

REPRESENTING BOTH NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES

# NEWSLETTER

Volume 12, Number 2

Editors: Daniel H. Kaplan, James Truex

Spring/Summer 1986

## AUTHENTIC-STYLE WIGWAM ERECTED AT HOYT FARM

Stone Age tools were once again used to create the elliptical, energy-efficient home of Long Island's first inhabitants - the Native Americans. Under the direction of noted Primitive Technology Specialist Jeff Kalin, the wigwam was erected at the Long Island Culture History Lab and Museum at Hoyt Farm Park, where it is located near the manor house. Over a sturdy frame of saplings, a thatch cover was attached, the latter requiring an enormous amount of phragmites. The construction process was videotaped.

Jeff Kalin, whose work is in many North-eastern museums, most recently made the replica prehistoric tools used in the highly-rated TV historic drama ROANOKE recently aired on Channel 13.



JUDY RINK MAKING CORDAGE



JEFF KALIN TYING FRAME





## OFFICERS ELECTED

Election of S.C.A.A.'s officers takes place at the annual picnic meeting held in June. The officers of the 1985-1986 year were unanimously reelected for a second term for 1986-1987 as follows: PRESIDENT: Donna Ottusch-Kianka; VICE-PRESIDENT: Kent Lightfoot; RECORDING SECRETARY: Julia Clark; CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: Jim Truex; TREASURER: Gaynell Stone.

## DONATIONS SOUGHT DONATIONS TO S.C.A.A. ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

S.C.A.A. is seeking donations of the following items: an IBM Selectric II or Selectric III typewriter; a portable taperecorder so that we can record the interesting lectures which are being presented. Furthermore, as publication costs continue to rise, we need money for the publication fund so that we can continue to publish the series *Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory* and the *Student Series: The Indians of Long Island*. For further information, call Gaynell Stone at 929-8725.

## LECTURES GIVEN

This past spring, S.C.A.A. cosponsored a Lecture Series on Northeastern Archaeology with the Department of Anthropology and the Doctoral Program in Anthropological Sciences at S.U.N.Y.-Stony Brook. On April 29, 1986, Dr. Francis McManamon, Chief Archaeologist of the National Park Service, North Atlantic Region spoke on "The Indian Neck Ossuary and Prehistoric Settlement Systems in Southern New England." On May 8, 1986, Dr. Pierre Morenon, Director of the Public Archaeology Program, Rhode Island College gave a talk entitled "Archaeological Investigations at Block Island and Rhode Island."

At the Annual Picnic Meeting held in June, Dr. Phil Weigand, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, S.U.N.Y.-Stony Brook spoke on "The Lexington Project and the Development of Marine Archaeology at S.U.N.Y.-Stony Brook." The wreck of the Lexington, a side-paddle-wheel steamship which sank in Long Island Sound has been discovered. It is hoped to use research on the wreck as the beginning of an ongoing program in marine archaeology at S.U.N.Y.-Stony Brook.

## Dutch Arts and Culture in Colonial America, 1609-1776 Symposium August 2-3, 1986 at Albany Institute of History & Art

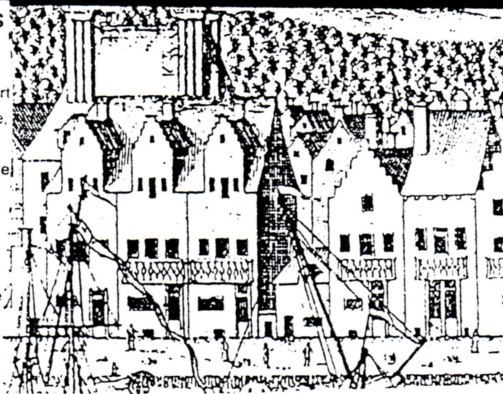
### Remembrance of Patria: Dutch Arts and Culture in Colonial America

A major exhibition held as a salute to Albany's Tricentennial May 9-October 12, 1986 at the Albany Institute of History & Art.

