



MOORE-JACKSON CEMETERY
Woodside, Borough of Queens, New York
Phase IB Archaeological Testing



Prepared for the Queens Historical Society
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I. INTRODUCTION

The writer submitted a Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of the landmarked Moore-Jackson Cemetery¹ to the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) in May 1999. It was based on the comprehensive historical summary created by G. Harris for the LPC (1997) and on the research efforts and information provided by: Eugene Cafaro; Stanley Cogan, President of the Queens Historical Society and Queens Borough Historian; Woodside historian and author Catherine Gregory, and Cecile Pontecorvo, protector of the cemetery for over 23 years.

The initial study and the subsequent archaeological testing described in the present report were undertaken because the site's owner, the Queen's Historical Society, would like to restore the cemetery to its nineteenth-century appearance. Accordingly, a research design for the testing was formulated in consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission with the aim of collecting data that will be utilized in the development of a comprehensive long-term site maintenance plan for the cemetery.

The Moore-Jackson cemetery is a rare surviving Colonial era burial ground that belonged to a family of wealthy landowners who played a prominent role in Queens history. It was established by 1733 on a quarter-acre plot on the farm of Samuel Moore and Charity Hallett Moore near their home on Bowery Bay Road (present-day 51st Street). It remained in use until 1867 (Meigs 1932, 14-15, nos. 19 and 21; Harris 1997, 1). The last known burial in the cemetery was a member of the Dustan family in 1868 (O'Gorman 1934, 19).²

In 1867, the cemetery was expanded by three-tenths of an acre to include the land between the original quarter-acre cemetery site and the Old Bowery Bay Road (51st Street). The purchaser, John C. Jackson, husband of Nathaniel Moore's granddaughter, Martha Riker, acquired this plot in order to ensure access to the burial ground and protect it from abandonment. It was not used as a burial ground. With John C. Jackson's alliance to the Moore family, the cemetery became known as the Moore-Jackson Cemetery. But Jackson, who died in 1889, was not buried here; he lies in the Riker-Jackson plot in St. James Episcopal Church Cemetery in Elmhurst. As President of the Hunter's Point, Newton and Flushing Turnpike Corporation, he planned Jackson Avenue and supervised its construction. The avenue opened on July 13, 1860.³

¹ Bergoffen 1999; Designation List 278 LP-1956.

² Harris 1997, 6, n. 13: "The Dustans were relatives of Cornelius [Dustan] Purdy (1788-1851) and his wife Rebecca Moore Purdy (1786-1834), daughter of Nathaniel Jr. and Martha Gedney Moore.

³ Kornstein (1974, 12) however, records that Jackson Avenue may have been named in honor of Thomas B. Jackson, Queens member of Congress during the Martin Van Buren Administration, 1837-41. It was the only road in Queens with milestones on it.

O'Gorman's list of forty-six headstones and their inscriptions, copied from the 1887 *Newtown Register* is the most complete record of the burials that has survived. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the cemetery was neglected and many of the grave markers disappeared. In 1919, when Charles U. Powell surveyed the cemetery as part of a study of family cemeteries in the Borough of Queens, forty-two tombstones remained, many in a poor state of preservation. Today there are only fifteen (figs. 1, 2 and 3).

By the 1920s, the burial ground had become a refuse dump. According to a 1931 *New York Times* article: "weeds grow wherever there are spaces between mounds of ashes, tin cans, broken flower pots, discarded automobile parts and fallen tombstones" (*New York Times* 1931; figs. 4 and 5). The flowerpots presumably came from the green house that abutted the southeast corner of the cemetery. It is shown on both the 1930 and 1945 Sanborn maps (Bergoffen 1999, figs. 13 and 14).

The cemetery was rediscovered by a group of WPA workmen who had been hired to clear the lot of weeds and garbage. The fact that the cemetery had been forgotten suggests that most of the gravestones had been knocked down by that time. In 1936, the Queens Topographical Bureau ordered fill brought in to raise the ground surface to the level of the street and directed that surviving headstones be re-erected at the eastern end of the burial ground in the original Moore section of the cemetery (fig. 6). The burial ground was completely cleared of undergrowth and enclosed by a fence of concrete posts "and a large link chain that connected the posts" (Wilford 1936; Greene 1956).⁴

After the restoration, the cemetery was again neglected and became once more a convenient place for neighbors to throw their refuse. Newspaper articles that drew attention to the burial ground's sorry state prompted, in 1955, a complete clean-up involving "mowing, raking and hauling away junk" but the weeds quickly grew back (Greene 1956). In 1956, following a flurry of articles decrying the condition of the site, an unidentified "patriotic organization" erected a 10-foot mesh fence around the cemetery. (Greene 1973).

The Northern Woodside Coalition began a major clean-up operation on the western side of the site about six years ago, removing the garbage dump that had collected there and clipping the weeds, but as in the past, the site was not maintained and in just these few years, the vegetation has grown back and new debris has accumulated.

⁴ Testimony presented at the Landmarks Preservation Commission for the Moore-Jackson Cemetery, January 14, 1997.

II. SITE AREA

The designated area is located at 31-30 to 31-36 54th Street (and 31-31 to 31-37 51st Street), in block 1131, lot 12, in the Woodside section of Queens. The block is bounded on the west by 51st Street (formerly Bowery Bay Road then Duane Street), on the east by 54th Street (formerly Second Avenue or 2nd Street, then 1st Street), on the north by 31st Avenue (formerly Patterson Avenue), and on the south by 32nd Avenue (formerly Charlotte Avenue, then Burnside Avenue). Originally rectangular in outline, the cemetery lost its northeast corner when 2nd Street was created (1902 Sanborn). The current site is therefore pentagonal. It measures 194.77 on the north, 104.49 on the west, 223.30 on the south, 37.34 on the southeast, and 73.92 on the northeast. It is fenced all around.

Burnside Avenue (32nd Avenue), 1st Street (54th Street) and Bowery Bay Road (51st Street) were widened after 1914 (Sanborn 1914) but before 1919 (fig. 2). The curb of Burnside Avenue was cut back, i.e. north, some 10 feet, while the curb of 1st street was cut back (west) approximately 5 feet each. The 1919 survey plan indicates that the northernmost tombstone then still standing, number 22 on the plan, was 159.65 feet from Burnside Avenue (fig. 2). The existing line of concrete posts on the north side of the restored cemetery is about 169.5 feet from the north side of 32nd Avenue (1995 Sanborn), i.e. the same distance as shown on the 1919 map (subtract 10 feet for the street widening). The graves shown on the 1919 survey map were located in an area ca. 56.5 feet north/south by ca. 65 feet east/west. The western side of this area, extending about 15 feet west of the western concrete post fence line, is today partly covered by a dense stand of bamboo. It is important to note that the area shown to have been occupied by gravestones in 1919 is smaller than the original quarter acre, which extended approximately 36 feet further north, to the lot line. There is room, in the rows of tombstones mapped on 1919 survey, for another fifty monuments and more, but only 46 markers were recorded in 1887. Most of these still existed in 1919. It is therefore very likely that the portion of the cemetery marked by the concrete posts corresponds to the total area of the burials.

The original, quarter-acre set aside for a burial ground (i.e. 10,890 sq. ft.) includes the entire north/south width of the lot, some 104.5 feet, and west approximately 104 feet from 54th street, or an additional 54 feet west of the western row of concrete posts. The area west of the bamboo stand is overgrown with saplings, weeds and underbrush and strewn with refuse (front cover, below, and fig. 1). The original east/west depth of the lot, to Bowery Bay Road (before the road was widened from 40 feet to 80 feet) was ca. 238 feet (1902 Sanborn). This portion, west of the quarter-acre plot, corresponds to the third of an acre added in 1867. The westernmost edge of the cemetery today lies under the sidewalk and 51st Street.

According to the 1914 Sanborn map, elevations in the streets around block 1131 were 40.9 feet at the southwest corner; 39.2 feet at the southeast corner; 43.0 feet at the northeast corner, and 42.0 feet at the northwest corner. The ground therefore sloped down about four feet from north to south and about two feet west to east. As there had been

hardly any building on the block by that date, it is reasonable to assume that these elevations roughly represent the contour of the ground surface in the 18th and 19th centuries. The 1979 USGS map indicates that the site lies within the 40-foot contour.

In addition to the bamboo on the western side of the fenced portion of the cemetery, over the years Cecil Pontecorvo has planted crab apple trees, azalea bushes, irises and other flowers and shrubs between the surviving headstones (front cover, above). Some of these gardens are surrounded by circles of brick-sized stone blocks. There is a rock garden with a plaster fountain in the middle on the south side of the cemetery. Along the southern side of the site, beyond the rows of tombstones and marked off by a line of stone blocks, the area is overgrown with saplings and underbrush and strewn with piles of cut branches and some garbage. This strip, approximately 24 feet deep, is almost impenetrable. On the north end of the site is a path leading to the western side of the block, a small dumpster, trees and a flower garden plot, all enclosed by borders of stone blocks.

