

Braddock Gateway

City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #21677.03

Archeological Investigation and Evaluation

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Prepared for:

Carmel Partners

1330 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 320

Washington, DC 20036

Prepared by:

Daniel Baicy, M.A., RPA



5300 Wellington Branch Drive, Suite 100

Gainesville, Virginia 20155

Tel: 703-679-5600 Email: contactus@wetlandstudies.com

www.wetlandstudies.com

ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of an Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II Archeological Investigations) of the ±7-acre Braddock Gateway project area at 1100 and 1200 N. Fayette Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is located at the end of N. Payne Street, bound on the north and west by the railroad, on the east by N. Fayette Street and N. Henry Street, for Carmel Partners of Washington, D.C.

The limits of one previously recorded archeological site (44AX0223) was expanded and evaluated, and no further work is recommended. Three components were identified within the limits of the site: a low-density prehistoric lithic scatter dating to an unknown prehistoric period, refuse associated with an unidentified nearby domestic occupation dating to the late 18th-/early 19th-century, and the remnants of three buildings associated with the 20th-century Mutual Ice Company factory. No significant cultural deposits or features associated with the three site components were identified as result of this investigation. In our opinion the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the site.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II Archeological Investigations) of the ±7-acre Braddock Gateway project area at 1110 and 1200 N. Fayette Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is located at the end of N. Payne Street, bound on the north and west by railroad tracks, on the east by N. Fayette Street and N. Henry Street, and on the south by buildings on private property along First Street (Figure 1). The work was conducted in advance of the construction of multiple multi-use residential and commercial buildings. Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for Carmel Partners of Washington D.C. The fieldwork was carried out in July and August of 2019.

Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA served as Principal Investigator on this project. The fieldwork was conducted by Daniel Baicy, M.A., RPA with the assistance of Thomas Cuthbertson, M.A., RPA, Caleb Jeck, Catherine Herring, Robin Ramey, Kathleen Jockel, Angelica Wimer, and Charlene Rhodes. Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A. served as Laboratory Supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis with Amber Nubgaard, M.A., RPA. All artifacts, research data, and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia; the final repository will be with Alexandria Archaeology.

The fieldwork followed a Scope of Work (SOW) and Resource Management Plan approved by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). Additionally, fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) as outlined in their 2017 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (DHR 2017) as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (DOI 1983). In general, at the time of the survey all aspects of the investigation were in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) (as amended).

The purpose of the Archaeological Evaluation was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Documentary Study on the Braddock Gateway property prior to the archeological fieldwork. The resulting report, *Braddock Gateway Property Documentary Study, City of Alexandria, Virginia* (Sipe and Rotenstein 2011), was prepared and includes a complete historic and cultural contextual study of the project area. As such, the background chapters of this report will be a limited, general, and brief summary of the historic context related to the project area.

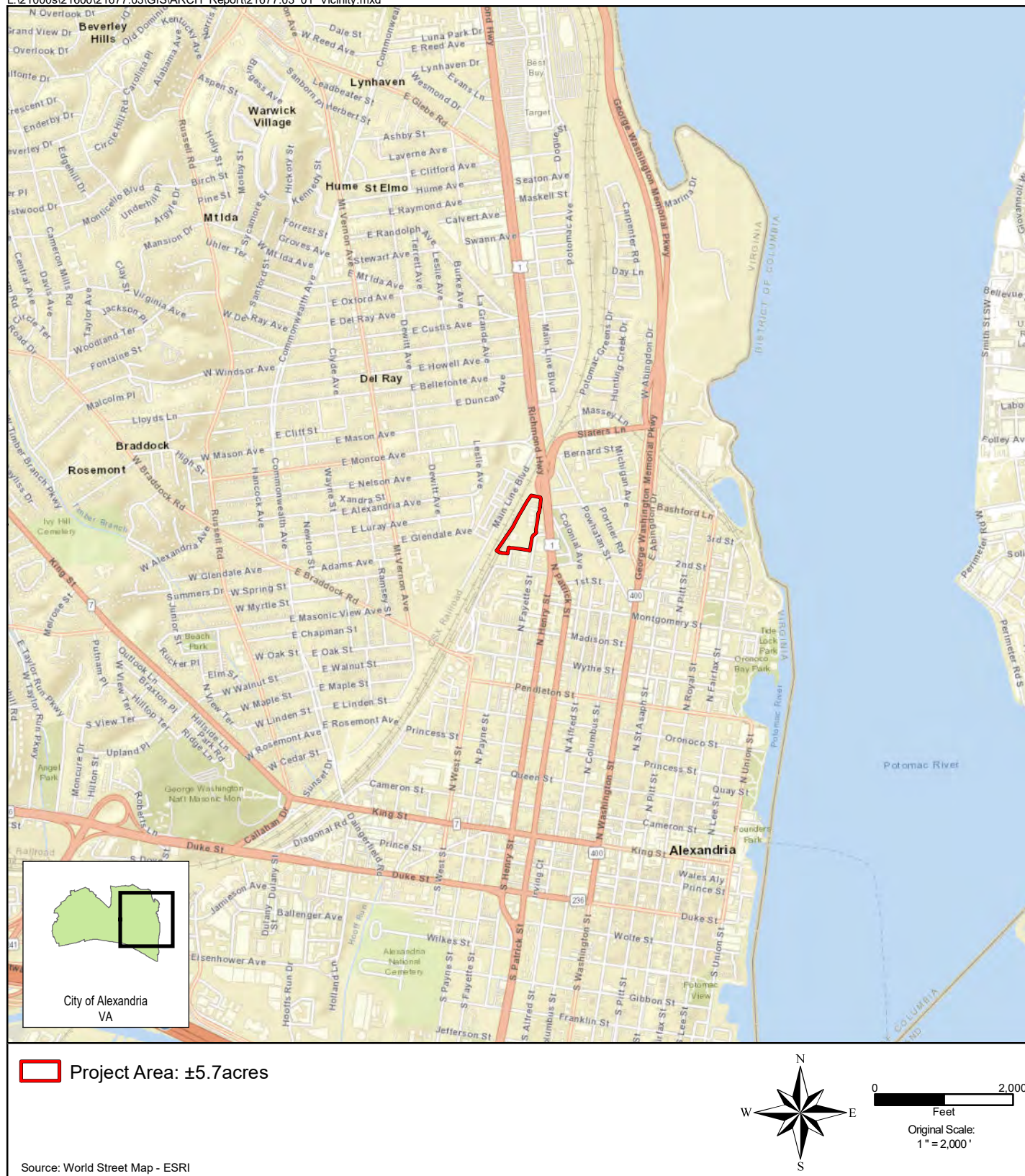


Figure 1: Vicinity Map

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Alexandria is located within the Coastal Plain, which is underlain by sediments that have been carried from the eroding Appalachian Mountains to the west, and includes layers of Jurassic and Cretaceous clays, sands and gravels. These are overlain by fossiliferous marine deposits, and above these, sands, silts and clays continue to be deposited. The Coastal Plain is the youngest of Virginia's physiographic provinces and elevations range from 0 to 200/250 feet above sea level (a.s.l.). It is characterized by very low relief broken by several low terraces. The province runs west to the Fall Line, a low escarpment at ± 200 feet a.s.l., which formed where the softer sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain abut the more resistant rocks of the Piedmont. Where rivers cross this juncture, rapids or falls have developed.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historic Native American Occupants & Early Contact

The resident Native Americans along the Potomac at the time of the first reported European contact were the Piscataway, who were descendants, evidently, of the prehistoric Potomac Creek populations. The Piscataway, also known as the Conoy or by the names of their villages, were organized into various confederacies. In part, these confederacies were hereditary chieftainships (Feest 1978; Potter 1993), but they also had overtones of being situational alliances. Several of the Native American settlements were located along the Potomac southeast of the present-day Pentagon, while others were upstream between Marcey Creek and Chain Bridge and downstream along Jefferson Davis Highway. An early 17th-century Native American settlement called Pamacocack was located between Quantico and Chopawamsic Creeks. Early Indian settlements include Patawomeke (on Potomac Creek), Tauxenant (on the Occoquan River), an unnamed village on the north bank of Aquia Creek, and Quiyough on the south bank (Jones, et al. 1997:19-20). These groups are frequently associated with the Coastal Algonquian linguistic group; some, however, such as the Piscataway, may well have been Iroquoian speakers. The Does [sic] or Tauxenants, a branch of the Piscataway Indians, were in the Alexandria region at the time of contact. It is unclear whether these groups spoke an Iroquoian or Coastal Algonquian dialect. The riverine and estuarine resources associated with the Potomac and the swampy areas behind Daingerfield Island would have been exploited by Native American populations in the study area throughout most of the known prehistoric past.

European and Native American trade within the Potomac region began before intensive settlement of the region. By the early and middle 16th century, the Spanish were investigating the New World, even establishing a mission in the lower Chesapeake Bay for a brief period. The English settled briefly along the Carolina Coast, only to fail. Dutch and Swedes were along the Upper Middle Atlantic Coast, while the French were in the far Northeast. Early English explorations to the American continent began in 1584 when

Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for "remote heathen lands" in the New World. However, all of his efforts to establish a colony failed.

Exploration & Early Settlement (1607-1731)

European colonization of the Chesapeake Bay region began in the first decade of the 1600s. In 1606, King James I of England granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of The Virginia Company of London the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America in order to search "...for all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper" (Hening 1823:57). In the spring of 1607, three English ships – the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery, under the command of Captains Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnole, and John Smith – anchored at Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay. After a hostile reception from native inhabitants, exploring parties were sent out to sail north of Cape Henry. Following explorations in the lower Chesapeake, the colonists selected an island 60 miles up the James River for settlement (Kelso 1995:6-7) and began building a palisaded fort later called Jamestown.

In 1608, Captain Smith surveyed and mapped the Potomac River, locating the various native villages on both sides of the waterway. The extensive village network along the river was described as the "trading place of the natives" (Gutheim 1986:22). After 1620, Indian trade with the lower Coastal Plain English became increasingly intense. Either in response to the increased trade, or to earlier intra-Native American hostilities, formerly disparate aboriginal groups formed confederations. A number of early English entrepreneurs traded for provisions and furs along the Potomac River in the early 1600s. In 1625, Henry Fleet, among the better known of the early Potomac River traders, plied the Potomac River as far north as the Falls, as well as with English colonies in New England, settlements in the West Indies, and across the Atlantic to London (Gutheim 1986:28-39). Trade in furs became an important economic activity. European goods such as iron axes, kettles, guns, bottles, beads, trinkets, clothing, and blankets were viewed favorably by the Native populations. The Native Americans wanted the trade goods supplied by the Europeans and the Europeans wanted furs. Much of this trade was likely limited to the forts and other trading posts located at the Fall Lines on major streams.

As a result of trade with Europeans in the early 17th century, the balance of power among Native American groups in the area shifted. Early accounts note that the Susquehannock, an Iroquoian speaking group, moved down the main stem of the Susquehanna from present-day Binghamton, New York, to the mouth of that river at Havre de Grace, Maryland, in order to control the fur trade. Locally, in the Baltimore-Washington region, the Susquehannocks became the most powerful group, at least in the north. To the south in the Tidewater vicinity, the Powhatan Confederacy increased from the inherited group of approximately five villages to upwards of 50. Captain John Smith informs us in his writings that Powhatan had inherited a group of five "tribes" or villages from his father

and by the time of Smith's visit, Powhatan's position as ruler or "king" already existed. In the decades following European settlement, the Confederacy dominated the area and formed a coercive kingdom that was much more powerful than the loose alliances of chiefdoms of Piscataways, Dogues and others in Northern Virginia. The Dogues (Tauxenents) were not considered part of "Powhatan's ethnic fringe" and were likely more influenced by the Conoy chiefdom (Potter 1993:19).

In contrast to the Tidewater region in which the Powhatan Confederacy and the colonists engaged in active conflict, the interaction between the colonists and the Native American groups within the Potomac region are generally thought to be more peaceful (Hodges 1993:14). Nevertheless, one result of European settlement in the Potomac region was the death or emigration of the native inhabitants. By 1675, the Piscataway had left the region, only to return and once again leave circa 1700. The Piscataway and other Native American groups effectively disappeared from the historic record by 1700, although some groups did remain in the area and have evolved into a rather large local population (Cissna 1986). Many Piscataway descendants still live on the Maryland side of the Potomac River.

The first Virginia Assembly, convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June of 1619, increased the number of corporations or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1623, the first laws were enacted by the Virginia Assembly establishing the Church of England in the colony. These regulated the colonial settlements in relationship to Church rule, established land rights, provided some directions on tobacco and corn planting, and included other miscellaneous items such as the provision "...That every dwelling house shall be palisaded in for defence against the Indians" (Hening 1823:119-129). Present-day Alexandria was incorporated into the English political system in 1617 as part of the Chicacoan (or Kikotan) parish or district. One of four parishes established in the Virginia colony that year, Chicacoan encompassed the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers; the other three parishes – James City, Charles City, and Henrico – were located south of the Rappahannock.

By 1630, the colony had expanded and comprised a population of about 5,000 persons; this necessitated the creation of new shires, or counties, to compensate for the existing courts, which had become inadequate (Greene 1932:136; Hiden 1980:3-6). In 1634, the Virginia House of Burgesses divided the part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River into eight shires. Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County, located on the north side of the Rappahannock River, was established "...for the reduceing [sic] of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahanock River and Potomack River", thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and Northern Virginia (Hening 1823:352-353). In 1653, Westmoreland County was carved from Northumberland, and a year later, the first land grant containing present-day Alexandria was patented.

The first permanent settlement in present-day Alexandria occurred on Daingerfield Island in 1696, and by 1715, much of the future city was under cultivation (Cox, et al. 1999). John Summers established a plantation near the subject area at this time. Moving upriver from the Coastal Plains, European colonists began to acquire the land along the Potomac to establish tobacco plantations. The soil was well-suited for growing the crop, and the river made it easy to export to overseas markets. Landed Virginia estates, bound to the tobacco economy, became self-sufficient, and few substantial towns were established in colonial Virginia. The growth of the labor-intensive tobacco horticulture necessitated large numbers of field workers and a reliable source for such labor. Indentured servants from England made up much of the early work force in Virginia's tobacco fields, as economic distress fueled emigration from England during this period. With improving economic conditions in England, however, and cheap land available in Virginia, fewer English indentured servants were available, and the number of enslaved Africans in the colony increased. The importation of Africans ultimately resulted in the institution of permanent slavery and, by the end of the 17th century, slavery as a race-based hereditary status had become entrenched in the economic and cultural fabric of the colony.

