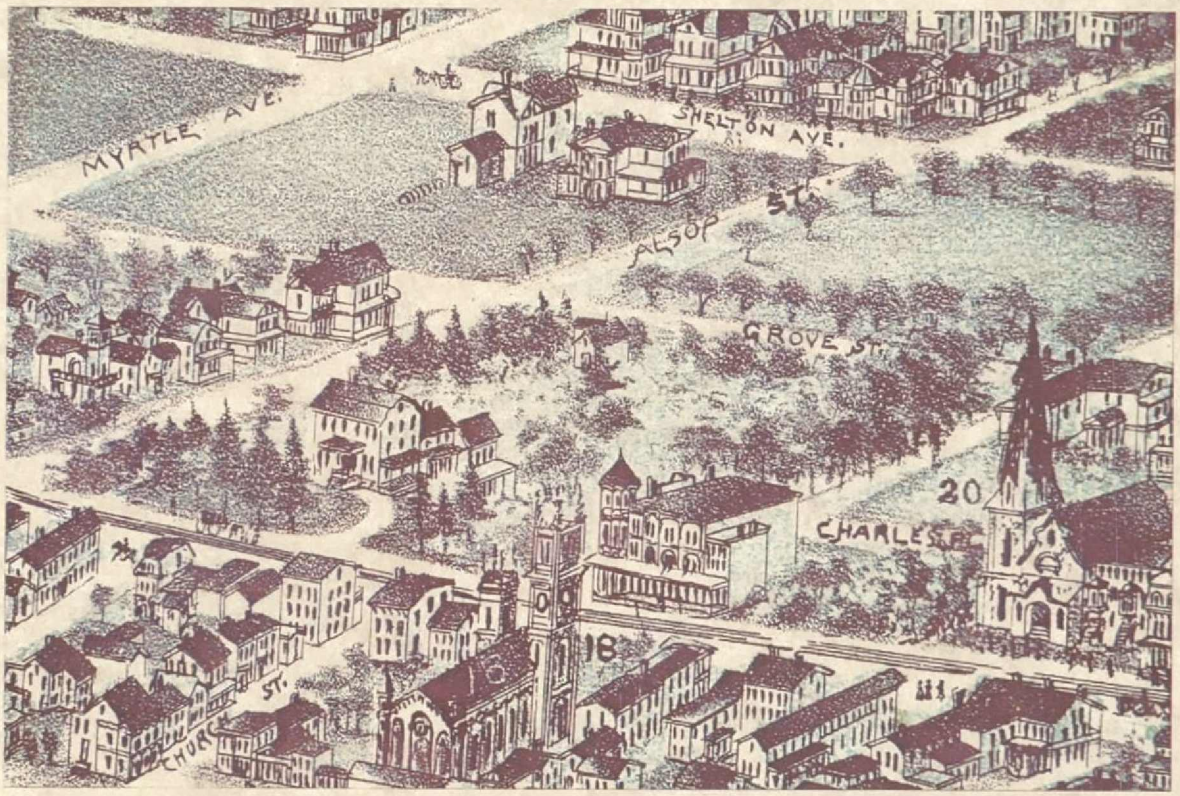
4349 Q
1991
Grossman

NCEQR
RECEIVED
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
MAR 06 1991
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

Archaeological Tests and Artifact Analysis Results from Rufus King Park, Jamaica, Queens, New York.



Prepared for: **Land-Site Contracting Corp.**
110 Stewart Avenue.
Hicksville, New York, 11801

Prepared by: **Joel W. Grossman, PhD. P.I.**
Grossman and Associates, Inc.
201 East 16th Street
New York, NY 10003

March 5, 1991

561

4349Q

Archaeological Tests and Artifact Analysis Results from Rufus King Park, Jamaica, Queens, New York.

Prepared for: **Land-Site Contracting Corp.**
110 Stewart Avenue.
Hicksville, New York, 11801

Prepared by: **Joel W. Grossman, PhD.**
Grossman and Associates, Inc.
201 East 16th Street
New York, NY 10003

March 5, 1991

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Principal Investigator	Joel W. Grossman, Ph.D. (S.O.P.A.)
Field Director	Joel W. Grossman, Ph.D.
Logistical Coordination	Mike Gallagher, B.A.
Assistant Project Coordinator	Rosin Lopez, B.A.
Historic Artifact Analysis	Nancy Stehling.
Computer Transit Survey Control and Graphics	George J. Myers, Jr., B.A.
Historic Research	Vincent Melomo.
Word Processing	Eva Arroyo.
Data Base Management, Graphics and Desktop Publishing	Victor M. Ortiz

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS: RUFUS KING PARK PROJECT

Executive Summary and Recommendations

Summary of Results

The following report documents the results of an intensive archaeological Stage 1B presence and absence testing program of four specific impact areas within the southern portion of Rufus King Park, which was conducted by the Grossman and Associates field team over a three day period between February 19 and February 21, 1990 (See Figure 1). The field effort resulted in the recovery of 1,840 historic artifacts, of which 241 proved to be diagnostic and datable to the 18th and 19th centuries (See Table 1 and Table 2). In addition, the investigation documented the presence of buried mid-18th and early 19th century deposits and structural remains relating to the Rufus King era as well as what appears to represent remains of an earlier, pre-King phase of occupation at the site.

Although not mandated as part of the scope of work, the field work was also preceded by a re-evaluation of the available 19th century map coverage of the property, with the aim of more specifically pinpointing the location of former early and mid-19th century secondary buildings, activity areas, and structural remains, which were expected to be encountered based on the previously completed archaeological sensitivity map and site evaluation by Cotz (1984). Utilizing macro photographs of the original maps which were enlarged by 20 times and then scaled to modern construction specs through computer based mapping routines, this process documented the fact that previously projected historic building locations were erroneously scaled and misplaced by as much as 30 to 40 feet for this portion of the park (See Figure 1 through Figure 3 and Figure 5). In one case this replotting of the original cartographic data shifted the location of Building N from its previously projected location to the north of the proposed sewer line, to a new setting to the south and west, which now cross cuts the proposed sewer line. In the second instance, Building K, previously thought to be located due west of the existing comfort station, was, when computer mapped to scale, found to be located further to the south and west, and outside of the projected utility line alignment. This reprocessing of the original 19th century cartographic evidence effected both the base line assumptions underlying the impact evaluation and the nature of archaeological remains expected to be encountered in each of the designated study zones.

For the sake of this investigation, the four study areas were designated with letters A, B, C, and D (See Figure 1). Area A incorporated the zone of the proposed sewer line construction through what is now the probable location of historic Building N and was investigated through the use of subsurface metal depth probes, vertically controlled shovel tests, and near surface test trenches. As detailed below, these investigations documented the presence of a buried, vertically stratified, and minimally disturbed deposit of mid-18th to early 19th century artifacts and cultural materials (See Table 3). The combined use of measured depth probes and shallow, hand excavated test trenches also documented the presence of structural debris which may be associated with Building N, found beneath a 6 inch cap of 20th century landscape sod and fill. Large numbers of recovered artifacts included the presence of datable 18th and 19th century ceramics and glass, with initial manufacturing dates spanning from 1762 to 1790. The majority of the dateable artifacts from this area post dated 1762 (50), with 18 post dating 1780, and only 5 post dating 1820 (See Table 3).

Area B was arbitrarily distinguished from Area A by its association with potential impacts from the planned construction of a curb line to the west of the proposed sewer impact corridor of Area A. Initially defined by the prior consultant's shovel tests 230 through 232, this location was evaluated using steel depth probes and through the manual exposure and expansion of the previous shovel tests. This limited effort resulted in the identification of a buried, multicourse, stone wall and the possible corner of an as yet ill-defined historic building foundation wall. Lines of steel depth probes indicated that these buried structural remains extended at least 10 feet to the west and north of the exposed foundation stones.

Recovered datable artifacts consisted exclusively of pre-19th century ceramic types which ranged in initial date of manufacture from 1762 through 1790 (See Table 2). These diagnostic artifacts were also found associated with numerous examples of domestic food remains including clam and oyster shell.

Although the extent and historical affiliation of this structure cannot be defined based upon the limited testing to date, the archaeological evidence clearly documents the survival of apparently undisturbed late 18th and early 19th century structural remains and cultural deposits within this area, which may potentially pre-date the tenure of the King estate.

Area C incorporated the proposed electrical line route and the previously projected location of the 19th century Building K, based upon the 1985 archaeological sensitivity model of the site. Based upon the revised, computer based, historic map

correlation, it is now highly probable that the former Building K was 50 % smaller than originally projected and was situated 30 feet to the south, outside of the projected electrical line impact corridor.

The combined use of shovel tests, a shallow backhoe trench, and steel depth probe transects confirmed the lack of any structural wall or foundation remains in the area. However, the shovel tests excavated from beneath the 14 inch cap of recent wood-chip overburden revealed a clear sequence of vertically stratified deposits spanning from the 20th century at the top, down to the mid 18th century at the bottom at a depth of 2 feet. Despite the small number (3) and volume of shovel tests involved, these limited probes recovered a total of 67 diagnostic artifacts with initial dates of manufacture spanning between 1762 and 1820, with 79 % or 53 of the sherds pre-dating 1790 (See Table 4).

Thus, while no structural remains were documented for the area, the diversity and early date range of the excavated artifacts document the presence of an undisturbed series of mid to late 18th century cultural material for the area covered by the 3 shovel tests (401, 402, and 403).

Area D encompassed the area immediately northwest of the manor house, within which earlier shovel probes had indicated the potential presence of a cistern or privy as well as an undefined possible "wall" feature exposed in shovel test 220 near the corner of the house. This phase of the field investigation involved the need to define the extent of the "privy" with steel depth probes and without excavation or exposure, to define the nature and extent of the "wall" element in shovel test 220, and finally, to sample a new alignment of shovel tests to the west in order to define an alternate utility route to avoid these sensitive features.

The extent of the privy feature was delimited using steel depth probes at 6 inch intervals along a 5 by 6 foot grid. The depth probe results were then graphically rendered through the use of computer based 2 and 3 dimensional topographic and surface mesh models of the buried feature which delimited the subsurface extent of the feature. Subsequently, the limited exposure through the removal of the surface sod in the vicinity of shovel test 220 resulted in the identification of a well preserved, stone lined and slab covered, dry well feature oriented at an angle of 45 degrees off the corner of the house.

Why not a cistern?

Based upon this level of definition, a line of 9 new shovel tests were laid out twelve feet west of the corner of the manor house and five to six feet west of the defined features. Despite the number of shovel tests and the volume of soil removed, this line

of shovel tests recovered only 2 datable 18th century artifacts, and 1 early 19th century sherd. This relative lack of cultural material in relationship to the amount of materials recovered in the smaller samples studied in areas A, B, and C indicates that this section of the site contains only a low density of historic cultural material.

In sum, in addition to addressing the mandates of the LPC for additional testing, this limited 3 day effort resulted in the redefinition of historic building locations, the identification of undisturbed and potential 18 century structural remains in areas A and B, and the clear documentation of the presence of undisturbed mid to late 18th century deposits which supersede the surviving documentary coverage of the site within areas A, B, and C. The evaluation of area D resulted in the definition of 2 historic subsurface features which appear to be associated with the construction and occupation of the main manor house. In addition, the testing of the new alignment of shovel tests in area D resulted in the definition of a potential alternate fence or utility corridor in this portion of the park, which would avoid impacting the identified features.

Recommendations

Any recommendations must be limited in scope to only the 4 areas evaluated as part of this restricted 3 day field effort. In addition, given the fact that the mandate was restricted to a Phase 1B presence or absence testing strategy, while the avoidance option can be projected for one area, Area D, based upon the definition of the extent of features encountered in other areas to the east and north, it is not presently possible to delimit the extent and boundaries of the buried 18th and 19th century deposits encountered. It must also be pointed out that this evaluation does not include the results of the previous Phase 1B work at the site.

In Area A, a new line of shovel tests positioned to the north of the projected location of Building N was laid out and tested and is herein depicted as a potential sewer route to avoid bisecting the Building N area. If this alternate route is not feasible, as currently planned the existing sewer alignment will cross cut and adversely impact the buried but near surface historic deposits both within the sewer trench and the adjacent construction corridor used by heavy equipment. If redesign is not feasible, and given the historic significance of the identified 18th century deposits to the history of the park, it is recommended that data recovery be implemented to mitigate the loss of information.

Because of the limited extent of the Area B exposure beneath the projected alignment of the curb line, insufficient information currently exists to define both the nature and extent of this area beyond the insights established as a result of this investigation. Based upon the available evidence for this sector of the site, as currently defined the proposed curb line would disturb or destroy what appears to represent the otherwise undocumented remains of an 18th century structure and a cultural deposit of undetermined extent and dimensions. No recommendations for redesign or avoidance options are currently feasible without further definition of the extent and boundaries of the buried structure and associated deposits.

can this area be redesigned

For Area C to the west of the manor house, the previously projected location of Building K was shown to be in error, and no structural remains were found to be present. However, the limited number of shovel tests did document the presence of what appears to represent a sheet midden deposit of 18th through early 19th century artifacts relating to the historic occupation of the King manor house, if not earlier. At present, no basis exists for defining the horizontal extent or stratigraphic composition of this buried deposit. All that can be stated is that a subsurface trench would result in a loss of information pertaining to the nature and time frame of historic activities in this portion of the site. If avoidance is not feasible through redesign, mitigation through data recovery from a sample of the impact corridor is recommended in order to document the nature of these apparently unmixed deposits of relevance to the early history of the King estate.

Finally, for Area D on the west side of the manor house, the limited field testing did permit the definition and extent of both the "privy" and "dry well" features in this area. The new alignment of shovel probes defined a safe alternate route to the west of the features, which would constitute a mitigation through avoidance. It should also be noted that the field team encountered an otherwise unmapped steel utility pipe running east-west at a depth of 12 inches below grade in shovel test 502. With the exception of this relatively recent utility pipe, no other features, structural remains, or significant cultural deposits were encountered within the shovel test alignment.

I. INTRODUCTION: SCOPE AND PURPOSE

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991.

The following archaeological sensitivity evaluation and presence or absence testing program has been performed as a follow up of previously completed presence and/or absence testing by Greenhouse Consultants Inc. within the proposed impact areas associated with the ongoing restoration work at Rufus King Park. The scope of work and testing program employed was specifically developed to address the mandates of the September 27 letter from the Landmark Preservation Commission, (LPC), to the New York City Parks Department. The letter defined four specific localities, sampling strategies, and levels of effort for this additional work at Rufus King Park. Generally, the tasks defined by the LPC indicated the need for twenty four additional shovel probes in four specific locations within the southern half of the park. The subsurface investigation was intended to provide additional information following the previous Stage 1, presence and/or absence shovel tests.

Based on the issues raised by the Landmark's letter of September 27, 1990, for the purposes of the study each of these sub areas has been identified with an area specific letter designation (See Figure 1).

- **Area A** refers to the vicinity of the Greenhouse Consultants shovel tests 116 and 131 in the northeast quadrant of the southern half of the park which was flagged due to the potential presence of a cobble walkway below the surface. The project scope requested the use of eight additional shovel tests and depth probing with a steel rod to delimit the extent of this feature (See Figure 3).
- **Area B** refers to the locality of shovel test 231 in which the Greenhouse team indicated the potential presence of a stone wall, which at that time and based on the rendition of the Cotz Sensitivity Map was interpreted to represent the possible remains of Building H. Additional shovel tests and depth probes with a steel rod were requested to clarify the nature of this feature (See Figure 3).
- **Area C** refers to what was the location of Building K, which was thought to be situated between the Manor House and the contemporary comfort station, again based on the original Cotz Sensitivity Map. Additional shovel testing was requested within the footprint of the structure, along the projected utility corridor, and on the projected wall boundary (See Figure 5).
- **Area D** encompassed the impact quarter of the defined "utilities line" along the western fence line of the Manor House. Initial shovel tests indicated the presence of a cistern of privy along the northern end of the fence line, and what was initially identified as a possible "wall element" within shovel test number 220 along the southern end of the fence line near the northwest corner of the Manor House. The mandated tasks included the defining the extent of the wall element, using the steel depth probe to delimit the extent of the privy feature, and testing to locate a alternate route for the utility line west of the original alignment (See Figure 5).

II. HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF THE RUFUS KING MANOR

Introduction

Although the scope of services was limited to a restricted and area specific Stage 1B presence and/or absence testing program, because of the ambiguities in the available map coverage through time and the chronological issues raised by both the map evidence and archaeological results, it was deemed appropriate to augment the field analysis with a brief review of the site history to provide a chronological framework for the proper interpretation of the recovered archaeological remains. Using the previous studies of King Manor by Jo Ann E. Cotz and Robert W. Venables, and additional cartographic and archival sources predominantly from the archives of the Queens Borough Public Library and the office of the Executive Director of the King Manor Mary Ann Mrozinski, this brief historical overview will focus on identifying the outstanding locational and chronological indicators in the history of Rufus King Manor, which may prove relevant to the success and interpretation of the archaeological field tests. Accordingly, the following survey focuses specifically on establishing the size, function, location and chronology of the Rufus King Manor house and the outbuildings associated with the farm and manor, as well as the time frame for the installation of water and sewer systems, as a basis for projecting the date of historic cisterns and privies at the site.

The historical significance of Rufus King Park, located in Jamaica, Queens, New York, derives primarily from its association with the King family in the nineteenth century. In 1805 Rufus King (1755-1827), a Federalist statesman, purchased the house and property for use as both a country manor and a working farm. King was a member of the Continental Congress, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, a Minister to Great Britain, and an outspoken opponent of slavery. John Alsop King (1788-1867), Rufus King's son and a notable New York politician, also lived in the house, becoming the owner following his father's death in 1827. The younger King was a member of the State Assembly, a State Senator, a U.S. Congressman and was elected Governor of New York in 1856.

In the latter third of the nineteenth century, as Jamaica grew as a center of transportation and following the death of John A. King, the farm was subdivided and declined in size. Between 1887 and 1889 much of the King estate was parceled out and sold causing a local land boom in Jamaica, which in turn brought about the addition of many new streets and lots (Prudon 1974). In 1897, the remaining King property was sold to the Village of Jamaica, and when in 1898 the village was consolidated under

the City of New York, the property came under the jurisdiction of the N.Y.C. Parks Department. In recognition of its historical significance and aesthetic qualities, the manor house was designated a New York City Landmark in 1966.

The only standing historic structure in Rufus King Park is the primary manor house facing Jamaica Avenue to the south, with two attached buildings extending north from the eastern side of the house, facing 153rd St. to the east (See Plate 6). A survey of the available cartographic and archival sources, reveals that the chronology of each of these interconnected historic structures is unclear. Generally, the west half of the primary manor house has been dated to ca. 1750, and the east half to ca. 1806. The two structures which make up the northern extension have been dated to pre-1726, and possibly once faced south prior to being moved to their present location ca. 1755 or ca. 1806. It has also been suggested that the northernmost part of the extension was added ca. 1755 or ca. 1806. This uncertainty in the chronology results in part from a lack of availability of pertinent primary sources, from a lack of detailed map coverage of the periods in question, and also from the vague locational descriptions offered in the previously referenced sources.

There is also uncertainty regarding the chronology and the location of the outbuildings associated with the farm and manor. The evidence of associated structures is provided primarily by nineteenth century maps, the most detailed being an 1842 "Map of the Village of Jamaica" by Martin G. Johnson. This map coverage, however, provides no information on possible eighteenth century structures that may have been associated with the earlier farm and manor, and provides the most detailed information after the Rufus King era.

The Manor House

The earliest indication of a possible structure on the present site of the Rufus King Park is on Scott Hubbard's 1666 map of the western end of Long Island. As indicated in Jo Ann E. Cotz's (1984) archaeological sensitivity study of the park, this map shows a "Quarterny House" north of Jamaica Avenue in the general location of the King Manor. Based on this map evidence and on "the enigmatic nature of the massive foundations and chimney base in the manor," Cotz (1984) speculates that the King manor may have served as a 17th century British military outpost. In his historical study of Jamaica, Theodore H. M. Prudon (1974) states that as late as 1923, the remains of Revolutionary War era housing for British troops were reported as still visible

on the hillside north of Jamaica. The nature of these structures, however, thatch huts with crude fireplaces, is clearly different from the single, large quartering house on the 1666 map.

According to Robert W. Venables' (1989) study of King Manor, a house may have existed on what was to later become the Rufus King estate, prior to 1726, and possibly as early as 1664. This house does not seem to be indicated, however, on the later 1782 "A Map of the Pass at Jamaica" by Taylor. Vunables projected the presence of the eighteenth and possibly seventeenth century structure, by tracing the transfer of the property, by the names of the known owners, back through time. He recorded that in 1726, a Judge Joseph Oldfield died, willing his home and his 53-acre farm to his daughter Sarah, who married the Episcopal minister Rev. Thomas Poyer in 1724. The first Oldfield in Jamaica, according to Venables, was a leathermaker named John Owlffield, who received a home lot and twenty acres of meadow on December 16, 1664. It is not clear, however, whether this original lot purchase was included in the property later to become the site of the King manor. Widowed in 1732, Oldfield's daughter Sarah sold the home to the new Episcopalian minister Reverend Thomas Colgan (Venables 1989).

Venables (1989) asserts that the house was significantly expanded under Colgan's ownership from 1732-1755. This is supported by the fact that Colgan, apparently utilizing the wealth of his wife Mary Reade, the daughter of a New York City merchant, expanded the farm holdings from sixteen to sixty-six acres. Venables' suggests that Colgan built both "the small extension on the north end of the house," and a larger extension to the west of the original structure, which became the new manor house and possibly includes the west half of the present primary manor house. According to Venables, it was at this time that the original Oldfield/Poyer house was moved to the rear, becoming part of the northern extension from the east half of the manor house. The "small" extension Venables' refers to is perhaps the northernmost structure on the extension from the east side of the house, considered a possible "summer kitchen."

The historian Henry Onderdonk, Jr. (1880), using documents that have since been lost, states that by 1775, there was a house with "eight rooms on a floor and two good rooms upstairs" (Venables 1989). Venables suggests that there were actually four rooms on the first floor and four on the second. Onderdonk also noted that the house had a view of Beaver Pond (drained in 1835) implying that it faced south, as the King Manor presently does.

With the deaths of Reverend Thomas Colgan in 1775 and Mary Reade Colgan in 1776, the house came into the possession of their daughter Mary and her husband Christopher Smith. The nature of the manor and farm during this period of occupation is as yet ill-defined. In 1805, Christopher Smith died with an outstanding debt, including a mortgage owed to the late John Alsop. The Smith mortgage became a part of the inheritance of John Alsop's daughter Mary, and her husband Rufus King. This allowed King to purchase the house, fifty-nine acres of farmland, and thirty-one acres of woodland in 1805, by paying off the mortgage with a sum of $12,000 (Venables 1989).

In 1854, Rufus King's son Charles described the house and property as it was purchased in 1805. The land in the vicinity of the house was generally treeless with the exception of an apple orchard begun by Reverend Thomas Colgan, and two horse chestnut trees, one each thirty feet east and west of the house. He noted that the manor house was "well built, comfortable and roomy," and that it was "after the uniform pattern, then almost universal in the region." He indicated that "a narrow gravel path led in a straight line from a little gate down to the door of the house, while further to the east was the gate, through which, on another straight line running down by the side of the house, was the entrance for carriages and horses" (Venables 1989).

The property and house underwent significant alterations after 1806, during the ownership of Rufus King. The front walk and carriage road were reoriented as a semi-circle passing by the front entrance of the house, with entrances on Jamaica Avenue, east and west of the manor house. Additionally, gardens and numerous shrubs and trees were planted, including varieties brought from New Hampshire and Maine, in an attempt to alter the appearance of the property from a working farm to a country manor. Despite this alteration of the landscape, King was committed to operating a productive and efficient farm, adapting scientific, Enlightenment thinking to agriculture, becoming the first president of the Queens County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in 1819 (Venables 1989). Cotz (1984) suggests that King also planted a semi-circular enclosure of linden trees at the rear of the house, to separate the family area from the working farm. These trees are shown on a 1935 map as being 24"-30" in diameter.

According to Venables'(1989), a new kitchen was also added in 1806, "made of oak beams and pine lumbered from their own woodland plus shingles bought from a neighbor." This was perhaps a "summer kitchen," which is possibly the northernmost part of the extension from the east half of the house. As previously mentioned,

however, Venables also seems to indicate that this same part of the extension was built by Colgan ca.1732-1755. The other possibility, also mentioned before, is that this section was part of the pre-1926 house.

Venables indicated that in 1810 the dining room was enlarged and the bedrooms above were altered. These alterations were possibly part of the added "new eastern portion of the house," referred to by Kern (n.d.), "which completed the general outlines of the mansion as we see it today." This addition contained "the beautiful and spacious dining room with its oval end." Kern also suggested that in this time period, the original Oldfield/Poyer house was moved and attached to the back of the new wing, forming an "L". According to Kern, this original structure then served as the kitchen "with its old sand oven, where the food was prepared and brought to the dining room through a large serving pantry" (Kern n.d.). As indicated above, Venables suggested that the earlier Oldfield/Poyer structure was moved to the rear of the house during Colgan's ownership.

These documented accounts highlight the uncertainty surrounding and the difficulty in determining the chronology of the primary manor house and the two buildings which comprise the northern extension from the east half of the house. This is furthered by the fact that this northern extension is not present on a low resolution 1813 "Plan of the Proposed Turnpike" map, although it is supposedly in place by this time. The house is shown with the extension, however, in its present alignment, on the more detailed 1842 map of Jamaica by Martin G. Johnson (See Plate 1). Thus, this limited cartographic evidence suggests that the northern extension may post-date 1813 and pre-date 1842 in time.

The Associated Outbuildings

The most concrete evidence available for dating the construction of outbuildings on the King estate are provided almost exclusively through cartographic sources. While not all inclusive, these map sources suggest the presence of a diverse assortment of mid-19th century secondary structures. Although their function is not identified on the maps, these outbuildings may have included barns, storage sheds, a carriage house, an outhouse, a cistern, servants quarters, corn cribs, a poultry house, a smokehouse and a dairy house.

An 1813 "Plan of the Proposed Turnpike" shows the King Manor House with two seemingly identical, parallel structures to the north. These are indicated as buildings G and H on the archaeological sensitivity map prepared by Johannson and Walcavage (1985) (See Figure 1). Cotz suggests that since King raised cows and was an avid horseman, these structures may have served as a cow and a horse barn. Another structure also appears further east on the 1813 map, with no indication as to its use.

The next representation of the King Manor is on an 1842 "Map of the Village of Jamaica" by Martin G. Johnson. This detailed map shows eleven outbuildings associated with the manor, then owned by John A. King, possibly including the two large buildings to the north of the manor indicated on the 1813 map (See Plate 1 and Plate 2). Cotz asserts that the presence of these new buildings to the north and east of the house indicates that the working farm reached its peak at this period of time.

The 1868 Conklin "Map of the Village of Jamaica," while otherwise detailed, does not indicate the structures shown on the 1842 map by Johnson, suggesting that they were either destroyed, removed, or were simply omitted. Three new structures, however, appear just north of the newly laid or proposed Grove St. (the east-west asphalt walkway at 90th Avenue), but their use is not indicated (See Plate 3).

