

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND
other names/site number QUEENSBURY FRIENDS CEMETERY; OLD QUAKER CEMETERY

2. Location

street & number BAY & QUAKER ROADS not for publication
city or town QUEENSBURY vicinity
state NEW YORK code NY county WARREN code 113 zip code 12804

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Richard A. Purpura DSMPO 12/29/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

for Edison H. Beall 2-23-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND
 Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	1	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

foundation: N/A

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other:

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK

County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Queensbury Quaker Burying Ground is located in the Town of Queensbury, Warren County, New York, where it occupies a prominent position at the intersection of Quaker Road and Bay Road. This historic resource is situated in a densely developed commercial corridor that extends along Quaker Road, on the northern edge of, but nevertheless outside of, the corporate limits of the City of Glens Falls. The nominated burying ground presently appears as a rectangular expanse of flat lawn that bears no physical evidence of being a cemetery, and it is embellished by a single man-made object, a commemorative marker installed in 1911 by the Wing family to honor that family's role in the settlement of Queensbury. The cemetery was placed in service ca. 1765 and continued in active use, it is presently thought, until 1837; adjacent to it was a log meetinghouse that was used by Queensbury's Quakers as both a house of worship and a school, and which was taken down long ago. That building had been erected in the post-Revolutionary period, ca. 1785, and as such was the earliest religious edifice erected in the town.

Narrative Description

The Queensbury Quaker Burying Ground is a roughly half-acre site that occupies a position on the southwest side of the intersection of Quaker Road (State Route 254) and Bay Road (County Route 7) in a densely developed part of the Town of Queensbury, Warren County. It consists of a flat expanse of mown lawn within which rises a single mature oak tree and a smaller cedar tree, the former being disposed near the west perimeter, the latter along the north side. Quaker Road is adjacent to the northern boundary and Bay Road the eastern one; a parking lot and associated commercial development are present beyond the south and west boundaries. A single object, a commemorative marker installed in 1911, is present within the burial yard; no headstones or other physical indicators marking grave locations are present. The cemetery is rectangular in shape with its long sides aligned parallel to Quaker Road. There are two contributing components to this nomination, the cemetery (contributing site) and the 1911 commemorative marker (contributing object).

The 1911 marker consists of a concrete base and a rough-hewn granite body to which a bronze plaque is affixed. The following is the information presented on the plaque:

WING

IN MEMORY OF
ABRAHAM AND EDWARD WING
PIONEERS
IN THE TOWN OF QUEENSBURY
THEY WERE DESCENDED FROM
REV. JOHN WING
AND
DEBORAH BATCHELDER
SHE WITH FOUR SONS CAME TO
AMERICA IN 1623. IN 1762 KING GEORGE
GAVE A GRANT OF THE TOWN OF QUEENSBURY
TO ABRAHAM AND EDWARD WING AND OTHERS.
ABOUT 1785 THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
BUILT A LOG MEETINGHOUSE ON THIS GROUND.
HERE WAS KEPT THE FIRST SCHOOL,
HERE WAS THE BURIAL GROUND
OF THE PIONEER FATHERS.

ERECTED BY
THE WING DESCENDANTS
1911

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK

County and State

Development of this area beginning ca. 1960, in the form of both commercial development and road improvements, appears to have impacted outlying areas of the cemetery, as evidenced by archaeological work undertaken directly adjacent to the nominated site in 1997. It nevertheless represents perhaps the last parcel of land in the Town of Queensbury that maintains tangible, physical evidence of the earliest period of settlement in the pre-Revolutionary period.

Graves were left unmarked, in customary Quaker fashion, and that circumstance, in concert with the loss of early records, has made it difficult to determine with accuracy the number of interments. It is presently believed that approximately 80 individuals were interred there during its active usage.

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1765- 1837

Significant Dates

ca. 1765; ca. 1785

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, ca. 1765- 1837, is defined by the recorded use of the nominated property as a burial ground.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NRHP Criteria Consideration D has been cited; the nominated property is a cemetery.