Tobacco Port & Early Growth (1732-1770)

In 1730, Prince William County was formed from Stafford County, and the Tobacco Inspection Act was passed by the Virginia Assembly, appointing Inspectors for public tobacco warehouses to "prevent frauds in his Majesties Customs"; further, in May 1732, the House of Burgesses noted, "And whereas, by the said act, public warehouses were appointed to be built and established at Quantico upon Robert Brent's land, and Great Hunting Creek, upon Broadwater's land, in Prince William County, under one inspection; and houses were built accordingly upon Robert Brent's land, which have been since burnt; but Broadwater's land being found very inconvenient, no house was built there, pursuant to the said act, but a warehouse in the room of it, was built upon Simon Pearson's land, upon the upper side of Great Hunting Creek" (Hening 1820:268). Pearson's 100 acres contained the subject area. The northern most inspection station was the first major development in present-day Alexandria outside of plantations, the post became a focal point for commerce and was purchased by Hugh West in the late 1730s. In 1742, Fairfax County was carved from Prince William as Alexandria's population and economic influence increased though the courthouse was built near present-day Vienna (Smith and Miller 1989).

The act for erecting the town at "Hunting Creek Warehouse" on 60 acres of land owned by Phillip Alexander, Jr., John Alexander, and Hugh West was passed on May 11, 1749. According to the act, it would both benefit trade and navigation and be to the advantage of the "frontier inhabitants." Phillip Alexander, Jr. initially opposed the establishment of a town on his estate but was evidently placated by naming the town for his family (Pippenger 1990:322). At this time the Alexandria waterfront consisted of high bluffs overlooking the river; the banks of the bay rose abruptly above the tidal flats, perhaps as

much as 15-20 feet. Hugh's son John West and a 17-year-old assistant, George Washington, surveyed 60 acres of land between West's Point and Point Lumley on either side of a crescent shaped bay on the west bank of the Potomac (Figure 2). The streets were laid in a grid pattern bound by Duke, Royal, and Oronoco Streets, and the blocks were subdivided into four half-acre lots to a block (Cressey, et al. 1982:150). Purchasers of each lot were required to erect one house of brick, stone, or wood, "well framed," with a brick or stone chimney, in the dimensions of 20 feet square, "or proportionably [sic] thereto" if the purchaser had two contiguous lots. The survey did not extend to present-day Washington Street.

In 1751, John Carlyle, who married Sybil West [Jr.], cleared Duke Street to Point Lumley, and by 1759, the town built a public wharf at its terminus. The following year, the trustees authorized waterfront landowners to extend lots or "bank out" into the bay and improve their properties for personal use (City of Alexandria Minutes 1760). To create additional acreage, owners cut land from the bluffs and spread it out over wrecked ships and other salvaged material. In 1763, additional lots were platted on the south, west, and north sides of the original town limits. While West's Point and its tobacco warehouses and inspection station formed the early economic hub of Alexandria, Point Lumley became the center of the town's shipbuilding and mercantile trade industry (Smith and Miller 1989).

In 1754, the Fairfax County courthouse was moved to Alexandria from its location near the current town of Vienna. In the 1750s, Alexandria contained the courthouse, a jail, six taverns or ordinaries, a kiln, and small houses as well as the more substantial ones of wealthier landowners (Crowl 2002:43). The town grew quickly, and in 1762, it was reported to the Virginia Assembly that the bounds of the town of Alexandria established at the Hunting Creek Warehouse had:

already built upon except such of them as are situated in a low wet marsh which will not admit of such improvements, and that diverse traders and others are desirous of settling there if a sufficient quantity of the lands of Baldwin Dade, Sibel West, John Alexander the elder and John Alexander the younger, which lie contiguous to the said town, were laid off into lots & streets, and added to, and made a part thereof.... (Hening 1820:604-607).

The area described included Ralph's Gutt and the subject area. The plan for enlarging the town of Alexandria was passed by an act of the Virginia Assembly approved at the November session of 1762.



Figure 2: 1749 Plan of Alexandria by George Washington

Birth of the Nation (1771-1814)

By 1770, Alexandria was the largest town on the Potomac River and was becoming an important center for maritime trade with Europe and the Caribbean. In 1774, John Alexander laid out and sold 18 new lots and gave the town land for Wilkes and St. Asaph Streets (Crowl 2002:124). In 1779, the town of Alexandria was incorporated, which allowed it to have its own local government, as opposed to being governed by Fairfax County. A second extension of the boundaries was approved on May 6, 1782, authorizing the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council to lay a wharfage tax and to extend Water and Union Streets, providing that the proprietors of the ground on which Union Street was extended would have the "... liberty of making use of any earth which it may be necessary to remove in regulating the said street" (Hening 1823:44-45). The new streets within the expanded area were named for Revolutionary War heroes including Greene, Lafayette, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Washington, and Wythe.

During this period, many local planters, in the second half of the eighteenth century, began growing wheat and corn rather than tobacco. Tobacco depleted the soil, and profits from the grains eventually exceeded those for tobacco. Alexandria merchants shipped corn and wheat as grain and in the form of flour to Europe and to the West Indies and sold imported manufactured goods and foodstuffs. By 1775, there were "20 major mercantile firms in Alexandria, 12 of which were involved in the transshipment of wheat" (Smith and Miller 1989). Although Alexandria flour was not considered as fine as that from Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, flour milling served as a chief industry during the early 1780s and again in the 1790s (Smith and Miller 1989). In 1791, the total value of the town's exports was \$381,000, and four years later it had grown to \$948,000. By 1795, Alexandria had closed its tobacco warehouses. From 1800 to 1820, it was fourth behind Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York in wheat exports (Cox, et al. 1999; MacKay 1995:55). With the shift from a tobacco economy to a wheat economy, some enslaved laborers were no longer needed on plantations and were manumitted. Those who were not manumitted were "hired out" to business owners and manufacturers in the rapidly growing port town (Bloomburg 1988:57-62). By 1790, 525 enslaved African Americans lived within Alexandria and comprised more than one-fifth of the population of the city (Bertsch 2006:1). Most resided within the homes of their owners (Cressey, et al. 1982:149).

In 1791, Alexandria was ceded to the federal government to become part of the newly established District of Columbia, however, the Fairfax County Courthouse remained in Alexandria until 1799 when it was moved to its current location, now within the City of Fairfax. The town self-governed until the District officially took over on February 27, 1801 (Smith and Miller 1989). By 1798, much of the waterfront was banked out, though much of Ralph's Gutt remained, and the town extended north to Montgomery Street and included the subject area (Figure 3).

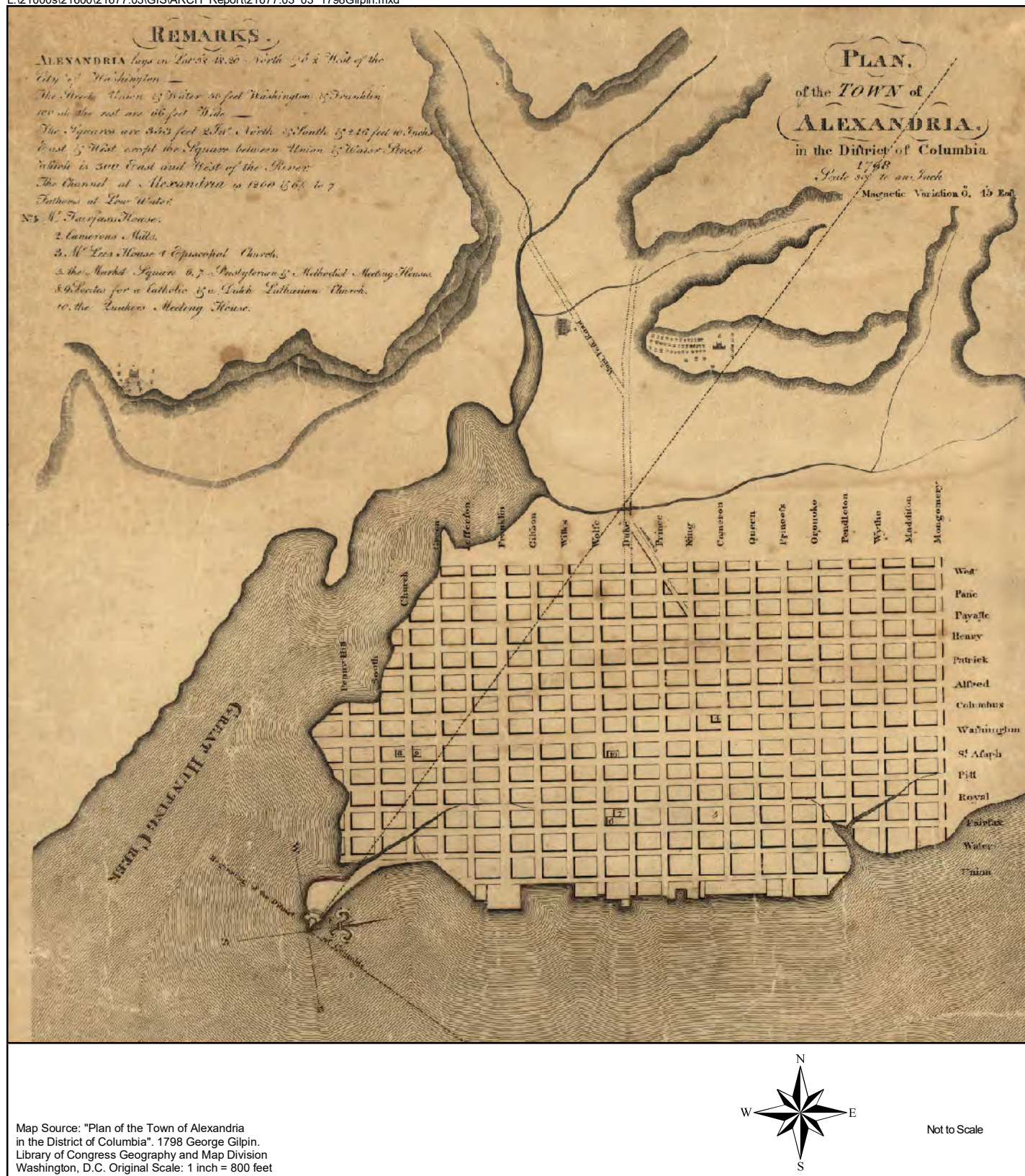


Figure 3: 1798 Plan of the Town of Alexandria by George Gilpin

At the turn of the century, agricultural land transitioned yet again from large plantations producing wheat for interstate and international trade to smaller farms, which supported the growing town of Alexandria. Farmers grew produce to sell locally, and wealthy townspeople kept gardens, orchards, and small farms (Crowl 2002:123). The population and the county increased as people moved in from outlying western areas to work as merchants, hotel proprietors, and cooks in local restaurants or to seek employment on the docks or in factories.

International Port (1815-1861)

As commerce in Alexandria grew and traffic on the roads between the surrounding rural areas and markets and shipping in the city increased, plans for developing turnpikes were also taking shape. The Little River Turnpike (Routes 236 and 50) connected Duke Street with Fairfax Courthouse and eventually Aldie on the Little River. Construction began on the Little River Turnpike at the Duke Street bridge over Hooff's Run in 1803 and was completed to Aldie in 1812 (Schweigert 1985). The Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7) was established along the route of the East Ridge Road. The turnpike was incorporated in 1809 and was completed to Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115-118). The southern end of the turnpike connected with the westward extension of King Street.

At the same time, Alexandria suffered a prolonged economic decline until about 1842. Contributing agricultural factors were depletion of soils and the division of plantations into smaller, supporting tracts of farmlands among planters' sons. Newly available lands in the west claimed by the United States after its victory over the British in the Revolutionary War, the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the Northwest Territory, and the circa 1800 Virginia Military Bounty, establishing lands set aside for settlement by Virginians and Kentuckians, all factored into the change in settlement patterns. All of these spurred a migration of third and fourth generations of Fairfax County (and Alexandria) residents during the post-Revolutionary War period. Other influences included international conflicts following the Revolutionary War and the effects of French privateer ships on Alexandria shipping, along with embargoes (Smith and Miller 1989).

Despite the depressed economy, commerce remained steady on the waterfront while small farms persisted in the western lots of the town. The slave trade flourished, even after a Congressional ban on importing enslaved people into the United States in 1808. The ban discouraged manumissions by raising the value of enslaved people; the illicit importation of the enslaved persisted until the beginning of the Civil War; and the domestic slave trade prospered through intentional breeding. Many slave owners in northern Virginia seized the opportunity to sell surplus enslaved people into the southern market. Franklin & Armfield, one of the largest slave trading firms in America, opened an office in Alexandria in the 1830s.

By 1830, a variety of industrial facilities had been established, including a rope walk located west of West Street from Oronoco to Queen Streets, an icehouse at 218 North Columbus Street, Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery at 220 North Washington Street, a tannery, and several furniture factories. The Alexandria Canal was built in the 1830s and 1840s, linking Alexandria to other port towns on the Potomac and beyond. A steam engine factory was set up in 1830 on Union Street, and several coal yards were created to power the steam engines. In 1847, the Cotton Manufacturing Company opened, and later a gas works, plaster mill, bakery, foundry, and more tanneries were in operation (Bloomburg 1988:64). These employed white and free black workers.

With the arrival of the railroads in the 1850s, Alexandria experienced an industrial and commercial boom. Its population swelled from 8,734 in 1850 to 12,652 in 1860. Statistics from the 1850 census reveal there were 6,390 whites; 1,301 free blacks, and 1,061 enslaved people. In 1858, with the approval of a new charter, Alexandria officially became a city (Cox, et al. 1995). The waterfront was almost completely banked out by this time (Figure 4).

Secession & Civil War (1861-1865)

On May 23, 1861, Virginia formally seceded from the Union by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000. In a public referendum, Alexandrians voted 958 for and only 106 against secession (Smith and Miller 1989). The morning after Virginia voted to secede; Federal troops entered

Alexandria as Confederate troops exited the city to the west. "This was done without opposition, capturing in the town a few rebel cavalry. Some 700 rebel infantry in the town had received notice of the approach of the troops, and were ready to take the [railroad] cars. They escaped on the O&A, burning the bridges behind them. Our [Union] troops pursued a short distance, also burning such bridges as they had spared..." (Scott 1880:37-41). Alexandria would remain an occupied city throughout the duration of the War. Private homes, including those in the subject area, and businesses were taken over by the occupying army, and the city was used as a staging point for the various military campaigns in Virginia.

