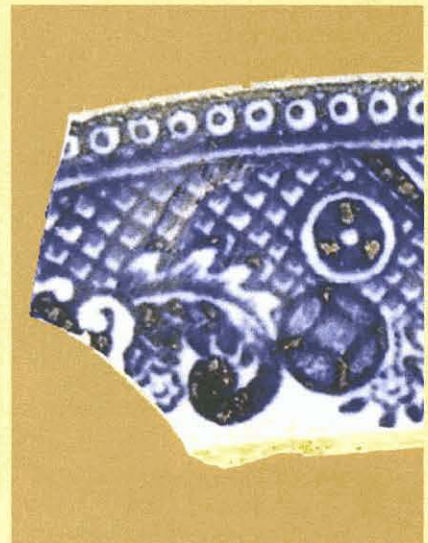


ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ASSOCIATED WITH
UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW CENTRAL PLANT FACILITY
VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA



PREPARED FOR
VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

PREPARED BY
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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

The Virginia Theological Seminary retained JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) to conduct an archeological investigation on an approximately 6,000-sq.-ft. building site and an approximately 2,517-ft. pipeline corridor. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of significant cultural resources within the project area. The project area consists of areas of cleared woods and lightly wooded lawns. Approximately one-third of the project area contains disturbed stratigraphy.

Field investigations included a walk-over, a shovel test survey, and a metal-detection survey. The walk-over identified areas of disturbance. The shovel test survey included the excavation of 114 shovel tests placed at 25-ft. intervals. Thirty-nine of these shovel tests were excavated as radials to define the extent of identified cultural resources. The metal-detection survey identified 78 artifact locations and 98 artifacts, of which 48 are associated with Civil War items and activities.

Investigations identified three artifact concentrations within the project area. Area 1 is approximately 370 ft. long and 20 ft. wide and consists of a thin A horizon containing historic domestic and Civil War artifacts. Area 1 also contained two isolated prehistoric artifacts. Area 2 is an approximately 50-by-75-ft. area containing nineteenth-century domestic, architectural, and Civil War artifacts. Area 3 is an approximately 125-by-125-ft. area containing a buried A horizon with a scatter of nineteenth-century domestic artifacts; only three military artifacts were recovered from the buried A horizon.

The Seminary campus was established in 1838 and rapidly expanded in the 1850s. During the Civil War, the Seminary was vacated by professors and students and commandeered by the Union Army; the buildings and grounds served as a hospital complex. The artifact concentration areas within the project area are most likely associated with the residential and military occupation of the Seminary. However, both nineteenth-century and Civil War artifact recovery from Areas 1, 2, and 3 was considered low. The soils within the project area in Area 1 are thin and eroding. The buried A horizon encountered in the project area in Areas 3 contained a scatter of artifacts.

It was determined that further archeological investigations were necessary in Areas 1, 2 and 3 before the proposed utility improvements occurred. The further investigations consisted of stripping the proposed location of the pipeline corridor within Areas 2 and 3 using a backhoe to remove the sod and some fill. The proposed pipeline corridor within Area 1 was not stripped because of the large amount of erosion and disturbance associated with buried utilities that were present and the lack of potential for the recovery of additional artifacts or the presence of subsurface features. The areas were then metal-detected again using methods identical to those used during the initial survey. Area 1 was metal-detected again during these investigations, but no additional artifacts were identified or recovered. The further investigations resulted in the recovery of 69

additional artifacts in Areas 2 and 3. Feature 1 was also identified in Area 2 which consisted of a small section of brick drainage or landscaping feature. No additional work is warranted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

JMA wishes to thank David Mutscheller (Physical Plant Director, Virginia Theological Seminary) and Juliet E. Randle (Virginia Theological Seminary Archivist) for their efforts to make this project a success.

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PUBLIC SUMMARY

The Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, retained John Milner Associates Inc. (JMA) to conduct an archeological investigation within the areas to be affected by proposed utility improvements and the construction of a New Central Plant facility. The project area is a pipeline corridor, approximately 2,517 feet (ft.) long and 12 ft. wide, and an approximately 6,000 square-foot (sq. ft.) building site. The goal of the investigation was to determine whether significant archeological resources were present within the area to be affected by the proposed undertakings. The project area is relatively flat with few rolling hills. The pipeline crosses areas of lawn and trees, paved roads, paved and earthen ditches, paved parking areas, sidewalks, and passes by many mid-nineteenth and twentieth-century structures.

JMA reviewed the history of the Seminary property to gain an understanding of the types of cultural resources that might be present. The Virginia Theological Seminary was approved by the general convention of the Episcopal Church in 1817. The Seminary was established in 1823 at St. Paul's Church in Alexandria, but soon moved to a house at the corner of King and Washington Streets because of the increase in enrollment to 14 students (Booty 1995). By 1827 the need for more space dictated a move to an area located approximately three miles west of what was Old Alexandria. The Seminary referred to the area as "the Wilderness" (Booty 1995).

The Board of Trustees purchased 59 acres of land from Jonah Thompson on which to construct the new Seminary buildings. This land was partially cleared, had some forest and meadow, and included a brick house and outbuildings, and another brick house. After the Seminary purchased the land, these houses became the residences of the two professors who taught classes at the Seminary, Reverend Dr. Keith and Professor Lippitt (Goodwin 1923:163).

The south portion of the initial 59 acres of land had been part of a land grant given to John Carr and John Simpson in 1678 (Mitchell 1977). It passed through several ownerships before the Seminary purchased it from Thompson. The northern part of the parcel purchased by the Seminary had been part of a tract of 1,261 acres granted to Francis Awbrey in 1729 (Mitchell 1977:116). It, too, had changed owners several times before the Seminary purchased it from Thompson. This 59-acre property was where the Seminary constructed its first buildings, a classroom and dormitory and a chapel, between 1827 and 1835.

In 1838, an additional 10-acre parcel adjoining the south boundary of the original parcel was purchased from Augusta Lockwood. A house may have existed on this property or was soon built on the property and was occupied by Dr. Joseph Packard, who joined the

faculty in 1836 (Goodwin 1923:159, 163). The following year the Seminary purchased a 100-acre parcel of land from William Alexander and his wife. This land is where the Protestant Episcopal High School was built. Episcopal High School was founded as a preparatory school for young men going into the ministry, to prepare them for entrance into the Seminary (Booty 1995). This parcel of land had also been part of Francis Aubrey's land grant (Mitchell 1977:116). The southwest corner of this parcel, approximately 23 acres, was transferred from the High School to the Seminary in 1913 (Westover 1991).

During the 1850s, the Seminary experienced a period of steady growth. Many new buildings were constructed. In 1855 the Chapel was expanded and in 1856 St. George's Hall was built for more dormitory space. The original buildings were replaced by Aspinwall Hall, which was flanked by Meade and Bohlen Halls on the north and south, and the new fireproof library for 8,000 volumes was finished by 1860 (Booty 1995:91-96).

The Civil War had a tremendous impact on the Seminary, largely because of its strategic location on a hilltop west of Alexandria, and its proximity to Washington, D.C. The faculty was from the north and financial support came from both the north and the south (Booty 1995:87). During the 1860-1861 semesters, half of the student body was from the north; these students left the Seminary to return to their homes and join the Union Army. Only one professor and seven students remained. Finances became a serious problem and, with the Seminary in the path of the military occupation, the remaining professor and students left the campus. Classes were conducted at a professor's home in Staunton, Virginia, from 1862 until 1865 when the war ended (Booty 1995:104-105).

In June 1861, the campus and buildings of the Seminary and the High School were commandeered for a hospital and campground for Union troops. Tents were set up, and barracks and other buildings were erected on the Seminary grounds. Seminary buildings and professors' houses were broken into, property stolen, and a great deal of damage done (Booty 1995:110). One professor's house was converted into a bakery and the library was used as an office for the Surgeon in Command (Booty 1995:110).

The Seminary was occupied by the troops of Kearny's Division (3rd Corps) in autumn of 1861 through the winter of 1862 (U.S. Army Medical Corps 1991). Other troops using the Seminary grounds included the 8th and 19th Maine, 121st Pennsylvania, and 137th and 186th Pennsylvania (Jirikowic et al. 2004). The 15th New York camped in the south corner of the Seminary and southwest of the project area.

After the war, the Seminary needed money for restoration. Many buildings were damaged, all the fences and most of the trees were gone, cut up for firewood, and the high school buildings were unusable (Booty 1995:122-123). Slowly things improved, and by the second year after the end of the war, conditions were almost normal. Finances

improved and a new chapel was built in 1881. The faculty increased to five full-time professors by 1894.

In the twentieth century, funds were raised for capital improvements and salaries were increased. The student population increased steadily and, in the mid-twentieth century, African-Americans and women were admitted to the Seminary. There were changes in the composition of the faculty, and the student body began to have greater participation in the affairs of the Seminary. The institution adjusted to changing circumstances, yet kept the essential Episcopal traditions (Booty 1995).

The initial archeological investigations consisted of a walkover and a shovel test and metal-detector survey. The walkover determined that a large portion of the area to be affected by the proposed undertaking was disturbed in the past. One hundred fourteen shovel tests were excavated at 25-ft. intervals within the proposed Central Plant building site and along the proposed pipeline corridor. Sixty-four of the shovel tests contained artifacts. The metal-detection survey identified 78 artifact locations and 98 artifacts.

Shovel testing and metal detection identified three areas within the project area that contained concentrations of nineteenth-century artifacts. These artifact concentrations are part of the larger archeological Site 44AX173, which consists of the Seminary grounds and the adjacent Episcopal High School campus. Area 1 is approximately 370 ft. long and 20 ft. wide and extends from the south side of the proposed Central Plant building site to the side yard between Wilmer Lane and Bishop Payne Library. Area 2, approximately 50 ft. by 75 ft., is located in the grove southwest of Addison Academic Center. Area 3 is located in the lawn west of Aspinwall Hall and is approximately 125 ft. by 125 ft.

Artifacts recovered associated with the Civil War included ammunition, uniform buttons, knapsack parts, and melted lead. Other artifacts such as watch parts, jewelry, coins, and fragments of ceramics and bottle glass are most likely associated with the nineteenth- and twentieth-century residential occupation of the Seminary.

It was determined that further archeological investigations were necessary in Areas 1, 2, and 3 before the proposed utility improvements occurred. The further investigations consisted of stripping the proposed location of the pipeline corridor within Areas 2 and 3 using a backhoe to remove the sod and some fill. The proposed pipeline corridor within Area 1 was not stripped because of the large amount of erosion and disturbance associated with buried utilities that were present and the lack of potential for the recovery of additional artifacts or the presence of subsurface features. The areas were then metal-detected again. Area 1 was metal-detected again during these investigations, but no additional artifacts were identified or recovered. The further investigations resulted in the recovery of 69 additional artifacts in Areas 2 and 3. Again, artifacts recovered are associated with both the residential and Civil War occupation of the Seminary. A small buried section of brick drainage or landscaping feature was also identified in Area 2. The

x

feature may have served as a drain, drawing excess water from the level portion of the landform to the northwest down-slope to the southeast. Another possibility is that it served as a landscaping feature, perhaps marking the edge of a flowerbed.

Areas 1, 2, and 3 contained a light scatter of Civil War artifacts. However, there are no records of any building construction or Federal encampment on the lawn or in the grove near the now filled-in creek (Juliet Randle, pers. comm. 2010). No significant features were encountered. Further investigations would not contribute significant information on the Civil War period at the Seminary or in Alexandria. No additional investigations are warranted, and the proposed construction will have no impact on significant archeological resources.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

John Milner Associates Inc. (JMA), was retained by the Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, to conduct an archeological investigation within the areas to be affected by proposed utility improvements and the construction of a New Central Plant facility. The project area is a pipeline corridor, approximately 2,517 feet (ft.) long and 12 ft. wide, and an approximately 6,000 square-foot (sq. ft.) building site. Staff at Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed undertaking and determined the archeological investigations were warranted due to the potential for the area to contain historic cultural resources. The goal of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of significant archeological resources within the area to be affected by the proposed undertakings. Investigations consisted of background research, a shovel test and metal-detector survey, and the mechanical stripping of the proposed location of the pipeline corridor followed by additional metal detection in areas containing concentrations of historic domestic and Civil War artifacts. Investigations were consistent with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), Virginia's Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2003), and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is located on the campus of the Virginia Theological Seminary (44AX173) in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). Alexandria is within the Coastal Plain physiographic province and the Potomac River drainage. The Seminary is located on the north side of Seminary Road and south of the Episcopal High School. The proposed building site is adjacent to the east wall of the existing maintenance building on Butterfly Lane (Figure 2). The pipeline corridor begins at the proposed New Central Plant Facility and branches out in two directions, to the south and southeast (Figure 2). The south-bound line follows flat topography, passing Mollegen Gym, turning east at the tennis courts, and ending at the west wall of the Refectory. The southeast-bound line begins at the New Central Plant Facility, crosses Trotter Road, and then runs adjacent to Wilmer Road, west of the Library. The line then crosses over into the grove and continues east toward Aspinwall Hall. The pipeline branches off to Sparrow Hall, Key Hall, Aspinwall Hall, Bohlen Hall, Meade Hall, Seminary Chapel, and Packard Laird Hall.

The project area is relatively flat with few rolling hills. The pipeline crosses areas of lawn and trees, paved roads, paved and earthen ditches, paved parking areas, sidewalks, and passes by many mid-nineteenth and twentieth-century structures (Figures 3 and 4). Some of the project area falls within former campus roadways and areas of previous

disturbance associated with utility work and landscaping. The building site has been recently cleared of underbrush.

1.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE AND TEAM

The background research was conducted during January 2010. The initial shovel test and metal-detector survey was conducted between 21 and 28 January 2010. The mechanical stripping and additional metal detection was conducted on 30 June 2010. Kerri Holland, Cynthia V. Goode, Charles Goode, and Michael O'Donnell conducted the fieldwork under the supervision and with the assistance of Project Manager Joseph Balicki. Laboratory work was performed by Cynthia V. Goode. Sarah Ruch prepared the graphics. V. Casey Gonzalez prepared the manuscript.

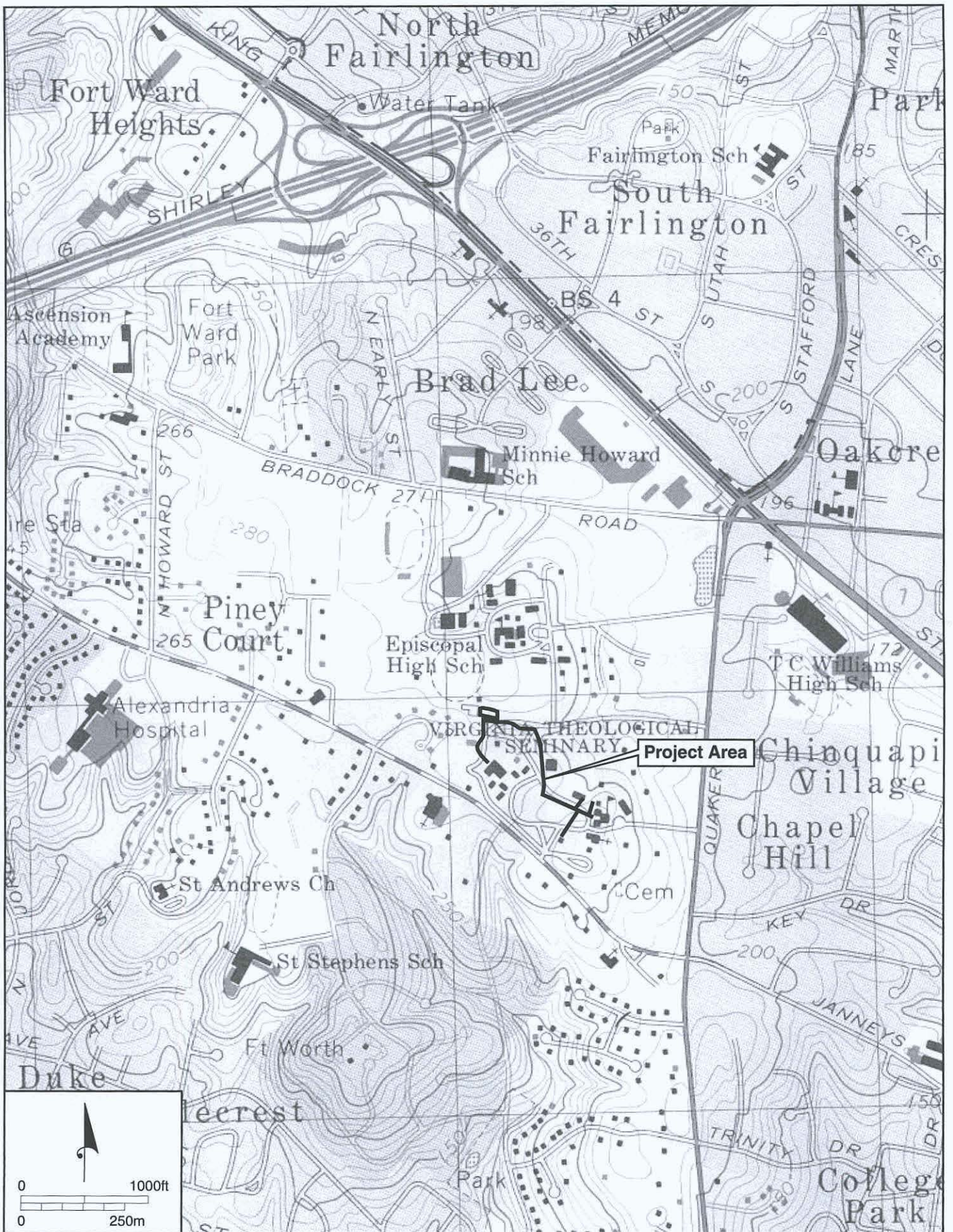


Figure 1. Location of project area on a detail of USGS Alexandria, VA-D.C.-MD 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1983).

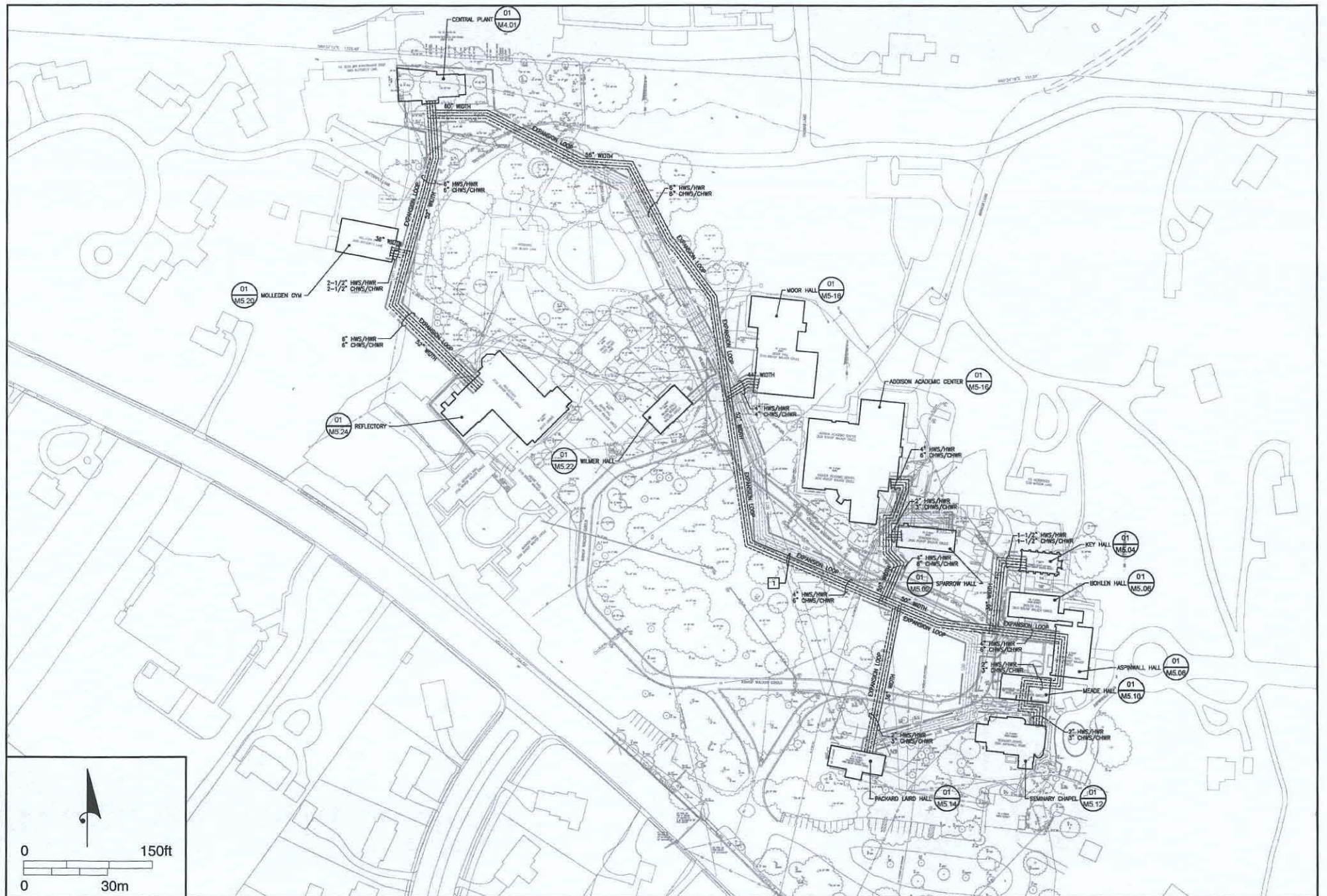


Figure 2. Map showing proposed utility improvements, proposed plant facility, and existing conditions, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria (Potomac Energy Group Inc. 2005).