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Queensbury Quaker Burying Ground is a site of tremendous importance in the annals of early Queensbury and Warren County, New York history. Its history extends back to the earliest years of European-American settlement of this region, in the early 1760s, and the arrival there of Quaker families from Dutchess County, New York. These pioneers established a foothold on what was then New York's forbidding northern frontier and there faced great hardship and privation, particularly during the American Revolution. The 1777 Burgoyne Campaign and the various hostilities of 1780, the latter which came to be known locally as "the year of the burning," badly destabilized the region and caused most to flee and abandon their homesteads. Settlement of these lands, which were associated with the Queensbury Patent, a land grant confirmed in 1762, were spearheaded by Abraham Wing (1721-1795), whose efforts in that regard, along with those of Edward Wing, are commemorated by a 1911 marker installed within the burial ground. The nominated property is part of a 5-acre parcel that was deeded to the Queensbury Society of Friends by Nehemiah Merritt for the purpose of creating a burial yard and for the construction of a meetinghouse; a log house-of-worship was completed ca. 1785, somewhere within the immediate environs of the nominated cemetery, though all traces of it have long since been lost. It is believed that the first interment occurred ca. 1765 and the cemetery remained in active use until some point in the early to mid-nineteenth century; it is presently believed that the last burial occurred in 1837. The burial ground, today located within a densely commercialized area of Queensbury on the northern periphery of the City of Glens Falls, remains perhaps the last tangible reminder of Queensbury's earliest settlement history and its pioneer Quaker forebears. It is being nominated in association with Criterion A, in the area of Exploration/Settlement, given its direct association with the first generation of Queensbury settlement, which occurred in the pre-Revolutionary period.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historic Context

The settlement of Queensbury relates to a larger migration of Quakers into areas of northern New York in the eighteenth century and was one of two settlements made in present-day Warren and Washington counties prior to the American Revolution. Many of these settlers came to the region from the Oblong, a heavily Quaker populated area of Dutchess County, in addition to those who hailed from Quaker-settled areas of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Among the reasons compelling the settlement of the frontier of New York north of Albany was the availability there of large tracts of land for purchase, as opposed to areas where farms were leased, a condition characteristic of many parts of the Hudson Valley. It was just that condition that led to the Anti-Rent War of 1766 in Dutchess County. In the same year that the Queensbury settlement was established, Quakers settled in the eastern portion of the Saratoga Patent, in what is today Easton—the "East Town"—in Washington County, led by the pioneering Starbuck family from Nantucket. Others ventured into the disputed New Hampshire Grants, which would later be constituted as the Republic of Vermont, where the uncertain nature of titles had kept land prices down.¹ Unfortunately for the Quakers of Queensbury and Easton, they would soon find themselves in the path of war on New York's largely exposed and unprotected northern frontier. While both groups were impacted by the conflict, the Queensbury settlers experienced far greater consequences and were driven from their homesteads for a period until peace was restored.

The earliest history of the Queensbury Quaker Burying Ground dates to the European-American settlement of this region of the Province of New York, which occurred in the period between the conclusion of the French & Indian Wars and the onset of the American Revolution. At the time of European-American settlement, in the early 1760s, Queensbury was contained within the bounds of Albany County. In 1772 Albany County was reduced in size at which time Queensbury became a part of Charlotte County, which in 1784 assumed a new

¹ Hugh Barbour, ed., et al, *Quaker Crosscurrents: Three Hundred Years of Friends in the New York Yearly Meetings* (New York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, 1995), 30-32.

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK

County and State

name, Washington County. Present-day Warren County, within which Queensbury is located, was formed in 1813 when it was raised from Washington County. The lands which came to form the township of Queensbury were associated with the Queensbury Patent, a 23,000-acre wilderness tract which was granted to a group of speculators headed by Daniel Prindle of Connecticut, from whom the Quaker settlers, led by Abraham Wing, acquired title shortly thereafter.