An 1895 map by D. L. Hardenbrook shows two outbuildings standing (See Plate 4). One is located in the northwest sector of the property in the approximate location of building G, indicated on the 1813 and 1842 maps, but absent from the 1868 map. The depiction of what appears to be a front door and a chimney suggests that the two-element structure was for domestic use. Another outbuilding is shown just east of the primary manor house in the approximate location of an outbuilding indicated on the 1842 map by Johnson, referred to as building K by Cotz (1984) (See Figure 1). Although this structure is not present on several post-1842 nineteenth century maps, it was perhaps reused as a comfort station in the city park, as suggested by a 1914-1915 building permit. The permit was for alterations to "one old building... to be occupied as a comfort station... presently a comfort station... and located 35' east of the King Mansion" (Cotz 1984). Cotz indicates that the building had 20" stone walls, and that the decaying floor plan showed "a one story building with six rooms, having a stove and chimney in the center room (Cotz 1984)." The map also showed that "a French or blind drain" was concurrently installed, 20' from the building that was being altered (Cotz 1984).

Cotz (1984) wrote that a small building resembling an outhouse is "faintly" visible in the tree and shrubbery-enclosed rear yard of the house, in a 1926 photograph of the King manor house. A similar undated photograph in the Long Island Room of the Queens Borough Public Library also shows this structure, although its use can not be more clearly determined (See Plate 5). The small building may also have served as a storage or garden shed used by the King family or even perhaps by the New York City Parks Department, who maintained the grounds after 1898.

On June 29, 1897, after the death of the last resident, Miss Cornelia King, the house and the surrounding 11 acres were sold to the Village of Jamaica for $50,000 by one of the sons of John A. King (Cotz 1984). In 1898, Jamaica was incorporated into the City of New York and the property fell under the jurisdiction of the N.Y.C. Parks Department. Since 1904, the interior of the manor house and its furnishings have been under the care of the King Manor Association, while the N.Y.C. Parks Department has maintained the lands. The manor grounds have since been altered as part of the Parks Department's adaptive reuse of the site. This has included the possible modification of an outbuilding to the east of the manor house (Building K) to a comfort station and then remodified ca.1915, the addition of a bandstand north of the house (pre-1926), a new comfort station further east of the earlier one (ca. 1935), and a playground and basketball court to the east of the manor (1957) (Cotz 1984).

Water, Sewers and Cisterns

Finally, because of the potential and suspected presence of archaeologically and historically important cisterns or privies on the property, it is relevant to fix the date of the first water and sewer service to this area of Jamaica. When encountered, privies and cisterns are generally found to pre-date the period of initial water and sewer service. According to a May 14, 1933 article in the Long Island Sunday Press, by Mrs. John Lewis, "There was no water supply,... only cisterns and wells," in Jamaica as of 1893 (Prudon 1974). However, a subsequent pamphlet published in April 1898, entitled Souvenir: Improvement Celebration, Jamaica, New York, 1814-1898..., suggests that by this date Jamaica had benefitted from the installation of "electric lights and water supply" (Prudon 1974). This secondary documentary evidence would indicate that this general area of Jamaica received a water supply sometime between 1893 and 1898. Since the King manor is somewhat west of the center of Jamaica, it is possible that it

may not have been outfitted with a water supply until somewhat later. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume that any cisterns or privies encountered could have been in use until the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Summary

This historical overview, based upon the review of previous studies of King Manor and a limited number of additional cartographic and archival sources, has highlighted several historical inconsistencies and chronological gaps in the existing cartographic, documentary and archaeological record. As indicated above, the architectural history and construction sequence of the manor house is as yet ill-defined in terms of the sequence and timing of its additions and alterations. Additionally, there appear to be no existing documentary sources to establish the nature, location, and function of earlier pre-King 18th century structures, with the exception of a single reference to the 1775 Colgan house and an 1813 map showing three outbuildings. Furthermore, no available published or archival sources have as yet been identified characterizing the historic function and the age of the eleven secondary buildings depicted on the 1842 Johnson map.

Based on the archaeological evidence from this short-term field investigation and previous documentary studies at the site, there appears to exist a gap in coverage between the predominantly 19th century documentary evidence, which stressed the tenure of the King family estate, versus the archaeological evidence for the existence of a significant mid-to-late 18th century occupation at the site. The identification of a buried and minimally disturbed 18th century archaeological component is consistent, however, with previous documentary indicators, suggesting the clear potential for an 18th century occupation of the site, prior to the King era. As documented in the earlier Venables and Cotz studies of King Manor, the site of Rufus King Park has served as a domestic residence and at times a working farm from prior to 1726 until 1897. Before 1726, the estate was owned by Joseph Oldfield, and from 1726 until 1732, by his daughter Sarah and her husband Reverend Thomas Poyer. It was then taken over by Reverend Thomas Colgan and his wife Mary Reade Colgan from 1732 to 1776, then by their daughter Mary and her husband Christopher Smith from 1776 to 1805, and finally by the King family from 1805 to 1897. As documented below, the mid-to-late 18th century archaeological remains appear to correlate better with the earlier and less defined Smith (1776-1805) or possibly the Colgan (1732-1776) phase of occupation of the site, rather than with the more recent 19th century King occupation.

III. FIELD AND LABORATORY PROCEDURES

Revised Historic Map Correlations

The archaeological field work for this additional testing phase was based upon the projected location of buildings as shown on the 1985 archaeological sensitive model map (See Figure 1 and Figure 10). This sensitivity model in turn represents the graphic compilation of contemporary building locations combined with the projected location of historic structures from what appears to have been manually scaled renditions of the original 1842 Johnson Map (See Plate 1 and Plate 2). During the initial project scoping phase, efforts were made to acquire high resolution photo copies of the original 1842 map. Because the available xerox copies proved to be illegible, the Principal Investigator and a research assistant visited the Long Island Room of the Queens Borough Public Library to make a high quality macro photograph of the original 1842 Johnson Map. Once printed in an 8 x 11 format, the color print was digitized and scaled relative to the current dimensions of the standing Rufus King Manor House. After being scaled relative to the existing structures and project base map, the orientation, location, and relative dimensions of each of the indicated historic structures where plotted to scale. This computer based cartographic comparison showed significant spacial variations in the location and distribution of the mid 19th century historic structures relative to what had been depicted on the 1985 Archaeological Sensitivity Model Map (See Figure 1). In general each of the computer based historic building plots were found to be some 30% smaller in area, of a slightly different orientation, and located between 30 and 40 feet to the south of the previously indicated locations.

Two structures, designated Buildings N and K were of immediate relevance to the execution and interpretation of the mandated testing program (See Figure 1). Building N located in the northeast quadrant of the southern half of the park, was originally shown in the sensitivity map to be located some 20 to 30 feet northeast of the proposed sewer line in this sector. When replotted on the computer based AutoCAD map of the site, Building N in fact shifts south and west by 50 feet to a new location which now cross cuts the sewer line (See Figure 2). In other words, given its new computer map location, the proposed sewer line essentially bisects the revised projection of the location of Building N.

The second mid-19th century structure of immediate pertinence to this study was Building K. The 1985 sensitivity map projected the building as being located due west of the existing comfort station, and 39 feet east of the east side of the Manor House with its northern end shown as being in line with the north end of the "summer

kitchen" extension of the Manor House. However, based on the scaled computer rendition of the 1842 Johnson map, Building K shrinks in size by over 50%, and shifts to the south by some 40 feet in line with the recessed porch of the Manor House instead of to the north of it (See Figure 5). The net result of this realignment indicates that the proposed utility line which was originally depicted as bisecting Building K, now appears to be considerably to the north by at least 20 feet of the actual or currently projected location of Building K.

Field Procedures

Based on this new information from the revision of the original 1985 archaeological sensitivity maps, it became apparent that in addition to addressing the specific LPC mandates of the testing program, additional efforts were warranted to establish the presence and absence of these new structure locations relative to the proposed park related restoration and impact areas. Despite these changes in baseline assumptions, the actual field testing strategy addressed all the specified sample locations and levels of effort for the indicated sensitivity areas. Each shovel test was excavated with the aim of distinguishing natural vertical stratigraphic breaks in the subsurface soil profile. Accordingly, each area study was distinguished by a different series of specific context numbers, beginning with the 300 series for the northern "Building N" area and the additional evaluation of the stone wall encountered in Greenhouse shovel test 231 (Areas A & B), the 400 series shovel tests near the previously projected location of Building K (Area C), and finally the 500 series for those located within Area D along the fence line immediately west in the manor house (See Figure 1).

Each shovel test location was assigned a distinct number 501, 502, 503 etc. within the area specific series. Within each shovel test, vertical distinctions or breaks in the stratigraphy were demarcated with decimal subdivisions for each identified level within each shovel test. Each shovel test position was precisely located in with a computer transect or EDM system. All shovel tests were screened using 1/4 inch mesh and cultural materials were collected for laboratory processing (See Plate 7 and Plate 13). The profile and soil characteristics of each shovel test unit was recorded on a field record form (See Appendix A).

In conjunction with the vertically controlled and screened shovel tests, a metal rod was used to probe within each of the study areas to help identify the presence of buried structural remains or wall elements (See Figure 1). Two configurations were

used, the first consisted of a straight line or transect with probe depth readings at 6 inch intervals, the second involved the use of a mini grid with probe depth readings at 6 inch intervals along both axes to provide coverage of a broader area (See Figure 7 through Figure 9). Several lines of transect were used parallel and perpendicular to the proposed serial alignment in the vicinity of Building N. A series of three parallel east-west probe lines were used to overlap with the location of Building K (See Figure 3). The transects cross cut both the previously projected location as well as that of most recent computer corrected plot of its location. Finally, a 5 foot by 10 foot grid of subsurface probes was applied over the suspected privy or cistern area around the Greenhouse shovel test area (214, 215) to delimit the buried stone feature to avoid the need to expose or excavate the feature (See Figure 7 and Figure 8).

Following discussions with staff at the LPC, it was agreed that the mandated procedures be augmented with the use of shallow, back hoe assisted, exposure cuts across specific features and structure areas to enhance the level of definition of this Stage 1B presence or absence testing program. Accordingly three shallow trenches were exposed. Two exposures were in the northeast quadrant near Building N in areas A and B (See Figure 3 and Plate 7). The third exposure overlapped with previously projected location of Building K west of the existing comfort station (See Figure 5 and Plate 18). In each case a flat-bladed back hoe provided by Landsite Construction was used to scrape only the upper most layer of near surface sod. The need for machine assisted exposure was augmented by the fact that field work was completed in the rain, which turned this upper most surface deposit into a waterlogged cap of mud, measuring 3 to 6 inches in depth. Each trench measured between 3.5 and 3.7 feet in width and between 10 and 11 feet in length. Loose debris exposed between the sod and underlying layers was scraped by hand with trowels and shovels to provide a clean unmixed cultural interface. All subsequent lower deposits were removed and screened by hand.

Lab Processing and Analysis

The analysis of recovered artifacts and cultural material was restricted in scope to three primary tasks. The first involved the cleaning, tabulation, and inventory of all excavated materials which resulted in a computer based, general catalogue of the numbers and weights of all material by provenience (See Appendix B).

The second procedure involved the analysis and dating of diagnostic artifacts which could be identified as to material type, origin, and initial date of manufacture (See Appendix C). The date assigned to a diagnostic artifact is determined by the initial date of manufacture or production for that artifact. Once computer tabulated by material, class, test unit, provenience, and date of manufacture, the resulting inventory was evaluated and compared by test area to establish the relative antiquity of deposits within each area of the site.

This limited analysis was based upon the assumption that the age of each excavated layer (i.e. context subdivision) is determined by the age of the most recent artifact found within it, regardless of the presence of earlier artifacts. Accordingly, if a deposit or layer is found to contain a number of post-1762 sherds and only a few post-1780 sherds, then the period of deposition of that layer must post-date 1780.

IV. GENERAL FIELD RESULTS AND CHRONOLOGICAL INDICATORS

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991.

Area A

Area A corresponds to the location of the proposed sewer line and Greenhouse shovel tests 116 and 131 in the northeast quadrant of the southern half of the park (See Figure 2 and Figure 3). As initially defined by the Landmark's review of the Greenhouse study, the purpose of the new shovel tests numbered 301, 302, 304 and 305 was to evaluate the potential presence of a cobble floor or walkway in the vicinity of Greenhouse shovel tests 116 and 131. Accordingly a line of new tests was laid perpendicular to the sewer line to both help identify the presence, and to delimit the east-west extent of the feature, if present. This new line of four shovel tests yielded numerous late 18th and early 19th century artifacts, but failed to identify the presence of any contiguous cobble floor or surface (See Plate 27 through Plate 31). Individual large examples of gravel were recovered, but these appeared to represent a part of a lens of post-18th century sand and gravel fill possibly laid down to help with drainage problems. The gravel was encountered as a thin deposit immediately below the uppermost surface layer of landscape sod and mud.

In addition to these shovel tests, two trenches, designated trench numbers 1 and 2, were exposed to help identify any additional structure remains which may have been associated with the revised projected location of Building N (See Figure 2). Trench 1 was oriented parallel to the proposed sewer line as laid out by the project contractor and within the revised Building N location (See Figure 3). Trench 2 was laid out to the east, perpendicular to the projected location of the east wall of Building N (See Figure 3). The lateral position of each trench was fixed based on preliminary transects of subsurface probes aimed at identifying the presence of possible structure or wall elements below the surface. The line of probes associated with Trench 1 revealed a cluster of stone or rubble within a limited area which appears to correspond in general with the projected location of one of the walls of Building N (See Figure 3 and Figure 9). After being scraped with the back hoe and manually cleaned, Trench 1 revealed the presence of a well defined alignment of brick and stone structural debris associated with late 18th century artifacts (see below) which included large pieces of saw cut animal bone, oyster and clam shells, historic ceramics (post-1762 creamware and post-1780 pearlware, and a post-1775, delft tile), a post-1788 wine or port glass bottle neck as well as kitchen utensils, including the blade of a dinner knife and a small serving or "shrimp" fork (See Figure 4, Plates 8 and 9, and Plate 20 through Plate 22). Although the function of this early structure has not been documented, the presence

of numerous examples of saw-cut animal bone, clam, and oyster shell found in association with these high status artifacts suggests domestic food preparation and essential activities in this area of the site. With the exception of a possible flask or press molded bottle fragment all of the associated material appears to strongly suggest the clear presence of a mid 18th century occupation phase of this portion of the site.

Trench number 2 was selected to overlap the projected location of the eastern wall of Building N and was positioned based on the result of a line of probes which suggested a comparable deposit of structural debris below the surface (See Figure 3 and Figure 9). However, once exposed, the underlying deposits were dominated by a dense matrix of sand and gravel together with definable structural debris consisting of brick and plaster concentrated at a depth of ca. 12 inches. With the exception of one possible post-1900 bottle fragment the screened artifacts yielded a total of 24 mid to late 18th century diagnostic artifacts of which 50% consisted of post-1760's undecorated creamware, followed in number by post-1780 pearlware, unglazed red earthenware of undetermined date, and examples of 18th century Kaolin bowl and pipe stem fragments (See Plate 22, Plate 23 and Plate 26). The sample also included two dark green, blown glass, bottle necks dating between the last decade of the 18th century and the first decade of the 19th century (See Plate 25). The most elaborate artifact recovered consisted of a well preserved two piece mold-made brass bell, of undetermined date (See Plate 24).

Based upon the limited extent of testing conducted within this area it is apparent that Trench number 2 documents the presence of an extensive sheet of mid to late 18th century cultural materials of undetermined extent and dimensions.

Based upon the discovery of a possible building wall in Area B, 14 feet east of the newly projected west wall of building N, an additional 2 feet (East/West) by 1 foot (North/South) shovel test was excavated 14 feet east of the newly projected east wall of building N and Trench 2 (See Figure 3). The area was excavated by shovel and trowel to a depth of 6 inches, which included a 2 inch layer of sod and a 4 inch layer of pebbles which ranged in size up to 2 inches. This shovel test area was then probed at two inch intervals across the east-west and north-south axes. Although the excavation and probing did not indicate the presence of any wall element or structural materials, one dateable sherd of post-1780 earthenware was recovered.

Upon the suggestion of the contractor's representative, a new east-west line of shovel tests, numbered 306-310, was laid out to the north along a line at ten foot intervals, with the intention of providing a possible alternate route for the proposed

sewer line in this portion of the park, and avoiding any impacts on the buried 18th century remains in the vicinity of the newly projected location of Building N (See Figure 3). This new line of shovel tests intersected with the Greenhouse shovel test line numbered 126-129, for which no comparative data was available. Although no significant features or structural remains were encountered, taken as a group, the six shovel tests yielded a small number of predominantly undatable historic artifacts including 28 ceramic specimens, 18 glass, 9 coal, 15 brick, a few small shell fragments, and rusted nails (See Table 1). Only two singular examples of datable artifacts were recovered from the lower (.02) level of shovel tests 308 and 309. Both were post-1780 earthenware sherds.

Area B

Area B corresponds with the location of the proposed western curb line in the vicinity of the three previous shovel tests located in a north-south line, west of Trench 1 and the proposed sewer alignment (See Figure 3). As identified in the Greenhouse End of Field letter report, shovel test 231 encountered what was thought to represent a stone wall. This test location was expanded manually into a 3.5 by 2.7 foot wide rectangular exposure which was taken down to the base of the sod. The exposure in this area was limited by the presence of several large tap roots which both surrounded and overlapped the stone feature. Nevertheless, manual exposure within this restricted area was sufficient to define the presence of a stone wall, two courses high, which appeared to represent the corner of a building foundation and ranged in depth from 6 to 24 inches below the surface (See Plate 10 and Plate 11). The presence of heavy tap roots over the wall suggested that the large tree immediately to the west post-dated the wall in age and that it was planted after these structural remains were no longer in use.

Although limited in extent, this exposure did reveal a dense concentration of historic 18th century artifacts and domestic refuse including clam shells, several varieties of historic pottery, and glass (See Table 1). The recovery of 3 post-1762 creamware sherds, 2 examples of post-1780 underglazed pearlware, and 8 specimens of post-1790 porcelain overglazed enamel china strongly suggests a date range of the last half of the 18th century (See Plate 32 and Plate 33). No recent 20th century artifacts were recovered, and this feature appears to represent the remains of an undisturbed late 18th century structure.

Area C

Area C encompassed the previously projected location of Building K and the east-west routing of a proposed electrical line across it (See Figure 5). The LPC memo requested the application of three additional shovel tests, one over the projected location of the Building K wall, the other two within the "interior" of Building K, and in line with the proposed construction trench. As discussed earlier, the pre-field map analysis strongly indicated that Building K was in fact located ca. 10 to 15 feet to the west and some 20 feet to the south of the previously projected location.

Three subsurface testing procedures were used in this study zone. The first consisted of the use of three shovel tests, two in line with the proposed conduit and one to the south in line with the previously projected location of Building K's east wall (See Figure 5). The second testing strategy utilized the available flat-bladed back hoe to scrape a 12 foot by 2 1/2 foot wide shallow trench through a cap of 12 to 14 inches of recent wood chip landscape fill down to the beginning of the "modern surface" (See Plate 18). The third procedure involved lines of steel subsurface probes at 6 inch intervals which confirmed the lack of any structural remains (See Figure 5 and Figure 9).

Once exposed beneath the over burden of the recent organic fill, the surface of the trench was scraped by trowels to expose any possible wall or structural elements associated with Building K. A thin layer of modern structural debris was encountered, but no wall or foundation was identified. The cluster of construction debris consisted of red brick with chunks of mortar and cement which appeared recent in character (See Plate 18). Associated with this rubble was a modern aluminum ginger ale bottle cap, which was crushed and appeared to be stratigraphically associated and contemporary with the rubble beneath the wood chips (See Plate 19 and Plate 35). Two shovel tests, numbered 401 and 402, were excavated through this exposed trench surface and although a large amount of 18th century cultural material was retrieved, no structural wall or foundation elements were encountered (See Plate 16). As itemized below, the contents of each shovel test revealed 20th century artifacts within the first 0.01 or near surface context. However, in all three of the 400 series shovel tests the subsequent .02 context levels yielded only 18th and 19th century artifacts.

Shovel test number 400 showed a vertically stratified chronological sequence with 20th century materials represented by a pencil, tin foil, and fragments of a sewer pipe in the uppermost .01 subdivision (See Plate 34). Below this upper-most material, the second .02 subdivision of shovel test 400 yielded 3 post-1762 creamware sherds, 14 specimens of post-1780, blue edge decorated, pearlware, as well as a small number of more recent material including one example of post-1795 transfer printed pearlware, and finally 3 sherds of post-1820 whiteware. At the base of the shovel test the field team recovered two small, but clearly identifiable, fragments of delft tile with blue on white decorations dateable to the 18th or possibly early 19th centuries.

The second shovel test, numbered 401, showed a similar pattern of modern material near the surface followed by predominantly 18th century historic pottery within the second (.02) level of the shovel test. These included 25 specimens of post-1762 creamware, 11 examples of post-1780, and 3 specimens of post-1820 whiteware. The same vertical sequence was exemplified by the third shovel test, number 402 (See Appendix C). After removing the uppermost level at the "surface" of Trench 3, the second level of the shovel test 402.02 yielded 4 post-1762 creamware specimens, and 16 examples of post-1780 pearlware.

Thus, while no structural remains were found which could be associated with any historic building, these three shovel tests showed the same pattern of vertically stratified subsurface deposits containing 20th century materials at the top followed by an unmixed layer or deposit of middle to late 18th, and early 19th century cultural materials at a depth of 6 to 18 inches below the present surface.

Area D

Area D encompassed the investigation of three sub-areas along the western, "rear yard", fence line of the Rufus King Manor House (See Figure 5). A series of previously completed shovel tests, designated numbers 212 through 220, had indicated the presence of a potential cistern or privy in the vicinity of Greenhouse shovel tests numbered 214 and 215 and an ill defined wall element in shovel test 220, next to the northwest rear corner of the main Manor House. In response to these indications, the LPC had requested that the nature of the "wall" exposed in shovel test 220 be identified and defined, and that the extent of the potential cistern or privy delimited, preferably with steel depth probes. Finally, the LPC requested that a new north-south

alignment for the proposed "utilities line" be established ca. 10 feet west of the outermost border of the sensitive zone and be tested with a new series of shovel probes.

The new line of shovel tests, numbered 501 through 509, each yielded similar stratigraphic and cultural associations, which consisted of recent materials in the uppermost near surface level and an almost uniformly sterile, yellow, sandy, subsurface deposit which was devoid of historic cultural materials from ca. 12 to 18 inches below the surface. The recovered artifacts from the uppermost .01 context level of each shovel test proved to be recent and 20th cuntury in date. These included modern amber bottle glass, a plastic Carvel ice cream spoon, and an aluminum, Colt 45, bottle cap (See Plate 36). Aside from this mixture of modern 20th century artifacts, the total sample from the 9 shovel tests yielded only 3 historic sherds, which consisted of 1 post-1720 fragment of salt glazed stoneware, 1 post-1780 pearlware sherd, and 1 post-1827 undecorated yellowware fragment (See Plate 36). In sum, this line of shovel tests along the western edge of the rear yard of the Manor House appears to be characterized by a recent superficial layer of landscape sod down to 6 inch in depth containing 20th century and modern artifacts. The near uniform lack of historic artifacts suggests that the underlying deposit represents the original 18th and 19th century surface with little or no historic use or refuse disposal indicated for this sector of the site. This pattern represents a significant contrast in the number and density of dated artifacts from the patterns identified in areas A, B, and C to the northeast. Finally it should be noted that in shovel test 501 a steel utility pipe approximately 6 inches in diameter was encountered at a depth of approximately 1 foot.

The possible cistern or privy previously reported by Cotz in 1984 and verified as potentially present by the Greenhouse shovel tests numbers 214 and 215 was delimited without exposure or excavation using controlled subsurface steel depth probes (See Figure 5). A 5 by 10 foot rectangle was taped on the ground with a grid established at 6 inch intervals in both directions. The steel rod probe sampled for depth penetration at each grid point and the relative heights or depths were recorded in 6 inch increments. This grid based depth data was then entered into a computer mapping program and rendered as 2 and 3 dimensional surface mesh models showing the relative highs and lows of the subsurface topography of the stone and brick structural elements of the unexposed feature (See Figure 7 and Figure 8). This procedure provided a basis for defining the feature's, dimensions, location, and extent relative to the existing and proposed "utilities" or fence line without the need for excavation. The resulting

topographic and 3-D surface mesh model documented the presence of an undulating buried surface ranging between 1 and 3 feet in depth below modern grade with the cistern and privy feature located as a series of nodes or high points beginning about 1 foot below the present surface. The core of the feature is indicated by consistently high probe strikes in a 6 by 4 foot zone (See Figure 7 and Figure 8). Although no subsurface exposure was conducted, the uniformity of subsurface topography, and the consistent variations in depth encountered, indicated that the probable cistern or privy is located ca. 6 feet to the east of the new line of the 500 series shovel tests.

The final task for this area of the park consisted of the identification and definition of the reported "wall element" encountered in shovel test 220 near the northwest corner of the Manor House (See Figure 5 and Plate 12). This locality was first investigated by removing the fill of the early shovel test, which exposed the northern face of a multi course stone feature (See Figure 6). This feature was further investigated by removing a 2 foot by 5 foot wide strip of sod in a north-south band parallel to the house and rear yard fence. This surface band revealed that the feature was associated with and covered by a 2.8 by 3.4 foot long slab of cut stone which was bonded to the underlying dry stone wall liner with mortar or decomposed cement. The east-west extent of this feature was defined by opening a 5 by 3 foot rectangle of sod to a depth of 6 inches (See Plate 13 through Plate 17).

Once exposed, this feature proved to represent the well preserved remains of a historic 19th century dry well which appears to have been associated with an early phase of the Manor House construction and occupation. Its function appears to have been as a catchment basin for rain run-off accumulating at the northwest corner of the main house. By trapping the water instead of permitting it to drain next to the house or basement, the dry well served to keep the foundation dry and free of water seepage. While only partially exposed to identify its extent, the feature appears to reflect a high level of structural integrity, extending 5 feet from the house at a ca. 45 degree angle to the west wall of the porch and Manor House. Although the covering slab of stone was not removed, a metal probe inserted through a gap in the rough stone liner showed the feature to be hollow and possibly still functional today. It is highly probable, given its role in controlling rain water and run-off, that the other corners of the Manor House may contain comparable historic features.

