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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY
ADRIANCE FARM PARK
QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK

by
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Adriance Farm Land Records:

Record Source	Date	From/To	
Deed Liber A:110	4/2/1697	John Harrison/ Garratt Hancon& Albert Arincon	A-1
Deed Liber E:147	12/13/1771	Albert Adriance/ Jacob Adriance	A-3
Mortgage Liber K:110-1132	5/1/1812 4/27/1825	John Bennem/ Rem Hegeman/ Elbert A. Brinkerhoff/ Daniel Lent	A-5
Deed Liber P:266	6/16/1817	Elbert&Elizabeth Brinkerhoff/ George Duryea	A-8
Deed Liber 60	4/28/1841	George Duryea Executors/ John H. Cornell	A-12
Deed Liber DD:455	5/3/1833	Daniel Lent/ Peter Cock	A-15
Deed Liber 147:27	11/13/1856	Peter Cox&Charry/ George Waldron	A-17
Deed Liber 147:31	11/13/1856	George Waldron/ Charry Cox	A-18

Deed Liber 147:32	11/13/1856	George Waldron/ Abraham Cox	A-19
Deed Liber 225:265	4/20/1865	Abraham D. Cox/ Peter Cox	A-20
Mortgage Liber 254:121	5/10/1872	Charry Cox, Abraham D&Emma, Sarah&Henry, Mary&Daniel Cox/ John&Hannah Hicks (Stephen P. Hicks executors)	A-22
Deed Liber 389:367	5/10/1872	Emma Cox/ Daniel Cox& Ruscom S. Hicks, (Exec Peter Cox) Mary Cox&Sarah Cox	A-25
Deed Liber 437:29	4/13/1875	Abraham D. Cox/ Charles W. Schenck	A-27
Deed Liber 437:31	4/13/1875	Charles W. Schenck/ Emma C. Cox	A-29
Mortgage Liber 305:61	4/1/1875	Sarah Cox&Henry Cox/ John Hicks	A-30
Deed Liber 463:375	4/29/1875	John Hicks/ Sarah Cox	A-33
Deed Liber 463:377	5/3/1875	Sarah Cox&Henry Cox/ Robert Marvin	A-35
Deed Liber 463:380	5/3/1875	Sarah Cox&Henry Cox/ Richard Marvin	A-37
Deed Liber 464:8	5/10/1875	Mary L. & Daniel Cox/ Sarah Cox	A-39
Deed Liber 903:119	1/12/1892	Sarah&Henry Cox/ Daniel Stattel	A-42
Deed Liber 2192:347	1/15/1919	Daniel Stattel/ George H. Stattel	A-44
Deed Liber 2878:68	4/7/1926	George H & Anna V. Stattel	A-46
Deed Liber 2873:168	2/5/1926	Pauline Reisman Wheeler Brothers, Inc.	A-48
Deed Liber 2985:275	11/23/1926	George H. & Anna Stattel Pauline Reisman/ The People of the State of New York	A-50

Selected Land Deeds for Neighboring Properties:

Record Source	Date	From/To	
Deed Liber G:155	1796	Edward Hicks/ Gilbert Searing/ Samuel Hicks	A-52
Deed Liber G:173	9/3/1796	Samuel Hicks/ Edward Hicks/ Gilbert Searing	A-55
Deed Liber H:167	11/4/1802	Eliphalet Weekes/ Daniel Kissam	A-59

Deed Liber 0:33	5/11/1812	William Foster/ Joshua Foster	A-62
Deed Liber 169:461	6/7/1851	William H. Cornell/ Elizabeth Cornell and Catherine Bennem	A-63
Deed Liber 169:463	5/25/1859	Divisees of Elizabeth Cornell/Catharine Bennem	A-65

Wills:

Deceased	Date of Will	Record Source	
Rem Adriance	3/26/1730	Ludder 1985:145	A-67
Jacob Adriance	5/19/1797	Will Liber A:344	A-68
Elbert Adriance	2/16/1803	Will Liber B:164	A-75
Hendrick Brinkerhoff	3/6/1806	Will Liber B:340	A-85
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The Queens County Farm Museum is located on an approximately 12 acre portion of a larger tract of 47.65 acres designated as the Adriance Farm Park. The Park extends westward from Little Neck Parkway in the Bellerose section of Queens (see Figure 1a). It is owned by and is under the supervision of the New York City Department of Parks. The 12 acre Farm Museum parcel is operated by a non-profit institution, the Colonial Farmhouse Restoration Society of Bellerose, under a lease agreement with the City of New York. The Museum and adjacent parkland are considered to represent the only major intact remnant of three hundred years of Queens county agricultural history.

On November 9, 1976 the farmhouse and approximately 7 acres of surrounding land were designated as a New York City Landmark and in 1979 the house and the same surrounding acreage were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It should be noted that both the New York City Landmarks and National Register nomination forms (NYCLPC 1976, Trent 1976) erroneously attribute the 18th century ownership of the property to the Cornell rather than the Adriance family. Another documentary source dating to the 1970's (City of New York 1976) attributes the farmhouse ownership to the Creed family. This and other historical details were corrected as a result of later research.

The present study has several overall objectives. Among these are a critical evaluation of prior historical and archaeological research on the property, an attempt to fill in gaps in this research, and to relate the history of the farm to broader changes in agricultural technology and economics. A major objective is to assess the archaeological potential of the Adriance Farm Park and to develop a model reflecting the types of archaeological remains likely to be present in various portions of the property.

The study also included the development of a testing plan and conduct of subsurface archaeological testing in conjunction with specific planned improvements to the property.

B. Procedures

The initial stage of this study involved the review of previous historical and archaeological research conducted on the property. The major historical study is included in the 1980 Historic Structures Report on the farmhouse (Ludder 1980). This report was revised in 1989 with the addition of further architectural analysis of the farmhouse and outbuildings (Studenroth 1990). Additional documentary research was conducted by Brighton (1991)

in conjunction with the New York University archaeological field school excavations on the property. Four additional studies (Baird n.d., Rollo 1990, Zeisel 1984, Zeisel and Collins 1986) carried out for the Queens County Farm Museum contain information on the late 19th and early 20th century history of the farm as well as background data on the surrounding farming community.

The present study involved a review of many of the research sources included in the prior reports in addition to other sources not previously examined. In some cases, this review was able to provide or suggest answers to problems and questions raised by the prior research. In other cases, it became apparent that documents which could clarify the history of the property are no longer in existence. In particular, it is apparent that a number of the deeds transferring ownership were never registered. * MISSING DOCUMENTS

The study involved documentary research at the following repositories:

New York Public Library, Map Division
New York Public Library, Local History and Genealogy Division
New York Public Library, General Research Division
New York City Municipal Reference Library
Queensborough Public Library, Long Island Division
Office of the Queens County Register
Queens County Surrogates Court
Queens Borough Topographic Bureau
New York Historical Society
Brooklyn Historical Society
Queens County Farm Museum
National Archives - Northeast Region
Creedmoor Hospital - Department of Maintenance and Engineering

During the course of the study we contacted several persons at Creedmoor Hospital in order to determine whether there are any records pertaining to the Adriance Farm Park tract remaining at that facility. Those contacted included Mr. George Varkey, Plant Superintendent, Mr. William Fedoryk, Facilities Project Manager and former Plant Superintendent, and Ms. Karen Schecter of the Department of Public Relations. In addition, at the suggestion of Ms. Schecter, we contacted the office of Donald Holcomb, Director of Administration of the New York State Children's Hospital. We also visited Mr. Varkey's office and spoke with the librarian at the Creedmoor library. None of the persons contacted were able to locate any remaining records at Creedmoor pertaining to the property.

Although the discussion in the following chapters of this report will summarize the history of the property, we have not repeated all of the details included in the prior reports. The discussion focusses, rather, on questions raised by the research, gaps in the documentary record, new information gathered, and an analysis aimed at placing both previously gathered and new data in a wider context and in discussing its implications for archaeological research.

In addition to the previous historical research, there have been three archaeological projects conducted in portions of the Queens County Farm Museum tract by Queens College, New York University, and Louis Berger and Associates. The existing reports on these projects (Berger 1985; Moore and Deboer 1983; Salwen 1987), are critically evaluated in Chapter VI.

Limited sub-surface testing of the property was conducted as part of the present study in the fall of 1992. The results are discussed in Chapter IX.

Copies of relevant maps dating from the 18th through the 20th centuries as well as other graphic presentations of the results of this study follow the text of this report. Appendix A includes copies of available land deeds and mortgages for the Adriance farm property, as well as wills of the property owners. This appendix also includes selected land records for some adjacent properties. Appendix B contains a description of the stratigraphy encountered in and artifacts recovered from the archaeological tests.

C. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the staffs of the repositories and the persons noted above for their assistance in this project. We would especially like to thank Amy Fischetti, Director of the Queens County Farm Museum, and Ms. Rebecca Clough of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation for their assistance and cooperation.

II. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS LAND OWNERSHIP AND PROPERTY BOUNDARIES

A. 17th Century

Elbert(a) Adriance*, the son of Adriaen Reyersz of Flatbush, and the first member of the family to live in Flushing, apparently left Brooklyn after his 1689 marriage to Catalyntje Remsen Van der Beek. Ludder (1980) notes that the baptism of his eldest son, Rem, was mentioned in the Flushing Town Records for the following year, 1690.

The association of the Adriance family with the Queens County Farm Museum property and adjacent parkland begins with the recording of the deed dated April 2, 1697 by which John Harrison and his wife Elizabeth sold, for the sum of 500 pounds, a piece of property a "with all ye housing, orchards, gardens, closes, fencing thereunto belonging" (Queens County Deeds Liber A:110). There are two grantees mentioned in the deed (see Appendix A). The first, "Garratt Hancon," is identified by Ludder (1980) as "Garret Hansen Bergen" a cousin of Elbert(a) Adriance's wife. The name of the second grantee appears eight times in the deed and is spelled variously as "Arincon", "Arrincon", "Arrinson", and in one instance (line 7) the name can be read as "Arnicon". The census of Flushing taken in the following year, 1698, the results of which were published by O'Callaghan (1849) and included in Ludder's report include the name of Elbert Arinson, so it is reasonable to assume that this is the individual noted in the deed. It should be noted that the 1698 census, as well as other records (e.g. O'Callaghan 1849 II:459) also list a Flushing family with the name of Areson (or Arason). However, none of the members of the latter family have the first name of "Albert" or "Elbert".

An individual identified as "Jno Harrison" is included in tax records for the Town of Flushing for the year 1683 (O'Callaghan 1849 II:516). It is uncertain whether this is the same individual who granted the 1697 deed. However, while Harrison was listed as owning a "hoses" and two "coves" in 1683, he was not assessed for land ownership. This fact together with the mention of "houses" and other improvements in the deed, implies that the first construction on the property may have occurred between 1683 and 1697.

Ludder (1980) attempts to identify the boundaries of the 1697 Adriance purchase. However, many of the property transfers which

*There are three members of the Adriance family, in three successive generations, who had the same first name, Elbert. We will follow the convention used by Ludder and designate these individuals by the letters a, b and c. It should also be noted that the names Elbert and Albert are sometimes used interchangeably in the records.

he discusses would appear to be well to the west of the Adriance property. The 1697 Harrison/Adriance deed mentions a stream and beaver dam in the northwest corner; property owned by William Haight in the northeast corner; Charles Morgan's lot 89 bounding the southwestern portion; and property owned by John Bloodgood and William Lawrence adjacent to the southeast portion of the property.

The map drawn by Ludder (1980:24) which presents his reconstruction of the original property boundaries represents only his speculation, based largely on later property transfers. The 1697 deed mentions only the cardinal directions.

Ludder notes the sale of Morgan's lot 89 to Abraham Joreson (Brinkerhoff?) in 1698/9 (Queens County Deeds Liber B:396 - Ludder 1980:137). Ludder states (1980:27) that his study of land transfers within the Brinkerhoff family enabled him to identify the late 17th century boundaries of the Adriance farm. However, his map showing these transfers (Ludder 1980:29) indicates that the Brinkerhoff property, located east of the Fresh Meadow Road, is well to the west of the Adriance tract. His identification of a tract sold by Johannes van Leawen to Abraham Brinkerhoff in 1720 as bordering the Adriance tract, based on the similarity in total acreage to a tract shown on the 1904 Belcher Hyde map is, to say the least, unconvincing. In fact the description of this tract as given in the deed (Ludder 1980:141) as well as Ludder's map (1980:29) indicates that the van Leawen tract would have been located near the Fresh Meadows and Black Stump Roads, well to the west of the Adriance property.

As noted by Ludder, several late 17th century deeds mention a survey by Robert Fullerton which apparently included the lots adjacent to the Adriance property. This survey is not included among the collections of the local repositories which were examined by the present author as well as by Ludder.

During the research for the present project we examined the grantor/grantee indexes and selected land transfers involving those persons indicated as owning land adjacent to the Adriance tract in in the 1697 deed and in the late 18th and early 19th century land transfers as noted below. With the exception of several deeds dating to the last years of the 18th century (see below) we were unable to locate 17th or 18th century deeds in which the Adriance property is mentioned in the boundary descriptions.

In fact, there is no firm evidence to connect the tract purchased by Arinson and Hanson in 1697 with the Adriance tract as described in the late 18th and early 19th century property descriptions.

There are only two portions of the 1697 boundary description which may be identifiable with the known boundaries of the Adriance farm as specified in 19th century maps and deeds. As noted in the 1697 deed (see Appendix A) the southeastern portion

of the property is bounded by two lots "being now in ye tenor of Wm Lawrence and so running westerly to great white oak tree being ye bredth of ye said Wm Lawrence two Lotts." As noted in deeds dating to the early 19th century (discussed further below), the southern boundary of the portion of the Elbert(c) Adriance farm extending west of Little Neck Road was also owned by a William Lawrence (see Figure 3). The 1820 map of William Lawrence's land included in Ludder's report (Ludder 1980:17) is consistent with the data obtained from these deeds. Ludder (1980:18) identifies this William Lawrence as the great grandson of the William Lawrence mentioned in the 1697 deed. The 1697 deed also mentions a brook, a ditch and a beaver dam as bounding the northwestern portion of the property, indicating wet conditions in this area. This could be consistent with the presence of the two ponds and adjacent swampy areas noted in this portion of the property in later deeds, maps and other records.

In the absence of other 17th and 18th century deeds transferring land to members of the Adriance family, it is a reasonable assumption that the Arinson/Hanson tract is the same property owned by the family throughout the 18th century.

B. Early 18th Century

Elbert Adriance is listed in the 1697 census as having two sons and a daughter. Rem Adriance, the elder son, was born in 1690, the year following his father's marriage. Although the exact date of birth of Rem's brother, Elbert(b), is unknown, he would have been born between 1690 and 1697. Their sister, Anneke, would also have been born prior to 1697, but there is no further reference to her in the historic records. Rem Adriance apparently owned and presumably resided on the Little Neck farm after the death of his father.

A 1715 list of Flushing officers and soldiers "belonging to the Company of Jonathan Wright Captain" (apparently a militia company) includes the name of "Ram Oderyonson," (N.Y. Colonial Ms. Vol. 60:591 - cited in Waller 1899, Appendix V). It is reasonable to assume that this refers to Rem Adriance, who would have been 25 years old in 1715, an appropriate age to be in the militia.

Rem Adriance, who married Sarah Brinkerhoff and had six sons and a daughter, died in 1730. Three of his sons, Abraham, Isaac and Joris, moved to Dutchess County. There is some disagreement as to the date that they left Queens County. Ryerson (1916:272) states that Abraham Adriance "with his brothers Joris (George) and Isaac removed to Fishkill, N.Y., in Nov. 1765. However Weeks (n.d.) indicates that Isaac Adriance purchased land in Hopewell, New York in 1743, and that Joris and Abraham "soon followed his example and removed from Long Island and ... settled in East Fishkill".

The two sons of Rem Adriance who remained in Flushing were

Elbert(c), Rem's eldest son (born 1715) and Jacob, the fifth son (born 1727).

Ludder (1980:22) also states that Sarah Adriance, Rem's wife "remained a widow for the rest of her life". Although Ludder provides no evidence for this statement, he is most likely correct. The 18th century records of the Reformed Dutch Church at Success contain two references to Sarah Adriance. The first is the presence of her name on a list of subscribers for the building of the Church on May 26, 1731 (the year following Rem's death). The second reference is a record of the transfer of a church seat in 1766 from "Sara Adriaase to the wife of Jacob Adrians" (Frost 1913). Jacob had married Catherine Hooglandt in 1761. It may be that Sara Adriance, whose death date is not recorded, died shortly before the transfer of the seat, or that in old age, she was no longer able to attend the church services.

We know from the later (1771) land transfer in 1771 (see below) that after the death of Sarah Adriance, the property came into the possession of Rem's eldest son Elbert(c). However, it is unclear how he obtained sole possession of the property.

The terms of Rem Adriance's will (included in Ludder 1980:145 - see also Appendix A) left all of his property to his wife Sarah, as long as she did not re-marry. Rem directed his executors that if Sarah should re-marry, or upon her death, they should sell his property and divide the proceeds among all of his children.

Thus, under the terms of Rem's will, upon Sarah's death the property should have been sold and the proceeds divided among all of his children.

However, in the 1771 deed by which Elbert(c) sold his brother Jacob a portion of the family farm (discussed further below) he states that he

was Lawfully seized and possessed of the ..[property].. in mine own right of a good perfect and absolute Estate of Inheritance in fee simple and had in my self good right full power and Lawful authority to sell and dispose of the same (Liber E:147).

Ludder (1980:23) states that

Elbert Adriance (c) bought out his younger brothers. This is corroborated by his statement...[in the above cited deed]...that he has a 'clear title by right of inheritance'.

Besides the minor problem of Ludder mis-quoting the language in the deed, his statement is self-contradictory. That is, if Elbert had bought out the interest of his brothers [according to Rem's will his sister would have also had an interest] in the property, he would have not have had possession by right of inheritance.

Despite the language in the deed, it is possible that Elbert(c)

Adriance did purchase the interest of his brothers and sister in their father's estate. In this case there should have been a deed transferring ownership, but no such deed has been recorded. However, it is also possible that due to the long period of time, - more than thirty years - since the death of Rem, the departure of three of his sons to Dutchess County (the sixth son, also named Rem, settled in Kings County), and the fact that Sarah Adriance apparently did not remarry, the terms of Rem Adriance's will were not followed and that Elbert(c) Adriance assumed the title to the farm on the death of his mother, presumably during the 1760's.

Before continuing with the history of the Adriances' Little Neck farm, we need to consider Elbert(b) Adriance, Rem Adriance's brother and the uncle of Elbert(c) and Jacob Adriance. It has been assumed (e.g. Ryerson 1916:269) that Rem's brother is the Elbert Adriance whose 1722 marriage to Anna Storm was recorded in the Fishkill Reformed Dutch Church. Although he may have been married in Fishkill, it is likely that Elbert(b) Adriance, like his brother Rem, actually settled in Flushing. Ryerson (1916:269) refers to him as "Elbert Adriance, of Flushing".

Two entries in 18th Century New York newspapers pertaining to the Adriance family were reported by Onderdonck (1865). These entries were not noted by Ludder although they were included in Brighton's (1991) study. The first of the two entries appeared in the New York Post Boy in 1758.

To be sold at public vendue, Monday March 27 the next, commodious and improved farm of Elbert Adriance, with a good house and barn, at Fresh Meadows, two miles from Jamaica, on the upper road to Flushing. It has 150 acres, part timber land (Onderdonck 1865:30).

The location of this farm as described indicates that it was definitely not the Adriance Little Neck farm. It is possible that prior to 1758 Elbert(c) Adriance had left the family's Little Neck farm and purchased this property, and However, it is more likely that both Elbert(c) and his brother Jacob, who both remained unmarried at this time, would have remained in Little Neck to assist their mother with the operation of the family farmstead. Thus, it is most likely that the Elbert Adriance who owned the property sold in 1858 was not Rem Adriance's son Elbert(c) but his brother, Elbert(b) Adriance.

C. Late 18th Century

On December 13, 1771, Elbert Adriance sold a portion of the Little Neck farm to his younger brother Jacob (Queens County Deeds Liber E:147). It should be noted that Ludder (1980:35;147) erroneously gives the date of the deed as September 29, 1772. The tract included

seventy eight acres And one hundred and forty five square

rods [78.9 acres] of Land Together with all the buildings, woods, underwoods, timber, trees, fences, fields pasture Enclosures, wells, waters and all and every of the appurtenances to the above said granted premises (Liber E:147).

The boundary description given in this deed does not permit an exact delineation of the entire boundaries of the farm to be made. However, it does describe the morphology of the southern boundary of the tract as will be discussed further below.

As noted by Ludder (1980:35) Jacob Adriance, who was 34 years old at the time, had married Catherine Hooglandt on January 1, 1761. He speculates that she may have been the "Catherine Hooglant" born in 1750, making her only 11 years old at the time of the marriage. In the interest of accuracy and also of preserving Jacob's reputation, it should be noted that both Scott (1972) and New York State (1860) list the bride's name as Catherine Hoglandt, and give the date of issuance of the Marriage license as January 14, 1761. Moreover, the former source notes that the bride was a widow. Unless Catherine was unusually precocious, it is clear that this is a different member of the "Hooglant" family than the Catherine noted by Ludder. It should be noted that Scott (1972) lists Jacob's occupation as "weaver", indicating the possibility that he was not engaged in the operation of the farm at the time of his marriage.

Jacob's elder brother Elbert remained a bachelor until August 21 1771 when he married Sarah Brinkerhoff, who was his first cousin (daughter of his mother's brother Abraham). This was the second marriage for Elbert's wife. She had previously been married to another first cousin, Johannis Brinkerhoff, the son of her father's brother. At the time of her marriage to Elbert Adriance, Sarah was 41 years old and had a nine year old son, Hendrick, from her first marriage. Elbert was 56 years of age at the time of his marriage to Sarah.

Ludder speculates that prior to Elbert's marriage, he lived in the same house with his brother Jacob and his wife, Catherine. Presumably, their mother, Sarah, had also lived in this house prior to her death, which apparently occurred in the 1860's (see above). Ludder notes that Elbert's sale of the northern portion of the farm occurred shortly after his marriage and he speculates that the house built on the northern side of the farm, (presumably the present Adriance house) was constructed in 1772, after transfer of the property. However, even though, as noted by Ludder, the 1771 deed does not mention a "dwelling house" or "message" (i.e. a dwelling house, especially one with its adjacent outbuildings, garden...etc. - Funk and Wagnalls 1941), the specification of buildings, wells etc. in the deed, suggests the likelihood that a house stood on the property prior to the sale. However, the proximity of the date of the land sale to Elbert's marriage does suggest that this was the event which precipitated the construction of a second house on the family farm and the division of the property. The house may, then, have

been constructed ca. 1771, and have been present on the northern portion of the farm prior to the land sale in December of that year.

The evidence thus suggests that subsequent to 1771 there were two separate Adriance farmsteads, both containing a dwelling house and outbuildings. Flushing tax assessments for 1784 and 1788 (Onderdonk 1940) list both Jacob and Elbert Adriance as property owners. In 1784 Elbert Adriance was assessed 600 (shillings?) for real property and Jacob 500. Elbert's personal property assessment was 300 (shillings?) and Jacob's 200. In 1788 Elbert was assessed 14 (pounds?) and Jacob 10. In the latter year both brothers were assessed 4 (pounds?) for personal property. Elbert and Jacob were listed separately as heads of household in the 1790 census.

Jacob Adriance died in 1797. His will (Queens County Wills Liber A:344) dated May 19, 1797, shortly prior to his death, stipulated that his real estate "be sold at Public Vendue", with the proceeds to be paid to the children of his brothers, George (Joris), Abraham, Isaac and Ram (Rem). The sale was advertised in the New York Daily Advertiser in 1797 (Onderdonck 1865:88)

Abraham Schenck and Cornelius Van Brunt, Executors, will sell at Vendue, September 27, the well cultivated farm of Jacob Adriance, deceased, near Success, containing 114 acres, with two never failing ponds in different parts, a house with two fire places and kitchen, a spacious Dutch barn with shingle roof and board-floor, a large hovel, granary, wagon-house with a corn crib under it, an orchard of 150 grafted trees and other choice fruit.

This notice indicates that the expansion of the farm from ca. 79 to 114 acres, which was reflected in later transfers of the property, actually occurred prior to Jacob's death. Thus there must have been another unrecorded deed executed between 1771 and 1797 transferring ca. 35 acres from Elbert to Jacob Adriance. One of the two ponds referred to in the deed is the one referenced as the "Round Hole" in the 1771 deed and the second is the "Wigwam Pond", which is referenced in an 1817 deed (Liber P:266). Both ponds are shown on a 1924 map (see Figure 14) and the "Round Hole" is also shown on two other early 20th century maps (Figures 8 and 10). The Round Hole was located within the original 79 acre tract, with the Wigwam Pond to the west. The mention of both of these ponds in the 1797 sale confirms that the additional land was transferred prior to this date. The deed also indicates that the orchard was not a 19th century addition to the farm property. The outbuildings will be discussed in another section of this report.

Jacob Adriance's farm was purchased by Hendrick Brinkerhoff, the son of Elbert's wife Sarah, as indicated in Hendrick's will (see below).

1. Location of the Elbert(c) Adriance House

A question of major importance in assessing the archaeological potential of the Adriance Farm Park is the location of the Elbert Adriance house. Ludder notes the presence of a six acre "notch" in the southern boundary of the parcel sold by Elbert to Jacob Adriance in 1771. The description of the southern boundary of this tract as given in the deed does indicate the presence of a northward indentation, or "notch" of somewhat less than six acres (see Figure 1b). However, Ludder (1980:43) goes on to state that "as made clear by the will of Hendrick Brinkerhoff [discussed below], the house of Elbert Adriance...was situated in that notch." Ludder (1980:127) also refers to this six acre parcel as "the known archaeological site of the earlier house and outstructures" (emphasis added). As will be discussed below, contrary to the Ludder's assertion the Brickerhoff will does not imply that Elbert's home was situated in this "notch."

Furthermore, there are two pieces of documentary evidence which indicate that the actual location of the Elbert(c) Adriance house in the latter portion of the 18th century was well to the south of Jacob Adriance's land.

The Flushing Town Records (WPA 1939 Vol I:54) contain the following entry for April 4th 1808

At the request of Albert Brinkerhoff We the Commissioners of Highways for the Town of Flushing have Altered the Highway, running through sd Albert Brinkerhoff's land from his dwelling house towards Flushing as follows. beginning at North West Corner of sd farm running thence Easterly Along the North side of sd. Farm Until it comes to a Crop underlaid with stone thence south along said Fence Across sd Farm Until it comes to Benjamin Hagerman's Woodland thence Easterly along sd Woodland til it comes to said Albert Brinkerhoff's dwelling House the said Road or Highway to be two and an half rods wide and not to be Obstructed with Bars or Gates.

As discussed below Albert Brinkerhoff, Hendrick Brinkerhoff's son and possibly Elbert(c) Adriance's grandson by adoption, was in possession of the Elbert Adriance farm prior to 1808. The description of the road mentioned in the above record corresponds with the route of the Alley Road (the eastern portion of which was later known as Marvin Lane) as it is indicated in deeds dating to the mid-late nineteenth century and maps dating from the mid-19th through the early 20th centuries (Figures 4-9;11-12). The alteration record suggests that Elbert Adriance's house was adjacent to this road. The mid-nineteenth century maps (Figures 4-5) show the H. P. Marvin house immediately north of Marvin Lane. It is possible that the Elbert Adriance house was at this same location. It should be noted also that a 1928 map (Figure 16c) shows a house still standing at this approximate location, which was then on the north side of Union Turnpike,

west of 251st Street.

The Taylor and Skinner map of 1781 (Figures 2a and 2b) is the only map dating prior to the mid-19th century which includes the location of the Adriance farm and shows structures. This map shows a lane extending north from the Jericho Turnpike at the location of the present Little Neck Road. However, this lane ends just north of the Alley Road, which is shown on the map extending to the west and north into the Alley. The house shown at the end of this lane apparently represents the Jacob Adriance house. The Elbert Adriance house would be the structure shown adjoining the Alley road. This location is in agreement with that noted in the road alteration record cited above. This map, if accurate, indicates that Little Neck Road was not laid out at this time, and that the access roadway for the Jacob Adriance house extended south of the house. It should be noted that the 1771 deed to the Jacob Adriance tract indicates that the southeast corner of the property is "at the road" (see Appendix A). However, the deed defines the eastern boundary of the property as marked by an existing fence and there is no mention of an adjacent roadway.

D. Early 19th Century - Brinckerhoff Ownership

Elbert(c) Adriance died on March 19, 1803 at the age of 88, six years after his younger brother. Jacob Adriance's wife Catherine died on November 22, 1805 at the age of 83, and only two days later, on November 24, 1805, Elbert's wife Sarah died at the age of 70. Her son Hendrick Brinkerhoff died the following year, on April 5, 1806 at the age of 44 (Frost 1912).

Elbert Adriance's will, dated February 16, 1803, leaves his real estate to his step-son Hendrick Brinkerhoff, with the provision that for a period of four years after his death Sarah, his wife, should maintain possession of the real estate, with Sarah and Hendrick sharing the profits of the estate. Among the real estate which was left to Hendrick, Elbert mentions his "Dwelling House wherein I now do live with all my other outhouses and buildings." Elbert also stipulated that Hendrick should pay the estate executors the sum of 1300 pounds for this property. In his will, Elbert refers to his Hendrick Brinkerhoff as his "son-in-law". Since Elbert did not have a daughter, this language could imply that Elbert had legally adopted Hendrick Brinkerhoff.

As noted above, Hendrick Brinkerhoff outlived his step-father by only two years, and it is through his will, dated March 6, 1806, that we learn that he had purchased Jacob Adriance's farm.

My will is that my Farm, that I purchased of the Executors of Jacob Adriance deceased, Except a strip of said farm lying on the south side of said Farm adjoining my homestead and in the rere of my Dwelling house containing by estimation about Twelve Acres which said strip of Land is reserved in order to make the future Line between said Farm and my homestead straight from the highway leading to

success westerly to the woods, be Sold by my Executors.....I give unto my wife Elizabeth during the time she remains my widow, the use of my Farm or homestead late the property of Albert Adriance and the Strip of Land before reserved with all my Stock farming utensils & indoor furniture.. I give unto my Son Albert and his heirs and assigns forever after the Death or remarriage of my said wife which ever may first happen all my homestead & farm on which I now live and late the property of Albert Adriance together with the aforesaid reserved strip of Land (Queens County Wills Liber B:340).

It is clear from the language in the will that after the death of Elbert Adriance in 1803, Hendrick Brinkerhoff resided in Elbert's house on the southern portion of the original Adriance farm. It is possible however, that while Elbert was still alive, Hendrick Brinkerhoff resided in the Jacob Adriance house, on the northern portion of the original farm property. The 1800 census has two separate head of household entries for Hendrick Brinkerhoff and Elbert Adriance. It is uncertain who would have resided in the Jacob Adriance house between the time of Elbert's death in 1803 and the death of Hendrick Brinkerhoff in 1806. It is possible that the property was rented, perhaps to John Bennum, who later purchased it.

It should be noted that since the Jacob Adriance farm was twice sold, first by executors of the estate of Jacob Adriance and then by the executors of Hendrick Brinkerhoff's estate, there would have been deeds recording the land transfers (Jacob's will specifically directs his executors to "give the Buyer or Buyers of my said Real Estate..... good and sufficient Deeds of Conveyance"). These deeds were apparently never recorded as they are not included in the land records in the Office of the Queens County Register.

The language in Hendrick Brinkerhoff's will led Ludder (1980) to conclude that the Elbert Adriance house (in which Hendrick resided at the time of his death), was located within the ca. six acre northern projection (or "notch") in the southern boundary of the Jacob Adriance farm as described in the 1771 deed. The analysis conducted as part of this study indicates that this conclusion is incorrect on several grounds. As noted above, two pieces of contemporary evidence, a 1781 map and an 1808 road alteration record suggest that Elbert's house was located some 1000 feet south of the Jacob Adriance farm, at the location of what was later known as Marvin Lane. Moreover evidence discussed below indicates that by 1806 the southern boundary of the farm had changed from that described in the 1771 deed and that the strip of land referenced in Hendrick's will was actually south and east of the six acre "notch" discussed by Ludder.

Finally we must note that Ludder's conclusion is internally inconsistent. If we accept Ludder's (erronous) conclusion that the 1806 Jacob Adriance farm boundaries were identical with those of 1771, then the only way in which the boundary could have been straightened by Brinkerhoff retaining a portion of the farm would

be to reserve not "a strip" of land, but two sections on either side of Ludder's notch (these two sections would have totalled approximately 12 acres as noted in the will). Brinkerhoff specifies in his will that the "strip" to be retained lay "in the rear of my dwelling house". If, as is likely, the Elbert Adriance/Hendrick Brinkerhoff house faced south, it would have had to be located south of, and either east or west of the six acre notch. If the house was in the notch, as assumed by Ludder, the land to be reserved would be located at the rear of the house only if it faced east or west. However, in the latter case, the land to be reserved could not be described as a single "strip" of 12 acres.

As discussed below (see also Figures 3 and 20), it is most likely that the tract to be reserved was represented by a strip of land lying south and east of Ludder's "notch." Although this strip amounts to approximately nine acres, rather than the 12 mentioned by Brinkerhoff, the will indicates that the figure of 12 acres was arrived at only "by estimation". Identification of the "strip" of land mentioned in the will as this ca. nine acre tract and the location of the Elbert Adriance house fronting on Marvin Road as noted above places the tract of to the rear of the house, as mentioned in the will, and about 900 feet north of it.

It should be noted that later land transfers indicate that the strip was never "reserved" by Hendrick's executors, and that the boundaries of the Jacob Adriance farm most likely remained as they were in 1797 until 1875 (see below).

E. Early 19th Century - Bennum/Lent Ownership

We know that by 1812, the Jacob Adriance farm was in the possession of John Bennum (or Bennem) since he mortgaged the property to Rem Hegeman in the latter year. It is likely that the actual sale of the property occurred in 1806 or 1807, shortly after the death of Hendrick Brinkerhoff. John Bennum's mortgage remained outstanding until 1825.

On March 5, 1822, the Bennum mortgage was assigned by Rem Hegeman to Elbert A. Brinkerhoff, who is described as being "of the City of New York Grocer" (Mortgage Liber K:112). Elbert Brinkerhoff, the son of Hendrick Brinkerhoff, apparently moved to New York City after the sale of the former Elbert(c) Adriance farm to George Duryea in 1817 (see below). On May 3, 1822, shortly after the first assignment of the mortgage, Elbert A. Brinkerhoff in turn assigned the mortgage to Daniel Lent. Ludder (1980:45) assumes that Lent foreclosed on the mortgage. However, the land records (Mortgage Liber K:112-113) indicate that on April 27, 1825 Daniel Lent recorded that the mortgage is "redeemed paid off satisfied and discharged".

In the deed, dated May 3, 1833 (Liber DD:454) by which Lent subsequently sold the Jacob Adriance farm to Peter Cox, it is stated that the

.. said Farm was conveyed to the above named Daniel Lent by William Cornwell and Oliver Denton Trustees of the Creditors of John Bennam late of Flushing aforesaid by deed bearing date the Tenth of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

Unfortunately, the referenced 1822 deed was apparently never registered. However, the language in the 1833 deed suggests that there may have been a bankruptcy proceeding against John Bennum, and that Daniel Lent, one of Bennum's creditors, may have acquired title from the trustees as full or part settlement of the debt incurred by virtue of the mortgage. Records of the Federal District and Circuit Courts for the Southern District of New York dating to the period ca. 1820-1825 were examined in the Northeastern Regional Office of the National Archives to determine if there was a court action against Bennum. However, John Bennum's name does not appear in these records as a defendant.

Tax records for the Town of Flushing for the year 1817 indicate that in this year the assessment value of John Bennum's real estate was \$2000. It is interesting to note that both Albert Brinkerhoff and George Duryea were also assessed in this year, the later for property worth \$3200 and the later for property worth \$3500. Since the deed transferring the Little Neck farm formerly owned by Elbert(c) Adriance from Brinkerhoff to Duryea was dated September 17, 1817, and the tax assessments were made on June 6, it is possible that George Duryea owned other land in Flushing at that time. The tax assessments for 1821, continue to value George Duryea's real estate at \$3500 and John Bennum's at \$2000. Albert Brinkerhoff was no longer listed in the tax assessments for 1821, reflecting his sale of the Flushing property.

1. The Three Acre "Benheim" Tract

The deed by which Peter Cox obtained the former Jacob Adriance farm from Daniel Lent in 1833 describes the property as "containing (110) One Hundred and Ten Acres be the same more or less." This compares with the estimate of "one hundred and thirteen acres of land and to the same more or less" noted in the 1812 mortgage (Queens County Mortgages Liber K:112), and the 114 acres noted in the 1797 newspaper notice. Ludder (1980:45) attempts to account for this discrepancy by noting a three acre tract, labelled "Benheim" which is shown on the 1904 Ullitz (Belcher Hyde) map (Figure 8a) adjacent to the northwestern portion of the former Cox farm. This tract is shown, in fact, on a number of maps dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries (see Figures 7;9-11). Ludder speculates that John Bennum retained this property when the remainder of the farm was sold in 1822. However, the research conducted for this study suggests that this is unlikely. It is more likely that the acreage discrepancy arises from the lack of an accurate survey of the property,

especially the apparently swampy tracts surrounding one or both of the ponds on the property.

A series of land deeds dating to the 1850's suggests that the three acre property labelled "Bennem or Benheim" on the later maps was originally part of the property bounding the northwest portion of the Adriance/Cox farm which was owned by the Cornell Family. As noted by Ludder (1980:41) John Bennum, Jr. married Catherine Cornell, the daughter of Lewis Cornell. The three acres in question were apparently a portion of a seven acre tract granted by William H. Cornell to Elizabeth Cornell and Catharine Bennum on June 7, 1851 (Liber 69:461). The land was described as "woodland...bounded Northerly by woodland this day quit claimed to said Wm H. Cornell Westerly by land of George Doughty and Southerly and Easterly by land of Peter Cock containing Seven acres more or less." On the death of Elizabeth Cornell, her heirs and Catherine Bennum apparently divided the seven acre property with Catherine Bennum receiving the easternmost 3 1/2 acres (Liber 69:463)

Bounded Easterly by land of Peter Cock two chains seventy two links. Southerly by land of said Peter Cocks. Westerly by land quit claimed to said Pudney and Canary [Elizabeth Cornell's heirs] containing three acres and a half more or less.

This tract apparently remained in the Bennum family through the early portion of the 20th century.

F. Elbert(c) Adriance Farm Boundaries

Before continuing with the 19th century history of the former Jacob Adriance farm it is necessary to examine the later history of the Elbert(c) Adriance tract. The two tracts together most likely comprise the original boundaries of the Adriance farm prior to the 1771 division of the property. The later transfers of the Elbert(c) Adriance tract include descriptions of some of the boundaries of the Jacob Adriance farm.

Ludder (1980:152) includes an excerpt from the deed by which Albert Brinkerhoff, Hendrick Brinkerhoff's son, and his wife Elizabeth sold this property to George Duryea on September 19, 1817 (Liber P:266). This deed transferred two tracts of land which, together, apparently constituted the Albert Brinkerhoff farm. The tract on which the "dwelling house now stands" was located west of Little Neck Road and the second tract was located east of the road. Ludder (1980:41;152) states that there is a "typographical error in the transcript of the original record in that the two pieces are listed as containing 2,010 acres. This is not possible and the correct acreage is probably either 201 or 210 acres". It is possible that Ludder examined some other researcher's copy of this deed rather than the original since in actuality the deed (Liber P:267 - see Appendix A) states the acreage unambiguously: "the two pieces containing by estimation

two hundred and ten acres of Land be the same more or less."

Thus the extent of the Adriance property in Little Neck, at least as it existed in the latter portion of the 18th century, included approximately 324 acres, including the 210 acres owned by Elbert(c) Adriance (and later owned by Albert Brinkerhoff) and the 114 acres of the Jacob Adriance farm. The boundaries of the various portions of this tract, and a more precise estimate of the acreage can be obtained with reference to later deeds, maps and surveys as discussed below. It should be noted that the apparent incompleteness of the land records creates the possibility that the original Adriance acreage as acquired in the 17th century differed from this total.

The portion of Elbert(c) Adriance/Albert Brinkerhoff tract lying west of Little Neck Road has been traced through transfers of the property after the the 1817 sale to George Duryea. We did not attempt to trace the ownership of the tract east of the road. The western portion remained the property of George Duryea for the remainder of his life. On April 28 1841, Benjamin Hegeman and Warren Mitchell, the Executors of George Duryea's will sold this tract to John H. Cornell for the sum of \$6525 (Liber 60:13). The tract encompassed "one hundred and thirty seven acres one quarter and thirty one square rods including that portion of Alley road which runs through the said above described premises." The tract thus included 137.44 acres. The deed includes a full description of metes and bounds including the names of the owners of adjacent properties. The tract as described in the deed is shown in Figure 3.

It should be noted at this point that the 1817 deed by which the property was originally conveyed from Albert Brinkerhoff to George Duryea did not include survey measurements, only the names of the adjacent landowners. Based on the latter deed, Ludder (1980:43) concludes "that there was a triangular plot at the southeast corner of the main portion of the farm." The description of the property in the 1817 deed (see Ludder 1980:152) which includes boundaries north, east, north and east again "by land of John Bennum to the road" would in fact require the southeastern corner to be triangular in shape, as suggested by Ludder. Examination of Figure 3 indicates that a correct description would require the specification of an additional northerly boundary by Bennum's land to the road. While it is possible that there was an adjustment to the boundaries between 1817 and 1841, it is more likely that an error was made in the earlier deed in the description of the northerly boundary of the property.

The northern boundary of Albert Brinkerhoff/Duryea tract contains an "indentation" extending some 250 feet south of the remainder of the boundary and 1557 feet west of the Little Neck Road (see Figure 3). As noted above it is likely that this represents the strip referenced by Hendrick Brinkerhoff in his will.

In 1847, John H. Cornell sold the former Duryea property to Harry

P. Marvin in two separate transactions (Liber 71:276; Liber 72:142). The dividing line between the two tracts was the northern portion of the Alley road. The route of this road as specified in the deeds would appear to correspond with the route as noted in the 1808 road alteration record discussed above. Both the 1859 Walling map (Figure 4) and the 1873 Beers Map (Figure 5) show the house of H.P Marvin immediately north of the Alley Road in the eastern portion of the Marvin tract (It should be noted that a copy of the 1873 Beers map included in Ludder's report (1980:77) is mis-labelled 1853). The relative positions of the Cox and Marvin structures shown on these maps are approximately the same as those of the two structures shown on the 1781 Taylor and Skinner map (Figure 2a and 2b). It is reasonable to assume that these two structures represent the Jacob and Elbert Adriance houses as they stood in the latter portion of the late 18th century. A comparison of the 1781 map with mid-late 19th century maps also clarifies the changes made in the route of the Alley Road as a result of the 1808 alteration requested by Albert Brinkerhoff.

1. Deeds to Neighboring Properties

Figure 3 shows the names of adjacent property owners as indicated in 1817 Albert Brinkerhoff/George Duryea deed (Deeds Liber P:266). Table 1 also shows the names of these property owners as well as those owning properties on the northern boundaries of the Jacob Adriance/Hendrick Brinkerhoff/John Bennum tract.

We attempted to locate deeds involving the 18th and early 19th century neighboring land owners which might provide additional information on the adjacent Adriance properties. Only a few such deeds, dating to the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century were located. The earliest such deeds (Liber G:155;173) date to 1796, prior to the death of Jacob Adriance. They record transactions which divided the lands formerly owned by Samuel Cornell among his heirs. Portions of the southern boundaries of two tracts allotted to Samuel Hicks (Liber G:155) and Mary Searing (Liber G:173) were defined by "woodland" owned by Jacob Adriance.

It is possible that these deeds are the basis for the map which Ludder included in his report (1980:13). However, Ludder does not cite the source of this map.

Two deeds dated November 4 1802 transferred several tracts of land from Daniel Kissam to Eliphalet Weeks (Deeds Liber H:163) and then back again to Kissam (Deeds Liber H:167). One of the tracts was bounded on the east and north, and another on the south and east by land of Albert Adriance. These portions of the land owned by Albert(c) Adriance were located west and southwest of the former Jacob Adriance tract, which at the time of the 1802 transactions was owned by Hendrick Brinkerhoff.

On May 11, 1812, William Foster transferred a tract of land to

Joshua Foster (Deeds Liber 0:33). The southern boundary of the tract was described as "land now or late of Hendrick Brinkerhoff." As we know, Brinkerhoff was deceased prior to 1812 and the land was actually owned by John Bennum at this time. Joshua Foster continues to be mentioned in subsequent 19th century deeds as an owner of land north of the Cox farm.

G. Mid-Late 19th Century - Cox Family Ownership

The purchase of the former Adriance farm by Peter Cox in 1833 ended the ownership of the property by families of Dutch descent. The Cox family was of English ancestry (Ludder 1980), and Peter's son Henry, at least was noted as being "an Episcopalian" (Cocks n.d.).

Peter Cox and his wife Charity (Charry) apparently remained in possession of the farm until Peter's death in 1870. However, Throughout the period of the Cox family's ownership there was apparently a distinction made between the northern and southern portions of the farm, with the separation point being the farm lane. On November 13, 1856, there was a transfer of the northern portion of the farm from Peter and Charry Cox to George Waldron (Liber 147:27) and on the same day Waldron conveyed this portion of the farm in two separate deeds to Charry Cox (Liber 147:31) and Abraham Cox, Peter Cox' youngest son (Liber 147:32). These deeds removed Peter Cox as legal owner of this portion of the farm. However, on April 20, 1865 Abraham Cox transferred his interest in the northern portion of the farm back to his father (Liber 225:265). It is interesting, in light of Peter Cox's will, (discussed below) that the 1856 deeds mention stock, farming utensils and household furniture but no buildings, while the 1865 deed mentions buildings and improvements. The 1856 and 1865 deeds indicate that the northern portion of the farm included 55 acres.

Peter Cox died on May 19, 1870 (Cocks n.d.). His will, admitted to probate on August 4, 1870, is dated May 10, 1865 (Liber 16:359). Peter Cox gave to his wife, Charry

all my household & Kitchen furniture to be at her own disposal. I also give and devise to her a horse and wagon to have the use thereof whenever she desires it. I also give and devise unto her the use income and profits of all that part or portion of the farm belonging to me & lying North of the lane running through said farm for and during her natural life.

After the death of my wife and after the payment of all my debts I give devise and bequeath the said North part to my son Abraham, my daughter in law Sarah (wife of Henry) and Mary (wife of Daniel) to be divided equally between them share and share alike....It is my desire & I do hereby direct that the claim of my son Abraham, for which he holds my Bond, shall be a lien and charge upon the Northern part of my farm & shall be paid therefrom. My son Henry is to

live in the new house upon the premises.

I give devise and bequeath the south part or portion of my farm to Sarah Cox (wife of my son Henry) to her her heirs & assigns forever.

In his will Peter Cox refers to the "new house" north of the farm lane. There is no mention of a second, older house. We must assume, therefore, that there was only one house standing on the northern portion of the property at this time. This raises a question as to the date and the extent of the modifications to the Jacob Adriance house. The Historic Structures report (Ludder 1980) indicates that, based on architectural evidence the Cox alterations to the house occurred ca. 1840, and at that time "the house was doubled in size with the addition of two rooms to the east of the original house...At the same time, a one story wing, with a lower roofline, extended north from the new half of the main block of the house" (Ludder 1980:68). However, the reference in Peter Cox's will to a "new" house suggests that the alterations may have occurred later than suggested by Ludder. It should be noted that Ludder does not specify the evidence which leads him to date the renovations to ca. 1840. The phrase, "new house" also suggests that the original section of the house may have undergone extensive modifications at the same time the new wing was added.

On May 10, 1872, two years after Peter Cox' death, Charity Cox, together with Cox's three sons and their wives, mortgaged the 55 acre northern portion of the farm, together with the "buildings and improvements", to John and Hanna Hicks for the sum of \$4000 (Mortgage Liber 389:387). In a deed dated the same day, May 10 1872 (Deed Liber 309:367), Emma Cox, the wife of Peter Cox's youngest son Abraham, sold her rights to her portion of the northern part of the Peter Cox farm, which she had obtained by virtue of the 1856 deed from Peter Cox to Abraham Cox and her legal rights by virtue of her 1857 marriage (Cocks n.d.) to Abraham Cox.

Charity Cox, Peter's wife, died on January 17, 1875, and in April and May of the same year several transactions occurred involving the Cox Farm.

On April 13, 1875 Abraham D. Cox, Peter's youngest son, transferred his interest in the northern portion of the farm (see Peter Cox's will above and Appendix A) to his wife Emma (Liber 437:29; Liber 437:31). It is interesting to note that unlike the rest of the deeds involving the northern portion of the farm, these two deeds give the acreage of this part of the farm as 58 rather than 55 acres. This perpetuates the three acre difference in estimates of the farm acreage which was discussed above.

On May 10, 1875 Mary L. and Daniel Cox granted their 1/3 interest in the northern portion of the farm to Sarah Cox. While the other deeds mention the dividing line between the northern and southern portions of the farm merely as being the farm lane, this deed

(Liber 464:8) specifies the south side of the lane as being the point of division.

On April 1, 1875, Sarah Cox, who had inherited the southern part of the Farm, and her husband Henry, mortgaged this tract to John Hicks for the sum of 3000 dollars (Mortgage Liber 305:61). The mortgaged premises are stated as containing 50 acres. Hicks also held the mortgage on the northern portion of the property as noted above.

On April 29, 1875, however, John Hicks granted a deed to Sarah Cox discharging a tract of 8.87 acres on the southern border of the property from the mortgage (Liber 305:61). A survey of this tract had been undertaken and the boundaries correspond with that of the "indentation" in the southeast corner of the property as defined by the boundaries described in the 1841 Duryea executors/John H. Cornell deed discussed previously.

Several days later, on May 3, 1875, Sarah and Henry Cox granted this tract to Robert and Richard Marvin in two separate deeds (Liber 463:377; Liber 463:480). The two separately conveyed portions adjoined the northern boundary of the land held by the two Marvin brothers. These deeds effectively resulted in the straightening of the southern boundary of the property. Thus the desire of Hendrick Brinkerhoff to straighten this boundary as expressed in his will was not achieved until some 69 years after his death. It should be noted that the deeds conveying this tract do not mention any "buildings or improvements."

As a result of the sale of this 8.87 acre tract, when the Cox farm was sold to Daniel Stattel in 1892 (Deed Liber 903:39) it was described as comprising only 101 acres. This reflects the 110 acre estimate as given in the 1833 Lent/Cox deed less the ca. 9 acres in the "indentation" sold to Richard and Robert Marvin in 1875. However, it should be noted that the 1891 Wolverton Atlas (Figure 6) shows the Cox farm as comprising 104 acres. This would reflect the 113 acre estimate as given in the Bennum/Hegeman mortgage (as well as the ca. 114 acre estimate in the 1797 advertisement), less the ca. nine acres sold in 1875.

As noted previously, a three acre difference in estimates was reflected in the various Cox deeds and mortgages granted during the Cox family ownership of the farm. The northern portion was estimated variously as 55 and 58 acres. The 1875 mortgage of the southern portion which gave an estimate of 50 acres may have been in error, since adding this figure to either of the two estimates for the northern portion gives 105 or 108 acres, which is not in keeping with any of the estimates for the total farm acreage. However, it is likely that the acreage given in the mortgage document anticipated the sale of the 8.87 indentation, which occurred only a month later. Adding the 50 acre and 8.87 figure to the 55 acre estimate given for the northern portion provides a total of 113.87 acres, close to the 114 acre figure given in the 1797 advertisement. As noted above, the discrepancy between the 110 and 113 acre estimates for the farm was not related to the

three acre Benheim tract shown on the late 19th and early 20th century maps. It is likely that the difference is due to the lack of an accurate survey of the property boundaries, especially in the northern portion.

H. Late 19th - Early 20th Century - Stattel Family Ownership

As noted by Ludder (1980), subsequent to the sale of the farm by Henry Cox to Daniel Stattel in 1892 (Liber 903:119) the western portion of the Stattel farm was sold to the State of New York for use as part of the Creedmoor facility. Several survey maps were prepared subsequent to this sale. These maps (see Figures 9 and 14) in addition to the Sanborn, Belcher Hyde and Bromley atlases dating to the first decade of the twentieth century (Figures 7, 8 and 10), provide an accurate delineation of the property at this time including an the location of the two ponds, the Round Hole and Wigwam Pond, mentioned in earlier deeds.

The tract retained by Daniel Stattel after the sale to New York State is noted on the early twentieth century maps as containing ca. 60 acres. However, a 1919 deed conveying the farm from Daniel Stattel to his son George (Liber 2192:347) describes the tract as containing 62 acres. The deed also states that the southern boundary of the property runs "westerly by land formerly of Richard and Robert Marvin, now owned by the Motor Parkway to land belonging to the State of New York". The 1928 Belcher Hyde Atlas (Figure 16a) also shows the Motor Parkway tract bordering the Stattel property on the south.

On February 25, 1926, George Stattel acquired an irregularly shaped tract of some 7.7 acres extending north of the former Adriance/Cox property from Wheeler Brothers, Incorporated. In the deed (Deeds Liber 2873:168) Stattel's address is given as 34 Emerson Avenue, Floral Park. This substantiates the data obtained from the 1920 census (see Chapter III) which indicates that George Stattel was not resident on the Little Neck Farm in the latter year.

On April 7, 1926, shortly after acquiring the ca. 7.7 acre tract, George Stattel transferred both this property and the original farm tract, described as comprising "about sixty-two acres more or less" to Pauline Reisman (Liber 2878:68). On November 23, 1926, Reisman sold both tracts to the State of New York (Deeds Liber 2985:275) for inclusion in the Creedmoor property. A map showing the land transferred, which is referenced in the deed, is included in this report as Figure 15.

I. Long Island Motor Parkway

The first section of the Long Island Motor Parkway, between Westbury and Bethpage, was opened in 1908. The privately owned toll road was a project of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., great grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt. It was originally constructed

as a "safe" place to hold the Vanderbilt Cup automobile race. However, in 1910 the New York State passed a law banning racing on public roads, and the Vanderbilt Cup race was abandoned.

The section of the road between Rocky Hill Road (located west of the Adriance Farm Park), and Great Neck was opened in 1911, and the property south of the Stattel farm must have been acquired from the Marvin family prior to this time. The final section of the Motor Parkway between Rocky Hill Road and Horace Harding Boulevard was opened in 1926.

The Long Island Motor Parkway was constructed within a 100 foot right-of-way. It was the first or one of the first roads to incorporate features which only much later became standard features of roadway construction. These include reinforced concrete pavements, limited access with elimination of at-grade crossings, the use of banked turns, use of a non-skid surface, and landscaping to create a "Parkway" environment. The two-lane road became obsolete and was closed in 1938. Vanderbilt transferred title to the parkway land to the various counties and park commissions in return for cancellation of back taxes (Smith 1961, O'Neill 1973, Wines 1962).

J. Summary of Property Boundary Changes

Table 1 summarizes the data from the various land records pertaining to the Jacob Adriance property.

Figure 20 shows the various portions of the Adriance property as reconstructed from the late-19th and early 20th century maps as well as from the earlier land deeds and other records discussed above. The original Jacob Adriance farm tract is represented by the section labeled A. The acreage figures for the portions of the Stattel farm east of Commonwealth Boulevard as shown on the early 20th century maps, less the 5.8 acre contained within tract B, yields a total of 79.6 acres for tract A, close to the amount as noted in the 1771 deed.

Sometime between 1771 and 1797, Elbert Adriance must have sold Jacob Adriance the 5.8 acre tract B, as noted above, the 8.87 rectangular "indentation" tract labelled C, located south and southeast of tract B, and the 18.15 acre tract located west of the Alley Road labelled D. This would amount to a total of 112.42 acres. Adding the land actually occupied in the early 20th century by Commonwealth Avenue brings the total late 17th -early 18th century acreage of the Adriance farm to 113-114 acres, the size of the tract as given in the Bennum/Hegeman mortgage and the 1797 advertisement.

In 1875 the size of the Cox farm was reduced to ca. 103-104 acres by the sale of tract C to Richard and Robert Marvin. The boundaries of the present Adriance Farm Park as indicated by the dashed lines on Figure 20. include the northernmost ca. 100-150 feet of this tract, which represents the former location of the

Motor Parkway. Thus this southernmost portion of the present Park property (the Motor Parkway tract) was not a part of the original land sale from Elbert to Jacob Adriance, but represents a portion of the land transferred to Jacob between 1771 and 1797. This strip of land became part of the Marvin tract after 1875 and was not a part of the Stattel Farm. It was subsequently acquired by the City of New York and is now a part of the Adriance Farm Park.

The portion of the Elbert Adriance/Albert Brinkerhoff tract west of Little Neck Road (see Figure 3) totals 137.44 acres and is labelled E on Figure 20). Thus, the acreage owned by Albert Brinkerhoff (and Elbert Adriance) east of Little Neck Road would have totalled ca. 72.56 acres to bring the total acreage of his property to 210 acres as specified in the 1817 Brinkerhoff/Duryea deed. The 4.2 acre tract (included in the 137.44 acre total) west of the Cox/Stattel farm (labelled E1 on Figure 20) shown on the late 19th - early 20th century maps as owned by John Hendrickson was part of the original Elbert Adriance/Brinkerhoff tract and was purchased by Hendrickson from Harry P. Marvin on November 1, 1858 (Liber 164:451).