No major Civil War battles were fought in the City of Alexandria, although its railroads, waterways, and roadways figured in major troop movements into and out of the Washington, D.C., area. A few intermittent Confederate raids were made into the western end of Alexandria, mostly along the O&A. One skirmish was reported on the Little River Turnpike (Duke Street) in June of 1863. As in other war-torn areas, different categories of hospitals were created to manage army needs.



Figure 4: 1845 Ewing Map of Alexandria, VA

Field hospitals served as on-the-move stations for short-term care. Camp or post hospitals were intended for military units stationed at that post. Longer term care required general hospitals: permanent facilities out of the direct line of fighting. Washington D.C. became an important waypoint for long-term care. At the end of the war, there were 17 general hospitals in D.C. In addition, 23 hospitals opened in Alexandria over the course of the war.

Of the general hospitals in D.C. and Alexandria, only five were purpose-built as hospitals (Lawrence, et al. 2010). The Army Quartermaster General commandeered civil buildings, churches, and large private houses and oversaw the construction of special outbuildings to serve these adapted hospitals. Maps were drawn of military facilities, showing the location, size, and type of structures used during the war. It was the Quartermaster's responsibility to oversee the supply and distribution of food, water, construction and transportation materials, and horses.

In addition, Federal military authorities recognized the strategic and tactical importance of maps of the United States, and the dearth of detailed and accurate maps available. The Army's Corps of Topographical Engineers and Corps of Engineers, the Treasury Department's Coast Survey, and the Navy's Hydrographic Office, were quickly mobilized to prepare new maps for the war effort. As a result, several maps of Alexandria and its vicinity were made in the 1860s (Figure 5).

The Union army's occupation of Alexandria during the Civil War effected Alexandria's African American population, both freed and enslaved. Although exact numbers are unknown, as many as 20,000 African American refugees may have come to Alexandria during the war. The majority of the African American refugees that migrated to Alexandria probably fled from nearby plantations in northern Virginia, but former enslaved people from other parts of Virginia, Maryland and even remote parts of the Confederacy also made their way to the city. Initially, U.S. officials were required to send "fugitive slaves" back to their owners, but by mid-1861 the government began to refer to freedom-seekers as "contraband of war." This status as property provided a legal basis through which Union officers could refuse to return refugees to their Confederate owners. Contrabands became known as "freedmen" during the later years of the war and into Reconstruction.

On March 13, 1862, Congress passed the Confiscation Act, which prohibited officers or military personnel from using force to return fugitives. In a city occupied by the Union army, this meant that the government no longer enforced the laws that required that fugitive slaves be captured and returned to their owners. At the beginning of the War, African Americans could not lawfully join the military. By 1862, the number of qualified recruits declined and in response, African-American men were allowed to join the ranks (Miller 1998:1).

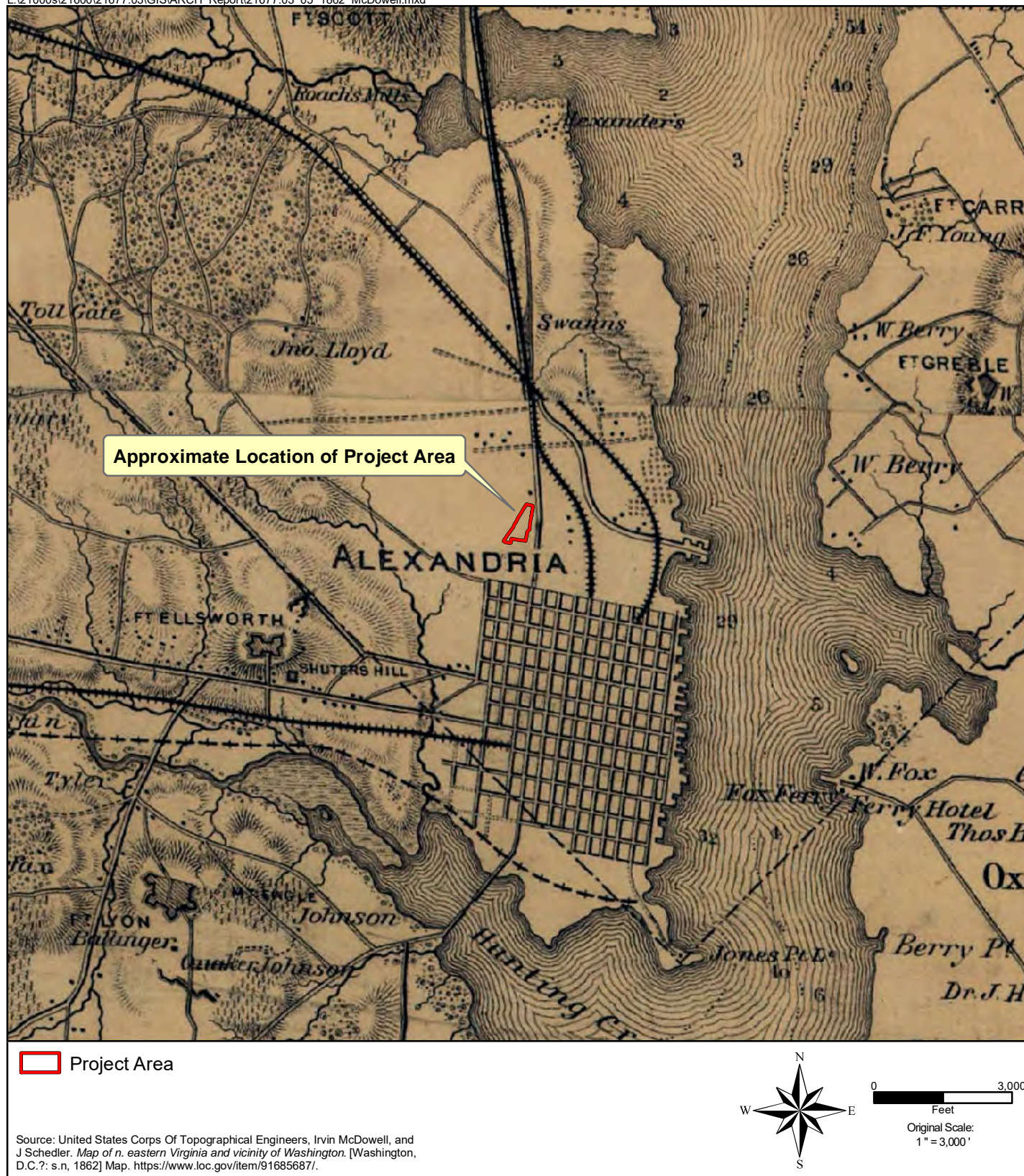


Figure 5: 1862 McDowell Map, Northeast Virginia and Washington DC

General Robert E. Lee's surrender of the Confederate Army on April 9, 1865, was followed by Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's surrender to Union General Major-General William T. Sherman on April 26, ending the Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. By the end of April and early May, the area around Washington filled with soldiers; Colonel Gregg of the 179th New York Regiment reported of the 21st that the area from Baileys Crossroads to Washington that the "whole country...around as he could see in every direction is one vast encampment." Rose Hill, to the north of Bush Hill, was "...literally covered with Sherman's army" (Frobel 1992:219-230). In the summer of 1865, the Union Army dismantled temporary structures and withdrew from Alexandria, and Confederate sympathizers who had fled south at the start of the war began returning to the town.

Reconstruction & Expansion of African American Neighborhoods (1865-1890)

In the years immediately following the end of the Civil War, the citizens of Alexandria struggled to revive the Alexandria Canal, in hopes of regaining the commerce that the town lost during the war by re-connecting Alexandria to the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal. The local newspaper advertised in that year that with the re-opening of the Alexandria Canal, every aspect of commerce and trade was in place to make Alexandria the main shipping port for Washington. In 1873, the city touted its prime location as a north-south transportation corridor, highlighting the canal, five rail lines and easy access to the Potomac River (Miller 1987:245). Considerable capital was expended in maintaining the Alexandria Canal after 1865, yet in the decades after the Civil War, canals throughout the country closed as railroads assumed most of the overland shipping traffic. The Alexandria Canal was no exception, as it was increasingly unable to compete with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) for the western coal trade. The B&O, which followed much the same route as the C&O Canal, was more reliable than the canal system, which suffered from unreliable water flow, floods, poor maintenance, and labor strikes (Cressey, et al. 1984:3) (Cressey 1984:3; Morgan 1966:11-13).

In 1870, the Pennsylvania Railroad (PRR) assumed the construction of a previously authorized but never built railroad, the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railway (A&F) and, on April 28, 1871, the City of Alexandria authorized the A&F to build a single track up Fayette Street (Baer 2005). In 1872, the Pennsylvania Railroad acquired the Alexandria and Washington Railroad, and the St. Asaph Street entrance to the city was abandoned in favor of the two acquired lines running down Fayette and Henry streets (Cox 1996).

During the Civil War, the African American communities of Cross Canal and the Berg developed nearby along with the seasonal village of Fishtown. These continued to flourish with the arrival of new industry after the war. By the late 1880s, new residential development exclusively for whites was occurring north and west of the subject area and some of the larger homes were no longer residences as they were converted to offices or storage, though in and near the project area, they remained residential. By the 1890s,

smaller row houses were being constructed in old neighborhoods as in the project area and in 1894, two planned residential developments – Del Ray and St. Elmo – were established on the west side of the Alexandria Turnpike and restricted to whites only. Beginning in 1896, the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway (WA&MV), an electric railway that ran along present-day Commonwealth Avenue, provided commuter rail service. Yet lots sold slowly, as the national economy was still recovering from a financial panic in 1893, and Alexandria area remained in an economic slump through the 1890s. In addition, unlike Alexandria, where several houses were built in the subject area around 1900, Del Ray and St. Elmo lacked public utilities such as water and sewer service (Escherich 1992).

Early 20th-Century Industrialization & Processing (1891-1929)

The transportation developments of the early 20th century brought economic relief to Alexandria. Left relatively intact were the shipyards and railroad tracks that serviced the waterfront, which with continued expansion was vital to business operations on the waterfront. Between World War I and World War II, the last vestiges of the agricultural landscape began to disappear. With well-established rail networks and commuter lines, industry continued to expand especially along the waterfront and the commercial corridor extended farther out from the city. Roads in the City of Alexandria were paved, creating smooth wide expanses between street blocks. This activity and the proximity of the city to Washington, D.C. spurred further infill within the historic grid and the development of large subdivisions on the surrounding farmland (Sheely 1966).

The Depression & Center for National Defense (1930-1950)

In response to the crises of the Depression and World War II, Federal and state governments increased both in the numbers of employees and offices, as well as in the scope of their activities during this time. Federal projects in Virginia during the Depression created new highways and parks and helped to establish a textiles industry. World War II brought thousands of newcomers to the suburbs of Washington and many continued as residents of Virginia when the war ended. It was during this time that one of the nation's oldest historic overlay districts was created in Old Town Alexandria to protect historic properties from unchecked development and attempt to retain the historic character of the area in the face of major wartime and post-war development.

Bedroom Suburb/Urban Renewal/Modern Historic Preservation (1950-1985)

The history of Northern Virginia after World War II can be summarized as an era of population growth and increasing suburbanization. Urban renewal became prevalent as historic city centers were increasingly abandoned for the suburbs after the mid-century and city planners targeted historically poor neighborhoods for transportation expansion or housing projects. Interconnections with Washington, D.C. and the adjacent Maryland suburbs gained strength during this period as a result of increasing diffusion of federal

agencies and employment throughout the region. The number of federal workers did not fall after World War II, as it had after World War I, and new jobs were created in the region by private companies that contracted for the government or subsisted on federal spending (Melder, et al. 1983:339-441).

This period saw the creation of a recognizable geographic and political bloc within the state known as "Northern Virginia". At first, this included only the City of Alexandria and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, but the definition of Northern Virginia grew, as population and suburbanization grew, to include Prince William, Loudoun, Stafford and Fauquier Counties (Moore 1985:7, 10). With the increase in population came an increase in the need for high-density office space. The maturity of suburban sprawl and the decrease of urban retail in the mid-20th century led to the increase of downtown office space (Putnam, et al. 2014). Office space became important real estate in cities, and area available for parking was coveted. As a result, many historic resources were razed, and office complexes were built with accompanying parking lots and decks. The subject property, built in the early 1960s, is one such example of a free-standing multi-story office building with an adjacent parking lot.

Property History

A detailed account of the history of the project area was covered in a documentary study conducted by Thunderbird Archeology in 2011 (Sipe and Rotenstein 2011). The following is a brief summary of the contents of that document.

Documentary research has indicated that the Braddock Gateway property was a part of an estate bequeathed by Robert Alexander to his daughter Parthenia Alexander Massey Dade and her husband Townshend Dade in the mid-18th century. In the last quarter of the 18th century, the project area was a part of a large tract of land that was conveyed to and from businessmen in Philadelphia and Alexandria; including William Hartshorne, Jacob Harman, Baldwin Dade, Elisha Cullen Dick, and Richard Conway. Use of the land by tenants or enslaved laborers remains a possibility during these periods of absentee ownership; however, the appearance is strong that the various landowners' interest in the property was merely speculative. By the terminus of the 18th century and into the early 19th century, the property was owned and/or leased by several wealthy residents of Alexandria, including Phillip Richard Fendall, John Gadsby and Jacob Hoffman. During this period, the properties that included the project area were likely used as farms, pasture, and household or market gardens by the various landowners or lessees. All of these individuals were documented slave owners; it is certainly possible that enslaved laborers were residing on the property during this period.

Following the bankruptcy and death of Phillip Richard Fendall, Fendall Farm was leased by John Gadsby and Edward Lloyd prior to circa 1820. Notations in a deed, Fendall's Will, and a diary from the period indicate that the Fendall Family cemetery was present on Fendall Farm. Although research conducted for this study has demonstrated that a

portion of the project area was a part of Fendall Farm, the location of the cemetery remains unknown and it may or may not be located on the Braddock Gateway property. By the mid-19th century, the property history is again characterized by what appears to be speculative interest, with multiple conveyances between wealthy businessmen and investors in Alexandria and Baltimore. During this period, free African Americans may have leased property near or within the project area. Although no specific details concerning such use of the property subject to this research were found, documentary evidence does indicate that a community of free African Americans had formed just south of the project area after circa 1830.

