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**SUBSURFACE TESTING FOR THE PROPOSED QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
PORCH RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT
137-16 NORTHERN BOULEVARD, QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROJECT REVIEW NUMBER 03PR03481**

Prepared for:

**Kaitsen Woo Architects, P.C.
New York, New York**

Prepared by:

Eugene J. Boesch Ph.D., R.P.A.

October 20, 2008

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

OPRHP Project Review Number: 90NR02519

Involved State, Federal, and Local Agencies:

Phase of Survey: IB

Location Information

Location: Flushing

Minor Civil Division:

County: Queens

Survey Area: Proposed Senior Living facility

Length: 18.5 meters (61 feet)

Width: 1 meter (3.3 feet)

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: White Plains, New York

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests 7 shovel tests and 7 test units at 8 to 9.5 foot intervals within the APE

Results of Archaeological Survey:

Number and name of prehistoric sites identified: One – Quaker Meeting House Prehistoric Site

Number and name of historic sites identified: One – Quaker Meeting House Historic Site

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: One (Quaker Meeting House)

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent project area: One (Quaker Cemetery)

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts within project area: One (Quaker Meeting House – National Historic Landmark property)

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts adjacent project area:

One (Quaker Cemetery). May be considered contribution to the Quaker Meeting House National Historic Landmark property

Report Author: Eugene J. Boesch Ph.D., R.P.A.

Date of Report: October 20, 2008

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the sub-surface archaeological investigation undertaken within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Quaker Meeting House Porch Reconstruction project (Figures 1 - 3). The Quaker Meeting House is a significant historic property included on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (Shaver 1993:133). It is located at 137-16 Northern Boulevard in the Flushing section of Queens County, New York (Shaver 1993:133; Photograph 1). The property, including the APE, is owned by the body of Christians known as the Religious Society of Friends, also referred to as the Quakers. The investigation was conducted for Kaitsen Woo Architects, P.C., the Religious Society of Friends, and the New York Landmarks Conservancy. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has assigned the project review number 03PR03481 to the reconstruction project.

The objectives of the archaeological investigation were to determine: 1) whether archaeological resources are located in the vicinity of the porch; 2) the stratigraphy present within the APE; and 3) whether there are indications for the presence of unrecorded burial trenches associated with a near by Quaker cemetery (see below) or other features within the APE. Recommendations based on the results of the fieldwork and subsequent data analyses regarding the need for further archaeological investigations within the APE also were developed for this study.

The sub-surface archaeological study has been conducted and this document prepared in accordance with the standards and procedures currently adopted by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (New York Archaeological Council 1994, 2000; New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation 2005). A sub-surface testing plan for the investigation was reviewed and approved prior to commencement of the work by staff at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

1.1 Historical Background

The Quaker Meeting House was constructed as a house of worship beginning in December 1693 within a three acre parcel acquired in 1692 by Quakers John Bowne and John Rodman from John Ware in the village referred to at the time as Vlissengen or Flushing Town (Lowry 1994:5-6 and 13). Construction was completed by 1694 with the first recorded meeting held in the new structure on November 24 of that year (Lowry 1994:13). The Meeting House reportedly is the oldest, continuously used, house of worship on Long Island (Prudon 1976:1). Bowne was a noted Quaker in the area whose house, constructed in 1661, still exists and is open to the public. It is located two blocks from the Quaker Meeting House. Bowne's house served as the place of worship of local Quakers for over 30 years until the Meeting House was constructed (Lowry 1994: 10-11). Both structures are important historic properties relating to the development and acceptance of the idea of religious freedom in England's American colonies and subsequently in the United States.

The original Quaker Meeting House structure consisted of the eastern most approximately 25.75 feet of the existing building. The south face of the building, now the location of the existing porch, has always served as the front of the structure. The rear of the structure fronts onto what is now Northern Boulevard.

The Society prospered in its new home. Its membership increased rapidly over the next two decades resulting in the need to expand the structure. The new addition, extending westward from the original structure and more than twice its size, was erected in 1717. The Meeting House's exterior dimensions have remained essentially the same ever since (Lowry 1994:5). The existing porch, extending from the south face of the structure for approximately six feet, nine and a half inches, reportedly was constructed during the early nineteenth century (Prudon 1976:3). An earlier porch may have been located in the same area. The appearance of the porch in historic views is similar to that of the existing porch prior to the recent reconstruction work there (Figures 4 - 6).

With the exception of a brief period during the American Revolutionary War, the Meeting House has served as a house of worship since 1694. The war time interruption came when British troops occupied the building, using it as a hospital, barracks, and storage area for hay (Prudon 1976:4; Mayer 1977:1).

A Quaker cemetery is located about thirty-five feet south of the Meeting House. It was established by John Bowne in 1676, eighteen years prior to construction of the Meeting House (Lowry 1994:13). The three acres Meeting House tract (see above) apparently was a separate parcel when it was acquired, making it unlikely that now unrecorded burials extended onto it. However, the test units were excavated in order to investigate whether stratigraphic indications of burial trenches were readily detectable in the vicinity of the porch.

1.2 The Quaker Meeting House Porch Reconstruction Project – Project Description and Area of Potential Effect

Proposed project ground disturbance will result from the excavation of seven holes for the placement of footings for new support posts along the southern edge of the existing porch. The new posts will be seven and a quarter inches on each side while the new footings will be nine and a quarter inches in diameter (Figure 3). The porch, reportedly constructed in the early nineteenth century, extends across the entire length of the south elevation of the building, a distance of approximately 61 feet. It extends southward from the building for about six feet, nine and a half inches. The footing holes will be located beneath the porch's southern sill board at the same spots where the most recent porch pillars were located (Figure 2; Photographs 2 - 4). The sill board and pillars were recently removed as part of the construction project to facilitate the archaeological investigation. The new footing holes will extend to approximately 48 inches below grade. Accordingly, the archaeological APE for the current project corresponds with the new post locations along the southern edge of the porch (Figure 2; Photographs 2 - 4).

As part of the reconstruction project, the porch's deck also was removed, exposing what are likely the porch's original sleepers and other structural components (Prudon 1976; Photographs 5 and 6). These reportedly will be preserved in place.

During the site work, it was noted that a number of the wooden shingles on the south wall of the Meeting House near the porch contain engraved graffiti marks, some possibly dating to the nineteenth century. One mark of particular interest is an engraving of what apparently is the Meeting House with the date 1839 carved within the image (Photograph 7 and 8). Below it were some faintly perceived letters. Other shingles contain what apparently are initials or names.

1.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations within the Project Vicinity

An archaeological investigation was conducted at the Quaker Meeting House property in 1976 by archaeologists from New York University as part of structural stabilization work for the building (Mayer 1977). The investigation consisted of the excavation of two test units, each two by two feet in size, located in the crawl space below the Meeting House floor. One unit was located within the footprint of the original 1694 structure and the other within the footprint of the 1717 structure.

The unit located within the footprint of the original Meeting House structure, referred to in the 1977 report as excavation unit 1, encountered fill deposits and disturbed soils overlying the naturally occurring sub-soil. The archaeological report identified the strata as associated with the late seventeenth century construction of the building. Little cultural material was recovered from the unit and none was datable, consisting primarily of construction related artifacts (Mayer 1977:6).

The unit located within the footprint of the addition, referred to in the 1977 report as excavation unit 2, encountered fill soils associated with the building's construction overlying an apparent buried former ground surface and the naturally occurring sub-soil. The report indicated that the surface may have been deposited prior to construction of the original 1694 structure. Artifacts datable to the late seventeenth to

mid-eighteenth century, as well as construction debris, were recovered from the fill and former ground surface layer (Mayer 1977:3-5).

One fragment of pearlware ceramic also was recovered from the modern ground surface outside of the Meeting House during the 1976 investigation. The item is similar to artifacts recovered during the current archaeological testing.

The 1976 report concluded that the deposits encountered by the two excavation units were associated with the two episodes of construction of the Meeting House. It further concluded that there was little evidence recovered for use of the area prior to the initial construction of the building (i.e. 1694; Mayer 1977:7). The fieldwork for the current project, however, did identify evidence for a prehistoric Native American period occupation on the property (see Chapter 2.2.2; Photograph 9).

1.4 Methodology

Seven shovel tests and seven excavation units were excavated for the sub-surface (Phase IB-level) investigation of the APE. They were located at intervals of eight to nine and a half feet. The shovel tests were excavated at the locations of the recently removed sill board and pillars of the existing porch, which were removed to enable the shovel tests to be excavated. Shovel tests are small test holes typically covering approximately 0.75 square meters (2.5 square feet) of surface area. The test units, each approximately two feet by two feet in size, were located south of the shovel tests, just beyond the footprint of the existing porch. The shovel tests and test units were excavated stratigraphically and were extended to depths below which naturally occurring, culturally sterile, sub-soil was encountered.

The objective of the shovel tests was to identify the stratigraphy and artifacts present at the locations of the proposed footings. Given the proximity of the Quaker burial ground it was appropriate to consider the possibility for the presence of unrecorded, probably late seventeenth century, burials in the vicinity of the porch. Accordingly, the test units were dug in the vicinity of the proposed footings to determine if stratigraphic evidence for burial trenches was present at those locations.

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

The holes left by the excavation of the shovel tests and test units will be used as the footing holes for the new posts. This lessens the need for added ground disturbance in the area.

The first stage of analysis consisted of laboratory processing of the artifacts recovered. Each artifact was cleaned, examined, and identified as to type, function, cultural affiliation, and period of manufacture where possible. The cleaned artifacts were placed in labeled plastic bags.

The second stage of analysis consisted of studying the stratigraphy encountered by the shovel tests and test units in conjunction with the artifacts recovered in order to interpret the survey results.

Appendix A to the report lists the stratigraphy encountered in each shovel test and test unit and the artifacts recovered from each stratigraphic context. Appropriate metrics are provided for the artifacts. Shovel test and test unit locations are shown on Figure 2 with each shovel test identified by a number (1 – 7) and each test unit identified by a letter (A - G).

