

Braddock Gateway – Phase II

1200 N. Fayette Street
City of Alexandria, Virginia
WSSI #21977.02

Cemetery Investigation

Prepared for:
Jaguar Development, LC
46859 Harry Byrd Hwy, # 202
Sterling, Virginia 20164

June 2013

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ABSTRACT

An Archaeological Evaluation/Cemetery Investigation was conducted in March and April of 2013 within Phase II of the Braddock Gateway property. The work was conducted by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for Jaguar Development, LC of Sterling, Virginia. The primary goal of the cemetery investigation was to determine the presence/absence of burials within Phase II of the Braddock Gateway development property.

Previous documentary research and information from local historians places the location of the historic Fendall family cemetery near the terminus of Payne Street. This area was divided into five areas based on this proximity; Area A having the highest probability of containing the cemetery and the lowest probability in Area E. The current archeological work was limited to an investigation of Area B within Phase II of Braddock Gateway. Although Area B was not fully excavated, no grave shafts were located during the cemetery investigation. It is not likely that graves are located within untested portions of Area B, as the soil stratigraphy suggested that this area was historically low and wet compared to other areas.

One new archeological site was identified during the cemetery investigation. Site 44AX0223 consists of a late-18th/early-19th century artifact scatter contained within a buried ground surface (Apb horizon) and suggests the location of a former dwelling in the vicinity. The site currently measures 50 feet by 115 feet, but appears to extend beyond the limits of current testing. Further archeological work is recommended to establish the site limits and to recover additional information from the site, as few late-18th/early-19th century domestic sites have been found within this end of Alexandria.

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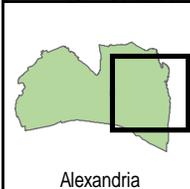
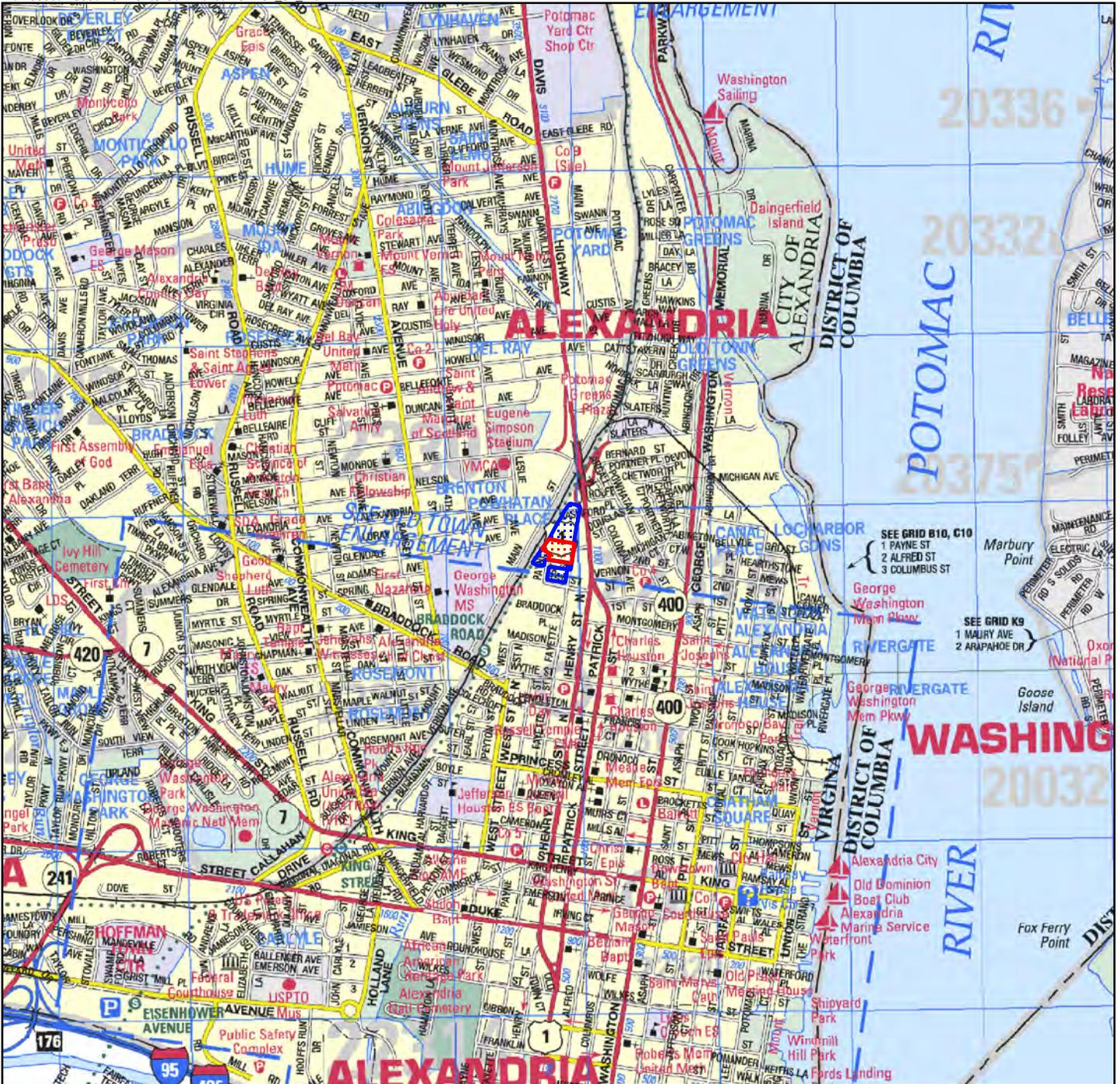
INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of any archeological work on the entire Braddock Gateway property is to determine the presence/absence of significant archeological resources, following a May 28, 2008 Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The scope calls for a combination of backhoe trenching, designed to locate subsurface remains of the Mutual Ice Company (1913- 1969), and machine stripping of soils over the suspected location of the circa 1805 Fendall family cemetery. The suspected location of the Fendall Cemetery was near the end of Payne Street. Based on our previous assessment in 2011, the probability for locating the Fendall cemetery was highest in Area A and lowest in Area E (Sipe and Rotenstein).

