REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN SUPPORT OF RUFUS KING PARK ENTRANCE CONSTRUCTION AND FENCE RECONSTRUCTION QUEENS, NEW YORK Contract Q023-216MA



Stump grinding underway along Jamaica Avenue inside of Rufus King Park (Image 7783: August 5, 2020).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a report on archaeological monitoring of excavations associated with the construction of park entrances, reconstruction of the perimeter fence, and miscellaneous site work at Rufus King Park. The miscellaneous work included planting new trees, removing old stumps and installing new water and electrical lines to the existing Comfort Station.

Rufus King was a framer and signatory of the Constitution and one of the first Senators from New York State. His former home still stands and is now the King Manor Museum. The manor house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a New York City Landmark.

This report, which is prepared to comply with environmental review regulations, meets the standards of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC). Linda Stone, RPA, with assistance from Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D, LLC, conducted the work for the New York City Parks Department.

Of concern was the possibility of unearthing potentially significant archaeological resources associated with two historic map-documented structures as well as other previously unknown archaeological data. No structural remains were unearthed, no previously unknown archaeological features were present and no *in situ* deposits were documented.

Excavations for the Rufus King Park project have been completed and no further archaeological work is recommended at this time. However, the project's required Archaeological Work Plan (AWP) included other excavations the Parks Department was planning but were not part of the current contract. If and when those alternatives are implemented, they should follow the protocols defined in the AWP.

Report on Archaeological Work in Support of Rufus King Park Entrance Construction and Fence Reconstruction, Queens, New York Contract Q023-216MA Prepared for NYC Parks Department By Linda Stone, RPA August 3, 2021

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of archaeological work conducted for the Rufus King Park improvements project. The work was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC). Linda Stone, RPA partnered with Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC to complete this contract. Linda Stone, RPA prepared the report for the New York City Parks Department with editing by Joan H. Geismar. The archaeological fieldwork was intermittently conducted by Ms. Stone and Shelly Spritzer, RPA from August 5, 2020 through May 6, 2021. The author would like to acknowledge the assistance and support of James Mituzas and Abu Nurullah of the Parks Department and the Perkan Concrete Corp team (the contractor) for facilitating the archaeological work.

The New York City Parks Department (DPR) planned a number of improvements to Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens that included reconstructing the perimeter fence, adding a new water line and a new electrical line, and planting new trees and shrubs. The DPR specification included the requirement of archaeological monitoring for all below-ground work greater that 1 foot (30cm) deep. Their original plans included a base contract and two additional alternatives, all which were included in the archaeological work plan (AWP) (see Appendix A: AWP: Figure 2). However, only the base contract and alternative #1 were addressed in the current contract. This report details the results of these contract components.

The goal of the archaeological monitoring was to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources within the project impacts. Those potential resources included two outbuildings depicted east of the manor house on the 1842 Johnson map as well as any previously unknown archaeological resources. However, no potentially significant archaeological resources were found during the monitored excavations.

SITE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Pre-Contact Period

No known Native American archaeological sites have been identified in Rufus King Park, although possible Native American artifacts have been recovered from historic era fill deposits (Grossman 1991: Apx B.: eight; Platt 1991; Stone 1997: 13, 1998: 10-11). Therefore, it was possible this project might also unearth isolated Native American artifacts.

Historic Period

Historic period archaeological potential of the Rufus King Park improvement project related to identifying physical evidence two outbuildings once located east of the manor house, as depicted on the 1842 Johnson map, or of other previously unknown archaeological features.

Previously identified archaeological features within Rufus King Park were primarily located closer to the manor house and outside planned project impacts. Prior archaeological fieldwork in the park within the footprint of the two historic-map documented outbuildings in the path of the current project did not expose any structural remains of the two outbuildings.

The earlier archaeological work had concluded the area was primarily covered with fill and otherwise extensively disturbed by many decades of park improvements. However, disparate sections of potentially significant midden deposits remain in the area (Matthews 2012: 40).

