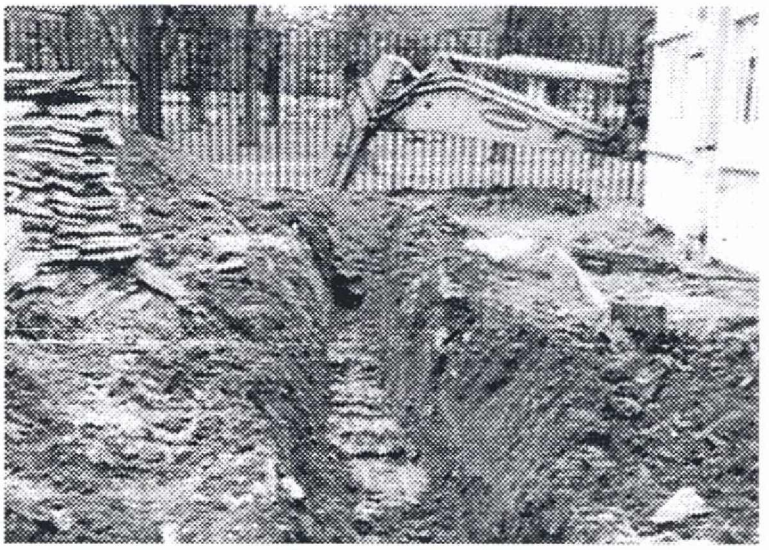
REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING IN ADVANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DRAINAGE AND TERMITE PROJECT AT RUFUS KING PARK JAMAICA AVENUE AT 150 - 153 STREETS JAMAICA, QUEENS, NEW YORK

Contract # Q023-195 and CNYG 497



Drainage Line Excavations at Rufus King Park

Prepared for: Fredante Construction Corporation
136 Woodbury Road, Suite L1
Woodbury, New York 11797

Submitted by: Linda Stone, MA, SOPA
249 East 48th Street, #2B
New York, New York 10017

May 1, 1998

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation commissioned a program of archaeological testing and excavation at Rufus King Park associated with improvements related to drainage and termite control. This work was ultimately expanded to include installation of grade beams and spread footers in the rear extension of the house. Archaeological research questions focused on two main themes; 1) identification of possible buildings, building elements, or outbuildings and their period of use and function as well as associated features and 2) landscape and land use history. Testing took the form of shovel testing, excavation units and monitoring of contractor excavations.

The testing program was extremely successful. As part of the recovery of numerous artifacts, four archaeological features were excavated in conjunction with this project.

1) a semi-circular soil discoloration off the southwest corner of the hearth which turned out to be remains of a small bucket,
2) the remains of a possible former entrance to the summer kitchen,
3) a decorative brick path behind the main portion of the house,
4) a brick and flagstone surface east of the summer kitchen.

In addition, six other features were identified, documented and then preserved.

1) a complex of brick and stone abutting the rear of the summer kitchen,
2) a foundation to a previously unknown structure to the northwest of the summer kitchen,
3) a possible dry well at the southeast corner of the summer kitchen,
4) a series of stones around the summer kitchen hearth,
5) a possible walkway or path to the front door,
6) a stone path behind the house.

Interpretation of the archaeological findings lead to conclusions about the landscape and property use, the west wing and, most particularly, the summer kitchen section of the house. Fill deposits were identified in many areas around the house. Some were attributable to the Rufus King period of use. The previous interpretations of the use of the property going from a country home to a more intensive working farm and back to a manor house throughout the 19th century were clarified. Two construction episodes, or one initial construction and a repair episode, were identified at the west wing. The interpretations of the summer kitchen were the most significant. Primarily, the existing structure is not the original Rufus King summer kitchen. His was a dirt floored building with a slightly different configuration than what stands today. King's kitchen was probably burnt or partially burnt and rebuilt sometime between 1855 - 1890. Also, his kitchen was probably not exclusively used in the summer months, as previously thought.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

List of Figures and Plates iii

INTRODUCTION 1

SITE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL 3

METHODOLOGY 6
Field Testing 7
Shovel Tests 7
Excavation Units 8
Monitoring 8
Artifact Processing 9

RESULTS 10
Shovel Tests 10
Excavation Units 11
Excavation Unit 1 11
Excavation Unit 2 14
Excavation Unit 3 16
Excavation Unit 4 18
Excavation Unit 5 19
Excavation Unit 6 19
Excavation Unit 7 21
Excavation Units 8 and 9 22
Excavation Unit 10 23
Excavation Unit 11 24
Monitoring 26
Drainage System Excavations 26
Grade Beam and Spread Footer Excavations 29
Summer Kitchen 29
West Wing 31
Summer Kitchen Floor Excavations 32

SUMMARY DISCUSSION 34
Landscape and Property Use 34
Summer Kitchen 37
West Wing 40

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 42

FIGURES . . . . . after 43

BIBLIOGRAPHY 44

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Testing Proposed and Completed as Part of the Rufus King Park Drainage/Termite Project 6

Table 2 Size and Location of Excavation Units for the Rufus King Park Drainage/Termite Project 8

APPENDICES

Appendix A Scopes of Work
Appendix B Shovel Test and Excavation Unit Stratigraphy
Appendix C Artifact and Soil Inventories
Appendix D Faunal Report

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Rufus King Park site plan for the drainage, termite, grade beam and spread footer project.

Figure 2 Archaeological field testing and excavation locations at Rufus King Park.

Figure 3 Excavation units in and around the summer kitchen section of the King Manor house.

Figure 4 Closing plan view of Excavation Unit 1.

Figure 5 Profile drawings after the excavation of Unit 1.

Figure 6 Plan view of Excavation Unit 2 after removal of Strata 3 and 4.

Figure 7 Profile drawings after the excavation of Excavation Unit 2.

Figure 8 Plan view of Excavation Unit 3 after the removal of Stratum 1.

Figure 9 Section of the 1842 Johnson map with the current Manor House and Park Comfort Station overlaid.

Figure 10 Profile drawings after the excavation of Unit 6.

Figure 11 Profile drawings after the excavation of Unit 7.

Figure 12 Closing plan view of Excavation Units 8 and 9.

Figure 13 Plan view of Excavation Unit 10 after excavation of Stratum 2 - Level 2.

Figure 14 Profile drawings after the excavation of Unit 11.

Figure 15 Location of drainage lines as excavated at Rufus King Park.

Figure 16 Plan view of the brick features found within contractor excavations east of the summer kitchen at Rufus King Park.

Figure 17 Plan view of the brick feature found at the catch basin excavations northwest of the summer kitchen.

Figure 18 South profile of soil above the remains of a brick foundation found during catch basin excavations off the northwest corner of the summer kitchen.

Figure 19 Plan view of hearth stone surround recorded during monitoring excavations of the summer kitchen floor.

Figure 20 Location of archaeological features identified and preserved during the Rufus King Park drainage/termite project.

LIST OF PLATES

Cover	Backhoe excavations of the drainage trench west of the summer kitchen, facing north (11/7/97).
Plate 1	Shovel Test 8 upon completion (7/22/97).
Plate 2	Excavation Unit 1 near completion, facing east (7/22/97).
Plate 3	Relationship of Excavation Unit 1 to the summer kitchen hearth (7/21/97).
Plate 4	Excavation Unit 2, facing west (7/28/97).
Plate 5	Excavation Unit 3 after the removal of Stratum 1 (7/24/97).
Plate 6	Buttons recovered from excavation units at Rufus King Park. Contexts beginning on the upper left and going clockwise are Unit 1-Stratum 2-Level 1, Unit 5-Stratum 1-Level 1, Unit 6-Stratum 3-Level 2, and Unit 2-Stratum 1-Level 1. The center context in Unit 3-Stratum 2-Level 1.
Plate 7	Ceramic sherds recovered from Rufus King Park Excavation Unit 3-Stratum 4-Level 1 (left seven pieces) and Unit 4-Stratum 1-Level 1 (right two pieces).
Plate 8	Excavation Unit 5 at completion, facing southeast (7/25/97).
Plate 9	Excavation Unit 6 in progress, facing west northwest (7/29/97).
Plate 10	Possible prehistoric artifacts recovered during excavations at Rufus King Park. Left is a quartz flake from Shovel Test 210 - Level 1. Right is a chert flake from Excavation Unit 7 - Stratum 1 - Level 2.
Plate 11	Excavation Units 8 and 9 at completion, facing west (8/1/97).
Plate 12	Excavation Unit 10 after excavation of Stratum 2 - Level 4, facing north (2/2/98).
Plate 13	Excavation Unit 11 in progress, facing east (2/10/98).
Plate 14	Medicine type bottles recovered during downspout cleanout excavation monitoring. Left was collected from the southwest corner of the rear porch on 9/25/97. Right was collected from the northwest corner of the rear porch on 9/26/97.
Plate 15	Drainage trench east of the summer kitchen, facing north (11/7/97).
Plate 16	Brick feature found at the base of the catch basin excavation at the northwest corner of the summer kitchen, facing west (11/18/97).

Plate 17 Preserves jar recovered from foundation excavations at the northeast corner of the summer kitchen on 12/2/97.

Plate 18 East side of the summer kitchen hearth after spread footer excavations, taken from outside and facing southwest (12/9/97).

Plate 19 Brick feature found at the southeast corner of the summer kitchen, facing north (12/2/97).

Plate 20 Left - ironstone sherd recovered during monitoring of the summer kitchen floor excavations. Right - ironstone sherd recovered during monitoring of west wing foundation excavations.

Plate 21 Possible button blank recovered during monitoring summer kitchen floor excavations on 2/3/98.

INTRODUCTION

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreations is in the process of conducting several improvements at Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens which involve excavations in the vicinity of the Manor House, a New York City landmark and a National Register of Historic Places site. Some of the impacts from these improvements were deemed to have the potential to affect archaeological resources. Therefore a program of archaeological testing was prepared and conducted. The results of that fieldwork are presented in this report. The archaeological scope of work and addendum are attached as Appendix A. The scope of work is a modification because it was originally tied to a previous improvements contract at Rufus King Park called the fence project.

Impacts from this phase of improvements initially included below ground disturbances related to drainage excavations and the placement of termite baits. Therefore the project is called the drainage/termite project. Subsequent changes to the scope of work involve the installation of grade beams and spread footers along the building foundation. The locations of the project impacts are depicted on Figure 1, the site plan. The specific impacts are:

1) Installation of about 500 feet of drainage lines leading from down spouts to three existing catch basins in the park.
2) Installation of two new manholes.
3) Installation of about 38 termite baits along the exterior of the house.
4) Grading in an area of about 10' x 12' to 4" deep for parking.
5) Soil removal inside the summer kitchen to replace the flooring with a base of concrete.
6) Excavation of seven piers with spread footers along the perimeter of the summer kitchen and four along the western side of the two story extension behind the house.
7) Excavation for grade beams connecting the piers at the summer kitchen and west wing.

This report was prepared for Fredante Construction Corporation by Linda Stone. Archaeological services were originally subcontracted to Tenalp Construction Corporation and work was subsequently completed under the auspices of Fredante Construction Corporation. The archaeological fieldwork described in this report was conducted by Linda Stone with the assistance of Patience Freeman, George Myers and Nancy

Stehling. Shovel testing was conducted between July 21 and 28, 1997. Excavation units were placed between July 21 and August 1, 1997 and on February 2, 9, and 10, 1998. Monitoring of contractor excavations was done sporadically from September 25, 1997 to February 18, 1998.

This report was prepared by Linda Stone with the appended faunal identifications and the faunal analysis report (Appendix D) written by Patience Freeman.

The author would like to thank the contractor as well as those at the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and King Manor Museum (KMM) for their support and assistance in facilitating this project. They include, but are not limited to, the following individuals (listed alphabetically): Roy Fox, DPR; George Finsrud, carpenter; Marco Giovannoli, DPR; Scott Heyl, Historic House Trust; John Krauchuk, DPR; Joseph LePique, DPR; Mary Ann Mrozinski, KMM; Carlos Pomares, KMM; and Oscar Urquiola, DPR.

SITE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Rufus King was a prominent politician during the early years of our country. Among his accomplishments, he was a delegate to the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention. To that end, he was a framer and signatory of the Constitution. He was also one of the first pair of Unites State senators from the state of New York and served three terms in the senate. He also served as minister to Great Britain and later as ambassador.

For a man with such a public life, relatively little is known about the history of his home in Jamaica, Queens, purchased in 1805 and his residence from 1806 until his death in 1827. The house remained in the King family until the end of the 19th century when the property was sold to Jamaica Village which later incorporated into New York City at which time the King property came under the Parks Department jurisdiction. The house is still standing. It was restored in the early 1990s and is now home to the King Manor Museum, dedicated to interpreting the life and times of Rufus King.

When King purchased the Jamaica farm in 1805, there was already a modest house standing on it as well as at least one other small residence. The original house was built by around 1730, although the exact date of construction and location of the building are not known (Venables 1989:9). It is believed the central portion of the existing structure, today known as the west wing, is the earliest element of the house, although it was probably located elsewhere on the property (Post 1973:#7). The western half of the main portion of the house was constructed in about 1755. Other structures which may have been on the property at the time King purchased it, and in the vicinity of the project impacts, are not known. After King purchased the property, the primary addition was added, the eastern part of the main portion of the house. King continued adding to the house and by 1810 enlarged the dining room in the main house, perhaps relocating the original building directly behind it, and he also may have added the summer kitchen to the rear (Gibson Bauer Associates, Johannson and Walcavage 1985:3.3.4, Hibbard 1992:L,M). Exact dates of construction and locations of some of these alterations are elusive. Part of the challenge for archaeology has been to address some of the inconsistencies or unknowns within the documentary record.

One consistency among the earlier historical and archaeological reports is that the location and use of all historic outbuildings is not known (Cotz 1984:8). There is no information about possible seventeenth

century occupation or use of the site. Evidence of leather tanning from this period may exist buried "in the rear and side yards" (Cotz 1984:6). An early-nineteenth-century building, documented to the east of the house, may have served as the original Parks Department comfort station (Cotz 1984:13, Grossman 1991:9-10). Historic map data was reevaluated and some depth probes placed in the possible location of this building to document its western extent (Grossman 1991:13-14,21,fig.9).

In addition to the Manor house and outbuildings, the use of the landscape changed under King's tenure to a more intensive working farm which was maintained, after his death, through the mid-century after which a steady decline was documented (Cotz 1984:11). Rufus King was an avid gardener and horticulturist. He was the founder of the Queens County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures. The Historic Structures and Landscape Report for Rufus King Manor found "no plans for the development of King's land or for the layout of individual gardens...nor...any evidence that King consulted a 'landscape gardener' in laying out the grounds". That report goes on to say "the area in front of the house became a lawn, and King's account book mentions 'the lawn west of my house'" (Gibson Bauer Associates, Johannson and Walcavage 1985:3.1.2.7). The property had an apple orchard prior to King's purchase. King added other fruit trees as well as a variety of local and other trees and plants to transform "the property from a working farm to a country manor" (Grossman 1991:7, Venables 1989:15-16). However specific locations are not identified. The earlier reports are not clear on the use of the property nor on its transformation. Cotz has the farming intensifying under Rufus King's ownership while Grossman describes the opposite. The current work, combined with data from the earlier reports, suggests that when Rufus King purchased the property the level of activity, including farming, dramatically increased. The intensity of farming likely decreased after his death in 1827 when his son John Alsop King became proprietor. However the property continued to be actively farmed. Farming did not stop until the 1870s, after the death of both John and his wife Mary when their daughter Cornelia owned the Jamaica estate.

As described above, the construction dates of various building elements are also not clear. Additionally, it is believed that King moved the original ca. 1730 building around to the back of the main house creating an "L" shaped structure (Post 1973:#7). The available documentation also indicates the property may contain archaeological remains of buildings for which there is no historic documentation. Analysis of the previous archaeological testing in the area of a known early-19th-century building indicates archaeological

evidence of this structure may lie below the surface in the area of planned impact to the east of the house (Grossman 1991:21-22, Stone 1997:10,18). The use of this building as well as its date of construction is not known. It is known that King had at least two cisterns, although the locations are unknown (Gibson Bauer Associates, Johannson and Walcavage 1985:3.1.2.5, Stone 1997:15-16). The archaeological testing had the potential to provide information on the household not available from other sources.

The planned impacts from the current project were determined to have the potential to provide answers to questions associated with the King Manor house, historic outbuildings and features such as wells and cisterns, landscape features and use, 17th century property use, and prehistoric period use. The scopes of work posed both general and specific questions (see Appendix A). General questions were focused around two themes. One was identification of undocumented structures. The testing plan was designed to identify possible buildings, building elements, or outbuildings and their period of use and function as well as associated features such as dry wells or cisterns. The other general theme was landscape. Questions asked were related to historic landscape features and their relationship to the house and outbuildings, 17th-century property use, and prehistoric site use. Some specific questions in the scopes of work were addressed toward previous archaeological findings. These included three areas of inquiry: 1) the possible identification of a known early 19th-century outbuilding east of the house (Grossman 1991:21-22, Stone 1997:10,18), 2) identification of the function and periods of construction, disuse, and demolition of a brick feature found behind the summer kitchen in the area of construction for the handicapped access ramp (Stone 1997:12), and 3) information on the function and periods of use of a feature found inside the summer kitchen during the current phase of improvements.

The combination of results from this testing has provided data on historic usage of the tested areas. This report describes the testing and compares the results with the existing body of data on the Rufus King Park property. It also includes a small amount of comparative data as it applies to certain findings.

METHODOLOGY

The testing program at Rufus King Park associated with the drainage/termite project involved three field techniques applied to address the particular research potential of specific impact areas; shovel testing, excavation units, and monitoring. Table 1 provides a summary of the testing recommended and conducted within the impact areas from the Rufus King Park drainage/termite project. Figure 2 depicts field testing and excavation locations.

Table 1 Testing Proposed and Completed as Part of the Rufus King Park Drainage/Termite Project

AREA OF TESTING	PROPOSED AND COMPLETED TEST TYPE
Drainage lines and termite traps	shovel testing, monitoring
Grade beams	monitoring, excavation unit
Spread footers	excavation unit, monitoring
Front porch interior	excavation units
Summer kitchen exterior	excavation units
Summer kitchen interior	excavation units, monitoring
Front corners	excavation units

Identification of currently unknown buildings or features was a possibility with shovel testing. The use of areas of the historic landscape in relation to living space could be addressed in a minimal way, should areas of high or low artifact density or differing temporal assemblages be identified in various sides of the house. No systematic study of prehistoric archaeological potential has been made for the park. However documentation of stray finds within construction areas to the south and west of the house was reported (Platt 1991). It is not known if these were from indigenous soils or from fill brought from another location. Previous testing resulted in the recovery of three fragments of "possible prehistoric ceramic" from a test off the northwest corner of the house (Grossman 1991:Ap.B:8). Therefore it seems possible that prehistoric artifacts may be found within the park. Questions regarding the historic landscape of Rufus King Park such as plantings and their locations could not readily be answered by the type of testing done for this project, limited by footprints of impacts from the planned below ground disturbances.

Excavation units were proposed for a variety of reasons specific to their locations. A test behind the summer kitchen was placed to expose the continuation of a brick feature identified during the testing for the Rufus King Park security fence project (Stone 1997:12). The test unit to the east of the summer kitchen was designed to expose the extent of the foundation of that building element. The three units inside the summer kitchen were expected to reveal information about the construction of the summer kitchen and possibly the use of the area before the summer kitchen was built. Excavations at the front corners of the house were placed to address questions regarding construction of those two elements. Units at the inside of the front porch were placed to reveal information on an earlier entryway. An excavation unit was also placed at the southern end of the west wing to test for evidence of the historical movement of that building element. Another unit was excavated to recover data from a barrel-like feature inside the summer kitchen.

Monitoring of contractor excavations for the untested impact areas was determined to be the most efficient way to evaluate those areas for the presence of archaeological features. Archaeological documentation of any such features was recommended. Monitoring of drainage line excavations was recommended to evaluate for previously unknown structural remains, as well as to document the extent of a dry well identified during the restoration (Grossman1991:iii). Grade beam and spread footer excavations were monitored to evaluate for the presence or absence of earlier ground surface or structural remains as well as to document and recover artifacts from earlier drainage features. Summer kitchen grading excavations were associated with investigations of its hearth.

Field Testing

Shovel Tests

Shovel tests were placed at twenty foot intervals along the drainage lines at the perimeter of the manor house. In the areas of the perimeter where drainage lines were not planned, shovel tests were placed two feet from the building, along the line of the termite baits (see Figure 2). The shovel tests were about one to one and a half feet in diameter and excavated to the depth of non-artifact bearing subsoil, or the limit of the methodology, to evaluate the nature of the soils and the presence or absence of archaeological remains. All soils excavated from the shovel tests were screened through 1/4 inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. Soils, stratigraphy and artifact inclusions were recorded on forms. The shovel test stratigraphy is attached as Appendix B. Changes in soil color or texture were recorded as separate levels.

Soil color descriptions were made using comparisons to the Munsell Soil Color Charts. Shovel test locations were mapped on the site plan. Photo documentation and drawings were done as appropriate. Measurements were done in feet and tenths of feet to conform to the site plans.

Excavation Units

A total of 11 units were excavated during this phase of improvements at Rufus King Park (see Figures 2 & 3). The sizes of the units varied by location. Table 2 summarizes the opening dimensions of each unit.

Table 2 Size and Location of Excavation Units for the Rufus King Park Drainage/Termite Project

UNIT #	SIZE (feet)	LOCATION
1	3 x 5	north of summer kitchen
2	3 x 3.5	east of summer kitchen
3, 4, & 5	3 x 5	summer kitchen interior
6 & 7	3 x 5	front corners
8 & 9	3 x 4	under front porch
10	2.5 x 2.5	summer kitchen interior
11	2 x 2	south side of west wing

Like the shovel tests, all soil excavated from the units was also screened through 1/4 inch mesh for artifact recovery. The same level of soil recording and documentation were also done. Elevations were measured from temporary data and later tied into the site plan by correcting for actual elevation above sea level (see Appendix B).

Monitoring

Monitoring of contractor excavation was done in spurts as it applied to the construction schedule. Two types of excavation were monitored, backhoe trenching and manual excavation. The archeologist was present to identify potential archaeological features and ensure they were not disturbed. When appropriate, and if present, diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Many non-diagnostic artifacts, particularly animal bone/food remains, were observed inside the summer kitchen section of the house. A sample of these were collected for use by the King Manor Museum in educational programs.

Artifact Processing

Artifacts known in the field to be non-diagnostic modern materials or to be associated with modern fill deposits were noted in the field records but generally either sampled or not retained. They are noted with a parenthetical "d" or "s" for discarded or sampled. Retained artifacts were also marked on these forms. All artifacts listed on the field records are included in the stratigraphy summary (see Appendix B).

All recovered artifacts were washed and rinsed in tap water and left to air dry before labeling and rebagging in clean 4-mil zip-lock bag. Most artifact categories, with the main exception being metal and bone, were individually labeled with the provenience. Provenience labels contained the project location abbreviation (RKP), the test number, stratum and level from which it came, separated by a decimal point. The provenience for artifacts collected during monitoring is their collection date. All zip bags were labeled with the project location, Rufus King Park, and the provenience.

All ceramic and glass artifacts are considered sherds, unless otherwise noted in the inventory. Ceramic identifications and date ranges of manufacture for white-bodied refined earthenwares were based on style of decorations, when available, and are referred to in the inventory as "refined earthenwares". If identifications were also based on ware type, such as creamware/pearlware/whiteware, then these types are used as identifiers in the inventory. Soil samples were recovered from some excavations. These were placed directly in the marked zip bags and were left open to vent dry for several days before they were sealed. The inventory of retained artifacts and soil samples is attached as Appendix C.

RESULTS

Shovel Tests

A total of seventeen shovel tests were excavated as part of this archaeological fieldwork. They numbered 201 and 203-218. Shovel Test 202 became Excavation Unit 2 and is included in the following section. The locations of the tests are shown on Figure 2. The average depth of the shovel tests was 2.4 feet. As with the shovel tests from the previous phase of work, these tests also generally contained four strata; sod, dark loam, mottled clay, and sand (Stone 1997:10). However there were a number of exceptions, mainly in the absence of the first two strata in paved locations; Shovel Tests 215, 216, 217, and 218 and the inclusion of discrete fill deposits above pipes found in Shovel Tests 201, 210, 214, and 216, and fill above stone in Shovel Test 208.

In locations where it existed, the sod and dark loam, representing grass and topsoil, were generally measured at 0.6 feet deep, slightly less than the tests done during the previous phase. The mottled clay stratum was about one foot thick and the sandy subsoil was excavated for an average of a half a foot. A previously unmapped pipe found in Shovel Test 216 was probably from an electrical line, while pipes found in Shovel Tests 201, 210, and 214 were most likely associated with earlier drainage systems. Each window well had an associated drain pipe leading away from it. It was this pipe which was first observed during excavation of Shovel Test 214 and subsequently avoided in other tests.

Shovel test artifacts were viewed in light of the soil strata from which they were recovered in order to provide dates of deposition for the major strata identified. This was done by comparing the artifact inventory (Appendix C) with the shovel test stratigraphy (Appendix B). The data was sorted to yield a *terminus post quem* (*tpq*), the earliest date when the most modern artifact could have been manufactured. The *tpq* is the earliest date a soil stratum could have been deposited.

The *tpq* for the sod and dark loam stratum comes from a piece of bakelite found in Shovel Test 201 - Stratum 1. This precursor of modern plastic was marketed in 1907 (DuBois 1972:85). However it is most likely this topsoil was deposited more recently than that. The *tpq* of the dark loam stratum in the previous shovel tests was the 1980s (Stone 1997:13). Such a disparity between these *tpq*s can probably be attributed to the small sample size of this phase of testing. It is of interest to note the only possible prehistoric

artifact recovered during shovel testing also came from this most recent deposit (Shovel Test 210 - Stratum 1) (see Plate 10).

The mottled clay deposit also had a slightly earlier *tpq* than was shown during the previous testing phase. Here this soil deposit contained artifacts dating to the 1890s based on a piece of milk glass recovered from Shovel Test 204 - Stratum 3 and a wire nail recovered from Shovel Test 213 - Stratum 3. The earlier testing dated the mottled clay deposit to the 1930s. As in that earlier testing, the sandy subsoil deposit was generally devoid of artifacts. However two tests, on opposite sides of the house, contained diagnostic material in this stratum; Shovel Tests 204 and 215. Both dated to circa 1800; a whiteware ceramic sherd and a cut nail. This time frame coincides with that found during the previous phase of testing and is suspected to represent a time prior to the alteration of the landscape by the addition of fill.

A stone feature was found at the base of excavation in Shovel Test 208. A section of two flat paving type stones was found buried about one foot below the ground surface (Plate 1). The *tpq* of the overlying soil deposits is around the turn of the 20th century. Therefore this feature was covered up no earlier than that time period. It seems probable the stones represented an earlier path since the location of the shovel test was directly in front of the rear door.

Excavation Units

The following is a description of the findings of each excavation unit. Appendix B provides the stratigraphy of the units, including corrected center point elevations, Munsell soil colors, textural descriptions, and comments as recorded on field forms. Elevations were measured from temporary data later tied into the site plan and are corrected to reflect actual elevations above sea level in Appendix B for all outdoor units. The units inside the summer kitchen were also recorded using temporary data. These data were later tied into the floor and are reported in Appendix B as depths below the floor. Appendix C contains the inventory of artifacts and soil samples recovered from this project.

Excavation Unit 1

Stratigraphy

Excavation Unit 1 was placed directly behind and abutting the summer kitchen north wall. It was placed in this location to identify the possible extent of a series of bricks which were uncovered during previous

excavations for the handicapped access ramp five feet to the north (Stone 1997:Pl.2,3, Fig.6). This unit was excavated from July 21 - 23, 1997. Figure 3 shows the location of the unit in relation to the summer kitchen.

Unit 1 measured three feet out from the summer kitchen and was five feet wide. Stratum 1 represented the sod and topsoil. Stratum 2 was most of the northern part of Unit 1. It was a very dark brown sandy loam, although it became lighter and siltier toward the bottom. Stratum 3 was a pocket of dark yellowish brown sandy loam in the western edge of the unit. Stratum 4 was an ashy sand along the southern edge, adjacent to the summer kitchen wall. Upon removal of Strata 2, 3, and 4, the anticipated brick feature was exposed. It was a mortared brick feature consisting of two courses of brick running up to and perpendicular to the summer kitchen. Stratum 5 was excavated to the east of these bricks. It was a coarse sand which contained extremely tightly packed cobbles. The cobbles were quite uniform, mainly of quartz and were oblong, roughly six by twelve inches. They were placed with the longer side heading downward. Stratum 6 was excavated in the western, or opposite, side of Unit 1. It was a silty clay fill deposit which contained, among other things, an asphalt tile similar to those found in shovel tests during the previous phase of testing. Stratum 7 was a dark yellowish brown mottled sandy silt which covered the remainder of the unit, to the west of the brick feature. The base of this excavation exposed a brick surface which was buried about a foot and a half below the ground surface.

Figure 4 is a plan of Unit 1 after the removal of all the strata discussed above, except for the partial removal of Stratum 5. The brick exposed after the removal of Strata 1, 2, 3, and 4 appears as a wall rising above the brick surface. It is of possible interest that the bricks in the floor are not perfectly aligned with the summer kitchen wall (see Plate 2). Figure 5 are the north, west and east profiles of the unit. The south profile is the summer kitchen foundation.

Artifacts

The artifact inventory (Appendix C) was compared with the stratigraphy (Appendix B) to identify *tpq* dates for soil deposits within the unit. The upper levels of Stratum 2 had a *tpq* 1980 based on a penny found in Level 2. However the modern debris associated with this soil was not present in the subsequent levels which contained material dating as early as the late-19th century, based on a modern nail and an ironstone ceramic handle. Stratum 3 contained a mix of non-diagnostic artifacts. However the presence of an

asphalt tiles similar to those associated with Parks Department activities indicate this stratum is likely a recent fill deposit. The same may be said of Stratum 6, which was directly beneath Stratum 3. These two strata were most probably from the same fill episode. They could be associated with nearby pipe fill to the west, although further excavations, would be needed to confirm this theory.

All of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from Stratum 5 have *tpqs* clustering around 1800. These include small undecorated ceramic sherds of creamware, ironstone, stoneware and whiteware. This stratum also contained a number of ceramic pieces whose date range of manufacture are more narrowly bounded. One was a piece of a blue shell edge rim which dates from the 1780s to the 1840s (Miller and Hunter 1990:116). Also recovered were mendable creamware sherds having a partial maker's mark which associates them with the Castleford pottery works in England. The complete mark would have been "D.D. & Co./CASTLEFORD POTTERY/O". This pottery works used this particular mark from circa 1790 through 1820 (Chaffers 1965:ii:175, Guthman 1967:50). Stratum 5 also contained a substantial amount of faunal bone from food remains.

The artifacts recovered from Stratum 7 do not suggest as early a deposition date as those of Stratum 5, although Stratum 7 contains a delftware sherd which could date as far back as 1625. In general, the ceramic collection from Stratum 7 contained types similar to those found in Stratum 5. However the inclusion of a modern nail indicates this stratum could not have been deposited prior to circa 1890 (Mercer 1975:237).

Discussion

The location of Excavation Unit 1, directly behind the summer kitchen hearth, leads one to speculate about the relationship of the features to the hearth itself. Plate 3 clearly shows this situation. It is easy to see where what must have been the beehive of the oven during the Rufus King period has since been bricked up. If an imaginary line were drawn from the left side down to the excavation unit, it would fall directly atop the brick wall feature found in Unit 1. Whether this is coincidence cannot be said. If another imaginary line were taken from along the top of the brick wall north to the brick exposed during the previous phase of work at Rufus King Park, it would mean this feature extended over five feet out from the hearth. It does not seem practical to have an oven of this depth because cleaning it would have been quite impossible. So the question of its historic function remains. Looking from a different perspective,

clearly the brick wall does articulate with the brick surface uncovered at the base of the excavation (see Plate 2). Revisiting the soil descriptions for the strata found covering this surface, no evidence of burning or cooking was found, although some coal fragments were not retained in the field during excavation of Stratum 7 - Level 1. This type of evidence from cooking was uncovered, however, in Stratum 5 - Level 2, with the tightly packed cobble feature. This deposit also contained a high concentration of animal food remains and artifacts dating to the Rufus King period of the house. The conclusion is that the cobble feature was associated with cooking and the hearth, but the brick feature was not. The documentation of specific historic alterations to the house is not available, but descriptions of the house and property indicate changes were made to reflect changes in use from a country home to a working farm and to a manor house (Cotz 1984:11, Grossman 1991:7). It seems possible the brick feature was part of one of these later alterations which was covered, filled, demolished, or obscured toward the end of the King family's ownership, or later. It may have been part of a garden path or patio or another such feature. It was recommended the Parks Department alter the course of their drainage line to avoid this feature or feature complex and that it be preserved. Certainly any future plans for below ground work in this area of the property have the potential for archaeology to answer outstanding questions about the construction and function of the features identified in Excavation Unit 1.

Excavation Unit 2

Stratigraphy

Excavation Unit 2 was located outside the summer kitchen, abutting the east wall, north of the door (see Figures 2 and 3). The unit was begun as a shovel test. It was soon expanded to a full unit so it could provide the contractor with information of the extent, construction and condition of the foundation. The unit was excavated from June 22 - 28, 1997.

The asphalt covering Unit 2 was almost five inches thick. It was underlaid by about two and a half inches of coarse sand bedding. While excavated as a shovel test, a stratum of coal ash and cinder was beneath this and it was underlaid by a large stone which impeded further excavation. The stone was buried over a foot below the asphalt covered parking area.

Excavation Unit 2 was expanded to a two foot square unit abutting the exterior of the east wall of the summer kitchen. It was excavated to the depth of the rock found in the shovel test. The rock was actually

two large rocks which covered about half of the two-by-two unit. Therefore the unit was further expanded to 3 x 3.5 feet. It was three feet along the summer kitchen wall and three and a half feet out to the east. A previously unmapped drainage line was exposed running parallel to the summer kitchen at about two and a half feet out. The pipe and the large stones can be seen on Figure 6 and Plate 4. After exposure of the drain pipe no further archaeological excavation was done to its east.

Appendix B lists a Stratum 0 which was described as the asphalt and sand base excavated during the shovel test. Stratum 1 - Level 1 was the coal ash and cinder excavated beneath it in the shovel test and two-by-two unit. Level 2 was the gravelly silty sand adjacent to it as the unit was expanded to a 3 x 3.5 . Stratum 2 was the silty sand under Stratum 1 - Level 2, in the expanded part of the unit. Stratum 4 was a small pocket of wet dark brown silty sand in the southwest corner of the unit. Removal of it exposed a series of bricks running perpendicular to the large stones (see Figure 6). At this point in the excavations the large rock in the center of the unit was removed. Stratum 5 was the strong brown silty sand beneath it extending south within the unit. However Level 3 represented a clayey pocket at the southwest corner of the unit, below the brick. Level 4 expanded to cover the entire unit. It was described as a dark yellowish brown clayey sand. A clayier lens of similar soil was found in the southern part of the unit and was called Stratum 7. Stratum 6 was another clayey pocket, found at the same level within Stratum 5 - Level 4. The soil profiles drawn at the completion of Unit 2 are attached as Figure 7. The stone foundation of the summer kitchen, seen in the west profile, extends down only about one foot.

Artifacts

Again, the stratigraphy and artifact inventories were compared to identify *tpq*s for each stratum in Unit 2. The *tpq* of Stratum 1 - Level 1 is the 1890s, based on a sherd of milk glass and a modern type nail. A spall of an ironstone ceramic which could date from as early as the early-19th century was retained from Level 2. However this level also produced a gum wrapper and a piece of foil, which indicate the stratum is relatively recent and likely was deposited around the time the asphalt parking area was installed. Stratum 2 did not produce any diagnostic artifacts. Stratum 3 has a *tpq* of 1870 based on a bottle finish recovered from it. It also contained some fragments of coal and cinders which were not retained. Very little cultural material was recovered from Stratum 4. Its *tpq* comes from a cut nail which could date from 1798 (Mercer 1975:237,247). Cinders and coal were also observed in this stratum during excavation.

Stratum 5 contained a number of ceramic sherds dating from the early-19th century. It also contained a coin or coin-like piece dated 1793 with a portrait of King George III on one side. This piece is actually an imitation English half-guinea generally used as a gambling counter. The piece was made by the firm Simcox in Birmingham, England either during 1793, or at any time after that, up until 1820 when Simcox was no longer active and King George III no longer held the throne (Hawkins 1989:92,97, Kleeberg 1997). Therefore the date of this piece is consistent with the other objects recovered from Stratum 5. The inscription on the gambling counter is the same as on the half-guinea, save the maker's name "Simcox" (see Appendix C). It translates - George III, by the Grace of God//King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lueneburg, Arch Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire (Lobel, et al. 1997:406). No artifacts were associated with Stratum 6. Stratum 7 contained artifacts also dating from the early-19th century, consistent with Stratum 5, with which it was physically associated.

Discussion

The dates of the Excavation Unit 2 deposits at and below the level of the large stones and laid brick place them within the range of Rufus King residency. The findings from Stratum 5 below the removed stone lead to the conclusion that the stones and brick could have been placed under the direction of Rufus King, but not any earlier. The proximity of the unit to the summer kitchen door could mean these features are related or that the features in Unit 2 predate the current door or summer kitchen configuration. While the brick and stone run perpendicular to each other, they do not relate to the summer kitchen in the same manner. Therefore it is more difficult to make assertions which associate these features to the current summer kitchen, thus supporting the theory the features predate the current configuration. However the evidence does not suggest any specific usage for the features uncovered in this unit.

Excavation Unit 3

Stratigraphy

Excavation Unit 3 was the first of three units excavated inside the summer kitchen after the flooring was removed, exposing dirt and rubble. The contractor removed the flooring, joists, large stones, brick and other debris covering the ground prior to laying out the archaeological units. The thus exposed ground surface was extremely uneven, the center of the summer kitchen being at a much lower elevation than the perimeter. Excavation Unit 3 was a three-by-five unit placed in the northwest corner of the summer

kitchen (see Figure 3). It was excavated on July 24, 1997. The mandate at the time of excavation was to dig to the depth of planned impact, about fourteen inches below the flooring. Because of this and the fact there were joists and rubble and air space below the floor, none of the units excavated in the summer kitchen were very deep.

Soil from Excavation Unit 3 was removed in four strata. Stratum 1 was a loose dry silty sand becoming less so as it was removed. The excavation of this stratum exposed a semi-circular shaped soil stain, which appeared to a be a barrel-like feature, in the southern part of the unit and a hearthstone toward the east (see Figure 8 and Plate 5). The removal of this stratum was the extent of the excavation in the southernmost part of the unit. The difference in elevation toward the north of the unit dictated more excavation there. Stratum 2 was an ashy stony sandy silt in the northern part of Unit 3. The stones can clearly be seen in both Figure 8 and Plate 5. Stratum 3 was a small area of ashy loamy sand adjacent to the hearth in the northeastern part of the unit. Stratum 4 was a clayey sand covering the entire northern part of the unit below Strata 2 and 3.

Artifacts

A wide variety of artifacts were recovered from Stratum 1, including many decorated ceramic types and a large number of faunal bones. However the entirety of this deposit could not be very old because a piece of cellophane wrapper and foil were noted during excavation. Because of the mixed nature of the artifacts found in this stratum, it seems possible the bulk of the deposit was in fact quite early, perhaps from the early-19th century, but that more recent additions could have been made either during the 1980s when the Parks Department used the summer kitchen as an office or during the circa 1990 restoration. Artifacts recovered from Stratum 2 give that deposit a *tpq* of 1855 based on a small fragmentary mother-of-pearl button shown mended in the center of Plate 6. This is after the death of Rufus King. Another artifact from Stratum 2, a sherd of yellowware, was a type also not manufactured until after King's death, while a larger number of ceramic pieces from this stratum do date from the Rufus King period. A similar observation can be made of the Stratum 4 artifacts. Some of the late-18th/early-19th century ceramic sherds from this stratum are shown on Plate 7. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Stratum 3. However a piece of plastic was discarded during excavation.

The level of preservation in Excavation Unit 3, and inside the summer kitchen in general, was excellent.

The dry conditions had a desiccating effect and in addition to a large number of faunal remains, there was a high degree of preservation of botanical remains. Although none were retained, botanicals such as peanut shell, peanuts, walnuts, and peach pits were noted on the field forms (see Appendix B).

