archaeological reports on coastal sites on Long Island, to date there has been minimal archaeological work on inland sites. However, a complete understanding of the seasonal settlement patterns of the separate prehistoric stages on Long Island cannot be approached until inland site function is understood. "Investigation of some of the less disturbed inland sites may reveal that they were stations on the seasonal round, and that many of these localities were the scene of food procuring and/or processing activities from Late Archaic times up into the seventeenth century. Winter deer hunting and fishing, the taking of migratory fowl, and the gathering of wild plant foods such as the ground nut (*Apios americana*) are among likely inland food-getting activities." (Wyatt, 1982, p.77)

A recognition of certain limitations should guide any such investigation on an inland site: (1) the possible

disturbance by post contact activities (e.g., farming, road grading, construction foundations, land filling, and utility placements); (2) the possibility that inland sites, in contrast to coastal sites, may lack intense concentrations of cultural material; and (3) activities of artifact collectors may have robbed the prior site surface. The Rego Park area of Queens has experienced extensive urbanization in this century and would not, at first glance, appear to be fertile territory for a prehistoric investigation. However, as the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission noted in their correspondence of 3/8/84 (S. Baugher to L. Grifo) a one-half block portion of the project site was solid ground bordering a marsh until covered with pavement in the late 1920s. The activity of filling the marsh area of Block 2084 and sealing the fill with an asphalt parking lot may have, in effect, acted as a preservative of prehistoric resources. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's 1982 study indicated areas in Manhattan where prehistoric remains may have been "capped" underneath land fill or left undisturbed beneath parks and streets. (Artifacts and sites still being discovered in the Borough of Queens, as reported above, testifies to this fact. Lynn Ceci, Dept. of Anthropology at Queens College, reported the on-going destruction of archaeological sites in Long Island by pot-hunters. (Lynn Ceci, 11/15/84, personal communication) The Commission's study recommendations state that "Taking advantage of the rare opportunity to study early remains

will add to what is now a limited understanding of pre-historic lifeways in Manhattan." (Baugher-Perlin, et al, 1982, p.74) We assert that the same advantages apply to Queens.

With the coming of European settlers to Long Island, this general area of what is now Queens was perhaps first exploited by fur trappers/traders, but became farm/grazing land by the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Though there are substantial gaps and inconsistencies in the archival record, it is known that the RPM site was once part of a parcel belonging to John Reeder in the late seventeenth century and sold by him to the Springsteen family who owned it from c.1701 to sometime near the end of the eighteenth century. The next sure owners were the Vanderveer family who purchased the land c.1810 and apparently built a dwelling house on it shortly thereafter. A. Uhl owned the plot and a house (said by a local historian to be the same Vanderveer house) from c.1853 to c.1893. Maps indicate that a structure - possibly, but not necessarily the original one - existed until at least 1927. This same map (Fig. 20) and other earlier ones (e.g. Fig. 19) also show various outbuildings on the property. The Vanderveers were

known to be farmers, as was Uhl, so presumably the acreage was used for growing crops. Nothing else is known for sure. It is unknown what per cent of the plot was used for planting. It is unknown if the structure shown on maps over time is the same one or various replacements. It is unknown how many outbuildings - and their functions - existed over the years. What data there is suggests that this was an unexceptional farm/residential site for well over a century. Nothing in the record indicates any unusual features such as a mill complex that should be investigated. The parcel of land does not seem to ever have been significant in any of the following categories: land use, structures, home of important personage, scene of an important event, or in some way a major contributor to the development of a distinct social and/or cultural environment.

#### Recommendations:

The Rego Park Mall Project, as proposed, would disturb any archaeological resources that might lie under the surface of the southeast quarter of Block 2084. These resources might include cultural detritus and structural remains of an early Long Island farmstead and/or artifacts and features of native American exploitation of a swamp margin zone on

an inland site. With only two soil borings available for study it is difficult to assess the degree of disturbance by road grading and landfilling, but these logs do indicate that introduced overburden (possible 14 feet in depth) may be capping these possible resources.

It would, of course, be of some interest to historians and archaeologists to conduct field investigations of an early nineteenth century Long Island farm complex. However, there is not sufficient significance attached to this particular historic period site to warrant field investigation. In other words, such an investigation would not necessarily add to the body of research on or the unanswered questions about Long Island's nineteenth century farm system.

As outlined above, the investigation of a prehistoric inland site would greatly enhance our understanding of the annual cycle of habitation/camp sites on Long Island. It is impossible to definitively state that the study area hosts prehistoric resources; however, investigations to ascertain the presence or absence of such resources should be considered.

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#### Note

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Forest Hill, Kew Gardens Post, 1931, Dec. 10.

PLEASE RETURN TO  
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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION



Parking lot north of area under archaeological consideration that is also slated for development.  
view: south to north from 62nd Drive



Proposed site of Rego Park Mall and "public open space" northwest of project area under archaeological consideration.  
view: south, southeast to north, northwest from 62nd Dr.



Southeast portion of Block 2084. Foreground was marsh  
at one time.  
view: north to south from 62nd Drive



Southeast corner of Block 2084.  
view: south to north from just inside the chain link  
fencing that borders 63rd Road



Queens Boulevard  
view: west to east  
from intersection  
with 63rd Road



Junction Boulevard  
view: northwest to south-  
east from inter-  
section with  
62nd Drive



Queens Boulevard  
view: east to west from  
intersection with  
63rd Road



63rd Road  
view: southwest to northeast from intersection  
with Queens Boulevard.