Table 1
ADRIANCE FARM DEED SUMMARY

Source	Date	From/To	East	South	West	North	Amt.	Acres	Bldgs	Comments
DLE:147	12/13/1771	Albert Adriance Jacob Adriance					848L	78.9	Buildings Woods Underwoods Timber Trees Fences Fields Pasture Enclosures Wells Waters	Mentions Round Hole
MLK:112	5/1/1812	John Bennet Reu Hegeman	Road fm Main Rd to Little Neck	Albert Brinkerhoff	Albert Brinkerhoff	William Foster & Others	\$750	113	Houses Tenements	
DLP:266	9/19/1817	Elbert&Eliz Brinkerhoff George Duryea	Highway fm plains to Little Neck	Dr. William Lawrence John Hegeman Benj. Rhodes Danl. Kissam	John Hegeman to Alley Rd	Daniel Kissam Wigwam Pnd John Bennum		210	Dwelling House	Acreage Inc. 2nd pc. E of Road
DLDD:455	5/3/1833	Daniel Lent Peter Cock	Highway Rd fm end of Gr. Plains to Lt. Neck	George Duryea	George Duryea	Joshua Foster/ George Rhodes/ Thomas Hicks/ Lewis Cornell/ Willet Lawrence	\$5500	110		
DL147:27	11/13/1856	Peter Cox&Charry George Waldron	George Rhodes, Duryea Remsen, Joshua Foster, Rd to Litl Neck	Road thru Peter Cox Farm	Harry Marvin	Joseph Flynn (Formerly Thos Hicks)	\$2000	55	stock, farming utensils, household furniture	N. half of said Farm
D1147:31	11/13/1856	George Waldron Charry Cox	same	same	same	same	\$1000	55?	same	farm lately of Peter Cox
DL147:32	11/13/1856	George Waldron Abraham Cox	same	same	same	same	\$1500	55	same	subject to interest of Charry Cox
DL225:265	4/20/1865	Abraham D Cox Peter Cox	Rd fm Lit Neck to Jericho Plank Rd	Lane dividing premises from Peter Cox land	Wm. Cornell, John Hendrickson, John Benham	Joshua Foster Dcd. Thorne/ Bowers, (Gdnrs) DeForrest (fm Jos. D. Flynn)	\$500	55	buildings, improvements	northerly half of Peter Cox farm
ML254:121	5/10/1872	Charry Cox Abram D&Emma Sarah&Henry Mary&Daniel Cox/ John&Hannah Hicks (execs Stephen P. Hicks)	same	same	same	same	\$4000	55	same	same

Table 1 (Continued)
ADRIANCE FARM DEED SUMMARY

Source	Date	From/To	East	South	West	North	Part.	Acres	Bldgs	Comments
389:367	5/10/1872	Emma Cox/ Daniel Cox & Ruscom S. Hicks (Exec Peter Cox) Mary & Sarah Cox	same (frm. Jericho Tpk)	same	same	same	\$2000	55	same	farm of 55 acres conv. Abram to Pet Cox in L225: 265 (release Emma's dower interest not conveyed 1865
437:29	4/13/1875	Abraham D. Cox/ Charles W. Schenck	Rd. fm Hinsdale Sta to Lt1l Neck	late of Peter Cox	John Hendrickson, frm of Geo. Doughty	form. of \$1 Joshua Foster, John van Siclen, Duryea Reesen, John Bennet, Wm. Cornell		58	farm & tract	northern portion of Peter Cox farm
DL437:31	4/13/1875	Chas. W. Schenck/ Emma C. Cox	same	same	same	same	\$1	58	same	same
DL464:8	5/10/1875	Mary L. & Daniel Cox/ Sarah Cox	Rd fm Lit Neck to Jericho Tpk or Plank Rd	S. Side of Lane dividing premises from Peter Cox land	Wm. Cornell, John Hendrickson, John Benham	Joshua Foster Dcd. Thorne/ Bowers, (6dhrs) DeForrest (frm Jos. D. Flynn)	\$2000	55	buildings, improvements	1/3 interest north part Peter Cox Farm (mentions mortgage)
ML305:61	4/1/1875	Sarah Cox & Henry John Hicks	Rd fm Lit Neck to Jericho Plank Rd	Harry Marvin (form. G. Duryea)	John Hendrickson (fm. Geo. Duryea)	lane thru farm of late Peter Cox	\$3000	50	buildings, improvements	S. part of late P. Cox farm left to Sarah in will
463:375	4/29/1875	John Hicks Sarah Cox	Hiway fm Lit Neck to Jericho Plank Rd	Richard & Robert Marvin (fm Harry Marvin)	formerly John Hendrickson	rest of \$1 Mortgaged premises		8.87		discharged fm mortgaged lands
463:377	5/3/1875	Sarah Cox & Henry Robert Marvin	Robert Marvin	conveyed to Richard Marvin this day	Robert Marvin	Sarah Cox	\$357	2.38		part of farm left to Sarah in Peter Cox will
DL463:380	5/3/1875	Sarah Cox & Henry Richard Marvin	hiway fm litl Nk to Jer Pl Rd	Richard Marvin formerly of Harry	conveyed to Richard Marvin this day	Sarah Cox	\$973.50	6.49		part of farm left to Sarah in Peter Cox will (refers recent survey
DL903:119	1/12/1892	Sarah & Henry Cox/ Daniel Stattel	Rd. fm Lt1l Neck to Jericho Tpk	Richard & Robert Marvin, Alley Rd	John Hendrickson, Wm. C. Buhman, John Benham, frm. Wm. Cornell	frm. R.A. DeForrest (now Gill), Benj & Abram D. Rhodes, Theo. Macofski (frm. Thorne & Bowers	\$20000	101	buildings, improvements	part of Peter Cox Farm
DL2192:347	1/15/1919	Daniel Stattel/ George H. Stattel	Rd. fm Lt1l Neck to Jericho Tpk (Little Neck Road)	Fr. Richard & Robert Marvin, Alley Rd (now owned by Motor Parkway)	State of New York	now or formerly Benj & Abram D. Rhodes, Theo. Macofski (frm. Thorne & Bowers	\$10	62	buildings, improvements	part of premises conveyed L903:119

III. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OCCUPANTS OF THE PROPERTY

Since many of the archaeological deposits likely to be present on the Jacob Adriance farm would represent refuse discarded by its occupants, the density of such deposits would be related to the number of persons resident on the farm. In addition, the identity of the persons (especially whether they were family members, slaves or servants) could have an effect on where such deposits may be found.

The identities of the farm's residents can be determined from the Flushing census of 1698, as well as from the decennial Federal Census for the years 1790 - 1920 (with the exception of 1890, the records of which were destroyed in a fire). These data (except for 1920) were included in the studies conducted by Ludder (1980) and/or Brighton (1991). We have re-examined the original census data in some instances. The data are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2
Summary of Occupants - Jacob Adriance Farm

Year	Head of Household	# Family Members (Inc. Head)	Slaves	Free Servants/ Farmhands	Other	Total
1698	Elbert(a) Adriance	5	1	-	-	6
1790	Jacob Adriance	2	5	-	-	7
1797	Jacob Adriance	2	6	-	-	8
1800	Hendrick Brinkerhoff	7	-	-	-	7
1810	John Bennum	7	1	1	-	9
1820	John Bennum	13	1	-	-	14
1830	Daniel Lent	4	-	3	-	7
1840	Peter Cox	5	-	1	-	6
1850	Peter Cox	5	-	-	-	5
1860	Peter Cox	6	-	2	-	8
1870	Henry Cox	4	-	3	-	7
1880	Henry Cox	2	-	1	2	5
1900	Daniel Stattel	10	-	-	-	10
1910	George Stattel	5	-	2	-	7

A. Late 17th Century

The occupants of the farm in 1698, after its purchase from John Harrison, were Elbert(a) Adriance, his wife and two young sons and a daughter, all less than ten years of age as well as one slave, whose name, "Dick'r", as listed in the census suggests that this individual was male.

B. The Revolution

Elbert and Jacob Adriance apparently resided on their respective farms during the years of the American Revolution as indicated by the fact that their names appear in several documents dating to that period. During the Revolutionary period, the allegiances of the inhabitants of Queens County apparently wavered with the changes in the political and military situation.

In 1775, a number of persons in Queens opposed sending representatives to the Provincial Congress. The names of James and Elbert Adriance appear among a list of such persons dating to December 21, 1775 (Force 1843).

However, shortly thereafter the inhabitants of Queens County modified their position. On January 19, 1776, a statement was signed by Queens county inhabitants apologizing for their previous position and stating, that they

do most solemnly and sincerely promise, that we will, hereafter in all cases, implicitly obey all orders and institutions engendered on us by our Provincial and Continental Congresses, that we will act in conjunction with the inhabitants of this and the neighboring provinces, in the defence of American liberty, - that we will never take up arms against the Americans, - and that we will not, directly or indirectly, countenance, aid, assist or by any means join with any of his Majesty's troops in the present contest between Great Britain and America (Mather 1913:1052)

Both Elbert and Jacob Adriance were among the signers of this document.

In a separate statement, signed the same day, the Queens inhabitants were asked to surrender their arms to Col. Heard, a representative of the continental Congress, and Jacob and Elbert Adriance were among those signing a statement swearing that they had done so (Force 1943:858).

Later in that year, after the defeat of the Americans in the battle of Long Island, Long Islanders came under the occupation of the British Army. On October 21, 1776, Queens County inhabitants submitted a petition to Lord Howe renouncing their previous position and affirming their allegiance to King George the Third (Force 1851). This petition was signed by Elbert Adriance. However, Jacob Adriance's name does not appear among the signers.

It should be noted that examination of the wills of Jacob and Elbert Adriance indicate that while the latter could read and write, Jacob was illiterate (only his "mark" appears on the will). The sources cited above contain lists of the names of the signers, and do not include facsimiles of the signatures. Thus, where Jacob Adriance's name is indicated, it may be that it was

his mark which actually appeared on the original documents.

C. Jacob and Elbert(c) Adriance and Brinkerhoff Households

In 1790, when the first Federal census was taken, the Jacob Adriance household consisted only of Jacob, his wife, and five slaves. Jacob's 1797 will (Queens County Wills Liber A:344) gives further information on the slaves. The will mentions a total of six slaves: a "negro boy" Titus, who Jacob left to his wife, a "negro wench Jane" who Jacob directed should be set free within one year of his death, and four other slaves; a "man", named Stephen, "boys" named Bob and Jimm, and a "girl" named Hanna who were to be sold. One of these six slaves must have been acquired subsequent to the 1790 census.

It can be assumed that only the male slaves would have been assigned to most of the actual work of the farm, with the females assisting with the domestic chores. However, the females may have assisted with some of the lighter farm chores, such as milking. The younger boys may also have been assigned to domestic work although there is no indication of the actual age of "boys" mentioned in Jacob's will. Thus, there would have been a maximum of four individuals available to assist Jacob with the farm chores. Since there were no children in Jacob's household, it is possible that all six slaves could have lived in the main house with Jacob and his wife. However, Ludder (1980:67) states that, based on architectural evidence, the Jacob Adriance house originally consisted of a parlor, bedroom, kitchen, and stair hall on the first floor, with unfinished attic space above". Since there was limited space in the house, it seems likely that at least some of the slaves would have lived in the outbuildings. The 1797 newspaper notice does not mention slave quarters, but it is possible that living space was included in the barn or wagon shed.

The census data indicate that in 1790 Elbert Adriance had a much larger household than Jacob. It consisted of 14 persons, apparently including Elbert's wife, his stepson Hendrick Brinkerhoff, the latter's teen-age son Albert and two young daughters, and seven slaves. We do not know the size of Elbert's house, but it is unlikely that all fourteen individuals would have lived in the same house. At least some of the slaves must have resided in one or more outbuildings.

In 1800, prior to Elbert's death, we can assume that Hendrick Brinkerhoff was residing in Jacob's house, which he had purchased from Jacob's executors. He is not listed in the census of that year as owning slaves. Thus seven persons; Hendrick, his wife, and five children, would apparently have lived in the house in 1800. This is the same number of persons as would have resided on the farm in 1790. However, it is considered more likely that Hendrick's small children would all have been accommodated in the house than Jacob's Adriance's slaves. The heavy farm chores would have been carried out by Hendrick and his two sons.

In 1800 Elbert Adriance's household would have consisted only of himself and his wife, in addition to six slaves. Elbert's 1803 will (Queens County Wills Liber B:164) identifies these slaves as a "Negro girl" Phebe, who he left to his wife, two "wenches" Mary and Amy, and three "boys", George, Ned and Ben. Elbert directed his executors to sell these latter five slaves at private sale with the provision that "each and every one of my said negroes shall have the liberty of choosing their own masters".

This provision in Elbert's will is probably related to the fact that freed slaves were not always able to support themselves. In fact a 1788 New York State law, while urging the freeing of younger slaves, prohibited the freeing of slaves over 50 years old "who had neither the funds nor sufficient ability to be capable of supporting himself". If freed slaves became beggars, their last owners of record were subject to a fine (Ireland 1966).

The census records indicate that Hendrick Brinkerhoff did not own any slaves in 1800. However, upon his death in 1806, he left to his wife, Elizabeth "my Negro Woman Slave Phebe and her Child Percilla." It is probable that this is the same Phebe that Elbert had left to his wife Sarah, who had died in 1805. It also tells us that Phebe had born a child between 1803 and 1806.

D. Bennum and Lent Households

In 1810, the census records indicate that nine persons would have been resident on the former Jacob Adriance farm. These included John Bennum, his wife, teen-age son, three daughters, an older female (possibly the mother of Bennum or his wife), one slave, and one free-black servant. By 1820, the population of the farm had expanded to 14 persons, thirteen of whom comprised the family of John Bennum. As listed by Brighton (1991) the household would have consisted of John Bennum and his son John Bennum Jr., two boys under ten years of age, John Bennum's wife, and eight other free white females. These persons presumably included the wife and children of John Bennum's son John Jr. In 1820 the Bennum household included one male slave, and no free servants.

Ludder (1980) erroneously concludes that John Bennum Sr. had died by 1820 and that the household was headed by his son, John Bennum, Jr. This is based on his reading of the 1820 census. He states that the census lists no males over 45 years of age, with one male between 26 and 45. However, the census record as transcribed by Brighton (1991) shows that the oldest male listed was, in fact, over 45 years old, with no males between 26 and 45 years. A re-examination of the census record indicates that Brighton is correct, and that Ludder mis-copied the data. Thus it is likely that John Bennum Sr. continued in ownership of the farm after 1820, and that it was he and not his son John, Jr. who apparently became bankrupt ca. 1822.

The census record shows that in 1820 three members of the Bennum household were engaged in agriculture. This would include John Bennum and John Bennum Jr. The third person referenced would probably have been the male slave although this person could also have been one of the boys under ten or one of the older females.

In 1830 the Lent household included seven persons including Daniel Lent, his wife and two male children younger than ten years of age. Brighton indicates that the household also contained two female slaves and one free "colored" male. However, in 1817 New York State had passed a law stipulating that all slaves should be freed within 10 years (i.e. by 1827 - Ireland 1966). Therefore, slave holding by New Yorkers was illegal by 1830. A check of the census records indicates that Brighton had mis-transcribed the record, which actually states that the two "colored" females were also free, and not slaves.

E. The Cox Household

In 1840, with the beginning of the Cox family ownership of the farm, there were six persons resident on the property; Peter Cox, his wife, three sons and one free colored male. Two of these persons were indicated as engaged in agriculture. Again it is unclear whether this figure includes the servant (in addition to Peter Cox himself) or refers to Daniel Cox, Peter's oldest son.

In addition to his primary occupation as a farmer Peter Cox served as a minor town official. He is listed in the Flushing Town records for various years after 1838 as an "overseer of highways", or "Road Master" for the southern or Success district of the town.

The 1850 census indicates that there were only five persons in the household at this time; Peter Cox, his wife and three sons. Apparently there were no servants employed at this time. However, by 1860, the household had once again expanded and included eight persons. The eldest son, Daniel, had apparently left his father's household prior to this year. Cocks (n.d.) notes that Daniel operated his own farm in nearby Lakeville. However Emma Cox, Abraham's wife, and their two year old son, were living on the farm at this time, as well as two Irish immigrant laborers.

The 1870 census indicates seven persons as resident on the Cox farm. The census reflects Peter Cox's death earlier that year. His widow and two sons, Abraham and Henry, and Henry's wife Sarah, remained on the farm. Abraham's wife, Emma, and their son Charles are not mentioned, suggesting that the couple may have separated (however, the land transfers discussed in the previous Chapter suggest a possible reconciliation). In addition to the family members, there were three farm hands resident on the property.

In 1880 the household had again been reduced to five persons, reflecting the death of Charity Cox and the departure of Abraham.

Only Henry and Sarah Cox of the original family remained on the farm. There was one hired man. The two other persons in the household, Charlotte Ballon and her son, may have been relatives or borders. Since Samuel Ballon is listed as a "clerk", and Charlotte as a "widow" it does not appear that they were servants on the farm.

According to Cocks (n.d), "Daniel Cox was a farmer and market gardener while being at Lakeville but sometime in the livery stable business in Brooklyn with his brother Henry". A local resident interviewed by Armbruster (1938) stated that "Henry Cox dealt in horses. He has a brother Daniel who was a farmer, another brother Abraham was the black sheep of the family." Ludder (1980:46) states that "Peter Cox and his sons continued to farm the land as the previous owners had done, but in later years, as the sons attained their maturity, they went into the livery stable business, raising horses on the acreage and maintaining a business establishment in Brooklyn. However as discussed in Chapter V horse breeding does not appear to have been a major activity on the Cox farm.

F. The Stattel Household

The 1900 census is the first to reflect the Stattel family residency on the farm. The household at this time included 10 persons, including Daniel Stattel, his wife, five sons (one an infant), and three daughters.

Baird (n.d.) notes that in the Little Neck area German immigrants and their children, replaced the "farmers of English and Dutch descent in the 1870's and 1880's". Daniel Stattel, who according to the census records was born in Germany, was a part of this influx to the area. Ludder (1980:47) erroneously states that with the Stattel occupation "a two hundred and ninety five year long association of Dutch families with this piece of property came to an end." This ignores Ludder's own discussion of the English ancestry of the Cox family.

By 1910 Daniel Stattel had left the farm, as discussed by Ludder (1980), and the household was headed by his son George. One other son, also named Daniel, remained on the farm, together with George Stattel's wife and two daughters. The household, which contained seven persons at this time, also included a hired farm hand and a domestic servant.

As discussed above, George Stattel acquired title to the Little Neck farm in 1919. However, the 1920 census indicates that George Stattel was resident on the other farm owned by the family, located on Emerson Avenue in Floral Park, together with his wife, two daughters, two sons, and a sister-in-law, Ellen Fahey. It is possible that by 1920, the Stattel family was leasing the Little Neck farm. James Trent of the Colonial Farm House Restoration Society has reported speaking to persons who were tenants on the

farm during the Stattel family's ownership (personal communication, July 1992).

IV. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS FARM BUILDINGS AND FEATURES

With the exception of the 1797 newspaper advertisement and the reference to the farm lane in several 19th century deeds, data concerning the layout of the farmstead are available only for the period beginning with the acquisition of the farm by the Stattel family. Our knowledge of the arrangement and function of outbuildings and features dating to this period of farm occupancy is derived from a number of maps dating after 1900, an aerial photograph taken in the 1924, photographs of the farm from the Armbruster collection, and the transcripts of two interviews with a son (Philip Stattel) and daughter (Caroline Stattel McBride) of Daniel Stattel conducted by Ludder and included in his report (1980:163-167). In addition, plans for the existing outbuildings constructed by Creedmoor Hospital which were prepared in 1929 (New York State 1929) show the Stattel outbuildings which remained standing at that time.

The arrangement of buildings as shown on the 1903 and 1917 Sanborn maps (Figures 7 and 11), appears to vary somewhat from those shown on the 1904 Belcher Hyde (Ullitz) and 1909 Bromley maps (Figures 8 and 10). The photographs (Figures 12a-12c;13) indicate that the Sanborn maps more accurately reflect the actual arrangement of buildings.

With the exception of the Jacob Adriance/Peter Cox house itself, none of the present buildings on the site were standing prior to the acquisition of the farm by New York State for incorporation into the Creedmoor hospital facility. We have plotted the approximate position of the Stattel-era outbuildings from the data contained in the Creedmoor plans (Figures 17a and 17b) as well as the 1903 Sanborn Map (Figure 7) and the 1924 aerial photograph (Figure 13) on the site map (Figure 21). The buildings have been arbitrarily numbered to facilitate discussion. Figure 21 also shows the location of sub-surface walls and a circular feature located north of the farmhouse and uncovered during archaeological testing in the 1980's (see Chapter VII).

A. Structures Immediately North of the Farmhouse.

The Sanborn maps show a small outbuilding immediately north of the house. This most likely represents the structure referred to by Caroline Stattel McBride (Ludder 1980:164) as the summer kitchen. She describes this building as being located "at some distance from the house" (Ludder 1980:164). According to Ludder (1985:70) this structure was moved closer to the house in the 1930's and connected to the main house by another structure erected post-1927. The shape of the house as shown on the 1929 Creedmoor plans (Figures 17a-17b) reflect the attachment of the "summer kitchen" as well as this connecting structure. During the renovations carried out during the 1980's, the "summer

kitchen" was once again moved further from the house and now serves as the Queens County Farm Museum gift shop.

In her interview with Ludder, Mrs. McBride noted the presence of a woodshed and a privy at the rear of the house. Due to the angle at which the Armbruster photographs (Figures 12a-12c) were taken, neither these structures nor the summer kitchen show on the photographs. Mrs. McBride also noted the presence of two subsurface features in the vicinity of the summer kitchen. The first was a cistern located west of the kitchen and connected to a pump within it. North of the summer kitchen "was a dry cistern, mortar lined, that served for the storage of ice and perishable food stuffs."

B. Structures West of the House

1) Windmill: The 1903 and 1917 Sanborn maps show this structure located west of the house. It is noted on the 1903 map as an "Iron W. Mill." It should be noted that the 1904 Belcher Hyde map appears to show the windmill northwest of this location. However, the photographs as well as the interviews indicate that it was in fact west of the house as shown on the Sanborn maps. Phillip Stattel indicated that the windmill "was connected to an artesian (sic) well and pumped water to a large storage tank located by the barn" (Ludder 1980:167). The location as shown on the maps would place the windmill in the vicinity of the present semi-circular gravel and dirt driveway. The 1929 plans indicate that the windmill had been removed prior to this date.

2) Wagon Shed: Mrs. McBride described this as a "story and a half peaked roof [structure]...The one story addition on its eastern end was the main tool shed." This building would have been located east of the present L-garage. The site would include portions of the area now occupied by the garden and the southeast portion of the poultry yard, which includes the concrete duck pond.

3) Horse Barn: Mrs. Caroline Stattel McBride described this as a large, peaked roof structure. It appears to have been located south of the east-west wing of the present L-garage in the open area formed by the two wings of this building. It should be noted that the Sanborn maps indicate that this structure projected further to the south than the wagon shed. However, the aerial photograph does not appear to support this (see also the results of previous archaeological investigations - Chapter VI). While this structure is clearly shown on the 1924 aerial photograph it had apparently been removed by 1929 as it is not shown on the Creedmoor plans.

4) Cow Barn: The Sanborn maps and the 1924 aerial photographs show a long narrow structure a short distance north of the horse barn and the wagon shed. This two story structure was identified by Mrs. Stattel as the cow barn, with the cow yard extending south of the barn and the cow pasture extending north of the barn

"to the woods". Mrs. McBride's description indicates that the cow yard included the space bounded by the wagon shed on the east and the horse barn on the west. The cow barn had also apparently been removed by 1929. The frame "duck coops" shown on the Creedmoor plan of that year do not appear to be at the same location as the cow barn. These "duck coops" are not visible on the 1924 aerial photograph.

5/6 Water Tank and Unidentified Structure: The maps and aerial photographs show a building west of the horse barn and another structure between and north of the two latter structures. Mrs. McBride indicated that the water storage tank was within the building located west of the horse barn (#5). The 1903 Sanborn map indicates the presence of a water tank within one of the outbuildings. However, the indication on the maps suggests that the tank may have been in the building located to the north (#6). According to Philip Stattel's description noted above there must have been pipes connecting the windmill with the storage tank. These two structures were still standing in 1929. They are indicated on the Creedmoor plans, respectively as a "1 story frame stable" and "1 story barn". The Creedmoor plans indicate show that by 1929 water was piped into the farmstead property. The water tank may have been removed and the building housing it re-used as a stable.

Chicken Coop and Pig Pen (not numbered): Mrs. McBride noted the presence of a chicken coop "seen [on the Armbruster photographs] between the house and the big tree to the west of the house". It is not shown on the Sanborn maps and is not visible on the xerox copy of the photograph included here (Figure 12b). However, this structure can be seen on the print of the Armbruster photograph examined at the Museum. It appears to be set well back from the farm road and it may have been located west or slightly southwest of the present location of the gift shop. "Chicken coops" are indicated on the 1929 plan in this general location.

Mrs. McBride noted the presence of a pig pen north of the wagon shed. No structure is shown at this location on the Sanborn maps but a small frame structure is shown on the 1929 plan.

C. Buildings South of the Farm Lane

7/8) Market house and Farmhand Quarters: The maps show two adjacent structures forming an "L" south of the farm lane. According to Mrs. McBride "the east-west [portion of this structure] was called the market house...and was used to clean and prepare produce for market. One farm-hand was quartered in this building. Additional farmhands were quartered in the building running north-south just behind or north of the market house. The market house had a cistern for its own water supply" (Ludder 1980:163). The location of the cistern relative to the building is not indicated.

It should be noted that the 1910 census indicates that the

Stattels had three farm hands, and these persons were undoubtedly housed in the two adjacent buildings as described.

The locations of buildings 7 and 8 would place them opposite the location of the existing concrete foundation of the Creedmoor barn and the western portion of the present L-garage, as shown on the 1929 plan (Figure 17b). The site of the north-south oriented structure (#7) would be intersected by the present cow barn/wagon shed structure.

9) Small Wagon Shed: The Sanborn maps show a small structure east of the market house. This building is identified as a small wagon shed by Mrs. McBride. Its location would place it opposite the eastern portion of the L-garage and immediately west of the present cold frames. The structure is shown on the 1924 aerial photograph and appears to be shown in one of the Armbruster photographs (Figure 12a). However, it is not shown on the 1929 plan and was apparently removed prior to the latter date.

10a - 10c) Corn Crib and Adjacent Structures: A small structure (10a) is shown on the 1903 Sanborn map opposite the large wagon shed (building 2). However, the building is not shown on the 1917 map. Mrs. McBride identified this building as a corn crib. She also noted the presence of "two small buildings holding equipment and tools" between the corn crib and the small wagon shed (Ludder 1980:163). The Sanborn maps do not show these small structures. However, the 1929 Creedmoor plans show a small building at the approximate location of the corn crib. This plan also shows two somewhat larger frame buildings north and northwest of the "corn crib". These three structures are also shown on the 1924 aerial photograph. The structure immediately south of the road (10c) is clearly shown in one of the Armbruster photographs (Figure 12b). The photograph also shows a small shed immediately south of this building (this structure appears to be smaller than structure 10c and is not shown on the 1929 map).

Smokehouse (not numbered): The Ludder interviews with the Stattel family members indicate the presence of a "smokehouse" near the southern edge of the property. Mrs. McBride describes this structure as being located "directly south of the main house, at a considerable distance" (Ludder 1980:163). Philip Stattel indicated that although it was "down toward the south edge of the property...[the smokehouse] was quite close to Little Neck Parkway". Neither the maps nor the Armbruster photographs show this structure, although the latter were probably taken from a vantage point north of the southern border of the farm.

Old cottage (not numbered): Mrs. McBride noted that "about fifty feet south of the smokehouse was a little, old building, moved from near Wigwam Pond [which was located in the northwest corner of the property]. It housed an elderly black woman who worked on the farm" (Ludder 1980:163). Phillip Stattel also recalled a "small house, 'very old', on the south edge of the property, lived in by an old colored lady who worked on the farm...Phillip Stattel stated that he never heard anything about it being moved,

and that it was further west, closer to what is now Commonwealth Blvd" (Ludder 1980:167). As with the smokehouse, none of the maps show a structure in the locations noted either by Mrs. McBride or Mr. Stattel. However, on the 1924 aerial photograph there is an indistinct darker area south of the farmhouse and a short distance north of the Motor parkway. This could represent either this structure or the smokehouse noted above.

The 1906 New York City tax records, included in Baird (n.d.) indicate the presence of five structures on the property, and give their dimensions. These buildings would appear to correspond with the farmhouse, horse barn, wagon shed, and the market house/quarters buildings, as indicated on the maps and aerial photographs cited above. The smaller structures south of the road, the water tank enclosure, and the long cow barn do not appear to be included in this listing.

The dimensions of the farmhouse (44x32 feet) as shown in the tax records correspond with the measurements of this building as shown on the 1929 Creedmoor plans. The largest outbuilding shown in the tax records is designated as a "barn" and measured 45x36 feet. This building apparently represents the "horse barn" (structure #3) mentioned by Mrs. Stattel which is not shown on the 1929 plans. Of the other three outbuildings listed in the 1906 tax records, the last two, measuring 20x31 and 35x18 feet would appear to correspond to the market house/farmhand quarters structures (#7/8). The dimensions (36x18) of the other building listed in 1906 do not correspond to those of any of the structures shown in 1929. If it is assumed that this structure represents the wagon shed (structure #2), it may indicate this structure (shown as measuring ca. 31x40 feet in 1929) had been enlarged subsequent to 1906. It is also possible that the 1929 map reflects the attached one story tool shed mentioned by Mrs. McBride, while this tool shed is not included in the 1906 measurements.

The 1915 tax assessment records (included in Baird n.d) indicate the presence of "6 barns" on the Stattel property, in addition to the farm house. This total would appear to include the "water tank" (structure #5) and cow barn (structure #4) structures, since these are the largest of the outbuildings not included in the earlier tax records. However, the Sanborn maps indicate that these structures were, in fact, present at the time of the 1906 assessment.

D. Earlier Outbuildings

The 1797 newspaper notice of sale discussed in Chapter II listed the outbuildings present at that time. They included a "Dutch barn", granary, and wagon house with underlying corn crib. The locations of these outbuildings are not known. It is possible, but far from certain that the 18th century outbuildings were at the same locations as the later outbuildings discussed above.

The 1797 notice also mentions a "hovel". In addition to its general meaning of "a small, mean or dilapidated cottage" a hovel can also refer to "an open shed for sheltering cattle, tools, or produce" (Funk and Wagnalls 1941). It is likely that this word was used in its specific agricultural meaning of an open storage building. However, it is possible that the word was used in the more general sense and actually referred to the "small, old house" mentioned by the Stattels. If this is so, it would suggest that the referenced structure could represent a farm house pre-dating both of the Adriance houses standing in the last quarter of the 18th century; perhaps the first house constructed on the property by John Harrison or Elbert(a) Adriance.

As discussed in Chapter III, the census records indicate a varying number of slave and/or free laborers (both farm hands and domestic servants) resident on the farm during its history. The number of such persons indicated in these records varied from none to the six slaves owned by Jacob Adriance. During the Stattel family occupation, the farm hands were housed in buildings 7 and 8. Slaves and/or free laborers could have been housed in these buildings or in other outbuildings during the earlier periods of occupation of the house or such workers could have resided within the farmhouse itself. This would be a factor not only of the number of such workers, but of the total number of residents including the family members, the size of the house (it was supposedly doubled in size after Peter Cox purchased the farm), the preferences of the family members, and the duties of the servants (domestic slaves/servants would be more likely to be resident in the house itself). It is likely, however, that during much of the history of the house at least some of the slaves/servants would have been resident in outbuildings. For example, in 1820 a total of 13 members of the Bennum family were resident on the farm, in addition to a slave. It does not appear that there would have been room in the house for the latter.

E. Existing Outbuildings

The Creedmoor plans dating to 1929 indicate that the existing outbuildings were constructed after this date, and the 1934 Sanborn map (Figure 18) indicates that by the latter date, all of the Stattel era outbuildings had been demolished and the existing buildings constructed. However, a 1942 Creedmoor plan (for a poultry house which was never constructed - see Figure 19) indicates that the "corn crib" and two small adjacent structures south of the road (structures 10a - 10c) which had been shown on the 1929 plans were still standing at this time.

Two of the existing outbuildings were substantially modified after their initial construction. The southern wing of the greenhouse is not shown on the 1934 Sanborn map and the plans for this wing are dated to this same year. The 1929 Creedmoor plans indicate that the building now referred to as the L-garage was constructed with a west wing which is apparently represented by the existing concrete slab located immediately west of the L-

garage. The superstructure of this west wing apparently destroyed by fire (Ludder 1980:111). This fire apparently occurred after 1942, since the wing is still shown on the 1942 Creedmoor plan (Figure 19). The existing eastern wing of the L-garage is not shown on the 1929 plan and apparently represents a later addition. This wing is shown on the 1934 Sanborn map, but is again not shown on the 1942 Creedmoor plan. This wing was constructed with a basement, but during recent renovations the basement was found to have been filled-in. This would be consistent with the destruction of this wing of the building (presumably between 1934 and 1942). After the demolition, the cellar hole was apparently filled-in and when the wing was subsequently reconstructed the previous basement was covered over by a concrete slab.

Examination of the 1929 plans for the west and north wings of the "L-garage", and for the cow/barn wagon shed indicate that these structures did not have basements. However, the concrete slab floors of these structures were supported by concrete foundation walls, five and four feet deep, respectively.

F. Farm Lane

As noted in Chapter II of this report, deeds dating to the period of occupation of the farm by the Cox family refer to a farm lane which divided the property. However, this lane is not shown on any of the sources dating prior to the 1920's. It is clearly visible, however, on the 1924 aerial photograph. The photograph indicates that the farm access road may have been narrower, and/or located somewhat further south of the house than at present. One of the Armbruster photographs (Figure 12c) shows what appears to be an earthen surfaced roadway, with a gate shown across the road west of the farmhouse. The 1929 Creedmoor plans indicate that at this time the farm lane was a cinder-surface roadway. It is possible that the roadway was resurfaced after New York State acquired the property but prior to the construction of the existing outbuildings.

As noted in Chapter II, a 1781 map suggests that the farm lane may not have been present until after this date. If this map is accurate, at that time the entrance roadway would have extended southward from the house site.

The Sanborn maps and aerial photographs indicate that the outbuildings north of the farm lane are aligned with the farmhouse itself. However, the L-shaped pair of buildings (#7 and #8) south of the lane appear to have a somewhat more westerly orientation.

V. AGRICULTURAL TRENDS AND OPERATION OF THE COX FARM

During the some 230 years that the Adriance Farm Park property functioned as a working farm there were several trends in agricultural technology and economics which would have had an effect on farm work and life.

A. Crops Raised

In general, agricultural practices in the northeastern United States did not significantly change from the time that the Adriance farm was initially settled in in the 1690's through at least the start of the 19th century. The staple agricultural products produced on Long Island during this period were "corn, wheat, rye, oats, flax, wood for fuel, fat cattle and sheep" (Munsell 1882:44).

At the time of the Revolution, however, the production of wheat on Long Island was at least temporarily curtailed due to the destruction of this crop by a pest known as the "Hessian fly" since it was believed to have been carried to the area in grain imported by the Hessian mercenaries employed by the British. As a result the price of wheat flour more than doubled from 35 to 80 shillings per hundredweight between 1777 and 1779 (Munsell 1882). An entry in Washington's diary recording his 1790 travels on Long Island noted that "of wheat they do not grow much on account of the fly" (cited in Hazelton 1925:232).

According to Hedrick (1933:332), between 1830 and 1840 the "Hessian fly" and another pest, "the midge", practically wiped our wheat as a profitable crop in central and eastern New York. However, "ten or fifteen years later, means had been found to combat these pests and there was a revival in wheat culture in central and eastern New York."

The nineteenth century saw the growth of agricultural societies and farmers publications which exhorted farmers to adopt more efficient practices. Another trend was "the importance of agricultural diversity with its attendant principles of crop rotation and a mixed husbandry of plants and animals" (Day 1980:6).

While crop rotation was introduced in the United States during the late 18th century, it did not become widespread until the early portion of the 19th century (Hedrick 1933:348). The basic system involved the plowing under of clover as a means of increasing fertility and was known as the Chester system, after the Pennsylvania county where it was introduced ca. 1820 (Danhof 1969:268). Munsell (1882:45) describes one variation of this system:

corn upon old sod, followed by oats the second year, which

is succeeded in the fall by either wheat or rye which which clover and timothy seed are sown. Then good crops of hay are cut for from three to five years; it is then pastured one or two years and the same routine repeated.

Beginning in the second quarter of the 19th century several developments occurred which forced a shift in the type of agriculture carried out in western Long Island. The growth of New York City lead to an overall expansion of the market for agricultural produce (Munsell 1882). However, at the same time, the opening of the Erie Canal and expansion of the railroads made large quantities of inexpensive grain available in New York City.

Although the competition engendered by improved transportation links to the midwest made it difficult for Queens county farmers to continue profitably raise cereal crops, continued lack of refrigeration insured a continuation of a strong market for perishable crops such as fruits and vegetables. In addition, very bulky commodities (e.g. hay) could not be profitably shipped long distances (Munsell 1882). Thus farmers on nearby Long Island found it more profitable to fill the increased demand for hay created by the City's increasing population than to use this commodity as stock feed. As a result, by the 1880's Munsell (1882) could state that "the product of cereals [in Queens County] is greatly reduced and stock raising is entirely abandoned as a source of profit."

According to Stilgoe (1988:73) given these conditions successful farmers were those who concentrated "on a few acres dedicated to high profit crops that tickled urban palates."

Many Long Island farmers abandoned extensive agriculture in the 1820's, concentrating their efforts on reduced acreage. While as late as the 1840's some raised corn, oats, and wheat, most had shifted to growing hay for the immense New York market, indeed by 1843 hay had become the dominant crop. Others concentrated on large-scale gardening; parts of the island specialized in cabbages raised from seedlings started in hothouses in early spring, then transplanted into manured fields....In 1830 one Englishman determined that 'much of the land in the neighborhood of Brooklyn appears to be devoted to the raising of fruits and vegetables for its own and the New York markets'...On Long Island especially, farmers by the late 1820's appeared to be prospering by concentrating their energies on less land and new crops (Stilgoe 1988:75).

The shift in western Long Island agriculture from a "cereal-based subsistence economy to a fruit and vegetable cash-crop basis" had reportedly occurred prior to the Civil War within a region within a "one-day wagon trip (20-30 miles) of Brooklyn and Manhattan" (Zeisel 1984). The Cox farm was well within this radius. In 1855, 3186 acres of Queens County agricultural land was devoted to market gardening (Reichman 1981).

One author (Macormack 1861), writing in the Queens County Agricultural Society Transactions stated that "for many years large portions of the county have been devoted to market gardening, a laborious, but usually highly profitable pursuit and one for which its soil would seem especially adapted." Another author (Prince 1861) in the same volume also noted the shift to market gardening in Queens and accurately projected that with the expansion of the New York market, the production of grain and hay would be shifted eastward.

According to Mandel (1956:3) "by the close of the Civil War, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk (sic) County farms were nationally famous for strawberries, cauliflower, asparagus, brussels sprouts, and cucumbers - not to mention potatoes."

Although the shift to vegetable growing was a 19th century development, fruit growing in Queens was practiced during the 18th century and, as noted in Chapter II, the Adriance farm included an orchard prior to the end of the 18th century.

Prince (1861:14) noted that the Huguenots who settled in Flushing in the 17th century after the revocation of the edict of Nantes "brought with them a number of varieties of very superior fruit trees." Cuttings from these trees may have been the original source of the Adriance orchard. The more immediate source may have been one of two nurseries which were started in the Province of New York during the mid-18th century. Both were located near the farm. The first was the nursery started by Thomas Young at Oyster Bay in 1765. The other was the Linnaean Botanic Garden founded in Flushing prior to 1770 by William Prince. In 1771, fruit trees offered for sale by Prince included apple, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, pear and plum (Hedrick 1933:72).

B. Fertilization

According to Danhof (1969:258) colonial farming practices did not generally involve the application of fertilizer. Hedrick (1933:346) however, notes that there was some use of fertilizers, including farm manure, wood ashes, plaster, fish, bones, and the "body material of animals" prior to the early nineteenth century. By the early 19th century, farm manure was generally recognized as being valuable for maintaining soil productivity and "by the 1840's [farmers were] building barns with cellars to store manure without loss, and in some cases old barns were fitted with such cellars" (Danhof 1969:259).

Mid-19th century farmers' literature included discussions of techniques for management of farm manure as an agricultural resource.

One source (Budd 1835) discusses the structure and management of the traditional dung heap. The writer notes that the heap should be placed within an enclosure with a plank or stone floor and an opening at one end to permit removal of the manure. He also

recommends that a cistern be built to contain the cattle urine as well as the any runoff from the dung heap. Liquid from both sources would be conducted to the cistern by channels.

This author also discusses construction of the cow yard, which "should be excavated in the form of a basin to preserve manure in a moist state" with the excavated soil placed along the edge of this area to provide a platform for feeding the stock".

Another article (Anon 1843) discusses the advantages of digging a dung pit, rather than having an above ground dung heap. The author also suggests constructing drains so that the animal urine would run into the pit to mix with the dung. A second, smaller pit would also be dug to catch the overflow from the first pit. This same author suggests that privy manure should also be used as a source of fertilizer.

Economic changes during the 19th century led to changes in the sources of fertilizer used on Long Island farms. As noted above, the growth of the market for hay in New York City made it more profitable to sell this commodity than to use it to raise stock. The consequent decline in stock raising also meant that there was a decrease in the amount of available animal manure and farmers consequently needed to purchase fertilizer (Munsell 1882).

Along New England's seacoast and on Long Island, fish became second in importance only to barnyard manures as a soil enrichment material (Bidwell and Falconer 1941; Danhof 1969:266). Nonedible fish such as menhaden were used for this purpose in concentrations as high as 10,000 to 12,000 per acre. Danhof (1969:266) notes that transportation costs made the use of fish fertilizer economically feasible only within 5-10 miles of the coast. However, the Cox farm was well within this distance.

Other sources of fertilizer used on long Island in the mid-late 19th century included guano (seabird excrement), lime and ashes, stable manure and street sweepings containing horse manure, both obtained from New York City, gypsum, and poudrette - a commercially sold blend of night soil, gypsum and charcoal (Danhof 1969, Munsell 1882; Reichman 1981:195).

C. Farm Technology and Productivity

Prior to the beginning of the 19th century, there had been little change in agricultural tools. They were usually home-made and clumsy to use. Most work on the farm was done by hand (Rollo 1990). Plows and harrows were the only tools which exploited animal power. With the plows in use at that time "two men or a man and a boy, using two or three horses or four or six oxen, could scratch over one or two acres a day" (Bidwell and Falconer 1941:124).

Harvesting, threshing and cleaning of grain was done manually. Grain havesting was accomplished using a scythe or sickle. An

estimated 1/2 to one acre per day of grain could be cut by one man using these tools. The newly invented cradle permitted grain to be cut and gathered at the same time, and an estimated four acres per man/day could be harvested with this tool. Threshing of grain was done by hand using a flail or by the hooves of horses. According to one estimate, two men and six horses could thresh a hundred bushels of barley in a day (Bidwell and Falconer 1941:126).

The productivity of Long Island farm labor apparently compared favorably with that of European farmers. In the early 19th century, an English visitor to Long Island, William Cobbett, (cited in Hedrick 1933:351) commented on the productivity of American farm labor

They mow four acres of oats, wheat, rye, or barley in a day; and, with a cradle, lay it so smooth in the warths, that it is tied up in sheaves with the greatest neatness and ease. they mow two acres and half of grass in a day and they do the work well.

The 19th century saw extensive changes in agricultural technology. Between the beginning of the 19th century and ca. 1840 improvements in farm technology included the "more effective design of plows and harrows and the substitution of the horse-drawn, four-wheeled wagon for the [two-wheeled] ox-cart" (Bidwell and Falconer 1941:208). Most of plow parts formerly made of wood were replaced first by cast iron, and later by steel. By 1820 the corn cultivator had been introduced, replacing the plow and hand-hoe to work between corn rows. The cultivators were lighter than plows and saved much manual labor, being an estimated three times as efficient (Bidwell and Falconer 1941:212). Horse rakes which permitted the application of animal power to the gathering of hay were also invented during this period. The first threshing machines also came into use.

Rapid improvements in the applications of technology to agriculture occurred between 1840 and 1860. While continued improvements were made in the plow, the most significant developments during this period were the invention of reaping and mowing machines, threshing machines, seed drills and corn planters (Bidwell and Falconer 1941). These inventions were generally horse-operated, leading to a replacement of the ox by the horse as the principal draft animal on Long Island farms. In 1855, Queens County farms utilized 1900 oxen and 8000 horses (Reichman 1984:193).

Agricultural practices and the productivity of labor in the western part of Long Island in the early 1860's are reflected in the description of methods used on the Oyster Bay farm of Thomas Youngs to raise an acre of white flint corn (Youngs 1862). The tract had been in pasture for four years prior to cultivation. In the October, Youngs "carted and spread garbage on the sward at the rate of 50 New York carman loads to the acre." The garbage was apparently brought to Oyster Bay by boat as the cost of this

material (\$10) is given "at the landing."

The following spring, Youngs "plowed the sward April 30th with a 2 horse iron beam plow (called the Clipper Eagle) from 5 inches to 6 inches deep. It was marked out with a sled with three runners four feet apart drawn by two horses." The tract was "plowed three times and hoed once." This was accomplished by one man and one team in one day (at a cost of \$30). In June, Youngs "spread on the corn, 12,000 fish to the acre." Harvesting of the acre of corn the following fall was accomplished by five men in one day. The yield of the acre was 101 2/3 bushels.

The steam engine, a 19th century invention, was apparently slow to be adopted to agriculture. Its first application, in the early 20th century, was to power machinery such as threshing machines. Tractors powered by internal combustion engines were not widely introduced until the second decade of the 20th century (Rollo 1990).

E. The Decline of Queens County Agriculture

As early as the 1860's at least one writer noted the trends which would lead to the end of agriculture in Queens as "the march of improvement shall demand the surrender of the soil to the purposes of building" Prince (1861:11).

By the turn of the century, however, 35.6% of the total land area of the Borough was still being used for agriculture, although the average farm size was only 21.6 acres. The total area of the Borough used for agriculture declined to 21.7% by 1910, and remained fairly constant during the following decade (the figure being 20.5 % in 1920). The average farm size remained fairly constant over this period (20.3 acres in 1910 and 25.0 acres in 1920).

A dramatic drop in total farm acreage occurred between 1920 and 1930, apparently reflecting the expansion of urban New York City during that decade. In 1930, only 4.2 % of Queens acreage was used for farming, with the average farm size only 15.0 acres.

By 1950 there were still 111 "farms" in Queens, but these only averaged 4.9 acres and encompassed only 0.7 % of the land. In fact most of these "farms" were actually nurseries and greenhouses. (Mandel 1956 - data taken from the United States Census of Agriculture).

F. Operation of the Cox Farm

Between 1850 and 1880, the Census Bureau published agricultural schedules from the decennial census listing detailed activities on specific farms. The data for the Cox farm has been extracted for these years and is shown in Table 3. These data enable several inferences to be made concerning the operation of the farm during the mid-late 19th century period.

Table 3
Cox Farm - Data from U.S. Census Agricultural Schedules

	1850	1860	1870	1880
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Improved Land (acres) (woodland)	97	100	90	80 (1)
(other unimproved)			20	
Unimproved Land (acres)	13	10	<u>04</u> 24	20 (2)
Cash Value of Farm (\$)	8000	14000	15000	15000
Value of Farm Implements and Machinery (\$)	250	400	500	1000
Total Amt. Wages Paid Including Value of Board	a	a	1500	1000
Live Stock:				
Horses	2	3	5	5
Asses and Mules	-	-	-	-
Milch Cows	2	4	4	2
Working Oxen	2	2	2	-
Other Cattle	-	-	-	-
Sheep	-	-	-	-
Swine	11	11	8	-
Value of Live Stock (\$)	400	800	1500	1500
Produce During the Year:				
Wheat (Bushels) (b)	175	100	100(3)	120(6 acres)
Rye (Bushels)	50	40	40	-
Indian Corn (Bushels) (b)	200	400	400	1000(10 acres)
Oats (Bushels)	300	350	-	-
Irish Potatoes (Bushels) (b)	50	400	600	1000(6 acres)
Buckwheat (Bushels)	25	-	-	-
Value of Orchard Products (\$)	50	100	100	-
Value of Products of Market Gardens (\$)	-	-	300	2500
Butter (lbs.)	400	300	450	100
Cheese (lbs)	-	-	-	-
Milk Sold	a	a	-	a
Hay (tons)	40	70	100	40
Clover Seed (Bushels)	x	-	-	-
Estimated Value of All Farm Production Including Betterments and Additions To Stock	a	a	3200	3000
Value of Home Made Manufactures (\$)	-	-	-	a
Value of Animals Slaughtered	60	150	-	-
Additional Categories - 1880:				
Cost of Building and Repairing Fences				250
Cost of Fertilizers Purchased				-
Grassland Acreage Mown (1879)				30
" " Not Mown				-
1879 Livestock Purchased				-
1879 Livestock Sold				-
Calves Dropped				2
Poultry on Hand (6/1/80) - Exclusive of Spring Hatching				75 (Barnyard)
Eggs Produced (1879)				3000
Amt. Wood Cut 1879 (cords)				20
Value of Forest Products Sold or Consumed 1879 (\$)				100

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- a) category not included in schedule for this year
b) crop acreage given for 1880 only
1) Tilled including Fallow (1880)
2) Woodland and Forest (1880)
3) winter wheat

1. Total Acreage

The differences in the estimates of total acreage of the Adriance/Cox/Stattel farm noted in the various land deeds discussed in Chapter II are also reflected in the agricultural censuses. The 110 acre figure for total acreage listed in 1850 and 1860 is the same as that given in the deed by which Peter Cox acquired the property from Daniel Lent. The total acreage for 1870, however is given as 114 acres, the same figure given in the 1797 newspaper notice.

The figures for 1870 provide insight into the source of the acreage discrepancy noted in the various documents. Ninety acres of the farm were listed as under cultivation in 1870 with another 20 acres described as woodland. The additional four acres are described as "other unimproved" land. It is likely that this acreage constitutes that covered by portions of the two ponds within the property as well as adjacent swampland. The 1771 deed (Queens County Deeds Liber E:147) described a portion of the northern boundary as extending

north eighty three degrees & half West Eight rods to a maple Tree standing in the swamp thence running Southwardly to a chestnut Tree from thence running Southwardly four rods to a pond commonly called the round hole from thence running across the said pond to the fence.

This description, as well as two early 20th century maps (Figures 8 and 10) indicates that the property boundary line passed through the pond. Other early 20th century maps (Figures 9 and 15) indicate that the boundary passed through the "Wigwam Pond" located in the northwest corner of the property.

The amount of "improved land" as listed in the 1850-1870 schedules varied between 90 and 100 acres . The reduction in this figure to 80 acres in 1880 probably reflects the 1875 sale of the 8.87 tract along the southern boundary of the property.

2. Use of Machinery

The ratio of the value of farm implements and machinery to the total cash value of the farm remained fairly constant at about 3% between 1850 and 1870. However, this figure doubled to about 6% in 1880. As discussed above, new mechanized farm equipment, was introduced during the second half of the 19th century. It is suggested here that the adoption of the new techniques on the Cox farm was associated with the change in ownership of the farm from Peter Cox to his son, Henry.

In the 19th century the agricultural societies were a vehicle for the spread of ideas pertaining to the adoption of new farming practices. Examination of membership lists for the Queens County Agricultural Society for 1843 and 1866, included in the Society's

Annual Report, indicates that Peter Cox was not a member. However, the membership list for 1874, the first available annual report for the years after Henry Cox assumed operation of the farm after his fathers death in 1870, indicates that Henry Cox had joined the Society, and he continues to be listed as a member in issues of the Annual Report through 1892.

3. Crops and Stock Raising

In terms of crops raised, the figures reflect two overall trends in 19th century agriculture in the eastern United States as noted above, a concentration on a smaller number of crops, and a increasing concentration on market gardening. Again, it appears that these innovations were not fully adopted on the Cox farm until after Peter Cox's death and the assumption of the farm operation by Henry Cox. Market gardening, which was not a part of Peter Cox's operations in 1850 and 1860 and apparently only a minor activity in 1870, had become a major focus of farm operations in 1880. The figures suggest that \$2500 in market garden products constituted ca. 83% of the dollar value of all farm production in 1880.

The 1880 schedule is also the only one to provide crop acreage. Of the total 80 acres of "improved" farm land in that year, only 22 acres were devoted to raising wheat, corn, and potatoes. Rye, oats and buckwheat, all of which were produced on the farm in 1850, were no longer grown.

While the orchard on the property was evidently still in existence, its products apparently were not offered for sale in 1880.

Although Henry Cox may have participated with his brother in a livery stable business in Brooklyn as noted in the secondary sources (see Chapter III), and while the farm may have supplied some horses for this stable, the agricultural schedules do not indicate that horse breeding was a major focus of the farm activity. There were only two and three horses on the farm in 1850 and 60, respectively, and five horses in 1870 and 1880. Dairying also was not a major activity. There were only two milch cows in 1850 and 1880 and four cows in 1860 and 1870.

Peter Cox apparently used oxen for plowing, with two working oxen being reported in 1850, 1860 and 1870. In 1880 Henry Cox may have shifted to horse power as no oxen were noted in the schedule for that year. The shift from oxen to horses as draft animals on 19th century farms was noted above.

Pigs were raised on the farm in 1850, 1860 and 1870. It is possible that the pigs were raised for domestic consumption, and it is likely that the animals slaughtered in 1850 and 1860 were pigs. The 1880 data indicates that Henry Cox at least temporarily gave up pig raising. The presence of a pig pen indicated by Catherine Stattel McBride indicated that the Stattels once again

undertook the raising of swine.

The figures also indicate that poultry raising and egg production had become a major focus of the Cox farm in 1880. Unfortunately, the schedules for 1850-1870 do not include this category, so it is unclear whether Peter Cox also engaged in poultry raising.

4. Farm Labor

Data indicate that even prior to mechanization, a farm the size of the Adriance/Cox farm could be farmed by the owner with the full-time assistance of only one or two other individuals. For example a 1931 tractor advertisement cited by Rollo (1990) claims that the tractor replaces "6 to 10 horses and 2 to 3 men. It enables one man to farm intensively up to 200 acres." These figures suggest that the Adriance/Cox/Stattel farm, approximately half this size, could be farmed by the head of household with the assistance of only one or two other family members, slaves, or hired hands, although extra labor may have been required during the harvest season. The census data discussed in Chapter III suggest that this is the approximate level of agricultural manpower present on the farm

The 1860's Oyster Bay farming description indicates that one man-day was needed to plow and hoe one acre. Thus three men could plow and hoe the ca. 90 cultivated acres of the Adriance/Cox/Stattel farm in a month.

The data cited above for corn agriculture on an Oyster Bay farm in the 1860's suggest that five man-days were needed to harvest an acre of corn. Applying this as an average figure to the 80 acres of improved land indicated for the Cox farm on the 1880 agricultural schedule would suggest that ca. 400 person-days (ca. 60 person-weeks) of labor may have been required during the harvest period. Thus to harvest the total acreage in a month would require the use of fifteen individuals. This labor was apparently hired on a temporary basis. It can be assumed that advances in technology would have increased efficiency somewhat by 1880. However, balanced against this is the probability that the harvesting of market garden and orchard crops is more labor intensive than corn harvesting.

The 1880 agricultural schedules contain two figures which are confusing and inconsistent with the data discussed above. The schedule indicates that on the Cox farm \$1000 was paid out for labor during the 1879/80 year, including the value of board. However in another column the schedule indicates that labor was hired for a total of 1000 weeks during the year. As discussed below, it is likely that this latter figure represents an error in recording the data.

It should be noted that Zeisel's (1984) analysis of the operation of the Cox farm in 1879/80 is based on an uncritical acceptance of these figures. Furthermore, Zeisel's analysis of the

agricultural census figures assumes a total of eight persons on the farm - Henry Cox and his wife and six hired hands. However, this assumption is grossly in error since the 1880 census records show that in actuality there were only five farm residents at this time, Cox and his wife, one hired hand and two borders.

The figures given in the 1880 census schedule indicate that an average salary of only \$1 per week (ca. 15 cents/day) was paid for agricultural labor. This seems unlikely even in the 19th century. Furthermore, the 1000 week figure is grossly at odds with the labor productivity figures discussed above. As noted above, Henry Cox and his hired hand could have handled the routine farm work during the year, with the exception of the harvest. Subtracting ca. 50 weeks of the hired hand's labor from the 1000 person/week total given in the agricultural schedule would suggest that 950 person/weeks (18 person/years!!) were needed for the harvest. This is far in excess of the 60 person/weeks indicated by the productivity figures. It is likely that an error was made either by the agricultural census taker or by Henry Cox in reporting what should have been 1000 person/days of agricultural labor as 1000 person/weeks. Adding the ca. 400 estimated person/days (i.e 60 person/weeks) of seasonal help to the 365 days paid to the hired hand would approach the 1000 day figure.

VI. NATIVE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

Archaeologists separate the period of Native American occupation into the ca. 10000 year prehistoric period, and a much shorter contact period which begins with the arrival of Europeans on Long Island in the early 17th century. The prehistoric period is divided into Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland Periods, with Early, Middle and Late sub-divisions of the two latter periods.

A. Sites in the Vicinity of Adriance Farm Park

Several maps showing the locations of Native American sites in Queens County were published in the early portion of the twentieth century, prior to the acceleration of development in the area. The maps (Parker 1922, Solecki 1941, Bolton 1934) are included here as Figures 22-24.

The maps show a number of sites along the shores of Little Neck Bay. Solecki also shows several sites in the Alley Pond area, Solecki identifies the largest of these (Figure 24, site III) as being located south of Northern Boulevard and "west of the creek feeding Little Neck Bay". This site was destroyed by construction of "the [Belt] parkway" (Cross Island Parkway). This site would have been located northwest of the Adriance farm. Bolton's (1934) map (Figure 23) also shows a site (#124) northeast of the farm location. This site is described as follows:

In Little Neck Village, an Indian burying place has been recently invaded by the widening of Northern Boulevard. The remains have been removed and re-buried in the churchyard of Zion Church at Douglaston. The burials indicate a settlement near by, but it may be of relatively late occupation.

The New York Institute of Anthropology has reported "evaluating data" from 19 sites around the shoreline of Little Neck Bay, which apparently include sites not reported in the earlier compilations (Platt and Queren 1979).

B. Finds on the Property

While there have apparently been no reported Native American sites on the Adriance Farm property, there is evidence of Native American activity. According to James Trent of the Colonial Farmhouse Restoration Society of Bellrose (personal communication July 1992), members of the Stattel family reported having in their possession a collection of projectile points found while plowing their farmland. However, it is not known on which portion of the property these artifacts were found.

The previous archaeological testing at the Queens County Farm Museum (discussed in Chapter VII), also encountered evidence of

prehistoric presence in the area, although all artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts. The Berger tests yielded a single prehistoric ceramic sherd from the uppermost level (within four inches of the surface) of a "fill" deposit located south of the access road. The earlier Queens College tests south of the road yielded a quartz flake (waste product from the manufacture of stone tools). It was also recovered from a deposit of fill within 8 inches of the surface.

During the pedestrian reconnaissance of the property conducted as part of the present study, a chert fragment was recovered from the surface of a dirt road which extends south of the main farm road in the western portion of the property. Its morphology suggests that it had been produced as a result of Native American stone working and that one edge may have been subsequently utilized.

C. Long Island Inland Prehistoric Sites - General Considerations

In the absence of specific data as to the locations of possible prehistoric sites on the property, it is useful to note general criteria for the location of Native American sites on Long Island as reported in previous studies.

The major sites reported from Long Island are "generally by the shore near sources of fresh water." (Gonzalez and Rutsch 1979:2). This is reflected in the site locations around the shore of Little Neck Bay especially where the "Alley" stream enters the Bay as noted above.

However, some work has been done on inland sites and Lightfoot et al. (1985), have developed a model of prehistoric utilization of Long Island's interior. These authors evaluated their model based on the results of a survey of the 2510 hectare Sarnoff property, located in west-central Suffolk County.

According to the Lightfoot model, the shoreline sites would represent permanent or semi-permanent base camps. Native American occupants of these coastal base camps would exploit interior resources within a 10 kilometer catchment area during short term visits. Sites in this catchment area would consist of "very sparse scatters of artifacts that often cover extensive areas...[and]...procurement stations [which] are special-purpose sites established to process the bulk harvests of dense resource patches." Such procurement stations usually contain "a limited artifact assemblage" (Lightfoot et al. 1985:19). The most frequent types of procurement sites hypothesized by the authors are hunting/butchering camps and nut-gathering/processing stations.

Most interior sites would be located near water sources, including streams and glacial kettle ponds (Lightfoot et al. 1985:24). Wyatt (1977 - cited in Kalin 1983:35) notes that inland sites 'occupy various environmental settings. Some on the banks

of streams, inland ponds or kettle lakes and marshes.' Some sites may have been located in proximity to seasonal runoff channels, which could have provided a source of water during seasonal exploitation of such inland areas. In an analysis for a previous project, the author noted that several reported inland prehistoric sites appeared to be located near such seasonal streams as shown on old topographic maps (Pickman 1988). Because of changes in topography caused by modern land modifications, these streams were no longer indicated on modern maps.

Glacial kettle holes are widely scattered across the glacial outwash plains which are located on Long Island between the Harbor Hill and Ronkonkoma moraines and also south of the latter moraine. These kettles are "substantial depressions formed by ice stranded by stagnant or retreating glaciers...[and]...tend to contain perennial or seasonal sources of fresh water" (Lightfoot et al. 1985:16). Kalin (1983:35) notes that glacial kettle holes may have been preferred locations for hunting camps because their "topographical variability in an otherwise near featureless outwash plain may have provided opportunity for intercepting game along game trails or for driving game animals to waiting hunters." The kettles would have contained "shallow ponds and marshes that would have increased the potential for game and food gathering" (Kalin 1983:35).

The results of the Sarnoff property survey reported by Lightfoot et al. (1985) indicate the presence of artifact scatters, lithic procurement stations, and/or butchering stations in the northern portion of the property, which was located within the catchment area of several larger coastal sites. "The archaeological remains indicate that this section of the property was used periodically by hunting parties pursuing game near the kettle holes" (Lightfoot et al. 1985:37). The southern section, outside the catchment area, contained a field camp and/or procurement station adjacent to a small pond and a large scatter of artifacts considered to possibly represent an interior residential base camp (Lightfoot et al. 1985:37). The latter site is located "on the southern edge of a kettle pond that contains water year-round, and between two low hills of glacial drift" (Lightfoot et al. 1985:30).

According to the model, any sites on the Adriance property would most likely represent procurement stations associated with base camps on the Little Neck Bay shoreline.

Since the density, as well as the locations of artifacts found on the Stattel property is not known it cannot be determined whether the finds represent generalized "scatters" or more intensively utilized procurement stations.

The model suggests that the most sensitive portions of the Adriance/Stattel property for the presence of Native American sites would have been in the vicinity of the two ponds (Wigwam Pond and the Round Hole) and adjacent marsh land which were located in the northwestern portion of the property. The present

boundary of the Park does not include either of these ponds. The closest (the Round Hole) would have been located some 700 feet northwest of the northwestern corner of the present Park.