In the early 20th century, most of the study area was the site of industrial development in Alexandria and, in 1913, the Mutual Ice Company Potomac Yard plant was built within the project area including freezing rooms, a large cooling basin, a garage, a restaurant, a bunkhouse, and various other buildings. The documentary study concluded by assessing the probability for intact subsurface deposits or features associated with the various eras and activities outlined in the document. Due to the typical disturbances associated with the construction and destruction of a 20th century industrial plant the project area was assessed at low to moderate probability for encountering intact deposits or features related to prehistoric occupations and the 18th and 19th century farming operations. Intact features related to the Mutual Ice Company Potomac Yard plant were assessed as a moderate probability hinging on disturbances from the eventual disassembling of the plant architecture (Sipe and Rotenstein 2011).

Graves related to the Fendall farm and those related to factory or railroad workers were cited as a potential features that could be located at the end of Payne Street based on documentary research and information from local historians. No definitive information was obtained on the number of interments within the cemetery or the specific identifies of these interments. Phillip Richard Fendall was likely interred there in 1805 and his wife Mary was likely buried there in 1827. It is also possible that Elizabeth Steptoe Fendall, Philip Richard Fendall's first wife, who died in 1789, may have also been buried at the cemetery.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

A Documentary Study of the ± 7 -acre Braddock Gateway property at 1100 and 1200 North Fayette Street in Alexandria, Virginia was produced in 2011 (excerpts discussed above) (Sipe and Rotenstein 2011). A cemetery investigation was conducted in March and April of 2013 at the end of N. Payne Street (Mullen 2013). Both projects were conducted by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia for Jaguar Development, L.C. of Fairfax, Virginia.

The archeological cemetery investigation was conducted under a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The primary goal of the cemetery investigation

was to determine the presence or absence of human burials within the portions of the property with the highest estimated potential for including the Fendall family cemetery. Previous documentary research and information from local historians placed the location of the cemetery near the terminus of Payne Street.

The cemetery investigation involved the excavation of blocks or trenches to the depth of undisturbed subsoil using a backhoe equipped with a four-foot wide grading (smooth-bladed) bucket following removal of portions of the asphalt parking lot and fill overburden. The initial project area was subdivided into two blocks (Figure 6); Area B1 was located just north of the end of Payne Street and measured roughly 40 by 30 feet and Area B2 was located to the east of Area B1. Area B1 was completely excavated to subsoil and mechanically excavated trenches were excavated within Area B2 in lieu of the complete machine stripping of soils in that area. The trenches were oriented north-south and spaced 3 feet apart.

A historic buried ground surface (Apb) containing artifacts contemporaneous with the Fendall farm was located during the investigation and was recorded as Site 44AX0223. Site 44AX0223 consisted of a late 18th-/early 19th-century artifact scatter recovered from the Apb. The artifacts were indicative of a potential dwelling in the vicinity, as they included significant quantities of nails and window glass. The uppermost fill strata were mechanically removed down to the Apb without screening across Area B1 and within the trenches in Area B2. Subsequently, two 2- by-2-foot test units were excavated within Area B1 and ten shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within the trenches in Area B2 to sample the Apb.

Test Unit 101 was located within the southeast quadrant of Area B1. Recovered artifacts included creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1820), undated glass fragments, nail fragments, and brick fragments. Test Unit 102 was placed within the northwestern quadrant of Area B1 to recover artifacts from the Apb and an E horizon identified in this location during the investigation. The artifact assemblage of Test Unit 102 was like the assemblage of Test Unit 101 but included several pre-1864 windowpane fragments and one contact mold (1810-1880) bottle glass fragment.

A total of ten STPs were excavated within the trenches in Area B2. 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 strata. 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 fragments, 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 stratum in STP 9. One prehistoric quartz flake was also found. No artifacts were recovered from the E horizon.

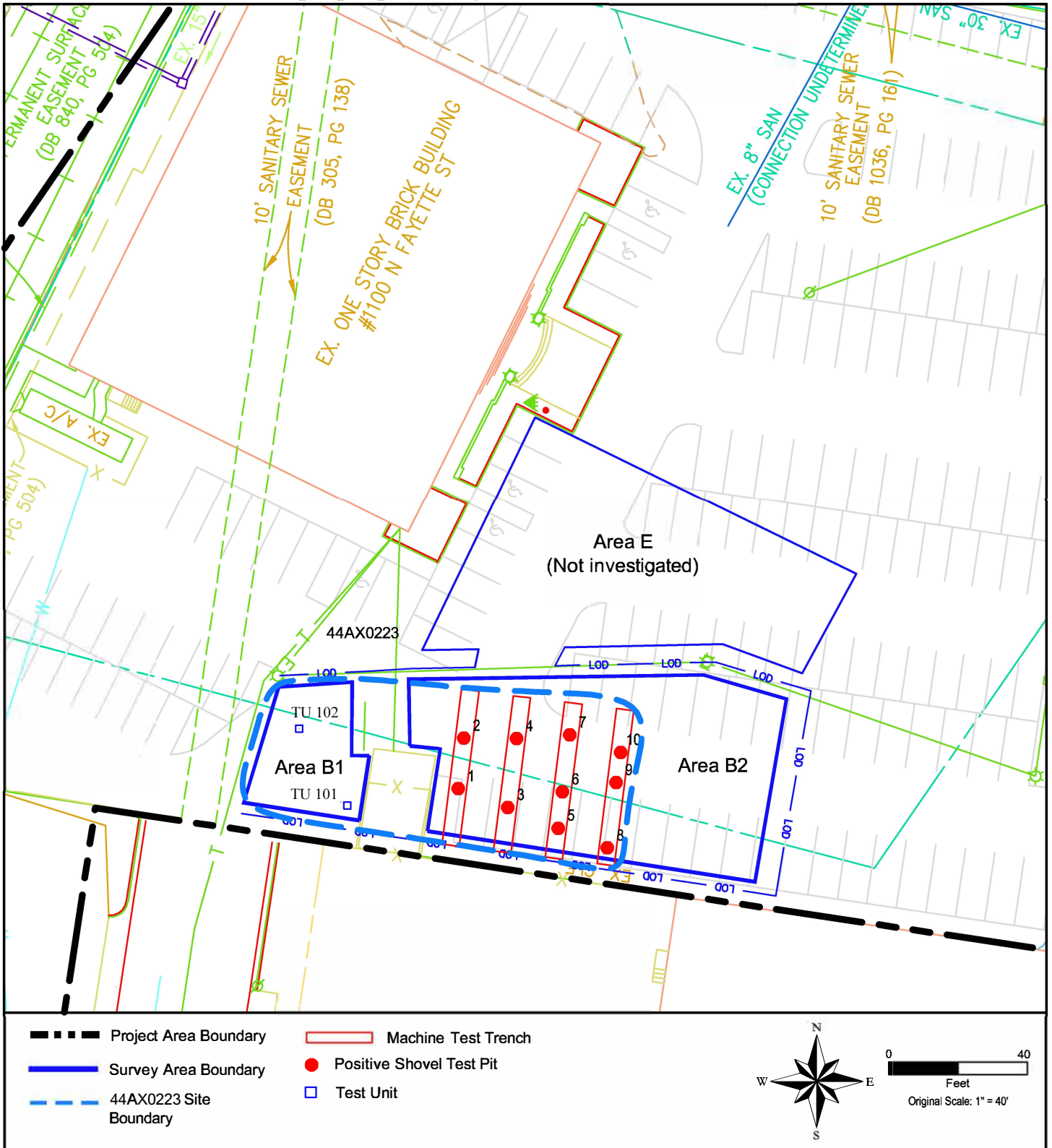


Figure 6: Previous Archeological Investigations

One cultural feature was observed during the investigations within the site. A post hole was noted in the excavation wall approximately 36 feet west of the eastern edge of the Area B1 (see Figure 6). No cultural materials were observed in the feature profile.

The site borders measured 50 feet by 115 feet as result of the investigation, but the authors stated the site likely extended beyond the limits identified during the testing in 2013 (Mullen 2013). Further archeological work was 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 in the northern portion of the city. Area B1 was excavated to subsoil, and no human burials were present. Although Area B2 was not fully excavated, no grave shafts were located during the cemetery investigation. Based on the cemetery investigation, it was felt unlikely that graves are located within the untested portions of Area B2, as the soil stratigraphy suggested that this area was historically low and wet compared to other areas.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A Scope of Work was designed by Thunderbird Archeology and approved by Alexandria Archaeology prior to the onset of the archeological work (Appendix I). The proposed work involved a combination of the hand excavation of STPs and machine trenching in order to determine if significant archeological resources were present within the study area. When significant resources were found, a Resource Management Plan was prepared.

All aspects of this investigation adhered to OSHA regulations and complied with the *City of Alexandria Archeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (DOI 1983). Additionally, Miss Utility was consulted before excavations were made. All open excavation units were fenced when no personnel were present.

Research Objectives

The investigations addressed various research questions associated with domestic occupation of the property in the late 18th and 19th centuries, potential cemetery use of the property in the 19th century, and 20th century industrial activities on the property, including potential occupation by industrial workers in onsite bunkhouses.

Based on previous investigations within Site 44AX0223, significant archeological deposits and features associated with the late 18th-/early 19th-century domestic occupation are present. Sites of this type were likely common in this portion of the city during the referenced time period; however, few have been identified and studied. Basic research goals relevant to the domestic occupation of the property in the late 18th and 19th centuries are:

- Delineation of the boundaries of Site 44AX0223 in previously untested locations in the vicinity of the site as currently mapped.
- Description of intra-site structure and functions (i.e., establishment of the location of the dwelling, ancillary buildings, and activity areas). The variability of the material culture within discreet areas of Site 44AX0223 and the subsequent interpretations of these areas in terms of functional differences should illuminate the spatial organization of the site and indicate the ranges of activities that occurred. Concentrations of kitchen-related artifacts, other domestic artifacts, and faunal remains associated with certain architectural features may indicate the locations of domiciles and kitchens, if present. Special purpose structures, such as a smokehouse, meat house, icehouse, barn, privy, and/or well may also be archeologically identifiable. Concentrations of artifacts associated with crafts or industrial activities, if found, may be used to interpret the functions of buildings or activity areas. Archeological evidence of specialized structures or activity areas related to various crafts, such as those of the blacksmith, cooper, cordwainer (shoemaker), weaver, wagon builder, furniture maker, and joiner might be found associated with an 18th-century farm (Lanier and Herman 1997:56).
- Evaluation of the site occupant's socio-economic status and ethnicity. Documentary research has indicated that site 44AX0223 was possibly occupied by enslaved laborers or tenants. Analysis of the socio-economic status of the occupants of site 44AX0223 may refine our understanding of the identity of the site occupants as Euro-American tenants, free African American tenants, enslaved laborers, an overseer, etc. Additionally, information relevant to the role of site occupants in the local and regional economy may be found. Economic and social status may be interpreted from sets of site-specific attributes, including artifact assemblage size and the representation and quantities of certain artifact categories and classes within the assemblage, and by the number, dimensions, modes of construction, and layouts of structures at the site.

No archeological investigation of the Mutual Ice Company plant has previously occurred. The company occupied the property leased from the RF&P Railroad between 1913 and 1969. Prior to that time, the Armour Car Lines had built and operated an icing station southwest of where the ice company built its plant.

Archival research has indicated that all industrial equipment was removed from the site prior to the demolition of the plant in 1969. Basic research goals relevant to the industrial and industrial/domestic use of the property in the 20th century were:

- Assessment of disturbance and preservation of industrial features and delineation of the boundaries of any archeological site associated with the industrial use of the property.

- Assessment of the potential significance of any discovered industrial features. It is anticipated that research potential of such features may be limited. Wheel pits and raised concrete machinery platforms may still be present at the location of the plant's ammonia compressor room. Other areas inside the plant, e.g., the former boiler room, may have machinery mounts that may be preserved, and the base of the brick smokestack may be preserved in subsurface contexts. If well-preserved industrial features are found, the archeological data may be compared to archival plans. A well-documented sequence of plant additions and improvements and the accompanying installation and removal of equipment has the potential to yield information on how the plant owners met the challenges of increasing scale and keeping up with technological changes in their industry. Certain well-preserved industrial features may also provide significant information relevant to industrial technology and engineering. For example, according to a 1964 railroad plat, the two concrete spray ponds/basins located north of the plant were enclosed in a fenced compound. The concrete basins had aerating sprayers and may have been as much as two feet deep. These features and electrical and plumbing features could potentially provide information on how the compressor water was cooled and re-circulated into the plant.
- Assessment of disturbance and preservation of domestic deposits and features associated with the 20th-century plant and delineation of the boundaries of any associated archeological site associated with the industrial use of the property. The one-story bunkhouses were constructed on concrete slab foundations and there were no cellars or basements. If present, archeological features should reflect the mixed domestic and industrial use through time.
- Description of intra-site structure and functions associated with the industrial/domestic component (i.e., identification of activity and refuse disposal areas). Open-air hearths were used by bunkhouse residents and these features may be intact, depending on the level of disturbance involved in the plant's demolition and subsequent building activities at the property. Refuse disposal on site in trash pits, privies, etc. is also likely.
- Material culture that can be likely associated with the workers domiciled on site may provide significant information about the lifeways of these people beyond what is available in archival or oral-historical data.

Machine Stripping

The primary component of the archeological excavation plan consisted of mechanical excavation to subsoil within six (6) defined areas (Areas A, B2, C, D, E, and F) to identify historic buried ground surfaces and/or cultural features (Figure 7). Excavations were not conducted between the six areas due to existing subsurface utilities located in those areas. Machine stripping excavations were monitored by an archeologist and were conducted using a backhoe or equivalent machine outfitted with a smooth-blade bucket.

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When historic buried ground surfaces and/or cultural features were identified during machine stripping, they were investigated through manual excavation, as detailed below.

The placement of the test trenches and areas for machine stripping was based upon information from the Documentary Study, including historic maps and oral histories and informant interviews and on the results of prior investigation. The trenches were placed to assess potential areas of interest related to the Mutual Ice Company. The areas that were chosen for machine stripping were those areas where additional investigations were needed to delineate Site 44AX0223 and where sources indicated a possible location for the Fendall family cemetery.

Test Trench Excavations

The secondary component of the archeological excavation plan consisted of excavating exploratory backhoe trenches of varying length across the property to determine if intact buried surfaces and/or features were present. The trench locations were selected to examine various areas within the footprint of the Mutual Ice Company plant, where subsurface features such as wheel pits and raised concrete machinery platforms, machinery mounts, and the base of the brick smokestack may still be present (see Figure 7). The proposed trench locations also included areas within and adjacent to the footprint of the Mutual Ice Company bunkhouse, where architectural features and possible pit features associated with the 20th-century migrant workers that resided there were depicted on historic Sanborn maps.