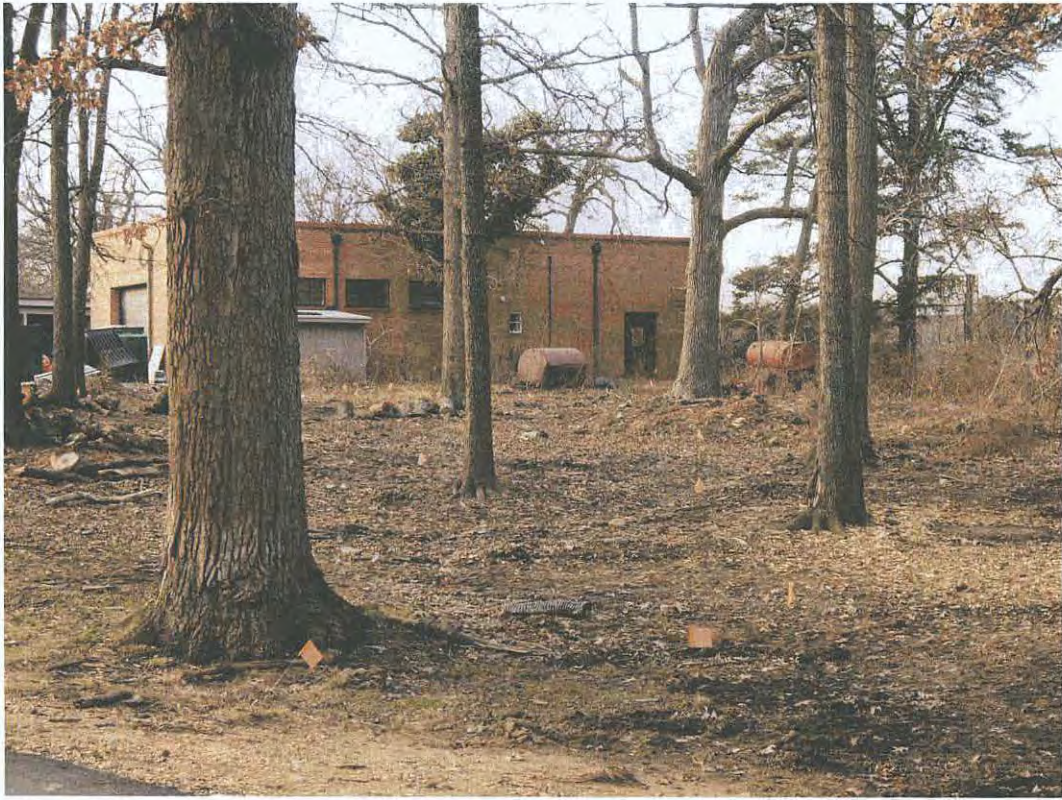


Figure 3. Location of proposed plant facility, facing northwest.



Figure 4. Excavation of ST 10.7 in progress, facing southeast.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 RESEARCH TOPICS

The project is designed to determine whether cultural resources are present within the project area. If resources are identified, treatment and management recommendations will be made. The Seminary (100-0123 and 44AX173) is an historic property listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The grounds were the location of a major Federal military hospital complex during the Civil War. Site 44AX173 includes the combined campuses of the Seminary and Episcopal High School. Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed undertaking and determined that the project area has the potential for containing cultural resources, particularly those associated with the Civil War. Research goals pertaining to the project area included:

- What is the extent of modern disturbance to the project area?
- What can be determined about past occupations and land use from the physical evidence in the project area?
- Are there historic resources present within the project area which are associated with the domestic, institutional, or military occupations of the Seminary, Site 44AX173?

2.2 ARCHIVAL AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH METHODS

The documentary research associated with this project utilized the general context developed during the 2005 investigation of an adjacent area on the Seminary (Embrey et al. 2005). New research was limited to reviewing materials held at the Seminary Archives, Bishop Payne Library.

2.3 FIELD METHODS

A systematic shovel test survey was conducted along the 12-ft.-wide pipeline corridor and in the Central Plant building site (Figure 4). Shovel tests (STs) were spaced at 25-ft. intervals, when possible. Some STs were offset to avoid buried utilities or to effectively test a portion of the project area. Paved locations and areas of standing water were not excavated. Each ST was 1 ft. in diameter and was excavated by natural soil layers to the level of culturally sterile subsoil. Excavated soil was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth and artifacts were bagged according to stratigraphic level. Information on each ST was recorded on standardized forms that included the provenience information, the presence or absence of artifacts, the number and types of artifacts, and soil designations and textures according to standard scientific nomenclature (Foss et al. 1985; Munsell 1992). When artifacts were found, additional radial STs were excavated along the grid at 25-ft. intervals.

The metal-detection survey covered the entire project area and then focused on the areas that contained artifacts in undisturbed contexts, as identified during the shovel test survey (Figure 5). The project area was metal-detected repeatedly by different metal detectorists using different instruments. Metal detector transects overlapped and followed the shovel test transects.

Metal detection was undertaken by two operators. Kerri Holland spent 10 hours metal detecting, using a White's MXT. Michael O'Donnell devoted 12 hours to metal detection using the White's Blue and Grey. The time devoted to metal detection was enough to undertake a 100-percent, systematic survey of the entire project area.

Further investigations were conducted in areas containing historic domestic and Civil War artifacts identified during the initial shovel test and metal-detection survey. These investigations consisted of mechanically stripping the proposed location of the pipeline corridor using a backhoe to remove the sod and some fill (Figure 6). The areas were then metal-detected again. Metal detecting methods were identical to those used during the initial survey. After metal detection was completed, the backhoe stripped the areas down to subsoil to identify any potential subsurface features and they were metal-detected a final time.

The locations of STs, artifacts found through metal detection, mechanically stripped areas, and other pertinent features were recorded using an electronic total station equipped with a data collector. Digital images document the field investigations.

2.4 LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to JMA's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning and cataloguing. Artifacts were processed in accordance with the VDHR guidelines (VDHR 2003). Artifacts with stable surfaces (such as ceramics, glass, and most military objects) were washed. Other artifacts (such as unstable corroded metal and bone) were brushed to remove the dirt. The cleaned artifacts were placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. The bags were stored sequentially in acid-free boxes labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, JMA identified recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Appendix I contains the artifact inventory. JMA will temporarily store the artifacts until delivering them to Alexandria Archaeology for permanent curation.



Figure 5. Metal detection in progress, facing south.



Figure 6. Mechanical stripping of Area 2 in progress, facing southeast.

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural sequence for the Coastal Plain of Virginia generally conforms to that defined for other areas in the Middle Atlantic region. The three major temporal periods are Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland, which are based on the presence or absence of certain diagnostic artifacts (Dent 1995:8). This sequence is further divided into seven subperiods: Paleo-Indian (9500-8000 B.C.), Early Archaic (8000-6500 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6500-3000 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200-500 B.C.), Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 900), and Late Woodland (A.D. 900 to Contact).

The earliest documented inhabitants of the Middle Atlantic region were highly mobile Paleo-Indian hunters who arrived around 9500 B.C. They came at a time of dramatic climate change during the transition from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene, which was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with less marked seasonal variation. Research has shown that Paleo-Indian groups regularly exploited sources of cryptocrystalline lithic materials and the locations of these lithic sources would determine their annual settlement round. The diagnostic Paleo-Indian artifact is the basally fluted, lanceolate Clovis point.

Climate change continued during the Archaic Period. A stylistic shift of the temporally diagnostic artifacts occurs during the Early Archaic from the Clovis point to notched projectile-point forms. The reason behind this change in hafting technique is unclear, though it may be attributed to the introduction of the atlatl (spear thrower). Early Archaic settlement patterns were very similar to that of the Paleo-Indian period, but by the Middle Archaic, climate change and a shift away from reliance on high-quality lithic materials and toward more expedient materials prompted the greater exploitation of areas not previously utilized. The Late Archaic in the Middle Atlantic region is a period of major change, both environmental and cultural. It is during this period that major riverine and estuarine systems in the region stabilize after a period of rising sea levels that began at the end of the Late Pleistocene. These rivers and estuaries became viable ecosystems and offered a major adaptive element for the groups inhabiting the area, and signs of increased sedentism are evident.

The Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region is marked by the introduction of ceramic technology. Settlement patterns during the Early Woodland were similar to the Late Archaic, with a continued focus on riverine and estuarine environments. During the Middle Woodland, the regional population grew as bands became more sedentary and participated in regional exchange networks. Continuity in site location between the Early

Woodland and Middle Woodland suggests that earlier subsistence-settlement systems persisted in most areas.

The Late Woodland began around A.D. 900 as maize horticulture was adopted by Middle Atlantic groups. This, of course, had a large impact on Late Woodland subsistence-settlement systems, although hunting, gathering, and fishing still were important subsistence activities. Storage of surplus crops permitted the establishment of small permanent hamlets and later villages after A.D. 1300. Prior to A.D. 1300/1400, settlements were not stockaded, suggesting that inter- and intra-group hostilities did not play a significant role in the settlement pattern. Around A.D. 1300 to 1400, throughout the Middle Atlantic region, population density increased, nucleated settlements and stockaded villages were established, and there is evidence of population movement and displacement. Large settlements and agricultural activities were primarily located on major floodplains because of the ease in clearing and working the soils, although forays into the uplands for hunting and gathering still took place. A stylistic shift from notched to triangular projectile points occurs during the Late Woodland period, indicating the introduction of the bow and arrow.

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first permanent English settlement in North America was established by the Virginia Company of London at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607 (Salmon 1983). By 1625, the Virginia Company charter was revoked by the King and the land became a royal colony. Increasing population made the creation of counties and county governments necessary. In 1645, Northumberland County was established between the Rappahannock River and the Potomac River, enabling settlement in Northern Virginia (Jirikowic et al. 2004). Land in the colony was granted to individuals by the governor on the authority of the King. Much of the land became farms and larger plantations growing tobacco as the main crop. Northumberland County was divided into Lancaster, Richmond, and Westmorland Counties circa 1653. From Westmorland County, Stafford County was created. In 1731 Prince William County was formed from portions of Stafford and King George Counties (Goolrick 1976:21). In 1742, Fairfax County was created from the part of Prince William County north of the Occoquan River (Jirikowic et al. 2004).

In 1749, the town of Alexandria was formed on the west bank of the Potomac River on land that had been granted to Margaret Brent and to Richard Howson, who sold his land to a Scotsman named John Alexander (Voges 1975). There had been sheds and a wharf near the mouth of Great Hunting Creek for some time; this small community was called Belhaven (Figure 7). Plantation owners, import-export agents, and owners of ships petitioned for a public warehouse at the mouth of the creek. The General Assembly directed that a town be established, with a public warehouse for the inspection, storage, and shipping of tobacco, on the north bank of Great Hunting Creek. On 11 May 1749, by official act, a 60-acre tract of land belonging to Phillip Alexander, John Alexander, and



Figure 7. Detail of *Map of Virginia* showing Belhaven, the early name of the Alexandria area (Henry 1770). On the map, Belhaven is mistakenly shown adjacent to Difficult Run.

Hugh West was appropriated to form the town named Alexandria (Voges 1975). The town was surveyed and marked off into lots that were sold at public auction. The town grew so rapidly that the trustees asked permission of the General Assembly to enlarge the town area and 46 additional lots were surveyed and sold at auction (Voges 1975). In 1779, Alexandria was incorporated as a town, thus was able to exercise some self-government; its area extended west to include Washington Street.

In 1789 Virginia ceded 10 square miles of land to the Federal Government to be used as the permanent seat of the government (Mitchell 1977). Boundaries for the new District of Columbia were set by President Washington. Alexandria became part of the District in 1801 and the boundary crossed Duke Street at Hooff Run (Cheek and Zatz 1986). Alexandria was returned to Virginia in 1846 as Alexandria County, no longer part of Fairfax County. Alexandria was chartered as a city in 1852, making it politically and administratively independent of the county in which it was located, and the boundaries were extended again to the north and west (Salmon 1983; Cheek and Zatz 1986).

At the beginning of the Civil War, Virginia voted to secede from the Union. Confederate leaders thought that Alexandria was not defensible (Daugherty et al. 1989). On 24 May 1861, Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River, entered Virginia and occupied Alexandria with little resistance. Confederate troops were posted to guard Alexandria but abandoned their posts and retreated toward Manassas.

The Union Army built a circle of forts around Washington, D.C., to protect the capital city. Four forts, Ft. Ellsworth, Ft. Williams, Ft. Worth, and Ft. Ward, and a number of connecting infantry trenches and batteries for field artillery were constructed in the outskirts west of the city of Alexandria (Figure 8). By the spring of 1861, Ft. Ellsworth was built on Shuter's Hill, a prominent hill overlooking the City of Alexandria and Hunting Creek, by order of General McClellan.

West of the city and north along Quaker Lane near its junction with Seminary Road, sat Fort Williams, constructed in 1863 by detachments of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery (Figure 8). The fort was built on land owned by Confederate General Samuel Cooper who resigned his commission in the United States Army and joined the south at the beginning of the Civil War. Union forces referred to his home and land as "Traitor's Hill" and destroyed his house to build Fort Williams (Cooling and Owen 1988:64).

Fort Worth was constructed in 1861 south of the land owned by the Seminary (called the Fairfax Seminary at that time). This fort is approximately 2,500 ft. west of the project area (Figure 8). After the war, a member of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery wrote a history of his unit's service saying, "Fort Worth . . . was situated above a quarter of a mile in the rear of Fairfax Seminary, overlooking the broad valley of Hunting Creek, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and mounting some twenty-four guns of all kinds . . ." (Cooling and Owen 1988:70, 73).

An important fort located along Braddock Road, northwest of the Seminary and the project area, was Fort Ward. Constructed hastily after the first battle of Bull Run in 1861, it was improved over time with knowledge gained during the war (Cooling and Owen 1988:31). It was claimed to be one of the most important defenses of Alexandria. Batteries for field artillery were constructed at strategic positions along the infantry trench. In practice, the infantry trench and batteries were unmanned, except by an occasional picket. At no time was Alexandria threatened where the forts fired their guns or the infantry trenches were manned.

By 1915, the city annexed 866 acres from Alexandria County and 450 acres from Fairfax County as development and the need for land grew. The city continued to expand in the early to mid-twentieth century through further annexations (Cheek and Zatz 1986).

3.3 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The Virginia Theological Seminary was approved by the general convention of the Episcopal Church in 1817. The Seminary was established in 1823 at St. Paul's Church in Alexandria, but soon moved to a house at the corner of King and Washington Streets because of the increase in enrollment to 14 students (Booty 1995). By 1827 the need for more space dictated a move to an area located approximately three miles west of what was Old Alexandria. The Seminary referred to the area as "the Wilderness" (Booty 1995).

The Board of Trustees purchased 59 acres of land from Jonah Thompson on which to construct the new Seminary buildings. This land was partially cleared, had some forest and meadow, and included a brick house and outbuildings, and another brick house. After the Seminary purchased the land, these houses became the residences of the two professors who taught classes at the Seminary, Reverend Dr. Keith and Professor Lippitt (Goodwin 1923:163).

The south portion of the initial 59 acres of land had been part of a land grant given to John Carr and John Simpson in 1678 (Mitchell 1977). It passed through several ownerships before the Seminary purchased it from Thompson. The northern part of the parcel purchased by the Seminary had been part of a tract of 1,261 acres granted to Francis Awbrey in 1729 (Mitchell 1977:116). It, too, had changed owners several times before the Seminary purchased it from Thompson. This 59-acre property was where the Seminary constructed its first buildings, a classroom and dormitory and a chapel, between 1827 and 1835.

In 1838, an additional 10-acre parcel adjoining the south boundary of the original parcel was purchased from Augusta Lockwood. A house may have existed on this property or was soon built on the property and was occupied by Dr. Joseph Packard, who joined the

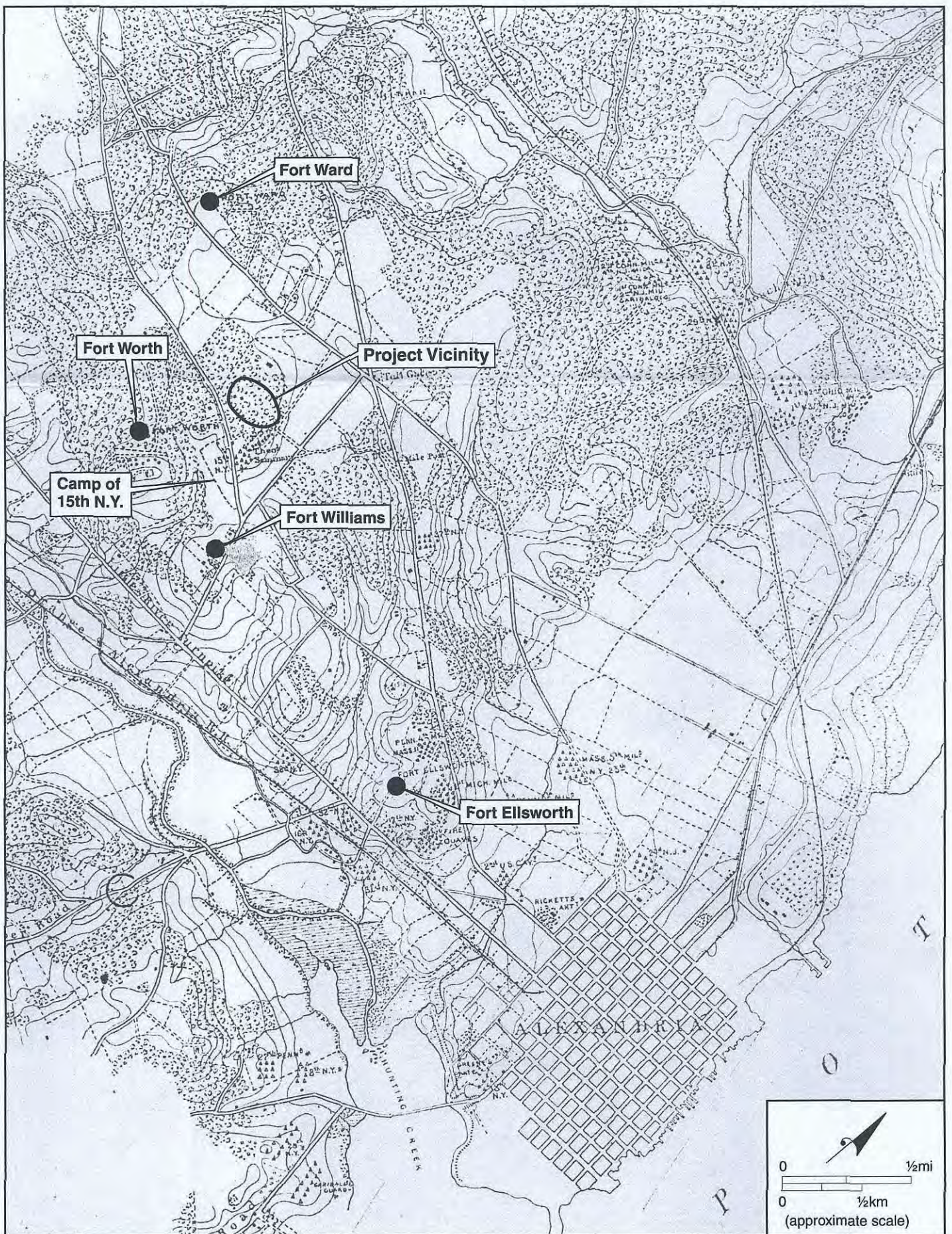


Figure 8. Detail of an 1861 map showing the locations of nearby forts and Union camps (U.S. Coast Survey, 1861). The 15th New York camped near the south corner of the Seminary.

faculty in 1836 (Goodwin 1923:159, 163). The following year, the Seminary purchased a 100-acre parcel of land from William Alexander and his wife. This land is where the Protestant Episcopal High School was built. Episcopal High School was founded as a preparatory school for young men going into the ministry, to prepare them for entrance into the Seminary (Booty 1995). This parcel of land had also been part of Francis Aubrey's land grant (Mitchell 1977:116). The southwest corner of this parcel, approximately 23 acres, was transferred from the High School to the Seminary in 1913 (Westover 1991).

During the 1850s, the Seminary experienced a period of steady growth. Many new buildings were constructed. In 1855 the Chapel was expanded and in 1856 St. George's Hall was built for more dormitory space. The original buildings were replaced by Aspinwall Hall, which was flanked by Meade and Bohlen Halls on the north and south, and the new fireproof library for 8,000 volumes was finished by 1860 (Booty 1995:91-96).

The Civil War had a tremendous impact on the Seminary largely because of its strategic location on a hilltop west of Alexandria and its proximity to Washington, D.C. The faculty was from the north, and financial support came from both the north and the south (Booty 1995:87). During the 1860-1861 semesters, half of the student body was from the north; these students left the Seminary to return to their homes and join the Union Army. Only one professor and seven students remained. Finances became a serious problem and, with the Seminary in the path of the military occupation, the remaining professor and students left the campus. Classes were conducted at a professor's home in Staunton, Virginia, from 1862 until 1865 when the war ended (Booty 1995:104-105).

In June 1861, the campus and buildings of the Seminary and the High School were commandeered for a hospital and campground for Union troops. Tents were set up, and barracks and other buildings were erected on the Seminary grounds (Figure 9). Seminary buildings and professors' houses were broken into, property stolen, and a great deal of damage done (Booty 1995:110). One professor's house was converted into a bakery, and the library was used as an office for the Surgeon in Command (Booty 1995:110). A soldier who was living in one wing of the main building (the location of the present Bohlen, Aspinwall, and Meade Halls), Harrison W. Jones, wrote to his father describing the use to which some of the Seminary buildings were put (Figure 10) and some of the new construction:

“. . . in reference to this hospital At either end is a wing called the north and south wing (I am in the north wing). . . . North of the north wing is a brick building that was the library now used as a dispensary, north of that is another large building now used as a cook and dining room for the Drs. South of the south wing is the chapel, south of that is still another building for students now used as a wash house for the hospital; this last summer 7 barracks were

built 200 ft. long for the sick, and one for the commissary department and one for a cook room . . ." (Jones 1863).