The nominated cemetery shares compelling associations with the early settlement of present-day Warren County and the Queensbury Patent, beginning in 1763, by these Quaker families, the majority of which had removed from Beekman Precinct of Dutchess County, New York. These settlers came to populate what was at that time a veritable wilderness region bordered by the Hudson River to the south and Lake George to the north, an area of great strategic importance that would witness considerable devastation during the American Revolution. In 1763 Abraham Wing and Ichabod Merritt established the first homesteads there. During this early period log houses were erected and efforts made to establish saw and grist mills as the first settlers labored to bring the untamed land before them under cultivation. In May 1766 Queensbury's first town meeting was conducted, at which time Abraham Wing, Asaph Putnam, Jeffrey Cowper, Ichabod Merritt, Benajah Putnam, Truelove Butler and Caleb Powell were chosen to assume newly established town posts. All of these men, with the exception of Cowper, were of the Quaker faith. The Wings and Merritt's were preeminent in the early affairs of Queensbury; the first child of the settling families born in Queensbury was Joseph Merritt, born in 1766, the son of Ichabod and Sarah Merritt. As noted in an 1885 history of Warren County, from Ichabod Merritt were descended "the numerous families of Motts and Carys in this [Queensbury] and the adjoining town of Moreau," not unlike the descendants of Abraham Wing, whose names are closely intertwined with the early affairs of the region.²

Once established with a modest foothold on the frontier, the settling families sought the means by which to practice their faith; Quaker services were likely conducted in the house of Abraham Wing in the years prior to the construction of the log meetinghouse, which once stood adjacent to, or perhaps within, the nominated burial ground. In March 1767 the Quaker meeting at Nine Partners in Dutchess County authorized the settlers to conduct weekly worship services:

At this meeting Abraham Wing in behalf of friends at Kingsbury and Queensbury (and by way of Oblong preparative meeting) requested liberty to hold a meeting for worship there once a week, and its allowed at present to be held each first day at twelve o'clock. And said Abraham Wing and James McKenney are appointed to have some care and oversight thereof and make report to this Monthly Meeting once in three months, or as often as they can, how the meeting is kept up and conducted, and what satisfaction they have in meeting together in that GREAT, and necessary duty.

True Copy,

Pr. Zebulon Ferris, Clerk ³

By the dawn of the American Revolution the Queensbury settlement had advanced so as to consist of 20 or so homesteads with log dwellings and a small number of mill and commercial enterprises. Modest enhancements had also been made to the critical overland transportation routes with the construction of a series of corduroy roads, including those to Dunham's Bay on Lake George to the north and to Fort Ann, located to the east in present-day Washington County. Yet these early advancements were soon overshadowed by the events of the Revolution, which would directly undermine the stability of the region, which, as has been noted by historians,

² H.P. Smith, *History of Warren County, New York* (Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1883), 332-343.

³ *Ibid*, 345.

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK

County and State

boasted a large Tory population. General John Burgoyne's Campaign of 1777, which moved southward from Canada through the Champlain Valley, brought the military conflict into the larger region and caused many of the Queensbury pioneers to flee and seek refuge elsewhere; some returned to the safety of distant Dutchess County. The various Tory and Indian attacks conducted in 1780 left a lasting scar on the region and came to be known as "the year of the burning" locally. As noted by one source "At this time [1780] Queensbury was abandoned by its inhabitants, its dwellings and improvements were again burnt and destroyed and the settlement remained deserted for the next fifteen months."⁴ The adjacent Town of Kingsbury, located in present-day Washington County, was also devastated at this time.

The cessation of hostilities and the end of the war finally allowed settlement and development of the Queensbury patent to proceed unchecked. H.P. Smith, writing in 1885, noted that the Quaker meetinghouse was the first house-of-worship erected in Queensbury, which he suggested "offered conclusive evidence that the inhabitants felt a degree of peaceful security in their homes to which they had heretofore been strangers."

It was built by the Society of Friends on the south side of Half-way Brook, adjoining the west side of the road leading to Dunham's Bay. The structure was of logs and about 20 by 30 feet dimensions. It stood within the limits of a small enclosed parcel of ground, used even to the present day as a place of burial. It has been described by those remembering it, as a long, low building, roughly ceiled on the inside, divisible by a movable or sliding partition into two parts, and provided by rough benches for seating the congregation. It had two entrance doors and was lighted by small windows placed high up towards the roof. Here the first and second generations of the Friends of Queensbury met and worshiped, and in the limits of that field their remains repose without a monument or a mark to designate their resting place from the common earth by which they are surrounded. Here, too, was kept the first school in the town, and the first burial where the founders of the town were laid to rest.⁵

The burial ground and the ca. 1785 log meetinghouse were associated with a 5-acre tract of land transferred to Abraham and Benjamin Wing by Nehemiah Merritt Jr., a member of the Merritt family who never settled in Queensbury and instead remained in Dutchess County.⁶ It is assumed this transfer was underway at the time burials were initiated, in the mid-1760s; however, the deed was not recorded until August 1786, by which time the meetinghouse is believed to have already been erected. This acreage corresponded with Lot 49 of the Queensbury Patent.