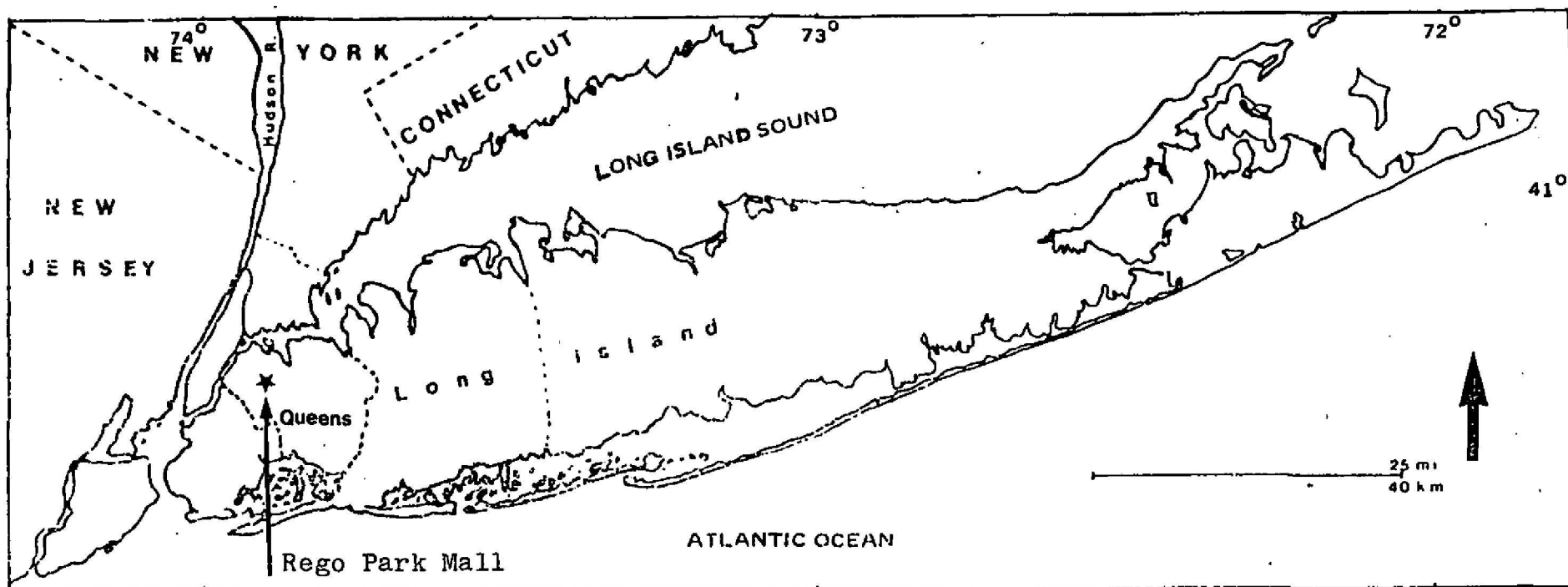
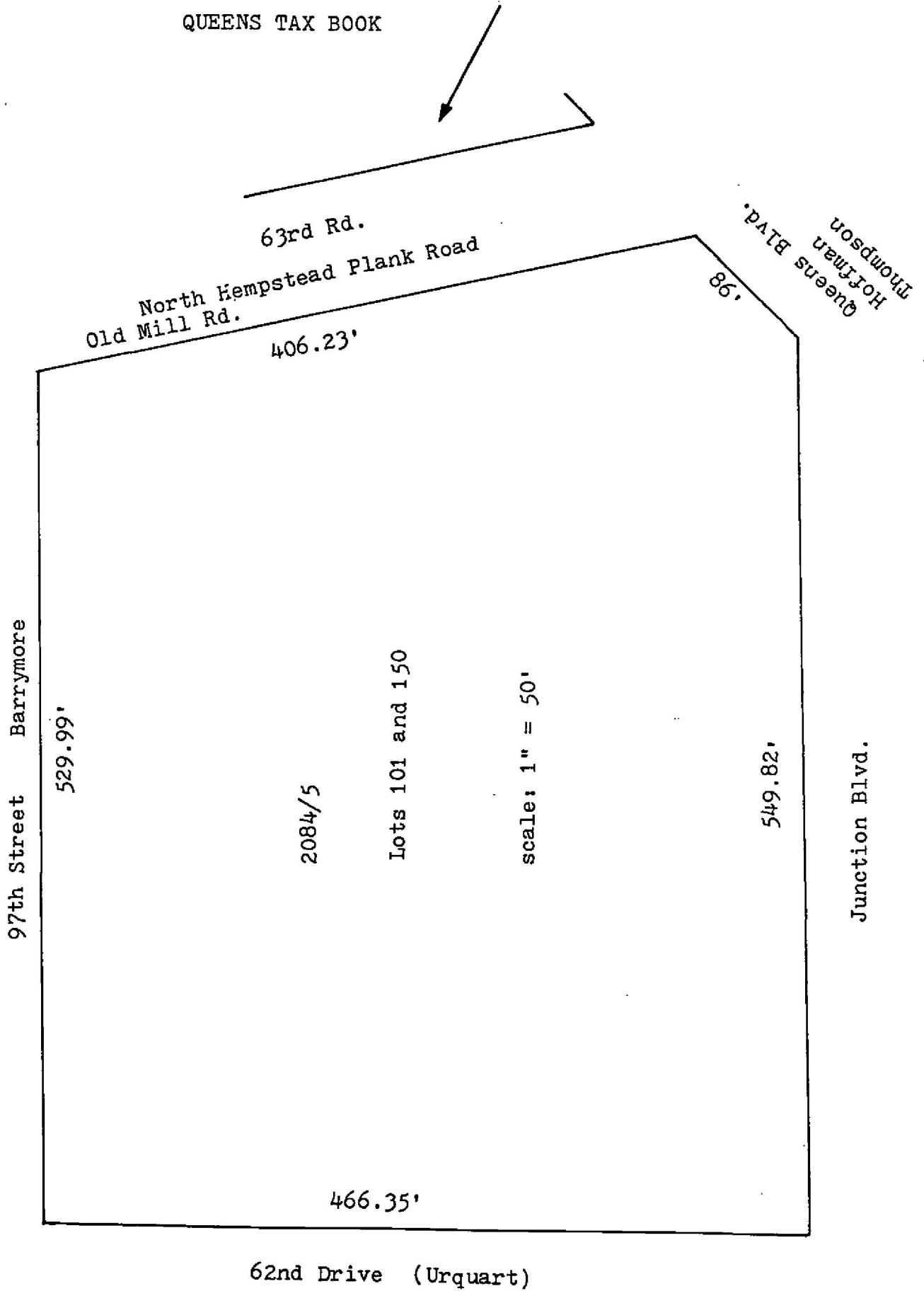
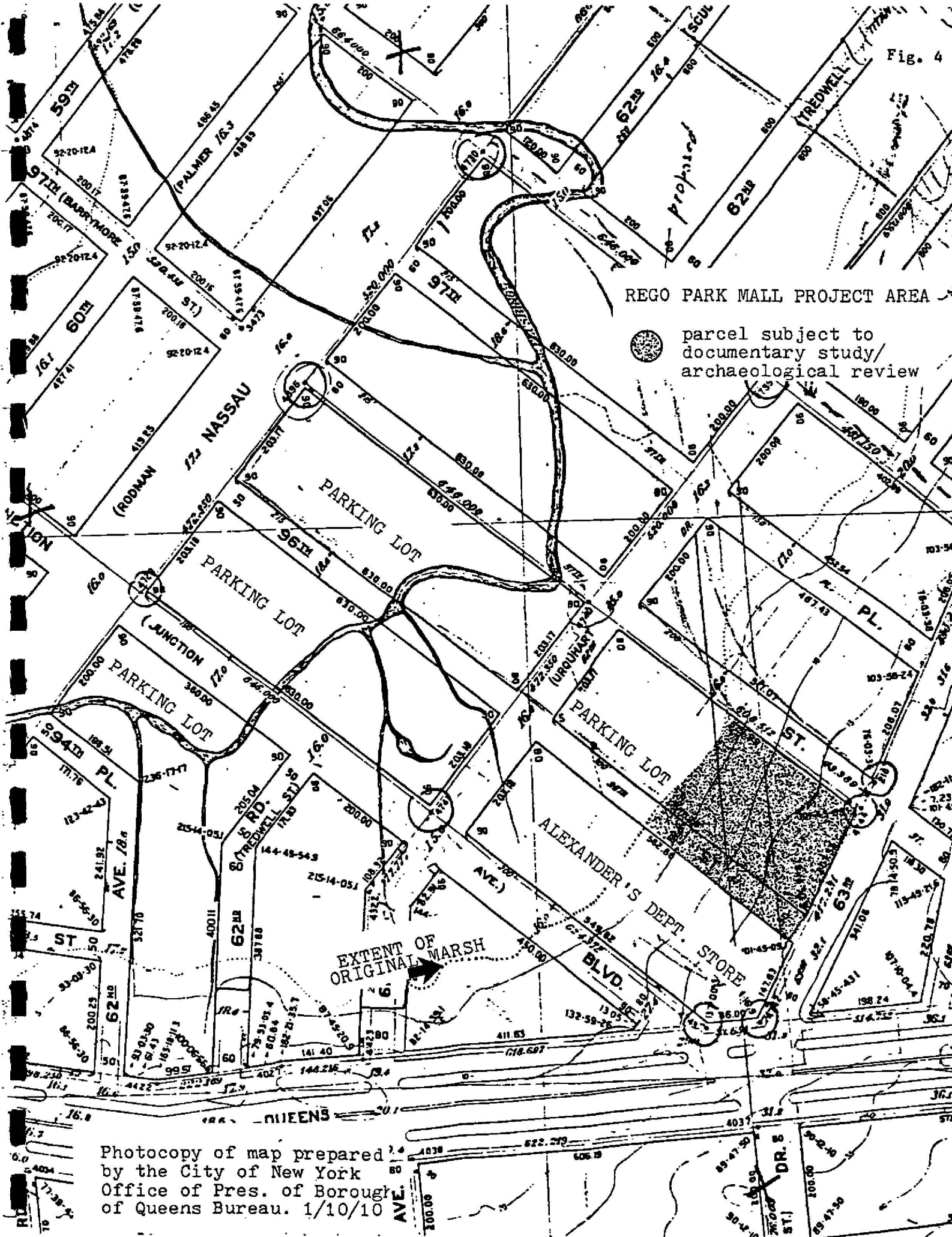


Fig. 1







REGO PARK MALL PROJECT AREA

parcel subject to  
documentary study/  
archaeological review

Photocopy of map prepared  
by the City of New York  
Office of Pres. of Borough  
of Queens Bureau. 1/10/10



(Photocopied from Eisenberg.)