METHODOLOGY

Monitoring was documented through photographs and measurements with the findings recorded on preprinted archaeological forms. Each work location was marked on a copy of the site construction plans to show where work took place on a given day. Excavation depths were taken as measurements below ground surface and then converted to elevations below sea level based on the construction survey. Stratigraphy was recorded using comparison to the Munsell Soil Color Charts.

RESULTS

Contractor excavations were monitored at multiple locations. Two trenches were excavated as were numerous small pits, either for either fence posts or tree plantings (see Figure 1). The contractor predominantly employed hand excavation to complete the work. However, a small backhoe was used to pilot the tree planting holes and a jackhammer was used to break up overlying paving and some of the more densely compacted fill deposits. Archaeological monitoring documented fill and redeposited material that was, at times, stratified. No potentially significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered and no artifacts were collected. The following is a discussion by excavation type of the work at each location, including the stratigraphy recorded and artifacts observed.

<u>Fence</u>

Excavation dates: 8/6, 13 & 14/2020

The majority of the fence rehabilitation was not associated with excavation or was replacement in kind. Only ten fence posts within four locations required new excavation. Excavation for new posts was completed, starting at the west and going counterclockwise, at Gate 9 on 150th Street, at the southwest corner of the park at 150th Street and Jamaica Avenue, at Gate 8 and at Tree #95 along 153rd Street. Excavation by hand was supplemented with a jackhammer and small backhoe, as needed. Post holes were 4 feet (122 cm) deep and from 3 feet to 6.5 feet (91 - 198 cm) in diameter.

150th Street

Two posts were excavated at Gate 9 on the 150th Street side of the park. These locations were covered with Belgian block and flagstone paving to approximately 1 foot (30 cm) below ground surface with two strata beneath the paving. The upper stratum was dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 4/6) dry silty loam with some small roots, extending to 2 feet (61 cm) below ground surface (44.2 feet above sea level [ASL]). The bottom stratum was strong brown (Munsell 7.5YR 5/6) dry loamy silt. The roots observed in Stratum 1 continued to about 3 feet (91 cm) deep and the stratum continued another foot (30 cm) to 42.2 feet ASL. The northern post hole contained a former fence post that was jack-hammered out. The only artifacts observed in these two post holes were a glass bottle with a plastic twist off top strip around the neck and a metal pull tab documented in the northern post hole associated with the material around the former concrete fence post. Neither were retained.

150th Street and Jamaica Avenue

The two southwest corner posts exhibited similar stratigraphy. Beneath existing paving, they each contained a stratum of dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 3/4 & 3/6) loam or silty loam which extended to approximately 2 feet (61 cm) below ground surface (42.5 feet ASL). The basal stratum was strong brown (Munsell 7.5YR 4/6 & 5/6) silty loam or loamy silt. Excavation ended at 40.5 feet ASL. No cultural material was observed in these post excavations.

153rd Street and Jamaica Avenue

Four posts holes were excavated for the new Gate 8 entrance. There were existing posts at the two outer locations (Gate 8 Posts S1 & N2). The removal of these posts exposed fill. Gate 8 Post N2 was most affected. It was entirely dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 4/6) silty loam and contained several artifacts that were not retained because of their obvious association with the pre-existing fence post. These include a glass Vaseline bottle, a partial milk bottle, a faunal bone and a metal clamp. The southern Gate 8 (S1) post also had the same loamy fill layer, but it did not extend to the base of excavation. The fill transitioned to strong brown (Munsell 7.5YR4/6) silty sand at 2.5 feet below ground surface (76 cm)(42.1 feet ASL). The fill contained plastic and foil wrappers which were not retained, but the basal stratum was devoid of cultural material. The base of excavation was 40.6 feet ASL.