Of the fifteen headstones standing today, the best preserved is the fieldstone monument of Augustine Moore, dated 1769, number 9 on the 1919 survey plan (Bergoffen 1999, front cover). In the first row of stones facing 54th Street, the southernmost is the brownstone monument of Samuel Hallett Moore, number 10 on the 1919 survey map. North of Samuel's stone, in the same row, is the headstone of Margaret, daughter of Bernard & Deborah Rapelye, number 39 on the 1919 survey, and also of brownstone. None of these stones are in the position indicated on the 1919 survey. Moreover, a photograph taken in May 1925 showing the headstones marked 9, 10 and 11 on the 1919 survey map (fig. 4), reveals that the markers originally faced west, away from the street, and not towards it, as they do today (fig. 5).

The only other monument that still bears any legible inscription is in the westernmost row, second from the northwest corner of the graveyard. This fieldstone monument is marked "177⁰". The surface of the stone is broken below the last digit and so it appears to be a "9" which has lost its tail. But the survey list does not record any monument of 1779. It must therefore be either no. 16 or to no. 25, both recorded as fieldstone markers dated 1770. Number 25 was in the fourth row in 1919, which is the same distance from the road as the row containing "177⁰" today. The stones in this row are, from south to north, a marble, two brownstones, the "177⁰" fieldstone marker, and a fragmentary brownstone. This matches the order of the stone types of monuments 28 to 24 on the survey map. But these markers were set closely together, as seen in a 1927 photograph (fig. 5) and the distance from number 25 to number 29 was only 13 feet whereas the distance from "177⁰" to the marble headstone at the southern end of its row is approximately 32 feet. We conclude therefore that none of the gravestones is in the position recorded on the 1919 plan.

III. EXCAVATION GOALS

Eight days of field-testing were conducted on June 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15 and 16, 2000. George Myers was the only paid staff member. We were therefore very grateful to our volunteer excavators: Jim Driscoll, Roberta Maltese, Lucille Roussin, and especially Stanley Cogan, who worked with us almost every day.

The goals of the field-testing were:

- 1, To determine the depth of the WPA fill over the original cemetery surface in order to be able to assess the level of sensitivity of the site's archaeological features and the impact on them of possible future actions involved in the controlled rehabilitation of the cemetery such as above-ground construction of temporary access facilities, or grading, landscaping, or below ground construction, for instance, the excavation for fence footings;
- 2, To discover shadows of the burial pits, which could help to determine the original location of the graves. It was possible to calculate the boundaries of the oldest part of the graveyard, but no traces of the burial shafts were observed;
- 3, To find further fragments of lost headstones which could be re-erected as part of the Society's restoration efforts; two large uninscribed fragments were encountered in the excavation, removed from the trenches and left in the cemetery.

Some of the aims outlined in the research design set forth in the Phase IA assessment were accomplished but others were not due to the condition of the site, budgetary constraints, and a dearth of volunteers, in spite of Stanley Cogan and the writer's best efforts. We did not lay a ten-meter grid out over the entire area of the cemetery because the rubbish and underbrush could not be removed prior to the excavation, nor was it possible, for this reason, to open trenches in the western portion of the site. This was in any case less pressing than the excavation in the eastern portion since the western one-quarter acre of the site was not used for burials. Our proposed aim in excavating there was to investigate more fully the filling episodes on the block. We walked over this overgrown area but found no remains of archaeological significance on the surface.

A sketch map was made of the eastern side of the lot, where the original Moore burial ground was located. It shows the present location of the headstones and other salient features (fig. 1).

Six four-by-four and one five-by-five foot trenches were excavated in the area occupied by the gravestones. We restricted ourselves to this area because it was the probably the site of the original cemetery.

All the soil removed during these excavations was sifted through a ¼ inch mesh screen and a record of each day's excavations was kept in a field diary.

IV. EXCAVATED AREAS

Our choice of locations for test trenches was limited by the vegetation and the standing headstones. It was therefore not possible to space our trenches evenly or to test the entire site area. The locations of the trenches are shown on fig. 1.

With the exception of two tiny sherds from trench 5 (bag 3), cultural remains occurred only in the topsoil and 2nd layer. The material from each trench and layer was mixed, ranging in date from mid- or late-19th century to modern. Fragments of shell-edge ware, cream- or white-ware and late 19th century glass vessels were found side-by-side with pieces of linoleum, plastic objects and Pepsi-Cola bottles. Because the fill below layer 2 was evidently deposited in the 1930s when the cemetery was rehabilitated, the material from layer 2 and the topsoil must have been deposited from the late 1930s on. A complete inventory of the finds is given in Appendix B.

TRENCH 1 (fig. 7)

A 5 X 5 foot trench was opened on June 5 near the southeast corner of the cemetery, immediately west of the first row of headstones facing 54th Street. The ground surface here was 1.4 feet above the level of the sidewalk. After removing the topsoil over the entire area, we realized that it would take too long to dig a trench this size with the available labor, and therefore excavated only the southern 2 ½ by 5 feet of the trench.

The stratigraphy obtained (measurements are in inches below the surface) was:

- 0 – 0.5 ft. Topsoil, very dark grey
- 0.5 – 1.3 ft. 2nd layer: mixed brown and grey soil with decomposed organic matter (dark brown 7.5YR3/2 to 7.5YR 3/3)
- 1.3 – 1.7 ft. 3rd layer: reddish-yellow sandy soil
- 1.7 – 2.5 ft. 4th layer: yellowish-red to light red fine silt.

The finds consisted of a fragment of shell-edge ware, bottle glass, window glass (not kept), two marbles, pieces of iron, mostly nails (extremely corroded and friable and therefore not kept), and the ubiquitous flower pot fragments. These last no doubt came from the greenhouse that stood immediately south of the site during the 1930s and 40s.

TRENCH 2 (figs. 8, 9, 10)

Trench 2, opened on June 7th, was a 4 X 4 ft. square at the southern end of the fourth row of tombstones. The ground surface at its northeast corner was 0.85 feet above the sidewalk level.

The stratigraphy was (feet below surface level):

0 – 0.4 / 0.5 ft. Topsoil, very dark grey
0.5 – 0.75 / 0.8 ft. 2nd layer: dark brown clayey soil 7.5YR3/2 to 7.5YR3/3

On the southeastern side of the trench we encountered the base of a brownstone grave marker. It was 1.85 feet thick, the preserved width approximately 1.75 feet and the preserved height approximately 1.65 feet. Its base was 2.2 feet below the surface and it stood on a thin stone slab that apparently served as a footing (fig. 8).

The end of marble gravestone was uncovered in the eastern baulk. It is described under Trench 4, below.

The finds consisted of late 19th glass and ceramic vessel fragments, many flowerpot sherds, some narrow metal pipe as if for irrigating, window glass, and part of a plastic comb. There were also some large dressed stones, as if from a pavement.

TRENCH 3 (figs. 11 and 12)

Trench 3, 4 X 4 feet, was opened on June 7th between the fourth and fifth row of tombstones. The ground surface at its southeast corner was 0.6 feet above the sidewalk level.

The stratigraphy was:

0 – 0.45 / 0.65 ft. Topsoil, very dark grey to black
0.5 – 1.3 / 1.7 ft. 2nd layer: dark brown clayey soil 7.5YR3/2 to 7.5YR3/3
- 4.7 ft. At the base of posthole: glacial till, water worn rocks, 10YR5/4-5/5
 coarser than overlying soil.

At 1.3/1.7 ft. we stopped excavating the trench over its entire area and instead made a sounding in the center of the square with a post-hole digger down to 4.7 feet below surface. We assume that the till encountered at the base of this sounding represents the original ground surface. Note that in trench 4 (below) this layer was encountered at 3.65/3.85 below the surface.

There were small fragments of shell-edge and cream ware, and some 19th century glass, also what appears to be a fragment of brownstone from a tombstone. Mixed in with these earlier finds were 20th century food jars and bottles, a plastic pea coat button and a metal cap from a bottle of Gallo wine.

TRENCH 4 (figs. 10 and 11)

Because the top of a marble gravestone was uncovered 0.75 ft. below the surface at the eastern edge of trench 2, an adjoining 4 X 4 foot trench, trench 4, was opened immediately to the northeast of trench 2 on June 8th.

A small, concrete-lined pit, edged with brick, was encountered on the south side of the trench. We initially thought that it was the base for one of the concrete posts but it does not line up with the concrete post at the southwest corner of the cemetery. It is more likely that it was connected with a garden plot, as the pit contained many flowerpot sherds. The bottom of the pit was 0.8 to 1.05 feet below the surface.

A post-hole digger was used to penetrate to a closing depth of 5.5 feet below surface. At 3.6 to 3.85 feet below the surface, or 3 feet below the sidewalk, the layer of yellowish-red fill material --presumably brought in during the rehabilitation-- ended.

On the western side of the trench and running into its west baulk we found a marble gravestone. It is 1.85 feet thick, 1.9 feet wide, and preserved to a height of 1.9 feet. Its base, 2.3 ft. below the surface, stood above (not on) a flat, micaceous schist slab. The southern edge of a third monument, made of fieldstone, ran into the north baulk of trench 4. It is 0.2 feet wide and its preserved height is 1.4 feet. Its base was 2.25 feet below the surface. These two gravestones were founded at the same depth as their neighbor in trench two and all three are in line with the other markers in the fourth row of gravestones west of 54th Street (fig. 9).