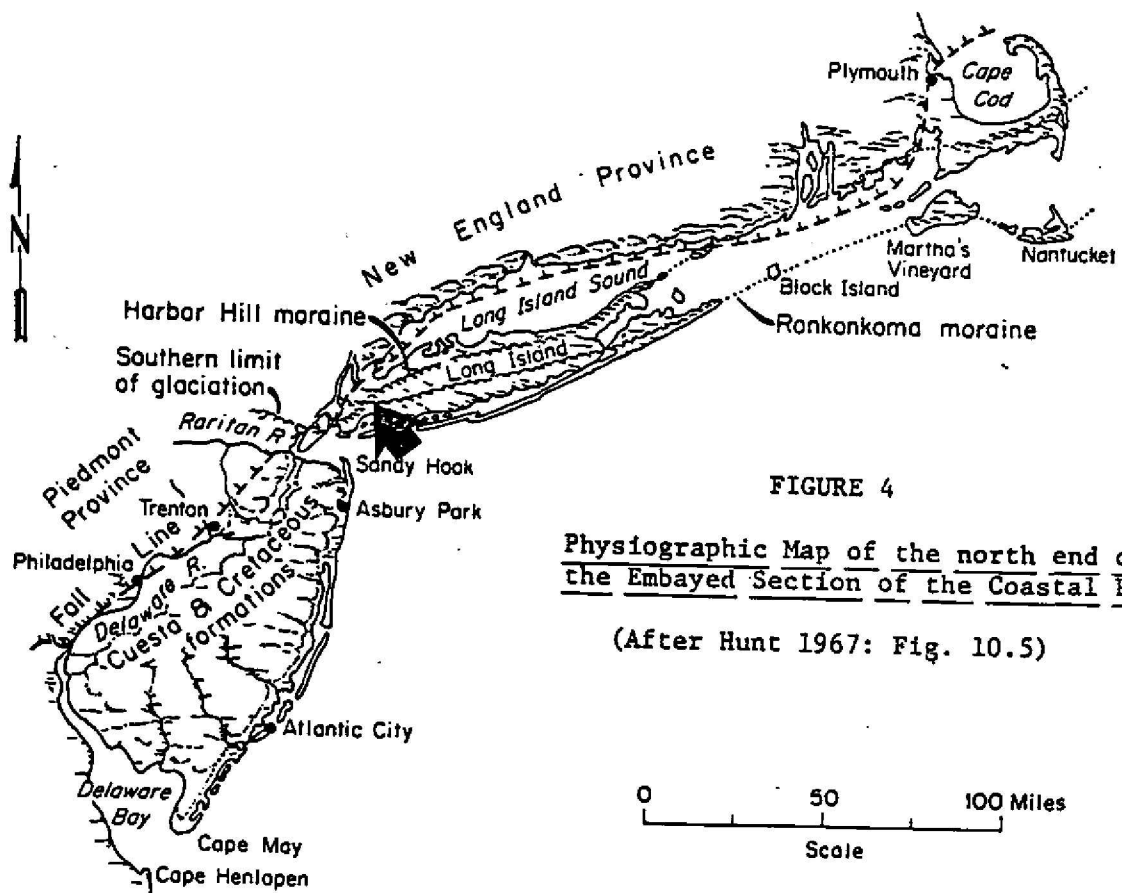


FIGURE 4

Physiographic Map of the north end of the Embayed Section of the Coastal Plain

(After Hunt 1967: Fig. 10.5)

## PALEO-INDIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERN

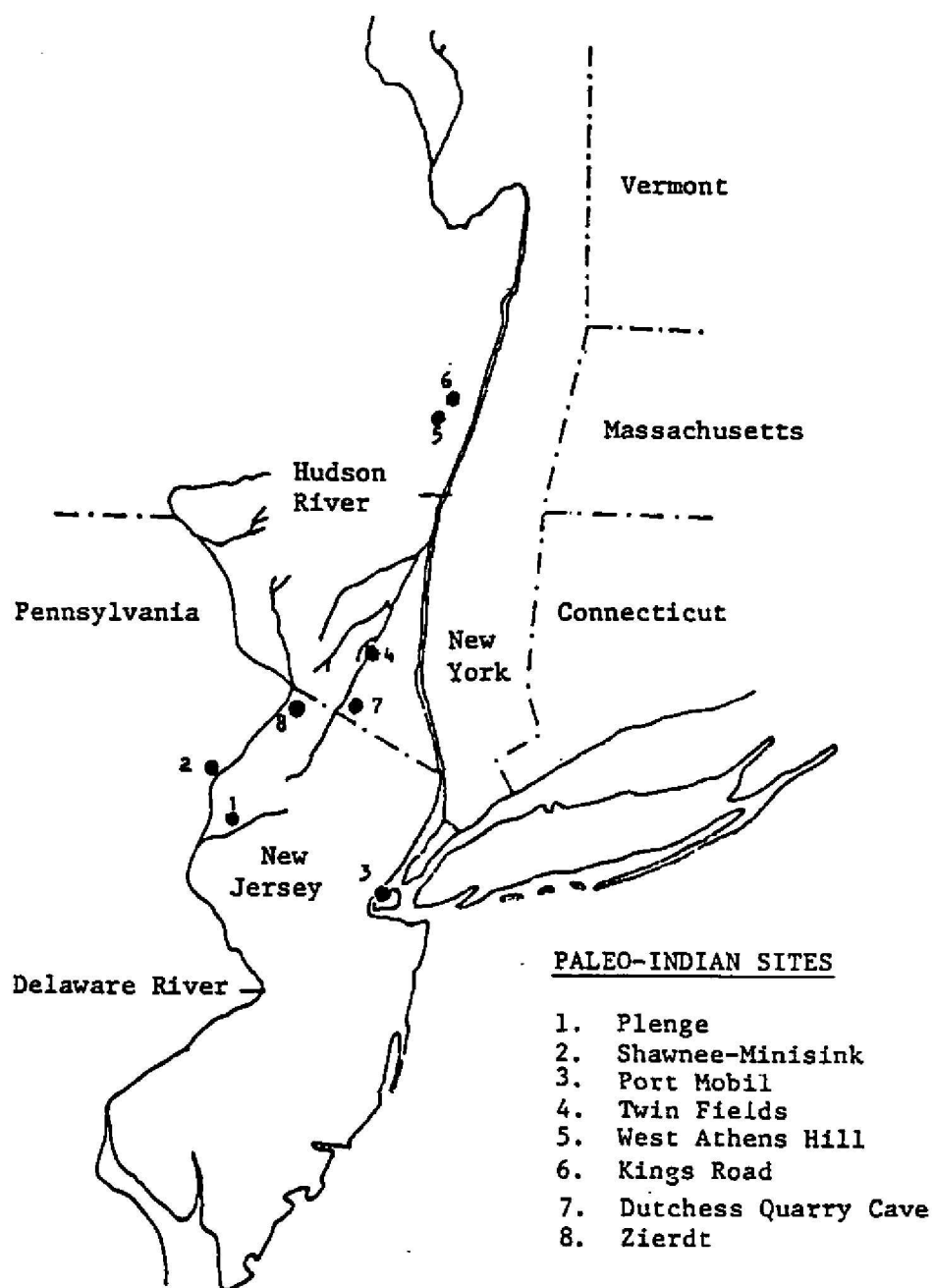


FIGURE 1

Map of the Study Area

(Photocopied from Eisenberg.)