The two inner Gate 8 posts contained more complex stratigraphy with multiple fill episodes documented. Strata within the northern of those (N1) sloped down southward (see Photo 1). Directly beneath the topsoil was yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 5/4) sandy loam with roots, bisected by white coal ash through most of the excavation. The coal ash was found at 2 feet (61 cm) below ground surface in the north and at 1.4 feet (43 cm) below ground surface in the south (42.7 & 43.3 feet ASL). However, the yellowish brown deposit extended to 3.4 feet (104 cm) below ground surface throughout the post pit. It was underlain with brown (Munsell 7.5YR 4/4) silty loam. The base of excavation was reached at 40.7 feet ASL. No artifacts were observed during the excavation, although the backdirt contained clear bottle glass and brick fragments which were not retained. Similar deposits were also documented in Gate 8 Post S2. However, here the white coal ash stratum was directly beneath the topsoil and petered out at the southern edge of the excavation. The deposits beneath the ash were mottled fill, noted in at least three lenses, ending with the same brown silty loam documented in the adjacent test. The base of the fill was 3 feet (91 cm) below ground surface (41.7 feet ASL).

153rd Street

Fence posts associated with existing Tree #95 were impinging on the tree and the Parks Department created new footings, deeper than the originals, and further from the tree roots. Both were within existing paving that extended 2.5 feet (76 cm) beneath ground surface (to 43.5 feet ASL). The southern post hole contained a lens of brown (Munsell 10YR 4/3) loam beneath the paving that was absent in the northern location. It measured just 5 inches (12 cm) thick, but contained the only cultural material in either hole, a whole green machine-made screw-top bottle, was noted, but not retained. The majority of the soils in these post hole pits was strong brown (Munsell 7.5YR 4/6) loamy sand which extended to the base of excavation at 41.7 feet ASL. In addition to the post hole excavations, a shallow trench was excavated by hand through the grass between the two Tree #95 posts. The trench was just 2 feet (61 cm) deep (to 42.5 feet ASL). The upper stratum was dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 3/6) dry silty loam and corresponded in depth to the adjacent paving. The lower stratum was strong brown (Munsell 7.5YR 5/6) loamy silt. The trench excavation exposed a large concrete block in the southeast corner of the northern post pit and the fill contained a plastic wrapper that was noted, but not retained.

Trees

Excavation dates: 8/5/2020 & 5/6/2021

The tree excavations included both the removal of stumps (n = 9) and planting new trees (n = 5). Stump removal was completed using a stump grinding machine (see Cover photo) which created an excavation footprint of approximately 5 feet (152 cm) in diameter. The stump at one of the nine locations (Tree #183) was not accessible by the stump grinding machine and was later extracted with a backhoe bucket. The purpose of stump grinding was to eliminate any tripping hazard, not necessarily to remove the entire stump. Therefore, although all locations were monitored during stump grinding, many locations did not require excavation below 1 foot (30 cm). Locations extending deeper include Tree #s 15, 32, 197 and 198. All new trees requiring excavation of 1 foot (30 cm) or more were located along Jamaica Avenue with two at each corner and one mid-block. Excavation footprints for the new trees were approximately 3 feet (91 cm) across and averaged 1.6 feet (48 cm) deep.

150th Street

Two trees along 150^{th} Street were removed and both required excavation deeper than 1 foot (30 cm). Tree #197 was excavated to 1.5 feet (46 cm) below ground surface (44.1 feet ASL) and Tree #198 to 1.7 feet (52 cm)(43.5 feet ASL). Both locations contained dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 4/4 or 4/6) silty loam. No archaeological features nor cultural material were documented. No new trees were planted along 150^{th} Street.

Jamaica Avenue

The majority of the tree removals were along the Jamaica Avenue side, the south side, of the park (n = 6). However, only Tree #s 15 and 32 were more than 1-foot (30 cm) deep. Tree #15 was excavated to 2 feet (61 cm) below ground surface (41.6 feet ASL). Tree # 32 was excavated to 1.2 feet (36.6 cm) below ground surface (43.6 feet ASL). Both contained dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 4/6) silty loam with

no archaeological features nor any cultural material observed. None of the shallower locations along Jamaica Avenue were of archaeological concern.

All five of the new tree plantings were along the Jamaica Avenue side of the park. The tree root balls measured 1.7 feet (52 cm) high. The excavation for the new trees was done with a backhoe to depth and then each location was shoveled by hand to create the space needed for the root balls.