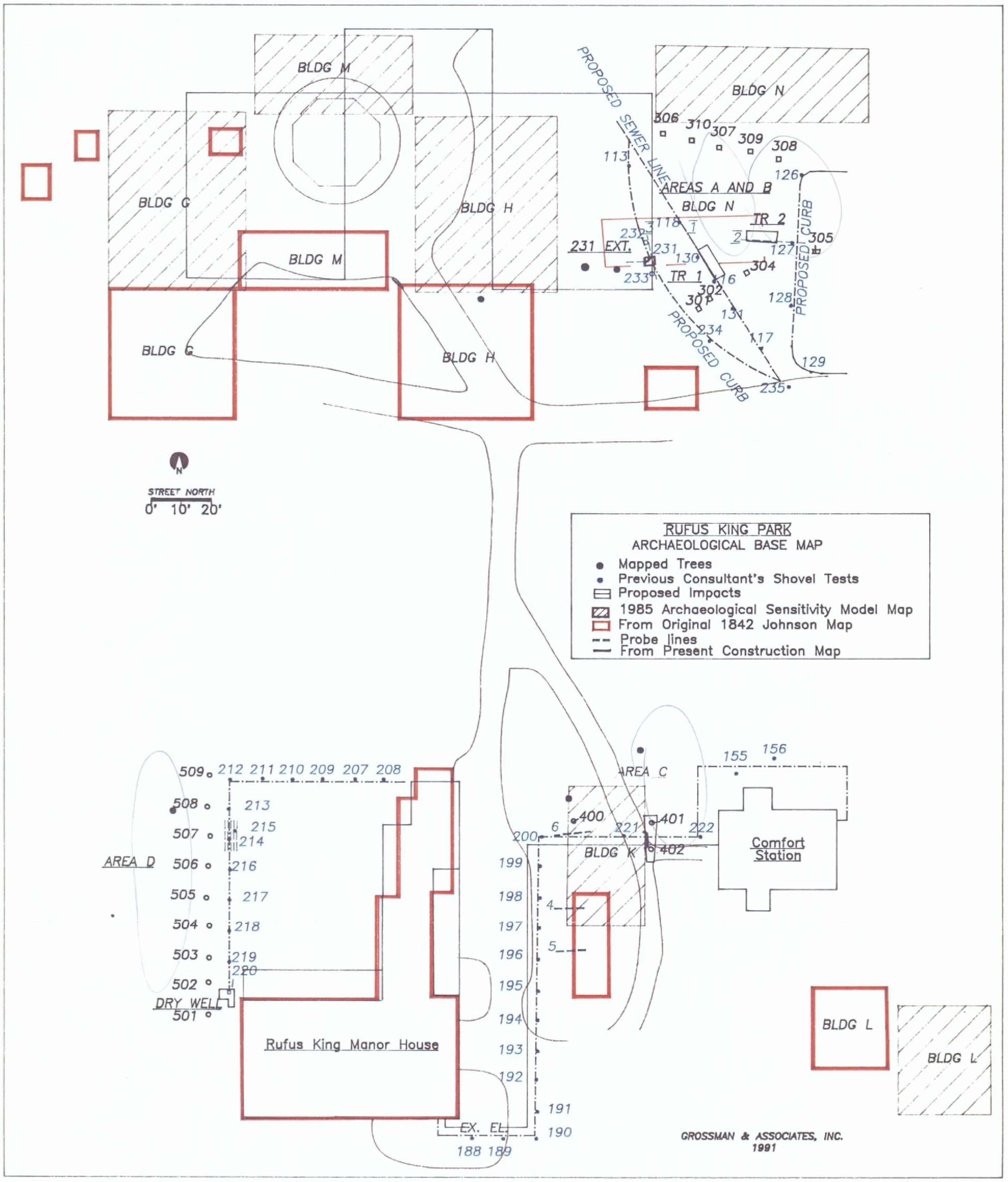


Figure 1: Computer based site map of Rufus King Park showing study areas A,B,C, and D, with subsurface test locations and projections of mid 19th century buildings. Scaled historic map overlays depict the relative positions of current and prior projections of historic structures in relation to the existing Study Areas and standing structures.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

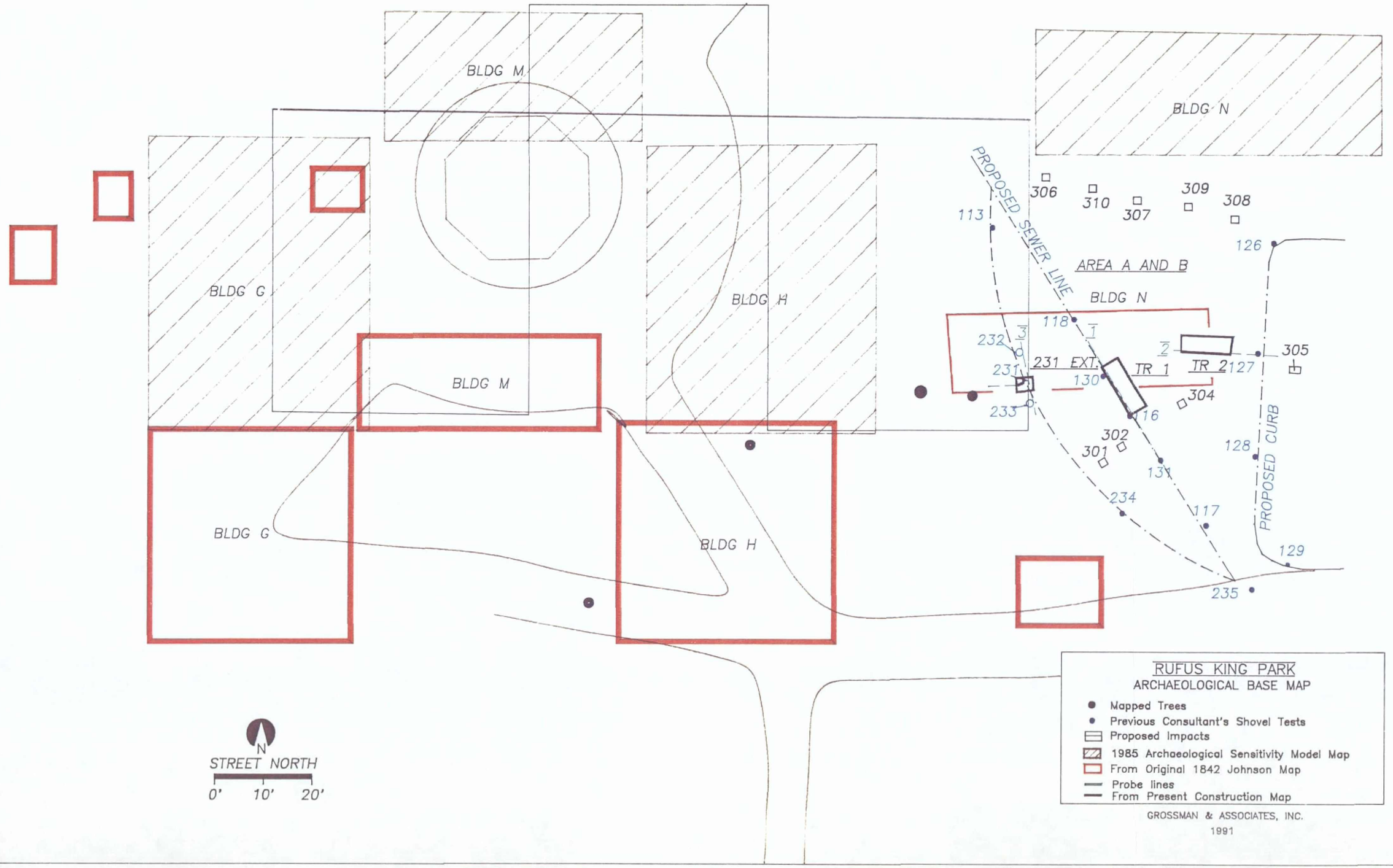


Figure 2: Detail plan map of Study Areas A and B showing proposed impacts and test locations relative to digitized projections of potential 19th century building locations scaled from original 1842 Johnson map and prior historical reconstructions.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

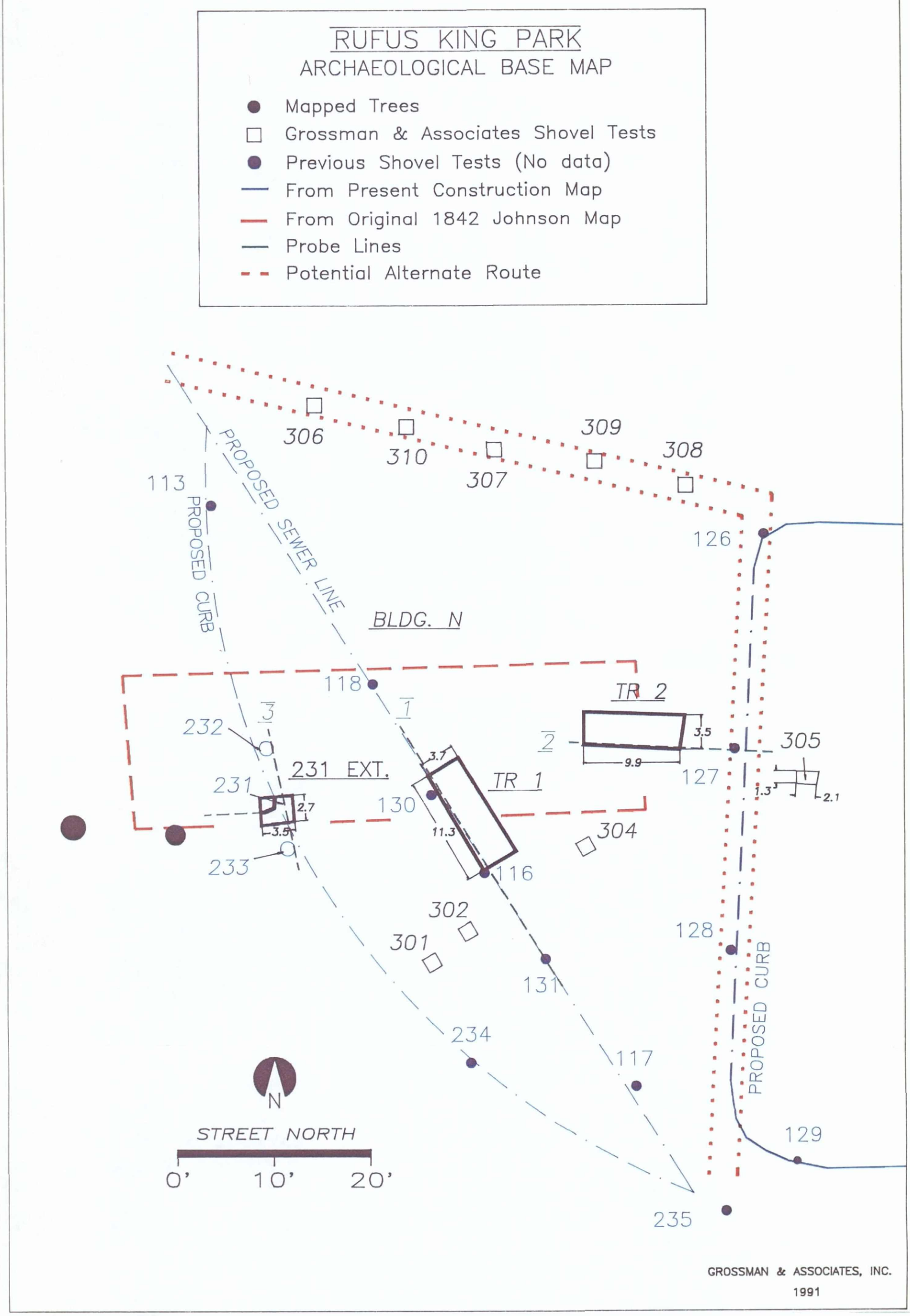
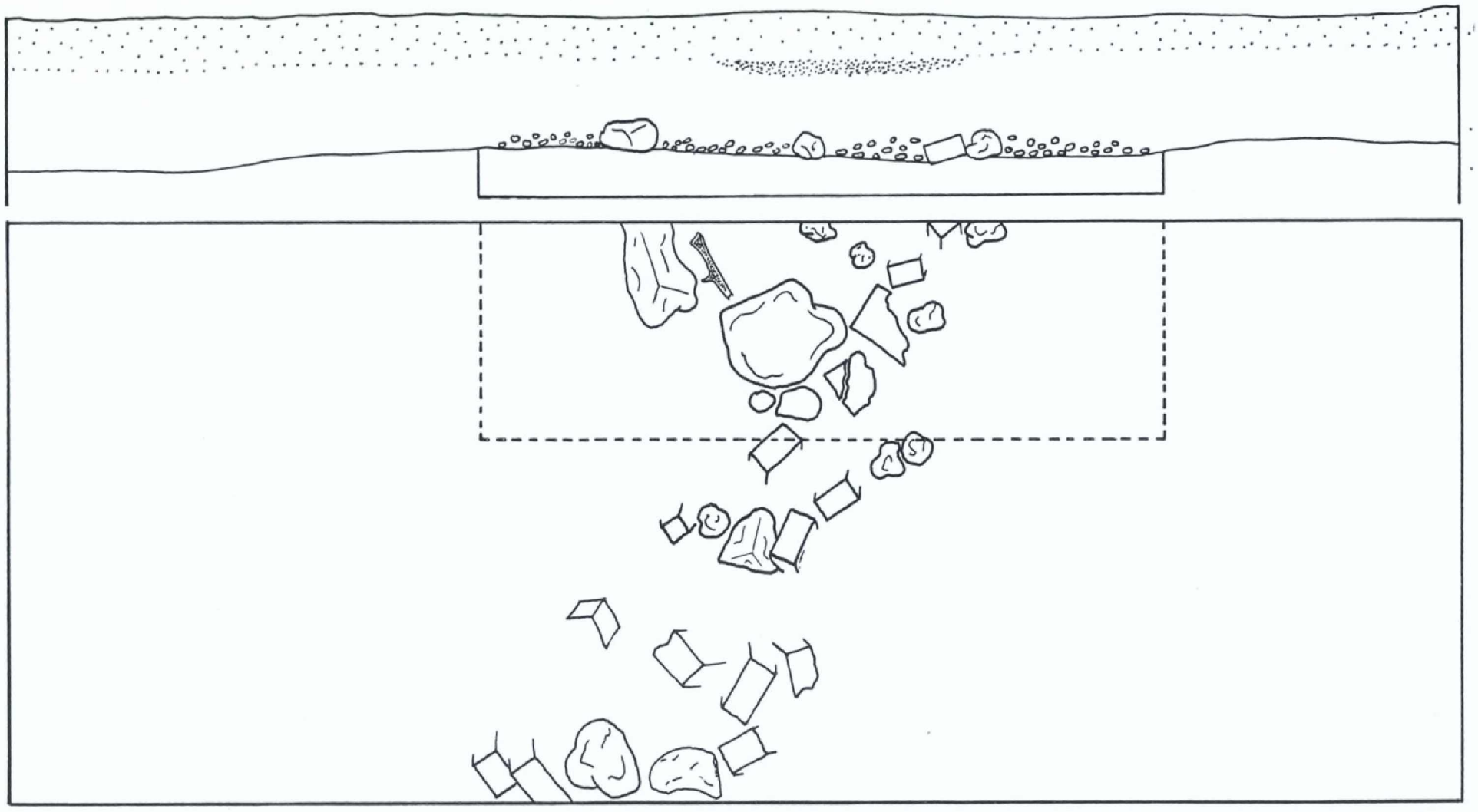


Figure 3: Enlarged scaled map of Rufus King Park showing location of subsurface tests in Areas A and B, and the current and potential alternate route for the proposed sewer line.

Rufus King Park, Trench No. 1



0 .5 1 2 ft.
Scale 1" = 1'

Figure 4: East wall profile and plan drawing of Trench No. 1.

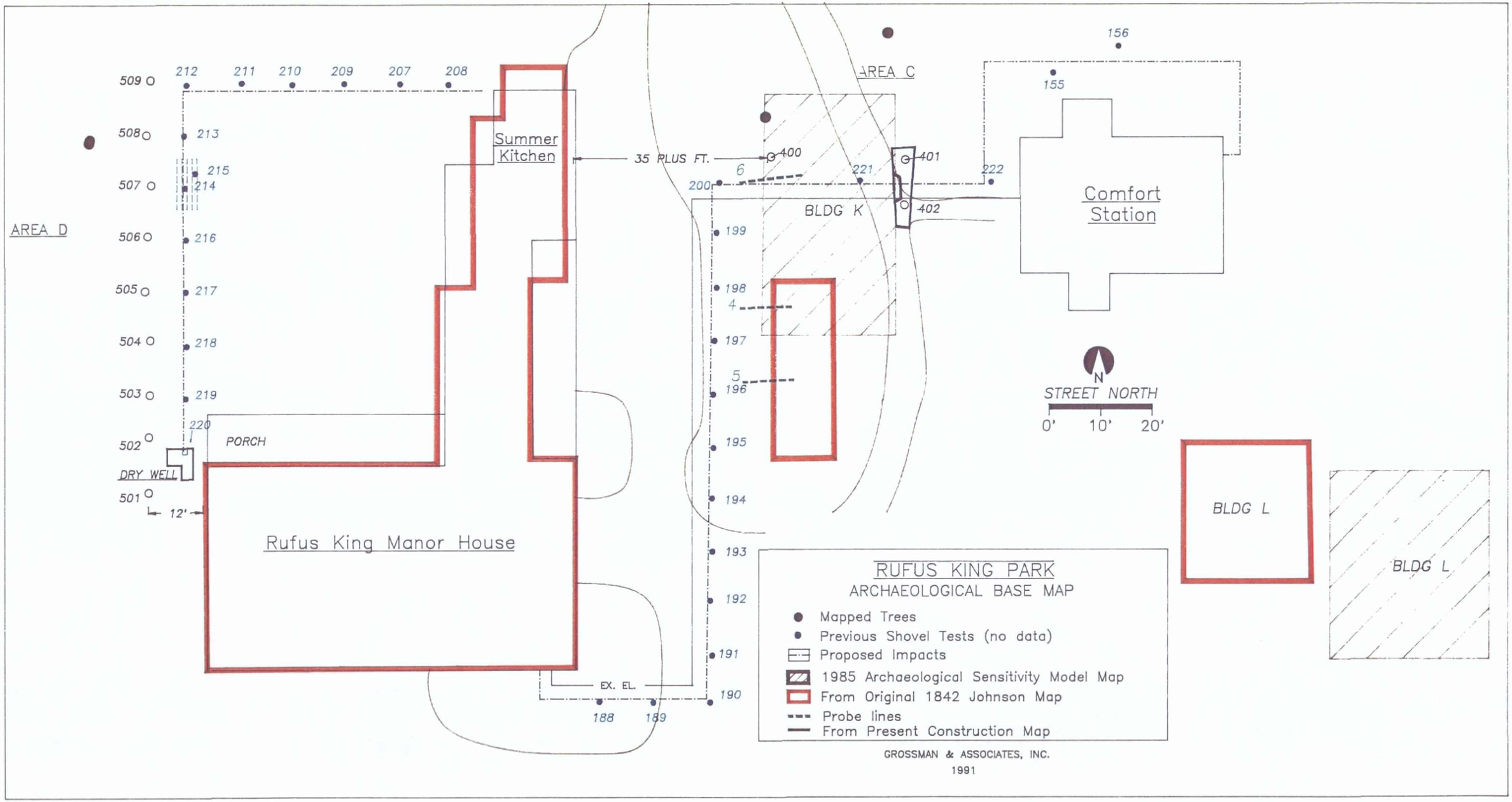


Figure 5: Computer generated map of the southern half of Rufus King Park showing study areas C and D and scaled projections of 19th century building locations from the prior sensitivity model and original 1842 Johnson map relative to the contemporary Manor House and Comfort Station.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Rufus King Park Project.

Dry Well

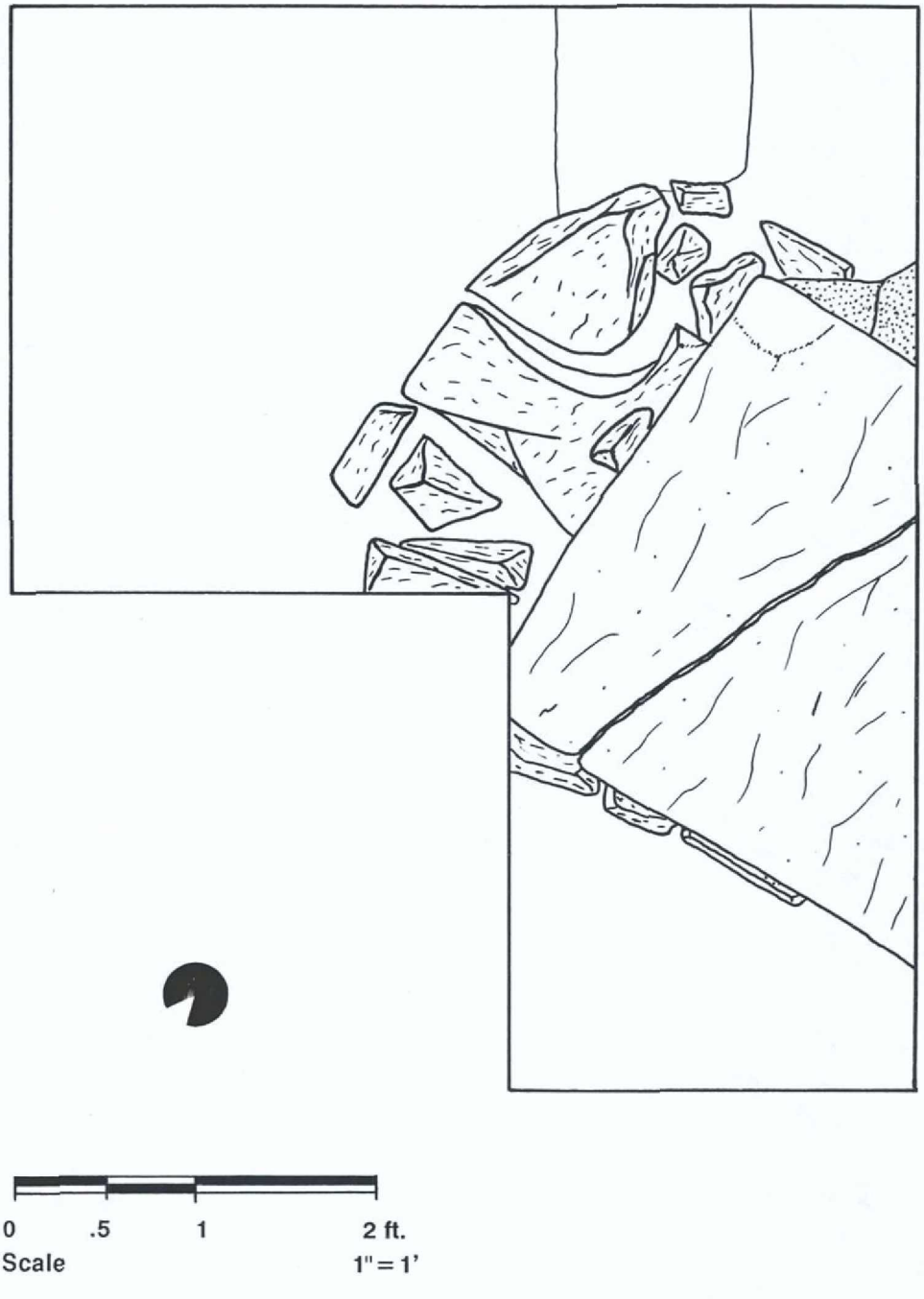


Figure 6: Plan drawing of the possible dry well at the northwest corner of the Manor House in Area D.