Discussion

Excavation Unit 3 was placed in the northwest corner of the summer kitchen to explore a discrepancy between the current configuration of the summer kitchen and the 1842 Johnson map (see Figure 9). The historic map shows an exterior asymmetry around the hearth at the north of the summer kitchen while the current summer kitchen is rectangular. A similar observation can be made regarding the conceptual drawing and the actual shape of the western side of the hearth inside the summer kitchen (see Figures 3 and 8 and Plate 5). Based on these observations, it is assumed the northern part of Excavation Unit 3 was once outside, at least prior to 1842 when the historic map was published. The conclusion is that the current summer kitchen, at least in the northwest corner was altered for some reason after King's death. The *tpq* of Stratum 2 would further define this time frame to post-1855. Additionally, the presence of a stone surface, dissimilar to the dirt floor throughout the rest of the summer kitchen, adds support to this conclusion that this corner was once exterior to the summer kitchen,. The jog in the west side of the hearth was likely where the pre-1855 wall articulated with it (see Figure 8 and Plate 5).

Excavation Unit 4

Excavation Unit 4 was located along the west wall inside the summer kitchen, adjacent to the lean-to section (see Figure 3). The unit measured three feet out and five feet along the wall and was excavated on July 24 and 25, 1997. Excavation Unit 4 required less excavation than Unit 3 because it began at a lower elevation. The soil strata were comparable to those at similar levels in Excavation Unit 3, except they were recorded as being somewhat clayier.

Artifacts from the first stratum included a mix of ceramic pieces with an early-19th century *tpq* (see Plate 7) with modern type nails and a cigarette butt. Stratum 2 had a similar mix of artifacts, minus the cigarette butt. The unit also contained a substantial number of faunal remains and botanicals.

All Excavation Unit 4 strata contained mortary pockets. Although no specific association exists for these deposits, it may be speculated they relate to the construction or reconstruction of the summer kitchen.

Excavation Unit 5

Excavation Unit 5 was a three-by-five foot unit located inside the summer kitchen along the east wall, opposite of the Excavation Unit 2 location. Even less excavation was required for this unit than the other two summer kitchen units. Only one stratum was excavated. It was the same loose dry soil found in Excavation Units 3 and 4. Excavation Unit 5 artifacts were generally more modern than the other two summer kitchen units. The *tpq* of circa 1970 comes from several keys sold locally by the J. Stein Lock Company at 160th Street in Jamaica. This company operated at that location from circa 1970 through 1993

The most interesting thing about Excavation Unit 5 was the condition of the foundation stones. The entire southern part of the exposed foundation was charred (see Plate 8). This could be evidence of the reason for reconstruction of the summer kitchen. However the post-1855, 19th-century reconstruction time frame does not coincide with the circa 1970 keys found in Unit 5. Perhaps the recent artifacts recovered and recorded from Excavation Unit 5 have to do with more recent floor reconstruction and the burning actually does relate to the 19th-century reconstruction. However these theories cannot be proven with the current data. Additionally, this was the only summer kitchen unit excavated in only one stratum. It could be the recent material was at the top of the stratum and the early artifacts below.

It is probably worth noting the correspondence of the location of the burning and the location of the stone and brick found directly outside this same location in Excavation Unit 2 (compare Figures 3 and 6 and Plate 8). Since the brick and stone were dated from the Rufus King period and they line up with the burned foundation, it would be tidy to associate them. However specific evidence of this relationship was lacking. The conjecture is the Excavation Unit 2 features were placed there by King and his summer kitchen structure burned down, or at least partially burned, in the second half of the 19th century, after 1855, and the summer kitchen was then reconstructed, perhaps relocating the entrance to the south.

Excavation Unit 6

Stratigraphy

Excavation Unit 6 was placed at the southeast corner of the King Manor house in the footprint of the downspout and drainage line (see Figure 2). The unit measured three-by-five feet and was excavated from July28 - 29, 1997.

Stratum 1 represented the sod and topsoil. It was underlaid by Stratum 3, a dark sand containing pebbles which became clayier as it went down. Stratum 3 was underlaid by Stratum 6, a dark yellowish brown gravelly coarse sand which became clayey with depth. Stratum 7 was below Stratum 6 and was the base of the unit. It was a very dark brown sandy clay with a loamy component and likely represented a buried topsoil. These strata can been seen in the profiles depicted on Figure 10. Stratum 2 was a conical shaped organic pocket in the northwest side of the unit within Strata 1 and 3. Stratum 4 was a circular stratum in the southwest part of the unit within Strata 3 and 6. It possibly represented a shovel test from earlier undocumented archaeological tests (Grossman 1991:Fig.1) or from a sign posthole. Stratum 5 was also located within Strata 3 and 6, along the northwest edge of the unit. It may have represented a drain pipe trench. Both Strata 4 and 5 can be seen in Plate 8. Stratum 4 is to the left and Stratum 5 at the top of the photograph.

Artifacts

Although Stratum 1 contained a wide range of artifacts, some of which date from the early 18th century, several pieces of styrofoam were also included in this soil. Therefore, as has been seen throughout the rest of the park archaeological excavations, the top stratum is a fairly modern deposit. Stratum 2 was quite small and thus did not contain many artifacts. Therefore the *tpq* of the late-19th century, based on a bottle finish, may be artificial because of this small sample size. Stratum 3 - Level 1 contained an aluminum pull-tab, precluding this deposit from dating any earlier than 1962 (Maxwell 1993:96,110). Level 2 only contained two diagnostic artifacts, once again potentially skewing the circa 1800 date of deposition. Stratum 6, which was below Stratum 3, contained only one diagnostic artifact; a cut nail potentially dating from 1798 (Mercer 1975:237,247). Stratum 4, the circular shaped soil deposit also only contained one diagnostic artifact, a ceramic sherd of a type manufactured beginning in the early-19th century. Stratum 5 contained a plastic straw, indicating the recent nature of the fill for the previous drain pipe trench. Stratum 7 contained no diagnostic artifacts.

Discussion

The location of Excavation Unit 6 may have provided data regarding a builder's trench, if one had been identified. The fact one was not found suggests that when King had this addition to his house built, it was excavated from the inside. A large hole would have been dug the size of the intended foundation. The foundation would then have been built abutting the natural soil deposits with very little fill required on the

exterior.

The other point of interest in the Unit 6 excavation has to do with Stratum 7. This soil deposit was identified as the earlier, historic ground surface. This was likely the elevation of the property in that location at the time Rufus King resided in the house. It was buried about two and a half feet below the current ground surface. This means about two and a half feet of fill, much of which was probably added during landscaping, covers the ground in the area of the house where King built an addition. While previous testing showed there was a similar amount of fill further away from the house, towards the east near the new fence, it is interesting to see the same holds true at the house itself (Stone 1997:15).

Excavation Unit 7

Stratigraphy

Excavation Unit 7 was the counterpart to Unit 6. It was placed, for similar reasons, in a corresponding location at the southwest corner of the house (see Figure 2). It also measured three-by-five feet. It was excavated from July 29 - 30, 1997.

Excavation Unit 7 was located near a dormant, partially exposed drain pipe and excavation was sure to expose more of it. Stratum 1 represents the sod and topsoil. It was much drier than in Unit 6. The dormant drain pipe was exposed crossing the entire unit from southeast to northwest, during removal of Stratum 1. Stratum 2 was a small pebbly pit near the downspout. Parts of both Strata 3 and 4 were exposed after the removal of Stratum 1. Stratum 4 was in the southwest third of the unit and it actually was undercut by Stratum 3 - Level 1. Both were dark brown sandy deposits. Stratum 3 - Level 2 was a pebbly silty sand which covered the entire unit. A brown mottled sand, Stratum 5, was at the base of the excavation. The relationship of these strata can be seen in Figure 11.

Artifacts

Stratum 1 contained a wide variety of artifacts with a 1980 *tpq* coming from a penny found in Level 2. It is interesting to note this stratum also contained a possible prehistoric chert flake, a byproduct of stone tool manufacturing. It was one of only two possible prehistoric artifacts recovered during the drainage/termite project at Rufus King Park (see Plate 10). Both were recovered from modern fill contexts. The only diagnostic artifacts recovered from the rest of Unit 7 were cut nails found in Stratum

5 - Level 1 and Stratum 4. Therefore these soil deposits may have dated from as early as the end of the 18th century. However this date may be skewed by the small sample size.

Discussion

As with Excavation Unit 6, no evidence of a builder's trench was found in Excavation Unit 7. However, in contrast to Unit 6, Unit 7 did not contain a buried topsoil layer. The soils found in the unit were more indicative of those found in the shovel tests to the west, along the new fence line (Stone 1997:10). A similar conclusion can be reached. Very little change in the landscape has occurred to the west of the house. This section of the house was already standing on the property by the time Rufus King purchased it. No substantial changes in grade may have bee necessary, at least not as necessary to the east and northeast where relatively large amounts of fill have been identified.

Excavation Units 8 and 9

Excavation Units 8 and 9 were two shallow three-by-four foot units placed under the front porch. Unit 8 was against the building and intended to address issues related to King's addition of the eastern block of the main house by striding the addition and the earlier section of the building. Unit 9 was located directly adjacent to and south of Unit 8. The total area excavated by these units measured four feet along the building and south six feet in front of it.

The soils under the porch, like those inside the summer kitchen were quite dry. Only two strata were excavated. The uppermost was loose leaf litter. The lower stratum was a dark brown or dark yellowish brown dry silty sand. Stratum 2 - Level 2 of Unit 9 had a loamy component which could mean this area was not always part of an enclosed porch. A mortary scatter was noted in Stratum 2 - Level 2 of both units, similar to the mortary pockets observed in Excavation Unit 4 inside the summer kitchen. A total of only half to three-quarters of a foot of soil were removed from these two units. Upon completion of excavation, a series of noncontiguous flagstones was exposed, two in Unit 8 and one in Unit 9 (see Figure 12 and Plate 11). The northernmost stone abuts the foundation and is directly below the eastern side of the doorway. The other two stones are along a diagonal line toward the southeast. A change in the exterior foundation construction was noted at about one foot east of the door. This is the spot where the addition meets the original house. Therefore it is possible, based on location, the flagstones could be related to the earlier element of the building.

Artifacts recovered from Stratum 1 include the usual mix of ceramic, glass and metal. However the *tpq*s come from a metal pull-tab and a click pen which were not retained, making this deposit fairly modern. The *tpq* for Stratum 2 - Level 1 is 1860 based on an amber glass flask sherd (Fike 1987:13). Stratum 2 - Level 2 had a slightly earlier *tpq* of the early-19th century based on two whiteware ceramic sherds.

The three flagstones uncovered during excavation of Units 8 and 9 could have been part of a more extensive flagstone pattern once found in front of the house or these stones could have provided a base of support for an earlier stairway, entryway or porch. The recovered artifacts could provide a time frame when this earlier configuration was covered up with the current porch. The early-19th century *tpq* for Stratum 2 - Level 2 would place this change during the Rufus King period. However the presence of the mortar in the soil similar to that seen in Unit 4 inside the summer kitchen could mean the actual date of the porch construction was during the mid- to late-19th century, the time frame of the summer kitchen reconstruction.

Excavation Unit 10

Stratigraphy

Excavation Unit 10 was placed inside the summer kitchen, covering the southern part of Excavation Unit 3 and extending southward to remove the small barrel-like feature identified during Unit 3 excavations. The location of Excavation Unit 10 can be seen on Figure 3. Unit 10 was excavated on February 2, 1998.

Excavations included three strata. Stratum 1 represents loose soil which had fallen in over the seven months since Unit 3 was excavated. Stratum 2 was the unit's soil matrix and Stratum 3 was the feature fill. Stratum 2 was a brown/dark yellowish brown sandy clay which felt siltier in the upper levels, possible due to the dryness inside the summer kitchen. The soil inside the barrel feature was similar to the matrix except it had a very ashy component to it. Some of this deposit can be seen as white speckling on Plate 12. The round barrel can also clearly be seen. Figure 13 is a plan view drawing made at the same point in the excavation as the photograph. The feature was excavated down about eight inches. The bottom was decaying wood. After it was removed, the soil matrix became homogeneous throughout the unit. Stratum 2 - Level 6 represented the original ground surface. It was somewhat more compact than the above deposits. This stratum was over a foot and a half below the floor.

Artifacts

Stratum 1 contained a mix of artifacts ranging in manufacture dates beginning in the 18th century through the 20th century. Stratum 2, the soil matrix, had a *tpq* of circa 1820 based on ceramic sherds recovered from Levels 4 and 5. Only three artifacts were recovered from Stratum 2 - Level 6. Two of these ceramic pieces date from the turn of the 19th century, thus providing a possible link to the time frame the original summer kitchen was built. Unfortunately, Stratum 3 contained no diagnostic artifacts, therefore no interpretations regarding the deposition date of the bucket feature fill can be made. Samples of the metal barrel staves, some with wood fiber and wood impressions attached, were retained, as were soil samples from the top and bottom of Stratum 3 and from Stratum 2 - Level 6, the original ground surface. These samples could be floated and the non-soil components used as a basis for further analysis of this feature and the summer kitchen construction and use in general.

Discussion

The feature remains excavated from Unit 10 were from a former wood bucket with metal staves. It was about a foot in diameter and at least eight inches deep. It was originally probably deeper than this and truncated over time. The bucket was likely used to clean out the hearth. Ash would have been placed in the bucket which then would have been taken elsewhere for disposal. Unlike a ground surface, this bucket feature was three dimensional. Therefore it would likely have been left in its place on the original dirt floor of the summer kitchen after its last use. The date of last use cannot be said since no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from it. However the ground surface on which it rested contained material possibly dating from the Rufus King period.

Excavation Unit 11

Stratigraphy

Excavation Unit 11 was placed at the corner of the west wing and rear porch to investigate the relationship of the oldest section of the house to the main house. Its location can be seen on Figure 2. The unit was two feet square and excavated on February 9 and 10, 1998. Prior to this project, the area in the vicinity of Unit 11 was covered by a wooden handicapped access ramp. After the ramp was removed, a section of an unmapped pipe was exposed at ground surface west of the unit. It ran parallel to the back porch and perpendicular to the west wing and was therefore expected to run through the center of Excavation Unit 11. Topsoil was removed by the contractor all along the west wing in preparation for shoring the

structure. The sod in this part of the property was underlaid by a coal ash deposit. This deposit was also expected to continue in Excavation Unit 11.

Stratum 1 was a very dark grayish brown sandy loam which contained pockets of coal ash. The entire pipe was not deeply buried and was completely contained within Stratum 1. Rather than going straight into the foundation, the pipe made a right angle turn to the north. It was subsequently identified as an electrical conduit running to the air conditioning units toward the north. Another impediment to excavation was also exposed in Stratum 1, a concrete pad for the adjacent porch footing. Both of these impediments can be seen in Plate 13 which was taken later on in the excavation. The exposed porch joists are on the right in the photograph and the west wing runs along the top. Stratum 2 was a dark yellowish brown sandy clay extending around and below the pipe, adjacent to the concrete footing. Stratum 3 was a dark brown moist sand adjacent to the west wing at he same depth as Stratum 2 - Level 2. It was originally thought to be a possible builder's trench because of its location, although the deposit was only a few inches thick. A similar relationship was seen between Stratum 4 and Stratum 5. Stratum 4 was a dark brown stony clayey sand covering the entire exposed footprint of the unit. By Level 2, a soil change was noted running parallel to the west wing. This was called Stratum 5. Stratum 5 was described as a dark yellowish brown clayey sand which was about six inches thick and thought to be part of a builder's trench. Stratum 6 once again covered the entire footprint of Unit 11. This soil was similar to that of Stratum 5 - Level 2, but was a bit sandier. Stratum 6 became darker and sandier and then yellower with depth. The stratigraphy of Unit 11 is depicted on Figure 14.

The exposed foundation and support for the porch were similarly substantial. The west wing was supported by a foundation of large stones. Two layers of large foundation stone were underlaid by a series of smaller stones and then by another large stone, making the foundation a total of about two and a half feet deep (see Figure 14).

Artifacts

Very few artifacts were retained from Stratum 1. However field sheets indicated modern type nails came from this deposit, indicating it is a 20th-century phenomenon. The *tpq* of Stratum 2 was the early-19th century based on several recovered ceramic sherds. Stratum 3, the builder's trench had a *tpq* of 1867 based on a glass sherd (Jones & Sullivan 1989:49). Therefore this deposit postdates the Rufus King period

of the house. However the builder's trench was discontiguous, as described above, and it also included Stratum 5. Unfortunately no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this stratum, actually this stratum contained no cultural material at all.

Discussion

The findings of Unit 11 excavations indicate at least the upper levels of the west wing foundation postdate the Rufus King period. Because of the discontinuity identified in the soils, it is possible changes to the upper level of foundation stone may have taken place after the original placement of the foundation. Unfortunately no cultural material was associated with the lower depths of foundation stone and of Excavation Unit 11 thereby precluding any definitive conclusions regarding this issue.

Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring of contractor excavations was proposed for three main excavation types; drainage lines, grade beams and spread footers, and the summer kitchen floor. The archaeologist observed excavations and took notes on observations including soils, features, and artifacts. Any artifacts or soil samples retained during monitoring are inventoried in Appendix C.

Drainage System Excavations

Excavations for the drainage lines were the most extensive as far as linear footage is concerned, amounting to about 500 feet, as shown on the site plan (see Figure 1). These took place over a five day period from September 25 through November 19, 1997. Work included both hand excavation at downspout cleanout locations and backhoe excavation along the actual drainage lines. The downspout cleanouts were hand dug at all locations. Excavations for drainage lines were done around most of the house up to downspout locations by machine.

Field conditions necessitated changes in the placement of certain drainage features. Figure 15 is a reconstruction of the actual location of drainage line placement based on archaeological recording of contractor excavations. Figure 15 also shows locations of conduits crossing the drainage line excavations. The long drainage trench extending from the southwest corner of the house was relocated to connect to a catch basin slightly northward. It was excavated up to six and a half feet deep at the catch basin to five feet at the new manhole. Stratigraphy was fairly consistent throughout the property. It included a dark

brown silty soil beneath the topsoil. It was underlaid by a reddish brown stony sandy clay and then a light yellowish brown sand which became stonier toward the base of the trench. The trench out from the southeast corner of the house was not relocated, however the downspout cleanout to its north was relocated slightly because of a large nearby tree at the side entrance. The long drainage line leading off the northwest corner of the house also had to be slightly relocated to avoid a tree and light post, as well as to line up with the new catch basin manhole which had been slightly diverted to avoid the bluestone walk behind the summer kitchen. This drainage line trench was pretty uniformly excavated to four feet deep, following the natural grade. The connection from the catch basin southward was relocated slightly to the west so as to be almost entirely out of the footprint of the new handicapped access ramp scheduled to be installed as part of this project. The eastern spur of the drainage line leading from the new manhole had been previously relocated based on the findings of Excavation Unit 1. Its new location was north of the bluestone path behind the house. It also extended about eleven feet further east and ran parallel to the eastern side of the summer kitchen at this distance and then turned into the downspout cleanout as shown on Figure 15.

Downspout cleanout locations were excavated from about 32 inches to four feet deep depending on their locations and the slope of the drain lines (see Figure 1). Every corner or downspout location contained fill deposits unlike those found in the surrounding property. Although these deposits were not contained in features such as dry wells, they appear to have been used to facilitate drainage. They generally contained loose deposits, often with ash, presumably from fire place cleanings, and at other times contained stones. The location of a previously identified stone-lined dry well near the northwest corner of the main house was not found (Grossman 1991:24). However a number of large stones were removed from that area beginning at about nine inches below ground surface. These stones were quite large, about fifteen to twenty inches in diameter. The stones were located in the western side of the hole excavated for the downspout cleanout, therefore it is possible they were the eastern edge of the previously identified dry well. In addition to these refuse filled deposits found at downspout locations, a number of previously unmapped pipes or conduits were also noted at and near downspout locations. The fill for these pipes, as well as the loose deposits removed for the downspout cleanouts, contained artifacts which provide possible deposition dates for the soils observed during monitoring. Artifacts were retained from the two cleanout locations at the west of the rear porch. Artifacts recovered from the southern end, or near the house, were collected on September 25, 1997. Those which came from the northern end, or northwest corner of the

porch, were collected on September 26, 1997. The artifacts retained from the southwest corner of the rear porch include two medicine bottles which could have been manufactured in the late-19th century. A similar bottle was also recovered the following day from the northwest corner of the porch (see Plate 14). However other artifacts recovered on September 26, 1997, along with the medicine bottle, date from the 1930s, indicating the drainage fill and pipes observed during monitoring were actually placed during that time period.

Several other archaeological features were identified during downspout and drainage line excavations. These include sections of brick features at two locations around the summer kitchen. The first of these was a series of single coarse laid bricks uncovered in the drainage trench east of the summer kitchen. They were running in a northeasterly direction away from the summer kitchen door at about a forty-five degree angle (see part of Figure 16 and Plate 15). A depth measurement was taken from inside the summer kitchen. The brick feature was about 27 inches below the elevation of the summer kitchen floor. Although the terrain currently slopes down to the east, it does not slope this steeply. Knowing from the previously discussed excavations that the property to the east of the house is covered with up to two and a half feet of fill, it may be surmised the brick feature was, at one point in history, at ground level. Perhaps it was part of a walkway, carriage way or driveway. Alternatively, since only one course of brick was observed, the feature may have been a decorative boarder or the edge of a flower bed. There are several possibilities. A sample of this brick was retained for the artifact collection.

South of the brick feature, the backhoe encountered a large bluestone slab. It measured about four feet by two and a half feet and looked as though it may have been covering another feature such as a dry well. The bluestone was removed as part of the drainage excavations and did not reveal any other structural feature beneath it. Speculations on the possible function of the bluestone slab were on the same line as the brick feature. Being at a slightly higher elevation than the brick, it was also thought, if the two features were related, they were part of some type of terracing. However this cannot be a firm conclusion.

The other brick feature also identified during drainage excavations was a series of mortared bricks found at the base of the excavation of the new catch basin located off the northwest corner of the summer kitchen. The bricks ran three across in one direction and ran perpendicular three across in the other. This situation can be seen on Figure 17 and Plate 16. The brick feature appeared to be the corner of a

foundation. It was located about five and a half feet below the current ground surface (see Figure 18). The feature was troweled off for recording purposes and, because no deeper excavations were planned, the trowel was inserted straight down the western edge of the apparent foundation to prove it continued down. The feature extended at least three more brick courses down. While cleaning and exposing the surface of the brick, an ironstone ceramic sherd was recovered from soil directly atop the feature. The sherd contained a partial maker's mark. The mark is attributed to the Burgess and Campbell Pottery of Trenton, New Jersey. This particular mark was used from 1879 through circa 1900 (Boger 1971:48). Therefore the structure which once stood above the brick foundation was demolished no earlier than 1879 and was possibly standing during a period contemporary with the summer kitchen. Another point of interest is the depth of the feature and identification of the associated fill deposit buried over five feet below the current ground surface. This was the deepest fill seen during either the fence project or the drainage/termite project at Rufus King Park. However it may be surmised the fill is a localized deposit associated not with an original ground surface, but rather with a foundation excavation exclusively. Regardless, the foundation of this structure would have been substantially lower than that of the summer kitchen and, based on the proximity of the two structures, it may be inferred they were somehow related. Perhaps the brick foundation represents the remains of a smoke house, root cellar or ice house..

Grade Beam and Spread Footer Excavations

Summer Kitchen

Contractor excavations for the grade beams and spread footers took place over five days from December 2, 1997 through February 18, 1998. All excavation was done by hand because of the fragile condition of the structures. Work began on the east side of the summer kitchen, east of the hearth. In general, the soil from this area was ashy and filled with a substantial amount of refuse, similar to the deposits found at the downspout locations. Tightly packed cobbles, similar to those found in Excavation Unit 1 were observed east of the hearth at a comparable depth. A soil sample was taken from this location as well as a number or artifacts which could potentially date from the Rufus King period of the house. These include most of a tin-glazed redware ointment pot, a stoneware bottle finish, a bottle neck and finish from a hand-blown french style wine bottle, and a whole stoneware preserve jar (see Plate 17). Completed excavations for the spread footer east of the hearth revealed a large flagstone under the brick (see Plate 18). This was thought to be a continuation of the hearth stone observed in Excavation Unit 3. It was underlaid by large foundation stones measuring about one foot across, similar to those seen throughout the summer kitchen.

Although contractor excavations were done by hand, the methodology precluded the identification of this corner as a separate deposit from the grade beam excavation along the east wall. However the amount of ashyness in the fill decreased as excavations extended southward, leaving open the possibility these sections of the summer kitchen foundation were not necessarily contemporaneous. While no strikingly modern artifacts were noted from the excavations along the summer kitchen east wall, what looks like a porcelain electrical insulator was recovered from this area, indicating a twentieth-century deposition date for this part of the summer kitchen.

One archaeological feature was uncovered during foundation excavations around the summer kitchen. The edge of a brick circular feature was identified during the monitoring of the area of the spread footer at the southeast corner of the summer kitchen (see part of Figure 16 and Plate 19). It was buried about one and a half feet below the ground surface. Only the top of the feature was partially exposed. It is assumed the feature was used as a dry well, based on its location. It was not exposed beyond the extent needed for construction. The contents, if any, were not disturbed during this project. Therefore the feature was preserved.

During excavation of the east side of the summer kitchen it was observed that most of the evidence of burning along the foundations, as previously described in Excavation Unit 5, was confined to the southern extent. This would explain the more recent artifact intrusion in this area and an earlier, possibly original to the Rufus King period, deposit at the northeastern corner of the summer kitchen.

Excavations for the grade beams and spread footers along the west side of the summer kitchen and west of the hearth did not produce as many results, this is most likely because that area was previously disturbed from the installation of the air conditioning outside and from the adjacent lean-to/shed. Only one early ceramic sherd, a type manufactured between 1784 and 1864, was recovered. However removals of the base of the interior summer kitchen west wall revealed shingles from the exterior of the lean-to. This could mean the lean-to was covered with shingles to protect it when the summer kitchen was burned down. Perhaps the summer kitchen was not rebuilt immediately after the fire, necessitating the shingling of the exposed wall of the lean-to.

West Wing

Prior to grade beam and spread footer excavations along the west wing, the former handicapped access ramp was removed, as was the topsoil, to prepare for shoring the structure. These removals exposed a series of bricks which were decoratively placed and may have been part of an earlier walkway. It was parallel to the west wing, out about six feet. Roughly, a four foot section was exposed, clearly revealing the patterning of the brick. Two bricks were laid with their short sides against the long side of a third. This pattern was alternated as it continued. The brick was laid on a thin layer of concrete, about one inch thick.

The concrete apron along the base of the west wing wall, covering the top of the foundation, was also removed around this time. Under, and in some cases attached to, the concrete were bricks with the mark "KING". These type of bricks were manufactured from about the 1880s through 1910. The mark was most likely associated with the place of manufacture; Kingston (Allan Gilbert, personal communication). Period directories did not list a brick maker or company in Kingston named King (Fitzgerald 1879; Freeman 1902, 1904, 1906; Lant 1869). There is speculation about the name recognition factor with Rufus King's descendants residing in the house during the late-19th century. However, this line of research did not lead to any definitive answers. A sample of the brick was given to Dr. Allan Gilbert for his archive of locally produced brick at Fordham University.

The topsoil all along the west wing up to the foundation contained a heavy concentration of coal ash. The removal of this exposed the top of the foundation stones. Stones here were larger than in the summer kitchen, some over three feet in diameter. They were three to four courses deep. Removal of the foundation stones exposed the crawl space filled with duct work placed during the circa 1990 restoration. The soil matrix of the foundation was reflective of the recent reconstruction in the upper levels. In the spread footer excavation, the coal ash was underlaid by a dark silty clay which extended to about one foot below the ground surface. This was underlaid by a foot of gravelly sand which extended to the base of excavation, with a small intrusion of darker mottled sand at about two feet below ground surface. This was similar to the stratigraphy of Excavation Unit 11.

A number of artifacts were retained during monitoring of west wing excavations, as well as a soil sample.

They ranged from the relatively early, 18th-century bottle bases, to a 1947 nickel. One artifact of interest was an ironstone ceramic sherd with a gilded overglaze rim. This type of ceramic was manufactured from the 1860s through the 20th century (Majewski & O'Brien 1987:161,164, Samford 1997:24). It is shown on the right side of Plate 20.

Summer Kitchen Floor Excavations

The interior floor of the summer kitchen required leveling to a particular grade, ultimately twelve inches below the finished floor. This was done on February 2, 1998. Measurements were made by the contractor at points along the wall to use as guides for the depth of excavation necessary. Ultimately about half of the interior required excavation to the new grade and half required filling. Therefore the result was generally a redistribution of the soil with only a small amount disposed of, perhaps 8 wheelbarrows full.

The main archaeological feature anticipated during monitoring was the exposure of the hearth stone identified in Excavation Unit 3 at the western side of the hearth and observed in profile on the northeastern side of the hearth during monitoring the spread footer excavation. Unexpectedly, the hearthstone was not continuous from one side to the other. Rather one of a series of large stones laid in a pattern creating a rectangular shaped surround to the hearth (see Figure 19). The stone observed in Excavation Unit 3, at the western edge of the hearth, is integral to the hearth, as was the stone observed in profile on the northeastern edge (see Plates 5 and 18). The other stones are not. Perhaps the two integral stones were remnants from the original King hearth and the others a later addition. The stones are all above the level of the original ground dirt floor. Two probes were done interior to the stone rectangle. They went down about two feet each. Therefore there was not a hard surface which may have been part of the hearth inside this stone rectangle. A soil sample was taken above this level from in front of the hearth.

Only a few artifacts were recovered during monitoring of the summer kitchen floor excavations. These include three ceramic sherds. One was a piece of blue transfer printed pottery which could have been produced any time during the first three-quarters of the 19th century. An ironstone ceramic sherd with a gilded overglaze rim decoration similar to that found during monitoring of the west wing excavations was also recovered (see Plate 20). Although these pieces postdate Rufus King, they probably date to the period of John or Cornelia King. It is interesting to have found them in two seemingly opposite sides of the house. However, because these were dish fragments, one may speculate their association with the two

kitchens, the kitchen formerly located in the west wing section and the one in the summer kitchen. The other ceramic sherd was of redware and looks like a button blank (see Plate 21). The cutouts have a diameter of 1 3/8 inches. The probable fragility of a redware button of this size may lead to speculation the blank was for something such as a gaming piece instead.

SUMMARY DISCUSSION

This phase of excavations at Rufus King Park have given a more detailed picture of the historic landscape. Ten archaeological features were identified in and around the house (see Figure 20). Six of these features were documented and preserved in place; 1) a complex of brick and stone abutting the rear of the summer kitchen, 2) a foundation to a previously unknown structure to the northwest of the summer kitchen, 3) a possible dry well at the southeast corner of the summer kitchen, 4) a series of stones around the summer kitchen hearth, 5) a possible walkway or path to the front door, and 6) a stone path behind the house. Four of the features were in unavoidable areas of the project and had to be excavated; 1) a semi-circular soil discoloration off the southwest corner of the hearth which turned out to be remains of a small bucket, 2) the remains of a possible former entrance to the summer kitchen, 3) a decorative brick path behind the main portion of the house, and 4) a brick and flagstone surface east of the summer kitchen.

Landscape and Property Use

Alterations in the landscape of Rufus King Park likely did not begin in earnest until Rufus King purchased the property and initiated major projects. King had great interest in the area of horticulture and had the wealth to reconfigure the house which the previous owner did not. Although no specific landscape or planting features were identified during this project, several of the findings have provided evidence of the change in the property over time.

One of the changes to the property surrounding the house has been an increase in grade. While fill was documented in this vicinity by the two previous archaeological reports (Grossman 1991, Stone 1997), neither included evidence from so close to the house. The results from Excavation Unit 6 showed a buried historic surface at about two and a half feet below the current ground surface at the southeast corner of the house. It is possible part of the fill in this area was added around the time Rufus King built this addition. Furthermore, fill had not been previously documented behind the house within the "L" because there had been no prior archaeological testing there. Two walkway-type features were found buried in this part of the property during this phase of testing. A paving-type stone was found in Shovel Test 208 below a coal ash deposit and buried about a foot below the current ground surface. A decorative brick path was found directly under the former handicapped access ramp and grass about six feet out from the west wing. This feature was within the coal ash deposit, possibly meaning it was a more recent addition to the

landscape than the paving stone found in Shovel Test 208. In either case, up to a foot of fill covers this "L" section behind the main house.

Other buried features indicate fill deposits exist east of the house on the opposite side of the west wing and summer kitchen. A stone and brick feature was found about one foot below ground surface in Excavation Unit 2. A brick feature found further to the east, in the drainage line excavations, was buried about two feet down. The Excavation Unit 2 features date from the Rufus King period. The brick feature to the east was not archaeologically excavated and no diagnostic artifacts were found in association with it. Therefore no time period can be applied to this fill.

While many of the fill deposits identified during the Rufus King Park drainage/termite project cannot be ascribed dates of deposition, certain interpretations of the changes over time can be made. Since Rufus King built the eastern addition to the main house, over two and a half feet of fill have accumulated. The top foot and a half contained some 20th-century material and therefore was not associated with the Rufus King period of occupation. Although the bottom foot of Unit 6 excavations did not contain many artifacts, it is possible this fill was deposited during the early 19th century and is therefore attributable to the Rufus King period. Moving northward along the house, a foot of fill was seen in Excavation Unit 2 above deposits dating from circa 1800 and two feet of fill were above an undatable brick feature to the east. A foot to a foot and a half of soil deposits were found above a stone and brick feature found in Excavation Unit 1 abutting the rear of the summer kitchen (see more detailed discussion below). About a foot of fill was also identified within the "L" behind the house.

Assuming none of these fill deposits or features date from prior to Rufus King's purchase of the property, when the owners and occupants may not have had the financial means nor the desire, the fill deposits are 19th- or 20th-century manifestations. Certainly a foot of fill has been added throughout most of the areas discussed during the 20th century since the New York City Parks Department has administered the grounds. It is also possible Rufus King is responsible for the lower levels of fill, most particularly at the southeast corner of his addition to the main house and to a lesser extent around the summer kitchen. It is also possible, and perhaps likely, some of the changes to grade were made during the mid- and late-19th centuries when John King, and later his daughter Cornelia, occupied the house. It was during this time that the use of the property changed from a more intensive farm back to country home. Changes such as

the addition of decorative walkways and paths around the house would have been associated with the changes in property use during this time period.

An attempt was made to pinpoint a time frame for this change in use. Farm census data, available for 1850 through the end of the 19th century, was consulted. John King's Jamaica farm was listed for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870. Seemingly few farm animals were counted during all three periods. There was an average of seven cows, three pigs and four horses compared with seventeen cows in 1823 (Venables 1989:16). A substantial amount of grain was harvested, over 1000 bushels in 1850 and about 700 in the two subsequent censes. It is not known through the current research how intensive the grain farming was in comparison to other local farms. However the livestock numbers are average compared to the Connecticut River Valley data used in the attached faunal report (Bowen 1988:165). The conclusion is the intensity of farming had already decreased by 1850 and even more by 1860. By 1880 the King farm was no longer listed in the agricultural census.

Drainage of water away from the house also seems to have been a concern historically, from at least as early as the late-19th century. Virtually every corner of the house had been excavated and filled with loose, generally ashy and/or stony deposits, presumably to drain water away from the foundation. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from two downspout locations at the western side of the house during monitoring date from no earlier than the late-19th century in one case and to 1933 in the other. Perhaps problems with water seepage into the basement have been consistent over time at this house. However the recognition of this problem and the fact measures were taken to stem it may have contributed to the current level of preservation of the structure.

The final landscape feature to discuss is the series of stones uncovered under the front porch. It has been hypothesized the stones may have been a base of support for an earlier entry porch or stairs or that they were part of a larger pattern of stones which once existed in front of the house. The few artifacts recovered from the feature place its date of deposition in the early 19th century. However this date may be skewed by the small sample size. The date of construction of the current porch cannot be firmly established. However the presence of the 1937 medal might provide a general time frame. This date is also in line with the date of deposition of the dry well-like fill deposits just discussed.

Although not related to the landscape questions addressed in this report, post field research provided information on the asphalt tile paving found during the previous phase of work (Stone 1997:11). A newspaper article from 1908 discusses the installation of asphalt tile paths in Rufus King Park (Anonymous 1908).

Summer Kitchen

The excavations in and around the summer kitchen were the most archaeologically productive. Numerous features, in addition to artifacts, were identified both inside and outside the summer kitchen. Exterior to, and likely associated with summer kitchen usage, were the brick and stone features of Excavation Units 1 and 2 and the brick foundation found during manhole monitoring to the northwest of the summer kitchen. Inside the summer kitchen, excavations along and underneath the foundation stones revealed information about the historic summer kitchen, including charred foundation stones in Excavation Unit 5 and fill deposits beneath the foundation along the east wall. Excavation around the fireplace exposed stones in a rectangular pattern surrounding the hearth and a small bucket as well as a discontinuity in the floor at the northwestern corner of the summer kitchen where the configuration of the structure changed after 1855.

Excavation of the units inside the summer kitchen have provided an opportunity to obtain data which has been able to answer one the more perplexing questions about the construction of the summer kitchen; why is today's configuration different from the 1842 Johnson map (see Figure 9)? The discontinuity of the stone and dirt surfaces found in Excavation Unit 3 confirms the location of the alteration at the northwestern corner of the summer kitchen. Excavation of Unit 10 found a buried dirt floor, presumably original to the Rufus King summer kitchen, buried over a foot and a half below the current floor. The charred foundation stones in Excavation Unit 5 provide the probable reason for these changes. After the fire occurred in the summer kitchen, it was reconstructed some time in or after 1855 when the deposit at the northwestern corner was sealed by enclosing it within the summer kitchen and covering it with wooden flooring.

As is often the case, answers to some questions create new questions. In this case, knowing the summer kitchen was at least partially burned down and then rebuilt leads to speculation about how soon after the fire reconstruction took place. Structural work done for the project included removals of shingles in some areas of the summer kitchen. When this was done at the area east of the bricked up hearth a reused

mortice and tenon joint was observed with a cut nail, indicating this joinery was constructed prior to circa 1890 when modern nails would have been available. Therefore, while not having evidence as to when the summer kitchen was rebuilt, it can be said with a fair amount of certainty this occurred between 1855 and 1890.

The top of the stones comprising the former hearth surround were found buried between ten to twelve inches below the current floor. Excavations were taken no deeper here. Based on the finding of the original dirt floor at about one and a half feet down, it is assumed the hearth stone surround was placed on that surface, as was the small bucket used to clean ash from the hearth. Both the stones and the bucket most definitely date to the earliest summer kitchen and possibly the Rufus King period. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from either feature, the recovery of a European snail shell from the base of the bucket does suggest a 19th-century deposition date, according to the appended faunal report (Appendix D). "This non-native species was readily introduced in the nineteenth century as eggs in soil adhering to imported plants (Freeman 1998:2). The report goes on to speculate this bucket was originally brought from England containing a garden plant and was emptied and reused in the kitchen.

The brick and stone features of Excavation Unit 2 have been dated to the Rufus King period. Because these features abut the existing summer kitchen it is assumed they would also have abutted the original summer kitchen. It is possible they were actually part of the original summer kitchen. However their function can only be speculation. The placement of the brick, roughly on line with the summer kitchen east wall, might indicate it was part of a former foundation wall or doorway. The large stones leading away from the summer kitchen are similar to the stones which made up the summer kitchen foundation prior to this project. Perhaps they were related to the Rufus King summer kitchen foundation or maybe to a path or other associated feature.

The features found in Excavation Unit 1 may or may not be related to one another. The tightly packed cobble feature in the eastern part of the unit was most definitely associated with cooking and dated from the Rufus King period of use. Remnants of this feature were observed during monitoring extending about two feet east of the hearth. This is an area which may have been depicted outside the current building footprint on the 1842 map while being interior to the historic summer kitchen and may have been part of the original summer kitchen hearth (see Figure 9). The date of construction of the brick feature found in

Excavation Unit 1 is not known. However the feature was covered with fill sometime after circa 1890. Because no further excavation was done and this feature is preserved, interpretations regarding its historic purpose are tentative. The most obvious possibility is that it was constructed during the John or Cornelia King periods of occupation, at a time similar to the construction of the paths and walkways discussed above. The bricks may have even been part of one of these earlier walkways.

The documentation of the remains of a brick foundation at about twenty feet from the northwestern corner of the current summer kitchen force a return to the question of how soon was the summer kitchen rebuilt. These foundation remains represent the northwestern corner of what must have been a substantial structure. Certainly, the structure would have been substantial enough to be included on the 1842 Johnson map if it stood at that time, but it was not. Demolition of the structure did not take place prior to 1879. Therefore if the summer kitchen were rebuilt immediately after the fire, the two structures would have be contemporaneous. However the unknown structure could not have been larger than twenty feet across, at most. This is larger than, and had a bigger and deeper foundation than, the summer kitchen. If the two were not standing at the same time the unknown structure may have been a kitchen. However the function of the building cannot be known through the current project since the foundation remains have been preserved. A kitchen or kitchen related function is hypothesized because of its proximity to the summer kitchen.