Tree #s 1 and 2 were at the southeast corner entrance, outside of Gate 8. Their excavation exposed two strata. The upper stratum was black (Munsell 10YR 2/1) loam to 0.8 feet (24 cm) below ground surface (43.8 feet ASL). The lower stratum was dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 4/4) mottled loam. No archaeological features were unearthed and no cultural material retained. However, blue plastic tape was observed in the backdirt of Tree #2.

The stratigraphy in the excavation for the two trees at the southwest corner of the park was similar to that documented to the southeast. There were two layers of loam; black above dark yellowish brown. However the upper stratum was slightly deeper here. The soil transition at Tree #4 at 1 foot (30 cm) below ground surface and at Tree # 5 at 1.2 feet (37 cm) down (43.5 & 43.3 feet ASL, respectively). The fill in both was identified as modern trash and included a plastic fork and plastic vodka bottle that were not retained.

Tree #3 differed somewhat from the other four because it was excavated in an existing tree bed within the Jamaica Avenue sidewalk (see Photo 2). The sidewalk cut-out for the tree had been previously filled with Belgian block that extended to 0.8 feet (24 cm) below ground surface (44.4 feet ASL). This was underlain by yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 5/6) clean sand fill. The base of excavation was 1.7 feet (52 cm) below ground surface (43.5 feet ASL). No cultural material was present.

89th Avenue

The removal of Tree #183 was the only excavation monitored along 89th Avenue. The tree had grown around some metal that may once have been part of the tree's protection, but had since been cut down with the tree. Four vertical and one horizontal pieces remained embedded in the stump. As a result, the stump grinding machine was largely ineffectual. After attempting to remove as much as could be accessed without damaging the grinder's blade, the contractor ultimately used a backhoe to pry out the stump and its metal, but this was not monitored.

Water Line

Excavation dates: 10/19, 21, 22 & 11/2/2020

The new water line trench was hand excavated in segments over four days. The work also included excavation for a dry well to the east, toward the southern end of the trench. The trench was up to 2 feet (61 cm) wide and 2.9 feet (88 cm) deep. The dry well excavation was 4 feet (122 cm) square and 4 feet (122 cm) deep. The total trench length was approximately 190 feet (58 m) long. All segments exhibited similar stratigraphy; topsoil and landscaping fill above dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 3/6 & 4/6) silty sand fill that continued to the base of excavation. A third stratum was occasionally present beneath the dark yellowish brown silty sand in the base of excavation. It was yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 5/8) sand. Fill in Stratum 2 often contained hexagonal paving tiles and other park landscaping debris.

The trench was excavated in four segments starting at the northern end, adjacent to the Comfort Station. Construction of the Comfort Station itself and the adjacent fence had entirely disturbed the first segment. Two fence footings were exposed in the segment. Segment 2 extended from the southern corner of the concrete perimeter of the Comfort Station to the bend in the trench at the northern side of one of the former buildings mapped in 1842 (see Figure 1). This segment too was entirely disturbed fill with very small fragments of cultural material, indicating it was redeposited material. Noted artifacts which were not retained include a blue plastic pipe fragment and a modern green bottle glass sherd. Concrete, which was removed, was part of the fill found at the base of the trench segment. The concrete measured 5 inches (13 cm) thick and appeared to have a checkerboard impressions on one side, perhaps from metal

reinforcement that was no longer extant. No evidence of the c. 1842 structure was encountered and the source of this concrete remains unknown.

Continuing southward, the next segment included the remainder of the theoretical footprint of the c. 1842 building, but no evidence of it was found. This portion of the trench, in addition to the fill found elsewhere, also included several utility crossings, and thus was subject to additional disturbance. Noted within the fill, but not collected, were a bathroom tile and a faunal bone.

The southernmost segment was also highly disturbed by previous park construction and landscaping activities and it too included several utility crossings. The fill in the southernmost segment contained more rocks than elsewhere, as well as asphalt chunks and green plastic netting. In addition, more root disturbance was noted in this segment. No archaeological features nor additional cultural material was observed.