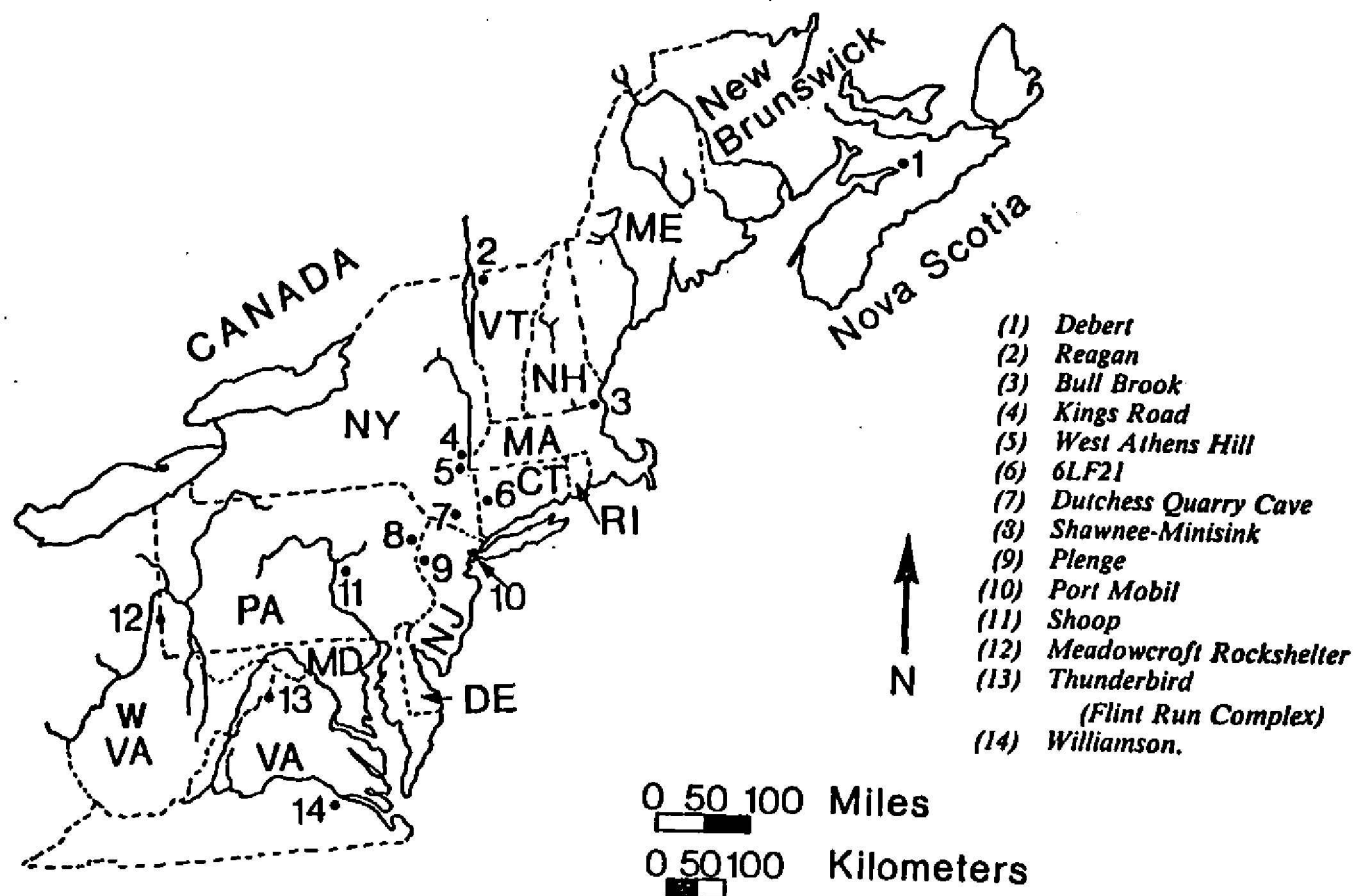


Fig. 1. Map showing location of fourteen Eastern United States and Canadian Paleo-Indian sites

(Photocopied from  
Ceci, 1980.)

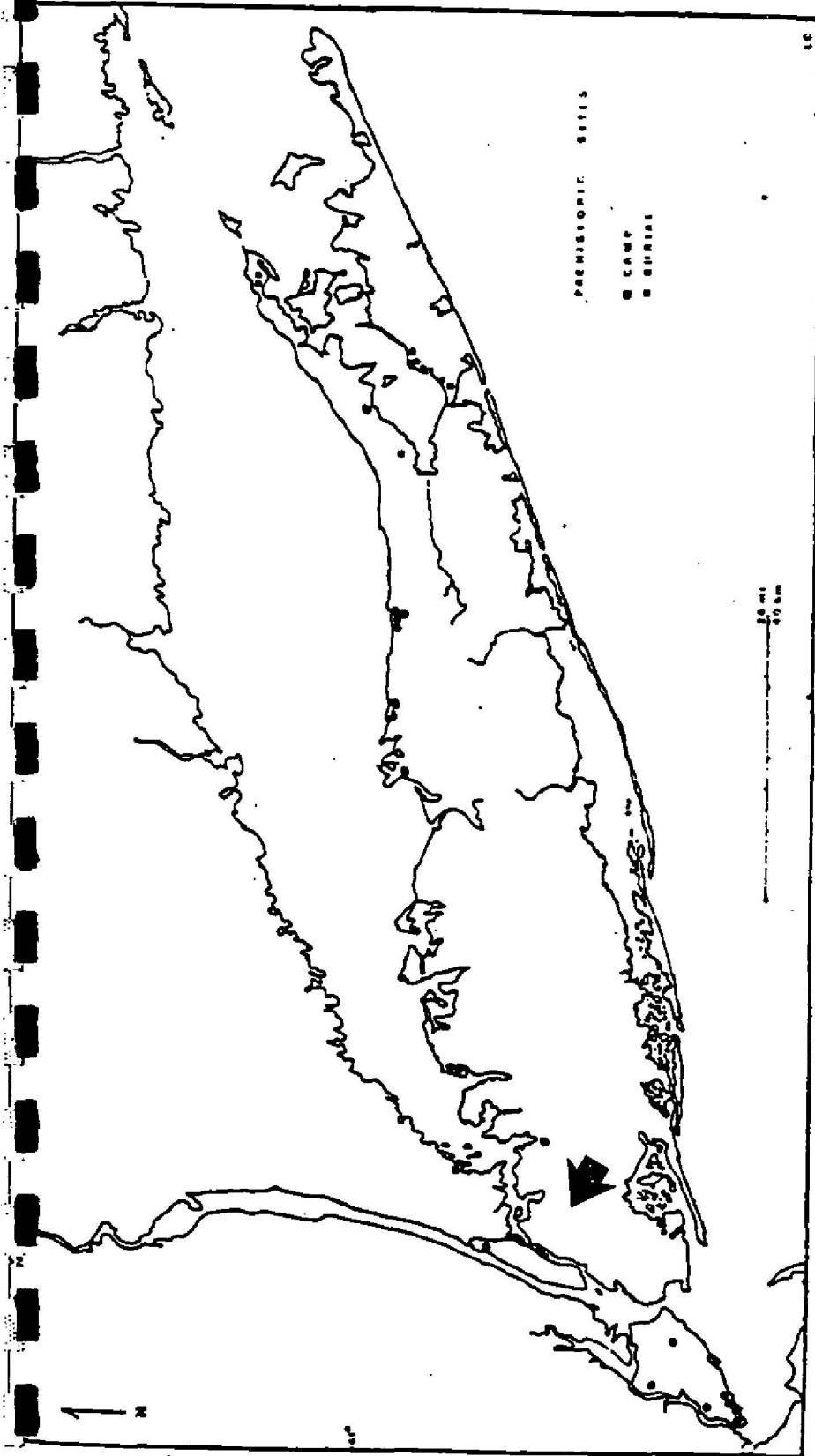


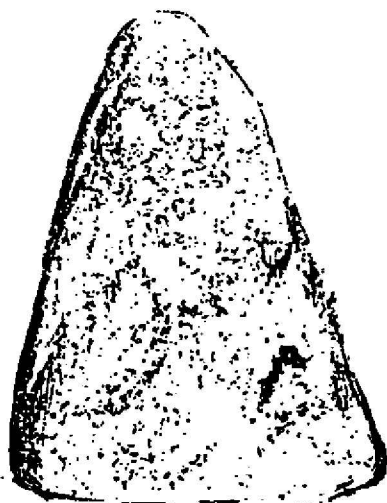
Fig. 2 Prehistoric Sites

Table 1 Prehistoric sites in Coastal New York

County	Camp	Burials
Staten Island	Hollowell Mason 1, 2 Old Place Richmond Hill Port Mabil Wards Point Wycha Field	
Manhattan	Dyckman	
Bronx	Kasser	
Queens	Oakland Lake	
Kings		
Massau	Muskeets Cove 2 Garvis Point	
Suffolk	Baxter Cuesno Pipstave Hollow Shoreham Stony Brook Wading River 1, 2	Jamesport Orient 1 Orient 2 Sugar Leaf Hill

Sources: Ceci 1977; Grady 1977; Patterson 1956; Ritchie 1959;  
Rothchild and Levin 1977.