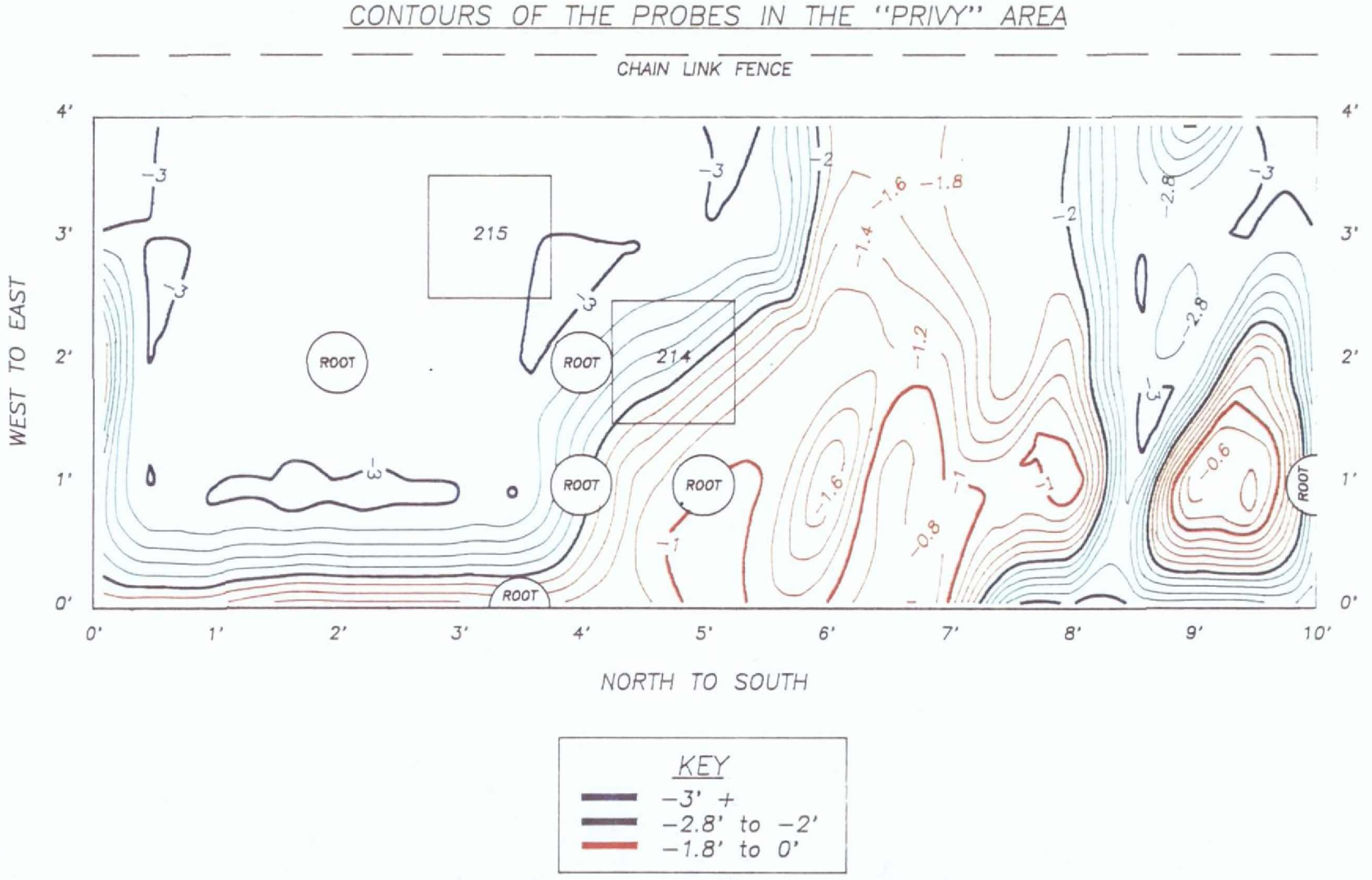


Figure 7: Computer-generated topographic map of subsurface contours of buried stone and brick "privy" feature elements based on the depth of steel probes recorded at .5' x 1' intervals in the vicinity of the possible privy and to previous shovel tests 214 and 215.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

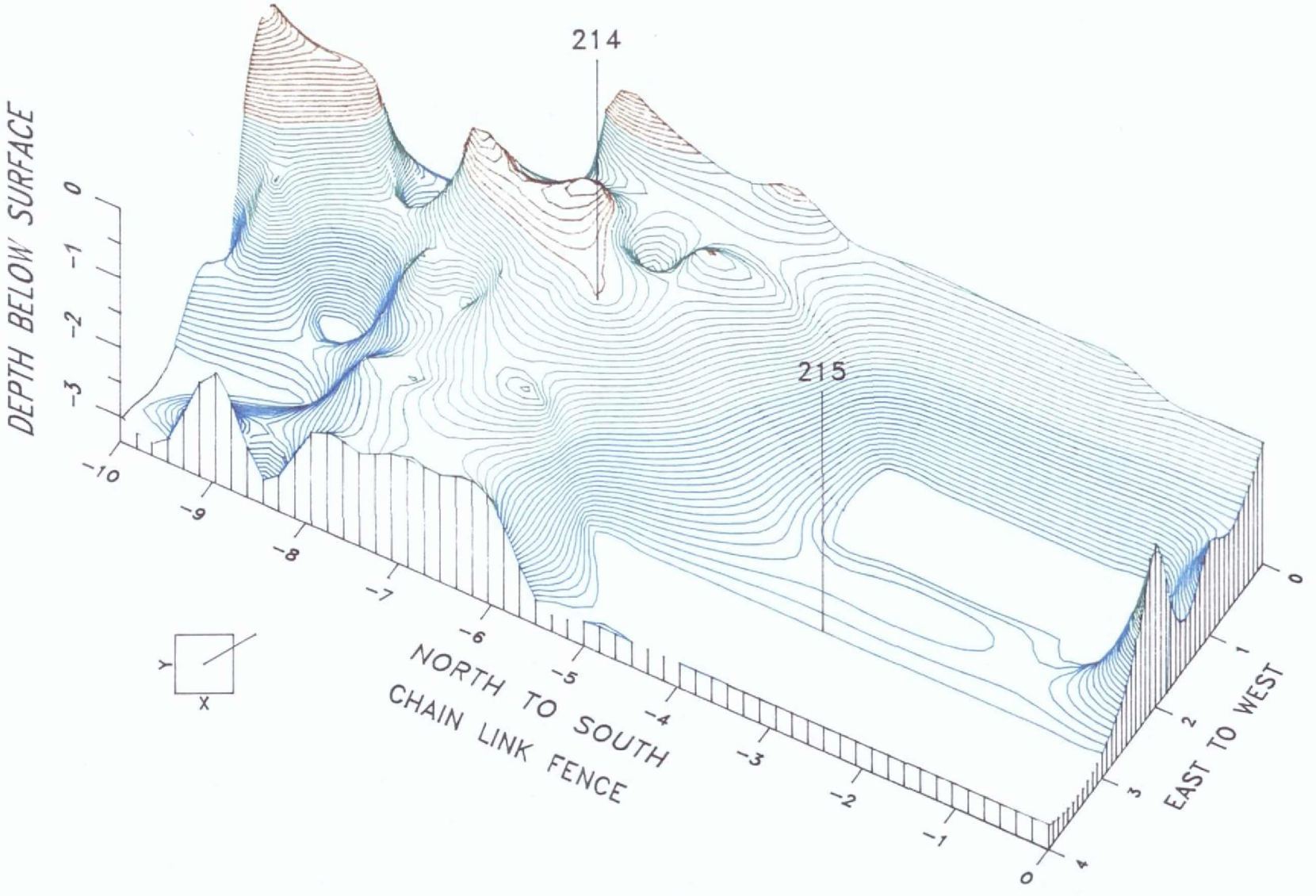


Figure 8: Computer-generated 3D surface mesh model of subsurface "privy" remains based on the depth of steel probe readings in the vicinity of the prior Greenhouse shovel tests 214 and 215.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

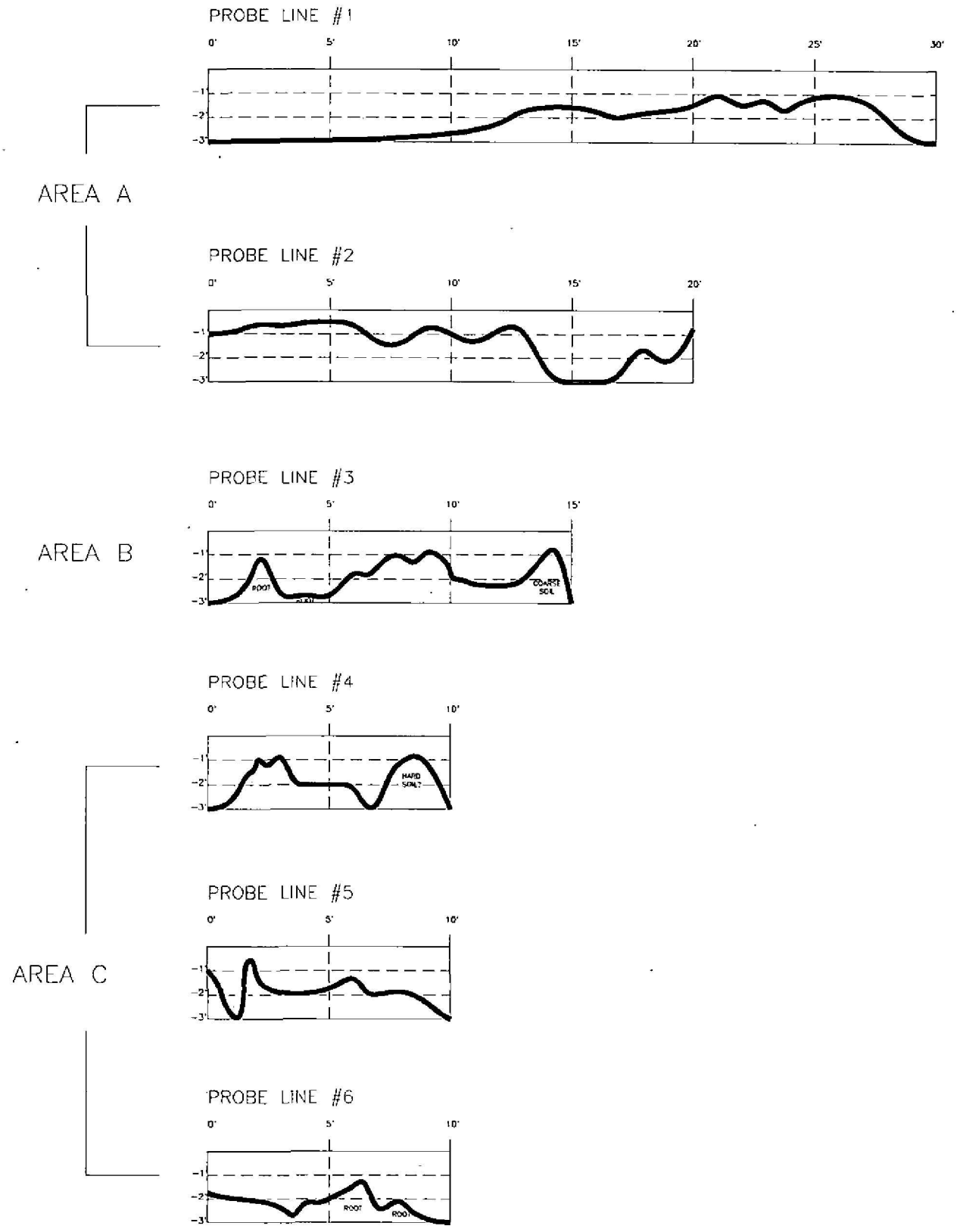


Figure 9: Profile plots of steel probe transect lines across each study area, showing the relative depth of subsurface stone, brick and gravel debris.

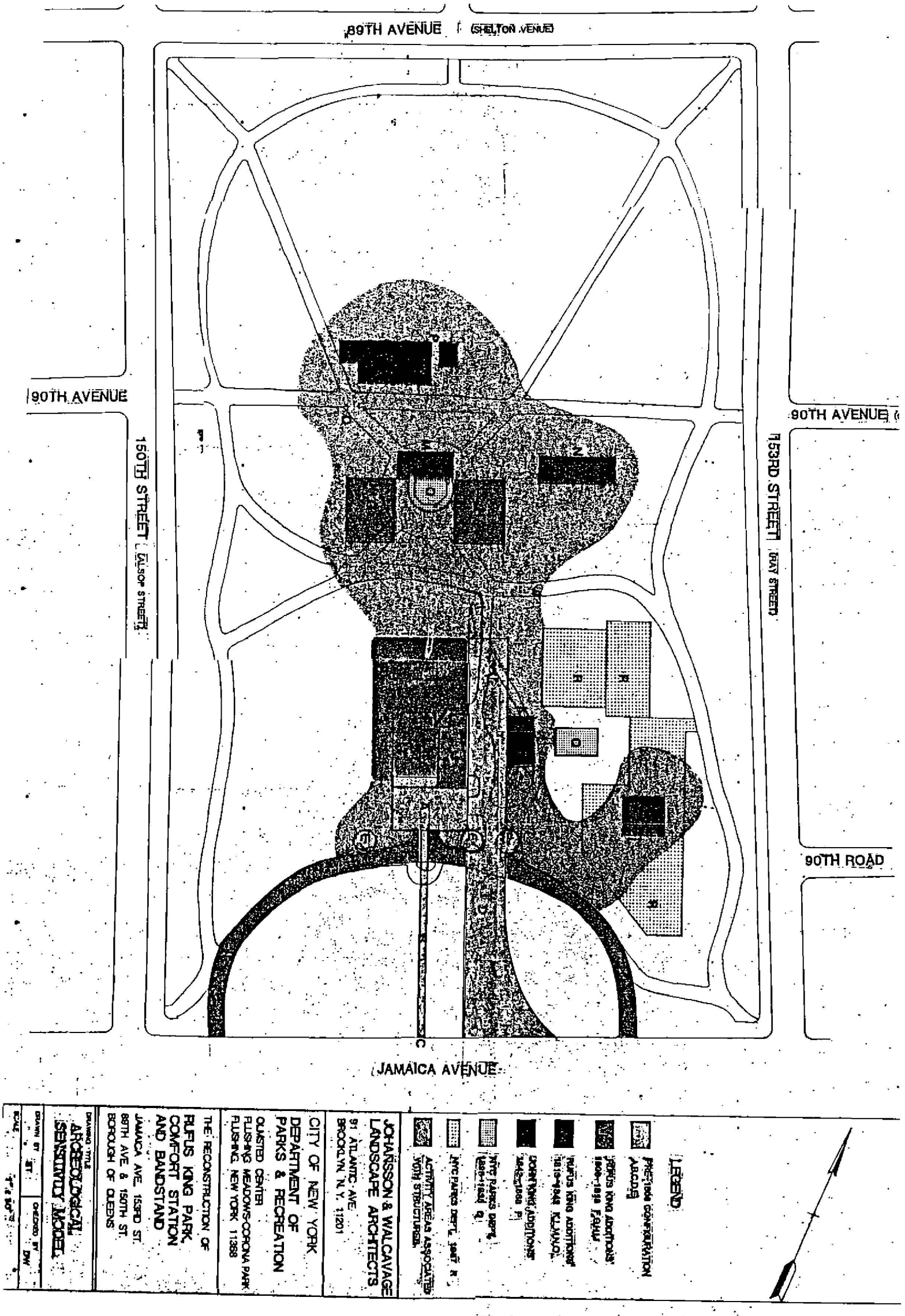


Figure 10: Photocopy of the original 1985 "Archaeological Sensitivity Model Map", depicting previously projected locations from the 1842 Johnson map.

Rufus King Park Project
Artifact Inventory: Material by Area of Provenience

Material	A	B	C	D	Sum
bone	30				30
brick	141		2	8	151
ceramic	169	12	88	13	282
cinder	67				67
cinder-slag	3				3
coal	444		12	1	457
coin	1				1
glass	170	5	9	46	230
iron			1	1	2
kaolin	5				5
metal	16		7	9	32
mortar	10			1	11
nail	151			3	154
plastic	4			2	6
shell	163	17	1	8	189
slag	6		2		8
stone	26		3	2	31
textile				1	1
wood	169		10	1	180
Total:	**1575**	**34**	**135**	**96**	**1840**

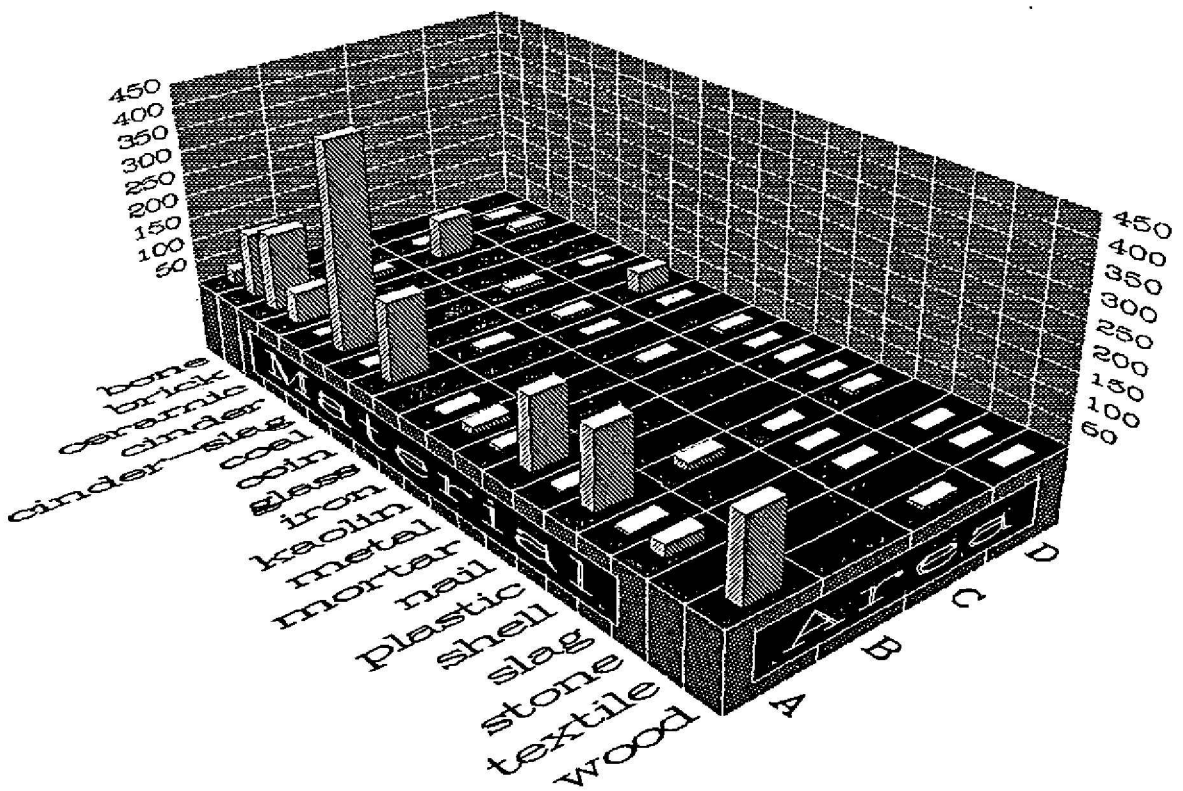


Table 1: Artifact class by Area of provenience.

Rufus King Park Project

Study Areas

Dates:	A	B	C	D	SUM
No Date	19	3	5	4	31
1962	1				1
1950	5			1	7
1936				1	1
1903	3				3
1900	2				2
1881	1				1
1850	13			2	15
1827				1	1
1820	5		6		11
1800	1				1
1795			1		1
1790	2	4			6
1788	3				3
1780	18	2	41	1	62
1775	6				6
1765	3				3
1762	50	3	32		85
1720				1	1
Total:	132	12	86	11	241

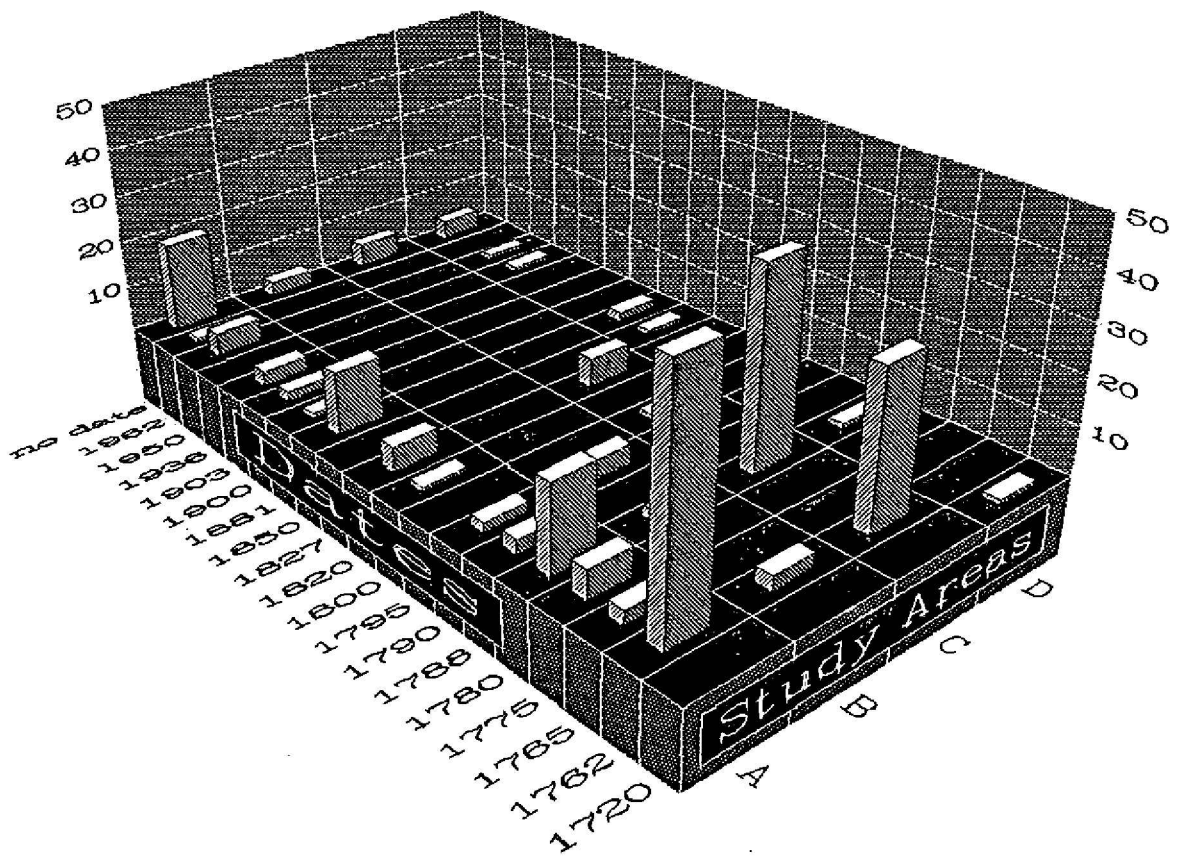


Table 2: Diagnostic artifact counts by Study Area.

Rufus King Park Project

		Strata		
		.01	.02	SUM
Dates:	1762		3	3
	1780		3	3
	1820	3		3
	1850	13		13
	1881	1		1
	1900	1		1
	1903		1	1
	1950	4		4
	1962		1	1
Total		21	9	30

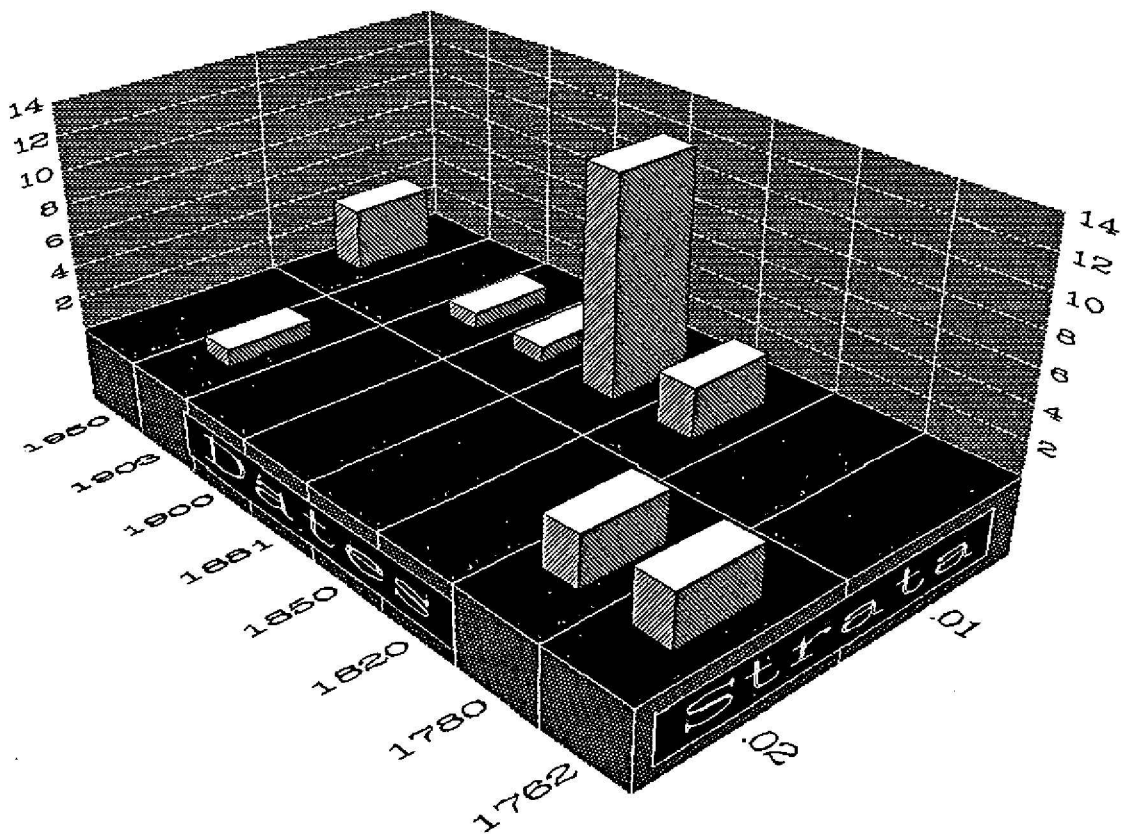


Table 3: Study Area A shovel test units datable artifacts by strata of provenience.

Rufus King Park Project

		Strata .01	Strata .02	SU
Dates:	1762		32	32
	1780		41	41
	1795		1	1
	1820		6	6
Total			80	80

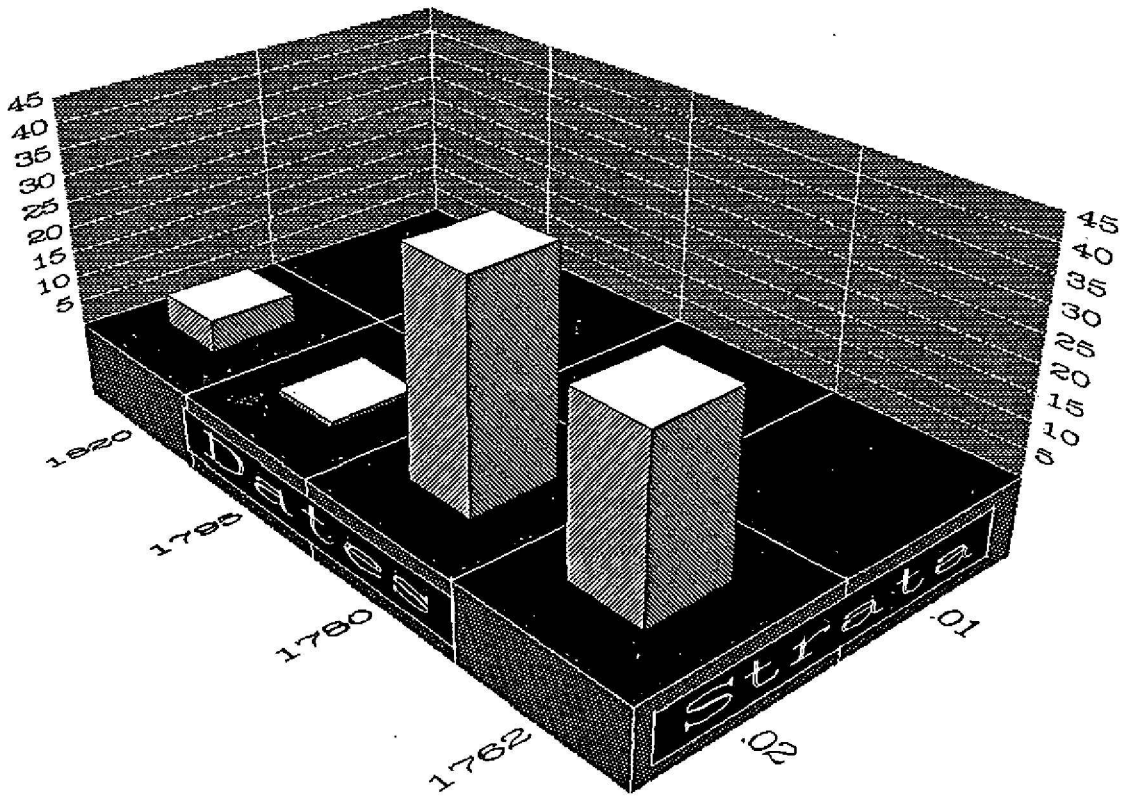


Table 4: Study Area C shovel test units datable artifacts by strata of provenience.