It was thought deeds or wills might shed light on the configuration of the house and possible outbuildings, particularly the wills of John A. King who died in 1865 and his wife Mary who died in 1873. Unfortunately this was not the case. John King willed his "Dwelling House out Buildings and Farm situated in the village of Jamaica" to his wife Mary (Queens County Real Estate Wills L14 P247). Mary King died in 1873 and her will did not contain any property information (Queens County Real Estate Wills L 20 P224).

In addition to the archaeological features, a large number of artifacts, particularly food remains, were recovered from excavations and monitoring of the summer kitchen. Why these were found under the floor boards and how they got there are not known with certainty. However, as with the crawl space under the kitchen floor at the Spencer-Pierce-Little farm in Massachusetts, some of the material could have been deposited as a result of rodent activity (Beaudry 1995:34). However, in this case, the majority of the food

remains may well have been left in place or dropped on the way to disposal (Freeman 1998:2). The most interesting finding from the analysis of the faunal bones is in the comparison of the percentage of food remains attributed to sheep, cow and pig meat found at the King Manor summer kitchen with that sold in Manhattan Markets in 1816. The King summer kitchen percentages are almost identical to those sold in Manhattan in January 1816. This implies the summer kitchen may not have been used exclusively in the summer. It has been suggested "occasional roasting and cooking of large meals" may have occurred year round in the summer kitchen. A large amount of rodent and cat gnaw marks were found on 20% of the bones recovered from summer kitchen related contexts. It is possible these bones are some of the remains of relatively infrequent winter use of the summer kitchen after which they could have laid undisturbed for the cats and rats to eat (Freeman 1998:7-8).

West Wing

Several areas of interpretation were associated with the west wing work. These include the previously discussed fill and walkways. The other concern was the identification of deposits which may have shown when the west wing section of the building was moved to its current location and what, if anything, existed in that vicinity prior to that time. Unfortunately, the excavations were unable to provide answers to these questions. However a discontinuity in the soils against the west wing foundation was documented. This may mean there had been a reconstruction of at least part of the foundation at some point in time, perhaps when the rear porch was added.

A small amount of research was done on historic movement of buildings in relation to the west wing because the National Register of Historic Places nomination indicates this section of the house was located elsewhere on the property and was moved to its current location and attached to the main house addition by Rufus King. Apparently farm buildings, in particular, were often moved (Henry 1998). Some detailed descriptions of the mechanics of moving buildings during the late-19th century were found and it is presumed similar methodology was used earlier in the century when Rufus King moved the west wing section to his house. Spude (1998) describes the process:

> The foundations were usually pretty simplistic wooden pile that could be cut off or pulled out of the ground. Trenches were dug around the perimeters, and heavy beams were inserted perpendicular to the long axis of the building. The beams were gradually levered onto cribworks that grew tall enough to get one or more wagons under the building. Horse teams pulled the wagon(s) to the new location, and the process was reversed until the building was set down on its new foundations.

Many buildings in the town of Demersville, Montana were moved to nearby Kalispell in the 1890s when the railroad came to town. News accounts quoted in Kalispell's National Register of Historic Places nomination form describe similar methods. However it seemed many of these buildings were moved with log rollers rather than by being placed on wagons. The actual moving was accomplished by pulling rope or cable (McKay 1993:48). Unfortunately the King Manor west wing excavations did not provide any evidence which could be interpreted to tell if, when, or how this section of the house was moved.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological investigations at Rufus King Park associated with the drainage/termite project have provided answers to a number of the questions posed in the scopes of work. The general theme of identification of previously undocumented buildings and features was particularly fruitful. The remains of a building located about twenty feet from the northwestern corner of the summer kitchen were uncovered. This feature was exposed, but not excavated. The same can be said of a number of other features including a circular brick feature, probably a dry well, located off the southeast corner of the summer kitchen, a brick feature found in the excavation unit directly behind the summer kitchen, and a paving stone feature, probably part of the walkway, found in a shovel test behind the main part of the house. Interior features which have been preserved include a series of stones under the front porch and another inside the summer kitchen forming a rectangle around the fireplace.

The unexpected was also revealed in the archaeological record in association with the summer kitchen work. Evidence the structure burned down and was rebuilt during the second half of the 19th century was found, as well as evidence of an earlier dirt surface/floor to the summer kitchen. Another surprise was the presence of the stones around the summer kitchen hearth. Perhaps the most unexpected find was the likelihood the summer kitchen was not exclusively a "summer" kitchen and was also used in the winter. Excavations also lead to questioning, for two reasons, whether the summer kitchen was rebuild immediately after the fire. First, with so much land, why did the Kings choose to construct a new building so close to the summer kitchen, if in fact it was contemporary with the building whose brick foundation remains were uncovered off the northwest corner of the summer kitchen. The answer is perhaps the summer kitchen was not immediately rebuilt. However there can be no certainty without further archaeological excavation. The second piece of evidence which may support the theory the summer kitchen wasn't immediately reconstructed is the presence of shingles along the attached lean-to/shed under the summer kitchen wall. This may mean this wall was exposed to the outdoor elements. While there are no definitive conclusions, these two pieces of evidence combine to suggest the summer kitchen was not immediately rebuilt.

The research questions with a landscape theme also provided useful information on the history of the

property. At least two fill episodes were identified. Fill was found pretty much all around the house with the deepest documented occurrences to the east and north and in the "L" behind the house. A number of soil samples were taken during excavations. These could be floated to provide data on such things as when the summer kitchen was reconstructed, when the west wing was moved, as well as provide additional information on food remains, particularly botanicals. These soil samples and the artifacts recovered during the drainage/termite project will be given to the King Manor Museum upon acceptance of this report.

Six of the ten identified archaeological features found during the course of this project have been preserved (see Figure 20). This substantial number is testimony to the archaeological richness of Rufus King Park, particularly in the area of the manor house. The locational information on these features can be used as a planning tool by the Parks Department when future improvements to the park are proposed. Informed choices can be made with regard to the costs of designing below ground disturbances to avoid archaeological features or to have them archaeologically excavated through data recovery. The interpretations of the archeological work contained in this report, particularly in combination with the artifact collection, can be a useful tool for the King Manor Museum and Historic House Trust in planning educational programs, tours and fund-raising events at King Manor. While not part of this project, the data included in this report could be used as a basis for artistic reconstructions of the topography and land use of the Rufus King property over time. Such reconstructions could be useful to all parties involved in the care and management of the park and house.

Although specific archaeological feature locations have been preserved, it should not be assumed archaeological deposits do not exist elsewhere in Rufus King Park. The testing plan implemented for the drainage/termite project addressed only below ground impacts from this work. However the large amount of archaeological material recovered and features identified should lead to the conclusion that a similar amount of data and material may be recovered during future projects in other locations within the park. Therefore precautions should be taken and archaeological investigations should be carried out in sensitive areas prior to construction excavations for future projects, particularly in this area. Should unavoidable disturbance to the archeological features preserved after this work be necessary in the future, an archaeological data recovery plan, including supplemental documentary research, should be implemented.

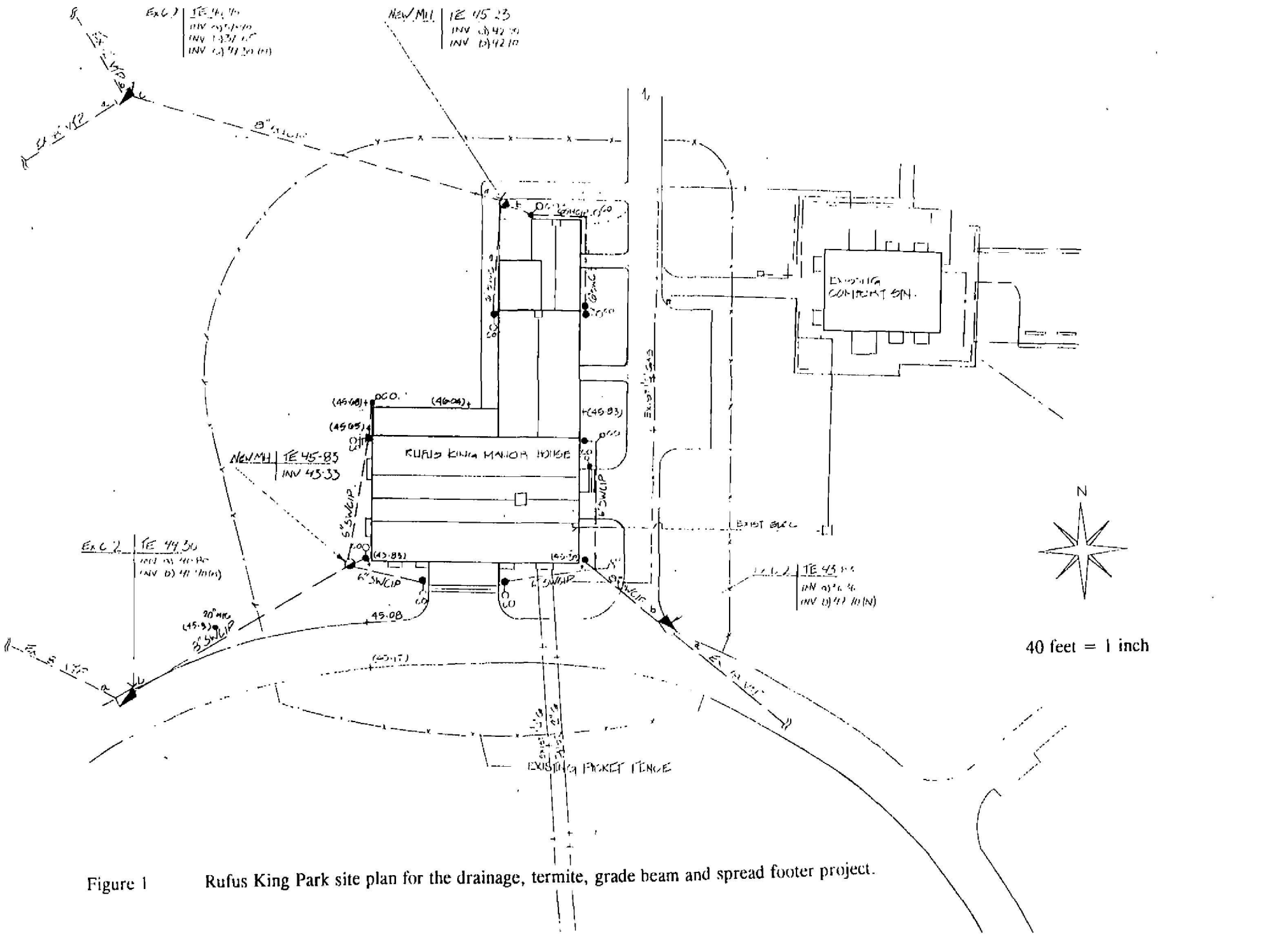
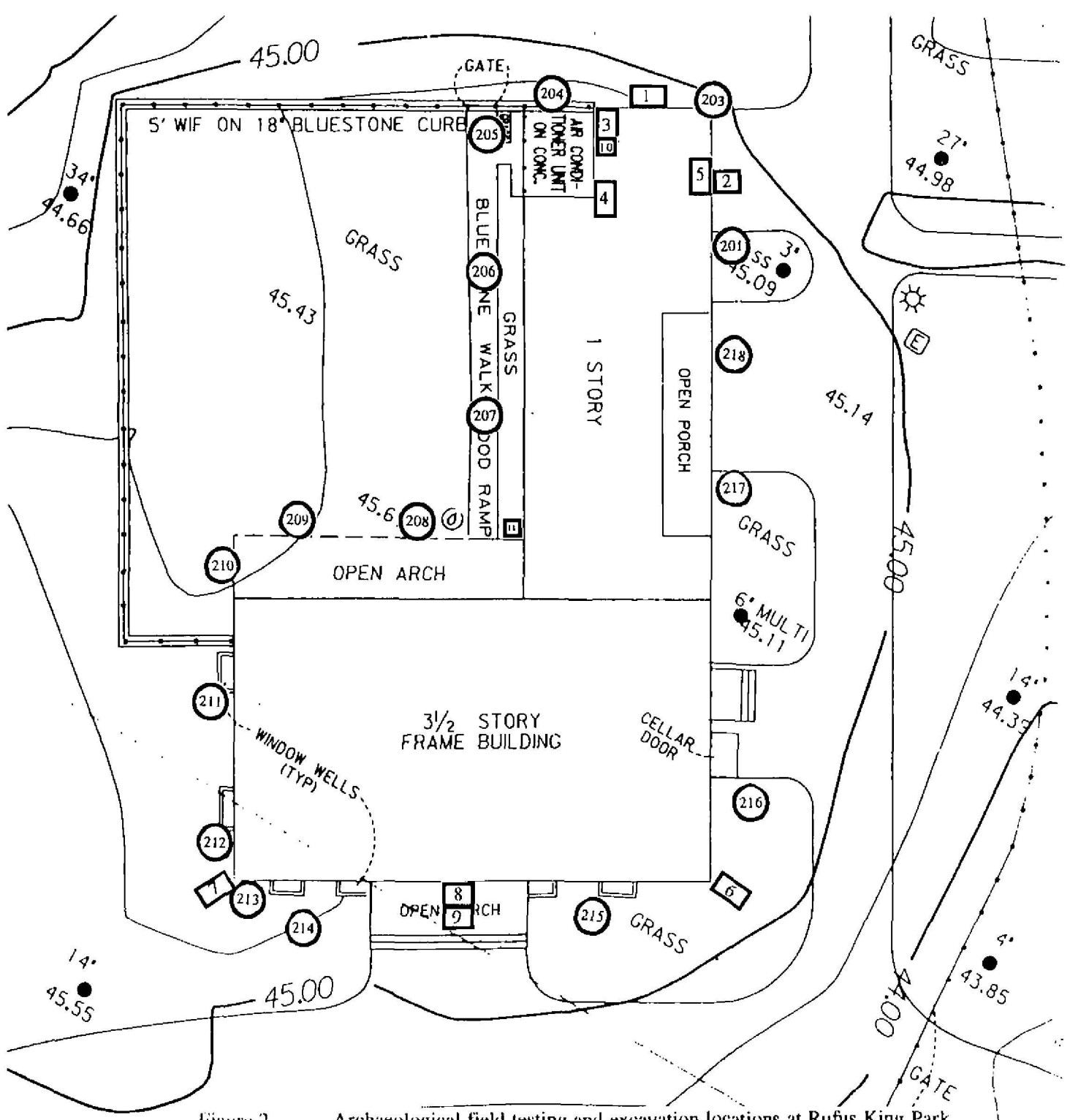
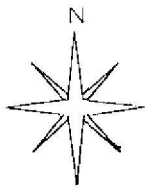


Figure 1 Rufus King Park site plan for the drainage, termite, grade beam and spread footer project.





LEGEND

NOTE

1. ALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON THE QUEENS BOROUGH PRESIDENT'S DATUM
2. ALL PATHS AND WALKWAYS EXCEPT EARTH PATHS HAVE A 2" TIMBER CURB ON EACH SIDE
3. CONTOUR INTERVAL IS .5'

(#) = Shovel Test Location

[#] = Excavation Unit Location

1 inch = 20 feet

CITY OF NEW YORK
PARKS & RECREATION
OLMSTED CENTER
FLUSHING MEADOWS-CORONA PARK
FLUSHING, NEW YORK 11368

PROJECT TITLE: THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SECURITY FENCE AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE RUFUS KING MANOR HOUSE IN RUFUS KING PARK, 150TH STREET, JAMAICA AVE. AND 153RD STREET, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

DRAWING TITLE: TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF A PORTION OF RUFUS KING PARK BOROUGH OF QUEENS

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
APPROVED BY DAVID CARLSON, DIRECTOR OF LA	APPROVED BY ROBERT JOHNSEN, CHIEF OF DESIGN
SCALE 1"=20' APPROVED BY CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN NATOLI, P.E.	CONTRACT NO. QB5-195
DATE AUGUST 1995	SHEET NO. 2 OF 7 SHEETS

Figure 2 Archaeological field testing and excavation locations at Rufus King Park.

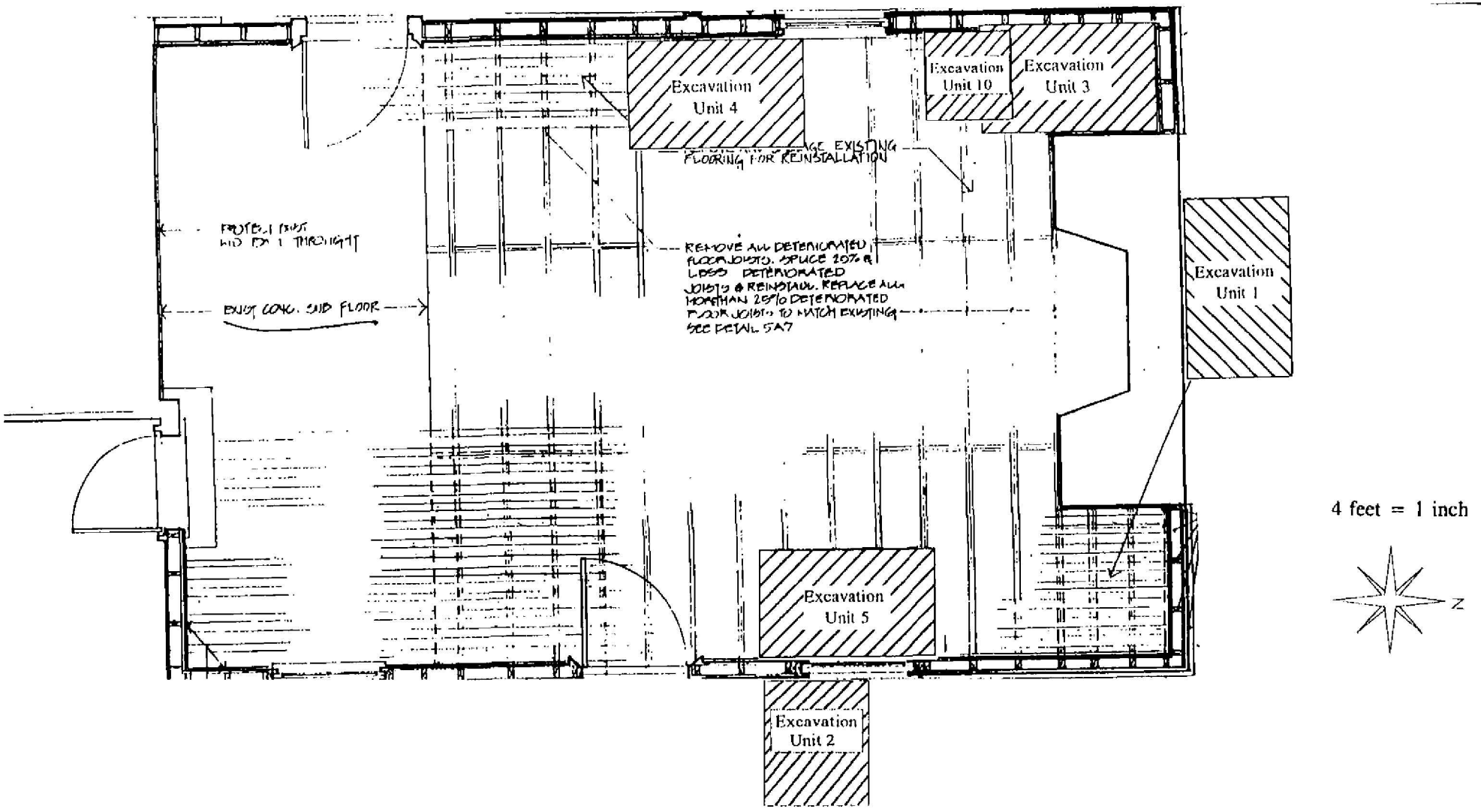
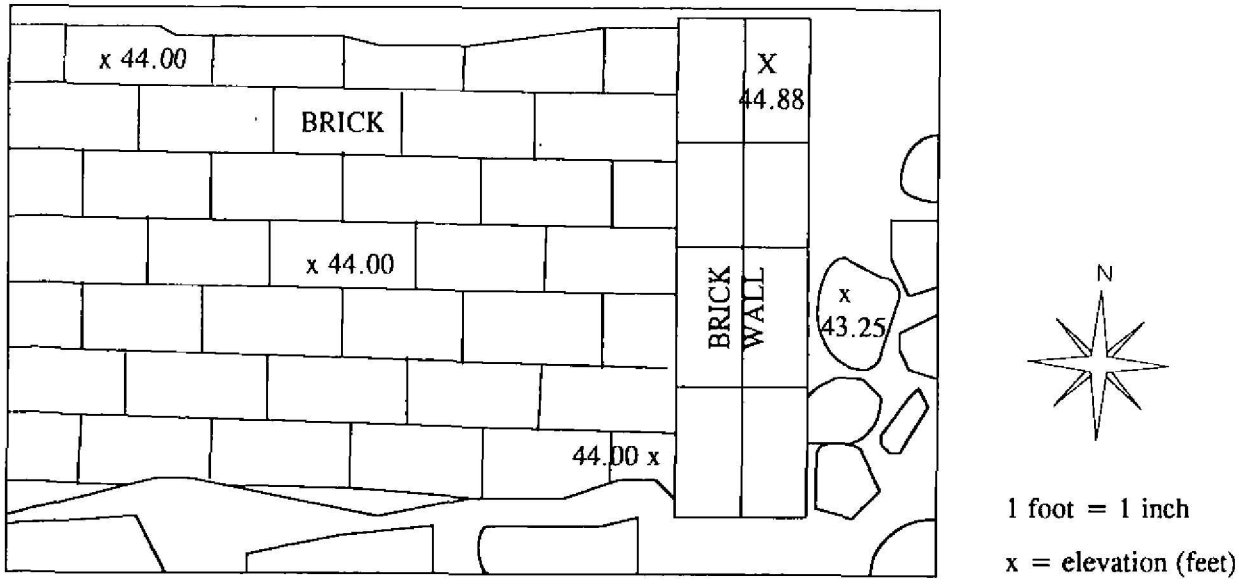


Figure 3 Excavation units in and around the summer kitchen section of the King Manor house.



Summer Kitchen Exterior Wall

Figure 4 Closing plan view of Excavation Unit 1.

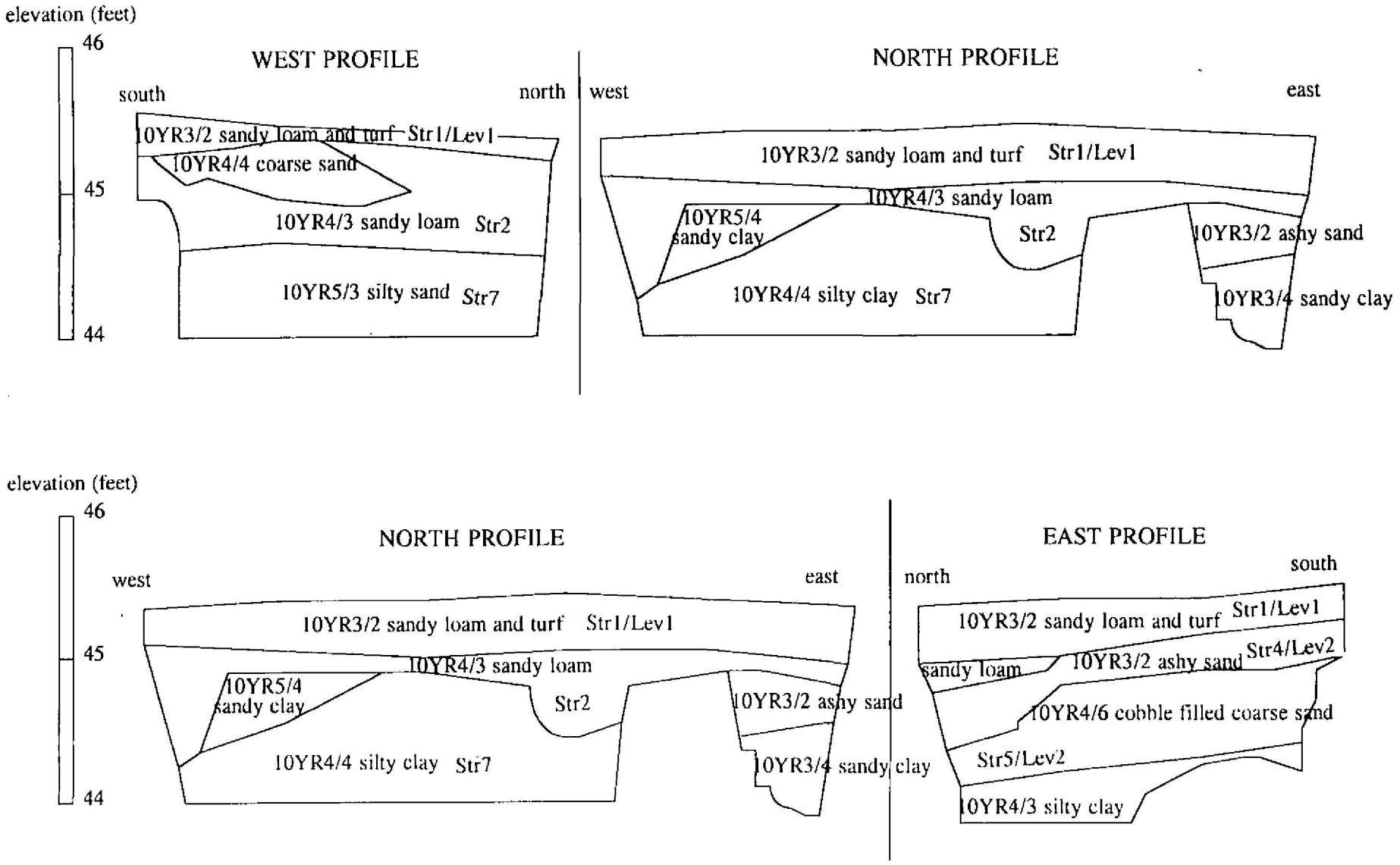


Figure 5 Profile drawings after the excavation of Unit 1.

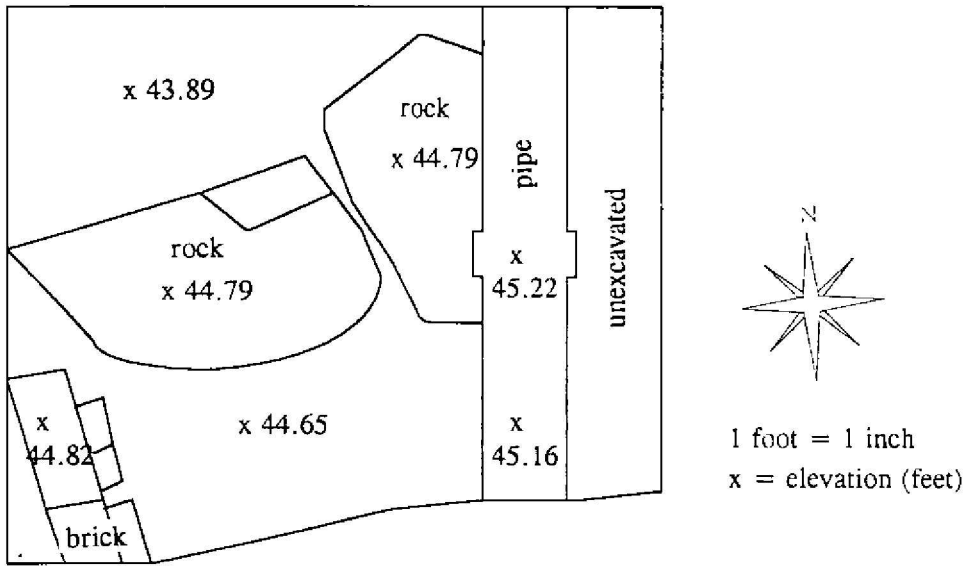


Figure 6 Plan view of Excavation Unit 2 after removal of Strata 3 and 4.

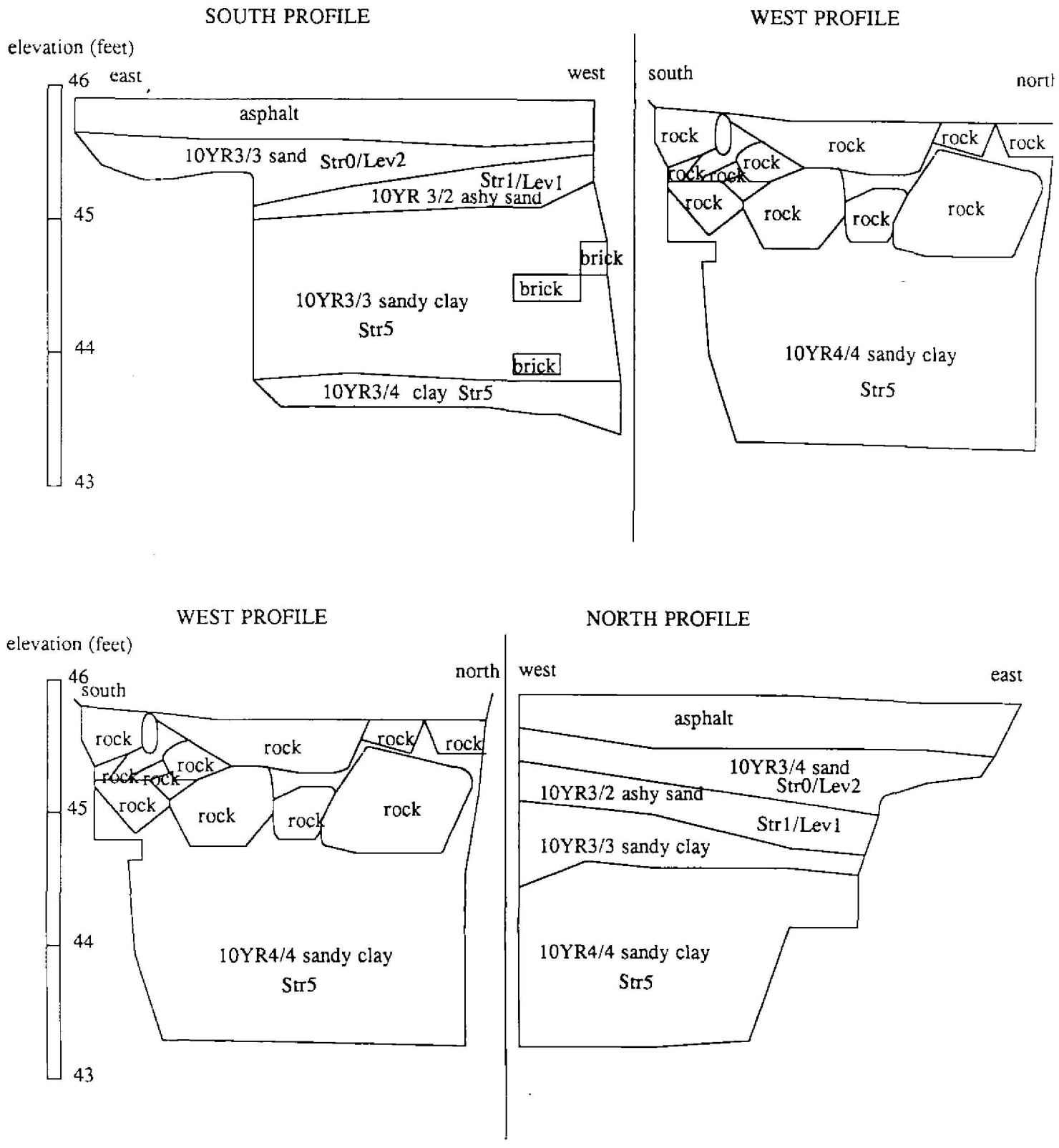


Figure 7 Profile drawings after the excavation of Excavation Unit 2.

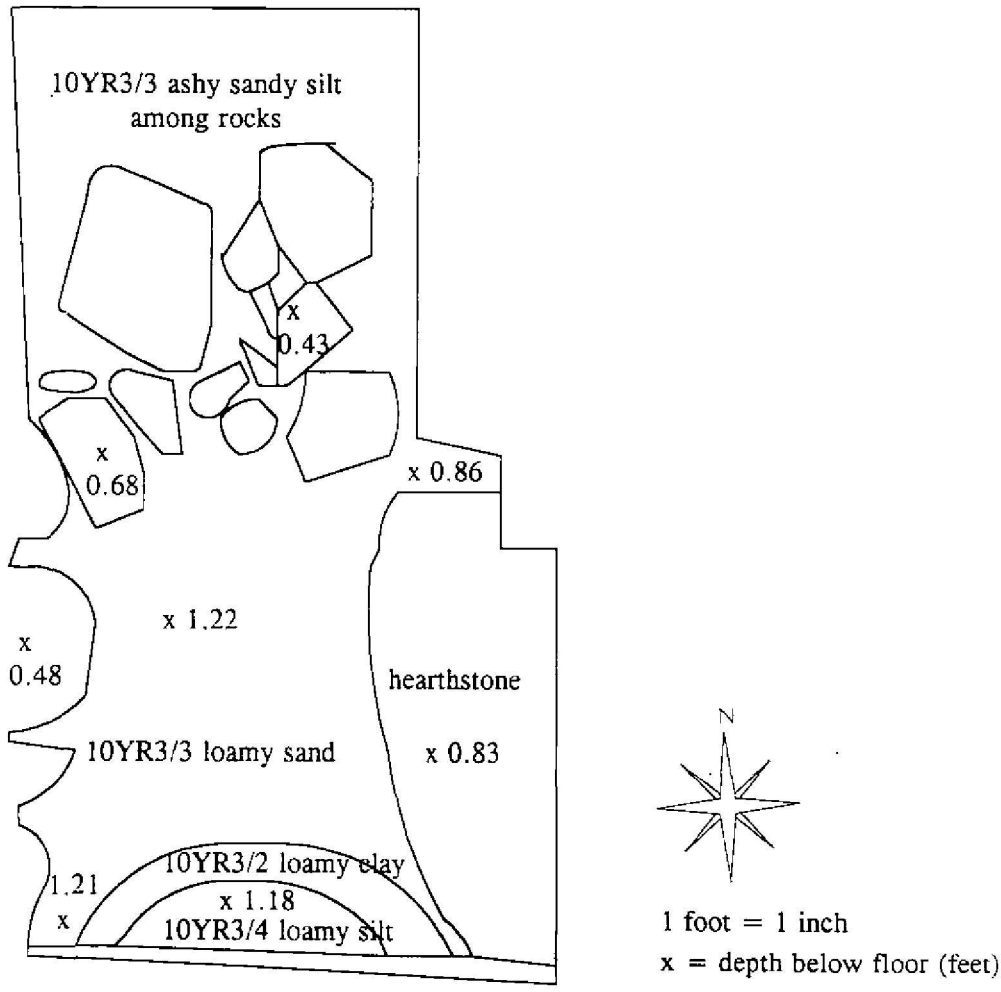


Figure 8 Plan view of Excavation Unit 3 after the removal of Stratum 1.

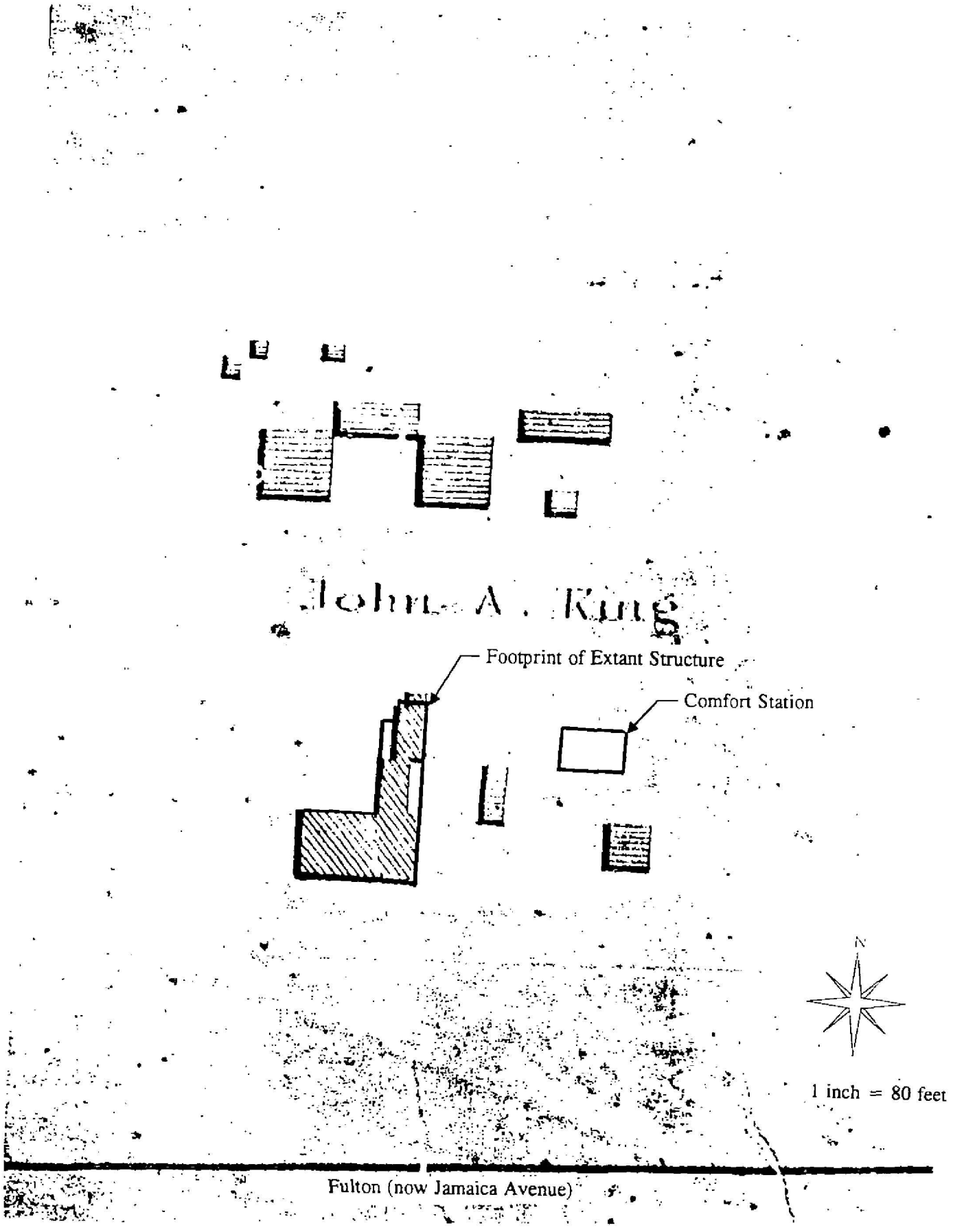


Figure 9 Section of the 1842 Johnson map with the current Manor House and Park Comfort Station overlaid.

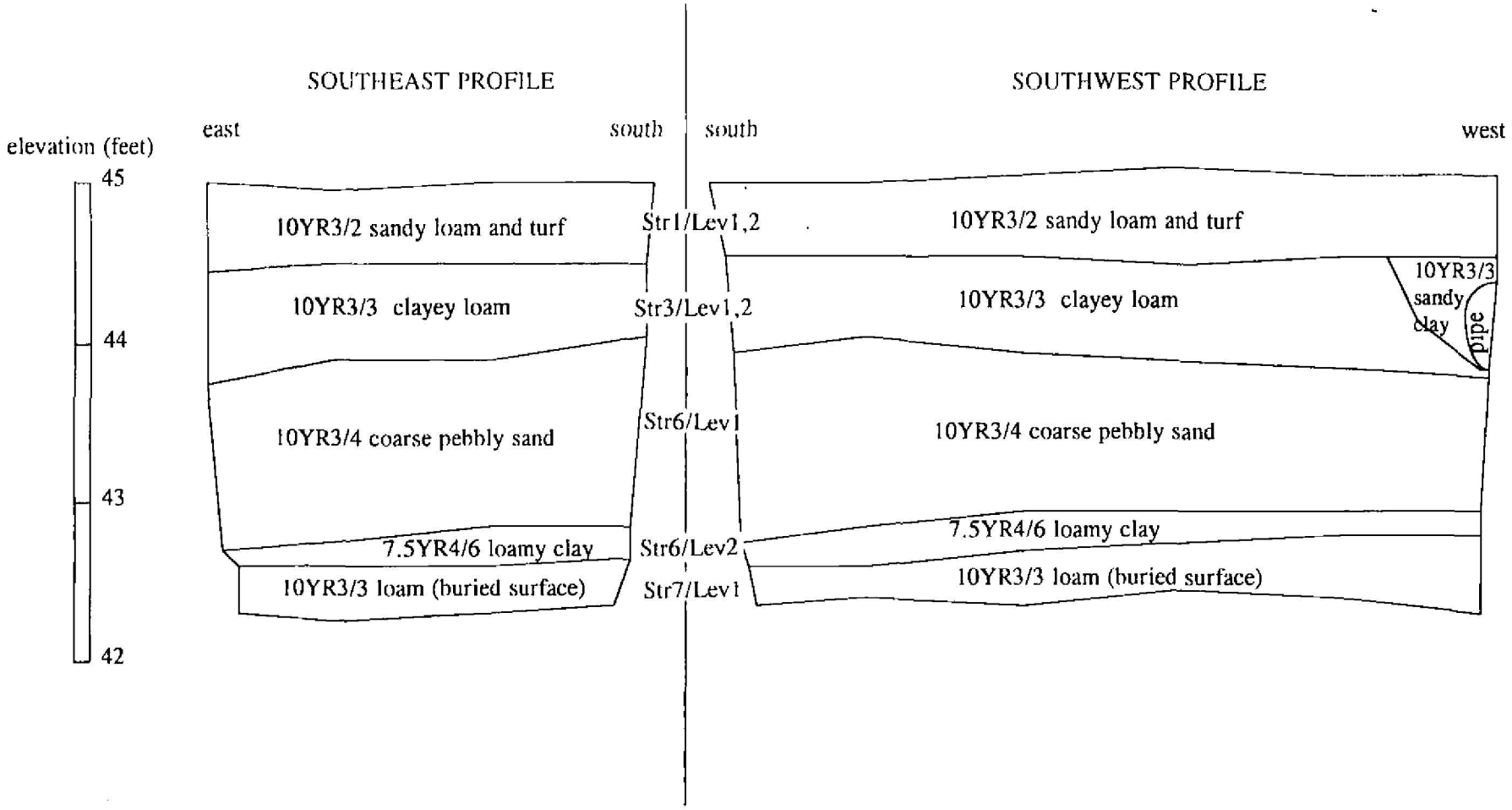


Figure 10 Profile drawings after the excavation of Unit 6.