All trenches were excavated with a backhoe outfitted with a smooth-blade bucket. The purpose of these trenches was to locate intact ground surfaces and subsurface features. At least one soil strata column profile was drawn for every trench and photographs were taken. Trenches were backfilled after recordation of the soil profiles if features/buried surfaces were not located. In trenches where features occurred, the excavations were expanded as necessary, to allow for safe hand excavation and evaluation.

Manual Excavations

Manually excavated STPs and test units (TUs) were used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features and buried ground surfaces found in test trenches or during machine stripping. TUs typically measured 3-foot square. STPs and TUs were excavated stratigraphically, and soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens, if full artifact recovery was deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation of certain features associated with the 20th-century industrial use of the property. Any decision to limit artifact collection within test units was made in coordination with Alexandria Archeology. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil colors described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by

unit number and by soil horizon. The work was documented with field notes, sketch plans, photographs, and slides. Any features encountered were mapped and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archeology.

Feature Excavations

Any cultural features identified during machine stripping, trenching, or manual excavations were exposed, mapped, and photographed in plan. Identified features, excluding deep-shaft features and human burials, were bisected or excavated in quadrants, as determined by the project archeologist and in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, and all excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth in order to determine the temporal affiliation and function of the feature and to assess the significance of the feature. Soil profiles were made of feature excavations, with soil colors described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by feature number and by soil horizon. The work was documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs.

Laboratory Methodology

All recovered 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. Unless otherwise noted, a representative sample of recovered brick and oyster shell was retained for curation; the remainder was discarded after being counted and weighed.

Any recovered prehistoric artifacts were 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. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

Recovered artifacts were entered into a Structured Query Language (SQL) Server database in order to record all aspects of an artifact description. For each artifact, up to 48 different attributes are measured and recorded in the database. Several pre-existing report templates are available, or users can create custom queries and reports for complex and unique analyses. The use of a relational database system to store artifact data permits a huge variety of options when storing and analyzing data. A complete inventory of all the artifacts recovered can be found in Appendix II of this report.

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Following a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology (see Appendix I), the archeological investigation included the excavation of six large blocks subjected to mechanical stripping, 11 mechanically excavated trenches, 59 shovel test pits (STPs), and 13 test units (TUs) measuring 3-foot square. As a result of the investigations and evaluation of the project area, Site 44AX0223 was expanded to encompass most of the project area. The site consists of three components, including a prehistoric component, a sealed late 18th-century to 19th-century component in a buried plowed stratum, and a 20th-century industrial component related to the Mutual Ice Company. Site 44AX0223 is discussed in depth after the presentation of the results of the current investigation.

Mechanical Block Excavation

Six large blocks (A, B2, C, D, E, and F) were mechanically stripped to subsoil (B horizon) to assess the presence or absence of a historic buried ground surface (Apb) and 18th- and 19th century artifact deposits related to Site 44AX0223 (Figure 8). When the Apb was encountered it was subjected to systematic shovel testing via STPs excavated at 20-foot intervals and with 3 x 3-foot test units. Finally, all blocks were mechanically stripped to culturally sterile subsoil (B horizon) to assess the presence of features. If the Apb containing 18th- and 19th-century material was not encountered, the block was immediately backfilled after culturally sterile subsoil was reached and the documentation was completed. An additional 11 trenches were excavated to locate features, deposits, and ground surfaces related to the Mutual Ice Company. Multiple profiles were drawn and photographed for each block. Profiles not used in the following section are reproduced in Appendix III.

Block A

Block A is a large, approximately 73 by 50-foot, testing block at the end of Payne Street (see Figure 8). Block A was placed to assess the presence or absence of the 18th-/19th-century component of Site 44AX0223 and potential graves at the end of Payne Street. Approximately 3.4 feet of fill was removed to the Apb. Ten STP and three TUs were excavated into the Apb. Finally, the Apb was mechanically removed to the B horizon and one feature (Feature 1) was recorded. The results of the shovel testing, test units, and feature excavations are presented below in subsequent sections.

The eastern profile of the testing block exhibited between 2.5 and 4.0 feet of various fill strata overlying the (10YR 4/3) brown silt loam Apb1 (Figures 9 and 10). The Apb1 was approximately 1 foot thick, excepting the section that was significantly disturbed by a terracotta drainage pipe. The trench for the pipe was excavated through the overlying clay fill, the Apb1, and into the B horizon. The western profile is characterized by a similar stratigraphic sequence with the Apb1 stratum underlying slightly under 4 feet of fill. The (10YR 2/1) black burned silt loam layer is significantly thicker in the western profile toward the north end and eventually supplants the Apb1 by the final 10 feet of the northern end of Block A.

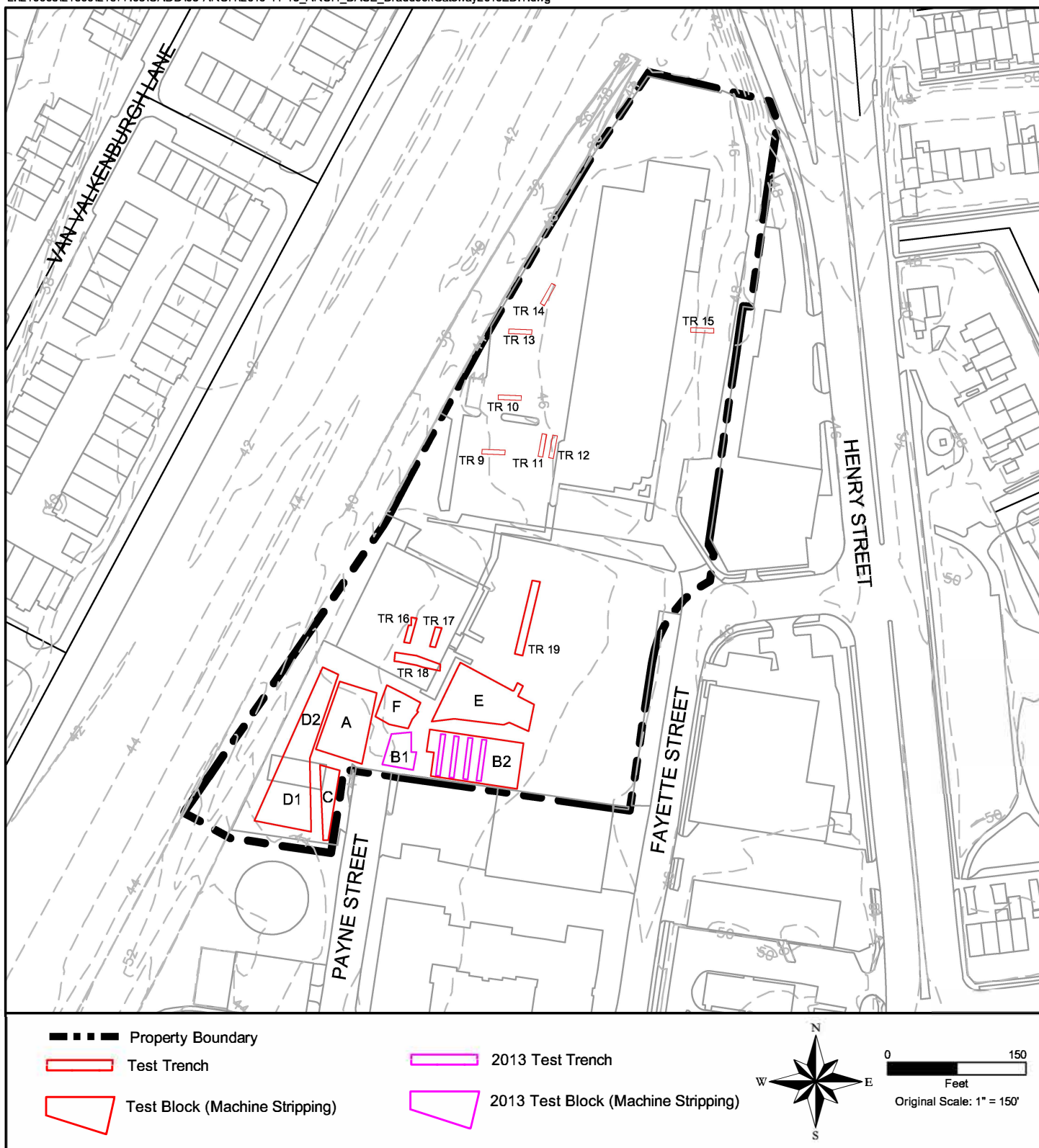
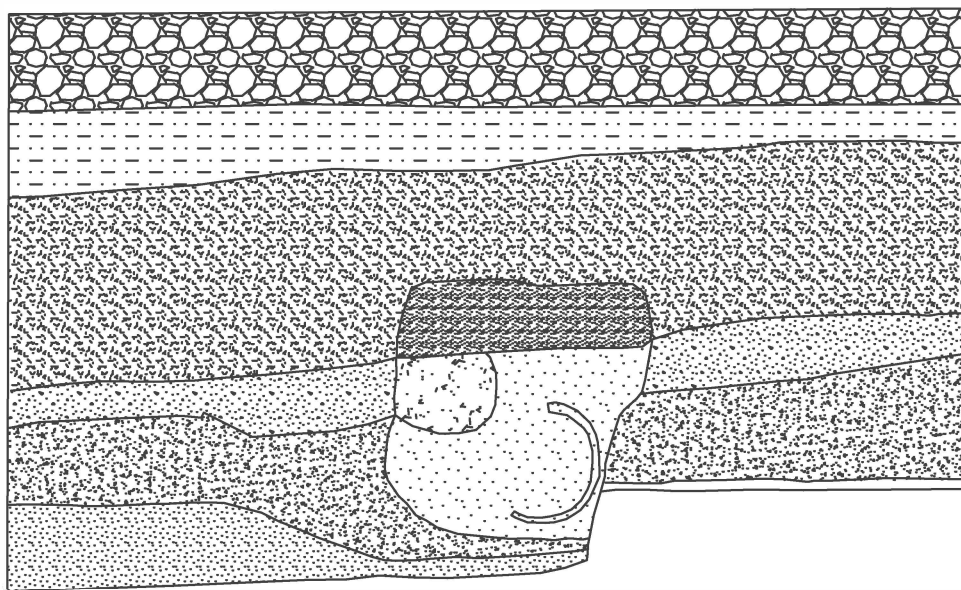










Figure 8: Overview of Mechanical Testing



-  Fill 1/2: Asphalt and Gravel Pad
-  Fill 3: [7.5YR 6/6] reddish yellow clay
-  Fill 4: [7.5YR 7/4] pink silt loam
-  Fill 5: [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam
-  Fill 6: [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam mixed with decayed wood
-  Fill 7: [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam mottled with [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam
-  Apb1: [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam
-  B horizon: [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 9: Block A East Profile



Figure 10: Block A, East Profile

Block A, East Profile

- Fill 1/2: 0-1.6 feet below surface – Asphalt and Gravel Pad
- Fill 3: 1.6-3.6 feet below surface – [7.5YR 6/6] reddish yellow clay
- Fill 4: 2.8-3.6 feet below surface – [7.5YR 7/4] pink silt loam
- Fill 5: 3.6-4.2 feet below surface – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam
- Fill 6: 3.5-5.4 feet below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam mixed with decayed wood
- Fill 7: 3.6-4.3 feet below surface – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam mottled with [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam
- Apb1: 4.2-5.1 feet below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam
- B horizon: 5.1-5.8 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam

Block B2

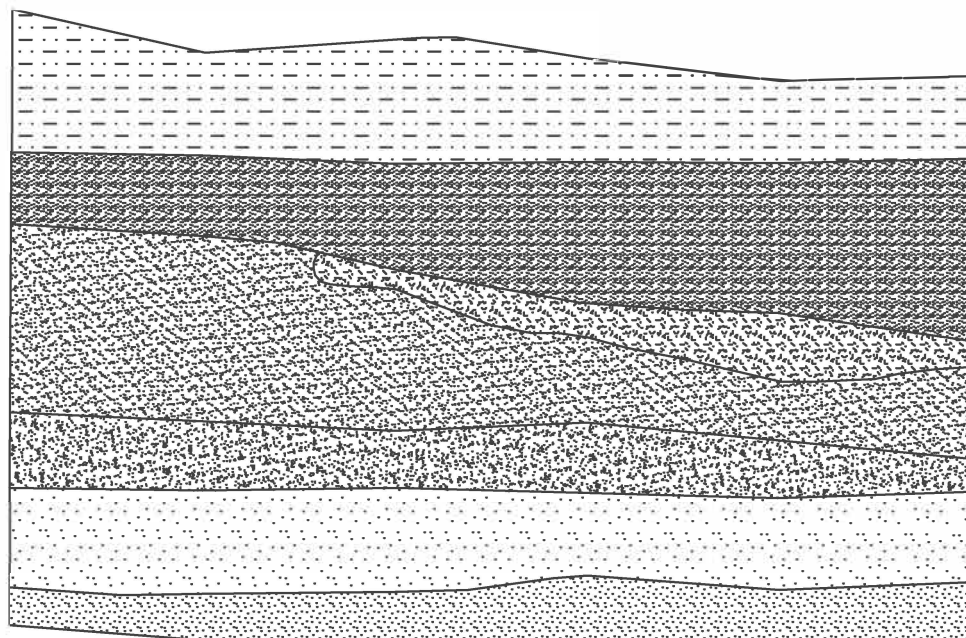
Block B2 is a large, approximately 102 by 50-foot block at the end of Payne Street and immediately east of Block B1 (see Figure 8). Block B1 was excavated to subsoil and 4 trenches were excavated in Block B2 in 2013. Block B2 was placed to fully investigate the deposits related to the 18th- and 19th-century component of Site 44AX0223 and the potential graves at the end of Payne Street. Between 3.5 and 4.3 feet of fill was removed down to the Apb. Thirteen STPs and four 3 by 3-foot TUs were excavated into the Apb. Finally, the Apb was mechanically removed to the B horizon and one feature (Feature 2) was excavated. The results of the shovel testing, test units, and feature excavation are presented below in subsequent sections.








Both northern profiles showed approximately 4 feet of various fills on top of approximately 0.8 feet of a (10YR 5/4 or 10YR 4/3) brown silt loam mixed with brick, iron, and manganese flecking Apb2. In North Profile 1, the Apb2 was underlain by an E horizon consisting of approximately 1 foot of (10YR 5/3) brown silty clay loam mixed with iron and manganese flecking, immediately overlying the (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown clay B horizon (Figures 11 and 12). The E horizon was identified during previous excavations and in the TUs described below. No artifacts were recovered from the E horizon in the STPs or TUs. The E horizon most likely represents a low-lying wetland that was naturally infilled prior to plowing.