In addition to the fieldwork, limited documentary research was undertaken for the investigation. Research for the study was conducted at the following repositories:

New York City Public Library, Local History, Map, and General Research Divisions; and

Quaker Meeting House, Flushing, New York.

As part of the investigation the following people were contacted in person, by e-mail, or by telephone:

Ms. Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission; and

Mr. Douglas Mackey, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Mr. Kaitsen Woo, Kaitsen Woo Architects, P.C. project architects.

Appendix B to this report indicates the locations of the photographic views included in this document as Photographs 1 – 15.

2.0 RESULTS OF FIELD TESTING

2.1 Introduction

Sub-surface testing of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Quaker Meeting House Porch Reconstruction project was aimed at detecting any possibly significant deposits associated with Historic period or Native American period utilization of the area that may be present.

The first recorded Historic period utilization of the property can be dated to 1693 when the eastern part of the existing Quaker Meeting House was constructed within a two acre tract, which had been purchased two years earlier by the Quakers John Bowne and John Rodman. The building was expanded to its current size in 1717. The Meeting House and property have been owned and utilized by the Quakers ever since. No Historic period utilization of the Meeting House tract prior to 1693 is recorded. However, a Quaker burial ground, first started in 1676, begins about 35 feet south of the Meeting House. Any Historic period archaeological resources within the APE for the porch reconstruction project most likely is associated with the utilization of the Meeting House property and/or adjoining burial ground by the Quakers. Such resources could take the form of: 1) buried late 17th through early twentieth century period middens; 2) buried, former ground surfaces containing Historic period artifacts; 3) water retention or sanitary features (cisterns, wells, and/or privies), possibly containing cultural deposits; and/or 4) unrecorded burials associated with the nearby burial ground.

Any Native American materials present within the project's APE most likely would be related to small, unrecorded campsites oriented towards the exploitation of subsistence resources most likely associated with the large wetland and stream system that still exists, beginning about 1,800 feet west of the project site. Prior to development, the system was more extensive than it is currently with portions having been filled over the course of the twentieth century. The location of the pre-development wetland relative to the Quaker Meeting House property is depicted on the 1891 Bien map reproduced in this report as Figure 6.

None of the soils encountered by the fieldwork for the area consist of alluvial deposits so the presence of deeply buried Native American archaeological sites within the tested area is considered unlikely. Also extensive fill deposits were not detected by the field testing, also precluding the likelihood that deeply buried deposits are present within the APE.

Prior to the archaeological testing, the existing posts and the southern sill of the porch upon which they rested were removed to facilitate the archaeological investigation. Seven (7) archaeological shovel tests (numbers 1-7) were excavated at the locations of the former and planned posts for the porch. Seven tests units (letters A - G), each two feet by two feet in size, were excavated just south of the post footing locations and footprint of the existing porch (Figure 2). The objective of the shovel tests was to identify the stratigraphy and artifacts present at the locations of the proposed footings for the new posts (Figures 2-3). The objective of the test unit excavations was to determine whether there is stratigraphic evidence present within the APE for possible burial trenches for human interments associated with the nearby Quaker cemetery. Any such interments, and their associated trenches, likely would pre-date construction of the Meeting House.

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

2.2 Field Results

2.2.1 Shovel Tests 1 - 7

Summary

Two stratigraphic sequences were encountered by the seven shovel tests excavated along the south edge of the existing porch at the planned locations for the new post footings. One sequence was encountered in shovel tests 1, 2, and 6 with the second sequence revealed in shovel tests 3 - 5 and 7 (Figure 2). The two sequences were

similar with the presence of thin bands of fill below the modern surface layer differentiating the soil profiles seen in shovel tests 1, 2, and 6 from the other shovel tests. At each shovel test location, one or two, small to medium sized stones were present at or just below the surface (Photograph 15). These stones were within the near surface soil layer and extended into the next underlying stratum.

The support stones and the soils they were associated with were located below the recently removed sill for the existing porch, which likely dated to the nineteenth century. Accordingly, the surface soils at the locations of the shovel tests were not relatively recently developed nor were the stones recently laid there. The stones were likely supports for the porch's most recent sill or for an earlier sill, raising them slightly from the ground surface, or with earlier porch pillars or posts associated with the existing porch or a prior porch. Limited quantities of glass, coal, unidentifiable and wire nails, other metal, red brick, and white domestic ceramic were recovered from the near surface layer.

Beneath the near surface soils in shovel tests 1-2 and 6 were two to three, thin layers of fill, 12 to 27 centimeters (4.7 to 10.6 inches) thick, containing limited quantities of glass and construction debris. The fill likely was associated with construction or repair of the porch. Underlying the fill was a former ground surface layer containing small amounts of domestic type ceramics (pearlware and creamware), window and bottle glass, mortar, unidentifiable nails, red brick, and oyster and clam shell. Underlying the former ground surface layer in shovel tests 1-2 and 6 were encountered the sub-soil transition layer and/or the naturally occurring sub-soil. No cultural material was recovered from these strata.

Beneath the near surface soils in shovel tests 3-5 and 7 was encountered the former ground surface layer seen below the fill in shovel tests 1-2 and 6. The former ground surface seen in shovel tests 3-5 and 7 contained limited quantities of domestic ceramics (creamware, pearlware, and hard paste porcelain), clay pipe stem fragments, red brick, unidentifiable nails, coal and slag. The ceramics, and likely the pipe stems, date to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century period. A similar buried ground surface layer was identified beneath the Meeting House floor by an archaeological investigation of the property undertaken in 1977 (Mayer 1977). Underlying the former ground surface layer in shovel tests 3-5 and 7 were encountered the sub-soil transition layer and/or the naturally occurring sub-soil. No cultural material was recovered from these strata.

Stratigraphic indications for trenches, possibly associated with human burials, were not identified in the shovel tests excavated for this investigation as the undisturbed sub-soil was reached in each test within 44 centimeters (17.3 inches) below the modern surface. In addition, evidence for potentially significant archaeological features (wells, privies, or cisterns) was not encountered by the shovel testing.

More detailed descriptions of the stratigraphy revealed in each of the shovel tests and the artifacts associated with the strata are presented here and in Appendix A.

Shovel Tests 1, 2, and 6

Shovel Test 1

The first stratum seen in shovel test 1 consisted of eight centimeters (3.1 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I). A moderate sized stone, eight inches wide by 10 inches long by six and a half inches thick, was located within this near surface soil layer. As discussed above, the stone likely was associated with the existing porch, supporting the sill, or an earlier one, supporting a sill or posts. One fragment of clear, curved bottle glass and five fragments of slag were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I was seen two fill layers. The first fill layer was a 15 centimeter (six inches) thick layer of brown silty sand mixed and mottled with yellow brown and tan brown silty sand (Stratum II) that represents a fill layer possibly including a leaching zone component underlying the dark gray black sandy silt near surface soil. The stone seen in Stratum I extended into the uppermost approximately eight centimeters (3.1 inches) of this layer. Single fragments of turquoise blue tinted curved glass and coal were recovered from Stratum II. Beneath it, at 23 centimeters (nine inches) in depth, was the second fill layer consisting of seven centimeters (2.75 inches) of yellow brown coarse grained silty sand with gravel (Stratum III), extending to 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) below grade. Construction related artifacts consisting of two oxidized wire nails, two oxidized roofing nails, and two fragments of miscellaneous metal

were recovered from Stratum III.

Underlying Stratum III in shovel test 1 was a 14 centimeter (5.5 inch) thick layer of fine grained brown silty sandy (Stratum IV) that likely represents a former ground surface. Single fragments of undecorated pearlware and creamware, green tinted bottle glass, and oyster shell were recovered from Stratum IV. Below the former ground surface, at 44 centimeters (17.3 inches) below grade, was encountered the naturally occurring, cultural sterile yellow brown coarse grained silty sand with gravel (Stratum V).

Shovel Test 2

The first stratum seen in shovel test 2 consisted of eight centimeters (3.1 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I). A moderate sized stone, nine inches wide by 10 inches long by six and a half inches thick, was located within this near surface soil layer. As discussed above the stone likely was associated with the existing porch or an earlier one. Three unidentifiable, oxidized nails and six coal fragments were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I was seen two fill layers. The first fill layer was a 22 centimeter (8.7 inches) thick layer of brown silty sand mixed and mottled with yellow brown and tan brown silty sand (Stratum II) that represents a fill layer possibly including a leaching zone component underlying the dark gray black sandy silt. The stone seen in Stratum I extended into the uppermost approximately eight centimeters (3.1 inches) of this layer. Seven fragments of slag were the only artifacts recovered from Stratum II. Beneath it, at 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) in depth, was the second fill layer consisting of five centimeters (two inches) of yellow brown coarse grained silty sand with gravel (Stratum III), extending to 35 centimeters (13.8 inches) below grade. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum III.

Underlying Stratum III in shovel test 2 was a five centimeter (two inches) thick layer of fine grained brown silty sandy (Stratum IV) that likely represents a former ground surface. Single fragments of mortar and one oxidized, unidentifiable nail were recovered from Stratum IV. Below the former ground surface, at 40 centimeters (15.75 inches) below grade, was encountered the naturally occurring, cultural sterile yellow brown coarse grained silty sand with gravel (Stratum V).