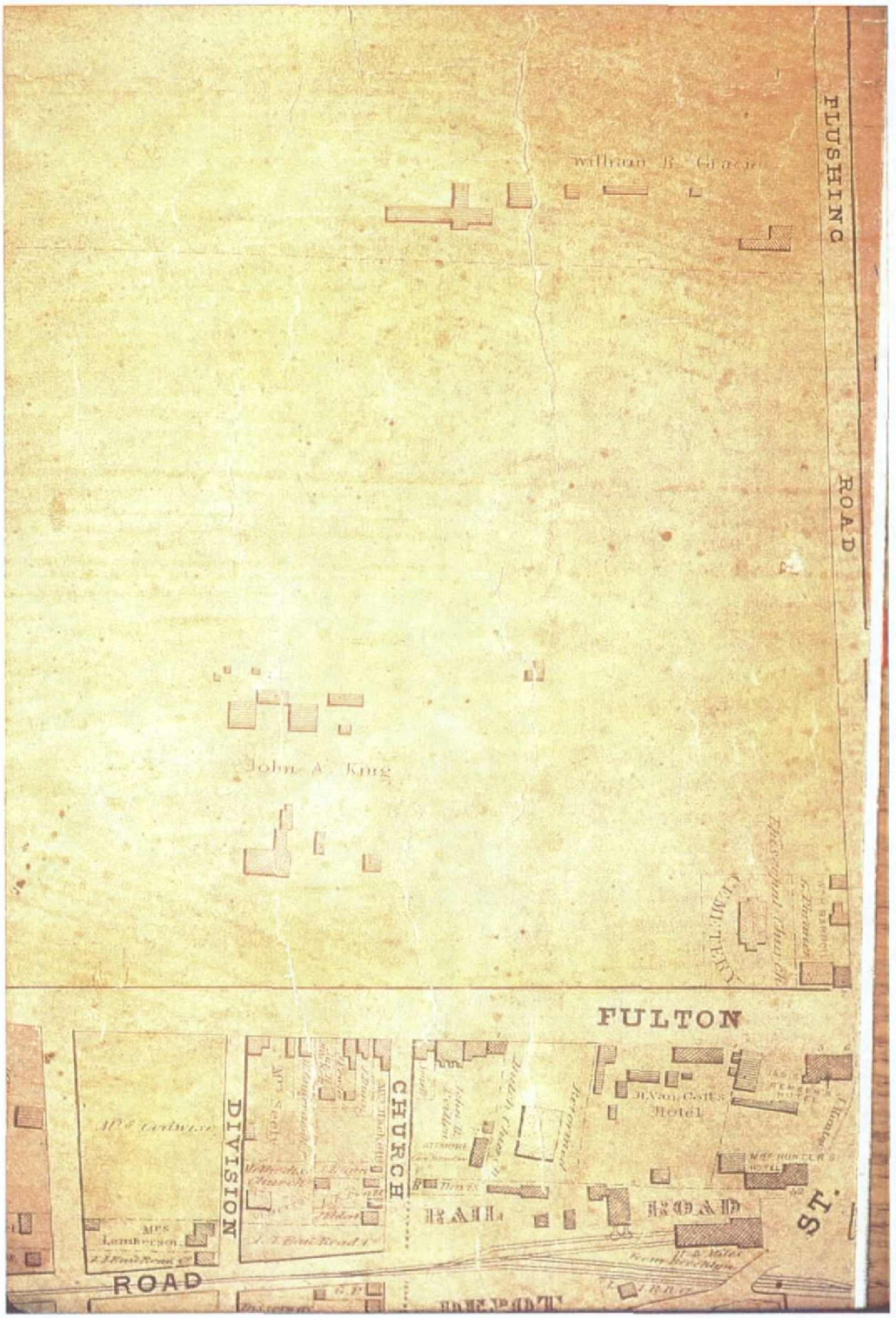


Plate 1: Photo copy of the 1842 Johnson Map showing the Rufus King Manor with eleven secondary structures situated to the north of the main Manor house and attached summer kitchen.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

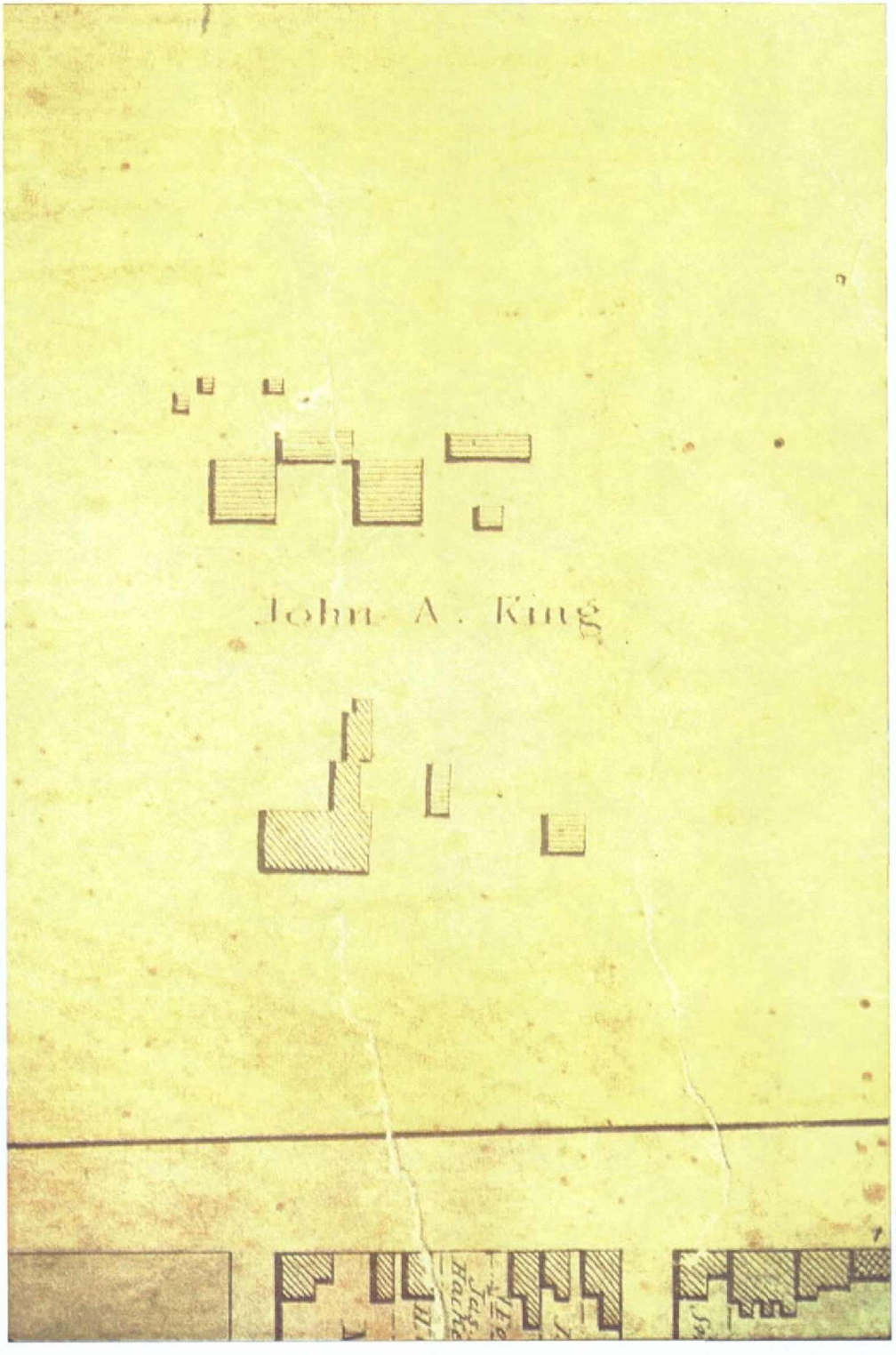


Plate 2: Photo enlargement of a original 1842 Johnson map showing the relative size and dimensions of the post 1842 Manor house and secondary structures to the north.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

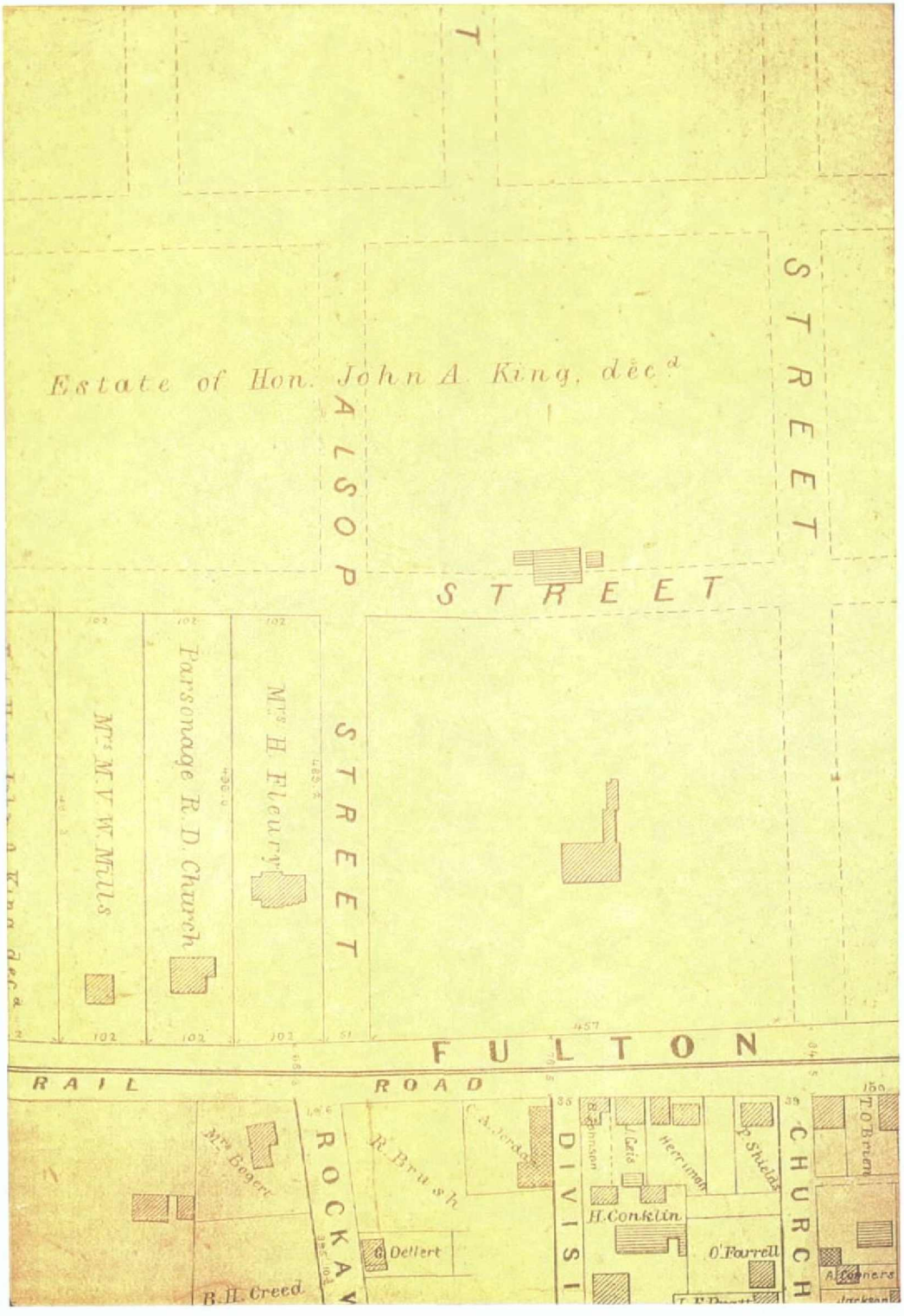


Plate 3: Photo enlargement of a 1868 Conklin Map of the King Estate showing only the presence of the main Manor house and two attached structures. The lack of secondary structures on this otherwise detailed map indicates that they were probably gone by this date, and that the former outbuildings belonged to the pre-Civil War period of the Manor's developmental history.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

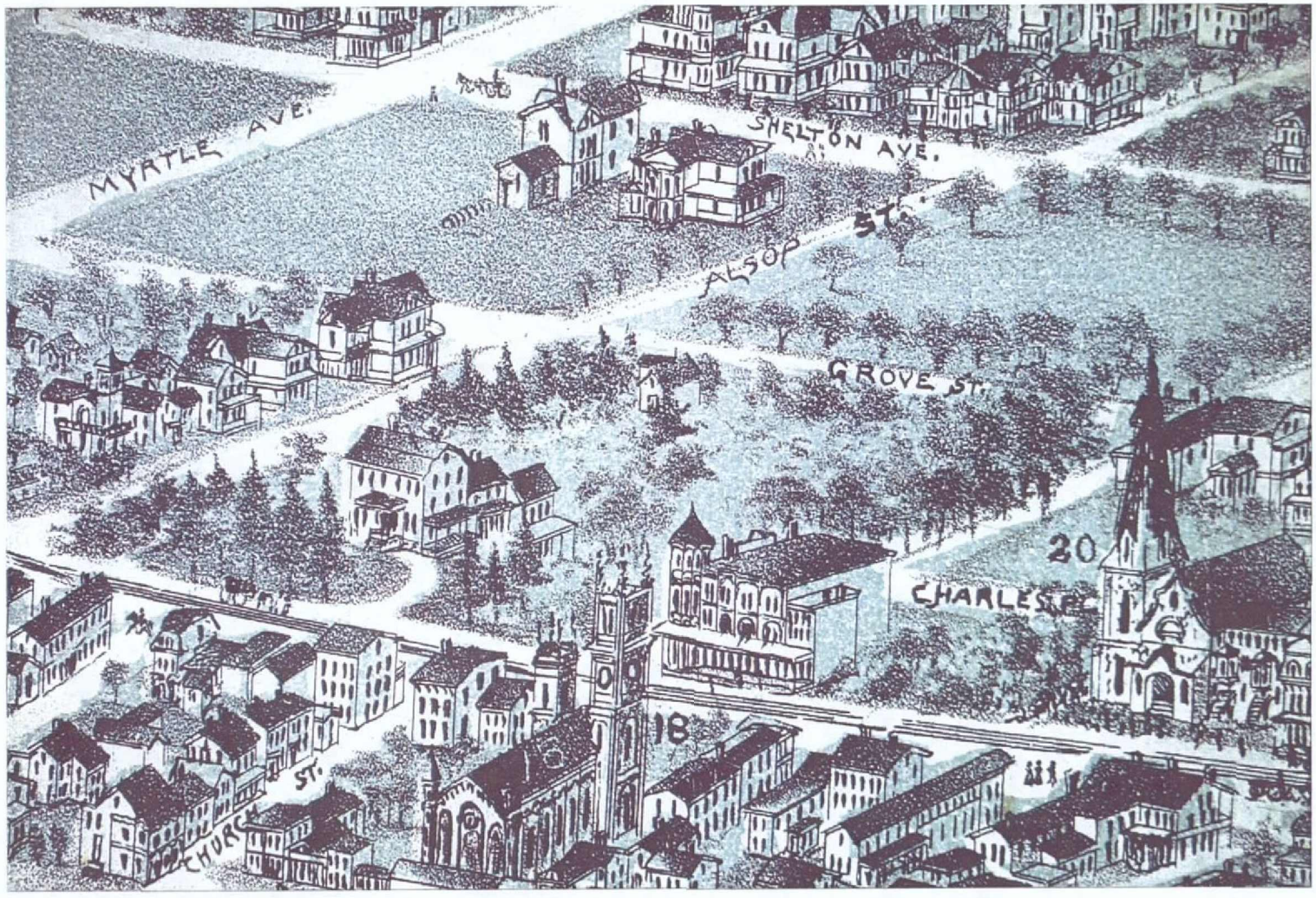


Plate 4: Photo enlargement of D. L. Hardenbrook's 1895 perspective rendition of "Jamaica," showing presence of two outbuildings in addition to the primary Manor house and its two northern extensions. The closest outbuilding is sketched in to the right, the second outbuilding, located in the northwest sector of the property, shows what appears to be a two element structure with a front door and a chimney, suggesting domestic use.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 5: Early 20th Century (possibly 1926; *cf.* Cotz, 1984) photo of the rear yard of the Manor House looking northeast past the west wall of house. Note the presence of an ill defined structure in the vicinity of the privy to the rear between the trees and in line with the west wall of the Manor house.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

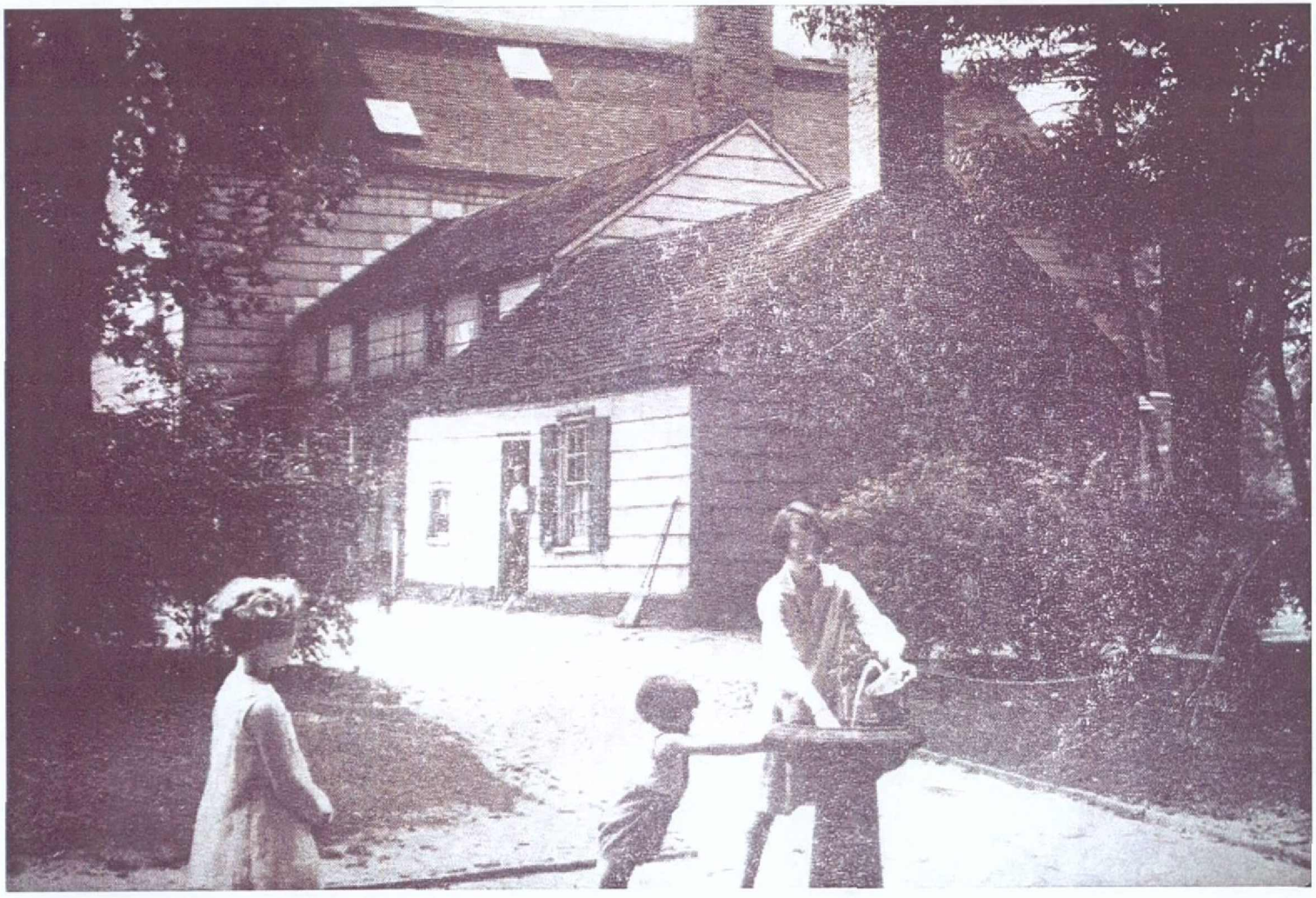


Plate 6: Macro enlargement of a ca. 1930's photograph looking southeast towards the summer kitchen at the rear of the Manor house.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 7: General field view showing location of new shovel tests and shallow test trenches in the vicinity of historic building N. Yellow flags denote the position of previous tests, blue flags denote current, Feb. 1991, test units. Yellow mason's line marks the alignment of the proposed sewer trench as demarcated by the contractor.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 8: View looking north of early-mid nineteenth century structural debris resting on the original pre-park surface in Trench No. 1, 12 inches below the modern grade.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 9: Formal field shot of exposed nineteenth century structural debris looking east in Trench 1 along the proposed sewer trench alignment and within the vicinity of former the Building N location.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 10: General view looking south of the ST 231 Wall exposure relative to the Manor house to the south of the test unit.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 11: Close-up view of the ST 231 Wall exposure looking west and showing multi-course stone wall corner elements exposed between ca. 6-24 inches below modern grade.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 12: General field photo of the crew working near the exposed dry well at north-west corner of the Manor House.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 13: View looking north-west along the rear yard fence behind the Manor house showing the general location of the stone "dry well" at the corner of the house, and former (yellow) and current (blue) marker flags at shovel test locations.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 14: Formal field view of the partially excavated 19th century "dry well" exposed at northwest corner of Manor house.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 15: Overhead view of the partially exposed dry well at the corner of the Manor house showing a large stone slab over the rough cut stone liner.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 16: General view looking east of a partially exposed Dry well associated with north-west corner of the Manor house.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 17: Informal field shot of the partially exposed dry well at north-west corner of the Manor house showing the exposed feature relative to the flagged location of former shovel test unit (No. 220) which made contact with, but did not define, the nature of the feature.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 18: General view looking west of Test Trench No.3 between the Summer kitchen and the modern Comfort Station within the vicinity of the previously suspected location of Structure K. In addition to the revised computer based map analysis indicating that Structure K was actually located to the west and south of the Comfort Station, the Archaeological tests showed the presence of only 20th century debris. Note the presence of LPC mandated shovel tests at either end of the shallow trench.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 19: Detail of the exposed surface in Test Trench No. 3 showing 20th century destruction debris found in association with a modern aluminum Seagram's ginger ale bottle cap.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

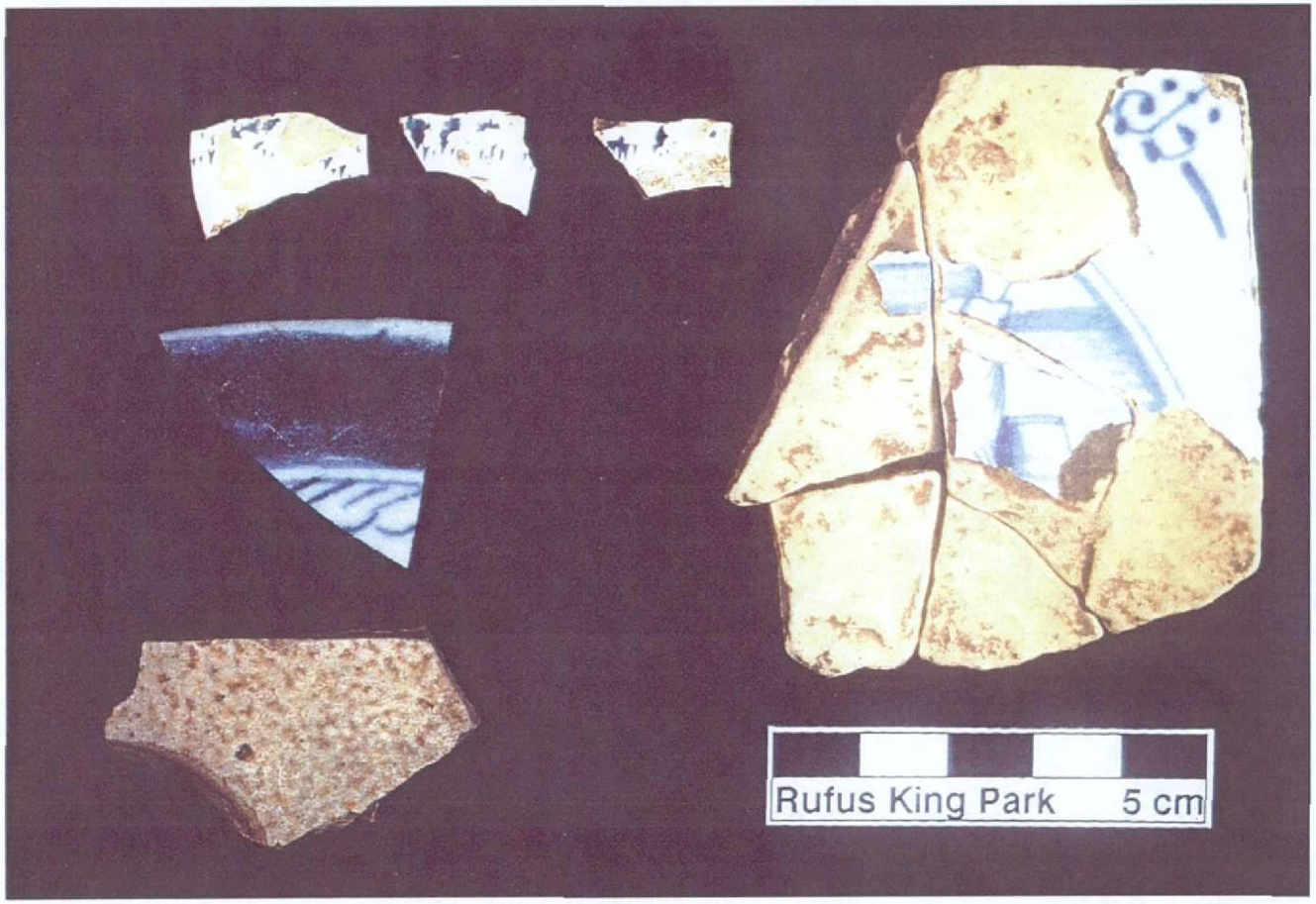


Plate 20: Mid to Late 18th. Century ceramics recovered from lower level (Cx. 1.02, 5-12 inches below surface) of Trench 1, Area A.

Top left: Molded Creamware plate rimsherds with blue painted decoration, post 1765 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

Mid-Left: Rim sherd Canton/Nanking Chinese Export porcelain with "Rain and Clouds" motif. Post-1790 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

Bottom Left: Gray salt-glazed stoneware hollowware body sherd, no date.

Right: Delft tile fragments with blue and white decoration. Late 18th. Century-Early 19th. Century corner motif (Noël Hume 1976).

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 21: Historic artifacts from lower level (Cx. 1.02, 5-12 inches below surface) of Trench 1, Area A.
Top: Iron knife blade.
Bottom: Iron "shrimp" fork with 2 tines.
Right: Hand blown dark green wine/liquor bottle neck and lip. Late 18th. Century (Noël Hume 1976).