According to the Lighfoot model, the only site type which would not necessarily be in immediate vicinity of a water source would be temporary nut gathering stations. Since all of the land within the present Park boundaries had been cleared for farming, as indicated on the 1924 aerial photograph, it is not possible to determine where such stations would have been located.

VII. ADRIANCE FARM ARCHAEOLOGY

While there has been no overall program of archaeological research undertaken on the Adriance farm property there have been three projects involving limited archaeological testing.

Analysis of the results of these projects has provided an indication of the archaeological potential of the property.

A. Queens College Tests

The first reported archaeological testing on the property was conducted in 1983 by Queens College. This project was undertaken in connection with the planned construction of a public restroom facility which was to be located south of the farm road and east of the present four-bay garage. The project was also to have included the construction of a cesspool north of the road. This construction project was never carried out.

The only available report on the Queens College archaeological testing is a "working paper" prepared by Moore and Deboer (1983). The testing plan called for the excavation of a 5 x 20 foot "east-west" trench, 2 x 2 feet "shovel test pits", two 5 x 5 foot units and "coring". The "working paper" includes only an inventory of artifacts recovered from eight units excavated in a single area. It does not include a map locating the units, an indication of the size of the test units, or a discussion of results.

The inventory indicates the depth of the levels from which artifacts were recovered. However, with the exception of the characterization of the uppermost level as "sod" there is no description of the stratigraphy encountered. The designation of the test units by east and south coordinates suggests that tests were only conducted south of the roadway, and that no testing was conducted on the north side of the road.

It is difficult to interpret the results of the Queens College tests based on the available data. If it is assumed that the tests actually conducted were the small 2 x 2 foot tests indicated in the plan the test results indicate what appears to be a substantial density of domestic artifacts, including ceramics, marine shell and some animal bone in the area tested. Many of the ceramics and other artifacts are clearly 19th century types, and a smaller number of creamware and what appear from the descriptions to be slipware sherds could date to the 18th century. Two of the tests, designated S0 E15 and S0 E25, yielded a higher density of clam shell than the other tests. It is uncertain whether particular contexts represent fill, primary midden deposits, or artifacts incorporated into the plow zone.

The description of strata encountered in test SO E25 at depths of 9 and 20 inches as "sod" suggests the possibility that there are buried ground surfaces in at least a part of the area tested. This suggests that in this area recent fill may constitute only the uppermost portion of the stratigraphic sequence, with intact earlier deposits underlying the fill.

It should be noted that two of the shovel tests conducted as part of the present study were placed east of the four-bay garage (see Chapter IX - tests 11 and 12). The nature and density of material recovered from these tests does not appear to be comparable with the results of the tests conducted by Queens College. This suggests that the Queens College units were larger than our shovel tests and/or that the Queens College test grid was not located in the same area.

B. The Berger Tests

More extensive archaeological testing was carried out in 1985 by Louis Berger and Associates (Berger 1985). The Berger testing took place in several areas.

1. Utility Trench Tests

Shovel tests were conducted east of the house, on the south side of the entrance road southeast of the house, and on the north side of the entrance road west of the house (see Figure 25) along planned utility trench alignments. Analysis of the Berger test results is made difficult by the fact that the complete stratigraphic sequence was described only for six of the shovel tests. The Berger inventory does not include the entire stratigraphic sequence for all tests conducted. Strata were apparently described only if artifacts were recovered.

a. Tests East of the Farmhouse

Test results indicate that an intact plow zone is present east of the house. The results of the tests nearest the house do not indicate a high density of artifacts in this stratum. The Berger report states that the uppermost deposits encountered in tests 8, 9 and 11 (see Figure 25) consist of "fill". The stratigraphic description suggests that that in test 9 this "fill" overlies the plow zone, which appears to have been culturally sterile. A stratum of "very dark brown sandy loam" encountered beneath the surface sod in tests 8 and 11 is also characterized (Berger 1985:13) as "fill". While this deposit was sterile in test 11, what appears to have been a fairly high density of late 18th-early 19th century artifacts (compared with the other test results) was recovered from a ca. 3.5 inch level within this stratum. The overall test results suggests the possibility that this "stratum" may not, in fact be a uniform stratum of fill, but that the artifact bearing level, may, in fact represent an earlier episode of deposition, possibly the remnants of a sheet midden deposit in the immediate area. The Berger report (1985:13)

states that "two additional Shovel Tests (8A and 8B), placed at five foot intervals east of Shovel Test 8 confirmed the existence of the fill layers and displaced refuse contexts". These tests are shown on the Berger map (see Figure 25). However, the test results are not included in the Berger inventory and are not discussed further.

b. Tests Immediately South of Farmhouse

The description of two shovel tests placed immediately south of the farmhouse (#12 and #13) state that there was "a large and temporally mixed artifact assemblage within the top 9 inches of sediment." The inventory suggests that the base of the plow zone and/or the underlying transitional stratum may remain intact below later fill.

c. Tests West of Farmhouse

The Berger report states that the locations of the tests immediately north of the access road and west of the house (#14-17; #19, and #21) as well as test #20, located south of the road and north of the present "cow barn", were "extensively disturbed. These mottled, compacted deposits contained asphalt, tar and gravel" (Berger 1985:13). However, there is no stratigraphic profile of any of these tests and there is no indication as to whether any of the tests penetrated the "disturbed" deposits. Test #18, located further from the road, encountered 2.6 feet of fill and a slag/gravel deposit before encountering a sheet of metal which prevented further excavation.

d. Tests South of the Access Road

The results of Berger test #10, located north of the greenhouse indicate the presence of more three feet of recent fill. However, the report indicates that test #2, just south of the road and further from the greenhouse building, contains only some 13 inches of fill overlying a "buried culturally sterile A1 Horizon (possibly a plowzone)." The presentation in the Berger report makes interpretation of tests #3 and #4 difficult. The discussion (Berger 1985:10) indicates that the same buried "A1" horizon noted in test #2 is also present in test #3. However, the inventory does not suggest this. The discussion also indicates the presence of "a thick pedologically undeveloped strata probably representing landfill in tests Nos. 4, 10 and 11 (figure 7)." However Berger's figure 7 (included in this report as Figure 26) does not show the stratigraphy of any of these tests. The inventory indicates that the stratigraphy of test #10 is quite different than that of test #4. In addition, the discussion notes the presence of "a mixture of aboriginal, historic and modern artifacts in Shovel Test No. 4." The inventory indicates that this is true of test #10, but not test #4.

2. Tests Immediately North and West of the Farmhouse

The second set of Berger shovel tests was placed north and immediately west of the farmhouse in conjunction with planned landscaping activities. Analysis of the Berger test results in this area supports the assumption that more than two hundred years of occupation of the farmhouse has resulted in the presence of extensive artifact deposits and structural features in this area.

a. Cobble Pavement and Possible Midden Deposits

Four shovel tests placed ca. five feet west of the house reportedly encountered "a pavement of medium size cobbles at a depth of 0.4 to 0.8 feet below present ground surface". The stratigraphic column presented for one of these tests indicates that this "pavement" was underlain by the former plow-zone. However, the artifact content of the tests suggests the possibility that primary midden deposits were present near the west side of the house.

The Berger artifact inventory indicates that the marine shell from these tests were "sampled" suggesting that a high density of shell was present. It should be noted that at the time of the pedestrian reconnaissance for the present project, in July 1992, a new wooden fence was being constructed north and west of the house. The Adriance farmhouse caretaker indicated the presence of shell in all of the post holes being dug. A few ceramic sherds were also recovered, including gray stoneware and some whiteware sherds.

Six shovel tests were immediately excavated north of the house and west of the former location of the gift shop (see Figure 27). This building apparently formerly served as the "summer kitchen" of the Stattel house. It was originally located north of its position at the time of the Berger testing and it has subsequently been moved back to the vicinity of its original site. The Berger report indicates that five of these tests (the location of the sixth test was disturbed by construction of the feature discussed below) encountered what appears from the Berger description of the stratigraphic sequence to be a plow zone. One of the tests, (#23), located adjacent to the northern portion of the gift shop building, yielded a higher number of artifacts than the other tests, including 24 sherds from a single 18th-early 19th century vessel. This suggests the possibility that primary midden deposits, rather than just the former plow zone, are present in this area.

The Berger shovel tests numbered 31, 32 and 34 encountered a "pavement" of terra cotta tiles, underlain by a bedding of "upturned whole clam shells" in two of the tests (31 and 32). Test #31 also apparently encountered the same "cobble pavement" as the tests west of the house and the "edge" of this pavement

was encountered in test #34, in both cases underlying the later "terra cotta" pavement.

b. Structural Walls

The Berger excavators shoveled out a test trench above the terra cotta floor. The trench encountered

the eastern edge of the terra cotta pavement...[which] terminated on line with a cinder block and brick surface running north-south and extending to the south wall of the shed (Feature B...[see Figure 28]). This surface indicates the western boundary to a kitchen porch constructed in 1927 (Berger 1985:20).

This apparently refers to the room referenced by Ludder (1980) as #104, which formerly connected the (relocated) summer kitchen with the house.

Berger goes on to state (1985:20) that "the terra cotta pavement incorporated slate flagstone on line with the brick door sill in the western wall (Feature C) of the kitchen." Berger is apparently confusing Ludder's room 104, the kitchen porch with the summer kitchen itself (Ludder's room 105). More importantly, comparison of Berger's plan with Ludder's plan of the farmhouse (see Figure 29) indicates that the position of the wall shown by Berger as "Feature C" is inconsistent with the location of the west wall of room 104 as shown by Ludder (compare Figures 28 and 29) location of Feature C suggests that it pre-dates the ca. 1920's room 104. Furthermore, both the Berger map and text (1985:15;23) indicate feature C as a "rock" wall. Thus, association of Feature C with the kitchen porch is also inconsistent with the type of construction used in the ca. 1920's structure.

The Berger discussion (1985:15) states that the objectives of test trench 2 (see Figure 28) included the sampling of the deposits "adjacent ...to a rock wall (Feature C)." However, this wall is not shown in the southern profile of the trench (see Figure 30), nor are there any strata shown in the profile which would appear to be associated with the wall. It is unclear how this wall (or the brick wall indicated as feature D) were exposed. It is assumed that it was as a result of landscaping activities which occasioned this part of the Berger testing.

Shovel test #22 was placed next to the brick wall shown on the Berger plan and designated as Feature D. A substantial density of 18th century ceramics was "found in direct association with the footing stones" of this wall...[and].. this sediment probably represents a builders trench to Feature D". However the Berger analysis (Berger 1985:20) goes on to state that "the artifacts within the trench do not necessarily suggest an early date of construction." Although the small shovel test does not provide a basis for a conclusive analysis, the results would tend to suggest the opposite conclusion than Berger's. That is, if the

stratum noted by Berger is, in fact a builder's trench for the wall, then the presence of 18th century ceramics and absence of artifacts with later dates of manufacture would, if anything, suggest an early date of construction for the wall. As with Feature C this wall is not aligned with any of those indicated in the historic structures report.

c. Cistern-type Feature

Berger also investigated a feature which "was uncovered during removal of modern pavement north of the farmhouse" (Berger 1985:15). The Berger description indicates that it had a bell-shaped brick cap on top of a "thin circular mortar wall" apparently formed by application of mortar directly to the surrounding coarse sand deposited as a result of glacial outwash.

The matrix of the wall was rather porous and probably did not have sufficient watertight properties required for water storage. These data suggest that the feature was used for ice or dry goods storage (Berger 1985:21).

It is possible that the Berger assumption is correct. However, at least one mid-19th century writer (Anon. 1847) indicated that efficient cisterns could be constructed by applying mortar directly to soil without the use of brick. Thus the feature may have actually have been constructed as a cistern. However, as noted by Berger, decay of the mortar with time could have prevented the continuing use for this purpose and the feature could have been reused for several purposes, one of which could have been as a dry storage facility.

Berger apparently sampled the fill within the feature to a depth of approximately 2.5-3 feet below the remaining top of the feature and the Berger report notes that the fill contained a dense concentration of cobbles. It is possible that these cobbles were deposited to promote drainage and that the feature functioned as a dry well. However its original construction could have been for either of the purposes noted above (cistern or dry storage). After the feature was abandoned, and before it was covered over, the cobble fill could have been added to promote drainage so that trapped water in the feature would not undermine the overlying surface.

Berger notes that the soil matrix of the fill deposit contained a mixture of nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts. However, the artifact inventory indicates the recovery of only two artifacts (a machine made bottle and a piece of "plastic cable") which would have necessarily been manufactured after 1900.

The interview with Caroline Stattel McBride included in the Historic Structures report indicated that there was a cistern west of the summer kitchen and a cold storage feature to the north. Mrs. McBride was referring to the original location of the summer kitchen, north of its location at the time of the Berger

excavations. Therefore, the location of the feature tested by Berger is not consistent with that of either of the features noted by Mrs. McBride. The artifacts recovered from the feature, however, suggest that it was abandoned during or after the Stattel occupation of the farm. It is possible, therefore, that Mrs. McBride's recollection of the location of these features was inaccurate.

It should be noted that the feature partially underlay the gift shop, confirming that this building had been relocated after the Stattel occupation of the farm.

Berger's discussion of the testing of the deposits in trench B exterior to the feature, suggests that stratum 3a (see Figure 30) may represent the same stratum as that from which the creamware sherds were recovered in shovel test 23, west of the gift shop structure. Twenty three creamware sherds were also recovered from this stratum in the test trench.

3. Tests in Farmhouse Basement

Berger placed two tests in the basement of the farmhouse. One of these was a shovel test at the base of the exterior cellar stairway. From the discussion in the Berger report (1985:7) it appears that at the time of the excavation there was an earthen floor in this area characterized by Berger as "mixed displaced sediments". At a depth of six inches the test encountered a "mortar floor resting on a cobble surface" which was apparently underlain by natural, glacially deposited strata. The report (1985:7) states that

with the exception of the sediment immediately adjacent to the bottom surface of the mortar floor, which produced a small number of non-diagnostic and displaced artifacts, all sand layers of the Shovel Test 1 were sterile. Again, no materials were retained for analysis"

There is therefore no inventory of the material recovered. Further excavation of the mortar/cobble floor may have yielded diagnostic artifacts which could have dated the mortar floor. Furthermore, if the mortar floor was a later addition to an earlier cobble floor, it is possible that the mortar would have resulted in the sealing of artifact deposits dating to the period of use of the cobble floor.

The other Berger excavation in the farmhouse basement was a 1.5 by 3 foot trench in an area which was adjacent to the original eastern wall of the house and beneath the 19th century eastern wing. According to James Trent, of the Colonial Farmhouse Restoration Society of Bellerose (personal communication July 1992), a large number of 19th and/or early 20th century ceramic sherds were removed from the surface of the crawl space underlying the floor of this portion of the house. This may have been done prior to the Berger testing.

The soil underlying the crawl space would most likely represent the ground surface adjacent to the original house. This soil constituted the topmost portion of a "berm" which underlay the crawl space and extended to the approximate level of the basement floor of the older portion of the house. The Berger report indicates that artifacts were recovered from the first three excavated levels which constitute the uppermost ca. one foot of the material excavated from the trench placed in the berm. It states (Berger 1985:4) that the artifacts from these upper levels "included non-diagnostic artifacts ... such as mortar, brick, shell, window glass, metal, and redware sherds. Diagnostic artifacts included late nineteenth century glass fragments and nine ceramic sherds (creamware and pearlware)." However, the report contains no inventory of these artifacts

The report goes on to state (1985:4) that

following the excavation of the eastern portion of Test Trench 1, its western section was removed without screening. This was done because no in situ artifacts were present in the eastern section. Furthermore, no changes in stratigraphy were observed in the west profile of the eastern portion.

Based on these conclusions, furthermore, a second trench adjacent to the exterior of the eastern wall of the original house was not excavated and the report states "that no material was retained for analysis because of the displaced nature of the artifacts in the uppermost levels of the berm."

Aside from characterizing the artifact-yielding deposit as not being "in situ", Berger offers no explanation as to their depositional history or why they would not be related to the history of the house.

Furthermore, it is to be expected that a soil profile immediately adjacent to the exterior of the old portion of the house would indicate the presence of a narrow space which would have been created by the uneven nature of the original hand dug cellar excavation, and filled-in when the house wall was erected, presumably from inside the cellar excavation. The Berger map (see Figure 32) indicates that the south profile of the excavation unit, which is the one drawn, would not have been adjacent to the wall. Thus there is no record and no discussion as to whether such a space existed. While deposits in such external "gaps" would probably not yield temporally diagnostic artifacts, the recovery of any such artifacts could assist in dating the actual construction of the original wing of the house.

C. New York University Field School Excavations

In the Spring of 1987, New York University conducted a field class at the Queens County Farm Museum under the direction of professor Bert Salwen. The following Spring (1988), a joint field

class was conducted by New York University and City College of New York under the direction of Dr. Salwen and Diana Rockman Wall.

A report has been prepared on the excavations conducted by the 1987 field school (Salwen 1987). The primary activity of this field class was the excavation of a five by five foot test unit located some 11 feet east of the house (see Figure 32). The stratigraphy indicates the presence, underlying the sod, of a ca. 6 inch strata of brown organic loam, and ca. 15 inches of mottled brown and orange loam, underlain by "mottled orange earth", apparently representing the subsoil. Salwen offers two alternate interpretations of the stratigraphy. The uppermost brown loam stratum is considered to be associated "with the late 19th and 20th century use of the Adriance house as a farm-related residence" (Salwen 1987:11). The underlying mottled stratum may have accumulated gradually during the late 18th and early - mid 19th centuries, as indicated by the increasing proportion of creamware with depth. However, the homogeneous appearance of this stratum leads Salwen to speculate that it may represent material excavated from the wall trenches excavated for the foundation of the 19th century eastern extension to the farmhouse, and spread at that time over the surrounding land. In either event, the plow zone or other surficial deposits pre-dating the deposition of the mottled stratum would have been removed prior to its deposition. Salwen notes the presence in this mottled stratum of two rimfire cartridges produced after 1861 and 1867, respectively, as well as two toy railroad cars produced after the mid-19th century. Thus, if the mottled soil was deposited at the time of the construction of the extension (and if these artifacts were not intrusive), the 19th century addition would have been constructed later than the ca. 1840 date assigned to the reconstruction based on architectural evidence. It should be noted that Peter Cox's 1865 will refers to the "new house" in which his son, Henry, was to live, which also suggests that the reconstruction and expansion of the house may have occurred during the 1860's.

During the course of the 1987 spring field class a tree planting crew encountered a

mass of large boulders...slightly below the surface, between the large L-shaped garage and the service road, some 220 feet west of the Adriance house....The field crew cleared the loose earth from the excavation, straightened walls to facilitate observation and permit recording, and prepared a plan view....No artifactual material was recovered during this operation. The stones appear to be part of a 3-foot wide foundation wall, whose massive nature and location near existing farm buildings suggest that it is part of the foundation of a barn (Salwen 1987:12).

The plan view (see Figure 33) shows that the wall is oriented east-west and that it appears to be adjoined on the south by a builders trench. Comparison of the location of this wall segment as described by Salwen with the location of the pre-Creedmoor

outbuildings indicates the likelihood that this is, in fact, the south foundation wall of the building identified as the "horse barn" (see Figure 21, structure #3).

Dr. Salwen did not prepare a report on the results of the 1988 field class prior to his death. However, conversations with Dr. Diana Wall and Marjorie Ingle, who participated in this project indicate that the 1988 N.Y.U. field class conducted further excavations in the feature previously investigated by Berger and discussed above. The field class continued the excavation below the depth reached by Berger but the N.Y.U. excavations also failed to reach the bottom of the feature. In common with the Berger test, the N.Y.U. excavations also did not encounter deposits of domestic refuse such as were sometimes placed in features after they were no longer used for their primary function. A few bottles were apparently recovered from the feature which may date to the turn-of-the-century period. (Marjorie Ingle, personal communication, July 1992).

The 1988 City College field class excavated shovel tests in an area between the location of the feature tested by Berger and N.Y.U. and the present location of the gift shop, and extending east of this structure. One of the tests encountered a stone wall footing and a three by three foot square was opened to further examine this area. At least one of the shovel tests encountered a deposit which yielded a substantial density of 18th - early 19th century ceramics (Diana Rockman Wall, personal communication 1992). This may be the same deposit encountered by the Berger tests west of the previous location of the kitchen/gift shop. It was not possible to examine the records or artifacts from the 1988 excavations prior to the submission of this report.

VIII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH MODEL

Despite intensive efforts by a number of researchers, there are many questions about the history of the property which remain unanswered. Archaeological research could provide data useful in answering these questions. In addition, archaeology could provide further insights into such questions as the dietary and procurement practices of the farm inhabitants and the economic history of the farm.

The following sections discuss the types of archaeological remains which could be of use in answering these and other questions about the property, the portions of the property in which such deposits could be located, and some techniques for investigating them.

Because of the rapid urbanization of Queens County, and the relatively undisturbed nature of this tract of land, archaeological research could be productively undertaken on much of the Adriance Farm Park property. To aid in future research efforts, however, we have divided the Park into a number of archaeological zones, according to the types of remains which could be expected to be present. The approximate boundaries of these zones are shown on Figure 34.

A. Zone 1

Those portions of the Park designated as zone 1 consist of the area surrounding the farmhouse and other pre-Creedmoor era farmstead buildings. Most of the deposits associated with the occupation of the Jacob Adriance farmstead would be located within this zone. To facilitate discussion we have divided this zone into three sub-zones: Zone 1a extends north, east and west of the Jacob Adriance farmhouse and also includes the area immediately south of the front of the house. Zone 1b extends south of the house with the exception of the area possibly containing wall trenches (which was placed in zone 1a), and zone 1c includes the portion of the farmstead west of the house which contains the known pre-Creedmore era outbuildings.

Some of the objectives of archaeological research and the location of deposits which could assist in answering research questions are:

1. Location and Dating of Farm Structures

a. Farmhouse

There are several questions pertaining to the construction sequence of the farmhouse itself. While a date of construction of ca. 1771 for the original portion of the farmhouse is most likely, an earlier date is possible. Since this portion of the

structure was constructed with a basement, dating of the construction by means of wall trench contents (see below) is not applicable. However, by identifying refuse deposits in the vicinity of the house and studying their contents, inferences could possibly be made as to the date of initial occupation. For example, the presence of significant amounts of creamwares and apparent absence of earlier ceramic types would tend to support the ca. 1770s date and argue against a substantially earlier construction date.

The dating of the 19th century addition/modifications to the house could possibly be addressed more directly. As noted elsewhere, documentary and some archaeological evidence suggests that the wing may have been constructed later than the ca. 1840 date suggested by architectural data. Since this wing of the house had no basement, the foundation walls would have had to have been laid within a builder's trench. Artifacts within such a trench could represent materials disposed of by workmen, or present within the plow zone or other surface deposits prior to construction and then backfilled into the trench. In either case, dating of these artifacts could help to establish the construction date. It is also interesting to note that except for its eastern corner, the south foundation wall of the 19th century wing of the house is constructed of the same "rubble stone" as the 18th century wing, while the remainder of the 19th century foundation is brick. Studenroth (1989) explains this by postulating that the foundation wall on the east side of the original portion of the house was disturbed by a 19th century reconstruction of the interior cellar stairs and that stones removed were reused in the front portion of new foundation. This could be investigated by sampling the builder's trench adjacent to both the stone southern wall and the brick eastern wall, and/or the portion of the builder's trench adjacent to the juncture between the brick and stone portions of the south wall.

c. Outbuildings

The approximate location of the Stattel farm outbuildings have been determined from the early 20th century maps and photographs. The dates of construction of the various buildings are uncertain, however. It is uncertain, for example, if these were the same outbuildings present on the farm in the 18th century as noted in the documentary sources. Such earlier structures may have been located elsewhere.

What appears to be the south wall of the pre-Creedmoor era barn was uncovered and recorded during one of the previous archaeological projects and there appears to have been a builders trench adjacent to the wall. As discussed above, archaeological excavation of such trenches can provide data to assist in the dating of the structure.

It should be noted that the 1797 description indicated the presence of a "corn crib" beneath the wagon shed Excavation at

the location of the interior of the Stattel era wagon shed could be undertaken to determine if such a feature were present, which would suggest that the later structure was at the same location as the Adriance wagon shed. In addition, exposure of the walls of the outbuildings could provide interesting interpretive exhibits.

The Stattel era outbuildings are located within Zone 1c. However, the reports of previous archaeological excavations immediately north of the house indicate the presence of walls which, from the descriptions provided, do not match the locations of the known outbuildings or farmhouse extensions. The possibility exists that there were earlier outbuildings or farmhouse extensions in this area. This could be investigated by excavation of test trenches and exposure of the walls encountered.

2. Location and Excavation of Domestic Deposits

Examination of domestic refuse deposits can provide insights into various aspects of the activities of the occupants of the farmstead.

For example, examination of food remains could indicate the extent to which the residents of the farm at different periods supplemented a diet of domestically produced food with hunting, fishing, and commercially purchased foodstuffs.

Examination of refuse deposits could also answer questions pertaining to the economic relationships between Flushing and the surrounding markets. For example Zeisel and Collins (1986:6) note that in the 1870's Flushing residents "seem to have done much of their shopping outside of the home towns". This should be reflected in the names of establishments indicated on discarded artifacts, especially bottles.

Deposits of domestic refuse would be expected in two different types of archaeological context. Sheet middens represent deposits of domestic refuse discarded on ground surfaces in the vicinity of the farmhouse. Results of the previous shovel testing suggest that such deposits may be present, although it is uncertain whether these deposits were disturbed by later events. Possible midden deposits, located through systematic shovel testing, should be examined by the excavation of larger test squares.

Archaeological "features" on historic period domestic sites would include cisterns, privies and wells. Such features in the vicinity of the farmhouse could contain two types of domestic deposit. The first, such as might be found at the base of a well, represent artifacts lost during the period of use of the feature. In addition, when features were no longer used for their original purpose, they were often used to dispose of domestic refuse. Refuse may also have been deposited in trash pits specially dug for this purpose.

It is possible that that there are numerous such features in the

vicinity of the farmhouse. Features may have been moved during the period of occupancy to accommodate building and landscape modifications. For example, such features may have been re-located at the time of the reconstruction of the house by the Cox family in the mid-19th century period. An 1847 issue of the American Agriculturalist included the plan for a farmhouse. According to this plan, a cistern and a well were located at the rear of the house and immediately adjacent to the back porch (Robinson 1847).

In the late 19th century water was obtained from an artesian well west of the house. This well may have been dug subsequent to the lowering of the water table in the mid-late 19th century period. Prior to this time, it was probably feasible to obtain water from a shallower dug well.

The usual location of features, as well as midden deposits, is at the rear of structures (i.e. within Zone 1a), although they are sometimes located to the side and, in the case of wells, at the front of the house. Because of the tendency of such features, especially privies or trash pits, to be located at the rear of the house, Ludder's (1980:67) assertion that there is architectural evidence indicating the possibility that the house originally faced north has important archaeological implications.

If Ludder's assertion is correct, features and midden deposits dating to the early period of occupation of the house could be located south of the house, including the area now covered by and south of the present access road (i.e. Zone 1b). However, Ludder does not discuss the evidence which leads him to conclude that the house originally faced northward.

Another possible location of archaeological features would be in the vicinity of outbuildings housing farm workers. It is known from the Stattel family interviews that during the latter portion of the farm's history, farm hands were, in fact housed in one of the outbuildings, and that there was a cistern near this building. Although not specifically mentioned, this also implies that a privy would probably also have been located nearby. While the 1797 description of the Adriance farm does not specifically mention slave housing, slaves could have lived in the barn or wagon shed.

Features, as well as building foundations, can be located by extensive archaeological trenching. Another method is by means of remote sensing techniques such as ground penetrating radar and proton magnetometer surveying. The latter techniques, while providing a rapid method of detecting possible features, are expensive, and furthermore, indicate only "anomalies" which still need to be identified by means of excavations.

3. Other Farm Features

The 19th century literature describing farmsteads indicate that other features, such as urine cisterns, dung pits, and excavated

cow yards, could be present on the farm. Such features could be found in the "cow yard" area of the farm as described by the Stattel informants. Archaeological indications of such features, which would be located in zone 1c, would be of historical and interpretive interest.

Prior to the construction of the windmill and artesian well system, presumably in the latter portion of the 19th century, there may also have been a well or cistern located in the vicinity of the barn and used for watering the stock although this could also have been accomplished by daily trips to one of the two ponds on the property. The advantage of inexpensive stock cisterns was discussed by a mid-19th century contributor to the American Agriculturalist who noted that "in most cases the mortar can be plastered directly upon the earthen wall of the vault, without building a brick wall" (Anon. 1847). The feature examined during the Berger and N.Y.U. testing projects was apparently constructed in this manner.

4. Access Road

It is possible that farm access road surfaces dating to the period of the Cox and Stattel family occupations, may remain beneath and/or somewhat south of the present road pavement (i.e. Zone 1b). In addition, a 1781 map suggests that the original access to the farmhouse may have been by means of a road extending south of the house, with the present Little Neck Road not being present at that time. It is possible that stratigraphic profiles of excavation units placed at the location of former road alignments would provide indications of the old road surfaces.

B. Zone 2

The documentary research conducted for this project and analysis of prior research indicates that although there were two houses on the Adriance property in the latter portion of the 18th century, the Elbert Adriance farmhouse was located well to the south of the present property, near the present location of Union Turnpike. However, the mention of an "old house" by members of the Stattel family raises the possibility that a still earlier structure, perhaps the original 17th-early 18th century house, was still present at the beginning of the 20th century. The two family members agreed that its location was near the southern boundary of the Stattel property (north of the "Motor Parkway" tract). However, while one interviewee placed its location south of the Jacob Adriance house, the other placed it further to the west. These two portions of the property constitute zone 2.

The latter location could place this structure within the area of the "notch" in the southern boundary of the tract transferred from Elbert to Jacob Adriance in 1771. A portion of this "notch" has been placed within the bounds of zone 2. The presence of the

"notch" could suggest that Elbert wished to retain possession of some feature in this area, possibly one of the original family structures. However, it is also possible that this land was retained by Elbert Adriance for agricultural reasons, and that no structures stood here.

The other portion of Zone 2 extends north and west of the northeastern corner of the Motor Parkway tract. Its boundaries have been arbitrarily defined.

It is not known whether this early house, if it in fact existed in this area, would have had a cellar, associated archaeological features, or even a foundation. The location of such a structure could possibly be detected by placing a grid of shovel tests in zone 2, with the vicinity of the structure being indicated by artifact concentrations. More intensive testing of such areas could then be undertaken. Another possibility is the use of remote sensing techniques to locate the foundation.

C. Zone 3

This zone includes the remainder of the Park with the exception of the disturbed areas, which have been placed in zone 4. Zone 3 is not considered to be especially sensitive for historic period deposits. However, much of this area should contain an intact plow zone, which is a rare survival of agricultural period of the Borough of Queens prior to 20th century urbanization.

The recovery of prehistoric artifacts has been reported from the Adriance farm property. Although the portion of the Jacob Adriance farm most sensitive for the presence of aboriginal material is not within the boundaries of the present Park, systematic shovel testing of the plow zone could provide data on aboriginal utilization of the inland area of Queens.

In addition a careful study of the plow zone contents could provide information on types of fertilizer used on the farm. As noted in Chapter IV western Long Island farms apparently adopted alternate forms of fertilization by the latter portion of the 19th century. These included street sweepings imported from the New York City and fish, presumably from nearby Long Island sound. Archaeological traces of either of these forms of fertilizer could be found through a careful examination of the plow zone in various portions of the farm. If street sweepings were used, small fragments of brick and other artifacts should be present throughout the plow zone on various portions of the farm. The use of fish fertilizer could be indicated by the presence of small fish bones (although acidic soil conditions may have prevented preservation of such bones).

D. Zone 4

This zone consists of portions of the Park which have been

disturbed to an extent which would preclude the presence of intact archaeological deposits. These areas include the area excavated for the present coldframes, and the Motor Parkway Tract along the southern border of the farm. The soccer fields also appear to have been graded, although it is possible that the plow zone remains intact in portions of this area which were relatively low-lying prior to grading. Such areas would have been filled rather than cut.

In addition to the larger disturbed areas shown as Zone 4 on Figure 34 there are other, more limited areas of disturbance within the other zones. These include the routes of existing utility lines and areas of disturbance associated with other Creedmoor era construction on the property such as the disturbed areas encountered during the field testing conducted for this project (see Chapter IX).

E. Conduct of Research Program

The above discussion provides an outline of objectives for a long term program of archaeological research within the Adriaance Farm Park. An ongoing research program could be undertaken by the Queens County Farm Museum and/or by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation wholly or in part in conjunction with an archaeological field school program run by a local college or university.

IX. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

A. Introduction

1. Background and Objectives

Limited archaeological testing was conducted as a part of this study in conjunction with specific improvements planned by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation. These will include the repaving of the Queens County Farm Museum entrance roadway and installation of a sanitary sewer line which will connect four of the Queens County Farm Museum buildings with an existing sewer in Little Neck Parkway. The buildings to be connected include the farmhouse, the greenhouse, the cow barn/wagon shed, and the L-garage, currently being renovated to serve as a visitors center.

A major objective of the archaeological testing is to enable the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation to select a route for the proposed sewer line which will minimize the chances of adversely impacting possibly significant archaeological resources. Another objective is to provide information concerning former routes and surfaces of the farm entrance roadway.

2. Procedures

Based on an analysis of the documentary research results, a testing plan was developed and included in the interim report for this project which was submitted in September 1992. Modifications to this plan were made in the field as indicated by the conditions encountered.

The archaeological testing was conducted on October 27 and 28 and November 9 and 10, 1992 by the author and associate archaeologist Eugene Boesch.

A total of 26 manually excavated shovel tests were placed adjacent to and beneath the pavement of the present entrance roadway. In most of the tests placed beneath the road surface the pavement and hard packed underlying material was removed manually using a pick. At the location of shovel test #25, the pavement was removed by backhoe. The shovel tests were small excavations, exposing ca. 1-1.5 square feet of surface area and extending in most cases to the depth at which sterile, glacially deposited subsoil deposits were encountered. Except where indicated in Appendix B, all material excavated was screened through 1/4 inch mesh to detect the presence of artifacts. To the extent possible material from each strata was screened and bagged separately.

All artifacts recovered from the shovel tests were cleaned, tabulated and placed in clean plastic bags. Each excavated context was assigned a number as indicated in Appendix B to this report. The bags containing the artifacts were labeled with the last four digits (0019) of the previously assigned New York State

Site Inventory number [(A)081-01-0019] as indicated by Salwen (1987), the last two digits of the year of the present excavation, and the assigned excavated context number. For example, the bag containing the artifacts recovered from the first excavated context was labelled 0019-92/1. The relatively few artifacts recovered of particular diagnostic significance (i.e. prehistoric artifacts, historic period ceramics and other clearly pre-20th century historic period artifacts) were directly numbered.

Three backhoe trenches were also excavated. These trenches were placed in areas where the prior shovel tests indicated that there were no possibly significant artifact deposits or features which would be adversely excavated by the trench excavations. The stratigraphic profiles of these trenches were drawn and photographed. The profile drawings are included in this report as Figures 36-40. In addition to the backhoe trenches, a shallow trench was manually excavated across the existing roadway to expose a small portion of the surface of Feature 1. Material removed from this trench was not screened.

Figure 35 shows the location of all shovel tests and trenches. The stratigraphy encountered in each test and the artifacts recovered are listed in Appendix B to this report.

B. Test Results

1. Tests East of the Farmhouse

Shovel tests in this area included two (#1 and #3) placed several feet north and two (#2 and #4) located south of the entrance roadway as well as one test (#21) at the roadway location. A fifth test (#23) was placed further (ca. 22 feet) south of the roadway in this area.

a. Shovel Tests North of the Roadway

The two tests north of the roadway encountered a 13.5 inch thick stratum of dark brown sandy silt at a depth of 14.5 inches below the surface. This deposit apparently represents a buried topsoil layer. At the location of test #4 this stratum was 13.5 inches thick and is considered to have most likely been formed during the historic period cultivation of this area. A single piece of flat glass, some small bone fragments and a small quantity of coal/cinder were the only artifacts recovered. In test #2 the brown silt deposit was ca 25" thick, much thicker than usual for a stratum formed as a result of plowing. This test is located in an area where the eastern portion of the orchard was located as shown on maps and photographs dating to the 1920's. It is possible that the thick deposit of dark brown silt was associated with former tree planting at this location. A concentration of marine shell, mostly hard shell clam, was noted in the middle portion of this deposit. However, no artifacts were recovered. In both tests, the subsoil, which consists of a red/brown clayey

silt, was encountered beneath the zone of cultivation, with a mottled transitional zone at the interface between the two deposits. In both tests also, some 7-8 inches of fill immediately overlay the zone of cultivation. This "fill" material was overlain by sod and associated recently developed soil. It appears that the raising of the grade in this area and sod development is of fairly recent origin. Styrofoam and plastic fragments were recovered from these deposits. The stratigraphic sequence noted in these tests: a buried topsoil layer overlain by apparently 20th century fill and sod was also encountered in a number of the tests discussed below.

b. Shovel Tests South of the Roadway

Test #1, placed several feet south of the road, encountered a deposit of tan/brown sandy silt to a depth of 38 inches, immediately underlying the surface sod. Above 20 inches this material contained a lower concentration of pebbles and cobbles than the underlying soil. This upper portion yielded a prehistoric Native American projectile point, in addition to a few pieces of (modern) glass and some coal/cinder. The projectile point (Plate 1) can be assigned to the Bare Island type as defined by Ritchie (1961), although the straight stem of this point is shorter than that of most points of this type. Bare Island points have been dated to the Late Archaic period, ca. 3000-5000 years B.P (before present). Hothem (1983:15) pictures a short-stemmed Archaic period projectile point found in New Jersey which is quite similar to the specimen from shovel test #1. The deposit from which the latter point was recovered has been identified as "fill." The overall results of the backhoe trenches and shovel tests suggest that this "fill" material most likely derived from grading and construction activities (e.g. construction of the greenhouse) in the immediate area. There is no indication of large scale filling of low-lying ground which would have necessitated the importation of fill from outside the property boundaries.

Shovel test #23, placed in lower-lying ground south of the location of shovel test #1, encountered stratigraphy similar to that described above for test #4; recent sod and soil development over fill, with a buried "plow zone" encountered at 12.5 inches and underlain by red/brown clayey silt which represents glacially deposited subsoil. While we initially considered that the tan pebbly silt encountered at the base of shovel test #1 could have represented a local variant in the glacial deposits, the results of test #23 suggested that the shovel test #1 material was, in fact, fill. This was confirmed by the results of backhoe trench #1a, discussed below.

Shovel test #3 was placed several feet south of the roadway some 49 feet west of test #1. This test encountered fill deposits to a depth of two feet below the surface, at which point excavation was terminated. After excavation of tests #1 and #3, but before the backhoe trenches had been excavated, it was noted that these shovel tests were located in the area where the 1985 Berger tests

#2-4 were located. The test results suggested that the planned utilities lines which occasioned the Berger tests had subsequently been installed and that our tests had encountered the trenches excavated for these lines. However, backhoe trench #1 (discussed below) did not encounter utilities lines at the base of the disturbed deposits.

c. Shovel Test in Roadway

Shovel test #21 was placed beneath the road surface in the vicinity of tests #1 and #3. The stratigraphy encountered in this test was different than that on either side of the roadway. The results indicated complex layering, with what appeared to be a plow zone encountered at 23" beneath the surface of the roadway, followed by the red/brown clayey silt subsoil at a depth of ca. 40". The artifacts recovered consist mainly of pieces of coal, cinder and slag. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

d. Backhoe Trenches

Backhoe trench #1 was excavated just west of the location of shovel test #21 to more fully expose the stratigraphy underlying the road in this location. This stratigraphy is shown in Figures 36 and 37. Immediately underlying the present road surface is a complex sequence of 10 thin bands (strata 2-11) which are not shown individually on the drawing of the entire profile (Figure 36) but are included in the detailed drawing of a section of the profile (Figure 37). These bands, which extend to a maximum depth of ca. 18" below the present road surface correspond with the material excavated from strata 1-6 as defined in shovel test #21 (see Appendix B). These narrow bands are underlain by profile stratum 12, a dark gray/brown silty sand, followed by another band of light brown/tan/silty sand (stratum 13) and a lens of gray pebbly sand (stratum 14) in the center of the test (these strata correspond to strata 7-9 in shovel test 21). The underlying profile stratum 15, a dark brown sandy silt, appears to represent the remains of a zone of cultivation ("plow zone") noted in the shovel tests (stratum 10 in shovel test 21). Strata 12-14, as noted in the backhoe trench profile, appear to have been deposited in a shallow depression excavated into the underlying plow zone. Most or all of the overlying strata appear to have been deposited subsequent to the filling of this depression. On the southern side of the roadway a later intrusive trench (stratum 17) has cut into the earlier deposits, removing the layered deposits and the plow zone.

Backhoe trench #1 was extended some 17 feet east of the roadway. This section of the trench is designated as backhoe trench #1a). The profile (see Figure 38) indicates that the most recent intrusive trench noted above (backhoe trench #1, stratum 17) which extends ca. 2 1/2 feet north of the present curb also continues ca. 15 feet south of the curb. This disturbance is represented by strata 3 and 4 on the backhoe trench 1a profile. These are the deposits which were encountered by shovel test #1. A remnant of the "plow zone" was noted at both ends of backhoe

trench #1a (Figure 38, stratum 5 - this represents a continuation of stratum 15 as shown on Figure 36). Shovel test #23, which was located some five feet south of the end of backhoe trench #1a, also encountered this zone of cultivation, as noted above.

Backhoe trench #2 was excavated across the roadway ca. 45 feet west of backhoe trench 1. Due to time constraints, only a section in the center of the trench was profiled (see Figure 39). The stratigraphic sequence as shown on this profile corresponds closely to that of backhoe trench #1, as shown in Figure 37. This suggests that the stratigraphy is associated with the reconstruction of the roadway in the area east of the house.

It is difficult to determine whether the stratigraphic sequence represented by the thin layers in the upper portions of backhoe trenches #1 and #2 represents successive road surfaces or whether previous road surface or surfaces have been removed with the present strata representing fill deposited to restore the surface to its previous grade prior to re-paving. However, the fact that the stratigraphic sequence was nearly the same at the location of the two trenches suggests a possible sequential deposition of material, with the various strata representing the surface of the roadway at different times.

The earliest surface may be represented by the top of stratum 12 (corresponding to backhoe trench #2 stratum 10), with strata 12-14 representing fill deposited to level the surface after excavation of a shallow depression into the underlying plow zone.

A 1929 map of the property, subsequent to its incorporation into the Creedmoor Hospital tract, indicates the roadway as a "cinder road". This surface could be represented by the cinder deposit immediately underlying the present surface (Figure 37, strata 2-4), with the existing road surface deposited directly over the older material. The ca. 1929 surface could also be represented by stratum 6 (stratum 5 in backhoe trench 2 - Figure 39), some 8-10 inches below the present surface. Another possible surface could be represented by the dark gray pebbly sand at ca. 12-15" (stratum 9 in backhoe trench #1 and stratum 8 in backhoe trench #2).

2. Tests South of the Farmhouse

a. Tests in the Roadway

Shovel test #6 was placed in the roadway south of the farmhouse. Beneath the existing pavement the test encountered what appeared to be a deposit of brown sandy silt with cobbles. After excavation of the test, examination of the stratigraphy indicated that the cobbles appeared to form a distinct layer within the soil matrix. This deposit yielded a gray chert flake which may represent waste material resulting from aboriginal tool-making activities. Two whiteware sherds, a glass fragment, a bone fragment and a few pieces of marine shell were also recovered from this stratum. The immediately underlying material, described as dark gray brown pebbly sandy silt, could represent the remains

of the cultivation zone noted above. However, it could also correspond with the dark gray/brown silty sand stratum #12/#10 noted in backhoe trenches #1/#2. The four ceramic sherds recovered (creamware, whiteware, stoneware) are not inconsistent with a possible sealing of this deposit during the 19th century. What appear to be fragments of asphalt paving recovered from this deposit most likely derived from the overlying material, and were dislodged during excavation of the shovel test. It should be noted that the stratigraphic sequence recorded in this test is very different from that encountered in the backhoe trenches discussed above.

Shovel test #20 was also excavated through the road surface a short distance west of the farmhouse (some 30 feet west of shovel test #6). This test also encountered the cobble layer at a depth of seven inches below the existing road surface. The cobbles were encountered beneath a stratum of yellow/brown sandy silt which in turn underlay the existing pavement and underlying gray/black sandy silt with cinders. The yellow/brown silt overlying the cobbles yielded a slipware sherd in addition to shell and bone fragments. This stratum was probably also present as a thin layer above the cobbles in shovel test #6 but was excavated with the overlying cinder and not recorded. Since the presence of the cobbles in this test as well as in test #6 suggested that it represented an extensive feature, test #20 was terminated at the surface of the cobbles so as not to further disturb the feature.

Shovel test #5 was located in the roadway approximately 22 feet east of shovel test #6. However, test #5 was located closer to the southern curb of the roadway. The test apparently intersected the northern edge of an intrusive trench which extended to a depth of 15.5 inches. The stratigraphy north of the trench included the hard packed orange or yellow/brown silt noted in test #20. The brown/gray and tan/brown silty sand beneath this stratum may represent the same material (stratum 3) in which the cobbles were noted in shovel test #6 and/or the underlying stratum. Subsequent excavation of trench A (see below), indicated that the location of shovel test #5 is probably south of the cobble feature. It was not possible to separate the intrusive trench from the adjacent strata in the excavation of shovel test #5. As with test #6 the excavated material yielded a chert flake which could represent a by-product of Native American tool-making activity.

Shovel test #5 encountered the plow zone at a depth of 15.5 inches. No artifacts were recovered from this deposit.

To further explore the cobble feature we manually excavated a ca. two foot wide trench across the roadway, between the locations of shovel tests #5 and #6), using a pick and shovel. The trench (trench A) was located between shovel tests #5 and #6. Examination of the trench indicated that the cobbles form an uneven surface (see Plates 3 and 4), the highest point of which is ca. seven inches below the existing present pavement. The soil removed from above the cobbles in this trench was not screened.

Examination of the trench profile (see Plate 5) indicates that the cobbles are immediately overlain by a thin layer of brown/gray compact sand, with the cobbles themselves set into a matrix of lighter brown sand. These strata are overlain by the compact orange sandy silt noted in the shovel tests, with the deposit of black sand with cinders underlying the present pavement.

The cobbles extend from north to south for a distance of 11 feet with the northern edge located some 1.5 feet south of the northern curb of the existing roadway. The area between the cobbles and the curb appears to have been disturbed. A substantial quantity of shotgun shell bases and some bone fragments were recovered from what appears to be fill within an intrusive trench in this area. It is uncertain whether this trench removed a portion of the cobble surface. While the trench appears to abut the cobbles, the edge of the cobble layer within trench A appear to be even, and formed by what appear to be larger rocks than those comprising the remainder of the cobble layer (see Plate 4). This suggests that these rocks may represent the original boundary of the feature.

The southern edge of the cobble area was encountered some 4.5 feet north of the southern curb of the present roadway. This edge of the cobble layer also appeared to be even.

b. Tests North of the Roadway

Two shovel tests (#8 and #15) were placed between the roadway and the original (western) portion of the farmhouse. Test #8 turned out to be located within a trench excavated to install a ca. 1" diameter iron pipe which was encountered at the base of the test at 29.5" below the surface. The presence of this pipe is not noted on the site plan. The trench fill included two pearlware sherds together with more recent material. Test #15 was placed closer to the house in the area formerly covered by the 19th century porch. This test also encountered the southern portion of a trench excavated to install an iron pipe (1 1/2" diameter) at a depth of 12" below the surface. A deposit of brown sandy silt, representing a buried topsoil layer, was encountered at a depth of 7.5 inches in the southern portion of the test. It extended to 18 inches, followed by a transitional zone and the subsoil. No artifacts were recovered from the topsoil deposit.

Shovel test #22 was placed immediately north of trench A between the eastern, 19th century, portion of the house and the roadway. The test results confirmed that the cobble feature (Feature 1) did not extend north of the present roadway. The shovel test encountered what appeared to be an intact zone of prior cultivation at a depth of 12 inches below the present surface, followed by a transitional zone and the subsoil. A prehistoric Native American projectile point (see Plate 2) was recovered from the base of the "plow zone". The fact that a portion of the base of this projectile point had been fractured makes typological

identification uncertain. If the fractured portion of the base continued straight across, the point would have had a straight stem, and in this case it would appear to be similar to the Lamoka or possibly Bare Island types as defined by Ritchie (1961). Both of these types were produced during the Late Archaic period (ca. 3000-5000 B.P.). Examination of this projectile point suggests that it is also possible that the point could have originally had a bifurcated base. This type of projectile point is attributed to the Early Archaic period (ca. 7000-9000 B.P.).

The material recovered from the fill and recently developed soil overlying the plow zone included a piece of fractured quartz which could also represent a by-product of aboriginal tool-making activity.

The "plow zone" deposit in test #22 also yielded a single whiteware/ironstone sherd, 2 fragments of unglazed red earthenware, 2 nail fragments, and small pieces of brick coal/cinder, charcoal and clam shell.

c. Tests South of the Roadway

Two shovel tests (#7 and #9) were excavated close to the southern edge of the roadway. Test #7 encountered what appeared to be a "plow zone" deposit at a depth of 15.5 inches, followed by the subsoil. The "plow zone" yielded only a few pieces of brick, mortar and coal/cinder, in addition to a small bone fragment. It was overlain by deposits of fill, sod and recently developed soil. Test #9 encountered disturbed deposits (possibly trench fill) to a depth of 26 inches below the surface.

Shovel test #10 was placed closer to the greenhouse structure. The uppermost 10 inches of this test encountered recent sod and fill deposits followed by a 2.5 inch layer of cinder and ash, probably associated the operation of the greenhouse or the heating plant located within the greenhouse building. The remains of a "plow zone" were encountered at a depth of 12.5 inches followed by the subsoil at 19 inches. A single creamware sherd was recovered from the "plow zone" in addition to coal/cinder and single fragments of shell and brick.

3. Tests West of the Farmhouse

a. Tests in the Roadway

Two tests, #24 and #25, were placed in the roadway west of the farm house between the utilities trench carrying telephone and electrical lines, located south of the test sites and a water pipe trench located to the north. Test #24 encountered a stratum of hard packed tan/brown silty sand at a depth of 9/11 inches below the existing pavement, which may correspond to a similar stratum encountered in other tests placed beneath the road. The subsoil was encountered beneath this stratum at a depth of 15/16 inches. With the exception of coal, cinder/slag and a single

piece of corroded metal, no artifacts were recovered from this test.

Test #25 was located ca. 130 feet further to the west. Beneath the present pavement and the immediately underlying cinder layer, the test encountered three strata which could represent former road surfaces. Immediately below the asphalt and cinder bedding the test encountered a layer of pebbles and small cobbles set in a matrix of compact coarse orange sandy silt and sand pockets. The small cobbles appeared to have formed a surface. However, it should be emphasized that this does not appear to represent the same feature (Feature 1) encountered south of the farm house. The Feature 1 rocks and cobbles were much larger than the small cobbles and pebbles encountered in shovel test #25. In addition, the pebbles and small cobbles in the latter test were immediately beneath the existing pavement and cinder layer in an orange sand matrix, while Feature 1 was encountered underlying a stratum of yellow/orange silt.

In shovel test #25 the deposit of orange sand and sandy silt containing the pebbles and cobbles was immediately underlain by a distinctly separate deposit of very compact orange sandy silt with gray and brown mottling which could represent the same deposit as overlay Feature 1. This stratum was, in turn, underlain by another very compact gray/brown silty sand stratum, which could represent the same deposit encountered in shovel tests #5, #6, and #24 as well as in backhoe trenches #1 and #2. The gray/brown layer in test #25 was followed by brown and orange mottled sandy silt with the brown/orange sandy clay subsoil encountered at a depth of 19 inches. The fact that neither test #24 nor #25 encountered a plow zone or other soil affected by cultivation could indicate that there was always a farm lane at this location, and that consequently it was never cultivated. Alternatively, cultivated soil could have been partially removed and/or incorporated into and compacted by the use of the roadway.

The pebbled surface possibly represents the road surface immediately preceding the cinder layer and the overlying modern road surface. It is possible that this surface had been removed at the location of test #24, discussed above. It is also possible that this additional surface, which overlies the earlier compacted orange silt and is not present at other test locations, was associated with the pre-Creedmoor era barn which was located immediately north of the test #25 site.

b. Tests South of the Roadway

Five shovel tests were excavated immediately south of the roadway in this portion of the site. Two tests, #11 and #12, were placed east of the existing four-bay garage. Test #11 was initially placed ca. 3 feet south of the present road edge. This location is aligned with the curb of the roadway located east of the test location, and after excavation began it became apparent that the test location had been disturbed. The test was moved two feet further to the south and was excavated as test #11A. The

relocated test encountered a dark brown sandy silt "plow zone" deposit at a depth of 13.5 inches, followed by the red/brown clayey silt subsoil at a depth of 24.5 inches. The "plow zone" stratum yielded a kaolin smoking pipe stem fragment as well as what appeared to be a small piece of plastic (or possibly hard rubber). In common with other tests discussed above, the "plow zone" was overlain by deposits of fill as well as sod and recently developed soil.

Test #12 was also placed several feet from the edge of the present roadway. This test encountered the southern edge of an intrusive trench which appeared to run across the test from northwest to southeast. It was not possible to excavate the strata in the southern portion of the test separately from the disturbed trench fill which constituted its northern portion. The south portion of the test contained the usual deposits of sod and fill to a depth of 10 inches followed by a 5.5 inch layer of cinder and ash. This deposit yielded no artifacts other than pieces of coal, cinder and slag. This stratum was followed by a deposit of light brown sandy silt, which probably represents a zone of former cultivation, followed by transitional material and the subsoil. A 1929 map as well as the Armbruster photographs indicates that a small one-story frame outbuilding was located immediately south of the roadway near the site of this shovel test. The presence of the cinder layer at this location could be associated with the use of this building.

Tests #14 and #16 were located, respectively, between the four bay garage and the larger cow barn/wagon shed structure, and immediately north of the eastern portion of the latter structure. The former test encountered a deposit at fourteen inches which may represent a former "plow zone". This stratum appeared to have been disturbed by roots from a nearby tree. Only coal, cinder and slag fragments were recovered from this stratum, which was overlain by two inches of tan/brown sand, possibly representing a former surface. The latter stratum was overlain by fill and recently developed soil. The culturally sterile yellow/brown sand excavated between 21 and 24 inches could represent natural subsoil although the matrix was sandier than that encountered in most of the other shovel tests.

The soil sequence at the location of test #16 suggests the presence of disturbed stratigraphy to at least a depth of 26 inches. The underlying culturally sterile deposit of mottled brown/tan sandy silt, tested to a depth of 32 inches, could represent subsoil. However, the difference in the soil encountered in this test from the subsoil sampled in most of the shovel tests indicates the possibility that all of the material encountered may have been disturbed. It is possible, for example that the location may have been disturbed by a drainage pipe trench similar to that encountered in test #18 (see below).

Test #18 was placed near the northwest corner of the cow barn/wagon shed structure, and between this building and the roadway. The deposits of tan/brown coarse sandy silt with pebbles

and larger cobbles encountered in this test were almost certainly deposited within a trench excavated to install a drain pipe. Large fragments of this pipe were encountered at a depth of ca. 31 inches below the surface. On removing the pieces of drain pipe, a large hollow space was noted extending southward toward the building, and intact sections of the pipe may be located in this area. Beneath the coarse sandy silt deposit the test encountered a thin deposit of black/gray sandy silt with coal and cinder. The underlying deposit of orange/brown sandy silt at a depth of 37 inches probably represents the naturally occurring subsoil.

It is possible that the disturbance encountered in test #16 as well as test #18 is associated with the installation of a drainage field associated with the construction of the cow barn/wagon shed structure. Drain pipe fragments were also recovered from disturbed strata in the upper portion of shovel test #14.

c. Tests North of the Roadway

Four shovel tests were placed north of the roadway. Test #13 was located east of the location of the pre-Creedmoor wagon shed structure as noted on maps and photographs dating to the 1920's. It appears that the original "plow zone" or zone of cultivation has been removed at this location with 12.5 inches of recent fill, containing pieces of plastic, being encountered in this test above a thin layer of coal and cinder. The latter deposit was followed by a mottled stratum which may represent a previous episode of disturbance. Only a small amount of coal and cinder was recovered from this deposit which was followed by the red/brown clayey silt subsoil at a depth of 22 inches.

Shovel test #19 was located a short distance south of the concrete slab situated immediately west of the present L-garage structure. In common with the tests south of the road in this area which were discussed above, this test encountered disturbed stratigraphy to a depth of 38 inches below the present surface. This material may also represent trench fill. The sterile brown/orange clayey silt subsoil was encountered below this fill at a depth of 38 inches.

The eastern wing of the L-garage building has a basement which is currently being renovated. The location of already completed bathroom facilities requires that the sewer connection to the renovated basement be made along the eastern side of the building. Shovel test #17 was placed three feet east of the southeastern corner of this structure. The test encountered fill to a depth of 17 inches where a slab of what appeared to be concrete was encountered. To determine whether this concrete represented the top of a wall and to insure that no remains of earlier structures were located in this area, backhoe trench #3 was excavated extending southward from the southeast corner of the building, including the shovel test location. The profile of this trench was sketched and photographed. A profile drawing

reconstructed from the sketch and photographs is included here as Figure 40.

The stratigraphy is characterized by a series of superimposed trenches. These are overlain by recent fill and sod (profile stratum 1), as well as cinders removed from the L-garage basement during the renovations and deposited over the sod. The backhoe trench excavation indicates that the concrete which had been encountered in shovel test #17 was a relatively thin (ca. 1-2" thick) slab, located within this overlying material.

The largest of the intrusive trenches indicated in the backhoe trench profile (stratum 4) begins ca. 17 feet south of the building location and extends northward. It is largely filled with cinder and ash. The base of the trench, at ca. 3 feet below the present surface, appears to be lined with corroded metal (stratum 5). It should be noted that one of the 1985 Berger shovel tests (#18), located a short distance east of the backhoe trench location, also appears to have encountered this cinder-filled trench and the underlying layer of metal.

The metal encountered at the base of the cinder-filled trench in backhoe trench #3 appeared to be associated with other artifacts, particularly pieces window glass. At least one piece of clear, apparently "modern" bottle glass was also noted. A fragment from a "plastic" comb was also recovered from this deposit. The cinder-filled trench was underlain by the sub-soil (stratum 3).

The backhoe trench profile indicates that a second intrusive trench (stratum 2) extends outward some three feet from the corner of the building. This trench cuts through the earlier, cinder-filled trench and continues beneath the bottom of the backhoe trench. This most likely represents the outer edge of the excavation for the basement of the eastern wing of the L-garage.

At ca. 11-15 feet south of the building, there appears to be another intrusive trench (stratum 6) underlying the cinder-filled trench. It is likely that this trench, which continues below the base of the backhoe trench, was dug to install an electrical line shown at this location on the site plan. Since the electrical line connects the Creedmoor era L-garage structure to the farmhouse, and the trench dug to install this line underlies the cinder-filled trench, the latter disturbance necessarily also occurred after New York State's purchase of the property.

Although the trench necessary to connect the renovated eastern wing of the L-garage to the proposed sewer line will extend along the eastern side of the building, it was not possible to extend backhoe trench #3 further to the north because of the presence of the poultry yard. Therefore, shovel test #26 was excavated in the poultry yard, approximately five feet east of the L-garage. The location was selected to avoid the disturbance which appears to be associated with the excavation of the L-garage cellar. The shovel test appears to have encountered the same cinder-filled intrusive trench revealed by backhoe trench #3. In the shovel

test, this deposit began and ended at depths comparable to those encountered in the northern portion of backhoe trench #3. The shovel test results also indicate the presence of a band of corroded metal at the base of this trench. This deposit was underlain by the sterile subsoil. Other than metal and coal/cinder/slag, no artifacts were recovered from this deposit.

C. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Summary and Conclusions

a. Feature 1 and Previous Entrance Road Surfaces

The limited testing conducted for this project indicated the presence of a cobble feature (designated as Feature 1) located beneath the present roadway immediately south of the farmhouse. The testing conducted did not provide sufficient information to enable us to definitely ascertain the nature of this feature. However, the limited data obtained suggests that it is most likely part of a sequence of road surfaces at the location of the present farm roadway.