This report presents the results of a Cemetery Investigation conducted within Area B, which lies within Phase II of the Braddock Gateway property (Exhibit 1). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report in March and April of 2013 for Jaguar Development, LC of Sterling, Virginia. The fieldwork was conducted by Craig Rose, M.A., RPA, Jeremy Smith MSc, RPA, David Carroll, and Andrés E. Garzón-Oechsle. John P. Mullen, M.A., RPA, served as Principal Investigator and authored this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND LOCATION

Historically, the land containing the Braddock Gateway property was situated on upland terraces that drained toward tributaries of the Potomac River; however, the natural topography has been altered by urban development. Currently, the property is leased as commercial space with associated parking and buildings, and is surrounded by mixed use commercial and residential developments - both existing and under construction. Phase II of the Braddock Gateway property is the location of the DC Metro Church and its associated asphalt parking lot; a small portion of the parking area is utilized by Tony's Auto Service (Plates 1 and 2).



- Project Area
- Braddock Gateway

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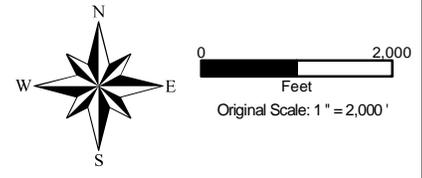


Exhibit 1 Vicinity Map

Braddock Gateway Property

WSSI #21677.02 - June 2013





Plate 1: Overview of DC Metro Church Looking Northwest



Plate 2: Overview of Area B Facing Southeast

METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the 2008 SOW, archeological work within Phase II of Braddock Gateway was to include four backhoe trenches and machine stripping over the suspected cemetery location within Areas B and E. However, the four backhoe trenches over Mutual Ice Company resources were not excavated during this current investigation, and the testing strategy for the machine stripping task in Area B was modified. The testing plan and methodology for Areas B and E was changed in September 2012 with the approval of Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I).

Area B was subdivided (Exhibit 2): Area B1 was to be completely excavated to subsoil; while 12-14 mechanically excavated trenches were proposed within Area B2 in lieu of the complete machine stripping of soils in that area. The trenches were oriented north-south and were spaced three feet apart; this was the maximum distance that would still potentially facilitate the identification of adult graves shaft features that usually measure six feet long and three feet wide.

Cemetery Investigation

The cemetery investigation involved the excavation of trenches with a backhoe equipped with a four-foot wide smooth bladed bucket. At least one soil strata column profile was drawn for every trench excavation and photographs were taken. The initial step in the excavations was the cutting and removal of the asphalt parking lot and fill overburden using the backhoe (Plate 3). Excavations were taken down to below the upper level of sub-soil, or below the top of the undisturbed B horizon, and the surface exposed by the machine was then examined by archeologists for the presence of grave shafts or other features (Plate 4).

When present, grave shafts excavated into the B horizon will show the disturbance as geometric (rectangular) soil anomalies. These anomalies are often mixed soil horizons such as Ap horizons mixed with subsoil, which resulted from the filling in of the grave shaft at the time of the burial. The grave's horizontal outline in adult burials will generally be about six feet long and three feet wide.

The depth of a grave shaft will vary considerably depending on soil conditions, drainage, and bedrock depth, all of which often are related to the physiographic province. While six feet is assumed to be the most common depth, grave shafts are often not that deep. Children, especially, are generally buried in shallow shafts. Once the shaft is excavated, the coffin is placed at the bottom of the shaft. The coffin is ± 2 feet or more in height, which leaves a maximum of four feet from the top of the coffin to the ground surface at the time of the burial. Through time, unless it is made of solid imperishable material, the coffin collapses, and the organic materials, including the body, clothing and the coffin, may completely disintegrate. Often the only materials left behind are imperishable items such as those made of metal, e.g., coffin nails and coffin handles.