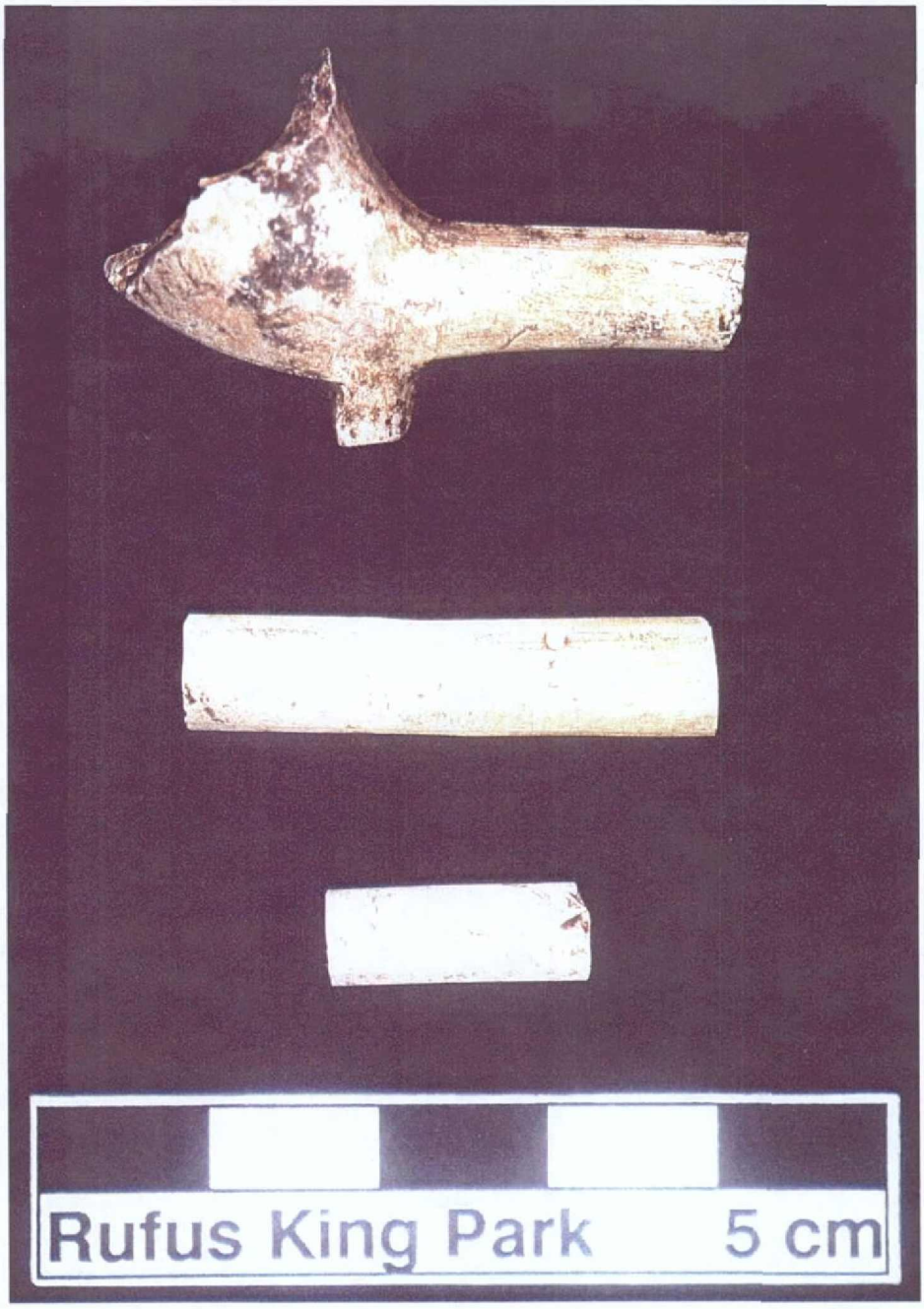


Plate 22: Kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments recovered from lower level (Cx. 02, 5-12 inches below surface) of Trenches 1 and 2, Area A.
Top: Trench 2: Partial Kaolin Pipe bowl with plain spur and stem.
Bottom: Trench 1: Undecorated Kaolin Pipe stems, no date.

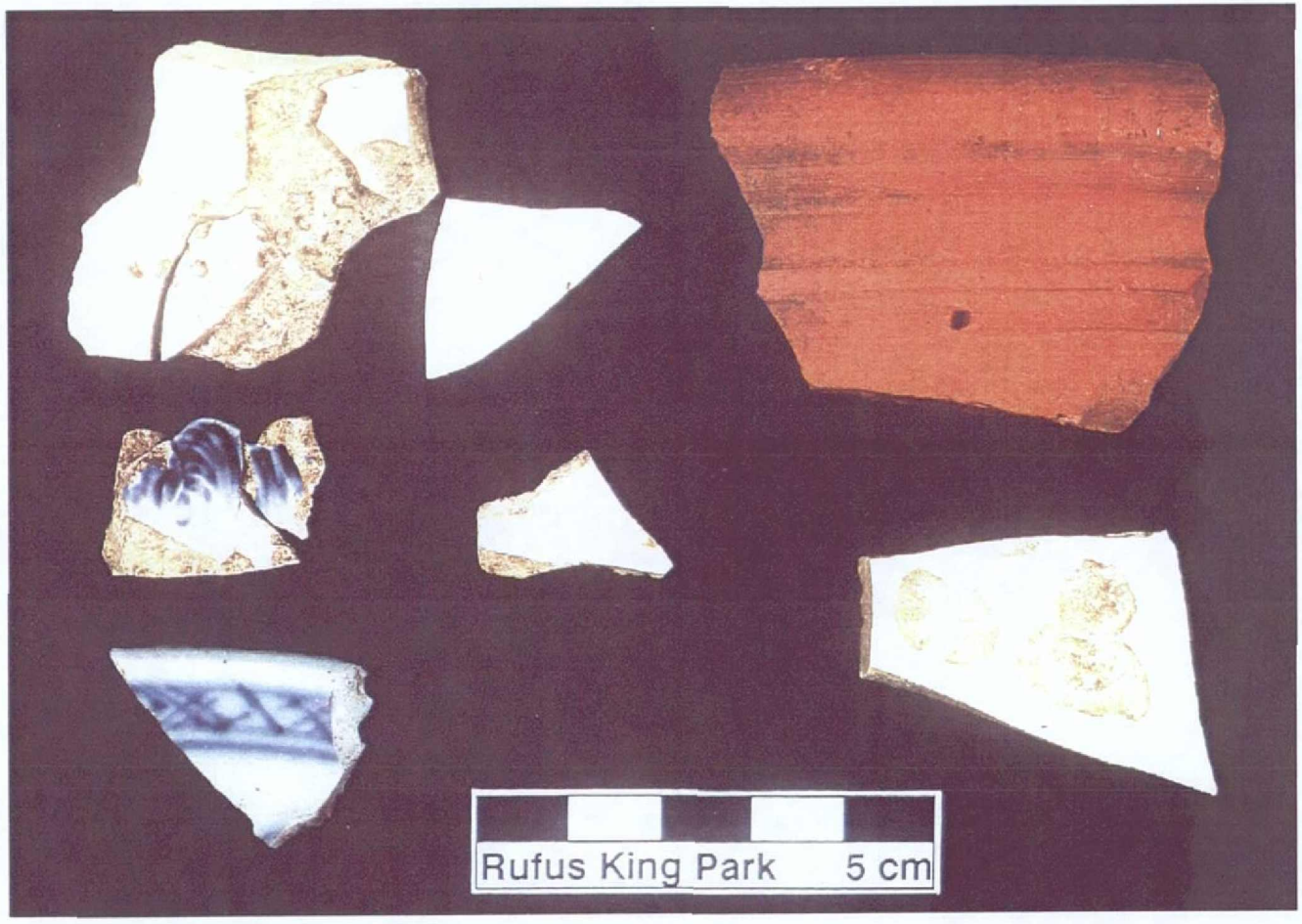


Plate 23: Late 18th. Century ceramics recovered from Lower level (Cx. 2.02, 5-12 inches below surface) of Trench 2, Area A.

Top Left: Undecorated creamware body sherds. Post-1762 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).
Top Right: Rim sherd of Unglazed Red Earthenware from large hollowware vessel. No date.
Mid-Left: Rim sherds from blue shell-edge decorated pearlware plate. Post-1780 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).
Middle: Body sherds of undecorated Pearlware. Post-1780 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).
Bottom Left: Rim sherd of Chinese Export Porcelain plate. Post-1790 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

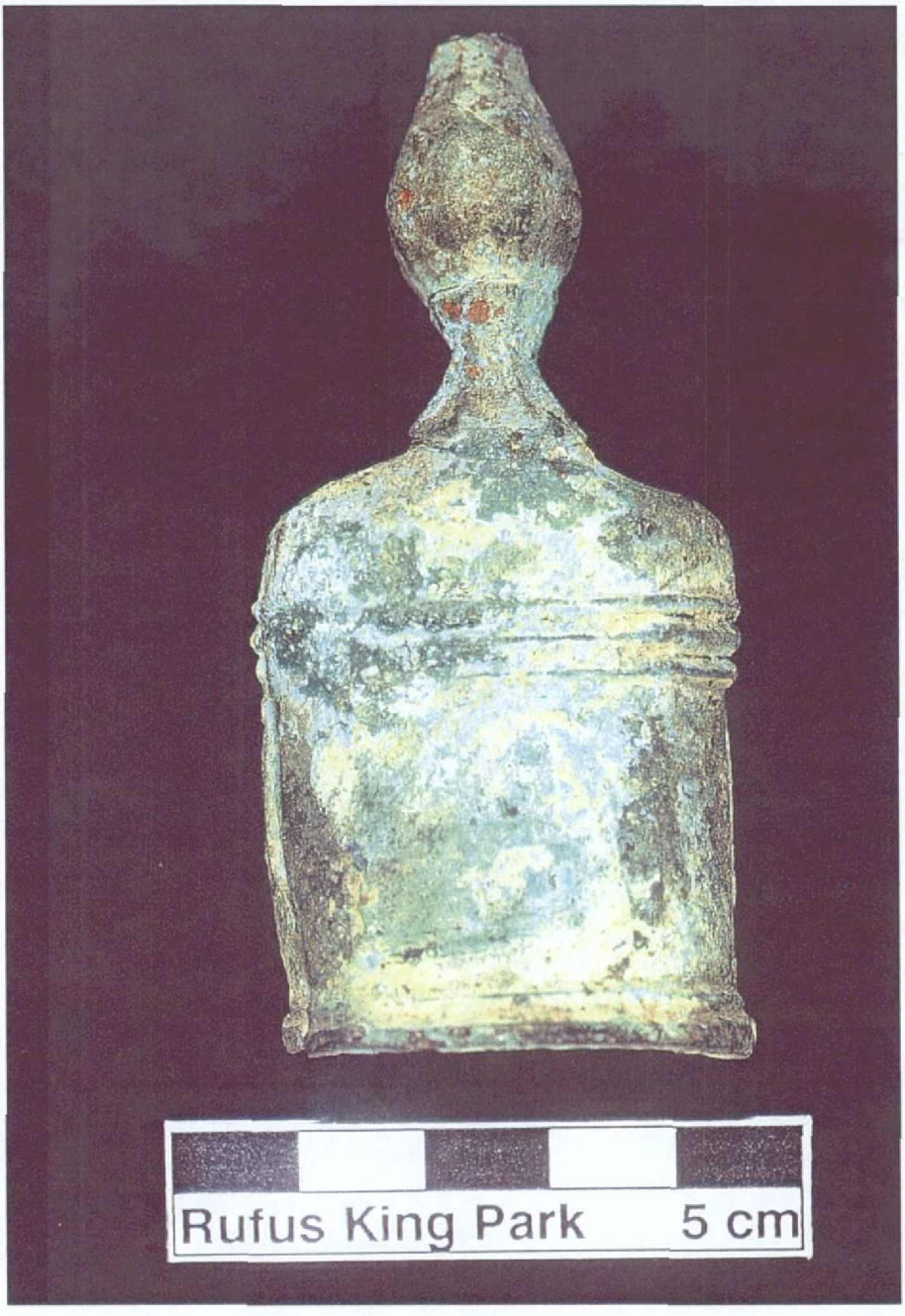


Plate 24: Copper alloy bell from Trench 2, Area A, Cx.2.02, 5-12 inches below surface. No date.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 25: Two Late 18th. Century hand-blown dark olive green wine/liquor bottle necks and lips, possibly of English or American manufacture, from the lowest level of Trench 2, Cx. 2.02 at a depth of 5-12 inches, in Area A. Probable late 18th century to early 19th century date. Most similar to bottles dated 1788 through 1809 in Noël Hume 1976, p.68.

Plate 26: Possible Late 19th and 20th century glass artifacts from Area A, Trench 2, Context 2.02, at a depth of 5-12 inches.

Top: Clear glass embossed bottle base in two pieces. Automatic bottle machine made, probably manufactured in the U.S. by Anchor-Hocking Glass Co., post-1903 (Lorrain 1968; Munsey 1970).

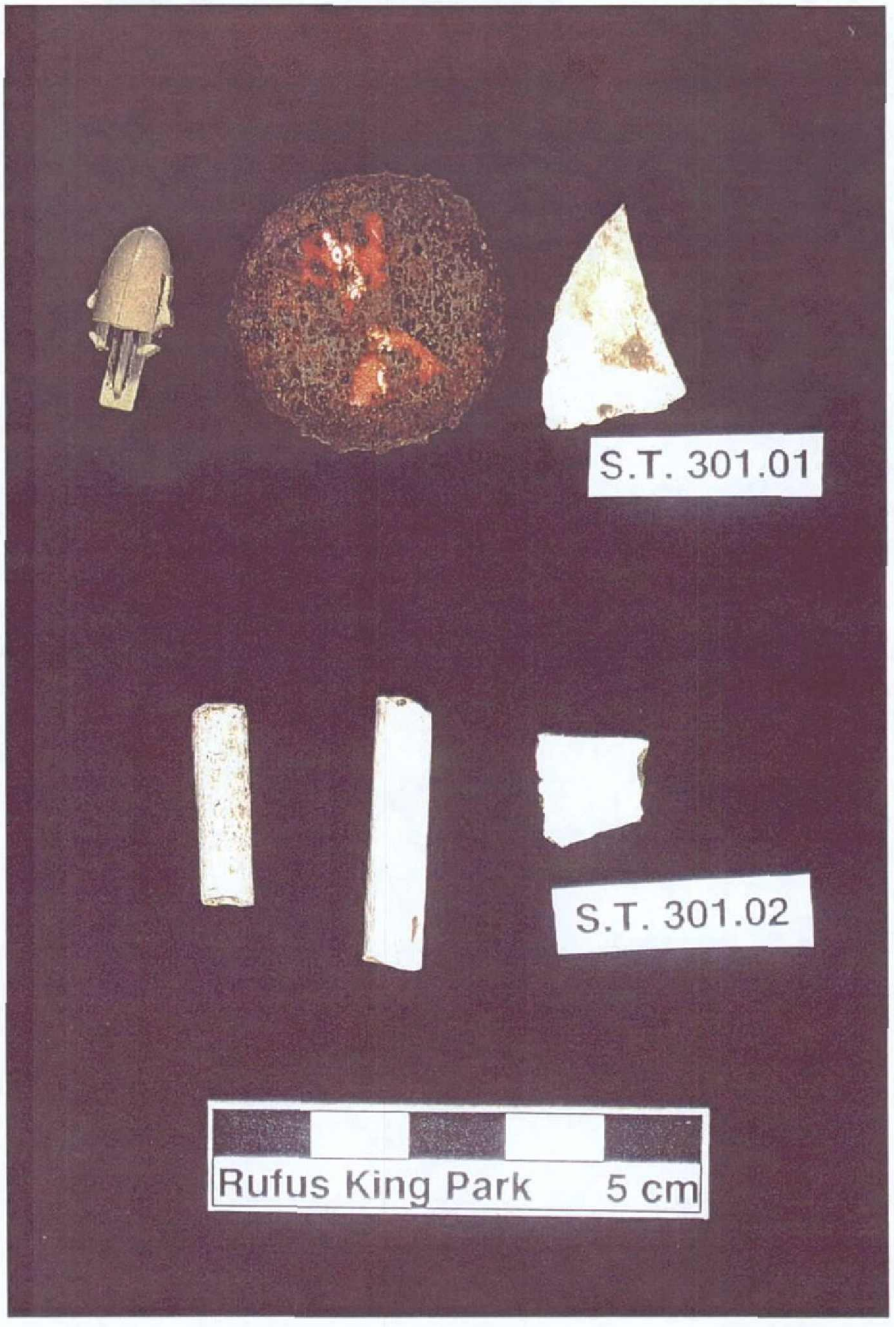


Plate 27: Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 301, in Area A.

Top Row: Cx.301.01, 0-5 inches. **Left:** Tan, molded plastic, probable toy part, 20th Century debris. **Middle:** Metal "Budweiser" bottle cap, *flip-off crown cap* type, post-1950 (Lief n.d.). **Right:** Bodysherd of thick, undecorated ironstone, post-1850 (Price 1979).

Bottom Row: Cx.301.02, 5-12 inches. **Left:** Two undecorated kaolin pipe stem fragments, no date. **Right:** One body sherd of undecorated whiteware, post-1820 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

Plate 28: Mended 19th. Century whiteware ceramic sherds recovered from the second level of Shovel Test 302 (Cx. 302.02) in Area A at a depth of 5-12 inches. Floral green transfer-printed motif on large bowl fragments, post-1850 (Price 1979; Lofstrom et. *al.* 1976).

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

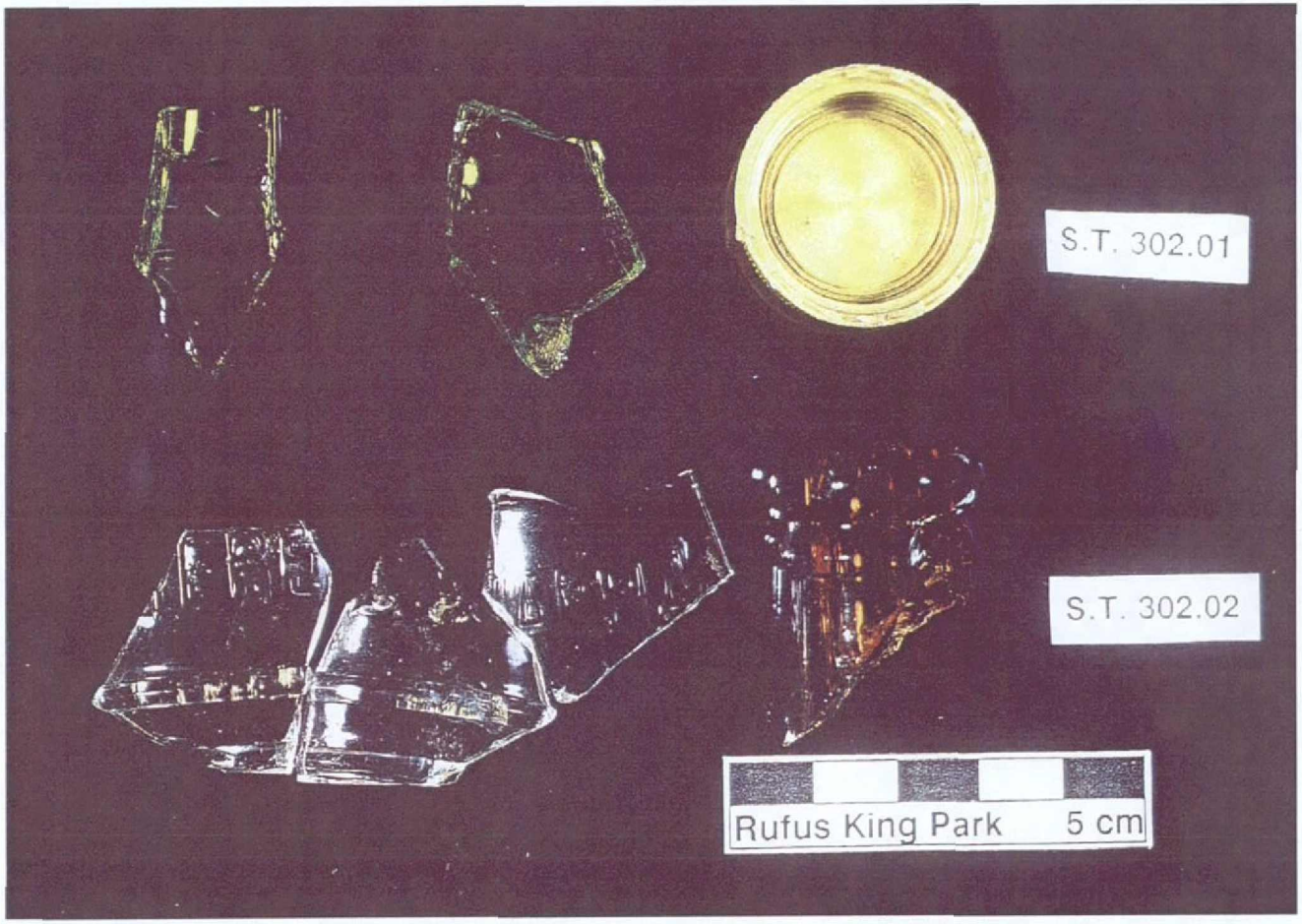


Plate 29: Historic artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 302, in Area A.

Top Left: Cx.302.01, 0-5 inches below surface. Two bright green bottle glass fragments, probably 20th century beer bottle.

Top Right: Cx.302.01, 0-5 inches below surface. Gold, molded plastic screw cap from wine/liquor bottle. Interior molded, "Patent Pending 21." 20th century debris.

Bottom Left: Cx.302.02, 5-12 inches below surface. Three sherds of clear, embossed container glass, no date.

Bottom Right: Cx.302.02, 5-12 inches below surface. Amber bottle neck and lip. Probably a beer bottle of semi-automatic bottle machine manufacture, post-1881 (Lorrain 1968; Munsey 1970).

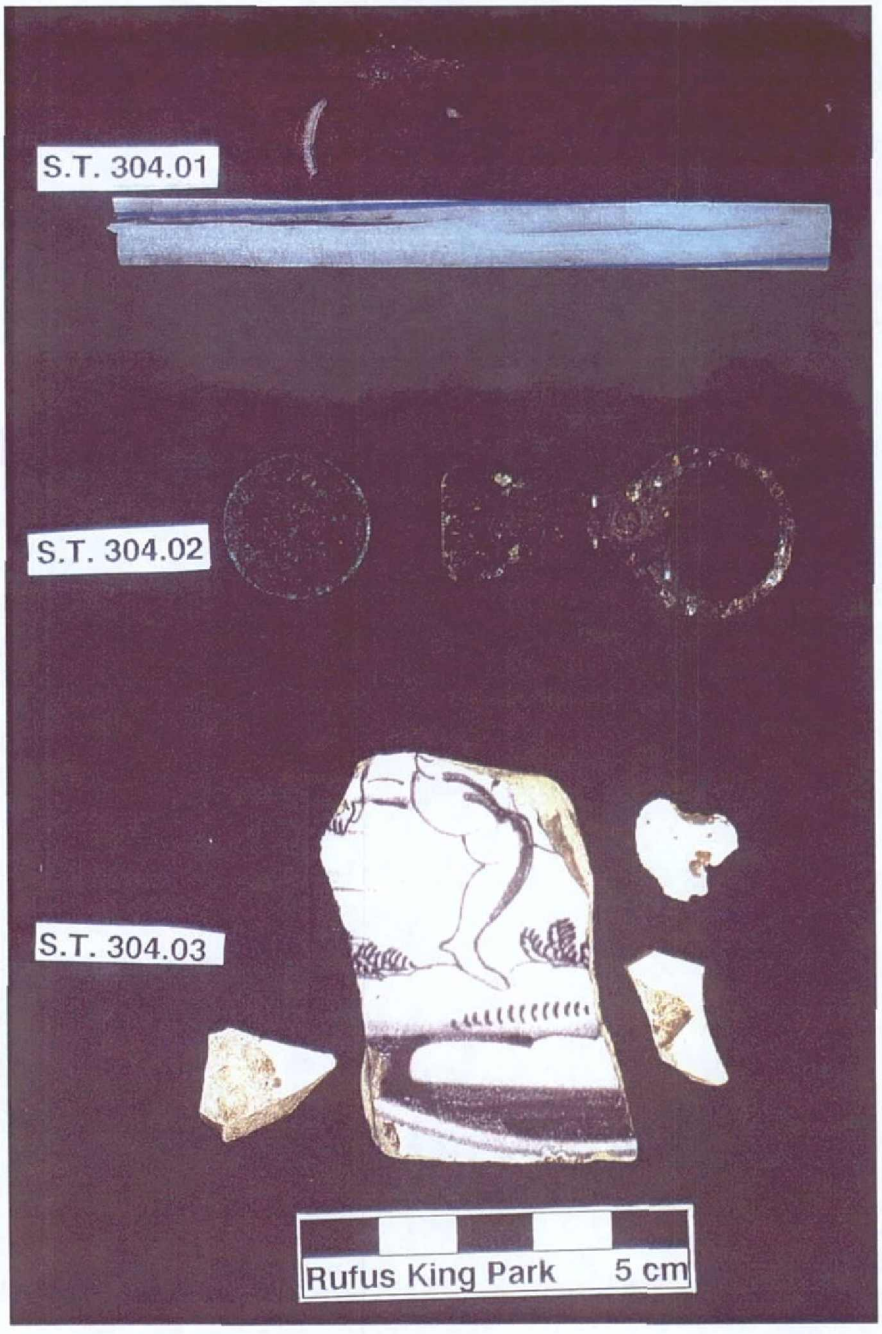


Plate 30: Vertical sequence, recent to early, of artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 304, Area A.

Top Row: Cx. 304.01, 0-5 inches below surface. **Top:** Crushed metal flip-off crown type bottle cap of U.S. manufacture, ca. 1950 (Lief, n.d.). **Bottom:** 20th Century blue and white plastic drinking straw.

Middle Row: Cx. 304.02, 5-(12-18) inches. **Left:** 1903 U.S. Indian Head copper penny. **Right:** Aluminum beverage can pull-tab of U.S. manufacture, post-1962 (Busch 1982).

Bottom Row: Cx. 304.03, (12-18)-26 inches below surface **Left**: Body sherd of undecorated pearlware, post-1780 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976). **Middle:** Delft tile fragment with manganese purple figure in landscape scene motif, probable late 18th, Early 19th century (Noël Hume 1976).**Right:** Body sherds of undecorated creamware, post-1762 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

Plate 31: 1903 Indian Head copper penny from Shovel Test 304 (Cx. 304.02) in Area A, at a depth of 5-12 inches.
Obverse: "United States of America" along edge. "1903" below Indian Head.
Reverse: "One Cent" below shield within wreath.