The earliest of these surfaces could be represented by a stratum of compact gray/brown silt/sand. A deposit described as dark gray/brown sandy silt was noted beneath Feature 1 (at a depth of 10") in the single shovel test (test #6) which was excavated through it. A few sherds of apparently 19th century ceramics were recovered from this stratum. A similar gray/brown sandy silt stratum was noted at a depth of nine inches in shovel test #26 and a stratum of hard packed tan/brown silty sand was encountered at 9-11" in shovel test #24. The same stratum may be represented by the stratum of dark gray/brown silty sand recorded in backhoe trenches #1 and #2, although at a slightly greater depth (16"-18") than the stratum encountered in the shovel tests. This would suggest that the gentle upward slope of the entrance roadway to the west as indicated on the present site plan was slightly more pronounced in the pre-Creedmoor area, especially in the area between the farmhouse and Little Neck Parkway. The backhoe trench profiles suggest that this roadway would have been narrower (ca. 11.5 feet wide) than the present one.

The data obtained from the limited testing suggests that Feature 1 may have been associated with the farmhouse itself. It does not appear to be extend for any substantial distance east or west of the house. Although the exposed surface of the feature appears to be very uneven, its location would appear to associate it with an old road surface. The unevenness of the surface could be due to frost action over time, the passage of heavy vehicles in more recent years, or other events. The feature may have been placed above the earlier earthen surfaced roadway to provide a dryer and firmer surfaced "carriageway" immediately in front of the house.

The hard packed orange sandy silt encountered immediately above

Feature 1 and in at least two of the shovel tests (#5 and #25) may represent a later road surface. The ca. 1922 Armbruster photograph appears to show an earthen surfaced roadway which may be represented by this stratum. It is not certain whether any of the strata indicated in the backhoe trench #1 and #2 profiles represent this same strata, or whether this surface was disturbed by land modifications carried out after New York State acquired the property.

The 1929 Creedmoor map shows a "cinder road" which may have been laid down after New York State acquired the property. A bed of cinders underlies the existing pavement in all of the areas tested. It is possible that this represents the surface shown on the 1929 map, with the existing pavement being laid down on top of this surface.

It should be noted that what appeared to be a separate road surface, consisting of pebbles and smaller cobbles than those forming part of Feature 1, was detected in shovel test #25, located ca. 225 feet west of the farmhouse. The stratum underlying this surface appeared to be similar to that overlying Feature 1, which would probably date the pebble surface to the immediate pre-Creedmoor era. It may be associated with the presence of the pre-Creedmoor barn site immediately north of the shovel test #25 location.

Another interpretation of Feature 1 which has been suggested is that it may represent the floor of a barn or other outbuilding rather than a road surface. However, it is considered that this is unlikely due to the size and location of the feature with respect to the original farmhouse and the absence of foundation walls at the edge of the feature. In addition, this explanation would require acceptance of the assertion made in the historic structures report that the house originally faced northward. However, there is no other evidence from either the present or prior archaeological testing or documentary research that this was the case.

The tentative interpretation of the nature of Feature 1 and the stratigraphy underlying the present roadway would require more extensive exposure to determine the extent of the Feature. Additional archaeological excavation would also be necessary to examine the stratigraphy and obtain a larger sample of the deposits above, associated with, and below the Feature, and to explore the relationship between these deposits and those located both east and west of Feature 1.

In the previously submitted testing plan we noted the possibility that an 18th century roadway may have extended southward from the house. The east-west extent of Feature 1 (at least 40 feet) indicates that it is unlikely that it could represent such a roadway. In addition, tests north (#15 and #22) and south (#7) of the feature provided no indication of its presence in these areas.

Excavation of a north-south backhoe trench at the existing roadway location had been planned to determine if there are any stratigraphic variations immediately south of the farmhouse which could indicate the presence of a north-south roadway. However, since we did not wish to further disturb Feature 1, this trench was not excavated.

Analysis suggests that the best location to conduct any future testing to explore the possible existence of such an early roadway would be in the southern portion of the property (between the Greenhouse and the Motor Parkway tract), which has probably undergone less subsequent disturbance than the area near the present roadway and buildings.

b. Disturbance Adjacent to the Roadway

The testing conducted for this project indicates that much of the area immediately adjacent to the present roadway has undergone extensive disturbance, most of which probably occurred subsequent to the acquisition of the property by New York State in the 1920's. Some of the disturbance was probably due to the excavation of utility trenches, many of which are not indicated on the existing site plan. Water or gas pipes were encountered in two tests, #8 and #15, immediately south of the farmhouse. The stratigraphy encountered in other tests (#9, #12, #13, #14, #16, #17, #18 and #19) suggests that these tests were placed at locations affected by excavations for the installation of utilities or drainage pipes. Testing indicates that a an area extending west of the Little Neck Parkway fence and some 15 feet south of the present roadway was excavated and re-filled. Another such excavation extended north of the roadway in the vicinity of the easternmost wing of the L-garage.

c. Historic Period Utilization

The historic period material recovered from all contexts, including those representing probably pre-Creedmoor era cultivation as well as those representing more recent disturbances, includes relatively few artifacts which can be firmly dated to the 19th century or earlier. Such material includes only six ceramic sherds (2 creamware, two pearlware, 1 stoneware, and one slipware sherd) and a kaolin pipestem.

The nature and density of material recovered in the area south of the farmhouse, does not suggest that the house originally faced to the north. Concentrations of domestic artifacts and faunal material are generally greater at the rear of structures. Thus the density of domestic artifacts (including those dateable prior to the 20th century) recovered from shovel tests previously excavated north of the house is much greater than the very low density recovered from the present tests south of the house. If the house had been turned around, comparable densities of (18th - early 19th) domestic artifacts should have been encountered south of the house. However, this was not the case.

d. Prehistoric Activity

The shovel tests yielded two prehistoric projectile points, one recovered from a "plow zone" deposit near the farmhouse and the second from a deposit of fill. In addition, two chert flakes recovered from fill deposits most likely represent waste material from stone tool manufacture. Four battered quartz fragments were also recovered. These are less reliably identifiable as resulting from Native American activity. The fracturing could also be due to historic period (e.g roadway construction) or natural (e.g. frost fracturing) activity. The "fill" in which most of these artifacts were included most likely derives from the farm property.

Recovery of these artifacts confirms the utilization of this area by prehistoric peoples. This was also indicated by the reported recovery of projectile points by the Stattel family during plowing and finds made during previous archaeological testing. It is uncertain whether this prehistoric material represents a general light scatter present throughout Queens county farmland prior to urban development, or whether there is a site of more concentrated prehistoric activity located in the area of the former Adriance farmhouse.

2. Recommendations

The only deposits encountered by the testing which may be of significant archaeological/historical interest are those associated with Feature 1 and other deposits which could be used to reconstruct the history of construction of the lane which divided the Adriance/Cox/Stattel farm. Installation of the planned sanitary sewer should avoid disturbance of the cobble feature (Feature 1), at least prior to a more thorough (Stage II) archaeological investigation of this feature and associated deposits. A second cobbled surface detected in the vicinity of shovel test #25 probably represents a later surface than Feature 1. It would be of interest to also further investigate this surface for comparative purposes, and also to provide data for possible roadway reconstruction and interpretive exhibits.

a. Recommended Sewer Alignment

Figure 41 shows suggested alternative routes for the proposed sanitary sewer line which would minimize impacts on resources as identified by the results of the documentary research and the limited archaeological testing.

The entry of the sewer line to the Queens County Farm Museum Property should be made immediately adjacent to the south side of the present roadway and should extend along the south side of the road at least to the area west of the greenhouse structure, where this route would intersect existing telephone and electrical lines. The connection to the farmhouse should be made in such a way as to avoid Feature 1. It may be feasible to do this placing

the connection within the existing concrete vault which now carries steam pipes from the greenhouse structure to the farmhouse. Construction of this vault would already have resulted in the removal of the feature in this area.

Excavation of shovel tests #9 and #10 did not indicate the presence of possibly significant deposits and the connection to the greenhouse could be made in this area. To avoid overall disturbance, however, connection to this structure should also be made, if feasible, through the existing concrete vault noted above.

Considerations in selecting the route west of the greenhouse are preservation of the stratigraphy beneath the roadway, as well as the cobble surface encountered in shovel test #25, and avoidance of the site of the original L-shaped market house structure which intersects the site of the present cow barn/wagon shed. The preferred route would be to continue the sanitary sewer line along the southern edge of the pavement, making the connection to the cow barn/wagon shed structure at its eastern end, thus avoiding site of the earlier market house structure. Connection to the L-garage would be made along its eastern side as discussed in the previous chapter.

If it is necessary to connect the sewer line to the westernmost (barn) end of the existing cow barn/wagon shed structure, an alternate sewer line route would extend immediately north of the existing electrical line, connecting to the cow barn at its westernmost corner. According to the site plan, there are apparently some 11 feet of undisturbed roadway between the electrical line and the water line which extends along the northern edge of the roadway. Thus, representative stratigraphy should remain for study even after installation of the sewer line.

Even though following the above route should minimize the chances of adversely affecting possibly significant archaeological resources, an archaeologist should observe excavation of the sewer trench in case any previously undocumented and/or previously undetected deposits are encountered.

b. Stage II Archaeological Study

Since reconstruction of the roadway could result in disturbance to Feature 1, and since a study of this feature could affect decisions as to the methods used to reconstruct the roadway, a stage II archaeological study should be undertaken prior to roadway reconstruction. The objective of the study would be to assess the nature of Feature 1, and to further assess the stratigraphy associated with the feature as well as its relationship to the stratigraphy underlying other parts of the existing roadway.

One possible plan for the conduct of such a study would be to first excavate a test unit (ca. 5 by 5 feet) above Feature 1,

removing the pavement manually and manually testing the ca. seven inches of deposits overlying the cobble feature. A backhoe would then be used to remove a large segment of the pavement to fully expose this feature. At least one test unit (ca. 5 by 5 feet) would then be excavated through the cobble feature to the depth at which sterile subsoil is encountered. Decisions as to the excavation of additional test units would be made after the feature is exposed and the initial unit is excavated.

A larger area should also be exposed in the vicinity of shovel test #25 to more fully explore the pebble layer noted at this location, and a test unit should be excavated to sterile subsoil to provide a comparison with the stratigraphy encountered at the location of Feature 1 and in the previously excavated backhoe trenches #1 and #2.

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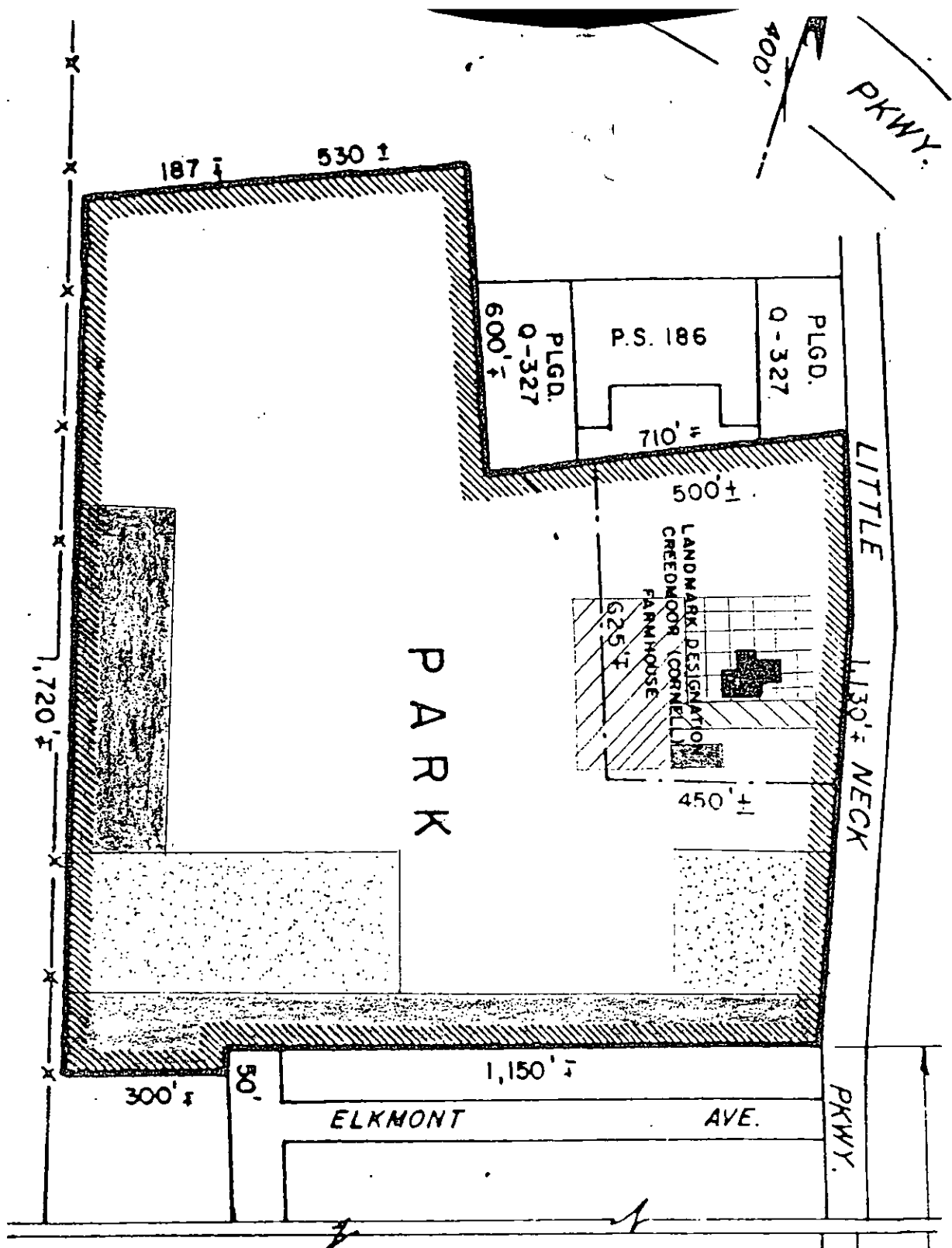
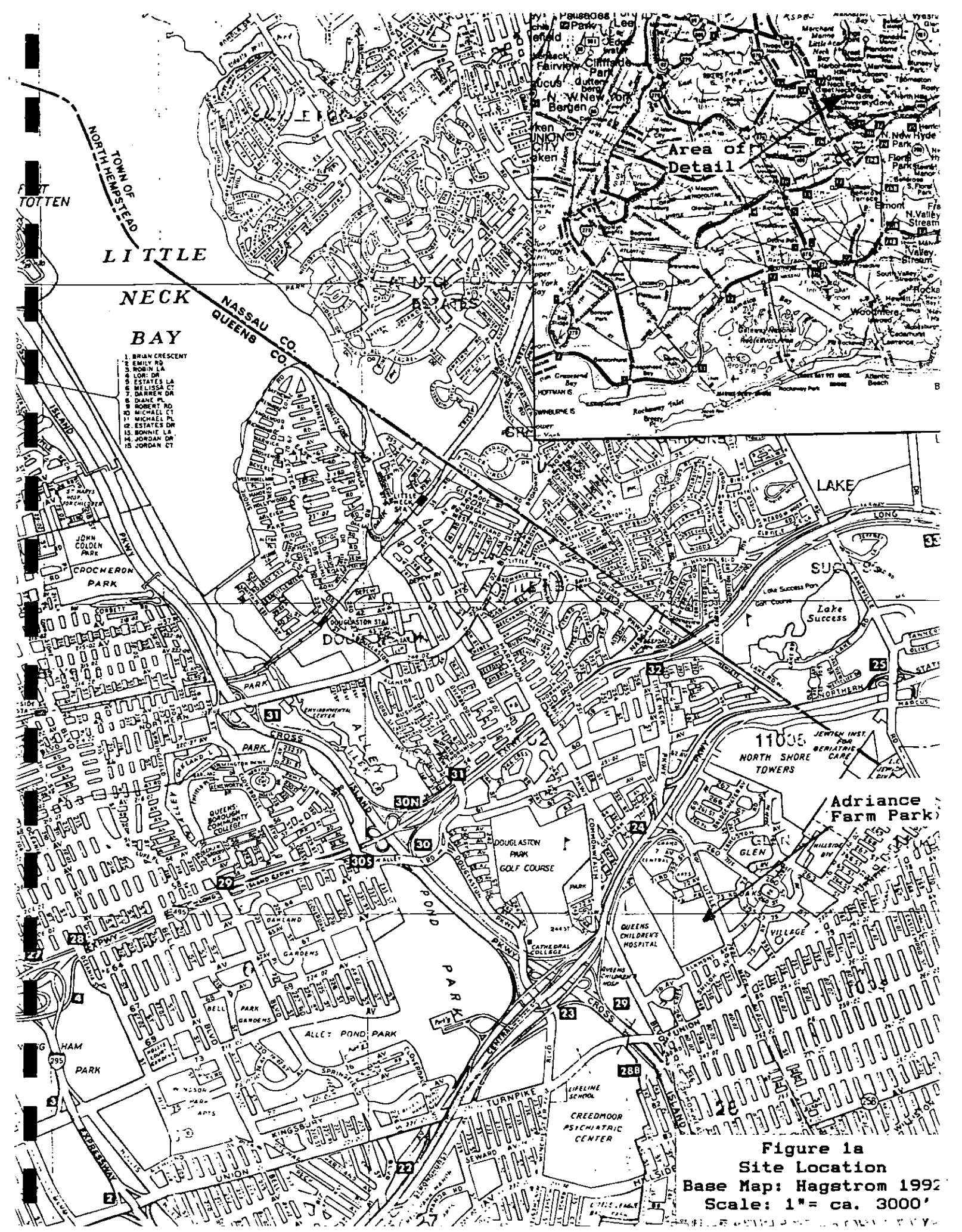


Figure 34
Archaeological Resource Zones



FIGURES



**LITTLE
NECK
BAY**

1. BRIAN CRESCENT
2. EMILY RD
3. ROBIN LA
4. LOR DR
5. ESTATES LA
6. MELISSA CT
7. DARREN DR
8. DIANE P
9. ROBERT RD
10. MICHAEL CT
11. MICHAEL PL
12. ESTATES DR
13. BONNIE LA
14. JORDAN DR
15. JORDAN CT

**Area of
Detail**

LAKE

SUN

Lake Success

**11005
NORTH SHORE
TOWERS**

**Adriance
Farm Park**

**Figure 1a
Site Location
Base Map: Hagstrom 1992
Scale: 1" = ca. 3000'**

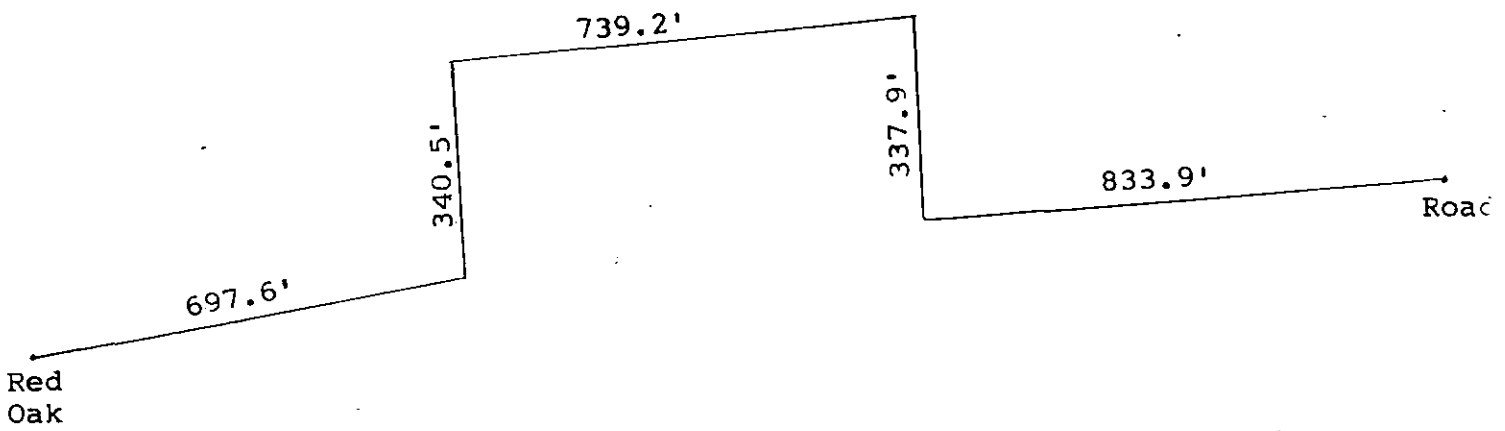


Figure 1b
Morphology of Southern Boundary of Property Transferred in 1771
Data from Queens County Deeds Liber E:147
Scale 1" = 300'



Figure 2a
1781 Taylor and Skinner Map
Portion Showing Little Neck Bay,
Success Pond and Adriance Houses (Circled)
Scale of Original: 1" = 1 mile

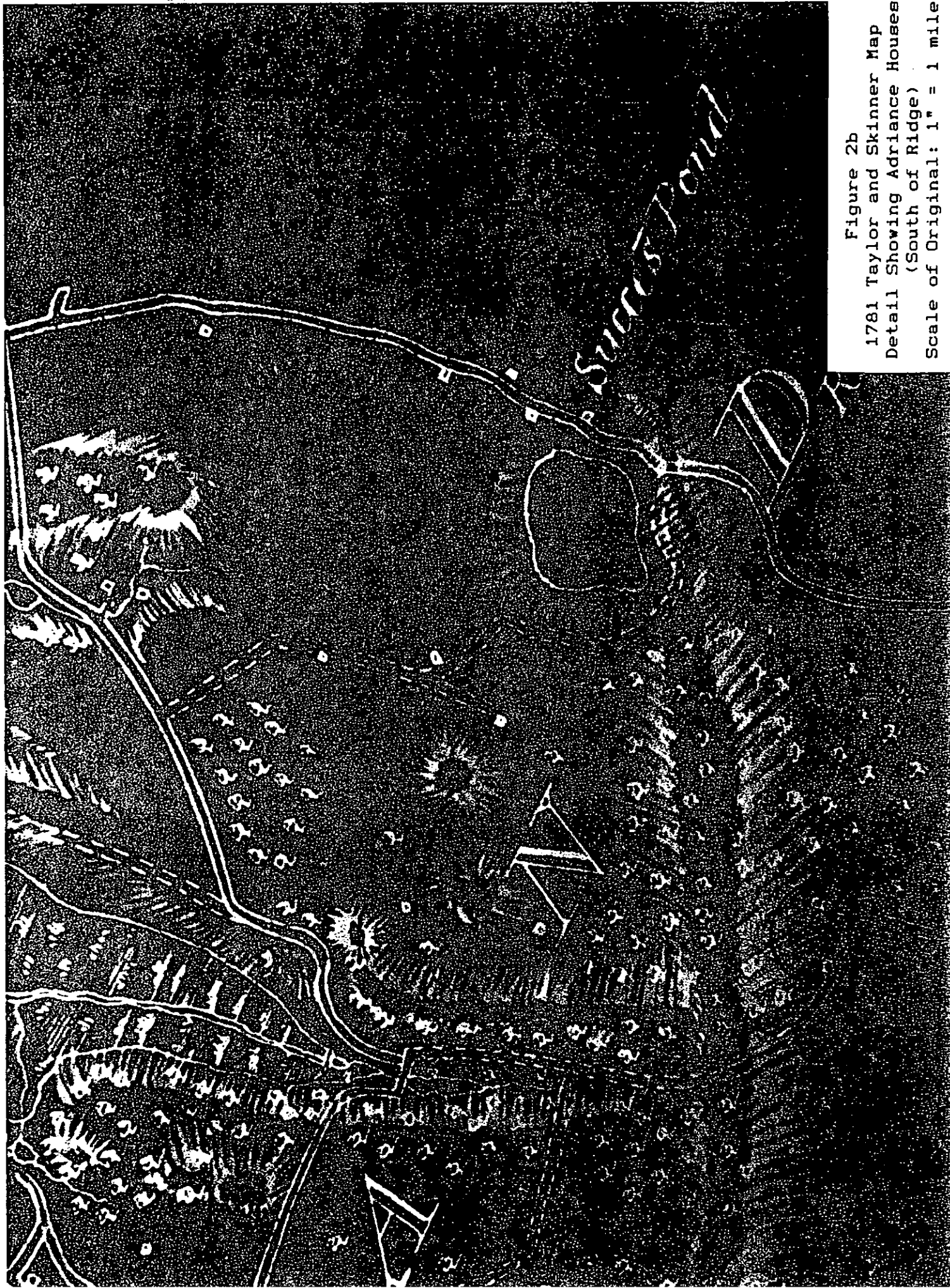


Figure 2b

1781 Taylor and Skinner Map
Detail Showing Adriaance Houses
(South of Ridge)

Scale of Original: 1" = 1 mile

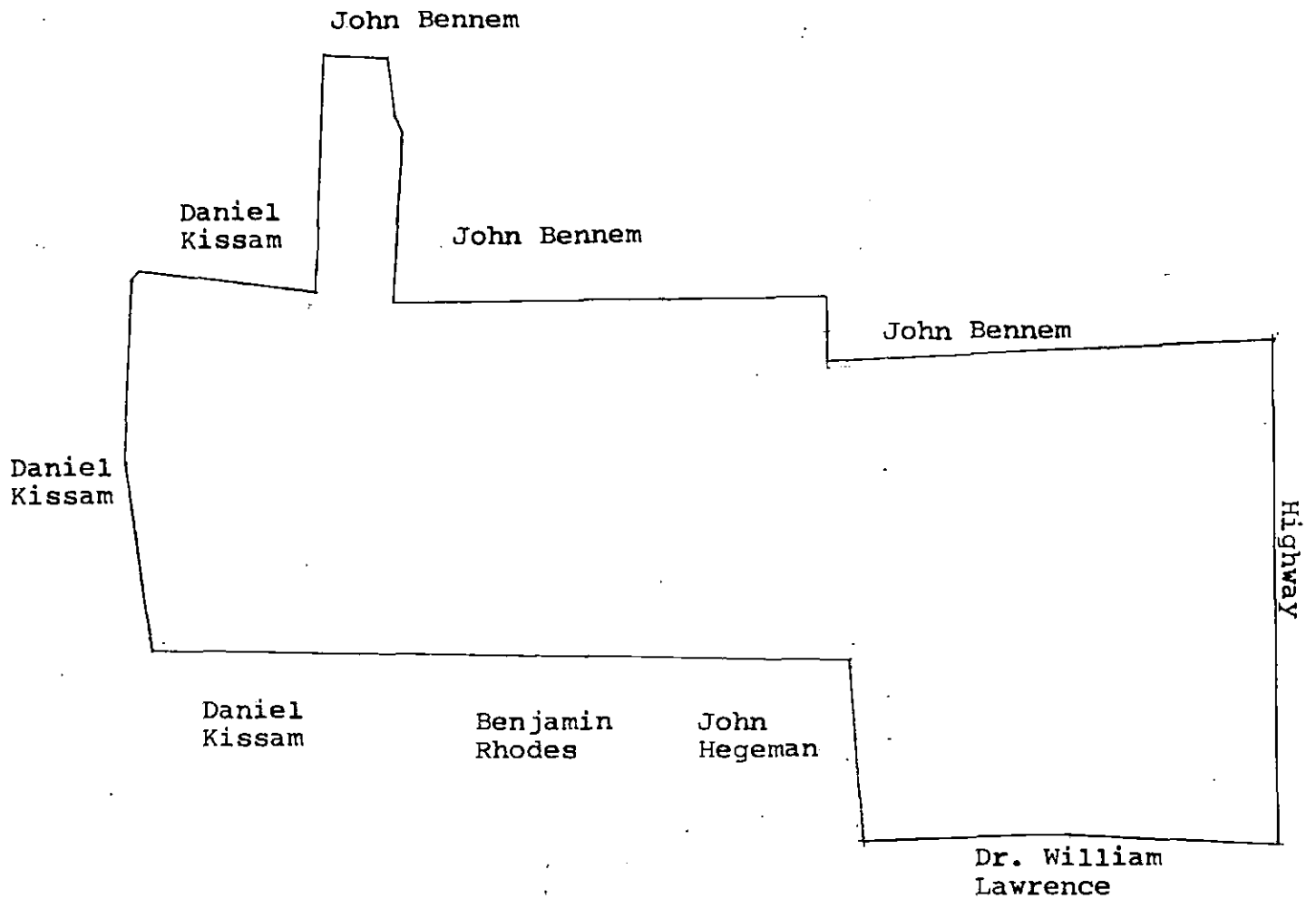


Figure 3
 Morphology of Elbert Adriance/Albert Brinkerhoff Tract West of
 Little Neck Road - Boundaries from 1841 Duryea/Cornell Deed
 (Liber 60:13); Adjacent Property Owners as of 1817 from
 Brinkerhoff/Duryea Deed (Liber P:266)
 Scale: 1" = 600'

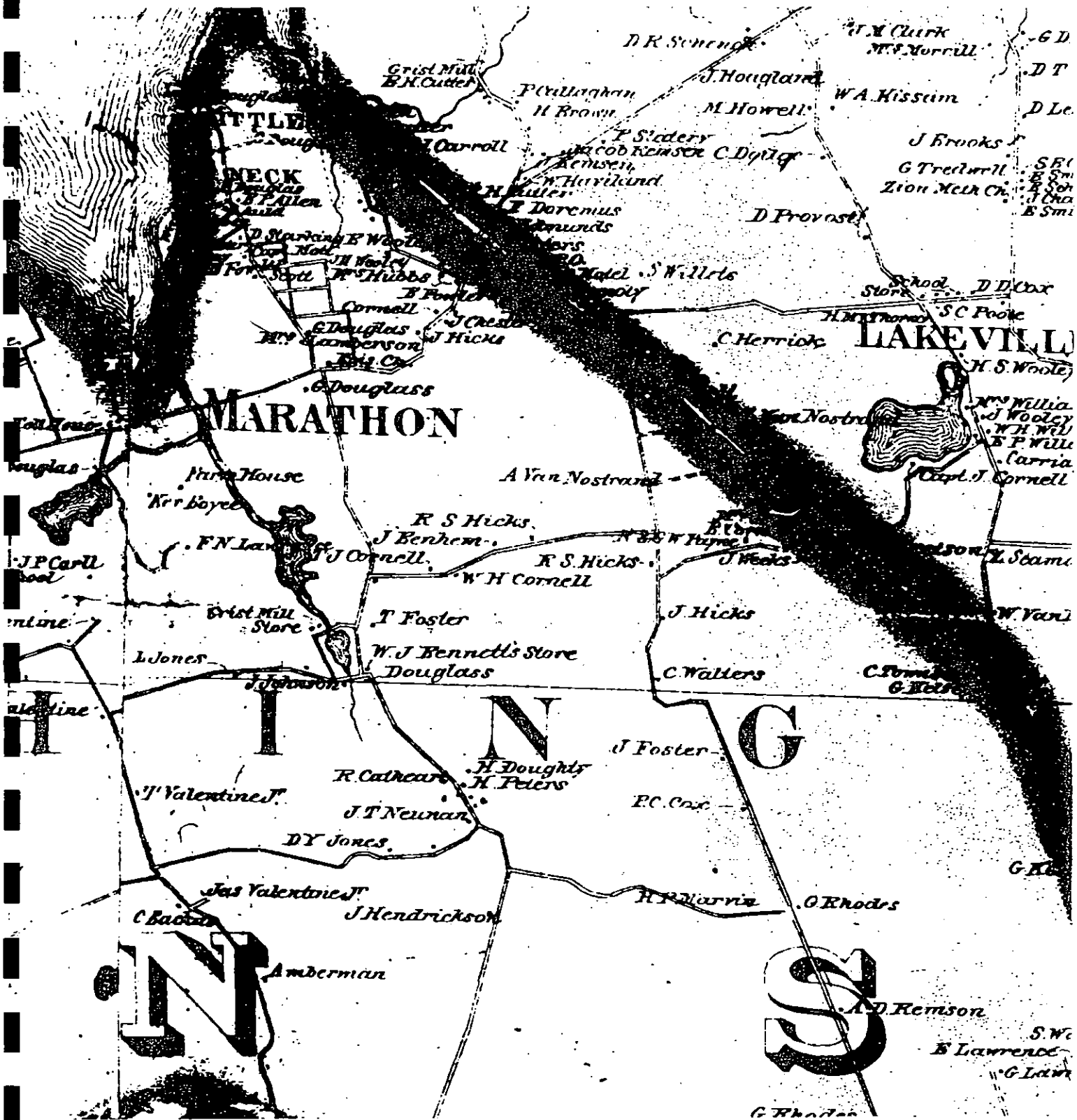


Figure 4
 1859 Walling Map
 Scale: 1" = 2200'

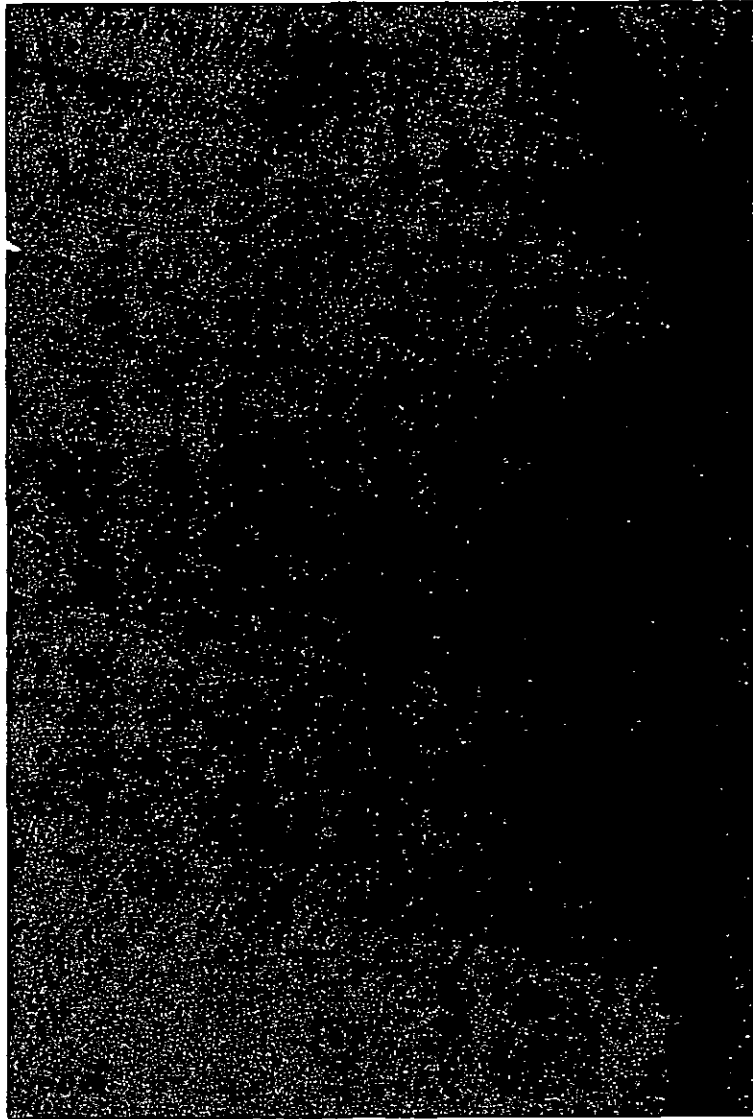


Figure 5
1873 Beers Map (Pl. 58)
Scale of Original 1" = 160 rods

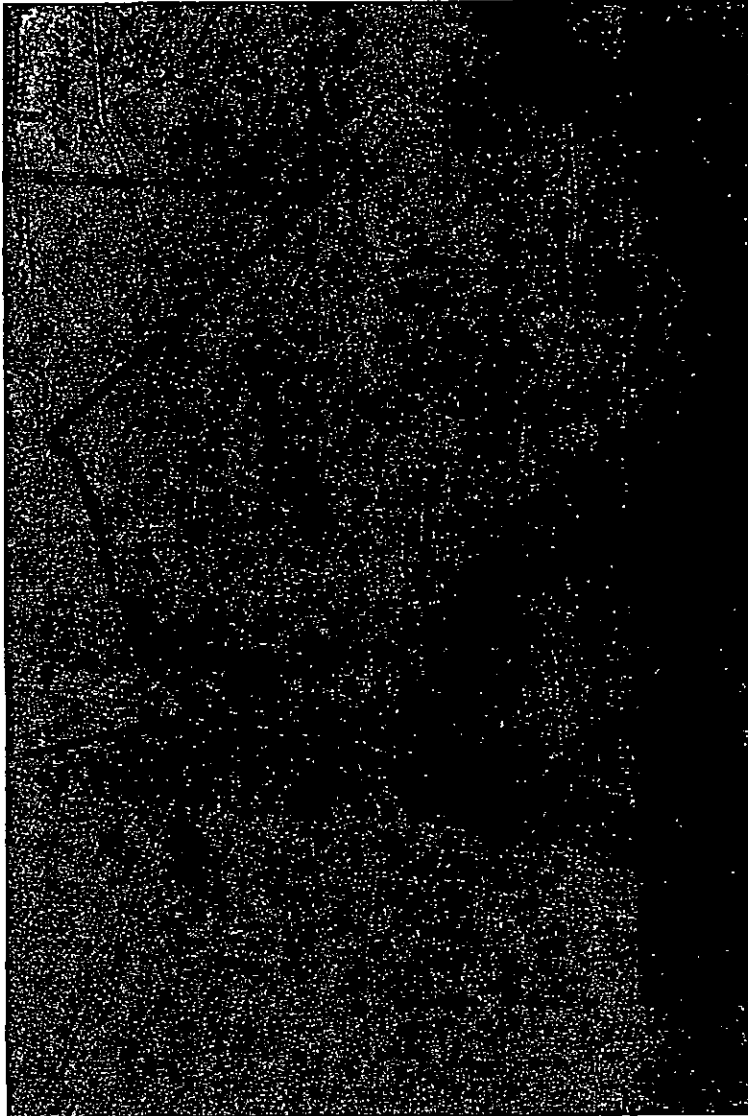


Figure 6
1891 Wolverton Map (Pl. 29)
Scale of Original: 1" = .4 miles

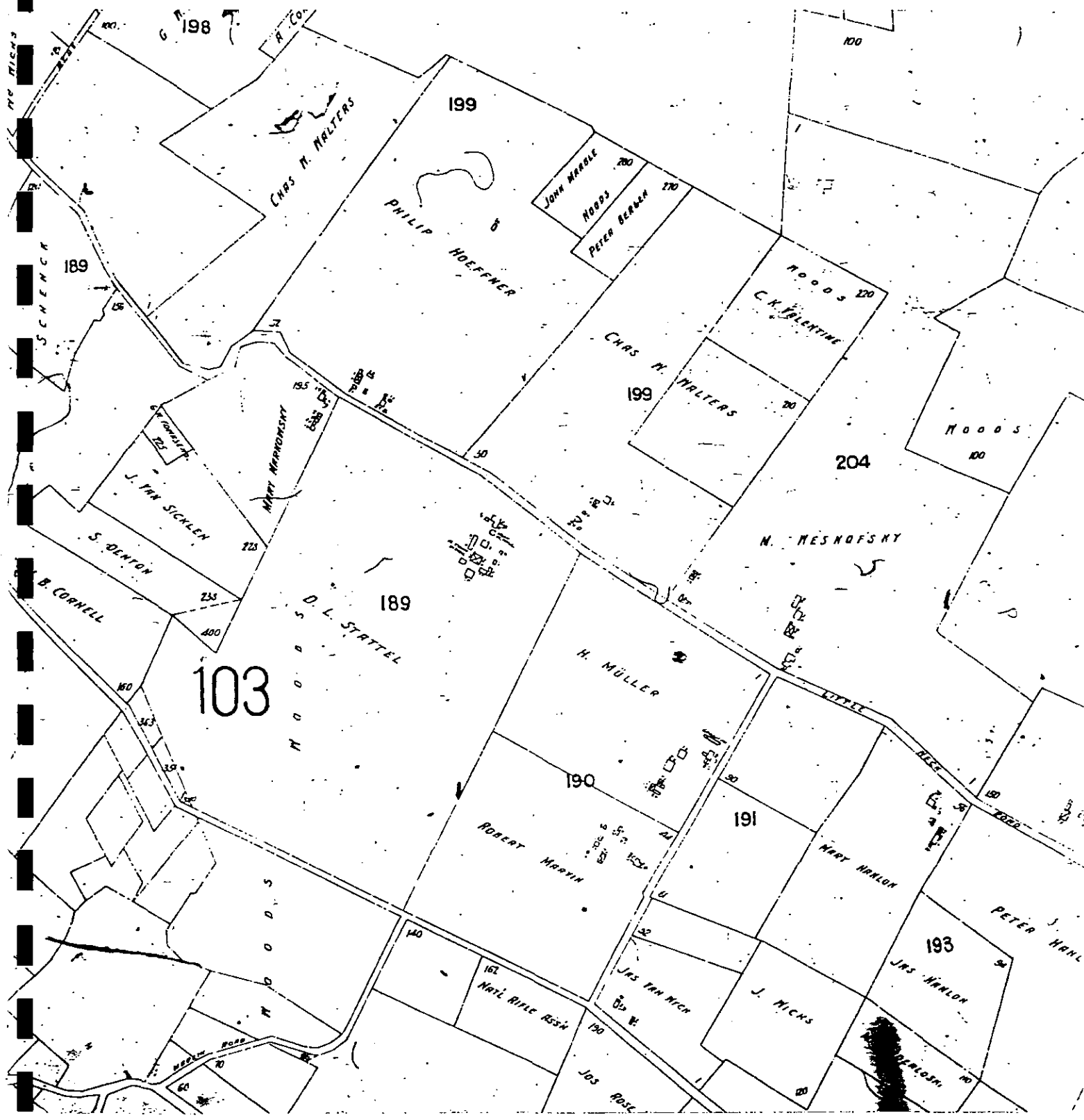


Figure 7
 1903 Sanborn Map (Vol. 5:104)
 Scale: 1" = ca. 750'

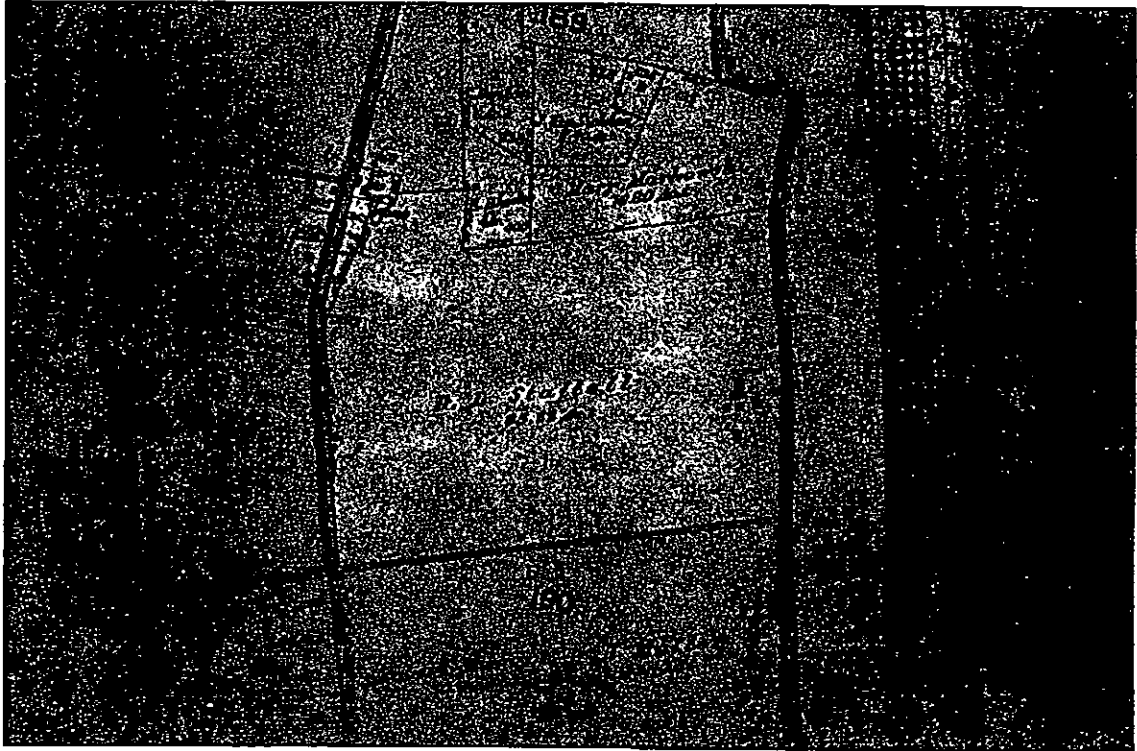


Figure 8a
1904 Ullitz Map (Vol. 3:20)
Scale of Original: 1" = 600'

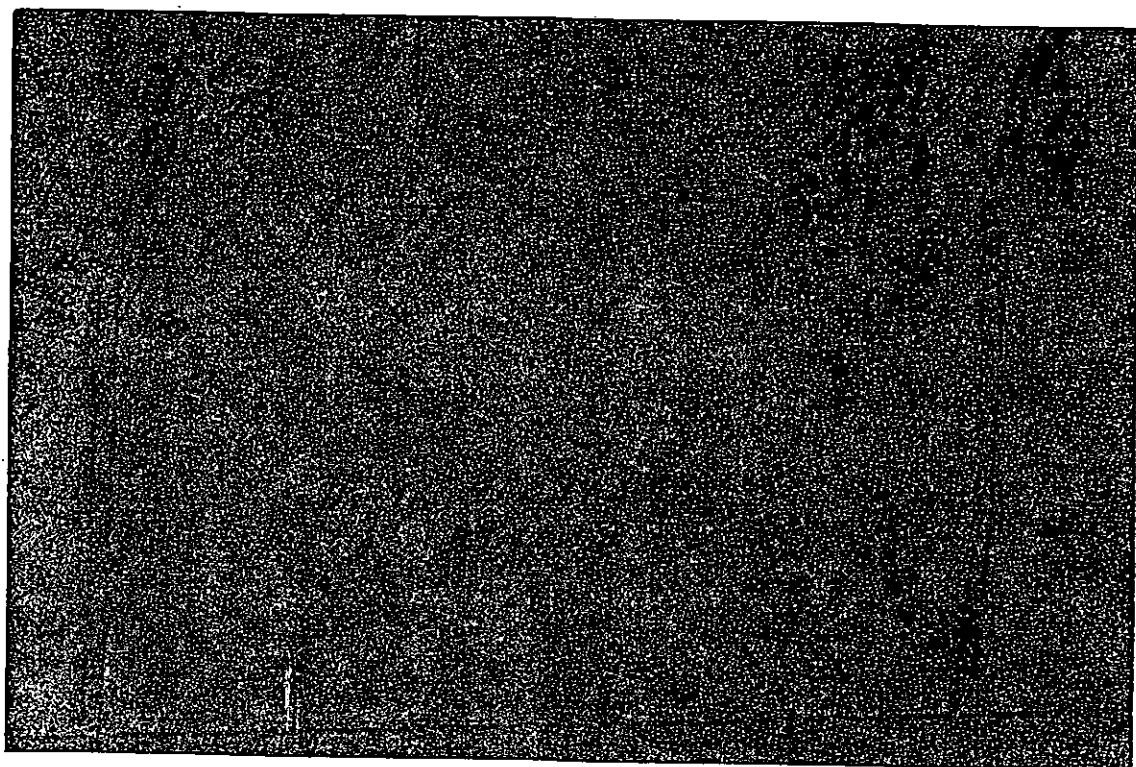


Figure 8b
1904 Ullitz Map (Vol. 3:20) - Detail
Scale of Original: 1" = 600'

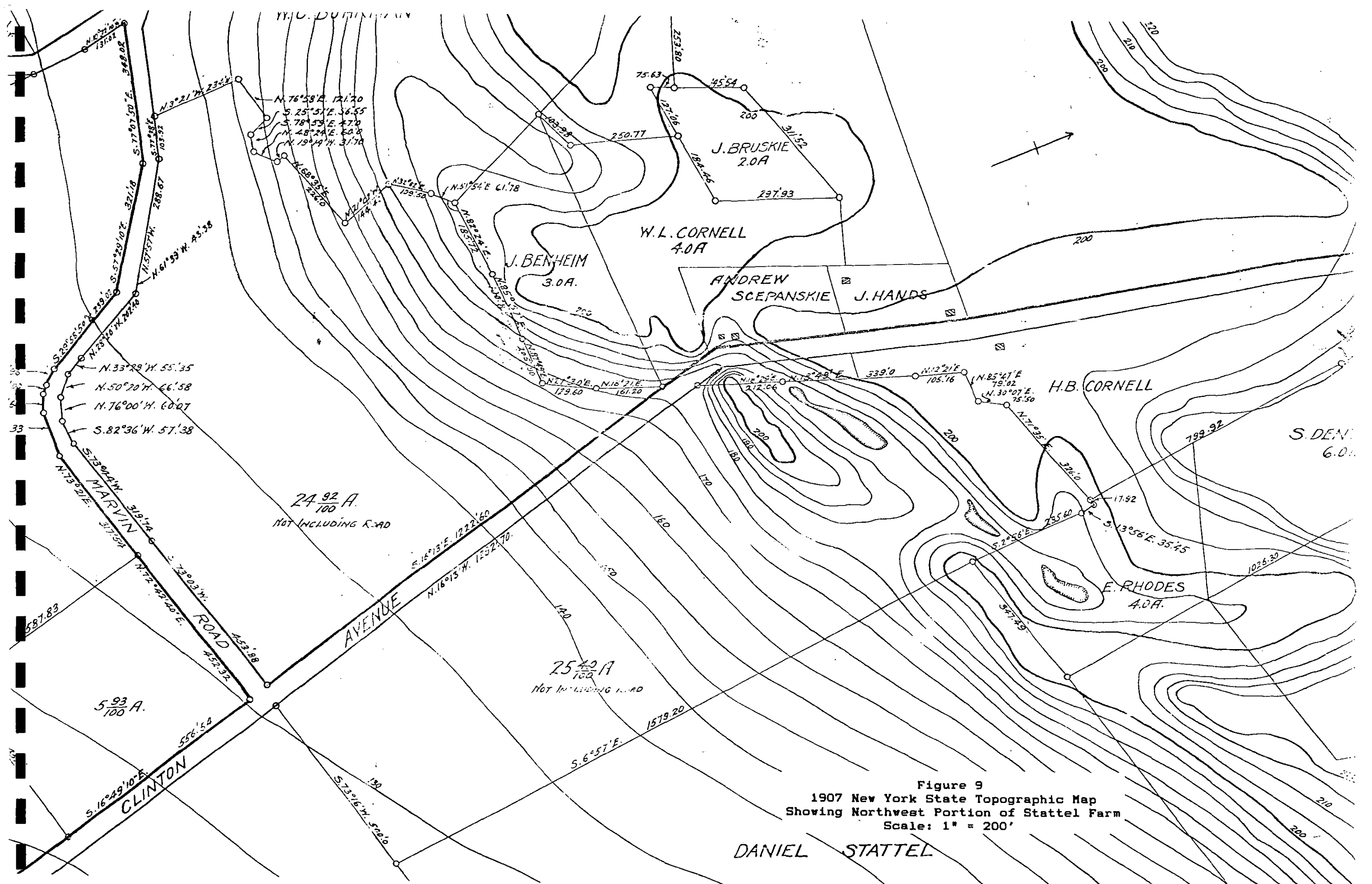


Figure 9
 1907 New York State Topographic Map
 Showing Northwest Portion of Stattel Farm
 Scale: 1" = 200'

DANIEL STATTEL

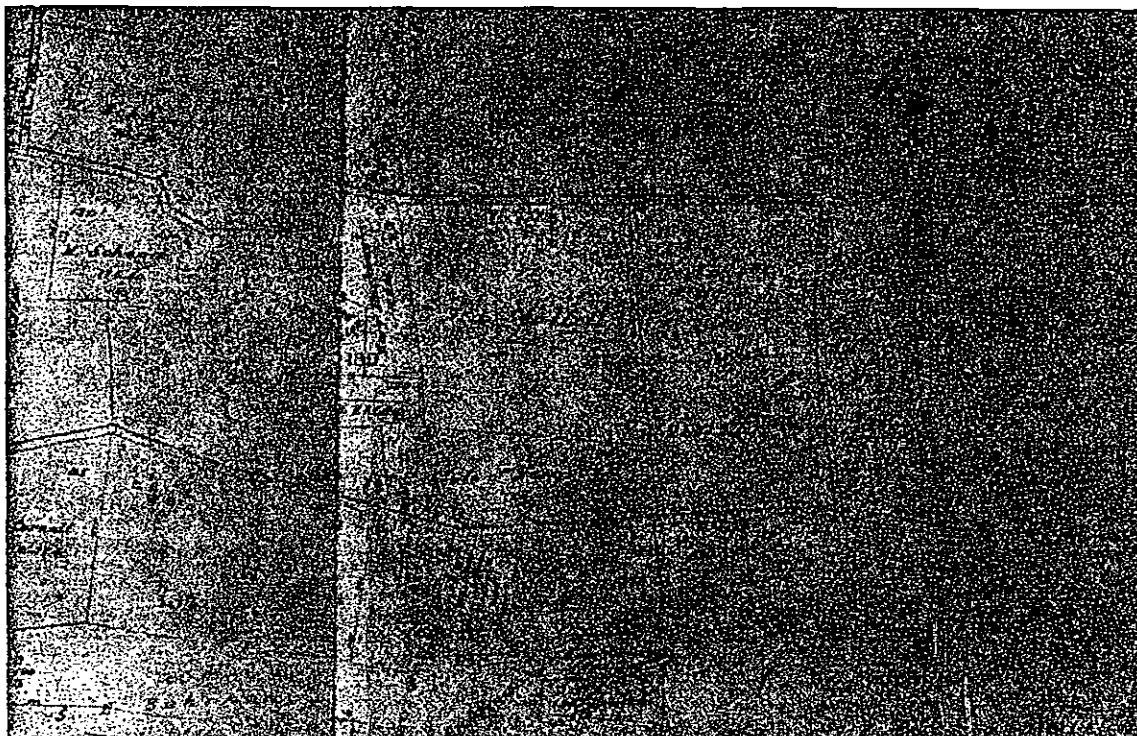


Figure 10a
1909 Bromley Map (Pl. 30)
Scale of Original: 1" = 600'

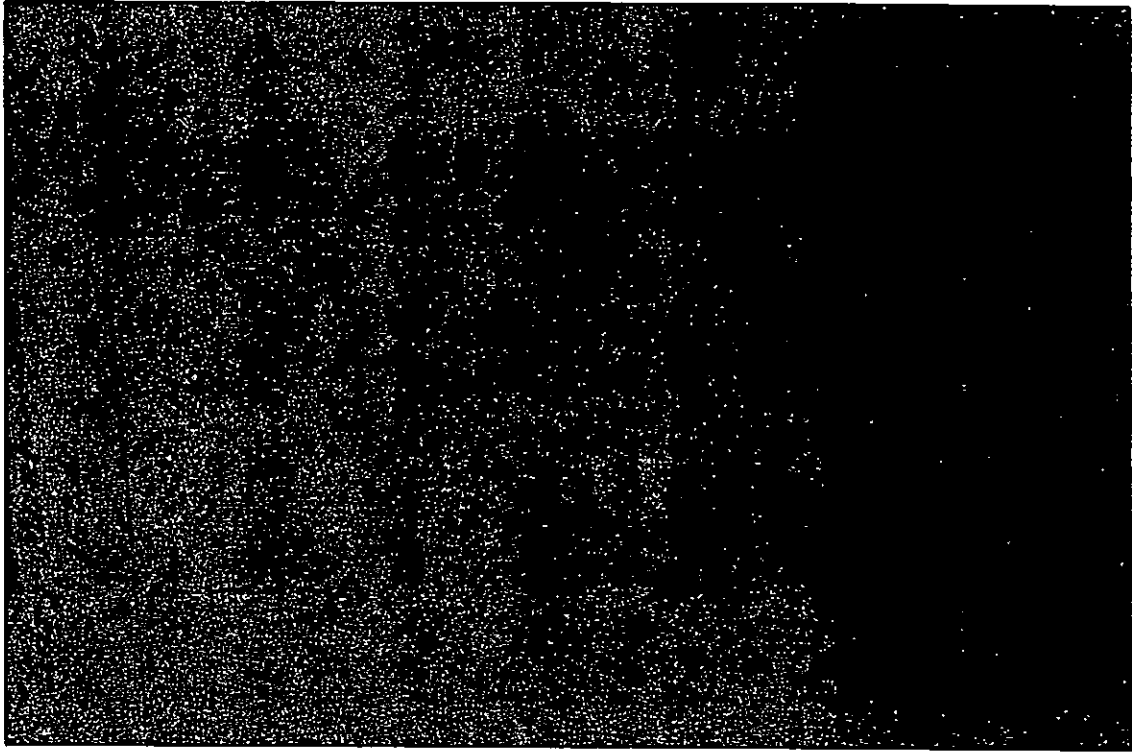


Figure 10b
1909 Bromley Map (Pl. 30) - Detail
Scale of Original: 1" = 600'

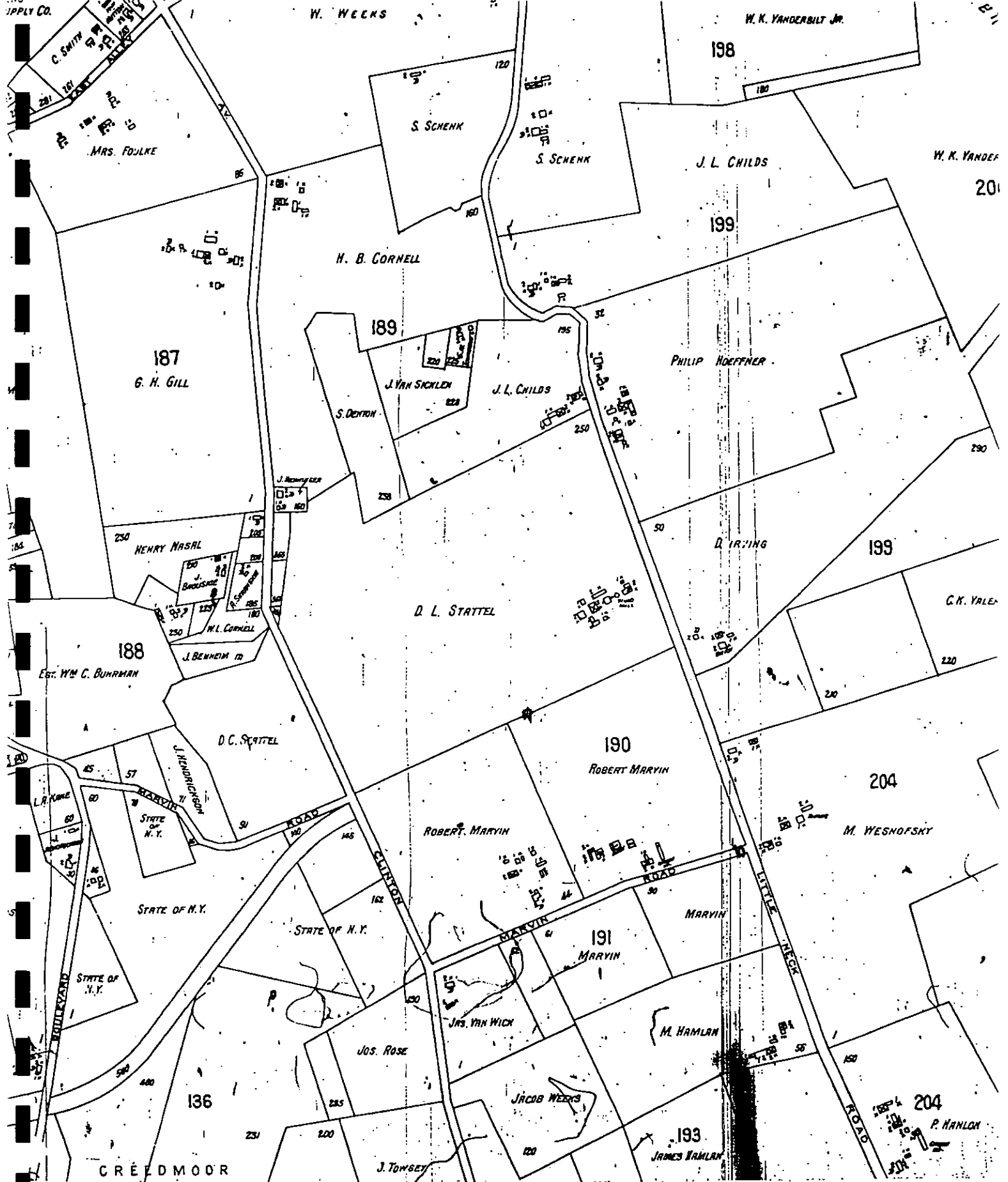


Figure 11
1917 Sanborn Map (Vol. 12:66)
Scale: 1" = ca. 750'