Shovel Test 6

The first stratum seen in shovel test 6 consisted of 13 centimeters (5.1 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I). A moderate sized stone, seven inches wide by nine inches long by three inches thick, was located within this near surface soil layer. As discussed above the stone likely was associated with the existing porch or an earlier one. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Below it was seen a fill and leaching zone layer consisting of brown silty sand mixed and mottled with yellow brown silty sand (Stratum II), which was 12 centimeters (4.7 inches) thick. The stone seen in Stratum I did not extend into the uppermost portion of the fill layer. An oxidized, unidentifiable nail and one fragment of milk glass were the only artifacts recovered from Stratum II. Beneath the fill, at 25 centimeters (9.8 inches) in depth, was a 13 centimeter (5.1 inches) thick layer of fine grained brown silty sandy (Stratum III) that likely represents a buried, former ground surface. Single fragments of undecorated pearlware ceramic, blue green tinted window glass, red brick, and hard shell clam were recovered from Stratum III. Below the former ground surface, at 38 centimeters (15 inches) below grade, was encountered a six centimeter (2.4 inches) thick layer of yellow brown, coarse grained silty sand with brown silty sand mottling (Stratum IV) that was transitional to the naturally occurring sub-soil. The yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum V) culturally sterile sub-soil was encountered in this shovel test beneath the sub-soil transition layer, at 44 centimeters (17.3 inches) in depth. No artifacts were recovered from the sub-soil transition layer or sub-soil.

Shovel Tests 3-5 and 7

Shovel Test 3

The first stratum seen in shovel test 3 consisted of 10 centimeters (3.9 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I). A moderate sized stone, nine inches wide by 10.5 inches long by 6.5 inches thick, was located within this near surface soil layer. As discussed above the stone likely was associated with the existing porch or an earlier one. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Beneath Stratum I was a 15 centimeter (5.9 inches) thick layer of fine grained brown silty sandy (Stratum II) that likely represents a buried, former ground surface. A portion of the stone seen in Stratum I extended into this layer to a depth of about 17 centimeters (6.7 inches). Single fragments of undecorated creamware ceramic, white ball clay pipe stem, and red brick were recovered from Stratum II. Below the former ground surface, at 25 centimeters (9.8 inches) below grade, was encountered a 10 centimeter (3.9 inches) thick layer of brown and dark brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling (Stratum III) that was transitional to the naturally occurring sub-soil. The yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum IV) culturally sterile sub-soil was encountered in this shovel test beneath the sub-soil transition layer, at 35 centimeters (13.8 inches) in depth. No artifacts were recovered from the sub-soil transition layer or sub-soil.

Shovel Test 4

The first stratum seen in shovel test 4 consisted of five centimeters (2 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I). A moderate sized stone, 11 inches wide by 13 inches long by seven inches thick, was located within this near surface soil layer. As discussed above the stone likely was associated with the existing porch or an earlier one. Single fragments of undecorated whiteware from a cup rim, milk glass, and red brick were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I was an 14 centimeter (5.5 inches) thick layer of fine grained brown silty sandy (Stratum II) that likely represents a buried, former ground surface. A portion of the stone seen in Stratum I extended into this layer to a depth of about centimeters (7.5 inches). Single fragments of ceramic (hand painted, cobalt blue floral pattern pearlware rim), undecorated creamware, white ball clay pipe stem, an oxidized wrought nail, an oxidized, unidentifiable nail, as well as fragments of coal and slag were recovered from Stratum II. Below the former ground surface, at 23 centimeters (nine inches) below grade, was encountered a seven centimeter (2.75 inches) thick layer of dark brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling (Stratum III) that was transitional to the naturally occurring sub-soil. The yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum IV) culturally sterile sub-soil was encountered in this shovel test beneath the sub-soil transition layer, at 36 centimeters (14 inches) in depth. No artifacts were recovered from the sub-soil transition layer or sub-soil.

Shovel Test 5

The first stratum seen in shovel test 5 consisted of five centimeters (2 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I). Two overlying stones, one specimen seven inches wide by 11 inches long by two inches thick and the second specimen nine inches wide by 10 inches long, by six inches thick, were located within this near surface soil layer. As discussed above the stones likely were associated with the existing porch or an earlier one. Below Stratum I was a 20 centimeter (7.9 inches) thick layer of fine grained brown silty sandy (Stratum II) that likely represents a buried, former ground surface. A portion of the second, underlying stone seen in Stratum I extended into this layer to a depth of about 20 centimeters (7.9 inches). Below the former ground surface, at 25 centimeters (9.8 inches) below grade, was encountered a 19 centimeter (7.5 inches) thick layer of brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling (Stratum III) that was transitional to the naturally occurring sub-soil. The yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum IV) culturally sterile sub-soil was encountered in this shovel test beneath the sub-soil transition layer, at 42 centimeters (16.5 inches) in depth. No artifacts were recovered from any of the strata excavated in shovel test 5.

Shovel Test 7

The first stratum seen in shovel test 7 consisted of 25 centimeters (2 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I). A moderate sized stone, 5.5 inches wide by nine inches long by six inches thick, was located within this near surface soil layer. As discussed above the stone likely was associated with the existing porch or an earlier one. An oxidized, wire nail and two fragments of miscellaneous, oxidized metal were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I was an eight centimeter (3.1 inches) thick layer of fine grained brown silty sandy (Stratum II) that likely represents a buried, former ground surface. A portion of the stone seen in Stratum I extended into this layer to a depth of about 18 centimeters (seven inches). Single fragments of undecorated pearlware ceramic, a blue hand painted hard paste porcelain ceramic, and coal as well as four oxidized, unidentifiable nails were recovered from Stratum II. Below the former ground surface, at 33 centimeters (13 inches) below grade, was encountered a five centimeter (two inches) thick layer of brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling (Stratum III) that was transitional to the naturally occurring sub-soil. The yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum IV) culturally sterile sub-soil was encountered in this shovel test beneath the sub-soil transition layer, at 38 centimeters (15 inches) in depth. No artifacts were recovered from the sub-soil transition layer or sub-soil.

2.2.2 Test Units A-G

Summary

Two stratigraphic sequences were encountered by the seven test units excavated south of the footprint for the Meeting House porch. One sequence was encountered in test units A - D with the second sequence revealed in test units E - G (see Figure 2). The sequence seen in test units A - D, as well as the categories of artifacts recovered, were similar to that seen in shovel tests 1, 2, and 6 with the presence of thin bands of fill below the modern surface layer and overlying a buried, former ground surface, sub-soil transition layer, and sub-soil in all the units. The soil sequence revealed in test units E - G, located in the eastern portion of the APE, reflect the presence of disturbed soils underlying the near surface soil and overlying the sub-soil. The disturbed soils are likely associated with a pipe trench that extends through the area investigated by test units E - G.

Beneath the near surface soil in test units A - D were two to three, thin layers of fill, 15 to 19 centimeters (5.9 to 7.5 inches) thick, containing limited quantities of glass, construction material, coal, slag, and ash. The fill likely was associated with construction or repair of the porch. Underlying the fill was a former ground surface layer containing small amounts of domestic type ceramics (hard paste porcelain, earthenware, slipware, pearlware and creamware), pipe stems, a decorative buckle, nails and other molded metal, bottle glass, red brick, coal, and slag. Underlying the former ground surface layer were encountered the sub-soil transition layer and the naturally occurring sub-soil. No cultural material was recovered from these strata. The Historic period artifacts recovered from the former ground surface date to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. However, also recovered from the buried, former ground surface were three Native American artifacts. The artifacts were recovered from test units A and B located adjacent to each other in the western most portion of the APE (see Figure 2). Two of the Native American artifacts are Jack's Reef Pentagonal type points and one is a rose quartz decortication blocky fragment with one edge retouched into a graver and the opposite end showing grinding damage through use as a reamer. The Jack's Reef points functioned as knives. Those artifacts are temporally diagnostic to the Point Peninsula culture of the late Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland period (A.D. 500 - 1,000) in the Northeastern United States. The presence of the Native American artifacts suggest the presence within the vicinity of the tested area of an aboriginal camp site, possibly oriented towards the exploitation of subsistence resources associated with the extensive wetland and stream system which still exists, beginning about 1,800 feet west of the Meeting House (see Figure 6).

Beneath the near surface soils in test units E - G was encountered fill layers most likely associated with a trench for a two inch diameter iron pipe (likely a water pipe), that extends through the area. Below the trench fill in test units E - G was encountered the naturally occurring sub-soil.

Stratigraphic indications for trenches possibly associated with human burials were not identified in the test units. If present, such burial trenches would have extended far into the sub-soil. The natural sub-soil was

encountered in each unit within 46 centimeters (18 inches) of the modern surface, far less than what would be expected if a burial trench was present. In addition, the test units excavated for this investigation did not encounter potentially significant archaeological features (wells, privies, or cisterns) encountered.

More detailed descriptions of the stratigraphy revealed in each of the test units and the artifacts associated with the strata are presented here and in Appendix A.

Test Units A – D

Test Unit A

The first stratum seen in test unit A (Photograph 8) consisted of 13 centimeters (5.1 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I) that represents the recently developed topsoil. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I were encountered three fill layers. The initial fill deposit was a five centimeter (two inches) thick fill layer consisting of ash and slag (Stratum II). Other than the ash and slag, no artifacts were recovered from Stratum II. Beneath the ash and slag, at 18 centimeters (seven inches) below grade, was encountered a second fill layer consisting of dark brown black silty sand (Stratum III) that was three centimeters (1.2 inches) thick. A fragment of blue green tinted flat glass was the only artifact recovered from Stratum III. Underlying Stratum III, at 21 centimeters (8.3 inches) in depth, was a third fill layer consisting of a seven centimeter (2.75 inches) thick layer of tan silty sand (Stratum IV). Seven oxidized wrought nails, three oxidized, unidentifiable nails, a fragment of milk glass and fragments of coal and glass were recovered from Stratum IV.