A patient at the hospital, Pvt. Edward T. Tobie, 1st Maine Cavalry, described the hospital as "a grim place" (Booty 1995:111). After his recovery, he stayed on as a hospital clerk. However, the hospital at the Seminary was considered by most troops and by relief agents to be the cleanest and best organized of any (Barber 1977).

The Seminary was occupied by the troops of Kearny's Division (3rd Corps) in autumn of 1861 through the winter of 1862 (U.S. Army Medical Corps 1991). Other troops using the Seminary grounds included the 8th and 19th Maine, 121st Pennsylvania, and 137th and 186th Pennsylvania (Jirikowic et al. 2004). The 15th New York camped in the south corner of the Seminary and southwest of the project area (Figure 8).

After the war, the Seminary needed money for restoration. Many buildings were damaged, all the fences and most of the trees were gone, cut up for firewood, and the high school buildings were unusable (Booty 1995:122-123). Slowly things improved, and by the second year after the end of the war, conditions were almost normal. Finances improved and a new chapel was built in 1881. The faculty increased to five full-time professors by 1894.

In the twentieth century, funds were raised for capital improvements, and salaries were increased. The student population increased steadily and, in the mid-twentieth century, African-Americans and women were admitted to the Seminary. There were changes in the composition of the faculty, and the student body began to have greater participation in the affairs of the Seminary. The institution adjusted to changing circumstances, yet kept the essential Episcopal traditions (Booty 1995).

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

Several archeological investigations have been undertaken in the project vicinity (Balicki and Corle 2006, Daugherty et al. 1989, Embrey et al. 2005, Fiedel and Corle 2001, Jirikowic et al. 2004, Miller and Westover 1990, and Westover 1991). In general, these surveys did not identify a significant prehistoric occupation of the area. Civil War sites were identified by several of the investigations (Balicki and Corle 2006, Embrey et al. 2005, Fiedel and Corle 2001, Jirikowic et al. 2004, and Miller and Westover 1990).

There are 23 archeological sites within one mile of the project (Figure 11; Table 1), four prehistoric, 17 historic, and two multi-component sites. The prehistoric sites (44AX31, 44AX36, 44AX166, 44FX176) were primarily small camps represented by lithic scatters. Site 44AX166 included a Brewerton point. Multi-component Site 44AX174 included a corner-notched point and historic ceramic and bottle glass. The other multi-component site, 44AX177 included a Savannah River point and early nineteenth-century ceramic.



Figure 9. A perspective of the Seminary grounds at the beginning of the Civil War, facing north (Strother 1866).

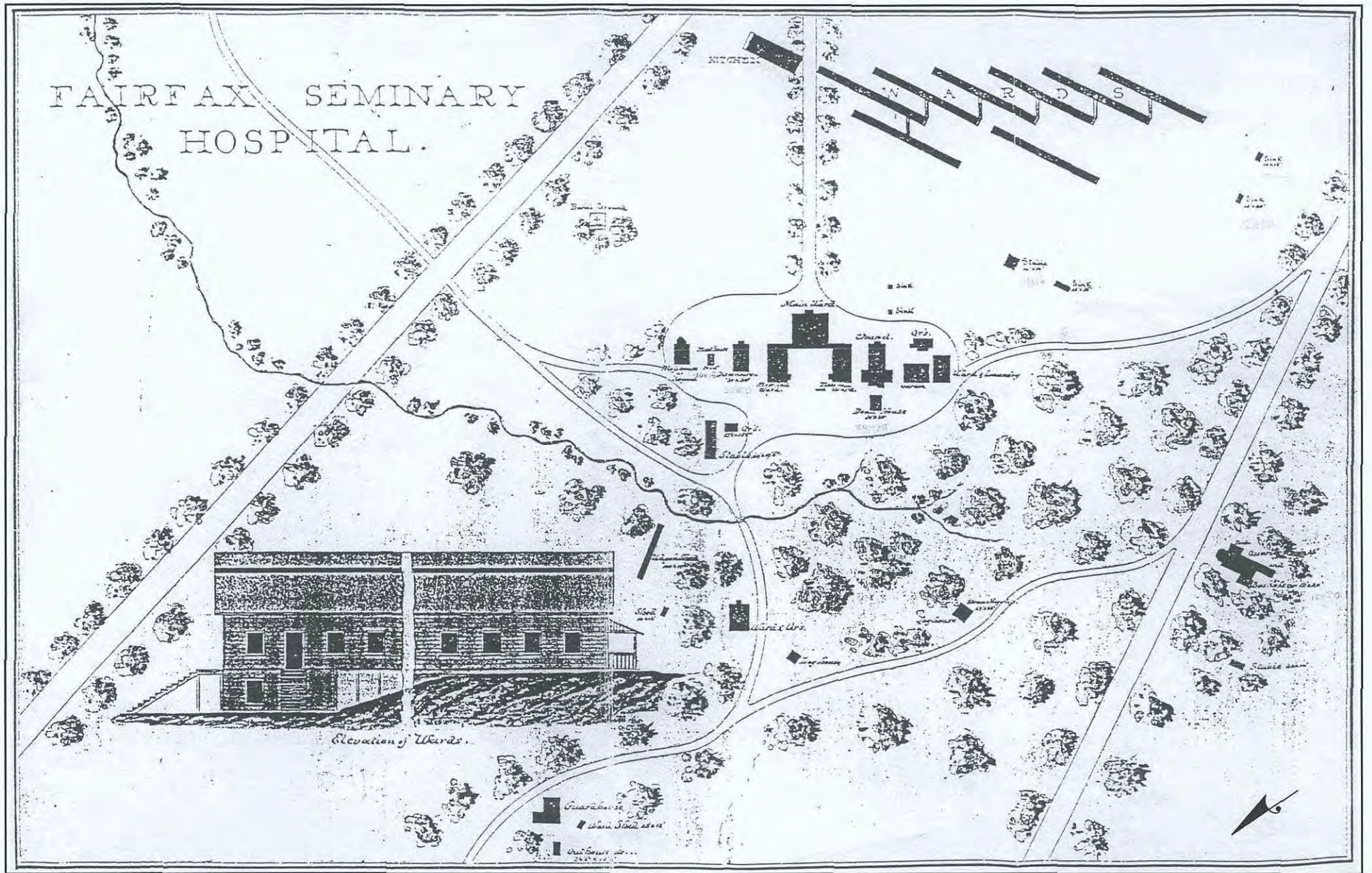


Figure 10. A map of the Seminary, c.1865, illustrating the use of the existing buildings during the Union occupation and the location of Union barracks (*Fairfax Seminary Hospital 1865*). A portion of the project area traverses the grove west of the main complex of buildings.

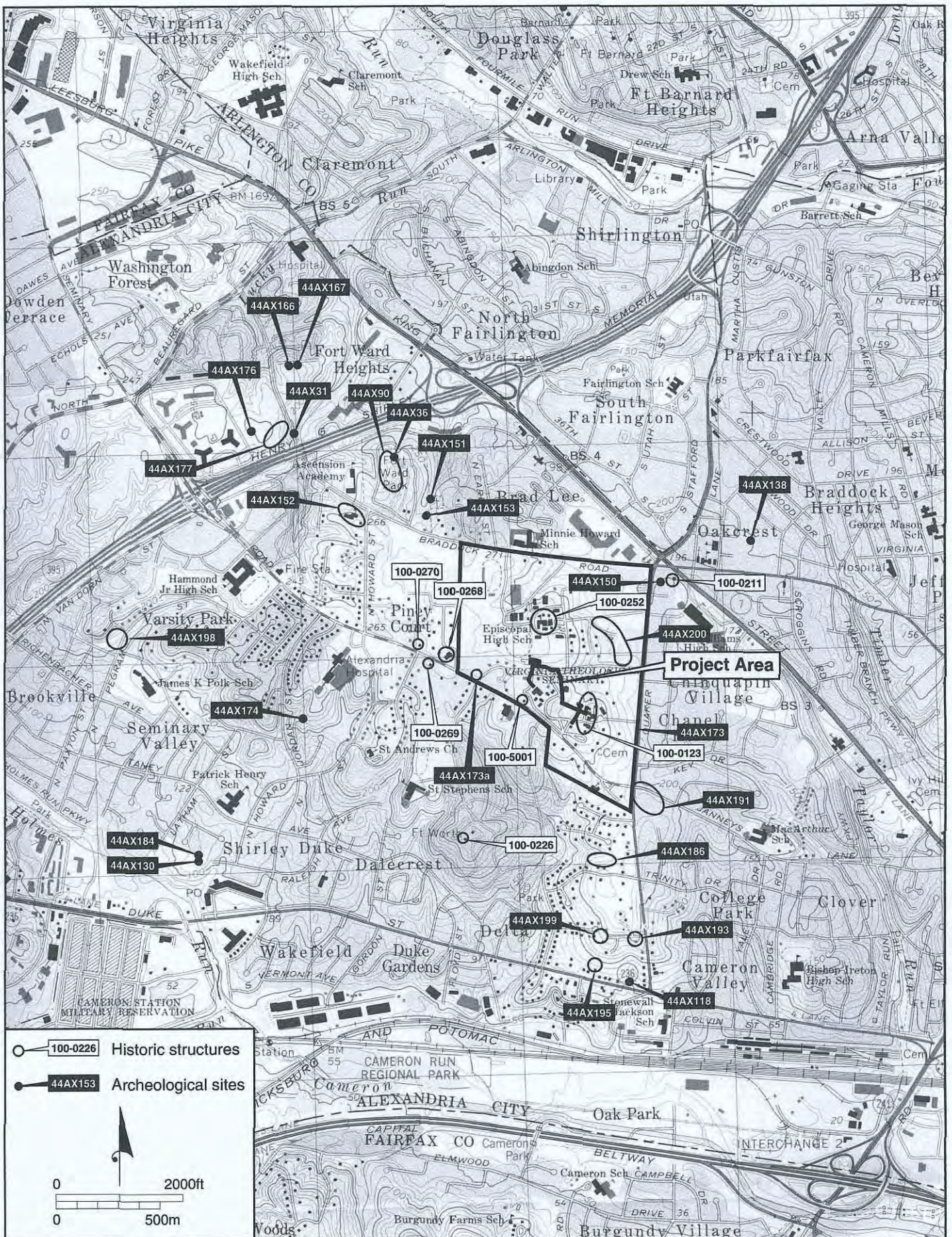


Figure 11. Previously identified cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area (USGS 1983).

The historic sites are varied in nature, consisting of four cemeteries (44AX130, 44AX138, 44AX151, and 44AX153); one church (44AX150); three dwellings (44AX118, 44AX152, and 44AX167); a time capsule (44AX184); Civil War earthworks (44AX186); Civil War encampments (44AX173a, 44AX191, 44AX199); two Civil War camps with Crimean oven brick features (44AX193 and 44AX195); a possible Civil War firing range with domestic trash scatter and pits (44AX198); domestic and military artifact scatter (44AX200); and the Virginia Theological Seminary (44AX173). A time capsule was placed in a concrete vault with a stone marker above it in 2000 for Alexandria's anniversary (44AX184).

The Civil War earthworks, Site 44AX186, consisted of a battery and rifle trench associated with Fort Williams (Fiedel and Corle 2001). Site 44AX90 contains the earthworks of Fort Ward. The Civil War encampments at 44AX193 and 44AX195 contained a scatter of military artifacts and the remains of Crimean ovens. Crimean ovens were large brick heating devices probably used to heat a hospital tent during the winter (Jirikowic et al. 2004). These two sites are located along Quaker Lane where Union soldiers had camped during the winter of 1861-1862. Sites 44AX191 and 44AX198 contain resources associated with Civil War and nineteenth-century domestic occupations.

Archeological Site 44AX173 consists of the Seminary grounds and the adjacent Episcopal High School campus. Site 44AX173a was identified during investigations for proposed new Seminary housing. The site is a short-term Civil War camp located about 1,000 ft. west of the project area on the grounds of the Seminary. Another area was excavated in 1991 where a new academic building was to be constructed (Westover 1991). Excavation recovered nineteenth- and twentieth-century container glass, ceramics and other domestic artifacts, architectural artifacts, and hardware. In 1993, Alexandria Archaeology staff members observed nineteenth-century glass and ceramics, brick and coal fragments scattered in other areas of the Seminary grounds (Shephard 2004). Site 44AX200, on the Episcopal High School campus, contained a scatter of Civil War, domestic, and school-related artifacts.

Table 1. Archeological Sites within One Mile of Project Area

Site Number	Type	Period	Function	Artifacts
44AX31	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Projectile point, flakes
44AX36	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Flakes
44AX90	Historic	Civil War	Fort	Earthworks
44AX118	Historic	19th century	Dwelling	Ceramics
44AX130	Historic	1843-1919	Cemetery	
44AX138	Historic	Unknown	Cemetery	

Site Number	Type	Period	Function	Artifacts
44AX150	Historic	Late 19 th to early 20 th century	Oakland Baptist Church	Present structure built in 1931
44AX151	Historic	Late 19 th to early 20 th century	Oakland Baptist Cemetery	
44AX152	Historic	mid-19 th to 20 th century	Dwelling & outbuilding	brick, glass
44AX153	Historic	1897-1918	Cemetery	
44AX166	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Undetermined	Brewerton projectile point
44AX167	Historic	20 th century	Dwelling	Glass
44AX173	Historic	19 th & 20 th century	School, Civil War hospital and camp	Ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX173a	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp	Ammunition, uniform buttons, melted lead
44AX174	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Corner-notched projectile point, fire cracked rock; Stoneware, bottle glass
	Historic	Mid-19 th to 20 th century	Domestic	
44AX176	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	Small camp	Tools, flakes
44AX177	Prehistoric	Archaic	Camp	Tools, flakes;
	Historic	19 th century, 1st quarter	Dwelling	Ceramic
44AX184	Historic	20 th century.	Time capsule	Stone marker
44AX186	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War battery and rifle trench	Earthworks
44AX191	Historic	19 th century	Civil War camp, dwelling	Not listed

Site Number	Type	Period	Function	Artifacts
44AX193	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp; Crimean oven	Crimean oven, ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX195	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp; Crimean oven	Crimean oven, ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX198	Historic	19th century	Trash scatter, trash pit, Civil War firing range	Ceramics, glass, buttons, ammunition
44AX199	Historic	19 th century, 2nd half	Civil War camp, landscape features	Ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics
44AX200	Historic	19th century, 2nd half; 20th century, 1st half	Domestic and military artifact scatter	Uniform buttons, ammunition, coins, glass, ceramic, school-affiliated items

Historic structures near the project area include the nineteenth-century buildings of the Seminary (100-0123), select buildings on the Episcopal High School campus (100-0252), four houses (100-0226 and 100-0268 through 100-0270), a church (100-0211), and the Seminary Post Office (100-5001) (Figure 11; Table 2). The Virginia Theological Seminary is listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (Loth 1999:29), the National Register of Historic Places, and with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Individual buildings that contribute to the significance of the institution include two houses, Oakwood and Maywood, part of the original land purchase in 1827. Maywood was referred to as "Melrose" and "The Abbey" in Goodwin's history of the Seminary (Goodwin 1923:165). Oakwood was called "Wilderness" by the first residents and

students of the Seminary (Juliet Randle, pers. comm. 2010). The Chapel, built in 1840, the Library (1855), the Meeting Hall (1858), and the dormitory buildings (Aspinwall, Meade, and Bohlen Hall, 1859-1860) are also contributing resources.

Table 2. Historic Structures near Project Area

Structure Number	Name	Date	Style	Comments
100-0123	Virginia Theological Seminary	1827-1860	Several	
100-0211	Oakland Baptist Church	1931	Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian	
100-0226	Muckcross	1830	Classical Revival	
100-0252	Mt. Washington, Hoxton Hall	1805	Federal; Classical Revival	Episcopal High School
100-0268	House	1850	Queen Anne	
100-0269	House	1885	Queen Anne	
100-0270	Howard Hall	1910	Neo-Classical	
100-5001	Seminary Post Office	1850	Greek Revival	

Hoxton Hall, first known as Mt. Washington, was constructed in 1805 by Elizabeth Parke Custis Law, a granddaughter of Martha Washington, after her divorce from Thomas Law. It was standing on the property purchased by the Seminary in 1839 to be used for the Episcopal High School (100-0252). The house became the first building used as residence and classrooms by the High School.

4.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Prior to fieldwork, testable areas within the project area were identified on a project map. A walk-over was performed by JMA and Physical Plant Director David Mutscheller to assess the condition of the project area. Mr. Mutscheller indicated areas where recent disturbance may be encountered.

During the field investigations, several locations of disturbance were identified (Figure 12). Sections of the project area that crossed paved roads, sidewalks, and existing utility corridors were not tested. Shovel testing and metal detection were conducted in selected areas adjacent to roadways, sidewalks, and ditches that appeared intact; otherwise, these areas were avoided. An approximately 100-by-30-ft. area adjacent to the existing maintenance building is disturbed and covered with fill and burned trash. In the approximate center of the building site is a 30-by-25-ft. area of disturbed soil and push piles. A buried gas line also runs from east to west across the center of this area. Another buried gas line crosses the project area between Trotter Road and Wilmer Lane. Approximately 130 ft. of the project area between Wilmer Lane and the library has been disturbed by utility installation and construction associated with the road and the library (Figure 12). In the grove southwest of the Addison Academic Center is an east-to-west-running drainage. The location where the project area crosses this drainage was low and contained standing water; this location was not shovel tested. In the nineteenth century, this low area in the grove was a creek that bisected the early campus (Juliet Randle, pers. comm. 2010). This creek is depicted on Figure 10. Some time later, the creek was filled-in and diverted into a stormwater drain. At the southeast end of the project area, the pipeline branches off to the north and south, connecting to several buildings (Figure 12). The ground along the northern branches is disturbed and was not tested. The branch that runs south crosses Bishop Walker Circle and the north lawn of Packard Laird Hall, ending at the north wall of the hall. The north lawn of Packard Laird Hall, which is approximately 40 ft. of the project area, has been disturbed by utility installation and landscaping.

Shovel testing and metal detection identified three areas within the project area that contained concentrations of nineteenth-century artifacts (Figure 12). Area 1 is approximately 370-ft. long and 20-ft. wide (Figure 13 and 14); it extends from the south side of the proposed New Central Plant building site to the side yard between Wilmer Lane and Bishop Payne Library. Area 2, approximately 50-ft. by 75-ft., is located in the grove southwest of Addison Academic Center (Figure 16 and 15). Area 3 is located in the lawn west of Aspinwall Hall; it is approximately 125-ft. by 125-ft. (Figure 16 and 17).

4.1 SHOVEL TESTING

One hundred-fourteen STs were excavated (Figure 12). Seventy-five STs were excavated within the project area at 25-ft. intervals and 39 radial STs were excavated to delineate the extent of the cultural resources identified. Artifacts were recovered from 39 STs and 25 radial STs.

Transects 1 through 5 (22 STs) were excavated at the location of the proposed Central Plant facility (Figure 12). Thirteen STs contained artifacts. Eight of these STs nearest to the extant maintenance building (ST 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, and 5.2) contained fill over the B horizon (subsoil) (Figure 18, ST 2.2). One hundred eighty-three historic artifacts, the majority of the artifacts recovered from the location of the Central Plant facility, were recovered from this fill deposit (Table 3). The soils observed in remaining STs within the building site consisted of an A Horizon over the B horizon (Figure 18, ST 4.4). The A horizon contained a mix of late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century artifacts (Table 4). Nearby push piles, surface dumps, buried utilities, and the mixed context of the artifacts suggest that this area has been partially disturbed.

Transect 6 extends from the proposed Central Plant building site across Butterfly Lane and past the Mollegen Gym (Figure 12). Transect 7 starts south of Mollegen Gym and extends toward the rear of the Refectory. Fourteen STs were excavated along these transects, five of which contained artifacts. Soil profiles observed in five STs (ST 6.1-6.5) showed an A Horizon over the B horizon, as in ST 6.2 (Figure 18). Soils in nine STs (ST 6.9-6.12, 7.1, 7.4-7.7) were disturbed and consisted of fill over the B horizon as exemplified by ST 6.9. STs 7.4 and 7.5 were excavated in the west lawn of the Refectory, which was disturbed by utility and road work. Artifacts recovered from the A Horizon include 14 plain whiteware sherds, 2 plain ironstone sherds, 1 olive green blown-in-mold bottle glass fragment, 1 amber unidentified bottle glass fragment, and 1 charcoal fragment. Artifacts recovered from fill deposits include 2 whiteware sherds, 1 domestic gray stoneware sherd, 8 dark aqua unidentified bottle glass fragments, 2 olive green unidentified bottle glass fragments, 1 window glass fragment, 1 machine-made brick, 4 brick fragments, and 3 charcoal fragments.

Transect 8 begins at the proposed Central Plant building, crosses Trotter Road, and then crosses and runs adjacent to Wilmer Lane (Figure 12 and 13). Transect 9 begins near the intersection of Trotter Road and Wilmer Lane and to the west lawn of Bishop Payne Library. Seventeen STs were excavated within the proposed pipeline corridor along Transects 8 and 9 and six contained artifacts. Between ST 8.6 and 8.7 and at ST 9.7, the project area has been disturbed by utility installation. Next, nine radial STs were excavated along Transects 8 and 9, one of which contained artifacts. Soils in this area were characterized by an eroding, deflated A Horizon over the B horizon (Figure 18, STs 8.6 and 9.6).



Figure 12. Plan view map of project area (Potomac Energy Group Inc. 2005).

