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# Reconstruction of the Gazebo and the Construction of Asphalt Pathways in Rufus King Park, Borough of Queens

Archaeological Monitoring and Testing

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Parks Contract: Q023-112M



DR. HARTS KING OF REMEDIES FOR THE BLOOD (ca. 1889)

**Reconstruction of the Gazebo & the Construction of Asphalt Pathways  
in Rufus King Park, Borough of Queens  
Archaeological Monitoring and Testing**

Parks Contract: Q023-112M

Prepared for the New York City Department of Parks & Recreation  
Through Quennell Rothschild & Partners, LLP  
Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC  
April 2016

## ABSTRACT

This report presents the methods and findings of archaeological monitoring and testing associated with Reconstruction of the Gazebo & the Construction of Asphalt Pathways in Rufus King Park, Borough of Queens located at Jamaica Avenue and 150<sup>th</sup> Street (Block 15005, Lot 1). It was prepared for the New York City Department of Parks & Recreation (Parks) through Quennell Rothschild & Partners, LLP, the project's landscape designers. Following a scope of work approved by the NYCLPC, tasks included monitoring excavations associated with the removal and relocation of thirteen trees and shrubs, the installation of three new catch basins, and excavations deeper than 12 inches (0.31m) below grade in the park that surrounds the historic Rufus King Manor Museum on three sides. This last provision resulted in monitoring 35 fence post holes associated with the installation of railings along the park's 90<sup>th</sup> Avenue walk. A single archeologically significant resource was exposed at the transplant site of a large tree (Tree #74/Tr-1). This dry-laid stone feature (F1) proved to be a filled privy pit possibly dating from 1897 when the Town of Jamaica acquired the manor and 11.5 acres for a park after the death of the last King owner. Or it might date from 1898 when, following consolidation of the five boroughs, it came into the citywide park system. An artifact grab sample of 405 artifacts from F1 coordinated with Parks' published reports determined the feature was filled after 1902. It is most likely, however, that filling occurred at least a decade later when a former King outbuilding was converted into a comfort station. Since F1 was only partially investigated, it and much of its deposit remain for future exploration if warranted. The artifacts from F1 have been processed and deposited in a new repository for archaeological collections recovered from city-owned property.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the methods and findings of archaeological monitoring and testing at Rufus King Park located at Jamaica Avenue and 150<sup>th</sup> Street in Jamaica, Queens (Block 15005, Lot 1; Figure 1). It was prepared for the New York City Department of Parks & Recreation (Parks) through Quennell Rothschild & Partners, LLP, the project's landscape designers. In accordance with a scope approved by Parks (Geismar 2014), several tasks addressed the archaeological component of the "Reconstruction of the Gazebo & the Construction of Asphalt Pathways in Rufus King Park, Borough of Queens" (Figure 2). In addition to developing an expanded scope of work (Geismar 2015) for approval by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), tasks included monitoring excavations associated with the removal and relocation of thirteen trees and shrubs, the installation of three new catch basins, and monitoring excavations deeper than 12 inches (0.31m) below grade in the park that surrounds the historic Rufus King Manor Museum three sides.

It was understood by all parties that work would stop if any feature, such as a wall or foundation, or other archaeological resource, for example, an artifact concentration, was encountered during monitoring to allow an archaeological assessment. It was also understood that the construction plan would be altered to avoid destruction of any archaeological features, or, if this was not possible, mitigation/data recovery (i.e., archaeological investigation) would be recommended. In addition, collected artifacts, a "grab sample" to provide information about dating, ground alterations, or the type of feature encountered, were to be processed and cataloged following established standards. And finally, in accordance with the established protocol, consultation with Parks and the LPC was to be maintained throughout.

## BRIEF SITE HISTORY

In 1805, Rufus King, a lawyer, statesman, diplomat, presidential candidate, and signer of the United States Constitution, acquired 50 acres that included what is now Rufus King Park from the estate of Christopher Smith<sup>1</sup> (Matthews 2012:9).<sup>2</sup> Ultimately expanded to 69 acres, the property remained in the King family, albeit over time much reduced in size, until the 1896 death of Cornelia King, King's unmarried granddaughter. In June 1897, the Town of Jamaica acquired the manor house and what was by then 11.5 acres from the King estate to create a park.<sup>3</sup> With the 1898 consolidation of the city's five boroughs, the property came into the possession of the city-wide park system. Since then, both the manor house and the park have been Parks' property with what is now the King Manor Museum, a member of the Historic House Trust, operated by the King Manor Association of L. I., Inc.

King's original purchase included what has been identified as a 1750 structure that he made larger and grander, creating the manor house associated with his name.<sup>4</sup> He also erected several out-

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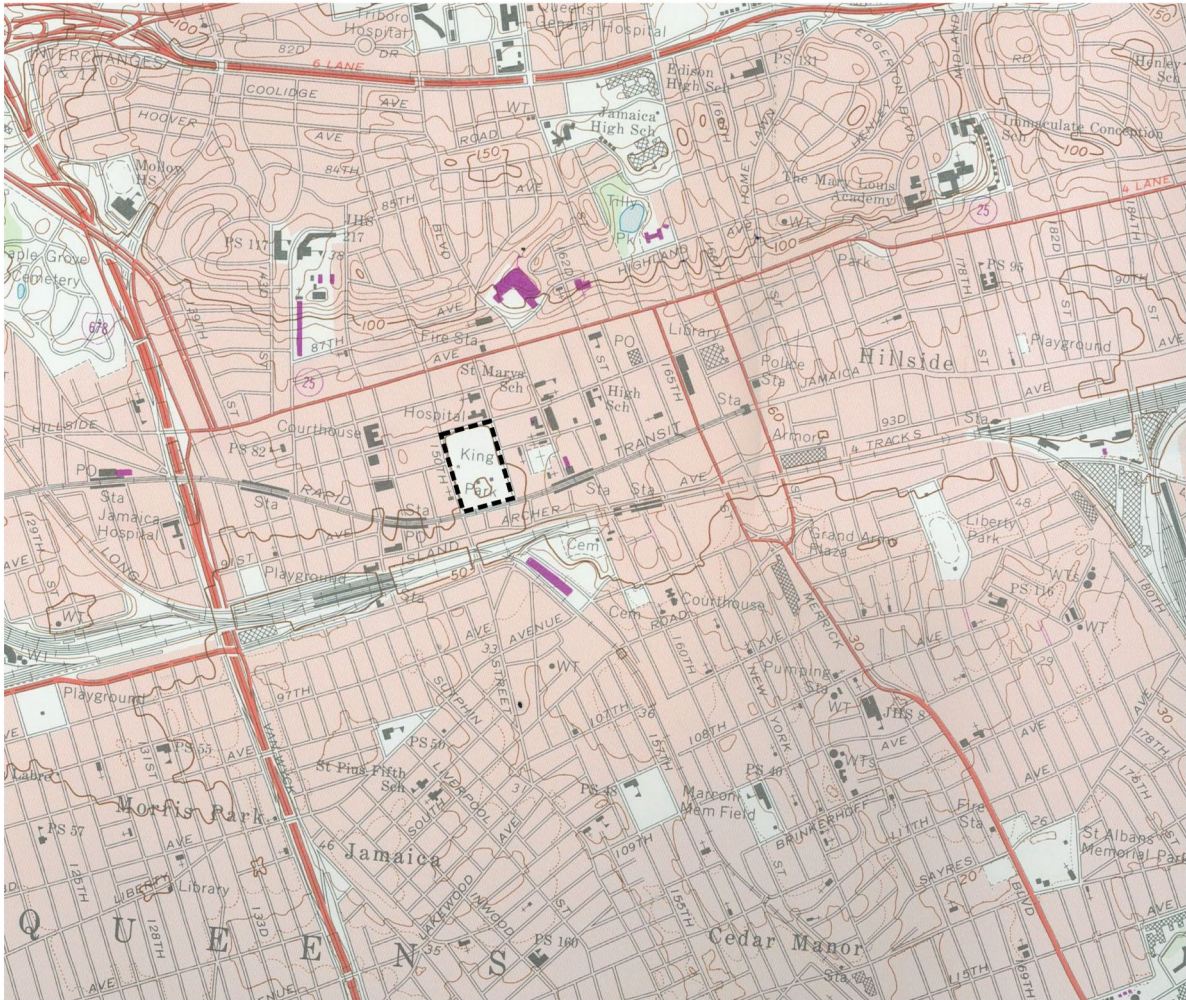
<sup>1</sup> Based on census data, Smith owned as many as ten slaves when the property was his (Matthews 2012:59). King, on the other hand, was against slavery (Matthews 2012:180).

<sup>2</sup> Estimates of the original acreage seem to vary, ranging from 50 acres as noted in a letter from King to his son in 1805 (Matthews 2012:58 citing Evans 2002), to 90 acres of farm and woodland (Grossman 1991:7) citing Venables 1989). I've chosen to endorse the 50-acre number found in King's letter.

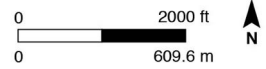
<sup>3</sup> Parks 1912a Part 3:336 citing Liber 1155:209

<sup>4</sup> An undated Parks' department memo (Parks n.d.) indicates that prior to King's purchase, there had been a hostelry somewhere on the property owned by an "energetic widow." This probably was Mary Colgan, whose daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Christopher Smith, sold their inherited property to King in 1805 (e.g., Matthews 2012; see Appendix A this report).