Underlying the third fill layer, at 28 centimeters (11 inches) in depth, was encountered a layer of brown silty sandy (Stratum V), eight centimeters (3.15 inches) thick, that represents a former ground surface layer. Single fragments of clear lead glazed, buff bodied earthenware ceramic, molded, hand painted pearlware ceramics, and clear lead glazed buff bodied slipware, as well as a fragment of molded lead and a copper decorative buckle were recovered from the former ground surface. In addition, a Jack's Reef Pentagonal type point, made by chipping pecking, and grinding from metamorphic rock, was recovered from the buried surface (Photograph 16). The artifact likely functioned as a knife. Jack's Reef Pentagonal style points are temporally diagnostic of the Late Point Peninsula culture, a late Middle Woodland to early late Woodland period complex in the Northeastern United States (A.D. 500 – 1,000; Ritchie 1961:28; Justice 1987:215-217). Finally, a non-standardized or expedient tool, a rose quartz secondary decortication blocky fragment with one corner retouched into a graver and the opposite end ground down through use as a reamer, also was recovered from the former ground surface layer (Photograph 16).

Below the former ground surface, at 36 centimeters (14.2 inches) below grade, was encountered a five centimeter (two inches) thick layer of yellow brown silty sand with brown silty sand mottling (Stratum VI) that was transitional to the naturally occurring sub-soil. The yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum V) sub-soil was encountered in this shovel test beneath the sub-soil transition layer, at 41 centimeters (16.15 inches) in depth. No artifacts were recovered from the sub-soil transition layer or sub-soil.

Test Unit B

The first stratum seen in test unit B (Photograph 9) consisted of 10 centimeters (3.9 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I) that represents the recently developed topsoil. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I were encountered two fill layers. The initial fill deposit was a 12 centimeter (4.7 inches) thick layer of brown silty sand mixed with dark gray brown silty sand (Stratum II). One fragment of blue green tinted flat glass was the only artifact recovered from this context. Beneath Stratum II, at 22 centimeters (8.66 inches) below grade, was encountered a second fill layer consisting of tan brown silty sand (Stratum III) that was seven centimeters (2.75 inches) thick. Three oxidized, wrought nails and three oxidized, unidentifiable nails, as well as one fragment of milk glass and two fragments of coal were recovered from Stratum III.

Underlying the second fill layer, at 29 centimeters (11.4 inches) in depth, was encountered a layer of brown silty sandy (Stratum IV), five centimeters (two inches) thick, that represents a former ground surface layer. A

single rim fragment of hand blown, dark green tinted bottle glass and single fragments of unglazed red earthenware and undecorated pearlware ceramic were recovered from the former ground surface. In addition, another Jack's Reef Pentagonal type point, made from gray black chert, was recovered from the buried surface (Photograph 16). The artifact also likely functioned as a knife. As indicated previously, Jack's Reef Pentagonal style projectile points are temporally diagnostic of the Late Point Peninsula culture, a late Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland period complex in the Northeastern United States (A.D. 500 – 1,000; Ritchie 1961:28; Justice 1987:215-217).

Below the former ground surface, at 34 centimeters (13.4 inches) below grade, was encountered a five centimeter (two inches) thick layer of yellow brown silty sand with brown silty sand mottling (Stratum V) that was transitional to the naturally occurring sub-soil. The yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum VI) sub-soil was encountered in this shovel test beneath the sub-soil transition layer, at 39 centimeters (15.4 inches) in depth. No artifacts were recovered from the sub-soil transition layer or sub-soil.

Test Unit C

The first stratum seen in test unit C (Photograph 10) consisted of five centimeters (two inches) of dark gray black sandy silt with gravel (Stratum I) that represents the recently developed topsoil. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I was encountered two fill layers. Cultural material was not recovered from either layer. The initial fill deposit was a nine centimeter (3.5 inches) thick layer of tan brown silty sand with dark gray brown sandy silt mottling (Stratum II). Beneath Stratum II, at 14 centimeters (5.5 inches) below grade, was encountered a second fill layer consisting of brown silty sand (Stratum III) that was seven centimeters (2.75 inches) thick.

Underlying the second fill layer, at 21 centimeters (8.26 inches) in depth, was encountered a layer of dark brown silty sandy (Stratum IV), 10 centimeters (3.9 inches) thick, that represents a former ground surface layer. Two oxidized, wrought nails were the only artifacts recovered from the former ground surface. Below the former ground surface, at 31 centimeters (12.2 inches) below grade, was encountered a six centimeter (2.36 inches) thick layer of yellow brown silty sand with dark brown silty sand mottling (Stratum V) that was transitional to the naturally occurring sub-soil. The yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum VI) sub-soil was encountered in this shovel test beneath the sub-soil transition layer, at 37 centimeters (14.6 inches) in depth. No artifacts were recovered from the sub-soil transition layer or sub-soil.

Test Unit D

The first stratum seen in test unit D (Photograph 11) consisted of eight centimeters (3.1 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I) that represents the recently developed topsoil. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I was encountered two fill layers. Cultural material was not recovered from either layer. The initial fill deposit was a ten centimeter (3.9 inches) thick layer of dark brown silty sand with dark gray brown silty sand mottling (Stratum II). Beneath Stratum II, at 18 centimeters (seven inches) below grade, was encountered a second fill layer consisting of dark brown silty sand (Stratum III) that was three centimeters (1.2 inches) thick.

Underlying the second fill layer, at 26 centimeters (10.2 inches) in depth, was encountered two overlying layers of brown and dark brown silty sand (Strata IV and V), three and five centimeters (1.2 and two inches) thick respectively, that represent a former ground surface layer. No cultural material was recovered from Stratum IV but from Stratum V were recovered a fragment of hand painted hard paste porcelain, an oxidized, unidentifiable nail, a wrought nail and a fragment of red brick. Below the former ground surface, at 31 centimeters (12.2 inches) below grade, was encountered a three centimeter (1.18 inches) thick layer of yellow brown silty sand with dark brown silty sand mottling (Stratum VI) that was transitional to the naturally occurring sub-soil. The yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum VII) sub-soil was encountered in this shovel test beneath the sub-soil transition layer, at 34 centimeters (13.4 inches) in depth. No artifacts were recovered from the sub-soil transition layer or sub-soil.

Test Units E - G

Test Unit E

The first stratum seen in test unit E (Photograph 12) consisted of 10 centimeters (3.9 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I) that represents the recently developed topsoil. Fragments of cut wood and coal were recovered from the layer. Below Stratum I was encountered a 13 centimeter (5.1 inches) thick layer of brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling (Stratum II). The layer is an apparent fill deposit that grades into a sub-soil transition layer. The fill may be part of the pipe trench seen in test unit F. Cultural material recovered from Stratum II consists of three white ball clay pipe stem fragments, three fragments of undecorated creamware, two fragments of undecorated pearlware, two fragments of blue tinted window glass, 11 fragments of oxidized, unidentifiable nails, seven oxidized wood nails and an oxidized wood screw. Beneath Stratum II, at 23 centimeters (nine inches) in depth, was encountered the culturally sterile yellow brown silty sand sub-soil (Stratum III).

Test Unit F

The first stratum seen in test unit F (Photograph 13) consisted of 13 centimeters (5.1 inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I) that represents the recently developed topsoil. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I was encountered two fill layers that are part of a single water line trench encountered in this test unit. The initial fill deposit was an eight centimeter (3.1 inches) thick layer of dark brown silty sand (Stratum II). No artifacts were recovered from Stratum II. Below it, at 21 centimeters (8.26 seven inches) below grade, was encountered a second fill layer consisting of yellow brown silty sand mixed and mottled with dark brown silty sand (Stratum III) that was 24 centimeters (9.4 inches) thick. A white ball clay pipe stem fragment, a fragment of red bodied brown salt glazed stoneware, and two oxidized wrought nails were recovered from Stratum III. At the bottom of Stratum III (the base of the pipe trench), was encountered an east to west oriented, two inch diameter, oxidized iron pipe (Photograph 13), that is most likely a water pipe. The iron pipe is referred to as Feature 1 in this report. Below the pipe and Stratum II trench was encountered the naturally occurring, culturally sterile, coarse grained, yellow brown silty sand sub-soil (Stratum IV).

Test Unit G

The first stratum seen in test unit G (Photograph 14) consisted of five centimeters (two inches) of dark gray black sandy silt (Stratum I) that represents the recently developed topsoil. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Below Stratum I was encountered two fill layers. The initial fill deposit was a 13 centimeter (5.1 inches) thick layer of dark brown silty sand (Stratum II). No cultural material was recovered from the layer. Beneath Stratum II, at 18 centimeters (seven inches) below grade, was encountered a second fill layer consisting of yellow brown silty sand with dark brown silty sand mottling and with lenses and pockets of mortar (Stratum III). This second fill layer grades into the sub-soil transition layer. The two fill layers may be part of the trench for the water pipe that was seen in test unit F, with the location of the pipe being outside of the footprint of test unit G. One fragment of gray bodied salt glazed stoneware was recovered from Stratum III. Underlying the second fill layer, at 31 centimeters (12.2 inches) in depth, was encountered the yellow brown coarse grained silty sand (Stratum IV) culturally sterile sub-soil.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Conclusions

Sub-surface testing within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Quaker Meeting House Porch Reconstruction project did encounter evidence for the presence of Historic period and Native American period archaeological resources. The archaeological testing revealed:

- Stones, almost uniform in size and shape, buried at or just below grade at each of the shovel test locations (Figure 2). The placement of the stones, identified beneath the sill board of the existing porch floor, may possibly pre-date the sill. The stones served either as supports for an earlier porch sill or posts or for the more recent porch structure, raising and supporting a sill slightly above the contemporary ground surface.
- Fill deposits, ranging between 12 and 27 centimeters (4.7 and 10.6 inches) thick, identified in some of the shovel tests (numbers 1, 2 and 6) beneath the stone supports and near surface soils and within some of the test units (letters A-D) beneath the near surface soils. The fill contained only glass and construction related items. The fill may be associated with the early nineteenth century construction of the porch or a subsequent repair.
- A buried former ground surface layer was encountered below the support stones and/or fill in all of the shovel tests and in test units A - D. The former surface deposit, located between five and 35 centimeters (13.8 inches) below grade, was between five and 20 centimeters (two and 13.8 inches) thick. It contained late eighteenth to early nineteenth century domestic type artifacts as well as construction related items. Artifacts post dating that period were not recovered from the tests. A similar buried ground surface layer was identified beneath the Meeting House floor by an archaeological investigation of the property undertaken in 1977 (Mayer 1977).
- Two Native American artifacts, most readily classifiable as examples of Jack's Reef Pentagonal type points, generally a late Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland period form within Late Point Peninsula contexts (c. A.D. 500 – 1,000) in the Northeastern United States, also were recovered from the buried ground surface layer below the southwestern end of the porch (western part of the APE). Based on their morphology and edge use wear damage, it was determined that the artifacts most likely functioned as knives. A rose quartz decortication cobble blocky fragment that was worked into a graving tool also was recovered from the buried surface along with one of the points/knives. The blocky fragment also was used as a reamer resulting in grinding use wear damage on the end opposite the graver. The blocky fragment constitutes a non-standardized or expedient type tool. The presence of the Native American artifacts suggests that an aboriginal camp site is located within the APE or its vicinity. The site may have been oriented towards the exploitation of subsistence resources associated with the large wetland and stream system, which still exists, beginning about 1,800 feet to the west (see Figure 6). The recovered artifacts suggest that cutting activities, possibly relating to hunting and butchering, and woodworking were occurring at the site. When recovered, the Native American artifacts may have been in-situ or they may have been moved a short distance at some point as a result of the Historic period activities that were occurring at the site.
- Below the buried, former ground surface layer was encountered the sub-soil transition layer and naturally occurring sub-soil.

- Stratigraphic indications for a water pipe trench were encountered in three of the test units (E, F, and G). The iron pipe itself was encountered in test unit F at 45 centimeters (17.7 inches) in depth.
- Stratigraphic indications for other trenches, possibly associated with human burials, were not identified in the shovel tests or test units excavated for this investigation. The naturally occurring sub-soil was encountered in all 14 tests excavated for this investigation within 46 centimeters (18 inches) of the modern surface. Any burial trench present in the area would have extended well below this depth into the sub-soil.
- No evidence for potentially significant archaeological features (wells, privies, or cisterns) was found during the fieldwork.

3.2 Recommendations

Based upon the results of the fieldwork and analyses of the recovered data, it is determined that the buried, former ground surface layer constitutes a multicomponent archaeological resource that is possibly eligible for listing on the New York State and/or National Registers of Historic Places. Additional archaeological investigation of the deposit would be warranted if substantial further impacts to it occurred as a result of the porch reconstruction project. However, such impacts apparently will not occur since the excavations of the shovel tests and test units effectively created the holes for the footings for the new posts. Other construction related excavations will not occur within the vicinity of the porch. Accordingly, additional archaeological investigation and evaluation of the deposit is not warranted since no further impacts to it will occur. However, it is recommended that appropriate archaeological investigations be conducted prior to any future construction work in the vicinity of the porch, or elsewhere on the property, that involves ground disturbance.

It also is recommended that New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation archaeological site inventory forms be completed and submitted to that agency, with copies provided to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, for the Historic period and Native American period archaeological resources encountered within the APE.

3.3 Other Recommendations

During the site work, it was noted that a number of the shingles on the south wall of the Meeting House near the porch contain engraved graffiti marks, some possibly dating to the nineteenth century. One mark of particular interest was an engraving of what apparently is the Meeting House with the date 1839 carved within the image (Photographs 6 and 7). Below it were some faintly perceived letters. Other shingles contain what apparently are initials or names. It is suggested that the graffiti be evaluated, and if warranted, that steps be taken to preserve the images and the shingles that contain them.

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FIGURES

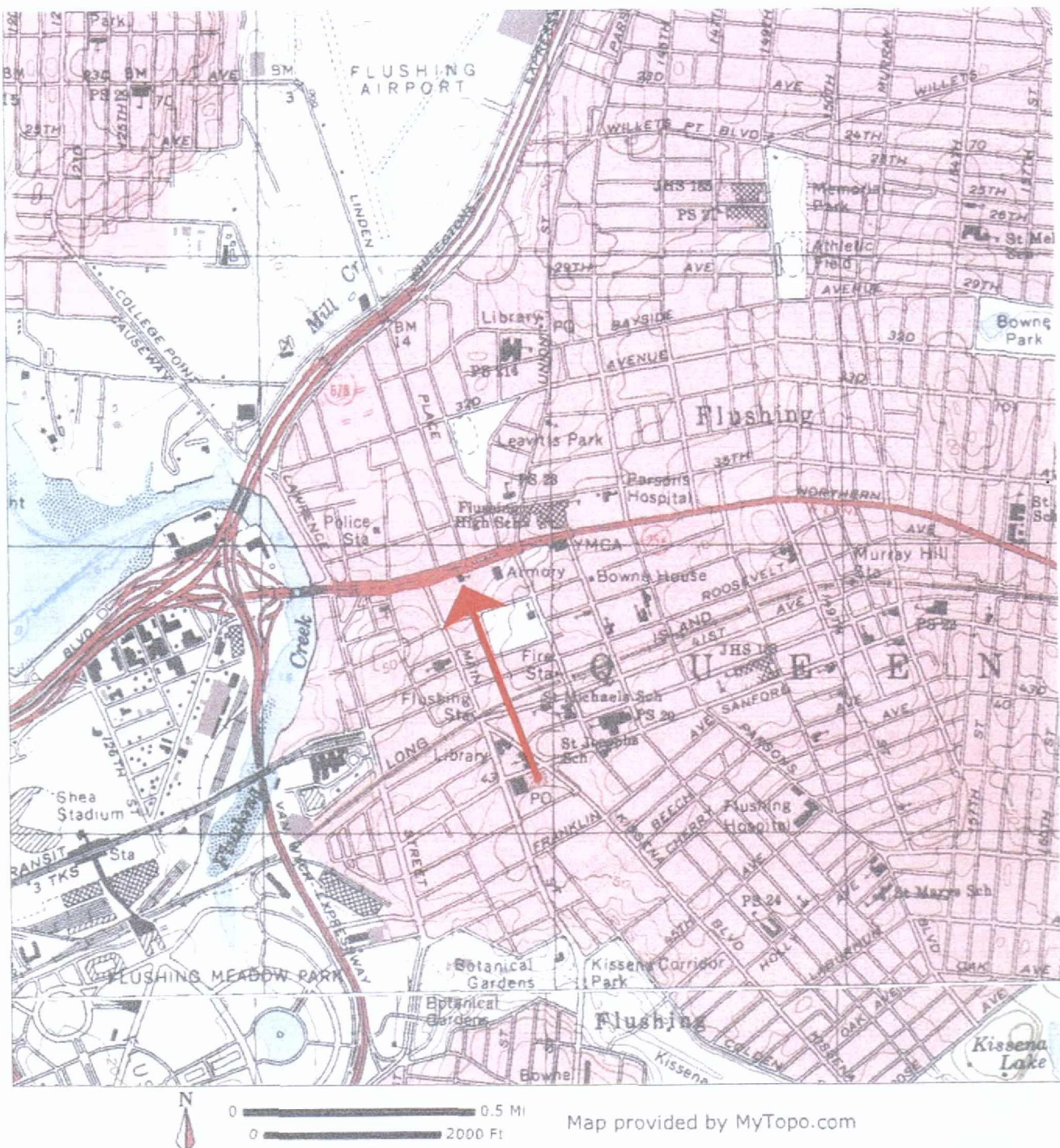


Figure 1

Quaker Meeting House Porch Reconstruction Project Region

Base Map Source: United States Geological Survey 1979

Arrow indicated project area location.



Figure 1

Quaker Meeting House Porch Reconstruction Project Region

Base Map Source: United States Geological Survey 1979

Arrow indicated project area location.

Key:

- 1-7: Locations of Shovel Tests**
A-G: Locations of Two by Two Foot Test Units

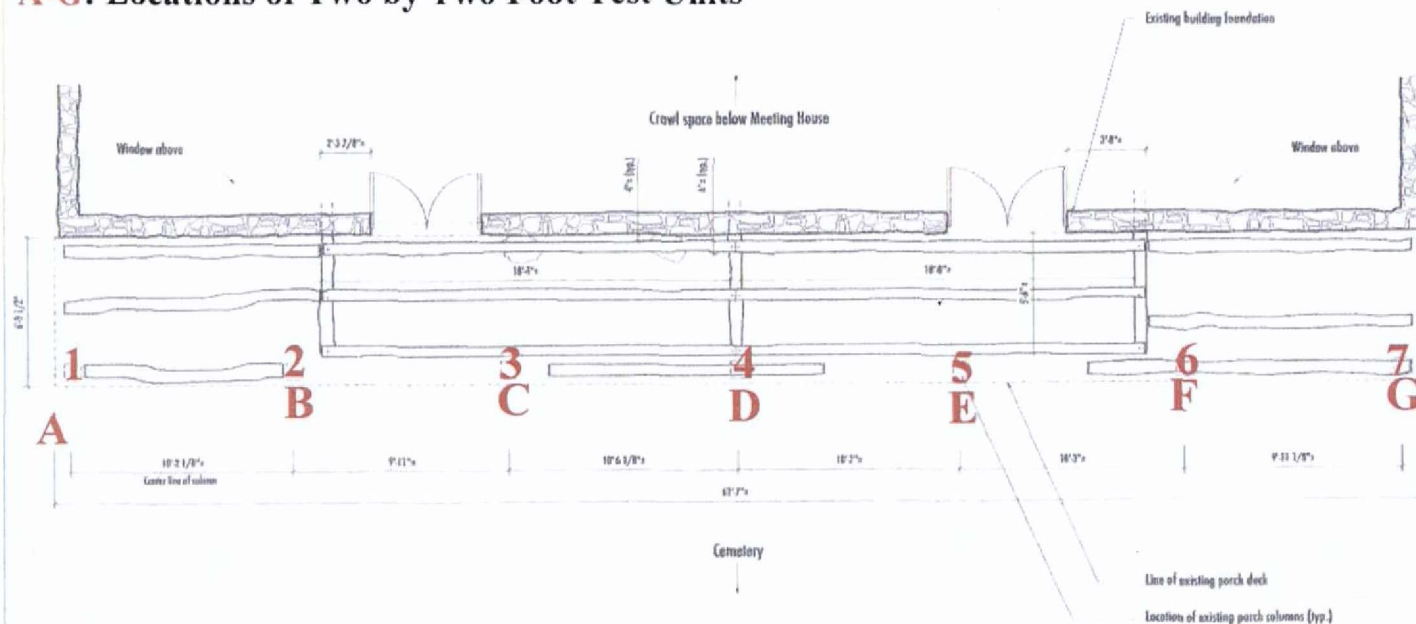


Figure 2

**Quaker Meeting House Porch Reconstruction Project Showing
Locations of New Posts and the Locations of the Archaeological
Shovel Tests and Test Units**