Finally, in the eastern profile of Block B2 the Apb2 was significantly disturbed and in most cases completely removed from the landscape (Figures 13 and 14). The thick clay cap that was present overlying and sealing the Apb2 from disturbance in all the other Blocks and in the western portion of Block B2 was no longer present at the eastern end. The likelihood of the presence of intact subsurface features and deposits related to this ground surface east of Block B2 was considered very low.



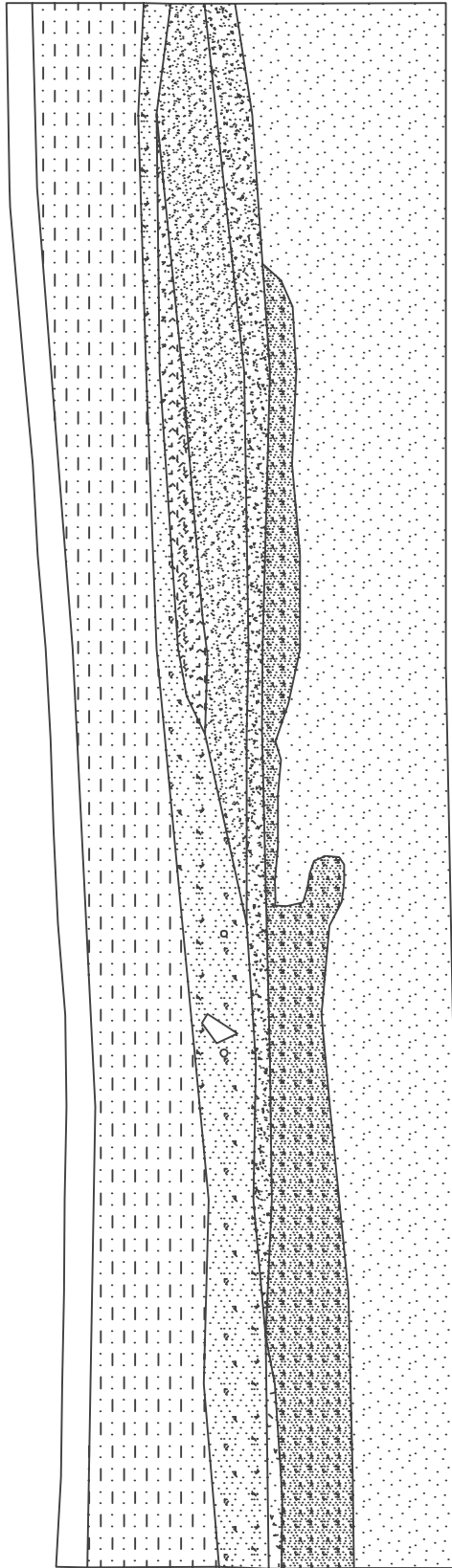
Figure 11: Block B2, North Profile 1



-  Fill 1: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish sand; 70% road gravel
-  Fill 2: 10YR 2/2 very dark brown burned loam; 40% gravel; 10% brick rubble
-  Fill 3: 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown clay
-  Fill 4: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay mottled with 5% 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray silty clay
-  Apb2: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam; iron, manganese and brick flecking
-  E horizon: 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay loam; iron and manganese flecking; wet
-  B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay; wet

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 12: Block B2, North Profile 1



Fill 1: 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown sand with 40% gravel



Fill 2: 10YR 3/1 very dark brown silt loam



Fill 3: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay with Gley 1 7/10GY light greenish gray clay



Fill 4: 2.5Y 6/6 olive brown loam mottled with 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray loam and 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay, coal flecking and brick flecking



Fill 5: 10YR 2/1 black silt loam



Fill 6/Abp: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silt loam



Fill 7/Disturbed B horizon: 2.5Y 6/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam with 10YR 2/1 black silt loam and 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silt clay loam



B horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown clay with 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown clay

Figure 13: Block B2, East Profile



Figure 14: Block B2, East Profile

Block B2, North Profile 1

- Fill 1: 0-1.2 feet below surface – [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown sand mixed with 70% gravel
- Fill 2: 1.2-2.6 feet below surface – [10YR 2/2] very dark brown loam mixed with gravel and brick rubble
- Fill 3: 2.6-3.0 feet below surface – [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown clay
- Fill 4: 2.0-3.9 feet below surface – [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray silty clay
- Apb2: 3.9-4.6 feet below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown mixed with iron, manganese, and brick flecks
- E horizon: 4.6-5.7 feet below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown wet silty clay loam mixed with iron, manganese, and brick flecks
- B horizon: 5.7-6.2 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt loam

Block B2, East Profile

- Asphalt: 0-0.4 feet below surface – Asphalt
- Fill 1: 0.4-1.5 feet below surface – [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown sand mixed with 40% gravel
- Fill 2: 1.5-2.1 feet below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray silt loam
- Fill 3: 1.5-1.8 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay mixed with gley [Gley 1 7/10GY] light greenish grey clay

- Fill 4: 1.8-2.3 feet below surface – [2.5Y 6/6] olive yellow silt loam mottled with [2.5Y 4/1] dark gray silt loam, [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay, coal flecking, and brick flecking
- Fill 5: 2.3-2.4 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black silt loam
- Fill 6/Apb2: 2.3-2.4 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown silt loam
- Fill 7/Disturbed B horizon: 2.3-3.0 feet below surface – [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 2/1] black silty loam and [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay loam
- B horizon: 5.1-5.8 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown clay mottled with [2.5Y 6/3] light yellowish brown clay

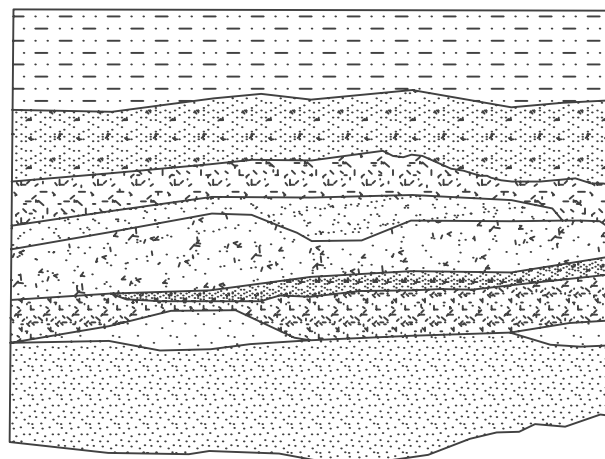
Block C










Block C is a small, approximately 75 by 22-foot, triangular-shaped block on the west side of Payne Street (see Figure 8). Block C was placed to assess the presence or absence of the 18th-/19th-century component of Site 44AX0223 and the potential graves located at the end of the street. Approximately 3 to 4 feet of fill was removed down to a sterile B horizon. No STPs or TUs were excavated within Block C.

The west profile showed approximately 3.0 feet of various fills on top of approximately 0.2-0.3 feet of a (10YR 4/3) brown silt loam (Figures 15 and 16). This small pocket, only present in the north end of Block C, may be what is left of the Apb1 in this section of the project area. Due to its thin and ephemeral nature this stratum was not observable during the soil removal. Finally, the B horizon was encountered below the ephemeral, remnant Apb1 at approximately 4 feet below ground surface and consists of a (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown silty clay.



Figure 15: Block C, West Profile



-  **Fill 1:** Gravel Fill
-  **Fill 2:** 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay mixed with cobbles
-  **Fill 3:** 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay loam mixed with coal, brick, and rubble
-  **Fill 4:** 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam
-  **Fill 5:** 10YR 2/1 black loam mixed with rubble
-  **Fill 6:** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam mottled with 10YR 2/1 black loam and charcoal
-  **Disturbed Apb1:** 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam
-  **E horizon:** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam mixed with iron and manganese
-  **B Horizon:** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 16: Block C, West Profile

Block C, West Profile

- Fill 1: 0-0.9 feet below surface – Asphalt/Gravel Fill
- Fill 2: 0.9-1.5 feet below surface – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown sand clay mixed with cobbles
- Fill 3: 1.5-2.0 feet below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown clay loam mixed with coal, brick, and rubble
- Fill 4: 2.0-2.4 feet below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay loam
- Fill 5: 2.1-2.8 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black loam mixed with rubble
- Fill 6: 2.8-2.9 feet below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay loam mottled with [10YR 2/1] loam and charcoal
- Disturbed Apb1: 2.9-3.3 feet below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam
- E horizon: 3.0-3.3 feet below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silt loam mixed with iron and manganese
- B horizon: 3.3-4.5 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay

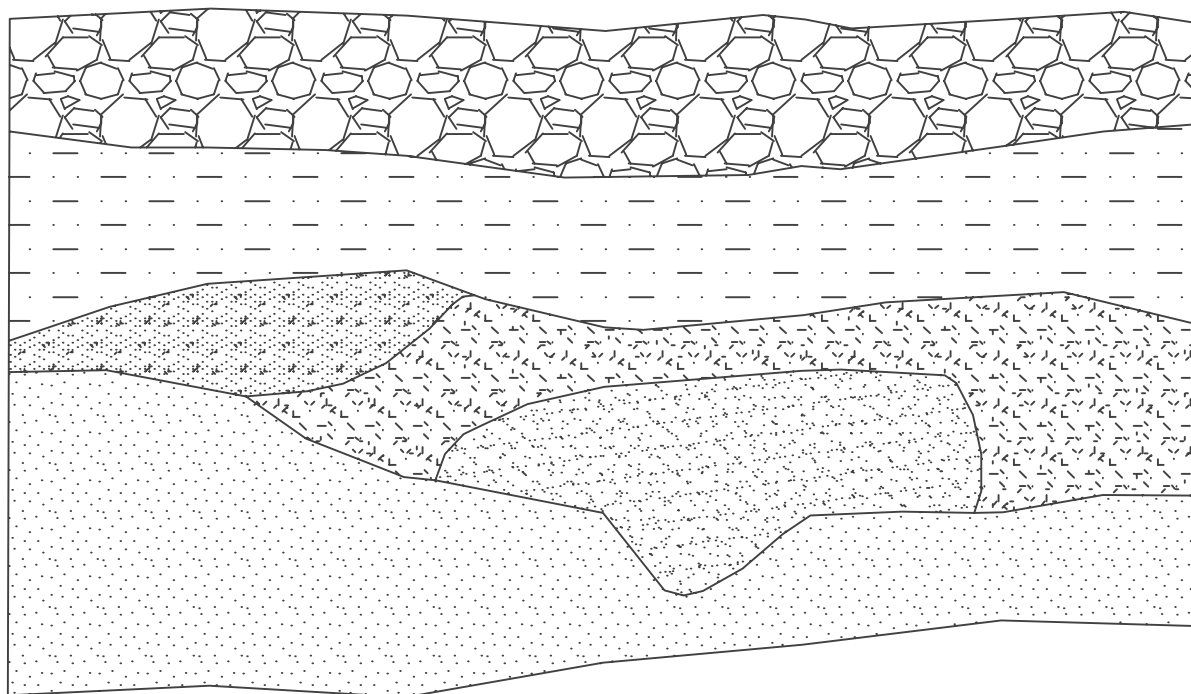
Block D







Block D is a large, approximately 166 by 60-foot, rectangular-shaped block on the west side of Payne Street immediately adjacent to the railroad (see Figure 8). Block D was placed to assess the presence or absence of the 18th-/19th-century component of Site 44AX0223 and the potential of graves at the end of the street. The south end of the testing block was covered with gravel and the north end was underneath asphalt and the associated gravel pad. These sections were recorded as Block D1 and Block D2, respectively. Approximately 3 to 4 feet of fill was removed down to a sterile B horizon. No STPs and TUs were excavated within Block D.

Several profiles were recorded during the excavations of Block D, most of which are presented in Appendix III. The stratigraphy from the southern half of Block D1 exhibited between 2 and 3 feet of various fills on top of a sterile B horizon consisting of a [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow clay (Figures 17 and 18).

Block D1, South Profile 1

- Fill 1: 0-0.8 feet below surface – Gravel Surface
- Fill 2: 0.8-1.5 feet below surface – [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown compact sandy clay mixed with 30% cobbles
- Fill 3: 1.3-1.9 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay mottled with [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty clay loam
- Fill 4: 1.5-2.5 feet below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown clay mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown compact sandy clay and cobbles
- Fill 5: 2.2-3.2 feet below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown clay mixed with large chunks of wood, rock, and construction debris
- B horizon: 1.9-3.4 feet below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow clay mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay and [10YR 7/2] light gray clay



-  Fill 1: Gravel
-  Fill 2: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown compact sandy clay with 30% cobbles
-  Fill 3: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam
-  Fill 4: 10YR 5/3 brown clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown compact sandy clay
-  Fill 5: 10YR 5/3 brown clay with large chunks of wood, rock, and construction debris
-  B Horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay and 10YR 7/2 light gray clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 17: Block D1, South Profile 1

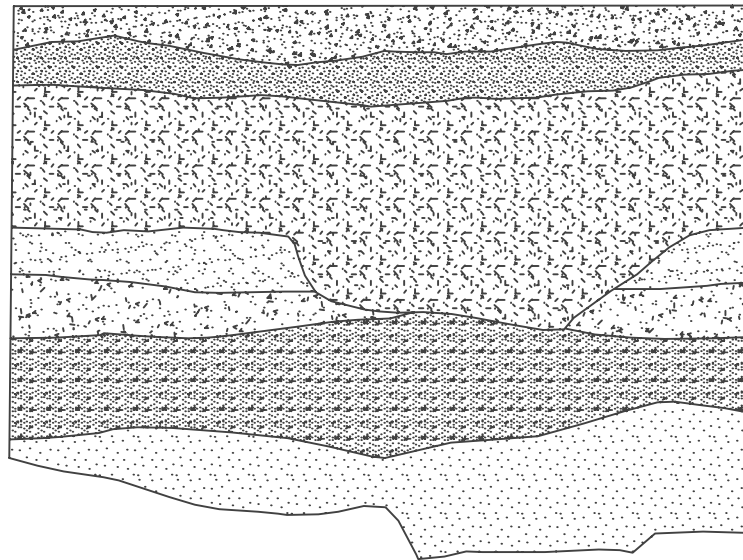






Figure 18: Block D1. South Profile 1

The west wall profile in Block D2 was characterized by thicker lenses of construction and destruction fills (Figures 19 and 20). These destruction fill layers contained significant quantities of metal, brick, and construction materials. Rows of wooden poles attached to galvanized steel anchors were removed in the northern portion of Block D2, reminiscent of a row of telephone poles with guy wires. No intact soil was recorded in association with the poles and anchors. In the west profile for D2, Fills 4, 5, and 6 may represent disturbed portions of the Apb, E horizon, and B horizon.