While there are conflicting accounts of when the cemetery ceased being used, it is presently believed that the last interment occurred in 1837, at which time Polly McKie Wing, wife of Abraham Wing, Jr., was laid to rest there.⁷ In 1802 a new brick meetinghouse was constructed, suggesting the possibility that some burials were made at the new site after that date. It is not definitively known when the log meetinghouse was taken down, but evidence suggests it continued to function for a time as a schoolhouse prior to its removal.⁸

The precise number of burials made there remains a matter of conjecture, given the graves were unmarked in characteristic Quaker fashion and since the minutes of the Queensbury Monthly Meeting between 1787 and 1798 appear to be lost. By one estimate the cemetery likely contains the remains of approximately 80 early Queensbury settlers.⁹ Among those individuals whose remains are known to repose there is Abraham Wing,

⁴ Ibid, 350-381.

⁵ Ibid, 389.

⁶ Paul R. Loding, "Queensbury Quaker Cemetery, ca. 1760-1801," May 1988.

⁷ Marilyn Van Dyke, "Chronological History of the Acquisition, Encroachment and Preservation of the Old Quaker Cemetery and the Quaker Meetinghouse and School in the Town of Queensbury, Warren County, New York," 1996.

⁸ Loding, "Quaker Cemetery."

⁹ Van Dyke, "Old Quaker Cemetery."

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK

County and State

who died in 1795. Wing, as noted, was a preeminent figure in the early history and development of this locale. He was, in the words of the historian Austin Holden, “the merchant, the lawyer, the minister and the innkeeper united in one.”¹⁰

Later History

Modern development has previously impinged on the Queensbury Friends Burying Ground, which is now located within what might best be termed a fully developed commercial corridor on the northern periphery of Glens Falls. In 1960 legal suit was brought against the then-owners of the property by the Glens Falls Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends for the removal of a cast-iron fence that aligned the perimeter of the cemetery, installed ca. 1911, and for engaging in activities that negatively impacted a section of the cemetery adjacent to Quaker Road. Authorization had been granted at that time by the owners to contractors working on Quaker Road to remove fill by grading down a knoll between the Wing monument and the road, and several large pine trees were removed; plans were also being forwarded by the owner for the removal of the monument itself, in preparation for the construction of a parking lot on the site. This suit was settled in favor of the Quakers in 1962 and no further encroachments were made at that time. In 1988 a resolution was passed by the Queensbury Town Board to accept ownership of “the abandoned Quaker cemetery,” though this transfer was not finalized until 1996.¹¹

Continued commercial development in the 1990s required an archaeological exploration of an area slated for development directly adjacent to the site; this work was conducted under the auspices of J. Collamer & Associates of Albany in 1997.¹² It was during the course of this work that scattered human remains and burial shafts were encountered. The results of the archaeological work indicated that the cemetery extended beyond its presently defined boundary and as such a peripheral area of it had been disturbed by the work undertaken ca. 1960, prior to its cessation by court injunction. The human remains uncovered during these excavations were reinterred at the site in October 1997, in coordination with the Adirondack Meeting of the Society of Friends.

Three rows of human graves were identified during the 1997 work and these are believed to represent the westernmost limits of the burying ground. A total of 19 human graves were noted, along with the graves of five domestic animals, the latter believed to date to a later era in the land’s history and situated, it appeared from the evidence, outside of the bounds of the cemetery. The graves within the cemetery were laid out in lines and oriented in an east-west direction, with the head to the west and the feet to the east in customary Christian funerary fashion. No evidence of clothing, buttons or personal adornment was encountered during the course of the investigations. It appears that the individuals were either interred in simple wood coffins or otherwise sewn in burial shrouds.¹³

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

¹⁰Holden as quoted in Smith, *Warren County*, 123.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²J. Collamer & Associates, Inc., “Phase IB & Phase II/III Cultural Resource Investigations for the Quaker Road Retail Development, Bay and Quaker Roads, Town of Queensbury, Warren County, N.Y.,” 1997.