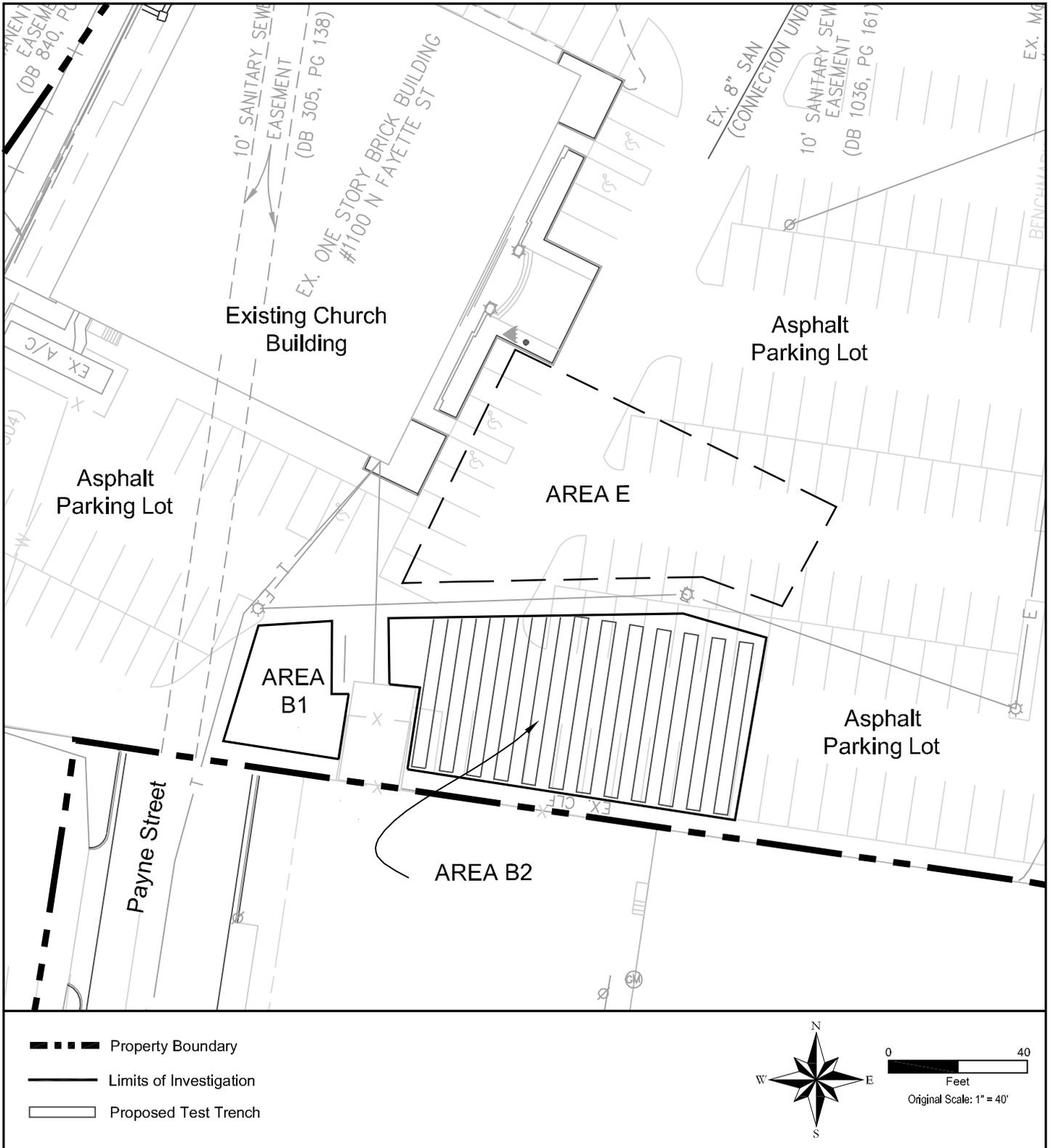


Exhibit 2
Location of Proposed Testing and Existing Conditions



Plate 3: Overview of Trench 1 (Asphalt Removed)



Plate 4: Cemetery Investigation

Coffin nails can occur at the bottom of the shaft or at the depth where the coffin cover was, i.e., ± 2 feet from the bottom of the shaft. In the absence of skeletal materials, graves are frequently defined on the basis of the presence of coffin nails and coffin hardware in conjunction with the soil anomaly caused by the grave shaft excavation. Organic staining is sometimes present.

Shovel Test Pit and Test Unit Excavation

Shovel test pits measured at least 15 inches in diameter; test units measured 2 by 2 feet square. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels, and the excavation stopped within the well-developed B horizon. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Apb, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit test and test unit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifact was classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use.

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Cemetery Investigation

Based on documentary research, three adult burials were anticipated at the Fendall family cemetery (Sipe and Rotenstein 2011). Area B1 was located just north of the end of Payne Street and measured roughly 40 by 30 feet (see Exhibit 2). This area was completely excavated to subsoil but no human interment features were present. A historic ground surface (Apb horizon) containing artifacts contemporaneous with the Fendall cemetery was located during the investigation and is discussed in greater detail below as site 44AX0223.

Area B2 measured approximately 100 by 50 feet and was separated from Area B1 by a trash receptacle area with a concrete pad; subsurface electric utility lines beneath the concrete pad impeded the excavated in this small area (see Exhibit 2). Only four of the 12-14 proposed machine test trenches were excavated within Area B2. Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 7 were 10 feet apart and measured 5 feet in width and roughly 50 feet in length (Plate 5).

All soils were removed to undisturbed subsoil, which was found approximately 5 feet below the asphalt surface of the parking lot. No grave shafts were identified; however the buried historic surface containing artifacts was identified across all four trenches, and is discussed in further detail below.



Plate 5: Overview of Trench Excavation

Site 44AX0223

A buried plow zone was identified during the cemetery investigation of Area B. In accordance with the 2012 revised Scope of Work, this buried ground surface was sampled (prior to its removal) to determine the presence or absence of cultural materials, and resulted in the identification of one new archeological site (Exhibit 3).

Site 44AX0223 consists of a historic artifact scatter dating to the late 18th/early 19th century. The boundaries of site 44AX0223 were defined by the recovery of artifacts from the buried ground surface and are based on the limits of excavation. The site currently measures 50 feet by 115 feet, but likely extends in all directions into uninvestigated areas. The testing locations and archeological site boundaries shown in Exhibit 3 are approximate and have not been survey located.

Soils within the site consist of a buried plow zone (A_{pb} horizon) overlying subsoil (B horizon), as depicted in the Area B1 excavation wall (Exhibit 4 and Plate 6).