The stratigraphy was:

0 – 0.45 / 0.65 ft.	Topsoil, very dark grey to black
0.5 – 1.3 ft.	2 nd layer: mixed brown and grey soil, decomposed organic matter
1.3 – 1.7 ft.	3 rd layer: reddish-yellow sandy earth
1.7 – 3.6 ft.	4 th layer: yellowish-red to light red fine silt.
3.6/3.85 – 5 ft.	In the posthole: fine, silty soil, mica chips, mottled grey and yellowish-red sandy soil
5 ft. – 5.5 ft.	Bottom of the posthole: sandy dark yellowish-brown till 10YR4.4 to 10YR5.4

There was a great deal of material in the topsoil and 2nd layer of this trench, ranging from 19th to early 20th century glass and a clay pipe stem to 20th century food jars, a rubber wheel and the usual narrow metal pipe sections and flowerpots.

TRENCH 5 (fig. 13)

This 4 X 4 foot trench located at the northern end of the fourth row of gravestones was opened on June 14th. The ground surface on the northeast side and at the southeast corner of the trench was 0.5 feet above the sidewalk level.

A layer of furnace ash, burnt coal slag and clinkers was encountered immediately under the topsoil across the entire trench. Below this, in roughly the eastern half of the trench, was the same brown 7.5YR4/4 to strong brown 7.5YR4/6 clayey soil as found in layer 2 in the other excavated trenches. The western half of the trench was filled with decomposed white to grey stone or ash and powdery brown earth. When this material was removed, the clayey soil was again encountered.

Closing heights were 1.5-1.9 feet below surface.

At the base of a shallow probe made with a posthole digger we encountered light brown, coarse sand to approximately 3.5 feet below the surface.

This was the only area to yield finds from below layer 2. They consisted of two tiny sherds (less than 3/8 of an inch) decorated in underglaze blue designs. One is transfer-printed.

TRENCH 6 (figs. 14 and 15)

Trench 6, located at the northern end of the third row of headstones, was opened on June 15th. The ground surface here is 0.9 to 1.15 feet above the level of the sidewalk.

Below the 0.5 to 0.8 feet of topsoil was the same strong brown layer of clayey soil as encountered in the other trenches, followed by the same decayed gray to white stone as found in trench 5. In a pit, which began about 1.1 to 1.2 feet below the surface and covered most of the trench, there was a very dense concentration of flower pots, some complete or nearly complete, with burnt wood, lime (?), a decayed light green powdery material, small nails and fragments of metal. There may have been a flower shed here. The bottom of the pit was 1.5-1.8 feet below the surface.

A posthole digger was again used to check the stratigraphy below the brown clay layer. At ca. 3 feet below the surface we encountered the reddish sand layer observed in previous trenches. A layer of cobbles, pebbles and shattered shale fragments, as from a river deposit, lay ca. 3.8 feet below the surface (i.e. 2.65 to 2.9 feet below the sidewalk level), at approximately the same depth as the fine, silty, mottled grey and yellowish-red soil encountered in trench 4.

There were many finds from this trench including a number of almost complete dishes and glass vessels, probably all from the first half of the 20th century. The most piece was a complete, broken shaving mug found in layer 2 inscribed "NOT GENUINE UNLESS BEARING Wm. P HARTLEY'S LABEL".

TRENCH 7 (fig. 16)

Opened on June 16th, trench 7 was located between the northernmost and center tombstone in the first row of headstones. The ground surface at the northeast corner of the trench is 1.65 feet above the sidewalk.

It was very difficult to excavate here because there were many roots. Below the 0.3 feet of topsoil was the mixed strong brown and light grey silty soil observed in the other trenches. The closing depths were from 1.1 to 1.4 feet.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Our first aim was to determine the depth of the fill that was spread over the site during the 1930's restoration. The discovery of headstones in trenches 2 and 4 that stood in a line with those in the fourth row west of 54th Street and therefore belonged to the 1930's restoration answered this question. They were all founded at approximately the same depth of 2.0 to 2.25 feet below the surface, that is, 1.4 feet below the level of the present-day sidewalk, in a layer of reddish-yellow sandy soil devoid of artifacts. The below ground portions of the stones, which bear no inscriptions, were buried in order to anchor them. Although no foundation trench outlines were observed, it must be concluded that after the fill was spread over the site, trenches were dug into which the gravestones could be slotted.

As for our second aim, we did not find any shadows of grave pits. The preserved tops of the burials shafts could lie some three feet below the present ground surface, below the surface debris and the 1930s fill that was encountered in every trench excavated. In trench 4, the yellowish-red sandy layer which we interpret as the 1930's fill, continued to a depth of approximately 3.6 feet below the surface, or about 2.75 feet below the sidewalk level.

Given the considerable depth of the fill, it is not likely that future actions involved in the planned rehabilitation of the cemetery, as outlined in section III above, will have any impact on the burials.

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APPENDIX A

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION OF THE SURVIVING TOMBSTONES

Moving from east to west and north to south (see fig. 1):

First row (facing 54th Street)

1. Brownstone. 2.05 feet wide, 0.24 feet thick, preserved height 1.2 feet
2. Brownstone inscribed Margaret, daughter of Bernard & Deborah Rapelye, etc. (see section II, above). 1.4 feet side, 0.28 feet thick, preserved height 1.5 feet.
3. Brownstone inscribed Samuel Hallett Moore, etc. (see section II, above). 1.55 feet wide, 0.23 feet thick, preserved height 1.8 feet

Second row:

1. Fieldstone inscribed "AM", etc. (see section II above). 1.5 feet wide, 0.37 feet thick, preserved height 2.55 feet

Third row:

1. Marble. 1.9 feet wide, 0.15 feet thick, preserved height 1.5 feet
2. brownstone. 2.8 feet wide, 0.25 feet thick, preserved height 1.3 feet

Fourth row:

1. Brownstone. 1.5 feet wide; both sides and edges are very weathered: thickness indeterminate, preserved height 1.05 feet
2. Brownstone. 1.45 feet wide, 0.25 feet thick, preserved height 2.8 feet
3. Marble. 1.9 feet wide, 0.15 feet thick, preserved height 1.05 feet
4. Marble. 2 feet wide, 0.17 feet thick, preserved height 1.45 feet

Fifth row:

1. Brownstone: a small part of the original stone split into thin layers and collapsing, hidden in leafy patch of flowers; dimensions indeterminate, preserved height ca. 0.27 feet
2. Brownstone, marked 1770. 1.2 feet wide, 0.2 feet thick, edges broken, preserved height 1.12 feet
3. Brownstone. 1.45 feet wide, 0.2 feet thick, preserved height 1.11 feet
4. Brownstone. 1.3 feet side 0.2 feet thick, preserved height 1.05 feet
5. Marble 2 feet wide, 0.25 feet thick, the front has rounded edges bordered by shallow channels, preserved height 0.95 feet

APPENDIX B

INVENTORY OF FINDS

TRENCH I

Bag 1, from topsoil:

- 1 fragment of shell-edge ware
- 4 fragments of a bowl or plate with blue transfer-printed design
- Very pale blue glass bottle plug, many air bubbles
- 2 small glass marbles (probably modern)
- 4 fragments of molded clear glass: jar neck fragment stamped "TH...", 2 fragments of a food jar base, one stamped "55..."
- Green glass bottle neck and mouth
- 5 brown glass bottle fragments from a food jar or bottle
- Fragment of green linoleum
- 6 fragments of flower pots

TRENCH 2

Bag 1, from topsoil:

- Clear molded glass bottle neck and mouth fragment, small air bubbles
- Clear molded glass, short-necked neck and mouth with a thick, square rim, small air bubbles
- 2 fragments of clear glass
- Small handle fragment of green-glazed ceramic
- Fragment of a bowl rim with underglaze blue inside and out, floral/abstract pattern
- 2 fragments of glass with stamped floral/frosted design, probably window glass
- Piece of stone, possible from a brownstone (?) grave marker
- Part of a plastic comb
- Flowerpot rim
- Fragment of a narrow metal pipe

Bag 2, from topsoil

- 2 large and a handful of small fragments of narrow metal pipe
- 2 fragments of green and white linoleum
- Fragment of concrete with impressions of wire grid from a footing (?)
- Fragment of clear glass
- Fragment of white glass open vessel with blue floral design
- Sherd of a buff-paste, thick walled flowerpot (?) with dark brown lustrous glaze

Bag 3, from 2nd layer:

- 4 fragments of flowerpots

- 1 fragment of clear glass

TRENCH 3

Bag 1, from topsoil

- Sherd of white-glazed ceramic
- Sherd of green-glazed ceramic
- Fragment of azure blue glass
- Plastic button from a pea coat with impressed anchor design
- Small hexagonal white floor tile

Bag 2, from 2nd layer

- Sherd of blue shell-edge ware
- 4 sherds of cream ware
- 2 fragments of thick, clear glass with a bluish cast, one with a patch of gilding (?) on it;
- Fragment of the side and part of the base of a square container made of clear glass with a bluish cast, the side of the vessel is bordered by a margin
- Fragment of a clear glass base of a delicate cylindrical bottle with raised decoration of two horizontal rows of closely spaced ovals; on the base the number 4, letter N in a box.
- Possible brownstone (?) tombstone fragment
- 3 iron nails, one with a square section and square head
- Iron fragment, furniture attachment
- 2 pieces of green bottle glass, one is a base with raised letters "N & Co 1593"
- Fragments of clear glass, shape indeterminate
- Fragment of a clear glass soda pop bottle with decal "...ta" in white on a blue background
- 2 brown glass soda pop bottle fragments, one with a decal "...O" in white on a red background, below it ...ate/...ge (chocolate beverage?)
- Small fragment of brown glass with dimpled design, probably from a bottle
- 2 small fragments of clear glass with dimpled design, one marked "L. OZ", probably from food jars
- 1 square tile fragment, white glazed
- Fragment of the underside of linoleum tile
- Metal wine bottle cap "MADE, BOTTLED & SEALED BY GALLO IN CALIF."