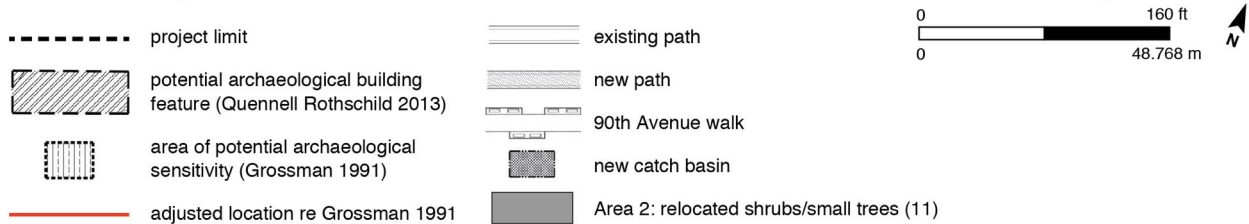
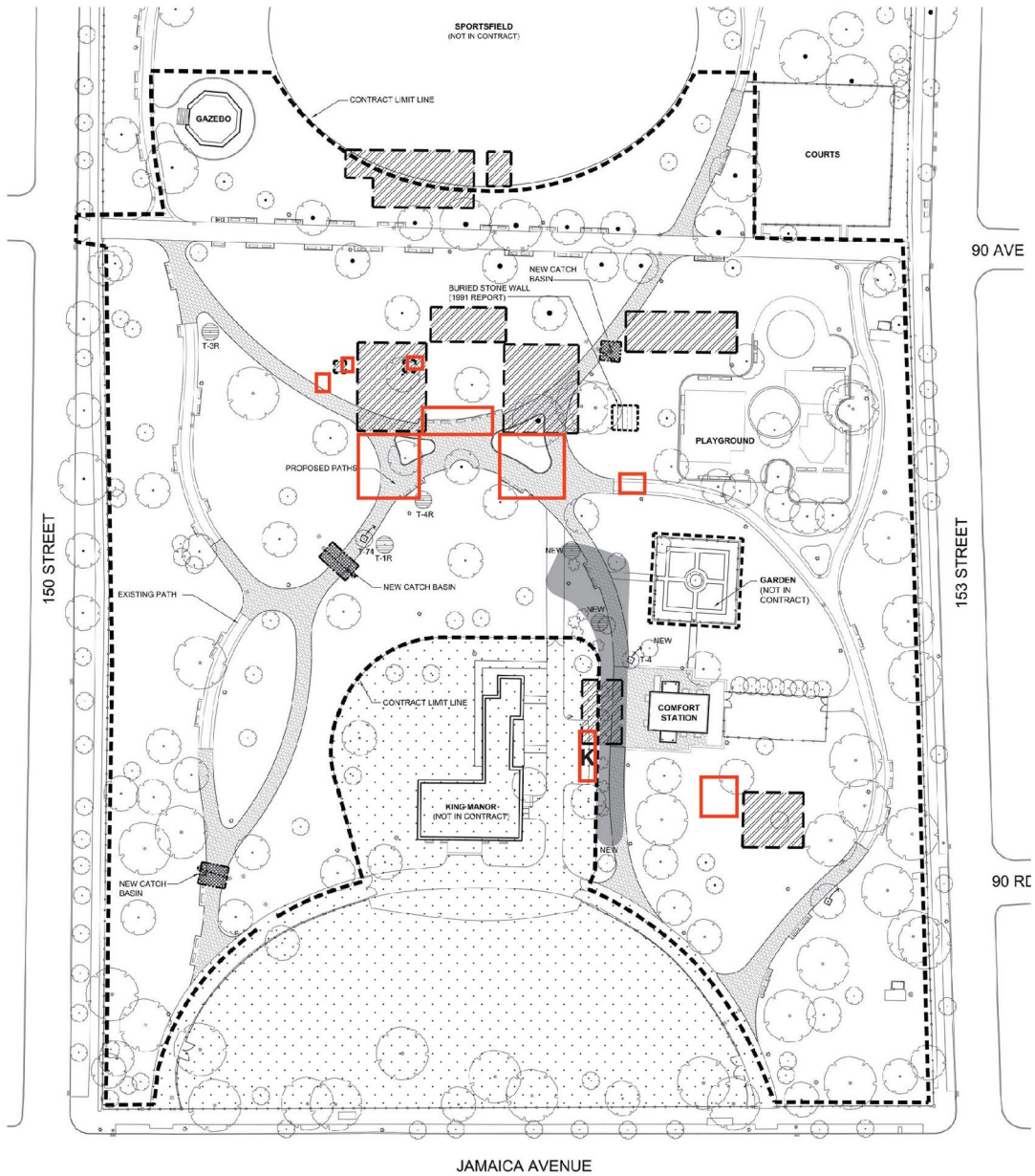
**RUFUS KING PARK GAZEBO AND PATH RECONSTRUCTION** Project Location  
 (USGS Jamaica Quadrangle, detail. Reston, VA. 1966 Photorevised 1977)



----- project location



**RUFUS KING PARK GAZEBO AND PATH RECONSTRUCTION** Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) with Identified Areas of Archaeological Concern (Quennell Rothschild 2013 and Grossman 1991)





buildings in and beyond the home lot, among them a north kitchen, a cistern, a barn, stables, smoke and ice houses, and a gardener's house (e.g., Matthews 2012:7; see Appendix A this report). Past archaeological investigations mainly have focused on what comprises the King Manor home lot although they also considered the park's development history and its archaeological potential (e.g., Cotz 1984; Grossman 1991; Stone 1997, 1998; Chrysalis 2007; Matthews 2012). Not surprisingly, the home lot has proved archaeologically sensitive and it was assumed this would also be true of the adjacent park land (e.g., Matthews 2012:193-194).<sup>5</sup>

## MONITORING

Beginning in April 2015, and continuing intermittently until early January 2016, Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D. carried out the required monitoring and testing associated with the project. She was assisted in the field by Acacia Berry and with artifact processing by Diane George and Shelly Spritzer. Throughout, Mary Anne Mrozowski, the former Executive Director of the King Manor Museum, and Kathy Forrestal, the museum's Director of Education, were wonderfully supportive as were the Parks' acting engineer, Anthony Williams and Project Director, Kusalee, Vachananda. This was also true of the project contractor, Verdugos Brothers.

In accordance with the scope of work approved by the LPC, most excavations deeper than 12 inches (0.31 m) were monitored (see Appendix D for a summary of selected field notes). However, of greatest concern were excavations located in areas of potential sensitivity identified in earlier reports. Mainly, these were called out in the 1991 Grossman report that reassessed historical map data originally researched and presented in 1984 (Cotz 1984). The Grossman report also offered information recovered from in-ground testing. This included a suspected privy pit just northwest of the manor, a location identified by Cotz in 1984 as once screened by trees, possibly for privacy (Cotz 1984:7). A privy pit feature was discovered at this location during subsequent shovel testing (e.g., Grossman 1991:22 citing Greenhouse n. d.). In 1991, the privy feature was explored by probing (Grossman 1991:23) and, in 2005, it was partially excavated by a Hofstra University field school directed by Dr. Christopher Matthews (Matthews 2012:64-69).<sup>6</sup>

While, as mentioned, Rufus King Park was considered in several of the earlier archaeological investigations, their main focus was the "home lot," and this was also the focus of two Hofstra University field school sessions (2005, 2006). For the current project, however, tree removals and transplanting and the three new catch basins in the park were the concern. As noted, as a precautionary measure, the protocol included monitoring excavations deeper than 12 inches (0.31 m) below grade.

Implementation of the protocol initially resulted in monitoring 29 excavations. Among them were the aforementioned new catch basins and their connections to existing drains and all excavations associated with the removal and relocation of two large trees (see Photo 1 for excavation of Tree No. 74, later Tr-1) and eleven shrubs (some perhaps better described as small trees). The shrubs/small trees were all replanted in what had been designated Area 2 in the previously cited 2007 Chrysalis report, a designation adopted here for the sake of clarity.

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<sup>5</sup> It should be noted that despite available historical information (e.g., see Appendix A this report for a concise property ownership and development table as presented in Matthews 2012:7) and archaeological data found in the cited reports, questions about the property's features and development remain.

<sup>6</sup> An extensive deposit of large stones thwarted completion of the investigation (Matthews 2012:119).



**Photo 1.** Excavating Tree No. 74 (later Tr -1) located north of the manor house. It was one of the larger trees slated for removal to allow relocation of the walk seen in the photo. The view is southwest with Jamaica Avenue in the far left background. (4-13-15)

A monitored excavation at a new location intended for one of the large trees (Tree #74/Tr-1) exposed a dry-laid stone feature (F1; see below), a totally unanticipated find (see Figure 3 for location). F1 was partially tested and a relatively large artifact grab sample (405 artifacts) was collected to identify its function and to date it. The tree's new location was moved about 10 feet (3.1 m) southwest of its originally intended transplant site to preserve the feature (see Figure 3). The artifacts recovered from F1 were processed on site and ultimately deposited at the newly established Manhattan repository for artifacts recovered from City-owned properties. A catalog of these artifacts will be found in Appendix B. An additional assemblage of 191 fragmentary artifacts from a more ephemeral context was minimally processed and will be used for educational purposes by the King Manor Museum (see Artifacts below). These artifacts are documented in Appendix C. And finally, 35 fence post holes located on either side of the park's 90<sup>th</sup> Avenue path were monitored (see below). However, with the exception of F1, monitoring and testing did not reveal any archaeologically significant finds.

## THE PARK

Since the project focused on Rufus King Park rather than the fenced "home lot" that comprises the manor house and its immediate surroundings, as noted, it was the less explored parkland beyond the home lot fence that was of specific research interest. Beginning in 1898, as noted above, the year Parks acquired what had briefly been a town park as a result of consolidation in 1898, King Park, as it was called in the early years, became a city park and is frequently mentioned in the Parks Department's Annual Reports. These and related reports, available on-line with only a few gaps, were researched for this report. Information about the park's early years was of primary interest since a research goal was to determine if there was any mention of constructing or filling the stone feature, now designated F1, the aforementioned unanticipated archaeological find.

The annual reports repeatedly note extensive planting, grading, and filling, although at no specific locations. Also noted are summer band concerts and the introduction of paths, paving, and, in 1912 (Parks 1912:299), an iron perimeter fence introduced the previous year. The fence was hailed as an innovative feature, but apparently only as far as parks in Queens were concerned.<sup>7</sup>

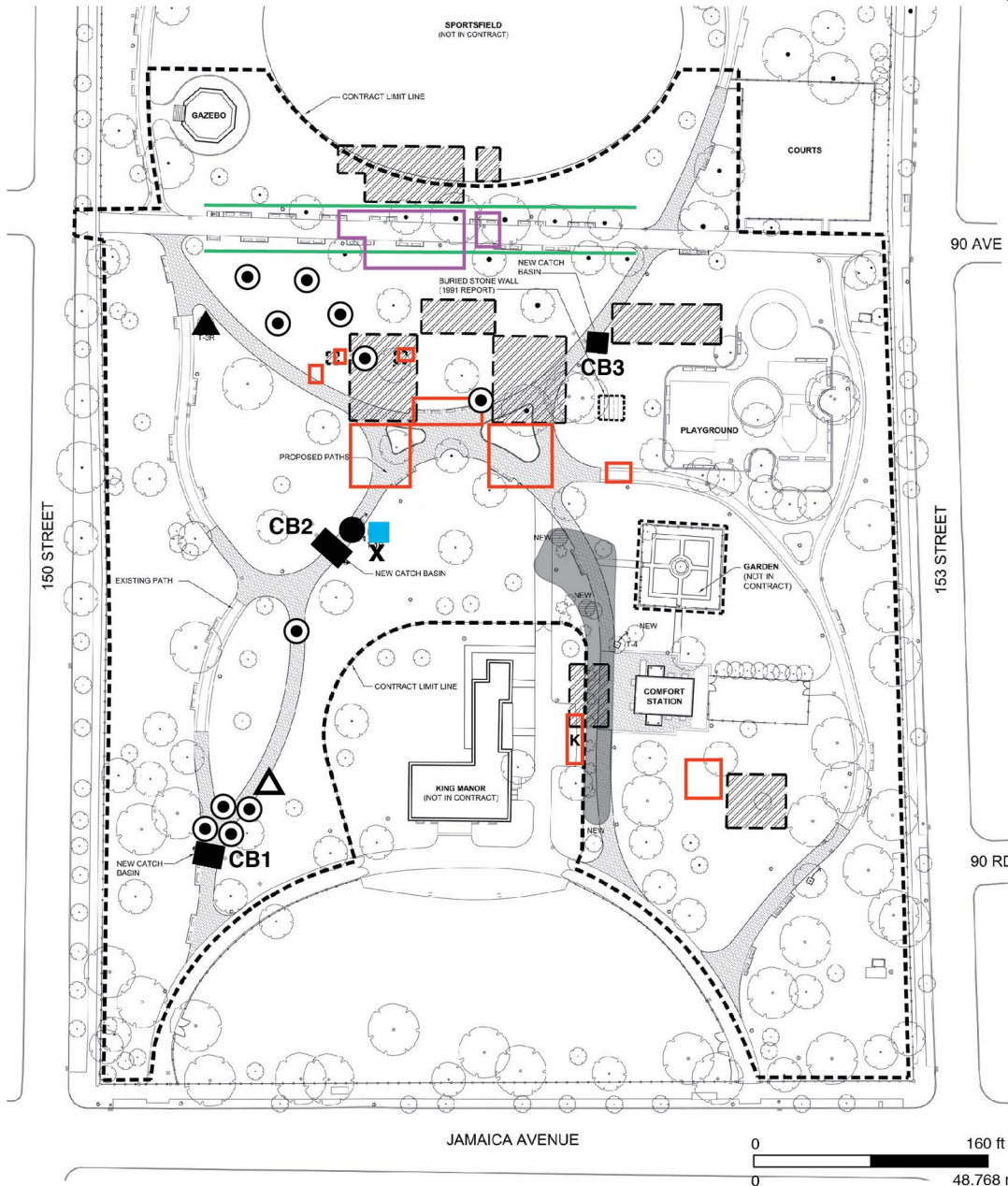
In 1991, Grossman speculated that water and sewers were available to the manor house shortly after public water was introduced into Jamaica in 1898 (Grossman 1991:10; Matthews 2012 citing Grossman 1991:59), and this was not far off the mark. The 1902 *Annual Report of the Department of Parks for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens* provides the following information:

The work of improving this park was begun late in the season and is uncompleted [1902]. The mansion, the main part of which is now leased to a number of patriotic societies of ladies, while the remainder houses the park keeper, was found to be in need of extensive repairs, and totally lacking in all sanitary requisites... **Water was introduced into the house and sewer connections provided. A stone out-building, heretofore used for storage purposes, is to be transformed into a comfort-house for men and women, provided with all modern sanitary appliances** [emphasis added] (Parks Annual Report 1902 Part 3 1902:156).