East Profile Wall (Area B1)

- Asphalt and gravel base: 0-1.5 feet below surface
- Fill 1 horizon: 1.5- 1.9 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black sandy loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 1.9-3.5 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay fill
- A_{pb} horizon: 3.5- 4.5 feet below surface – [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam
- B horizon: 4.5-5.0 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay mottled with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray clay



Plate 6: East Profile of Area B1 Excavation Block

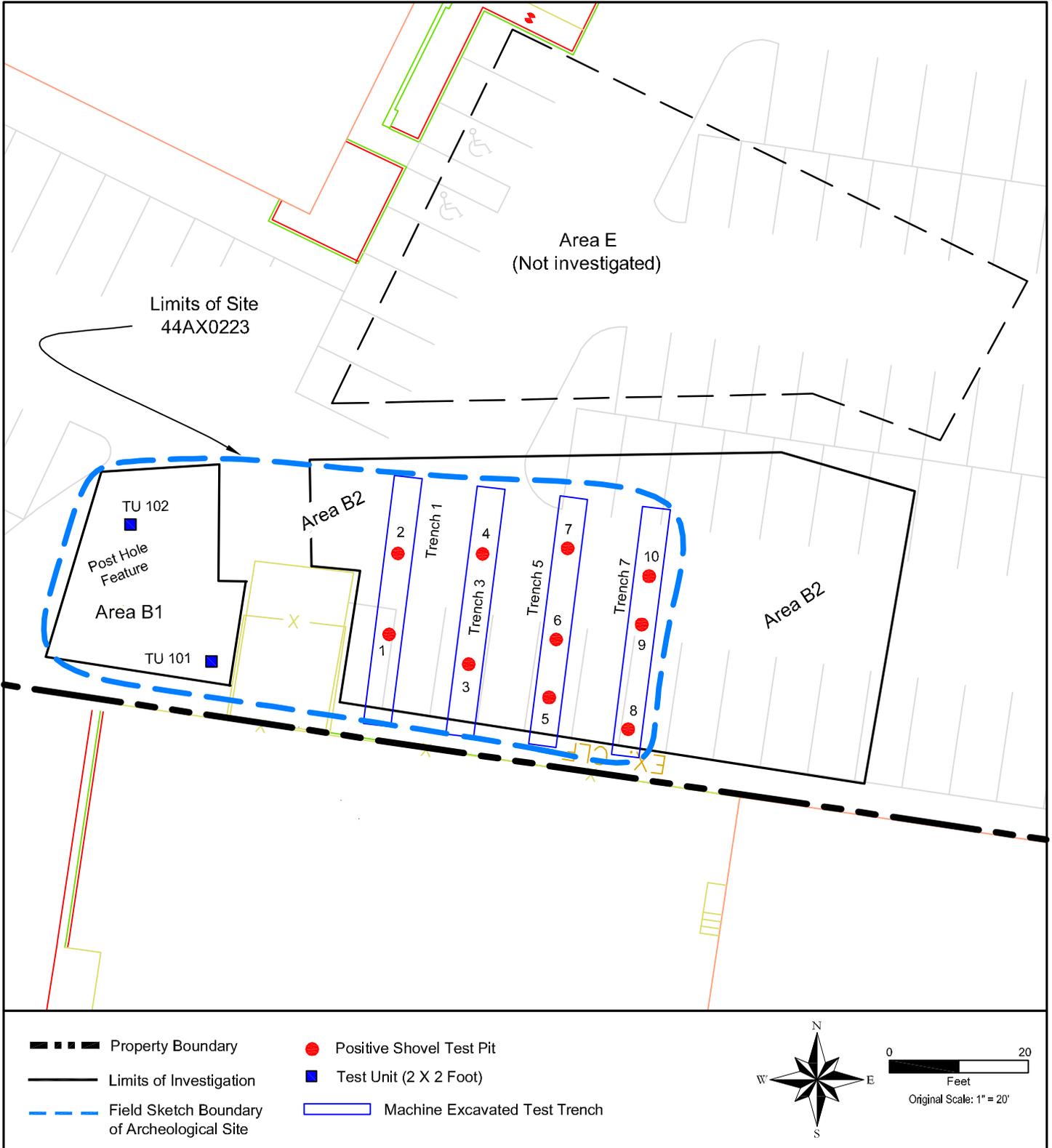
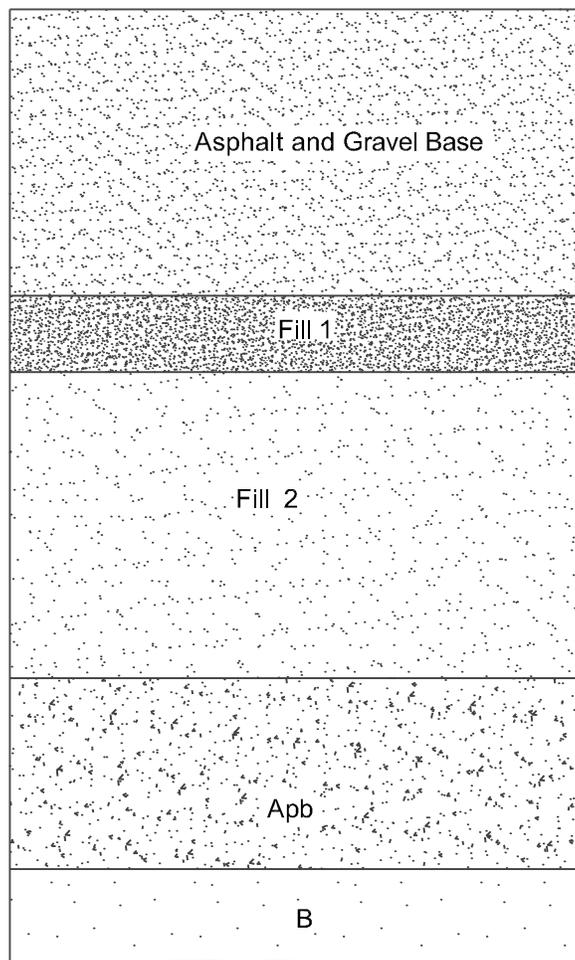


Exhibit 3
Overview of Testing and Location of Site 44AX0223



Asphalt/Gravel Base



B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay mottled with 10YR 6/2 light brownish clay



Fill 1: 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam



Fill 2: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay



Apb horizon: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam



Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Exhibit 4 East Wall Profile of Area B1 Excavation Block

Two 2 by 2 foot test units were excavated within Area B1 and ten shovel test pits were excavated within the trenches within Area B2 in order to sample the buried plow zone for the presence of artifacts (see Exhibit 3). The artifact assemblage from the entire site is found in Table 1 and a complete artifact inventory is found as Appendix II.