320 paintings, silver, furniture, ceramics, graphics, architecture and textiles made for or by the Dutch of New York, New Jersey and Delaware between 1609-1776. Objects on view comprise the most comprehensive exhibition ever held on the subject and come from the Institute's own collections, 40 major museums and historical societies, as well as 20 private collections. Many have never been previously exhibited or published. Exhibition curator is Dr. Roderic H. Blackburn, Assistant Director, Albany Institute.

*Book with Definitive Catalogue:* Expected publication date Fall 1986. Approximately 300 pages with 320 black and white illustrations, 20 color plates, articles, complete catalogue descriptions of each object, and bibliography. Hardbound. Pre-publication sale price until August 31: \$29.95. Regular price: \$39.95.

Symposium proceedings will be published January 1987.



Line drawings reproduced are from Prospect of the City of New York, ca. 1721.

### Persistence of Dutch Culture in America

Dutch colonization in America left a lasting imprint. Details of life worked out by the seventeenth-century Dutch survive in arrangements as diverse as separation of church and state and caucus politics. They endure in traditional behavior like neighborly evening visits on the stoop and the ceremonial visit from Santa Claus, the Dutch spirit of Christmas.

Even more striking is the similarity between values that emerged in the Dutch republic four centuries ago and precepts on which the American republic was founded two centuries later. These include the importance of the church, primacy of the family for organizing and realizing social and economic goals, tolerance of others' beliefs and behavior, and liberal encouragement of economic pursuits and goals.

These values were distinguishing characteristics of the Netherlands in which people from many countries found refuge in seventeenth-century Europe. Because of them, New Netherland, more than any other colony, characterized what modern America would become.

Engraving by John Harris, after an original drawing by William Burgin, ca. 1717.  
Courtesy of the New York Public Library.



The Albany Institute of History & Art is featuring an international symposium on the material culture of the New World Dutch in the 17th and 18th centuries. Special emphasis will be placed on the Netherlands origin of New World practices, trade and manufactures, as well as understanding the adaptation of Old World social life and cultural beliefs when confronting a different environment. Fifteen Dutch and American scholars will discuss their recent research. *The Symposium is partially supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.*

Albany Institute  
of History & Art

125 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12210  
(518) 463-4478





THANKS  
FOR  
DONATION

Mrs. Peggy Lokkeberg, daughter of Oscar Hawkins and descendant of an early Smithtown family, has recently donated her father's collection of Indian projectile points to the Long Island Culture History Lab and Museum at Hoyt Farm in Commack. The artifacts were gathered as Mr. Hawkins plowed the fields of the former Dahl Estate. The Lab and Museum are a joint project of the S.C.A.A. and the Town of Smithtown.

The artifacts will become part of the research and education program of the museum, much of which is carried out by regional teachers and students. Students will catalog the artifacts on a BOCES III computer, using the same format as the S.U.N.Y.-Stony Brook/Queens College/ S.C.A.A. Archaeology Field School, so there will be comparability in retrieving information.

Elementary through Junior High School students attend the State-aidable Indian and Archaeology Program through the BOCES III Gifted and Talend Program directed by Dr. Hannah Masterson, the BOCES Arts & Humanities Program directed by Lynette Bianchi at BOCES I, and the Nassau BOCES Outdoor Education Program under Norman Skliar. Teachers participate in Museum programs and development through Staff Development courses directed by Christopher R. Vagts at SCOPE and for BOCES by Rolland Beardsley at BOCES II.

Dr. Kent Lightfoot, regional archaeologist in the Anthropology Department, S.U.N.Y.-Stony Brook, and Dr. Phil Weigand, Chairman of the Department, also collaborate with the program. Many of the Museum staff archaeologists are graduate students in the Anthropology Department. Interns from Vassar and other colleges contribute research, audio-visual, and other skills to the Museum program.