Block D2, West Profile

- Fill 1: 0.0-0.6 feet below surface – [10YR 3/1] very dark gray clay loam mixed with 10% rubble
- Fill 2: 0.6-1.0 feet below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown mottled with compact [10YR 5/8] yellowish-brown clay loam with charcoal flecking
- Fill 3: 1.0-3.0 feet below surface – [10YR 4/1] dark gray loam mottled with [10YR 4/3] brown clay loam with rubble, construction debris, and gravel
- Fill 4: 2.3-3.0 feet below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 4/3] brown and [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay
- Fill 5: 3.0-3.4 feet below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown silty loam mottled with [10YR 5/4] clay
- Fill 6: 3.4-4.6 feet below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown silty loam mottled with [10YR 5/6] silty clay loam, manganese and iron flecks
- B horizon: 4.6-5.7 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay



-  **Fill 1:** 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay loam mixed with 10% rubble
-  **Fill 2:** 10YR 4/3 brown loam mottled with compact 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown clay loam and charcoal flecking.
-  **Fill 3:** 10YR 4/1 dark gray loam mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown clay loam, rubble construction debris, and gravel.
-  **Fill 4:** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown and 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay loam.
-  **Fill 5:** 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay
-  **Fill 6:** 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 silty clay loam, manganese, and iron flecks.
-  **B horizon:** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay.

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 19: Block D2, West Profile



Figure 20: Block D2, West Profile

Block E

Block E is a large, 80 by 70-foot, irregularly shaped testing block immediately north of Block B2 (see Figure 8). Block D was placed to assess the presence or absence of Site 44AX0223, the rumored graves at the end of Payne Street, and features related to the Mutual Ice Company. Between 1.5 and 3.0 feet of fill was removed down to the Apb. Twelve STPs and three 3 by 3-foot TUs were excavated within Block E. Two features (Features 4 and 5) were also recorded. Finally, the Apb was mechanically removed to the B horizon.

The west and north profiles of Block E consisted of approximately 2.0 feet of various fills underlain by a 0.5 to 1.0 feet thick buried plowed stratum (Apb2) consisting of a (10YR 5/3) brown silt loam mixed with manganese and iron streaks. This in turn was underlain by (10YR 5/4) yellowish brown clay mottled with (2.5Y 6/2) light brownish gray clay culturally sterile B horizon (Figures 21 and 22). The north profile also depicts Feature 4, which is discussed below in a subsequent section.

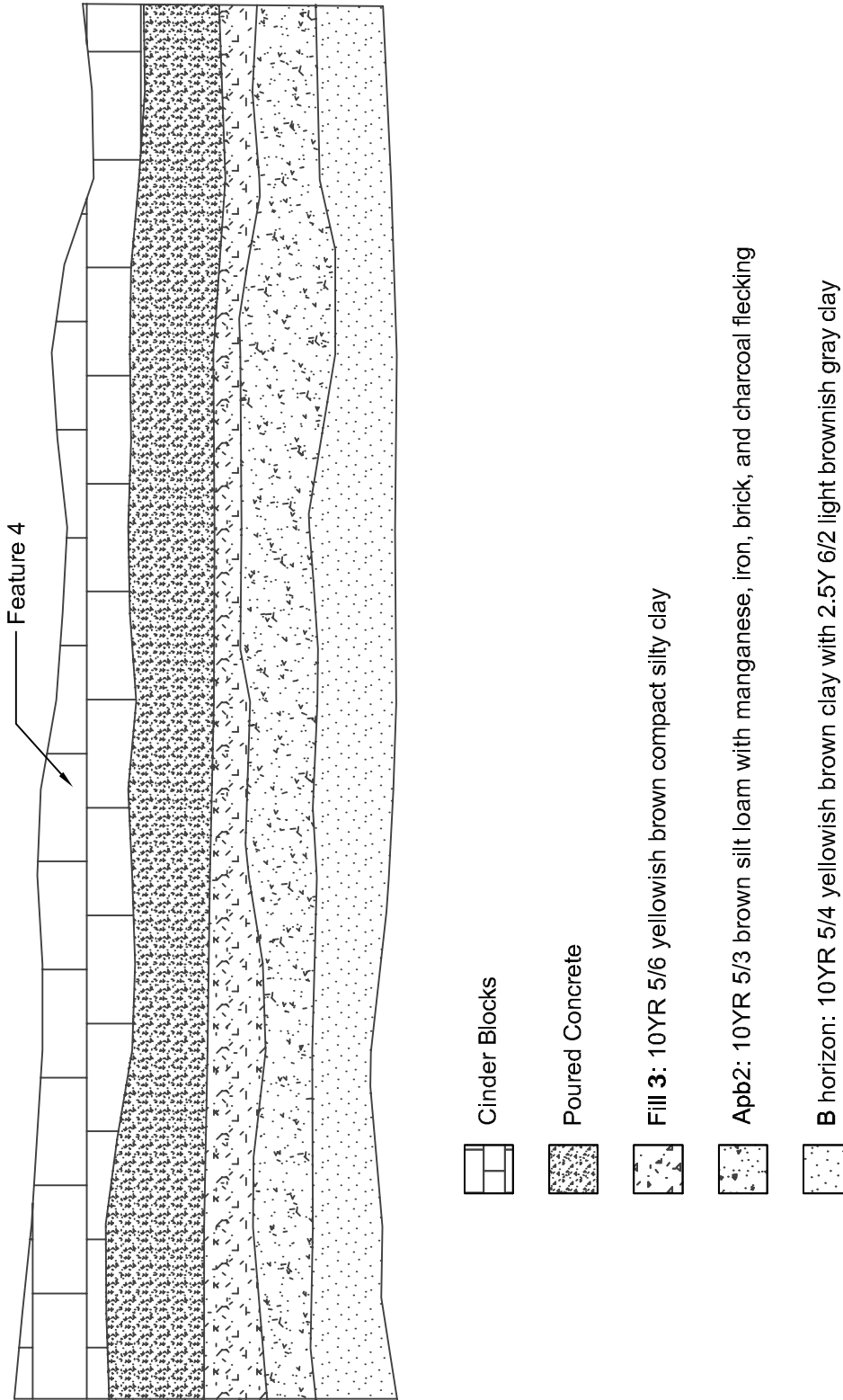


Figure 21: Block E and Feature 4, North Profile



Figure 22: Block E and Feature 4, North Profile

Block E, North Profile

Fill 1/2: 0-1.0 feet below surface – Feature 4 Poured Concrete and Cinder Blocks

Fill 3: 1.0-1.3 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown compact silty clay

Apb2: 1.3-1.6 feet below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown silt loam with manganese, iron, brick, and charcoal flecking

B horizon: 1.6-2.0 feet below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay mottled with [2.5Y 6/2] light brownish gray clay

The east profile in Block E was very similar to the eastern profile of Block B2 (see Figure 13). The Apb2 stratum was largely absent or significantly disturbed. The east profile consisted of 2.5 feet of various fills, overlying a thin, discolored, and mottled fill that is likely the disturbed Apb2 stratum, which was underlain by a culturally sterile B horizon (Figure 23). All of the soils in the eastern profile were inundated with gasoline or another petroleum-based product, which is likely the cause of the discoloration and multitude of stratigraphic breaks. The following breakdown of the profile represents the less discolored strata. The likelihood of the presence of intact subsurface features and deposits related to this ground surface east of Block E was considered low. Unfortunately, the photograph of this profile could not be located.

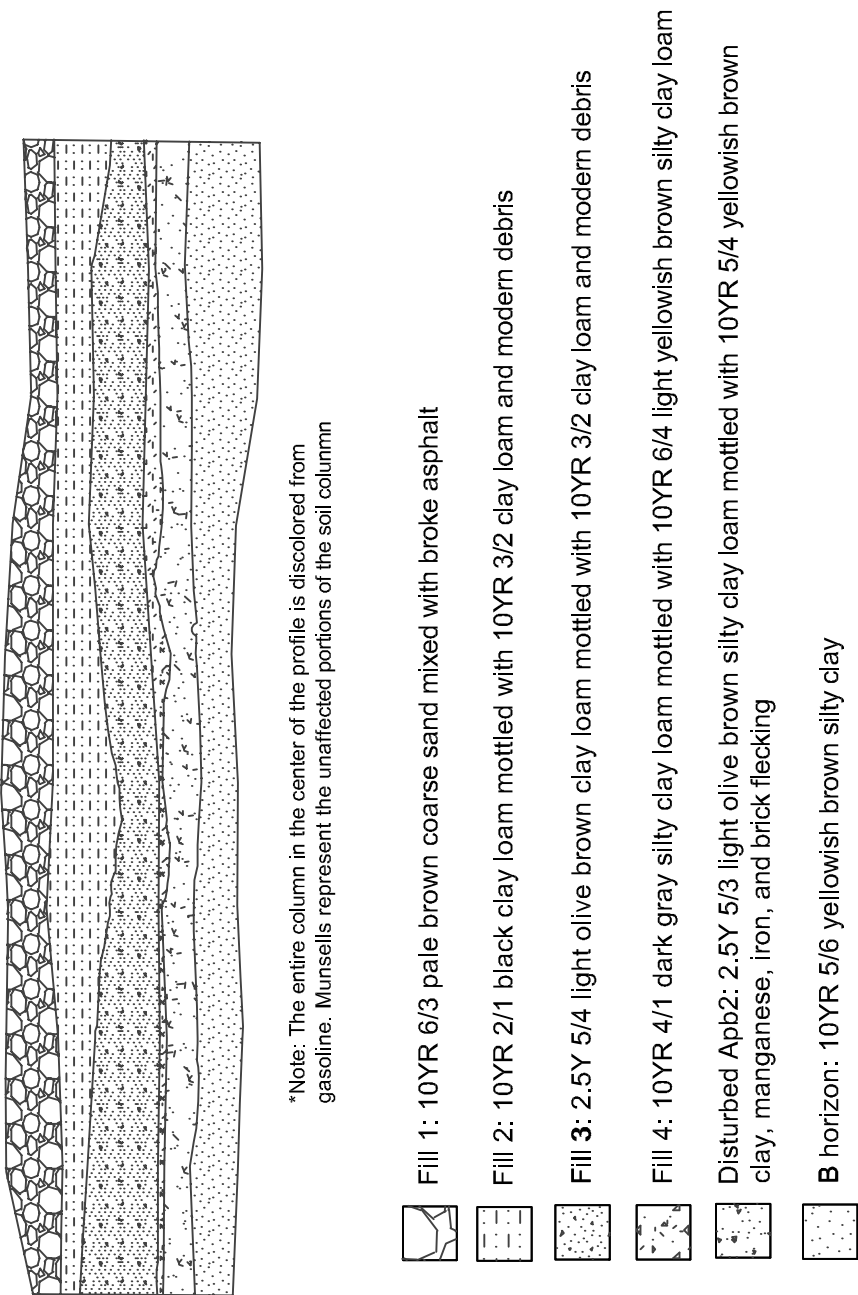


Figure 23: Block E, East Profile

Block E, East Profile

- Fill 1: 0.0-0.8 feet below surface – [10YR 6/3] pale brown coarse sand mixed with broken asphalt
- Fill 2: 0.7-1.5 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black clay loam mottled with [10YR 3/2] clay loam and modern debris
- Fill 3: 1.5-2.4 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown clay loam mottled with [10YR 3/2] clay loam and mixed modern debris
- Fill 5: 2.4-2.5 feet below surface – [10YR 4/1] dark gray silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 6/4] light yellowish-brown silty clay loam
- Disturbed Apb2: 2.5-3.0 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay, manganese, iron, and brick flecking
- B horizon: 3.0-3.6 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay

Block F

Block F is a small, 40 by 40-foot, square block approximately 50 feet north of the end of Payne Street (see Figure 8). Block F was placed to assess the presence or absence of Site 44AX0223, the potential of graves rumored to be located at the end of Payne Street, and features related to the Mutual Ice Company. Approximately 4 feet of fill was removed down to the Apb stratum. Seven STPs and two 3 by 3-foot TUs were excavated into the Apb. Finally, the Apb was mechanically removed to a culturally sterile B horizon and one cultural feature (Feature 3) was excavated via an additional TU. The results of the shovel testing, test units, and feature excavation are presented below in subsequent sections.

Two profiles were recorded during the excavations of Block F, one of which can be found in Appendix III. The west profile exhibited 4.1 feet of various fills underlain by Apb2 on top sterile subsoil (B horizon) (Figures 24 and 25). The Apb2 was over 1 foot deep in places, though the gasoline discoloration represented by Feature 3 had obscured the transition from this stratum to another including a potential E horizon similar to the horizon discussed in Block B2.