The dry well spur was approximately 20 feet (6 m) from the southern terminus of the water trench. A 5foot (152 cm) connector trench was excavated to the dry well pit. Stratigraphy within the trench and pit was the same as documented throughout the water line trench (see Photo 3). However, because the dry well was excavated deeper, to 4 feet (122 cm) below ground surface (40 feet ASL), more of the yellowish brown sand was exposed. This continued to the base of excavation and was devoid of cultural material. The dark yellowish brown fill layer, which comprised most of the exposed material within the water line excavation here, contained several Belgian blocks that appeared to be part of an earlier park surface. This extended into the south profile of the dry well pit.

No potentially significant archaeological findings were unearthed in the water line excavation.

<u>Electrical Line</u>

Excavation dates: 12/30/2020 & 3/3/2021

The electrical line trench was located 3 feet (91 cm) east of the Manor House fence extending from the east gate northward approximately 120 feet (37 m) along the fence line where it turned east to connect with the Comfort Station. The total length excavated was 145 feet (44 m). The trench was hand excavated and measured 1.2 feet (37 cm) wide and 1.8 feet (55 cm) deep. Because the ground sloped down slightly to the south, elevations at the base of excavation ranged from 43.7 to 45.2 feet ASL.

The north-south segment of the electrical line trench was within a narrow strip of grass between the fence and the paved path. The exposed deposits were similar to those documented in the water line trench (see Photo 4). This was comprised of an upper layer of landscaping material and a bottom stratum of dark yellowish brown silty sand. However, here the lower stratum clearly became more compact with depth and, in some places, the soil had a loamy component. The loam was likely a result of plantings, and some shrubs were extant in the excavation area. An abandoned buried manhole was exposed toward the middle of the segment at only 1 foot (30 cm) below ground surface (45.5 feet ASL). With the exception of some hexagonal pavers and brick fragments buried in the fill about 1 foot (30 cm) below ground surface, no cultural material was observed. The northern end of the segment was very close to several small trees whose roots created additional disturbance. The excavated deposit in that part of the trench was entirely dark brown (Munsell 10YR 3/3) loam landscaping soil.

The east-west electrical trench segment went through a paved pathway and connected the electrical line excavation completed in the grass to the Comfort Station. In this area, pavers covered the concrete, however the concrete extended to the base of excavation at the Comfort Station itself. The concrete extended to between 7 to 9 inches (18 - 23 cm) below ground surface (46.2 - 46.0 feet ASL) in the remainder of the segment. The deposit beneath the concrete, which was entirely disturbed fill, was more than likely a result of work conducted in 2007 and 2016 (Appendix A: Figure 2). No archaeological features nor any artifacts were present.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological monitoring of contractor excavations for two trenches and twenty-four pits was completed for the Rufus King Park project. The purpose of the work was to identify potentially significant archaeological data that included the possible remains of two mid-19th-century map-documented outbuildings. No remains of these former structures were present, nor were other potentially significant archaeological features or material encountered.

The monitoring of the contractor's excavations documented fill and redeposited material throughout the APE.

Excavations for the Rufus King Park project have been completed and no further archaeological work is recommended at this time. However, additional alternatives have been proposed and addressed in the AWP. Should they or other excavations take place, archaeology should be taken into account.





Photo 1 Gate 8 Post N1 upon completion showing the coal ash layer sloping down toward the south, facing northeast (Image 7850: August 14, 2020).







Photo 3 Dry well pit upon completion showing the general stratigraphy in the water line excavations, facing southwest (Image 7924: November 2, 2020).



Photo 4 Electrical line trench showing the general stratigraphy with the proximity to the pavers seen at the upper left, facing southeast (Image 8010: December 30, 2020).