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<sup>7</sup> Washington Square Park in Manhattan, for one, had long been defined by an iron fence.

**RUFUS KING PARK GAZEBO AND PATH RECONSTRUCTION** Monitored/Tested Locations (base map Quenell Rothschild & Partners 2013)



- project limit
  - potential archaeological building feature (Quenell Rothschild 2013)
  - area of potential archaeological sensitivity (Grossman 1991)
  - potential archaeological building feature, adjusted (Grossman 1991)
  - approximate potential archaeological building feature, adjusted (based on Grossman 1991)
  - existing path
  - new path
  - CB** new catch basin
  - F1 (tested, original relocation site for #74/Tr-1)
  - location of N/S FP holes on 90th Avenue walk
  - original shrub/small tree location (all to Area 2)
  - Area 2: relocated shrubs/small trees (11)
  - Tree #74/Tr-1 relocated to **X**
  - Tree #83/Tr-3 relocated to **▲**
- note: conventions/symbols approx. & not to scale

The “stone outbuilding” is former building K located east of the manor house and home lot (see Figure 3).

Although water and sewers were introduced to the house and presumably available in the park late in 1902, the creation of a “comfort-house” with “all modern sanitary appliances” was not yet a reality. It wasn’t until 1903 that this new facility “...in the old stone building adjacent to the manor house [was]... completed” and finally was in use (Parks 1903:100). However, the issue of an adequate sanitary facility apparently persisted.

The 1911 annual report indicates that \$10,000 was allocated for construction of a new comfort station (1911:172), but a year later, the *Queensborough Parks Annual Report* notes that the park’s “sanitary facility was completely inadequate, and although money was available, the chosen contractor, the lowest bidder, backed out and forfeited the contract (Parks 1912:288). Bids were again received in December 1913, but the saga apparently continued since in 1915 it was noted, “A comfort station has been overhauled and made sanitary” (Parks 1915:302) still referred to the 1903 facility in the old stone building.<sup>8</sup> The 1927-1928 *Annual Report of the Borough of Queens* includes a request for monies to demolish the old comfort station and replace it:

“King Park-Construction of new comfort station, including painting and removal of old comfort station..... 26.250.00” (Parks 1927-1928:85).

Finally, the 1903 comfort station was about to be replaced! However, as late as May 20, 1930, the bidding process for the project was still underway (Park Board Minutes 1930:123). According to a 1935 survey, the new comfort station was at last a reality (Parks 1935) and persists to this day.

In terms of archaeological considerations, the question is, what might the park’s sanitary facility have been between 1897, when it became a town park, and perhaps as early in 1903 when, as a New York City park, the stone storage building east of the manor house was converted into a comfort station? Was F1, which is more than likely an abandoned and filled outhouse pit west and well north of the home lot, constructed to accommodate early park goers? On the other hand, might this feature be associated with King’s older outbuildings once located on what later became parkland? Among them were an unidentified domestic structure and barns and farm-related outbuildings dating to the King Family’s ownership (see Appendix A this report). It is possible that artifacts from the deepest deposits in F1, apparently not reached during testing, could reveal when the feature was first in use and, therefore, for what purpose, and possibly for whom it initially was constructed. However, based on available information, the feature possibly dates from the 1897 creation of a town park or its transference the next year to the city (see Figure 3 for all monitoring locations as well as the location of F1).

## FEATURE 1 (F1)

As noted previously, F1 was exposed during backhoe excavation to accommodate the relocation of Tree No. 74 (re-designated Tr-1 at its new location). The intended site, about 80

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<sup>8</sup> While the 1912 Borough Parks Department Annual Report states that Kings was among one of three parks “without any comfort station whatever,” it appears to be a issue of quality rather than an actual facility since in 1915, the existing comfort station, was “overhauled and made sanitary” (Parks 1915:302).

feet (24.4 m) north of the manor house, was not considered particularly sensitive since it was not an identified area of concern. However, the backhoe quickly exposed structured stones that proved to be the north wall of a basically square, dry-laid stone feature about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) long, 6.3 feet (1.9 m) wide, and at least 7.2 feet (2.2 m) deep. While the north wall was more uniform than the somewhat tumbled south wall, it became clear that a structured foundation, not merely a wall feature, had been exposed.

Initially fragmentary artifacts typical of redeposited fill were encountered until hand digging reached a depth of about 3.8 feet (1.2 m). At this depth, primary artifacts comprised mainly whole bottles and, more sporadically, whole or almost whole ceramics. These were found in a soil matrix that included mortar fragments and some ash in a deposit that was at least 3 feet (0.9 m) deep (as noted above). However, the full depth of the deposit was not determined. A backhoe excavation sited alongside the feature's exterior west wall may have reached the bottom at just about 7.2 feet (2.2 m) below the top of the stone (BTS), but for safety reasons this was not fully explored. A schematic plan was sketched and the feature photographed (Figure 4) before it was backfilled.

The artifacts collected below 3.8 feet (1.2 m), which basically comprised primary objects, that is, whole or almost whole specimens, as noted earlier, were removed to the Manor House for processing (washing, numbering, cataloging). Among them were imported mineral water bottles and pharmaceutical bottles from a nearby pharmacy active until about 1906<sup>9</sup> (see Artifacts below). In fact, many of the identifiable bottles were from local sources, indicating, not surprisingly, that the feature fill, too, was from a local source.

A catalog of the 405 artifact grab sample from F1 is presented in Appendix B.<sup>10</sup> Based on information from these artifacts (see ARTIFACTS below), this deposit in the lower part of F1 appears to represent a single fill episode introduced after 1890 and possibly as late as 1911, although a date earlier than 1911 is possible. In other words, it is possible that F1 was filled at about the time or soon after the former stone storage building east of the manor was converted into a comfort-house for men and women and a park privy would have been abandoned. That is, in 1903 or shortly thereafter. On the other hand, it could have persisted for several years longer given the saga of the park's comfort station situation.

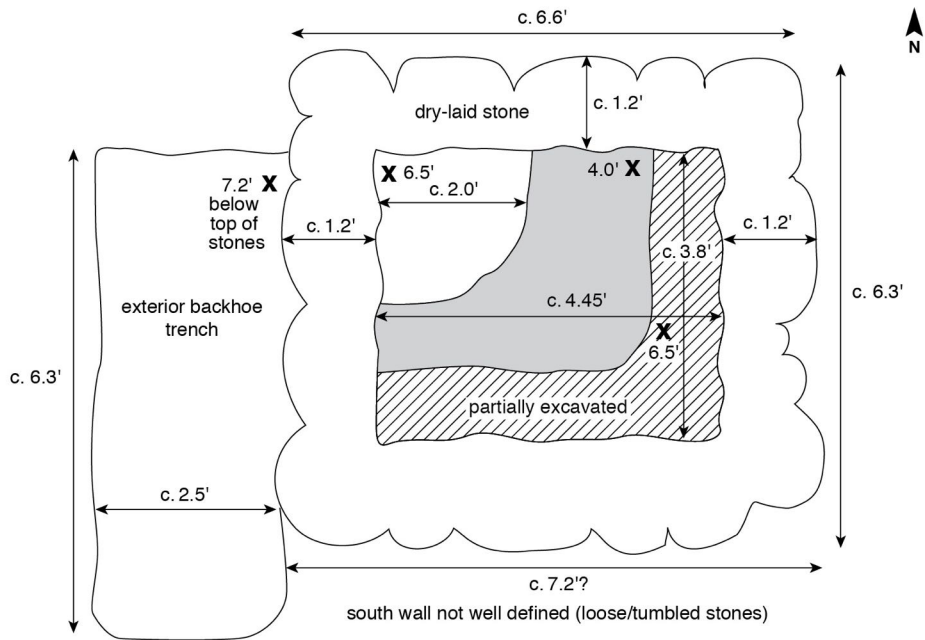
## MONITORING TREE/SHRUB REMOVALS AND RELOCATIONS

As noted, eleven shrubs were moved from the west side of the park and were transplanted just beyond the eastern fence of the home lot (designated Area 2; Photo 2) where they effectively screen the park's current 1930s comfort station from the manor house. Many of the transplanted shrubs came from an area north of the 90<sup>th</sup> Avenue pathway (Photo 3), although others were originally located west of the home lot. Excavations undertaken to remove and transplant the

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<sup>9</sup> Kathy Forrestal, the Director of Education at the Rufus King Manor Museum, discovered that Cornelia King, Rufus King's granddaughter, and the pharmacist, Mr. George L. Peck, attended the same charity function in 1906 (Forrestal PC 2015). This would have been a year before Peck died.

<sup>10</sup> A grab sample of 91 artifacts from the backhoe excavation for the removal of nearby Tree 74 proved similar to fragments included in the F1 fill. These were washed, bagged, and designated for educational use by the Rufus King Manor House Museum.



F1 looking west. (4/13/15)



**Photo 2.** Northwestern part of the park looking east. Shrubs/small trees have been excavated in preparation for transplanting in Area 2 east of the mansion and home lot. (4-15-15).



**Photo 3.** Pan view from the home lot looking north (left) into the park and east toward the 1930s comfort station (arrow) in Area 2. Transplanted shrub/small trees were introduced on the far side of the iron fence in the background. (6-22-15).

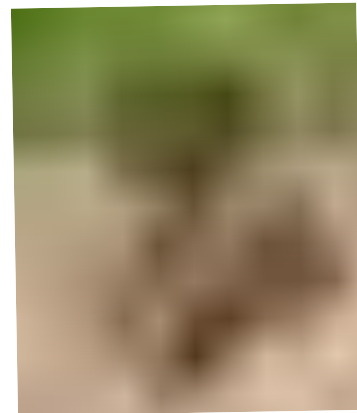


trees and shrubs ultimately ranged in depth from 1.0 to c. 3.0 feet (0.31 to c. 0.91 m) with the size of the excavation determined by the tree ball.