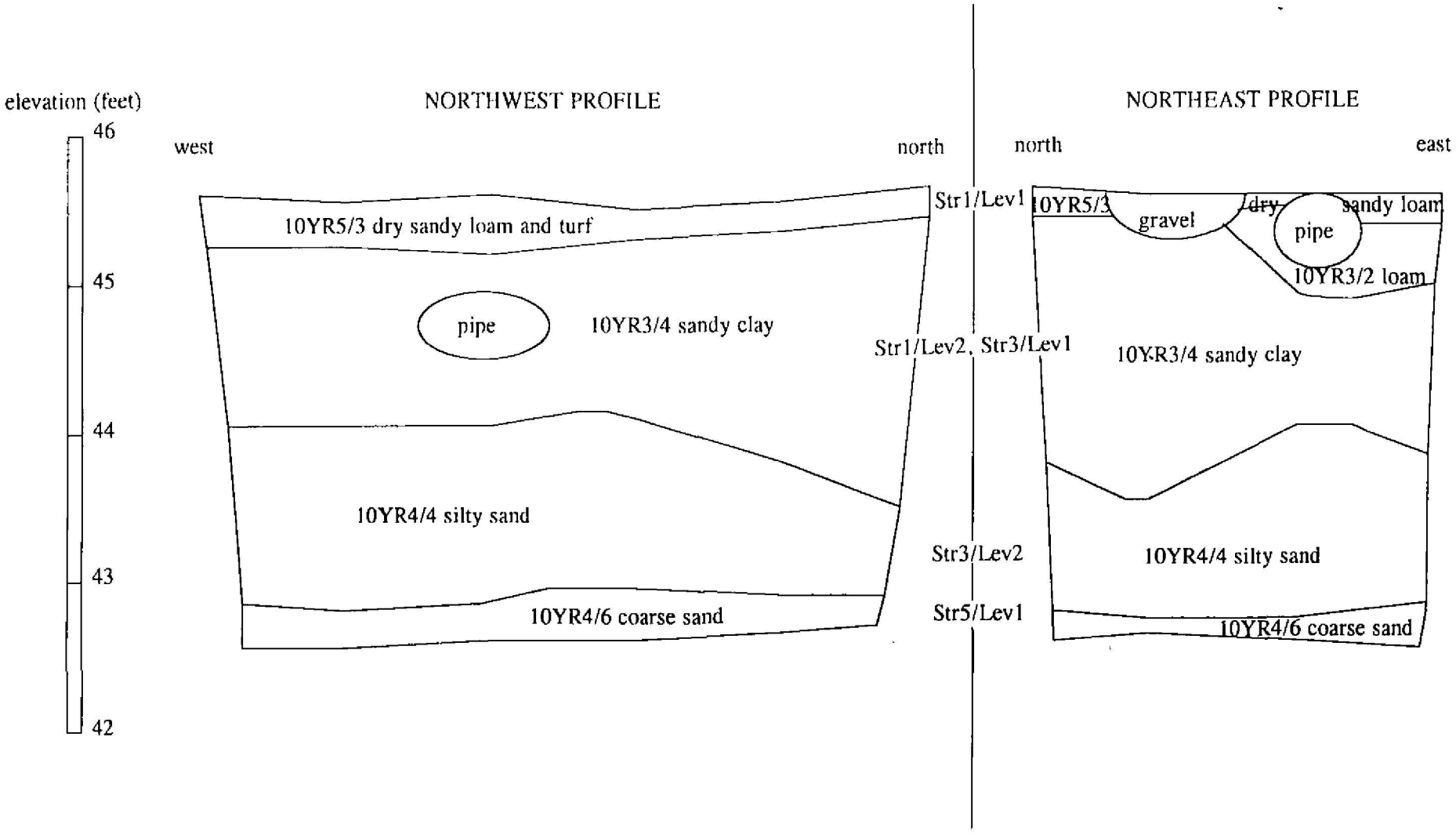


Figure 11 Profile drawings after the excavation of Unit 7.

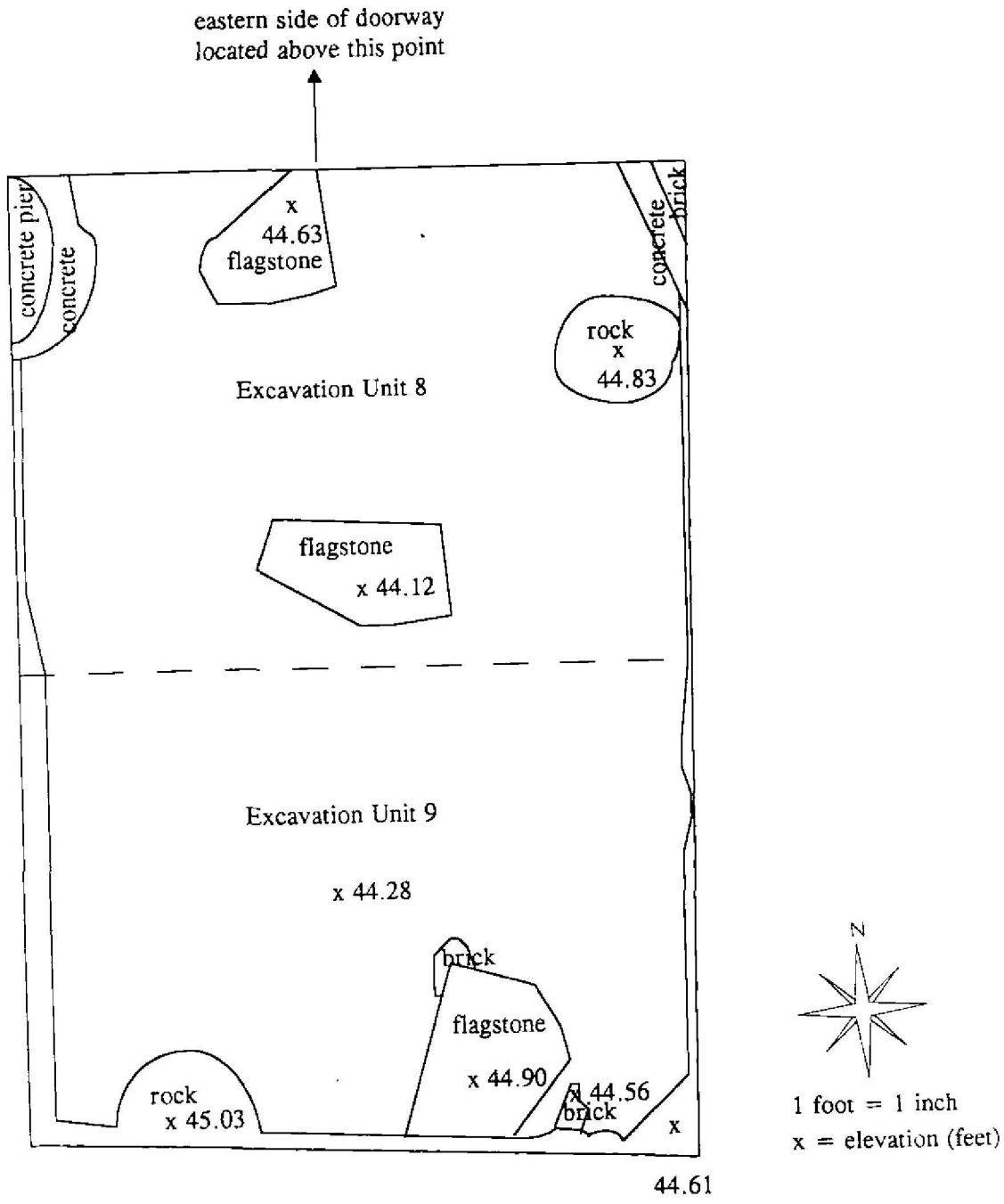


Figure 12 Closing plan view of Excavation Units 8 and 9.

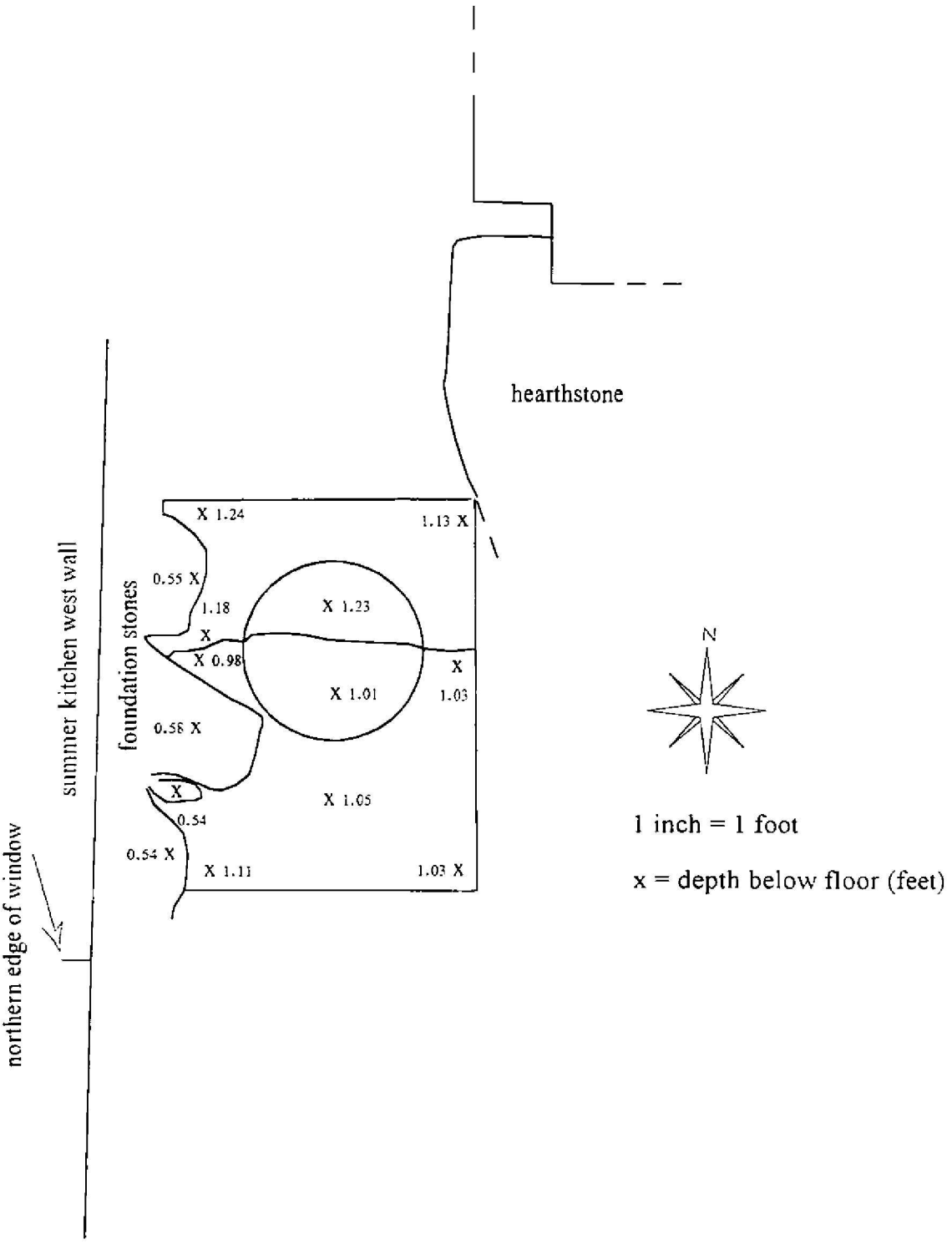


Figure 13 Plan view of Excavation Unit 10 after excavation of Stratum 2 - Level 2.

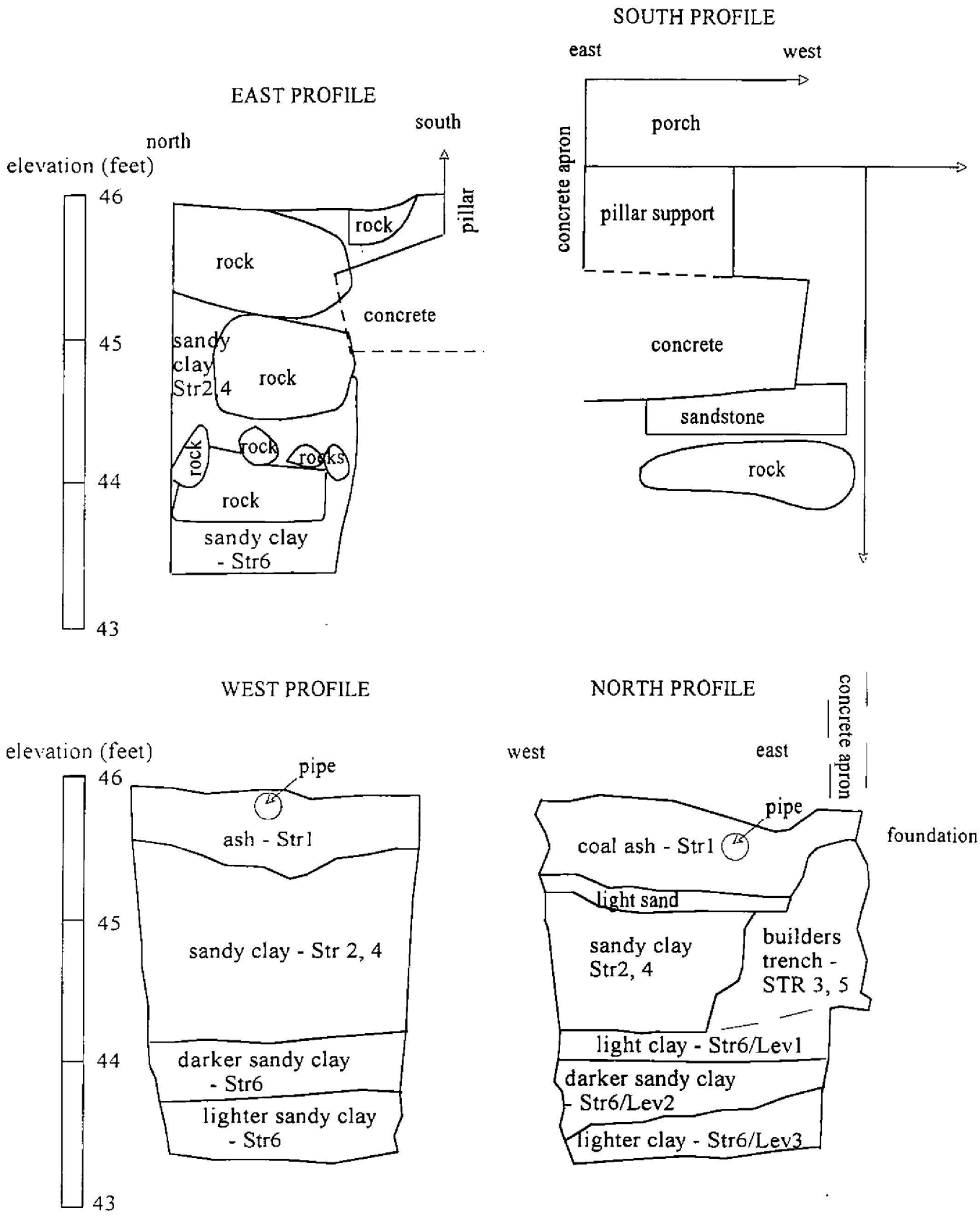


Figure 14 Profile drawings after the excavation of Unit 11.

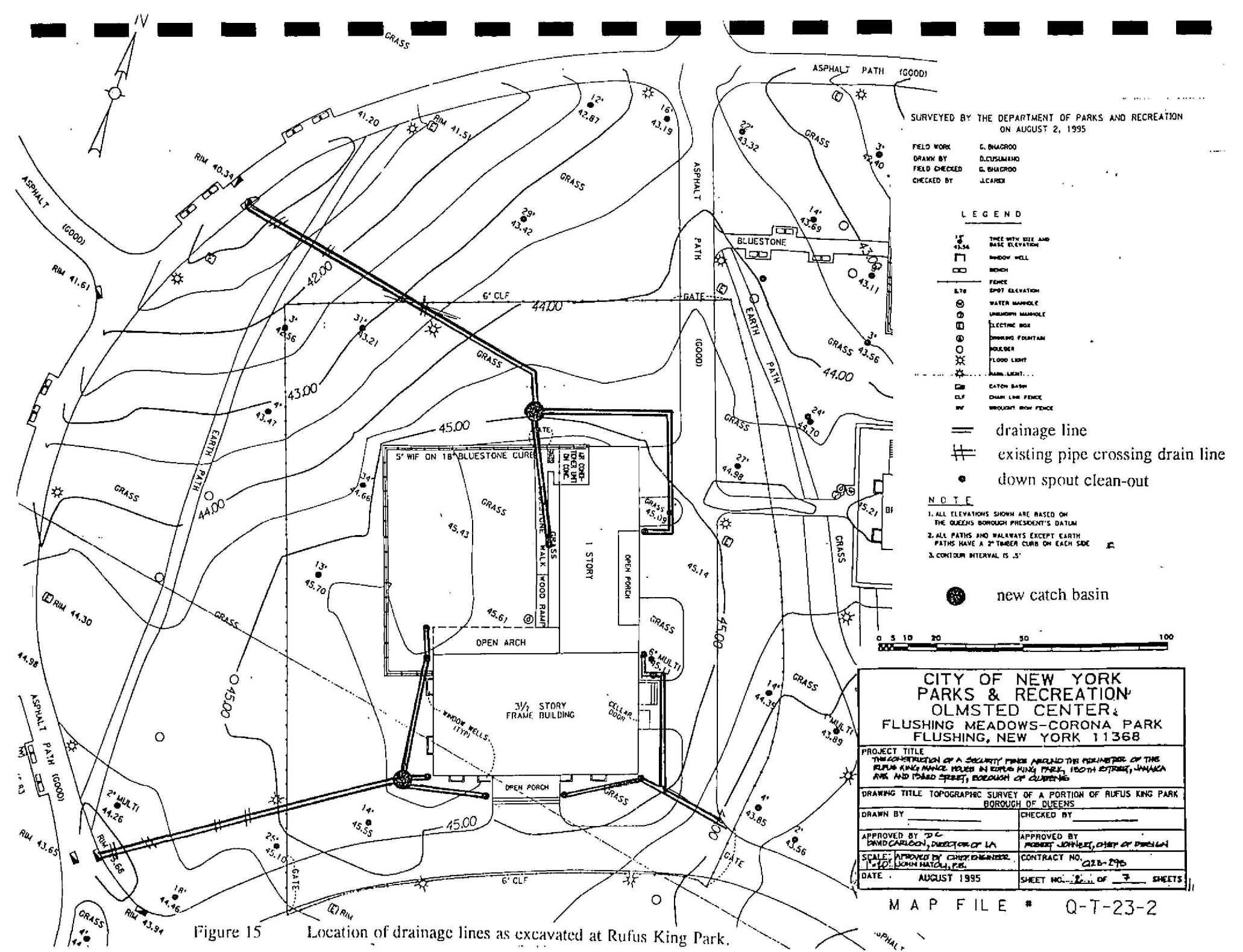


Figure 15 Location of drainage lines as excavated at Rufus King Park.

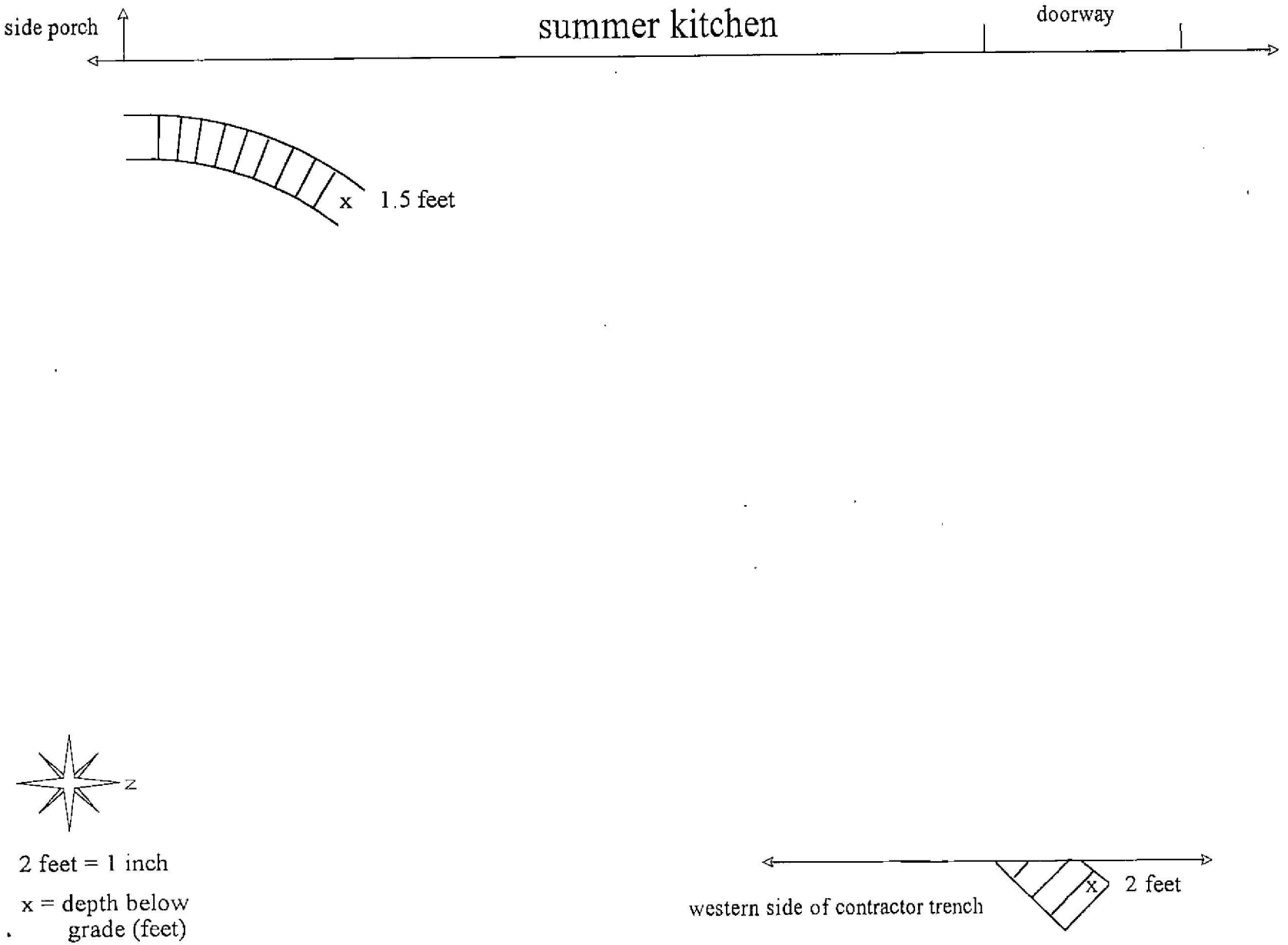


Figure 16 Plan view of the brick features found within contractor excavations east of the summer kitchen at Rufus King Park.

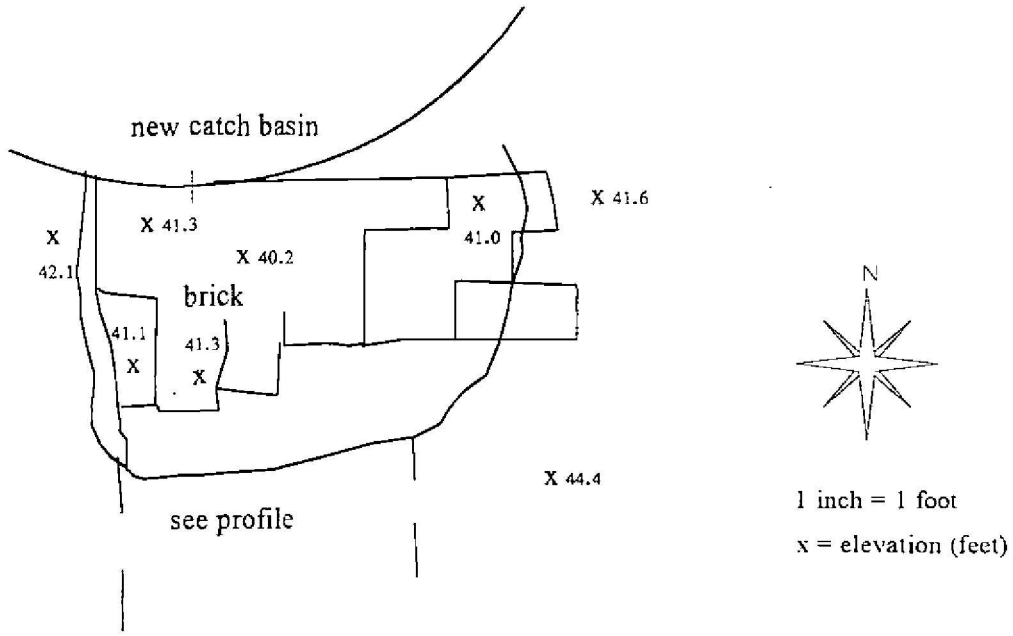


Figure 17 Plan view of the brick feature found at the catch basin excavations northwest of the summer kitchen.

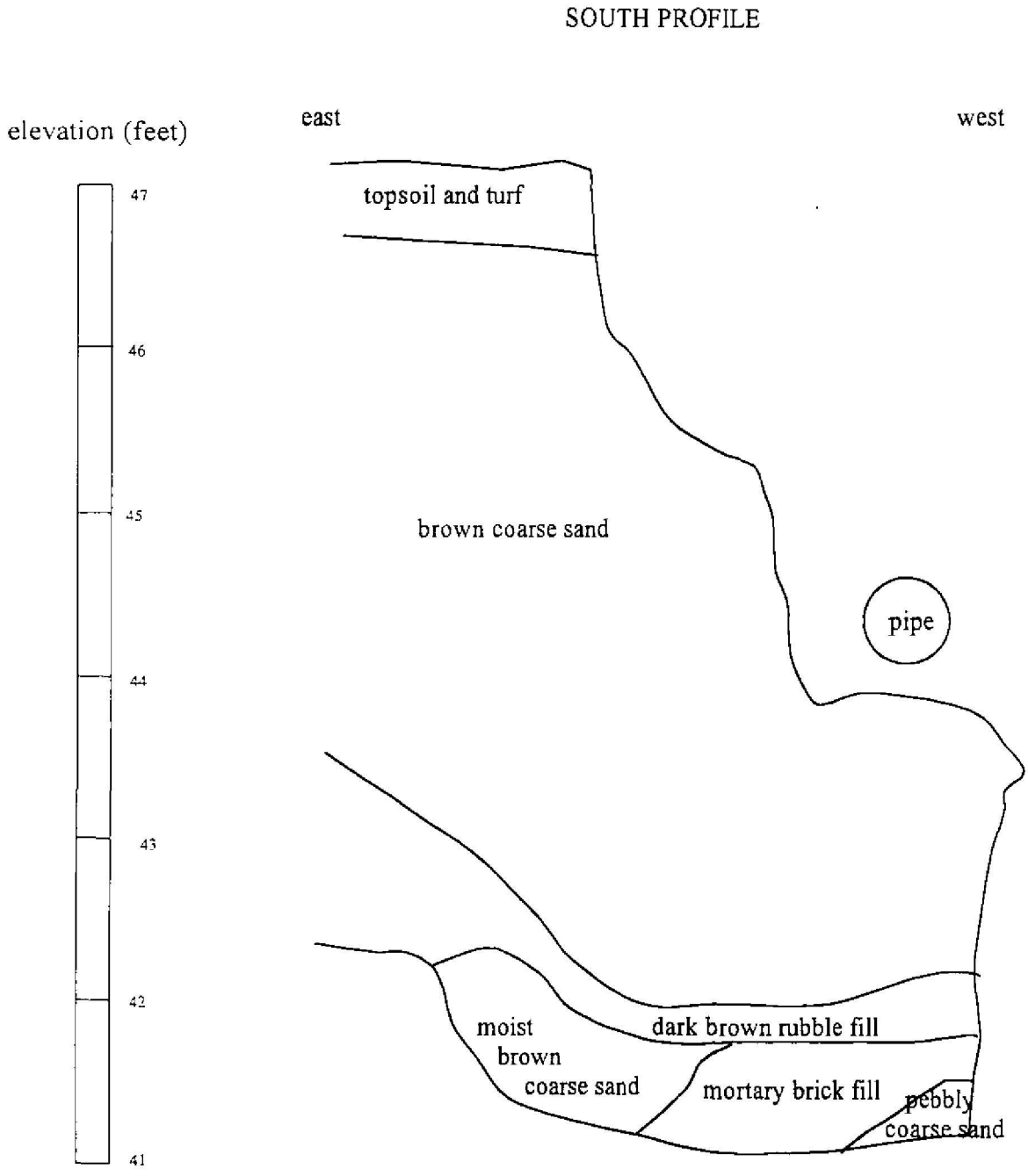


Figure 18 South profile of soil above the remains of a brick foundation found during catch basin excavations off the northwest corner of the summer kitchen.

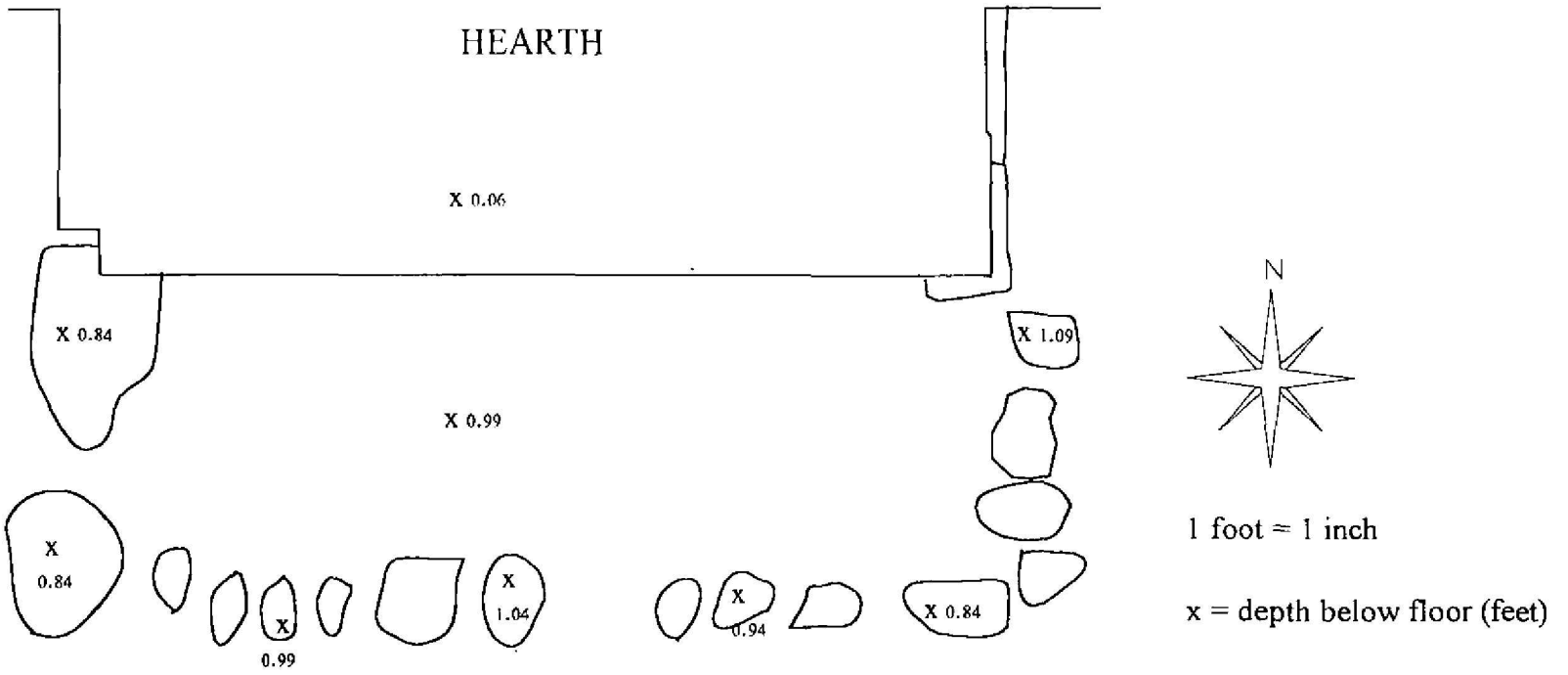


Figure 19 Plan view of hearth stone surround recorded during monitoring excavations of the summer kitchen floor.

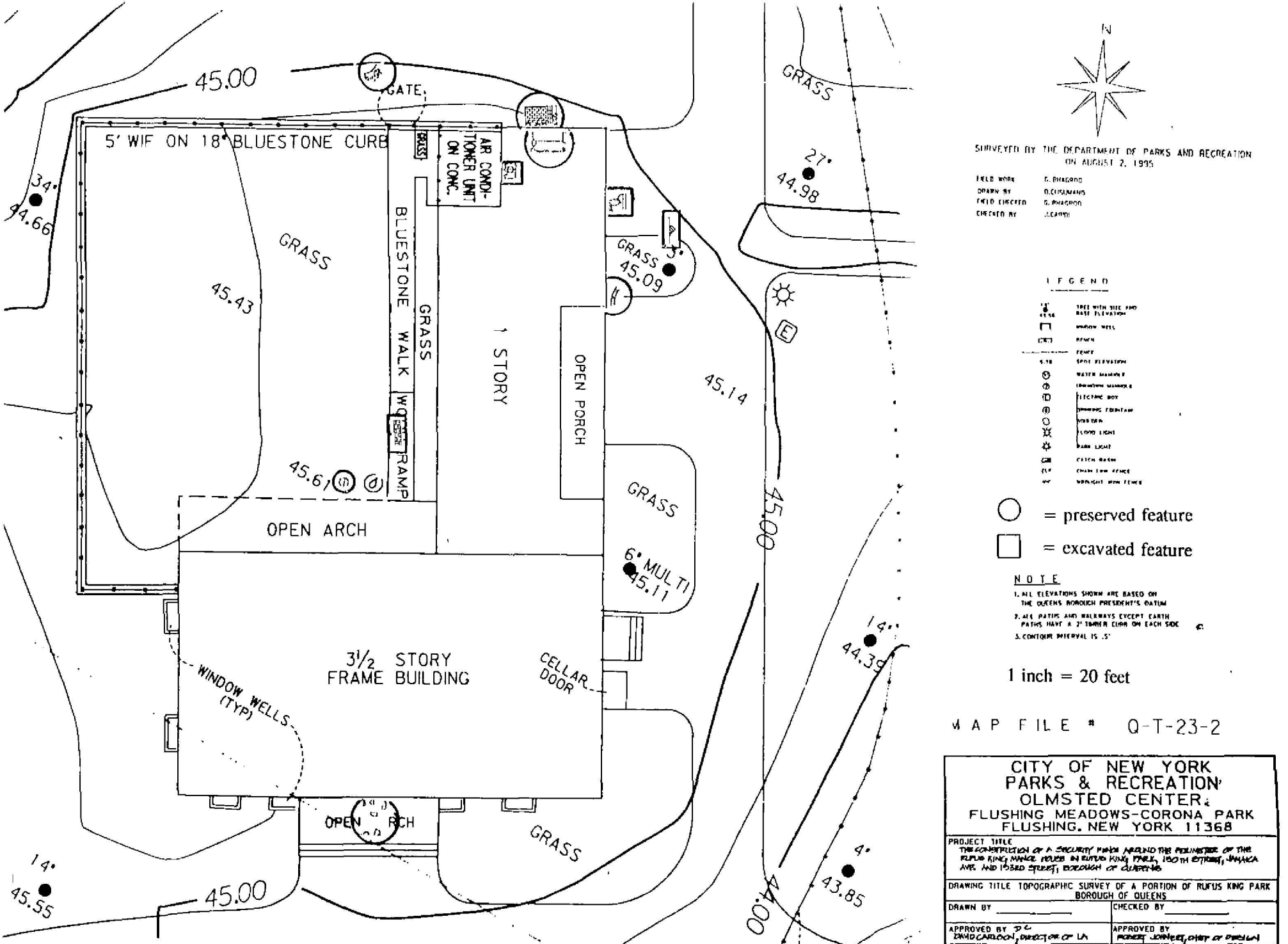


Figure 20 Location of archaeological features identified and preserved during the Rufus King Park drainage/termite project.

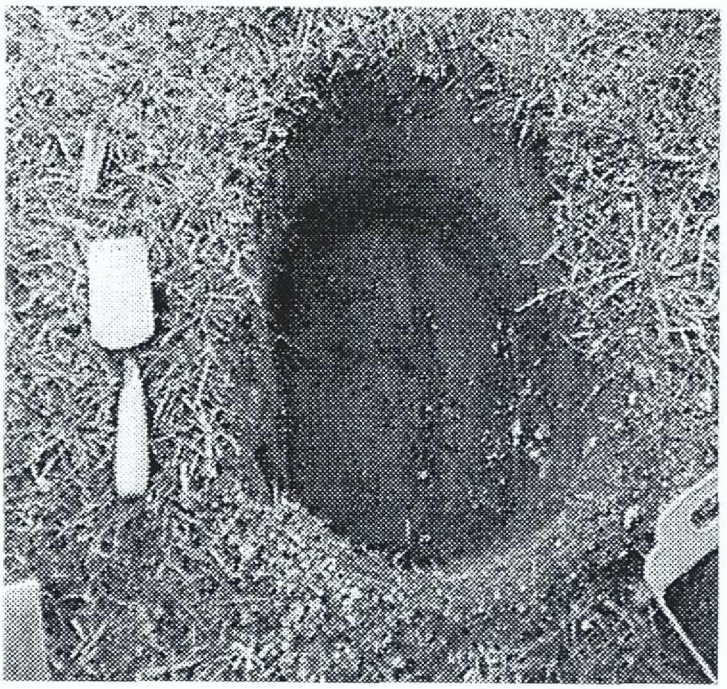


Plate 1 Shovel Test 8 upon completion (7/22/97).

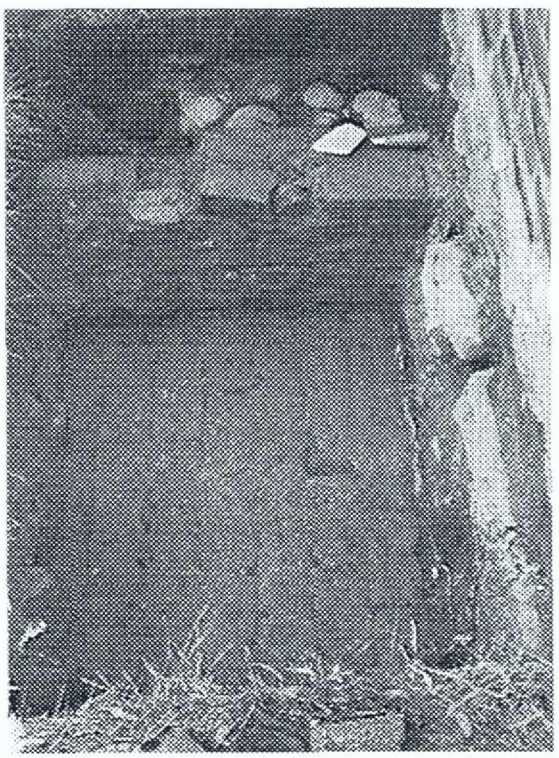


Plate 2 Excavation Unit 1 near completion, facing east (7/22/97).