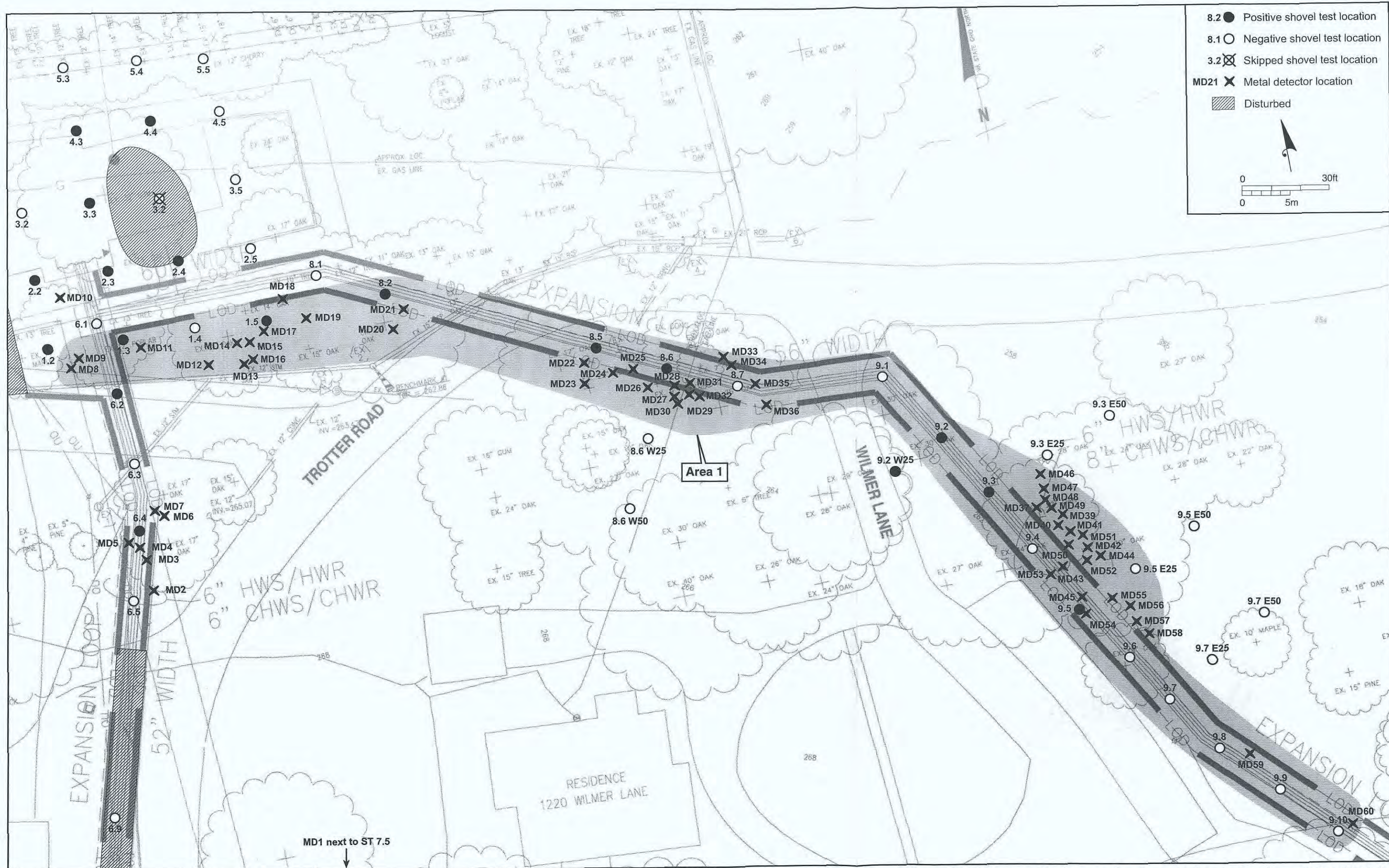


Figure 13. Detail map of project map showing metal detector locations and shovel tests in Area 1 (Potomac Energy Group Inc. 2005).



Figure 14. Overview of Area 1 from Trotter Road, facing southeast. The area of MDs 22 through 36 is in the foreground. Wilmer Road and the area of MDs 22 through 60 are in the background.



Figure 15. Area 2, facing northwest. Wilmer Hall is in the background.

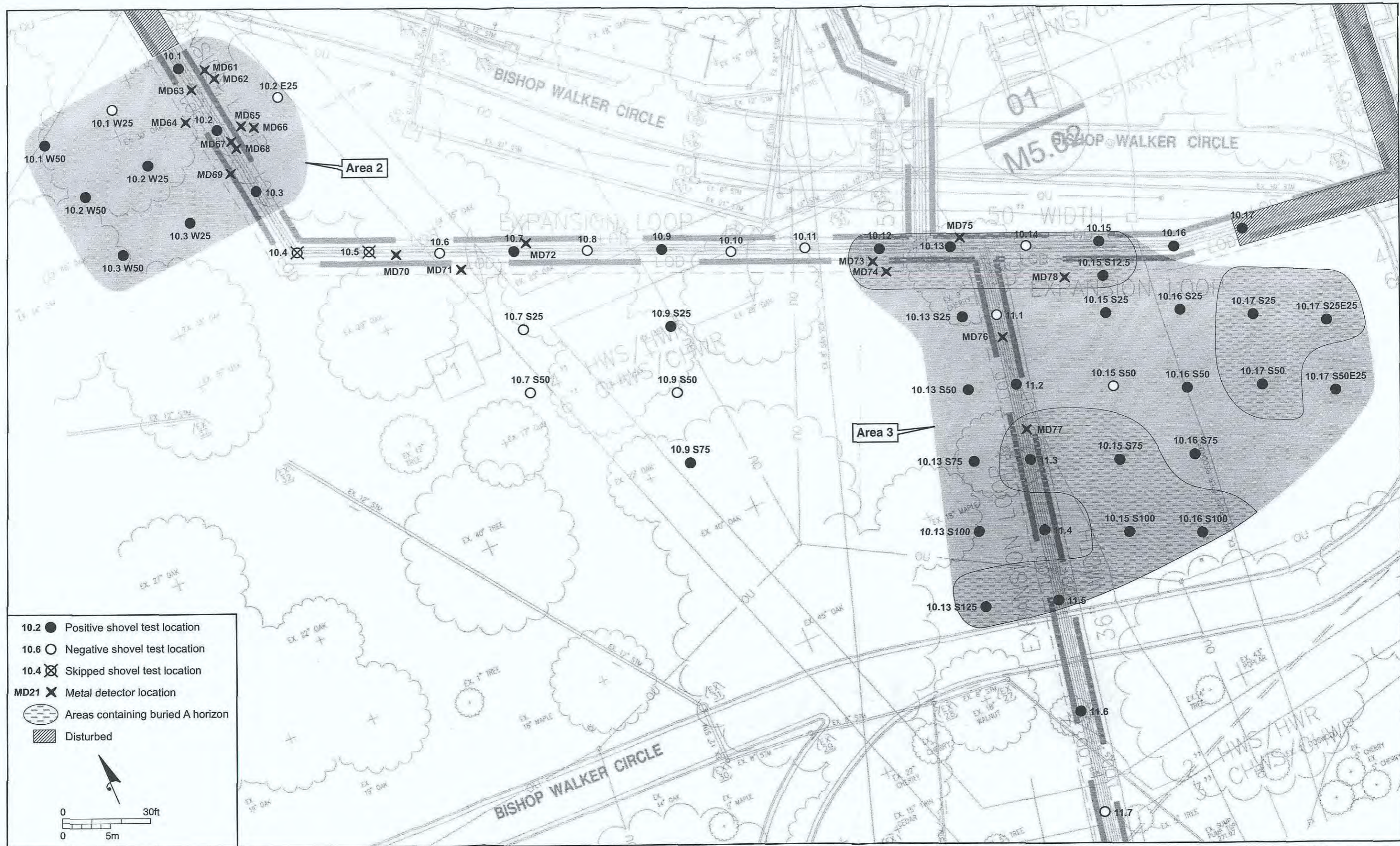


Figure 16. Detail map of project map showing metal detector locations and shovel tests in Areas 2 and 3 (Potomac Energy Group Inc. 2005).



Figure 17. Overview of Area 3, facing southeast, with Meade Hall and Seminary Chapel in the background.

ST 2.2



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam and 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam; abrupt transition; artifacts (fill)

10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 4.4



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 6.2



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 6.9



10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (fill)

5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 8.6



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 9.6



10YR 5/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; no artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)



Figure 18. Representative shovel test profiles from the location of the proposed Central Plant facility and Transects 6 through 9, at Site 44AX173.

Historic artifacts recovered from STs along Transects 8 and 9 are presented in Table 5. In addition to the historic artifacts, 1 quartz flake and 1 Late Archaic Orient Fishtail projectile point were recovered from ST 9.3. The positive shovel tests along Transects 8 and 9 are included in artifact concentration Area 1 (Figure 12 and 13).

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from Fill Deposits within the Location of the Proposed Central Plant Facility

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
5 whiteware sherds	3 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 cut nail	11 brick fragments
4 ironstone sherds	1 amber blown-in-mold bottle fragments	2 unidentified nails	3 charcoal fragments
20 hard-paste porcelain sherds	2 amethyst blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 1982 penny	2 clam shell fragments
1 unidentified stoneware sherd	8 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 horseshoe	1 Bakelite fragment
3 terra-cotta flower pot sherds	2 amethyst machine-made bottle fragments	1 medicine tube	1 plastic utensil fragment
2 unidentified sherds	4 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 ferrous suspender clip	
	12 amber unidentified bottle fragments	1 unidentified hardware	
	4 amethyst unidentified bottle fragments	1 melted lead	
	6 aqua unidentified bottle fragments		
	60 clear unidentified bottle fragments		
	1 milk glass unidentified bottle fragment		
	1 clear decorated/embossed fragments		
	1 amethyst decorated/embossed fragment		
	2 milk glass tableware fragments		
	2 medicine jar fragments		
	4 lamp chimney fragments		
	2 pressed-glass tableware fragments		
	6 window glass fragments		
35 total	121 total	9 total	18 total

Table 4. Artifacts Recovered from the A horizon within the Location of the Proposed Central Plant Facility

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
2 hard-paste porcelain sherds	1 amber blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1 wire nail	1 brick fragment
1 terra-cotta flower pot sherds	2 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 paintbrush	1 charcoal fragment
	3 olive green unidentified bottle fragments		1 clam shell fragment
	4 amber unidentified bottle fragments		1 unidentified shell
	8 amethyst unidentified bottle fragments		
	3 aqua unidentified bottle fragments		
	19 clear unidentified bottle fragments		
	1 dark aqua unidentified bottle fragment		
	2 aqua decorated/embossed fragments		
	1 clear decorated/embossed fragments		
	1 lamp chimney fragments		
	1 pressed-glass tableware fragments		
	11 window glass fragments		
3 total	57 total	2 total	4 total

Table 5. Historic Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests along Transects 8 and 9

Ceramics	Glass	Other
2 whiteware sherds	1 clear Coca-Cola machine-made bottle fragment	3 machine-made bricks
1 ironstone sherd	6 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	2 brick fragments
1 domestic brown stoneware sherd	3 clear unidentified bottle glass fragments	2 coal
1 hard-paste porcelain sherd	4 olive green unidentified bottle glass fragments	
	1 clear decorated/embossed fragment	
	3 window glass fragments	
5 total	18 total	7 total

Transect 10 begins in the grove southwest of Addison Academic Center. (Figures 12 and 16). STs 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3 were placed to the north of a low drainage area along the proposed pipeline corridor and contained artifacts. Next, seven radial STs were excavated and five contained artifacts. Soils consisted of an A Horizon over the B horizon (Figure 19, STs 10.1 and 10.1W25). Artifacts recovered from these STs make up artifact concentration Area 2 (Table 6).

Table 6. Historic Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests in Area 2

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 industrial stoneware bottle sherd	1 aqua machine-made bottle fragment	5 unidentified nails	3 brick fragments
1 whiteware sherd	2 amber unidentified bottle fragments		3 coal
4 ironstone sherds	7 aqua unidentified bottle fragments 3 clear unidentified bottle fragments 2 milk glass unidentified bottle fragments 1 olive green unidentified bottle fragment 7 window glass fragments		2 roof slate fragments
6 total	23 total	5 total	8 total

Transect 10 continues along the north side of Bishop Walker Circle lawn towards Aspinwall Hall (Figure 12 and 16). Transect 11 extends south from Transect 10, across the lawn towards Packard Laird Hall. STs 10.4 and 10.5 were not excavated due to standing water associated with the low drainage area. To the east, STs 10.6-10.9 showed a thin, possibly graded or eroded A Horizon over the B horizon (Figure 19, ST 10.7). Artifacts were recovered from STs 10.7 and 10.9 and from two radial STs excavated south of ST 10.9. Artifacts include 3 ironstone sherds, 10 window glass fragments, 3 unidentified nails, 1 oyster shell fragment, 1 lump of coal, 22 brick fragments, 1 drainage pipe fragment, 1 unidentified metal object, and 1 amber, 1 aqua, and 1 clear unidentified bottle glass fragments. STs 10.10 and 10.11 were excavated in the path of an existing sewer line and soils encountered consisted of deep deposits of fill associated with the sewer trench (Figure 19, ST 10.10).

From ST 10.12 to ST 10.15 the project area contains a buried A horizon (Figure 12 and 16). The buried A horizon was also identified in STs 11.3 and 11.5. Additional radial STs were excavated to the south of Transect 10 to further investigate the character and size of this deposit. This approximately 125-by-125-ft. area constitutes artifact concentration Area 3. In STs 10.12, 10.13, 10.14, 10.15, 11.5, and 10.13S125 the buried A horizon is

under a 0.4-to-0.85-ft. fill horizon and rests on the B horizon (Figure 20). The buried A horizon ranges between 0.4- and 0.5-ft. thick.

In other STs (11.3, 10.15S12.5, 10.15S75, 10.15S100, 10.16S100, 10.17S25, 10.17S50 and 10.17S25 E25) this buried A Horizon is below an A Horizon (Figure 20). In these STs the buried A horizon is between 0.5 and 0.7 ft. thick. The remaining STs did not contain the buried A horizon; instead, soils consisted of an A horizon over the B horizon, as exemplified by ST 10.13S75 (Figure 20). This appears to indicate that the buried A horizon was isolated to three separate areas within Area 3 (Figure 16).

Artifacts from the buried A horizon are presented in Table 7. The TPQ (terminus post quem) for this group of artifacts is 1850 based on the presence of wire nails, though wire nails did not become common until after ca. 1885 (Nelson 1968:7) indicating the buried A horizon was receiving artifacts at least up to the late nineteenth century and perhaps later. Artifacts in the A horizon directly above the buried A horizon include 9 whiteware sherds, 1 ironstone sherd, 3 yellowware sherds, 8 unidentified nails, 10 brick fragments, 7 lumps of coal, 1 oyster shell fragment, 7 window glass fragments, 1 clear lamp chimney glass fragment, and 1 aqua, 3 clear, 1 olive green, and 1 milk glass unidentified bottle glass fragment. The TPQ for this group of artifacts is 1830, based on the yellowware. The TPQs are based on a small sample of artifacts that are similar in artifact types. The close TPQ of the two horizons, their similar color and texture, and the similar nature of artifacts recovered from both horizons may indicate that the top A horizon was formed by plowing or some similar disturbance event that only affected the top portion of the former full A horizon.

Table 7. Historic Artifacts Recovered from the Buried A Horizon in Area 3

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
4 pearlware sherds	1 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragment	3 wire nails	1 machine-made brick
23 whiteware sherds	7 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	1 wire nail fragment	26 brick fragments
10 ironstone sherds	8 clear unidentified bottle fragments	7 unidentified nails	8 coal
7 yellowware sherds	2 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 spike	1 charcoal fragment
2 domestic gray stoneware sherds	3 clear lamp chimney fragments	2 unidentified pewter objects	6 oyster shell fragments
5 unidentified sherds	41 window glass fragments	1 unidentified iron/steel object	1 bone fragment
1 drainage pipe fragment			
52 total	62 total	15 total	43 total

ST 10.1



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

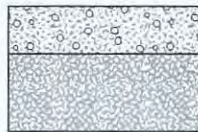
ST 10.1 W25 radial



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 10.7



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with 10% gravels; abrupt transition; artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 10.10



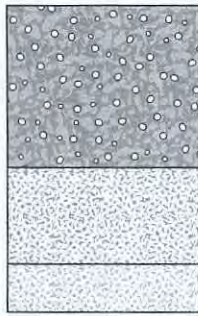
10YR 5/3 brown with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (fill)

10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam; no artifacts (fill)



Figure 19. Representative shovel test profiles from Area 2 and the area between Area 2 and 3 at Site 44AX173.

ST 10.13

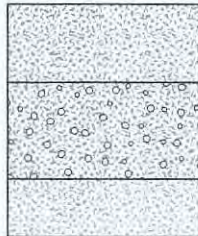


10YR 4/3 brown silt loam and 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt loam with 10% gravel; abrupt transition; artifacts (fill)

10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; artifacts (buried A horizon)

10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 11.3



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; no artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with 10% fine gravel; clear transition; artifacts (buried A horizon)

10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 11.5

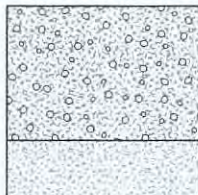


10YR 4/3 brown silt loam and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt clay loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (fill)

10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; artifacts (buried A horizon)

10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

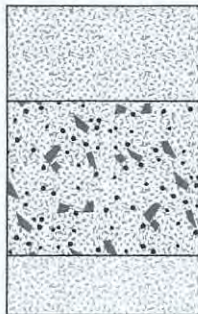
ST 10.13 S75



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with 10% gravel; clear transition; artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 10.15 S12.5



10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; clear transition; artifacts (A horizon)

10YR 5/3 brown silt loam with brick and charcoal; abrupt transition; artifacts (buried A horizon)

10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silt loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

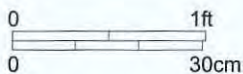


Figure 20. Representative shovel test profiles from Area 3 at Site 44AX173.

Artifacts from the fill horizon above the buried A horizon include 7 whiteware sherds, 5 ironstone sherds, 1 flowerpot sherd, 1 unidentified nail, 3 brick fragments, 1 charcoal fragment, 1 clear lamp chimney glass fragment, 1 olive green blown-in-mold bottle glass fragment, and 1 aqua and 1 olive green unidentified bottle glass fragments. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests outside areas containing the buried A horizon are presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Historic Artifacts Recovered from Area 3 Shovel Tests outside Areas Containing the Buried A Horizon

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 pearlware sherd	1 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragment	9 unidentified nails	26 brick fragments
25 whiteware sherds	3 amber unidentified bottle fragments		22 coal
8 ironstone sherds	8 aqua unidentified bottle fragments		1 oyster shell fragment
2 redware sherds	7 clear unidentified bottle fragments		1 unidentified plastic fragment
1 domestic gray stoneware sherd	8 olive green unidentified bottle fragments		
1 hard-paste porcelain sherd	1 milk glass unidentified bottle fragment		
1 porcelain figurine sherd	8 clear lamp chimney fragments		
	18 window glass fragments		
39 total	54 total	9 total	50 total

4.2 METAL DETECTION

A metal-detection survey was conducted within the testable areas of the project area, including the footprint of the proposed New Central Plant building and approximately 1,630 ft. of the 2,517 ft.-long proposed pipeline corridor. Several items recovered during the metal-detector survey were modern trash such as pull tabs, crown bottle caps, aluminum and foil fragments, and modern nails, nuts and bolts; these items were not mapped, and they were left in the field. Seventy-eight metal detector locations yielded 91 metallic and seven non-metallic artifacts. Forty-five metallic artifacts are military-related and date to the Civil War. Seventeen artifacts have no direct military association, but appear to date to the second half of the nineteenth century. One 1879 penny (MD 63) was also recovered (Figure 16). Several artifacts, when cleaned, were determined to be modern or unidentifiable, including items and fragments associated with twentieth-century building construction (MDs 1, 4, 10, 56, and 74); modern personal items (MDs 73 and 11); modern ammunition (MDs 43 and 71); a twentieth-century souvenir marked "SIAM" (MD 7); an

aluminum tag (MD 55); can fragments (MD 22); and several unidentified metal fragments (Figures 13 and 16).

Seventy-one metallic artifacts and seven non-metallic artifacts were found along shovel test Transects 8 and 9 in Area 1 (MDs 2-60) (Figures 13 and 21). Most of the artifacts were recovered from a thin, eroding A Horizon. Two (MDs 59 and 60) were recovered from a disturbed context associated with sewer installation. At least 37 artifacts found in Area 1 are military-related (Table 9). Two uniform buttons were recovered; a General Service coat button (MD 21) and an Infantry coat button (MD 23). Another uniform item, an epaulet hook (MD 45), attached the epaulet to the shoulder of the uniform. A knapsack rivet was found in MD 16. Thirteen pieces of melted lead were found, two of which display the three base rings of a Minié ball (MDs 102 and 103).