The eleven shrubs transplanted to Area 2 initially required relatively shallow excavations (mainly c. 1.0 foot [0.31 m] BGS and none exceeded 3.0 feet [0.91 m] BGS), and all initially were monitored. The deepest excavations, those for the two larger shrubs, required widening and some deepening in soil known to be disturbed. No significant artifacts were collected or noted. In fact, the few observed artifacts, which were mainly modern (Styrofoam and brick fragments, a terra-cotta drain pipe fragment, a plastic bottle, an isolated asphalt paver, a line of pavers about 1.0 foot [0.31 m] below the surface) confirmed prior disturbance. In summary, the new shrub/small tree transplant sites in Area 2 were in disturbed soils as had been identified in earlier reports (e.g., Chrysalis 2007). Although this was expected, monitoring was carried out since Area 2 included the presumed location of Building K, the former Rufus King stone storage building that later became a comfort station. No evidence of this structure was encountered. See Figure 5 for a schematic profile of a new shrub location (Shrub No. 6) and images related to the monitoring effort.

## NEW CATCH BASINS

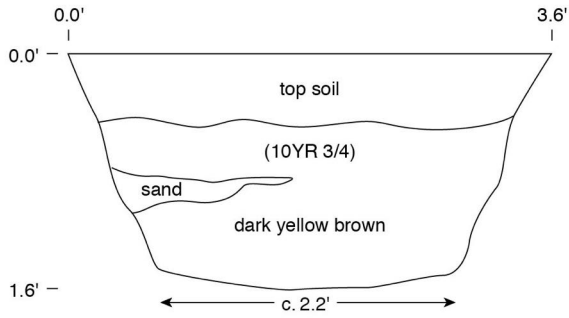
Excavations for three new Catch Basins (CB1, CB2, and CB3) and connections to existing drains were monitored (see Figure 3 for locations). With the exception of electrical conduits, only in CB3 was there any evidence of former park construction. This was a brick drain in the northwest corner of the excavation and remnants of a terra-cotta drain pipe. There was also an extensive brick scatter in the vicinity of the CB3 (Photo 4). In none of the catch basin excavations was there any evidence of archaeological features or significant cultural material. Soils were varied, ranging from dark to yellowish brown (see Figure 3 for catch basin locations and Figure 6 a, b, c for schematic profiles and images).



**Photo 4.** Bricks from CB3 excavation (5-4-15)

## FENCE POST (FP) MONITORING ON THE 90<sup>th</sup> AVENUE WALK

Several months after the initial monitoring phase and feature exploration ended, a final episode of archaeological monitoring centered on the introduction of fence posts on either side of the park's 90<sup>th</sup> Avenue walk. This was prompted by the field protocol that called for monitoring excavations deeper than 12 inches (0.31 m) below the ground surface. For the purpose of the archaeological component of the excavations, the fence postholes were designated Fence Post North (FPN), on the north side of the walk and Fence Post South (FPS) on the south side, with the lower numbers on each side located on the western side of the walk. Thirty-five monitored postholes were excavated by hand and with a post-hole digger. All were approximately 1 foot (0.31 m) in diameter and consistently 3 feet (0.91 m) deep (see Figure 7 for schematic profiles and an image). Monitoring occurred on January 4 and 6, 2016, and included several holes located within and near the possible footprint of a potential archaeological feature, an unidentified 19<sup>th</sup>-



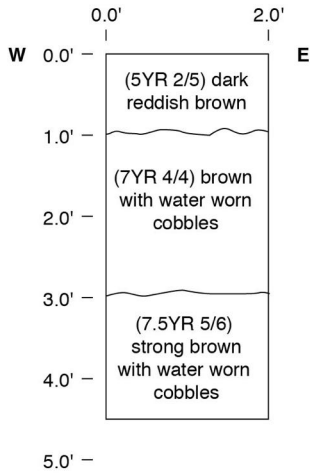
Shrub 6 excavation looking north. The home lot fence is to the left. (4/14/15)



View along the line of shrub excavations adjacent to the home lot fence to the left. View is north from Shrub 3. (4/14/15)

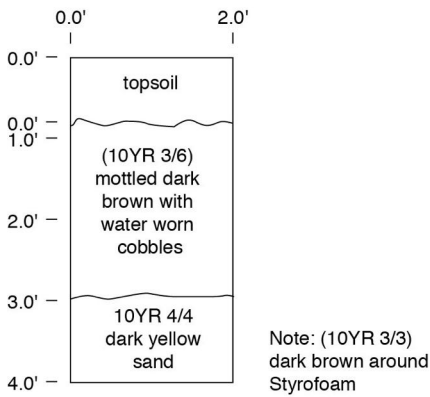


Excavation for Shrub 10 located in the northeast corner of the home lot. View is southwest, looking toward the manor house beyond the home lot fence. Pavers (arrow) from a former surface are evident in the west wall of the excavation. (4/14/15)



CB1 excavation looking east toward existing drain. (5/4/15)

**6a** CB1 North Wall, Schematic Profile

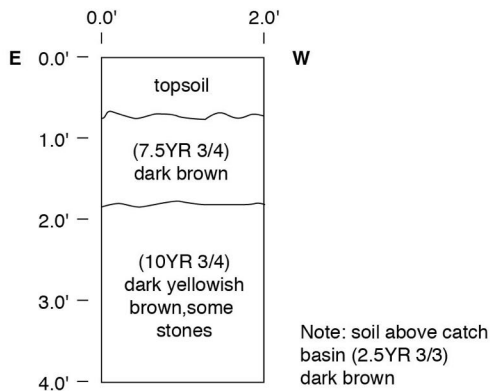


CB2 excavation looking southeast. Note electrical conduit (arrow). (5/4/15)



North end of CB2 excavation with electrical conduit (right arrow) and existing drain (left arrow) exposed. (5/4/15)

**6b** CB2 East Wall, Schematic Profile



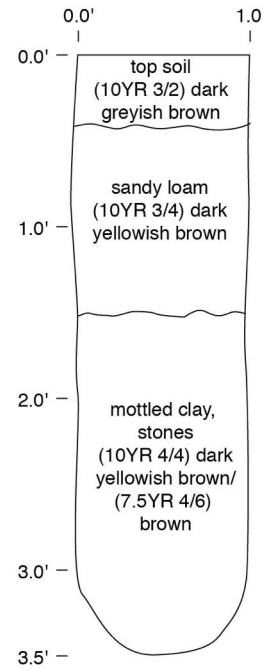
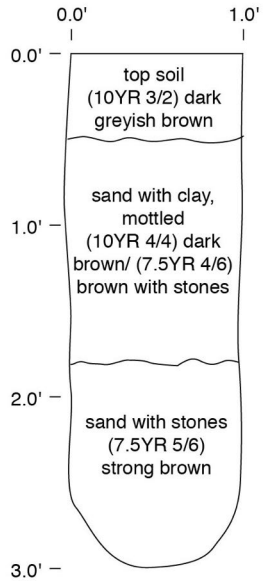
North wall of CB3 excavation with backdirt pile beyond. (5/4/15)



CB3 looking west. Note electrical conduit (arrow) and drain beyond. (5/4/15)

**6c** CB3 North Wall, Schematic Profile

**RUFUS KING PARK GAZEBO AND PATH RECONSTRUCTION Fence Post (FP)**  
 Schematic Profiles and Image



**7a** North Side of Path, Schematic West Profile

**7b** North Side of Path, Schematic North Profile



Two excavated and monitored fence post holes (arrows) on the north side of the 90th Avenue path. The view is west. The post hole digger used in the excavations lies across the two back dirt piles to the right. (1/6/16)

century outbuilding, its location in relation to the walk calculated from cartographic information found in Grossman 1991 (see Figures 3 and 8).<sup>11</sup>

In some instances, standing trees or utilities made it impossible to excavate a designated FP location. Also, the numbers assigned during testing, and those used here, apparently were temporary designations. Since nothing of import was found, no attempt was made to coordinate the original numbers with any revised numbering system. However the location of the monitored fence post holes and their original numbers are indicated in Figure 8.

On January 4, 2016, thirteen FP holes were monitored on the north side of the walk and seven FP holes on the south side with testing scheduled to continue the next day. However, freezing temperatures made this impossible and excavations were postponed until January 6 when four additional holes were monitored on the north side of the walk and eleven on the south side.

Soils varied in color and texture and were basically devoid of cultural material. However, the exceptions helped identify the soils as fill. These included brick fragments (two identified as ROSE BROS. brick) and brick debris in the two holes on the western end of the northern line of fence post holes (FPN1, FPN2), and again in FPN25; other cultural material included a possible worked wood fragment in FPS7 and a stoneware ceramic sherd in the topsoil of FPN22. Additional worked wood fragments were observed in FPS12 and FPS25, at approximately 1.65 feet (0.51 m) BGS, and decayed oyster shells were noted throughout FPS 27. A corroded horseshoe (Photo 5) was uncovered just below the surface on the north side of the walk (FPN32). Throughout, the soils varied from sand to mottled loam to dark brown sandy clay, all in undefined strata. This suggested, and often clearly indicated, that the excavated soils were fill. Electrical piping to the lampposts along the pathway was noted in several of the excavations on the south side of the path. However, no significant cultural material or evidence of a former building was encountered.



**Photo 5.** Shallowly buried corroded horseshoe from FPN32. (1-6-16)

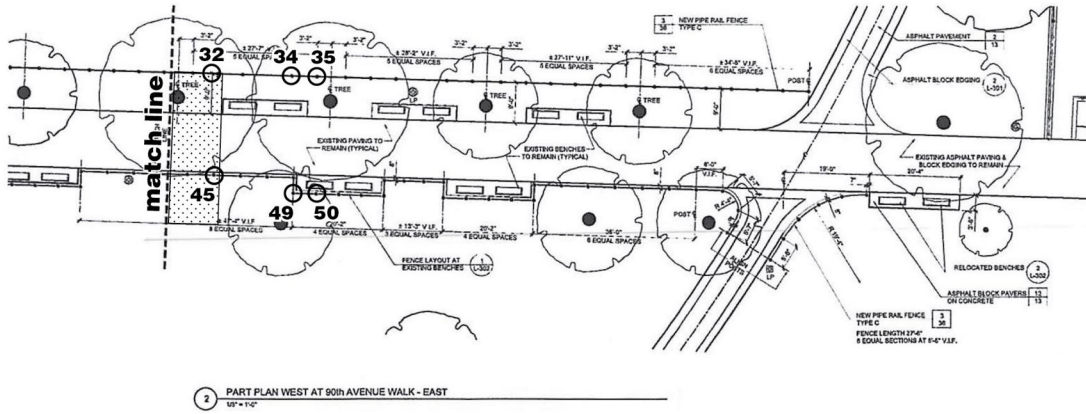
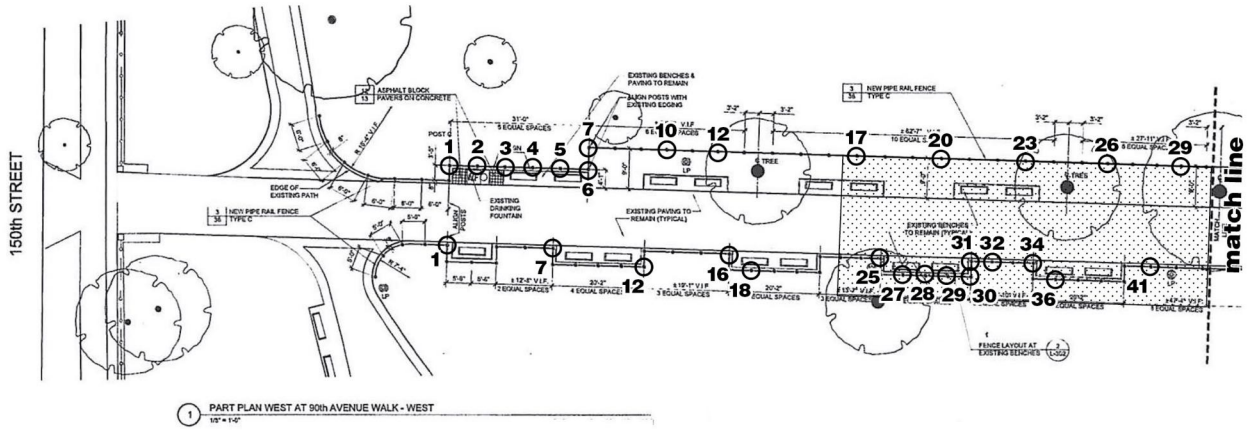
## RECOVERED ARTIFACTS






As previously mentioned, 405 artifacts were recovered as a grab sample from F1, the stone privy feature located about 80 feet (24.4 m) north of the manor house. Its location makes it unlikely that it serviced the house (moreover, as noted, a more suitably located privy has been

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<sup>11</sup> Grossman's cartographic reassessment of these potential archaeological features did not include the structures once located in the northern part of the park. Therefore, the placement of the large structure shown in Figure 3 is an extension of his reassessment but is somewhat speculative.