(Photocopied from Seyfreid, 1982, p.23)



*Red hematite (iron oxide) pigment rock was shaped into a rough triangle. In the exact middle and alongside the right edge appear round drill holes, probably made by a flint drill. This is also from the Middle Woodland Period. Asadorian photo*

*This is an Indian flint drill of the Middle Woodland period, circa A.D. 1000. Asadorian photo*

*An Indian roller pestle was found in July 1980 at another site, a refuse pit on Archer Avenue west of Parsons Boulevard and lying about eight feet below the surface. This agricultural tool could have been used to crush grain. Asadorian photo*



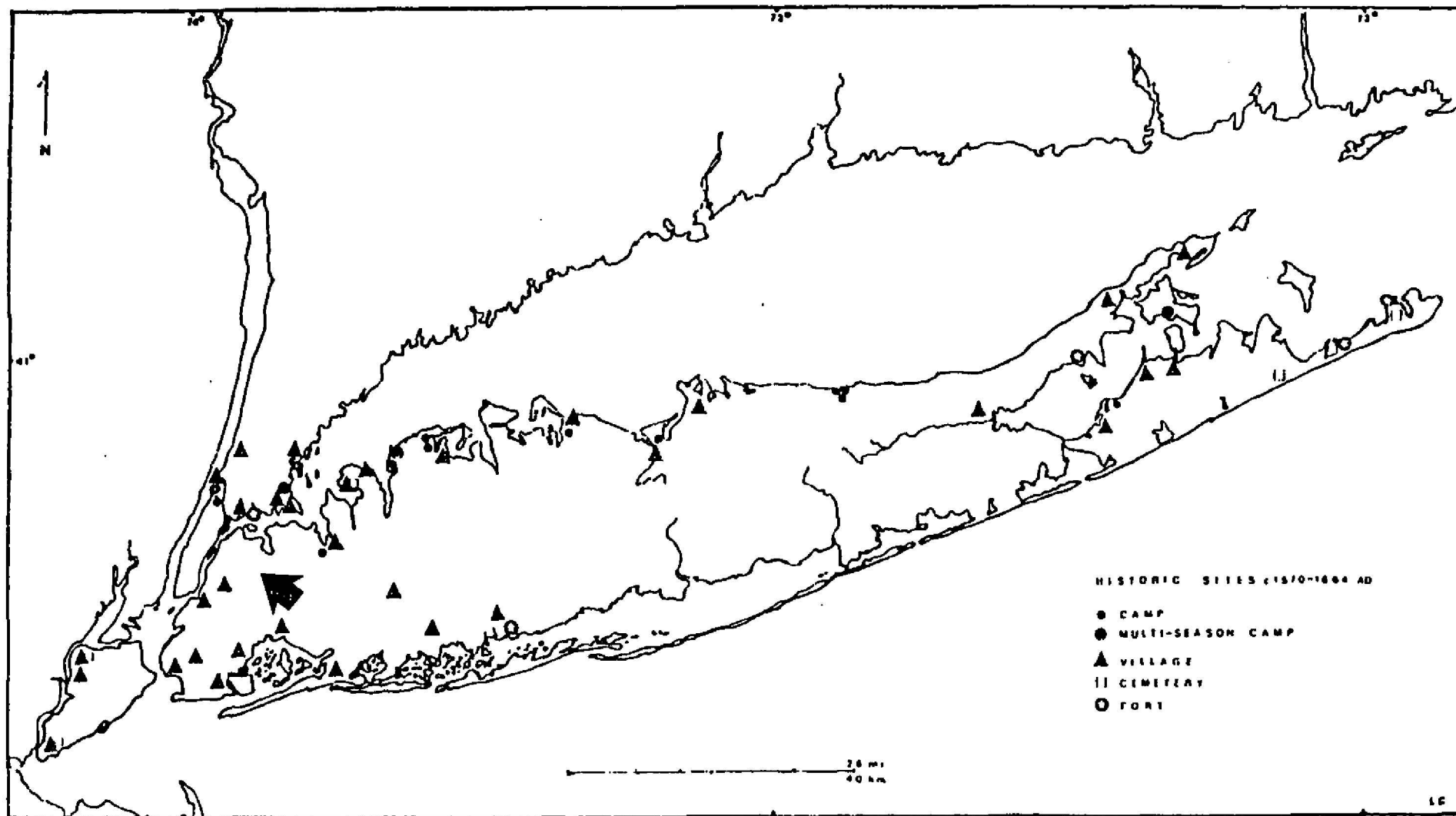


Fig. 3 Historic sites c. 1570-1664 A.D.

See following for explanatory table.

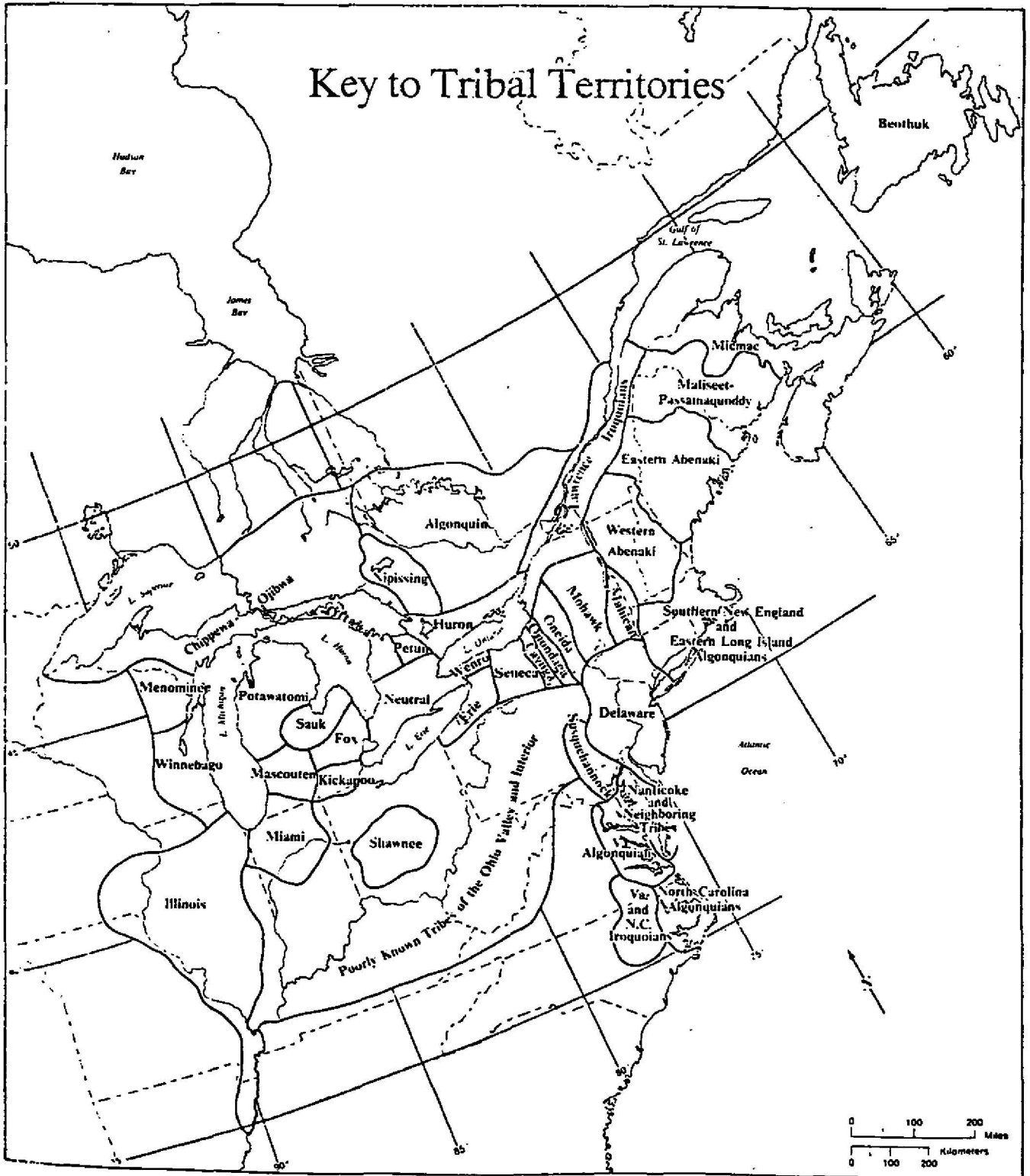
Photocopied from Ceci, 1980, pp. 75, 77.