Table 9. Military-related Artifacts from Area 1

Artifact Description	Count
Eagle coat button, Infantry	1
General Service coat button	1
Melted lead	11
Melted Minié ball	2
Buckshot	5
Round ball, .54 caliber	1
Round ball, .68 caliber	3
Bullet, .22 caliber	1
Bullet, .31 caliber, fired	1
Bullet, fired	1
Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	3
Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber, Williams Regulation	1
Minié ball, fired	1
Revolver bullet, .36 caliber	1
Williams Type I cleaner bullet	1
Williams Type II cleaner disc, smashed	1
Knapsack rivet	1
Bugle mouth piece	1
Total:	37

Twenty pieces of ammunition were recovered; three appear to have been fired (MDs 18 [.31 caliber], 49 [.22 caliber], and 52 [Minié ball]). Unfired ammunition included five buckshot (MDs 38, 48, 57, and 59); three .68 caliber round balls (MDs 19, 40, and 41);



Figure 21. Photograph of selected artifacts from Areal, Site 44AX173; A. Williams Type II cleaner bullet, disc only (MD 50); B. Williams Type I cleaner bullet (MD 28); C. Minié ball (MD 42); D. Minié ball (MD 9); E. Minié ball (MD 26); F. fired Minié ball (MD 52); G. Melted Minié ball (MD 31); H. Melted Minié ball (MD 30); I. Lead bullet (MD 49); J. Melted lead (MD 27); K. Melted lead (MD 27); L. Revolver bullet (MD 47); M. Plain whiteware (MD 44); N. Buckshot (MD 59); O. Buckshot (MD 57); P. Buckshot (MD 38); Q. Lead bullet (MD 18); R. Lead ball (MD 15); S. Lead ball (MD 41); T. Lead ball (MD 40/3); U. Lead ball (MD 19); V. Melted lead (MD 29); W. Melted lead (MD 29); X. Bugle mouth piece (MD 16); Y. Epaulet hook from military uniform (MD 45); Z. Knapsack rivet (MD 39); AA. General Service military coat button (MD 21); BB. Eagle button, Infantry coat button (MD 23); CC. Unidentified pewter object (MD 54); DD. Unidentified pewter object (MD 58); EE. Unidentified brass object (MD 36); FF. Oil lamp wick raiser (MD 33); GG. Ginger beer industrial stoneware (MD 40/1); HH. Plain salt glazed domestic gray stoneware (ST 7.4/2); II. Plain white ironstone (ST 3.1/4); JJ. Plain whiteware with maker's mark (ST 8.5/5); KK. Indeterminate whiteware, possible mocha decoration (MD 22); LL. Molded hard-paste porcelain (ST 3.2/10); MM. Decal overglaze hard-paste porcelain (ST 3.2/9); NN. Decal overglaze hard-paste porcelain (ST 3.2/9); OO. Amber blown-in-mold bottle fragment (ST 3.2/16); PP. Olive green blown- in-mold bottle fragment (ST 6.4/3); QQ. Clear turn-molded bottle finish (MD 40/2); RR. Olive green turn-molded bottle fragment (MD 24/2); SS. Vaseline jar (ST 3.2/31); TT. Vaseline jar (ST 3.2/31).

one .54 caliber round ball (MD 15); three .577/.58 caliber Minié balls (MDs 9, 26, and 66); one .58 caliber Williams Regulation conical bullet (MD 42); a .22 caliber conical bullet (MD 44); a .32 caliber conical bullet (MD 18); a Type I Williams Cleaner bullet (MD 28); and the disc of a Type II Williams Cleaner bullet (MD 50). The mouth-piece to a bugle, found in MD 16, may also date to the Civil War.

Other identified artifacts recovered from Area 1 that date to the nineteenth century or later include an oil lamp wick-raiser (MD 33); an Indian-head penny (MD 37); a large rosary cross (MD 20); a pocket watch part (MD 46); a brass flask cap (MD 3); a possible pin embossed, "50" (MD 12); and a .38 caliber revolver bullet (MD 47). Non-metallic artifacts that were found while excavating metal-detector hits in Area 1 include three pieces of olive green bottle glass (MDs 24 and 40), one clear bottle glass finish (MD 41), one ginger beer bottle fragment (MD 40), and two pieces of whiteware (MDs 22 and 44) (Figure 21). Several non-diagnostic metal fragments and twentieth-century items were also recovered in Area 1.

Nine artifacts were recovered during metal detection in Area 2 (MDs 61-69) (Table 10, Figure 16). The metal artifacts were recovered from the A horizon in a 75-ft.-long area of the proposed pipeline corridor. Eight items are military-related, including five pieces of ammunition. Three .68 caliber round balls (MDs 64, 67, 69) were found in this small area (Figure 22). Also, one .577/58 caliber Minié ball (MD 66) and one .58 caliber Enfield bullet were found (MD 65). Enfield ammunition was largely British-manufactured (Thomas and Thomas 1996:37). The cavity of the Enfield from MD 65 is stamped "P" which may indicate it was manufactured by William Pursall (Thomas and Thomas 1996:68). The button of a knapsack J-hook was found in MD 61. MD 62 was a small piece of melted lead. An 1858 quarter was found in MD 63. A later coin, an 1879 Indian head penny, was found in MD 63.

Table 10. Metal-detected Artifacts from Area 2

Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
MD 61	Knapsack hook	1	button only
MD 62	Melted lead	1	
MD 63	25-Cent Piece	1	dated 1858
MD 64	Round ball, .68 caliber	1	
MD 65	Enfield bullet, .58 caliber	1	chewed/carved tip, P in cavity
MD 66	Enfield bullet, .58 caliber	1	L in cavity, preserved wax in cavity
MD 67	Round ball, .68 caliber	1	
MD 68	Indian head penny	1	dated 1879
MD 69	Round ball, .68 caliber	1	
Total:		9	

Area 3 contains seven metal-detector locations (Figure 13). Two pieces of ammunition, a .58 caliber Enfield bullet (MD 77) and a .577/.58 caliber Minié ball (MD 75), were recovered from the buried A horizon (Figure 23). The Enfield bullet has an "L" stamped in its cavity, which may indicate that it was manufactured by E. & A. Ludlow of Birmingham Armory (Coats and Thomas 1990:68). The Enfield was wrapped "upside-down," with the nose touching the powder (Thomas and Thomas 1996:37). The bullet-end of the cartridge was then dipped in wax. In the cavity in the Enfield bullet found in MD 77, the wax has been preserved. The cavity of the Minié ball has a star. The star mark indicates that the ammunition was produced by a Federal armory, but the meaning of the mark is unknown (Thomas 1997:141). One piece of flattened lead (MD 76) was also recovered from the buried A Horizon (Figure 23). A non-military trouser button was found in MD 78. A modern earring part was found in MD 73. MD 74 includes a brass name plate found alongside a wire nail. Most of the inscription on the plate is illegible; only "Wilmington" can be read. The script appears to be cursive and not a typical nineteenth-century script. The location of MDs 73 and 74 appeared to have been disturbed, possibly due to landscaping. However, the stratigraphy seen in and adjacent to ST 10.12 was undisturbed.

Four metal-detector finds lay outside the three artifact concentrations. They are considered isolated finds. MD 1, two pieces of metal architectural trim, was located near ST 7.4 (Figure 13). MDs 70, 71, and 72 occur south of Area 2 on the south slope of the filled-in creek (Figure 16). MD 70 was an unidentified metal fragment, possibly architecture-related. MD 71 was a .32 caliber lead bullet that post-dates the Civil War. MD 72 is a .22 caliber conical bullet.

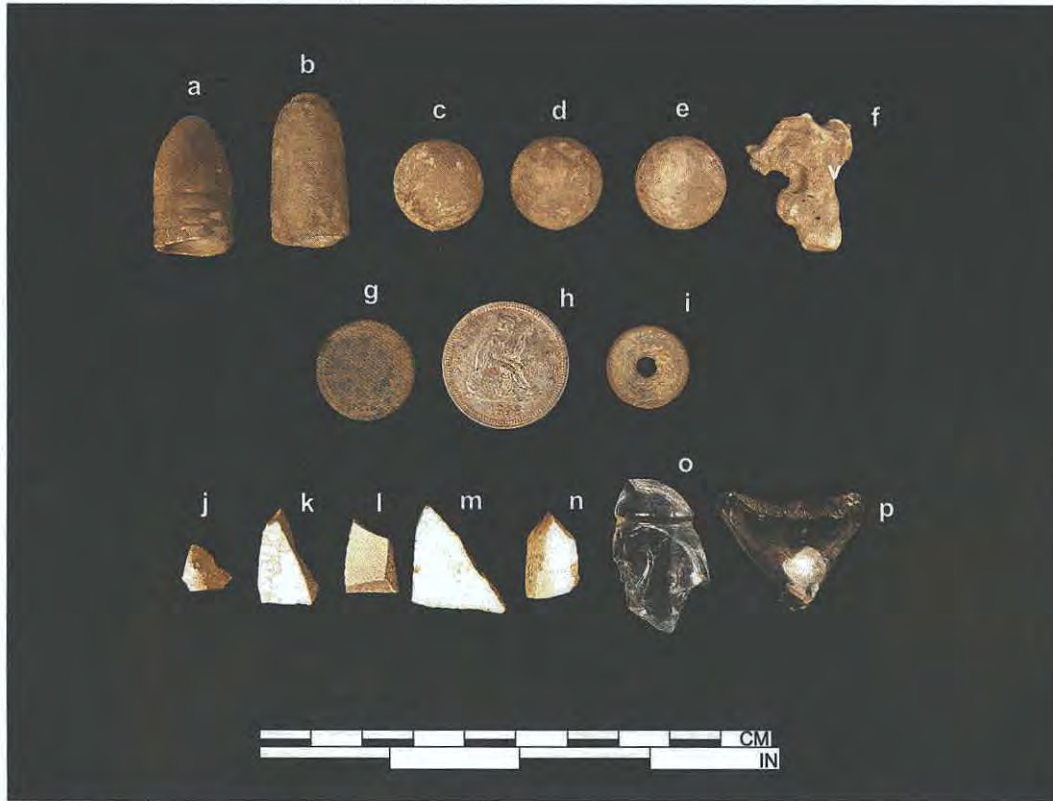


Figure 22. Photograph of selected artifacts from Area 2, Site 44AX173; A. Minié ball (MD 66); B. Enfield bullet (MD 65); C. Lead ball (MD 67); D. Lead ball (MD 69); E. Lead ball (MD 64); F. Melted lead (MD 62); G. 1879 Indian head penny (MD 68); H. 1858 25-cent piece (MD 63); I. Knapsack hook (MD 61); J. Light-brown glaze industrial stoneware (ST 10.2 W25/4); K. Plain white ironstone (ST 10.3 W25/2); L. Plain whiteware (ST 10.2 W25/5); M. Plain white ironstone (ST 10.2 W50/4); N. Plain white ironstone (ST 10.1/1); O. Aqua machine-made bottle glass (ST 10.3 W50/3); P. Olive green unidentified bottle fragment (ST 10.3 W50/7).



Figure 23. Photograph of selected artifacts from Area 3, Site 44AX173; A. Brass stamped button (MD 78); B. Enfield bullet (MD 77); C. Minié Ball (MD 75); D. Unidentified lead object (MD 76); E. Blue decorated salt glazed domestic gray stoneware (ST 100.13 S100/2); F. Plain salt glazed domestic gray stoneware (ST 10.17 S25 buried A/6); G. Hand-painted hard-paste porcelain (ST 10.13 S75/4); H. Plain pearlware (ST 10.17 S25E25 buried A/7); I. Plain whiteware (ST 10.17 S25E25 buried A/8); J. Blue transfer printed whiteware (ST 10.13 S100/3); K. Plain white ironstone (ST 10.12/2); L. Molded whiteware (ST 10.17 S25 buried A/9); M. Blue transfer printed whiteware (ST 11.4/3); N. Willow pattern transfer printed whiteware (ST 11.4/5); O. Willow pattern transfer printed whiteware (ST 11.4/5); P. Willow pattern transfer printed whiteware (ST 11.4/5); Q. Willow pattern transfer printed whiteware (ST 11.4/5); R. Annular whiteware (ST 11.3/5); S. Color glaze whiteware (ST 10.15 S100/2); T. Thick black glazed redware (ST 10.16 S25/4); U. Thick black glazed redware (ST 10.13 S100/5); V. Plain yellowware (ST 10.17 S25/3); W. Rockingham yellowware (ST 10.17 S25 buried A/11); X. Rockingham yellowware (ST 10.17 S25 buried A/11); Y. Aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragment (ST 11.2/6); Z. Aqua blown-in-mold glass (ST 10.13 buried A/5); AA. Aqua unidentified bottle glass (ST 10.13 S125 buried A/2); BB. Aqua unidentified bottle glass (ST 10.15 S25/5); CC. Olive green blown-in-mold bottle fragment (ST 10.13 S125/4).

5.0 INTERPRETATION

Field investigations determined that approximately one-third of the project area contains disturbed soil as a result of building and road construction, utility work, and other ground-disturbing activities. Most of the disturbed areas were identified while walking over the project area; some locations were shovel-tested to demonstrate the extent of the ground disturbance.

Metal detection and shovel testing identified three artifact concentrations within the project area (Figure 12). Area 1, approximately 370-ft. long and 20-ft. wide, extends from the south side of the proposed New Central Plant building site to the west lawn of Bishop Payne Library (Figure 13 and 14). Area 1 represents a light scatter of artifacts associated with the Civil War and residential occupations of the Seminary. Two lithic artifacts, including an Orient Fishtail point base, represent isolated prehistoric finds. Historic artifacts from Area 1 include Civil War artifacts, ceramics and container glass, and personal items. The domestic artifacts are most likely associated with former residents of the nineteenth-century house at 1220 Wilmer Lane (i.e., Oakwood).

Area 1 is bound by underground utilities and paved roadways along the west side and is bisected by Trotter Road and Wilmer Lane. Much of the building site to the north of Area 1 contains fill and disturbed stratigraphy. Eight of the nine radial shovel tests excavated to define the extent of the artifacts along Transects 8 and 9 were negative (Figure 13). Most artifacts were confined to a shallow, depleted A Horizon. Historic and prehistoric artifacts were also found on the ground surface. Civil War artifacts were found only within the A Horizon.

Area 2 is an approximately 50-ft.-by-75-ft. light scatter of nineteenth-century artifacts confined to an A Horizon (Figure 16 and 15). Area 2 is bound north and east by disturbance associated with utility installation and road construction; to the south is a filled-in creek. Documentary evidence suggests this creek area was not camped in during the Civil War, nor was the area ever occupied by a structure in the history of the Seminary (Juliet Randle, pers. comm. 2010). Artifacts from Area 2 include Civil War ammunition, melted lead, a knapsack part, coins, ceramic and glass, and architecture-related objects. Radials to the west of the pipeline corridor were positive, indicating that Area 2 extends to the west.

Area 3, located in the lawn west of Aspinwall Hall, contains a buried A horizon capped either by landscape fill or by an A horizon (Figure 16 and 17). The buried A horizon was encountered between 0.4 ft. and 0.9 ft. below the ground surface in three separate areas and contains ceramic, container glass, coal, brick, and wire nails. In

several areas, the buried A horizon was covered by fill deposits. In other areas, the A horizon was probably truncated by plowing or some similar disturbance event associated with utility installation, road construction, or road maintenance, thus forming the top A or Ap (plow zone) horizon. This disturbance event probably took place during the late nineteenth century or later. Figure 10 depicts the west lawn as a grove bisected by a creek, which is now filled in. No significant structures are depicted between the creek and the Seminary building complex. Furthermore, there are no records of any building construction on the lawn (Juliet Randle, pers. comm. 2010). However, a substantial complex of barracks was constructed about 0.5 miles southeast of Area 3 during the Civil War. The Seminary buildings were also occupied at this time (Figure 10). This artifact concentration is most likely associated with both the Civil War and residential occupation of the Seminary.

After consultation with the staff at Alexandria Archaeology, it was determined that further archeological investigations were necessary in Areas 1, 2, and 3 before the proposed utility improvements occurred. The further investigations consisted of stripping the proposed location of the pipeline corridor within Areas 2 and 3 using a backhoe to remove the sod and some fill (Figure 6). The proposed pipeline corridor within Area 1 was not stripped because of the large amount of erosion and disturbance associated with buried utilities that were present and the lack of potential for the recovery of additional artifacts or the presence of subsurface features. The areas were then metal-detected again using methods identical to those used during the initial survey. Area 1 was metal-detected again during these investigations, but no additional artifacts were identified or recovered. After metal detection was completed the backhoe stripped the areas down to subsoil and they were metal-detected a final time.

The further investigations resulted in the recovery of 66 artifacts from 52 metal detector locations (MD 79-130) and 1 collected artifact location (PP 1) in Areas 2 and 3 (Figure 24). Two artifacts were also collected from the back dirt generated during the mechanical stripping (General Collection).

Thirty-six artifacts were recovered from 27 metal detector find locations (MD 79-105) within Area 2, of which 14 (MD 82-91, 93, 95, 104, and 105) were within the proposed pipeline corridor (Table 11, Figure 25). The remaining 22 artifacts were recovered from the area to the west and southwest of the proposed pipeline corridor. Civil War artifacts include the ammunition, a New York Militia brass cuff button, the bayonet sheath tip, and the pieces of melted lead. The piece of brass jewelry consists of a small, flat, round object with holes for clasps at either end. Displayed on one side is the profile of a figure surrounded by stars, while "1" over "1864" above a laurel wreath and encircled by stars appears on the opposite side. It is uncertain if this is associated with the Civil War or the residential occupation of the Seminary.



Figure 25. Selected artifacts recovered from Area 2, Site 44AX173, after stripping:
A. Lead ring or band (MD 87); B. .577/.58 caliber Minié ball (MD 80);
C. .69 caliber round ball (MD 102); D. .69 caliber Minié ball (MD 92);
E. Buckshot (MD 84); F. Jewelry or watch fob (MD 95); G. New York
uniform cuff button (MD 91); H. Unidentified jewelry finding (MD 83);
I. Indian head penny, 1896 (MD 61); J. Bayonet scabbard tip (MD 101).

Table 11. Artifacts Recovered from Area 2 during Further Investigations

Artifact Description	Count
Brass button	1
Brass cuff button fragments, New York Militia	5
Melted lead	2
Bayonet sheath tip	1
Buckshot	1
Round ball, .69 caliber	5
Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	4
Minié ball, .69 caliber	1
Grommet, metal	2
Watch fob/chain fragment	2
Jewelry, brass	1
Indian-head penny, 1896	1
lead ring or band	1
Unidentified copper fragment	2
Unidentified brass fragment	5
Modern steel fragment	1
Unidentified bottle glass, olive green	1
Total:	36

Feature 1, a small section of brick drainage or landscaping feature, was also identified in Area 2 (Figure 24 and 26). The 4.1-ft.-long and 1-ft.-wide brick feature was identified in the southwest portion of the proposed pipeline corridor. It consisted of two parallel lines of single-course brick approximately 4-inches apart. The feature appeared to have originally continued to the east, but this section was most likely removed during an earlier ground-disturbing event. No artifacts were recovered in association with this feature. The feature may have served as a drain, drawing excess water from the level portion of the landform to the northwest down-slope to the southeast. Another possibility is that it served as a landscaping feature, perhaps marking the edge of a flowerbed.

Thirty-one artifacts were recovered from 25 metal-detector locations (MD 106-130) within the proposed pipeline corridor in Area 3 (Table 12, Figure 24 and 27). This included Civil War ammunition, melted lead, a knapsack hook, a bayonet scabbard tip fragment, a button, whiteware sherds, the base of an olive-green free-blown bottle (PP1), and two coins, including an 1816-1835 Matron-head Liberty large cent in which a hole had been drilled, allowing it to be worn as a pendant. One round ball and one piece of buckshot were also recovered from the back dirt generated from stripping the proposed

pipeline in Area 3 (General Collection). Again, these artifacts are associated with both the residential and Civil War occupation of the Seminary.

Table 12. Artifacts Recovered from Area 3 during Further Investigations

Artifact Description	Count
Lead and iron fastener, possible rosette	1
Knapsack hook	1
Ferrous metal button	1
Domestic coin, unidentified small and large cent	2
Domestic coin, 1816-1835 Matron-head Liberty large cent (could be worn as pendant)	1
Lead bale seal	1
Melted lead	2
Buckshot	1
Round ball, .69 caliber	5
Minié ball, .577/.58 caliber	1
Revolver bullet, .44 caliber	4
Bayonet scabbard tip fragment	1
Lock plate or keyhole cover, metal	1
Pipe fitter	1
Pen clip, metal	1
Unidentified copper fragment	1
Unidentified brass fragment	2
Unidentified iron fragment	1
Whiteware, plain	1
Whiteware, blue shell-edge	1
Free-blown bottle glass fragment, olive green	1
Total:	31



Figure 26. Feature 1, a small section of brick drainage or landscaping feature identified in Area 2, facing northwest.



Figure 27. Selected artifacts recovered from Area 3, Site 44AX173, after stripping: A. Lead and iron fastener, possible rosette (MD 109); B. Knapsack hook, button fragment only (MD 120); C. .44 caliber revolver bullet (MD 124); D. .69 caliber round ball (MD 122); E. .577/.58 Minié ball (MD 116); F. Lock plate (MD 107); G. Large cent, pierced (MD 115); H. Buckshot (MD 118); I. Melted, possibly carved, lead (MD 106); J. Lead bale seal (MD 119); K. Bayonet scabbard tip fragment (MD 125).

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Virginia Theological Seminary proposes to construct an approximately 6,000-sq.-ft. New Central Plant facility and install a pipeline that will span approximately 2,517 ft. and connect to various buildings on campus. Staff at Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed undertaking and determined that archeological investigations were warranted due to the potential for the area to contain historic cultural resources. The project area includes areas of cleared woods and lightly wooded lawns. Approximately one-third of the project area contains disturbed stratigraphy.

Field investigations included a walk-over survey, a shovel-test survey, and a metal-detection survey. The walk-over identified areas of disturbance. The shovel-test survey included the excavation of 114 shovel tests placed at 25-ft. intervals. Thirty-nine of these shovel tests were excavated as radials to define the extent of identified cultural resources. The initial metal-detection survey identified 78 artifact locations and 98 artifacts. At least 48 are associated with the Civil War occupation of the Seminary.

Investigations identified three artifact concentrations within the project area. Area 1 is approximately 370 ft. long and 20 ft. wide. It contains domestic- and Civil War-related artifacts and two isolated prehistoric artifacts. The stratigraphy in Area 1 consists of an eroding A Horizon over subsoil and contains a light scatter of ceramic and glass, as well as 37 military-related artifacts that were recovered during the metal-detection survey. The domestic artifacts are most likely associated with former residents of the nineteenth-century house known as Oakwood. The Civil War artifacts represent the Federal occupation of the Seminary grounds.