Test Unit 101 was located within the southeast quadrant of Area B1 (see Exhibit 3). The uppermost fill horizons had been mechanically removed without screening and the soil profile was similar to that of the East Profile Wall (A_{pb} horizon overlying B horizon). Recovered artifacts included creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1820), undated glass fragments, nail fragments, and brick fragments (see Appendix II).

Test Unit 102 was placed within the northwestern quadrant of Area B1 to recover artifacts from the buried plow zone and E horizon, which was present in this location (see Exhibit 3). Again, the overlying fill horizons had been mechanically removed without screening. The artifact assemblage was similar to Test Unit 101, but included several pre-1864 windowpane sherds and one contact mold (1810-1880) bottle glass fragment (see Appendix II).

As mentioned previously, four test trenches were excavated within Area B2; the site extended into all four trenches (see Exhibit 3). The north-south profile walls of all four test trenches revealed both an A_{pb}-B horizon stratigraphic sequence and an A_{pb}-E-B sequence; the transition between the two soil profiles appeared to be abrupt, suggesting an unexplained natural or cultural boundary. Further, the A_{pb} horizons varied in color, possibly a result of the underlying parent material and/or drainage. The profiles of Trench 5 (Exhibit 5; Plates 7-9) and Trench 7 (Exhibit 6; Plates 10-11) are representative of the transition between the soils.

Trench 5 East Wall Profile (Area B2)

- Asphalt and gravel base: 0-1.45 feet below surface – [10YR 6/3] pale brown coarse sand and gravel
- Fill 1 horizon: 1.45- 2.1 feet below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray clay loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 2.1- 2.45 feet below surface – [2.5Y 6/3] light yellowish brown clay loam
- Lens: 2.45- 2.5 feet below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown clay loam
- Fill 3 horizon: 2.1- 3.5 feet below surface – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown clay mottled with [10YR 7/2] light gray clay
- Lens: 3.4- 3.5 feet below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty loam and organic matter

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44AX0233

Artifact Type	General Collection	Apb horizon
Ceramics		
kaolin pipe stem		1
hard paste porcelain		2
creamware (1762-1820)		6
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)		1
pearlware (1780-1830)	1	17
refined white earthenware		10
stoneware		1
Glass		
bottle, bottle/jar		9
tableware, lead		4
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	1	2
unidentified glass		11
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)		1
windowpane, potash/soda (pre-1864)		4
windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)		2
Metal		
nail, cut (post-1790)		4
nail, unidentified		6
unidentified ferrous metal		3
Miscellaneous		
brick	2	47
coal		6
slag		5
slate		2
Prehistoric		
quartz primary reduction flake		1
Total Site 44AXBG1	4	145

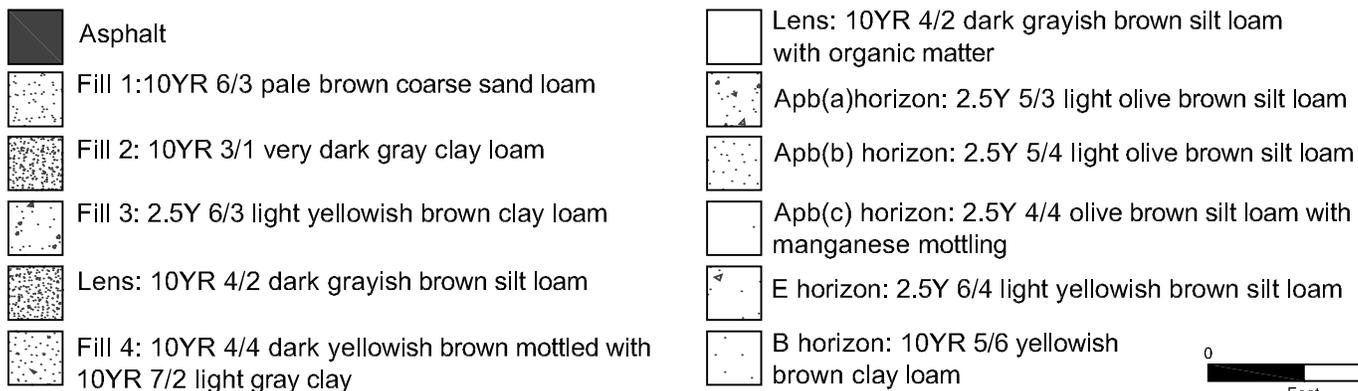
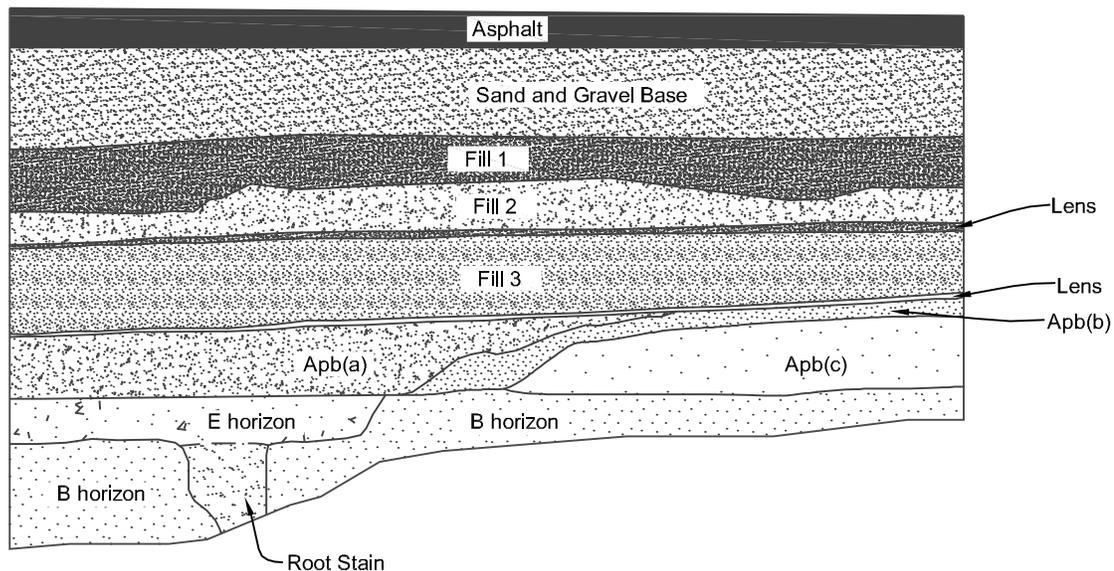