**RUFUS KING PARK GAZEBO AND PATH RECONSTRUCTION 90th Avenue Walk**  
 Fence Post (FP) Monitoring Locations (Parks 2013 Base Map)



-  potential 19th c. building location
-  monitored FB
-  existing tree
-  existing light pole
-  new pipe rail fence

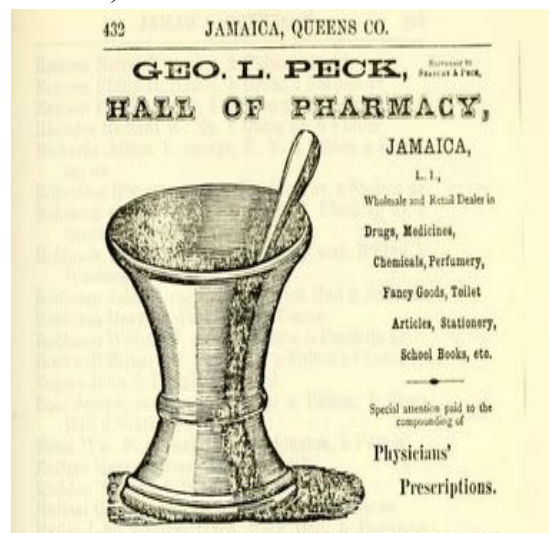


identified). In addition, it seems to fall within rather than outside the footprint of the former structure, an unlikely location for an outhouse, and therefore appears to post-date this long-gone building.

The collected artifacts from the feature's fill deposit were mainly bottles, many of them whole and many of them multiples (e.g., eight HUNYADI JANOS, five HOODS SARSAPARILLA, and seven GEORGE L. PECK pharmaceuticals to name a few) (Photos 6 to 9). In dating 19<sup>th</sup>-century assemblages, bottles often prove more reliable than ceramics that typically have earlier and longer production dates than bottles. This is particularly so when dealing with late-19<sup>th</sup>- and early-20<sup>th</sup>-century bottles that were in part mass produced and therefore readily accessible and quickly discarded. A classic example of this phenomenon is the many blob top bottles from F1 (Photo 10).

The most telling date for determining when F1 was filled is the *terminus post quem* (TPQ), that is, the earliest manufacture date for the latest artifact. Put another way, it is the date after which the deposit was introduced. The TPQ for F1 is 1890 based on an embossed VAN STANS/STRATENA, a glue manufactured in Philadelphia (Geismar 2009:25 (Table 1; see Appendix B, Artifact No. 88 ). However the manufacture range of the entire artifact assemblage possibly extends from 1871 (local bottles embossed GEORGE L. PECK HALL OF PHARMACY/ JAMAICA L.I.) to 1911 (one definite and one possible HASS pharmaceutical bottle, a New York City pharmacy active from 1873 also until 1911).

Six whole HUNYADI JANOS mineral water bottles available from the late 19<sup>th</sup> into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century are also pertinent. Perhaps, however, even more relevant are the seven aforementioned GEORGE L. PECK pharmaceutical bottles. Mr. Peck was a long-time Jamaica pharmacist (his pharmacy was established on nearby Fulton Street in 1846 according to a 1904 advertisement [Trow's 1904]) with the "HALL OF PHARMACY" added to his firm name in 1871 (Curtin's 1871). In 1906, Peck sold his pharmacy at 356 Fulton Street (Mayo 1906:83).<sup>12</sup> The applied lip finish found on all his recovered bottles indicate they were produced after 1880, so they suggest a date range of approximately 1880 to 1906 (see 1878 advertisement to the right [Lain's 1878]).



Primary ceramic artifacts included two blue transfer printed covers from toothbrush/ toiletry holders, a soap dish and strainer, and a platter base (Photos 11 to 13). An unsuccessful attempt at dating based on their transfer print patterns (Janowitz 2015:personal communication) and their relative poor quality suggest they were manufactured between 1860 and 1880. This time period has been called "The Final Decline" of transfer print (Coysh and Henrywood 1993:11).

<sup>12</sup> According to his obituary, Peck was the oldest pharmacist on Long Island when he retired in 1906, the year before he died (Kennedy 1907:161).

Table 1. RUFUS KING Bottle *Terminus Post Quem* Dates

Artifact Number	Artifact (Bottle)	Manufacture Date Range	Manufacture Range Mean Date	<i>Terminus Post Quem</i>
30 -35	6 Bottles	1889 - 1908	1898.5 x 6 =11391	1889 x 6
45	Bottle	1879 - 1898	1888	1879
46	Bottle	1874 - 1898	1886	1874
47	Bottle	1879 - 1898	1888	1879
48	Bottle	1879 - 1898	1888	1879
49	Bottle	1874 - 1898	1886	1874
50	Bottle	1880 - 1898	1889	1880
58 – 62	5 Bottles	1875 - 1895	1885 x 5= 9425	1875 x 5
63	Bottle	Post 1889	-----	1889+
68	Bottle	1877 - 1908?	1892.5	1877
74	Bottle	1880 - 1908	1894	1880
84	Bottle	1873 - 1911	1892	1873
88	Bottle	1890 - 1908	1889	1890
90	Bottle	1870 - 1907	1888.5	1870
94	Bottle	1880 - 1907	1898.5	1880
96	Bottle	1873 - 1911	1892	1873
137	Bottle	1889 - ?	-----	1889
141	Bottle	1889 - ?	-----	1889
153 – 155	3 Bottles	1889 - ?	-----	1889 x 3
160	Bottle	1880 - 1900	1890	1845
172*	Bottle cap	1976±	-----	1976

*Terminus Post Quem* - 1890 is the latest early date based one bottle (No. 88); the average mean date of the manufacture range of dated bottles (N25) is 1891.1

\*No. 172 is not only anomalous (perhaps an intrusion) but may also be incorrectly dated (see text) and is, therefore, not considered in the *Terminus Post Quem*.





**Photo 6.** Eight late-19<sup>th</sup> to early-20<sup>th</sup>-century HUNYADI JANOS imported mineral water bottles from F1. The photo shows them lying on their side. The product name is embossed on the bottom of the bottle (see Photo 7 below)..



**Photo 7.** View of the HUNYADI JANOS name embossed on all eight bottles but with some variations.



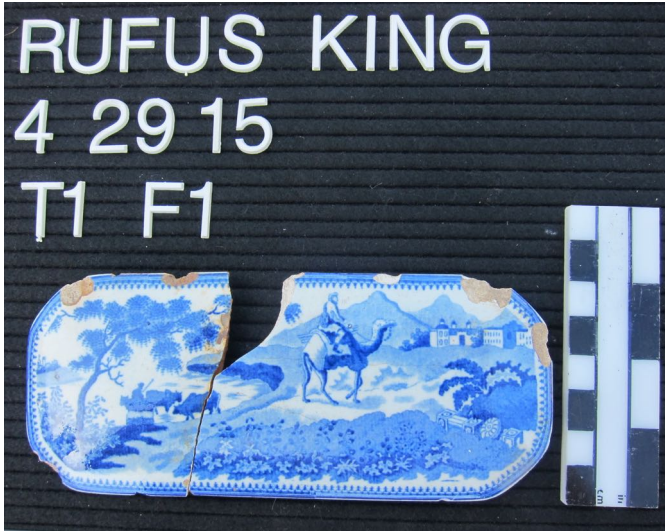
**Photo 8.** Five HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA bottles from F1. The name is embossed on each bottle. The bottles, which were originally corked, are quite uniform.



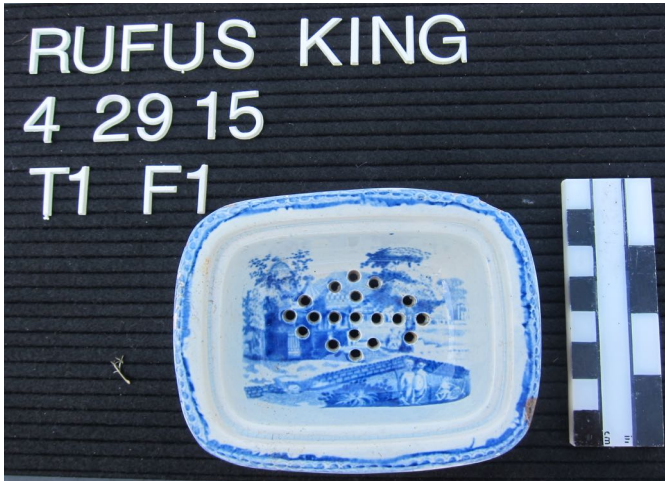
**Photo 9.** Of the eight pharmaceutical bottles from F1 shown here, the seven on the left are from the GEORGE L. PECK/HALL OF PHARMACY/ JAMAICA/ L.I., a local druggist, while the one to the right is from the F. HAAS pharmacy in New York City. Notice size variation in of the Peck Pharmacy bottles.



**Photo 10.** "Blob-top" bottles from F1. The four beer bottles on the left are embossed JOHN REIMERS/ COR. IVY ST. & MYRTLE AVE./ QUEENS CO. L.I. The others are from various bottlers.



**Photo 11.** A blue transfer printed lid from a toiletry box or tooth brush holder from F1. While the print's Egyptian theme is not uncommon, the pattern could not be identified.



**Photo 12.** The pattern of this blue transfer printed soap dish strainer from F1 also remains unidentified....



**Photo 13.** ...as does this central portion of what must have been a large, circular transfer printed platter also from F1.

It should be noted that a pervasive beginning manufacture date of 1889 is found throughout the assemblage (see the date column in Appendix B).<sup>13</sup> However, most of these identified bottles also have manufacture date ranges that extend into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. All this clearly indicates that filling occurred after 1890 but could have been somewhat later. Perhaps this was not immediately after the stone building (Building K) on the east side of the manor was converted into a comfort station, but then possibly not so very long after. On the other hand, F1 may have been in use even longer than assumed here and almost certainly until a newer sanitary facility was available.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The monitoring associated with the Reconstruction of the Park's Gazebo and Construction of Asphalt Pathways at Rufus King Park entailed documenting excavations associated with tree removals and transplanting, the excavation of three new catch basins and associated piping, and excavation of selected fence post holes along the park's 90<sup>th</sup> Avenue walk. The location of these monitored excavations is shown in Figure 3.