EDUCATION

BOCES III GIFTED & TALENTED SUMMER PROGRAM AT HOYT FARM

S.C.A.A. has been selected by the BOCES III Gifted & Talented Office to run their Summer Program for 60 Primary, Elementary and Junior High School students this July. The students will participate in Indian Life, Ethnobotany, Archaeology, History, and Museology activities at Hoyt Farm for 4 weeks. Specialists will teach basketry, instrument-making, sign language, flint-knapping, Indian cooking, dancing, music, and use of the computer for archaeological recording and cataloging. Older students will canoe the Nissequogue River, and carry out an archaeological survey of Hoyt Farm Park.

At the same time, groups of teachers will be taking a Museum Workshop class through BOCES and SCOPE. They will be working on Culture History Center exhibits and educational materials, with participation by the older students.

INDIAN LIFE PROGRAM FOR SMITHTOWN YOUNGSTERS IN AUGUST

Smithtown youngsters 6 to 12 may participate in week-long Indian Life programs at Hoyt Farm Park in August. Call 543-7804 for information.

PARENT/CHILDREN PROGRAM IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

In response to requests from teachers bringing their classes to the Lab & Museum students' program, Saturday Indian Life experiences for parents and children will be offered in September and October. Call 543-7804 for information.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CHAPTER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR GIFTED CHILDREN TO HOLD CLASSES IN OCTOBER

Saturdays in October at Hoyt Farm will find students from the Suffolk County Chapter, National Association for Gifted Children, directed by Argie Velez, exploring Archaeology and Indian Life. Call 567-0233 for information.



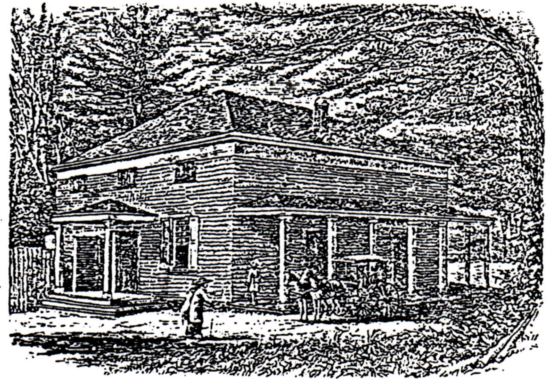
# REPORT ON TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, FLUSHING, QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK

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The Quaker Meeting House, located on the south side of Northern Boulevard in Flushing, is a National Historic Landmark (National Register 1976:5991). It is thought to be the oldest church on Long Island and may be the oldest church in New York (Prudon 1976:2).

The Meeting House was built as a place of worship in 1694 by the Religious Society of Friends. With the exception of a short period of time during the Revolutionary War, it has functioned as a place of worship to the present time. During the Revolution, the British occupied the Meeting House and used it as a hospital, barracks and storage area for hay (Prudon 1976:4).



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE IN FLUSHING

On September 30, 1976, a short archaeological reconnaissance was made in connection with proposed stabilization work, funded by the Society of Friends and by a matching grant-in-aid from the National Park Service. This work was done at the request of the New York State Division for Historic Preservation which administers the National Park Service grant-in-aid program in New York. The volunteer archaeological crew from New York University and the New York State Division for Historic Preservation was headed by Professor Bert Salwen of N. Y. U. and Sarah Bridges of D. H. P. The crew members were Kathy Ataman, Wendy Harris, Susan Mayer, Philip Perazio, Diana Rockman and Karen Zukerman.

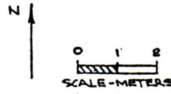
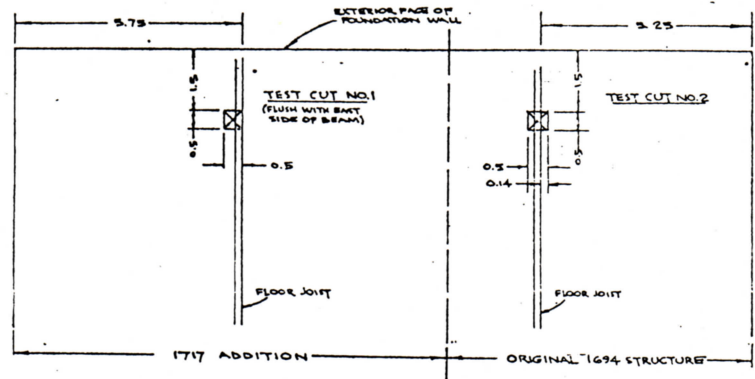
The archaeological tests were designed to determine the nature of the surface below the Meeting House floor, and, if necessary, to provide data on which to base plans for additional salvage excavation, at locations which were to be disturbed by shallow excavations for the installation of a series of concrete pads. These pads were to be footings for support posts to brace the floor joists. The planned repair work called for two-foot-square and eight-inch-deep excavations for the concrete pads. These excavations were to be centered under the joists and located two feet south of the inside of the north wall of the structure (Tony Vermey, personal communication).