Exhibit 5
Trench 5 East Wall Profile



Plate 7: East Wall Profile of Trench 5



Plate 8: Detail of Trench 5 (Apb-B) Stratigraphic Sequence



Plate 9: Detail of Trench 5 (Apb-E-B) Stratigraphic Sequence



Plate 10: West Wall Profile of Trench 7

North End: Apb horizon: 3.5- 4.1 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown silty loam
E horizon: 4.1- 4.6 feet below surface – [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown silty loam
B horizon: 4.6- 5.6 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] clay loam

South End: Apb horizon: 3.0- 3.9 feet below surface – [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown silty loam with 50% manganese mottling
B horizon: 3.9- 4.3 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] clay loam

Trench 7 West Wall Profile (Area B2)

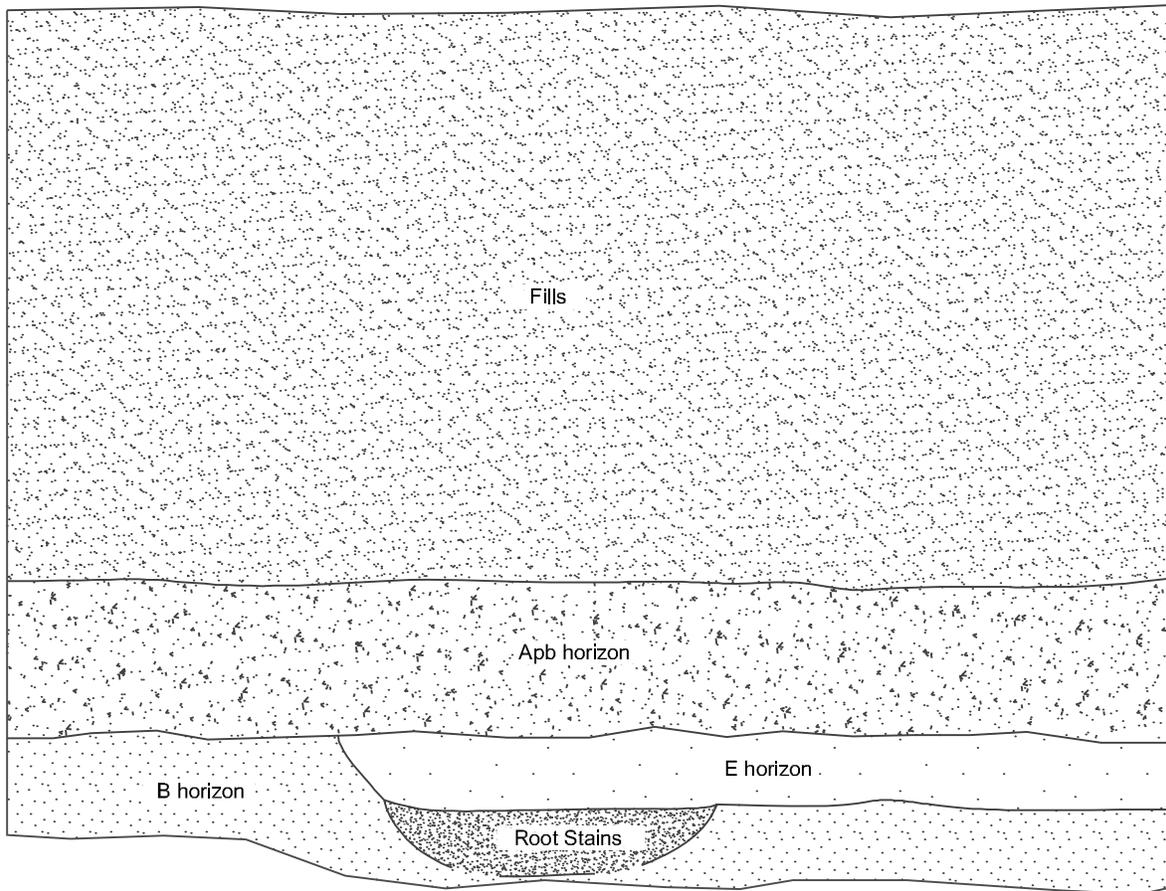
Various Fills: 0- 3.0 feet below surface

South End: Apb horizon: 3.0- 3.8 feet below surface – [2.5Y 4/4] olive brown silty loam with 50% manganese mottling
B horizon: 3.9- 4.3 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam

North End: Apb horizon: 3.0- 3.8 feet below surface – [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown silty loam
E horizon: 4.1- 4.6 feet below surface – [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay loam
B horizon: 4.6- 5.6 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] clay loam

A total of ten shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within the trenches. The STPs were placed at the north and south ends (at 20 foot or less intervals) in order to sample the Apb-B and Apb-E-B horizons. Artifacts recovered were of similar type and time period as the artifacts from the test units and included ceramics, bottle/jar glass fragments, glass tableware sherds, pre-1864 windowpane fragments, and nails, brick, etc. Two additional contact mold (1810-1880) bottle glass fragments were recovered: one from the interface of the fills and buried ground surface within Trench 7 and the other from the Apb horizon in STP 9. One prehistoric quartz flake was also found. No artifacts were recovered from the E horizon.