Figure 12a
Adriance Farmstead - View Northwest
Armbruster Photograph (1927)
Collection of Queens Borough Public Library



Figure 12b
Adriance Farmstead - View Northwest
Armbruster Photograph (1927)
Collection of Queens Borough Public Library



Figure 12c
Adriance Farmhouse - View West
Armbruster Photograph (1922)
Collection of Queens Borough Public Library

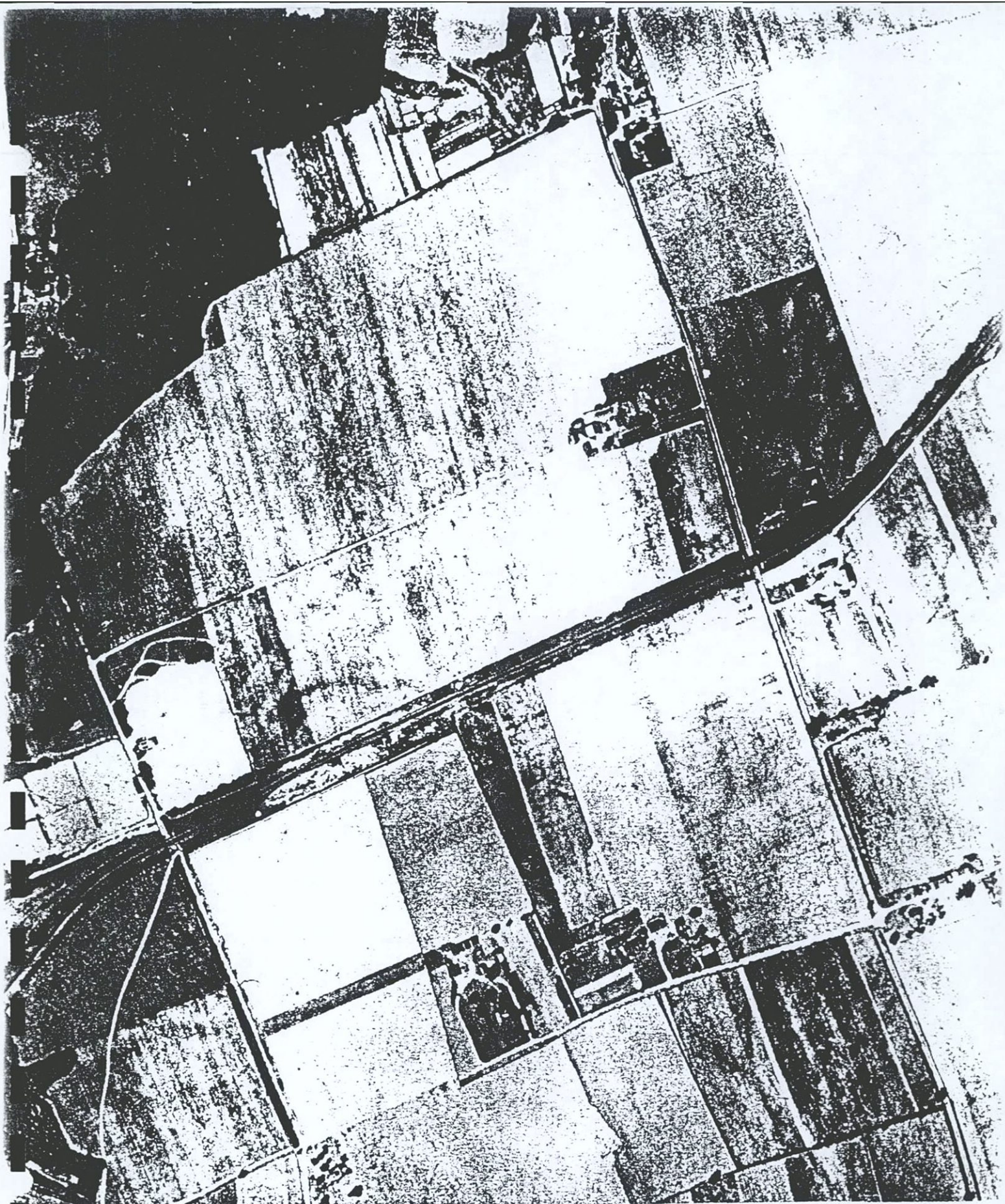
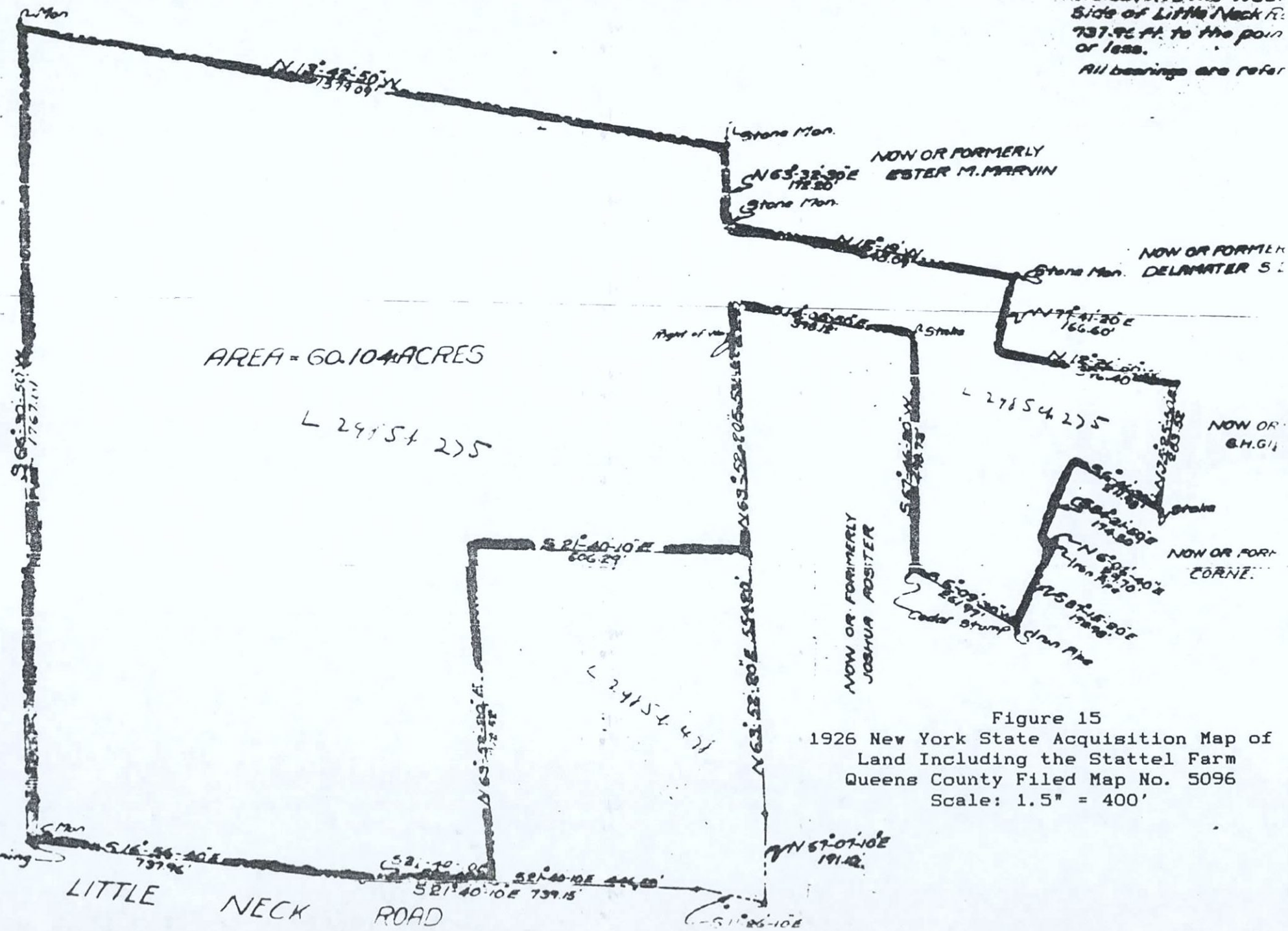


Figure 13
Aerial Photograph Showing Stattel Farm
Fairchild Aerial Camera Company (1924)
Collection of the Queens Borough Public Library

1710-23-30
 56°01' W 261.97 ft
 84°05' 50" E 398.12 ft
 718.58 ft. to the West
 Side of Little Neck R.
 737.96 ft. to the point
 or less.
 All bearings are refer

LONG ISLAND MOTOR TRACKWAY



AREA = 60.104 ACRES

L 29154 275

L 29154 471

Figure 15
 1926 New York State Acquisition Map of
 Land Including the Stattel Farm
 Queens County Filed Map No. 5096
 Scale: 1.5" = 400'

LITTLE NECK ROAD

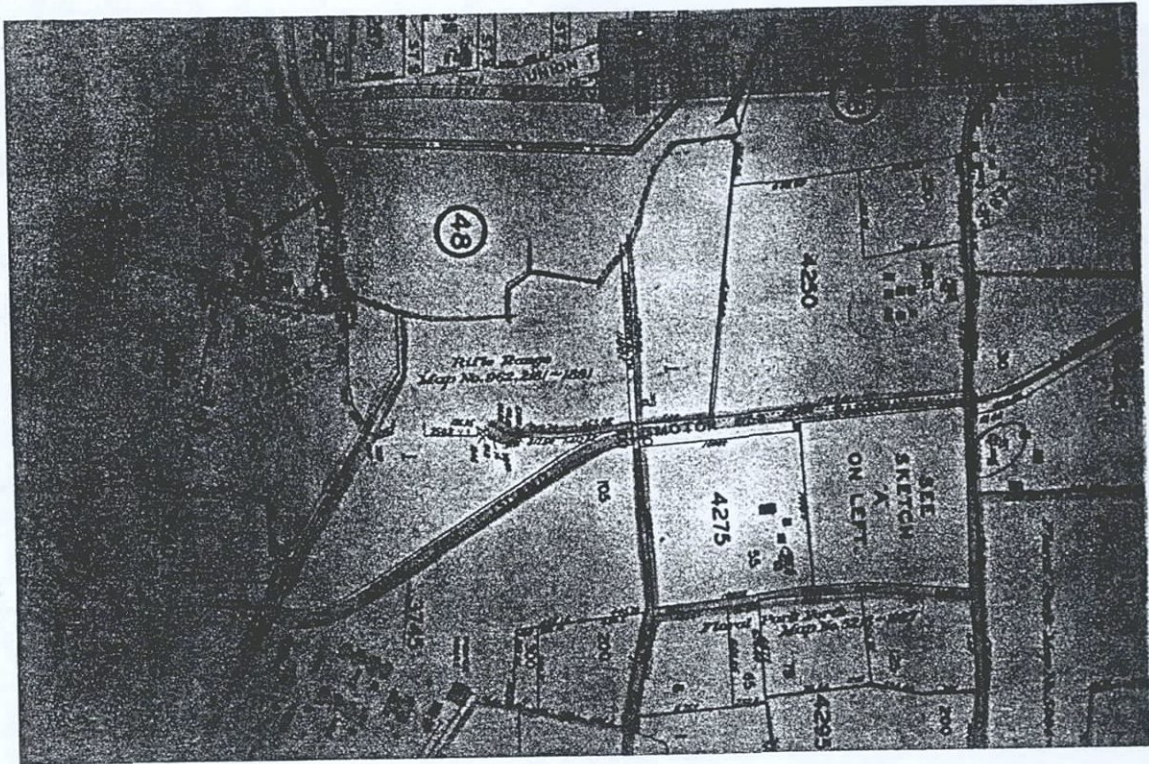


Figure 16a
1928 Belcher Hyde Map (Vol 3A:47-48)
Scale of Original: 1=300'

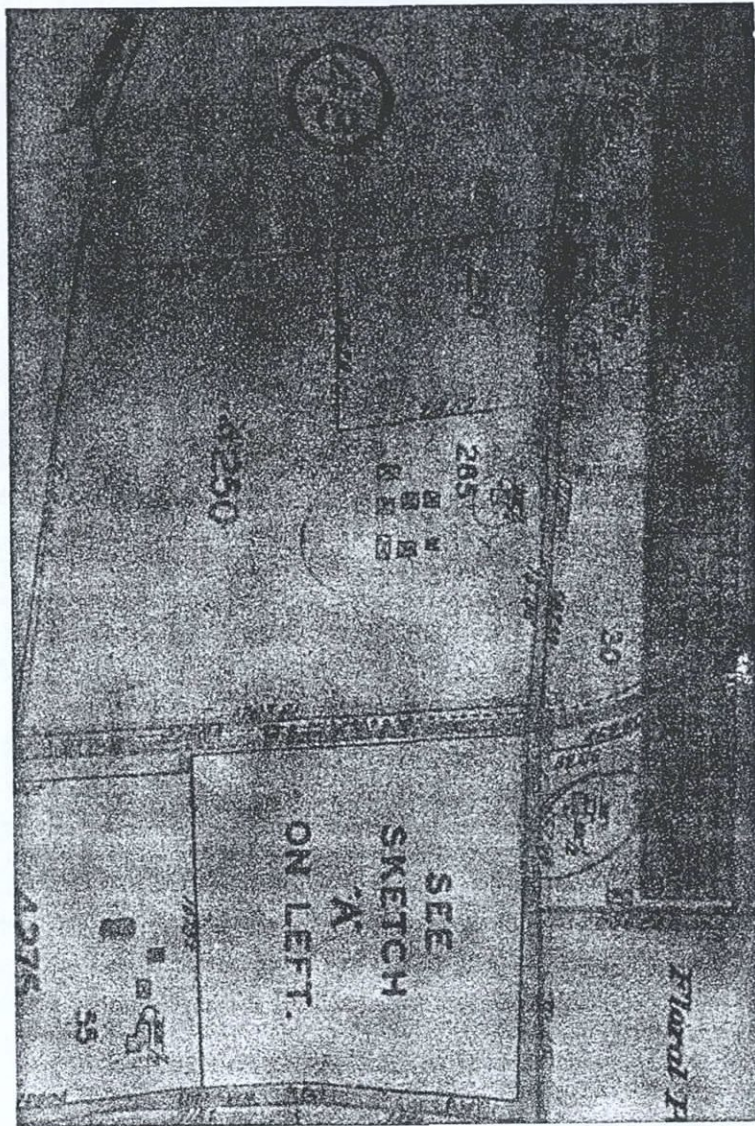


Figure 16b
1928 Belcher Hyde Map (Vol 3A:47-48) - Detail
Scale of Original: 1=300'

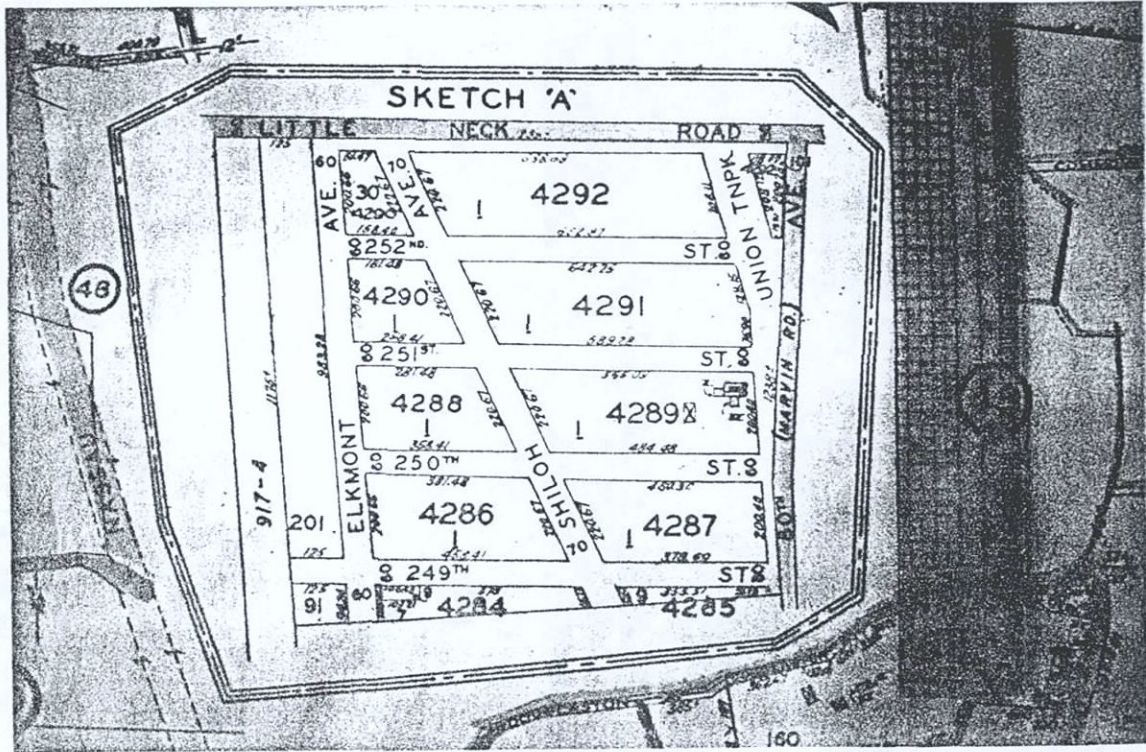


Figure 16c
 1928 Belcher Hyde Map (Vol 3A:47-48)
 Area South of Stattel Farm (see Figure 16a for Location)
 Scale of Original: 1=300'

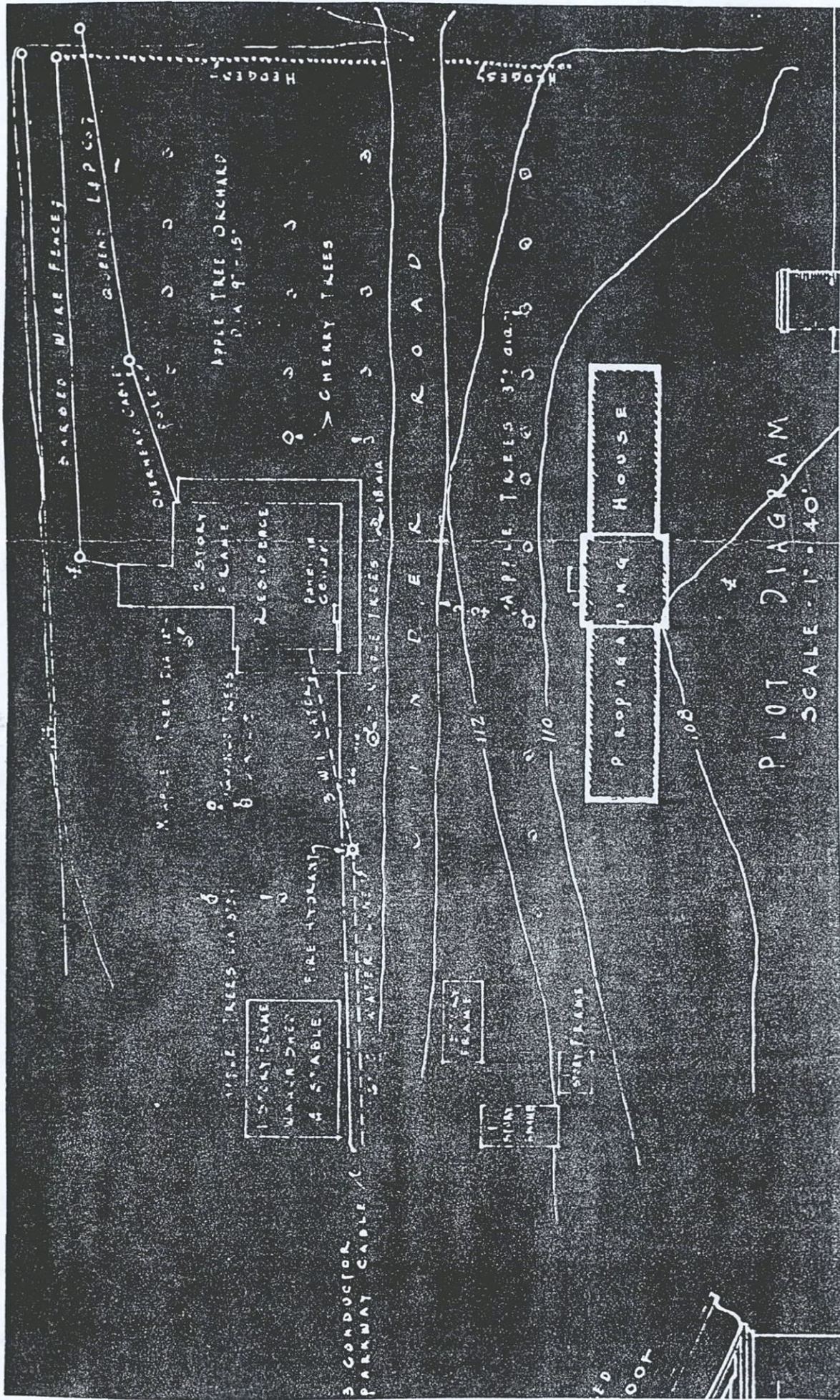


Figure 17a
 1929 Creedmoor Plans for New Propagating House
 Showing Eastern Portion of Farmstead
 (New York State 1929)

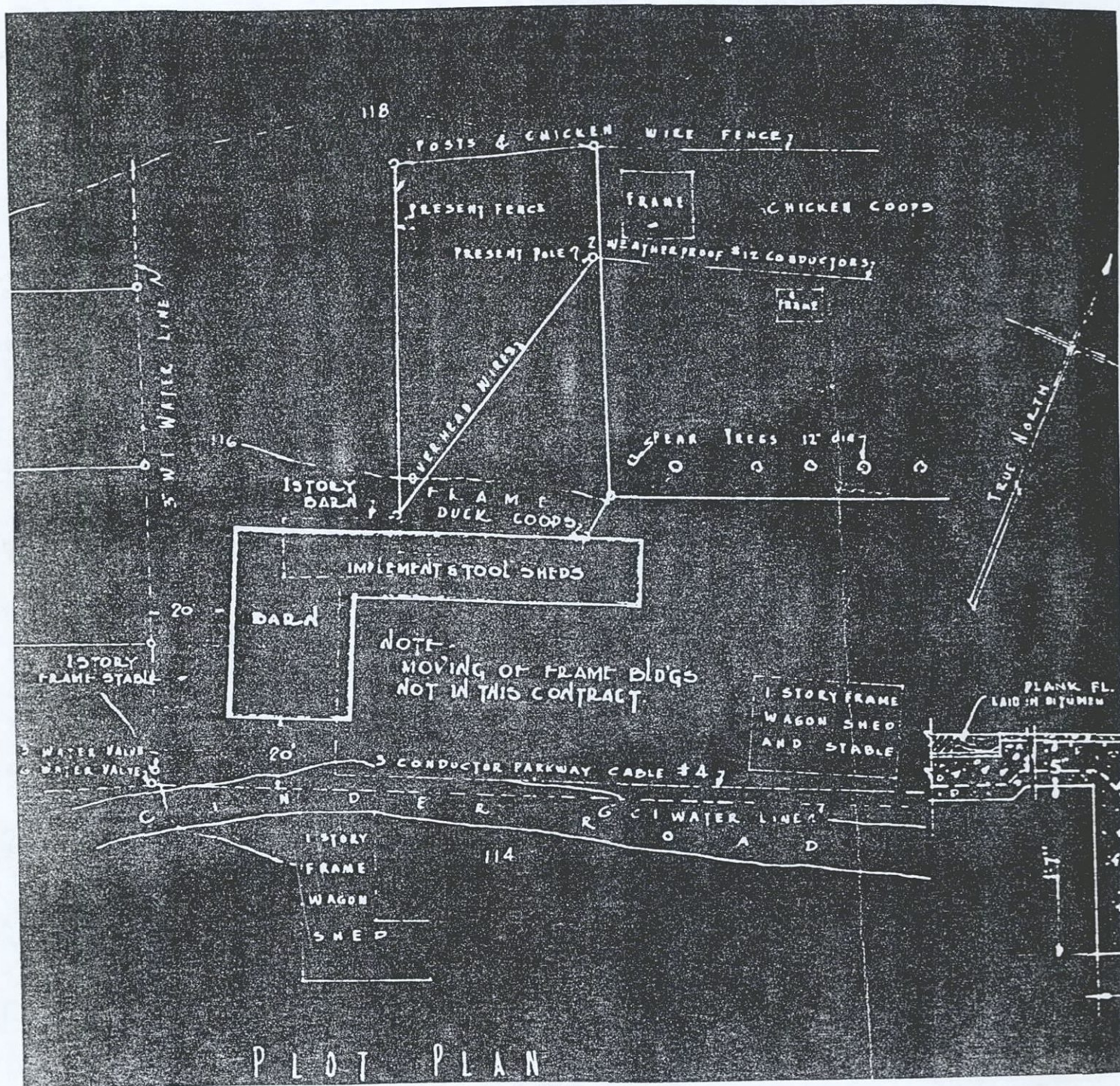


Figure 17b
 1929 Creedmoor Plans for New Barn
 Showing Western Portion of Farmstead
 (New York State 1929)
 Scale: 1" = 40'

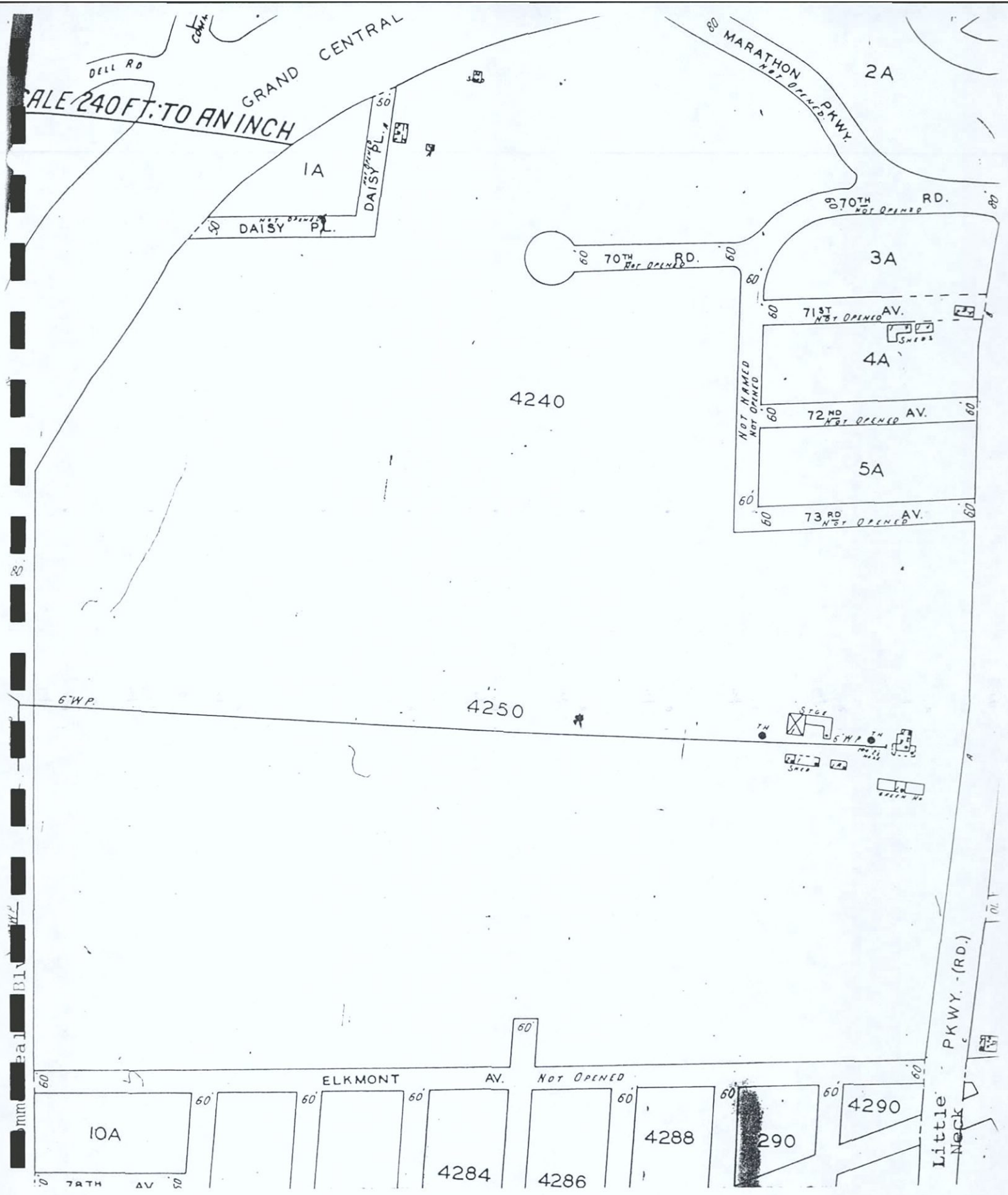


Figure 18
 1934 Sanborn Map (Vol. 22:63)
 Scale: 1" = ca. 300'

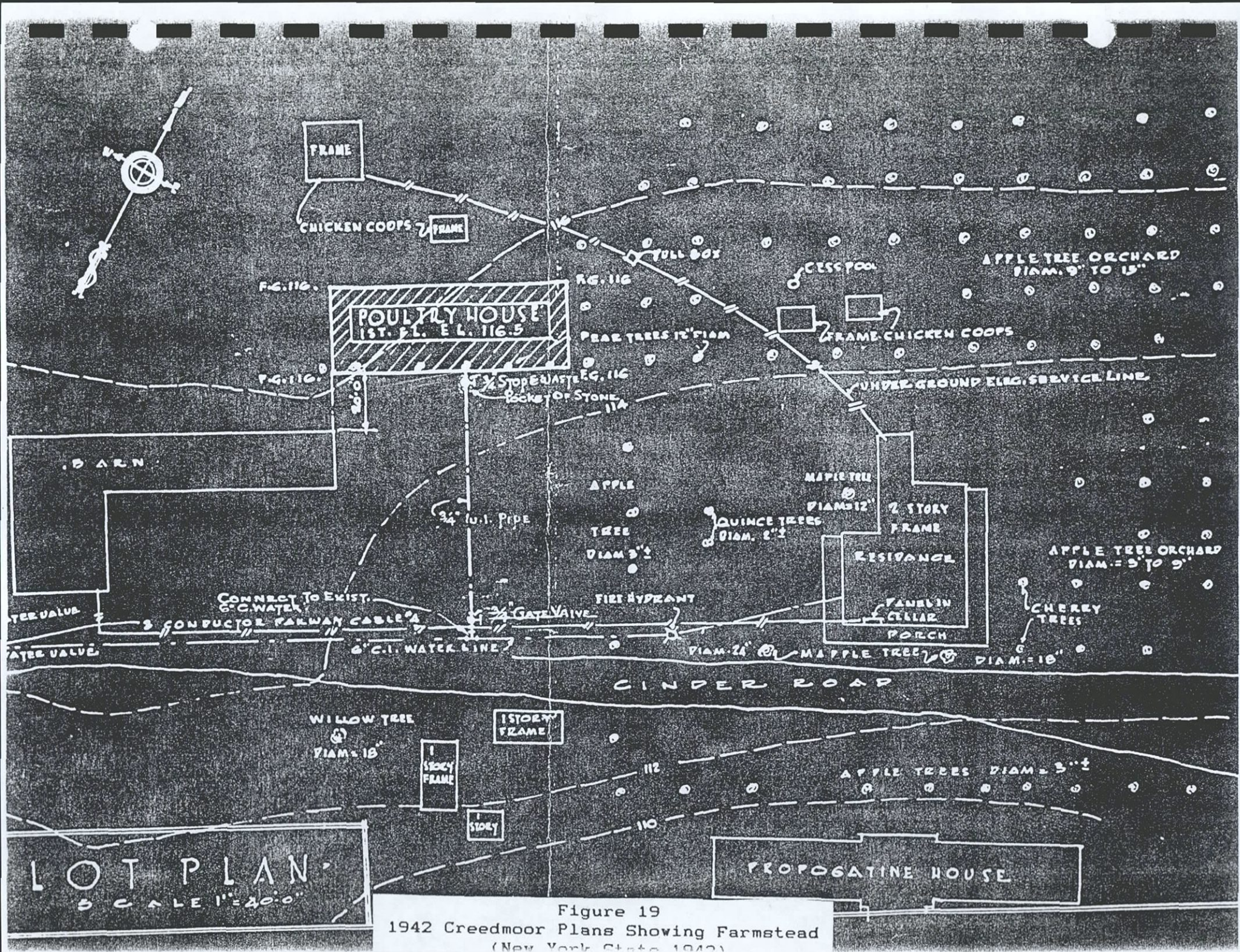


Figure 19
 1942 Creedmoor Plans Showing Farmstead
 (New York State, 1942)

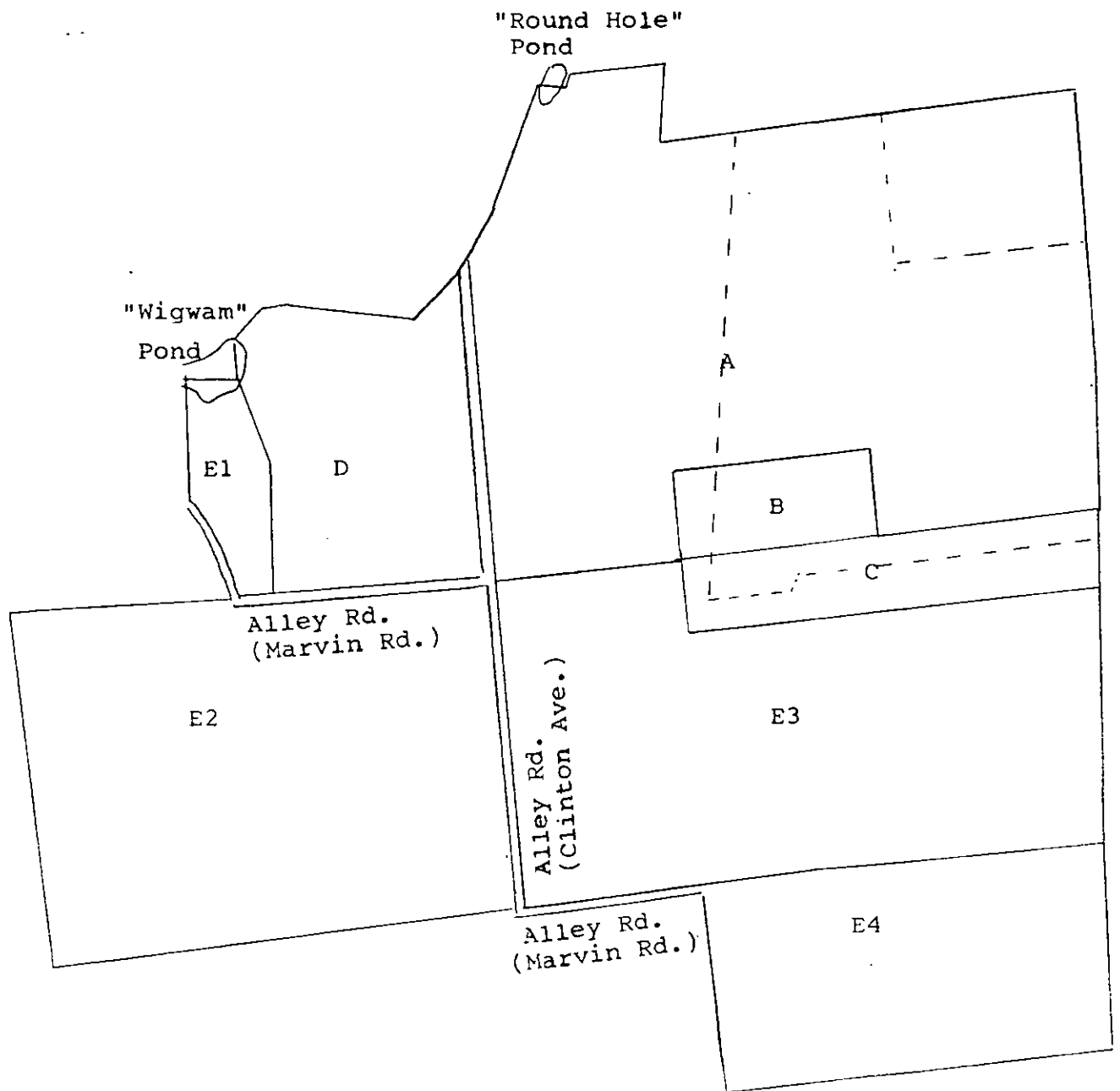


Figure 20
Summary of Property Boundaries

- A Jacob Adriance Farm as of 1771
- A+B+C+D Jacob Adriance Farm as of 1797
- A+B+D Cox Farm After 1885
- E Portion of Elbert Adriance/Albert Brinkerhoff/George Duryea Farm West of Little Neck Road
- Boundaries of Adriance Farm Park

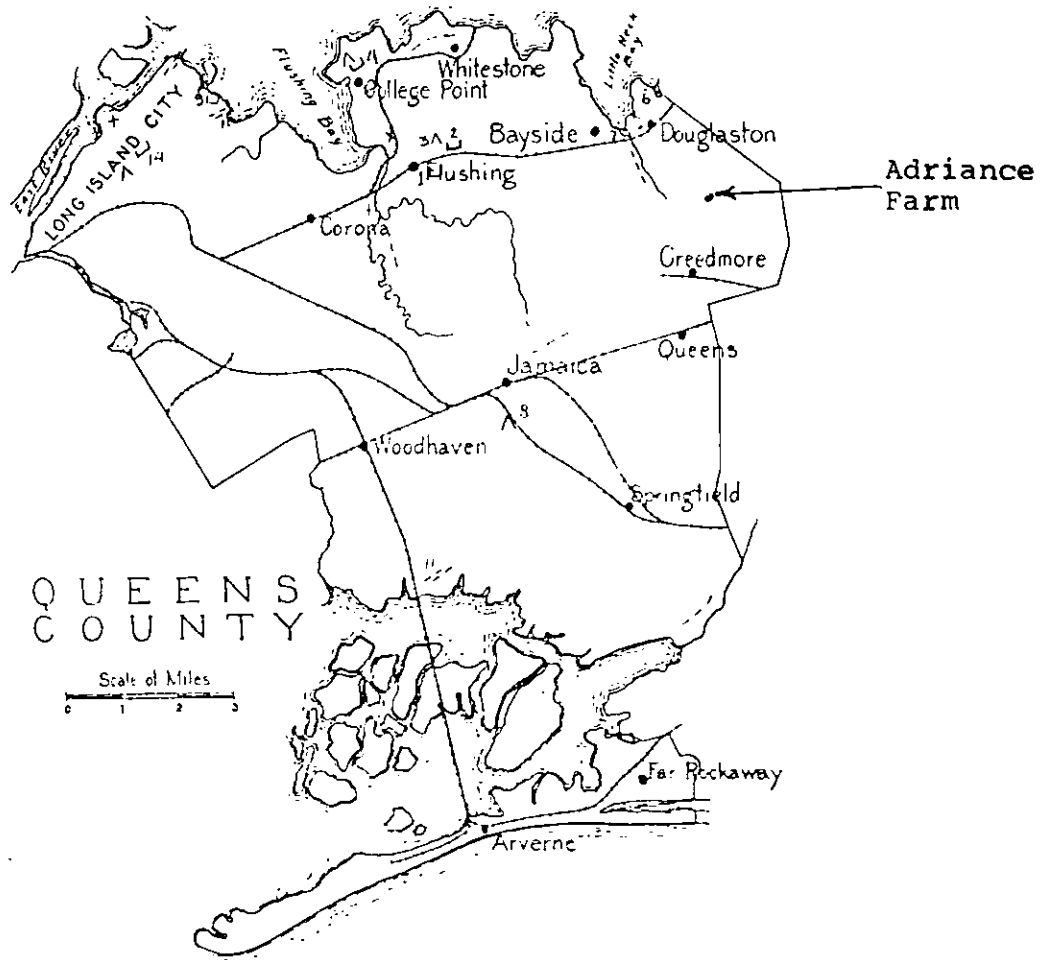
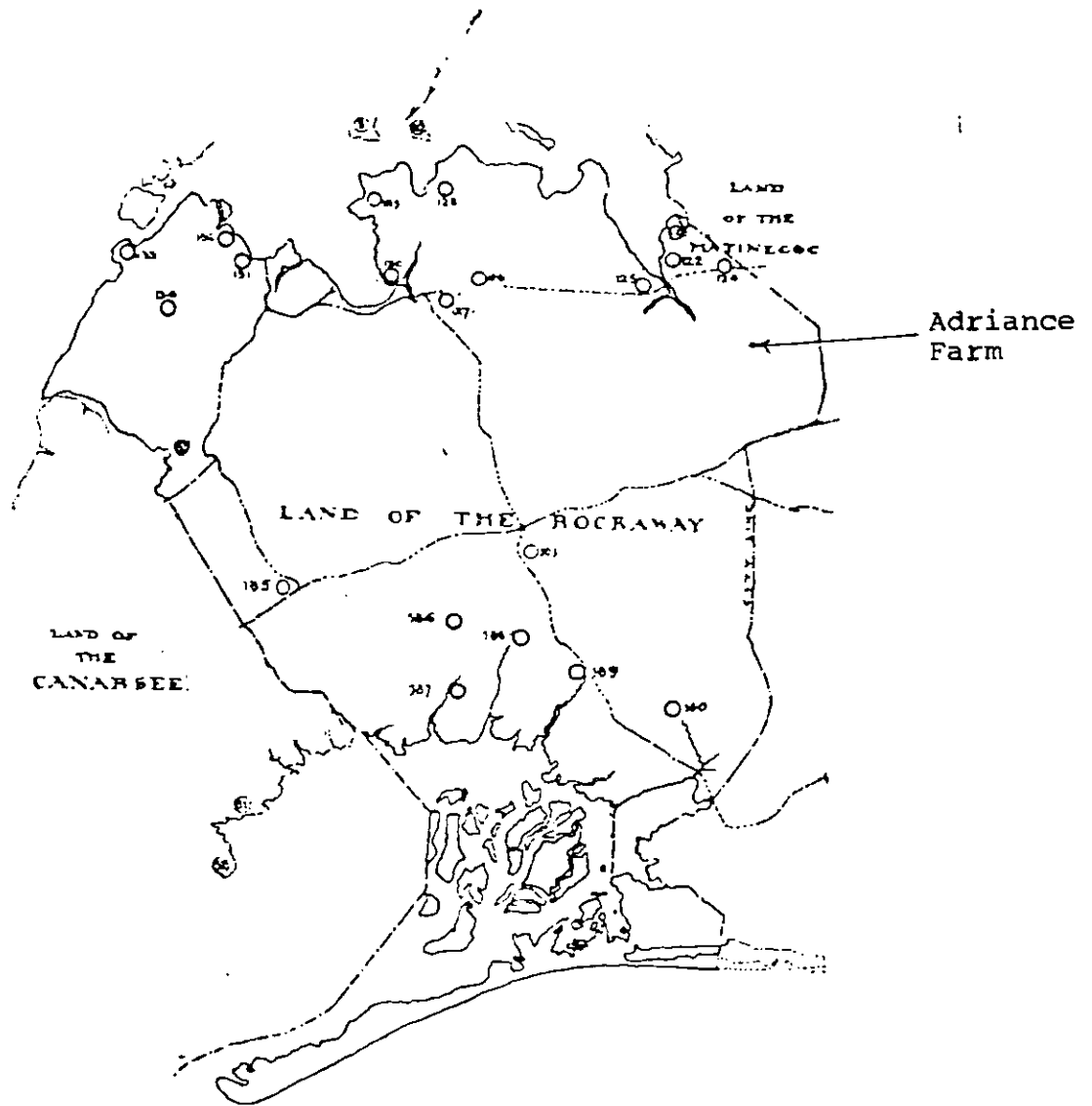


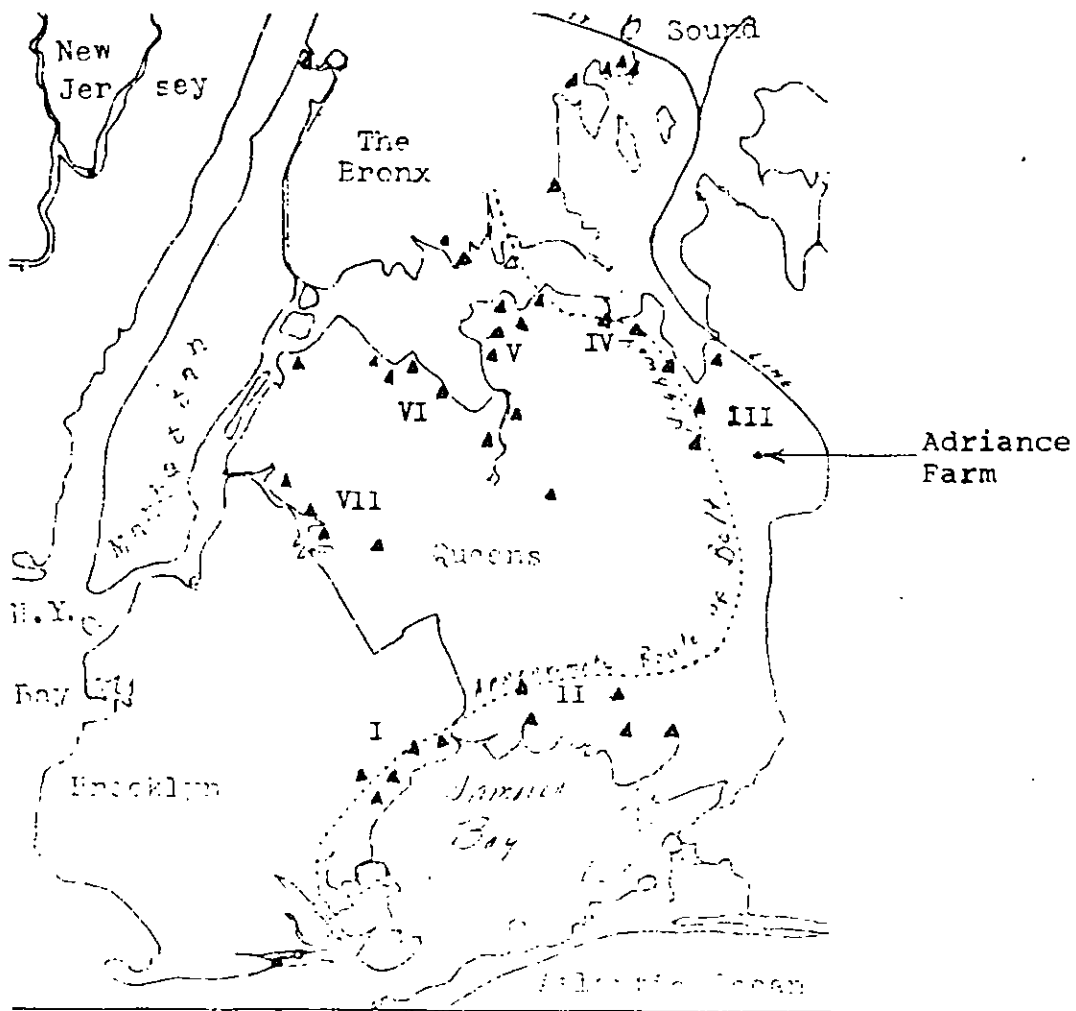
Figure 22
 Prehistoric Sites in Queens
 Source: Parker (1920: Plate 208)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| V Village Site | U Burial Site |
| X Camp Site | -- Shell Deposits |



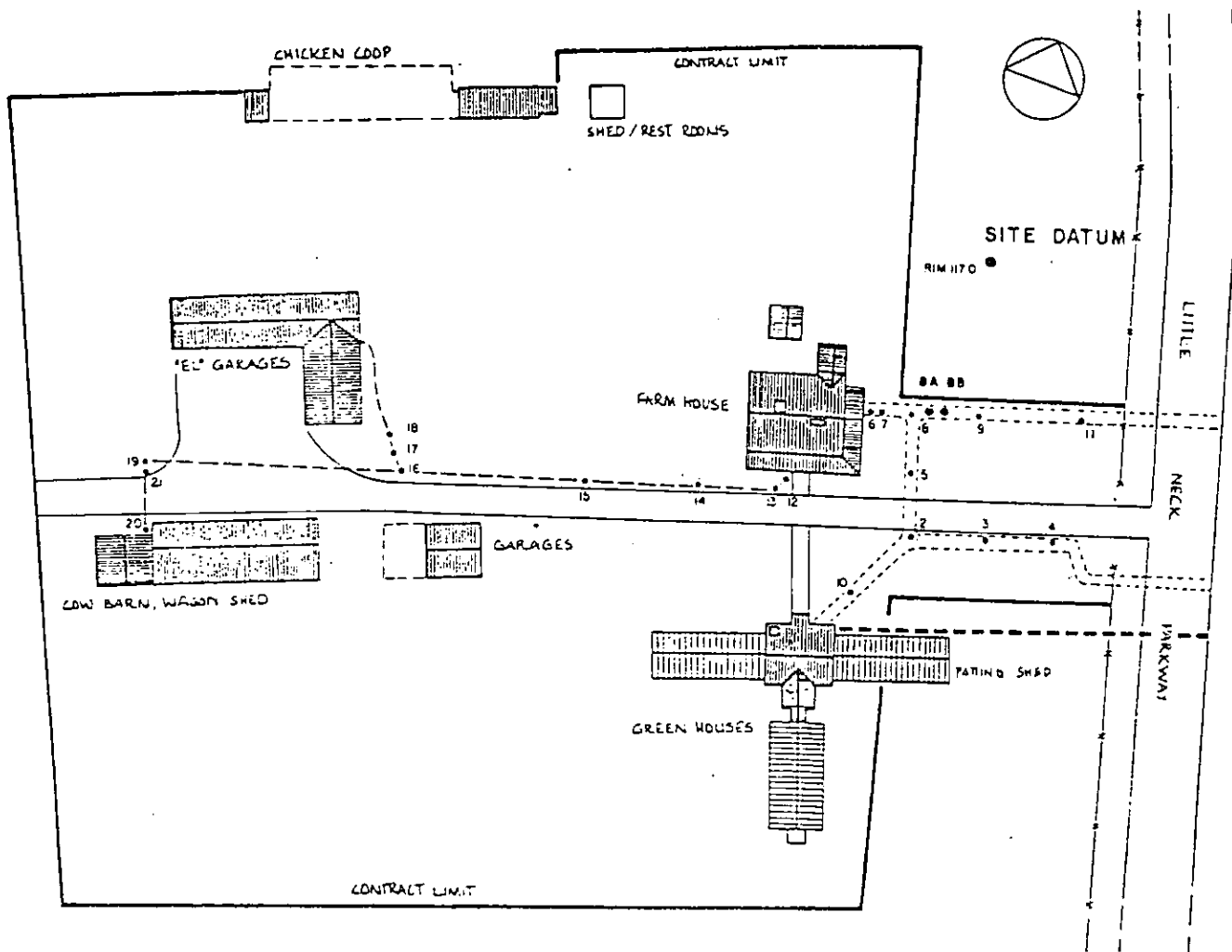
INDIAN SITES IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Figure 23
 Prehistoric Sites in Queens
 Source: Bolton (1934:148)



INDIAN VILLAGE SITES: Triangles on diagram indicate sites explored by Committee on American Anthropology of the Flushing Historical Society.

Figure 24
 Prehistoric Sites in Queens
 Source: Solecki (1941)



LEGEND

- ₂ SHOVEL TEST
- ORIGINAL UTILITY TRENCH ALIGNMENT
- NEW ALIGNMENT OF SOUTHERN UTILITY TRENCH
- x-x CHAIN LINK FENCE

Figure 25
Location of Berger Utility Line Shovel Tests
 Source: Berger (1985:11 - Fig. 6)

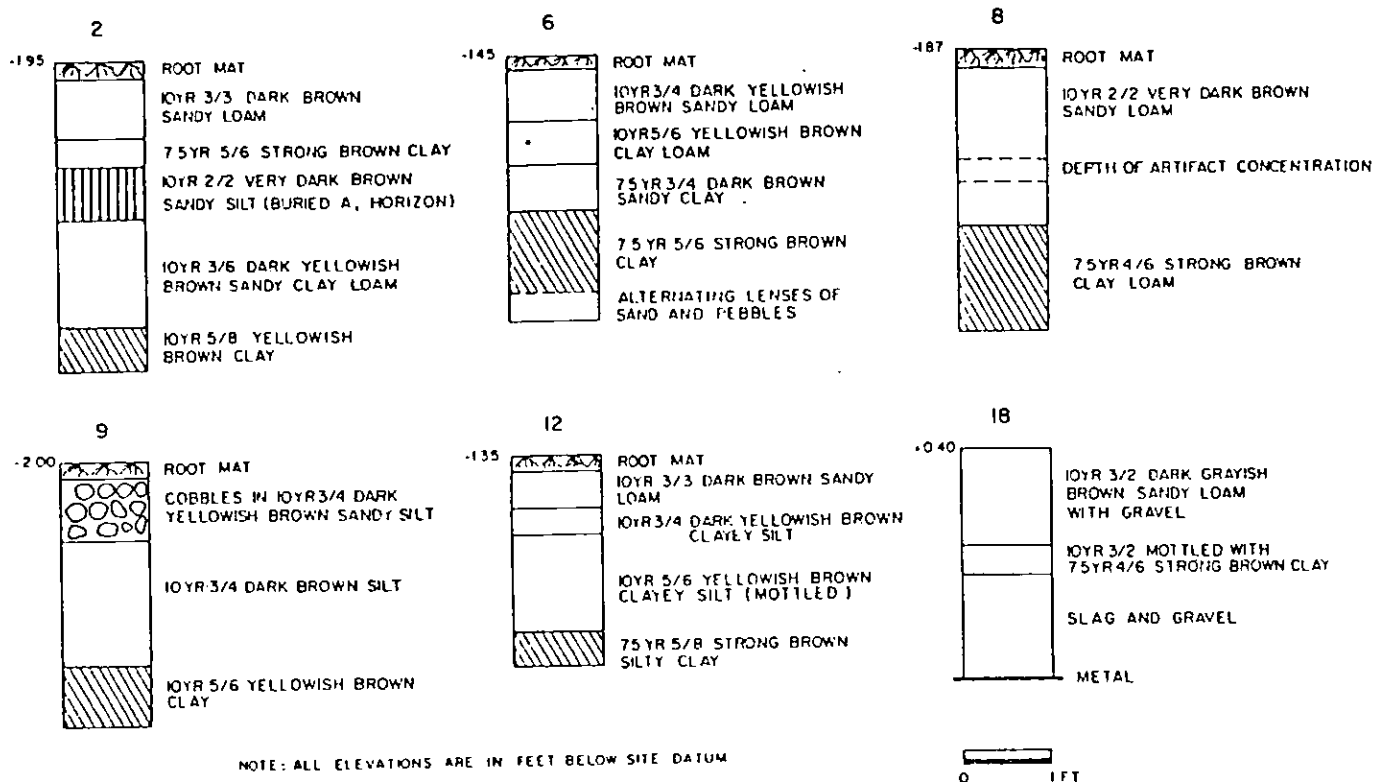


Figure 26
 Berger Utility Line Shovel Test Soil Profiles
 Source: Berger (1985:12 - Fig. 7)

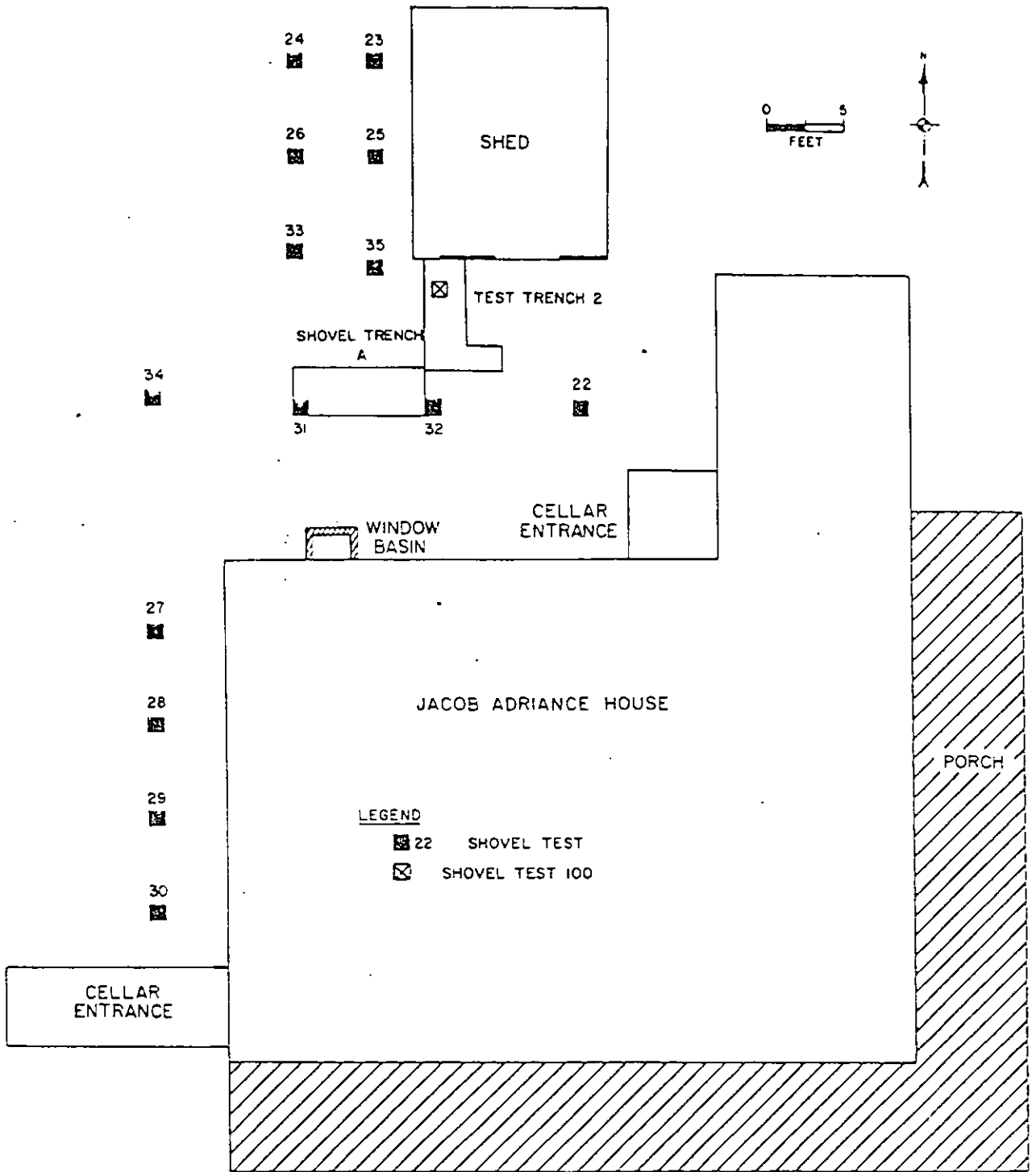
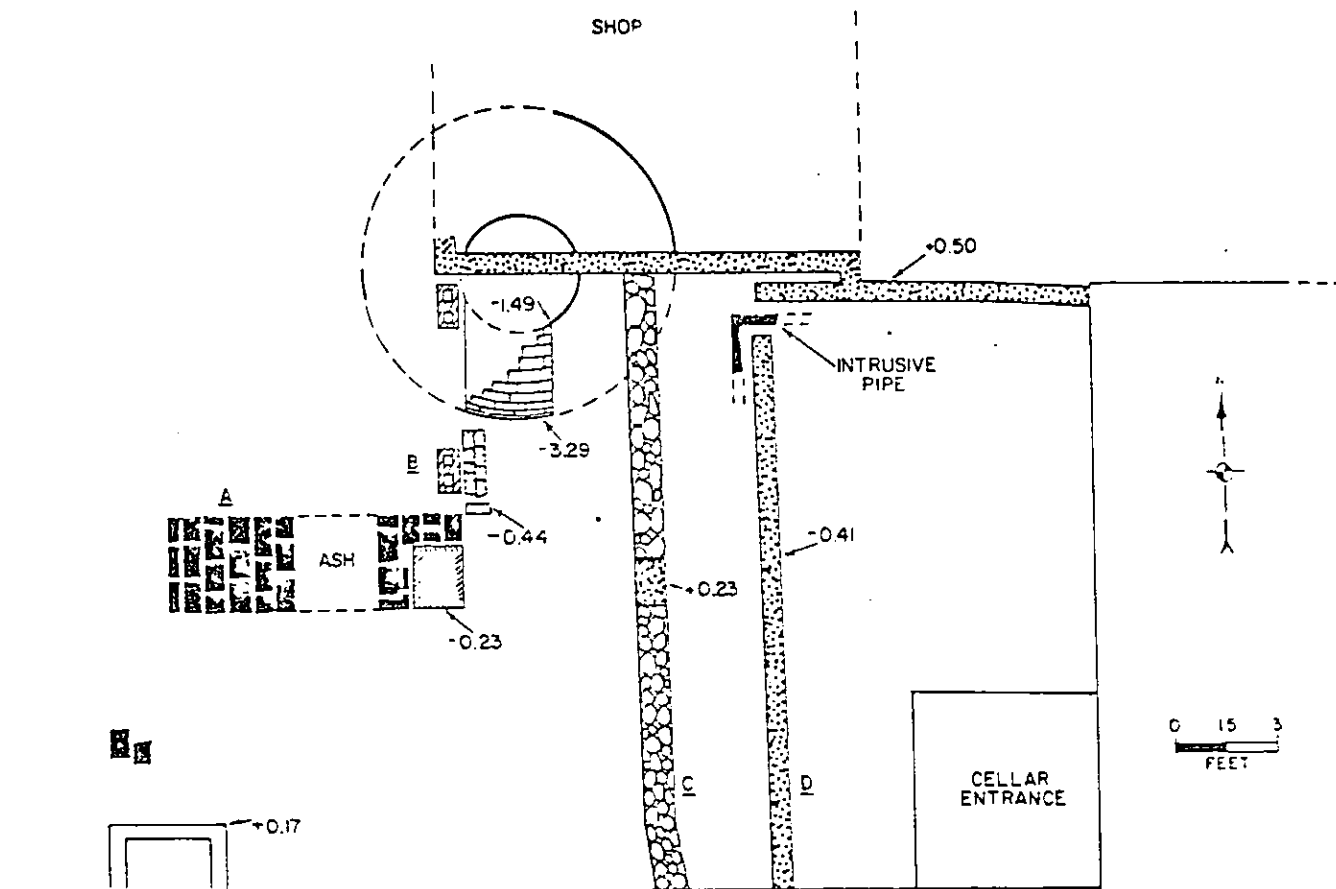