Two test cuts were opened during this one day field session. In order to minimize subsurface disturbance to this National Historic Landmark property, it was decided to place the test cuts only at places where the excavations for the concrete pads were to be made. Because the present structure was constructed in two phases, one cut was placed under the original, eastern, portion of the building, built in 1694, and the other under the 1717 extension (Prudon 1976:5, 6).

The test cuts were half-meter-square units. All of the material was excavated with trowel and dustpan, and screened through 1/4" mesh. The tests were located 1-1/2 meters south of the outside of the north wall of the building. These excavations in the crawl space are described below and their locations are shown in Figure 1. The specimens are listed by provenience and briefly described in Appendix A.



FIGURE 1: LOCATIONS OF TEST EXCAVATIONS QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, FLUSHING, QUEENS.



Test Excavation No. 1

The first test cut was located under one of the joists of the 1717 extension of the building. It was centered approximately 5.5 meters east of the northwest corner of the Meeting House, with its north side 1.5 meters south of the exterior face of the north wall (see Fig. 1). At this point, the vertical distance from the bottom of the Meeting House floor to the present ground surface was 0.78 meters.

The surface of the crawl space in this area was covered with light tan sandy silt mixed with mortar and pebbles. This light tan sandy silt extended down about 4 cm. The northwest corner of the cut contained a lens of coarse orange sandy silt about 4 cm. thick. Below this was a 3 cm.-thick tan sandy silt layer with heavy mortar mottling. This was underlain by a 7 cm.-thick layer of brown sandy silt. Below this was a 10 cm.-thick stratum composed of fine orange-brown silty stratum. Below the brown silt, sterile tan sandy silt was encountered (see Fig. 2).

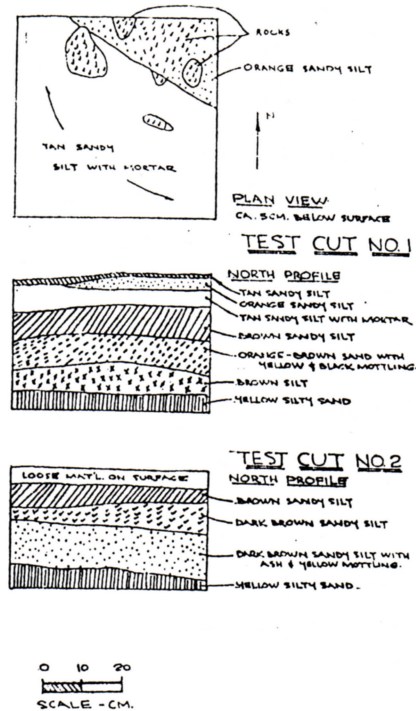


FIGURE 2

As shown in Appendix A, the cultural material from this cut consisted primarily of building material, including plaster, mortar, nails, brick fragments and window glass. The series of layers probably represents fill deposited at the time of building construction or during subsequent repair or remodeling episodes.

The few datable specimens encountered include a piece of creamware recovered from the surface. It was probably manufactured during the period from 1750-1820 (South 1971: opposite p. 85).

A pewter button found in the tan sandy silt was cast in a mold before 1790 and is the type usually found in Revolutionary War contexts. It is a plain Quaker style button (Paul Huey, personal communication). It was found close to the present surface of the crawl space and could easily have been lost through the floor boards of the Meeting House.