Only one feature was observed during excavation. A post hole was located in the profile wall approximately 36 feet west of the eastern edge of the Area B1 (see Exhibit 3 and Plate 12). No cultural materials were observed in the feature profile.



Various Fills



Apb horizon: 2.5Y 4/3 mottled with 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silt loam



E: 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown silty clay loam



B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam



Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

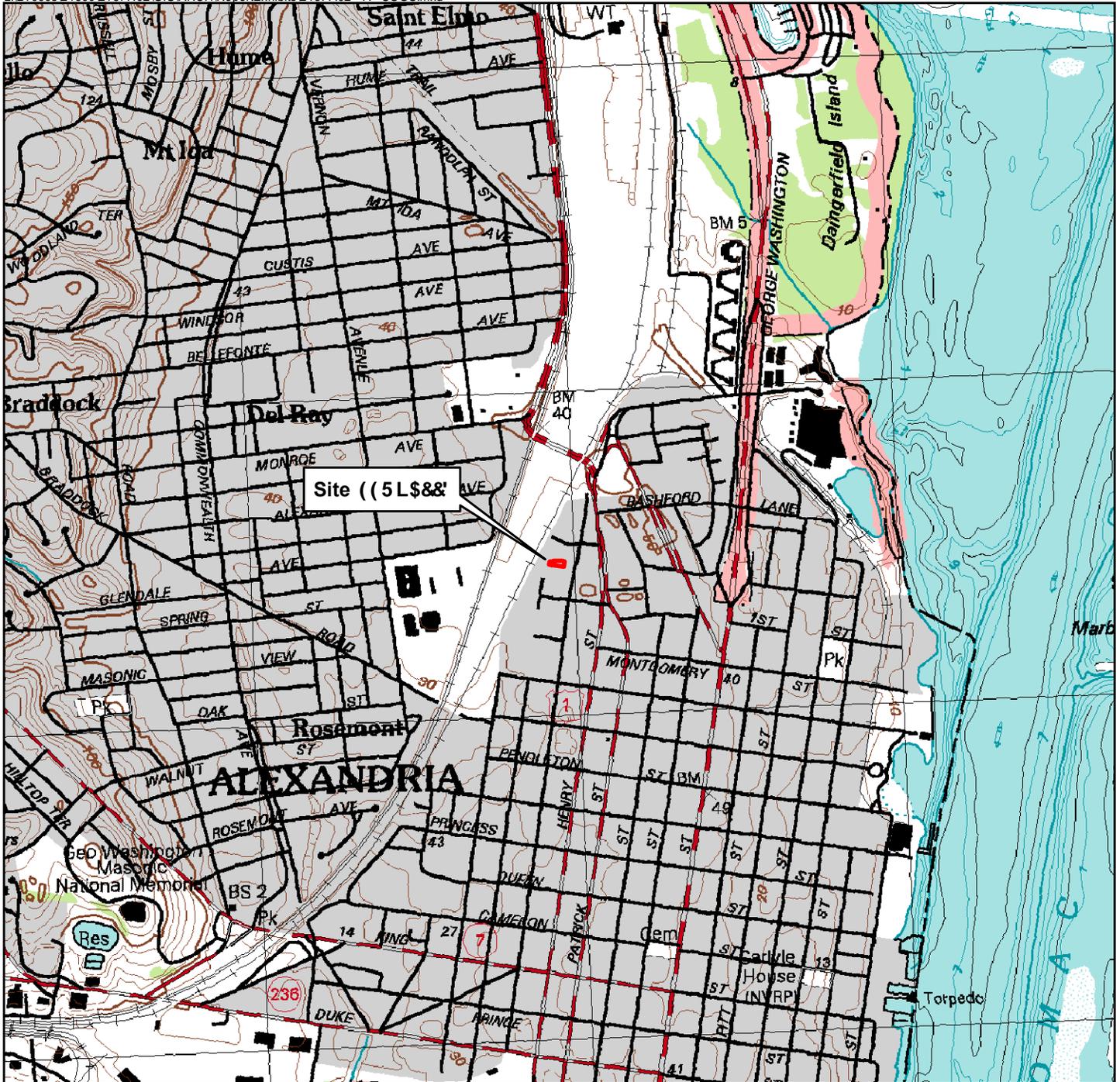
Exhibit 6 Trench 7 West Wall Profile



Plate 11: Detail of Trench 7 (Apb-B / Apb-E-B) Stratigraphic Sequence



Plate 12: Post Hole Feature Area B1 Excavation Profile



Site 44AXPG1

Latitude: 38°49'03" N
Longitude: 77°03'01" W

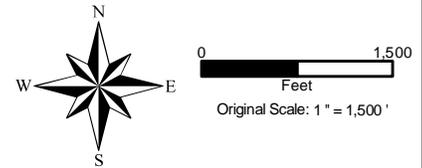


Exhibit + USGS Quad Map – Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994

Braddock Gateway Cemetery

WSSI #21677.02 - June 2013



SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary goal of the cemetery investigation was to determine the presence/absence of burials within Phase II of the Braddock Gateway development property. Previous documentary research and information from local historians places the location of the Fendall family cemetery near the terminus of Payne Street. This area was divided into five areas based on this proximity; Area A having the highest probability of containing the cemetery and the lowest probability in Area E.

The current archeological work within Phase II of Braddock Gateway was limited to an investigation of Area B. The western end of this area (Area B1) lay adjacent to terminus of Payne Street and was completely excavated to subsoil. No evidence of grave shafts was located. Only four of the proposed trenches were excavated down to subsoil within the eastern portion, designated Area B2. Again, no grave shafts were present. Although the possibility exists that three adult grave features could be located between the four excavated trenches, the soils in this area are indicative of a low, wet area. It is probable that the cemetery was located on a better drained portion of the Fendall Farm – which historically extended off the Braddock Gateway property.