Table 2 Historic Algonquian sites in Coastal New York

County	Village	Camp	Multi-season camp	Cemetery	Fort
Staten Island	Bowmans Brook Old Place Tottenville			Bowmans brook	
Manhattan	Inwood	Isiah	Dyckman		
Bronx	Clawson Point Schurz Throgs Neck Van Cortlandt Park	Kaesser	Weir Creek		Castle Hill
Queens	Aqueduct Douglaston Matinecock Rockaway	Oakland Lake			
Kings	Conarisse Mareckewick Rydere Pond or Keskachaew Teckkonis Wickquawank	Bergen Island		Rydere Pond	
Nassau	Fritz Heemstedt Marasape Meracock Morris Point Port Washington	Corn Creek Matinecock Point Muskeeta Cove 1	Dosoris Pond		Massapeag
Suffolk	Ackabauk Crabmeadow Jagger Neasquake Noyac Old Field Seacutang Sehonac Weguagonock	Cusano Clay Pit Pond Northport Pleasant Hill Shoreham Stony Brook	Smith	Port Washington Pantigo Burial Point	Corchaug Old Fort New Fort

Sources: Bolton 1934; Ceci 1977, 1978a; DRLI:5; DRYM 14:60; ENTR: 260; HPTR: 43; Jameson 1909: 282; Kaplan n.d.; Rothschild and Lavin 1977;

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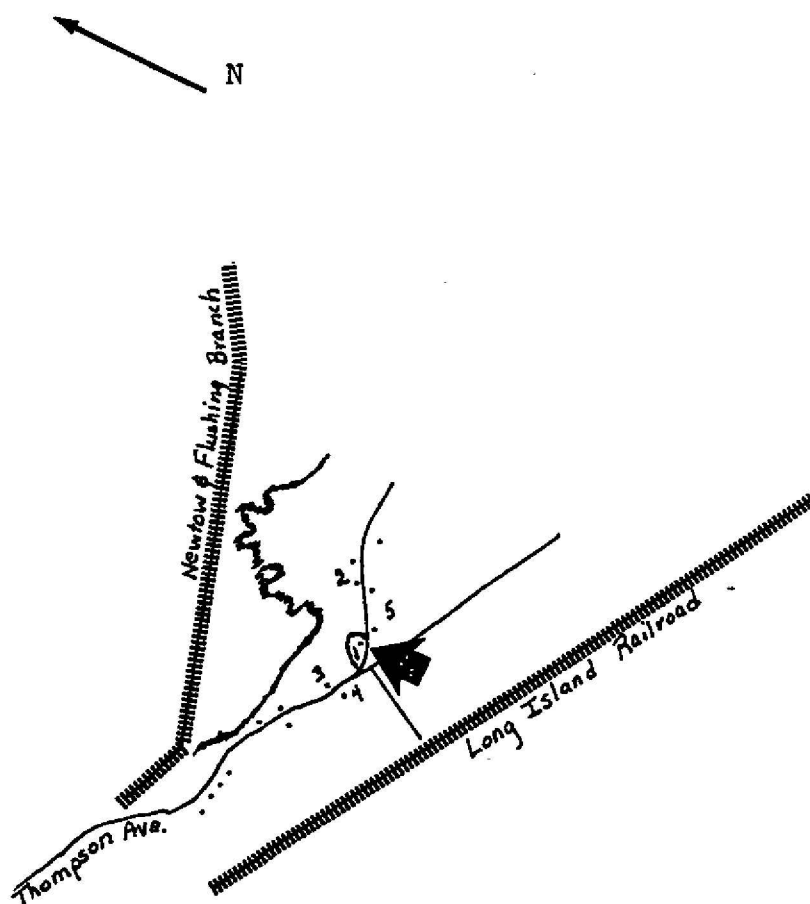


Tracing of ATLAS OF NEWTOWN, QUEENS COUNTY  
F. W. Beers, New York City, 1873.

Plate 52

Queens Public Library

scale: 1" = 160 rods



- 1-A. Uhil (?)
- 2-H. Miller  
W. G. Kouwenhoven
- 3-Frost T. Covert
- 4-J. Droge
- 5-H. Vanderveer  
G. and P. Vanderveer, Res.

Tracing of MAP OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS SHOWING OWNERSHIP AS OF THE YEAR 1800. Compiled in 1935 for the Office of the Borough President, Topographic Bureau.

Queens Public Library.

scale 1"=1/3mile

(numbers correspond to Topographic Bureau records)

323-Jac. Field to Cornelius Creed, 1816, 56 acres

232-Abra. Springsteen to Abra. Duryee, 1797, 60 acres

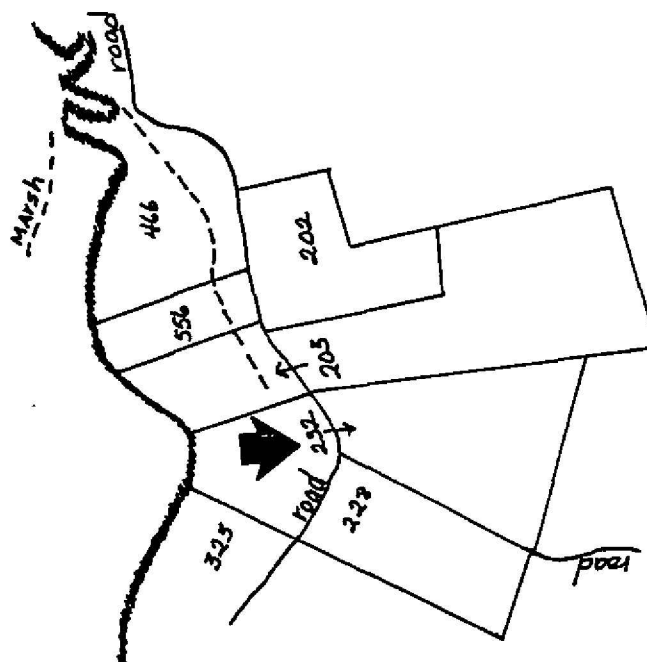
228-Mary Woodward to T. Hicks, 1795, 26 acres