Figure 27
 Location of Berger Landscaped Area Tests
 Source: Berger (1985:16 - Fig. 8)



LEGEND











- | | |
|--|---|
|  ROCK WALL |  CINDER BLOCKS |
|  TERRA COTTA TILE, OBSERVED |  COLD STORAGE;
OBSERVED AND PROJECTED |
|  BRICK WALL |  -3.29 ELEVATION OF SITE TO DATUM |
|  BRICKS OF THE CISTERN |  A FEATURE |
|  UNMORTARED BRICK SURFACE | |
|  SLATE FLAGSTONE | |

Figure 28
 Location of "Architectural Features" Uncovered During Berger Testing
 Source: Berger (1985:17 - Fig. 9)

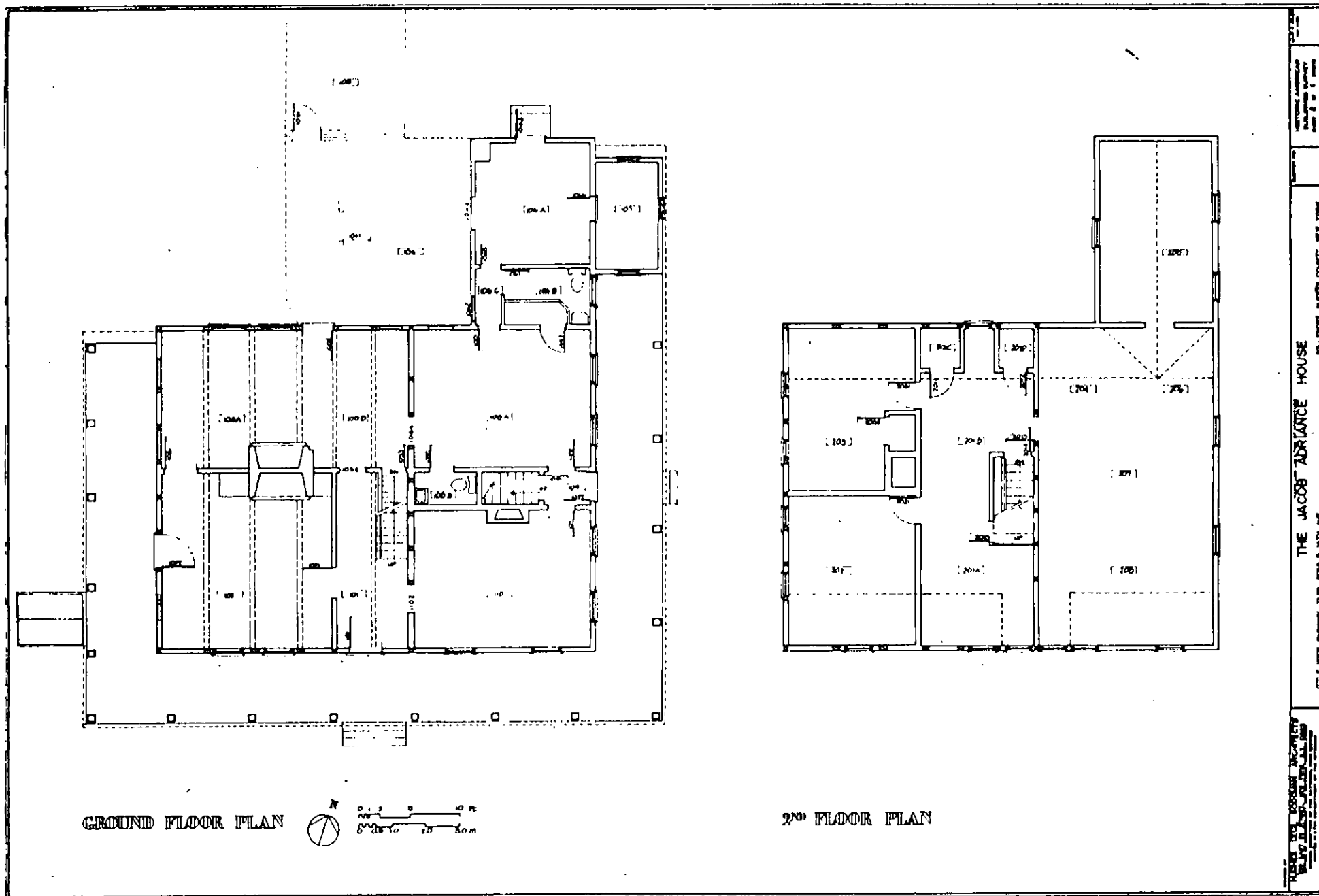


Figure 29
 Plan of Farmhouse ca. 1980
 Source: Ludder 1985

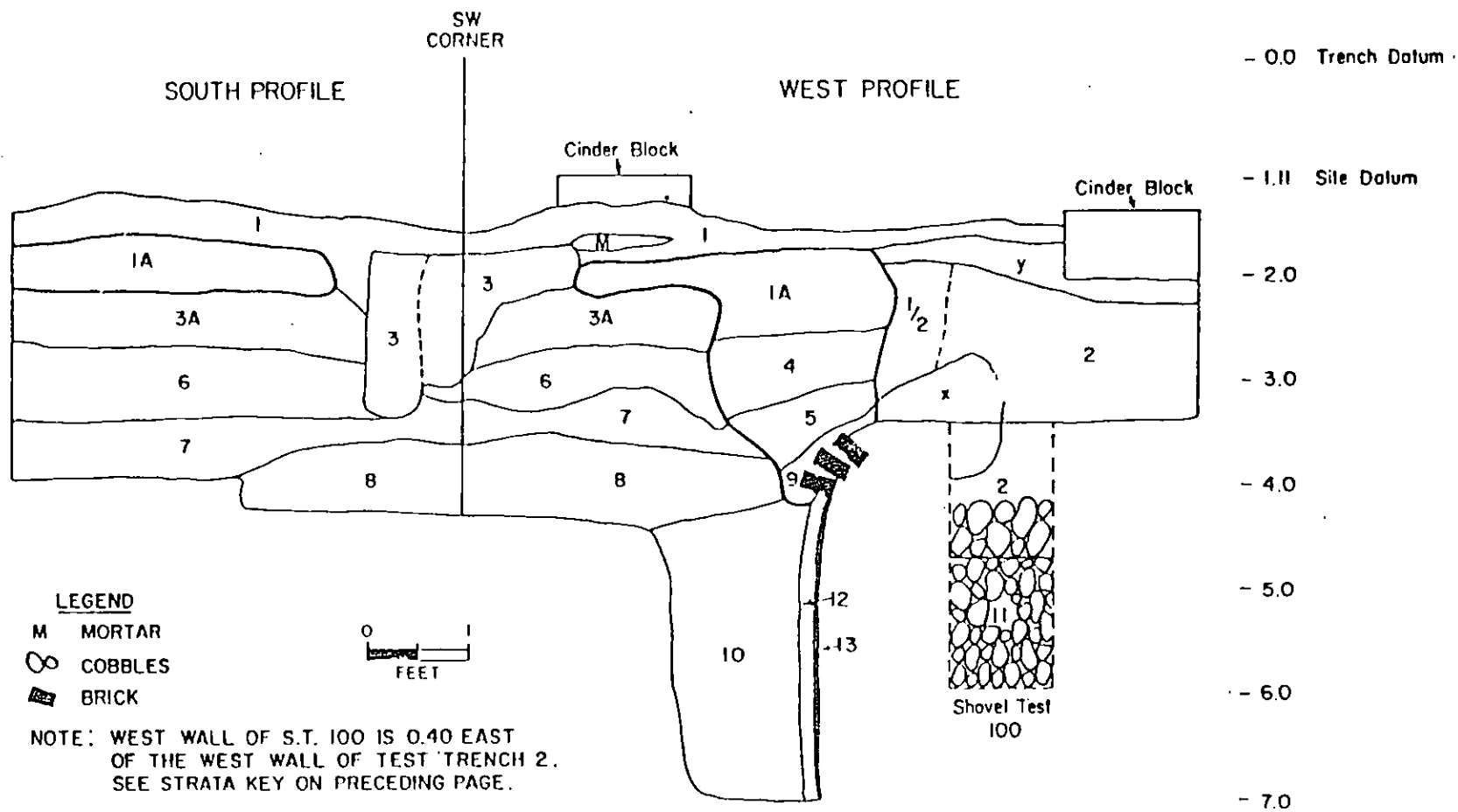


Figure 30
Profile of Berger Test Trench 2
Source: Berger (1985:22 - Fig. 11)

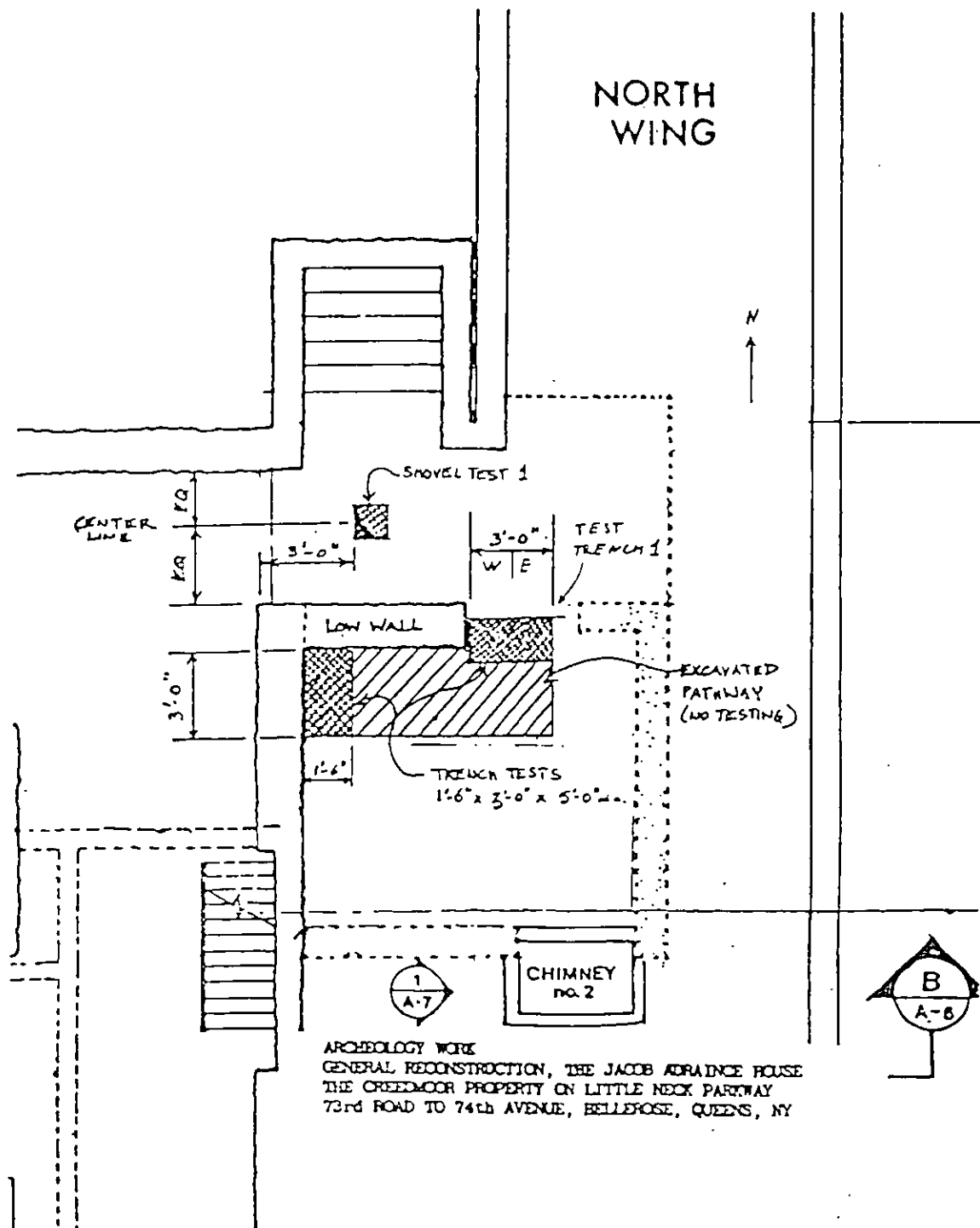


Figure 31
Location of Berger Tests in Adriance House Cellar
Source: Berger (1985:5 - Fig. 3)

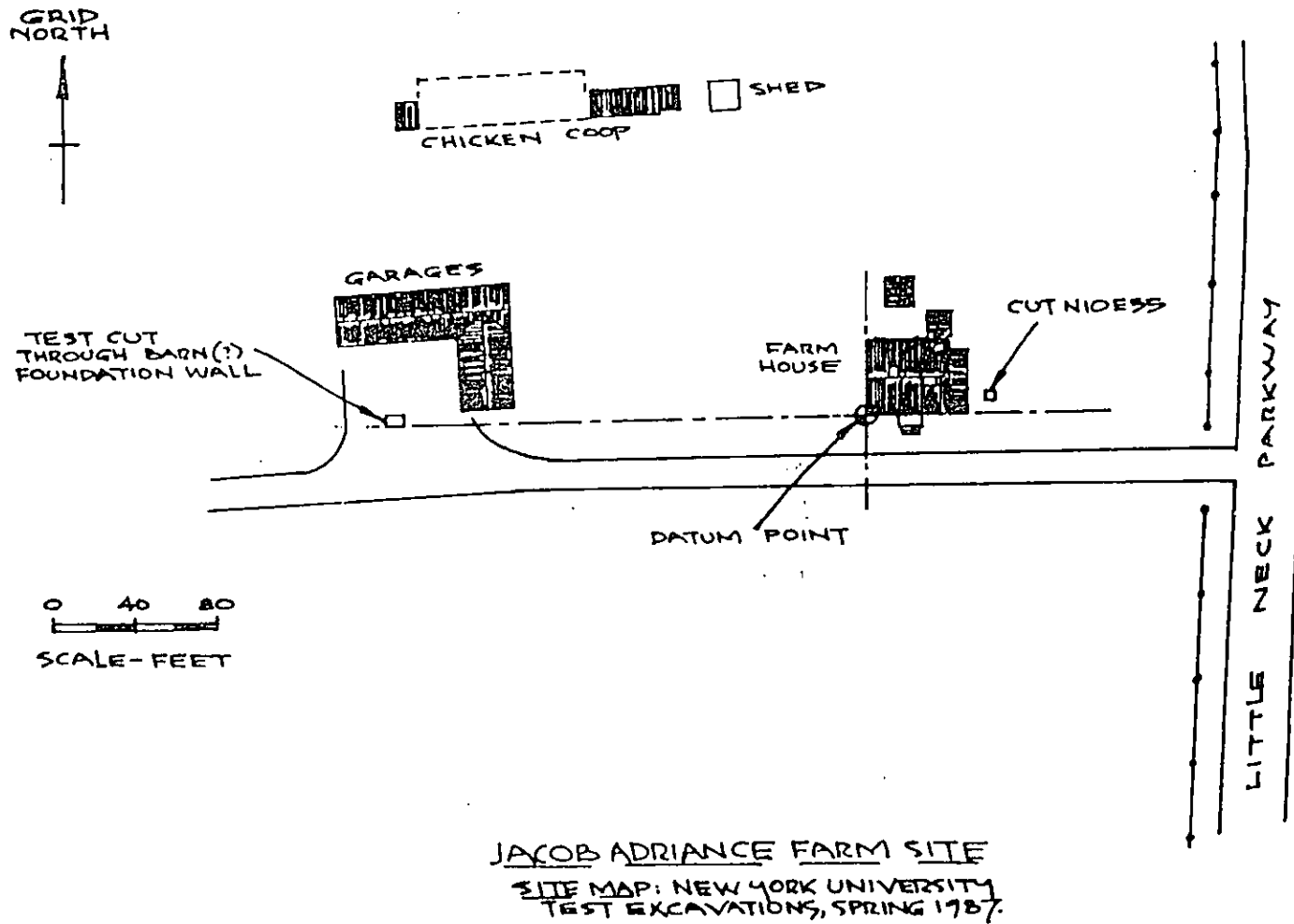
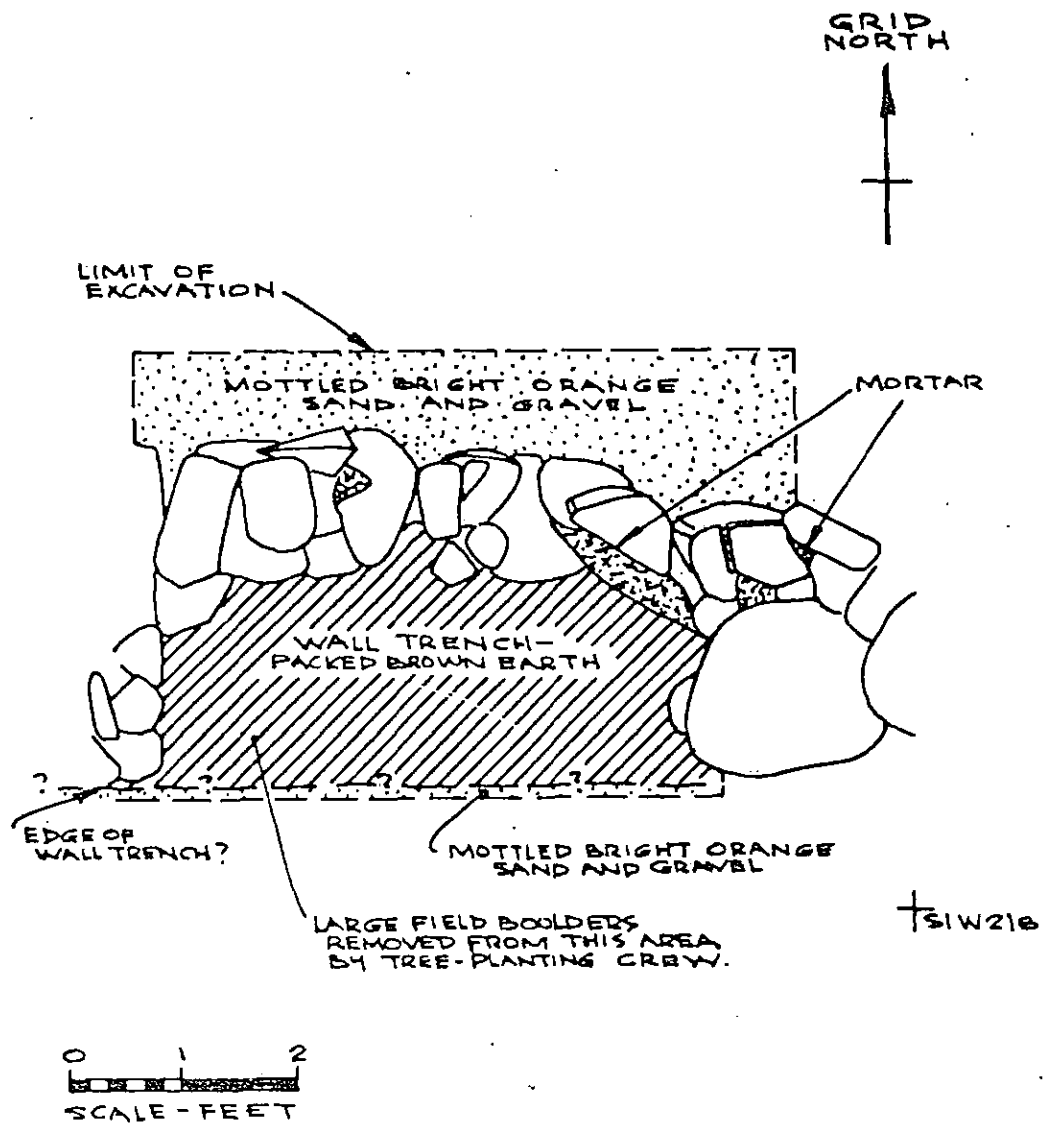


Figure 32
 Location of 1987 NYU Field School Tests
 Source: Salwen (1987:5 - Fig. 2)



JACOB ADRIANCE HOUSE SITE
 TEST CUT THROUGH BARN(?)
 FOUNDATION WALL.

Figure 33
 Plan View of "Barn" Wall
 Source: Salven (1987:13 - Fig. 6)

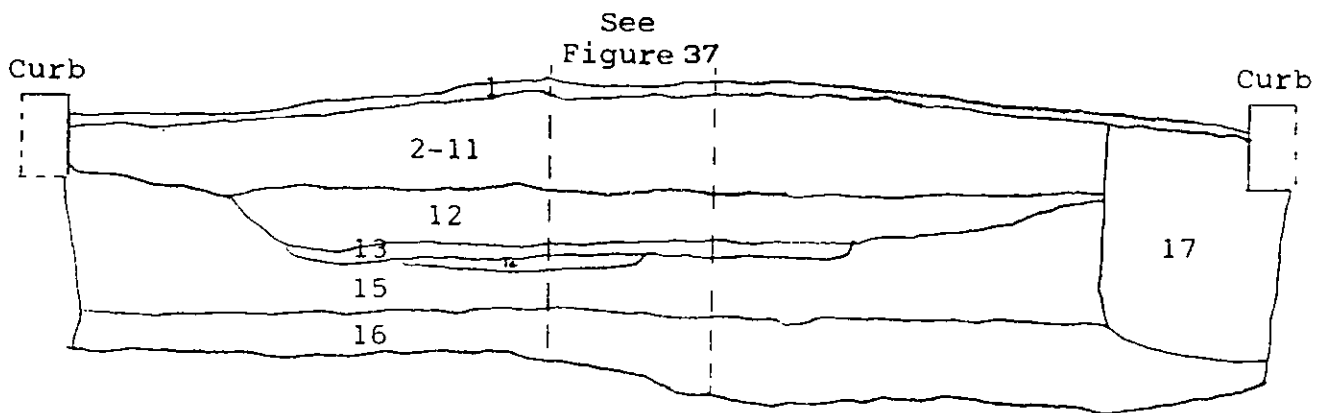


FIGURE 36
 BACKHOE TRENCH 1 - EAST PROFILE
 Scale: 1" = 2.5'

- 1 Asphalt Pavement
- 2-11 Layered Deposits (see detail - Figure 37)
- 12 Gray/Dark Brown Silty Sand
- 13 Light Brown/Tan Silty Sand
- 14 Gray Sand with Pebbles
- 15 Dark Brown Sandy Silt
- 16 Red/Brown Clayey Silt
- 17 Mixed Black/Brown/Tan/Gray Sandy Silt
 and Silty Sand with Pebbles

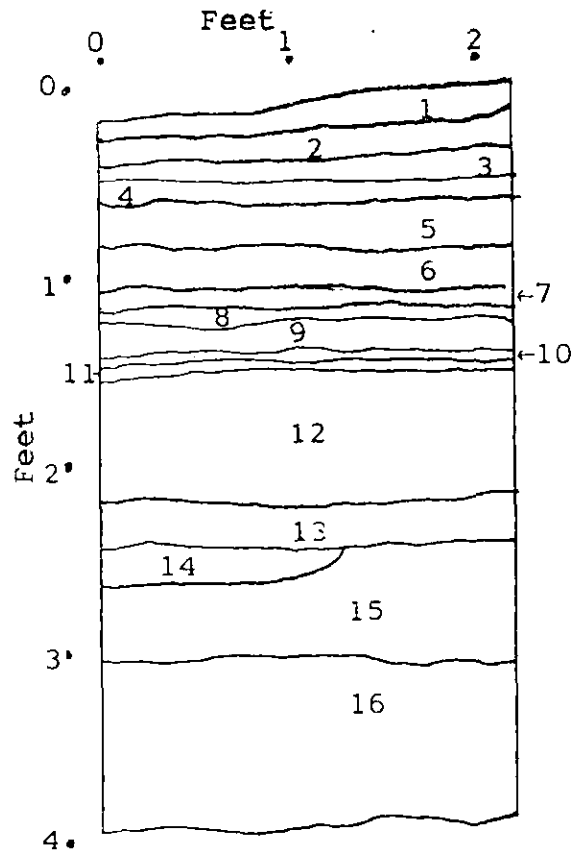


FIGURE 37
 BACKHOE TRENCH 1 - EAST PROFILE DETAIL SECTION
 Scale in Feet

- 1 Asphalt Pavement
- 2 Cinder
- 3 Gray/Black Sand
- 4 Cinder
- 5 Green/Gray/Brown Sand Mixed with White and Tan Sand
- 6 Gray/Black Sand with Pebbles
- 7 Green/Gray/Brown Sand
- 8 Red/Brown Silty Sand
- 9 Dark Gray Sand with Pebbles
- 10 Gray/Brown Sand
- 11 Mixed Brown and Tan Sand
- 12 Gray/Dark Brown Silty Sand
- 13 Light Brown/Tan Silty Sand
- 14 Gray Sand with Pebbles
- 15 Dark Brown Sandy Silt
- 16 Red/Brown Clayey Silt

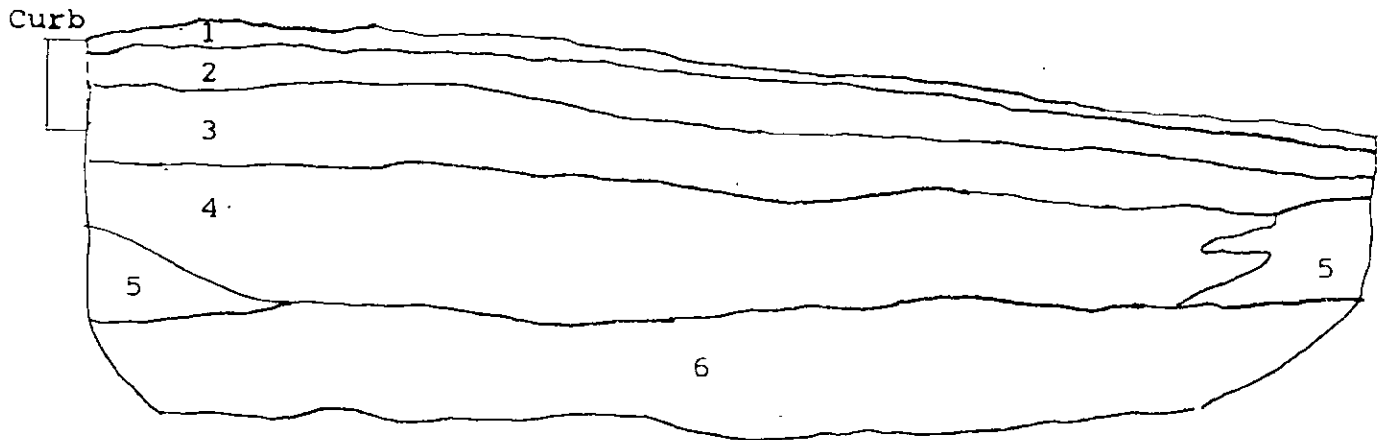


FIGURE 38
 BACKHOE TRENCH 1a - EAST PROFILE
 Scale: 1" = 2.5'

- 1 Sod
- 2 Brown Sandy Silt
- 3 Light Brown and Brown Silt
- 4 Light Brown and Brown Silt
with Pebbles and Cobbles
- 5 Dark Brown Sandy Silt
- 6 Light Tan Silt with Pebbles

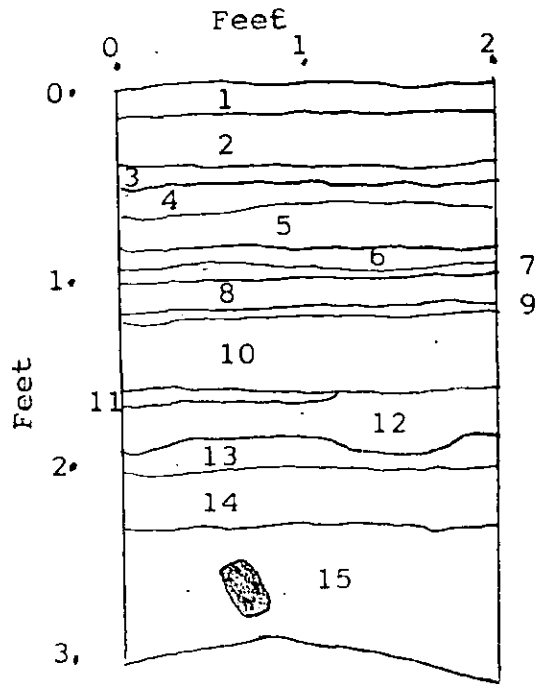


FIGURE 39
 BACKHOE TRENCH 2 - EAST PROFILE DETAIL SECTION*
 Scale in Feet.

- 1 Asphalt Pavement
- 2 Black Sand and Cinder
- 3 Green/Gray/Brown Silty Sand
- 4 Red/Brown Silty Sand
- 5 Gray/Black Sand with Pebbles
- 6 Green/Gray/Brown Silty Sand
- 7 Red/Brown Silty Sand
- 8 Dark Gray Sand with Pebbles
- 9 Mixed Brown and Tan Sand
- 10 Dark Gray/Brown Silty Sand
- 11 Dark Gray/Brown Sand Mixed with Black Sand
- 12 Light Brown/Tan/Gray Silty Sand
- 13 Dark Brown Sandy Silt
- 14 Red/Brown Clayey Silt Mottled with Dark Brown Sandy Silt
- 15 Red/Brown Clayey Silt

 Cobble

*Located 6 feet south of northern curb of roadway

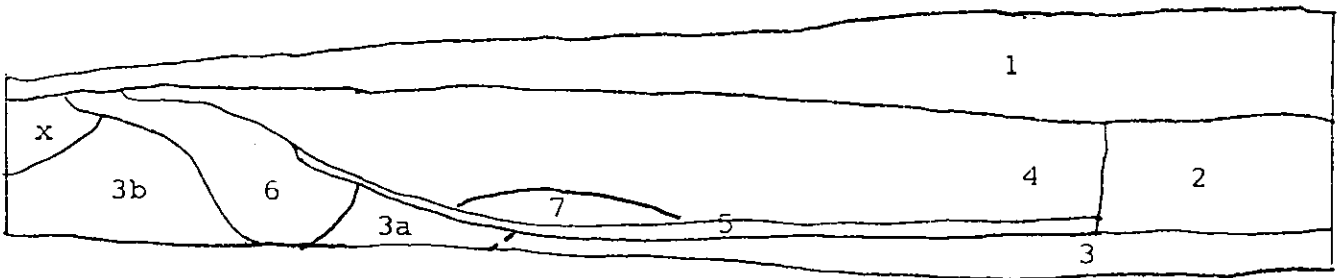


FIGURE 40
 BACKHOE TRENCH 3 - WEST PROFILE
 Scale: 1" = 2.5'

- 1 Brown and Orange Mottled Sandy Silt
- 2 Tan Coarse Sand with Pebbles
- 3 Orange/Tan Silt
- 3a Tan Silt
- 3b Brown/Orange Clayey Silt
- 4 Cinder
- 5 Corroded Metal
- 6 Brown and Orange Mottled Sandy Silt
- 7 Lens of Brown Sandy Silt
- x Indentation Remaining after Removal of Rock

PLATES

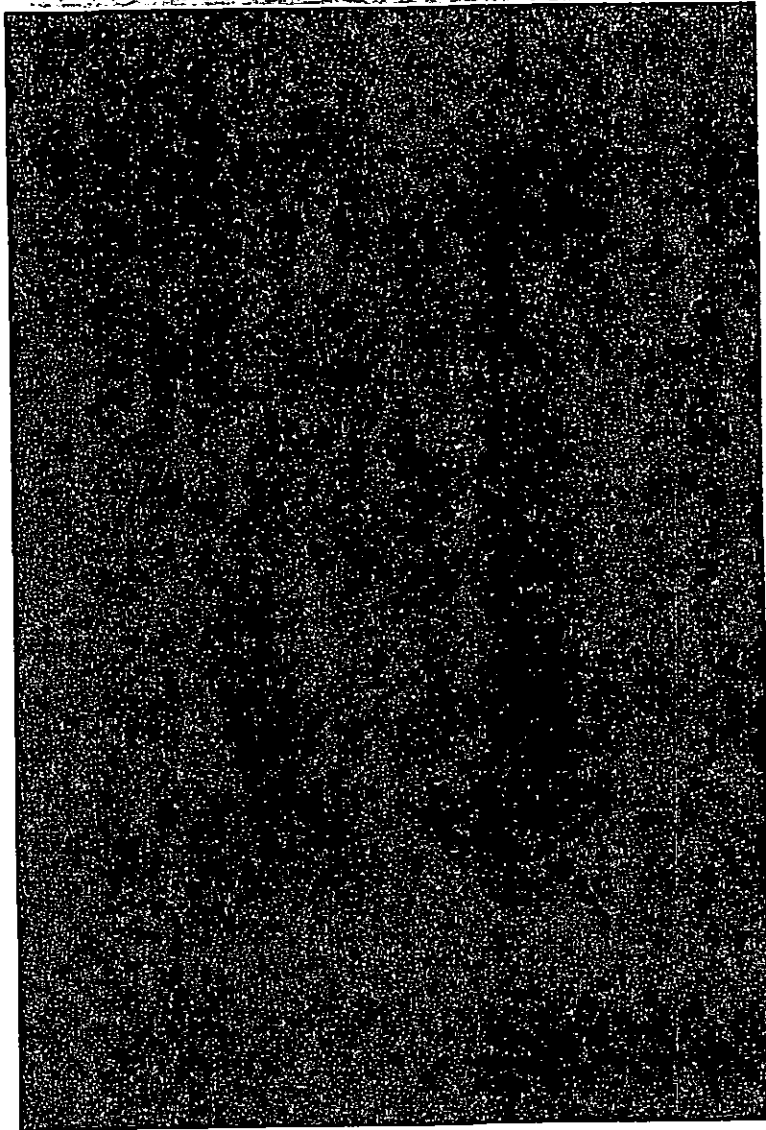


Plate 1
Prehistoric Projectile Point
Shovel Test 1 - Stratum 1



Plate 2
Prehistoric Projectile Point
Shovel Test 22 - Stratum 4/5



Plate 3
Trench A/Feature 1
View North



Plate 4
Trench A/Feature 1
View South Showing Northern Edge of Feature

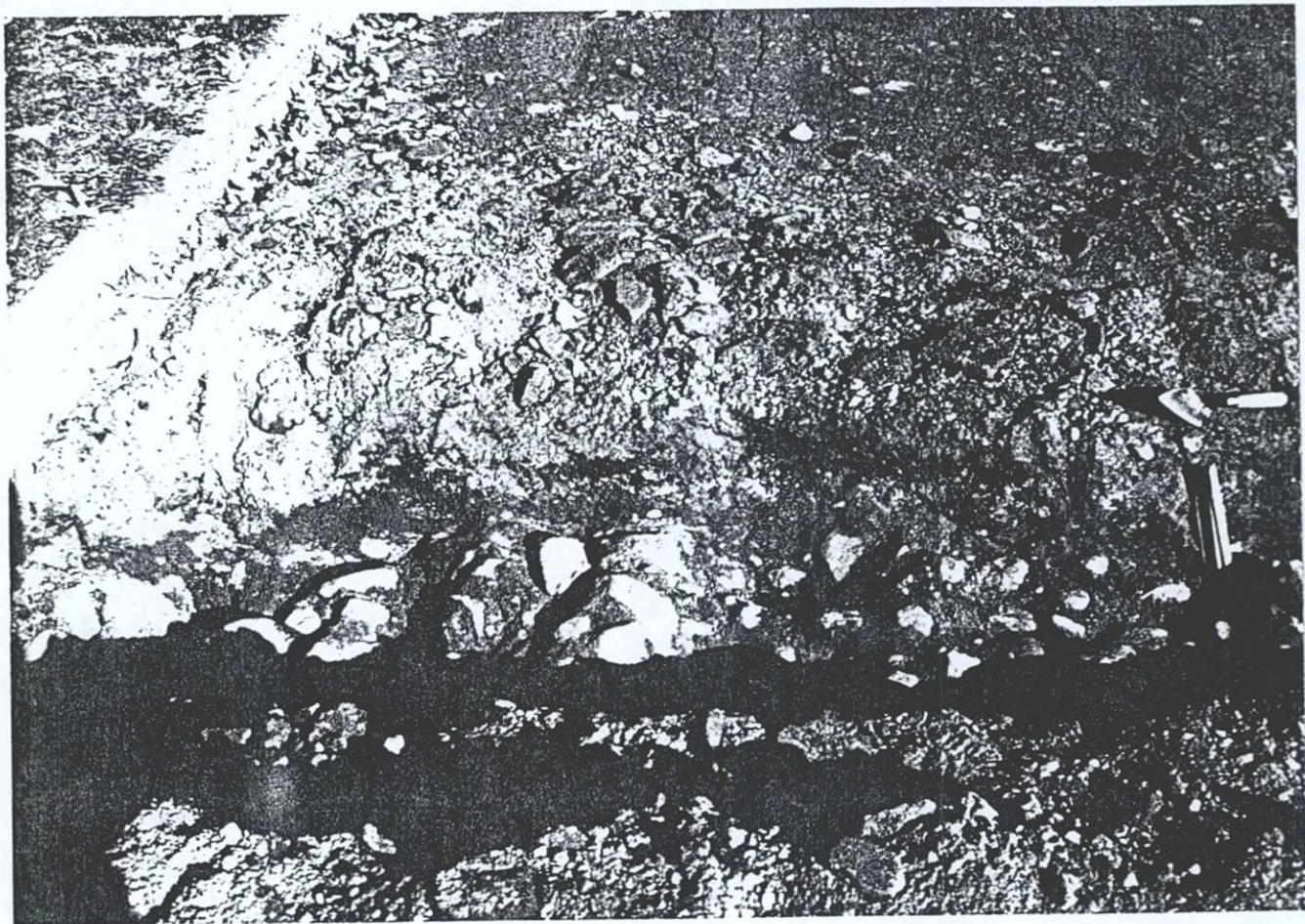


Plate 5
Trench A/Feature 1
View East Showing Eastern Profile of Trench A

APPENDIX A
COPIES OF LAND RECORDS AND WILLS

ADRIANCE FARM LAND RECORDS

them or any of them whereby they or said Gerratt Foxon or either
 American Brethren or assigns shall or may be lawfully evicted out or
 ejected out of ye said land & premises And ye sd John Harrison
 this 5 day of ye date hereof doth seized and possess of ye said target
 ed land and premises as if a good right and abiding title and interest
 such as is simple And lastly by ye said John Harrison for him-
 self his heirs assigns administrators assigns heirs assigns with
 the aid every their appunct unto ye said Gerratt Foxon & John Harrison
 their heirs Executors Administrators assigns in this & every their quit
 and private possession & seized against all persons shall and will warrant
 and for defend by these presents.

In Testimony whereof ye said Jo: & Elizabeth Harrison have
 subscribed their hands and affixed their seals this second day of April
 & in ye nineteenth year of his Majesty's reign 1697.

John Harrison *(S)* Elizabeth Harrison *(S)*
 Signed sealed and delivered in ye presence of us
 James Clement, Jo: Als. Tho: Geddes

May 4th 29th day 1697. Then appeared before me Cyt: Tho:
 Willett One of his Majesty's Council for ye Province of New York and
 did acknowledge the said of date & conveyance to be his voluntary act
 and deed.

Thomas Willett

Entered ye record of June 1698.
 By James Clement
 D. C.

A-2

(Copy from Ludder 1985:151)

NEW YORK CITY REGISTER, QUEENS COUNTY

MORTGAGE LIBER K pp 110-111

John Bennum to Rem Hegeman

All that piece or parcel of land with the houses and tenements thereon lying in the town of Flushing in Queens County and is bounded eastwardly by the road leading from the main road to little neck, north by land of William Foster and others, west by land of Albert Brinckerhoff and south by land of said Brinckerhoff, containing one hundred and thirteen acres of land and to the same more or less with the appurtenances.

All which premises were by Deed poll bearing date the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve mortgaged in fee by the said John Bennum to the said Rem Hegeman for securing the payment of seven hundred and fifty dollars with the interest thereof at six percent per annum according to the tenor of the condition of a certain Bond or obligation executed by the said John Bennum to the said Rem Hegeman.

The original mortgage whereof the foregoing is a record or Registry was acknowledged by the Grantors on the sixteenth day of May, 1812 before William Furman first judge of the Courts of Common pleas for Kings County, and registered the twenty fifth day of May, 1812, by me, Daniel Kissam.

.....executed by John Bennum of the town of Flushing in the County of Queens to Rem Hegeman of the town of Flatbush in Kings County.

paying to the said John Pennine money
 illustrates a assigne upon demand the surplus (if
 any there shall be) of the monie arising from
 such sale

3c 11 June 40

Sealed & delivered
 in the presence of
 William Furman

John Pennine

23

The original mortgage whereof the foregoing is a
 record as Registry was acknowledged by the parties
 on the sixteenth day of May 1812 before William
 Furman first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas
 for Kings County and registered the 25th day of
 May 1812

David Nassau Clerk

I do hereby certify that a certain Indenture of Mortgage
 bearing date the first day of May Eighteen hundred
 and twelve made and executed by John Pennine
 of the town of Flushing in the County of Queens to
 Rem Hegeman of town of Flushing in Kings County
 which said Mortgage was on the fifth day of March
 Eighteen hundred and twenty two assigned and made
 over by the said Rem Hegeman to Albert A. Brinkerhoff
 of the City of New York and further that the
 said mortgage was on the third day of May Eighteen
 hundred and twenty two assigned and made over by
 the said Albert A. Brinkerhoff to me the subscriber which
 said mortgage is registered in the Clerks office of the
 County of Queens in Lib K of Register of mortgages pages
 100 101 102 on the twenty fifth day of May Eighteen hundred

and twelve is redeemed said off satisfied and discharged dated
27 day of April 1825

Witness present
Andrew H. Snyder
David Lamberson

Daniel Lent

The foregoing certificate was acknowledged by the said
Daniel Lent before Judge Lamberson of Pennsylvania on
the 27 Instant and entered this 27th day of April 1825
By

Samuel Sherman Clk

Abraham Snedeker Junr
to
Isaac Cook & Isaac Koser

Records of registry of a mortgage
from the said Abraham Snedeker
to the said Isaac Cook and
Isaac Koser & registered at
their request as follows viz

All That certain piece or parcel of woodland situate
lying & being eastward from Water Hollow in the
said Township of Ryeleigh and bounded as follows
that is to say on the west by land belonging to
Isaac and John Snedeker on the North by land
belonging to Isaac Van Nostrand on the East by
lands belonging to James and William Hoagland
and Joseph Breese and on the South by Isaac
Remens land and containing seven acres three
quarters and thirty nine square rods to the center

This indenture made the 20th day of June
in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred
and Ninety Between Albert A. Bruckhoff
of the Town of Plainfield County of Sussex and State
of New Jersey and Charles W. ...
of the County and State of Massachusetts
in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Dollars

...(text omitted)...

The second part are in full executor's
 and administrators, have released and discharged
 from the same by their presents.
 Have granted, bought, sold, released, conveyed
 and confirmed and by their presents Doth
 grant, buy, sell, release, convey and confirm
 unto the said party of the second part, his
 heirs and assigns forever.

(All that of a Certain farm or
 plantation of land with all the dwelling houses
 out houses Buildings and improvements
 thereon erected situate lying and being in
 the said Town of Flushing;

Butted and Bounded as follows viz: lying in
 two pieces;

The first piece being whereon the dwelling
 house now stands; beginning at the east
 east corner thereof joining on the west side of the
 highway that leads from the plains to Little
 Neck thence southerly & westerly by land
 of Doct: William Lawrence until it comes
 to the woodland of John Hegeman thence
 westerly by said woodland to the road
 to the alley thence southerly by said woodland
 of John Hegeman and woodland of
 James Rhodes and cleared land of Daniel
 Kissam thence westerly by land of Daniel
 Kissam thence southerly by land of Daniel
 Kissam westerly by land of Daniel K
 across the road & that leads to the plain to the
 Hogman pond thence through and
 southerly by land of John Besmer
 Easterly by land of John Besmer
 by John Besmer Easterly by
 John Besmer to the plain
 from the plain to Little Neck
 by the said road to the alley &

The

108
East side of said highway leading from the
plains to Little Neck beginning at the south
west corner of said land bounded westerly by the
said highway northerly by land of William
Foster southerly by land of John Fredwell
northerly by land of John Fredwell easterly by
land of John Fredwell southerly by land of Adam
and Jackson Lawrence easterly by land of said
Lawrence southerly by land of William Lawrence
to the place of beginning.

The two pieces containing by estimation
two hundred and ten acres of land be the same
more or less.

Also a certain piece of Salt Meadow
lying in the Town of Jamaica County and
State aforesaid bounded by Land of Amos Dunton
bounded easterly by Meadow of Jeremiah
Hidmore to the West southerly by said Creek
to James and Thomas Lawrence Meadow westerly
by said Lawrence Meadow to the place
of beginning.

Containing by estimation six acres of
land be the same more or less.

Together with all and singular
the franchises advantages inheritances and
appurtenances whatsoever unto the said above
mentioned and described premises in any case
appertaining or belonging and the
reversion and reversions remainders and
residuals rents issues and profits thereof.

And also all the Estate rights title

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Deed Liber 60, p. 13 (and portion of p. 14)

This Indenture made the twenty eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty one Between Benjamin Hegeman and Warren Mitchell surviving and acting Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Duryea of the Town of Flushing Queens County State of New York deceased of the first part and John H. Cornell of the said town of Flushing of the second part Witnesseth That the said parties of the first part by virtue of the power and authority to them given in and by the said last Will and Testament and for and in consideration of the sum of six thousand five hundred and twenty five Dollars of lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand paid at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said party of the second part and his heirs executors and administrators for ever released and discharged from the same by these presents have granted bargained sold aliened released conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell alien release a convey and confirm unto the said party of the [second?] part and to his heirs and assigns forever All that certain tract of land situate in the said Town of Flushing and part and parcel of the real estate of which said George Duryea died seized and bounded as follows to wit Beginning at the southeast corner of the said tract adjoining the highway leading from the Jericho Turnpike near the dwelling house of Skidmore Hendrickson by Little Neck and running from thence by said highway north fifteen degrees west ten chains then again north fourteen degrees west ten chains and fifty nine links then again north sixteen and a half degrees west six chains and thirty eight links to land of Peter Cox then by said last mentioned land south sixty nine degrees and a half west twenty three chains and fifty nine links then north eighteen degrees west four chains and six links then South seventy one degrees west ten chains and fifty five links then south again seventy one degrees west twelve chains and thirty seven links then north fifteen and a half degrees west eight chains and eighty links then north thirty six degrees west one chain

have or had by virtue of the said last Will and Testament or otherwise
 in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances
 thereto and to the heirs and assigns of the said parties above mentioned and do
 hereby and herby grant and convey or intend to be with the appurtenances
 thereto unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns to have
 and their heirs forever and benefit and behoof forever and the said parties
 of the first part for themselves severally and respectively and for their
 heirs and assigns their executors and administrators severally and
 jointly nor the one for the other or others of them nor for their heirs
 executors or administrators or acts or deeds of the other or others of them
 but each and every of them for himself his heirs and assigns and for his and
 their heirs executors and administrators and his and their several and
 several acts and deeds only covenant grant promise and agree to and
 with the said party of the second part and his heirs and assigns
 that the said party of the second part and his heirs and assigns shall
 and lawfully may from time to time and at all times forever hereafter
 peaceably and quietly have hold use receive possess and enjoy all
 and singular the said hereditaments and premises hereby granted and
 conveyed or intended as to be with their and every of their appurtenances
 and receive and take the rents issues and profits thereof and for his
 and their own use and benefit without any lawful let hindrance
 interruption or denial whatsoever in law or by them or
 any parties of the first part his heirs or assigns or by any other
 person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or who shall or
 lawfully claim hereafter by force or under them or either of
 them or by force or under them or either of their right title interest or
 claim that full and clear and full and clearly discharged acquittance
 and satisfaction shall be made unto and sufficiently paid and satisfied hereupon
 and hereafter by them the said parties of the first part their heirs and
 assigns and against all and all manner of force and other just
 claims demands mortgages judgments and all other charges and incumbrances
 whatsoever had made committed executed or done by them the said
 parties of the first part or by through or with them or either of them acts deeds or
 any manner of instrument or writing. And the premises hereby the said parties of the
 first part do hereby to interchangeably at their hands and seals the same
 to be as above written.

Done and sealed in the presence of

THIS INDENTURE, made the Third day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three (1833)

BETWEEN DANIEL LENT and Jane Catharine his wife of Queens County of Queens Long Island & State of New York parties of the first part and PETER COCK of Flushing in the aforesaid County and State of the second part.

WITNESSETH That the said parties of the first part for and in Consideration of the sum of (\$ 5500) Five thousand dollars good and lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said party of the second part his heirs executors and administrators forever released and discharged from the same by these presents have granted bargained sold aliened released and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell alien release and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever,

A L L that certain Farm situate lying and being in the Town of Flushing aforesaid County and State aforesaid bounded and bounded as follows to wit :
Northernly by land of Joshua Foster and Woodland of George Rhodes Thomas Hicks Lewis Cornell and Willot Lawrence Easterly by the Highway Road that leads from the end of the Great Plains Towards Little Neck and southerly and westerly by land of George Duryea Containing (110 Acres) One hundred and Ten Acres be the same more or less which said Farm was conveyed to the above named Daniel Lent by William Corzwell and Oliver Denton Trustees for the Creditors of John Bennam late of Flushing aforesaid by deed bearing date the Tenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty two

Together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances therunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions and remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof And also all the estate right title interest dower or dowerly property possession claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said party of the first part of in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances,

To have and to hold the above granted bargained and described premises with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns to his and their own proper use benefit and behoof forever And the said Daniel Lent and Jane Catharine his wife for themselves their heirs executors and administrators Do hereby further covenant grant and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns that the said premises are lawfully seized in and of a good absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in all and singular the above granted bargained and described premises with the appurtenances therunto belonging have good right full power and lawful authority to grant bargain sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid And that the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns shall and may at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly have hold use occupy possess and enjoy the above granted premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances without any let suit trouble molestation or disturbance of the said part their heirs or assigns or of any other person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the same And that the same are now free clear discharged and UNINCUMBERED OF AND FROM all former and other Grants titles charges estates judgments taxes assessments and encumbrances of what nature or kind soever And also that the said parties of the first part and their heirs and all and every other person or persons who have lawfully or equitably deriving any estate right title or interest of in or to the herein before granted premises by from under or in in trust for his her or them shall and will at any time or times hereafter upon the reasonable request and at the proper costs and

charges in the law of the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns make do and execute or procure to be made done and executed all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable acts conveyances and assurances in the law for the better and more effectually vesting and confirming the premises hereby intended to be granted in and to the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever as by the said party of the second part his heirs or assigns or his or their Counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably devised advised or required And the said Daniel Lent and Jane Catharine his wife their heirs the above described and hereby granted and released premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns against the said parties of the first part and their heirs and against all and every other person and persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same shall and will warrant and by these presents forever defend.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.
Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of :-
Jacob Field.

DANIEL LENT (L. S.)
JANE CATHARINE LENT (L. S.)

Queens County N.Y. On the 3rd day of May 1833 before me personally appeared Daniel Lent and Jane Catharine his wife to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the within Deed and duly acknowledged that they executed the same and the said Jane Catharine on a private examination and apart from her said husband acknowledged that she executed the same freely without any fear or compulsion of her said husband and having examined the same and finding no alterations therein do Allow it to be recorded.

JACOB FIELD Commissioner of Deeds

Entered & compared with the original the 17th day of May 1833 at 6 O' Clock P. M.
Examined by

SAMUEL SHERMAN, Clerk.

THIS INDENTURE made the Thirteenth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between PETER COX, of the Town of Flushing in the County of Queens and State of New York and CHARRY, his wife, parties of the first part and GEORGE WALDRON of the Town of Jamaica, in said County, party of the second part, witnesseth that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Two thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs, and assigns forever

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated, in the Town of Flushing aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: - on the west of woodland, of Harry P. Marvin on the North by Woodland, formerly owned by Thomas Hicks, now occupied by Joseph P. Flynn, on the East partly by woodland of George Rhodes, and Duryea Remsen, and partly by cleared land of Joshua Foster, and partly by a road leading to Little Neck, and on the south by the lane running through the Farm now owned by the said PETER COX. The premises hereby conveyed being the northerly half of said Farm, and containing fifty five acres, more or less. Together with the stock, farming utensils, and household furniture upon the said premises.....

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between GEORGE WALDRON, of the town of Jamaica, in Queens County and State of New York party of the first part, and CHERRY COX, (wife of HATER COX) of the town of Flushing in said County and State, party of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at and before the executing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold aliened, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents, does grant, bargain, sell alien, remise, release convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Flushing in the said County of Queens, and State of New York and bounded and described as follows: On the west by Woodland or Harry P. Marvin on the north by Woodland formerly owned by Thomas Hicks, now occupied by Thomas F. Flynn, on the east partly by Woodland of George Rhodes, and Daryea Hansen, and partly by cleared land of Joshua Foster, and partly by a Road leading to Little Neck, and on the south of the lane running through the farm partly

owned by Peter Cox and containing 50 acres more or less. Together with the stock, farming utensils and household furniture upon the said premises Together with all and singular ... appertaining and the reversions, and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and

profits thereof. And also all the estate, right, title interest, property possession claim and demand, whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said party of the first part, of in or to the above described premises, and every part, and parcel thereof with the appurtenances. To have and to hold all and singular the above mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, her heirs, and assigns for and during the term of her natural life. And the said GEORGE WALDRON, and his wife, the said premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, her heirs, and assigns, against the said party of the first part, his heirs, and against all and every person, and persons whomsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim the same shall and will warrant and by these presents forever Defend. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said party of the first part, has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of:-
JNO. J. ARMSTRONG

GEORGE WALDRON (IS)

THIS DEED, made the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six between GEORGE WALDRON, of the Town of Jamaica, in Queens County and State of New York party of the first part, and ARTHUR COX, of the Town of Flushing, in Queens County aforesaid, party of the second part, witnesses that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of fifteen hundred

dollars, lawful money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at or before the enrolling and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, aliened, remised, released conveyed and confirmed and by these presents, does grant, bargain, sell, alien remise release, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs, and assigns forever,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, in said Town of Flushing, Queens County and bounded and described as follows, on the west by Woodland of Harry P. Marvin on the north by Woodland formerly of Thomas Hicks on the east partly by Woodland of George Rhodes, and Daryea Hansen and partly by cleared land of Joshua Foster, and partly by a road leading to Little Neck and in the south by a lane running

through the Park formerly of Peter Cox, and containing fifty-five acres be the same more or less. Together with the stock farming utensils, and household furniture, now upon the said premises, subject to the life interest therein of Charry Cox. Together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title interest, property, possession claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said party of the first part, or in or to the above described premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances. To have and to hold all and singular the above mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, and assigns forever, subject however to the life estate of Charry Cox, in the said premises. And the said GEORGE WALDRON, and his heirs, and assigns, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs, and assigns, against the said party of the first part, his heirs, and assigns, and against all and every person and persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim the same, shall and will warrant and by these presents, forever defend. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of:-
JNO J. ARISTOCHE

GEORGE WALDRON (15)

Justice of the Peace.

Entered and compared the foregoing with the original on the 21st day of April 1866 at 9 O'Clock A.M.

Examined by

JOSIAH T. HUGHMAN

CLERK.

COMPARED

C.M. and F.D.O.

Four Dollars Int Rev

Cancelled Apr. 20, 1866.

A. D. C. "Mortgage"

THIS INDENTURE made the twentieth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty five between ABRAHAM D. COX of Flushing in the County of Queens and State of New York party of the first part and PETER COX of the same place party of the second part:

WITNESSETH that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Dollars lawful money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part ~~as and in full paid by him~~ at or before the executing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and other considerations him thereunto moving have granted bargained sold aliened remised released conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell alien remise release convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever.

all that certain part or parcel of land situate in Flushing aforesaid with the buildings and improvements thereon bounded on the North partly by land formerly belonging to Joshua Westor dec'd partly by land of Thorne and Bowers (Gardeners) and partly by land of R A De Forrest formerly Joseph D. Flynn on the East by the Road leading from Little Neck to the Jericho Plank Road formerly Jericho Turnpike on the West partly by land of William Cornell partly by land of John Hendrickson partly by land of John Benham and on the South by a lane that divides the premises hereby

undivided land belonging to said Peter Cox containing about
fifty five acres be the same more or less, the premises hereby con-
veyed or intended to be conveyed the northerly half of the farm
generally known as the Peter Cox farm the said lane being taken as
the dividing line between the northerly and southerly portions of
said farm.

AND the said party of the first part hereby intending
to release all his interest in said land north of the lane.

TOGETHER with all and singular the tenements
incorporeal and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise
appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders
rents issues and profits thereof:

AND ALSO all the estate right title interest
property possession claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in
equity of the said party of the first part of in or to the above
described premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurten-
ances:

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the above
mentioned and described premises with the appurtenances unto the said
party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said party of the first
part has hereto set his hand and seal the day and year first above
written:

Signed sealed and delivered

in the presence of

CHARLES M. KIRBY

ABRAHAM D. COX

L.S.

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF QUEENS

SS:

On the twentieth day of April in the year

from her husband that she executed the said mortgage
freely and without any fear or compulsion of her said
husband

Leeds J Fosdick
Notary Public
in & for Lewis Co

Entered and compared the foregoing with the original
copy 1872 at 5 PM

Executed by John H. Scribner

The foregoing mortgage discharged July 3 1876 by certificate recorded
in Liber 3 of Discharges Mortgages page 491 as on file,
J. H. Scribner Clerk

Four dollars and $\frac{1}{2}$ This Indenture made the four
and no stamp tax } tenth day of May in the year one
thousand eight hundred and seventy six Between
Cherry Cox (widow of Peter Cox late of Flushing Lewis
County New York deceased) Abram S Cox and his
wife Sarah Cox and Henry Cox her husband
all of Flushing aforesaid and Mary Cox and family
Cox her husband of North Hempstead in said County
The said Abram S. Henry, and David S Cox being
sons of said Peter Cox deceased, parties of the first part
and John Hicks and Hannah Ann Hicks as
Executors of the last will & testament of Stephen S
Hicks late of Flushing dec'd parties of the second part

Whereas the said Cherry Cox Abram S Cox Henry
Cox Mary Cox & David S Cox are justly indebted to
said party of the second part in the sum of Four
dollar and no cents money of the United States

see Liber
p 209
satisfaction
1872

... date with these present written sense ...
 ... dollars - but the money as expressed
 ... of the said party ...
 ... day of May which will be in the year of
 ... interest thereon to be computed from the date
 ... after the rate of seven per cent
 ... in the first day of September
 ... annually on the
 ... day of May ...
 ... details to be made in the presence
 ... of the said parties ...
 ... unpaid amount for the space
 ... after the said day of the maturity of the
 ... with all interest
 ... the said parties
 ... immediately except although
 ... with interest thereon
 ... of the currency thereon ...
 ... obligation and the condition
 ... reference being made to the
 ...