A brass(?) cufflink with an engraved thistle decoration, which probably dates from pre-Revolutionary times (Paul Huey, personal communication), was found in the tan sandy silt with mortar stratum. A yellowware sherd from the same stratum was probably manufactured in the period between 1670 and 1750 (Salwen, Bridges and Klein 1974:36). The stratum in which these artifacts were deposited may have been associated with the building of the 1717 addition to the Meeting House. These artifacts may have been left behind by the workmen, although the cufflink may have slipped through a crack in the Meeting House floor after the building was completed. This stratum overlay a stratum of brown sandy silt which appeared in both cuts and which seems to have been associated with the construction of the 1694 portion of the Meeting House. It contained most of the mortar and plaster found in Test Excavation No. 1. Except for these mortar and plaster fragments this layer and those below it yielded little cultural material (see Appendix A). A single piece of delft, manufactured in the seventeenth or eighteenth century (South 1971: opposite p. 85), was recovered from the brown silty earth. It may have been deposited prior to building construction, or at the time of the construction of the original 1694 structure. The scarcity of material in these lower strata implies that there was little activity in this area prior to the construction of the Meeting House.

### Test Excavation No. 2

The second half-meter-square test cut was located under the 1694 portion of the Quaker Meeting House. It was centered about 5.3 meters west of the northeast corner of the building and its north side was 1.5 meters south of the exterior face of the north wall (see Fig. 1). The vertical distance from the bottom of the Meeting House floor to the ground surface at this point was 1.07 meters.

The ground surface in this part of the crawl space was very loose and dry, and contained almost all of the mortar and plaster found in this cut (see Appendix A). The uppermost stratum consisted of brown sandy silt which resembled the third stratum encountered in Test Excavation No. 1 (see Fig. 2) and was approximately 9 cm. thick. This was underlain by a 3 cm.-thick stratum of dark brown sandy silt. The stratum below consisted of dark brown sandy silt with yellow mottling, wood ash and wood charcoal, and was 8 cm.-thick. Under this the same sterile tan silty earth uncovered in Test Cut No. 1 was encountered. For details on the stratigraphy see Figure 2.

As shown in Appendix A, very little cultural material was found in this cut and none of it was datable. Most of the specimens consisted of construction debris, including nails, mortar, plaster and window glass. Almost all of the mortar and plaster (325.1 of the total 325.8 grams) was recovered from the loose surface material. The brown sandy silt stratum and the underlying strata were probably associated with the building of the original Meeting House structure. In any case, the paucity of material from these strata indicates that this area was not intensively used prior to the construction of the Meeting House.

### Surface Material

Also listed in Appendix A are materials found on the surface of the crawl space, as well as one piece of pearlware found on the surface outside of the Meeting House. The datable items all post date the construction of both portions of the Meeting House (see Appendix A) and may have been left there any time after the Meeting House was built. This deposit probably accumulated during the normal course of use of the Meeting House. Small items may have been lost through the floor boards and larger ones discarded underneath the structure.



## Recommendations

The major part of the thin cultural deposit encountered in the archaeological test of the crawl space of the Quaker Meeting House seems to date from the two episodes of construction of the building. There is little evidence for use of the area prior to that construction and some evidence of debris which accumulated after construction was completed. Because of the sparse amount of material recovered, it is believed that no further archaeological testing of the area is needed. Excavation for the remaining concrete footing pads should not damage cultural resources protected by the National Landmark designation.