¹³Ibid.

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Barbour, Hugh, ed. et al. *Quaker Crosscurrents: Three Hundred Years of Friends in the New York Yearly Meetings*. New York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, 1995.

J. Collamer & Associates, Inc. "Phase IB & Phase II/III Cultural Resource Investigations for the Quaker Road Retail Development, Bay and Quaker Roads, Town of Queensbury, Warren County, N.Y." 1997.

Loding, Paul R. "Queensbury Quaker Cemetery, ca. 1760-1801." May 1988.

Smith, H.P. *History of Warren County, New York*. Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1883.

Van Dyke, Marilyn. "Chronological History of the Acquisition, Encroachment and Preservation of the Old Quaker Cemetery and the Quaker Meetinghouse and School in the Town of Queensbury, Warren County, New York," 1996.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .53 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>609169</u>	<u>4798547</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for this NRHP nomination, consisting of .53 acres of land, is depicted on the two enclosed maps, both of which are entitled "Queensbury Quaker Burying Ground, Queensbury, Warren Co., NY," and which were drawn at a scale of 1:24,000 and 1: 3,000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes land which is definitively known to have been associated with the Quaker cemetery and the ca. 1785 meetinghouse, as established through documentary sources and by the information compiled during archaeological investigations undertaken in 1997. The boundary includes the remaining undisturbed areas of what was by all indications a larger plot; a peripheral area of the cemetery appears to have been destroyed during commercial development in the twentieth century.

QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND

WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date October 2014
street & number Peebles Island State Park, PO Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643
city or town Waterford State NY zip code 12188
e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

PHOTOGRAPHS by William E. Krattinger, June 2014
TIFF format; original files at NYS DHP, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford NY 12188

- 0001 General view, looking west, showing burying ground, Quaker Road to right**
- 0002 View of Wing Family Association commemorative marker, looking west**

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Queensbury
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Queensbury Quaker Burying Ground
Queensbury, Warren Co., NY

SW Intersection of Quaker & Bay Rds.
Queensbury, NY 12804



Glens Falls, NY
Quadrangle

Burying Ground

1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 600 1,200 2,400 Feet

Quaker Burying Ground

Tax Parcel Data:
Warren Co. RPS
gis.co.warren.ny.us





-WING-
IN MEMORY OF
ABRAHAM AND EDWARD WING
-PIONEERS-

IN THE TOWN OF QUEENSBURY
THEY WERE DESCENDED FROM

REV. JOHN WING
AND
DEBORAH BATTLEFIELD

SHE WITH FOUR SONS CAME TO
AMERICA IN 1632. IN 1762 KING GEORGE
GAVE A GRANT OF THE TOWN OF QUEENSBURY
TO ABRAHAM AND EDWARD WING AND OTHERS.
ABOUT 1785 THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
BUILT A LOG MEETING HOUSE ON THIS GROUND.
HERE WAS KEPT THE FIRST SCHOOL.
HERE WAS THE FIRST BURIAL GROUND
OF THE PIONEER BROTHERS.

ERECTED BY
THE WING DESCENDANTS

1911

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY QUEENSBURY QUAKER BURYING GROUND
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, WARREN

DATE RECEIVED: 1/09/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/06/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/23/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/24/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000035

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-23-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

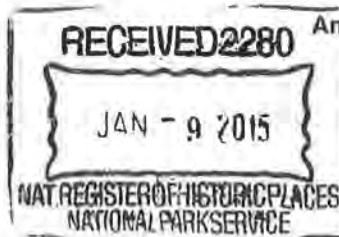
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

31 December 2014

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following three nominations, all on discs, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Queensbury Quaker Burying Ground, Warren County
Chester Valentine House, Franklin County
Leffingwell-Batcheller House, Westchester County

Please feel free to call me 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions. These are our final submissions for 2014. Happy New Year!

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office