1 EXISTING PORCH FRAMING PLAN
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



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DCE
D'Antonio Consulting
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10 Canal Street
Long Island City, NY 11101

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	PRELIMINARY	8/21/02
2	REVISED AND REDESIGNED	8/11/02
3	CONSTRUCTION SET	8/11/02

DCE
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
DESIGN + CONSTRUCTION
DIVISION OF STRUCTURES

PROJECT NUMBER
PARCH-00000000

PROJECT NAME
FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE -
PHASE II
137-16 Northern Boulevard
Borough of Queens
FOR THE
ISSUE FOR BID - NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION

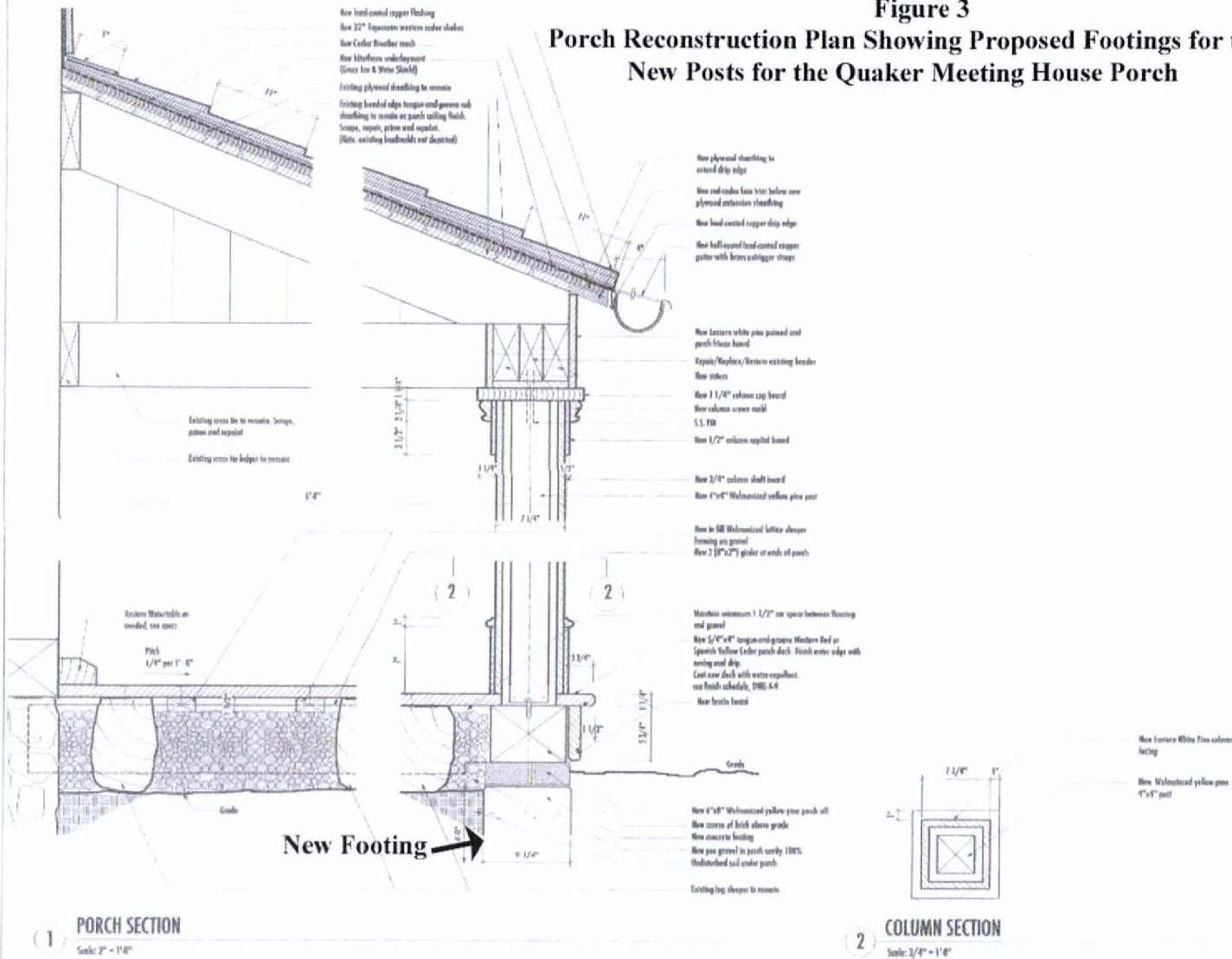
ISSUED FOR:
PORCH
FRAMING
PLAN:
EXISTING

DESIGNED BY KWA
SCALE AS SHOWN
DATE

CS-1

DATE REVIEWED

Figure 3
Porch Reconstruction Plan Showing Proposed Footings for the
New Posts for the Quaker Meeting House Porch



Kaitson
 Woo
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 Structural Engineering
 Consultant

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 New York, NY 10011

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	REVISION	01/15/09
2	REVISION	01/15/09
3	REVISION	01/15/09

DCE
 NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
 DESIGN + CONSTRUCTION
 DIVISION OF STRUCTURES

PROJECT NUMBER
 100-000000000

PROJECT NAME
 FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
 PHASE II
 137-16 Northern Boulevard
 Borough of Queens
 NY 11354
 ISSUE FOR BID - NOT FOR
 CONSTRUCTION

ISSUE FOR
 PORCH
 DETAILS

DESIGNED BY: KWA
 DATE: 01/15/09
 DRAWN BY: KWA
 DATE: 01/15/09

CS-3

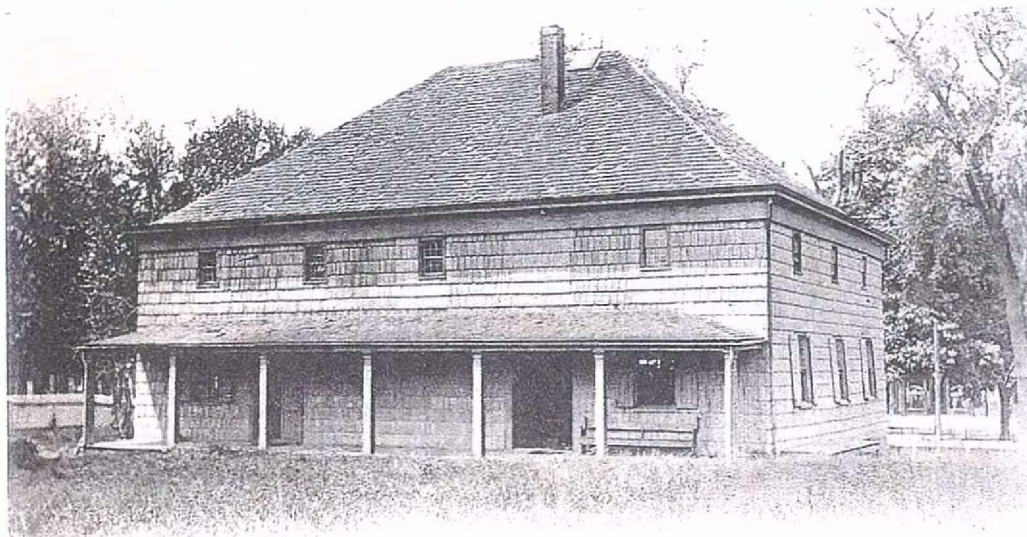
32 OF 35



Quaker Meeting House, 1850s. Photo by J. H. Smith. From the collection of the Quaker Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

Figure 4

Undated Historic View of Quaker Meeting House Showing Porch with Pillars



A 8002 Friend's Meeting House, Flushing, L. I.