In general, monitoring documented a great deal of fill and disturbance, both undoubtedly associated with early and on-going park-related activities. The only archaeological feature encountered was the unanticipated discovery of the large, basically square, dry-laid stone feature (F1) more than 7 feet (2.1 m) deep. F1 appears to be the remains of a filled privy pit associated with the conversion of the Rufus King property to a public park. As such, it most likely was constructed in 1897, when a town park was created, or a year later when the park came under the jurisdiction of the city. No matter when it was constructed, it probably was in use until 1903 or shortly thereafter when a more "up-to-date" comfort station was created in a former stone storage building located east of the Rufus King Manor. This occurred after water was introduced into the manor house and park late in 1902. Given the saga of attempts to provide an even more "modern" facility, this second comfort station apparently was in use for some time.

The timeframe for filling F1 mainly was based on dates derived from 405 artifacts recovered as a grab sample from the feature, although the park's history was also key. The collected artifacts comprised many whole and almost whole bottles, several of them multiples of the same bottle, with a *terminus post quem*, as noted, the date after which the deposit occurred, of 1890 (but, in this case, not the date of the deposit). Given all available information, such as when the property became a park that would require a large outdoor sanitary facility and when a newer comfort house for park goers was available, the construction and subsequent abandonment of F1 occurred well after 1890. In addition to bottles that provided a *terminus post quem*, F1 also contained some attractive, also whole, late 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics. However, the bottle dates, which come from late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup>-century items that were usually quickly discarded, are more reliable as a dating resource than ceramics that are often used and kept for longer periods of time after manufacture.

Since the artifacts from F1 were recovered from city owned property, they are now in the collection of a newly created repository in Manhattan for New York City artifacts. In addition,

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<sup>13</sup> The artifact catalog also documents outliers, such as a Miller's beer cap that could have a manufacture date of 1976, but this is undoubtedly a later intrusion (several similar caps were noted in the redeposited fill associated with the excavation of T74).

191 artifacts, also a grab sample, were recovered from an excavation to remove a tree close to F1. This redeposited material, with a somewhat amorphous attribution as well as being very fragmentary, was washed, sorted, cataloged, and bagged but not numbered. This assemblage was then retained by the King Manor Museum to be used for educational purposes. Catalogs for all these artifacts will be found in Appendices B and C this report.

With only one exception, the reconstruction of the gazebo and asphalt pathways in Rufus King Park did not impact archaeological features or significant deposits. The exception is F1, the dry laid stone privy pit perhaps associated with the inception in 1897 of a town park, but certainly with its early use as a city park. While this feature was exposed, partially explored, and an artifact grab sample collected, it remains intact. With its location now identified, F1 will be protected from further impact and, since much of its deposit remains, it could be systematically investigated if warranted.

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\*On-line: <http://www.nycgovparks.org/news/reports/archive>

<sup>14</sup> This information, with the same page numbers, is repeated in *New York City Parks Department Annual Reports (with Central Park Annual Reports) 1912.* Part 2.



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APPENDIX A  
Ownership/Development History

RUFUS KING PARK Ownership/Development History (Matthews 2012:7)

<b>Date range</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Means of acquisition</b>	<b>Architectural Associations</b>
Ca.1759-1776	Mary Colgan (d. 1776)	Purchase?	2-story cottage
1776-1805	Christopher (d. 1805) and Mary Smith	By will	West side of main block (half-house) and northeast section of main block; Privy, Buildings K & L (probable)*
1805-1827	Rufus (1755-1827) and Mary King (1769-1819)	Purchase	North kitchen; East side of main block; cistern; barn, stable, smoke house, ice house, gardener's house
1827-1870	John A. (1788-1867) and Mary Ray King (d. 1870)	By will	No new construction; decline in agricultural activity
1870-1896	Estate of John A. King, Cornelia A. King occupant	By will	Transition to rural estate; barns removed by 1876
1896-present	Jamaica Village/City of New York/King Manor Association of Long Island	Purchase	City park and historic house

\* Buildings K & L were located beyond what is now defined as the home lot. Building K, just east of the manor house and south of the current comfort station, was thought to house Rufus King's caretaker; Building L, even further east and south, remains unidentified (Matthews 2012: 7).

APPENDIX B Artifact Catalog  
F1 Grab Sample 3.8 to 7.0 feet (1.2 - 2.1 m) BGS  
(Catalog No. 102)

## RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog – Grab Sample

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1\* - Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth &gt;3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/ Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
1	Ceramic	11	P	(W) Pap feeder (pot); undec		
2		4	R	(M) Flower pot frags		
3		1	I	Platter frag (c.1/3) of large vessel; undec		P/o embossed arc on base; p/o maker's mark?
4		1	P	Cream jar bottom; fluted, trace gilt		Gilt on flutes; wear on bottom
5		1	P	(W) Bowl; shallow; gilt bands		5 in. diameter; 1 ½ in. high; wear on base
6		1	P	Plate; rim & base frag; painted overglaze		Small plate; 4 Leaf Clover pattern? on rim
7		2	Pe/W?	Tableware frags; Blue TP		Frag unrelated
8		11	S	(M) Jug frags; DB slip interior		1 vessel; mends incomplete
9		1	S	Jug lip & neck frag; salt glazed		Unglazed interior
10		2	P	(M) Bowl frags; shallow; yellow rim; gilt?		c. ½ of bowl; c. 4 1/2 in.(11.4 cm) diam; wear on base
11		1	P	Candlestick? Frags; trace handle; undec		"49" scratched into base; little wear
12		1	P	Unid Hollowware frag; undec		Incised; near rim?
13		2	CC	(M) Chamber pot frags; body & rim; undec	19 <sup>th</sup> C	"Common Creamware"
14		2	CC	Chamber pot frags; undec; 1 rim, 1 body	19 <sup>th</sup> C	No mend
15		2	I (?)	(M) Cup frags; undec; wear on base		Maker's mark stamped "KET G/ DUNEVILLE/France"
16		3	P	(M) Plate base frags; Blue TP	Pre-1892	Maker's mark stamped "WARRANTED STRAFFORDSHIRE CLEWS"; Crown in center of mark
17		2	Pe	(M) Toiletry box frags; for tooth-brushes? Blue TP		Mends almost whole
18		1	Pe	(W) Soap dish; Blue TP		
19		4	Pe	(M) Toiletry box lid frags; for tooth-brushes? Blue TP		
20		2	WW	(M) Saucer frags c. ½ of vessel; undec		British registration mark, p/o; black print; p/o lion
21		2	WW	Hollowware frags; beaded & scalloped rims; Br TP	mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> C	Thick; trace of glaze on underside; no mend but same vessel?
22		6	WW/I	Tableware frags; undec		Misc body frags; no M
23		6	WW/I	Tableware frags; undec		5 body frags, 1 rim frag; no M
24		1	E?	Hollowware body frag; grey?		Appears burned
25		1	WW	Saucer frag, c. .25 vessel		Stamped "QUALITY"
26		5	R	Flower pot frags; base & body		Some mends
		N76				

\* Originally Tree #74

## RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog – Grab Sample

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1/ Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth &gt;3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/ Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
27	Ceramic	1	E	Hollowware base frag; molded banded design above base		Stained
28	Bone	1		Toothbrush, no bristles		“IVORY FINISH” on handle
29		1		Handle; crochet or button hook?		
30	Glass	1	Am	(W) Bev bottle (alcohol?) strap shoulder; 6 in. (15.24 cm) high; cork closure; applied finish	1889-1908	“S” (large letter) embossed on base
31		1	Am	(W) Bev bottle (alcohol?); strap shoulder; 6 in. (15.24 cm) high; cork closure; applied finish	1889-1908	“S” (small letter) embossed on base
32		1	Am	(W) Bev bottle (alcohol?); strap shoulder; 6 in. (15.24 cm) high; cork closure; applied finish	1889-1908	“SS” (small letters) embossed on base
33		1	Am	(W) Bev bottle (alcohol?); strap shoulder; 6 in. (15.24 cm) high; cork closure; applied finish	1889-1908	No embossing on base
34		1	Am	(W) Bev bottle (alcohol?); strap shoulder; 7.125 in. (18.1 cm) high; cork closure; applied finish	1889-1908	“C” (large letter) embossed on base
35		1	Am	(W) Bev bottle; (alcohol?); strap shoulder; 7.5 in. (19.1 cm) high; cork closure; applied finish	1889-1908	“S” (large letter) embossed on base
36		1	Am	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; square; French corners; cork closure (cork in bottle); 7 in. (17.8 cm) high; applied finish	1880 to 1900	Front embossed: “WORLDS HAIR RESTORER”; left panel: “NEW YORK”; right panel: “MRS. S. ALLEN’S”; base “V.D. & R. / LONDON”
37		1	DG	(W) Bev bottle; round; cork closure; short blob top; 9.375 in. (23.8 cm) high; mineral water	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early-20 <sup>th</sup> C	Rim of base embossed “SAX-LEHNER’S BITTERQUELLE”; “HUNYADI JANOS” in center
38		1	DG	(W) Bev bottle; round; cork closure; short blob top; 9.375 in. (23.8 cm) high; mineral water	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early-20 <sup>th</sup> C	Rim of base embossed “SAX-LEHNER’S BITTERQUELLE”; “HUNYADI JANOS” in center
39		1	DG	(W) Bev bottle; round; cork closure; short blob top; 9.375 in. (23.8 cm) high; mineral water	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early-20 <sup>th</sup> C	Rim of base embossed “SAX-LEHNER’S BITTERQUELLE”; “HUNYADI JANOS” in center
40		1	DG	(W) Bev bottle; round; cork closure; short blob top; .375 in. (23.8 cm) high; mineral water	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early-20 <sup>th</sup> C	Rim of base embossed “SAX-LEHNER’S BITTERQUELLE”; “HUNYADI JANOS” in center
		N14				

## RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog– Grab Sample

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1/ Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth &gt;3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/ Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
41	Glass (cont'd)	1	DG	(W) Bev bottle; round; cork closure; short blob top; 9.375 in. (23.8 cm) high; mineral water	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early-20 <sup>th</sup> C	Rim of base embossed "SAX-LEHNER'S BITTERQUELLE"; "HUNYADI JANOS" in center
42		1	DG	(W) Bev bottle; round; cork closure; short blob top; 9.375 in. (23.8 cm) high; mineral water	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early-20 <sup>th</sup> C	Rim of base embossed "SAX-LEHNER'S BITTERQUELLE"; "HUNYADI JANOS" in center
43		1	DG	(W) Bev bottle; round; cork closure; short blob top; 9.375 in. (23.8 cm) high; mineral water	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early-20 <sup>th</sup> C	Rim of base embossed "SAX-LEHNER'S BITTERQUELLE"; "HUNYADI JANOS" in center
44		1	DG	(W) Bev bottle; round; cork closure; short blob top; 9.375 in. (23.8 cm) high; mineral water	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early-20 <sup>th</sup> C	Rim of base embossed "SAX-LEHNER'S BITTERQUELLE"; "HUNYADI JANOS" in center
45		1	A	(W) Bev bottle; round; blob top; Lightning Stopper; 11 in. (27.9 cm) high; mineral water; heavy wear	1879 - 1898	Front embossed: "J. WITTMANN/WOODHAVEN, L. I./ REGISTERED"; Logo on back; "THIS BOTTLE NEVER SOLD" on side near base
46		1	A	(W) Bev bottle; round; blob top; Lightning Stopper; 7.5 in. (19.1 cm) high; mineral water; wear	1874-1898	Front embossed: "MINCK BROS & CO./15 TO 53 BEAVER STREET/BROOKLYN ED"; Logo on back
47		1	A	(W) Bev bottle body; round; blob top; Lightning Stopper; 7.5 in. (19.1 cm) high; mineral water; wear	1879-1898?	Front embossed: "MINCK BROS & CO./15 TO 53 BEAVER STREET/BROOKLYN ED"; logo on back
48		1	A	Bev bottle body frag; round; mineral water	1879-1898?	Embossed on front "MINCK.../ 45 TO 53.../ BROOKLY..."; logo on back
49		1	A	Bev bottle frag; large; round; mineral water	1874-1898	Minck Bros logo embossed on frag
50		1	A	(W) Bev bottle; round; blob top; Lightning Stopper; 7 in. (18.7 cm) high; mineral water; heavy wear	1880-1898	Front embossed: "MEYER & ROSENTHAL/EVERGREEN/LONG ISLAND"; back: horse logo with "TRADE" above/ "MARK" below; "REGISTERED"
51		1	A	(W) Bev bottle; round; blob top; Lightning Stopper; beer; 7.5 in; wear	?1890 - 1897	Front embossed "JOHN REIMERS/COR. IVY ST. & MYRTLE AVE./QUEENS CO. L.I.; logo on back
52		1	A	(W) Bev bottle; round; blob top; Lightning Stopper; beer; heavy wear	?1890 - 1897	Front embossed: "JOHN REIMERS/COR. IVY ST. & MYRTLE AVE./QUEENS CO. L.I.; logo on back
		N12				

## RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog – Grab Sample

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1/ Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth &gt;3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/ Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
53	Glass (cont'd)	1	A	(W) Bev bottle; round; blob top; Lightning Stopper; beer; 7.5 in. (19.1 cm); wear	?1890 - 1897	Front embossed: "JOHN REIMERS/COR. IVY ST. & MYRTLE AVE./ QUEENS CO. L.I; logo on back
54		1	A	(W) Bev bottle; round; blob top; Lightning Stopper; beer; (19.1 cm); heavy wear	?1890 - 1897	Front embossed: "JOHN REIMERS/COR. IVY ST. & MYRTLE AVE./ QUEENS CO. L.I; logo on back
55		1	A	(W) Olive Oil bottle; no mold seams; iron pontil?; 12.5 in. (31.8 cm) high; cork closure		No embossing
56, 57		2	A	Olive Oil Bottle body & base frags; no mold seams		No embossing
58		1	A	(W) Medicine bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to finish; cork closure; 8.75 in. (22.2 cm) high; applied finish	1875 - c. 1890s	Front embossed: "HOOD'S/ SARSA/PARILLA"; left panel: "C.I. HOOD & CO."; right panel: "LOWELL, MASS"; back: "APOTHECARIES"; base: "70"
59		1	A	(W) Medicine bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish; 8.75 in. (22.2 cm) high; cork closure	1875 - c. 1890s	Front embossed: "HOOD'S/ SARSA/PARILLA"; left panel: "C.I. HOOD & CO."; right panel: "LOWELL, MASS"; back: "APOTHECARIES"; base: "71"
60		1	A	(W) Medicine bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to neck; cork closure; 8.75 in. (22.2 cm) high; applied finish	1875 - c. 1890s	Front embossed: "HOOD'S/ SARSA/PARILLA"; left panel: "C.I. HOOD & CO."; right panel: "LOWELL, MASS"; back: "APOTHECARIES"; base: "77"
61		1	A	(W) Medicine bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to neck; cork closure; 8.75 in. (22.2 cm) high; applied finish; intact cork	1875 - c. 1890s	Front embossed: "HOOD'S/ SARSA/PARILLA"; left panel: "C.I. HOOD & CO."; right panel: "LOWELL, MASS"; back: "APOTHECARIES"; base: "35"
62		1	A	(W) Medicine bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to neck; cork closure; 8.75 in. (22.2 cm) high; applied finish; intact cork	1875 - c. 1890s	Front embossed: "HOOD'S/ SARSA/PARILLA"; left panel: "C.I. HOOD & CO."; right panel: "LOWELL, MASS"; back: "APOTHECARIES"
		N10				



## RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog – Grab Sample

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1/ Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth &gt;3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/ Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
63	Glass (cont'd)	1	A	Medicine bottle (almost whole); French corners; mold to applied finish	Post 1889; appears to be only time of manufacture.	Paper label frag on front: "FINEST QUALITY/ ...MMONIA.../ ...D FAMILY USE"; left panel embossed: "SOUTHINGTON, CONN" back: "DR. HART'S KING OF REMEDIES/FOR THE BLOOD"
64		1	A	Bottle neck & paneled frag; mold seams to applied finish		Embossed "A..."
65		1	DG	(W) Wine Bottle round; 3 part mold; turned; 11 in. (27.9 cm) high		High kick-up; paper label?
66		1	Am	Bottle frag; neck missing; 3-part mold; nipple on base		Base embossed: "A · 9"
67		1	Am	Bottle frag; almost whole, part of neck missing; 3 part mold; nipple on base; heavy wear		Base embossed: "D · 2"
68		1	A	(W) Bev Bottle; round; mold to applied finish; cork closure; 8 in. (20.3 cm) high	1877-1908?	Base embossed: "1877"
69		1	A	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish		Panel for paper label on front
70		1	C	Medicine/cosmetic bottle; round; mold seam to applied finish; cork closure; 4.375 in. (11.1 cm) high		No embossing
71		1	Am	Bottle base frag; round		Embossed on base "A · 5"
72		1	G	Wine bottle base frag; round; high kick-up; some wear?		No embossing; much exfoliation
73		6	Am	(M) Bottle frags; square; no base; French corners; alcoholic bev		No embossing
74		1	C	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish; cork closure; 4.56 in. (11.6 cm) high	1871/1880 - 1906	Front embossed: "GEORGE L. PECK/HALL OF PHARMACY/JAMAICA/ L.I."; logo; on base "W.T. & CO/L"
75		1	C	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish; 4.06 in. (10.3 cm) high	1871/1880 - 1906	Front embossed: "GEORGE L. PECK/HALL OF PHARMACY/JAMAICA/L.I."; logo; on base "W.T. & CO/S"
		N18				

## RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1/ Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth &gt;3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/ Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
76	Glass (cont'd)	1	C	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish; 4.06 in. (10.3 cm) high	1871/1880 - 1906	Front embossed: "GEORGE L. PECK/HALL OF PHARMACY/JAMAICA/ L.I."; logo; on base "W.T. & CO/ F"
77		1	C	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish 4.06 in. (10.3 cm) high	1871/1880 - 1906	Front embossed: "GEORGE L. PECK/HALL OF PHARMACY/JAMAICA/ L.I."; logo; on base "W.T. & CO/ F" (upside down)
78		1	C	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish; 4.06 in. (10.3 cm) high	1871/1880 - 1906	Front embossed: "GEORGE L. PECK/HALL OF PHARMACY/JAMAICA/ L.I."; logo; on base "C.L. & CO/2"
79		1	C	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish; 3.56 in. (8.7 cm) high	1871/1880 - 1906	Front embossed: "GEORGE L. PECK/HALL OF PHARMACY/JAMAICA/ L.I."; logo; on base "USA"
80		1	A	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish; 3.44 in. (8.7 cm) high	1871/1880 - 1906	Front embossed: "GEORGE L. PECK/HALL OF PHARMACY/ JAMAICA/L.I."; logo; base: "1"
81		4	A	(W) (M) Ink bottle; round; mold to applied neck; cork closure; 2.25 in. (5.7 cm) high; some wear		No embossing
82		3	A	(M) (W) Ink bottle; round; mold to neck; applied finish; cork closure; 2.25 in. (5.7 cm) high		No embossing
83		1	C	(W) Vaseline jar; round; mold seam partially up neck; applied finish; cork closure; 3.875 in. (9.8 cm) high	1890s	Front embossed: "CHESEBROUGH MFG CO/ VASELINE"; "5" on base
84		1	C	(W) Medicine bottle; square; French corners; mold seam to applied finish; 3.25 in. (8.3 cm) high	1873 - 1911	Embossed front: "F. HAAS/ NO. 266 FOURTH AVE/ NEW YORK"
85		1	C	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; 3 part mold; applied finish; cork closure; 5.25 in. (13.3 cm) high		Embossed base: "W.T. & CO./ 8"
86		1	A	(W) Cosmetic bottle; flattened oval; mold seam to applied finish; 7 in. (17.8 cm) high	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> C	Shoulders embossed: "S. A. CHEVALIERS/LIFE FOR THE HAIR"
		N16				

## RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog – Grab Sample

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1/ Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth &gt;3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
87	Glass (cont'd)	1	C	(W) Oval bottle; cosmetic?; machine made; zinc? screw top; 3.31 in. (8.4 cm) high	1890?/ early 20 <sup>th</sup> C?	Base embossed: “W.T. & CO”; Unid (pink) residue inside; mold seam info vague
88		1	A	(W) Glue Bottle; round; partial mold seam below applied finish; cork closure; 2.125 in. (5.4 cm) high	1890 – 1908	Embossed “VAN STANS/ STRATENA” (Geismar 2010)
89		1	C	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; 10 sided; evidence of glass stopper; 1.9 in. (4.9 cm) high		No embossing; neck interior frosted
90		1	C	Perfume bottle; square; rounded corners; mold seam on neck; lacking most of neck/top	1870 - 1907	Front embossed: “R.D. YOUNG/NEW YORK”
91		1	C	(W) Medicine/cosmetic bottle; French corners; mold seam to applied finish		Base embossed: “CL & CO”
92		8	C	(M) Strap shoulder bottle; mold seam to applied finish; mends almost whole		Base embossed: “OS & P CO”
93		1	C	Medicine? bottle frag; neck & part of shoulder; mold seam to applied finish; cork closure?		
94		1	Ameth	Bottle base frag	1880 - 1917	
95		1	C	Bottle frag; side & part of base; mold seam on side		
96		1	C	Bottle frag; medicine?; rectangular; 2 panels; French corners	1873 - 1911?	“...AAS/...UP...” Possibly F. Haas Pharmacy, see #84 above
97		1	C	Bottle frag; rectangular; 2 panels; French corners		Embossed “...BOSTON...”
98		1	C	Bottle frag; rectangular; panel		Embossed “...EXT...”
99		2	C	(M) Bottle frag; rectangular; panel & part of base		Embossed “...LA...”
100		1	A	Bottle frag; medicine; rectangular; base, front; side panels; no shoulder & neck; almost whole		Front embossed: “ACADEMIC/ ...MACEUTIC...CO/ NEW YORK”; on base “F.V./MCD”
101		1	A	Bev bottle frag; round; base & side		Embossed portion of logo: “S on an L” “...ING CO” “...GISTERED”; “B” on base
		N23				

## RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog – Grab Sample

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1/ Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth &gt;3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art. No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/ Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
102	Glass (cont'd)	1	A	Bev bottle body frag; round	Pre-1898	Embossed "...[BRO]OKLYN, L[I]..."
103		4	A	Bottle/flask frags; 3 body w/ base, 1 body		No mends
104		3	A/G	(M) Bottle frags; neck & finish (w/cork), shoulder & body frags; mold seam to applied finish		Panel for paper label
105		2	A	(M) Bottle frags; 1 base w/ iron pontil		
--	--	--	--	--	--	[Intentionally left blank]
107		1	A	Bottle frag; part of shoulder & finish; mold seam partially up neck		
108		1	A	Bottle frag; neck & finish w/cork; mold seam partially up neck; applied finish		
109		1	A	Bottle frag; round; base; bev?; wear		Embossed on base "B.C.W. [&]..."
110		1	A	Bottle frag; rectangular; base & side; French corners		Embossed on base "P2"
111		1	A	Bottle frag; rectangular; base & side; French corners		Extract-type bottle
112-115		4	A	Bottle frags; round; body frags		No mends
116		1	DG	Bottle frag; round; neck & top; string rim; cork closure; applied string finish; alcoholic bev		
117		1	DG	Bottle frag; base w/ kick-up; sand pontil?; alcoholic bev; some wear?		
118-124		7	DG	Bottle frags; bases; alcoholic bevs		No mends
125-128		4	DG	Bottle frags; bases w/kick-up; alcoholic bevs		No mends
129-136		8	DG	Bottle frags; round body frags; alcoholic bevs		No mends
137		1	Am	Bottle frag; neck & strap shoulder; cork closure; alcoholic bev	1889+	
		N41				

## RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog – Grab Sample

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1/ Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth &gt;3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art. No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/ Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
138-139	Glass (cont'd)	2	Am	Bottle frags; necks; applied finish; cork closure; alcoholic bevs		No mends
139		1	Am	Bottle frag; neck; applied finish; cork closure; metal foil around neck; alcoholic bev		
140-141		1	Am	Bottle frag; neck & strap shoulder; cork closure; alcoholic bevs		No mends
141		1	Am	Bottle frag; neck & strap shoulder; cork closure; alcoholic bev	1889+	
142-144		3	Am	Bottle frags; necks; cork closure; alcoholic bevs		No mends
145		1	Am	Bottle frag; base; alcoholic bev		Base (W)
146		1	Am	Bottle frag; base (p/o); alcoholic bev		
147-150		4	Am	Bottle frags; body		No mends
151		1	Am	Bottle frag; strap shoulder, applied finish; cork closure; alcoholic bev		Embossed "...AS JEN..."
152		1	Am	Bottle frag; base & part of sides; strap shoulder; alcoholic bev	Late-19 <sup>th</sup> -early-20 <sup>th</sup> C	Front embossed: "PARK & TILFORD, NY"
153		1	Am	Bottle frag; base & part of sides; strap shoulder; alcoholic bev	1889+	Side embossed: "FULL.../J.D. HALL/NEW YORK"; Embossed base: "F"
154		4	Am	(M) Bottle frag; p/o side; strap shoulder; alcoholic bev	1889+	Base embossed: "F"
155-157		3	Am	Bottle/Flask frag; alcoholic bev	1889+	1889+ 3X; no mends
158-159		2	Am	Bottle frags; round body; alcoholic bevs		No mends
160		2	Am	Bottle frags; rectangular; base & panels; residue, white & flaky; grooming product	1880? - 1900	Front embossed: "...DS HAIR/ RESTORER"; base: "VD& R LONDON"; side: "...YORK" [Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer [began production 1845; this an more recent manufacture]
161		1	C	Tumbler frag; base; 9 sided; thick glass		
162		1	C	Stemware; base & stem frag; mold seams on base & sides; heavy wear		Candy dish?
		N30				

RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog – Grab Sample

Catalog No. 102 Tree 1/ Feature 1 (Tr-1/F1) Depth >3.8 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Art. No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/Color	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
163	Glass (cont'd)	1	C	Stemware frag; partial base; round		
164-166		3	A	Window glass frags		No mends
167	Metal	1	Cast Iron	Stove burner cover; almost whole		Heavily corroded
168		1	Brass	Unid round object; decorative		c. 2 in. (5.1 cm) diameter; patina
169		6	Iron	Nails		Heavily corroded
170		4	Iron	Unid; (hearth furniture? brackets?)		Heavily corroded; large
171	Faunal	2	Bone	Animal bones; large mammal		Butchered
172	Metal & Bakelite?	1**	Gold w/red	Beer bottle cap; zinc screw cap (crushed) with possible Bakelite lining	1903? Post-1907?; post-1976+?	“MILLERS [High Life] logo discernable (1976 date P.C., e-mail from Charles Hosale, MillerCoors Contract Archivist, June 2, 2015); however, various on-line sources indicate a 1903 introduction, and a Bakelite liner suggests a post-1907 date.
		N19				
	Total	N405				

\*\*Several beer bottle caps in a similar condition were noted during excavation of tree #74 adjacent to F1

Abbreviations: Ware/Color: A=aqua; Am=amber; Ameth=amethyst; Br=brown; C=clear; Cb=cobalt; CC =common creamware; DB = dark brown; DG=dark green; E=earthenware; I= ironstone; K=kaolin; P=porcelain; Pe=pearlware; R=redware; S=stoneware; TP= transfer print; WW=whiteware.

Descriptions: bev(s) = beverage(s); c. = circa; frag(s)=fragment(s); (M)=mend; p/o=part of; TP = transfer print; undec= undecorated; unid=unidentified; (W)=whole

Note: bottle measurements are somewhat approximate

APPENDIX C  
Grab Sample from Tree 74 0.0 - 1.5 Feet (0.0 - 0.46 m) BGS  
(Catalog No. 101)

RUFUS KING PARK Artifact Catalog – Grab Sample, Sorted, Partially Processed  
 Catalogue No. 101 Tree #74 Depth 0 – 1.5 ft Below Ground Surface (BGS)

Bag No.	Material	No. Pcs.	Ware/Color/ID	Description	Date	Remarks/Resources
1	Ceramic	2	WW?	Unid frags; brown TP		
2		2	WW	Unid frags; green TP		
3		3	Pe	Unid frags; painted		
4		8	Pe	Unid frags; blue TP		
5		1	E	Tile frag; blue on white; tin glaze		
6		1	Pe	Unid frag; trace blue dec		
7		2	P	Tableware (plates?) rim frags, dec		1 former gilt bands; 1 tr. Painted floral (2 vessels)
8		3	WW?	Tableware frags; dec		Molded design; 1 rim, 2 body frags; no mend but prob same vessel
9		4	WW?	Hollowware frags; molded bands; cream glaze?		3 base frags; 1 rim; no mends; prob same vessel
10		9	WW	Tableware? frags; undec		2 base frags; 3 handle frags; 4 rim frags; no mends
11		10	Pe	Unid frags; shell edge		6 blue/4 green
12		6	P	Unid frags; undec		1 frag is molded
13		4	P?	Unid frags; blues TP and stippling?		No mends (1 vessel?)
14		11	P?	Unid frag; Chinese export		
15		2	WW	Unid frags; undec		
16		11	R	Unid frag; undec		3 black glaze; 8 clear glaze
17		7	S	Hollowware?; grey; salt glaze		2 w/trace of blue stripe
18		43	WW/CC?	Unid frags; undec		2 base frags; 2 handles; 4 rims; no mends
19		4	K	Smoking Pipe stem frags		
20	Glass	8	DG	Bottle frags; alcoholic bev		2 are bases with kick-ups
21		1	C	Tumbler base; ground pontil		
22		1	A	Bottle finish; medicine		
22		1	Cb	Bottle frag; body; unid		Bromo-Seltzer frag???
22		1	A	Bottle base frag		
22		1	C	Bottle base frag		
23	Faunal	26	Shell	Clam shell frags		
24		4	Shell	Oyster shell frags		
25		1	Scale	Fish scale		large
26	Modern	4	Misc	Plastic & wrapper frags		
		N 191				

Abbreviations: Ware/Color: A = aqua; C = clear; Cb = cobalt blue; CC=common creamware; DG = Dark Green; E = Earthenware; K = Kaolin; P = Porcelain; Pe = Pearlware; R = Redware; S = Stoneware; WW = Whiteware

Descriptions: bev = beverage; dec = decorated; frag = fragment; (M) = mend; TP = transfer print; Undec = undecorated; unid = unidentified



APPENDIX D  
Field Note Summary (Selected)

## RUFUS KING PARK FIELD NOTE SUMMARY (Selected)

Note: measurements in 10<sup>ths</sup> of feet. All depths are below ground surface (BGS)

### Feature 1 (F1)

**Cat No. 102 (4/8/15) Length ca. 6.6/7.2 ft. Width ca. 6.3 ft. Depth 6.5 ft. (ST)**

**IST in NW corner.; Excavation beyond W Wall 7.2 ft. deep (bottom of wall poss. Reached)**

**Virtually square dry laid stone rectangular feature (F1) exposed at proposed relocation site of Tree No. 74** (ca. 10 ft. SE of orig. location; moved SW to avoid feature). F1 partially excavated, all by hand. Sandy soil variable in color with depth, basically grayish brown (Munsell: 10YR 5/2). N wall quite solid; S wall less well defined. Bottom of feature not reached in F1. Machine excavated beyond W wall to 7.2 ft. BTS [below Top of Stone] in attempt to determine feature depth. ST 6.5 ft. BGS in NW corner of feature. Soil below 3.8 ft. BGS included mortar fragments and ash; was also location of most artifacts. Collected many whole bottles (beverage, apothecary, ink, etc.), iron stove burner cover (corroded), soap dish, toothbrush/toiletry holder lid, platter, whole gravy boat, etc. Fragments of bottle glass and undiagnostic ceramic fragments not collected. A bricks ("MB&CO") noted in the fill. Some of the many whole bottles collected contained water, one was corked. Artifacts brought to the King Manor Museum for later processing. Few trash artifacts.

### CB1 Excavation

**Cat No. 109 (5/4/15) Length\* 23.6 ft. Width 5.5 ft. Depth 4.5 ft.**

**W of King Manor Museum and W of new path.** Carefully excavated with backhoe (CAT 330D).

Rich dark soil (Munsell: 5YR 2/5 - dark reddish brown), becomes lighter brown at ca. 1.25 ft. BGS, more so at 2.4 ft. BGS (reddish sand with pebbles). Lighter soils below 3.0 ft. BGS (Munsell: 7YR 4/4 Brown); virgin soil c. 2.0 ft. Brown soil (Munsell: 7YR 4/4 brown). Water worn cobbles from ca. 1.0 to 4.5 ft. BGS down to 4.5 ft. BGS. Soil (Munsell: 7.5YR 5/6) from 3.0 to end at 4.5 ft. BGS. Brick and gravel in soil associated with existing drainage structure on W side of path. No artifacts noted.

### CB2 Excavation

**Cat No. 110 (5/4/15) Length\* 26.8 ft. Width 2.4 ft. (N end) to 4.5 ft. Depth 4.0 ft.**

**Trenching begins at existing drain structure and heads SE to CB2 (Gazebo in background).**

[Note: CB1 trenching began at catch basin location and extended to existing drain]. Searching for electric cable ca. 3 - 4 ft. S of existing path. Brick scatter in upper level. Electric pipe located ca. 2.0 ft. BGS, 6.0 ft. from S side of existing path. Hand excavated around pipe. Styrofoam near existing drain structure ca. 2.0 ft. BGS. Various soils. Layer of Styrofoam on E side of trench at 3.0 ft. BGS. Water worn cobbles. Electric conduit 5.5 ft. (W) to 6.0 ft. (E) from N end of trench. Bottle (modern) noted just under topsoil.

### CB3 Excavation

**Cat No. 111 (5/4/15) Length\* 11.5 ft. Width 3.0 to 5.0 ft. Depth 4.2 ft.**

**W of Playground.** Shorter distance between existing and new CB than CB1 and CB2. Electric pipe ca. 4.0 ft. E of existing walk and drain. Same soil sequence as other CB locations. Brick 2.3 ft. BGS between W end of trench and pipe. Terra-cotta drainpipe fragment in W part of trench, 3.2 ft. BGS with concrete and unmarked brick. Several unmarked bricks under pipe on S side of trench. (19 bricks noted, one with notched corner (?), none with evidence of mortar). Probably brick scatter associated with circular catch basin in NW corner that will be reused. Bricks photographed. No artifacts collected.

\*length includes catch basin and trench connecting to existing drain.\