APPENDIX A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK PLAN

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PARK ENTRANCES, RECONSTRUCTION OF PERIMETER FENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS SITE WORK AT RUFUS KING PARK JAMAICA, QUEENS Contract Q023-216MA¹

July 24, 2020

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) is in the process of rehabilitating the fence around and conducting miscellaneous improvements to Rufus King Park in Queens, New York (see Figure 1). The park is home to King Manor Museum, the former home of Rufus King, an 18th-century politician who was, among other things, a framer and signatory to the Constitution and one of the first Senators from New York State. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a New York City Landmark. Because of these historic designations, this project is subject to review by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and the LPC Archaeological Guidelines apply. Contractor excavation for this project is imminent.

The scope of construction involves below ground excavation of several items, many with the potential to impact archaeological resources. Excavation will be conducted for fence and gate posts, new trees and shrubs, new water and electrical lines, along with their associated appurtenances (light posts, outlets, water fountains and drywells). The footprint and depth of excavation will vary based on construction need. Table 1 provides general information based on the provided construction drawings, although Parks may add, eliminate or change items as they see fit.

TABLE 1			
EXCAVATION	DEPTH	WIDTH	
Fence posts	2.5'	1.0'	
Fence gate posts and stairs	Up to 4.0'	Up to 2.5'	
Trees	3.0'	Varies	
Shrubs	Up to 3.0'	Varies	
Water	At least 1.5'	1.5'	
Water fountain	4.0'	5.8'	
Drywell	2.5'	2.0'	
Electric	1.5'	0.5'	
Light posts	Up to 4.0'	2.5'	
Electric outlets	1.5'	1.0'	

This Archaeological Work Plan (AWP) addresses potential archaeological resources within the footprint of the below ground project impacts by examining previous archaeological work in and around the planned construction excavations. Figure 2 presents a summary of the planned construction work overlaid with the locations of previous archaeological work in proximity to planned excavations².

¹ This contract was awarded to Linda Stone, RPA who has proposed the work in partnership with Joan H. Geismar, PhD. LLC.

² Figure 2 depicts only the projects and findings in proximity to the planned work and not all previous archaeological projects/findings.

Archaeological Potential

No known Native American archaeological sites have been identified in Rufus King Park, although possible Native American artifacts have been recovered from historic or fill deposits (Grossman 1991: Apx B.: eight; Platt 1991; Stone 1997: 13, 1998: 10-11). Therefore, it is possible this project may also unearth stray Native American artifacts.

Historical maps were used to identify the potential location of outbuildings. Two of them, located east of the manor house, depicted on the 1842 Johnson map may be impacted by the current project. Their locations, previously interpreted by Cotz (1984), Grossman (1991) and Geismar (2016), are depicted on Figure 2.

There have been many previous episodes of archaeological work completed in Rufus King Park, including within the footprint of the two historic-map documented outbuildings in the path of the current project. However, no structural remains of these buildings have been identified to date. Other previously identified archaeological features, primarily located closer to the manor house and outside the planned project impacts, are not discussed here.

Previous archaeological work in the footprint of the planned Rufus King Park project includes three probe lines (Grossman 1991), a series of shovel tests and probes (Stone 1997), utility monitoring (Chrysalis 2007), twelve excavation units (Matthews 2012) and tree and shrub monitoring (Geismar 2016).

Grossman did not find any structural remains in his probes which were placed to identify the foundation of one of the 1842 outbuildings (Building K) (1991: 21). Stone determined the area was covered by up to 2 feet of fill, but with historic surfaces and deposits present beneath the fill (1997: 11, 13, 15). Chrysalis monitored a trench approximately 1.7 feet deep and found recent historic deposits in the vicinity of the planned impact areas (2007: 16-19). Matthews' excavation units revealed much of the area had been extensively disturbed by Parks Department utility work and that the Building K stone foundation had been robbed, but that disparate sections of midden deposits remain (2012: 40). Geismar's tree monitoring extended approximately 3 feet deep did not unearth any potentially significant findings (2016: 12).

Archaeological Work Plan

Based on the results of prior archaeological work, the possibility of identifying any potentially significant archaeological resources within the project impacts is low and therefore monitoring construction excavation is appropriate. The Monitoring Plan is detailed below.