Figure 5

Undated Historic View of Quaker Meeting House Showing Porch with Pillars

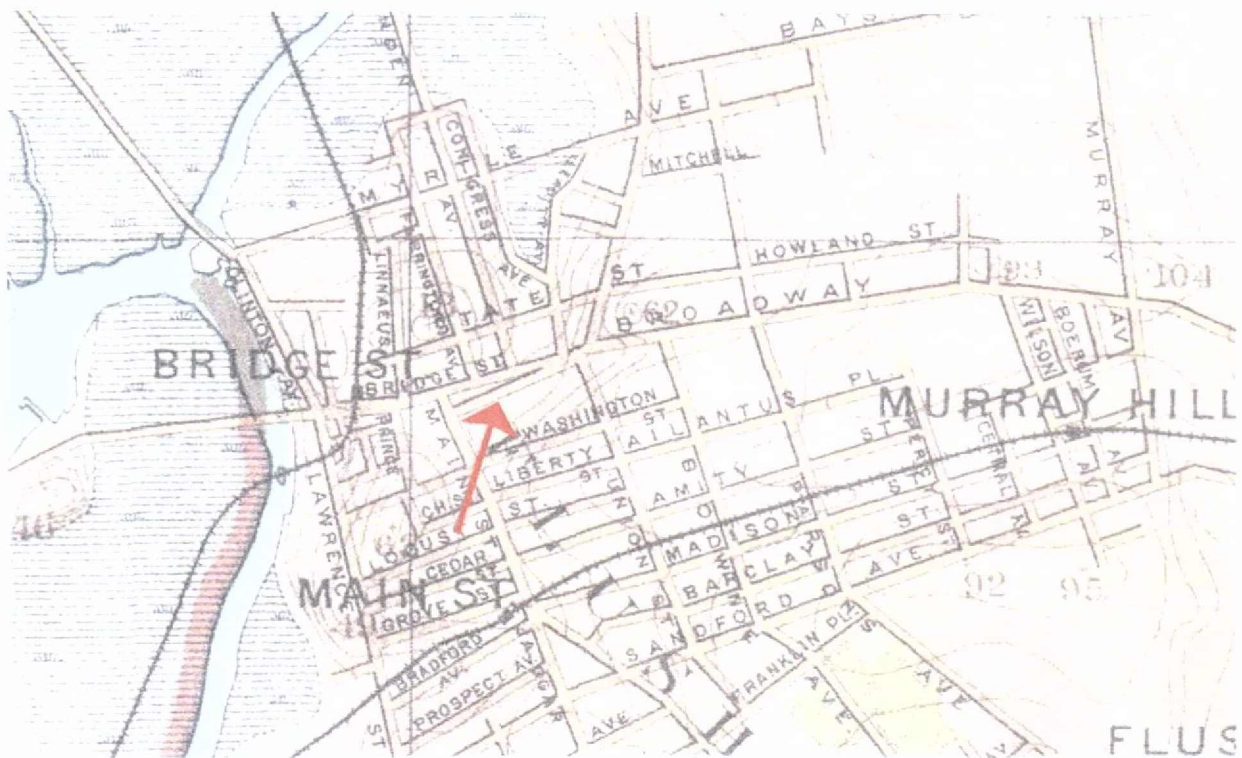


Figure 6

1891 Bien and Vermeule Map Showing the Extensive Wetland and Stream System West of the Quaker Meeting House

Scale of Original: 1 inch = 0.5 mile

Arrows indicates approximate location of the project area.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1

Quaker Meeting House – View is to the Northeast



Photograph 2

Quaker Meeting House with Porch and Cemetery – View is to the North



Photograph 3

Quaker Meeting House Porch During Archaeological Testing – View is to the East



Photograph 4

Quaker Meeting House Porch During Archaeological Testing – View is to the West

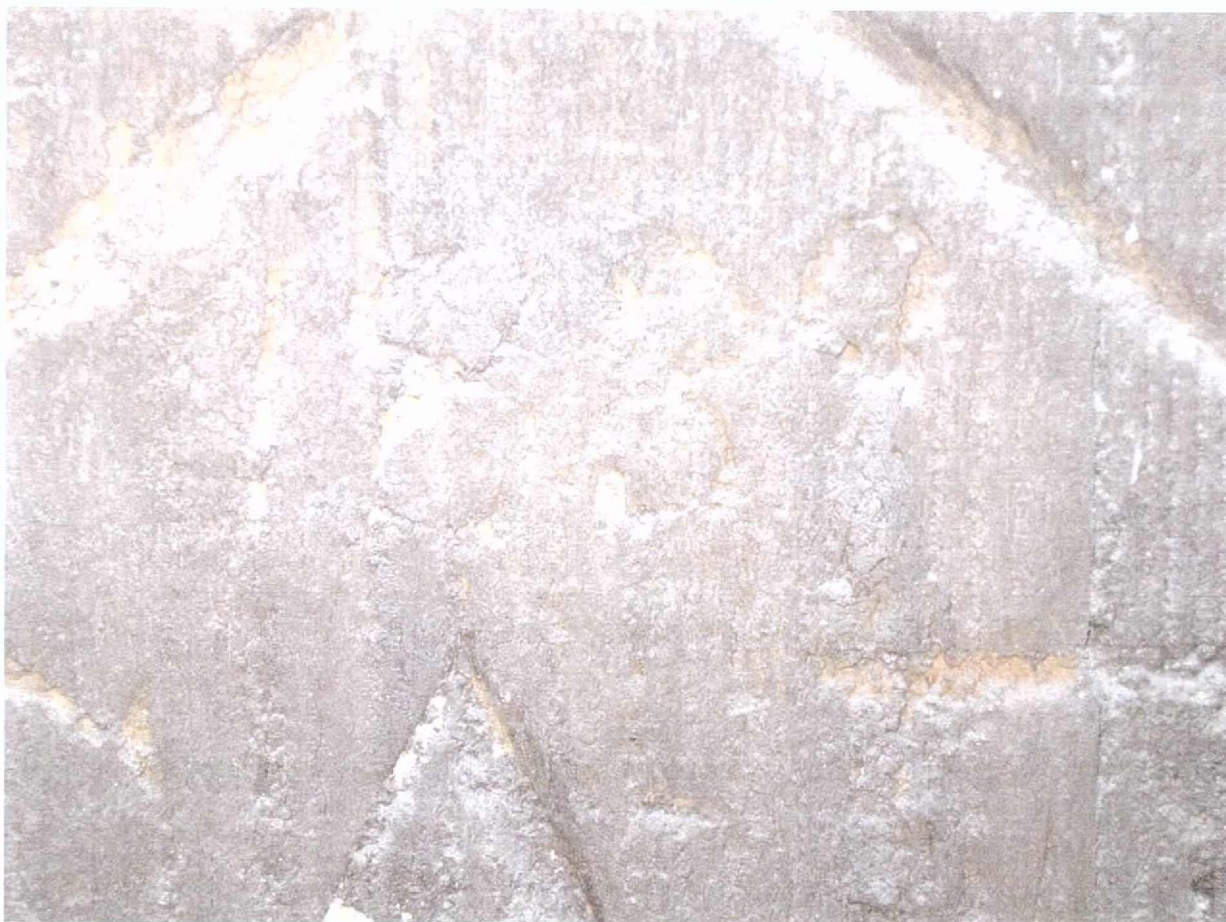


Photograph 5 - Quaker Meeting House Porch with Decking Removed Showing Sleepers



Photograph 6

Apparent 1839 Engraved Graffiti on a Quaker Meeting House Shingle by Porch



Photograph 7

**Apparent 1839 Engraved Graffiti on a Quaker Meeting House Shingle by Porch –
Close-up View of Date**



Photograph 8

Test Unit A – North Wall Profile



Photograph 9

Test Unit B – East Wall Profile



Photograph 10

Test Unit C – East Wall Profile



Photograph 11

Test Unit D – East Wall Profile



Photograph 12
Test Unit E – East Wall Profile



Photograph 13
Test Unit F – West Wall Profile



Photograph 14

Test Unit G – West Wall Profile



Photograph 15

Stone Support for Pillar or Sill Just Below Modern Surface as Seen in Shovel Test 5



Photograph 16

Native American Artifacts Recovered from Test Units A and B

Right: Chert Jack's Reef Pentagonal Projectile Point/Knife from Test Unit A

**Center: Metamorphic Rock Jack's Reef Pentagonal Projectile Point/Knife from
Test Unit B**

Right: Rose Quartz Blocky Fragment Used as a Graver and Reamer from Test Unit B

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Quaker Meeting House Porch Reconstruction Project –

Archaeological Stratigraphy and Artifact Inventory

SHOVEL TEST	STRA.	DEPTH (cm.)	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	CULTURAL MATERIAL
1	I	0-8	8 by 10 by 6.5 inch rock in dark gray black sandy silt	Stone for earlier pillar at modern surface	1 fragment clear curved bottle glass 5 fragments slag (2.6 grams)
1	II	8-23	Brown silty sand mixed and mottled with yellow brown and tan brown silty sand and a portion of the rock pillar	Fill and leaching zone below Stratum I	1 fragment turquoise blue tinted curved glass 1 fragment coal (wt.: 4.7 grams)
1	III	23-30	Yellow brown coarse silty sand with gravel	Fill	2 oxidized wire nails 2 oxidized wire roofing nails 2 fragments miscellaneous metal (wt.: 7.5 grams)
1	IV	30-44	Fine gained brown silty sand	Former ground surface	1 fragment undecorated (plain) pearlware 1 fragment undecorated (plain) creamware 1 fragment green tinted bottle glass 1 fragment oyster shell (wt.: 0.2 grams)
1	V	44-80	Yellow brown coarse silty sandy with gravel	Sub-soil	None
2	I	0-8	9 by 10 by 6.5 inch rock in dark gray black sandy silt	Stone for earlier pillar at modern surface	3 oxidized unidentifiable nails 6 fragments coal (wt.: 48.1 grams)
2	II	8-30	Brown silty sand mixed and mottled with yellow brown and tan brown silty sand and a portion of the rock pillar	Fill	7 fragments slag (wt.: 7.2 grams)
2	III	30-35	Yellow brown coarse silty mixed and mottled with brown silty sand	Fill	None
2	IV	35-40	Fine gained brown silty sand	Former ground surface	1 fragment mortar (wt.: 5.3 grams) 1 oxidized unidentifiable nail
2	V	40-100	Yellow brown coarse silty sandy with gravel	Sub-soil	None