TRENCH 4

Bag 1, from topsoil

- Sherd of a square ceramic vessel with inturned rim; belongs with sherds from layer 2 (bags 3 and 4, below)
- Small, square ceramic tile, white-glazed
- 2 small ceramic sherds, one white-glazed, the other with underglaze blue design

Bag 2, from topsoil

- 2 fragments of fine, clear glass with a light green cast, one a rim, probably from a drinking glass, with two groups of three horizontal, narrow impressed bands and irregularly spaced, shallow ridges running vertically
- Clear glass neck and rim, 11/16th inch diameter from a small bottle
- Corner of a square glass bottle with a purplish cast, raised square boss for the base
- Base fragment from a green glass bottle
- Fragment of clear glass with part of a white-painted circular design
- Fragment of clear glass, slightly curved, indeterminate shape
- Large flowerpot sherd

Bag 3, from 2nd layer

- 3 sherds of the same square ceramic vessel recorded under bags 1 and 4
- White ball clay pipe stem fragment
- 6 small sherds of white-glazed ceramic, one is the base of a handle
- 2 small sherds of white-glazed ceramic open vessels with underglaze blue decoration
- Small fragment of deep blue glass
- Part of the concave base of a large glass container with the molded design of two crossed oblongs in a circle in the center of the base
- Oval metal tag with two pierced tabs for attachment, decorated with a stamped flower
- 4 corroded metal nails, square section (?)
- 1 section of metal pipe

Bag 4, from 2nd layer

- Corner of the same ceramic vessel as found in bags 1 and 3
- 2 small sherds of white-glazed ceramic
- 1 small sherd of white-glazed ceramic with underglaze blue decoration
- 1 sherd of brick-red ceramic with lustrous dark brown glaze, flowerpot?
- Small rim sherd of unglazed terracotta, flowerpot?
- 2 fragments of clear glass, one faceted
- Fragment of a closed glass vessel with lettering or a design in white on a blue background
- Fragment of coke or burnt charcoal
- 4 nails, round section
- Fragments of metal fittings, indeterminate types
- Piece of wire twisted into a circle
- Mass of thread, now grey, with a nail attached to it
- Small rubber wheel, diameter ca. 2 inches
- Small blue glass bead
- 3 fragments of brown glass from closed vessels, two with "dimples", from beer bottle(s) or food jars (?)

Bag 5, from the pit

- 2 small white-glazed ceramic sherds with designs in blue, green and brown, one probably from the square vessel from the topsoil and layer 2, bags 1, 3, and 4
- Fragment of marble (?) from a tombstone (?)

Bag 6, from the post hole, ca. -2.75 below surface

- Fragment of shell

TRENCH 5

Bag 1, from the topsoil

- White-glazed circular jar stopper with a spherical knob on the top, chipped on one side where it protruded as if for a finial
- 2 sherds of white-glazed open ceramic vessels, one with metallic encrustation
- Sherd of coarse ceramic ca. 5/8 inch thick, lustrous dark brown glaze interior, worn brown glaze exterior
- Fragment of a square, white-glazed ceramic tile
- Dark green bottleneck and rim, rim molded with the body
- Fragment of light green bottle glass with applied white lettering (undecipherable)
- Shoulder of a clear glass closed vessel with a label in white letters on a blue background, "...[U]SSION"
- Shoulder fragment from a clear-glass Pepsi-Cola bottle, with logo in white on a faded background
- Thick metal disk, ca. 3 inches in diameter, heavily corroded and encrusted
- Two hammered, flat metal fragments, heavily corroded
- 4 metal nails or rivets, heavily corroded
- Piece of bent wire, heavily corroded
- Metal strap handle with a hole in the bottom for a rivet, heavily corroded
- Leaf-shaped piece of hammered metal, not corroded

Bag 2, from 2nd layer

- Sherd of a cylindrical, unglazed, white clay open form, possibly a pipe bowl
- 6 small sherds of white-glazed ceramic, 4 from open vessels, the other two have only one surface preserved
- 1 sherd of white-glazed ceramic with underglaze blue decoration of fine blue lines and a drooping, leafy branch
- Two ceramic sherds of light brown fabric with light brown glaze, one with underglaze decoration of thin, parallel dark brown lines, widely spaced
- Part of a metal spring

Bag 3, from the base of the post hole

- Two tiny fragments of blue-glazed ceramic, one is transfer-printed

TRENCH 6

Bag 1, from the pit

- 3 rim sherds, one with part of the ring base, from a small, shallow dish, white-glazed

with impressed floral relief design around the undulating rim and overglaze gold lines and swag

- 8 sherds including rim and base fragments from a bowl shaped and decorated like the previous one with the addition of polychrome decoration of roses
- 3 large sherds and some chips from a plate, including one plain rim and a flat base, light brown fabric with light brownish-yellow glaze inside and out – restores with fragments from layer 2, bag 3 (below)
- Rim fragment of a molded glass plate decorated with a raised design in brown and green of organic shapes

Bag 2, from the pit

- Clear glass ink bottle broken in two, with molded raised lettering “WATERMAN’S INK”
- 4 large fragments of a clear glass milk bottle (?) maximum diameter ca. 2 3/8 inches, preserved height 6 inches, rim diameter 2 3/16 inches
- Clear glass cylindrical ampoule, all save part of the lower body and the base, with molded raised lettering, “OMEGA OIL IT’S GREEN” in a tree-shaped border, with trunk “TRADE MARK” below, preserved height 3 1/8 inches, rim diameter 1 1/16 inch, maximum diameter 1 1/8 inches
- Delicate brown glass bottle: rim, neck and part of the shoulder, rim diameter 1 7/8 inches
- 9 large fragments of a faceted clear glass bottle, partly restorable, base diameter 3 1/8 inches with molded and raised serial number “5908” in the center, rim diameter 2 11/16 inches, concave curve above the base, rounded shoulder.
- 7 sherds, including part of the recessed base and plain rim of a white glazed plate with underglaze design in silver (?) of spidery, abstract floral motifs
- 2 joining recessed base fragments of a white-glazed plate marked “TR C-Q Co. 6 20 1” in underglaze blue in the center of the base (exterior)
- Base fragment of a shallow bowl or plate, flattened ring base, traces of underglaze blue design
- Flat base fragment of a miniature white-glazed vessel, underside is not glazed, diameter 1 1/16 inches, probably from a toy tea set.
- Sherd of a thick-walled stoneware open vessel, white-glazed exterior, very dark brown to black interior
- 2 fragments, joining of a deep cylindrical white glass vessel, 3 3/16 inches diameter at the rim, diagonal fluted design on the body, two thin overglaze silver bands at the rim
- 2 fuses
- 3-inch length of iron pipe, 1 3/4 inches diameter
- 3 large rim sherds from medium-sized flowerpots with red and black paint on the rim and black paint on the body
- Miniature flowerpot, complete save for a chip off the rim

Bag 3, from layer 2

- 3 sherds and one chip from the plate made of light brown fabric with light brownish-yellow glaze inside and out found in the pit (bag 1 above)

Bag 4, from layer 2

- clear glass bottle fragment with "...OTTLED..." etched on a light brown background
- 1 shell fragment

Bag 5, from layer 2

- White-glazed, cylindrical stoneware jar, restorable from 4 large sherds; impressed on the recessed base: "NOT GENUINE UNLESS BEARING Wm. P. HARTLEY'S LABEL", narrow, vertically incised grooves evenly spaced around the body, deep groove below the rim
- 2 fragments from the same open, stoneware vessel, brown- and white-glazed exterior, white-glazed interior

TRENCH 7

Bag 1, from the topsoil

- Base of a brown glass bottle, 1 5/16 inches diameter, molded raised serial number "81-08 6 40 30" and an anchor
- Sherd of white-glazed ceramic with molded design
- Fragment of clear glass with molded design
- Circular metal fitting with circular hole in the center
- Brown plastic button
- Oyster shell
- Small piece of slag

- KEY
- X - FENCE
 - X - ELEVATION
 - AZ - AZALEA BUSH
 - - STONE CURBS
 - - BROWNSTONE
 - F - FIELDSTONE
 - M - MARBLE
 - CHAIN LINK FENCE
 - CONCRETE POST
 - 2 TRENCH NUMBER

↑ ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SIDEWALK

1" = 10 FT.