Because the A horizon is depleted in this area, locating metal artifacts with the detectors was not difficult. Furthermore, the allotted time for metal detection allowed for a thorough survey of the area. It is likely that the majority of the Civil War artifacts that occurred in the project area in Area 1 were recovered during this survey. Shovel tests in Area 1 recovered only a light scatter of artifacts. Because of the large amount of erosion and the disturbance associated with buried utilities, it is unlikely that any features survive in Area 1.

Area 2 is approximately 50 ft. by 75 ft. and located in the grove to the west of Addison Academic Center. Area 2 contains a light scatter of nineteenth-century artifacts, including eight Civil War artifacts. Radial shovel tests to the west of the pipeline corridor were positive, indicating that the artifact scatter of Area 2 extends to the west.

Area 3 is an approximately 125-by-125-ft. area in the lawn west of Aspinwall Hall. Area 3 contains a buried A horizon capped by landscape fill or by an A or Ap horizon. Area 3 contained very few Civil War artifacts and a scatter of nineteenth-century artifacts. The A

horizon was probably buried by plowing or some similar disturbance event associated with utility installation, road construction, or road maintenance.

After consultation with the staff at Alexandria Archaeology, it was determined that further archeological investigations were necessary in Areas 1, 2, and 3 before the proposed utility improvements occurred. The further investigations consisted of stripping the proposed location of the pipeline corridor within Areas 2 and 3 using a backhoe to remove the sod and some fill. The proposed pipeline corridor within Area 1 was not stripped because of the large amount of erosion that was present and the lack of potential for the recovery of additional artifacts or the presence of subsurface features. The areas were then metal-detected again using methods identical to those used during the initial survey. Area 1 was metal-detected again during these investigations, but no additional artifacts were identified or recovered. The further investigations resulted in the recovery of 69 additional artifacts in Areas 2 and 3. Again, artifacts recovered are associated with both the residential and Civil War occupation of the Seminary. Feature 1 was also identified in Area 2, which consisted of a small section of brick drainage or landscaping feature.

Areas 1, 2, and 3 contained a light scatter of Civil War artifacts. However, there are no records of any building construction or Federal encampment on the lawn or in the grove near the now filled-in creek (Juliet Randle, pers. comm. 2010). Thus, there is low potential for these areas to contain features associated with the Civil War occupation. No additional work is warranted.

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APPENDIX I
Artifact Catalog

Artifact Inventory
Site 44AX173, Virginia Theological Seminary
Alexandria, Virginia
September 2010

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
1	1	ST 1.2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	2		Building Footprint
1	2	ST 1.2	Dinnerware, Plastic; Utensil	1	"WENDY'S" plastic utensil handle	Building Footprint
1	3	ST 1.2	Coal, Wood; Charcoal	1		Building Footprint
2	1	ST 1.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
3	1	ST 1.5	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Building Footprint
3	2	ST 1.5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
4	1	ST 2.2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Building Footprint
4	2	ST 2.2	Miscellaneous Stoneware; Unidentified	1	thick reddish-brown bodied stoneware crock rim with brown glazed exterior and white glazed interior	Building Footprint
4	3	ST 2.2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	1	flask shaped base sherd, "UTF" on base	Building Footprint
4	4	ST 2.2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	2	one base with mold seam, one molded body sherd	Building Footprint
4	5	ST 2.2	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Amethyst	1	body sherd with "...N..."	Building Footprint
4	6	ST 2.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
4	7	ST 2.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
4	8	ST 2.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	5	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
4	9	ST 2.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Milk Glass	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
4	10	ST 2.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	2	unspecified body sherds, not vitrified	Building Footprint
4	11	ST 2.2	Coal, Wood; Charcoal	1	burned wood chunk	Building Footprint
4	12	ST 2.2	Unidentified Plastic; Bakelite Fragment	1		Building Footprint
5	1	ST 2.3	Wire Common Nail; Complete	1		Building Footprint

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
5	2	ST 2.3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	body sherd with mold seams	Building Footprint
5	3	ST 2.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	3	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
5	4	ST 2.3	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	1		Building Footprint
6	1	ST 2.4	Tool, Metal; Paintbrush	1		Building Footprint
7	1	ST 3.1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Building Footprint
7	2	ST 3.1	Whiteware; Plain	2	one hollowware rim sherd, one unspecified flatware sherd	Building Footprint
7	3	ST 3.1	Whiteware; Blue Hand Painted	1	Flatware, rim sherd with blue flowers	Building Footprint
7	4	ST 3.1	Ironstone; Plain White	2	mend, unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
7	5	ST 3.1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
7	6	ST 3.1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
7	7	ST 3.1	Glass Tableware; Milk Glass	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
7	8	ST 3.1	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	1		Building Footprint
8	1	ST 3.2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		Building Footprint
8	2	ST 3.2	Cut Common Nail; Complete	1		Building Footprint
8	3	ST 3.2	Hardware, Metal; Unidentified	1	modern hardware, screw thread end with ribbed body	Building Footprint
8	4	ST 3.2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Building Footprint
8	5	ST 3.2	Faunal; Clam	2		Building Footprint
8	6	ST 3.2	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Gilded	1	tiny gilded and transfer printed rim sherd	Building Footprint
8	7	ST 3.2	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Hand-Painted Overglaze	1	tiny overglaze hand-painted body sherd, pink lines	Building Footprint
8	8	ST 3.2	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Decal Overglaze	2	mend, rose decal flatware body sherds	Building Footprint
8	9	ST 3.2	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Decal Overglaze	4	Teacup, rim, body and base sherds, all mend, handle attachment, green transfer maker's mark "AUSTRIA / [HS intertwined mark] / KARLSBAD", unidentified	Building Footprint

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
8	10	ST 3.2	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Molded	6	mends into 3 pieces, molded saucer with pink painted rim	Building Footprint
8	11	ST 3.2	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	3	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
8	12	ST 3.2	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Decal, Underglaze	3	Teacup, all mend, rim sherds with large colored rose decals	Building Footprint
8	13	ST 3.2	Whiteware; Blue Hand Painted	2	mend, flatware with blue lines	Building Footprint
8	14	ST 3.2	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	1	unglazed, unidentified brown bodied ceramic sherd	Building Footprint
8	15	ST 3.2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	3	base sherds, one with "846"	Building Footprint
8	16	ST 3.2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	bottle finish, collared ring finish	Building Footprint
8	17	ST 3.2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	1	jar rim sherd	Building Footprint
8	18	ST 3.2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	6	4 base sherds, 2 rim sherds	Building Footprint
8	19	ST 3.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	3	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
8	20	ST 3.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	8	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
8	21	ST 3.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	4	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
8	22	ST 3.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	55	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
8	23	ST 3.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	2	unspecified body sherds, not vitrified	Building Footprint
8	24	ST 3.2	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear	1	body sherd with "...RA.../...FLA..."	Building Footprint
8	25	ST 3.2	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Ribs	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
8	26	ST 3.2	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Diamonds	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
8	27	ST 3.2	Glass Tableware; Milk Glass	1	hollowware with floral design	Building Footprint
8	28	ST 3.2	Coal, Wood; Charcoal	1		Building Footprint
8	29	ST 3.2	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Building Footprint
8	30	ST 3.2	Fastener, Metal; Other	1	modern ferrous suspender clip	Building Footprint
8	31	ST 3.2	Grooming/Hygiene, Glass; Medicine Jar	2	blown-in-mold Vaseline jar fragments, clear glass embossed with "...BROUGH MFC Co / ...LINE" (post 1870)	Building Footprint

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
8	32	ST 3.2	Grooming/Hygiene, Metal; Medicine Tube	1	unidentified copper alloy tube fragment	Building Footprint
8	33	ST 3.2	Domestic Coin; Small Cent	1	1982	Building Footprint
8	34	ST 3.2	Gardening, Ceramic; Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	3		Building Footprint
8	35	ST 3.2	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	1		Building Footprint
8	36	ST 3.2	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Crimped Edge, Machine Made	1		Building Footprint
8	37	ST 3.2	Stable, Metal; Horseshoe	1		Building Footprint
9	1	ST 3.3	Faunal; Clam	1		Building Footprint
9	2	ST 3.3	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Decal Overglaze	1	hollowware, rim sherd	Building Footprint
9	3	ST 3.3	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	1	hollowware, body sherd	Building Footprint
9	4	ST 3.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
9	5	ST 3.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
10	1	ST 4.1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Building Footprint
10	2	ST 4.1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
11	1	ST 4.2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Building Footprint
11	2	ST 4.2	Nail; Unidentified	1		Building Footprint
11	3	ST 4.2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	7		Building Footprint
11	4	ST 4.2	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	1	light pinkish tan paste, exterior surface missing	Building Footprint
12	1	ST 4.3	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	10		Building Footprint
12	2	ST 4.3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	base with seam lines	Building Footprint
12	3	ST 4.3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	flat finish	Building Footprint
12	4	ST 4.3	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Aqua	2	"...RS..." and "...TON"	Building Footprint
12	5	ST 4.3	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear	1	"...N..."	Building Footprint
12	6	ST 4.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
12	7	ST 4.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	3	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
12	8	ST 4.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	7	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
12	9	ST 4.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	15	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
12	10	ST 4.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	3	unspecified body sherds, not vitrified	Building Footprint
12	11	ST 4.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Dark Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
12	12	ST 4.3	Pressed-Glass Tableware; Ribs	1		Building Footprint

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
12	13	ST 4.3	Coal, Wood; Charcoal	1		Building Footprint
12	14	ST 4.3	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	1		Building Footprint
13	1	ST 4.4	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Building Footprint
13	2	ST 4.4	Faunal; Unidentified Shell	1		Building Footprint
13	3	ST 4.4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
14	1	ST 5.1	Nail; Unidentified	1		Building Footprint
14	2	ST 5.1	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Building Footprint
14	3	ST 5.1	Ironstone; Plain White	2	unspecified body sherds	Building Footprint
14	4	ST 5.1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	2	base and flat finish with machine seams	Building Footprint
14	5	ST 5.1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
14	6	ST 5.1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	unspecified body sherd	Building Footprint
14	7	ST 5.1	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	1		Building Footprint
15	1	ST 6.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 1
16	1	ST 6.4	Whiteware; Plain	14	unspecified body sherds, 5 mend	Area 1
16	2	ST 6.4	Ironstone; Plain White	2	unspecified body and rim sherds	Area 1
16	3	ST 6.4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	packer finish with mold seams, not vitrified	Area 1
16	4	ST 6.4	Coal, Wood; Charcoal	1		Area 1
17	1	ST 6.12	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 1
17	2	ST 6.12	Whiteware; Plain	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 1
18	1	ST 7.4	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	4		Area 1
18	2	ST 7.4	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze	1	plain salt glazed exterior and brown glazed interior, hollowware body sherd	Area 1
18	3	ST 7.4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	2	unspecified body sherds, not vitrified	Area 1
18	4	ST 7.4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Dark Aqua	8	unspecified body sherds	Area 1
18	5	ST 7.4	Coal, Wood; Charcoal	3		Area 1
19	1	ST 7.5	Brick; Machine Made, Unglazed	1		Area 1
19	2	ST 7.5	Whiteware; Blue Hand Painted	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 1

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
20	1	ST 8.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 1
20	2	ST 8.2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Silk Screen	1	clear glass with red Coca cola label	Area 1
20	3	ST 8.2	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear	1	decorative rope-like pattern embossing	Area 1
21	1	ST 8.5	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 1
21	2	ST 8.5	Brick; Machine Made, Unglazed	3		Area 1
21	3	ST 8.5	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Decal Overglaze	1	teacup rim with flower decal	Area 1
21	4	ST 8.5	Domestic Brown Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze	1	Crock base sherd, 8" base diameter	Area 1
21	5	ST 8.5	Whiteware; Plain	2	unspecified body sherds, one with partial maker's mark, unidentified, black transfer printed animal feet	Area 1
21	6	ST 8.5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 1
21	7	ST 8.5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 1
22	1	ST 8.6	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	2		Area 1
22	2	ST 8.6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 1
22	3	ST 8.6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	4	unspecified body sherds, not vitrified	Area 1
22	4	ST 8.6	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 1
23	1	ST 9.2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 1
24	1	ST 9.2 W25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	3	unspecified body sherds	Area 1
24	2	ST 9.2 W25	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 1
25	1	ST 9.3	Orient Fishtail Point; Quartz	1	base only	Area 1
25	2	ST 9.3	Flake 26-30mm; Quartz	1		Area 1
26	1	ST 9.5	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 1
26	2	ST 9.5	Ironstone; Plain White	1	hollowware rim sherd	Area 1
26	3	ST 9.5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	rim sherd, unidentified	Area 1
27	1	ST 10.1	Ironstone; Plain White	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
27	2	ST 10.1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
28	1	ST 10.1 W50	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 2
28	2	ST 10.1 W50	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 2

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
29	1	ST 10.2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 2
29	2	ST 10.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
30	1	ST 10.2 W25	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	3		Area 2
30	2	ST 10.2 W25	Nail; Unidentified	4		Area 2
30	3	ST 10.2 W25	Stone; Roof Slate	1		Area 2
30	4	ST 10.2 W25	Industrial Stoneware Bottle; Light-Brown Glaze	1	tiny body sherd	Area 2
30	5	ST 10.2 W25	Whiteware; Plain	1	tiny body sherd	Area 2
31	1	ST 10.2 W50	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 2
31	2	ST 10.2 W50	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 2
31	3	ST 10.2 W50	Stone; Roof Slate	1		Area 2
31	4	ST 10.2 W50	Ironstone; Plain White	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
31	5	ST 10.2 W50	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 2
32	1	ST 10.3	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 2
33	1	ST 10.3 W25	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 2
33	2	ST 10.3 W25	Ironstone; Plain White	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 2
33	3	ST 10.3 W25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
33	4	ST 10.3 W25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
33	5	ST 10.3 W25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
33	6	ST 10.3 W25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Milk Glass	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
34	1	ST 10.3 W50	Nail; Unidentified	1		Area 2
34	2	ST 10.3 W50	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 2
34	3	ST 10.3 W50	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	finish fragment with machine seam	Area 2
34	4	ST 10.3 W50	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	6	unspecified body sherds	Area 2
34	5	ST 10.3 W50	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
34	6	ST 10.3 W50	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Milk Glass	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 2
34	7	ST 10.3 W50	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	unspecified body sherd, not vitrified	Area 2
34	8	ST 10.3 W50	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 2
35	1	ST 10.7	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments	1		Isolate
36	1	ST 10.9	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	8	1 melted	Isolate
36	2	ST 10.9	Nail; Unidentified	2		Isolate

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
36	3	ST 10.9	Ironstone; Plain White	3	unspecified body sherds	Isolate
36	4	ST 10.9	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	1	unspecified body sherd	Isolate
36	5	ST 10.9	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Isolate
37	1	ST 10.9 S25	Plumbing, Ceramic; Drainage Pipe	1		Isolate
37	2	ST 10.9 S25	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	8		Isolate
37	3	ST 10.9 S25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Isolate
37	4	ST 10.9 S25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	unspecified body sherd	Isolate
38	1	ST 10.9 S75	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		Isolate
38	2	ST 10.9 S75	Nail; Unidentified	1		Isolate
38	3	ST 10.9 S75	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	14		Isolate
38	4	ST 10.9 S75	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1		Isolate
39	1	ST 10.12	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 3
39	2	ST 10.12	Ironstone; Plain White	5	Teacup, rim and body sherds, some mend	Area 3
40	1	ST 10.13	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	3		Area 3
40	2	ST 10.13	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
40	3	ST 10.13	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	unspecified body sherd, not vitrified	Area 3
41	1	ST 10.13 buried A	Plumbing, Ceramic; Drainage Pipe	1		Area 3
41	2	ST 10.13 buried A	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 3
41	3	ST 10.13 buried A	Nail; Unidentified	2		Area 3
41	4	ST 10.13 buried A	Ironstone; Plain White	4	tiny body sherds	Area 3
41	5	ST 10.13 buried A	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	finish fragment, hand-tooled	Area 3
41	6	ST 10.13 buried A	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
41	7	ST 10.13 buried A	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 3
41	8	ST 10.13 buried A	Coal, Wood; Charcoal	1		Area 3
41	9	ST 10.13 buried A	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1		Area 3
42	1	ST 10.13 S25	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 3
42	2	ST 10.13 S25	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	4		Area 3
42	3	ST 10.13 S25	Ironstone; Plain White	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
42	4	ST 10.13 S25	Coal; Lump/Nugget	2		Area 3
43	1	ST 10.13 S50	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 3
43	2	ST 10.13 S50	Ironstone; Plain White	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
43	3	ST 10.13 S50	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	unspecified body sherd, not vitrified	Area 3
43	4	ST 10.13 S50	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 3
44	1	ST 10.13 S75	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 3
44	2	ST 10.13 S75	Nail; Unidentified	2		Area 3
44	3	ST 10.13 S75	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	2		Area 3
44	4	ST 10.13 S75	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Hand-Painted Underglaze	1	blue hand-painted tiny body sherd	Area 3
44	5	ST 10.13 S75	Whiteware; Plain	5	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
44	6	ST 10.13 S75	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
44	7	ST 10.13 S75	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	5	unspecified body sherds, not vitrified	Area 3
44	8	ST 10.13 S75	Coal; Lump/Nugget	5		Area 3
44	9	ST 10.13 S75	Unidentified Plastic; Fragment	1		Area 3
45	1	ST 10.13 S100	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 3
45	2	ST 10.13 S100	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	1	hollowware, body sherd	Area 3
45	3	ST 10.13 S100	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1	Flatware, base sherd	Area 3
45	4	ST 10.13 S100	Ironstone; Plain White	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
45	5	ST 10.13 S100	Redware; Thick Black Glaze	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
45	6	ST 10.13 S100	Coal; Lump/Nugget	5		Area 3
45	7	ST 10.13 S100	Miscellaneous, Ceramic; Porcelain Figurine	1		Area 3
45	8	ST 10.13 S100	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	1		Area 3
46	1	ST 10.13 S125	Nail; Unidentified	1		Area 3
46	2	ST 10.13 S125	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
46	3	ST 10.13 S125	Whiteware; Plain	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
46	4	ST 10.13 S125	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	finish fragment, hand-tooled, not vitrified	Area 3
46	5	ST 10.13 S125	Coal, Wood; Charcoal	1		Area 3
46	6	ST 10.13 S125	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	1		Area 3
47	1	ST 10.13 S125 buried A	Nail; Unidentified	1		Area 3

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
47	2	ST 10.13 S125 buried A	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified base sherd	Area 3
48	1	ST 10.15	Whiteware; Plain	4	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
48	2	ST 10.15	Gardening, Ceramic; Flower Pot	1		Area 3
49	1	ST 10.15 S12.5	Nail; Unidentified	1		Area 3
49	2	ST 10.15 S12.5	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 3
50	1	ST 10.15 S12.5 buried A	Nail; Unidentified	2		Area 3
50	2	ST 10.15 S12.5 buried A	Fastener, Metal; Spike	1		Area 3
50	3	ST 10.15 S12.5 buried A	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 3
51	1	ST 10.15 S25	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		Area 3
51	2	ST 10.15 S25	Nail; Unidentified	2		Area 3
51	3	ST 10.15 S25	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments	1		Area 3
51	4	ST 10.15 S25	Ironstone; Plain White	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
51	5	ST 10.15 S25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified base sherd	Area 3
52	1	ST 10.15 S75	Nail; Unidentified	2		Area 3
52	2	ST 10.15 S75	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Milk Glass	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
53	1	ST 10.15 S100	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	2		Area 3
53	2	ST 10.15 S100	Whiteware; Color Glaze	1	hollowware rim with lid ledge, greenish color	Area 3
54	1	ST 10.16	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		Area 3
54	2	ST 10.16	Cut Common Nail; Fragment	4		Area 3
54	3	ST 10.16	Nail; Unidentified	6		Area 3
54	4	ST 10.16	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	9		Area 3
54	5	ST 10.16	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments	2		Area 3
54	6	ST 10.16	Ironstone; Plain White	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
54	7	ST 10.16	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
54	8	ST 10.16	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
54	9	ST 10.16	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	4	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
54	10	ST 10.16	Coal; Lump/Nugget	2		Area 3
54	11	ST 10.16	Miscellaneous, Ceramic; Porcelain Figurine	1		Area 3

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
55	1	ST 10.16 S25	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	3		Area 3
55	2	ST 10.16 S25	Nail; Unidentified	1		Area 3
55	3	ST 10.16 S25	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 3
55	4	ST 10.16 S25	Redware; Thick Black Glaze	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
55	5	ST 10.16 S25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
55	6	ST 10.16 S25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Milk Glass	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
56	1	ST 10.16 S50	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		Area 3
56	2	ST 10.16 S50	Nail; Unidentified	2		Area 3
56	3	ST 10.16 S50	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	4		Area 3
56	4	ST 10.16 S50	Whiteware; Plain	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
56	5	ST 10.16 S50	Ironstone; Plain White	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
56	6	ST 10.16 S50	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
56	7	ST 10.16 S50	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	3	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
56	8	ST 10.16 S50	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
56	9	ST 10.16 S50	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
56	10	ST 10.16 S50	Coal; Lump/Nugget	5		Area 3
56	11	ST 10.16 S50	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	7		Area 3
57	1	ST 10.16 S75	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 3
58	1	ST 10.16 S100	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 3
58	2	ST 10.16 S100	Nail; Unidentified	2		Area 3
58	3	ST 10.16 S100	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 3
58	4	ST 10.16 S100	Ironstone; Sponge Decorated	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
58	5	ST 10.16 S100	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
58	6	ST 10.16 S100	Coal; Lump/Nugget	2		Area 3
58	7	ST 10.16 S100	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	1		Area 3
59	1	ST 10.16 S100 buried A	Whiteware; Plain	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
59	2	ST 10.16 S100 buried A	Coal; Lump/Nugget	2		Area 3
60	1	ST 10.17	Plumbing, Ceramic; Drainage Pipe	1		Area 3
60	2	ST 10.17	Cut Common Nail; Complete	2		Area 3
60	3	ST 10.17	Cut Common Nail; Fragment	2		Area 3
60	4	ST 10.17	Nail; Unidentified	1		Area 3