Now This Indenture Witnesseth

... the parties for the better
 ... of the said parties
 ... obligation
 ... the said parties
 ...

Convey and confirm unto the said parties of the second
part and to their heirs and assigns forever

That certain
town farm piece or parcels of land with the buildings
and improvements thereon situated in the town of Dutch
burg Queens County (New York) bounded as follows
on the North partly by land formerly belonging to John
van Pelt deceased partly by land of Thomas van Buren
(Judge) and partly by land of P. A. de Forest formerly
Joseph P. Flynn on the East by the Road leading from
Little Neck to the Jewish Place Road on the West
partly by land of William Corbett partly by land of
John Hendrickson and partly by land of John Per-
nam and on the South by a lane that divides the
premises hereby conveyed from the southerly part of the
farm of the said Peter Cox deceased containing fifty
five acres more or less being the northerly part of the
farm of which Peter Cox deceased died seized unless
northerly part hereby mortgaged by deed by his wife
recorded in Queens County to his son Abraham his
daughter in law Sarah (wife of Henry) and his daugh-
ter in law Mary (wife of Daniel) all of which are
parties of the first part hereto

Together with all and singular
the tenements hereto annexed and appurtenances thereto
with belonging or in any wise appertaining and the same
with and reversions remainder and remainders with
issues and profits thereof And also all the estate right
title interest power & authority properly possessed then
and hereunto whatsoever as well in law as in equity
of the said parties of the first part of us and to their heirs
and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances
-ces To have and hold the above granted and
described premises with the appurtenances of the same
their heirs and assigns to their own proper use

said to be Commissioned and sworn and any unauthorized
to take the same. And further that I am well acquainted with
the handwriting of such Commissioners and truly believe the
Signature to the said Certificate of proof or Acknowledgment
is genuine.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
hand and affixed the Seal of said County this 27th
day of Oct 1858
L. S. J. H. Campbell Clerk

Entered and compared the foregoing with the Original
October 3, 1872 at 1.45 P.M.

Examined by
John A. Sullivan Clerk

(5/10/1872)

Two dollars in Tax
Stamp cancelled } To all to whom these presents
shall come we Emma C Cox (wife of Abraham D.
Cox) and the said Abraham D. Cox her husband
Send Greeting

Know Ye that the said Emma C. Cox the party of the
first part to these presents for and in consideration
of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars lawful
money of the United States to her and the said Abraham
D. Cox in hand paid at or before the sealing and
delivery of these presents by Daniel D. Cox and Rufus
S. Hicks, the Executors of the last will and testament
of Peter Cox deceased and Mary L. Cox (wife of
Daniel D. Cox) and Sarah Cox (wife of Henry Cox)
devises under said will of Peter Cox deceased
parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby

acknowledged, hath granted remise release and forever
 quit claimed and by these presents hath granted
 remise release and forever quit claim unto the said
 party of the second part their heirs and assigns forever
 all the lower and third right and title of lower
 and third and all other right like interest property
 claim and demand whatsoever in law and equity
 of her the said party of the first part of in and to

All
 that certain Farm or tract of Land with the buildings
 and improvements thereon situated in the Town of
 Finsbury Queens County New York bounded as follows
 on the North party by land formerly belonging to
 Joshua Foster deceased partly by land of Thorne
 and Bowers (Gardeners) and partly by land of R. F.
 De Forest formerly of Joseph P. Flinn on the East
 by the Road leading from Little Neck to the Perisco
 Plank Road formerly Perisco Turnpike on the West partly
 by land of William Cornell partly by land of John Hendrickson
 and partly by land of John Bennam; and on the South by a line
 that divides the premises from the southern part of the Farm
 of which said Peter Cox deceased died seized containing fifty
 five acres more or less and also all his right title and
 interest (if any) in all other lands tenements and real estate of
 which the said Peter Cox deceased died seized

Excepting and reserving however from this release the one
 equal undivided third part of the farm of fifty five acres above
 described with undivided one third part hereby reserved was
 devised by said will of Peter Cox deceased to said Benjamin
 and son and of said Emma Cox

The said Farm of fifty five acres above described being the
 same Farm conveyed in the said Abraham D. Cox to the said
 Peter Cox (now deceased) by deed dated April 20, 1865
 and recorded in Queens County Clerk's Office in vol.
 225 of Deeds page 265 in which deed the said Emma Cox
 party of the first part herself did not join to release her lower
 and this release is given to the Executors and assigns

nature to the said certificate of proof or acknowledgment
is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof I have
hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court
and County the 29 day of April 1874.
S. J. W. Hatcher - Clerk

Entered and compared the foregoing with the original
April 30, 1874. at 11 A.M.
Examined by John H. Chapman
Clerk

This Indenture made the thirtieth
day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and
seventy four. Between Abraham D. Coy. of the Town of
Flushing Queens County and State of New York of the first
part and Charles W. Schenck of the Town of North Hemp-
stead County and State aforesaid of the second part;
Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in
consideration of the sum of One Dollar lawful money of
the United States of America to here in hand paid by the
said party of the second part at or before the executing
and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby
acknowledged hath granted bargained bargained sold alien-
ated and released conveyed and confirmed unto by these
presents that grant bargain sell alien release

All my right title and interest in and to all that certain farms & tracts of land situated lying and being in the Town of Flushing Queens County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows to wit; On the East by the road or highway leading from Rosedale Station to Little Neck; on the North by land formerly of Joshua Foster John Van Siclen & Juniper Remsen, John Provenant & William Cornell; and on the West by land of John Hendrickson & land formerly of George Doughty, and on the South by the land late of Peter Cox deceased, immediately adjoining the same on the South side thereof. Being the Northern portion of the farm of which Peter Cox late of Flushing died seized & possessed & containing Fifty eight acres more or less.

Also All my interest in and to that certain piece or parcel of meadow land situate at Little Neck, Queens County, containing four acres of land. Being property of which Peter Cox died seized. Bounded on the East by land of Mrs Scott, on the North by meadow owned by Martha Schenck & on the West by the Little Neck Creek, & on the South by meadow of David Provost.

Together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainders and remainders reverts issues and profits thereof. And also all the estate right title interest property possession claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said party of the first part of in or to the above described premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances. To have and to hold all and singular the above mentioned and described premises together with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his heirs

Deed Liber 437, p. 31

This Indenture made the thirtieth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy four Between Charles W. Schenck of the Town of North Hempstead County of Queens and State of New York of the first part and Emma C. Cox of the same place aforesaid of the second part Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar lawful money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted bargained bargained (sic) sold aliened remised released conveyed and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien remise release convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever

All my right title and interest in and to All that certain farm & tract of land situated lying & being in the Town of Flushing Queens County and State of New York bounded and described as follows to wit: On the East by the road or highway leading from Hinsdale Station to Little Neck; on the North by land formerly of Joshua Foster John Van Siclen & Duryee Remsen, John Bennem & William Cornell; and on the West by land of John Hendrickson formerly of George Doughty and on the South by land late of Peter Cox deceased immediately adjoining the lane on the South thereof. Being the Northern portion of the farm of which Peter Cox late of Flushing died siezed & possessed & Containing Fifty Eight acres more or less. - Also All my interest in and to that certain piece or parcel of Meadow land situate at Little Neck Queens County containing four acres of land bounded on the East by land of Mrs Scott; on the North by meadow owned by Martha Schenck and on the West by Little Neck Creek, & on the South by meadow of David Provost.....

This Indenture made the first date of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five Between Sarah Cox Wife of Henry Cox and the said Henry Cox her husband of the town of Flushing in Queens County New York parties of the first part and John Hicks of the said town of Flushing in Queens County party of the second part Whereas the said Sarah Cox and Henry Cox are justly indebted to the said party of the second part in the sum of Three thousand dollars lawful money of the United States secured to be paid by their certain bond or obligation bearing even date with these presents in the penal sum of Six thousand dollars lawful money as aforesaid conditioned for the payment of the first mentioned sum of three thousand dollars lawful money as aforesaid to the said party of the second part his executors administrators or assigns On the first day of April which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six and interest thereon to be computed from the date of these presents at and after the rate of seven per cent per annum and to be paid semi annually on the first day of October and April. And it is thereby expressly agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the said interest or of any part thereof on any day whereon the same is made payable as above aforesaid and should the same remain unpaid and in arrear for the space of thirty days then and from thenceforth that is to say after the lapse of the said thirty days the aforesaid principal sum of three thousand dollars with all arrearage of interest thereon shall at the option of the and party of the second part his executors administrators or assigns become and be due and payable immediately thereafter

(portion of text omitted)

That the said parties of the first part for the better securing
 the payment of the said sum of money mentioned in
 the condition of the said bond or obligation with interest
 thereon according to the true intent and meaning thereof
 and also for and in consideration of the sum of one dol-
 lar to them in hand paid by the said party - of the
 second part at or before the execution and delivery of
 these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged
 have granted bargained sold aliened released conveyed
 and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain
 sell alien release convey and confirm unto the said
 party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns for
 ever.

All that certain farm piece or parcel of land with the
 buildings and improvements thereon situated in the
 town of Flushing in Queens County New York bounded as
 follows on the north by the same running through the
 farm of the late Peter Cox deceased on the east by the
 road or highway leading from Little Neck to the Jones
 Blunk Road on the south by land formerly of George
 Surycia and recently of Harry P. Marvin on the west by
 land formerly of George Surycia now of John Henrickson
 containing fifty (50) acres more or less Being the south-
 ern part of the farm of which Peter Cox deceased did
 seized and being the same premises which said
 Peter Cox by his Will proved in Queens County on Aug
 4. 1870 devised to the said Sarah Cox solely in fee-
 Together with all and
 singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances
 thereto in anywise or in anywise appertaining and the re-
 version and reversion remainder and remainders rents
 issues and profits thereof and that all the estate right title
 interest custom right of entry property possession claims

heirs and assigns and all other persons claiming or to claim the premises or any part thereof by law or under them or either of them. And it is expressly agreed by and between the parties to these presents that the said parties of the first part shall and will keep the buildings erected and to be erected upon the lands above conveyed insured against loss and damage by fire by insurers and in an amount approved by the said party of the second part and assign the policy and certificate thereof to the said party of the second part and in default thereof it shall be lawful for the said party of the second part to effect such insurance and the premium and premiums paid for effecting the same shall be a lien on the said mortgaged premises added to the amount of the said bond or obligation and secured by these presents and payable on demand with interest at the rate of seven percent per annum.

In Witness Whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered *S* Sarah Cox. *LS*
 in the presence of *S* Henry Cox. *LS*
L Lewis L. Fosdick *S*

State of New York

County of *S* On the first day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five before me personally came Sarah Cox and Henry Cox her husband known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and they severally acknowledged to me that *S* executed the same and

T H I S I N D E N T U R E, made the twenty ninth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Between JOHN HICKS of the Town of Flushing in Queens County New York party of the first part and SARAH COX wife of HENRY COX of said Town party of the second part.

WHEREAS the said Sarah Cox and Henry Cox her husband by indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy five for the consideration therein mentioned and to secure the payment of the money therein specified did convey certain lands and tenements of which the lands hereinafter described are part unto the said John Hicks which mortgage was recorded in Queens County Clerks Office in Liber 305 of Mortgages page 61 April 2, 1875.

AND WHEREAS the said party of the first part at the request of the said party of the second part hath agreed to give up and surrender the lands hereinafter described unto the said party of the second part and to hold and retain the residue of the mortgaged lands as security for the money remaining due on the said mortgage. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH; that the said party of the first part in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of One Dollar to him duly paid at the time of the unsealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted released quit claimed and set over and by these presents doth grant release quit claim and set over unto the said party of the second part all that part of the said mortgaged land bounded as follows:

Beginning at the south east corner of said mortgaged premises and running westerly along land formerly of Harry P. Marvin now of Richard Marvin and Robert Marvin fifteen hundred and fifty nine 25/100 feet to land formerly of John Hendrikson thence running northeasterly along said last named land two hundred and sixty seven 7/10 feet thence running along the rest of said mortgaged premises north 73 (degrees) 01' east fifteen hundred and sixty nine 1/10 feet to the highway leading from Little Neck to the Jericho Plank Road thence running southerly along said Highway two hundred and twenty six 85/100 feet to the place of beginning containing eight 87/100 acres by recent survey.

TOGETHER with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the right title and interest of the said party of the first part of in and to the same to the intent that the lands hereby conveyed may be discharged from the said mortgage and that the rest of the lands in the said mortgage specified may remain to the said party of the first part as heretofore.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the lands and premises hereby released and conveyed to the said party of the second part heretofore and assigns to her & their only proper use benefit and behoof forever free clear and discharged of and from all liens and claim under and by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day of the date hereof.

In presence of

LEWIS L. FORDICK
State of New York.
Queens County. SS;

JOHN HICKS L.S.

On this 29th day of April 1875 before me came JOHN HICKS known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing Release and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

LEWIS L. FORDICK,

Notary Public in & for Queens Co.

THIS INDENTURE made the third day of May
in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Between SARAH COX wife of HENRY COX and the said HENRY COX
her husband of the Town of Flushing in Queens County New York parties of
the first part and ROBERT MARVIN of said Town of Flushing in Queens County
party of the second part.

WITNESSETH ; that the said parties of the first part for and
in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Seven Dollars lawful
money of the United States to them in hand paid by the said party of the
second part at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the
receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said party of the second
part his heirs executors and administrators forever released and discharged
from the same by these presents have granted bargained sold aliened remised
released conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain
sell alien remise release convey and confirm unto the said party of the
second part and to his heirs and assigns forever.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the
Town of Flushing Queens County New York bounded as follows.

Beginning at the southeast corner thereof at a point in
the Southerly boundary line of the farm of said Sarah Cox distant eleven
hundred and sixty $75/100$ feet westerly from the highway leading from
Little Neck to the Jericho Turnpike measured along said boundary line
thence running from said point along said boundary line by land of said
Robert Marvin south seventy one degrees twenty nine minutes west three
hundred and eighty nine $5/10$ feet to the southwest corner of the farm
of said Sarah Cox thence running along land of said Robert Marvin north
sixteen degrees thirty two minutes west two hundred and sixty seven $7/10$
feet thence running along land of said Sarah Cox north seventy three
degrees one minutes east three hundred and ninety two $1/10$ feet to the
land this day conveyed by said Sarah Cox to Richard Marvin thence running
southerly along said last mentioned land about two hundred and fifty
seven feet to the place of beginning containing two $38/100$ Acres by
recent survey.

Being a part of the farm of which Peter Cox (the Father of
said Henry Cox) died seized) and being a part of that portion of his

same which he devised to the said Sarah Cox in fee by his Will dated May 20, 1835 and proved in Queens County on Aug. 4, 1870.

TOGETHER with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversions and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof.

AND ALSO all the estate right title interest curtesy right of curtesy property possession claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said parties of the first part of in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted bargained and described premises with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns to his and their own proper use benefit and behoof forever.

AND the said parties of the first part for themselves and for their heirs executors and administrators do hereby covenant grant and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns that the said Sarah Cox at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents is lawfully seized in her own right of a good absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in all and singular the above granted and described premises with the appurtenances and has good right full power and lawful authority to grant bargain sell and convey the same in manner aforesaid.

And that the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns shall and may at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly have hold use occupy possess and enjoy the above granted premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances without any let suit trouble molestation eviction or disturbance of the said parties of the first part their heirs or assigns or of any other person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the same.

AND that the same now are free clear discharged and unencumbered of and from all former and other grants titles charges estates judgments taxes assessments and encumbrances of what nature or kind soever.

AND ALSO that the said parties of the first part and their heirs and all and every person or persons whomsoever lawfully

THIS INDENTURE made the third day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Between SARAH COX wife of HENRY COX and the said HENRY COX her husband of the Town of Flushing in Queens County New York parties of the first part and RICHARD W. MARVIN of the said Town of Flushing in Queens County party of the second part.

WITNESSETH that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Nine Hundred and Seventy three 50/100 Dollars lawful money of the United States to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part at or before the unsealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said party of the second part his heirs executors and administrators forever released and discharged from the same by these presents have granted bargained sold aliened remised released conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell alien remise release convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Town of Flushing in Queens County New York bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner thereof at the highway leading from Little Neck to Jericho Plank Road and running thence south seventy three degrees and one minute west eleven hundred and seventy seven feet thence running southerly along land this day conveyed by said Sarah Cox to Robert Marvin about two hundred and fifty seven feet to the southerly boundary line of the farm of said Sarah Cox thence running along said boundary line north seventy one degrees and twenty nine minutes east eleven hundred and sixty 75/100 feet by land of said

Richard Marvin formerly of Harry P. Marvin until it comes to said highway and thence running northerly along said highway north twelve degrees thirty one minutes west two hundred and twenty six $\frac{25}{100}$ feet to the place of beginning containing Six $\frac{42}{100}$ Acres by recent Survey.

Being a part of the farm of which Peter Cox (the father of said Henry Cox) died seized and being a part of that portion of his farm which he devised to the said Sarah Cox in fee by his Will dated May 20, 1868 and proved in Queens County on August 4, 1870.

TOGETHER with all and singular tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversions and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof.

AND ALSO all the estate right title interest curtesy and right of curtesy property possession claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said parties of the first part of in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted bargained and described premises with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns to his and their own proper use benefit and behoof forever.

AND the said parties of the first part for themselves and for their heirs executors and administrators do hereby covenant grant and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns that the said Sarah Cox at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents is lawfully seized in her own right of a good absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in all and singular the above granted and described premises with the appurtenances and has good right full power and lawful authority to grant bargain sell and convey the same in manner aforesaid.

AND that the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns shall and may at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly have hold use occupy possess and enjoy the above granted premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances without any let suit trouble molestation eviction or disturbance of the said parties of the

This indenture made the tenth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five between Mary L. Cox wife of Daniel D. Cox and the said Daniel D. Cox, her husband of the Town of Flushing in Queens County New York parties of the first part and Sarah Cox wife of Henry Cox of the Town of Flushing in the County of Queens New York party of the second part

Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars lawful money of the United States to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said party of the second part her heirs executors and administrators forever released and

discharged from the same by these presents have granted bargained sold aliened released conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell alien release release convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to her heirs and assigns forever.

ALL the one equal undivided third part of all that certain farm piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the town of Flushing in Queens county New York bounded as follows: on the North partly by land formerly belonging to Joshua Foster deceased, partly by land of Thorne and Bowers (Cardinal) and partly by land of R. A. De Forest formerly of Joseph P. Flynn, on the East by the road leading from Little Neck to the Jericho Turnpike or Plank Road, on the West partly by land of William Cornell partly by land of John Hendrickson and partly by land of John Bernam and on the South by the south side of the lane running between the premises hereby conveyed and the southerly part of the farm of Peter Cox deceased, containing fifty five acres more or less, being the northerly part of the farm of which Peter Cox (father of said Daniel D Cox and Henry Cox) died seized.

Also all the one equal undivided third part of a certain parcel of meadow land situated on the easterly side of Little Neck Bay, in the Township of Flushing Queens county, New York and bounded as follows, Beginning at a ditch near a stake at the Northeastly corner thereof and adjoining land of Jacob Schenek, running South twenty six and one quarter degrees West nineteen chains and twenty eight links by meadow land of said Schenek to the Westerly corner thereof, thence South seventy seven and one half East five chains, thence North seventy six

(text omitted - second tract not part of Adriance farm)

...text omitted...

The farm and meadow above described were owned and possessed by said Peter Cox at the time of his death and were by him devised to said Mary L. Cox, Sarah Cox, and Abraham Cox, by his will dated May 20. 1855 and recorded in Sussex County Surrogate's Office in Silver 16 of wills page 359. Charry Cox the widow of said Peter Cox dec'd being now dead.

Together with all and singular the tenements, credits, debts and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining and the reversions and remainders

before me personally came Emily M Dinton and
 Frederick W Dinton, to me known and known to me
 to be the individuals described in and who executed
 the within conveyance and severally duly acknowledged
 to me that they executed the same.

L.S.

Henry C. Rath

Notary Public, Queens County, N.Y.

Entered and compared the foregoing with the Original
 January 13, 1892, at 11 a.m.
 Examined by *Wm. C. Rath* Clerk

This Indenture, made the twelfth day of January
 in the year eighteen hundred and ninety two. Be-
 tween Sarah Cox of the town of Flushing in Queens
 County and State of New York and Henry Cox her
 husband parties of the first part and Daniel
 Stattel, of the town of Hempstead in Queens
 County and State aforesaid party of the second part
 Witnesseth That the said parties of the first part
 in consideration of Twenty thousand dollars
 lawful money of the United States, paid by the party
 of the second part do hereby grant and release unto
 the said party of the second part, his heirs and
 assigns for ever

All that certain farm, piece
 parcel of land with the buildings and improve-
 ments thereon, situated, lying and being situate

County of Dutchess, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner thereof at the Road leading from Little Neck to the Jericho Turnpike and running westerly by land of Richard and Robert Marvin to what is known as the Alley Road and continuing on westerly by said Alley Road to land of John Hendrickson, thence running northwesterly and northwesterly by land of John Hendrickson and land of William B. Bahman and land of John Berham and land formerly of William Dornell to land formerly of R. A. Behest now of Sell, thence running easterly by said land formerly of Behest to woodland of Benjamin and Abraham D. Rhodes, thence running southerly by said woodland to the southeast corner of said woodland thence running easterly by said Benjamin and Abraham D. Rhodes' woodland and land formerly of Thos and Bowers now of Theodor Macoski to said highway leading from Little Neck to the Jericho Turnpike, thence running southerly by said Little Neck Road to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and one acres be the same more or less

Being part of the farm formerly owned by Peter Cox deceased

Together with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the parties of the first part in and to said premises.

To Have and to Hold the above granted premises unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns for ever

And the said Sarah Cox, one of the parties of the first part, doth covenant with said party of the second part as follows,

A-43

First, That the said Sarah Cox one of the parties

strument, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he had executed the same.

SETH S. ALLEN
Notary Public, Clinton Co., N.Y. Certificate filed Queens County.

Entered and compared the foregoing with the original February 19, 1919 at 11.00 A.M. and indexed under Section 86 Block 13996 on the Land Map of the County of Queens.

Examined by

Edward J. [Signature]

Clerk.

Recorded at the request of TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, Jamaica, N.Y.

JUMFARER
L.H. and G.H.

3470.

\$20.00 U.S.I.R.S. Cancelled.

THIS INSTRUMENT, Made the 15th day of January, in the year Nineteen hundred and nineteen: BETWEEN DANIEL STATTEL, widower, of Rockville Centre, in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County and State of New York, party of the first part, and GEORGE H. STATTEL, of Floral Park, in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County and State of New York, party of the second part. WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, in consideration of Ten Dollars, (\$10.--) lawful money of the United States, and other valuable considerations, paid by the party of the second part, does hereby grant and release unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever,

ALL that certain farm, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Queens, formerly in the Town of Flushing, County of Queens, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at the southeasterly corner thereof, at the road leading from Little Neck to the Jericho Turnpike and known as the Little Neck Road and running westerly by land formerly of Richard and Robert Karvin, now owned by the Motor Parkway, to land belonging to the State of New York; thence running northerly by said last mentioned land until it comes to woodland now or formerly of Benjamin and Abraham D. Rhodes; thence running easterly by said woodland formerly of Benjamin and Abraham D. Rhodes and land formerly of Thorn and Bowers, now of Theodore Macofaky, to said highway leading from Little Neck to the Jericho Turnpike and thence running southerly along the Little Neck Road to the point or place of beginning. Containing about sixty-two acres more or less. BEING PART OF THE SAME PREMISES conveyed to said Daniel Stattel, by Sarah Cox and Henry Cox, her husband, by deed dated January 12th, 1892, and recorded in Queens County Clerk's office in Liber 903 of Deeds page 119 on January 12th, 1892. TOGETHER with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to the said premises. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted premises unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever. AND the said party of the first part does covenant with said party of the second part as follows:

FIRST.- That the said party of the first part, is seized of the said premises in fee simple, and has good right to convey the same. SECOND.- That the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises. THIRD.- That the said premises are free from encumbrances. FOURTH.- That the party of the first part will execute or procure any further necessary assurance of the title to said premises. FIFTH.- That the said party of the first part will forever warrant the title to said premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

In presence of
 FREDERIC L. WILSON

DAN EL STATTEL L.S.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NASSAU. SS.: On this 21st day of January, in the year Nineteen hundred and nineteen, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared Daniel Stattel, to me personally known and known to me to be the same person described in, and who executed the within instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

FREDERIC L. WILSON
 Notary Public, Nassau Co., N.Y. Certificate
 filed in Queens Co. No. 485.

Entered and compared the foregoing with the original February 19, 1919 at 11.05 A.M. and indexed under Section 44 Blocks 10914, 10915, 10916, 10917, 10918, 10922, 10923, 10924, 10925, 10926, 10927, 10928, 10929, 10930, 10931, 10932, 10934, 10913, 10993, 10994, 10933 on the Land Map of the County of Queens.

Examined by *Edward H. [Signature]* Clerk.
 Recorded at the request of HOOPER & WILSON, Rockville Centre, New York.

S.H. [Signature]

3473.
 50/ U.S.I.R.S. Cancelled.

THIS INDENTURE, made the 20 day of June in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen. BETWEEN OSCAR KEPPLER and EVELYN P. KEPPLER, his wife, of St. Albans, New York, parties of the first part and HENRY H. LANKOW and ANNA T. LANKOW, residing at 89 Orient Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, parties of the second part, WITNESSETH, That the said parties of the first part, in consideration of Ten (\$10.00) Dollars, lawful money of the United States, paid by the parties of the second part, do hereby grant and release unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever.

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Springfield Dock, Springfield, Borough and County of Queens, City and County of New York, known and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of Bayhurst, Springfield, Borough of Queens, New York City" surveyed November 1st, 1912, by

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the 7th day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-six

BETWEEN GEORGE H. STATTEL AND ANNA V. STATTEL, his wife, residing at 34 Emerson Avenue, Floral Park, New York, parties of the first part, and PAULINE REISMAN, residing at 23 Park Avenue, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, party of the second part, WITNESSETH, that the parties of the first part, in consideration of One (\$1.00) dollars, lawful money of the United States, and other good and valuable considerations paid by the party of the second part, do hereby grant and release unto the party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever,

ALL these two certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, County of Queens, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:-

Parcel #1. BEGINNING at the southeasterly corner thereof, at the road leading from Little Neck to the Jericho Turnpike and known as the Little Neck Road and running westerly by land formerly of Richard and Robert Marvin, now owned by the Motor Parkway, to land belonging to the State of New York; thence running northerly by said last mentioned land until it comes to woodland now or formerly of Benjamin and Abraham D. Rhodes; thence running easterly by said woodland formerly of Benjamin and Abraham D. Rhodes and land formerly of Thora and ~~Bowers~~, now of Theodore Macofsky, to said highway leading from Little Neck, to the Jericho Turnpike and thence running southerly along the Little Neck Road to the point or place of beginning. Containing about sixty-two acres more or less.

Parcel #2. BEGINNING at a stake in the Northwesterly corner of the premises hereby described at a point where the southerly boundary line of land now or formerly of G. H. Gill, intersects the easterly boundary line of land now or formerly of Delamater S. Denton, and running thence along said land of Gill North eighty-five (85) degrees, twelve (12) minutes, East two hundred eighty-two and forty-one hundredths (282.41) feet to a stake, and land now or late of one Cornell; thence along said land of Cornell, south fifteen (15) degrees, thirty-eight (38) minutes west two hundred eleven and ninety-eight hundredths (211.98) feet to a stake; thence still along said land of Cornell, South seventy-five degrees, fifty-six (56) minutes, East one hundred seventy-four and fifty hundredths (174.50) feet to a stake; thence still along said land of Cornell, North fifteen (15) degrees, four (4) minutes, East Twenty-nine and seventy hundredths (29.70) feet to a stake; thence along a fence separating the premises hereby described from land of other owners, south seventy-eight (78) degrees, eighteen (18) minutes, East one hundred Ninety-one and seventy-five hundredths (191.75) feet to a stake, and land now or formerly of Joshua Foster; thence along said land of Foster, South Fourteen (14) degrees, twenty-five (25) minutes, West two hundred sixty-one and fifty one hundredths (261.51) feet to a cedar stump or post; thence still along said land of Foster, south seventy-seven (77) degrees, two (2) minutes west four hundred ninety-eight and fifty hundredths (498.50) feet to a stake, thence still along said land of Foster, South

Five (5) degrees, twenty-two (22) minutes East four hundred two and twenty hundredths (402.20) feet to a stake, and land formerly of one Brinkerhoff; thence along said land of Brinkerhoff, south seventy-two (72) degrees, Nineteen (19) minutes, West one hundred eighty-four and seventy-five hundredths (184.75) feet to land now or late of Ester W. Marvin; thence along said land Marvin, North three (3) degrees, Thirty-five (35) minutes, west six hundred forty-three and ninety-three hundredths (643.93) feet to land now or late of Delamater S. Denton, thence along said land of Denton, North eighty-four (84) degrees, Nineteen (19) minutes, east one hundred sixty-six and sixty hundredths (166.60) feet to the southeasterly corner of land of Denton; thence still along said land of Denton, North three (3) degrees, Thirty-nine minutes, west five hundred ninety-nine and thirty-one hundredths (599.31) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing seven and 737 1000 acres of land according to a survey made October 1907, by Evans and Sons, surveyors, Jamaica, L. I. SUBJECT to a right of way over the most southerly part of the premises described in favor of the adjoining owner of the West, to cross the same to Little Neck Road. SUBJECT to building restrictions and regulations in resolution or ordinance adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, July 29th, and amendments and additions thereto now in force. Together with all the right title and interest of the parties of the first part, of in and to the streets, roads, boulevards or avenues next to and adjoining said premises to the respective center lines thereof. TOGETHER with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the parties of the first part in and to said premises. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises herein granted unto the party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever, subject however, to a purchase money mortgage in the sum of One hundred sixty thousand (\$160,000) dollars. AND said parties of the first part covenants as follows: First. That said parties of the first part are seized of the said premises in fee simple, and have good right to convey the same; Second. That the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises; Third. That the said premises are free from incumbrances except as aforesaid, Fourth. That the parties of the first part will execute or procure any further necessary assurance of the title to said premises. Fifth. That said parties of the first part will forever warrant the title to the said premises. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hand and seal the day and year first above written.

IN PRESENCE OF:

J. GERARD MCLAUGHLIN

ANNA V. STATTEL (L.S.)
GEORGE H. STATTEL (L.S.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NASSAU, SS: On the 7th day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, before me, came GEORGE H. STATTEL AND ANNA V. STATTEL, his wife, to me known to be the individuals described in, and who executed, the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same. J. GERARD MCLAUGHLIN, Notary Public, Nassau County, Certificate filed Queens County, Commission expires March 30, 1927. The Land affected by the within instrument lies in Section 44, in Blocks, 10913, 10914-10915, 10916, 10917, 10918, 10922, 10923, 10924, 10926, 10927, 10928, 10929, 10930, 10931, 10932, 10933, 10934, 10935, 10936, 10937, 10938, 10939, 10940, 10941, 10942, 10943, 10944, 10945, 10946, 10947, 10948, 10949, 10950, 10951, 10952, 10953, 10954, 10955, 10956, 10957, 10958, 10959, 10960, 10961, 10962, 10963, 10964, 10965, 10966, 10967, 10968, 10969, 10970, 10971, 10972, 10973, 10974, 10975, 10976, 10977, 10978, 10979, 10980, 10981, 10982, 10983, 10984, 10985, 10986, 10987, 10988, 10989, 10990, 10991, 10992, 10993, 10994, 10995, 10996, 10997, 10998, 10999, 11000, on the

THIS INDENTURE, made the 5th day of February, nineteen

hundred and twenty six, between WHEELER BROTHERS, INCORPORATED, of 32 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn City and State of New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, party of the first part, and GEORGE H. STATTEL AND ANNA STATTEL, his wife residing at 34 Emerson Avenue, Floral Park, Long Island, New York, parties of the second part WITNESSETH, that the party of the first part in consideration of One (\$1.00) dollars, lawful money of the United States, paid by the parties of the second part, does hereby grant and release unto the parties of the second part, their heirs, and assigns forever.

ALL that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Flushing, in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, of the City of New York, county of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows to wit:- BEGINNING at a stake in the northwesterly corner of the premises hereby described at a point where the southerly boundary line of land now or formerly of G. H. Gill, intersects the easterly boundary line of land now or formerly of Delamater S. Denton, and running thence along the said land of Gill North eighty five (85) degrees, twelve (12) minutes, east two hundred and eighty two and forty one one hundredths (282.41) feet to a stake, and land now or late of one Cornelli, thence along the said land of Cornelli, south fifteen (15) degrees, thirty eight (38) minutes, west two hundred eleven and ninety eight one hundredths (211.98) feet to a stake, thence still along the said land of Cornelli, south seventy five (75) degrees, fifty six (56) minutes, east one hundred and seventy four and fifty one hundredths (174.50) feet to a stake, thence still along the said land of Cornelli, North fifteen (15) degrees, four (4) minutes, east twenty nine and seventy one hundredths (29.70) feet to a stake, thence along a fence separating the premises hereby described from the land and of other owners, south seventy eight (78) degrees, eighteen (18) minutes, east one hundred ninety one and seventy five one hundredths (191.75) feet to a stake, and land now or formerly of Joshua Foster, thence along the said land of Foster, south fourteen (14) degrees, twenty five (25) minutes, west two hundred sixty one and fifty one one hundredths (261.51) feet to a stake or post, thence still along said land of Foster, south seventy seven (77) degrees, five (5) minutes, west four hundred and ninety eight and fifty one hundredths (498.50) feet to a stake, thence still along the said land of Foster, south five (5) degrees, twenty two (22) minutes, east four hundred and two and twenty one hundredths (402.20) feet to a stake, and land formerly of one Brinkerhoff, thence along the said land of Brinkerhoff, south seventy two (72) degrees, nineteen (19) minutes, west one hundred eighty four and seventy five one hundredths (184.75) feet to land now or late of Ester W. Marvin, thence along the said land north three (3) degrees, thirty five (35) minutes, west six hundred forty three and one hundredths (643.93) feet to land now or late of Delamater S. Denton, thence along the said land of Denton, north eighty four (84) degrees, nineteen (19) minutes, west thirty six and sixty one hundredths (36.60) feet to the southeasterly

corner of land of Denton, thence still along the said land of Denton, north three (3) feet
degrees, thirty nine (39) minutes, west five hundred ninety nine and thirty one one hundred-
ths (599.31) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing in all 7.757 acres of
land, more or less. SUBJECT to the zoning restrictions of the City of New York, and the
covenants and restrictions contained in prior deeds of record. SUBJECT ALSO to a right
of way over the most southerly part of the premises above described in favor of the adjoining
owner or on the west to cross the same to Little Neck Road. TOGETHER with the appurtenances
and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to the said premises.
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same premises herein granted unto the parties of the second part,
their heirs, and assigns forever. And the party of the first part covenants as follows:
FIRST: That the party of the first part is seized of the said premises in fee simple, and
has good right to convey the same. SECOND: That the parties of the second part shall quietly
enjoy the said premises. THIRD: That the said premises are free from incumbrances,
except as herein stated. FOURTH: That the party of the first part will execute or procure
any further necessary assurance of the title to the said premises. FIFTH: That the party
of the first part will forever warrant the title to the said premises. IN WITNESS WHEREOF,
the party of the first part has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed and these
presents to be signed by its duly authorized officer the day and year first above written.

(CORPORATE SEAL) WHEELER BROTHERS INCORPORATED.,

BY: WM. J. WHEELER,
VICE PRESIDENT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS, SS.: On the 5th day of February, nineteen hundred and
twenty six, before me personally came WILLIAM J. WHEELER, to me known, who being by me duly
sworn, did depose and say that he resides in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New
York, that he is the Vice President, of WHEELER BROTHERS, INCORPORATED, the corporation
described in, and which executed the foregoing instrument, that he knows the seal of the
said corporation; that the seal affixed to the said instrument is such corporate seal; that
it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of the said corporation; and that he
signed his name thereto by like order. ROBERT G. BELL, Notary Public, Queens County,
Registry No. 2253, commission expires March 30th, 1926. The land affected by the within
instrument lies in Section, in Blocks 10849, 10913, 10919, 10921, 10936, 10850, 10918, 10920,
10935. on the land map of the county of Queens. Recorded March 29th, 1926 at 2:00 P.M.
at the request of J. GERARD MC LAUGHLIN, 9050 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica, N.Y.

COMPARED

Robert G. Bell AND *William J. Wheeler*

14 794

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the 23rd day of November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six, BETWEEN PAULINE REISMAN, residing at No. 43 Para Avenue, Jamaica, Borough and County of Queens, City and State of New York, party of the first part, and THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, party of the second part, WITNESSETH, that the party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000.00) dollars, lawful money of the United States, paid by the party of the second part, does hereby grant and release unto the said party of the second part, and its successors and assigns to ever, in pursuance of Chapter 766, Laws of 1926.

ALL that tract or parcel of land situate in the Borough and County of Queens, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a point where the westerly side of Little Neck Road intersects the northerly line on Long Island Motor Parkway running thence south $66^{\circ} 30' 50''$ west along the northerly side of said Long Island Motor Parkway 1,67.51 ft. to a monument; thence north $13^{\circ} 42' 50''$ west 1579.09 ft. to a stone monument; thence north $63^{\circ} 32' 30''$ east 172.20 ft. to a stone monument; thence north $12^{\circ} 19'$ west 643.09 ft. to a stone monument; thence north $77^{\circ} 41' 20''$ east 166.60 ft.; thence north $12^{\circ} 28' 50''$ west 396.40 ft.; thence north $75^{\circ} 25' 50''$ east 263.52 ft. to a stake; thence south $6^{\circ} 46' 30''$ west 211.96 ft.; thence south $64^{\circ} 21' 30''$ east 174.50 ft.; thence north $6^{\circ} 06' 40''$ east 29.70 ft. to an iron pipe; thence south $87^{\circ} 15' 20''$ east 152.96 ft. to an iron pipe; thence south $6^{\circ} 09' 30''$ west 261.47 ft. to a cedar stump; thence south $67^{\circ} 45'$

20° west 498.73 ft. to a stake; thence south 14° 05' 50" east 396.12 ft.; thence north 63° 52' 20" east 538.69 ft.; thence south 21° 40' 10" east 606.29 ft.; thence north 63° 52' 20" east 715.52 ft. to the westerly side of Little Neck Road; thence south 21° 40' 10" east 295.47 ft. along the westerly side of Little Neck Road; thence south 16° 56' 40" east still along the westerly side of Little Neck Road 737.96 ft. to the point or place of beginning containing within said bounds 66.104 acres more or less together with a right of way running easterly from the southerly end of the 14th course above described along the northerly side of the 10th course above described and continuing easterly to the westerly side of Little Neck Road and subject to the continuation of said right of way over part of the property above described.

ALL bearings are referred to the true meridian.

ALL as shown on "Map of lands to be acquired by the State of New York pursuant to Chapter 756, Laws of 1926 for additional lands for the Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital Creedmoor, Queens County, N.Y." dated July 1926 and filed in the office of the State Hospital Commission July 22, 1926, a certified copy of which map was filed in the office of the Queens County Clerk October 24, 1926. Together with all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part in and to any street, avenue, highway or lane adjacent to, in or upon said premises. Subject to a right of way over a portion of the premises above described as the same is described in a certain deed from Healey Brothers Incorporated, to George H. Statter and Anna Statter his wife, dated February 5, 1926, recorded March 29, 1926, book No. 2673 of Deeds, page 100, Queens County Clerk's office. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate, rights and interest of the party of the first part in and to said premises. To have and to hold the above granted premises unto the said party of the second part, and its successors and assigns forever. And the said party of the first part does covenant with said party of the second part as follows: First. That said party of the first part is seized of said premises in fee simple, and has good right to convey the same. Second. That the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises; Third. That said premises are free from incumbrances; Fourth. That the party of the first part will execute or procure any further necessary assurance of the title to said premises; Fifth. That said party of the first part will forever warrant the title to said premises. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written.

PRESENCE OF:

PAULINE KEISMAN

PAULINE KEISMAN (L.S.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF QUEENS, SS: On this 23rd day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the undersigned, subscriber, personally came PAULINE KEISMAN, to me known to be the person

A-51

SELECTED DEEDS TO NEIGHBORING PROPERTIES

our Lord One Thousand seven Hundred
and Ninety six.

Between Edward Hicks
of the Township of Rushing, in Sussex County
in the State of New York Farmer and Eliz-
abeth his wife of the first part Gilbert Scaring
of the City of New York Cartman and
Mary his wife of the second part and Samuel
Hicks of the Township of Rushing afore-
said Farmer of the third part.

Whereas Samuel
Corwell late of the Township of Rushing decea-
sed in and by his last will and Testament
in writing duly made and executed bearing
date the twelfth day of March in the Year
of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred
and Ninety six amongst other things therein
contained did give to his Daughter the said
Elizabeth Hicks the wife of Edward Hicks
so much and such a part of his lands and
Real Estate [his marsh and Salt Meadow and
other Land therein ordered to be sold excepted]
as would

Together with the sum of Five Hundred and
eighteen pounds before advanced and given
to her Husband the said Edward Hicks to be
estimated in such Valuation made in the
whole and be equivalent to the one full and
equal undivided third part in Value in
Quantity and Quality of his lands and
Real Estate.

To be assigned her off that part of his
lands where she then lived with the House and
other Improvements with so much and such a
part of the land adjacent as might be allotted
her and full to her share in the division thereof.
To hold the same
to her for and during the Term of Natural Life
and after her decease to her Children in fee
as in and by the Will is ordered and
Directed and did

And they having calling upon themselves
 the Brethren and execution of the said Division
 and Partition and Having carefully and
 impartially viewed and Surveyed the
 said premises have felt and ascertained
 the lines of Division thereof.

That is to say of the
 Part share and Proportion of the said Samuel
 Hicks hereby intended to be released to be and
 remain as follows.

[That is to say one piece whereof
 being the cleared land to begin at the Southeast
 corner by land of Thomas Pearsall and others
 on the South side and Charles Cornwall
 land on the east side thereof, thence running
 South eighty three degrees west Sixty two
 rods and five links by land of Thomas
 Pearsall and others to the land allotted
 to Elizabeth Hicks, thence North fifty six
 rods and eight links by said Elizabeth
 Hicks land, to land allotted to Mary Searing
 thence north twenty rods by said Mary Searing
 land thence north eighty degrees and three
 three quarters east twenty two rods and ten
 links by said Mary Searing land, thence
 north four degrees and three quarters east
 fifteen rods and eleven links by said Mary
 Searing thence North Seventy nine degrees
 and three quarters east One rods and eight
 links by said Mary Searing, thence
 North four degrees and three quarters west thirty
 four rods and two links to land of
 Obadiah Cornell, thence north eighty six degrees
 east and half east twenty rods and fifteen

links by said Obadiah Cornells land till it comes to Gilbert Cornells
 land and

more south six degrees and three quarters
 east eighty one rods and seven links and
 a half by said Gilbert Cornells thence
 south eighty five degrees east an half east
 five rods and seven links by said Gilbert
 Cornells till it comes to the land of Charles
 Cornells thence south six degrees and three
 quarters east forty two rods by said Charles
 Cornells to the first station or place of begin-
 ning containing thirty three Acres and eight
 square rods one other piece whereof being
 woodland is bounded as follows that is to
 say beginning at the Northeast Corner by wood
 land of Thomas Pearsall and others thence
 running ten degrees east fifty two rods and
 twenty links by wood land of said Thomas
 Pearsall and others to a white Oak Oak Tree
 by Jacob Adriaenss Woodland thence south
 fifty five degrees and one quarter west twenty
 rods and twelve links by said adriaenss
 Woodland till it comes to woodland adjoin-
 ing to the said Mary Seasing thence north eleven
 degrees and one quarter west
 sixty nine rods by said Mary Seasing
 to a place till it comes to the land
 of Elizabeth Hicks thence south fifty de-
 grees east sixteen rods and twelve links
 and an half by said Elizabeth Hicks thence
 north seventy five degrees east ten rods and
 three links by said Elizabeth Hicks to the
 first station or place of beginning contain-
 ing seven acres and fifty three square rods
 as by a map or chart thereof made may
 appear Now therefore

This Indenture witnesseth
 that the said Edward Hicks and Elizabeth his
 wife and Gilbert Seasing and Mary his wife
 arrived in possession of the said Recited right
 as for and in consideration of the sum
 of Ten shillings current Money of
 New York to them paid by the said
 Edward Hicks and Elizabeth his wife
 and Gilbert Seasing and Mary his wife

This Indenture Tripartite made

this third day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Ninety six Between Samuel Hicks of the Township of Pleshington in Greene County in the State of New York Partner of the first part Edward Hicks of the same Place Partner and Elizabeth his wife of the second part and Gilbert Scaring of the City of New York Partner and Mary his wife of the third part

Whereas Samuel Cosmwell late of the Township of Pleshington deceased in and by his Last Will and Testament in Writing duly made and Executed bearing date the Sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Ninety six amongst other things therein containing did give to his Daughter the said Elizabeth Hicks the wife of Edward Hicks so much and such a part of his Lands and Real Estate (his marsh and Salt Meadows and other lands therein ordered to be sold & cepted) as would

Together with the sum of Five Hundred and eighteen pounds before advanced and given to her Husband the said Edward Hicks to be estimated in such Valuation made in the whole and be equivalent to the one full and equal undivided third part in Value in Fee Simple and Inheritance of his said Lands and Real Estate to be assigned her off that part of his Lands when she should lived with the House and other Improvements with so much and such a part of the Land adjacent as might be allotted, allotted her and fall to her share in the division of the same to hold the same to her for and during the term of her

And having carefully and impartially viewed and surveyed the said premises have fixed and ascertained the lines of division hereof. That is to say of the part share and proportion of the said Mary Stearing hereby intended to be released to be and remain as follows that is to say one piece whereof being the cleared land to begin at the Gatch by the road at the northeast corner thereof by the land of Obediah Cornells.

Thence running south four degrees and three quarters east thirty four rods and two links by the land allotted to Samuel Hicks thence south seventy nine degrees and three quarters west one rod and eight links by said Samuel Hicks thence south four degrees and three quarters west fifteen rods and eleven links by said Hicks thence south eighty degrees and three quarters west twenty two rods and ten links by said Hicks thence south twenty rods by said Hicks till it comes to the allotment of Elizabeth Hicks thence south seventy one degrees west eighty three rods by said Elizabeth Hicks land till it come to the land of Obediah Cornells thence North twenty five degrees and an half west one hundred and twenty five rods eight links and an half by said Cornells land until it comes to the land of Robert Vanwyck Vanwyck thence north eighty degrees east thirteen rods and two links by said Vanwyck land thence north fifty eight degrees and an half east four rods and five links and an

half to a Beech tree by the said Vanwycks land thence north sixty five and one quarter degrees east eighteen rods and one link

and an half by said Varnum's land till it
 comes to a corner of Abadiak Cornell's then
 with twenty nine degrees and thirty five rods
 and ten links by Abadiak Cornell's woodland
 thence south nineteen degrees and one quarter
 east nine rods and one link by said Cornell
 Woodland thence north eighty degrees east twenty
 two rods and sixteen links by said Cornell
 Woodland thence north seventy nine degrees
 and an half east twenty rods by said Cornell
 cleared land thence north eighty degrees and
 one quarter east twenty rods and eleven
 and an half links by said Cornell's cleared
 land thence north eighty three degrees and an
 half east sixteen rods by said Cornell's cleared
 lands thence north eighty four degrees
 and an half east twenty five rods and
 twenty links by said Cornell's cleared lands
 to the first station or place of beginning
 containing sixty four acres and other piece
 whereof being woodland as bounded as
 follows

[That is to say, beginning at the north
 east corner thereof by the woodland allotted
 to said Samuel Hicks thence running with
 eleven degrees and one quarter east sixty nine
 rods by said Samuel Hicks woodland to
 woodland of Jacob Jacob Adriaance thence south
 twenty three degrees and one quarter west three
 rods and thirteen links by said Adriaance
 woodland thence south eighty one degrees
 east four rods and twenty links by said
 Adriaance woodland thence south eighty six
 degrees and one quarter west eight rods and
 twelve links by Abadiak Cornell's woodland
 thence north sixteen degrees and an half
 west thirty rods and seven links by woodland
 allotted to the said Elizabeth Hicks thence
 north thirty five degrees and an half east
 twenty three rods by said Elizabeth Hicks
 cleared land thence north fifty eight degrees

p. 175 (continued)

cleared land thence south Fifty eight degrees three quarters east
five rods and eleven links by said Elizabeth Hicks cleared land to
the first or place of beginning containing seven acres and
one hundred and thirty three square rods.....

This Indenture, made the fourth day of
November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and two.

Between, Eliphalet Weekes of Jamaica in Queens
County and State of New York and Martha his wife of the first
part and Daniel Kissam of Flushing in the County and State
aforesaid of the second part

Witnesseth, That the said Eliphalet Weekes and Martha
his wife for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar
to him the said Eliphalet Weekes, in hand well and truly
paid by the said Daniel Kissam the receipt whereof is
hereby acknowledged, have granted bargained, sold, aliened,
released, conveyed, assured and confirmed, and by these
presents do grant bargain, sell alien release convey
assure convey and confirm unto the said Daniel Kissam
and to his heirs and assigns forever.

All that certain messuage or tenement
situate lying and being in the Town of Flushing, bounded
southerly by the Highway leading from the Town of Flushing
to the Great Plains, Westerly by land of Charles Doughty
William Doughty and the heirs of Benjamin Doughty
deceased, Northerly partly by land of Benjamin Fowler
Eastwardly and Northwardly by land of Albert Williams
and eastwardly again partly by land of Anthony Rhoads
then easterly and southerly by lands of Benjamin T. Kissam
to the road aforesaid. Containing One hundred and fifty
Acres be the same more or less.

Also one lot of woodland in Flushing afore-
said, bounded southerly and Northerly by land of Charles
Borinwall westerly by land of William Foster, East-
wardly by land of Benjamin T. Kissam. Containing
Ten Acres be the same more or less.

Also one other lot of woodland in Flushing
aforesaid, bounded southerly by land of Doctor Daniel

~~Now~~ west by land of Benjamin J. Tice and
north by land of Doctor Laurel Lawrence and
east by land of Benjamin Hegeman. Containing
two Acres be the same more or less.

And also one other lot of Woodlands in
Gushing aforesaid bounded westerly by land of
Benjamin Foster then north and westerly by land

more or less of Stephen Lawrence, then northerly by land
of Millet Lawrence, then easterly by land of Benjamin
S. Kisson, and then southerly and easterly by land
of Albert Advance. Containing five Acres be the same
more or less.

Also a lot of Salt meadow at Jamaica South
in Amberman's Neck so called bounded easterly by
meadow of Anthony Rhoads, south by the Bay, west
by Meadow of Isaac Amberman, northerly by upland
of John Amberman. Containing ten Acres be the same
more or less.

Together with all and singular the Houses
Outhouses Buildings Barns Orchards Gardens
Trees Woods Underwoods Ways paths passages
Water Water Courses Easements profits Commodities
advantages emoluments hereditaments and appurtenances
whatsoever to the said premises belonging or in any
wise appertaining and the reversions and reversions
remainders and remainders rents issues and profits
thereof with the appurtenances.

And also all the estate right title right
Title of Dower Interest property possession claim and
demand whatsoever both in law and equity of
them the said Elephat Wecker and Marthas his
wife of us and to all and singular the above
mentioned and described premises and of us
to every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances

To have and to hold the said Messuage
or tenement Barn and lots of woodland and Salt
Meadow above mentioned and described and every
part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances to
the same belonging unto the said Daniel Kisson
his heirs and assigns to the only proper use benefit
and behoof of the said Daniel Kisson his heirs

This Indenture, made the Eleventh day of May in the year
 our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty
 between, William Foster of the City of New York in the State
 of New York; Green and Mary his wife of the first part and
 Joshua Foster of the Township of Flushing, Queens County
 and State, aforesaid, Parties of the second part
 Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part for and
 in consideration of the sum of One thousand seven
 hundred and fifty dollars lawful money of the United
 States of America, to them in hand paid by the said
 party of the second part at or immediately before
 the inscribing and delivery of these presents, he receipt
 thereof is hereby acknowledged and the said party
 of the second part his heirs, executors and administrators
 forever released and discharged from the same by
 these presents, have granted bargained sold, aliened,
 leased, conveyed and confirmed and by these presents
 do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, convey and
 confirm unto the said party of the second part, his
 heirs and assigns forever

All that certain piece
 of land or parcel of land situate lying and being
 in the Township of Flushing aforesaid in the
 County of Queens, and State aforesaid being
 bounded and bounded as follows viz
 East by land now or late of Philip Platt and partly
 by land now or late of Charles Cornell.

West by the road or gateway that leads from
 the plains to the fields, and Southernly by land now
 or late of Hendrick Sprinkerhoff, containing
 thirty acres, be the same more or less.

Also a lot of
 woodland situate lying and being in the
 Township of Flushing aforesaid, being bounded
 and bounded as follows viz

East by woodland
 now or late of Joseph Lawrence, Northernly by
 woodland now or late of Russen Sweet
 Northernly by woodland now or late of Emeline
 and Southernly by land now or late of
 Hendrick Sprinkerhoff, containing four acres.

Together with all and singular the trees and
 woods, ways, fences, commodities, advantages, ser-
 vitudes and appurtenances, whatsoever, to the same
 belonging or in any wise appertaining, excepting as
 hereafter mentioned and the reversion and rever-
 sions, remainder and remainder thereof, and the
 rents, issues and profits thereof, and parcel thereof
 and also, all the estate, title, interest, dower
 and right of dower, property, possession, claim and

This Indenture made the Seventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one Between William H. Cornell of the town of Flushing in Queens County and State of New York and Elizbeth his wife parties of the first part and Elizabeth Cornell and Catherine Bennem wife of John Bennem all of said town of Flushing parties of the second part Witnesseth that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar lawful money of the United

of the receipt of or before the execution and delivery
 of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged
 Heave witness released and quit claimed and by these
 presents do demise, demise and quit claim unto the said
 parties of the second part and to their heirs and assigns
 forever.

All that certain piece of Land with the
 improvements thereon situated at the Head of Little Neck
 in the town of Flushing Queens and bounded as follows
 commencing at the Southeastly corner and running by and
 this day quit claimed to said William H. Conant the follow-
 ing course South thirty seven degrees and thirty minutes East
 five chains and fifty five links thence S. 50th W. 70th lbs
 thence S. 37th E. 1st lb 54th lbs thence S 55th W. 10th 46th lbs
 S 49th 30th E. 5th 87th lbs thence S. 70th W. 5th 29th lbs thence S 3th E.
 24th 70th links to the land of Isaac Meadows thence running
 the said Meadows's of other westerly until it comes to land
 of a certain Selas Vandewater thence running Northwesterly
 to the land of said Vandewater and land of Thomas Fos-
 ter until it comes to the North side of the road thence run-
 ning Easterly and Northwesterly by land of said Thomas
 Foster to the place of Beginning containing Thirty two
 acres and one hundred and fifteen rods more or less.

All a certain piece of woodland near the above and
 bounded Northwesterly by woodland this day quit claimed
 to said W^m H. Conant Westwesterly by land of George Daughly
 and Southwesterly and Easterly by land of Peter Cook contain-
 ing seven acres more or less with the privilege of a bar
 road or right of way over Land of said William H. Conant
 commencing at the Southeastly corner of the first piece
 of land above described and running Easterly Southwesterly
 and again Easterly adjoining the land of Isaac Meadows Rev-
 els who Daughly until it comes to the Northwesterly cor-
 ner of the second piece of Land herein described.

Witnessed with all our hands and seals the said

This indenture, made the twenty fifth day of May in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty nine between Sarah Jane C. Pridney and Ananias Pridney her husband of city of New York and Sarah Maria Peters and Bartholomew Canary her husband of the city of Brooklyn Devises under the will of Elizabeth Cornell one party of the first part and Catharine Bennett of the town of Flushing Queens county and State of New York party of the second part Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of One dollar lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part at or before the enacting and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged Have remised released and quit claimed and by these presents do remise release and quit claim unto the said party of the second part and to their heirs and assigns forever.

All those several pieces or parcels of Land situate at the Head of Little Neck in said town of Flushing bounded as follows. First piece Bounded beginning at the Northern corner thereof and running by land of William H. Cornell South thirty seven degrees and a half east four chains and fifty four links thence along the Northern side of the road leading from the street to La Kieve to South fifty degrees was seven chains seventy links thence by land quit claimed to said Pridney & Peters North 36 1/2 W. 6 chains thirteen links thence by land of Tho. Foster N 49 E 7 chs 73 lks to the place of Beginning containing four acres and thirteen and a half square rods Second piece situate a short distance west of above described piece and bounded Beginning at the Northwest corner and running Easterly by said road then shows and thirty four links thence running Southerly by land quit claimed to said Pridney & Peters until it comes to land of William H. Cornell thence being mostly fronted by road

Eastward by the second piece of land above described
 forty two rods a half more, thence running by land of William
 H. Cornish south three degrees east twenty four rods more
 thence running westerly by land of Isaac Tamm
 other two chains and a half more to the land of William
 land quit claimed to said Sidney & Peter and Canary to
 the place of Sidney and Canary and a half more.

Fourth piece being a tract of land above described
 the last piece above described and bounded by land
 of Peter Cook two chains seventy two rods. Southward by land
 of said Peter Cook, Westward by land quit claimed to said
 Sidney and Canary containing three acres more or less
 more or less with the privilege of a bar road or right of way
 over land of said William H. Cornish and a half more quit
 claimed to said Sidney and Canary commencing at the
 Southeastly corner of the third piece above described and
 running Eastward Southward and again Southeastly ad-
 joining land of Trudman, Roddy and a half more to the
 Northwest corner of the fourth piece above described.

Reserving privilege of a bar road or right of way across
 the Southwardly end of the third piece above described and
 reserving a bar road or right of way across the Southwardly
 end of the second piece above described.

Fifth piece being the westerly half of a pond of water known
 as the Calamus pond adjoining the East line of land con-
 veyed to Ann Ware Westward the division line to run
 North & South through said pond from said South boundary
 to land of Thomas Foster.

Together with all and singular the tenements
 hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging
 in or anywise appertaining and the possession and the
 residue and a remainder parts issues and profits thereof
 And also all the estate rights title interest property possession
 claims and demands in or anywise appertaining to or
 in or anywise appertaining to or in or anywise appertaining to or

WILLS

(Copy from Ludder 1985:145)

UNRECORDED WILL OF REM ADRIANCE 26 MARCH 1730
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS COLLECTION, QUEENS COLLEGE

In the name of God, Amen. I, Rem Adriance of Flushing in Queens County in the province of New York, yeoman being sick and weak in body but thro God's goodness of sound and perfect mind and memory yett calling unto mind the certainty of Death and the uncertain hour thereof Doo make this, my Last will and testament as follows Viz: first I give and bequeth unto God almighty my soul Immortal trusting and hoping his grace through Christ for Salvation and my body I do commend to the Earth to be decently buried.