SHOVEL TEST	STRA.	DEPTH (cm.)	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	CULTURAL MATERIAL
3	I	0-10	9 by 10.5 by 6.5 inch rock in dark gray black sandy silt	Stone for earlier pillar at modern surface	None
3	II	10-25	Fine grained brown silty sand and a portion of the rock pillar	Former ground surface	1 white ball clay pipe stem section, large bore diameter - 1 1/64ths inch 1 fragment undecorated (plain) creamware 1 fragment red brick (wt. 2.5 grams)
3	III	25-35	Brown and dark brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling	Sub-soil transition layer	None
3	IV	35-95	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None
4	I	0-5	13 by 11 by 7 inch rock in dark gray black sandy silt	Stone for earlier pillar at modern surface	1 fragment undecorated (plain) whiteware cup rim 1 fragment red brick (wt.: 3.6 grams) 1 fragment milk glass
4	II	5-23	Fine grained brown silty sand and a portion of the rock pillar	Former ground surface	1 white ball clay pipe stem fragment, large bore 1 1/64ths inch 1 fragment cobalt blue floral pattern on white pearlware rim; thick, hand painted, cobalt blue band along exterior rim; narrow, hand painted, cobalt blue band along interior rim with cobalt blue hand painted floral pattern below 1 fragment undecorated (plain) creamware 1 wrought nail 1 unidentifiable oxidized nail 2 fragments slag (wt.: 1.6 grams) 1 fragment coal (wt.: 2.6 grams)
4	III	23-36	Dark brown silty sand with yellow brown and tan silty sand mottling	Sub-soil transition layer	None
4	IV	36-105	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None

SHOVEL TEST	STRA.	DEPTH (cm.)	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	CULTURAL MATERIAL
5	I	0-5	Two overlying rocks (11 by 7 by 2 inch and 10 by 9 by 6 inch) in dark gray black sandy silt	Stones for earlier pillar at modern surface	None
5	II	5-25	Fine grained brown silty sand and a portion of the rock pillars	Former ground surface	None
5	III	23-42	Brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling	Sub-soil transition layer	None
5	IV	42-106	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None
6	I	0-13	9 by 7 by 3 inch rock in dark gray black sandy silt	Stones for earlier pillar at modern surface	None
6	II	13-25	Brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling	Fill	1 unidentifiable oxidized nail 1 fragment milk glass
6	III	25-38	Fine grained brown silty sand	Former ground surface	1 fragment undecorated (plain) pearlware 1 fragment blue green tinted window glass 1 fragment hard shell clam (wt.: 1.1 grams) 1 fragment red brick (wt.: 0.9 grams)
6	IV	38-44	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand with brown silty sand mottling	Sub-soil transition layer	None
6	V	44-82	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None
7	I	0-25	9 by 5.5 by 6 inch rock in dark gray black sandy silt	Stones for earlier pillar at modern surface	1 oxidized wire nail 2 fragments oxidized miscellaneous metal (wt.: 9.5 grams)
7	II	25-33	Fine grained brown silty sand	Former ground surface	1 fragment refined earthen earthenware – undecorated (plain) pearlware 1 fragment blue hand painted hard paste porcelain 4 oxidized unidentifiable nails 1 fragment coal (wt.: 1.1 grams)
7	III	33-38	Brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling	Sub-soil transition layer	None
7	IV	38-66	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None

TEST UNIT	STRA.	DEPTH (cm.)	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	CULTURAL MATERIAL
A	I	0-13	Dark gray black sandy silt	Modern surface	None
A	II	13-18	Ash and slag	Fill	ash and slag
A	III	18-21	Dark brown/black silty sand	Fill	1 fragment blue green tinted flat glass
A	IV	21-28	Tan silty sand	Fill	7 oxidized wrought nails 3 oxidized unidentifiable nails 1 fragment coal (wt.: 2.5 grams) 1 fragment slag (wt.: 0.5 grams) 1 fragment milk glass
A	V	28-36	Brown silty sand	Former ground surface	1 fragment clear lead glazed, buff bodied earthenware 1 fragment pearlware, one surface: hand painted brown line on undecorated (plain) surface; second surface undecorated (plain) earthenware 1 molded hand painted pearlware, hand painted dark blue interlocked diamond pattern on one surface; second surface undecorated (plain) 1 fragment clear lead glazed buff bodied slipware; brown hand painted brown lines on one surface; second surface eroded 1 fragment of molded, curved lead, spurs inside curve for missing extensions; possible arc (quarter of circle) of wheel or section of ring or circular base; completed diameter would be 2.3 inches; length: 41.02 mm.; width: 7.54 mm.; thick.: 7.3 mm.; wt.: 4.1 grams 1 copper decorative buckle, likely for leather – bar bell shaped with each end decorated as a stylized incised scalloped shell/sunburst pattern; length: 35.6 mm.; width: 10.6 mm., 6.4 mm. (shaft); thick.: 1.98 mm.; wt.: 5.3 grams

A continued	V	28-36	Brown silty sand	Former ground surface	<p>1 Jack's Reef Pentagonal type Native American point/knife; metamorphic rock; length: 40.51 mm.; width: 33.14 mm.; thick.: 13.16 mm.; wt.: 17.7 grams</p> <p>1 rose quartz blocky cobble fragment; secondary decortication – much of cortex chipped away; a portion of one tip retouched into graver; opposite end ground through use as reamer; length: 42.68 mm.; width: 24.9 mm.; thick.: 23.82 mm.; reamer diameter: 9.5 mm.; graver tip diameter: 3.7 mm.; wt.: 24.4 grams</p>
A	VI	36-41	Yellow brown silty sand with brown silty sand mottling	Sub-soil transition	None
A	VI	41-52	Coarse grained yellow brown silty sand	Sub-soil	None

TEST UNIT	STRA.	DEPTH (cm.)	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	CULTURAL MATERIAL
B	I	0-10	Dark gray brown sandy silt	Modern surface	None
B	II	10-22	Brown silty sand mixed with dark gray brown silty sand	Fill	1 fragment blue green tinted flat glass
B	III	22-29	Tan brown silty sand	Fill	3 oxidized wrought nails 3 oxidized unidentifiable nails 2 fragments coal (wt.: 2.0 grams) 1 fragment milk glass
B	IV	29-34	Brown silty sand	Former ground surface	1 fragment hand blown dark green tinted bottle glass rim with applied lip 1 fragment unglazed red earthenware 1 fragment undecorated (plain) pearlware 1 Jack's Reef Pentagonal type Native American point/knife; gray black chert; length: 39.5 mm.; width: 28.4 mm.; thick.: 10.2 mm.; wt.: 11.6 grams
B	V	34-39	Yellow brown silty sand with brown silty sand mottling	Sub-soil transition	None
B	VI	39-52	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None
C	I	0-5	Dark gray black sandy silt with gravel	Modern surface	None
C	II	5-14	Tan brown sandy silt with dark gray brown sandy silt mottling	Fill	None
C	III	14-21	Brown silty sand	Fill	None
C	IV	21-31	Dark brown silty sand	Former ground surface	2 oxidized wrought nails
C	V	31-37	Yellow brown silty sand with dark brown silty sand mottling	Sub-soil transition	None
C	VI	37-52	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None

TEST UNIT	STRA.	DEPTH (cm.)	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	CULTURAL MATERIAL
D	I	0-8	Dark gray black sandy silt	Modern surface	None
D	II	8-18	Dark brown silty sand with dark gray brown silty sand mottling	Fill	None
D	III	18-23	Tan silty sand	Fill	None
D	IV	23-26	Brown silty sand	Former ground surface	None
D	V	26-31	Dark brown silty sand	Former ground surface	1 fragment cobalt blue on white hard paste porcelain; cobalt blue hand painted bands on one surface; other surface undecorated 1 oxidized unidentifiable nail 1 wrought nail 1 fragment red brick (wt.: 2.4 grams)
D	VI	31-34	Yellow brown silty sand with dark brown silty sand mottling	Sub-soil transition	None
D	VII	34-57	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None
E	I	0-10	Dark gray black sandy silt	Modern surface	2 fragments cut wood (wt.: 3.4 grams) 2 fragments coal (wt.: 12.2 grams)
E	II	10-23	Brown silty sand with yellow brown silty sand mottling	Fill/sub-soil transition layer	2 fragments white ball clay pipe stems; large bore, 11/64ths inch 1 fragment white ball clay pipe stem; narrow bore 7/64ths inch 3 fragments undecorated (plain) creamware 2 fragments undecorated (plain) pearlware 2 fragments blue green tinted window glass 11 fragments oxidized unidentifiable nails 7 oxidized wrought nails 1 oxidized wood screw
E	III	23-32	Yellow brown silty sand	Sub-soil	None

TEST UNIT	STRA.	DEPTH (cm.)	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	CULTURAL MATERIAL
F	I	0-13	Dark gray brown sandy silt	Modern surface	None
F	II	13-21	Dark brown silty sand	Fill	None
F	III	21-45	Yellow brown silty sand mixed and mottled with dark brown silty sand	Fill – pipe trench	1 white ball clay pipe stem section, narrow bore 5/64ths inch 1 fragment red bodied, brown salt glazed stoneware 2 oxidized wrought nails
F	Feature 1	45	2 inch oxidized iron pipe	Probably a water pipe	Iron pipe section
F	IV	45-55	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None
G	I	0-5	Dark gray brown sandy silt	Modern surface	None
G	II	5-18	Dark brown silty sand	Fill	None
G	III	18-31	Yellow brown silty sand with dark brown silty sand mottling and with lenses/ pockets of mortar	Fill and disturbed soil-soil transition layer	1 fragment gray bodied, brown salt glazed stoneware
G	IV	31-35	Yellow brown coarse grained silty sand	Sub-soil	None

Appendix B

Locations of Photographic Views Included in this Report as Photographs 1 - 15

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 E-mail: info@arbitration.com

DCE
D'Antonio Consulting
Engineers, P.C.
161 South Street
East Providence, RI 02912

DATE	12/15/70	BY	WJH
TIME	10:00 AM	TO	11:00 AM
FROM	10:00 AM	TO	11:00 AM
DATE	12/15/70	BY	WJH



14
AUSTIN
FINDING HOUSE
PHASE II
137-16 Northern Boulevard
Borough of Queens
10116
ISSUE FOR BID - NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION

PLANNING NOTE
PORCH
FRAMING
PLAN:
EXISTING

UNION JEW	DEPT JEW
STATE A. S. WITTED	FILE 7 A. S. WITTED
100	100

CS-1

Size 12 men's shoe

1 - 15 ➡ : Locations of Photographic Views Referred to in this Report