203-heirs Peter Vandervoort to Dan. Rapelye, 1812, 110 acres

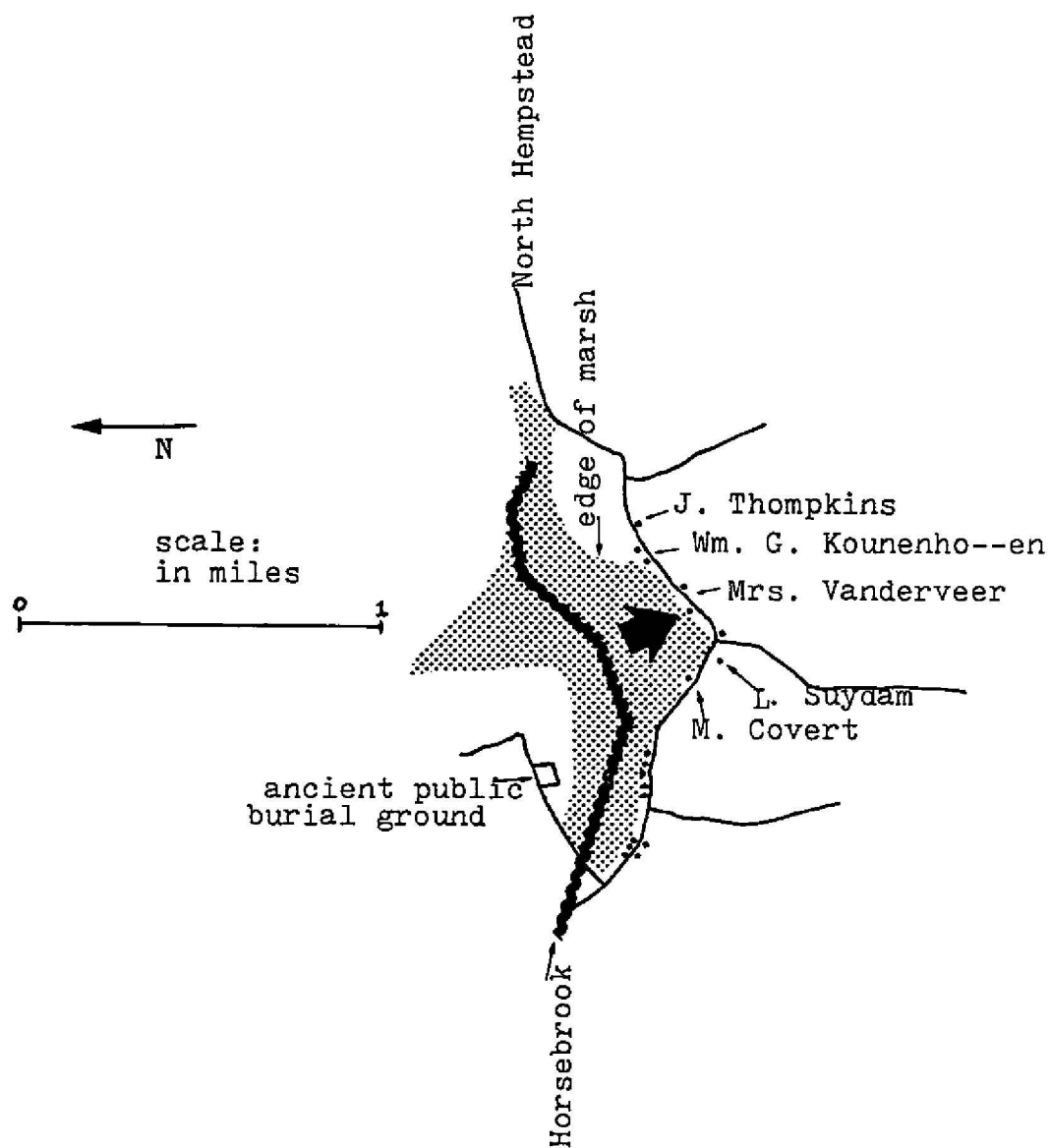
556-S. Field to William Sackett, 1770

202-Abra. Springsteen to Jacob Lane, 1802, 40 acres

466-R. Kowenhoven to Wm. Kowenhoven, 1839, 57½ acres

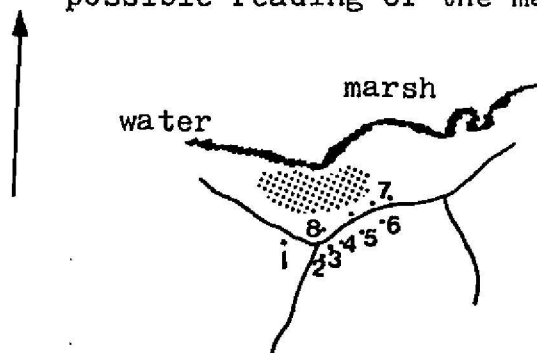


Traced from MAP OF NEWTOWN in Riker, ANNALS OF NEWTOWN,  
1852, n.p.



Tracing of TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF KINGS AND QUEENS, NEW YORK, H. F. Walling, 1859.  
Queens Public Library, Long Island Division.

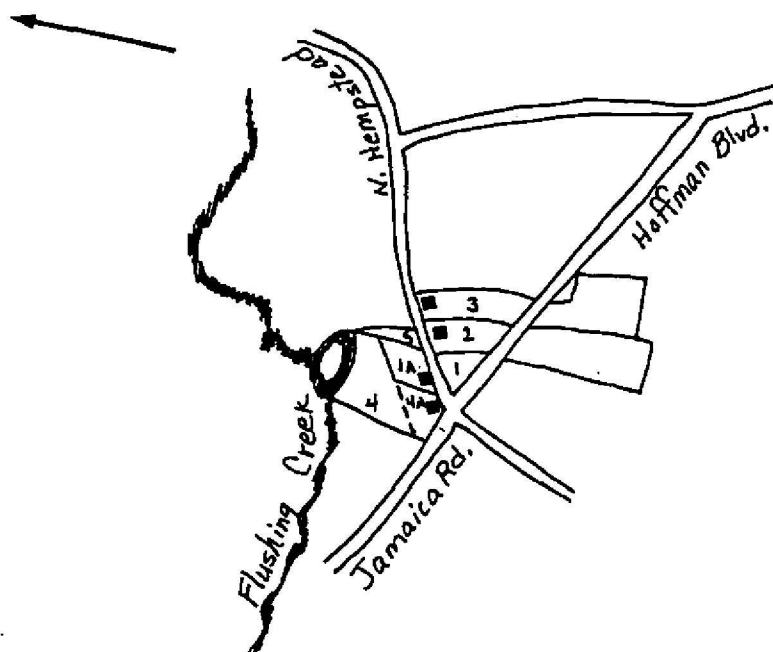
(Names do not exactly correspond to squares that represent residences---we have recorded best possible reading of the map.)



- 1 J. Droge
- 2 H. Remsen
- 3 H. Vanderveer
- 4 G. Vanderveer
- 5 P. Vanderveer
- 6 Backus
- 7 Kouwenhoven
- 8 Ehulle (?)

Tracing of ATLAS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
 Chester Wolverton, New York, 1891  
 Plate 30

Queens Public Library



■ houses

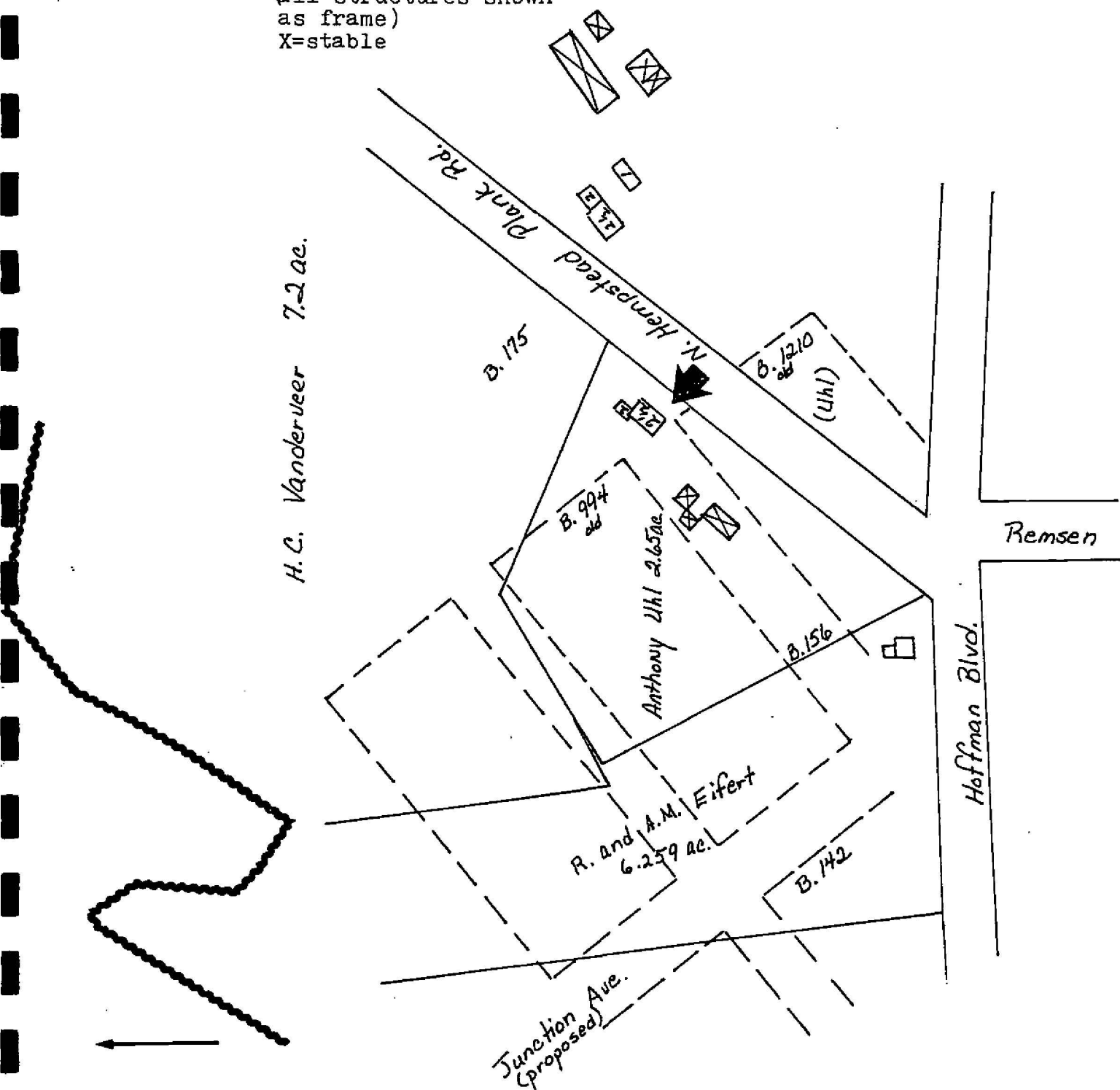
- 1 property of A. Uhel, 3 acres
- 1A property of A. Uhel, 2.693 acres
- 2 property of J. S. Vanderveer, 22 acres
- 3 property of the G. W. Vanderveer Estate
- 4 property of R. Eifert, 8.41 acres
- 4A property of R. Eifert, 4 acres
- 5 unassigned, 1 acre