OVER GROWN TREES, SPRINGS, BUSHES
PILES OF CUT BRANCHES, GARBALE

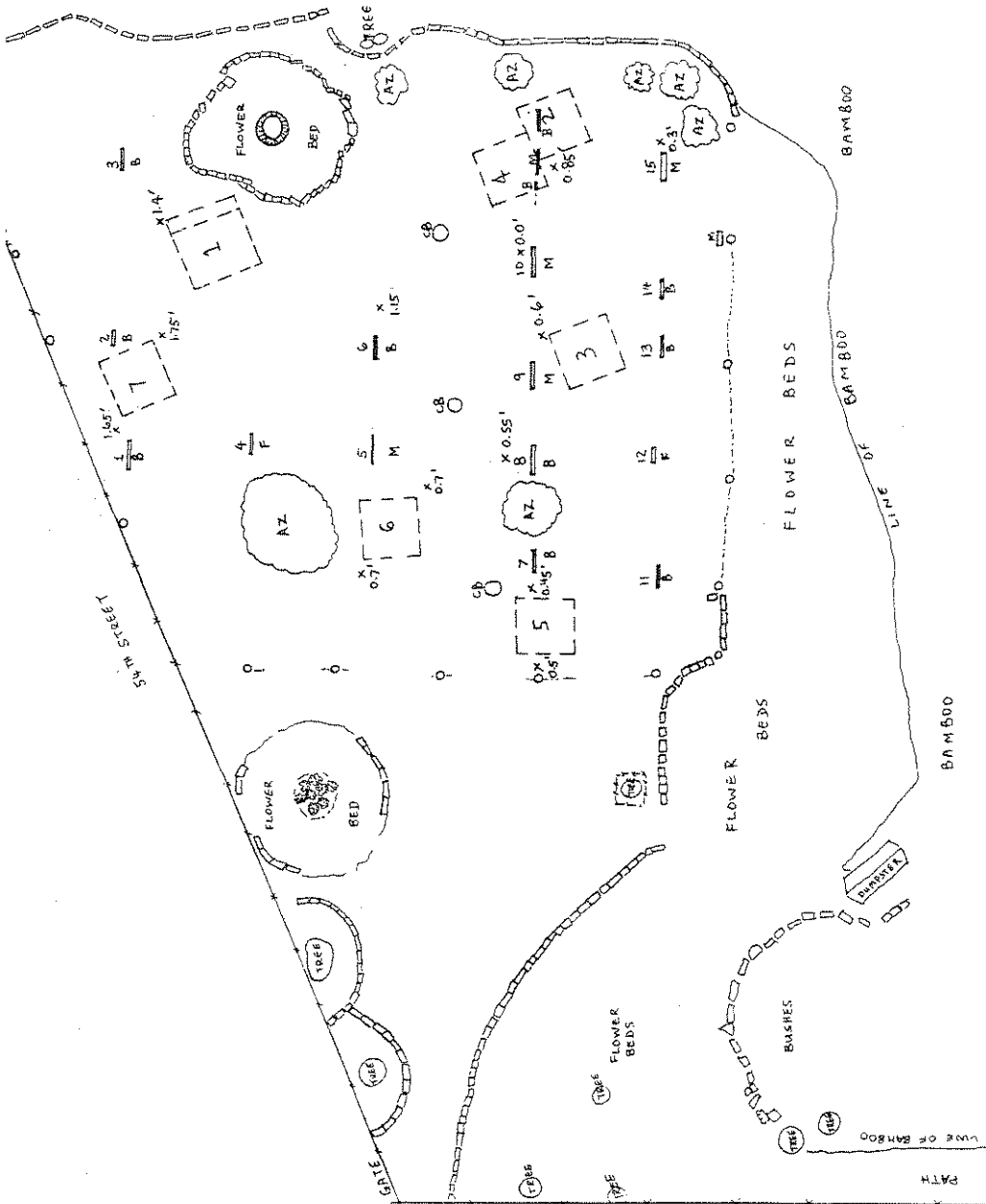


FIG. 1. SKETCH PLAN
MOORE-JACKSON CEMETERY - EAST SIDE

No. 3
MOORE CEMETERY
WOODSIDE

0 5 10 15 20
SCALE.
SURVEYED - JULY 3-8 1919

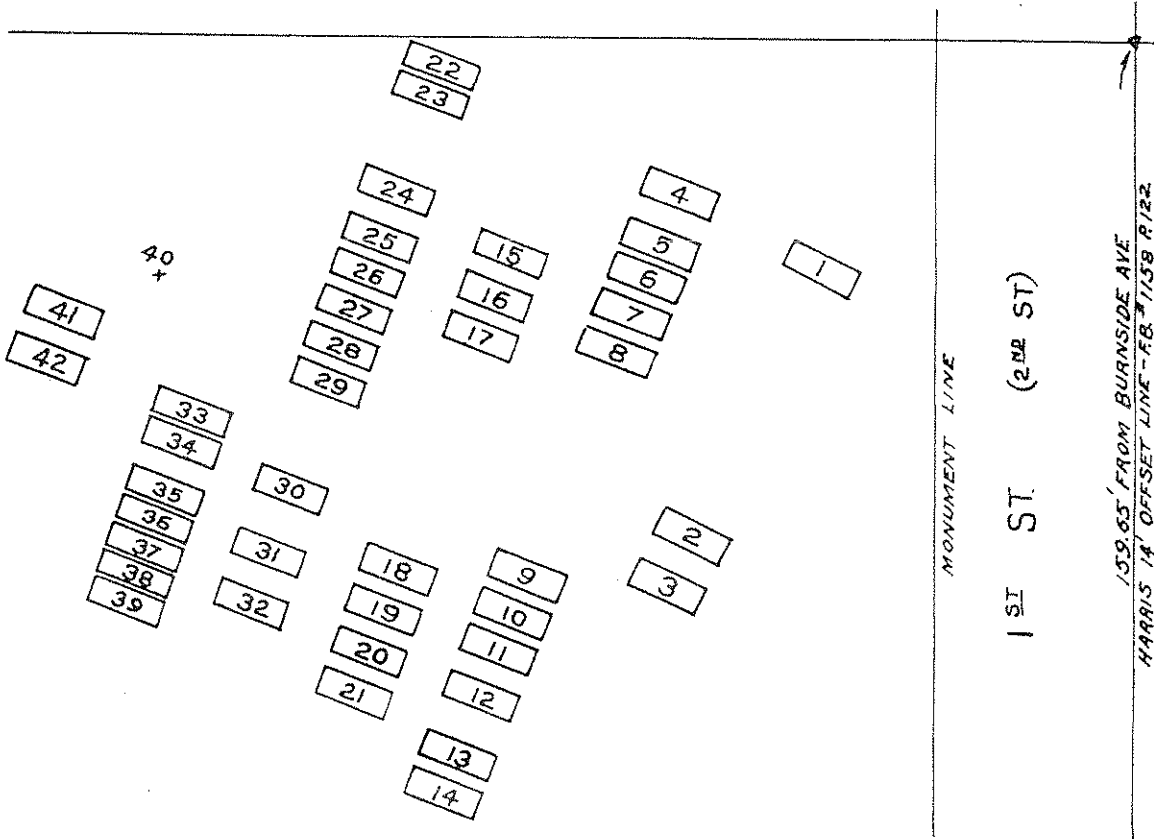
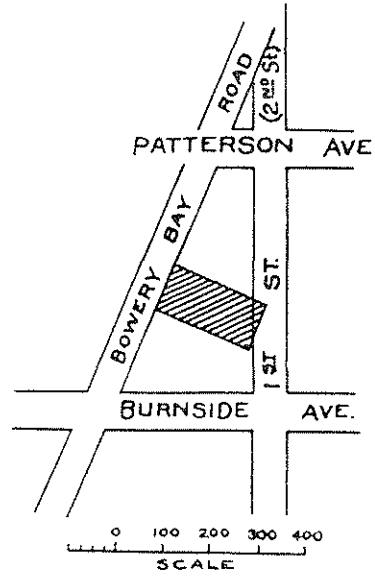


Fig. 2. Moore-Jackson Cemetery survey map, July 3-8, 1919.
The former and current street names are: Patterson Avenue/31st Avenue, Burnside Avenue/32nd Avenue, Bowery Bay Road/51st Street, 1st Street 54th Street