Although no grave shafts were located during the cemetery investigation, an archeological site was identified (Exhibit 12). Site 44AX0223 consists of a buried ground surface that contains late-18th/ early-19th century historic artifacts. The artifact assemblage includes ceramics, bottle glass, and architectural items such as nails, windowpane and brick fragments; this diversity of artifact classes suggests the presence of a nearby domestic dwelling. All artifacts were recovered from a buried ground surface that has been agriculturally plowed. The boundary of site 44AX0223 is based on the limits of the current excavations, but the site likely extends in all directions into the unexcavated areas of the parking lot.

Site 44AX0223 is considered potentially significant to the City of Alexandria in our opinion, because very few late-18th/early-19th century domestic sites have been found within this end of the city. Further archeological work is recommended to determine the full extent of the site, and to recover additional information from the site, which has the potential to yield information concerning the possible tenants of the tract of land owned by the Fendall family during this time period.

REFERENCES

- Sipe, Boyd and David S. Rotenstein, Ph.D,
2011 *Documentary Study of the Braddock Gateway Property Alexandria, Virginia.*
Report prepared by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and
Solutions Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for Jaguar Development, L.C. of Fairfax,
Virginia.

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APPENDIX I
2012 Revised Treatment Plan

ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING AREAS B and E

Presence of Burials (Machine Stripping and Trenching):

A portion of the project area will be archeologically tested in order to locate potential graves and to determine if other significant cultural resources might be present (Exhibit A). This will be accomplished by the mechanical removal (stripping) of the soils overlying the subsoil and a series of test trenches. The work will be conducted under the direction of an archeologist, and using a backhoe or equivalent machine outfitted with a smooth blade bucket.

The primary goal of the machine stripping in this area is to determine the presence/absence of burials. Unless intact prehistoric/historic features or living surfaces are identified, no artifacts will be collected and no soils will be screened. If potentially significant contexts of the latter type are found, these will be investigated and evaluated as detailed in the scope of work. Alexandria Archaeology and the client will be notified immediately if grave shafts or other significant cultural features are encountered. If burials are present, work will only consist of producing a map showing the location of each burial and photo-documentation. The map will be drawn to scale and *the locations of the burials will be survey located, if necessary, at an additional charge.*

The placement of the areas for testing considers information gathered from the documentary study; being those areas indicated as a possible location for the Fendall family cemetery by local historians and oral history sources. Based on our assessment, the probability for locating the Fendall cemetery may be highest in Area A and lowest in Area E.

Exhibit A shows the area currently under investigation, which has the second highest probability (AREA B) and the least probable area for containing the cemetery (AREA E). If the cemetery is not located and delineated within Area B, excavation of the additional areas may not be necessary. This decision will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archeology. Area B1 is located closest to the end of Payne Street and will be completely excavated to subsoil, which is estimated to be 4 feet below surface (see Exhibit A). The area will be immediately backfilled if no features are encountered.

Approximately 12-14 machine excavated test trenches will be excavated north-south across Area B2. The trenches will measure 4-5 feet in width, roughly 50 feet in length, and will be excavated 3-4 feet apart. Trenches will be backfilled after documentation of the presence/absence of features or buried surfaces.

No further work on the burials will proceed beyond identification. This treatment plan does not include excavation within the burial shafts, as any work within the shafts requires a burial permit from the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office. Any additional work resulting from the discovery of human burials within the project area will require the preparation of a specific treatment plan in consultation with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office and Alexandria Archaeology, and may be added as an additional service.



**Proposed Trenching
Braddock Gateway
WSSI #21677.02
Scale: 1" = 40'**

APPENDIX II
Artifact Inventory

**BRADDOCK GATEWAY CEMETERY INVESTIGATION
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Site 44AX0223

Area B1

Test Unit 101, Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate vessel diameter (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, brown hand painted decoration, hollow vessel
- 6 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, curved, very thin

Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments, 4.6 grams
- 3 coal fragments
- 1 slag fragment, 2.3 grams

Test Unit 102, Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 Jackfield ware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1740-1780, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes

Glass

- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified olive green spall, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, patinated (pre-1864)
- 2 windowpane sherd, potash/soda, patinated (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, 0.3 grams
- 1 coal fragment

Area B2

Trench 1, STP 1 (15' North of South End), Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
- 3 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments, 30.1 grams
- 2 slate fragments

Trench 1, STP 2, Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, flat vessel
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments, 2.0 grams
- 1 coal fragment

Trench 3, STP 3, Apb horizon

Glass

- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (mend) (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 6 brick fragments, 3.5 grams
- 4 slag fragments, 0.5 grams

Trench 3, STP 4, Apb horizon

Glass

- 3 lead cylindrical tableware sherds, one stained
- 3 unidentified clear sherds, curved
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments, 4.2 grams

Trench 5, STP 5 (South End), Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments, 4.3 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

Trench 5, STP 6, Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 5.0 inch base diameter

Glass

- 1 greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, 0.8 grams
- 12 brick fragments, 16.9 grams

Trench 5, STP 7, Apb horizon

Glass

- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, curved
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, 0.9 grams
- 1 coal fragment

Trench 7, General Collection

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, contact mold, scratched (1810-1880)

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, 312.1 grams

Trench 7, STP 8, Apb horizon

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Trench 7, STP 9, Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 pearlware sherds (mend), undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 lead glass multi-sided tableware sherd
- 1 olive amber cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified greenish-aqua spall, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 2 windowpane sherds, potash/soda, patinated (pre-1864)

Trench 7, STP 10, Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment - 1/16 bore hole diameter

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 1.2 grams