Item will that all my just debts shall be paid by my executors out of my moveable estate

Item I Give Devise and Bequeath unto my beloved wife Sarah all and singular my whole and personell estate of what nature soever wheresoever be same more or less as allsoe my message house Lands Meadows Tenements and herediments thereunto belonging in Flushing aforesaid during and soo long as she shall continue my widdow But if she happens to marry again then my will is that all both real and personal Estate Goods and Chattels shall be sold as well as lands Tenements and herediments as soon as convenient by my executors hereinafter mentioned shall appoint and the money or produce of any such sale shall be hereafter made on Death or Marriage of the said Sarah Adriance that then as possibly may, a Division of the said whole estate shall be equally divided among my children Albert George Abraham Isaac Jacob Catherine and Rem Share and Share alike allsoe my meadow in Newtown to be equally divided as above said which shall remain to them and either of them share and share alike to be and remain to them and their respective executors and assigns forever only the said Albert my first son shall have over and above the rest of his brothers and sisters ten pounds out of my moveable estate before debts are paid and allsoe my Carpententers tools

Item I doo authorize and appoint my loving wife Sarah Adriance my loving friends Abraham Brinckerhoff Tunous Brinckerhoff Dirck Brinckerhoff and Cornelius Hooglandt executors of this will and testament and doo empower them or any two of them to make sale (after my wife's death or marriage) of ye said Lands Goods and Chattels as aforesaid and I doo hereby revoke Disannul and revoke all former wills and testaments heretofore by me made in witness thereof I have sett my hand and seal this twenty sixth day of March anno Dom one thousand seven hundred and thirty

his

Signed sealed Declared &
Delivered in the presence
Jos Smith

Rem Adriance
mark

Anthony Glover
Abram Schenck

Will of Jacob Adrance

(Copy from Queensborough Public Library, Genealogy Notebook, Vol. 2)

In the name of God Amen, I Jacob Adrance of Flushing in Queens County and State of New York Yeoman, Being weak of body but of a sound mind perfect Memory and Understanding, Thanks be therefore unto God, and calling to Mind, the Mortality of my Body, do this Nineteenth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord Christ, One Thousand and Nine Hundred and Ninety Seven make and publish this my last Will and Testament in Manner following. Inprimis I recommend my soul into the Hands of Almighty God who gave me, and my Body, to the Earth from whence it came, and as for that worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to Bless me in this Life, I do Give, will, devise, bequear and dispose thereof as follows. Item it is my Will and Order that all my just Debts and Funeral Charges, shall be fully and duly paid out of my Estate by my Executors hereafter mentioned. Item I do give and bequear the times well beloved Wife, Catherine, to her, her Heirs, and assigns the sum of Five Hundred Pounds New York Currency. Item I do Give and Bequear unto my Wife my best Bed, and the Furniture thereunto

Note Transcription error in date

belonging, also I do give unto my said wife my Bedstead Cupboard
and all and singular

the Linnen, in said Cupboard being Item I do
Give and Bequeath unto my said Wife
my Bay Mare, and Riding Chair, the afore-
said Cupboard Linnen Bay Mare, and
Riding Chair, is to be at my Wife Catherine's
own and absolute Disposal, and all of
which I have herein Given and Be-
queathed unto My said Wife Catherine
I have given her in Lieu of her Dowry Item
I do Give and Bequeath unto my
Wife Catherine my Negro Boy named John
to her her Heirs and Assigns Item I do give
and bequeath unto my Brother Ram Adriaens
of Brooklyn Township Kings County, to him his
Heirs and Assigns the sum of One Hundred Pounds
New York Currency. Item I do give and bequeath
unto the son of same Ram Adriaens of Dutchess
County named Jacob the sum of Fifty Pounds,
New York Currency. Item I do give and bequeath
unto the son of Doris Adriaens of the Fish Kill
named Jacob the sum of Fifty Pounds New York
Currency. Item I do give and bequeath unto the
son of Abraham Schuck of North Hempstead
named Jacob, the sum of Fifty Pounds New
York Currency.

ounds New York Currency, the sum of aforesaid
mentioned Legacies of Fifty Pounds each, I do
leave into the hands, and to the discretion of
my Executors to act and do with the money
as it shall seem good unto Them, till the
said above mentioned Jacob son of Lane
Ran Adriance and Jacob son of Doris Adriance
and Jacob son of Abraham Schenck, and
Jacob son of George Adriance, shall arrive at
Lawful Age all which respective Legacies
of each, I do order shall be paid unto the
above named Executors, as they shall respec-
tively arrive at the Years of Twenty One of
Age, and if it should happen that any one of
said Children should happen to die before
he or they arrive at Lawful Age leaving
no lawful Issue, that then his or their
Share or Portion, shall be equally divided
among their surviving Brothers and Sisters.
Item it is my Will and Order, that all my
whole Real Estate situate in the Townships
of Flushing and Jamaica in Queens County,
together with my whole Personal Estate of
which I have not herein otherwise disposed of
shall be sold at Public Vendue, or otherwise
as shall appear to my Executors the most
advantageous, and most convenient time.

after my Decease, and I do hereby fully
impower them my Executors jointly and
severally, to sell the same accordingly,
and to give the Buyer or Buyers, of my
said Real Estate, his or her or their Heirs,
and Assigns, good and sufficient Deeds
of Conveyance, in the Law for the same
and after all the aforementioned Debts
and Legacies have been paid out
of the Money arising from the sale of my
Estates that then the Rest and Remainder
of said money, I do order shall be equally
divided among the children of my
Brothers George Adviance Abraham
Adviance Isaac Adviance and Ram
Adviance Item It is my Will that my
Executors shall manumit and set free
my Negro Wench Jane within the space of
one Year after my Decease, as for my Negro
Man Stephen, and my Negro Boys named
Bob and Jimm, and my Negro Girl Hannah,
I do order that they shall be sold. Item I do
give unto my Brother Ram, all and sing-
ular my wearing Apparell. And lastly I do
hereby Nominate, constitute and Appoint my
Trusty and Friends Abraham Schneck, of North
Hempstead and Cornelius Van Brint of Brooklyn

Kings County, Executors, of this my last Will and Testament, and I do hereby make void, and disannull, all other Wills and Testaments and Executors by me any wise heretofore made, allowing this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the Day and Year first herein written.

Jacob ^{his} ~~mark~~ ~~Adriance~~ 

Signed sealed and Declared and Pronounced, by the Testator Jacob Adriance and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us the word / Isaac / first wrote on a Rarure on the 1st line Page 3rd

Wm Lawrence, Henry Bronckhoff, Frederick John Queens County so be it Remembered on ye Twenty seventh day of May Seventeen Hundred and Ninety Seven personally came and appeared before me Joseph Robinson Surveyor of said County Wm Lawrence and Henry Bronckhoff of Fishing in the said county and they being duly sworn on their oaths declared that they did see Jacob ^{subscribe} Adriance and seal the within written Instrument purporting to be the Will of

the said Jacob Adviance bearing date
the Nineteenth day of May Instant and
Read him Publish and declare the
same as and for his Last Will and
Testament that at the time there of
the said Jacob Adviance was of sound
and disposing Mind and Memory to the
best of the Knowledge ^{and Belief} of them the de-
ponents and that Frederick John to-
gether with them the deponents sub-
scribed the said Will as witnesses
there to in the Testators Presence

Joseph Robinson Surrogate

The People of the State of New York by
the Grace of God, Free and Independent
To all whom these Presents shall come
or Concern, send Greeting Know Ye,
That at Jamaica in Queens County on ye
27th May 1797 Before Joseph Robinson Esq.
Surrogate of our said County, the Last
Will and Testament of Jacob Adviance
deceased (a copy whereof is herewith
annexed) was proved and is now
approved and allowed of by us and the
said deceased having whilst he lived
and at the time of his Death, Goods
Chattels or Credits within this State by

Means whereof the proving and registering
the said Will, and granting Administra-
tion of all and singular the said
Goods, Chattels and Credits, and also
the auditing, allowing and final
discharging the Account thereof,
doth belong to us, the Administra-
tion of all and singular the Goods
and Chattels and Credits of the said
deceased, and any Way concerning
his Will is granted unto Abraham
Schuck, and Cornelius Van Brount the
Executors in the said Will named,
they being first duly sworn well
and faithfully to administer the same
and to make and exhibit a
true and perfect Inventory of all
and singular the said Goods Chattels
and Credits, and also to render a
true and just Account thereof when
thereunto required. In Testimony whereof,
we have caused the Seal of Office of our
said Surrogate of the said County at
Jamaica in Queens the Twenty Seventh
Day of May in the Year of our Lord One
Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Seven
and of our Independence the Twenty First

In the Name of God Amen, I Albert
 Advancer of the townships of Flushing Town
 Queens and State of New York yeoman being
 somewhat weak in Body but of sound mind
 perfect memory and understanding thank
 be unto God for the same and calling to mind
 the mortality of my Body this Sixteenth day
 of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand
 and Eight Hundred and Three make and
 publish this my Last Will and Testament
 In primis I recommend my soul into the
 Hands of Almighty God who gave it me
 and my Body to the Earth from whence
 it came and as for that worldly Estate
 wherein it hath pleased God to bless
 me in this life I do give will and devise
 and bequeath thereof as follows. First
 I do will and order that all my just
 Debts and Funeral charges shall be
 duly and fully paid out of my Estate
 by my Executors hereafter named.
 Item I do give and bequeath to my
 well beloved wife Sarah the sum of
 Two hundred Pounds New York Currency
 which she my said Wife brought to me
 at the time she was married to me. Item
 I do give to my said Wife Sarah all

Will of Albert Advancer
 8164
 June 1, 1903

and singular such household goods
and furniture which she has brought
to me and I further give unto my said
Wife the silver Table spoon and Tea
Spoon and all her Linnen. Item I do give
and bequeath unto my Wife Sarah
one of my best Beds ^{and furniture} therunto belonging
and such as she may choose also one of
my Horses which she may like best
my Riding Chair with Ten Pounds to
repair it and my Negro girl named
Phebe to be all at her own disposal.
Item It is my Will and Order that my
Wife Sarah shall have in her full
possession all of my moveable Estate
and the full possession of my whole
Real Estate situated in the Township
of Flushing Queens County for and
during the term of four years after
my decease and the profit arising
therefrom my said Real Estate. I do
order that the equal one half part
of my said Wife shall and the Other
Half thereof my Son in Law Henry Brinck-
erhoff shall have. Item I do give and
bequeath to my Son in Law Henry
Brinckerhoff after the expiration of

four years all my farming utensils,
waggons, ploughs etc and I do
my further Will and Order that
my Wife Sarah shall keep the stock
good during the said term of four
years as my stock shall then be upon
my farm at the time of my decease.

Item It is my Will and Order that at the
Expiration of said term of four years
as aforesaid, that is to say after my
said Wife Sarah's time of possession
of my movable and Real Estate is
ended and expired, that then all the
rest of my movable Estate which
I have not herein otherwise disposed
of shall be sold at Public
Vendue and my Negro wenches
Mary and Amy and my three Negro boys
namely George Nest and Ben my
Executors shall sell at private sale
and that each and everyone of my
said negroes shall have the liberty
of choosing their own masters.

Item for and in consideration of the sum
of One thousand three hundred Pounds
New York Currency I do give and de-
vise to my Son in Law Henry Bruckhoff

his heirs and assigns all and singular
my Dwelling House wherein I now
do live with all my other out house
and Buildings together all my other
Real Estate situated lying and being
in the Township of Flushing in Queens
County to have and to hold the same
unto him the said Henry Bronckhoff
his heirs and assigns forever, but
with this express proviso and condition
that he the said Henry Bronckhoff
his heirs or assigns do actually
and truly pay the sum of
One Thousand Three hundred Pounds
New York Currency to my Executors at
the end of the first year to the said Henry
Bronckhoff has been in possession
of my said Real Estate provided
nevertheless that my Wife Sarah shall
enjoy and have the use of my North
Bed Room which a fire place for and
during the time of her natural life
and further that I do hereby of the
aforesaid sum of One Thousand Three
hundred Pounds and the money arising
from the sale of my moveable Estate
dispose in the following manner; First

I do give and bequeath unto my Wife
Sarah her Heirs and assigns the sum
of Three hundred Pounds New York
Currency and all of which I have here
given unto her my said Wife Sarah I
have given unto her in lieu of her
Dower. Item I do give and bequeath
unto my grandson Albert Brinkhoff
the sum of fifty pounds and all my
wearing apparell which said sum
of fifty pounds New York Currency
is to be paid unto him my said
grandson when he arrives at Lawful age. Item
I do give unto my cousin Abraham
Adrance / Senator / son of Albert thirty
Pounds to be paid him when he arrives
at Lawful age. Item I do give and bequeath
to my Brother Ram Adriaens daughter
Sarah the sum of ten Pounds New York
Currency to be paid unto her at Lawful
age. Item I do give unto the children
of my sister Catterin Jies son's children
Cornelius Van Wyck because of the sum
of Twenty Pounds New York Currency.
Item I do give to my Brother Abraham
Adrance's Daughter Alkes Children

Twenty Pounds. Item I do give unto my
Brother George Adviance's Children
George and Sarah and Dorcas and to the
Children of Albert and Cornelius Adviance
deceased and to the Children of my
Brother Abraham Adviance namely
the Children of Pam Deceased and
the Children of John Deceased
Abraham Sarah and Families
Children, and to the Children of my
Brother Isaac Adviance namely
Doris Pam John Isaac Catlin
and to the Children of my
Brother Pam Adviance namely Janet
and Sarah they exist and every one of
them shall share and share alike
out of the Remainder and overplus
after the before mentioned Legacies is
paid/ Item if my Grandson Elbert
Adviance Branchiff should happen
to die before at Lawful age leaving no
lawful Heir that then the said sum of
fifty pounds so given shall be equally
divided among his surviving sisters and
that my wearing apparel shall be
disposed of by my Executors as they thin
best and Lastly I do hereby nominate

constitute ordain and appoint my
Wife Sarah my Son in Law Henry
Bronckhoff and Abraham Adriaens
Senator and Cornelius Van Buren and
Stephen Wilson of Kings County State
of New York Executors of this my
last Will & Testament, and do utterly
disallow revoke and disannul each and
every Other former Will Testaments
Legacies and Executors by me made or
before this time made Will and be-
queathed and confirm and conforming
thereto to my last Will
and Testament in its true sense of I
have hereunto set my hand and seal
the day and year being first written
Albert Adriaens

the words with ten pence to repair it
in the twenty eight line of the first page
being first Interline
Signed Sealed published and declared by the
above named Albert Adriaens to be his
last Will and Testament in the presence
of us who have hereunto subscribed
our names as witnesses in the presence of
the Testator.

Daniel Kassar - Benj. J. Kassar - Adam Selburg

Queens County I do remember that on
the first day of June Eighteen Hundred and
Three Personally appeared before me
Joseph Robinson Surrogate of the
aforesaid County, Daniel Kessan and
Benj^m T. Kessan Esquires and they being
duly sworn on their Oaths declared that
they did see Albert Adrance sign and
Seal the written instrument purporting
to be the Will of the s^d Albert bearing date
the sixteenth day of February of the present
year and heard him talk and declare

Testament that at the time thereof the s^d
Albert Adrance was of sound disposing
mind and memory to the best of the
knowledge and belief of them the deponents
& that Adam Seabury together with them
the deponents subscribed the s^d Will as
Witnesses thereto in the Testator's presence

Joseph Robinson Surrogate
The People of the State of New York, by
the Grace of God free and Independent
to all to whom these presents shall or
may concern send greeting: Know ye
that at Jamaica in Queens County on the
1st of June 1823 before Joseph Robinson Esq

Heretofore of our said County the last
Will and testament of Albert P. P. P. P. P.
deceased. A Copy whereof is herewith
annexed was proved and is now
approved and allowed by us and
the said deceased having while he
lived and at the time of his death
Goods, Chattels, or Credits within this
State by means whereof the proving
and Registering the said Will and the
Granting Administration of all and
singular the said Goods, Chattels, and
Credits, and the settling and
and final discharging the Account
thereof as do belong unto us: the admin-
istration of all and singular the Goods
Chattels, and Credits, of said deceased
and anyway concerning his Will is
granted. Sarah Robinson the
Executrix, Henry Brockhoff, Phelan
Robinson, Cornelius Van Buren & Stephen
McLester the Executors with the said
Will named, they ^{first} ~~heretofore~~ sworn
well and faithfully Administrators to the
same and to and make and Exhibit
a true and perfect Inventory of all and
singular the said Goods, Chattels and

In the Name of God, Amen. I Hendrick Brinkerhoff of the Township of Flushing
County State of New York being weak in Body but of sound and disposing mind do make and
publish this my last Will & Testament in manner and form following first I recommend my
Soul to God who gave it me and my Body to the Earth to be buried in a decent and Chris-
tian manner and as for the worldly Goods wherewith it hath Pleas'd God to bless me I
give and devise as follows: first I order all my Debts and funeral charges to be paid by
my Executors out of the first monies that shall come into their hands my wills that my
Farm, that I purchased of the Executors of Jacob Adriance deceased, Except a strip of
said farm lying on the South side of said Farm adjoining my homestead and in the rear
of my Dwelling house containing by estimation about Twelve Acres which said strip of
Land is reserved in order to make the future Line between said Farm and my homestead
straight from the highway leading to success westerly to the woods, be Sold by my Execu-
tors hereafter named in such manner as they shall think proper Item I give unto my be-
loved wife Elizabeth in lieu of her Dower Six Hundred pounds my best horse and Riding
Chair all my linnen my negro woman Slave Phebe and her Child Percilla to be at her own
free Will and disposal Item I give unto my Daughters Idea Elizabeth and Allotty and
each of them one hundred and fifty Pounds to be paid to them when they shall respective-
ly arrive to the age of twenty one years or shall marry which ever may first take place
Item I give unto my wife Elizabeth during the time she remains my widow, the use of my
Farm or homstead late the property of Albert Adriance and the Strip of Land before re-
served with all my Stock farming utensils & indoor furniture. Item I give unto my
Daughters Sarah, Idea, Elizabeth and Alletty and each of them three hundred ~~pounds~~ and
fifty pounds to be paid ^{to} them at the Death or remarriage of my said Wife whichever may
first happen Item I give unto my Son Albert and his heirs and assigns forever after
the Death or remarriage of my said wife whichever may first happen all my homestead &
farm on which I now live and late the property of Albert Adriance together with the
aforesaid reserved strip of Land and my Salt Meadow situate & lying in the Township of
Jamaica my clock my best horse and waggon Silver Tankard best bed and bedding therefor
the first paying into the hands of my Executors for the use of my Estate Seventeen hun-
dred and fifty pounds Item all the rest and residue of my Estate I give and devise to
be equally divided between my said wife and Children share and share alike LASTLY I
hereby constitute and appoint my Son in law Abraham Snidiker of Jamaica my friend John
Nostrand Son of Aaron of Hempstead and my friend Daniel Kissam of Flushing as Executors of

AND the said Lewis L. Fosdick being by the said

Surrogate duly sworn and examined doth depose and say that this deponent was well acquainted with Peter Cox late of the town of Flushing in the said county of Queens, deceased, that he was present as a witness and did see the said Peter Cox, deceased, subscribe at the end thereof, the instrument now produced and shown to this deponent purporting to be the last Will and testament of the said Peter Cox deceased bearing date on the 20th day of May 1865; that such subscription was made by the testator in the presence of this deponent and of John J Armstrong above named, the other subscribing witness to the said instrument; and that the said testator at the same time declared the instrument so subscribed by him to be his last Will and testament; whereupon this deponent and the said John J Armstrong signed their names at the end thereof, at the request of and in the presence of the said testator and that the said testator at the time of executing and publishing the said last Will and testament, was of full age, of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint.

Sworn before me this 4th
day of August 1870

LEWIS L. FOSDICK

JAMES W. COVERT,
Surrogate.

AND the said surrogate having duly deliberated on the said testimony doth order and decree that the said instrument be admitted to probate and recorded as and for the last Will and testament of Peter Cox deceased as a Will of real & personal Estate which instrument is in the words and figures following to wit:-

WILL

In the name of God, Amen -

I, PETER COX, of the Town of Flushing in Queens County, do make and publish my last Will and Testament in manner and form following to wit:-

First - I direct my Executors hereinafter named to pay all my just debts as soon after my decease as may be most convenient-

Second - I give devise and bequeath unto my wife Charry all my household & Kitchen furniture to be at her own disposal. I also give and devise to her a horse and wagon to have the use thereof whenever

she desires it. I also give and devise unto her the use income and profits of all that part or portion of the farm belonging to me & lying North of the lane running through said farm for and during her natural life. The said bequests to my wife are in lieu of her dower right or interest in my property.

After the death of my wife and after the payment of all my debts, I give devise & bequeath the said Northern part to my son Abraham, my daughter in law Sarah (wife of Henry) and Mary (wife of Daniel) to be divided equally between them share and share alike - I also give and devise unto them a certain piece of meadow land situate at Little Neck containing four acres- purchased by me of Daniel Schenck. It is my desire & I do hereby direct that the claim of my son Abraham, for which he holds my Bond, shall be a lien and charge upon the Northern part of my farm & shall be paid therefrom. My son Henry is to live in the new house upon the premises.

I give devise and bequeath the south part or portion of my farm to Sarah Cox (wife of my son Henry) to her her heirs & assigns forever.

All the rest, residue & remainder of my estate, I give devise and bequeath unto my son Abraham & my daughters in law Sarah Cox (wife of Henry) and Mary (wife of Daniel) to be divided between them share and share alike.

I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my son Daniel D Cox and my friend Ruscon Hicks, Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all other Wills by me made. - Dated May 20.1865-

Signed, sealed, published & declared by the said)

Peter Cox the Testator above named in our presence)

and in the presence of each other, as & for his)

last Will and Testament and we at his request, in)

his presence and in the presence of each other have) PETER COX (LS)

set our names as attesting witnesses - (The words)

"to be at her own disposal" on 12th line from top)

of first page being interlined before execution))

JNO J ARMSTRONG Jamaica, Queens Co

LEWIS L FOSEICK Jamaica, Queens Co

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COUNTY OF QUEENS: SS:

APPENDIX B

1992 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING
SHOVEL TEST STRATIGRAPHY AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY
(See Figure 35 for Test Locations)

SHOVEL TEST 1

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
1	1	0-20	Tan/Brown Sandy Silt	1 Native American projectile point, gray chert. Wt. 9.5 gms; Length, 2.05"; Max width 0.9"; Max. Thickness 0.25"; Base Width 0.6"; Base Length 0.3" 3 pcs. curved glass, clear 1 pc. flat glass, clear 8 pcs. coal/cinder (10.5 gms.)
2	2	20-38	Tan/Brown Sandy Silt w. Pebbles and Cobbles	4 pcs charred wood (1.5 gms.)

SHOVEL TEST 2

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
3	1	0-5	Sod and Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc clear, flexible plastic
4	2	5-9	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	2 pcs coal/cinder (2.8 gms.)
5	3	9-17	Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Yellow/Tan Silt	1 sm. pc. styrofoam 2 pcs. red brick (1.4 gms) 4 pcs. coal (4.4 gms)
6	4	17-31	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. coal/cinder (1.5 gms.)
7	5	31-32.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Shell	4 pcs. oyster shell (3.9 gms) 3 pcs. soft shell clam (1.1 gms) 60 pcs hard shell clam (76.7 gms)
8	6	32.5-42	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	None
9	7	42-48	Red/Brown Clayey Silt with some Dark Brown Silt Mottling	None

SHOVEL TEST 3

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
10	1	0-1.5	Sod	None
11	2	1.5-14	Tan/Brown Sandy Silt and	7 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (30.6 gms)
	3	14-17	Brown/Orange Silt	
12	4	17-24	Gray/Brown Sandy Silt	4 pcs. newspaper (from (Newark Star-Ledger) 1 sm. pc. curved glass, clear 13 pcs. coal/cinder (11.9 gms)

SHOVEL TEST 4

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
13	1	0-4	Sod and Dark Brown Sandy Silt	4 sm pcs. white plastic 9 pcs coal/cinder/slag (24.0 gms)
14	2	4-7	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	3 sm. pcs white plastic 1 sherd whiteware 1 pc. curved glass, clear 15 pcs. coal/cinder/slag 1 sm. pc. hard shell clam (< 0.1 gm)
15	3	7-14.5	Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Tan/Yellow Sandy Silt	1 corroded nail fragment 2 pcs. coal/cinder (1.1 gms)
16	4	14.5-28	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc flat glass, green tinted 5 pcs. coal/cinder (9.0 gms) 19 sm. fragments unidentified bone (0.5 gms)
17	5	28-32	Red/Brown Clayey Silt with some Dark Brown Clayey Silt Mottling	None

SHOVEL TEST 5

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
18	1	0-3	Black Top	None (Adjacent to Test Location)
19	2	3-6	Asphalt	None (Not Screened)
20	3	6-9	Hard Packed Orange Brown Sandy Silt (except south part of test)	None (Not Screened)
	6a		Mixture of Strata 3, 4 and 5 (southern part of test)	
21	4	9-10.5	Brown/Gray Silty Sand (except south part of test)	1 decortication flake, gray/brown chert, possibly non-aboriginally fractured (2.8 gms)
	6b		Mixture of Strata 3, 4 and 5 (southern part of test)	1 sherd whiteware/ironstone 5 pcs. coal/cinder (2.2 gms)
22	5	10.5-15.5	Tan/Brown Silty Sand (except south part of test)	4 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (10.2 gms) 1 pc mammal bone, vertebral end of rib? (3.9 gms)
	6c		Mixture of Strata 3, 4 and 5 (southern part of test)	
23	6	15.5-22.5	Brown Sandy Loam	None
24	7	22.5-30	Red/Brown Clayey Silt with some Dark Brown Clayey Silt Mottling	None
	8	30-32.5	Red/Brown Clayey Silt	

SHOVEL TEST 6

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
25	1	0-2	Black Top	None (Not Screened)
26	2	2-4.5	Asphalt	None (Not Screened)
27		4.5-10.5	Brown Sandy Silt with Cobbles	1 decortication flake gray chert, possibly utilized (1.4 gms) 2 sherds whiteware, plain (1 paste only) 1 pc. thick, curved glass, light green glass patinated 1 pc. corroded metal (6.4 gms) 1 pc slag (4.7) 1 pc. mammal bone (1.3 gms) 3 pcs oyster shell (0.7 gms) 2 pcs. hard shell clam (1.4 gms)
28	4	10-16	Dark Gray/Brown Pebbly Silty Sand	1 sherd creamware, plain 2 sherds whiteware, plain 1 sherd gray bodied salt glazed stoneware, dark brown "Albany" slip interior 14 pcs. red brick (16.6 gms) 1 pc. coal/cinder/slag (10.2 gms) 2 pcs. asphalt paving (16.8 gms) 6 pcs hard shell clam (3.3 gms)
29	5	16-35	Red/Orange Pebbly Sand	1 pc red brick (0.2 gms) 1 pc coal/cinder (0.6 gms)

SHOVEL TEST 7

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
30	1	0-3	Sod and	1 quartz chip, possibly non-aboriginally fractured
	2	3-10.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 sm. pc. tin foil 2 pcs white plastic 1 pc. "oilcloth" 1 sherd whiteware, plain 2 sherds red earthenware, unglazed 1 pc. curved glass, clear 2 pcs. flat glass; 1 green tinted, 1 clear 5 pcs. red brick (6.6 gms) 11 sm. pcs. mortar/plaster (11.8 gms) 1 pc. slate (6.9 gms) 6 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (21.4 gms)
31	3	10.5-15.5	Brown and Gray/Black Mixed Sandy Silt	3 pcs. misc. corroded metal (34.4 gms) 4 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (6.6 gms) 3 sm. pcs. mammal bone, calcined (0.6 gms)
32	4	15.5-27.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	3 pcs. red brick (8.7 gms) 1 pc. mortar (0.4 gms) 5 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (4.3 gms) 1 sm pc. mammal bone (calcined 0.2 gms)
33	5	27.5-33.5	Orange/Brown Clayey Silt with Cobbles	None

SHOVEL TEST 8

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
34	1	0-3	Sod	1 pc. flat? glass, clear 1 sm. pc. red brick (0.3 gms) 4 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (15.9 gms)
35	2	3-10	Orange/Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Brown Sandy Silt	2 pcs. milk glass (pcs. mend) 1 pc. curved glass, amber 1 pc. lamp glass, clear 1 sm. pc. red brick (0.2 gms) 1 pc. slate (1.2 gms) 5 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (26.3 gms) 1 pc. hard shell clam (2.5 gms) 1 quartz blocky fragment possibly non-aboriginally fractured
36	3a	10-20	Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Orange Sandy Silt	1 sm. sherd pearlware, plain 1 sm pc. flat glass, green tinted 1 sm pc hard plastic, black, small "ridges" on one side 1 sm pc plaster (0.5 gms) 1 pc. mortar (83.8 gms) 1 sm. pc. slate (0.2 gms) 30 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (36.7 gms)
37	3b	20-29.5	Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Orange Sandy Silt (continued) (Metal Pipe at 29.5")	1 sherd pearlware, blue transfer printed 1 pc. curved glass, clear 2 pcs. flat glass; 1 clear, 1 green tinted 1 corroded nail fragment 7 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (17.4 gms)

SHOVEL TEST 9

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
38	1	0-2	Sod and Brown Sandy Silt and	1 pc. white plastic
	2	2-9.5	Compact Light Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. red earthenware, unglazed 4 pcs. coal (1.1 gms)
39	3	9.5-26	Yellow-Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Gray Black Sandy Silt with Pebbles (Very Compact)	1 pull tab ring from aluminum "flip-top" can 1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed 4 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (7.8 gms)

SHOVEL TEST 10

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
40	1	0-1	Sod	1 pc. flat glass, clear 2 pcs coal (1.3 gms) Pcs. unidentified material (leather?), 2.2 gms
41	2	1-10	Brown Sandy Silt	4 pcs. plastic; 3 white, flexible; 1 hard, clear 1 pc. flat glass, clear 1 pc. red brick (3.5 gms) 1 pc slate (0.7 gms) 50 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (311.6 gms - additional pcs. discarded in field
42	3	10-12.5	Cinder and Ash	3 pcs. curved glass, clear 50 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (424.8 gms - additional pcs. discarded in field
43	4	12.5-19	Brown Sandy Silt	1 sherd creamware, plain 1 pc. red brick (0.4 gms) 20 pcs. coal/cinder (12.8 gms) 1 pc. hard shell clam (0.6 gms)
44	5	19-15	Red/Brown Silt with Pebbles	None

SHOVEL TEST 11

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
45	1	0-1	Sod and	2 pcs. plastic 1 pc. aluminum foil
	2	1-9	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	3 crown-type bottle caps (2 coca-cola classic, 1 sunkist) 1 pc. flat glass, clear 3 pcs. coal/cinder (3.8 gms)
46	3	9-13	Brown/Tan Sandy Silt	3 pcs. thick plastic sheeting 7 pcs. misc. plastic 1 pc. tin foil 1 pc. curved glass, clear 1 pc. flat glass, clear 1 pc. coal (2.2 gms)

SHOVEL TEST 11A

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
47	1	0-1	Sod and	1 pc. thin strip black plastic
	2	1-6.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. white plastic from handle of utensil 5 pcs. misc plastic 2 pcs. aluminum foil 1 sm pc. misc metal (0.2 gms) 1 chip red brick (0.1 gm) 3 pcs. coal/cinder (14.4 gms)
48	3	6.5-13.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Pebbles Mottled with Tan Sandy Silt	2 pcs. coal (12.3 gms) 2 pcs. hard shell clam (0.8 gms) 8 sm. fragments unident. bone (0.1 gms)
49	4	13.5-24.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. kaolin smoking pipe stem (4/64 bore diam.) 1 metal (corroded iron) ring (5/8" inner diam.; diameter of metal 1/8") 1 pc. hard rubber or plastic, black (0.1 gm) 1 pc. red brick (0.8 gms) 2 sm pcs. coal/cinder (0.1 gm.) 6 pcs. hard shell clam (3.8 gms)
50	5	24.5-29	Red/Brown Clayey Silt with Pebbles	None

SHOVEL TEST 12

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
51	1	0-3	Sod	1 plastic "shirt" button (1/2" diameter) 1 metal grommet (13/16" diameter) 3 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (11.9 gms.)
52	2	3-6	Dark Brown Silty Sand	2 pcs. plastic wrap 2 pcs. red brick (1.9 gms) 4 pcs. asphalt (13.7 gms) 22 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (35.6 gms)
53	4	6-10	Mixed Light and Dark Brown Silty Sand (south part of test)	1 quartz blocky fragment possibly non-aboriginally fractured
	3a	6-10	Mixed Orange and Brown Sandy Silt (North part of test)	1 pc flat glass, green tinted 1 corroded nail fragment (cut or wrought) 8 pcs. asphalt (65.7 gms) 55 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (64.7 gms) Additional pcs. coal cinder slag and asphalt discarded in field
54	5	10-15.5	Cinder and Ash (south part of test)	3 pcs. asphalt (0.7 gms) 40 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (54.5 gms - sample,
	3b	10-15.5	Mixed Orange and Brown Sandy Silt (North part of test)	additional pcs discarded in field
55	6	15.5-23	Light Brown Sandy Clayey Silt (south part of test)	2 pcs flat glass, clear 1 pc. misc. corroded metal (8.3 gms)
	7	23-27	Light Brown Sandy Clayey Silt mottled with Brown/Orange Clayey Silt (south part of test)	1 pc. coal/cinder slag (1.0 gms - other pcs. discarded in field) 5 pcs. red brick (13.0 gms)
	8	27-30	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt (south part of test)	
	3c	15.5-23	Mixed Orange and Brown Sandy Silt (North part of test)	

SHOVEL TEST 13

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
56	1	0-0.5	Sod and	2 pcs. coal (1.2 gms)
	2	0.5-2	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	
57	3	2-12.5	Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt (south portion of test)	2 pcs. coal (0.9 gms) 1 pc. hard shell clam (2.3 gms)
58	4	2-12.5	Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt (north portion of test)	2 pcs. plastic; 1 black, 1 clear 6 pcs. coal/cinder (13.2 gms)
59	5	12.5-13	Coal/Slag	7 pcs. coal/cinder (11.9 gms - sample; additional pcs. discarded in field)
60	6	13-19	Tan/Brown Silty Sand Mottled with Yellow/ Brown Sandy Silt	10 pcs. coal/cinder (4.1 gms)
61	7	19-22	Red/Brown Clayey Silt	None

SHOVEL TEST 14

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
62	1	0-4	Gray/Black Sandy Silt and	1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
	2	4-7	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. flat glass, clear 5 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (13.8 gms - additional pcs. discarded in field)
63	3	7-9	Black and Dark Brown Sandy Silt and	8 sherds red earthenware, clear glaze, from "drain" pipe
	4	9-12	Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt with Cobbles	1 sherd gray stoneware, brown slip, from end of drain pipe 1 corroded cut? nail 1 pc. asphalt (4.5 gms) 2 pcs. slag (23.2 gms) 1 pc. hard shell clam (0.8 gms)
64	5	12-14	Tan/Brown Sand	8 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (14.2 gms)
65	6	14-21	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Tan/Brown Sand (with roots)	4 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (6.2 gms)
66	7	21-24	Yellow/Brown Sand	None

SHOVEL TEST 15

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
67	1	0-3.5	Sod	3 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (4.8 gms)
68	2	3.5-4.5	Brown Sandy Silt	3 pcs. shingle (1.3 gms) 2 pcs. red brick (1.1 gms) 3 pcs. coal/cinder (1.8 gms.)
69	3a	4.5-7	Orange Silty Sand Mixed with Dark Brown Sandy Silt (from north portion of test)	2 pcs. flat glass, clear 1 lg pc red brick, mortar attached to one side, one side glazed, 1 3/4" wide (172.2 gms) 3 sm pcs red brick (0.3 gms) 3 pcs. mortar, 1 w. brick impression (33.1 gms) 4 pcs. coal/cinder (3.4 gms)
70	3b	7-13	Orange Silty Sand Mixed with Dark Brown Sandy Silt (north portion of test only)	5 pcs. flat glass, green tinted, 2 w. traces of adhering substance (putty?) 1 cut nail 1 corroded nail fragment (probably cut) 3 pcs. red brick (52.3 gms) 30 pcs mortar/plaster (71.4 gms)
71	4	7.5-18	Brown Sandy Silt (south portion of test)	None
72	5	18-23	Orange/Brown Sandy Silt with some Dark Brown Mottling	None

SHOVEL TEST 16

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
73	1	0-2	Blacktop and	1 steel hexagonal nut (1/4" diameter)
	2	2-5	Black Sandy Silt with Gravel	1 pc bent metal wire (1/16" diameter) 1 pc. curved glass, amber 3 pcs flat glass; 3 clear 1 green tinted 3 pcs. asphalt (5.2 gms) 2 pcs. slag (3.7 gms) 1 pc cut wood (0.4 gms)
74	3	5-26	Brown/Tan Sandy Silt Mixed with Brown and Black Sandy Silt with Pebbles	1 sherd whiteware/ironstone, plain 1 sherd soft paste porcelain, plain 2 pcs. curved glass; 1 purple tinted (molded); 1 green 1 corroded nail fragment, cut/wrought 1 pc corroded iron (57.2 gms) 29 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (196.5 gms)
75	4	26-32	Brown/Tan Sandy Silt with Pebbles and Brown and Black Sandy Silt Mottling	None

SHOVEL TEST 17

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
76	1	0-3	Sod and Dark Brown Sandy Silt and	3 pcs. plastic, 2 clear, 1 green w. trace lettering
	2a	3-9	Mixed Brown Sandy Silt and Orange Clayey Silt	3 pcs. tin foil 2 sherds red earthenware, unglazed 1 lg. corroded nail, unident. type 1 pc. 1/2" wide metal strip 2 pcs. red brick (98.6 gms) 1 pc. mortar (23.7 gms) 1 pc. cinder/slag (0.7 gms - additional pcs discarded in field) 15 pcs. wood (11.8 gms - may be natural)
77	2b	9-17	Mixed Brown Sandy Silt and Orange Clayey Silt (Concrete? at 17")	1 sm. pc. red brick (0.3 gms) 1 pc. mortar (4.0 gms) 7 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (23.6 gms) 2 pcs. wood (0.4 gms - may be natural)

SHOVEL TEST 18

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
78	1	0-8	Gravel	None (Not Screened)
79	2	8-15	Brown and Orange Mottled Very Compact Sandy Silt	1 sherd whiteware/iron-stone 1 corroded nail fragment, wire 1 sm pc. red brick (0.4 gms) 1 pc. corroded iron (24.9 gms) 8 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (118.6 gms)
80	3	15-31	Loose Tan/Brown Moist Sandy Silt with Pebbles and Cobbles	1 sm. pc. plastic, red 1 pc. curved glass, amber 1 pcs. red brick (10.6 gms.) 1 pc. asphalt (3.3 gms) 3 lg pcs red earthenware brown glaze, from drain pipe (1680.0 gms) 5 chips from red earthenware drain pipe (3.8 gms) 1 lg pc mortar/cement w. imbedded pebbles (1454.0 gms) 8 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (82.5)
81	4	31-36	Brown/Tan Sandy Silt with Pebbles and Cobbles (Darker, Finer and Wetter than stratum 3)	3 sm pcs red earthenware brown glaze, from drain pipe (2 from same pipe as stratum 3, 1 appears to have darker glaze) 2 pcs. slag (111.0 gms)
82	5	36-37	Black/Gray Sandy Silt and	10 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (139.9 gms)
	6	37-43	Orange/Brown Sandy Silt with Pebbles	

SHOVEL TEST 19

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
83	1	0-3	Sod	1 pc. green plastic 1 pc. curved glass, clear 3 pcs. red brick (19.0 gms) 1 pc. cinder/slag (7.8 gms - additional pcs. discarded in field)
84	2	3-7	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. curved glass, clear 1 pc. flat glass, green tinted 3 pcs. red brick (22.7 gms) 2 pcs. asphalt (19.9 gms additional pcs. discarded in field) 3 pcs coal/cinder/slag (23.6 gms)
85	3	7-10	Brown Silty Sand with Pebbles and Cobbles	1 pc. flat glass, green tinted 1 corroded nail, cut/wrought 1 pc misc metal hardware possibly pc from iron hook (3.9 gms) 6 pcs. red brick (22.3 gms) 6 pcs. asphalt (52.4 gms additional pcs. discarded in field) 6 pcs coal/cinder/slag (67.4 gms - additional pcs. discarded in field)
86	4	10-23.5	Tan/Brown Silty Sand with Pebbles and Cobbles	3 pcs. curved glass, clear, 1 w. trace molded decoration 7 pcs flat glass, green tinted 1 nail, wire 5 corroded nail frags, 3 probably cut, 2 unidentifiable 1 pc corroded iron (52.8 gms) 12 pcs. red brick

				(104.2 gms)
				4 pcs. asphalt (73.3 gms additional pcs. discarded in field)
				21 pcs coal/cinder/slag (222.0 gms - additional pcs. discarded in field)
				1 pc. hard shell clam (0.5 gms)
87	5	23.5-38	Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Gray/Brown and Brown Sandy Silt with Pebbles	3 nails/nail frags; 2 cut, 1 unident. 1 sm pc red brick (0.3 gms) 2 pcs. mortar (4.7 gms) 1 pc. asphalt (18.2 gms additional pcs. discarded in field) 21 pcs coal/cinder/slag (155.9 gms - additional pcs. discarded in field)
88	6	38-41	Orange/Yellow/Brown Clayey Silt	None

SHOVEL TEST 20

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
89	1	0-2	Blacktop and	None (Not Screened)
	2	2-4	Gray/Black Sandy Silt with Pebbles	
90	3	4-7	Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt (layer of cobble at 7")	1 sherd slipware, buff body, clear glaze 1 pc curved glass, clear 8 pcs coal/cinder slag (11.0 gms - additional pcs. discarded in field 1 pc. oyster shell (0.2 gms) 10 pcs hard shell clam (7.9 gms) 1 pc bird bone (0.6 gms) 3 sm bone fragments (0.1 gms) 1 sm pc unidentified material, possibly non-ferrous metal? (0.1 gms)

SHOVEL TEST 21

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
91	1	0-1.5	Asphalt/Macadam Pavement	Pavement (not sampled)
92	2	1.5-3.5	Gray Black/Dark Brown Silty Sand with Pebbles, Coal and Cinder	1 sherd whiteware, trace overglaze painted decoration
	3	3.5-5	Black Silty Sand with Cinder and Coal	1 pc. porcelain, plain 3 pcs. flat glass, clear 1 pc. thick melted glass 85 pcs coal/cinder/slag (265.8 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag (discarded in field)
93	4	5-7	Tan/Yellow Sand	None
94	5	7-12	Brown Silty Sand Mixed with Black/Gray Silty Sand (Very Compact)	1 pc. red brick (0.3 gm) 40 pcs coal/cinder/slag (44.1 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag (discarded in field)
95	6	12-16	Red/Brown Silty Sand w. Pebbles	1 pc. flat glass, green tinted 3 pcs coal/cinder/slag (10.9 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag (discarded in field) 2 pcs. marine shell (hard shell clam - 0.2 gms)
96	7	16-17	Gray Sand	None
97	8	17-23.5	Brown/Gray Sandy Silt with Coal and Cinder	30 pcs coal/cinder (16.2 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag (discarded in field)
	9	23.5-24	Coal/Cinder/Slag	1 pc marine shell (hard shell clam (< 0.1 gm)
98	10	23-38.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt and	1 pc. curved glass, aqua 3 pcs. corroded iron (20.9 gms - 2 are probably nail frags.)
	11	38.5-40	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Red/Brown Clayey Silt	22 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (54.5 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag (discarded in field)
99	12	40-42	Red Brown Clayey Silt	None

SHOVEL TEST 22

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
100	1	0-2	Sod	1 wire masonry nail 5 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (23.7 gms) 4 pcs. charcoal (0.9 gm)
101	2	2-7.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt and	3 sm pcs. cellophane 1 sm pc. white plastic (wrapping)
	3	7.5-12	Brown Sandy Silt	1 sherd red earthenware, black glaze 1 pc curved glass, clear 2 pcs. glass w. molded decoration (probably table glass), clear 1 pc. flat glass, clear 1 blocky fragment, quartz, possibly a result of Native American activity (0.7 gms) 1 wire nail, non-ferrous metal 1 rectangular pc. non-ferrous metal (from shank of cut nail?) 6 nail frags, corroded (3 cut/wrought, 3 unidentified) 15 pcs. red brick (18.3 gms) 5 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (9.4 gms) 5 pcs. charcoal (3.5 gms)
102	4	12-25.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt and	1 Native American projectile point, argillite, 3.6 gms, length 1.6", width 0.85"; thickness 0.25"
	5	25.5-27	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Red/Brown Silty Sand w. Pebbles	1 sherd whiteware/iron-stone, plain 2 sherds red earthenware unglazed 2 nail fragments, corroded (probably cut/wrought)

2 pcs. red brick
(1.9 gms)
3 pcs. coal/cinder
(2.2 gms)
2 pcs. charcoal (0.1 gm)
1 pc. hard shell clam
(0.3 gm)

103	6	27-36	Red/Brown Silty Sand w. Pebbles	None
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SHOVEL TEST 23

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
104	1	0-2	Sod and	1 sherd whiteware 1 pc. flat glass, clear
	2	2-5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	8 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (19.1 gms)
105	3	5-12.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Yellow/Orange Coarse Sand	8 pcs. coal/cinder (9.9 gms) 1 pc. mortar? (0.8 gms)
	4	12.5-25.5	Dark Brown Clayey Silt and	1 pc. coal (0.6 gms) 1 pc. plaster (8.2 gms)
106	5	25.5-27.5	Dark Brown Clayey Silt Mottled with Red/Brown Clayey Silt	
	6	27.5-31.5	Red/Brown Clayey Silt	None

SHOVEL TEST 24

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
108	1	0-1.5	Asphalt/Macadam Pavement and	5 pcs. cinder slag (sample - 119.9 gms)
	2	1.5-6.5	Brown Silty Sand with Asphalt	Pcs. cinder/slag discarded in field
109	3	6.5-9	Lenses of Gray Brown Silty Sand and Cinder and Ash	1 pc. corroded metal (28.9 gms - probably nail)
	4	9-11	Bright Orange Sand (South Portion of Test) and	1 pc metal "wire", probably copper alloy (3.2 gms)
	5	11-15 (south) 9-16 (north)	Hard Packed Tan/Brown Silty Sand	15 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (44.5 gms - sample) Pcs. cinder/slag discarded in field 4 pcs. hard shell clam (3.0 gms)
110	6	15/16-22	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt	None

SHOVEL TEST 25

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
111	1	0-2	Asphalt/Macadam Pavement	Pcs. Asphalt and Cinder/Slag (discarded in field)
	2	2-4.5	Asphalt and Cinder	
	3	4.5-7	Coarse Orange Sand and Orange Sandy Silt with Pebbles and small cobbles (compacted)	
112	4	7-9	Very Compact Orange Sandy Silt Mottled with Gray and Brown Sandy Silt (with some pebbles)	Pcs. cinder/slag (discarded in field)
113	5	9-14	Very Compact Gray/Brown Silty Sand	1 pc. corroded metal (14.5 gms)
114	6	14-19	Brown and Orange Mottled Sandy Silt	1 pc. coal/cinder/slag (2.2 gms)
115	7	19-22	Brown/Orange Sandy Clayey Silt	None

SHOVEL TEST 26

Cat. #	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
116	1	0-8	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	3 wire nails, galvanized 2 pcs. corroded metal (4.5 gms) 1 pc. red brick, trace manufacturer name (30.1 gm) 2 pcs. mortar (1.4 gm) 7 pcs. shingle (3.1 gm) 1 pc. macadam pavement (91.8 gms) 9 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (54.4 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag discarded in field
117	2	8-12.5	Dark Brown Silty Sand with Pebbles	1 pc. hard plastic 1 wire nail 1 pc. red brick (6.0 gm) 21 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (228.4 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag discarded in field
118	3	12.5-18.5	Yellow/Brown Clayey Silt Mixed with Dark Brown Clayey Silt	1 pc. corroded metal (11.1 gms - probably nail fragment) 2 pcs. red brick (1.6 gms) 11 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (84.8 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag discarded in field
119	4	18.5-20.5	Cinder and Black Sand	10 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (79.3 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag discarded in field
120	5	20.5-27	Dark Brown Clayey Silt Mixed with Dark Brown Sandy Silt and Yellow Brown Clayey Silt	43 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (202.7 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag discarded in field
121	6	27-36	Dark Brown/Black Sandy Silt with Cinder	24 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (66.0 gms) Pcs. coal/cinder/slag discarded in field

122

7

36-39

Yellow Brown/Rust
Sandy Silt with Metal

2 pc. 3/4" wide metal
band (bale strapping?)
(273.5 gms)
1 pc. corroded metal
(9.0 gms)
13 pcs coal/cinder/slag
(77.0 gms)
Pcs. coal/cinder/slag
discarded in field

123

8

39-42

Yellow/Brown Clayey
Silt

None

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

124 Artifacts From Backhoe Trench 2 - Associated with metal at base of Trench

5 pcs flat glass, 3 clear, 2 green tinted
1 flexible plastic comb, white
2 pcs. skeet
2 pcs. unident. molded white material (2.2 gms)
1 pc. cinder (0.7 gms)

125 Artifacts Recovered from Northern Portion Trench A - Between Curb and Cobbles

22 basal portions of shotgun shells (Impressed on bases:
1 "Remington, UMC, Nitro Club, 12"; 1 "Winchester? Repeater?
No. 12)
1 corroded nail fragment, probably cut
4 pcs. mammal bone, 1 with cut marks (9.5 gms)

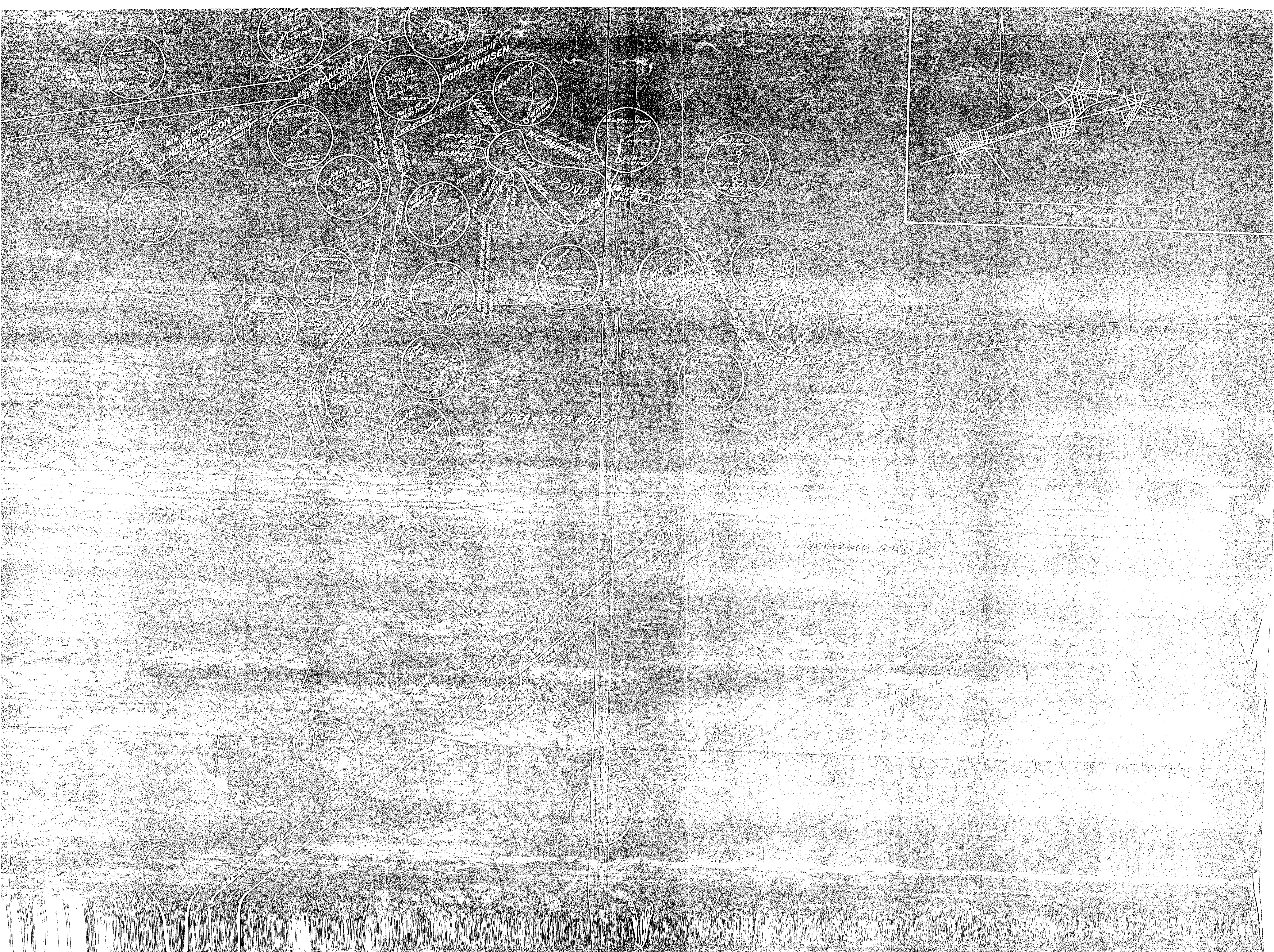


Figure 14
 Creedmoor Property Map
 Showing Ponds on Stattel Property
 Source: New York State 1924
 Scale: 1" = 100'

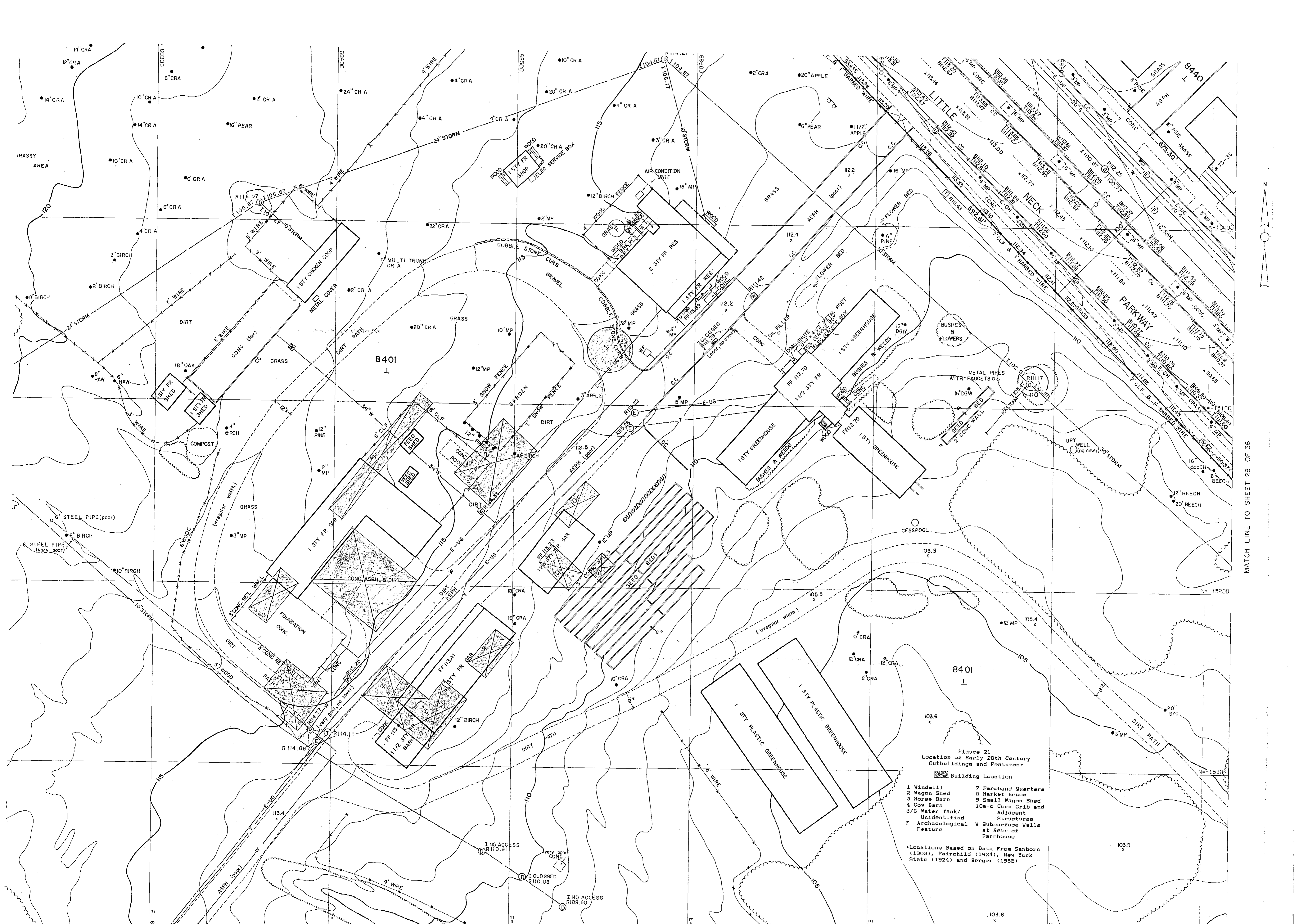


Figure 21
Location of Early 20th Century
Outbuildings and Features*

- 1 Windmill
- 2 Wagon Shed
- 3 Horse Barn
- 4 Cow Barn
- 5/6 Water Tank/
Unidentified
Feature
- 7 Farmhand Quarters
- 8 Market House
- 9 Small Wagon Shed
- 10a-c Corn Crib and
Adjacent
Structures
- W Subsurface Walls
at Rear of
Farmhouse

*Locations Based on Data From Sanborn
(1903), Fairchild (1924), New York
State (1924) and Berger (1985)

MATCH LINE TO SHEET 29 OF 36

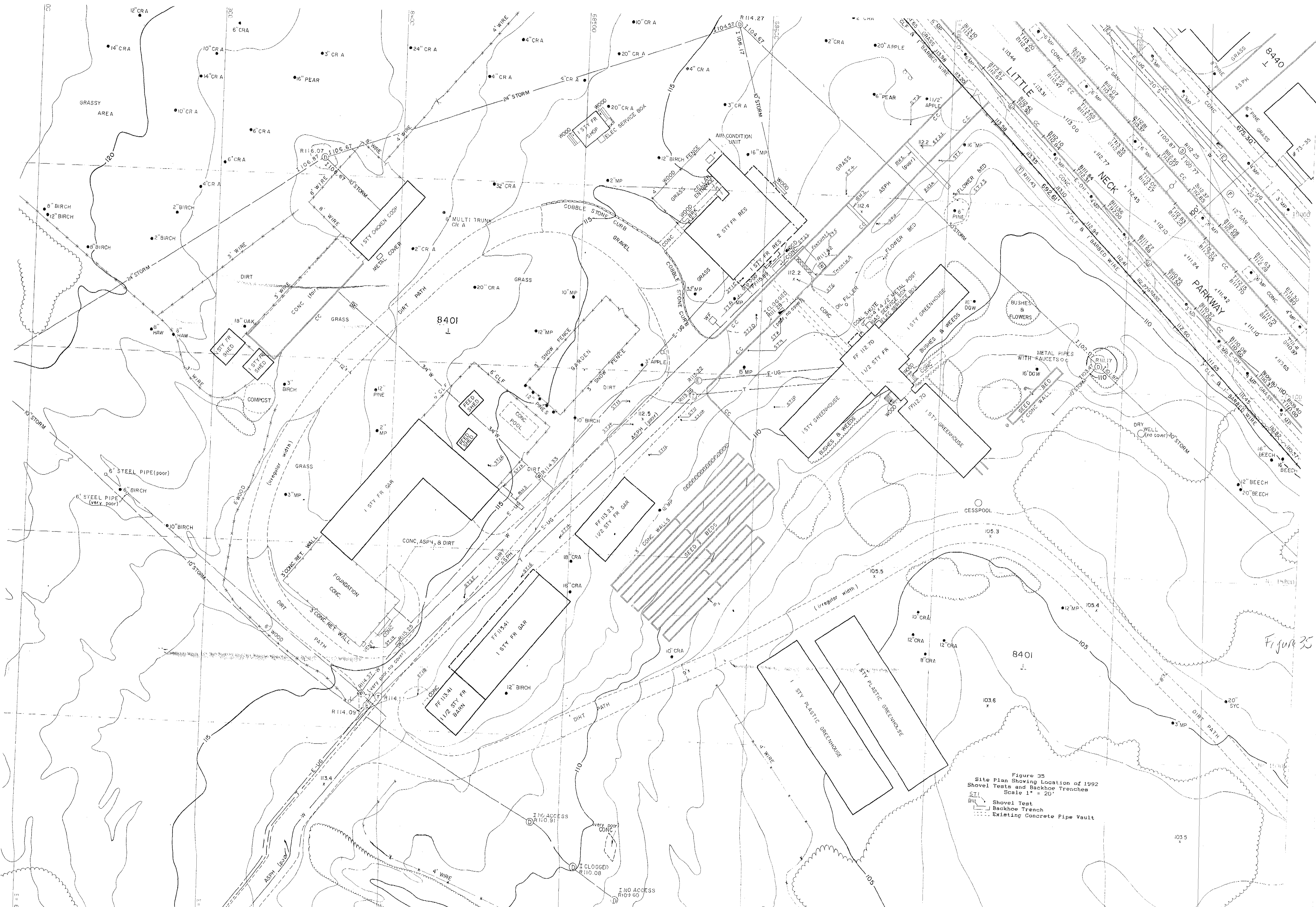


Figure 35

Figure 41
 Site Plan Showing Recommended
 Sanitary Sewer Alignments
 Scale 1" = 20'

- - - - - Recommended Alignment
 - - - - - Alternate Alignment
 - - - - - Existing Concrete Pipe Vault
 [X] Location of Former Outbuildings