- No. 1. MARBLE (Good)
In Memory of PETER, son of Peter & Sarah DUSTAN, who departed this life the 31st of May, 1803; aged 3 years & 6 months.
- No. 2. MARBLE (Fair)
The grave of ROBERT BLACKWELL, who died Sept. 23, 1828; aged 37 years. This stone is erected as a tribute to departed worth by his friend Charles Rapelye.
- No. 3. MARBLE (Good)
Sacred to the Memory of NATHANIEL MOORE, son of Robert & Eliza Jane BLACKWELL, who departed this life 18th January, 1822; aged 4 years.
- No. 4. MARBLE (Poor, broken)
In Memory of MARTHA, daughter of David & Jemima H. MOORE; departed this life August 21st, 1824; aged 24 years, 3 months, 26 days.
- No. 5. BROWN STONE (Broken off)
- No. 6. MARBLE (Poor, broken)
Sacred to the Memory of DAVID MOORE; born Aug. 22nd, 1791; died Jan. 29th, 1862.
- No. 7. MARBLE (Broken off)
- No. 8. MARBLE (Fair, broken)
Sacred to the Memory of MARY JANE MOORE; born Nov. 16, 1830; died Dec. 4, 1846.
- No. 9. FIELDSTONE (Excellent)
A x M; dyd th 23rd Novr., 1769.
(Augustine Moore.)
- No. 10. BROWN STONE (Good)
In Memory of SAMUEL HALLET MOORE, son of David & Jemima H. Moore, who departed this life June 26th, 1813; aged 25 years, 5 months & 15 days.
- No. 11. FLAT OBLONG FIELDSTONE (Excellent). P x M; dyd Oct. 12th, 1781; ag. 59 yrs.
(Patience Moore wife of John.)
- No. 12. BROWN STONE (Good)
In Memory of JOHN MOORE, who departed this life March 7th, 1806; aged 84 years, 2 months & 15 days.
- No. 13. BROWN STONE (Good)
In Memory of DAVID MOORE, who departed this life Jan. 12th, 1823; aged 66 years, 4 months & 2 days.
- No. 14. BROWN STONE (Poor)
Inscription rotted off.
- No. 15. BROWN STONE (Poor, rotted)
—YTON, — this life — 1803; — 4 months, 20 days.
Behold and see as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Prepare for death and follow me.
- No. 16. ROUGH UPRIGHT SLAB FIELDSTONE
E x W; dyd th 1st Jan., 1770.
- No. 17. BROWN STONE Good
In Memory of GEORGE MIDDLEMAST, who departed this life September 30th, 1802; aged 1 year, 3 months and 25 days.
- No. 18. BROWN STONE (Poor and rotted)
No inscription discernible.
- No. 19. ROUGH SLAB UPRIGHT FIELDSTONE
C x M, 1753.
- No. 20. BROWN STONE (Fair)
In Memory of JEMIMA MOORE FISH, daughter of John & Patience FISH, who departed this life Augt 2d, —; aged 55 years, — months, 19 days.
- No. 21. ROUGH FLAT UPRIGHT SLAB FIELDSTONE.
SAMUEL MOORE; died Jan. 2, 1768.
- No. 22. GRAYSTONE (Poor)
No inscription discernible.
- No. 23. BROWN STONE (Poor)
No inscription discernible.
- No. 24. BROWN STONE (Fair)
In Memory of WILLIAM BERRIAN, son of — & Peletiah Berrian, who died July 4th, 1804; Æ 9 years & 7 months.
- No. 25. ROUGH SLAB UPRIGHT FIELDSTONE
M x W; dyd th 3rd Feby, 1770.
- No. 26. BROWN STONE (Good)
In Memory of NATHANIEL MOORE, who departed this life April the 3rd, 1802; aged 78 years and 11 months.
- No. 27. BROWN STONE (Good)
In Memory of MARY, wife of Abraham BERRIAN, who departed this life the 13th of February, 1788; aged 33 years.
- No. 28. MARBLE (Good)
In Memory of MARY BERRIAN, who died Octr. 22, 1854; aged 77 years & 5 months. Whereas I was blind and deaf, now do I see and hear.
- No. 29. BROWN STONE (Good)
In Memory of REBECCA, wife of Nathaniel MOORE, who departed this life the 6th June, 1790; aged 67 years.
- No. 30. ROUGH UPRIGHT SLAB FIELDSTONE
S x R; dyed May ye 29th, 1733.
- No. 31. ROUGH UPRIGHT SLAB FIELDSTONE
T x I; 1750.
- No. 32. BROWN STONE (Good)
Sacred to the Memory of AMOS HARE, Senr. who departed this life the 14th of January, 1804; aged 61 years.
- No. 33. MARBLE MONUMENT (Good)
The grave of GEORGE B. RAPELYE; died in New York City March 27th, 1863; aged 78 years, 3 months & 11 days. (J. Kellum, Calvary Cem'y.)
- No. 34. MARBLE (Good)
In Memory of BERNARD RAPELYE, who departed this life the 20th day of July, 1837; aged 78 years.
- No. 35. MARBLE (Good)
In Memory of DEBORAH, wife of Bernard RAPELYE, who died 18th Augt. 1805; aged 44 years.
- No. 36. MARBLE (Fair)
In Memory of HARRIET, daughter of Bernard & Deborah RAPELYE, who died 30th July, 1803, in the 12th year of her age.
- No. 37. BROWN STONE (Good)
Sacred to the Memory of REBECCA HALLETT, relict of Amos HARE, who departed this life March 23rd, 1830, in the 88 year of her age.
- No. 38. MARBLE (Good)
In Memory of HENRY GIDNEY son of Bernard & Deborah RAPELYE, who died March 7th, 1792; aged 7 months & 24 days.
- No. 39. BROWN STONE (Fair)
In Memory of MARGARET, daughter of Bernard & Deborah RAPELYE, who departed this life the 7th of October, 1790; aged one year & 11 months.
- No. 40. MARBLE MONUMENT
Upright slab broken off and stolen.
- No. 41. MARBLE MONUMENT (Good)
JOHN A. MECKE; born at Bremen Jan. 3, 1820; died at Woodside, L. I., May 23rd, 1867.
- No. 42. MARBLE MONUMENT (Good)
JOHANNE ANTONIE MECKE; born at Woodside, L. I., Oct. 1, 1864; died July 21, 1865.

NOTES

(From Mrs. J. C. Frost, Long Island Cemetery inscriptions, v. 1, p. 37-39.)

BERRIAN—Abraham; died Oct. 1, 1830; aged 79 years.

MECKE—Auguste Elizabeth; born at Woodside, Sept. 15, 1862; died Oct. 25, 1863.

MOORE—Ann Eliza; daughter of David and Mary B. Moore; died Feb. 3, 1832; aged 10 years.

MOORE—Mary B.; wife of David Moore and daughter of George Brinkerhoff; born Mar. 18, 1795; died Sep. 9, 1859.

MOORE—Patience; daughter of David & Jemima Moore; born Aug. 15, 1781; died Jan. 1, 1782. (From "Rev. John Moore of Newtown, L. I. and his descendants." page 60.)

MOORE—Samuel; born Apr. 22, 1709; died Jun. 2, 1750.

Fig. 3. List of Inscriptions in the Moore-Jackson Cemetery recorded in the 1919 survey.
Source: Meigs, *Private Cemeteries*