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
60	5	ST 10.17	Stone; Roof Slate	1		Area 3
60	6	ST 10.17	Unidentified Plastic; Fragment	1		Area 3
61	1	ST 10.17 S25	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	1		Area 3
61	2	ST 10.17 S25	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	2		Area 3
61	3	ST 10.17 S25	Yellowware; Plain	3	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
61	4	ST 10.17 S25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
61	5	ST 10.17 S25	Coal; Lump/Nugget	4		Area 3
62	1	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	38		Area 3
62	2	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Wire Common Nail; Complete	3		Area 3
62	3	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Wire Common Nail; Fragment	1		Area 3
62	4	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	7		Area 3
62	5	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Faunal; Bone	1		Area 3
62	6	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze	1	hollowware, body sherd	Area 3
62	7	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Whiteware; Plain	12	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
62	8	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Whiteware; Polychrome Hand Painted	1	brown banded rim sherd	Area 3
62	9	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Whiteware; Molded	1	rim sherd	Area 3
62	10	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Yellowware; Plain	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
62	11	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Yellowware; Rockingham/Bennington	6	molded body sherds	Area 3
62	12	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Unidentified Ceramic; Unglazed White Body	3	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
62	13	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	5	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
62	14	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	8	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
62	15	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	2	unspecified body sherds, not vitrified	Area 3
62	16	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Coal; Lump/Nugget	2		Area 3
62	17	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Unidentified Metal Object; Pewter	2		Area 3
62	18	ST 10.17 S25 buried A	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	3		Area 3
63	1	ST 10.17 S25 E25	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	3		Area 3
63	2	ST 10.17 S25 E25	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	3		Area 3
63	3	ST 10.17 S25 E25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
63	4	ST 10.17 S25 E25	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 3
64	1	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		Area 3

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
64	2	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Nail; Unidentified	2		Area 3
64	3	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Brick; Machine Made, Unglazed	1		Area 3
64	4	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	4		Area 3
64	5	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments	6		Area 3
64	6	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Underfired	1	hollowware, body sherd, underfired	Area 3
64	7	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Pearlware; Plain	4	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
64	8	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Whiteware; Plain	7	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
64	9	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Ironstone; Plain White	4	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
64	10	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	2	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
64	11	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 3
64	12	ST 10.17 S25 E25 buried A	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1		Area 3
65	1	ST 10.17 S50	Nail; Unidentified	1		Area 3
65	2	ST 10.17 S50	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	2		Area 3
65	3	ST 10.17 S50	Whiteware; Plain	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
66	1	ST 10.17 S50 buried A	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	11		Area 3
66	2	ST 10.17 S50 buried A	Ironstone; Plain White	2	rim and body sherd	Area 3
66	3	ST 10.17 S50 buried A	Coal; Lump/Nugget	2		Area 3
67	1	ST 10.17 S50 E25	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	1		Area 3
67	2	ST 10.17 S50 E25	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
68	1	ST 11.2	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	7		Area 3
68	2	ST 11.2	Nail; Unidentified	1		Area 3
68	3	ST 11.2	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	11		Area 3
68	4	ST 11.2	Pearlware; Plain	1	Hollowware, base sherd	Area 3

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
68	5	ST 11.2	Whiteware; Plain	9	1 Flatware rim sherd, 8 body sherds	Area 3
68	6	ST 11.2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	finish fragment	Area 3
68	7	ST 11.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
68	8	ST 11.2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	3	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
68	9	ST 11.2	Coal; Lump/Nugget	3		Area 3
69	1	ST 11.3	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		Area 3
69	2	ST 11.3	Nail; Unidentified	3		Area 3
69	3	ST 11.3	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments	1		Area 3
69	4	ST 11.3	Whiteware; Plain	6	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
69	5	ST 11.3	Whiteware; Annular	1	hollowware, body sherd with engine turned lines and dots	Area 3
69	6	ST 11.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
69	7	ST 11.3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	unspecified body sherd	Area 3
70	1	ST 11.4	Nail; Unidentified	1		Area 3
70	2	ST 11.4	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	2		Area 3
70	3	ST 11.4	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1	Hollowware, body sherd	Area 3
70	4	ST 11.4	Whiteware; Plain	3	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
70	5	ST 11.4	Whiteware; Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	4	Flatware, rim and body sherds, Willow pattern	Area 3
70	6	ST 11.4	Ironstone; Plain White	1	Hollowware, base sherd	Area 3
70	7	ST 11.4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	4	unspecified body sherds	Area 3
70	8	ST 11.4	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		Area 3
71	1	ST 11.5	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	2		Area 3
72	1	ST 11.6	Plumbing, Ceramic; Drainage Pipe	2		Isolate
72	2	ST 11.6	Brick; Machine Made, Unglazed	1		Isolate
73	1	MD 1	Hardware, Metal; Trim	2		Isolate
74	1	MD 2	Jewelry, Metal; Unidentified	1	two fragments, possible pocket watch part	Area 1
75	1	MD 3	Storage, Metal; Small Screw Cap	1	possible flask cap	Area 1
76	1	MD 4	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	wire	Area 1
77	1	MD 5	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 1
78	1	MD 6	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1	burned fragment	Area 1

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
79	1	MD 7	Fastener, Metal; Nonferrous Grommet	1		Area 1
79	2	MD 7	Utensil, Metal; Handle, Unidentified	1	marked "SIAM"	Area 1
80	1	MD 8	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	small, flat, brass oval ring	Area 1
81	1	MD 9	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.577/.58 caliber	Area 1
82	1	MD 10	Hardware, Metal; Section of Tin Ceiling	8	fragments	Area 1
83	1	MD 11	Military Uniform, Metal; Cap Insignia	1	modern Navy	Area 1
84	1	MD 12	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	1	"50", possible pin	Area 1
85	1	MD 13	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1	possible machine bolt	Area 1
86	1	MD 14	Unidentified Metal Object; Indeterminate	1	fragment, possibly modern	Area 1
87	1	MD 15	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.54 caliber	Area 1
88	1	MD 16	Musical Instrument, Metal; Mouth Piece	1	bugle mouth piece	Area 1
89	1	MD 17	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 1
90	1	MD 18	Projectile; Lead Bullet	1	.31 caliber, fired	Area 1
91	1	MD 19	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.68 caliber	Area 1
92	1	MD 20	Jewelry, Metal; Religious	1	Cross	Area 1
93	1	MD 21	Military Uniform, Metal; Button	1	General Service coat	Area 1
94	1	MD 22	Whiteware; Indeterminate Decoration	1	possible mocha decoration	Area 1
94	2	MD 22	Storage, Metal; Can	4	fragments	Area 1
95	1	MD 23	Military Uniform, Metal; Button	1	Eagle, Infantry coat	Area 1
96	1	MD 24	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 1
96	2	MD 24	Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	"CON..."	Area 1
97	1	MD 25	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 1
98	1	MD 26	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.577/.58 caliber	Area 1
99	1	MD 27	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	2	melted lead	Area 1
100	1	MD 28	Projectile; Williams Type I Cleaner	1		Area 1
101	1	MD 29	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	2	melted lead	Area 1
102	1	MD 30	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted Minié	Area 1
103	1	MD 31	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted Minié Ball	Area 1
104	1	MD 32	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 1
105	1	MD 33	Lamp Part, Metal; Oil	1	wick raiser	Area 1
106	1	MD 34	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1	possible pipe fitting	Area 1
107	1	MD 35	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1	fragment of a bar (scale fragment?)	Area 1

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
108	1	MD 36	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	1	brass, possible military	Area 1
109	1	MD 37	Domestic Coin; Indian Head Penny	1	illedgible date	Area 1
110	1	MD 38	Projectile; Buckshot	1		Area 1
111	1	MD 39	Military Object, Metal; Knapsack Rivet	1		Area 1
112	1	MD 40	Industrial Stoneware Bottle; Ginger Beer	1		Area 1
112	2	MD 40	Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment; Clear	1	bottle fragment, collared ring finish	Area 1
112	3	MD 40	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.68 caliber	Area 1
113	1	MD 41	Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	2		Area 1
113	2	MD 41	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.68 caliber	Area 1
114	1	MD 42	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.577/.58 caliber, Williams Regulation	Area 1
115	1	MD 43	Projectile; Center-Fire Cartridge	1	.38 caliber, Smith & Wesson, late	Area 1
116	1	MD 44	Whiteware; Plain	1		Area 1
116	2	MD 44	Projectile; Lead Bullet	1	.22 caliber	Area 1
117	1	MD 45	Military Uniform, Metal; Epaulet Hook	1		Area 1
118	1	MD 46	Jewelry, Metal; Pocket Watch Part	1		Area 1
119	1	MD 47	Projectile; Revolver Bullet	1	.36 caliber	Area 1
120	1	MD 48	Projectile; Buckshot	2		Area 1
121	1	MD 49	Projectile; Lead Bullet	1	fired	Area 1
122	1	MD 50	Projectile; Williams Type II Cleaner	1	disc only, smashed	Area 1
123	1	MD 51	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1	melted lead	Area 1
124	1	MD 52	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	fired	Area 1
125	1	MD 53	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 1
126	1	MD 54	Unidentified Metal Object; Pewter	1	unidentified	Area 1
127	1	MD 55	Miscellaneous, Metal; Tag	1	modern	Area 1
128	1	MD 56	Hardware, Metal; Other	1	lighting ground wire	Area 1
129	1	MD 57	Projectile; Buckshot	1		Area 1
130	1	MD 58	Unidentified Metal Object; Pewter	1	unidentified, cast	Area 1
131	1	MD 59	Projectile; Buckshot	1		Area 1
132	1	MD 60	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	1	possibly modern	Area 1
133	1	MD 61	Military Object, Metal; Knapsack Hook	1	button only	Area 2

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
134	1	MD 62	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 2
135	1	MD 63	Domestic Coin; 25-Cent Piece	1	1858	Area 2
136	1	MD 64	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.68 caliber	Area 2
137	1	MD 65	Projectile; Enfield	1	.577/.58 caliber, chewed/carved tip, P in cavity	Area 2
138	1	MD 66	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.577/.58 caliber	Area 2
139	1	MD 67	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.69 caliber	Area 2
140	1	MD 68	Domestic Coin; Indian Head Penny	1	1879	Area 2
141	1	MD 69	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.69 caliber	Area 2
142	1	MD 70	Unidentified Metal Object; Unidentifiable	1	unidentified, cast, possibly architectural	Isolate
143	1	MD 71	Projectile; Lead Bullet	1	.32 caliber, late	Isolate
144	1	MD 72	Projectile; Lead Bullet	1	.22 caliber	Isolate
145	1	MD 73	Jewelry, Metal; Earring	1	modern	Area 3
146	1	MD 74	Wire Common Nail; Complete	1		Area 3
146	2	MD 74	Hardware, Metal; Identification Plate	1	" [illegible] Wilimington"	Area 3
147	1	MD 75	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.577/.58 caliber, star in cavity	Area 3
148	1	MD 76	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	flattened/cut lead	Area 3
149	1	MD 77	Projectile; Enfield	1	.577/.58 caliber, pulled, L in cavity	Area 3
150	1	MD 78	Button, Metal; Brass, 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	1	ferrous backing	Area 3
151	1	MD 79	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.69 caliber	Area 2
152	1	MD 80	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.69 caliber	Area 2
153	1	MD 81	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 2
154	1	MD 82	Miscellaneous, Metal; Rivet	2		Area 2
155	1	MD 83	Jewelry, Metal; Unidentified	1	small, flat, round brass object with 2 holes, decorated face with "1 / 1864"	Area 2
156	1	MD 84	Projectile; Buckshot	1		Area 2
157	1	MD 85	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	curved flat brass fragment	Area 2
158	1	MD 86	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	flat fragment	Area 2
159	1	MD 87	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	unidentified lead, possible bottle seal	Area 2

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
160	1	MD 88	Button, Metal; Brass	1	20th-century	Area 2
161	1	MD 89	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1	modern, green-painted steel fragment	Area 2
162	1	MD 90	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	possibly blown	Area 2
163	1	MD 91	Military Uniform, Metal; Button	5	New York cuff; in need of conservation	Area 2
164	1	MD 92	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.577/.58 caliber	Area 2
165	1	MD 93	Domestic Coin; Indian Head Penny	1	"1896"	Area 2
166	1	MD 94	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	3	flat copper alloy fragments	Area 2
167	1	MD 95	Jewelry, Metal; Watch Fob/Chain	2	brass alloy decorative watch part	Area 2
168	1	MD 96	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	1	perforated brass tube	Area 2
169	1	MD 97	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 2
170	1	MD 98	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.577/.58 caliber	Area 2
171	1	MD 99	Projectile; Minié Ball	2	1 has star in cavity	Area 2
172	1	MD 100	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	.577/.58 caliber	Area 2
173	1	MD 101	Military Object, Metal; Scabbard	1	bayonet scabbard tip	Area 2
174	1	MD 102	Projectile; Lead Ball	1		Area 2
175	1	MD 103	Projectile; Lead Ball	1	dented and scratched	Area 2
176	1	MD 104	Projectile; Lead Ball	1		Area 2
177	1	MD 105	Miscellaneous, Metal; Other	1	copper alloy unidentified hardware	Area 2
178	1	MD 106	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted or carved lead	Area 3
179	1	MD 107	Hardware, Metal; Escutcheon, Keyhole Cover	1		Area 3
180	1	MD 108	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	small bent triangular flat brass	Area 3
181	1	MD 109	Unidentified Metal Object; Pewter	1	possible rosette (saddlery)	Area 3
182	1	MD 110	Domestic Coin; Small Cent	1	illegible date	Area 3
183	1	MD 111	Plumbing, Metal; Pipe Fitter	1		Area 3
184	1	MD 112	Domestic Coin; Unidentified	1	large coin, probably large cent, illegible surfaces, could be revealed with additional conservation procedures	Area 3
185	1	MD 113	Unidentified Metal Object; Lead	1	melted lead	Area 3

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
186	1	MD 114	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1		Area 3
187	1	MD 115	Domestic Coin; Large Cent	1	Matron-head Liberty Large cent, 1816-1835, date illegible, hole drilled in coin, possible use as pendant	Area 3
188	1	MD 116	Projectile; Minié Ball	1	.577/.58 caliber	Area 3
189	1	MD 117	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	possible melted brass	Area 3
190	1	MD 118	Projectile; Buckshot	1		Area 3
191	1	MD 119	Miscellaneous, Metal; Lead Bale Seal	1		Area 3
192	1	MD 120	Military Object, Metal; Knapsack Hook	1	button only	Area 3
193	1	MD 121	Button, Metal; Ferrous	1	iron, stamped button with black enamel, "J. W. G. S..." on exterior; "JOHN G. SHATER / RICHMOND VA" on interior; 20th-century	Area 3
194	1	MD 122	Projectile; Lead Ball	1		Area 3
195	1	MD 123	Projectile; Lead Ball	1		Area 3
196	1	MD 124	Projectile; Pistol Bullet	4	.44 caliber	Area 3
197	1	MD 125	Whiteware; Plain	1		Area 3
197	2	MD 125	Whiteware; Shell Edge	1	blue impressed, curved lines	Area 3
197	3	MD 125	Military Object, Metal; Scabbard	1	bayonet scabbard tip fragment	Area 3
198	1	MD 126	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	small rectangle with slight curve; was attached to cylindrical object	Area 3
199	1	MD 127	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	flat fragment	Area 3
200	1	MD 128	Projectile; Lead Ball	1		Area 3
201	1	MD 129	Projectile; Lead Ball	1		Area 3
202	1	MD 130	Projectile; Lead Ball	1		Area 3
203	1	PP 1	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	wine bottle kick with glass-tipped pontil mark	Area 3
204	1	General Collection	Projectile; Buckshot	1		
204	2	General Collection	Projectile; Lead Ball	1		

Lot	Artifact Number	Provenience	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Area
				Total:	1026	

APPENDIX II

Site Form

City/County: Alexandria

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44AX0173

DHR Site Number: 44AX0173 Other DHR Number: 100-0123
Resource Name: Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia
Temporary Designation:
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Indeterminate	19th Century
Indeterminate	19th Century: 3rd quarter
Indeterminate	20th Century

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Religion	Example: School
Comments/Remarks: religious/educational institution, Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary	

Thematic Context: Health Care/Medicine	Example: Hospital
Comments/Remarks: Civil War hospital	

Thematic Context: Military/Defense	Example: Military camp
Comments/Remarks: 44AX0173a	

Thematic Context: Domestic	Example: Farmstead
Comments/Remarks: early 19thc. farmstead/plantation	

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): ALEXANDRIA Restrict UTM Data?

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4298700/318360/2

NAD ZONE EAST NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

City/County: Alexandria

NAD ZONE EAST NORTH

Physiographic Province:	Piedmont	Drainage:	Potomac/Shenandoah River
Aspect:	Flat	Nearest Water Source:	small drainages
Elevation (in feet):	280.00	Distance to Water(in feet):	
Slope:	0-2%	Site Soils:	Iredell silt loam
Landform:	other	Adjacent Soils:	

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions:	1,700	feet by	2,300	feet	Acreage:	180.00
Survey Strategy:	Subsurface Testing Metal Detection					
Site Condition:	Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed Site Condition Unknown					
Threats to Resource:	None Known					

Survey Description:

Surroundings: Academic buildings on hill (known as Seminary Hill or "The Hill") overlooking typical level to gently rolling topography of surrounding Coastal Plain. Several small drainages cut through area. Site is campus with park-like setting, minimally developed, surrounded by suburban environment.

1991- Tellus Consultants, in area of construction of new academic building: 100% surface survey, excavation of 56 shovel test + five 4'x3' units
1993- Alexandria Archaeology: Walkover survey of other areas of site; no specimens collected; observed 19th C. ceramics (primarily whiteware), glass, brick fragments and coal.
2004 - John Milner Associates, Inc. phase I survey identified 44AX0173a. Shovel tests at 30' interval. Site dimensions are 230' by 60'.

Jan. and June 2010 – John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted investigations of areas across Seminary campus to be affected by installation of pipeline and New Central Plant Facility. Investigations included shovel testing at 25-ft. intervals and metal detection which was followed later by mechanical stripping within specific portions of the pipeline corridor and additional metal detection. Three artifact concentrations were identified which contained nineteenth-century domestic artifacts associated with Seminary as well as Civil War artifacts.

CURRENT LAND USE

City/County: Alexandria

Land Use: Indeterminate Example: Trash scatter

Dates of Use: 2004/08/19

Comments/Remarks:

Land Use: Religion Example: School

Dates of Use: 1993/99/99

Comments/Remarks:

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in VA

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes Specimens Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

Assemblage Description:

Excavations by Tellus yielded a scatter of 19th and 20th century artifacts (inventory attached).

Permanent depository not yet established. Currently with Tellus Consultants, Minneapolis, MN. Will probably be housed at Alexandria Archaeology, Alexandria, Va. [full artifact inventory included in original site file]

2004; 44AX0173a: 17 lead bullets, 2 buttons, 3 unidentified melted lead, 5 unidentified iron objects, and 9 green bottle glass fragments

JMA, Inc. 2010 - Civil War artifacts include ammunition, uniform buttons, knapsack parts, melted lead, and bayonet scabbard tip. Domestic artifacts likely associated with Seminary include watch parts, jewelry, coins, ceramics and bottle glass. Ceramics include pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, porcelain, redware, and stonewares.

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes Depository:

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Draft Report: Westover, Allan P., Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, Tellus Consultants, Minneapolis, MN.; Civil War Quartermaster's Map, "Fairfax Seminary Hospital", on file at National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Report (s) ? Yes Depository: VDHR

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Documentary Study, Archaeological Evaluation and Resource Management Plan for Virginia Theological Seminary Faculty Housing, Alexandria, Virginia
Author
James Embrey, Lynn Jones, Joseph Balicki

Report (s) ? Yes Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Holland, Kerri, Cynthia V. Goode, Charles E. Goode, and Joseph F. Balicki
2010 Archeological Evaluation Associated with Utility Improvements and New Central Plant Facility, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Report to Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

City/County: Alexandria

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes	Alexandria Archaeology		9999/99/99
Yes	Library of Congress	Historic Photos	9999/99/99
	Alexandria Archaeology	Digital Images	2010/01/21

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Other Date: 1978/05/16

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: VDHR Last:

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 100-123

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

VLR listing 3.5 acres containing 19th c. structures - DOES NOT INCLUDE SITE 44AX0173

Cultural Resource Management Event: Other Date: 1980/11/17

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: VDHR Last:

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 100-123

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

NRHP listing 3 1/2 acres containing 19th c. seminary structures - DOES NOT INCLUDE SITE 44AX0173

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance Date: 1991/99/99

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: Allan Westover Last: Tellus Consultants

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance Date: 2004/08/19

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: Last: John Milner Associates, Inc.

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

identified 44AX0173a

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance Date: 1993/99/99

City/County: Alexandria

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: Shepard-Bromberg Last: Alexandria Arch
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

recommendations: continued investigation to determine areas on property with potential to yield significant archaeological resources

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive	Date: 2010/01/21
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Organization and Person:

Organization: John Milner Assoc First: Charles Last: Goode
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: The Reveren First: Richard Last: Reid

Suffix:

Title: Dean & President

Company/

Agency:

Address: 3737 Seminary Rd.

City: Alexandria **State:** Virginia **Zip:** 22304

Phone/Ext: 703-370-6600

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Notes:

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia

Virginia Theological Seminary

Individual Category Codes:

Property Manager

Honorif: The Reveren First: Richard Last: Reid

Suffix:

Title: Dean & President

Company/

Agency:

Address: 3737 Seminary Rd.