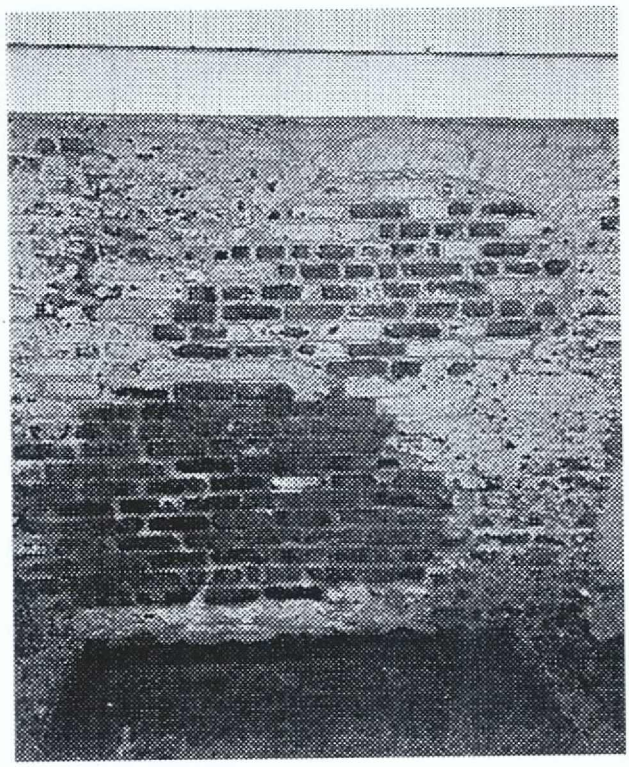


Plate 3 Relationship of Excavation Unit 1 to the summer kitchen hearth (7/21/97).

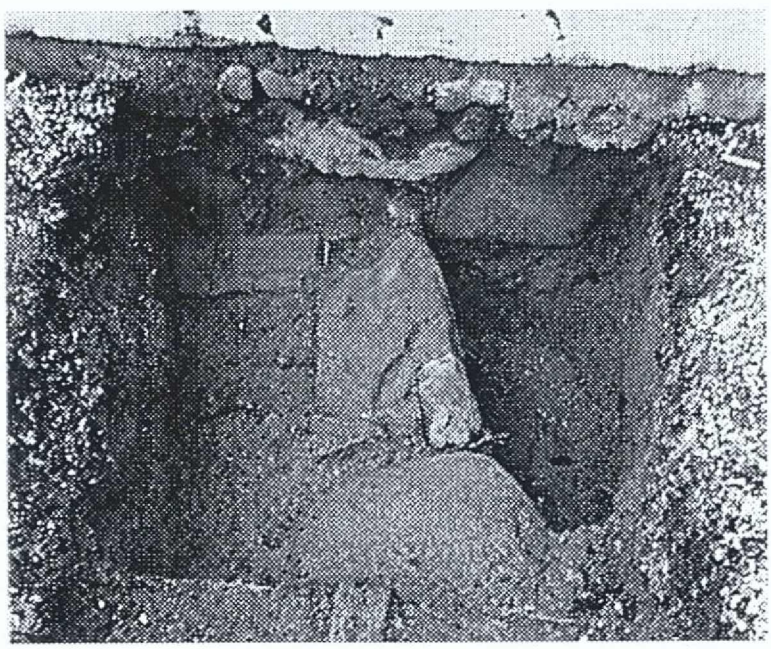


Plate 4 Excavation Unit 2, facing west (7/28/97).

Plate 5 Excavation Unit 3 after the removal of Stratum 1 (7/24/97).

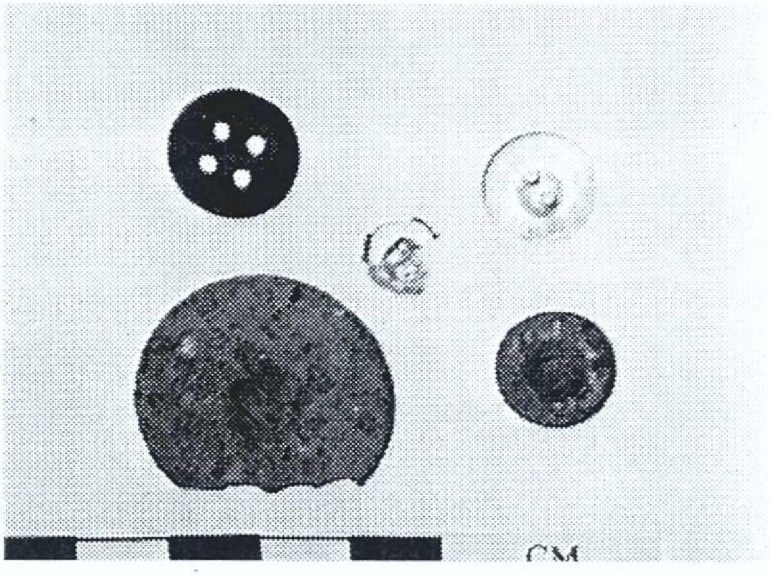


Plate 6 Buttons recovered from excavation units at Rufus King Park. Contexts beginning on the upper left and going clockwise are Unit 1-Stratum 2-Level 1, Unit 5-Stratum 1-Level 1, Unit 6-Stratum 3-Level 2, and Unit 2-Stratum 1-Level 1. The center context in Unit 3-Stratum 2-Level 1.

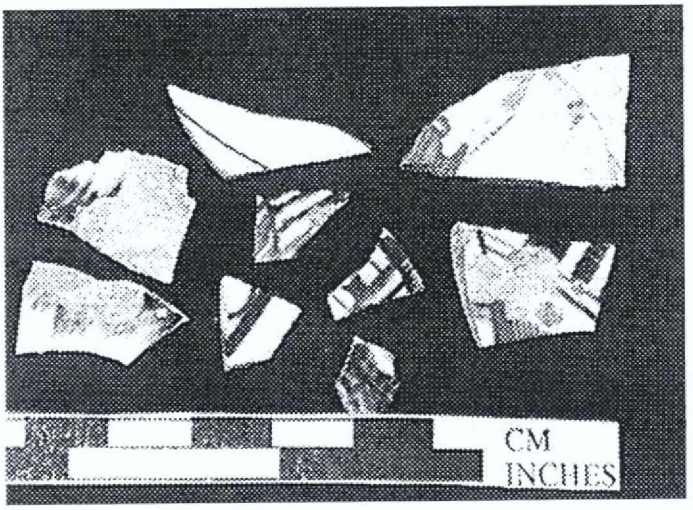


Plate 7 Ceramic sherds recovered from Rufus King Park Excavation Unit 3-Stratum 4-Level 1 (left seven pieces) and Unit 4-Stratum 1-Level 1 (right two pieces).

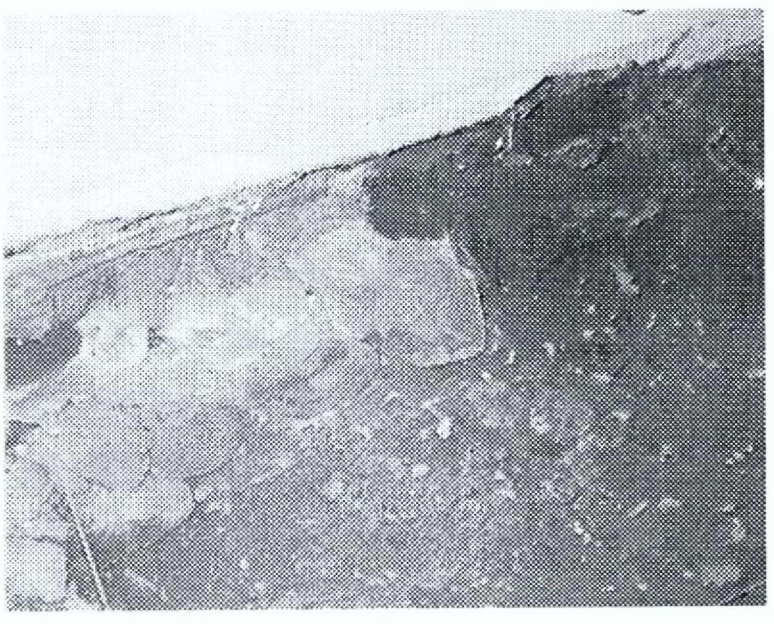


Plate 8 Excavation Unit 5 at completion, facing southeast (7/25/97).

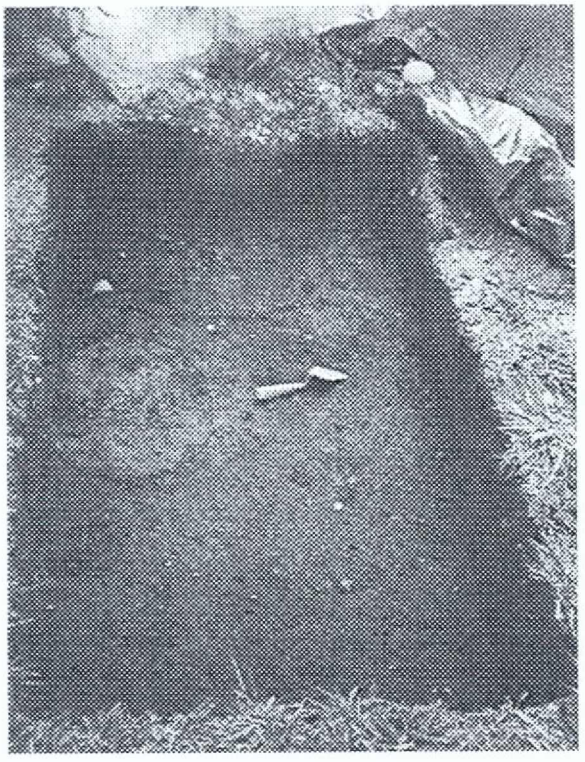


Plate 9 Excavation Unit 6 in progress, facing west northwest (7/29/97).

Plate 10 Possible prehistoric artifacts recovered during excavations at Rufus King Park. Left is a quartz flake from Shovel Test 210 - Level 1. Right is a chert flake from Excavation Unit 7 - Stratum 1 - Level 2.

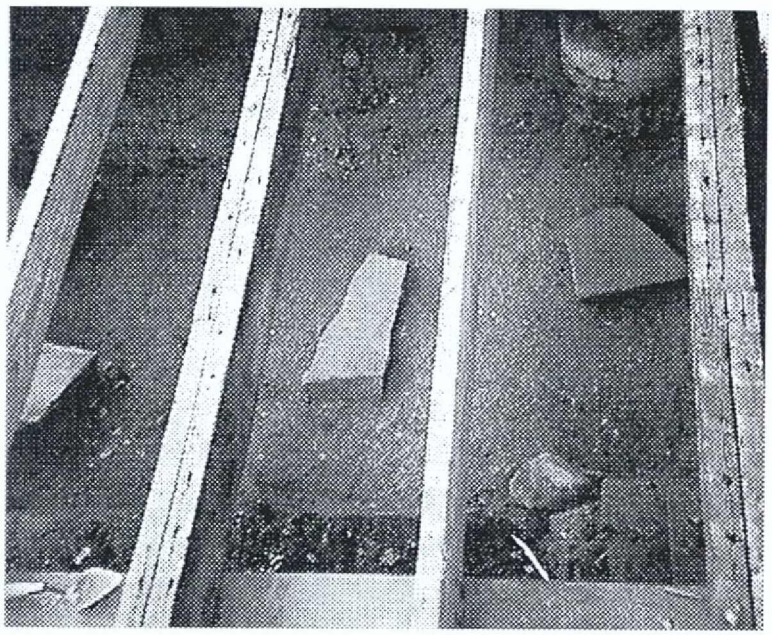


Plate 11 Excavation Units 8 and 9 at completion, facing west (8/1/97).

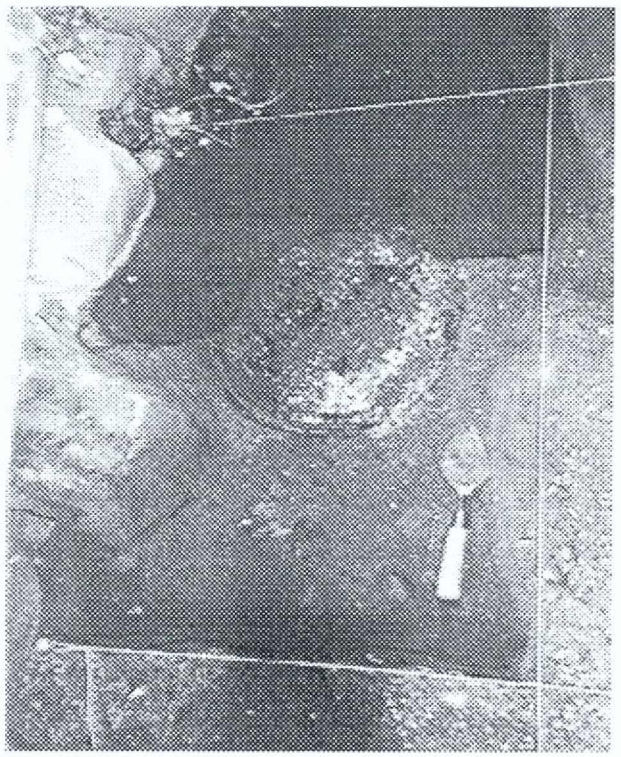


Plate 12 Excavation Unit 10 after excavation of Stratum 2 - Level 4, facing north (2/2/98).

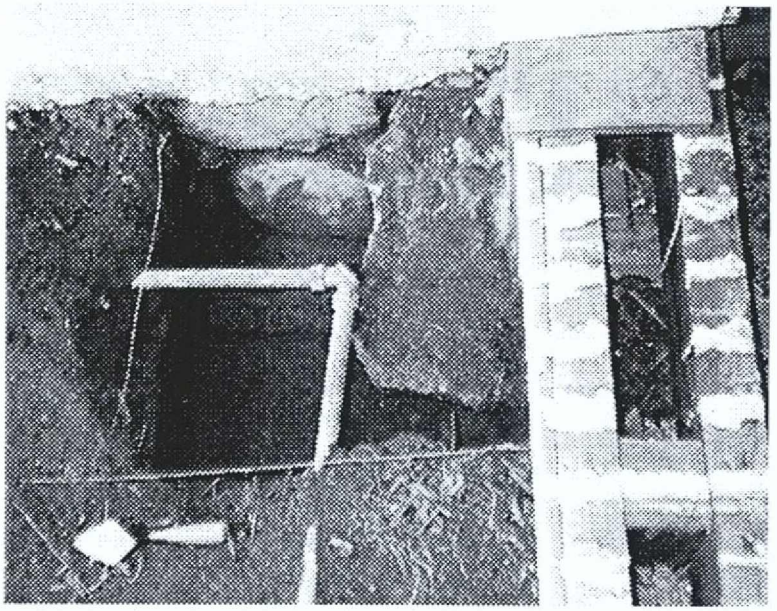


Plate 13 Excavation Unit 11 in progress, facing east (2/10/98).

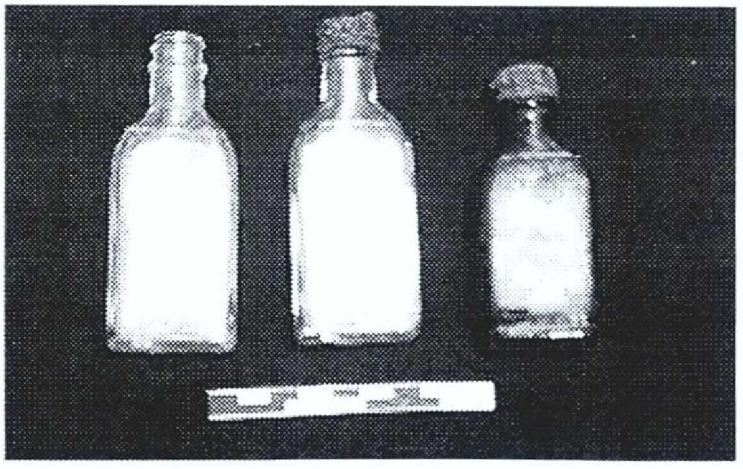


Plate 14 Medicine type bottles recovered during downspout cleanout excavation monitoring. Left was collected from the southwest corner of the rear porch on 9/25/97. Right was collected from the northwest corner of the rear porch on 9/26/97.

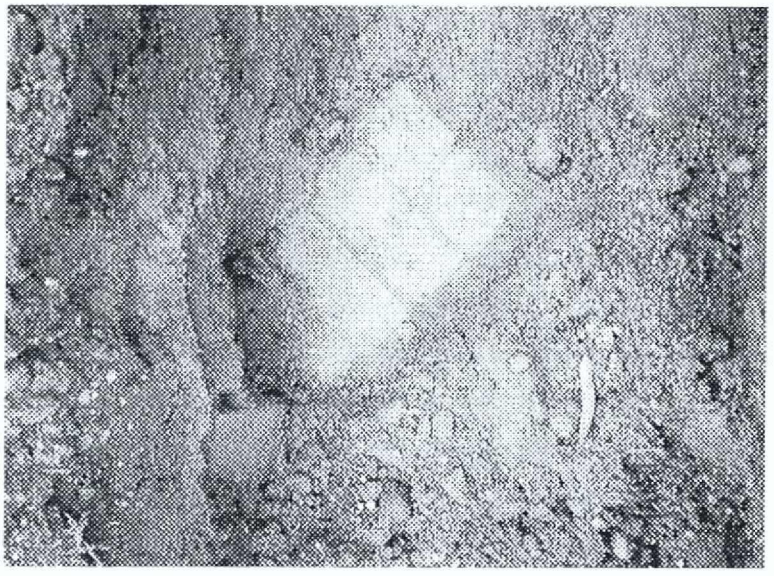


Plate 15 Drainage trench east of the summer kitchen, facing north (11/7/97).

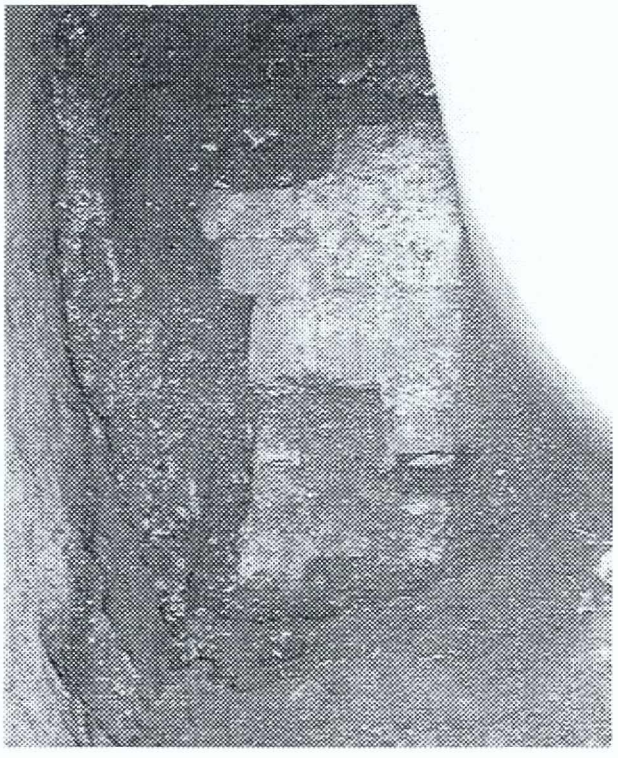


Plate 16 Brick feature found at the base of the catch basin excavation at the northwest corner of the summer kitchen, facing west (11/18/97).

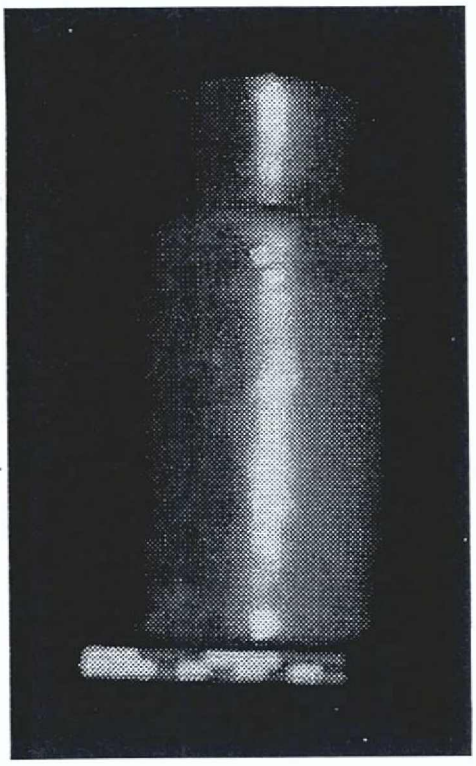


Plate 17 Preserves jar recovered from foundation excavations at the northeast corner of the summer kitchen on 12/2/97.

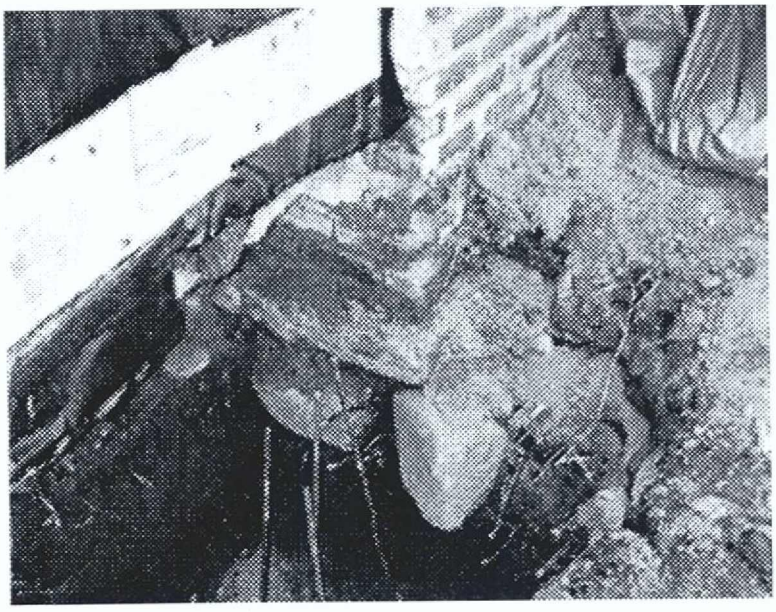


Plate 18 East side of the summer kitchen hearth after spread footer excavations, taken from outside and facing southwest (12/9/97).

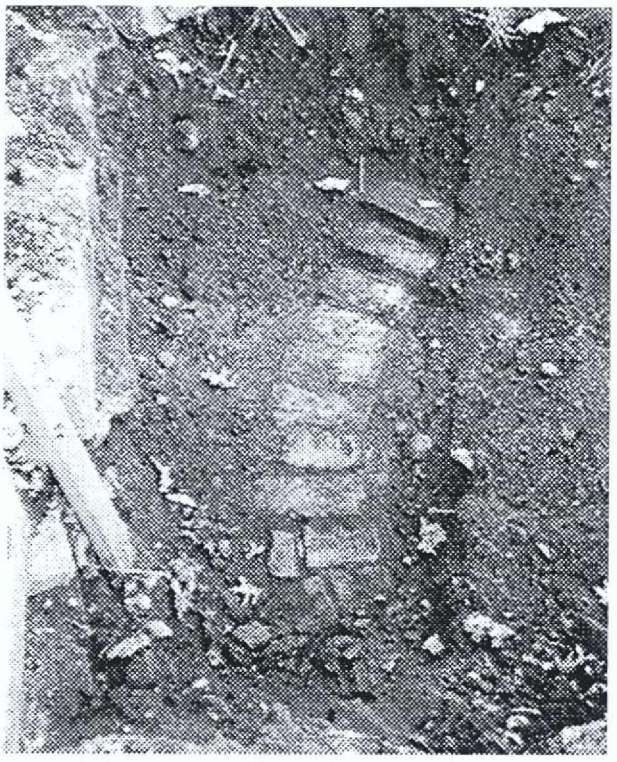


Plate 19 Brick feature found at the southeast corner of the summer kitchen, facing north (12/2/97).

Plate 20 Left - ironstone sherd recovered during monitoring of the summer kitchen floor excavations. Right - ironstone sherd recovered during monitoring of west wing foundation excavations.

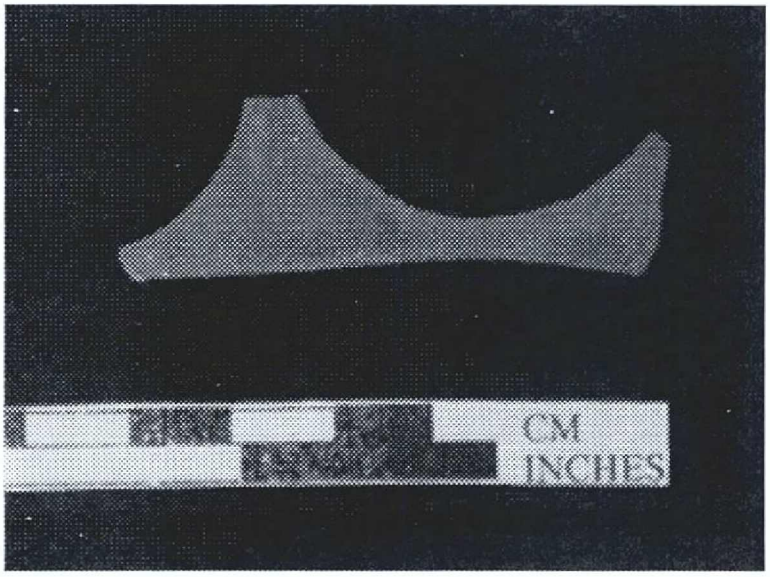


Plate 21 Possible button blank recovered during monitoring summer kitchen floor excavations on 2/3/98.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albert, Lillian Smith and Jane Ford Adams
1951 *The Button Sampler*. New York: Gramercy Publishing Company.

Angus-Butterworth, L.M.
1958 Glass. In *A History of Technology*. Vol.4. C. Singer, E.J. Holmyard, A.R. Hall, and T.I. Williams (eds.). Pp. 359-378. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Anonymous
1908 King Manor Park Being Improved. Newspaper clipping, 9/8/08. Queens Borough Public Library Long Island Division vertical files.

Beaudry, Mary C.
1995 Scratching the Surface: Seven Seasons at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 24:19-50.

Boger, Louise Ade
1971 *The Dictionary of World Pottery and Porcelain*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Chaffers, William
1965 *Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain*. 15th Revised Edition. London: William Reeves.

Claassen, Cheryl
1994 Washboards, Pigtoes, and Muckets: Historic Musseling in the Mississippi Watershed. Historical Archaeology 28(2).

Cotz, Jo Ann E.
1984 Draft Archaeological Sensitivity Model for the Rufus King Manor and Park, Jamaica, borough of Queens, NYC. For Gibson Bauer Associates. December 1984

DuBois, J. Harry
1972 *Plastics History U.S.A.* Boston: Cahners Books.

Fenichell, Stephen
1996 *Plastic: The Making of a Synthetic Century*. New York: Harper Business.

Fike, Richard E.
1987 *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc. Peregrine Smith Books.

Fitzgerald, J.B.
1878 *Kingston City Directory for the Years 1878-79.*

Freeman Job Printing House
1902, 1904 & 1906 *The Freeman's Directory of the City of Kingston.*

Freeman, Patience A.
1998 Zooarchaeological Analysis. Appendix D to Report on Archaeological Testing in Advance of Improvements Associated with the Drainage and Termite Project at Rufus King Park, Jamaica Avenue at 150 - 153 Streets, Jamaica, Queens, New York, Contract # Q023-195 and CNYG 497. Submitted by Linda Stone to Fredante Construction Corp.

Gibson Bauer Associates, Johannson and Walcavage
1985 Historic Structures and Landscape Report for Rufus King Manor and Park, Preliminary Draft. February 1985

Godden, Geoffrey A.
1992 *An Illustrated Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain.* Second Edition. Leicester, England: Magna Books.

Grossman, Joel W.
1991 Archaeological Test and Artifact Analysis Results from Rufus King Park, Jamaica, Queens, New York (Draft). Prepared by Grossman and Associates for Land-Site Contracting Corp. March 5, 1991.

Gutham, Patricia R.
1967 Castleford Pottery for the American Trade. In *English Pottery and Porcelain: An Historical Survey.* P. Atterbury (ed.). 1978. Pp. 50-53. New York: Universe Books.

Hawkins, R.N.P.
1989 *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies, and counters 1788-1910.* A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd.

Henry, William and Irene J.
1998 E-mail posting to HISTARCH. January 14, 1998.

Hibbard, Shirley
1992 The Architectural Evolution of King Manor, Jamaica, Queens. An Annotated Reference and Resource Guide. Compiled and Annotated for King Manor Museum.

Johnson, Martin G.
1842 Map of the Village of Jamaica, Queens County, Long Island.

Jones, Olive and E. Ann Smith
1985 *Glass of the British Military 1755-1820.* Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History. Ottawa: National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan
1989 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat Glass, and Closures. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History.* Ottawa: National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada.

Ketchum, William C., Jr.
1991 *American Stoneware.* New York: Henry Holt and Company.

Kleeberg, John M.
1997 Letter to Linda Stone. November 18, 1997. On file with the recipient.

Lant, J.H. & Co.
1869 *The Kingston and Rondout Village Directory and Ulster County Business Directory for 1869-70.*

Lief, Alfred
1965 *A Close-Up of Closures*. New York: Glass Container Manufacturers Institute.

Lobel, Richard, Mark Davidson, Aillan Hailstone, and Eleni Calligas
1997 *Coincraft's 1997 Standard Catalogue of English and U.K. Coins 1066 to Date*. London: Coincraft.

Majewski, Teresita and Michael J. O'Brien
1987 The Use and Misuse of Nineteenth-Century English and American Ceramics in Archeological Analysis. *Advances in Archaeological Method an Theory* II:97-209, M. Schiffer (ed.).

Maxwell, D.B.S.
1993 Beer Cans: A Guide for the Archaeologists. *Historical Archaeology* 27(1):95-113.

McKay, Kathryn
1993 National Register of Historic Places nomination form - Historic and Architectural Properties of Kalispell, Montana.

McKearin, George and Helen McKearin
1968 *American Glass*. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc.

Mercer, Henry C.
1975 *Ancient Carpenters' Tools*. Fifth Edition. Bucks County Historical Society. Horizon Press.

Miller, George L.
1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1):1-25.

Miller, George L. and Robert H. Hunter, Jr.
1990 English Shell Edged Earthenware: Alias Leeds, Alias Feather Edge. *Thirty-Fifth Wedgwood International Seminar* 201-232.

Myers, Susan H.
1978 The John Paul Remensnyder Collection of American Stoneware. November 1978 - November 1979. Washington, D.C.: The National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution.

Noël Hume, Ivor
1991 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Originally published 1969. New York: Vintage Books.

Platt, Edward J.
1991 Rufus King Park Site. New York Institute of Anthropology Journal. Vol 12. No 3. September 1991.

Post, Robert C.
1973 National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form. Prepared 6/28/73.

Ramsay, John
1939 *American Plates and Pottery*. Boston: Hale, Cushman and Flint.

Revi, Albert Christian
1964 *American Pressed Glass and Figure Bottles*. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Samford, Patricia M.
1997 Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares. *Historical Archaeology* 31(2):1-30.

South, Stanley
1978 Evolution and Horizon as Revealed in Ceramic Analysis in Historical Archaeology. In *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*. Robert L. Schuyler (ed.). Pp. 68-82. Reprinted. Farmingdale, NY: Baywood Publishing Company, Inc. Originally published 1971. In *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers* 6(2):71-106.

Spude, Cathy
1998 E-mail posting to HISTARCH. January 14, 1998.

Stone, Linda
1997 Report on Archaeological Testing in Advance of Improvements Associated with the Fence Project at Rufus King Park, Jamaica Avenue at 150-153 Streets, Jamaica, Queens, New York. Prepared for Gazebo Contracting. August 15, 1997.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison
1969 A Primer on Mold Seams. *Western Collector* 7. November 1969: 526-535.

United States
1850, 1860, & 1870 United States Census Agriculture. Queens County, New York.

Venables, Robert W.
1989 Sourcebook. King Manor, Jamaica, Queens, New York City. Cornell University.

Appendix A

Scopes of Work

AMENDMENT TO THE REVISED SCOPE OF WORK FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING IN ADVANCE OF
IMPROVEMENTS AT RUFUS KING PARK
JAMAICA, QUEENS, NEW YORK
Project Q023-195

May 8, 1997

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is planning additional improvements at Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens which have the potential for affecting below ground archaeological resources. Therefore this amendment to the August 27, 1996 Revised Scope of Work addresses the archaeological potential in specific areas of the planned additional improvements and recommends a testing plan to be implemented prior to construction excavation, to evaluate for the presence or absence of archaeological resources. All activities indicated below shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the LPC *Guidelines for Archaeology* (1987) and the *City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual* (1993).

DPR is planning to install waterproofing and termite control in areas close to the Manor House, under the porch and in the summer kitchen as well as grading east of the existing parking area to create new spaces. The planned below ground impacts from the waterproofing, termite control and grading activities include:

1) 2 new manholes.
2) about 500 feet of drainage pipe.
3) about 38 buried termite traps along house perimeter.
4) grading about 10' x 12' to 4" deep for parking.
5) about 585 square feet of soil removal, to a depth of 4 inches, inside front porch and summer kitchen for termite control.

The locations and elevations of the new manholes, drainpipe and parking area are shown on the attached plan. The termite traps will be placed every ten feet along the entire perimeter of the house at a depth of about three feet below grade. The termite control will affect the entire front porch and about 3/4 of the interior of the summer kitchen, the northern most element of the house.

Sections of the perimeter of the house, a New York City landmark and a National Register of Historic Places site, are considered archaeologically sensitive because the dates of construction of certain building elements are unknown from documentary sources (Hibbard 1992:intro,L; Gibson Bauer Assoc/Johannson & Walcavage (GBJW) 1985:3.3.4). Additionally, previous archaeological investigations uncovered a "19th Century dry well" at the northwest corner of the main house and suggested such dry wells may also be found at other corners (Grossman 1991:24). Therefore these locations are also considered archaeologically sensitive and could also reveal information about the house which is unavailable elsewhere. Supporting the theory that dry wells may be present at other locations, Mary Anne Mrozinski, executive director of the Manor House, told the author an empty dry well was uncovered at or near the northeast corner of the main house about seven years ago and, for safety reasons, was filled with sterile sand at that time. Current research has revealed a series of mortared bricks, in the area of construction of the handicapped access ramp behind the house, which line up and presumably are related to an arch inthe exterior of the summer kitchen wall. The area between the ramp and the rear of the house where drain pipes and termite traps are planned, therefore contains the potential to answer questions about this feature. Additionally, the removal of the floor boards inside the summer kitchen and front porch provide an opportunity to gather data on the construction of these elements. The grading of new parking spaces is within the footprint of a mapped 19th-century building. In addition to the potential impacts to archaeological resources related to the Manor House and known outbuilding, the available documentary sources indicate locations of all outbuilding are unknown and archaeological testing could reveal previously

unknown resources (Cotz 1984:8).

The areas of planned impacts have the potential to contain archaeological resources which could yield information important to the site's history and prehistory, as well as the wider region. In addition to the following research questions, posed in the August 27, 1996 Revised Scope of Work:

1) Are any previously undocumented buildings, outbuildings, or structures within the areas of impacts?
2) If so, what are these, where are they located and what was their purpose?
3) Is there any evidence of 17th century uses of the property, most particularly are there any features or artifacts associated with the tanning industry?
4) Will the planned impacts disturb remains of the eastern side of a known early 19th century building?
5) Are any historic landscape features present?
6) Is the cistern within the areas of planned impacts?
7) How was the landscape used in relation to known buildings, particularly the Manor House?
8) Do the impact areas contain evidence of prehistoric use?
9) If so, what type of usage was there and for which time periods?,

Archaeological testing in advance of the waterproofing, termite control excavations and grading could potentially also provide answers to the following research questions:

10) Can construction dates of each building episode be identified?
11) Are dry wells located at each corner of the house?
12) If so, can any information be learned about their dates/periods of construction?
13) If not, why are the two known dry wells located at opposite corners of the main house only?
14) Were the dry wells ever abandoned?
15) If so, were they filled with household refuse which could provide information on the King family, or other residents of the house?
16) Can the mortared brick feature under the handicapped access ramp be identified in the areas of planned impact?
17) If so, what is it and what does it say about the construction of the summer kitchen?

The recommended testing strategy to address these and the earlier questions involves a combination of shovel tests, archaeological test excavation units and monitoring. Basically, shovel tests are recommended at intervals along the proposed drainage lines and termite trap locations, excavation units are proposed near the corners of the house (see the attached plan), behind the summer kitchen, and inside the porch and summer kitchen, and monitoring is recommended in untested areas and for the parking spaces. No tests or further archaeological work will be done in areas of known prior disturbance or in areas which have been previously tested. Tests will be located to identify specific resources and answer appropriate research questions.

The recommended archaeological field testing is as follows:

A) about 30 shovel tests located as follows
   a) 20' intervals for termite traps located along perimeter of house (every other trap)
   b) 20' intervals, excluding known previous disturbances and locations of planned test units, along drain pipes close to the perimeter of the house

B) 9 excavation units located as follows
   At downspout locations and excavated to the depth of planned impacts:

a) from SW corner of main house to new manhole - 5' x 3' x 3'
b) from SE corner of main house - 5' x 3' x 3'
c) from W of summer kitchen - 3' x 2.5 x 2.5'

Behind the summer kitchen

d) adjacent to the arched building element - 5' x 3' x 3'

Inside the front porch and excavated to 4", the depth of planned impacts (15% sample):

e) 2 units - 4' x 3', tentatively located abutting the house, at and near the entrance

Inside the summer kitchen and excavated to 4", the depth of planned impacts (15% sample):

f) 3 units - 5' x 3', tentatively located in the northwest corner, southeast corner and along the northern wall.

C) monitoring of soil removals for remainder of locations

Shovel tests along the perimeter of the house may be able to identify a builder's trench, if one exists, which could contain material remains which may be able to address questions related to construction dates of building elements. Tests in these locations also have the potential to identify locations of other features, particularly a cistern. Historical documentation includes records of purchase of supplies to build a cistern in 1806, however no record of its construction or location were recorded (GBJW 1985:1-2). Unfortunately, it is possible this cistern was destroyed during the installation of central air conditioning around 1987-89 when no archaeological testing was done. The King Manor Museum has in its collection several boxes of artifacts recovered by the contractor at the time. These include many whole bottles and other unbroken or large fragments of artifacts. The size and condition of these pieces indicate they came from a discrete deposit, such as cistern fill, as opposed to the small and fragmentary nature of the archaeological collections excavated during the current phase of work, as well as in Grossman's 1990 work. The *TPQ* of this collection is 1894 coming from a dated bisque head doll. Several other artifacts from this collection have also dated from the late-19th century. However it may never be known if these pieces were in fact recovered from a cistern. Therefore, until testing has provided negative evidence of the cistern in likely locations off of the kitchen, no assumption can be made about the artifacts from the air-conditioning project. Additionally, changes in the configuration of the building could imply an even earlier cistern in another location.

The test excavation units at corners of the house reflect the potential to answer questions 10-15. Two units are recommended at locations along the main house to identify possible dry well locations (B.a. and B.b.). Construction dates are known for the main block of the house where these test units will be located, therefore question 10 does not apply to these tests. The two test units proposed for the other locations (B.c and B.d.) are in areas where construction dates are unclear from the historic records. Elements were possibly moved and additions constructed, further confusing the building sequence. The archaeological test units in these areas have the potential to clarify and date these events as well as potentially locate other dry wells or a cistern or to elucidate a possible mortared brick feature behind the summer kitchen.

The shallow units planned inside the porch could also help to identify dates of construction. While it is known that the entire porch is not as old as the house, there is no data on the original porch. These proposed units could determine the size, location and age of the original porch, if there was one and if remnants of it are present just below the ground surface. The shallow units inside the summer kitchen have a similar potential to reveal dates of construction. There is also the possibility, if this was the original rear yard, of revealing an earlier ground surface and rear yard features such as the cistern or sheet midden deposits.

Grading of the area of the new parking spaces will likely impact topsoil only, based on the results of the current phase of excavations. However the 1842 Johnson Map, and Grossman's 1991 interpretation of it, place the location of a former outbuilding in the vicinity. Therefore monitoring is recommended in this area, should the remains of the building be uncovered. In such a case, these remains would be documented through photographs and drawing.