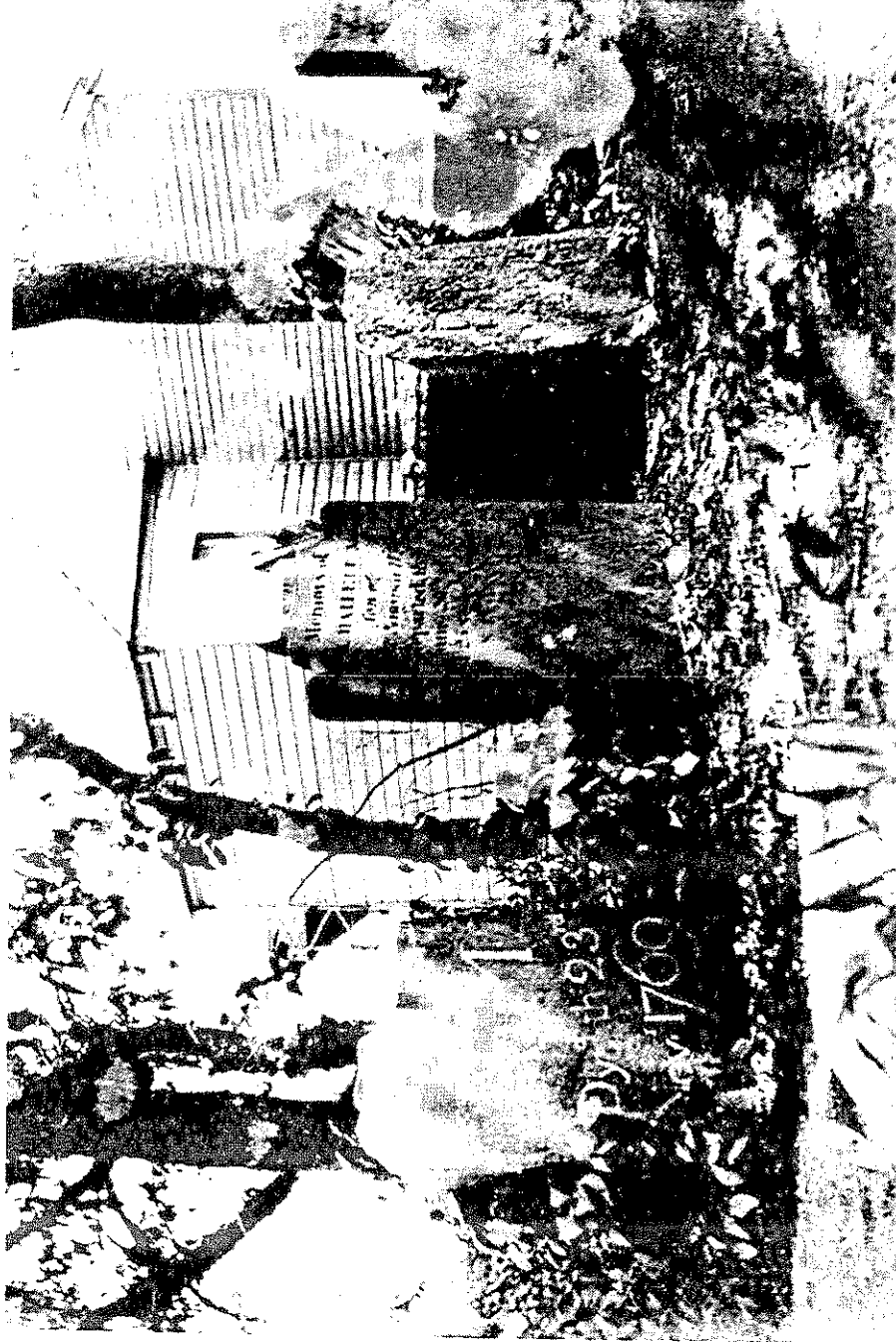


Fig. 4. The Moore-Jackson Cemetery as it appeared in May, 1925, looking southeast to gravestones of AxM [Augustine Moore] 1769, Samuel Hallett Moore 1813, and PxM [Patience Moore] 1781. Built c. 1910, the house in the background was located on the southwest corner of 32nd Avenue and 54th Street. In the late 1920s it was occupied by a florist who added a greenhouse to the building.
Photo: Eugene Ambruster, NYPL.



Fig. 5. The Moore-Jackson Cemetery, as it appeared in May, 1927
Looking east to gravestones of MxW [Mary Williams] 1770, Nathaniel Moore 1802, Mary Berrien, 1788, Mary Berrien, 1854, and AxM
[Augustine Moore], 1769

Photo: NYC Archives, Queens Topographic Collection



Fig. 6. Moore-Jackson Cemetery following rehabilitation by the WPA under the direction of the Topographical Bureau of the Queens Borough President's office. April, 1936. View from 54th Street looking southwest

Photo: NYC Archives, Queens Topographic Collection



Fig. 7. View of trench 1; Stanley Cogan screening and George Myers excavating, looking southeast



Fig. 8. View of trench 2; fieldstone gravemarker in situ



Fig. 9. View of trenches 2 and 4 looking north.

Fig. 10. View of trench 2; fieldstone gravemarker in situ.



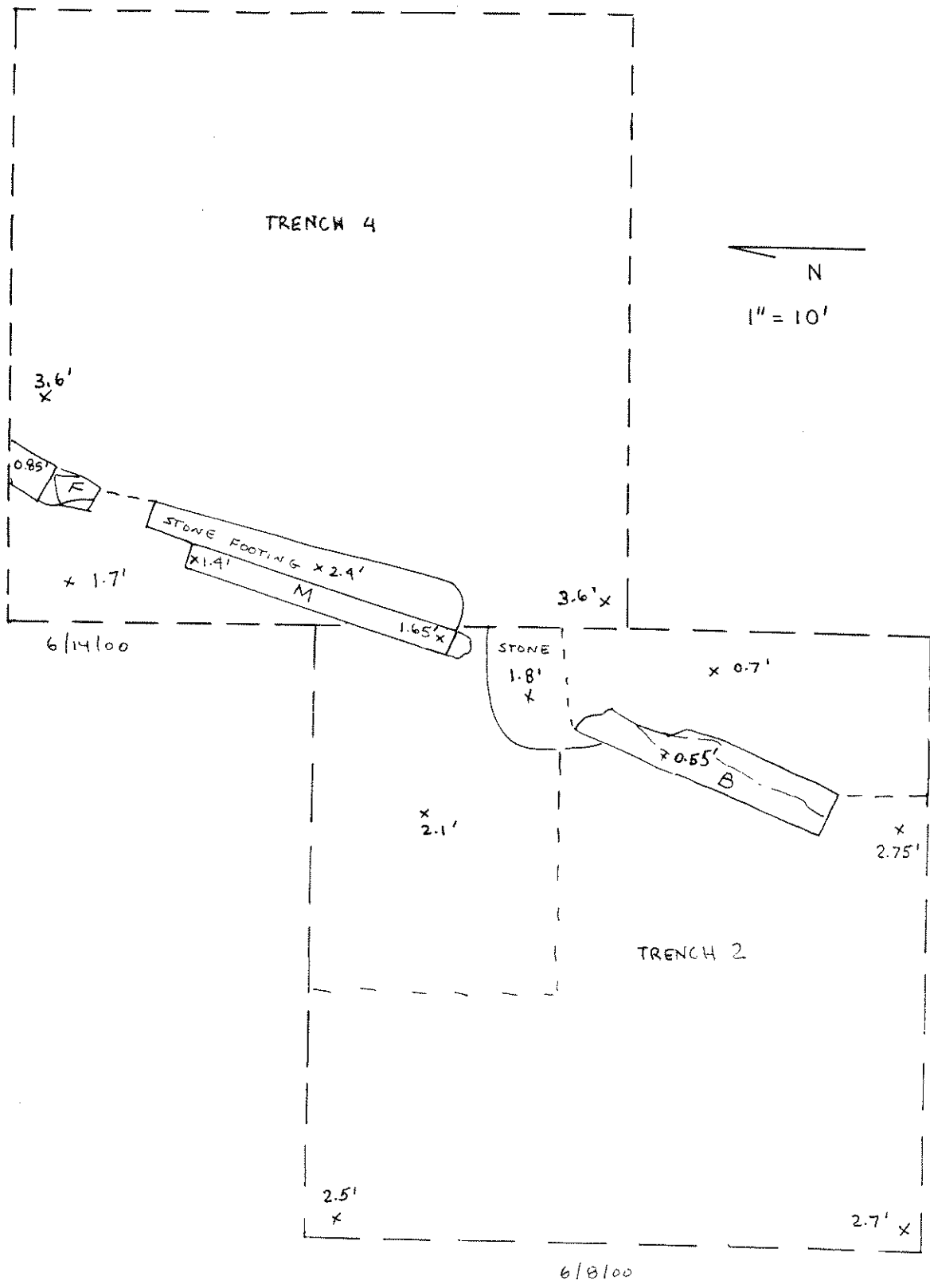


Fig. 11. Plan of trenches 2 and 4.

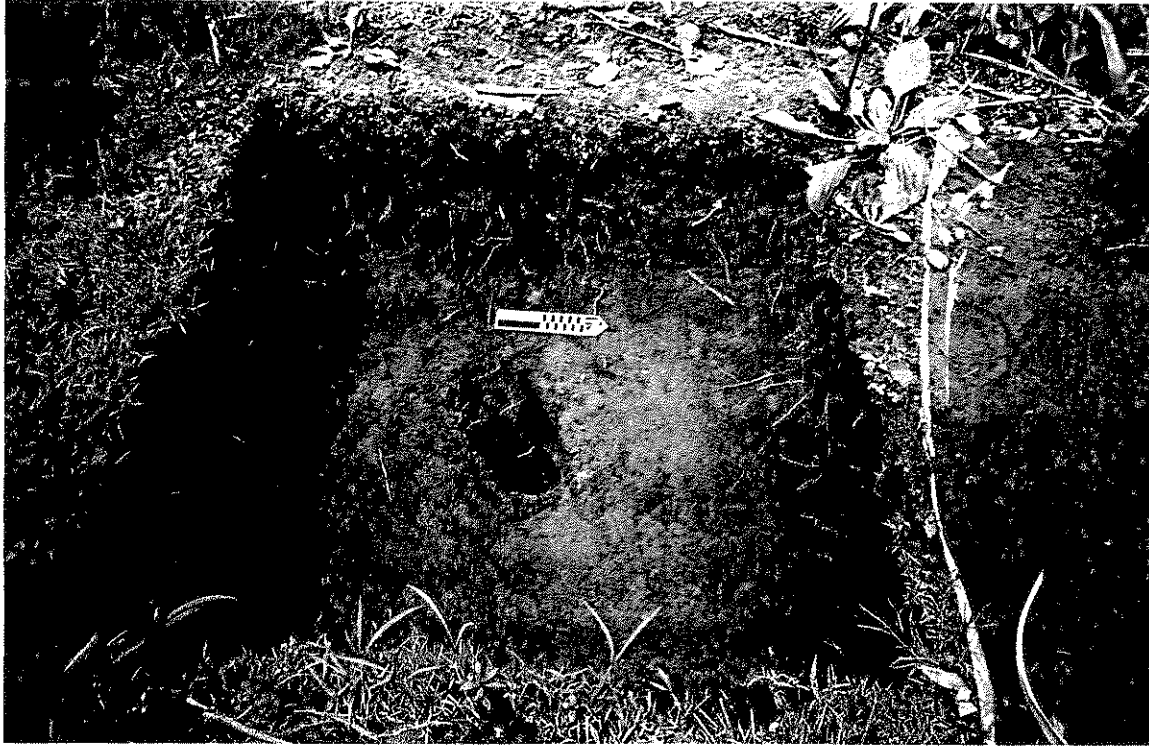


Fig. 12. View of trench 3.