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APPENDIX A		SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS		TEST EXCAVATION NO. 1	
SPECIMENS	QUANTITY				
Stratum: Surface; Cat. No. 3		Stratum: Tan sandy silt; Cat. No. 5			
Metal:		Metal:			
Iron nail	1	Iron fragments			3
Iron fragment	1	Pewter button - plain with beaded edge. Prob. Date: pre-1790			1
Ceramics:		Ceramics:			
Creamware sherd (more of vessel-Cat. No. 1)	1	Red brick fragments			10
Prob. Date: 1790-1820		Glass:			
Red brick fragments	27	Bottle fragment - Dark green			1
Glass:		Window glass - Patinated			12
Bottle fragments - Dark green	4	Window glass - Pale green			2
Window glass fragments - Patinated	10	Miscellaneous:			
Clear glass fragment	1	Coal fragments (1.2 gm.)			4
Miscellaneous:		Mortar and plaster (313.0 gm.)			
Leather strap with buckle holes	1	Food remains:			
Coal fragment (4.7 gm.)	1	Oyster shell (weighed and discarded) (0.9 gm.)			5
Mortar and plaster (220.6 gm.)		Hard shell clam shell (weighed and discarded) (13.7 gm.)			1
Food remains:					39
Peach pit	1	Stratum: Orange sandy silt; Cat. No. 7			
Oyster shell (weighed & discarded) (6.4 gm.)	3	Metal:			
Hard shell clam shell (weighed & discarded) (25.1 gm.)	2	Iron nail - wrought			1
	53	Ceramics:			
		Red brick fragments			2
		Miscellaneous:			
		Coal fragments (4.0 gm.)			4
		Mortar and plaster (3.3 gm.)			
		Food remains:			
		Oyster shell (weighed and discarded) (4.3 gm.)			2
					9



Stratum: Tan sandy silt with mortar; Cat. No. 8

Metal:	
Iron spike fragments	2
Iron fragments - rusted	2
Brass (?) cufflink - engraved thistle. Prob. date: pre-Rev.	1
Ceramics:	
Yellowware sherd - pie crust edge. Prob. date: 1670-1750	1
Red brick fragment	1
Glass:	
Bottle(?) fragments - Green	2
Window glass fragments - Patinated	23
Container fragment - thin, clear	1
Miscellaneous:	
Coal fragments (22.8 gm.)	10
Fragments unknown burned material	3
Mortar and plaster (301.7 gm.)	
Food remains:	
Mammal bone fragment	1
Peach pit fragment	1
	<u>48</u>

Stratum: Brown sandy silt; Cat. No. 10

Metal:	
Iron nail fragment	1
Ceramics:	
Red brick fragment	1
Glass:	
Window glass fragment - Patinated	1
Miscellaneous:	
Coal fragment (0.7 gm.)	1
Mortar and plaster (16.3 gm.)	
	<u>4</u>

Stratum: Orange brown sand with yellow & black mottling; Cat. No. 12

Glass:	
Window glass fragment - Patinated	1
Window glass fragment - Green	1
Mortar and plaster (0.5 gm.)	
	<u>2</u>

Stratum: Brown silt; Cat. No. 13

Ceramics:	
Delft sherd. Prob. date: 1600-1802	1
	<u>T</u>

Stratum: Yellow silty sand; Cat. No. 15

No specimens	
	<u>T</u>

TOTAL - TEST EXCAVATION NO. 1: 156

TEST EXCAVATION NO. 2

Stratum: Surface; Cat. No. 4

Metal:	
Iron nail fragment	1
Ceramics:	
Red-brick fragments	2
Glass:	
Bottle fragment - Light olive	1
Miscellaneous:	
Shoe sole fragment	1
Wood fragments	2
Mortar and plaster (325.1 gm.)	
Food remains:	
Large mammal bone fragment	1
	<u>8</u>

Stratum: Brown; Cat. No. 6

Metal:	
Iron nail(?)	1
Iron sheet fragment	1
Ceramics:	
Red brick fragments	3
Glass:	
Bottle neck - green, molded	1
Miscellaneous:	
Wood charcoal (0.03 gm.)	1
Mortar and plaster (0.7 gm.)	
Food remains:	
Oyster shell (weighed and discarded) (1.1 gm.)	1
	<u>8</u>

Stratum: Dark brown sandy silt; Cat. No. 9

Metal:	
Iron nail fragments	5
Ceramics:	
Red brick fragment	1
Glass:	
Wine bottle fragment - Green, patinated	1
Window glass fragment - Green	1
Food remains:	
Oyster shell (weighed and discarded) (2.5 gm.)	2
	<u>10</u>