In addition to other areas not recommended for testing, monitoring is recommended for the excavations of the drains leading away from the house. Although previous reports indicated outbuildings may exist elsewhere on the property, the drain locations leading away from the house have reduced archaeological potential based on the absence of features identified during the current testing and installation of the fence.

The shovel tests will be about one to one and a half feet in diameter and excavated to the depth of non-artifact bearing subsoil, or the limit of the methodology, to evaluate the nature of the soils and the presence or absence of archaeological remains. Test excavation units will be excavated stratigraphically to the maximum depth of planned impact or to non-artifact bearing soil. The general dimensions listed above reflect overall length, width and maximum depth of impact which vary by location depending on the extent of planned impacts. All hand excavated soils will be screened through 1/4 inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. Soils, stratigraphy and artifact inclusions will be recorded on forms. Test locations will be mapped on the site plan. Photodocumentation and drawings will be done as appropriate. Standard methods of artifact processing, labeling, identification, evaluation and documentation will be done on the recovered materials.

Because scheduling is important to the Parks Department and the King Manor Museum, should no archaeological features or deposits requiring further evaluation be encountered in portions of the project area tested, the archaeologist will prepare a completion of fieldwork letter with these preliminary results and provide clearance for the contractor to immediately commence work in those locations, pending concurrence by the Parks Department and the Landmarks Preservation Commission. Within three months of completion of all archaeological testing of this phase of the Rufus King Park project, the consultant will provide a written report to the New York City Parks Department and the Landmarks Preservation Commission setting forth the results of the field testing. The report shall indicate how the research questions and fieldwork activities described above have been addressed. It shall also include; a record of stratigraphy within shovel tests and test units, a complete catalogue of artifacts recovered, and an assessment of the locations of intact archaeological resources for which data recovery, if needed, is recommended. Map(s) at a scale of 1"=20' will be provided indicating results from such investigations with locations investigated using shovel testing, test excavation units and monitoring techniques, and showing locations of archaeological sensitivity with an indication of resource type. This report will be an addendum to the report on the work outlined in the August 27, 1996 Revised Scope of Work.

If archaeological features or potentially significant archaeological deposits have been identified during testing, a plan to mitigate the impacts to the features would be made after their identification. Such recommendations would be commensurate with the significance of the find and potential for impact to the resource. This additional evaluation of archaeological resources would define their significance and extent within the planned impacts. The consultant would develop a research design and scope of work for archaeological data recovery, analysis, and curation, based upon the findings from the documentary record and archaeological field testing. This scope of work to mitigate impacts, a protocol, schedule and budget to proceed with the archaeological work would be done, if necessary, as specified in pages 4-5 of the August 27, 1996 Revised Scope of Work.

Should results of this testing program reveal no finding of effect or impact to significant archaeological remains, then no further archaeological work would be recommended, except for monitoring locations which have not been tested and contain a low potential for the identification or recovery of archaeological deposits.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cotz, Jo Ann E.

1984 Draft Archaeological Sensitivity Model for the Rufus King Manor and Park, Jamaica, borough of Queens, NYC. For Gibson Bauer Associates. December 1984

Gibson Bauer Associates, Johannson and Walcavage

1985 Historic Structures and Landscape Report for Rufus King Manor and Park, Preliminary Draft. February 1985

Grossman, Joel W.

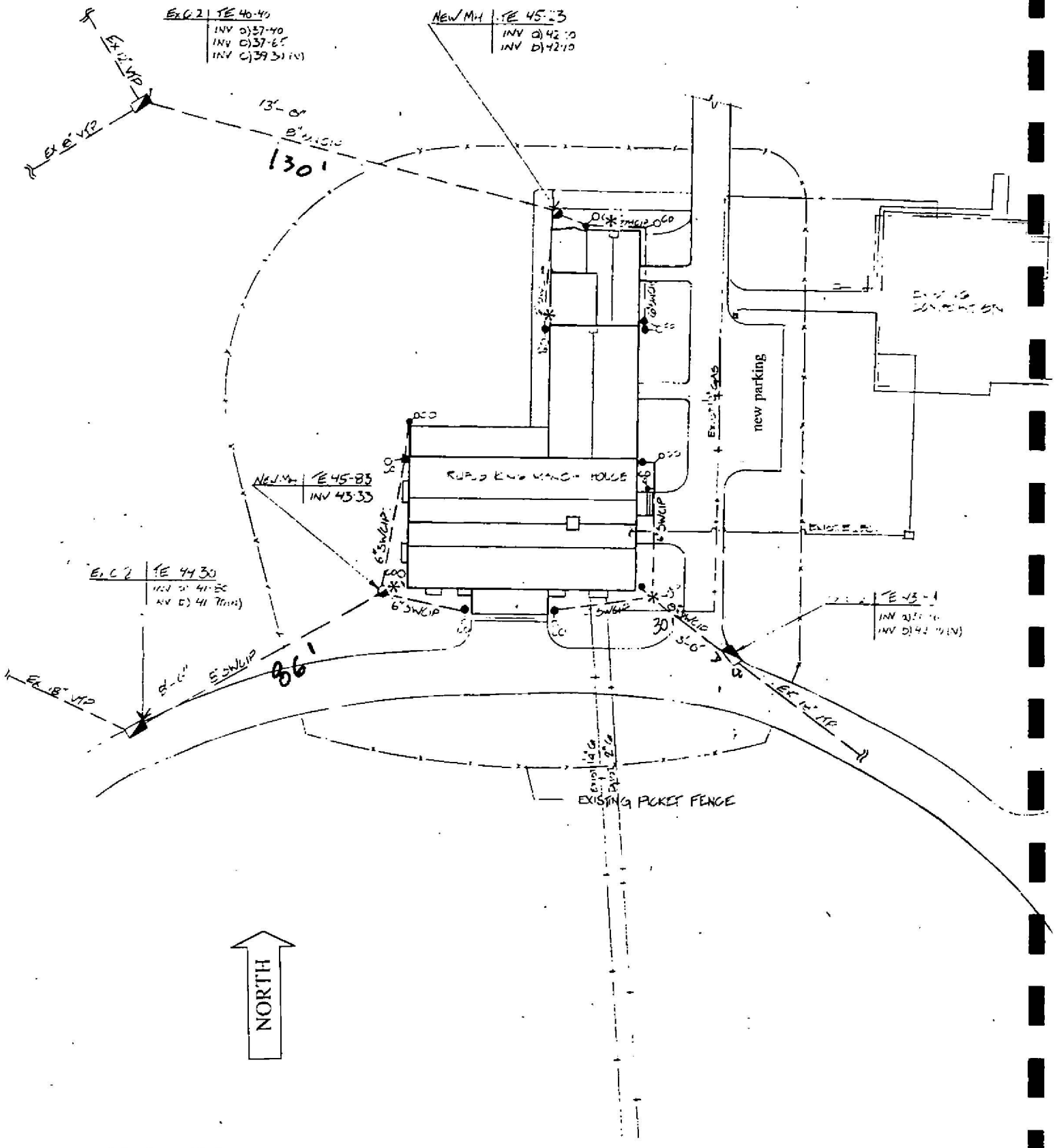
1991 Archaeological Test and Artifact Analysis Results from Rufus King Park, Jamaica, Queens, New York (Draft). Prepared by Grossman and Associates for Land-Site Contracting Corp. March 5, 1991.

Hibbard, Shirley

1992 The Architectural Evolution of King Manor, Jamaica, Queens. An Annotated Reference and Resource Guide. Compiled and Annotated for King Manor Museum.

Stone, Linda

1996 Revised Scope of Work for Archaeological Testing in Advance of Improvements at Rufus King Park, Jamaica, Queens, New York. Submitted to the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation August 27, 1996.



1 inch = 40 feet

* = test excavation unit location

MODIFICATION TO THE AMENDMENT TO THE REVISED SCOPE OF WORK FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION IN ADVANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS
AT RUFUS KING PARK
GRADE BEAMS AND SPREAD FOOTERS
JAMAICA, QUEENS, NEW YORK
Project Q023-195

September 18, 1997

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has initiated their additional improvements at Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens. The finding of conditions relating to the structural integrity of the manor house, a New York City landmark and a National Register of Historic Places site, have necessitated a change is project design. Therefore this modification to the May 8, 1997 amendment to the August 27, 1996 Revised Scope of Work addresses the changes and recommends further archaeological excavation within sections of the property prior to construction excavations. All activities indicated below shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the LPC *Guidelines for Archaeology* (1987) and the *City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual* (1993).

The attached plans show the addition of grade beams and spread footers along the perimeter of the west wing and summer kitchen sections of the King manor house. The major below ground disturbance will be from excavations for the spread footers. These will measure two feet square at the summer kitchen and two by four feet along the west wing, with depths reaching about four feet below grade. Most locations along the perimeter of the summer kitchen have either been previously archaeologically tested or are disturbed. Archaeological tests were conducted at the northeast corner of the summer kitchen, as well as just north of the east door. The results from these excavations indicate a low probability of encountering additional archaeological remains in those areas. The two spread footers drawn near the northwest corner of the summer kitchen are within the area previously disturbed by the installation of central air-conditioning. The one located to their south is planned between the summer kitchen and the adjacent lean-to. The three northernmost spread footers planned for the west wing are generally believed to be in an area of low archaeological potential. However the southernmost spread footer is planned to undercut both the west wing and the rear porch. This area is considered to be archaeologically sensitive because it is believed the porch extended all the way across the back of the main portion of the house before Rufus King moved the west wing section, formerly located elsewhere on the property, to abut it. Therefore an archaeological test unit is recommended for that location.

This proposed excavation has the potential to reveal information about the earlier configuration of the building and possibly provide tangible evidence of the changes to the building over time. The main research question will be:

Is there archaeological evidence of Kings porch extending eastward?

If so, are there any material remains which would date the changes?

The answers to these questions cannot be found in the documentary record.

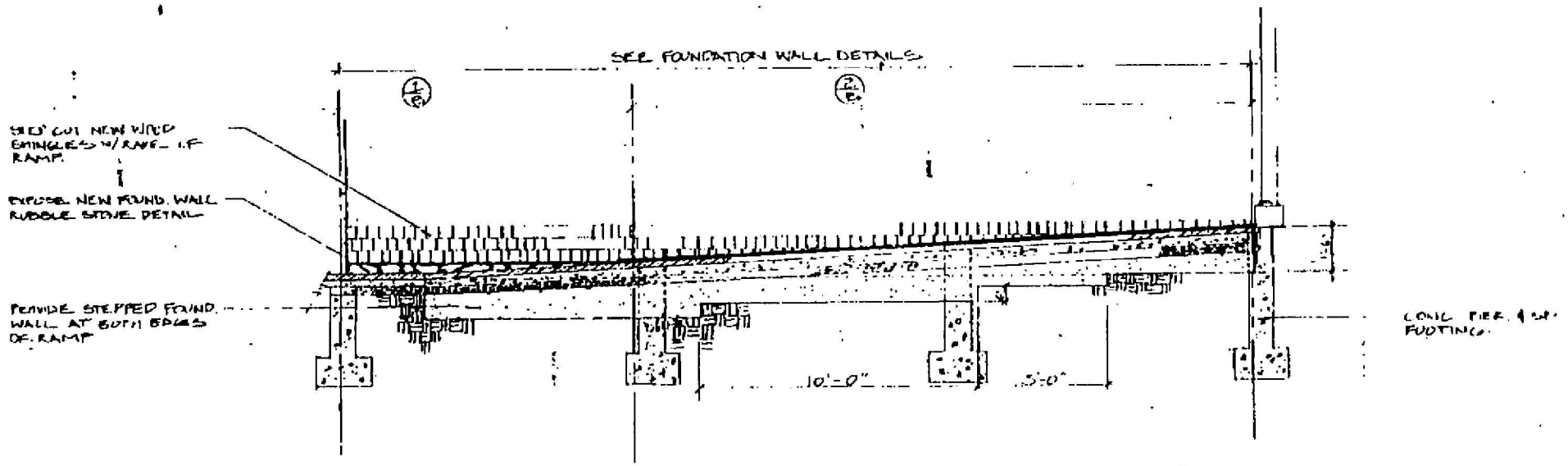
The recommended archaeological testing strategy includes excavation of one unit measuring two

by two feet and covering the footprint of the proposed spread footer outside of the house. This unit will be excavated to a depth of the earlier ground surface and/or culturally sterile soil. Once the unit is completed, further excavation will be done to the east to undercut the foundation, as the spread footer will. All hand excavated soils will be screened through 1/4 inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. Soils, stratigraphy and artifact inclusions will be recorded on forms. The unit location will be mapped on the site plan. Photodocumentation and drawings will be done as appropriate. Standard methods of artifact processing, labeling, identification, evaluation and documentation will be done on the recovered materials.

Because of the density of archaeological finds close to the house it is also recommended that care be taken during the construction excavations and that the archaeologist be present to monitor these excavations in untested areas. Should archaeological features or deposits be identified during construction excavations, the contractor would be obliged to temporarily stop work and the archaeologist would notify the Parks Department and the LPC and document these findings.

If archaeological features or potentially significant archaeological deposits have been identified during testing, a plan to mitigate the impacts to the features would be made after their identification. Such recommendations would be commensurate with the significance of the find and potential for impact to the resource. This additional evaluation of archaeological resources would define their significance and extent within the planned impacts. The consultant would develop a research design and scope of work for archaeological data recovery, analysis, and curation, based upon the findings from the documentary record and archaeological field testing. This scope of work to mitigate impacts, a protocol, schedule and budget to proceed with the archaeological work would be done, if necessary, as specified in pages 4-5 of the August 27, 1996 Revised Scope of Work.

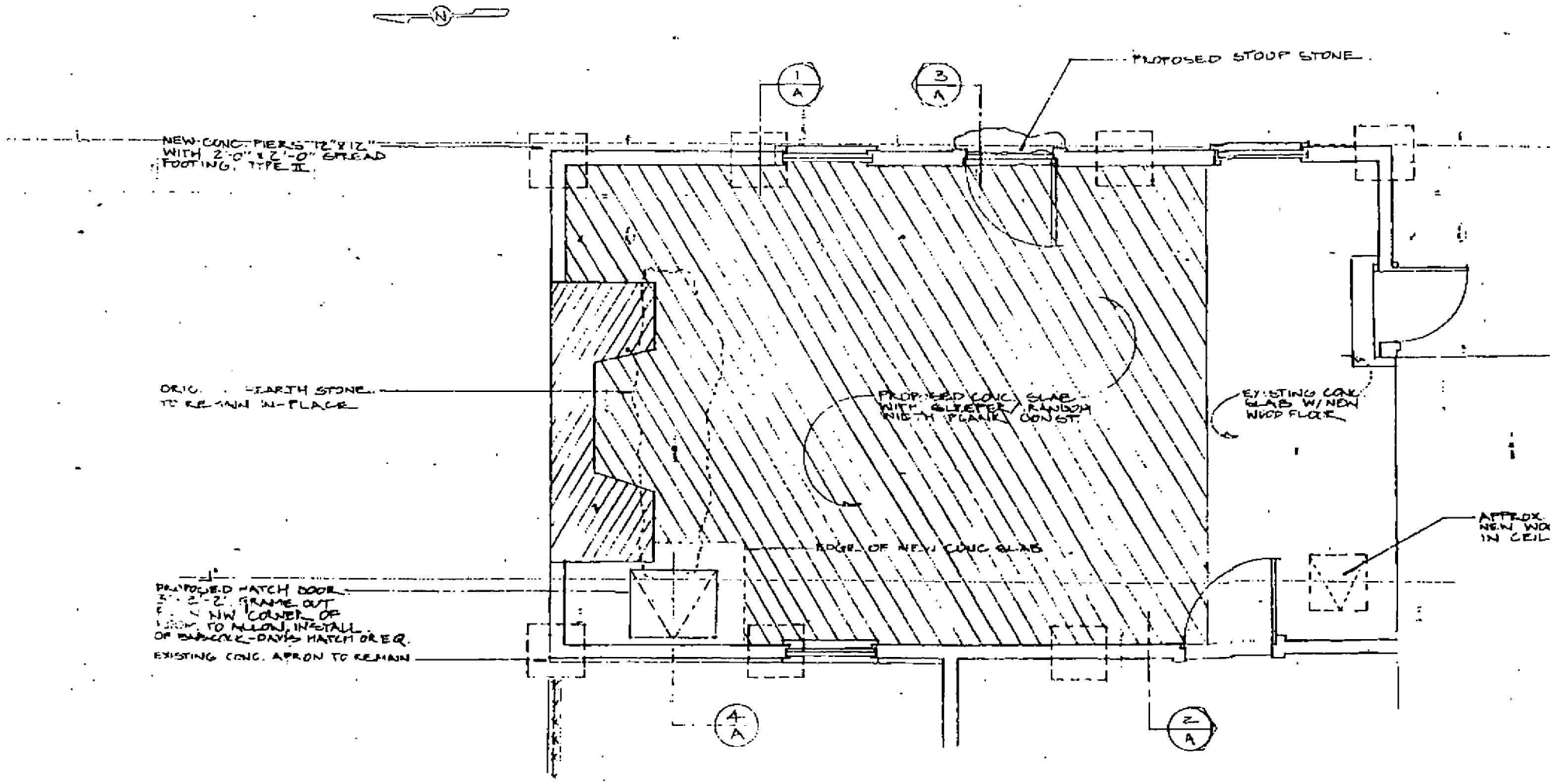
The results of this phase of work will be incorporated into the site report as outlined in the May 8, 1997 amendment to the scope of work. All recovered artifacts will be given to the King Manor Museum and become part of their collection.



3/B RUFUS KING MANOR RAMP SECTION: WEST WING

SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0"

DATE: 8-28-17



A RUFUS KING PLAN VIEW: SUMMER KITCHEN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

DATE: 8-15-97
REVISED: 8-27-97

MODIFICATION TO THE AMENDMENT TO THE REVISED SCOPE OF WORK FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION IN ADVANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS
AT RUFUS KING PARK
GRADE BEAMS INSIDE THE SUMMER KITCHEN
JAMAICA, QUEENS, NEW YORK
Project Q023-195

December 17, 1997

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has initiated their additional improvements at Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens which have resulted in the installation of grade beams and spread footers on the eastern side of the summer kitchen. These excavations were monitored by the archaeologist who determined an area of about three feet in width is disturbed during the excavation for grade beams, with about one and a half to two feet on the side of the building from where the excavation is taking place. The remainder is underneath and on the opposite side of the wall. The current plan for grade beams along the western side of the summer kitchen will be conducted from the interior, thus potentially disturbing an area up to two feet from the wall, rather than the disturbance being merely under the wall which the grade beams will support. Therefore there will be disturbance to a feature previously identified in that vicinity during the archaeological excavations and a data recovery is considered appropriate. As a result, this modification to the September 18,1997 modification to the May 8, 1997 amendment to the August 27, 1996 Revised Scope of Work addresses the changes recommended for further archaeological excavation and data recovery within the summer kitchen, prior to contractor excavations for grade beams at the western side of the building, a New York City landmark and a National Register of Historic Places site. All activities indicated below shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the LPC *Guidelines for Archaeology* (1987) and the *City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual* (1993).

A shallow excavation unit (unit #3) placed inside the northwest corner of the summer kitchen revealed a corner of a hearthstone and a semi-circular shaped soil discoloration, in addition to artifactual material. Attached is the plan of unit locations within the summer kitchen and a rough closing plan of Unit 3. The semi-circular shaped feature is identified in the southern part of the unit. It was exposed at the base of the unit excavation, at the depth of planned impact from flooring. The feature is likely a stain related to a circular container such as a bucket or barrel which may have been about two feet in diameter and sat on the original floor of the summer kitchen. It is expected the depth of the original summer kitchen floor was not much below the depth of the excavation of unit 3, perhaps no more than a few inches.

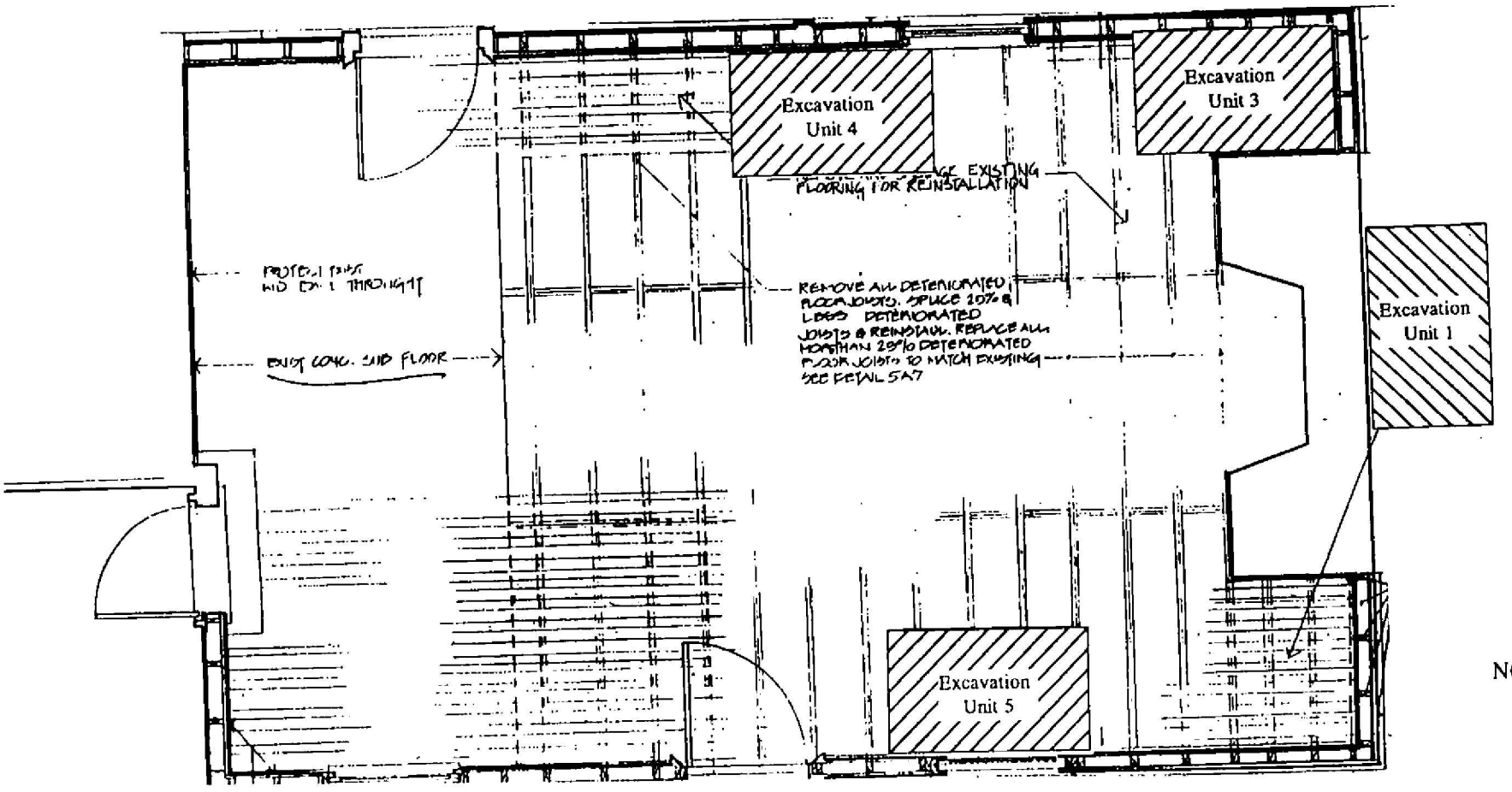
The proposed mitigation plan includes excavation of one unit measuring two feet out from the wall and two and a half feet south from the northern extent of the exposed soil discoloration. A unit of this size should cover the entire north/south extent of the feature and to a point east equivalent to the planned impact from grade beam excavation. Excavation would be taken to a depth of culturally sterile soil, assumed to be slightly below the original floor or ground surface. If this plan is not accepted most, or all.

of this feature would be destroyed during the coarse of grade beam excavation.

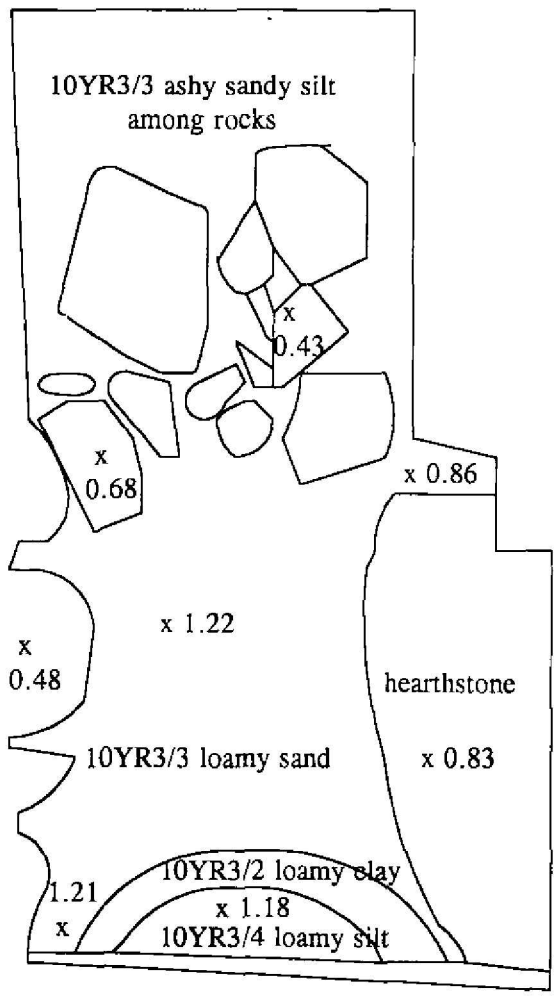
The proposed excavation has the potential to reveal information about the use of the area as a summer kitchen during the Rufus King period of the building, as well as the use of the space prior to the construction of this building element. A series of research question can be formulated around the initial results of the testing phase. The answers to these questions cannot be found in the documentary record.

1) Can a construction date(s) of the original summer kitchen be identified?
2) What is the identity of the soil discoloration feature?
3) Does the feature relate to the original hearth?
4) Can an earlier ground surface be identified within the impact areas?
5) Can any other uses of the space be identified, both prior to the original construction of the summer kitchen and later?
6) If this space was the original rear yard, can an earlier ground surface and rear yard features such as the cistern or sheet midden deposits be identified?

All hand excavated soils will be screened through 1/4 inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. Soils, stratigraphy and artifact inclusions will be recorded on forms. The unit location will be mapped on the site plan. Photo documentation and drawings will be done as appropriate. Standard methods of artifact processing, labeling, identification, evaluation and documentation will be done on the recovered materials. A faunal specialist will analyze the food remains and provide an interpretation of their significance. Soil samples will also be retained for potential to reveal botanical data. This report will be incorporated into the findings from the research and from other artifact categories to provide a picture of the historic King Manor summer kitchen. The results of this phase of work will be incorporated into the site report as outlined in the September 18 modification to the May 8, 1997 amendment to the scope of work. All recovered artifacts will be given to the King Manor Museum and become part of their collection.



Location of archaeological excavation units in the summer kitchen of the King Manor Museum.



1 foot = 1 inch
x = elevation (feet)

Appendix B

Shovel Test and Excavation Unit Stratigraphy

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
SHOVEL TEST STRATIGRAPHY

TEST	LEVEL	DEPTH	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS
201	1	0.6	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	sod with sandy loam	ceramic, glass(s), metal, paper(d)
	2	1.1	10YR4/6	yellowish red	mottled coarse sand	glass(d)
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
203	1	0.5	10YR2/2	very dark gray	sod and topsoil	ceramic, concrete(d), brick frags & modern glass(d
	2	1 0	10YR4/3	brown/dark brown	sandy loam	nail, coal(d), clam shell(d), brick frag(d)
	3	1.3	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	silty sand	ceramic, glass, nail(s), coal(d), shell & brick(d)
	4	1.8	10YR3/3	dark brown	wet silty clay	ceramic, glass, coal(d)
	5	2.4	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	wet sandy clay	
	6	2 6	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	coarse sand subsoil	
204	1	0.3	10YR3/3	dark brown	sod with topsoil	
	2	1.0	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	moist silty sand	ceramic, glass(s), burned wood(d), metal washer(d)
	3	1.9	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	ashy sandy clay	milk glass, clear glass(s),asphalt &cinders &shell &coal &modern glass(d)
	4	3.0	10YR4/3	brown/dark brown	coarse silty sand	ceramic, 2 brick frags(d)
	5					
	6					
205	1	0 5			concrete	
	2	0.9	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	pebbly wet silty sand	1 brick frag & 1 window glass & 1 nail (d)
	3	1 5	10YR3/3	dark brown	mottled wet silty sand	window glass & nail (d)
	4	1.7	10YR3/3	dark brown	sandy clay	
	5	3.2	10YR3/1	very dark gray	ashy silt	bone,leather(s),sewer pipe?,nail(s),brick &coal(d)
	6	3.4	10YR4/2	brown/dark brown	silty sand	
206	1	0 5			concrete	
	2	0 8	10YR3/2	very dark brown	moist silty sand	asphalt paver(d), brick frag(d)
	3	3.0	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	pebbly moist sand	
	4					
	5					
	6					
207	1	0 5			concrete	
	2	0.9	10YR3/3	dark brown	clayey loam	redware, 1/3 nails(s), 3 small brick frags(d)
	3	1.9	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	pebbly silty clay	bone ?, brick frag(d)
	4	2.4	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	mottled silty sand	ceramic
	5	3.0	10Yr4/4	dark yellowish brown	silty sand subsoil	
	6					
208	1	0 4	10YR5/6	yellowish brown	sandy loam	window glass
	2	0.9	10YR4/2	dark gray brown	coal ash & cinders	nails, metal, coal & cinder (d), brick (d)
	3	1.0	2.5YR3/3	dark reddish brown	stone	
	4					
	5					
	6					
209	1	0.5	10YR2/2	very dark gray	fine sandy loam	
	2	1 5	10YR4/6	brown	wet sandy loam	stoneware, nails
	3	2.2	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	gravelly clayey loam	
	4					
	5					
	6					

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
SHOVEL TEST STRATIGRAPHY

TEST	LEVEL	DEPTH	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS
210	1	0.5	10YR3/1	very dark gray	mottled sandy loam	ceramic, nails, glass(s), plastic(d)
	2	0.8	2.5Y6/3	lite yellowish brown	coarse sand	
	3	1.0	2.5Y3/1	very dark gray	coarse sand	
	4	1.1	2.5Y3/2	very dark gray brown	fine sandy loam	
	5	1.2	5YR5/8	yellowish red	clayey sand	
	6					
211	1	0.3	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	sod in loamy sand	
	2	1.3	10YR4/3	brown	mottled loamy sand	window glass, pipe stem, nails
	3	2.5	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	clayey sand	
	4					
	5					
	6					
212	1	0.3	10YR5/8	yellowish brown	sod in loamy sand	2 brick frags(d)
	2	2.2	10YR3/3	dark brown	sandy laom	ceramic, glass(s), brick & mortar(s), nails(s)
	3	3.3	7.5YR4/3	strong brown	clayey sand	brick & mortar frags, window glass
	4					
	5					
	6					
213	1	0.1	10YR3/1	very dark gray	sod in topsoil	ceramic, glass, wood(d)
	2	0.3	10YR5/4	yellowish brown	loamy sand	ceramic, glass, wood(d)
	3	1.7	10YR4/2	dark gray brown	mottled sandy loam	ceramic, glass, plastic, pipe stem, nails, brick & mortar(s)
	4	2.6	7.5YR5/8	strong brown	sand	ceramic?
	5					
	6					
214	1	0.4	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	sod in sandy loam	modern glass(d)
	2	1.1	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	dry silty loam	ceramic, glass(s), coal & brick frags(d), shell(d)
	3	2.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	dry sandy loam	ceramic, glass(s), concrete(d), coal(d), brick(d)
	4	3.0	7.5YR4/4	brown	pebbly silty sand	
	5					
	6					
215	1	0.6	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	sod in sandy loam	glass(s),nail(s), bone,pipe bowl,brick & mortar(
	2	1.3	10YR3/3	dark brown	mottled sandy loam	plastic(d), glass(s), nail(s), pipe bowl, brick(
	3	2.1	7.5YR5/8	strong brown	sand	shell, brick, nail, glass
	4					
	5					
	6					
216	1	0.4	10YR2/2	very dark brown	sod in topsoil	modern glass(d)
	2	0.9	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	loamy sand	metal?, ceramic, brick & coal & modern glass(d)
	3	2.0	10YR3/3	dark brown	mottled sandy loam	nail, fire brick, refrigerator glass, cement & brick(d), slag(d)
	4	2.5	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	rubble, organic loam	fire brick & bath tile & metal & brick frag(d)
	5					
	6					
217	1	0.3	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	sod in loamy sand	
	2	0.7	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	coarse sand	plastic, glass, nails, coal & cinder(d)
	3	1.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	mottled silty sand	ceramic, tooth, nail, cinder & coal(d)
	4	1.3	10YR3/1	very dark gray	loamy sand	
	5	2.0	10YR5/6	yellowish brown	coarse sandy silt	
	6	2.3	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	coarse sand	

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
SHOVEL TEST STRATIGRAPHY

TEST	LEVEL	DEPTH	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS
218	1	0.6			asphalt	
	2	1.5	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty sand	asphalt pavers & belgian block? & cellophane(d)
	3	1.7	10YR4/2	dark gray brown	loamy sand	thread(d), mortared brick in situ
	4	2.2	10YR5/4	yellowish brown	silty clay	
	5					
	6					

RUFUS KING PARK- DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT - EXCAVATION UNIT 1 STRATIGRAPHY

EU	STR	LEV	ELEVATION(ft) OPEN	CLOSE	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS RECORDED ON FORMS	COMMENTS
1	1	1	45.50	45.30	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	sandy loam root mat	bottle glass, plastic cap, window glass (s), peanut (d)	small pebbles, uneven closing surface, unit slopes down to north away from unit
1	2	1	45.25	45.20	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	sandy loam	ceramics, bottle glass(s), button, iron, plastic(d), styrofoam(d), coal(d)	lots of 20th C. debris
1	2	2	45.25	45.05	10YR3/2	very dark brown	sandy loam	lincoln cent, square cut nails, bottle glass(s), bone?, pulltab(d), plastic(d), shell(d), coal(d), window glass(d), brick(d)	20th century debris
1	2	3	45.05	44.95	10YR3/2	very dark brown	sandy loam	bone, bottle glass, ceramic, nails(s), coal(d), brick(d), cement(d)	
1	2	4	44.90	44.85	10YR3/3	dark brown	mottled sandy silt	shell(s), bottle glass, ceramic, nail, brick(d), coal(d), mortar(d)	
1	3	1	45.20	45.00	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	sandy loam	ceramic, glass, brick(d), cement(d)	just a pocket near the SW corner of the unit
1	3	2	45.00	44.85	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	sandy loam	brick(d), asphalt(d)	
1	4	1	45.25	45.05	10YR4/2	dark grayish brown	ashy silty sand	nail, mortar(d), cinder(d), coal(d), brick(d)	lens in south of unit
1	4	2	45.15	45.00	10YR5/4	yellowish brown	ashy sand	ceramics, coal(d), coarcoal(d), brick(d), mortar(d), cement(d)	closing elevetion on bricks 1.88, large brick fragments discarded
1	5	1	45.00	44.75	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	coarse sand	nail	along east wall of unit, came down on large water worn cobbles
1	5	2	44.85	43.75	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	coarse moist sand	bone, shell(s), ceramic, bottle glass, nails, buckle, window glass, marble, coal(d), brick(d), cinder(d), mortar(d)	cobble fill with vertical placement, densly packed against brick wall
1	6	1	44.85	44.20	10YR3/2	very dark brown	silty clay	washer(d), plastic(d), asphalt(d)	
1	6	2	44.20	44.01					
1	7	1	44.90	44.00	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	mottled sandy silt	ceramic, bottle glass, window glass(s), nails, lead, pipe, shell(s), brick(d), mortar(d), coal(d), cement(d)	E portion of EU down to brick floor parallel to wall of kitchen
1	7	2	44.00	44.00	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	mottled sandy silt	brick(d), mortar(d)	

RUFUS KING PARK- DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT - EXCAVATION UNIT 2 STRATIGRAPHY

EU	STR	LEV	ELEVATION(ft) OPEN	CLOSE	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS RECORDED ON FORMS	COMMENTS
2	0	1	45.89	45.85			asphalt		
2	0	2	45.49	45.29	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	coarse sand		bedding for asphalt
2	1	1	45.29	44.89	10YR5/2	grayish brown	coal ash & cinder	ceramic, bottle glass, button, pipestem, iron(s), window glass(s), coal(d), cinder(d), brick(d), bone, shell(s)	began as shovel test, top of rock is 1.15 below asphalt
2	1	2	45.45	45.04	10YR4/3	brown/dark brown	gravelly silty sand	ceramic, nail, bottle glass, foil(d), coal(d), cinder(d), gum wrapper(d)	unit expanded & datum established at 1/2 inch up from asphalt (surface els NE=.1, SE=.07, NW=.05, SW=.05) represents "L"-shaped section corresponding to Str1Lev1, pipe at -.65
2	2	1	44.69	43.89	10YR4/3	brown	gravelly sand	bottle glass, mortar(s)	
2	2	2	44.69	44.08	10YR4/3	brown	wet gravelly sand	NCM	NE corner of original 2x2 unit, north of rock at pipe is same soil as Str2Lev1
2	3	1	44.94	44.84	10YR4/3	brown/dark brown	silty sand	ceramics, pipestem, bottle glass, shell, nails, window glass(d), brick(d), coal(d), cinder(d)	reopened unit after rainstorm, SW corner came down on 2 bricks
2	4	1	45.29	44.74	10YR4/3	dark brown	wet silty sand	ceramics, bottle glass, shell, nail, window glass(d), bridk(d), coal(d), cinder(d)	came down on two additional bricks
2	5	1	44.65	44.54	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	moist silty sand	ceramics, bottle glass, nail, bone, brick(s), mortar(d)	southern portion of unit includes 2 large stones and 1 level of bricks and matrix to south of wall taken out as Str5Lev1
2	5	2	44.34	43.99	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	moist	coin, bone, ceramics, glass, fish scale?, brick(d), mortar(s)	under large stone, small friable mortar concentration in Lev2 immediately south of in situ stone
2	5	3	44.55	43.94	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	wetter sandy clay	bone, iron, shell?, brick(d)	soil under bricks in SW corner
2	5	4	43.99	43.24	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	clayey snad	iron(d), shell(d), bottle glass(s), lamp chimney glass, bone	final level after removal or rock & brick feature, at south a new feature became visible
2	6	1	43 97	43.85	10YR4/3	brown	sandy clay		small dark stain turned out to be quite shallow
2	7	1	43 94	43 29	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	clay	ceramic, bottle glass, nails, tooth?	feature? found in S of unit during excavation of Str5Lev4

RUFUS KING PARK- DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT - EXCAVATION UNITS 3, 4, and 5 STRATIGRAPHY

EU	STR	LEV	DEPTH BELOW FLOOR (ft) OPEN	CLOSE	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS RECORDED ON FORMS	COMMENTS
3	1	1	0.18	0.33	10YR3/3	dark brown	very dry silty sand	bone, brick, peanut shell(d), window glass(d), nails(d)	NW corner elev is actually 1 ft. south of corner, datum is atop joist, soil is very dry loose over burden
3	1	2	0.33	1.22	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty sand	bone,ceramic,pipestem,marble,wire,metal,glass(s),nail(s),shell(s),peach pit(d),peanut(d),coal(d),walnut(d),foil&celophane(d)	after level removed a barrel shape was exposed in S and a hearth stone in east; slightly moister than level 1
3	2	1	0.43	1.08	10YR3/3	dark brown	ashy stony sandy silt	button, bone, ceramic, nail, bottle glass, brick(d), mortar(d), coal(d), cinder(d), peach pit(d)	cobbles and soil matrix in northern half of unit
3	3	1	0.38	1.01	10YR4/2	dark grayish brown	ashy loamy sand	bone, wood(d), mortar, brick(s), plastic wrapper(d)	NE corner of EU, adjacent to hearth brick wall
3	4	1	1.08	1.29	7.5YR3/4	dark brown	clayey sand	ceramic, bone, pipestem, nail, barrel stave, bottle glass(s), shell(s), windown glass(d)	
4	1	1	0.63	0.98	10YR3/3	dark brown	sandy loam	ceramics,cork,nail(s),bone,shell,curved glass,ring,cigarette butt&coal(d),w. glass(d),peach&plum pit(d),peanut(d),hickory(d)	foundation stones coming up along W wall into unit; underlaid with a mortary deposit with concentrations in N&S
4	2	1	0.98	1.12	10YR2/2	very dark brown	clayey silt	ceramics, bone, shell, bottle glass, nail(s), handle?, window glass(d)	
4	2	2	1.12	1.40	10YR3/3	dark brown	clayey sandy silt	ceramics, bone, shell, nails, bottle glass, window glass(d), hickory/chestnut(d)	less mortary than,Str2Lev1
5	1	1	1.14	1.33	10YR2/4	dark yellowish brown	mottled light soil	ceramic,bone,shell,nail(s),keys,coins,star,buttons,pencil(d),plastic(s),clothes pin,shell case,w.glass(s),peanut&wood&coal(d)	powdery soil