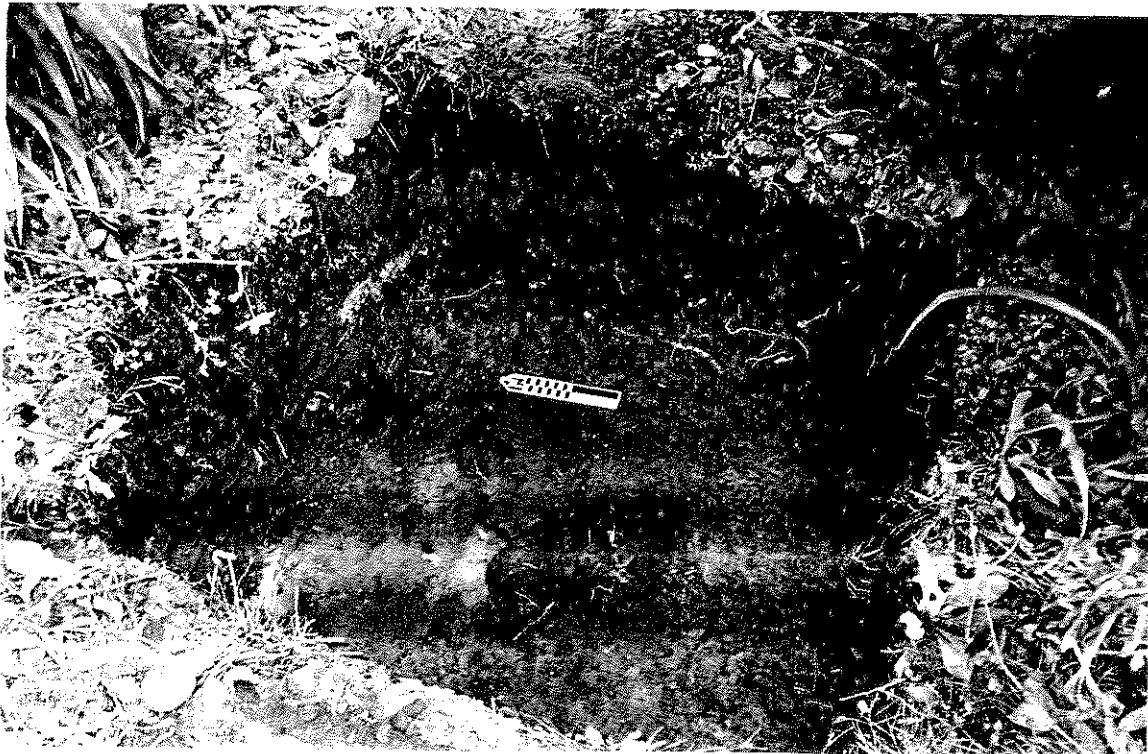


Fig. 13. View of trench 5.

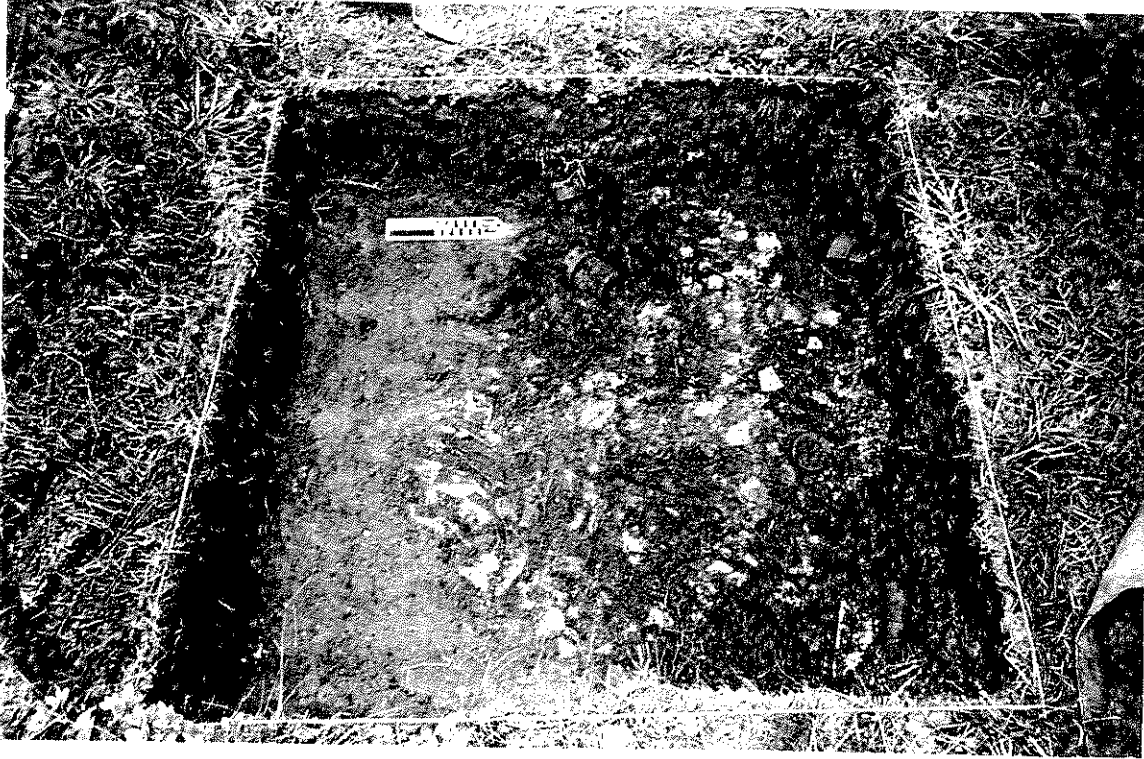


Fig. 14. View of trench 6 showing the outline of the pit.

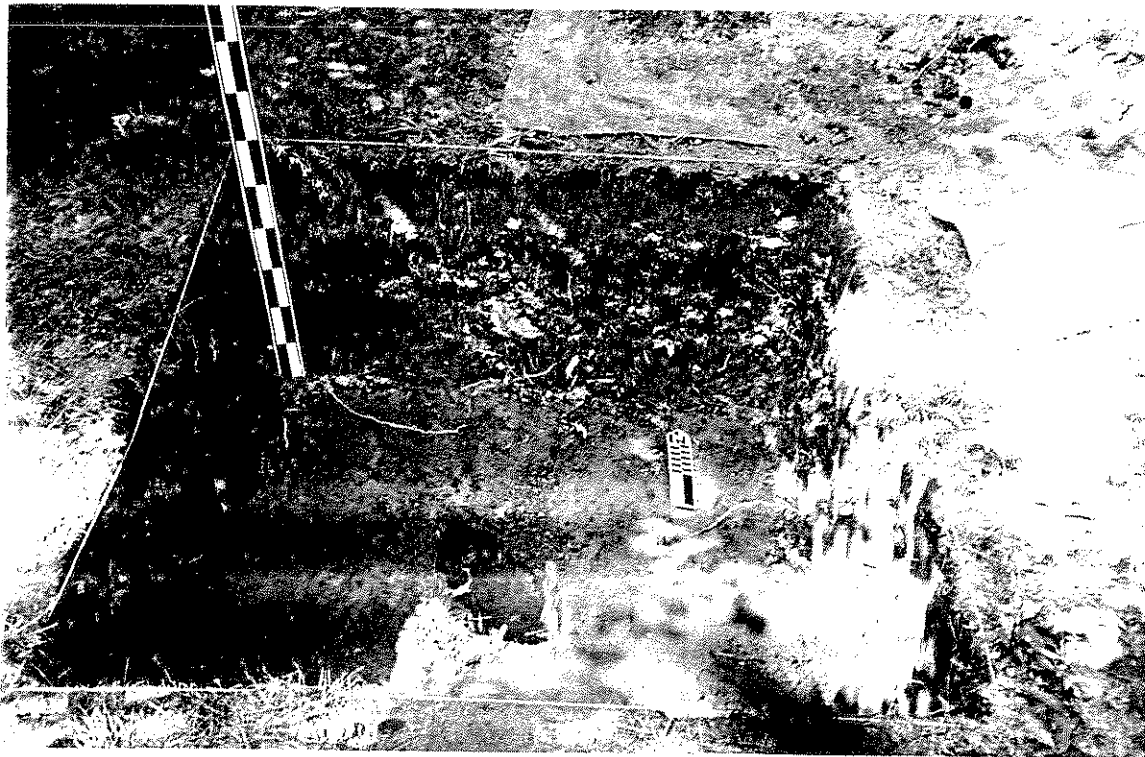


Fig. 15. View of trench 6, the profile of the pit is visible in the north baulk.