The monitoring protocol gives the archaeologist authority to halt contractor excavations to document any archaeological resources, should they be encountered. The archaeologist will communicate directly with the machine operator/excavation personnel should excavations need to temporarily stop for archaeological purposes. Should this be necessary, project excavations will be temporarily suspended in that location while the archaeologist hand excavates, measures and records the find(s). The time necessary for this will be relative to the extent of the find(s) and the weather conditions. A minimum of one half hour will be needed for each location where a potential archaeological resource is encountered. The contractor may resume/continue excavation elsewhere when an archaeological find is identified. Should an archaeological feature be encountered, it will be archaeologically exposed. Samples of soil may be screened for artifact recovery. Measurements will be taken for field drawings and the find(s) will be photographed. Parks and LPC will be consulted and either the project will be redesigned in that area or a plan for further archaeological work will be prepared and implemented.

Should no potentially significant archaeological resources be encountered during monitoring, the stratigraphy will be documented. Documentation of soils and stratigraphy will include creating soil profiles for representative parts of trenching or other excavations. Soil colors will be compared to the Munsell Soil Color charts. Measurements and photographs will be taken. If no *in situ* deposits and no archaeological features are encountered, no further archaeological documentation will be done.

Any change to the project plans will be archaeologically evaluated, not only for locations where alterations to the work are proposed, but also to determine if additional excavations are to be added. Those locations would be assessed for their potential to impact archaeological resources and this plan amended accordingly.

Standard methods of artifact processing, labeling, identification, evaluation and documentation will be done on the recovered materials. Upon completion of all archaeological work specified in this plan, an illustrated report will be provided to Parks for submission to LPC. The report will detail the results of monitoring and include map(s) at appropriate scales showing the locations and type of work performed and archaeological resource recovered, if any, as well as representative soil profiles from the monitored trenches.

Monitoring Plan

All construction excavation monitoring for the Rufus King Park project will take place according to the following plan.

- The archaeologist has the authority to halt contractor excavations to assess and document any archaeological resources encountered.
- The archaeologist will communicate directly with the machine operator/excavation personnel should excavations need to temporarily stop for archaeological purposes.
- Should any potentially significant archaeological resources be identified, the contractor will be instructed to stop excavation until the resources can be evaluated and the archaeologist hand excavates, measures, photographs and/or otherwise records the find(s).
- The time needed for this will relate to the extent of the find, but a minimum of one half hour should be expected at any given location. More time may be required if weather is an issue.
- The objective will be to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources, as identified in this plan or its amendments, if any. If identified,

these resources will be documented in a number of ways, depending on and appropriate to the resource. Archaeological field techniques may include hand excavation to expose the resource, soil screening for artifact recovery, measurements, field drawings, and/or photographs.

- It is possible the archaeologist will require assistance from the excavation contractor, such as erecting protection for potentially significant archaeological resources, moving backdirt, or providing shelter to work in inclement weather, if data recovery excavations are needed.
- Should initial inspection determine resources are potentially significant, Parks will be immediately contacted. Parks and LPC will be consulted and either a plan to recover archaeological data will be produced or other mitigation measures developed, including possible project redesign. Should additional archaeological excavations be necessary, then consultations will include a discussion of time for conducting and completing the work.
- If the potentially significant archaeological resource requires immediate action, the archaeologist will have up to one week from the time a verbal agreement is reached between Parks and LPC to prepare a written plan for their review. The agencies will have up to one week from verification of receipt to review the plan. Their concurrence in writing will be required prior to field work.
- If any unexpected finds are identified during monitoring, they will need to be addressed in a similar manner. However, it may be necessary to conduct documentary research as it relates to the unanticipated resource.
- Should potentially significant archaeological resources be identified and the project redesigned, any changes to the project plans will need to be archaeologically evaluated and an additional archaeological field effort may be necessary.
- If no archaeological features are encountered, the archaeologist will document the soils and fill deposits. This will include photographs, measurements for drawings, and screening soil samples for artifact recovery as appropriate. Stratigraphy will be recorded using comparison to the Munsell Soil Color Charts.

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