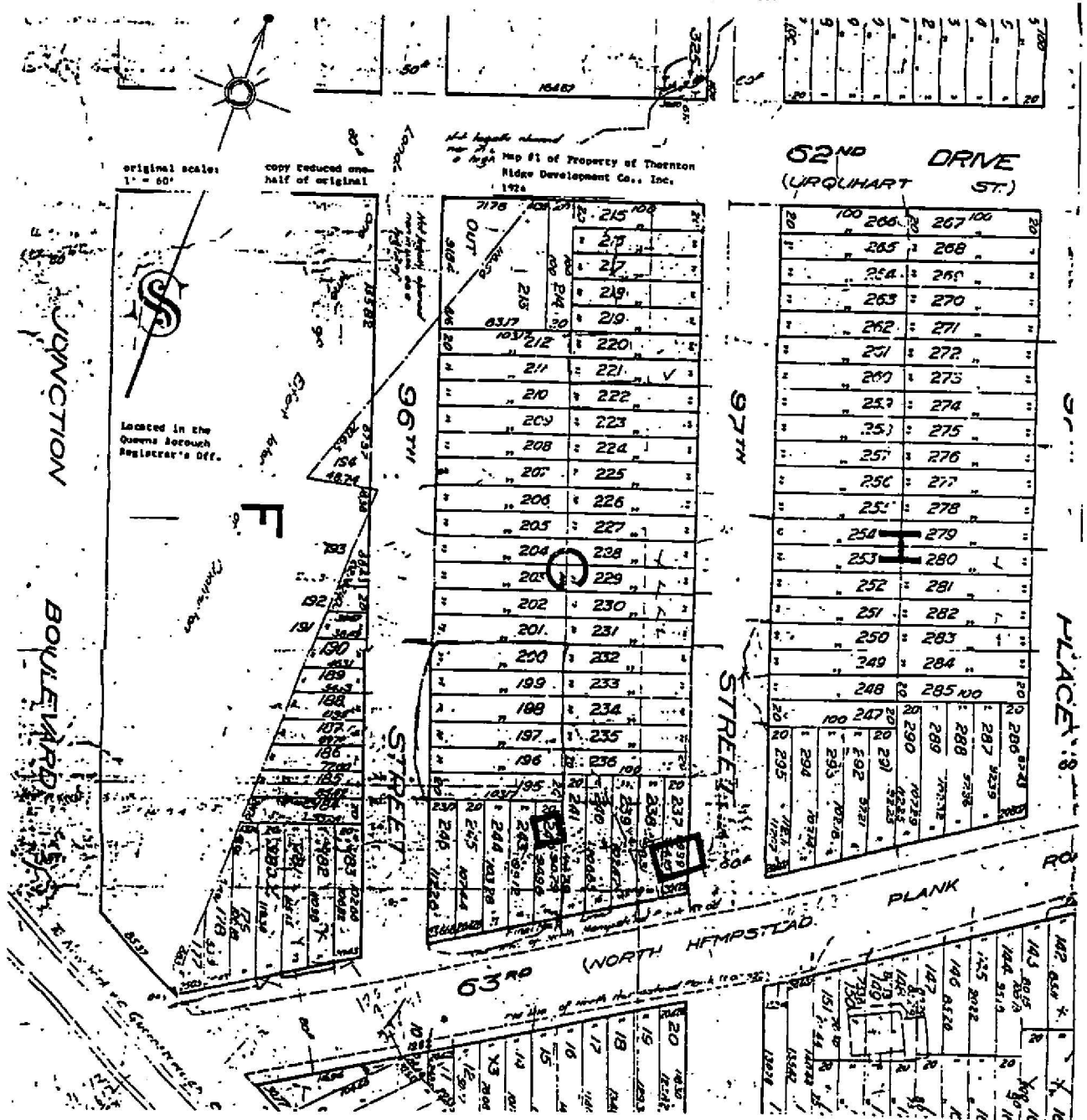
Tracing of ATLAS OF NEW YORK CITY, E. Belcher Hyde,  
Brooklyn, 1908, 1911, and 1909.

scale: 1" = 160'

(all structures shown  
as frame)

X=stable



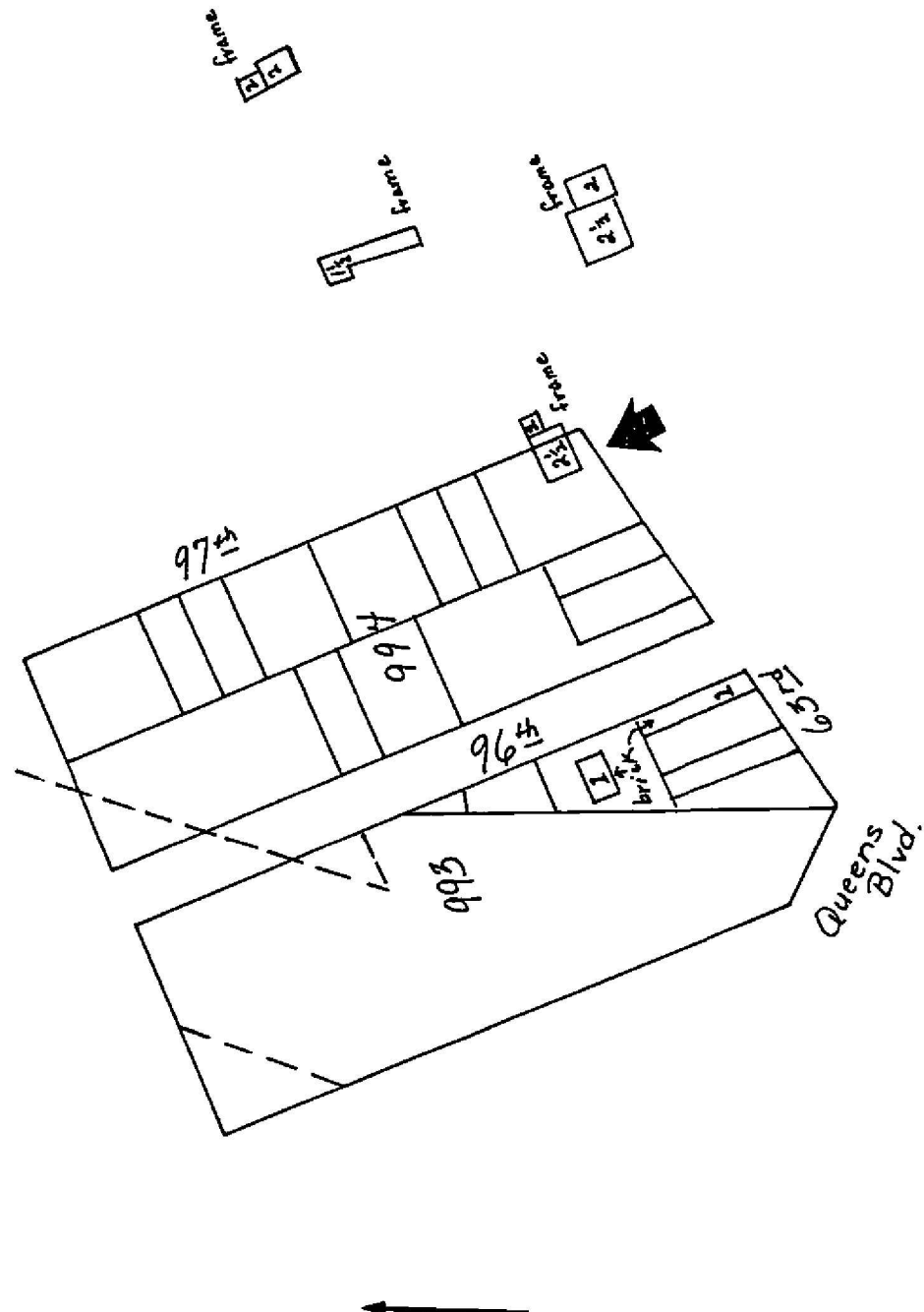


Tracing of ATLAS OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS,  
E. Belcher Hyde, New York. 1927

Ward Two

Queens Public Library

scale: 1" = 160'



Photocopy of Block and Lot index card.

BLOCK	2084	LOT	150	SEC	NWC	97	STREET	VOL
PREMISES	95-19	63	Reed					
N.B.	2001/65 RE-TAIL STORES							
Alt.	1041/64 (lots 101 + 150)							
Misc	1237/65							
BN	102/66 (lots 101 + 150) - 276/66 (lots 101-150) - 872/66 (lots 101-150)							
Elev.	109/66 (lots 101 + 150)							
QU	Q167953/66 T (all 1044/65 to 168472/66 T (all 1041/64) to 168472/66 T)							

HN 1

Photocopy of soil boring location map from Block and Lot Folder,  
Queens Building Department.