City: Alexandria **State:** Virginia **Zip:** 22304

Phone/Ext: 703-370-6600

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Notes:

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia

Virginia Theological Seminary

Ownership Type: Private

City/County: Alexandria

Government Agency:

City/County: Alexandria

APPENDIX III

Qualifications of the Investigators



KERRI HOLLAND

Assistant Archeologist
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(703) 642-1837 (fax)
kholland@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

B.A. Mary Washington College Historic Preservation 1998

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 12

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Kerri Holland holds a Bachelor's degree in Historic Preservation from Mary Washington College. Ms. Holland has been involved in investigations ranging from Early Archaic through Urban Historic periods. She is well acquainted with the recommended archeology field and laboratory guidelines of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and the National Park Service. Since joining John Milner Associates, Ms. Holland has assisted in archeological survey and testing programs in Maryland, Virginia, Washington D.C., West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and has cataloged and prepared for curation numerous collections to specific state standards. Ms. Holland has authored one and co-authored 16 cultural resources reports. She has also authored two and co-authored two papers presented at professional conferences.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2010 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, Chesapeake City, Virginia and Camden County, North Carolina. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.
- 2009 Archaeological Lab and Field Assistant. Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey for a Headquarters Complex at Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia.
- 2009 Assistant Archeologist and co-author. Data Recovery of Newgate Tavern (44FX3244), Centreville, Virginia, Unicorp National Development, Inc., Orlando, Florida.
- 2008 Assistant Archeologist and co-author. Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Old Cumberland Jail Site 44CM102, Cumberland Courthouse, Cumberland County, Virginia, Draper Aden Associates, Richmond, Virginia.
- 2008 Assistant Archeologist. Phase I Archeological Investigations, (44CU0149) Warrenton Training Center, Station D Culpeper County, Virginia. Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Warrenton, Virginia.

- 2007 Assistant Archeologist and co-author. Phase I investigations for the athletic field expansion at Hellwig Park. Prince William County Parks Authority, Manassas, Virginia.
- 2007 Assistant Archeologist. Phase I investigations of fifty-one homesites. Zone. Marine Corps Base Quantico, Stafford and Prince William Counties, Virginia. EDAW, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 2007 Assistant Archeologist. Phase III Data Recovery at Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226), Carroll County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2007 Assistant Archeologist. Phase I archeological investigations, artifact identification, and co-author. New Network Core Facility. Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Culpepper County, Virginia.
- 2006 Assistant Archeologist. Archaeological testing and co-author for Site 44AX198, 401 N. Pegram Road, Syme Property, Alexandria, Virginia. Alexandria Archeology, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 2006 Assistant Archeologist. Archaeological testing and co-author for Site 44AX199, 108 N. Quaker Lane, Smucker Property, Alexandria, Virginia. Alexandria Archeology, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 2006 Assistant Archeologist. Phase I archeological investigations for Western Greenbrier Co-Generation LLC Electrical Transmission Line. Rainelle, West Virginia. Potomac Hudson Engineering, Bethesda, Maryland.
- 2006 Assistant Archeologist. Archeological evaluation for Episcopal High School Facility Housing, 1200 N. Quaker Lane, Alexandria, Virginia. Director of Facilities, Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 2006 Assistant Archeologist. Phase II evaluation and co-author for Site 18FR853, New Market, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2006 Assistant Archeologist. Archeological investigations of proposed Stafford Medicorp Hospital Center, Stafford County, Virginia. Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Fairfax, Virginia
- 2005 Assistant Archeologist. Metal detection investigations for Valley Forge National Historic Park associated with the Gateway Project. Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. National Park Service.
- 2005 Assistant Archeologist. Archeological investigations, background research, and co-author for streetscape improvements, MD 144 west of New Market Elementary/Middle School to Bye Alley, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2005 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Supplemental metal detection investigations associated with structural and landscape enhancements, Blenheim Estate, City of Fairfax, Virginia. City of Fairfax.
- 2005 Laboratory Assistant. Phase II Archeological investigations for the Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Parsons Management Corporation and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2004 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Expanded Phase I investigations at 18FR816 and Phase II archeological evaluation at 18FR817, New Market Community Park to eastern drainage outfall, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2004 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archaeological evaluation and investigations for the Quaker Ridge development, Alexandria, Virginia. Carr Homes, Alexandria, Virginia.

- 2004 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Multiple cultural resource investigations at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Archeological investigations at 44PW1558, 44PW1559, 44ST494, and 44ST632, Prince William and Stafford, Virginia. EDAW, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 2004 Field Assistant. Archeological investigations within US 422 / SR 23 Interchange Project Area, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 2003-2005 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeological investigations of the proposed Rewatered Turning Basin, Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. United States Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, Baltimore, Maryland.
- 2002 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Data recovery investigations at Buildings A, B, C within the Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority.
- 2001-2005 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Phase I and Phase II archeological investigations for multiple cultural resources at Marine Base Quantico, Virginia. EDAW, Inc.
- 2001 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeological investigation of the Crewes slave quarters site at Malvern Hill, Henrico County, Virginia. National Park Service, Northeast Region, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Excavation, measured drawing, exhumation, and processing of human and material remains at St. Anne's Cemetery, Annapolis, Maryland. St. Anne's Episcopal Church.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeological investigations at Quarters A, Point Patience, Calvert County, Maryland. John Cullinane Associates.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeological investigations, artifact processing, ceramic and glass minimum vessel analysis for the data recovery at Bailey's Farm, Spotsylvania County, Virginia. County of Spotsylvania.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeology investigations at the terminus of the C & O Canal, Crescent Lawn Archeological District, Cumberland, Allegheny County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1999 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Archeology investigations and glass and ceramic minimum vessel analysis for the data recovery at Lot 12, Square 406, Washington D.C. General Services Administration and Architecture.
- 1998-1999 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Phase I archeological survey of the proposed I-270 expansion, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1998 Field/Laboratory Assistant. Streetscape data recovery for Maryland Route 36, Lonaconing, Allegany County. Maryland State Highway Administration.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ms. Holland is the author of one and co-author of 16 cultural resources reports and four papers presented at a professional conference.



CYNTHIA V. GOODE

Archaeological Lab and Field Assistant
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cynthia.goode@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

Ph.D.	American University	Anthropology	2014 (expected)
M.A.	American University	Anthropology	2013 (expected)
B.A.	The College of William and Mary	Anthropology (major)	2005
	The College of William and Mary	Geology (minor)	2005

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Cynthia Goode holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology. She is currently enrolled in the PhD program at the Anthropology Department of American University in Washington D.C. where she is the lab director for the archaeology lab. She has seven years experience in cultural resource management. She has experience in conducting fieldwork and has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic-period sites dating from the contact period to the mid-twentieth century. She is well acquainted with field and laboratory guidelines recommended by various states, the federal government and the National Park Service. Ms. Goode has a special interest in archaeological laboratory science including ceramic vessel analysis, glass bottle analysis and curation methodology. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Ms. Goode has conducted fieldwork, conducted laboratory processing and prepared artifacts for curation for a number of projects in Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Indiana according to state guidelines. She has co-authored four and authored two cultural resource reports and contributed to ten reports. She has also authored and presented one paper at a professional conference.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

KEY PROJECTS

- 2010 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Authored report and conducted lab analysis. Addendum Phase 1B Archaeological Assessment of the Expanded Primary Impact Area of the Shepherd Parkway Interchange/Access Road Alternative for the St. Elizabeths Redevelopment Project, Washington, D.C. Prepared for General Services Administration.
- 2010 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Co-authored report and conducted lab analysis. Phase 1 Archaeological Identification Survey of the Bush Meeting Tabernacle/Purcellville Roller Rink, Loudoun County, Virginia, Prepared for Town of Purcellville.
- 2010 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis and co-authored report. Archaeological Evaluation Associated with Utility Improvements and New Central Plant Facility,

Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

- 2010 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis and contributed to report. Technical Report No. 8 Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, Chesapeake City, Virginia and Camden County, North Carolina. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.
- 2009 Archaeological Lab and Field Assistant. Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey for a Headquarters Complex at Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia.
- 2009 Archaeological Lab Assistant. Queenstown Courthouse Artifact Collection. MD 456A from US301 to MD 18C, Queenstown County, Maryland.
- 2009 Archaeological Lab Assistant. Conducted field work and lab analysis for Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey for Three Visitor Facilities and Data Recovery Investigations at "Dismal Town" (44SK0070) at Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Suffolk County, Virginia.
- 2009 Archaeological Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis for Cultural Resources Investigations of Sites 44PW945, 44PW946, 44PW1289 and 219 Acres of Timber Compartments at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia.
- 2009 Archaeological Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis and contributed to report for Phase III Archaeological Evaluation of three sites (12FR336, 12SH450 and 11ST544) for the Proposed Rockies Express Pipeline Project. Reports in progress.
- 2009 Archaeological Lab and Field Assistant. Conducted fieldwork and lab analysis for Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Shipping Point Battery 1 (44PW1836) and Battery 2 (44PW1830) Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.
- 2009 Archaeological Lab and Field Assistant. Conducted field work and lab analysis for Phase I/II Investigations of the Range 5 Expansion Project Area and Site 44ST1041 Marine Corps Base Quantico.
- 2009 Archaeological Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis and co-authored report. Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Floyds Fork Greenway project, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Prepared for Wallace, Roberts, and Todd, LLC.
- 2008 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Phase I-II Archaeological Site Assessment Study (44FX410) for Trail Improvements at Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge, Fairfax County, Virginia
- 2008 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Phase I archaeological Investigations (44CU0149) Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Culpeper County, Virginia. Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Warrenton, Virginia.
- 2008 Archaeological Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis and authored report for Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Two Sites (12HE294 and 12HE347) for the Proposed Rockies Express Pipeline – East (REX East) Project Vermillion, Parke and Putnam Counties, Indiana. Natural Resource Group, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2007 Archaeological Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis and contributed to report. Additional Phase I Archaeological Survey (June-October 2007) For the Proposed Rockies Express Pipeline-East (REX-East) Project Spread 4 (MP 238.2-MP 301.1) Including the Wabash Reroute Vermillion,

- Parke, Putnam, Hendricks Counties, Indiana. Natural Resource Group, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2007 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Phase I investigations of 396 acres within timber compartments, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia. EFA-Chesapeake, Washington D.C., and NREAB, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.
- 2007 Archaeological Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis and contributed to report. Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Sites (12P638 and 12PM325) for the Proposed Rockies Express Pipeline East (REX East) Project Parke and Putnam Counties, Indiana. Natural Resource Group, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 2007 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Supervised and conducted lab analysis. Phase III archeological data recovery of the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226), Carroll County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 2007 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Phase I archeological investigations for the proposed Consolidated Rental Car Facility in the existing Blue Lot of Washington Dulles International Airport Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2007 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis and contributed to report. Phase I archeological survey for the proposed Rockies Express East Pipeline Project, Vermillion, Parke, Putnam, and Hendricks Counties, Indiana. Natural Resource Group, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2007 Architectural Assistant. Conducted survey, photography and completed VDHR architectural survey forms. Fairmount Historic District National Register Nomination, Richmond, Virginia.
- 2006 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Fieldwork and lab work and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations Oakton Community Park, Oakton, Fairfax County, Virginia. Chevy Chase Bank, F.S.B., Bethesda, Maryland.
- 2006 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Conducted lab analysis and contributed to report. The Woodrow Wilson Family Home Historic Property Plan, prepared for Historic Columbia Foundation.
- 2006 Archaeological Field Assistant. Archeological investigations of proposed Stafford Medicorp Hospital Center, Stafford County, Virginia. Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2006 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Phase III archeological data recovery of Sites 44LD538 and 44LD539, Washington Dulles International Airport, Loudoun County, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2006 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Phase I archeological survey of the Cub Run sewer upgrade, Fairfax County, Virginia. Whitman, Requardt, and Associates, LLP, Fairfax Station, Virginia.
- 2005 Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Phase II archeological investigations for the proposed Fourth Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Cynthia Goode has co-authored three and authored two cultural resource reports and contributed to ten reports. She has also authored and presented one paper at a professional conference.



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(703) 642-1837 (fax)
cgoode@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	2003
B.A.	The American University	Anthropology	1995

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Charles Goode holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology with specializations in Middle Atlantic prehistoric archeology, landscape and settlement, human-land relations and soils/pedology. He has twelve years experience in cultural resource management. He has experience in directing fieldwork and has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic-period sites dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. He has also supervised many large Phase I surveys of project areas greater than 500 acres. He has experience in analyzing both prehistoric lithic and ceramic assemblages. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Mr. Goode has supervised fieldwork and has participated in report preparation for projects in Maryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Indiana.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2010 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, Chesapeake City, Virginia and Camden County, North Carolina. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.
- 2009 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey for a Headquarters Complex at Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia.
- 2008 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase II cultural resources investigation of Sites 44FX1928, 44FX1929, and 44FX3253, Fairfax Village, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Clark Realty Capital, LLC, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological evaluation of Site 18PR427, Suitland Collections Center, Smithsonian Institution, Prince George's County, Maryland. architrave p.c. architects, Washington, D.C.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork at Site 44ST928 and co-authored report for Phase II evaluative testing at Sites 44PW917 and 44PW928, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia. EFA-Chesapeake, Washington D.C., and NREAB, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.

- 2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery of the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226), Carroll County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Conducted fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase IA cultural resources survey of the Liberia sewer interceptor upgrade, Prince William County, Virginia. Hazen and Sawyer, P.C., Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Assisted directing fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey for the proposed Rockies Express East Pipeline Project, Vermillion, Parke, Putnam, and Hendricks Counties, Indiana. Natural Resource Group, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I cultural resources investigations of 11 acres of the 32-acre Gateway Community Church project area, Loudoun County, Virginia. Gateway Community Church, South Riding, Virginia.
- 2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery of Sites 44LD538 and 44LD539, Washington Dulles International Airport, Loudoun County, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2006 Project Archeologist. Conducted fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase IA archeological survey of the Flat Branch sewer upgrade, Prince William County, Virginia. Whitman, Requardt, and Associates, LLP, Fairfax Station, Virginia.
- 2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey of the Cub Run sewer upgrade, Fairfax County, Virginia. Whitman, Requardt, and Associates, LLP, Fairfax Station, Virginia.
- 2005 Project Archeologist. Conducted reconnaissance survey and co-authored report for archeological assessment for the 11th Street Bridges Environmental Impact Statement, Washington, D.C. CH2M Hill, Washington, D.C., and New Orleans, Louisiana.
- 2005 Project Archeologist. Assisted with digital mapping of the Valley Creek Mills Site, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.
- 2005 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological investigations for the proposed Fourth Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2005 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological investigations for the Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2004 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I intensive survey at MD 273 @ MD 213, Cecil County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 2004 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for the NOAA Property Adjacent to Runway 4, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2004 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey of MD 47 over the north branch of Jennings Run, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.

- 2003 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for the Asia Trail Project, Smithsonian National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C. EDAW, Inc. of Alexandria, Virginia.
- 2003 Project Archeologist. Supervised Phase II fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I and Phase II archeological investigations at Bridge No. 10043 over Bens Branch at MD 874 in Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 2003 Project Archeologist. Assisted in supervising fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2003 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report of Phase II and III archeological investigations in a portion of Site 18PR131 in Prince George's County, Maryland. Land and Commercial, Inc. of Upper Marlboro, Maryland.
- 2003 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for Runway 4, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2003 Field Supervisor. Phase III data recovery excavations at 44LD834, an African-American slave site in Loudoun County, Virginia, dating to late eighteenth century for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Homes Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2002 Field Supervisor. Phase II archeological investigations of 44LD834, an African-American slave site in Loudoun County, Virginia, dating to the late eighteenth century for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Homes Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2002 Field Supervisor. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery investigations of 44FX2485 and 44FX2487, two unplowed, upland prehistoric lithic workshops in Lorton, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Home Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2001 Field Supervisor. Phase I archeological investigations of the circa 450 acre Loudoun County Reserve Property, Loudoun County, Virginia including the delineation of the nineteenth-century Creighton Family Cemetery, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Toll Brothers of Dulles, Virginia.
- 2001 Field Supervisor. Phase II archeological investigations of 44FX2485 and 44FX2587, two unplowed, upland prehistoric lithic workshops in Lorton, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Home Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2000 Field Supervisor. Phase I archeological study of circa 1300 acres proposed for development as part of the Brambleton Planned Community, Loudoun County, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Brambleton Group, L.L.C. of Dulles, Virginia.
- 1999 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I survey along Rt. 15 and Interstate 270 from Frederick to Gaithersburg, Maryland, proposed widening for John Milner Associates, Inc., and the Maryland State Highway Administration.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Goode is co-author of thirty-five (35) cultural resources reports, and has authored and presented three (3) papers at professional meetings.



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EDUCATION

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	1987
B.A.	The George Washington University	Anthropology	1981

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

1999 Registered Professional Archeologist (RPA)
1992-2004 OSHA-certified 40-hour hazardous waste field training

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Joseph Balicki is a graduate of The George Washington University and holds a Master's degree in anthropology from The Catholic University of America. Mr. Balicki has over 28 years of experience in North American archeology and has been involved in investigations of sites ranging from the Paleo-Indian through Historic periods. Since joining John Milner Associates, Mr. Balicki has supervised or assisted various archeological survey and testing programs in Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Washington, D.C. He has participated in urban archeology projects in Washington, D.C. and Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Balicki has presented 14 papers at professional conferences covering military camp layout and Civil War sites archeology, and contributed five chapters to publications addressing the archeology of the American Civil War.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2010 Principal Archeologist. Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, Chesapeake City, Virginia and Camden County, North Carolina. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.
- 2009 Principal Archeologist. Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey for a Headquarters Complex at Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia.
- 2008 Principal Archeologist. Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey for Visitor Facilities at Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Suffolk, Virginia. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, Massachusetts

- 2007 Principal Archeologist. Data Recovery Investigations of the Newgate Tavern (44FX3244) Centreville, Virginia. Unicorp National Development, Inc. Orlando, Florida.
- 2006 Principal Archeologist. Archaeological Testing (44AX199) 108 N. Quaker lane, Smucker Property Alexandria, Virginia. Alexandria Archeology, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 2005 Principal Archeologist. Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Prehistoric Site 44FX1921, Colyer Village, Fort Belvoir, VA.
- 2003-2007 Principal Archeologist. Archeological Investigations of the Proposed Rewatered Turning Basin, Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. United States Corps of Engineers Baltimore District Baltimore, Maryland.
- 2002 Principal Archeologist. Documentation of Eight Civil War Forts and Earthworks in the Vicinity of Leesburg, Virginia. Town of Leesburg, Department of Planning, Zoning, & Development.
- 2000-2002 Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory. Fairfax County Park Authority.
- 1998 Archeological Investigations at Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia. The Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.
- 1996-1997 Phase I Archeological Survey of Fort Monroe, York County, Virginia. Directorate of Peninsula contracting, Fort Eustis.
- 1996 Data Recovery at 44HE713 and 44HE714, James River Water Supply project, Henrico County, Virginia. Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc.
- 1995 Historical and archeological survey of Fort C.F. Smith, 2411 24th Street North, Arlington, Virginia. Arlington County Department of Community Planning.
- 1992-1996 Data recovery archeological investigations at Paddy's Alley, Cross Street Backlot, and Mill Pond, sites Boston, Massachusetts. The Central Artery/Tunnel Project and Bechtel/Parsons Brinkerhoff.
- 1992 Review and synthesis of archeological documentation Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service, Denver Service Center.
- 1988-1991 Phase II & III archeological investigations of the site of the International Cultural and Trade Center/Federal Office Building Complex, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants, Inc.
- 1988-1989 Archeological investigations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.
- 1987-1988 Excavation at Waihee Midden Site, Maui, Hawaii. Maui Archeological Project, The Catholic University of America.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

- In press The Watch-Fires of a Hundred Circling Camps: Theoretical and Practical Approaches to Investigating Civil War Campsites. In *Method and Topic in the Historical Archaeology of Military Sites*, Clarence Geier, Douglas Scott, Lawrence Babbitts, and David Orr editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.
- 2007 Landscape Use During the Potomac River Blockade. In *Fields of Conflict*, Douglas Scott, Lawrence Babbitts, and Charles Haecker editors. Praeger Security International, Westport, CN.

- 2006 "Masterly Inactivity" The Confederate Cantonment Supporting the 1861-1862 Potomac River Blockade, Evansport, Virginia. In *Huts and History*, Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Mathew Reeves, editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.
- 2006 Finding Civil War Sites: What Relic Hunters Know; What Archeologists Should and Need to Know. In *Huts and History*, Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Mathew Reeves, editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL. (with Bryan Corle).
- 2005 Mary Ann Hall's House. In *Sin City*, edited by Donna J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 39(1). (with Donna J. Seifert).
- 2001 Defending the Capital: The Civil War Garrison at Fort C.F. Smith. In *To Peel The Earth: Historical Archaeology and the War Between the States*, edited by Clarence Geier and Stephan Potter.
- 2000 Mary Hall's First-Class Bawdy House: The Material Culture of a Washington, D.C. Brothel. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, edited by Robert Schmidt and Barbara Voss. (with Donna Seifert and Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien)
- 1998 Wharves, Privies, and the Pewterer: Two Colonial Period Sites on the Shawmut Peninsula, Boston. In *Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project*, Boston, Massachusetts, edited by Charles D. Cheek. *Historical Archaeology* 33(3).
- 1998 Katherine Naylor's "House of Office": A Seventeenth-Century Privy. In *Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project*, Boston, Massachusetts, edited by Charles D. Cheek. *Historical Archaeology* 33(3). (with Dana B. Heck).

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Balicki is author or co-author of one hundred thirty-two (132) cultural resources reports, nine (9) scholarly articles, and twenty-five (25) papers presented at professional meetings.

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