RUFUS KING PARK- DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT - EXCAVATION UNIT 6 STRATIGRAPHY

EU	STR	LEV	ELEVATION(ft) OPEN	CLOSE	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS RECORDED ON FORMS	COMMENTS
6	1	1	45.00	44.74	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	sod & topsoin	bottle glass, ceramic, bone, shell, nails, brick(d), slag(d), coal(d), plastic(d), styrofoam(d)	datum at top of foundation
6	1	2	44.74	44.54	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	loam	ceramics, bottle glass, phono record, bone, nails, lead, shell, styrofoam(d), plastic(d), pulltab(d), coal(d), cement(d)	under Str1Lev1 and Str2Lev1
6	2	1	44.59	44.22	10YR2/1		organic loam	bottle neck, nail, amber glass, hardware(s), peach pit(d), flat glass(d)	cone shaped deposit, about 0.8 feet diameter
6	3	1	44.54	44.22	10YR3/3	dark brown	sandy loam	ceramics, shell, bottle glass, nails, w. glass(d), iron pipe(d), coal(d), brick(d), cinder(d)	this level covered the entire unit
6	3	2	44.22	43.92	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	pebbley clayey sand	ceramics, shell, nail(s), button, glass, brick(d), coal(d)	
6	4	1	44.26	43.89	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	clayey sand	ceramic	circular stratum, possibly an earlier shovel pit or sign post hole
6	4	2	43.89	43.88	10YR4/3	brown/dark brown	sandy clay	window glass(d)	
6	5	1	44.39	43.84	10YR3/3	dark brown	sandy clay	tack, bottle glass, nail(s), plastic straw(d), brick(d), window glass(d)	possible buiders trench in W of unit, but could also be a trench for drain pipe
6	6	1	43.92	42.78	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	gravelly coarse sand	nail(s), birck(d)	loose patch in W corner assoicated with pipe trench was screened seperately; base of level is 2.1 - 2.3 below ground surface
6	6	2	42.78	42.65	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	sandy clay	brick(d)	slightly moister and rocks are rougher than level above, underlaid by a buried "A" horizon
6	7	1	42.65	42.27	10YR2/2	very dark brown	sandy clay	pipestem, brick(d)	window well on W side of S eleveation is about 2 3 feet below temp datum, stratum was increasingly sandy

EU	STR	LEV	ELEVATION(ft) OPEN	CLOSE	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS RECORDED ON FORMS	COMMENTS
7	1	1	45.50	45.29	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	mottled pebbly sand	bottle glass(s), ceramic, nail(s)	mottled with 10YR3/1 vdg & 2 5Y6/4 lyb; iron drywell pipe sticks out in NE of unit; very compact soil with lots of roots
7	1	2	45.29	44.68	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	hard packed	ceramics, bottle glass(s), lithic?, penny, crown cap, rubber ball, nail(s), window glass(s), brick(d), shell(d)	
7	2	1	45.42	44.89	10YR4/4		fine sand		stratum is mainly rocks; pipe at edge of unit is 1.34'btd & at 1 foot over it is at 1.54'btd
7	3	1	44.68	44.21	7.5YR3/4	dark brown	sand	bottle glass, nail(s), window glass(d), brick(d)	Str4Lev1 overlaid this stratum in the center of EU S of pipe
7	3	2	44.21	43.97	10YR3/3	dark brown	pebbly silty sand	window glass(d)	less sandy than Str3Lev1
7	4	1	44.68	44 52	10YR3/3	dark brown	sand	nail, bottle glass, window glass(d)	soil mottled with 10YR3/2 vdgb; Str3Lev1 underlies Str4Lev1; Str3Lev1 did not extent to W corner as first sketched
7	5	1	44.21	42.57	7.5YR4/4	brown	mottled sand	brick(d)	brick frag may have fallen in; mottled with 10YR5/6 yb & 7.5YR4/6 sb

RUFUS KING PARK- DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT - EXCAVATION UNITS 8 and 9 STRATIGRAPHY

EU	STR	LEV	ELEVATION(ft) OPEN	CLOSE	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS RECORDED ON FORMS	COMMENTS
8	1	1	44.75	44.70			leaf litter		loose debris across unit below joists; datum under front door. threshold is 2 inches thick
8	1	2	44.70	44.55			leaf litter	bottle glass(s), ceramic, bone, metal/plactic click pen, crown cap, wheel, nail(s), w. glass(s), peanut/chestnut(d), brick(d)	very dry
8	2	1	44.56	44.30	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	dry silty sand	ceramic, shell, bottle glass, nail(s), window glass(s)	3 bags
8	2	2	44.30	44.20	10YR4/3	brown/dark brown	dry silty sand	ceramics, bottle glass, mortar(s), window glass(s), brick(s)	mottled with 10YR4/4 yb coarse sand in SE corner; scattered mortar in stratum similar to units in summer kitchen
9	1	1	0.00	44.87			leaf litter		this represents the removal of the leaf litter; unit adjacent to EU8 to the S
9	1	2	44.87	44.70				1937 metal, ceramic, charcoal(d), pulltab(d), nail(s), window glass(s), plastic(d), peanut/chestnut(d), mortar(d)	
9	2	1	44.70	44.56	10YR3/3	dark brown	very dry silty sand	ceramic, bone, bottle glass, nail(s), mortar(d), window glass(s)	flagstone came up in S half at 2.48' btd
9	2	2	44.56	44.16	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	dry loamy sand	molten glass, bone, ceramic, shell, nail(s), mortar(s), brick(d), plaster(d), window glass(d)	scattered mortar coming up (see EU8Str2Lev2) more intensely as unit went down; flat paving stone in SE corner

RUFUS KING PARK- DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT - EXCAVATION UNIT 10 STRATIGRAPHY

EU	STR	LEV	ELEVATION(ft) OPEN	CLOSE	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS RECORDED ON FORMS	COMMENTS
10	1	1	0.85	0.86				bone, ceramic, pipe stem, nail, corroded metal(d), window glass(d), plastic(d), plaster(d), brick frags(d)	this is the loose soil which fell in between excavation of EU 3 and EU 10; temporary datum is 1.1 feet above hearth interior
10	2	1	0.86	0.90	10YR4/3	brown/dark brown	dry sandy silt	ceramic, bone, flat glass(s), curved glass(s), nails(s),flat stone(s), oyster shell(d), coal(d), plaster(d), wood(d),brick(d)	southern part of unit; mortary deposit began at the base of the level
10	2	2	0.90	1.07	10YR3/3	dark brown	dry sandy silt	case bottle, ceramic, bone, egg shell, nail(s), brick & wood frags(d), coal(d), shell(d), modern glass(d), flat glass(d)	southern part of EU above and around mortary soil; barrel exposed in base of level
10	2	3	1.25	1.30	10YR3/4	loamy sandy silt	dark yellowish brown	bone, ceramic, shell(d), glass(d), brick(d)	taken down to clean off to level of EU 3 excavation
10	2	4	1.30	1.51	10YR3/3	dark brown	sandy clay	ceramic, bone, corroded nails(d), cinders(d), shell?(d)	pocket of soil directly outside barrel is 10YR3/4 moist sandy silt
10	2	5	1.05	1.48	10YR3/6	dark yellowish brown	clay	ceramic, bone, glass, corroded metal(d), shell(d), brick(d), coal(d), glass(d)	this is southern part of unit; underlaid by original ground surface
10	2	6	1.55	1.75	10YR3/6	dark yellowish brown	stony sandy clay	ceramic, brick(d), shell(d), glass(d), corroded metal(d)	all artifacts from top of stratum; original ground surface; artifacts extremely fragmentary; took soil sample
10	3	1	0.90	1.12	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	loose sandy silt	bone, pipe stem, button, plaster(d), mortar(s), brick(d), wood(d), shell(d), glass(d), corroded metal(d)	extremely loose near base and below; took soil sample
10	3	2	1.03	1.30	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	slightly sandy silt	bone, pipe stem, case glass, stave(s), nail(s), acorn(d), cut wood(d), shell(d), plaster(d), glass(d)	barrel contents excavated to depth of previous stratum
10	3	3	1.30	1.58	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	ashy sandy clay	bone, bottle glass, nail, barrel stave(s), coal(d), burned wood(d), cinders(d)	bisection of N half of barrel; shallow deposit
10	3	4	1.30	1.48	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	very ashy sandy clay	bone, hardware, stave(s), barrel wood?(s), brick(d), cinder(d), ,mortar(d)	S half of barrel interior; took soil sample; found decaying wood at base
10	3	5	1.48	1.55	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	sandy clay	decaying wood(d), cinders(d), ash(d), stave(d)	contains base and sides of barrel; wood sample put with artifacts from 10.3.4

RUFUS KING PARK- DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT - EXCAVATION UNIT 11 STRATIGRAPHY

EU	STR	LEV	ELEVATION(ft) OPEN	CLOSE	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS RECORDED ON FORMS	COMMENTS
11	1	1	45.95	45.75	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	sandy loam	concrete(d), window glass(d), plaster(d), wire nails(d), brick frags(d), slag(d)	pockets of coal ash; topsoil was previousl removed; came down on concrete in S and pipe in N & W
11	2	1	45.45	45.15	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	stony sandy clay	gun flint, ceramic, nails(s), glass(d), brick(d), cinder(d)	contains stones up to 4" diameter; base of level revealed possible builders trench
11	2	2	45.19	44.89	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	sandy clay	bone, glass, ceramic, flower pot, tumbler, nail(s), metal(d), window glass(d)	
11	3	1	45.15	44.90	10YR3/3	dark brown	moist sand	bottle glass, ceramic, corroded nail(s), concrete(d), brick(d), window glass(d)	builder's trench
11	4	1	44.88	44.65	10YR3/3	dark brown	slightly clayey sand	glass, slag(d), corroded nail(d), brick frag(d), window glass(d)	stony soil; below possible builder's trench; sandier toward the east
11	4	2	44.65	44.10	10YR3/3	dark brown	pebbly sandy silt	brick frag(d), window glass(d), nails(d)	larger stones in SW corner; underlaid by strat 6 which looks like continuation of 11.5.2
11	5	1	44.65	44.50	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	stony clayey sand		builder's trench; under 11.4.1; NE corner of unit
11	5	2	44.50	44.12	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	slightly sandy clay	ncm	builder's trench; completed 2/10/98; NE corner of unit
11	6	1	44.10	43.70	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	mottled sandy clay	brick frag(d)	below 11.4.2 and 11.5.2; soil looks like 11.5.2 only silghtly sandier; N&W part of unit
11	6	2	43.70	43.34	10YR3/3	dark brown	clayey loam		soil darker and sandier than above and becomes yellower with depth
11	6	3	43.34	43.18	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	slightly sandy clay	ncm	

Appendix C

Artifact and Soil Inventories

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
INVENTORY OF SOIL SAMPLES

COLLECTION DATE	UNIT	STRAT	LEVEL	LOCATION	COMMENTS
12/2/97				from NE corner of summer kitchen at pier excavation	
2/2/98	10	2	6		
2/2/98	10	3	1		screened
2/2/98	10	3	4		screened
2/3/98				in front of summer kitchen hearth	
2/18/98				west wing foundation excavations	

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
INVENTORY OF ARTIFACTS COLLECTFED DURING MONITORING

MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
COLLECTED 08/01/97 FROM under front porch							
Mortar			1	20		sample	
Wood		sill	6	5		fragmented; sample	
		7 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM under front porch ON 08/01/97					
COLLECTED 09/25/97 FROM NW corner of house							
Glass		bottle	1		clear	whole; medicine type; 13/16" x 1 9/16" x 4"; cork stopper with corroded metal cap; machine made	1889-1920s
Ceramic	ironstone		1		white		early 19th C-present
Ceramic	porcelain	plate base	1		white	floral overglaze worn off	
Glass		bottle	1		amber	whole; medicine type; 13/16" x 1 6/16" x 3 1/2"; metal screw cap; machine made; blue & white paper label worn off	late 19th C.- 1960s
		4 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM NW corner of house ON 09/25/97					
COLLECTED 09/26/97 FROM NW corner rear of porch							
Ceramic	creamware	rim	1		white	chamber pot type	1762-1820
Ceramic	porcelain	tea cup?	1		white	gilded overglaze rim bands partially worn off	
Glass		bottle base	2		clear	milk type; embossed "1 QT"; embossed scripted "ora"; valve marked base; mends	1930s-1950s
Glass		bottle	1		amber	embossed sheild on molded imitation seal with mamelon	late 19th C.
Glass		bottle base	1		amber	embossed along basal seam "CONTINENTAL DISTILLING CORP."/"PHILADELPHIA, PA."; partial paper label "PHILAD..."/"...1933 BY CONTIN..."	1933
Glass			1		amber	metalic blue and green label worn off	1860-present
Glass		bottle	1		clear	medicine type?; whole; 13/16" x 1 9/16" x 3 15/16"; cork closure; machine made; external thread exterior finish; paper label worn off	1889-1920s
		8 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM NW corner rear of porch ON 09/26/97					
COLLECTED 11/07/97 FROM brick feature in drainage trench east of summer kitchen door							
Ceramic		brick	1		red	whole; unmarked; some mortar attached; 7 3/4" x 3 1/2" x 2 3/8"	
		1 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM brick feature in drainage trench east of summer kitchen door ON 11/07/97					
COLLECTED 11/18/97 FROM above brick feature near new catch basin off NW corner of summer kitchen							
Ceramic	ironstone		1		white	glazed maker's mark; "...TONE CHINA/...& CAMPBELL"	1879-1900
		1 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM above brick feature near new catch basin off NW corner of summer kitchen ON 11/18/97					
COLLECTED 12/02/97 FROM in foundation excavation at NE corner of summer kitchen							
Ceramic	redware	ointment pot	2		red	tin glaze; white interior; yellow exterior; 2 1/2"dia. x 1 3/4" high; mends	c.1780-1830
Ceramic	stoneware	bottle finish	1		gray	Albany slip glaze	c.1800-1900
		3 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM in foundation excavation at NE corner of summer kitchen ON 12/02/97					
COLLECTED 12/02/97 FROM in foundation excavation at NE of summer kitchen							
Glass		bottle neck & finish	1		green	french wine type; hand blown; cut lip and applied flattened string rim	late 18th C.-19th C.
		1 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM in foundation excavation at NE of summer kitchen ON 12/02/97					

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
INVENTORY OF ARTIFACTS COLLECTFED DURING MONITORING

MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
COLLECTED 12/02/97 FROM pier south of summer kitchen door							
Ceramic	porcelain	insulator?	1		white		
		1 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM pier south of summer kitchen door ON 12/02/97					
COLLECTED 12/02/97 FROM east side of summer kitchen							
Glass		drinking stem	1		clear	2 1/8" diameter; plain conical foot; 1 bladed knob; pontil mark	18th C.-late 19th C.
		1 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM east side of summer kitchen ON 12/02/97					
COLLECTED 12/02/97 FROM in pier excavation at NE corner of summer kitchen							
Ceramic	stoneware	preserves jar	1		gray	whole; 3" diameter base; 7" high; manganese glaze	early 18C-late 19thC
		1 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM in pier excavation at NE corner of summer kitchen ON 12/02/97					
COLLECTED 02/03/98 FROM inside summer kitchen							
Ceramic	ironstone	rim/base	1		white	green luster rim with gilded overglaze in floral swag from connected concentric circles	1860s-20th C.
Ceramic	redware	button blank?	1		red	two cut outs; 1 3/8" diameter buttons	
Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	blue transfer print both sides	1799-1880
		3 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM inside summer kitchen ON 02/03/98					
COLLECTED 02/04/98 FROM in foundation excavation west side of summer kitchen							
Ceramic	porcelain	rim	1		white	blue transfer print with yellow overglaze rim line	1784-1864
		1 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM in foundation excavation west side of summer kitchen ON 02/04/98					
COLLECTED 02/17/98 FROM West wing foundation excavation							
Ceramic		brick	1		red	whole: maker's mark: "KING"; 8" x 3 1/2" x 2 1/2"	
Ceramic	redware	flower pot rim	1		red		1725-present
Metal		coin	1			nickel: 1947	1947
		3 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM West wing foundation excavation ON 02/17/98					
COLLECTED 02/17/98 FROM West wing foundation excavation, north end							
Glass		bottle neck & finish	1		aqua	hand blown; down tooled finish	1830s-c.1880
		1 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM West wing foundation excavation, north end ON 02/17/98					
COLLECTED 02/18/98 FROM West wing foundation excavation							
Ceramic	ironstone	rim	1		white	gilded overglaze rim decoration; floral swag from connected concentric circles; green overglaze along rim worn off	1860s-20th C.
Glass		bottle base	1		aqua	hand blown; push up	c.1740-1820s
Glass		bottle base	1		aqua	push up	c.1740-1820s
Glass		jar rim	1		aqua	wide mouth type; machine made; 2 1/2" diam.	1893-present
Glass		jar rim	1		pale blue	wide mouth type; machine made	1893-present
		5 ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM West wing foundation excavation ON 02/18/98					

TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM COLLECTION = 41

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
SHOVEL TEST ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TEST	STRAT	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(G)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
SHOVEL TEST	201								
201	1	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white	green underglaze decoration interior	
201	1	Glass		curved	1		clear	bottle type	
201	1	Metal	copper alloy	nail?	1				
201	1	Metal	iron		1				
201	1	Metal	iron	nail?	1			round shank; corroded	
201	1	Plastic	bakelite		1		pink	black exterior	1907-c.1940+
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 201 =	6					
SHOVEL TEST	203								
203	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
203	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2 1/4"; badly corroded	
203	3	Ceramic	ironstone		4		white		early 19th C-present
203	3	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white		
203	3	Ceramic	white granite		1		white		1840s-c.1900
203	3	Ceramic	whiteware		3		white		early 19th C.-1900+
203	3	Glass		bottle	1		green		
203	3	Metal	iron	nail	1			square shank; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
203	4	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	iron oxide glazed interior	early 19th C.-1900+
203	4	Glass		flat	1		green		
203	4	Glass		flat	1		clear	frosted	
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 203 =	16					
SHOVEL TEST	204								
204	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
204	2	Glass		curved	1		clear	ribbed exterior; drinking glass?	1820-present
204	3	Glass		curved	1		clear		
204	3	Glass	milk	curved	1		white	stippled exterior	1890s-1960s+
204	4	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print	1783-c.1900
204	4	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 204 =	6					
SHOVEL TEST	205								
205	5	Bone	faunal		2				
205	5	Ceramic	earthenware	pipe	1		buff	sewer type	

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
SHOVEL TEST ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TEST	STRAT	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(G)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
205	5	Leather			1				
205	5	Metal	iron		1			badly corroded	
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 205 =	5					
SHOVEL TEST		207							
207	2	Ceramic	redware		1		red	glazed one side	1830-1900+
207	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 1 3/4", badly corroded	
207	3	Bone	faunal		1				
207	4	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 207 =	4					
SHOVEL TEST		208							
208	1	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
208	1	Glass		mirror	1		clear		1848-present
208	2	Metal	copper alloy	hook?	1				
208	2	Metal	copper alloy	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1"	c.1890-present
208	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 3"	c.1890-present
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 208 =	5					
SHOVEL TEST		209							
209	2	Ceramic	stoneware		1		gray	unglazed	1720s-present
209	2	Metal	iron	nail	3			badly corroded	
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 209 =	4					
SHOVEL TEST		210							
210	1	Ceramic		brick?	1	< 5	red		
210	1	Ceramic	redware?		1		red		
210	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
210	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
210	1	Glass		bottle	2		clear		
210	1	Glass		bottle base	1		amber	base mold seam	1860-present
210	1	Glass		bottle base	2		clear	ridged resting point; mends	late 19th C.-present
210	1	Glass		bottle base	1		clear	ridged resting point	late 19th C.-present
210	1	Glass		flat	5		aqua		
210	1	Metal	copper alloy	nail	1			whole, round shank; 1 1/2"	c.1890-present
210	1	Metal	iron	nail	3			badly corroded	
210	1	Stone	quartz	flake	1				

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
SHOVEL TEST ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TEST	STRAT	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(G)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 210 = 20						
SHOVEL TEST 211									
211	1	Ceramic	redware	flower pot	1		red		1725-present
211	2	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
211	2	Glass		flat	11		aqua		
211	2	Glass		flat	4		clear		
211	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			badly corroded	
211	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2 3/4"; badly corroded	
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 211 = 20						
SHOVEL TEST 212									
212	2	Ceramic		brick	1	10	red		
212	2	Ceramic	redware	spout	1		red	unglazed	1750-1900
212	2	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
212	2	Glass		flat	2		aqua		
212	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			square shank; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
212	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 1/4"; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
212	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 3/8"; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
212	2	Shell	oyster		2	< 5			
212	3	Ceramic		brick	2	5	red		
212	3	Glass		flat	2		clear		
212	3	Mortar			0	< 5	white		
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 212 = 14						
SHOVEL TEST 213									
213	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
213	1	Glass		curved	1		clear		
213	1	Glass		curved	1		amber		1860-present
213	1	Glass		flat	2		clear		
213	3	Ceramic		brick	4	20	red		
213	3	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
213	3	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print; spall	1783-c.1900
213	3	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print	1783-c.1900
213	3	Ceramic	stoneware	base	1		gray	manganese glaze	c.1800-1870
213	3	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
213	3	Glass		bottle	3		green		

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
SHOVEL TEST ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TEST	STRAT	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(G)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
213	3	Glass		curved	1		clear	bottle type	
213	3	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
213	3	Metal	copper alloy	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1 1/2"	c.1890-present
213	3	Metal	iron	nail	2			badly corroded	
213	3	Metal	iron	screw	1			whole; 1 1/4"	
213	3	Shell	oyster		1	< 5			
213	3	Stone	schist		1	20		gray/blue paint covered	
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 213 = 25						
SHOVEL TEST 214									
214	2	Ceramic	white granite		1		white		1840s-c.1900
214	2	Glass		bottle	1		green	molded; releaf decoration	1867-present
214	2	Glass		curved	1		clear		
214	2	Glass		rim	1		amber		1860-present
214	3	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white		
214	3	Glass		curved	1		clear		
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 214 = 6						
SHOVEL TEST 215									
215	1&2	Bone	faunal		2				
215	1&2	Ceramic		brick	1	10	red		
215	1&2	Ceramic	kaolin?	smoking pipe bowl?	1		white		
215	1&2	Glass		curved	1		clear	light bulb?	
215	1&2	Glass		curved	1		clear		
215	1&2	Glass		curved	1		green	modern; bottle type	
215	1&2	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
215	1&2	Metal	iron	nail	2			round shank; badly corroded	c.1890-present
215	1&2	Metal	iron	nail	3			square shank; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
215	3	Ceramic		brick?	3	5	red		
215	3	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
215	3	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
215	3	Metal	iron	nail	1			square shank; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
215	3	Shell	clam		2	5			
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 215 = 21						
SHOVEL TEST 216									
216	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
SHOVEL TEST ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TEST	STRAT	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(G)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
216	3	Ceramic	earthenware		2		buff	fire brick?	
216	3	Glass		flat	1		clear	refrigerator type	1820-present
216	3	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole: square shank; 2 1/4"; corroded	1798-c.1890
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 216 = 5						
SHOVEL TEST 217									
217	2	Glass		bottle	2		green		
217	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1 1/2"; corroded	c.1890-present
217	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 1 1/4"; badly corroded	
217	2	Plastic?			1		green	fiber reinforced	
217	3	Bone	faunal		3				
217	3	Ceramic	redware		1		red	white slip interior	1825-1875
217	3	Ceramic	redware		3		red	mustard glaze both sides	c.1775-1900
217	3	Ceramic	redware		1		red		1750-1900
217	3	Metal	iron		1				
217	3	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 3"; badly corroded	
217	3	Shell?			1	< 5			
			TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 217 = 16						

TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM SHOVEL TESTING = 173

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
Excavation Unit 1										
1	1	1	Glass		bottle	1		clear	modern	
1	1	1	Glass		bottle	1		green	modern	
1	1	1	Plasitc		screw top	1		white		1927-present
1	1	1	Plastic	plexiglass	flat	2		clear	mends	1931-present
1	2	1	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white	blue transfer print	c.1760-early 20th C.
1	2	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
1	2	1	Glass		bottle	1		clear	molded lettering "PIN"...	1867-present
1	2	1	Glass		bottle	1		clear	stippled exterior; molded	late 19th C.-present
1	2	1	Glass		bottle finish	1		amber	screw top	1860-present
1	2	1	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
1	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 3"; corroded	c.1890-present
1	2	1	Metal	iron	strip	1			3/4" wide; corroded	
1	2	1	Plastic		button	1		black	4 hole	1930s-present
1	2	2	Bone	faunal		1				
1	2	2	Glass		bottle foot	1		clear	ridged resting point	late 19th C.-present
1	2	2	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
1	2	2	Glass		curved	1		amber	bottle type	1860-present
1	2	2	Glass		curved	2		clear	thin; light bulb?	
1	2	2	Metal	copper	coin	1			penny; 1980	1980
1	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			round shank; corroded	c.1890-present
1	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1 7/8"; corroded	1798-c.1890
1	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 3"; corroded	1798-c.1890
1	2	3	Bone	faunal		4				
1	2	3	Ceramic	creamware		1		white		1762-1820
1	2	3	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	blue transfer print one side	c.1795-1840
1	2	3	Ceramic	salt glaze stoneware		1		white		c.1720-1805
1	2	3	Glass		bottle	1		amber		1860- present
1	2	3	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
1	2	3	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 2 5/8"; corroded	c.1890-present
1	2	3	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 3/4"; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
1	2	3	Shell	clam		2	10			
1	2	3	Shell	oyster		5	< 5			
1	2	4	Bone	faunal		1				
1	2	4	Ceramic	ironstone	handle	1		white		early 19th C-present
1	2	4	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
1	2	4	Glass		flat	1		clear		
1	2	4	Metal	iron	nail	1			badly corroded	

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	2	4	Shell	oyster		8	20			
1	3	1	Concrete			1	5		gray paint one side	
1	3	1	Glass		sunglass lens	1		gray	green reflective exterior	
1	4	1	Metal	iron	nail?	1			badly corroded	
1	4	2	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	blue transfer print interior	c.1795-1840
1	4	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			corroded	
1	5	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			badly corroded	
1	5	2	Bone	faunal		67				
1	5	2	Ceramic	creamware		1		white		1762-1820
1	5	2	Ceramic	creamware	plate base	3		white	impressed mark "D".../"CAST"..."POTTERY"/"O"; mends	c.1790-1820
1	5	2	Ceramic	ironstone		1		white		early 19th C-present
1	5	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	blue shell edge; scalloped; impressed; burned	1780s-1840s
1	5	2	Ceramic	stoneware		2		gray	brown slip interior	c.1800-present
1	5	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	burned	early 19th C.-1900+
1	5	2	Egg Shell			3				
1	5	2	Glass		bottle	11		green	patina	
1	5	2	Glass		bottle neck	1		green	patina	
1	5	2	Glass		curved	2		aqua		
1	5	2	Glass		curved	1		green		
1	5	2	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
1	5	2	Metal	copper alloy	belt buckle	1			1 3/4" wide	
1	5	2	Metal	iron		1			badly corroded	
1	5	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			badly corroded	
1	5	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 1 1/2"; badly corroded	
1	5	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2 1/2"; badly corroded	
1	5	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; square shank; 3"; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
1	5	2	Shell	clam		8	135			
1	5	2	Shell	clam		1	65		whole; 2 1/2" diameter	
1	5	2	Shell	mussel		1	5		whole; 2 3/4" long	
1	5	2	Shell	oyster		6	10			
1	5	2	Stone	marble		1	420	white	cut smooth one side	
1	5	2	Wood	charcoal		1				
1	6	1	Ceramic	creamware	rim	1		white		1762-1820
1	6	1	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe bowl	1		white		

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
Excavation Unit 1										
1	6	1	Glass		bottle base	1		green	ridged resting point; molded letters "JG/6 84/18"	1867-present
1	6	1	Glass		curved	1		green		
1	6	1	Shell	oyster		1	20		whole; 3" diameter	
1	6	2	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	1		white	blue transfer print interior; geometric pattern	1784-mid-19th C.
1	6	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	green shell edge; scalloped; impressed	1770s-1840s
1	6	2	Glass		window	2		aqua		
1	7	1	Ceramic	delftware		1		white		1625-1800+
1	7	1	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe bowl	1		white		
1	7	1	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
1	7	1	Ceramic	pearlware	ointment pot	4		white	3" diameter; crossmends with EU1-Str7-Lev2	1779-1820+
1	7	1	Ceramic	porcelain	rim	2		white	blue transfer print; geometric	1784-1864
1	7	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		3		white	blue transfer print	1783-c.1900
1	7	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1				early 19th C.-1900+
1	7	1	Ceramic	whiteware	rim	1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
1	7	1	Glass		bottle neck & finish	1		green	hand made; down tooled lip	1820s-1920s
1	7	1	Glass		flat	2		aqua		
1	7	1	Leather		strip	1		black		
1	7	1	Metal	iron	nail?	2			badly corroded	
1	7	1	Metal	lead		2	5		molten	
1	7	1	Shell	clam		7	5			
1	7	1	Shell	oyster		6	< 5			
1	7	2	Bone	faunal		1				
1	7	2	Ceramic	pearlware	handle	4		white	2 mend	1779-1820+
1	7	2	Ceramic	pearlware	ointment pot	2		white	crossmends with EU1-Str7-Lev1	1779-1820+
1	7	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
1	7	2	Glass		curved	2		clear		
1	7	2	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
1	7	2	Glass		window	1		aqua		
1	7	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	c.1890-present
1	7	2	Metal	lead		4	35		molten	
1	7	2	Shell	oyster		2	25			
				TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 1 = 61						
Excavation Unit 2										
2	0	0	Ceramic		brick	1		red	whole; unmarked; some mortar attached; 2 1/4" x 3 5/8" x 7 3/4"	
2	1	1	Bone	faunal		3			calcined	
2	1	1	Ceramic	ironstone		21		white		early 19th C-present
2	1	1	Ceramic	ironstone	base	2		white	mends	early 19th C-present

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
Excavation Unit 2										
2	1	1	Ceramic	ironstone	rim	2		white		early 19th C-present
2	1	1	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
2	1	1	Ceramic	pearlware	base	2		white	mends	1779-1820+
2	1	1	Ceramic	redware		2		red	spall	c.1750-1900
2	1	1	Ceramic	redware		1		red	white slip one side; spall	c.1750-1900
2	1	1	Ceramic	redware	rim	1		red	white slip worn off	c.1750-1875
2	1	1	Ceramic	stoneware		1		buff		1720s-present
2	1	1	Ceramic	stoneware		3		buff	Albany slip interior	c.1800-1900
2	1	1	Ceramic	stoneware		2		buff	Albany slip interior; mends	c.1800-1900
2	1	1	Ceramic	stoneware	base	1		buff	Albany slip interior	c.1800-1900
2	1	1	Ceramic	whiteware		9		white		early 19th C.-1900+
2	1	1	Ceramic	whiteware	footring	1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
2	1	1	Glass		bottle	3		green		
2	1	1	Glass		curved	1		clear		
2	1	1	Glass		flat	3		aqua		
2	1	1	Glass	milk		1		white		1890s-1960s+
2	1	1	Metal	copper	button	1			shank; 1 1/8" diameter	
2	1	1	Metal	iron		2			badly corroded	
2	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	4			badly corroded	
2	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1"; corroded	c.1890-present
2	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1 1/2"; coroded	1798-c.1890
2	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
2	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 3"; corroded	1798-c.1890
2	1	2	Ceramic	ironstone		1		white	spall	early 19th C-present
2	1	2	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white		
2	1	2	Glass		curved	1		clear	bottle type; modern	
2	1	2	Metal	iron		1			badly corroded	
2	2	1	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
2	2	1	Mortar			0	55	white	sample	
2	3	1	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
2	3	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	blue transfer print one side	c.1795-1840
2	3	1	Ceramic	redware		1		red	spall	c.1750-1900
2	3	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
2	3	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	splal	early 19th C.-1900+
2	3	1	Glass		bottle finish	1		clear	hand finished	1870-c.1930s
2	3	1	Glass		curved	9		clear	bottle type, modern	
2	3	1	Glass		curved	1		clear	lamp chimney?	
2	3	1	Glass		flat	2		aqua		

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
Excavation Unit 2										
2	3	1	Metal	iron	nail	4			badly corroded	
2	3	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			corroded	
2	3	1	Metal	lead?		1	< 5			
2	3	1	Shell	oyster		4	< 5			
2	4	1	Ceramic	redware		1		red	spall	c.1750-1900
2	4	1	Glass		curved	8		clear	modern	
2	4	1	Metal	iron	nail	3			badly corroded	
2	4	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1 3/4"; corroded	1798-c.1890
2	4	1	Shell	oyster?		1	< 5			
2	5	1	Bone	faunal		1				
2	5	1	Ceramic		brick	3	5	red		
2	5	1	Ceramic	creamware		2		white	spall	1762-1820
2	5	1	Ceramic	creamware		1		white		1762-1820
2	5	1	Ceramic	ironstone		1		white		early 19th C-present
2	5	1	Ceramic	ironstone		2		white	spalls	early 19th C-present
2	5	1	Ceramic	ironstone	handle	2		white	mends	early 19th C-present
2	5	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print one side	1783-c.1900
2	5	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	blue shell edge; scallped; impressed	1780s-1840s
2	5	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	spall	1779-1820+
2	5	1	Glass		curved	3		clear		
2	5	1	Metal	iron	nail?	1			badly corroded	
2	5	2	Bone	faunal		4				
2	5	2	Ceramic	whiteware		2		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
2	5	2	Glass		flat	4		aqua		
2	5	2	Metal	brass	gambling counter	1			18mm; Head=profile with "GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA/SIMCOX"; Tail=crest with "MBF ET H REX FDB ET LDSRI AT ET E/1793"	1793
2	5	2	Metal	iron		2			badly corroded	
2	5	2	Metal	iron	nail	10			badly corroded	
2	5	2	Mortar			5	< 5	white		
2	5	3	Bone	faunal		1				
2	5	3	Ceramic		brick	1		red	whole; 1 3/4" x 3 1/4" x 7 1/2"	
2	5	3	Ceramic		brick	1		red	whole; 2" x 4" x 8"	
2	5	3	Metal	iron	nail	3			badly corroded	
2	5	3	Shell	clam		1	< 5			
2	5	4	Glass		curved	1		clear	lamp chimney?	
2	5	4	Glass		flat	2		clear		
2	7	1	Ceramic		brick	3	5	red		

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
2	7	1	Ceramic	creamware		3		white	spalls	1762-1820
2	7	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
2	7	1	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
2	7	1	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
2	7	1	Metal	iron	nail	3			badly corroded	
2	7	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole: 3 1/2"; badly corroded	
2	7	1	Shell	clam		2	< 5			
				TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 2 = 191						
Excavation Unit 3										
3	1	1	Bone	faunal		14				
3	1	1	Ceramic		brick	1	25	red	marked; contains two partial letters	
3	1	2	Bone	faunal		137				
3	1	2	Ceramic		marble	1		brown	5/8" diameter	
3	1	2	Ceramic	creamware		7		white		1762-1820
3	1	2	Ceramic	creamware	rim	2		white		1762-1820
3	1	2	Ceramic	creamware	rim	2		white	shell edge; scalloped; impressed; overglaze worn off	1770s-1790s
3	1	2	Ceramic	creamware	rim	1		white	shell edge; uneven scallop; impressed straight lines	1770s-1790s
3	1	2	Ceramic	earthenware		1		buff	burned	
3	1	2	Ceramic	ironstone		4		white		early 19th C-present
3	1	2	Ceramic	jackfield		1		red		1740-1780
3	1	2	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
3	1	2	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white	impressed mark ..."OHN/...RA.../...V"	
3	1	2	Ceramic	pearlware		4		white		1779-1820+
3	1	2	Ceramic	pearlware	handle	1		white	brown hand painted underglaze decoration exterior	1820s-c.1850
3	1	2	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	1		white	blue shell edge; scalloped	1780s-1840s
3	1	2	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	1		white	molded floral exterior; blue hand painted underglaze interior	1780-1820
3	1	2	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	1		white	polychrome; brown band rim; blue, orange & yellow	1790s-c.1812
3	1	2	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white	blue transfer print both sides	c.1760-early 20th C.
3	1	2	Ceramic	porcelain	rim	1		white	blue geometric rim decoration	c.1760-1880
3	1	2	Ceramic	porcelain	tile	2		white	blue transfer print	c.1760-early 20th C.
3	1	2	Ceramic	redware	flower pot?	2		red		c.1725-present
3	1	2	Ceramic	whiteware		16		white		early 19th C.-1900+
3	1	2	Ceramic	whiteware	rim	3		white		early 19th C.-1900+
3	1	2	Ceramic	yellowware	rim	1		buff		1830-1900

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
3	1	2	Glass		bottle	2		green		
3	1	2	Glass		bottle	1		clear	molded lettering "CO"...	1867-present
3	1	2	Glass		curved	2		clear	bottle type	
3	1	2	Glass		curved	2		clear	frosted: lamp chimney?	
3	1	2	Glass		curved	1		clear	molded	1867-present
3	1	2	Glass		curved	4		amber	slight patina	1860-present
3	1	2	Glass		curved	4		clear	thin: light bulb?	
3	1	2	Glass		flat	6		aqua	slight patina	
3	1	2	Metal	copper	wire	1				
3	1	2	Metal	iron		1			circular disk; partial; corroded	
3	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2 3/8"; badly corroded	
3	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole: round shank; 3 1/4"; corroded	c.1890-present
3	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole: square shank; 2 3/8"; corroded	1798-c.1890
3	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole: square shank; 3"; corroded	1798-c 1890
3	1	2	Metal	iron	screw	1			1 1/2"; corroded	
3	1	2	Shell	clam		2	10			
3	1	2	Shell	oyster		1	230			
3	1	2	Stone?			2		black	flat cut side: 3/16" thick	
3	2	1	Bone	faunal		26				
3	2	1	Ceramic	creamware		3		white		1762-1820
3	2	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white		1779-1820+
3	2	1	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	1		white	blue shell edge; scalloped	1780s-1840s
3	2	1	Ceramic	whiteware		3		white		early 19th C.-1900+
3	2	1	Ceramic	yellowware		2		buff		1830-1900
3	2	1	Glass		bottle	1		green		
3	2	1	Glass		curved	2		clear		
3	2	1	Glass		flat	2		aqua		
3	2	1	Metal	iron	bolt	1			1 1/2"; corroded	
3	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2 1/4"; badly corroded	
3	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 3/16"	1798-c.1890
3	2	1	Shell & Metal	mother of pearl/brass	button	5		white	3/8" diameter; mends	1855-mid-20th C.
3	3	1	Bone	faunal		4				
3	3	1	Ceramic		brick	1	5	red		
3	3	1	Glass		curved	1		clear	light bulb?	
3	3	1	Glass		flat	1		clear		
3	4	1	Bone	faunal		1				

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
3	4	1	Ceramic	creamware		7		white		1762-1820
3	4	1	Ceramic	creamware	plate base	2		white		1762-1820
3	4	1	Ceramic	creamware	rim	2		white	mends	1762-1820
3	4	1	Ceramic	earthenware		1		buff	unglazed	
3	4	1	Ceramic	jackfield	handle	1		red		1740-1780
3	4	1	Ceramic	jackfield	rim	1		red		1740-1780
3	4	1	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
3	4	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white		1779-1820+
3	4	1	Ceramic	pearlware		2		white	blue transfer print exterior	c.1795-1840
3	4	1	Ceramic	pearlware		2		white	blue transfer print exterior; mends	c.1795-1840
3	4	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	thin brown line on interior	c.1770-1830s
3	4	1	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	2		white	blue shell edge; scalloped; impressed lines	1780s-1840s
3	4	1	Ceramic	redware		1		red	white slip interior decoration	c.1750-1875
3	4	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		2		white	blue transfer print one side	1783-c.1900
3	4	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	blue band or transfer print interior	c.1770-1950s
3	4	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	blue shell edge; scalloped; impressed	1780s-1840s
3	4	1	Ceramic	whiteware		7		white		early 19th C.-1900+
3	4	1	Ceramic	yellowware	rim	1		buff		1830-1900
3	4	1	Glass		bottle	2		green	patina	
3	4	1	Glass		curved	1		clear		
3	4	1	Glass		curved	1		aqua	thin	
3	4	1	Metal	iron	barrel stave?	1			riveted	
3	4	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			badly corroded	
3	4	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 3 3/16"; corroded	1798-c.1890
3	4	1	Shell	clam		2	5			
3	4	1	Shell	oyster		1	100		whole; 5" long	

TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 3 = 345

Excavation Unit 4

4	1	1	Bone	faunal		19				
4	1	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white		1779-1820+
4	1	1	Ceramic	pearlware	foot ring	1		white		1779-1820+
4	1	1	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white		
4	1	1	Ceramic	porcelain	rim	1		white	gray and red hand painted overglazed interior	1750s-1850s
4	1	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print one side	1783-c 1900
4	1	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	red transfer print one side, branch and urn decoration	1818-1868
4	1	1	Ceramic	whiteware		2		white		early 19th C.-1900+

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
4	1	1	Cork		stopper	1			5/8" diameter	
4	1	1	Glass		curved	2		green		
4	1	1	Glass		curved	4		clear		
4	1	1	Glass		curved	1		clear/white	milk glass type interior	1890s-1960s+
4	1	1	Glass		curved	2		clear	thin; light bulb?	
4	1	1	Glass		flat	1		clear		
4	1	1	Glass		window	1		clear	remnant of caulk	
4	1	1	Metal	alloy		1			crimped	
4	1	1	Metal	copper alloy	finger ring	1			impressed exterior decoration	
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	4			badly corroded	
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			square shank; corroded	1798-c.1890
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 1 7/8"	
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2 3/4"	
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 7/8"	
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	3			whole; round shank; 2 3/4"; corroded	c.1890-present
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 2"	c.1890-present
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; round shank; 3 1/8"; corroded	c.1890-present
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1"; corroded	1798-c.1890
4	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	4			whole; square shank; 3"; corroded	1798-c.1890
4	1	1	Metal	iron	wire	1			5 1/4"; corroded	
4	1	1	Shell	clam		4	15			
4	2	1	Bone	faunal		11				
4	2	1	Ceramic	creamware		20		white		1762-1820
4	2	1	Ceramic	creamware	rim	1		white		1762-1820
4	2	1	Ceramic	earthenware		1		buff	yellow glaze exterior	
4	2	1	Ceramic	ironstone		2		white		early 19th C-present
4	2	1	Ceramic	ironstone	rim	2		white		early 19th C-present
4	2	1	Ceramic	pearlware		13		white		1779-1820+
4	2	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	light blue and brown annular	1790s-c.1812
4	2	1	Ceramic	pearlware	foot	1		white		1779-1820+
4	2	1	Ceramic	porcelain	rim	1		white	blue cross hatched rim decoration	c.1760-1880
4	2	1	Ceramic	redware		1		red	clear glaze one side; other side spalled off	c.1750-1900
4	2	1	Ceramic	redware		2		red	manganese glazed interior; exterior spalled off	c.1775-1900
4	2	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue hand painted underglaze asterisk shape	c.1780-1820
4	2	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	yellow and white impressed banded exterior	c.1780-1890
4	2	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	2		white	blue shell edge; scalloped	1780s-1840s
4	2	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	blue shell edge; scalloped; impressed	1780s-1840s
4	2	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	blue shell edge; scalloped; impressed lines	1780s-1840s

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
4	2	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	blue shell edge; scalloped; impressed lines; burned	1780s-1840s
4	2	1	Ceramic	white granite		12		white		1840s-c.1900
4	2	1	Ceramic	white granite	rim	1		white		1840s-c.1900
4	2	1	Ceramic	whiteware		15		white		early 19th C.-1900+
4	2	1	Ceramic	whiteware		2		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
4	2	1	Ceramic	whiteware	rim	3		white		early 19th C.-1900+
4	2	1	Glass		curved	1		clear	frosted	
4	2	1	Metal	iron	knife?	1			corroded	
4	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1 1/2"; corroded	c.1890-present
4	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	c.1890-present
4	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 1/4"; corroded	1798-c.1890
4	2	1	Plaster			2	5	white	mends	
4	2	1	Shell	clam		5	20			
4	2	2	Bone	faunal		3				
4	2	2	Ceramic	creamware		8		white		1762-1820
4	2	2	Ceramic	creamware		12		white		1762-1820
4	2	2	Ceramic	creamware		3		white	overglaze interior decoration worn off	c.1765-1810
4	2	2	Ceramic	creamware	foot ring	1		white		1762-1820
4	2	2	Ceramic	creamware	rim	2		white		1762-1820
4	2	2	Ceramic	creamware	rim	1		white	overglazed interior decoration worn off	c.1765-1810
4	2	2	Ceramic	ironstone		2		white		early 19th C-present
4	2	2	Ceramic	ironstone	rim	1		white		early 19th C-present
4	2	2	Ceramic	pearlware		3		white		1779-1820+
4	2	2	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	blue transfer print one side	c.1795-1840
4	2	2	Ceramic	pearlware		9		white	spalls	1779-1820+
4	2	2	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	12		white	blue shell edge; scalloped; impressed lines	1780s-1840s
4	2	2	Ceramic	porcelain	rim	1		white	blue geometric print underglaze interior band	1760-1880
4	2	2	Ceramic	redware		4		red	embossed exterior, overglaze decoration worn off; mends	1820-1900
4	2	2	Ceramic	redware		3		red	glazed both sides	c.1750-1900
4	2	2	Ceramic	redware		1		red	glazed one side	c.1750-1900
4	2	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware		3		white	blue transfer print one side	1783-c.1900
4	2	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	brown band exterior underglaze	1790s-c.1810
4	2	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	polychrome underglaze, leaf sprig; green & brown	1820s-c.1860
4	2	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	polychrome underglaze, orange, yellow, & blue	1820s-c 1840
4	2	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	polychrome underglaze; yellow & brown	1820s-c.1840
4	2	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	3		white	blue shell edge, scalloped; impressed	1780s-1840s
4	2	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	blue transfer print one side	1783-c.1900

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
4	2	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware	rim	1		white	one brown band exterior; two brown bands interior	1790s-c.1810
4	2	2	Ceramic	white granite		2		white		1840s-c.1900
4	2	2	Ceramic	white granite	rim	1		white		1840s-c.1900
4	2	2	Ceramic	whiteware		19		white		early 19th C.-1900+
4	2	2	Ceramic	whiteware		29		white	spalls	early 19th C.-1900+
4	2	2	Ceramic	whiteware	rim	3		white		early 19th C.-1900+
4	2	2	Ceramic	yellowware		1		buff	spall	1830-1900
4	2	2	Glass		curved	1		clear		
4	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; square shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
4	2	2	Shell	clam		8	20			
				TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 4 = 318						
Excavation Unit 5										
5	1	1	Bone	faunal		15				
5	1	1	Ceramic	porcelain	plate base	1		white		
5	1	1	Ceramic	redware	smoking pipe mouthpiece	1		red		
5	1	1	Ceramic	yellowware	spout	1		buff		1830-1900
5	1	1	Cork		stopper	1			1 3/8" diameter	
5	1	1	Glass		bottle	3		green		
5	1	1	Glass		curved	4		aqua		
5	1	1	Glass		eyeglass lens	1		clear		
5	1	1	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
5	1	1	Glass		flat	1		clear	patina	
5	1	1	Glass		rim	1		clear	drinking glass?	
5	1	1	Glass		rim	2		clear	drinking glass?; mends	
5	1	1	Metal		coin	1			dime; 196?	1960s
5	1	1	Metal		key	1			club head; "INDEPENDENT/LOCK"..."Co"; corroded	
5	1	1	Metal		key	1			eared head; "J STEIN"/..."160ST"/..."20" // "INDEPENDENT/LOCK Co/FITCHBURG, MASS"	c.1970-1993
5	1	1	Metal		key	1			round head; "NEW/KEIL/YORK/159AA" // "J STEIN"/...."160 ST"	c.1970-1993
5	1	1	Metal		key	1			triangular head; "ACE/LEOMINSTER, MASS" // encircled "R"..	
5	1	1	Metal	alloy	ring	1			jewelry?; 3/4" diameter; corroded	
5	1	1	Metal	copper alloy	button back?	1			1/2" diameter	
5	1	1	Metal	copper alloy	decorative	1			5-pointed star with twisted strips to each point. possible lighting fixture part	
5	1	1	Metal	copper alloy	fastner?	1				

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
5	1	1	Metal	iron		2	65		badly corroded	
5	1	1	Metal	iron	hook	1			corroded	
5	1	1	Metal	iron	key head	1			sardine can type	
5	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			square shank; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
5	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1 7/8"; corroded	c.1890-present
5	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	c.1890-present
5	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shanki; 1 5/8"; corroded	c.1890-present
5	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; square shank; 2 3/8"; corroded	1798-c.1890
5	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 3 1/8"; corroded	1798-c.1890
5	1	1	Metal	iron	washer	1			3/4" diameter	
5	1	1	Metal	steel	ring	1			hardware connector?; 1 7/8" round with split end	
5	1	1	Plastic		button cover?	1			1/2" diameter	
5	1	1	Rubber		rim	1				
5	1	1	Shell	clam		2	25			
5	1	1	Shell	mother of pearl	button	1			2 hole; 1/2" diameter; recessed one side	
5	1	1	Wood		clothes pin	1				
				TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 5 = 60						
Excavation Unit 6										
6	1	1	Bone	faunal		1				
6	1	1	Ceramic	black basalt?		1		black	matte finish worn off	
6	1	1	Ceramic	creamware		1		white		1762-1820
6	1	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print one side	1783-c.1900
6	1	1	Glass		bottle	1		amber	embossed	1867-present
6	1	1	Glass		bottle	2		amber	embossed decoration including stars	1867-present
6	1	1	Glass		curved	4		clear		
6	1	1	Glass		curved	7		amber	bottle type	1860-present
6	1	1	Glass		curved	4		green	bottle type	
6	1	1	Glass		curved	2		clear	molded stippled exterior	late 19th C.-present
6	1	1	Glass		curved	1		clear	partial embossed lettering	1867-present
6	1	1	Glass		flat	2		aqua		
6	1	1	Glass		flat	5		clear		
6	1	1	Glass		flat	1		clear	frosted one side	
6	1	1	Metal	alloy	flat	3				
6	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole, round shank, 1 1/2", corroded	c 1890-present
6	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole, round shank; 3", corroded	c 1890-present
6	1	1	Metal	iron	nail?	1			badly corroded	
6	1	1	Metal	iron	screw	1			whole, 2 1/4"	

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
6	1	1	Metal	iron	screw	1			whole; 2"; corroded	
6	1	1	Metal	lead		1	135		molten	
6	1	1	Shell	clam		1	< 5			
6	1	2	Bone	faunal		1				
6	1	2	Ceramic		brick	2	< 5	red		
6	1	2	Ceramic	creamware		1		white		1762-1820
6	1	2	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white		1779-1820+
6	1	2	Ceramic	pearlware	handle	1		white		1779-1820+
6	1	2	Ceramic	redware	flower pot rim	1		red		c.1725-present
6	1	2	Ceramic	stoneware		1		gray	brown glaze one side	1820-present
6	1	2	Glass		bottle finish	1		clear	threaded rim	1876-present
6	1	2	Glass		curved	12		clear		
6	1	2	Glass		curved	3		green	bottle type	
6	1	2	Glass		curved	2		amber	bottle type	1860-present
6	1	2	Glass		flat	2		aqua		
6	1	2	Glass		flat	2		clear		
6	1	2	Metal	copper alloy	button back	1			3/4" diameter; shank broken off	
6	1	2	Metal	copper alloy	furniture hardware	1			drawer pull or furniture medallion	
6	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; 1 3/4"; badly corroded	
6	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2 1/2"; badly corroded	
6	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; 2"; badly corroded	
6	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1 1/2"; badly corroded	c.1890-present
6	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 2 1/2"	c.1890-present
6	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1 1/4"; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
6	1	2	Metal	iron alloy	flat	1			rectangular; 13/16" x ?	
6	1	2	Metal	lead		2	30		molten	
6	1	2	Plastic		phonograph record	2		black	mends	c.1900-present
6	1	2	Shell	clam?		3	< 5			
6	2	1	Glass		bottle	1		amber	mold seam	1860-present
6	2	1	Glass		bottle finish	1		amber	machine made; partial embossed lettering; remnants of gray/blue paint	late 19th C.-present
6	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			square shank; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
6	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2 3/4"; badly corroded	
6	2	1	Metal	iron	wire	1			7 3/4"	
6	3	1	Ceramic	creamware		1		white	remnant of overglaze decoration	c.1765-1810
6	3	1	Ceramic	pearlware		5		white		1779-1820+
6	3	1	Ceramic	redware		1		red	manganese glaze exterior, clear glaze interior	c.1775-1900

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
6	3	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print	1783-c.1900
6	3	1	Ceramic	stoneware	shoulder	1		gray	light brown exterior glaze	1820-present
6	3	1	Ceramic	whiteware		2		white		early 19th C.-1900+
6	3	1	Glass		curved	2		clear		
6	3	1	Glass		curved	2		green	bottle type	
6	3	1	Glass		flat	3		pale green		
6	3	1	Glass		flat	3		clear		
6	3	1	Metal	aluminum	pull tab	1				1962-1983
6	3	1	Metal	iron		1			badly corroded	
6	3	1	Metal	iron	nail	5			badly corroded	
6	3	1	Metal	iron	nail?	1			badly corroded	
6	3	1	Shell	clam		4	5			
6	3	2	Ceramic	redware		1		red	manganese speckled glaze; molded	c.1800-1900
6	3	2	Ceramic	whiteware		3		white	mends	early 19th C.-1900+
6	3	2	Glass		flat	2		aqua		
6	3	2	Metal	copper alloy	button	1			1/2" diameter; back shank	
6	3	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			badly corroded	
6	3	2	Shell	clam		1	< 5			
6	4	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
6	5	1	Glass		curved	1		clear		
6	5	1	Metal	copper alloy	tack head	1			7/16" diameter	
6	5	1	Metal	iron	nail	3			badly corroded	
6	6	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1 5/8"; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
6	7	1	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
				TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 6 = 148						
Excavation Unit 7										
7	1	1	Ceramic	ironstone	handle	1		white		early 19th C-present
7	1	1	Glass		bottle	1		amber	embossed lettering "REG "	1867-present
7	1	1	Glass		bottle	1		clear	embossed stipples	late 19th C.-present
7	1	1	Glass		bottle	1		green	embossed stipples	late 19th C.-present
7	1	1	Glass		bottle	1		amber	mold seam	1860-present
7	1	1	Glass		bottle finish	1		green	screw top	late 19th C.-present
7	1	1	Glass		bottle finish	1		amber	screw top	late 19th C.-present

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
7	1	1	Glass		bottle foot	1		green	embossed ridges	late 19th C.-present
7	1	1	Glass		flat	1		clear		
7	1	1	Metal	iron	hardware	1			edging?	
7	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			corroded	
7	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 4"; badly corroded	
7	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1 1/2"; corroded	c.1890-present
7	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1 7/8"	c.1890-present
7	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; round shank; 1"	c.1890-present
7	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 3"; corroded	c.1890-present
7	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1 3/4"; corroded	1798-c.1890
7	1	1	Metal	iron	screw	1			whole; 1 3/4"; corroded	
7	1	1	Metal/Plastic		bottle top	1			crown cap type; 1" diameter	1930s-present
7	1	2	Ceramic	creamware		2		white	spall	1762-1820
7	1	2	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	blue line	c.1790-1890
7	1	2	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	spall	1779-1820+
7	1	2	Ceramic	redware		1		red	remnants of manganese glaze exterior	c.1775-1900
7	1	2	Ceramic	redware	rim	1		red	manganese glazed	c.1775-1900
7	1	2	Ceramic	whiteware		2		white		early 19th C.-1900+
7	1	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
7	1	2	Ceramic	whiteware	base	1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
7	1	2	Glass		bottle	2		green		
7	1	2	Glass		bottle	1		amber	embossed lettering ..."TER"	1867-present
7	1	2	Glass		bottle	1		clear	partial embossed letter	1867-present
7	1	2	Glass		bottle	1		clear	stippled exterior	late 19th C.-present
7	1	2	Glass		bottle finish	1		clear		
7	1	2	Glass		bottle finish	1		green	screw top	late 19th C.-present
7	1	2	Glass		curved	1		green		
7	1	2	Glass		curved	1		aqua		
7	1	2	Metal	copper	coin	1			penny; 1980	1980
7	1	2	Metal	copper alloy	hardware?	1				
7	1	2	Metal	iron	hook	2			corroded	
7	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			badly corroded	
7	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1 1/8"	c.1890-present
7	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 2 1/2"; badly corroded	c.1890-present
7	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
7	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
7	1	2	Metal	iron	screw	1			whole; 1"	
7	1	2	Metal	iron	tack	1			whole; round shank; 1/2"; corroded	
7	1	2	Metal/Plastic		bottle top	1			crown cap; 1 1/8" diameter	1930s-present

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
7	1	2	Rubber		ball	1		yellow		
7	1	2	Stone	chert	flake?	1				
7	3	1	Glass		bottle	1		green		
7	3	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			badly corroded	
7	3	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			square shank; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
7	3	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 1/4"; corroded	1798-c.1890
7	3	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 3/4"; corroded	1798-c.1890
7	4	1	Glass		curved	1		green		
7	4	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			square shank; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
7	4	1	Metal	iron	screw	1			whole; 1 1/2"; badly corroded	
				TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 7 =	64					
Excavation Unit 8										
8	1	2	Bone	faunal		13				
8	1	2	Ceramic	redware		1		red		c.1750-1900
8	1	2	Ceramic	whiteware	plate base	1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
8	1	2	Glass		bottle	1		clear	embossed lettering ..."UAR"...	1867-present
8	1	2	Glass		bottle	1		clear	partial embossed lettering and stipples	1867-present
8	1	2	Glass		curved	1		green		
8	1	2	Glass		curved	1		amber		1860- present
8	1	2	Glass		curved	1		clear	frosted	late 19th C.-present
8	1	2	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
8	1	2	Glass		flat	2		clear		
8	1	2	Metal	alloy	curtain hook	1				
8	1	2	Metal	copper alloy	shell casing?	1			1/4" diameter	
8	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 1 3/4"; corroded	c.1890-present
8	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 2 1/2"	c.1890-present
8	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	c.1890-present
8	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; square shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
8	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole, square shank; 2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
8	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; square shank; 3"; corroded	1798-c.1890
8	1	2	Metal	iron	screw	1			whole; 1 1/8"; corroded	
8	1	2	Metal/Plastic		bottle top	1			1" diameter; corroded	
8	1	2	Rubber		wheel?	1			1/2" diameter	
8	2	1	Ceramic	redware	flower pot?	2		red		c.1725-present

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
8	2	1	Ceramic	stoneware	jug?	1		red	embossed scripted "JAB"	1720s-c 1830
8	2	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C -1900+
8	2	1	Glass		bottle	10		green		
8	2	1	Glass		bottle base	1		green	empontilled push up; basal slump; 3 3/4" diameter; heavy patina	c.1740-1820s
8	2	1	Glass		bottle finish	1		green	down tooled lip; applied string rim	c.1770-1785
8	2	1	Glass		bottle finish	1		green	v-tooled lip; applied string rmi	c.1770-1785
8	2	1	Glass		bottle heel	1		green		
8	2	1	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type; modern	
8	2	1	Glass		flat	3		aqua		
8	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
8	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 1/4"; corroded	1798-c.1890
8	2	1	Shell	clam		2	15			
8	2	2	Ceramic		brick	1	65	red		
8	2	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
8	2	2	Glass		bottle	1		green		
8	2	2	Glass		curved	5		green		
8	2	2	Glass		flat	2		aqua		
8	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	4			square shank; corroded	1798-c 1890
8	2	2	Mortar			8	20			
				TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 8 = 85						
Excavation Unit 9										
9	1	2	Ceramic	redware	flower pot	1		red		c.1725-present
9	1	2	Glass		curved	2		clear		
9	1	2	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
9	1	2	Metal	copper	coin	1			penny; badly corroded	
9	1	2	Metal	copper alloy	medal	1			"1937/ROA"; covered with a perforated dial	1937
9	1	2	Metal	iron	fastener	1			whole; 2"; rusting	
9	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			badly corroded	
9	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 3"	c.1890-present
9	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 3"; corroded	c.1890-present
9	1	2	Metal	iron	nail	6			whole; square shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
9	1	2	Metal	iron	tack	1			whole; corroded	
9	2	1	Bone	faunal		1				
9	2	1	Ceramic		brick	1	10	red		
9	2	1	Ceramic	redware	flower pot	3		red		c.1725-present

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
9	2	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
9	2	1	Glass		curved	3		green	exterior embossed ridging	late 19th C.-present
9	2	1	Glass		flask shoulder	1		amber		1860-present
9	2	1	Glass		flat	1		aqua		
9	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			square shank; corroded	1798-c.1890
9	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; round shank; 3 1/4"; corroded	c.1890-present
9	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
9	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1"; corroded	1798-c.1890
9	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	3			whole; square shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
9	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; square shank; 2 7/8"; corroded	1798-c.1890
9	2	2	Bone	faunal		1				
9	2	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C.-1900+
9	2	2	Glass		molten	1		aqua		
9	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 1/8"; corroded	1798-c.1890
9	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			whole; square shank; 2 3/8"; corroded	1798-c.1890
9	2	2	Metal	iron	tack	1			whole; 3/4"; corroded	
9	2	2	Mortar			1	70			
9	2	2	Shell	clam		1	110		whole; 5 3/4" long	
				TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 9 =		48				
Excavation Unit 10										
10	1	1	Bone	faunal		10				
10	1	1	Ceramic	creamware		1		white		1762-1820
10	1	1	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
10	1	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	hand painted brown and green underglaze decoration	c.1795-1820s
10	1	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19thC.-1900+
10	1	1	Glass		bottle	1		amber	molded?	
10	1	1	Glass		curved	1		clear	light bulb type?	
10	1	1	Glass		flat	2		aqua		
10	1	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 3 1/4"; badly corroded	
10	1	1	Shell	egg		1				
10	2	1	Bone	faunal		8				
10	2	1	Ceramic	brownware		1		brown	Rockingham/mocha type exterior, yellow interior	c.1850-1900
10	2	1	Ceramic	creamware		8		white		1762-1820
10	2	1	Ceramic	pearlware		4		white		1779-1820+
10	2	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	brown band underglaze	c 1770-1830s
10	2	1	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	3		white	blue shell edge, embossed lines	c 1820-1840s

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
10	2	1	Ceramic	porcelain	rim	1		white	blue transfer print interior; geometric design	1784-1864
10	2	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19thC.-1900+
10	2	1	Conglomerate		building material	1	30	black	cut on one side	
10	2	1	Glass		curved	1		green		
10	2	1	Glass		flat	2		aqua		
10	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 1 1/4"; badly corroded	
10	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; round shank; 3"; corroded	c.1890-present
10	2	2	Bone	faunal		2				
10	2	2	Ceramic	creamware		2		white		1762-1820
10	2	2	Ceramic	ironstone		3		white		early 19thC.-present
10	2	2	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	1		white	blue shell edge; scalloped; embossed lines	c.1820-1840s
10	2	2	Ceramic	redware		1		red	clear lead glaze both sides	1750-1900
10	2	2	Ceramic	redware		1		red	manganese glaze; spall	1775-1900
10	2	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19thC.-1900+
10	2	2	Glass		case bottle	1		green		early 18th-mid-19thC
10	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 1 1/8"; corroded	1798-c.1890
10	2	2	Shell	egg		4				
10	2	3	Bone	faunal		2				
10	2	3	Ceramic	ironstone		2		white	spall	early 19thC.-present
10	2	3	Ceramic	pearlware		3		white		1779-1820+
10	2	3	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print one side	c.1780-early 20th C.
10	2	3	Ceramic	whiteware		2		white	spall	early 19thC.-1900+
10	2	4	Bone	faunal		3				
10	2	4	Bone	faunal		2				
10	2	4	Ceramic	creamware		1		white	spall	1762-1820
10	2	4	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white		1779-1820+
10	2	4	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	blue transfer print one side	c.1780-early 20th C.
10	2	4	Ceramic	pearlware		2		white	spall	1779-1820+
10	2	4	Ceramic	porcelain	foot ring	1		white	overglaze interior worn off	
10	2	4	Ceramic	redware		1		red	manganese glaze both sides	1775-1900
10	2	4	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	red stippled transfer print both sides	1818-1869
10	2	4	Ceramic	whiteware		5		white	spall	early 19th C.-1900+
10	2	5	Ceramic	creamware		3		white		1762-1820
10	2	5	Ceramic	creamware	rim	1		white		1762-1820
10	2	5	Ceramic	pearlware		5		white		1779-1820+
10	2	5	Ceramic	pearlware	rim	1		white	brown overglaze band at rim	c.1770-1830s
10	2	5	Ceramic	porcelain	rim	1		white	scalloped; overglaze worn off	
10	2	5	Ceramic	refined, earthenware		1		white	green underglaze in corner, spall	1818-1859
10	2	5	Ceramic	whiteware	rim	1		white	impressed shell edge, scalloped	c 1820-1840s

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
10	2	5	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
10	2	6	Ceramic	creamware		1		white		1762-1820
10	2	6	Ceramic	ironstone		1		white		early 19thC.-present
10	2	6	Ceramic	whiteware	rim	1		white	double brown band at rim; wider band at top	c.1800-1830s
10	3	1	Bone	faunal		9				
10	3	1	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
10	3	1	Metal	iron alloy	button	1			5/8" diameter; back shank; corroded	
10	3	2	Bone	faunal		7				
10	3	2	Ceramic	kaolin	smoking pipe stem	1		white		
10	3	2	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
10	3	2	Metal	iron	barrel stave	1			1 1/8" wide; badly corroded	
10	3	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			badly corroded; burned?	
10	3	3	Bone	faunal		7				
10	3	3	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
10	3	3	Metal	iron	latch?	1			badly corroded	
10	3	3	Metal	iron	nail	1			badly corroded	
10	3	3	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2"; badly corroded	
10	3	4	Bone	faunal		8				
10	3	4	Metal	iron	barrel stave	1			badly corroded	
10	3	4	Metal	iron	hook	1			corroded	
10	3	4	Metal/Wood	iron	barrel	1			fragment	
				TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 10 = 159						
Excavation Unit 11										
11	1	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white		1779-1820+
11	1	1	Ceramic	redware	flower pot	2		red		1725-present
11	1	1	Ceramic	whiteware	rim	1		white		early 19thC.-1900+
11	2	1	Bone	faunal		1				
11	2	1	Ceramic	ironstone	rim	1		white		early 19thC.-present
11	2	1	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white		
11	2	1	Ceramic	redware	flower pot rim	1		red		1725-present
11	2	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue print?, spall	c.1780-early 20th C.
11	2	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print both sides	c.1780-early 20th C.
11	2	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print one side, spall	c.1780-early 20th C.
11	2	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C -1900+
11	2	1	Glass		bottle shoulder?	1		clear	frosted?	

RUFUS KING PARK - DRAINAGE/TERMITE PROJECT
EXCAVATION UNIT ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EU	STR	LEV	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(g)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
11	2	1	Metal	copper	flat	1	< 5		unfinished; cut; 2 5/8" long; jagged along other edge	
11	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	2			badly corroded	
11	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			square shank; corroded	1798-c.1890
11	2	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; square shank; 2 1/2"; corroded	1798-c.1890
11	2	1	Stone	flint	gun flint	1		black	English type; 13/16" x 15/16"	18th C.- mid 19th C.
11	2	2	Bone	faunal		2				
11	2	2	Ceramic	redware	flower pot	1		red		1725-present
11	2	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19thC.-1900+
11	2	2	Glass		bottle base?	1		clear	molded; panelled exterior; frosted?	
11	2	2	Glass		curved	2		green	bottle type	
11	2	2	Glass		tumbler base	1		clear	molded; panelled; 9 sides; 2 1/2" diameter	18th C.-present
11	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	2			badly corroded	
11	2	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			square shank; badly corroded	1798-c.1890
11	3	1	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	blue transfer print exterior	c.1780-early 20th C.
11	3	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19thC.-1900+
11	3	1	Glass		curved	2		aqua	molded; stippled exterior; mends	1867-present
11	3	1	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 2"; badly corroded	
11	3	1	Metal	lead?		1	5			
11	4	1	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle type	
11	0	0	Glass		bottle heel	1		clear	modern type	

TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM EU 11 = 38

TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM UNIT EXCAVATIONS = 1701

Appendix D

Faunal Report

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

by

Patience Freeman

Recent work at Rufus King Manor permitted limited archaeological excavation and testing to take place. Faunal remains were recovered during this work and, although the modest total is only 331 fragments of bone, they do contribute towards an interpretation of certain features found.

Methodology

After excavation in the field the bones were recovered by dry screening of the soil through 1/4inch wire mesh. The bones were later washed in the laboratory in water, allowed to dry thoroughly and stored in plastic bags.

Identification of the fauna was carried out using the comparative faunal collection of the Bioarchaeology Laboratory at Hunter College (CUNY) and this author's private reference collection. Also used as supplementary refences were the manuals of Schmid (1972), Olsen (1979), Gilbert et al. (1985) and Gilbert (1990).

Each specimen was identified to the most precise taxon possible. Where a fragment could not be assigned at the genus/species level the next higher taxonomic level was used. Although sheep are referred to below it must be noted that the domestic goat (*Capra hircus*) is almost identical to it morphologically and can only be distinguished from it by the use of a large comparative collection (Boessneck 1970). The presence of goats or goat meat is unlikely, but neither can it be excluded.

Where the degree of fragmentation has precluded identification beyond the level of class (i.e.,Mammalia) such blanket assignments have been subdivide into large, medium and small. The term large mammal refers to horse or cows, medium to pig, sheep/goat and small mammals are such as dogs, cats and rodents. A number of fragments fall into the category of "scrap".

Bones recovered from the site include among domestic mammals, cow (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and other related birds (Galliformes), and cat (*Felis catus*). Wild fauna present include mallard (*Anas platyrhyncos*), striped porgy or scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*), sheephead (*Archosarus porbatocephalus*) and other fish of the porgy family (Sparidae). The common and ubiquitous

rat (*Rattus* sp.) was present both from its bones and from the plentiful evidence of gnawed bones. Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) and pigeon (*Columba* sp.) were also found.

A snail shell of a common European species, Helix sp.,family Helicidae, was found in Unit 10,. This non-native species was readily introduced in the nineteenth century as eggs in soil adhering to imported plants, and is now common in this country.

Butchery

There is remarkably little evidence of butchery from the recent excavations. Only 27 bones (8%), all from cow or sheep, have any sawn ends and all but 3 were found in the summer kitchen area. Those found do indicate some of the better cuts of meat, beef sirloin and T-bone steaks and ribs, and legs of lamb, rack of lamb and chops.

The scarcity of butchered bone does not mean that cuts of meat were not being cooked, it simply means that debris was usually disposed of in more formal ways, but the recovered bones had fallen away and were overlooked during dispoal.

Burning

Evidence for burning or roasting from burnt bones is very slight. Summer cooking may have made only rare use of big fires and may not have burnt the trash. Only 6 bones were burnt and only 1 was in a unit associated with the kitchen.

Rodent and Cat Activity

The forgotten fragments of bone were found and gnawed by rats and chewed by cats. Rats gnawed, sometimes heavily, on 57 bones (19%) from the 5 kitchen units, and cats and a kitten chewed on 3 more fragments, proving that the debris lay around for extended periods of time. Rat bones were also found from at least 2 individuals and a subadult. Cat bones, both adult and neonate, were found mostly in Units 3 and 4.

Excavated areas not associated with the summer kitchen

Table 1 Distribution of Faunal Remains in Units not Associated with the Summer Kitchen

CONTEXT			ANIMAL									
UNIT	STRAT	LEVEL	*COW*	*SHEEP*	*PIG*	*CAT*	*SQUIRREL*	*PIGEON*	*BIRD*	*MED. MAMMAL*	*SCRAP*	TNB (total)
2	1	1								4		4
2	5	1							1			1
2	5	2			1					2	1	4
2	5	3								1		1
		Total			1				1	7	1	10
6	1	1								1		1
6	1	2	1									1
		Total	1							1		2
8	1	2		1		1	1	1	6			10
		Total		1		1	1	1	6			10
9	2	1		1								1
9	2	2	1									1
		Total	1	1								2
11	2	1									1	1
11	2	2									2	2
		Total									3	3
Grand Total			**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**8**	**4**	**27**

Units 2, 6, 8, 9, and 11 produced a total of 27 bones. This is 8.2% of the total for the site, with a TNB (total number of bones) of 331. Unit 7 contained none. Fragments identified to species numbered eight. In the front of the house, by the porch, Units 8 and 9 contained evidence for cat, squirrel and pigeon, with other unidentifiable fragments of bird bone - all very likely inhabitants of the front garden. The other units, 2, 6, and 11, showed little evidence for untidy disposal of food debris (Table 1).

Shovel tests, 205, 207, 215 and 217 showed nothing worthy of discussion (Table 2). Fourteen other tests were bone-free.

Table 2 Distribution of Faunal Remains in Shovel Tests

SHOVEL TEST #	LEVEL	COW	SCRAP	TNB
205	5	1		1
207	3		1	1
215	1,2		2	2
217	3	2		2
Total		3	3	6

Excavated areas associated with the summer kitchen

For fauna the most productive excavations were those inside or near the summer kitchen, where new flooring was being installed, and it is from these Units, numbers 1,3,4,5, and 10, that 299 bones (90% of the total) were recovered, with 129 (43%) identified to species (Table 3). While Units 3,4,5 and 10 are within the present kitchen (rebuilt after 1855), Unit 1 is outside to the north but nevertheless lay within the earlier kitchen as mapped in 1842. These five units are discussed here for the information they may reveal of the use of this kitchen during the summer months.

When Rufus King bought and moved into the manor in 1806, Jamaica was still rural and the household was sustained, in part, by its farm of about 90 acres. In 1807 there were five public meat, fish and produce markets in Manhattan (De Voe 1862 :223). It is unlikely that King's household bought everyday

Table 3 Distribution of Faunal Remains in Units Associated with the Summer Kitchen

CONTEXT			ANIMAL																	
UNIT	STRAT	LEVEL	*COW*	*SHEEP*	*PIG*	*CAT*	*RAT*	*GALLUS*	*GALLIFORMES*	*BIRD*	*SHEEPHEAD*	*PORGY*	*SPARIDAE*	*FISH*	*MOLLUSC*	*LARGE MAMMAL*	*MED. MAMMAL*	*SMALL MAMMAL*	*SCRAP*	TNB
1	2	2								1										1
1	2	3												1			2			3
1	2	4															1			1
1	5	2	4	3	2		1	4	1	10	1			1			8	2	14	51
1	7	2							1											1
		Total	4	3	2		1	4	2	11	1			2			11	2	14	57
3	1	1	1	3					2	4							1		1	12
3	1	2	8	18	3	9	5	14						2		2	38	6		105
3	2	1		3		3	1		4	2			1				4	1		19
3	3	1			1					2								1		4
3	4	1							1											1
		Total	9	24	4	12	6	14	7	8			1	2		2	43	8	1	141
4	1	1		2		2	2	2		3							3		4	18
4	2	1		3		1	2		1								2		2	11
4	2	2	1															1	1	3
		Total	1	5		3	4	2	1	3							5	1	7	32
5	1	1	8				2					1					4			15
		Total	8				2					1					4			15
10	1	1	1	3		2	1			1				1					1	10
10	2	1	1				1										2		2	6
10	2	2															1		1	2
10	2	3								1				1						2
10	2	4															1	2		3
10	2	5								1								1		2
10	3	1		2			1							1			3		2	9
10	3	2		1			1	3									1	1		7
10	3	3		1				3		2								1		7
10	3	4					1		1	2					1		1			6
		Total	2	7		2	5	6	1	7				3	1		9	5	6	54
Grand Total			24	39	6	17	18	26	11	29	1	1	1	7	1	2	72	16	28	299

provisions at a market, even if there were any locally. It is also unlikely that his farm and the manor were self-sufficient.

Recent work, using farm account books from several extended families (430 people) in and around Suffield in the Connecticut River Valley for the period 1765-1800, has strongly suggested that subsistence is a community event (Bowen 1988:170).

> "Zooarchaaeologists analyzing faunal remains from historical sites have based their interpretations primarily on the relative importance of identified species. These relative proportions have been explained as being the result of factors such as cultural ferences, socio-economic differences, or a market economy. We can now see that the relative importance of different kinds of animals fluctuates with the agricultural seasons."(Bowen 1988:170).

She notes that it was impractical to butcher large animals in hot weather since the meat would spoil before such a large amount could be distributed among relatives and neighbors. Smaller animals, such as sheep and calves, could be shared and the account books note exchange of quarters of mutton, lamb or veal (Bowen 1988:169). Indeed, in Unit 10 there is a lumbar vertebra from a sheep which has been sawn both horizontally and vertically, as it would be in the process of quartering the animal. There is also a neck bone (axis) of a sheep, sawn through in decapitation.

The season of deposition was presumably summer. There were fish, among them a striped porgy (scup) and a sheephead. This latter has been virtually extinct locally since the 1920s. There was a mallard, possibly shot locally, identified by its head. There were chickens (two of them male) and other unidentifiable bird bones, all food debris.

There is data from three Manhattan markets for 1816 which can be compared with Bowen's data and with some numbers from this report. The three markets, Fly Market, Catharine Market and Washington Market had supplied figures for the first four months of 1816 of animals slaughtered and "exposed" for sale (De Voe 1862:234,351,411). The numbers for January and April have been averaged for the three markets and compared to the King kitchen bone data as well as to Bowen's Connecticut figures for winter and spring and summer 1765-1800 (1988:168).

Table 4 Average % for Three Manhattan Markets, the King kitchen and Connecticut River Valley Data

Location		SHEEP	CATTLE	VEAL	HOGS
Manhattan Markets 1816					
	January (n=5941)	55.8	26.5	8.3	9.4
	April (n=6805)	10.2	14.7	76.3	4.6
King Kitchen		56.5	34.8		8.7
Connecticut River Valley 1765-1800					
	March-May	2.0	19.0	11.9	35.4
	June-Sept.	13.3	13.8	28.8	19.5
	Oct.-Feb.	2.6	63.3	0	28.2

Bowen's Connecticut River Valley data does not compare well with the King kitchen. Perhaps this is because of the rural, as opposed to incipient suburban, situation of the farms. However it is noteworthy that the numbers for the King kitchen are almost identical to those of the Manhattan markets for January (Table 4). This quite unexpected finding calls into question the use of this presumed "summer" kitchen. In Unit 1 an area of packed cobbles was found with a dense spread of bone fragments (15.5 per cu.inch). It is thought that this was a hearth area and it may be that it was a larger (and hence safer) cooking fire than any in the main house, and so was used year round for occasional roasting and the cooking of large meals. Unit 3 had a similar density of bone fragments (13.1 per cu.inch), 24 of which were badly gnawed. If the kitchen was somewhat used then bone debris may well have lain around from time to time for the cats and rats to eat undisturbed.

In Unit 10, close to the present hearth, the outline of a barrel, about one foot in diameter, was disclosed in Stratum 3. Thirty bone fragments were found, among them four identified as sheep, three as rat, and six as chicken. Nothing that suggests use of the barrel as a rubbish bin. However at the bottom of this barrel was a snail shell (Helix sp.) which was not originally native to the Americas (although now common). It is conceivable that the barrel with the shell was brought from England with garden plants or shrubs, and put to further use in the kitchen.

Conclusion

The comparison between fragments from the King kitchen and data from city markets strongly suggests that the kitchen was used in mid-winter. Although the numbers from the kitchen are, in comparison, modest the conclusion cannot be ignored. Even if the King household did not use the kitchen daily in the winter it was certainly used. This may not have been unusual. It may be that "summer" kitchens were often put to use in other seasons. This is an unexpected finding that should lead to more research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boessneck, J.
1970 Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis aries L.*) and goat (*Capra hircus L.*). IN Science in Archaeology eds. D.Brothwell & E Higgs. N.Y.:Praeger pp.332-258.

Bowen, J.
1988 Seasonality: an agricultural construct IN Documentary Archaeology in the New World. ed. M.C.Beaudry. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press pp.332-358.

De Voe, T.F.
1862 The Market Book (reprinted 1970) New York: Augustus Kelley Gilbert,B.M. 1990 Mammalian Osteology. Columbia,MO: Missouri Archaeological Society.

Gilbert, B. M, L .D. Martin & H. G. Savage
1985 Avian Osteology. Laramie, WY: Modern Printing Company. Olsen,S.J. 1968 Fish, Amphibian and Reptile remains from Archaeological Sites. Papers of Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Vol.56, no2 Cambridge, MA: Peabody Museum Schmid, E. 1972 Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing

Schmid, E.
1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publ. Co.

Tucker, H.Q., M.M. Voegeli & G.H. Wellington
1952 A Cross-sectional Muscle Nomenclature of the Beef Carcass. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State College Press.