Stratum: Dark brown sandy silt with ash; Cat. No. 11

Metal:	
Iron nail fragments	2
Miscellaneous:	
Wood charcoal (1.8 gm.)	1
Food remains:	
Oyster shell (weighed and discarded) (1.0 gm.)	2
	<u>5</u>

Stratum: Yellow silty sand; Cat. No. 14

Miscellaneous:	
Wood charcoal (0.5 gm.)	1
	<u>T</u>

TOTAL - TEST EXCAVATION NO. 2: 32

CRAWL SPACE SURFACE

Cat. No. 1

Metal:	
Iron sickle blade. Prob. date: 19th cent.	1
Iron spike - 17cm. long, spoon tip	1
Iron nails - wrought	2
Iron nail - machine cut. Prob. date: 1870-present	1
Iron nail fragment	1
Iron screw	1
Ceramics:	
Earthenware sherd - red, lead glaze, slip decoration	1
Prob. date: 18th cent.	
Creamware sherd - bowl base, knurled decoration around foot	1
Prob. date: 1750-1820	
Pearlware sherds - feather edge, green. Prob. date: 1790-1810	2
Pearlware sherd - hand painted, under glaze blue, imitation	
Chinese porcelain. Prob. date: 1780's	1
Red brick fragments	3
Glass:	
Wine bottle fragments - thick, dark green	5
Wine bottle neck and lip - dark green, lip tooled over string	1
Prob. date: 1780-1790's	
Window glass - pale green	3
Container fragment - thin, clear	1
Miscellaneous:	
Shoe bottom - straight last, laces, iron nails, wooden pegs	1
Prob. date: 1812-1860*	
Shoe fragment - same shoe as above. Prob. date: 1812-1860	1
Leather strap	1
Mortar and plaster (8.8 gm.)	
Food remains:	
Pelvic fragment - large mammal	1
Tooth fragment - mammal	1
Vertebra - bird	1
Oyster shell (weighed and discarded) (20.0 gm.)	3
	<u>34</u>

TOTAL - SURFACE OF CRAWL SPACE: 34

SURFACE OUTSIDE OF STRUCTURE

Cat. No. 2

Ceramics:	
Pearlware - transfer print. Prob. date: 1795-1840	1
	<u>T</u>

TOTAL - SURFACE OUTSIDE OF STRUCTURE: T

TOTAL - ALL SPECIMENS: 223

\*n.d. Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum

EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS PAPER WAS ORIGINALLY  
DONE FEBRUARY 1977.



**PUBLICATIONS: SUFFOLK COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**

All S.C.A.A. prices are post paid. Members receive a 20% discount.

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Back issues of the S.C.A.A. Newsletter Per year \$ 5.00  
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All publications may be purchased from S.C.A.A. at the prices indicated or at the following Museum giftshops: The Weathervane Shop, Suffolk County Historical Society, 300 West Main Street, Riverhead, N. Y. 11901; The Old Bethpage village restoration Gift Shop, Round Swamp Road, Old Bethpage, N. Y. 11804. Contact these organizations for postage and handling fees and price differences.

**S.C.A.A. NEWSLETTER** The newsletter includes brief statements from local archaeologists and interested lay people on matters pertinent to the science of archaeology. All who wish to have a paper published should send no more than six double spaced pages with 1 inch margins. Artwork is limited to line drawings, but exceptional photographs will be considered. The next newsletter is scheduled for September 1986. Material for inclusion should be sent to Jim Truex, 140 Carpenter Avenue, Sea Cliff, N. Y. 11579 and must be received by August 15, 1986.

**S.C.A.A. MEETINGS: HOYT FARM, COMMACK, NEW YORK AT 8:00 P.M.**

Next meeting: September 1986. Date to be announced.

**DUES:** The membership year is June 1 - May 31. If you have not yet sent your 1986-1987 dues, please don't delay.

-----MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION-----  
This newsletter as well as reduced rates to workshops and publications (20%) come with membership. All contributions are tax deductible.

_____ LIFE \$200.00	_____ SUSTAINING \$25.00	_____ STUDENT (up to age 18) \$5.00
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