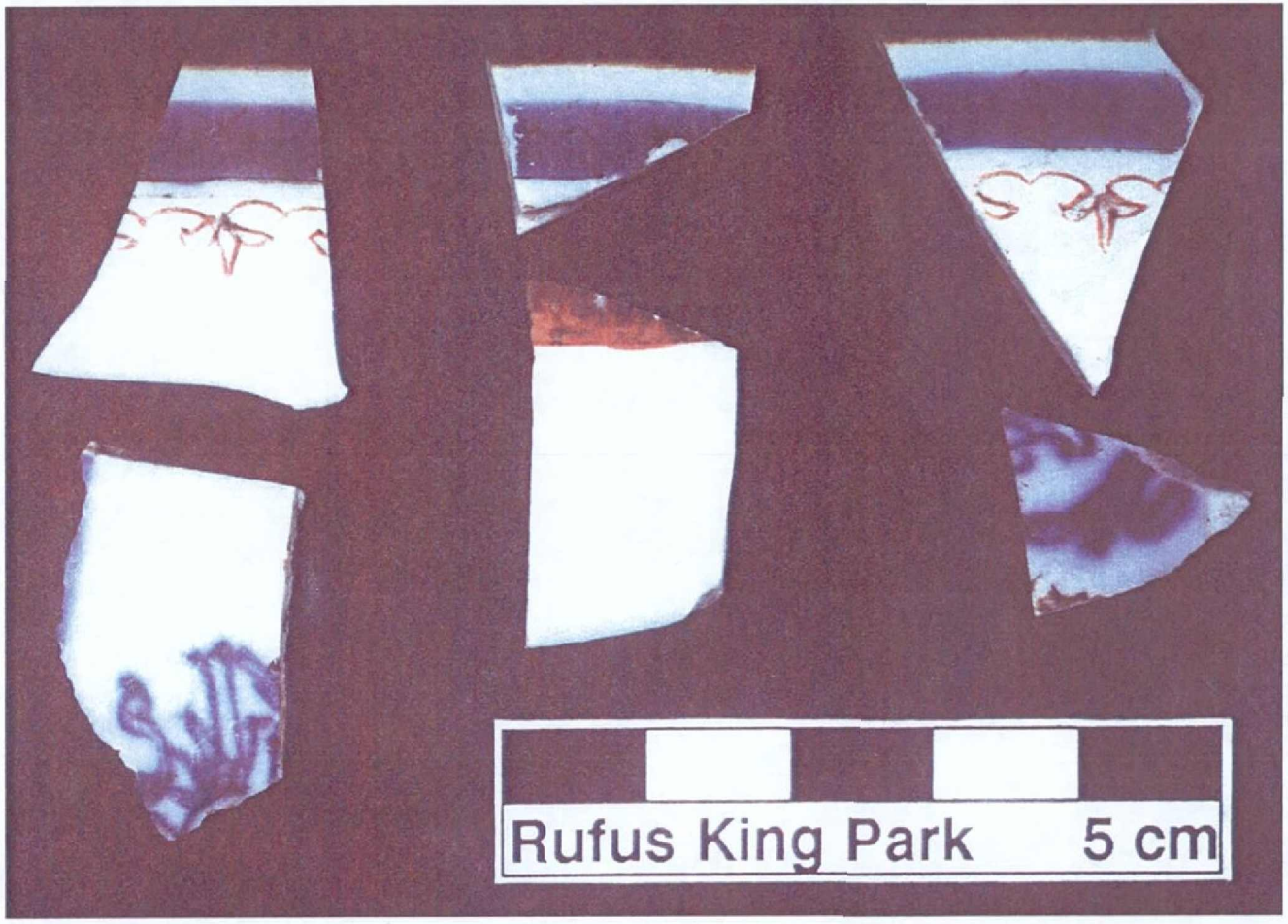


Plate 32: Late 18th century pocelain ceramic sherds recovered from Shovel Test 231 extension, in Area B.
Top Row: Rim sherds of red overglaze enamel decoration with brown line on rim, China Trade Porcelain plate, post-1790 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).
Bottom Row: **Left:** Bodysherd of underglazed blue painted hard paste porcelain hollowware vessel, no date. **Center:** Body sherd of red overglaze enamel decoration, China Trade Porcelain, post-1790 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976). **Right:** Base sherd of underglaze blue painted hardpaste porcelain plate, no date.

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

Plate 33: *Late 18th century* ceramics recovered from Shovel Test 231 extension, in Area B.
Top: Rimsherd of large undecorated creamware plate, post 1762 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).
Bottom: **Left:** Handle fragment of gray salt-glazed stoneware hollowware vessel, no date. **Right**: Body sherds of floral motif, underglaze blue painted pearlware, post-1780 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

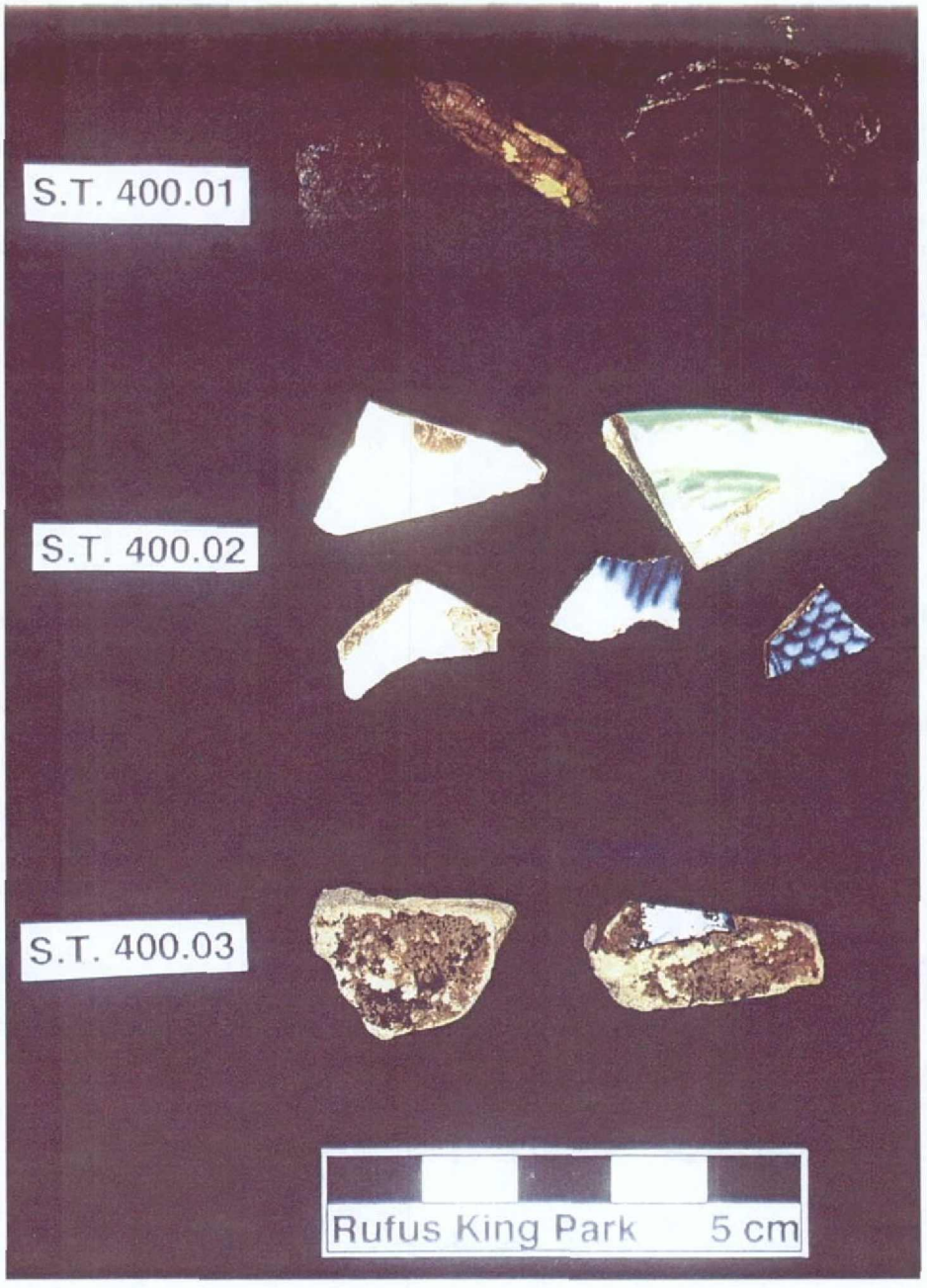


Plate 34: Vertical distribution of historic artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 400, in Area C.

Top Row: Cx.400.01, 0-6 inches below surface. **Left:** Crumpled aluminum foil fragment, 20th century debris. **Middle:** Pencil fragment of yellow painted wood and graphite, 20th century debris. **Right:** Crushed metal bottle cap, flip-off crown type of U.S. manufacture, ca. 1950 (Lief n.d.).

Middle Row: Cx.400.02, 6-15 inches below surface. **Left:** Two body sherds of undecorated creamware, post-1762 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976). **Top Right:** Rim sherd of green molded edge decorated pearlware, post-1780 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976). **Bottom Right:** Two body sherds of underglaze blue painted pearlware, post-1780 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

Bottom Row: Cx.400.03, 15-24 inches below surface. Two Delft Tile fragments, one sherd with traces of blue on white decoration. Probable late 18th, early 19th century date.

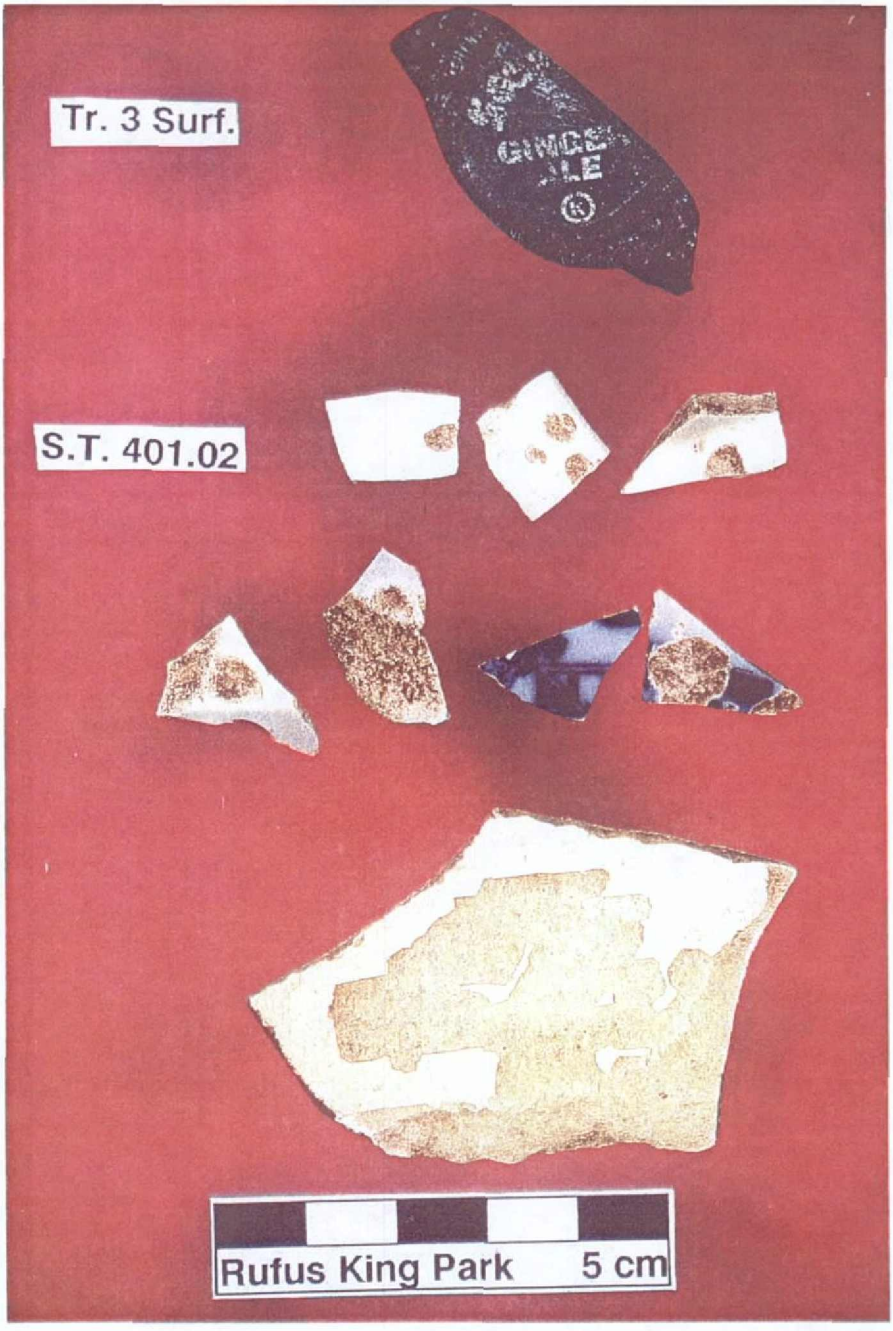


Plate 35: Historic artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 401, in Area C.

Top Row: Crushed aluminum twist-off bottle cap of "Seagrams Ginger Ale", from Trench 3 Surface, 20th. century debris, at a depth of 12 inches.

Middle Row: From Shovel Test 401:Cx.401.02, 12-24 inches. Three body sherds of undecorated creamware, post-1762 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976). **Middle Row Left:** Two body sherds of undecorated pearlware, post-1780 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976). **Middle Row Right:** Two body sherds of underglaze blue painted pearlware, post-1780 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

Bottom Row: Marley (near rim) sherd of plain whiteware plate, post-1820 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

Grossman and Associates, Inc. 1991

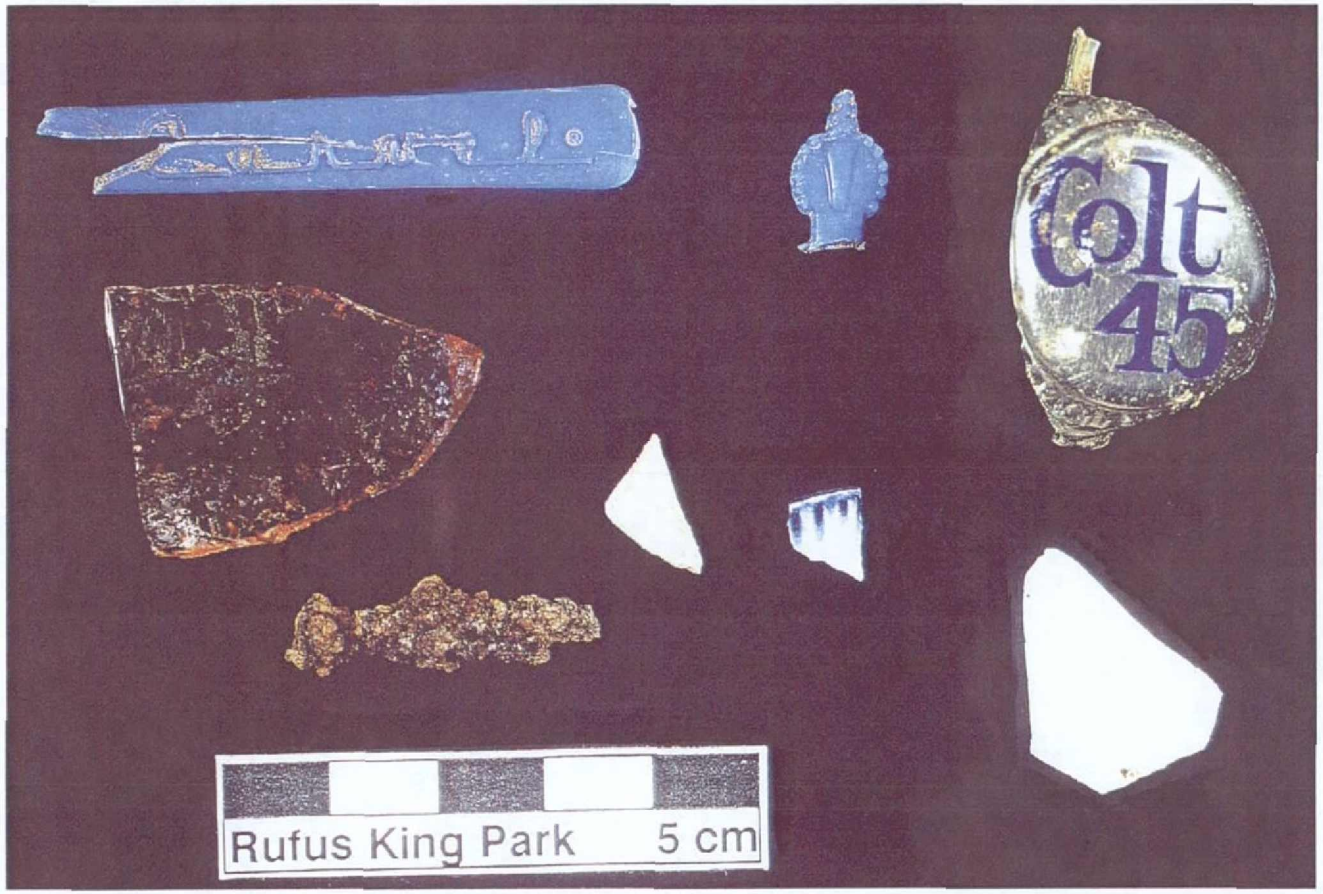


Plate 36: Artifacts from Shovel Tests 501-509, in Area D, recovered from Cx.01, 4-12 inches below surface.

Top Row: **Left:** Cx.501.01. Two fragments of blue plastic "Carvel" spoon handle, 20th century debris. **Right:** *Cx.508.01. Crushed aluminum* twist-off "Colt 45" malt liquor bottle cap, 20th century debris.

Middle Row: **Left:** Cx.509.01. One fragment of amber embossed bottle glass, probably from a 20th century beer bottle. **Right:** Cx.504.01. One yellowware ceramic body sherd , post-1827 (Garrow 1982). One rim sherd of blue shell-edge decorated pearlware plate fragment, post-1780 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

BottomRow: **Left:** Corroded iron nail, probably square cut, no date. **Right:** One body sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated, probably from hollowware vessel, post-1740 (South 1972; Noël Hume 1976).

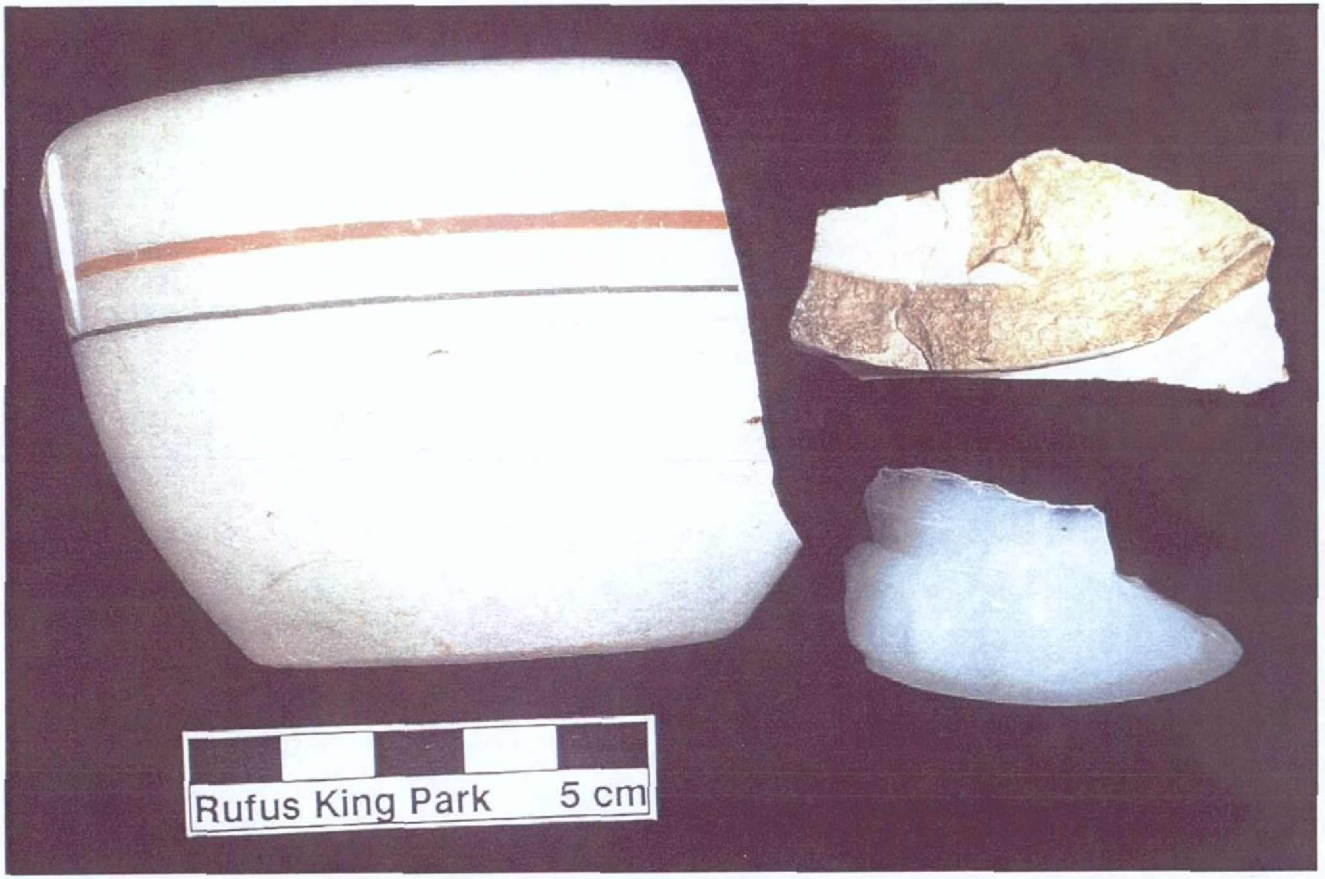


Plate 37: *Shovel Test 220 extension in Area D, possible drywell.*

Left: Thick semi-vitreous ironstone hotel-type china cup. Base is marked with company stamp "Sterling China" in black transfer-print. Sterling China Co. stamp of semi-vitreous ware in use from 1936-1954 (Gates and Ormerod 1982: p. 250, Fig.229).

Top Right: Base sherds of thick, undecorated whiteware from a large footed hollowware vessel, post-1850 (Price 1979; Lofstrom et. al. 1976).

Bottom Right: Molded milk glass jar base, probably 20th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

REFERENCES

Brierly, J. Ernest.

1959 Long Ago On Long Island. *Long Island Sunday Press*, April 19, 1959.

Busch, Jane.

1981 An Introduction to the Tin Can. *Historical Archaeology*. Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 95-104.

Cotz, Jo Ann E.

1984 *Archeological Sensitivity Model for the Rufus King Manor and Park Jamaica, Borough of Queens, N.Y.C.*. Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc., Midland Park, New Jersey. Prepared for Gibson Bauer Associates, Staten Island, New York.

Garrow, Patrick H.

1982 *Archaeological Investigations on the Washington D.C. Civic Center Site*, Soil Systems Inc., Marietta, Georgia.

Gates, William C. and Ormerod, Dana E.

1982 The East Liverpool Pottery District: Identifications of Manufacturers Marks. *Historical Archaeology*. Vol. 16, Nos. 1-2, pp. 1-353.

Kern, Mrs. Ludwig, et. al.

nd *This Brief History of King Manor*. Presented to The King Manor Association, Jamaica, New York.

Lief, Alfred.

nd *A Close-up of Closures*. New York: Glass Containers Manufacturers Institute.

Lofstrom, Ted, Douglas C. George and Jeffrey P. Tordoff.

1976 A Seriation of Historic Earthenware in the Midwest 1780-1870; Paper Presented at the Joint Plains-Midwest Anthropological Conference.

Lorrain, Dessamae.

1968 An Archaeologist's Guide to Nineteenth Century American Glass. *Historical Archaeology*. Vol. 2 pp. 35-44.

Munsey, Cecil.

1970 *The Illustrated Guide to Collecting Bottles*. Hawthorne Books, New York.

Noël Hume, Ivor.

1976 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Hawthorne Books, New York.

N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission.

1966 Landmark Designation of King Mansion, King Park, 150th Street and Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, April 19, 1966.

Price, Cynthia R.

1979 19th Century Ceramics in the Eastern Ozark Region. *Center for Archaeological Research Monograph Series*. Number 1. Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri.

Prudon, Theodore H. M., ed.

1974 *Jamaica, Queens County, New York Aspects of Its History*. Columbia University Graduate Program for Restoration and Preservation of Historic Architecture, New York.

South, Stanley.

1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc., New York.

1972 Evolution and Horizon as Revealed in Ceramics Analysis in Historical Archaeology, *The Conference on Historical Sites Archeology. 1971*. Vol.6 (2): 71-106.

Venables, Robert W. Ph.D.

1989 *Sourcebook and Interpretive Plan, King Manor Jamaica, Queens, New York City*.

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Anonymous.

1935 *Borough of Queens, City of New York, Office of the President, Topographical Bureau, Showing Ownership as of the Year 1800*.

Beers, F. W.

1873 *Jamaica Village, Queens Co., L.I.*.

Conklin, E. W.

1868 *Map of the Village of Jamaica, Queens Co., L.I.*.

Dripps, M.

1876 *Map of the Village of Jamaica, Queens Co., N.Y.*

Hardenbrook, D. L.

1895 *Jamaica 1895*.

Johansson and Walcavage.

1985 *Archeological Sensitivity Model*. Johansson and Walcavage Landscape Architects, Brooklyn, New York.

Johnson, Martin G.

1842 *Map of the Village of Jamaica, Queens Co., L.I.*.

Taylor.

1782 *A Map of the Pass at Jamaica*

Taylor, Robert K. and Anderson, A. T.

1935 *Topographical Map of King Park*. City of New York Department of Parks.

Appendix A.

Summary of Shovel Test Soil Stratigraphy.

Rufus King Park: Summary of Shovel Test Soil Stratigraphy.

Areas A and B (S.T. 301, 302, 304; 306-310).

".01".

Location: 0-5"
Munsell Color: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown).
Description: Defined as Top soil and sod, this layer is organic soil, covered with grass and plenty of small roots, presenting heavy worm activity. Landscaping related deposition.

".02".

Location: 5-12"
Munsell color: 10YR 4/3 (dark brown)
Description: dense packed clay loam with gravel inclusions, with lighter vertical stains, is the layer containing most of the historic artifacts, as well as the structural remains.

".03".

Location: 12-22"
Munsell color: 7.5YR 5/6 (strong brown).
Description: compacted clay loam, lighter in color than the precedent layer. Few cultural artifacts.

".04".

Location: more than 22"
Munsell color: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown).
Description: Detected in those shovel test units more than 22" depth, this layer is characterized as a sandy deposit, lighter in color and culturally sterile.

Area C (400-402)
In this area, there is a 6" thick overburden fill of wood chips on a olive grey sand loam matrix

".01"

Location: 6-12"
Munsell color: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown).
Description: Top soil and sod, homogeneous throughout the park

".02"

Location: 12-24"
Munsell color: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown)
Description: dense packed clayey sand till

".03"

Location: + 24"
Munsell color: 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow)
Description: sterile glacial gravelly clay and sand till outwash

Area D (S.T. 501-509)
The only relevant finding in this area (S.T. 506) was a grey/tan intrusion, described as a burlap root pod (Munsell 10YR 6/8, brownish yellow). Shovel Test 502 contained an iron pipe at 12" below surface.

".01".

Location:	0-5"
Munsell color:	10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown).
Description:	Dark humus, same as areas A and B, ie: top soil and sod.

".02".

Location:	5-17"
Munsell color:	10YR 4/3 (between brown and dark brown)
Description:	sandy till, compact with

".03"

Location:	17-23"
Munsell color:	7.5YR 5/6 (strong brown).
Description:	reddish sandy soil, similar to .03 in areas A and B.

Appendix B.

General Artifact Inventory.

Rufus King Park Project.
Artifact Inventory

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
1.01	A	1	28.4	glass			fragment		green
1.01	A	2		glass		green	fragment		recovered from the rubble
1.01	A	4		glass			fragment		clear/green tint/flat
1.02	A	1		bone					
1.02	A	3	425.3	bone	mammal		cut fragment		cut cow bone
1.02	A	12	99.2	bone	mammal		cut fragment		
1.02	A	1		ceramic			body fragment		
1.02	A	1		ceramic			fragment		blue decoration
1.02	A	1	7.1	ceramic			fragment		
1.02	A	2		ceramic			fragment		white blue decoration
1.02	A	5		ceramic			fragment		white no decoration
1.02	A	37	28.4	ceramic			fragment		off white no decoration
1.02	A	1		brick			fragment		
1.02	A	8	56.7	brick		red earthenware	fragment		
1.02	A	1		ceramic	flower pot	red earthenware	rim		
1.02	A	2	14.2	ceramic	flower pot		rim/body sherds		
1.02	A	5	42.5	ceramic	flower pot	red earthenware	body sherd		
1.02	A	6	14.2	ceramic	tile		fragment		white with blue decoration
1.02	A	4	28.4	coal	unident				
1.02	A	2	56.7	slag	furnace slag				
1.02	A	1		glass			fragment		clear/green tint/flat
1.02	A	1		glass			fragment		green
1.02	A	3	14.2	glass			fragment		
1.02	A	1	14.2	glass	bottle	brown decor	sherd		
1.02	A	2	56.7	glass	bottle	lt. blue	neck		
1.02	A	2	155.9	glass	bottle	hand blown	neck and base		dark green
1.02	A	1		glass	unident	blue	fragment		
1.02	A	2		kaolin	pipe		stem		
1.02	A	1	28.4	metal	fork	double pronged			
1.02	A	1	56.7	metal	knife		blade		
1.02	A	1	28.4	nail		long, square			
1.02	A	5	42.5	nail		square			for analysis
1.02	A	10	85.1	nail		square			

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
1.02	A	25	170.1	nail		square			
1.02	A	1	70.9	mortar	unident				
1.02	A	18	170.1	shell	bivalve				
1.02	A	27	411.1	shell	bivalve				from pressumed wall
1.02	A	2	28.4	wood	stake?				possible stake
2.00	A	1	170.1	brick		red earthenware	big fragment		
2.00	A	1	198.5	brick		glazed	rim		3 sides with smooth, gray glazed surface
2.00	A	15	113.4	ceramic	flower pot		lip/body		
2.00	A	7	28.4	ceramic	porcelain	plain	fragment		
2.00	A	4	113.4	coal					
2.00	A	2	28.4	glass	bottle		base		oval or square bottle
2.00	A	1	14.2	glass	green		fragment		
2.00	A	7	99.2	nail					
2.00	A	1	28.4	metal	plate		small fragment		small rusted metal plate
2.00	A	3	141.8	mortar			big fragment		
2.00	A	7	70.9	shell	bivalve		fragment		
2.02	A	14	141.8	bone					
2.02	A	2		ceramic		blue on white dec	fragment		
2.02	A	2	14.2	ceramic			body sherd		
2.02	A	1		ceramic		painted/burned	body sherd		
2.02	A	1		ceramic		painted?	rim		
2.02	A	9	85.1	brick		red earthenware	fragment		
2.02	A	6	14.2	ceramic	porcelain	plain	fragment		
2.02	A	1	14.2	ceramic	porcelain	painted	body		
2.02	A	5		ceramic	porcelain	blue tint	sherd		
2.02	A	7		ceramic	porcelain	plain white	sherd		
2.02	A	1		ceramic	tile	glazed lt. blue	sherd		
2.02	A	5	28.4	coal					
2.02	A	1	28.4	glass		transparent	base		
2.02	A	3	28.4	glass			fragment		
2.02	A	18	14.2	glass			fragment		clear/ green tint/flat
2.02	A	4	85.1	glass	bottle	hand blown	lip body base		
2.02	A	22	113.4	glass	bottle	green hand blown	lip body base		
2.02	A	1	14.2	kaolin	pipe		bowl/stem		

Artifact Inventory

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
2.02	A	1	8.5	metal	bell	decorated			
2.02	A	23	155.9	nail		square			
2.02	A	2	14.2	mortar			fragment		
2.02	A	33	255.2	shell	bivalve				
2.02	A	1		stone			fragment		
2.02	A	1		stone		brown	fragment		burned or rusted
2.02	A	1		stone	quartz/mica?		fragment		
2.02	A	2	14.2	stone	slate	reddish brown	fragment		
2.02	A	4		wood			fragment		
3.00	C	1		metal	bottle cap				Seagram's ginger ale bottle cap
220.00	D	1	141.8	ceramic	porcelain	decor	rim/base		1/3 cup complete
220.00	D	3	42.5	ceramic	porcelain	plain	fragment		
220.00	D	1		glass		blue	freagment		
220.00	D	1	14.2	glass	milk	white decor	fragment		
220.00	D	1		glass	milk jar	white decor	jar base		
220.00	D	3	42.5	nail		square			
220.00	D	3	56.7	shell	bivalve		fragment		
301.01	A	1	.8	ceramic		glazed	body sherd		
301.01	A	2	.6	ceramic		redware unglazed	body sherds		
301.01	A	13	13.8	brick		red earthenware	worn fragments		
301.01	A	14	10.5	cinder			fragments		burned coal/mortar
301.01	A	65	134.2	coal			fragments		partially burned fragments
301.01	A	2	.7	glass		clear container	fragments		
301.01	A	3	1.1	glass	window	green tint	fragments		
301.01	A	1	.2	metal	foil	container closure	fragment		20th century
301.01	A	1	2.3	metal	foil	beer bottle cap			20th century budweiser
301.01	A	1	.5	plastic		toy fragment			20th century plastic toy
301.01	A	3	.8	stone	quartz		pebbles		
301.01	A	4	.5	wood	charcoal		fragments		
301.02	A	1		ceramic		plain white porcel	fragments		
301.02	A	1	10.0	ceramic		red earthenware	body sherd		
301.02	A	6	65.0	brick			fragments		
301.02	A	45	28.0	cinder			fragment		
301.02	A	4	35.0	slag	cinder slag		fragments		

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
301.02	A	298	1366.0	coal					
301.02	A	21	15.0	glass		lt. green	fragment		
301.02	A	1		glass	bottle	green	fragment		
301.02	A	2		kaolin	pipe		stems		
301.02	A	1	3.5	metal	lead strip		strip		corroded, construction material ?
301.02	A	28	98.0	nail					nails and nail fragments, corroded
301.02	A	51	77.5	shell	bivalve		fragment		
302.01	A	1		coal			fragments		
302.01	A	2		glass	bottle	green	fragments		
302.01	A	2		glass	window	green tint	fragments		
302.01	A	1		plastic	bottle cap	gold plastic			
302.01	A	2	2.0	shell	gastropod				oyster
302.02	A	2		ceramic		white plain porcel	fragments		
302.02	A	6	3.0	ceramic		red earthenware	body fragments		
302.02	A	1	283.0	brick		red glazed	big fragments		for exterior wall
302.02	A	9	122.0	brick		red earthenware	fragments		
302.02	A	2	1.0	brick		red earthenware	fragments		
302.02	A	12	45.0	ceramic	kitchen ware	painted gree//whit	fragments		
302.02	A	22	118.0	coal			fragments		
302.02	A	3		glass		cracked glass clr	fragments		crizzled clear glass
302.02	A	1		glass			melted fragments		burned and melted glass of bottle or container
302.02	A	1	17.0	glass	bottle	amber	lip and neck		
302.02	A	2		glass	bottle	clear			worn
302.02	A	2		glass	bottle	green tint	body fragments		
302.02	A	6	5.0	glass	bottle	clear	fragments		
302.02	A	6		glass	window	green tint	fragments		
302.02	A	2		glass	window	green tint	fragments		
302.02	A	1	123.0	metal	iron plate		big fragments		
302.02	A	2	2.0	nail					rusted
302.02	A	24	72.0	nail			fragments		very corroded
302.02	A	15	24.0	shell	bivalve		fragments		
304.01	A	11	68.0	brick		red eartheware	fragment		
304.01	A	3	4.1	cinder-slag			fragments		
304.01	A	21	29.0	coal			fragment		partially burned

Artifact Inventory

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
304.01	A	7	4.3	glass		container/bottle	fragment		
304.01	A	1	7.5	glass	bottle	wine/liquor	base sherd		
304.01	A	2	1.2	glass	bottle	amber	body fragments		probably beer
304.01	A	1	.3	glass	milk	container	rim sherd		
304.01	A	1	1.3	metal		bottle cap	fragment		20th century debris
304.01	A	1	4.5	nail		square cut, iron	corrored		
304.01	A	1	.5	plastic	straw				20th century debris
304.01	A	2	1.8	shell	bivalve		fragment		clam
304.01	A	6	28.0	stone		poss bldg related?	fragment		
304.01	A	1	1.0	wood	charcoal		fragments		
304.02	A	13		brick		red eartheware	small fragments		
304.02	A	27	340.0	brick		red earthenware	fragments		
304.02	A	3		ceramic	porcelain	pearlware	fragments		
304.02	A	5		cinder			fragments		
304.02	A	1		coal			fragments		
304.02	A	1	2.0	coal			fragments		
304.02	A	1		glass		clear	body fragments		
304.02	A	1	1.0	glass	bottle	dk. green	body fragments		
304.02	A	2	5.0	glass	bottle	dark green	shoulder frags		
304.02	A	4	2.0	metal			fragments		corroded fragments
304.02	A	1		coin	copper penny				1902 indian head penny
304.02	A	1	12.0	nail					approx 4" ruusted nail
304.02	A	1	1.0	nail			rusted fragments		
304.02	A	2	56.0	stone					may be building stone
304.02	A	1		stone	mica		small fragment		
304.02	A	45	72.0	wood	charcoal		fragments		
304.02	A	83	46.0	wood	charcoal		fragments		
304.03	A	1	11.0	ceramic	tile	manganese decor	fragments		delft tile
304.03	A	2		glass	container	clear	small fragments		
304.03	A	8	95.0	nail					corroded
304.03	A	30	24.0	wood	charcoal				
306.02	A	3		brick		red eartheware	fragment		
306.02	A	1		coal			fragment		
306.02	A	1		glass	bottle	green	body fragment		

Artifact Inventory

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
306.02	A	1		stone			fragment		
306.02	A	2		stone	mica		flakes		
307.02	A	1		brick		red eartheware	fragment		
307.02	A	1		glass		clear	fragment		
307.02	A	2		shell	bivalve		fragment		
307.02	A	1		stone	mica		fragment		
308.02	A	2	28.4	ceramic	flower pot?	earthenware	rims		
308.02	A	1		ceramic	porcelain		fragment		
308.02	A	17	28.4	ceramic	pot?	red earthenware	fragment		
308.02	A	3		coal			fragment		
308.02	A	1		glass		clear	fragment		
308.02	A	1		glass		lt. green	fragment		
309.02	A	1		ceramic		white porcelain	fragment		
309.02	A	6	27.0	brick			fragment		
309.02	A	4	14.0	coal			fragment		
309.02	A	1		glass		green	fragment		
309.02	A	1	2.5	glass		clear	fragment		
309.02	A	2	2.0	nail			fragment		
310.02	A	1		ceramic	porcelain	blue/white	body fragment		
310.02	A	1		glass		green	fragment		
310.02	A	1		glass		lt. green	fragment		
310.02	A	3		metal					corroded metal
310.02	A	4	49.0	mortar					corroded
310.02	A	1		stone	mica		flake		
402.02	C	4		coal			fragments		
402.02	C	2	1.0	slag			fragments		
402.02	C	4		ceramic		creamware	small fragments		
402.02	C	3		ceramic		white earthenware	spalls		
402.02	C	2		glass	window	clear	small fragments		
402.02	C	1		wood			small fragments		
402.02	C	1		metal			small fragments		
402.02	C	1	31.0	glass	bottle		fragment		patinated, thick
402.02	C	4		ceramic		decor pearlware	small fragments		
402.02	C	12	4.5	ceramic		undecor pearlware	small fragments		

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
401.02	C	1	9.5	ceramic		whiteware	body sherd		
401.02	C	4	2.0	ceramic		pearlware	body sherds		
401.02	C	3		ceramic		uundecor creamware	body sherds		
401.02	C	6		wood			fragments		
401.02	C	1		brick		red	small fragments		
401.02	C	1		shell	unident		very small frags		
401.02	C	2	5.5	ceramic		whiteware	rim sherds		
401.02	C	7	2.5	ceramic		pearware	body sherds		
401.02	C	22	5.0	ceramic		creamware	body sherds		
400.03	C	2		ceramic		delft tile	fragments		
400.02	C	2		ceramic		undecor creamware	body sherds		
400.02	C	6	2.0	ceramic		decor pearware	rim sherds		green molded
400.02	C	3		ceramic		decor pearware	small fragments		blue molded
304.03	A	12	40.0	brick		red	fragments		
304.03	A	1		shell	gastropod		fragments		
304.03	A	1		glass	window	green tint	small fragments		
304.03	A	2		stone			fragments		maybe buuilding stone, corroded
302.03	A	12	15.0	nail			fragments		
302.03	A	12	48.0	brick		red	fragments		
302.03	A	6		glass	window	lt. green	small fragments		
302.03	A	2		glass	window	very lt. green	small fragments		
302.03	A	2		glass	window?	clear	small fragments		
302.03	A	1	1.0	ceramic		red earthenware	body sherd		
302.03	A	13	26.0	coal			fragments		
302.03	A	2		ceramic		creamware	small fragments		
302.03	A	1	1.0	stone		white	fragments		
302.03	A	1		plastic			small fragments		
302.03	A	3		shell	unident	green	small fragments		
302.03	A	1		glass			small fragments		
302.03	A	3		cinder			small fragments		
302.03	A	1		stone			fragments		possible building stone
305.02	A	5	235.0	brick		red	big fragments		
305.02	A	3		glass	bottle	clear	body fragments		
305.02	A	2		shell	gastropod	oyster	fragments		

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
305.02	A	1	1.0	nail		square			
305.02	A	4	13.0	ceramic	vase or pot	red earthenware	body sherds		
305.02	A	1	10.5	ceramic	vase	red earthenware	rim		
305.02	A	1		ceramic		whiteware	body sherd		
305.02	A	1		glass	bottle	green	body sherd		
305.02	A	4	3.0	glass		dk. green	body sherds		
305.02	A	1		glass	bottle	amber	fragment		
305.02	A	1		glass	bottle	bright green	fragment		
305.02	A	1	1.0	coal			fragment		
400.02	C	5	22.0	metal	nails				corroded
400.02	C	5	2.0	ceramic		pearlware	fragments		
400.02	C	3	1.0	ceramic		whiteware	fragments		
400.02	C	3	2.0	ceramic		whiteware	fragments		crazed or burned
400.02	C	1	2.0	glass	bottle	green	fragment		
400.02	C	2	.5	glass		clear	fragments		
400.02	C	5	6.0	coal			fragments		
400.02	C	1	7.0	iron			fragment		
400.02	C	1	4.0	brick		red	fragment		
400.01	C	3	23.0	coal			fragments		
400.01	C	3	6.0	wood			fragments		burned, not charcoal
400.01	C	3	1.0	glass		clear	fragments		
400.01	C	1	7.0	ceramic	domestic	sewer pipe	fragment		
400.01	C	1	1.0	stone			fragment		
400.01	C	2	13.0	stone			fragments		
400.01	C	1	1.0	ceramic		red	fragment		
501.01	D	1	75.0	iron	misc hardwr				
501.01	D	1	6.0	metal	nail				corroded
501.01	D	5	4.5	glass		clear	fragments		
501.01	D	1	2.0	glass	window	lt. green	fragment		
501.01	D	1	1.0	ceramic	houseware	pearlware	fragment		
501.01	D	5	3.0	shell	unident		fragments		
501.01	D	1	1.0	wood			fragment		
501.02	D	3	5.0	ceramic	pre historic		fragments		possible prehistoric ceramic
501.02	D	1	4.0	stone					

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
502.01	D	10	16.0	glass		clear	fragments		
502.01	D	1	3.0	glass		clear	fragment		
502.01	D	1	3.0	ceramic		white stoneware	fragment		
502.01	D	1		ceramic		pearlware	fragment		
502.01	D	1	3.0	metal	hardware		fragment		
502.01	D	1	.5	coal			fragment		
502.01	D	1	4.0	mortar			fragment		
502.02	D	3	2.5	glass		clear	fragments		
502.02	D	2	6.0	metal	nails				
502.02	D	1		stone					
509.01	D	5	7.0	glass	bottle	clear	fragments		
509.01	D	1		brick		red	fragment		
509.01	D	1	3.5	glass	bottle	amber	fragment		
503.01	D	1		glass	window	lt. green	fragment		
504.01	D	2	5.5	brick		red	fragments		
504.01	D	1		ceramic		yellow ware	fragment		
504.01	D	1		ceramic		decor pearlware	fragment		
504.01	D	1		glass	window	lt. green	fragment		
505.01	D	7	22.0	glass	bottle	clear	fragments		
505.01	D	2		plastic	spoon	bluue plastic	handle		carvel ice cream spoon
506.01	D	1	58.0	textile	buurlap	clear	fragment		
507.01	D	1		glass	container	rod	fragments		
507.01	D	4	30.0	brick					
508.01	D	4	7.0	metal			nail/plate frags		
508.01	D	4	3.0	glass	container	clear	fragments		
508.01	D	1		glass	container	bright green	fragment		
508.01	D	1		metal	bottle cap	gold	cap		Colt 45 beer cap
508.01	D	2		glass	window	lt. green	fragments		
508.01	D	1		ceramic		white pearlware	fragment		
508.01	D	1		brick		red	fragment		
231.00	B	4		shell	gastropod	oyster			fill over stone wall
231.00	B	13		shell	bivalve				fill over stone wall
231.00	B	1		ceramic		porcelain	body sherd		fill over stone wall
231.00	B	3		ceramic		creamware	rim/body sherds		fill over stone wall

Context	Area	Count	Weigth	Material	Class	Technic	Element	TPQ	Comments
231.00	B	1		ceramic		stoneware	handle fragment		fill over stone wall
231.00	B	2		ceramic		pearlware	body sherds		fill over stone wall
231.00	B	3		glass	window	lt. green tint	fragments		fill over stone wall
231.00	B	2		glass	bottle	olive green	body sherds		fill over stone wall
231.00	B	1		ceramic		porcelain	base sherd		floral decoration blue painted porcelain base w/foot ring
231.00	B	3	4.0	ceramic		enamel decor	rim sherds		fill over stone wall
231.00	B	1		ceramic		overglazed enamel	body sherds		fill over stone wall

Appendix C.

Diagnostic Artifact Inventory.

Cx.	Area	Count	Material	Element	T.P.Q.	Origin		Logo/Inscription/Comments
1.02	A	1	Glass	embossed body sherd	1900	USA		20th. C. Annheuser-Busch eagle logo, amber beer bottle sherd
1.02	A	2	Porcelain	plate rim sherds	1790	China	Nanking/Canton	blue "Rain and Clouds" decorated plate rim sherd
1.02	A	1	Glass	bottle lip/neck	1788			late 18th. C. hand blown bottle neck/lip, dk. green
1.02	A	3	Earthenware	body sherds	1780	England		undecorated pearlware
1.02	A	6	Earthenware	delft tile fragments	1775	England		blue on white decorated, corner motif, late 18th C.
1.02	A	3	Earthenware	flatware rim sherds	1765	England		blue decorated creamware rim sherds
1.02	A	33	Earthenware	rim/base body sherds	1762	England		undecorated creamware
1.02	A	1	Stoneware	body sherd				gray salt-glazed stoneware bodysherd
1.02	A	1	Ferrous Alloy	iron knife blade				iron table knife blade, no handle
1.02	A	1	Ferrous Alloy	iron two pronged fork				iron two-tine fork, no handle
1.02	A	2	Kaolin	kaolin pipe stems				plain kaolin pipe stem fragments
2.02	A	2	Glass	clear bottle base	1903	USA		20th. C. Anchor Hocking clear glass bottle base
2.02	A	1	Glass	bottle lip and neck	1788			hand blown bottle neck and lip, dk. green
2.02	A	1	Glass	bottle lip/neck	1788			hand blown bottle neck and lip, dk. green
2.02	A	2	Earthenware	rim sherds	1780	England		blue shell-edge decorated pearlware rims
2.02	A	9	Earthenware	base/body sherds	1780	England		undecorated pearlware base/body
2.02	A	12	Earthenware	body/rim sherd	1762	England		undecorated creamware
2.02	A	1	Porcelain	rim sherd				underglaze blue painted porcelain rim
2.02	A	1	Earthenware	rim sherd				unglazed red eartheware rim
2.02	A	1	Cuprous metal	copper alloy bell				cuprous alloy bell? 2 piece cast
2.02	A	1	Kaolin	pipe bowl/spur				kaolin pipe bowl w/spur and stem fragment
2.02	A	1	Glass	blue bottle fragments				blue bottle fragment, modern?
2.02	A	1	Glass	green bottle fragments				bright green bottle fragment, modern?
3.01	A	1	Plastic	plastic toy part	1950			20th. C. debris plastic, possible toy part
301.01	A	1	Ferrous Alloy	metal bottle cap	1950	USA		20th. C. Budweiser flip-off crown cap
301.01	A	1	Aluminum	metal foil closure	1900			20th. C. aluminum?, bottle seal fragment
301.01	A	1	Ironstone/Whiteware	ironstone bodysherd	1850			plain thick ironstone bodysherd
301.01	A	1	Ironstone/Whiteware	whiteware body sherd	1820			undecorated whiteware bodysherd
301.01	A	2	Kaolin	pipe stems				undecorated kaolin pipe stem fragments
302.01	A	1	Plastic	gold plastic bottle cap	1950			20th C. gold plastic bottle screw cap

Cx.	Area	Count	Material	Element	T.P.Q.	Origin	Logo/Inscription/Comments
302.01	A	1	Glass	amber lip/neck	1881		amber semi-auto machine bottle lip/neck
302.01	A	12	Ironstone/Whiteware	whiteware bowl	1850		thick vessel green floral transfer printed whiteware bowl fragments
302.01	A	2	Ironstone/Whiteware	whiteware body sherds	1820		undecorated whiteware bodysherds
302.01	A	2	Glass	green bottle fragment			bright green bottle body fragments, modern
302.01	A	3	Glass	clear embossed glass			embossed container glass, clear
302.03	A	2	Ironstone/Whiteware	whiteware body sherds	1820		undecorated whiteware bodysherds
304.01	A	1	Plastic	plastic straw	1950		white plastic straw, 20th C. debris
304.01	A	1	Ferrous Alloy	metal bottle cap	1950	USA	20th. C. flip-off crown metal cap
304.02	A	1	Aluminum	aluminum pull tab	1962		aluminum pull tab beverage can
304.02	A	1	Cuprous metal	Indian Head penny	1903	USA	1903 Indian Head penny
304.02	A	3	Earthenware	creamware body sherds	1762	England	undecorated creamware bodysherds
304.03	A	1	Earthenware	delft tile fragments	1800		late 18th. C. manganese decorated tile figure in landscape
304.03	A	1	Earthenware	undec. pearlware	1780	England	undecorated pearlware bodysherd
304.03	A	2	Earthenware	creamware body sherd	1762	England	undecorated creamware bodysherd
305.02	A	1	Earthenware	creamware body sherd	1780	England	undecorated pearlware body sherd
308.02	A	1	Earthenware	creamware body sherd	1780	England	undecorated pearlware body sherd
309.02	A	1	Earthenware	pearlware body sherd	1780	England	undecorated pearlware body sherd
310.02	A	1	Porcelain	porcelain body sherd			undecorated blue porcelain bodysherd
231.00	B	1	Porcelain	body sherd	1790	China	overglazed enamel China Trade
231.00	B	3	Porcelain	China Trade rim sherds	1790	China	overglazed enamel China Trade, brown line on rim
231.00	B	2	Earthenware	body sherd	1780	England	blue painted floral motif pearlware
231.00	B	3	Earthenware	creamware rim/body sherds	1762	England	undecorated creamware
231.00	B	1	Porcelain	base sherd			underglazed blue floral with foot ring
231.00	B	1	Porcelain	body sherd			underglazed blue floral
231.00	B	1	Stoneware	stoneware handle fragment			gray salt-glazed stoneware handle fragment
3.00	C	1	Aluminum	ginger ale bottle cap	1950	USA	Seagram's Ginger ale bottle cap
400.01	C	1	Earthenware	sewer pipe fragment			20th. C. glazed earthenware sewer pipe
400.01	C	1	Aluminum	metal foil fragment			20th. C. crumpled foil fragment
400.01	C	1	Graphite	pencil fragment			20th. C. graphite and wood pencil fragment
400.02	C	3	Ironstone/Whiteware	whiteware body sherds	1820		undecorated whiteware bodysherds
400.02	C	1	Earthenware	pearlware body sherd	1795	England	blue transfer printed pearlware body sherd

Cx.	Area	Count	Material	Element	T.P.Q.	Origin		Logo/Inscription/Comments
400.02	C	1	Earthenware	creamware spalled sherds	1780	England		underglazed creamware body sherds
400.02	C	1	Earthenware	pearlware body sherd	1780	England		blue shell edge transfer decorated pearlware rim
400.02	C	5	Earthenware	perlware body sherds	1780	England		undecorated pearlware bodysherds
400.02	C	7	Earthenware	molded pearlware rim shds	1780	England		green molded edge decorated pearlware
400.02	C	3	Earthenware	creamware body sherds	1762	England		undecorated creamware body sherds
400.03	C	2	Earthenware	delft tile fragments		USA		blue on white delft tile, badly worn
401.02	C	1	Ironstone/Whiteware	whiteware marley body shd	1820	England		undecorated whiteware plate marley fragment
401.02	C	2	Ironstone/Whiteware	whiteware rim sherds	1820			plate rim sherds undecorated whiteware
401.02	C	1	Earthenware	pearlware body sherds	1780	England		undecorated pearlware body sherd
401.02	C	3	Earthenware	pearlware body sherds	1780	England		underglazed blue pearlware body sherd
401.02	C	7	Earthenware	pearleware body sherd	1780	England		small undecorated pearlware
401.02	C	3	Earthenware	creamware body sherds	1762	England		undecorated creamware body sherds
401.02	C	22	Earthenware	creamware body sherd	1762	England		small undecorated creamware
402.02	C	4	Earthenware	pearlware rim sherds	1780	England		green undecorated pearlware rim sherds
402.02	C	12	Earthenware	pearlware body sherds	1780	England		small undecorated pearlware body sherds
402.02	C	4	Earthenware	creamware body sherds	1762	England		small undecorated creamware
220.00	D	1	Ironstone/Whiteware	ironstone 1/2 cup	1936	USA	Wellsville, OH	Sterling China Co. mark 1936-1954
220.00	D	2	Ironstone/Whiteware	thick whiteware foot ring	1850			thick Hotel-type whiteware footring fragments
220.00	D	1	Glass, milk	milk glass jar				milk glass small jar
501.01	D	1	Ferrous Alloy	iron nail				iron nail
502.01	D	1	Stoneware	stoneware body sherd	1720	England		white salt glazed stoneware
504.01	D	1	Earthenware	yellowware body sherd	1827	USA		yellowware tiny body sherd
504.01	D	1	Earthenware	pearlware rim sherd	1780	England		blue shell edge pearlware
505.01	D	1	Plastic	plastic spoon	1950			20th. C. debris blue plastic "Carvel" spoon handle
508.01	D	1	Aluminum	Colt 45 bottle cap				20th. C. debris "Colt 45" bottle cap
509.01	D	1	Glass	embossed body sherd				amber embossed beer bottle fragment