Block F, West Profile

- Fill 1: 0.0-1.0 feet below surface – [2.5YR 6/3] light yellowish brown sand with gravel
- Fill 2: 1.0-2.1 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black silt loam mixed with asphalt
- Fill 3: 2.1-4.3 feet below surface – [10YR 5/8] light yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray clay
- Apb2: 4.5-6.0 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay mixed with manganese, iron, and charcoal flecking
- Feature 3/Disturbed E horizon: 6.0-7.4 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay mixed with manganese, iron, and charcoal flecking
- E horizon: 5.4-6.5 feet below surface – [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam mixed with manganese
- B horizon: 6.8-7.8 feet below surface – [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay mixed with [10YR 6/1] gray silty clay

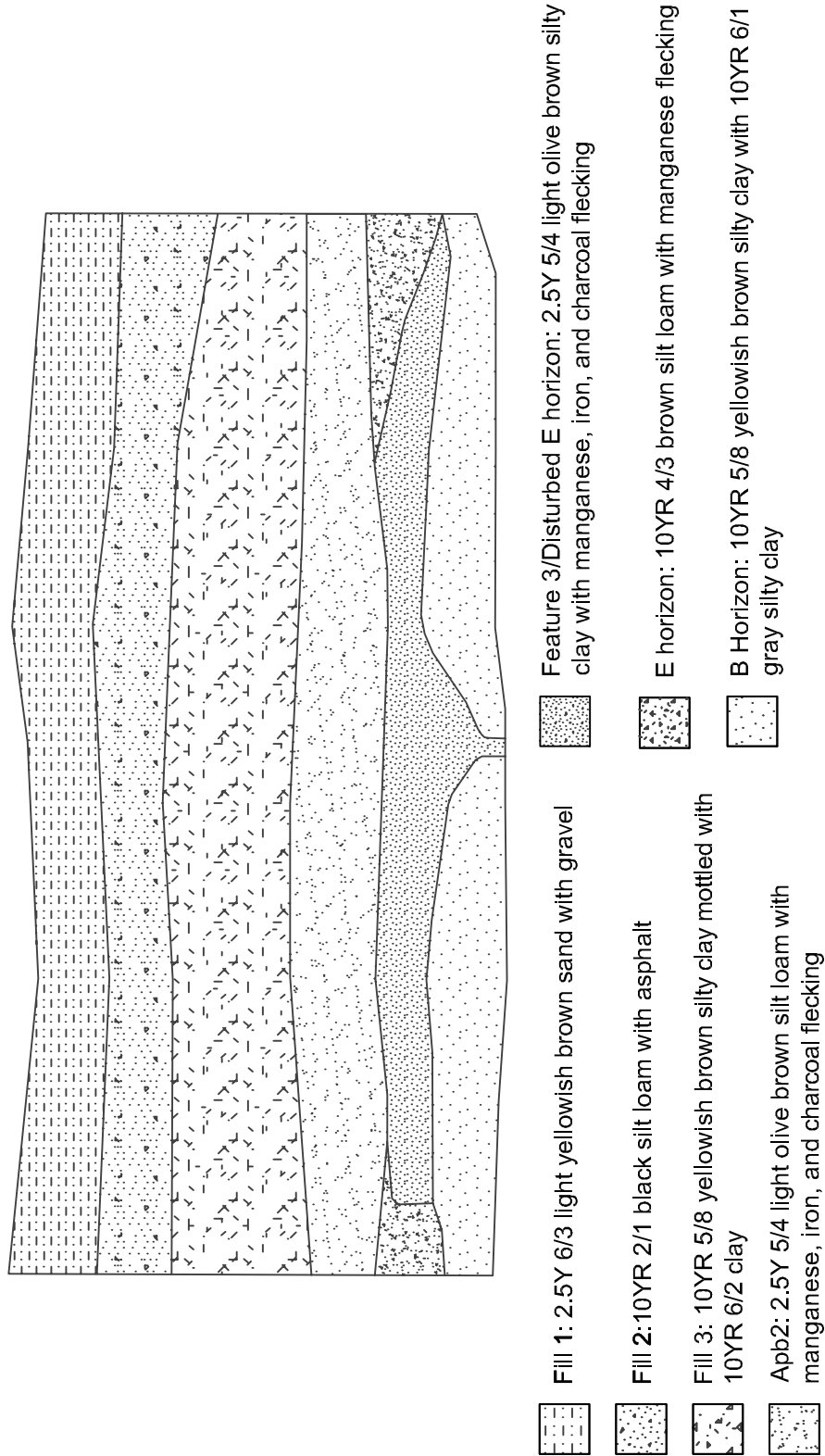


Figure 24: Block F, West Profile



Figure 25: Block F, West Profile

Trench Excavation

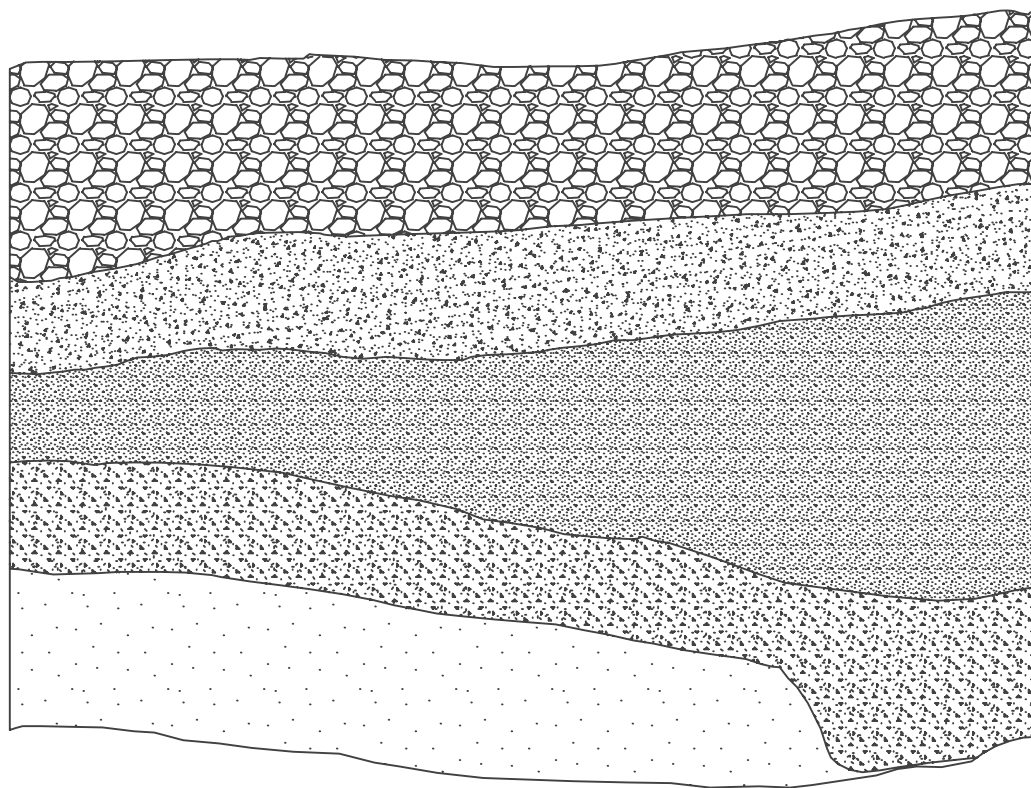
In addition to the mechanical block excavations, ten trenches of varying sizes were excavated (see Figure 8). Similar to the blocks, if intact deposits or strata were encountered additional testing was undertaken in the form of shovel testing or 3 by 3-foot TUs prior to excavating the trench to a culturally sterile B horizon. Trenches 1-7 were planned in Block B2 during the 2013 excavations, of which only Trenches 1-4 were excavated. The remainder were discontinued in favor of full excavation of Block B2.






Trench 8, which was excavated during this investigation, was discontinued due to the addition of a much larger trench (Trench 19) immediately to the east. Trenches 9-15 were placed to specifically examine the potential for features attributed to the Mutual Ice Company, a 20th-century ice production factory. Trenches 16, 17, and 18 were placed to assess the stratigraphy beneath the existing building at 1100 North Fayette Street in the southern portion of the project area after it was demolished. Finally, Trench 19 was placed to assess the integrity of the Apb north of the block excavations.

Trench 9

Trench 9 is a small, 25-foot long, trench on the north end of the project area, placed specifically to investigate the “raised freezing” room and “Ice Mach Ammonia Tank” room of the Mutual Ice Company, as depicted on the 1941 Sanborn (see Figures 7 and 8).

The profile of Trench 9 consisted of asphalt underlain by a gravel and sand pad, approximately 1-foot thick (Figure 26). Below the asphalt and gravel was approximately



-  Asphalt
-  Fill 1: 10YR 6/3 pale brown coarse sand mixed with gravel
-  Fill 2: 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam mottled with 10YR 6/1 gray clay loam, brick, and rubble
-  Fill 3: 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam mottled with 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray clay, ferrous staining, gravel, wood, and rubble
-  B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 26: Trench 9, North Profile

3 feet of various fills underlain by a B horizon (Figure 27). Fill 2 and Fill 3 appeared to be destruction fills related to the 20th century and contained modern metal debris, wood, and brick. A large, disarticulated piece of concrete foundation section was noted in the east section of Trench 9. Fill 3 became significantly deeper as it trends eastward toward Trench 11. No features or in situ foundations were recorded in this trench. No remains depicted on historical maps were located.



Figure 27: Trench 9, North Profile

Trench 9, North Profile

- Fill 1: 0.0-1.0 feet below surface – [10YR 6/3] pale brown sand with gravel
- Fill 2: 1.0-2.4 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black sandy loam mottled with [10YR 6/1] gray clay loam, bricks, and rubble
- Fill 3: 2.3-3.3 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black sandy loam mottled with 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray clay, ferrous staining, gravel, wood, and rubble
- B1 horizon: 3.3-5.0 feet below surface – [10YR 7/3] very pale brown silty clay mottled with [10YR 7/8] yellow silty clay

Trench 10

Trench 10 is a small, 25-foot long, trench on the north end of the project area, placed specifically to investigate the “raised freezing” room of the Mutual Ice Company, as depicted on the 1959 Sanborn map (see Figures 7 and 8).

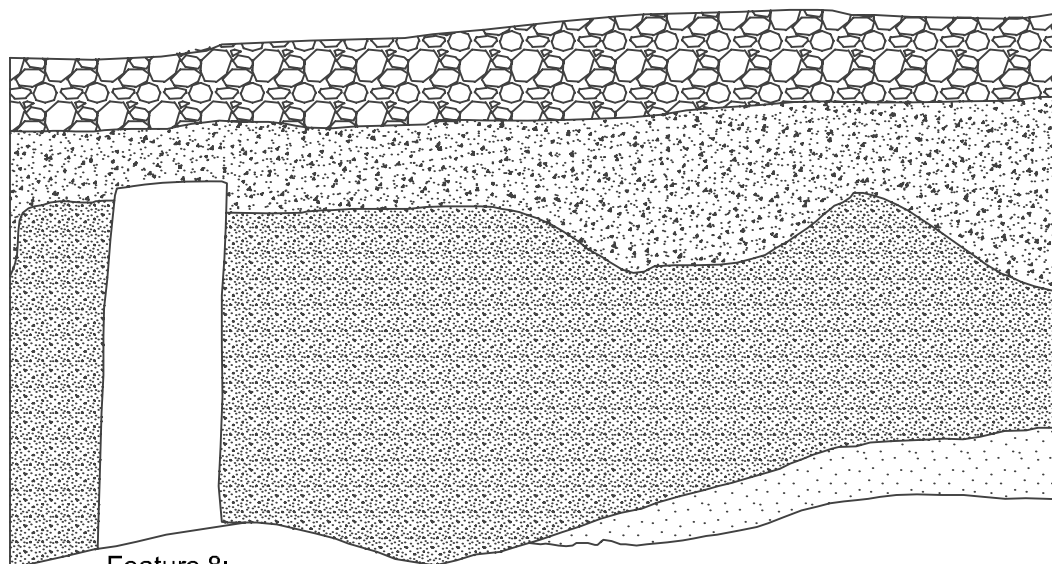
The profile of Trench 10 consisted of asphalt underlain by an approximately 1-foot thick gravel layer. Below the asphalt and gravel was two fill layers totaling 4 feet in thickness, which were underlain by subsoil (Figures 28 and 29). Fill 2 and Fill 3 appeared to be destruction fills related to the 20th century and contained modern metal debris, wood, and brick. A single column of concrete was recorded as Feature 8. Feature 8 is discussed below under a subsequent heading.

Trench 10, North Profile

- Fill 1: 0.0-0.8 feet below surface – [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray sand with gravel
- Fill 2: 0.8-1.5 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black sandy loam mixed with gravel, rubble, and bricks
- Fill 3: 1.5-5.0 feet below surface – [2.5Y 6/3] light yellowish brown clay mottled with [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown clay
- B horizon: 3.9-4.5 feet below surface – [10YR 7/1] light gray clay mottled with [10YR 7/8] yellow clay



Figure 28: Trench 10 and Feature 8, North Profile



Feature 8:
Concrete Pillar



Fill 1: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray sand mixed with gravel



Fill 2: 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam mixed with gravel, rubble, and bricks



Fill 3: 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown clay mottled with 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown clay



B horizon: 10YR 7/1 light gray clay mottled with 10YR 7/8 yellow clay

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 29: Trench 10 and Feature 8, North Profile

Trench 11

Trench 11 is a small, 25-foot long, trench on the north end of the project area, placed specifically to investigate various foundations of the Mutual Ice Company depicted on the 1959 Sanborn map (see Figures 7 and 8).

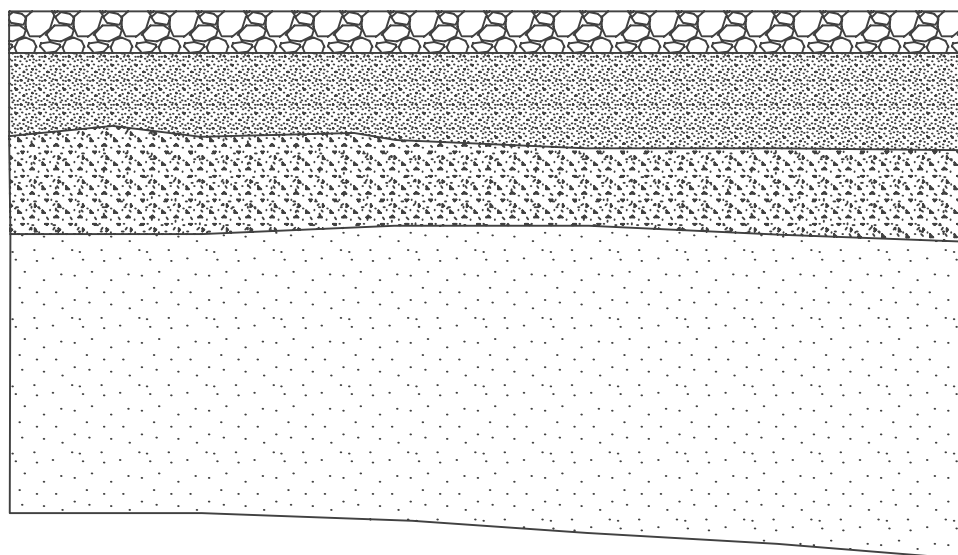
The profile of Trench 11 consisted of three layers of fill capped by asphalt, which were underlain by a B horizon (Figures 30 and 31). The B horizon, a [10YR 7/1] light gray clay, did not appear in the profile but was noted as the floor of trench. Due to safety concerns and ground water inundation, the trench depth did not exceed 5.5 feet. A single fragment of disarticulated concrete was recorded in the north end of the trench. No intact foundations or features were recorded in this trench, which indicated that modern construction has significantly disturbed the foundations of the Mutual Ice Company buildings in this location.



Figure 30: Trench 11, East Profile

Trench 11, East Profile

- Asphalt: 0.0-0.4 feet below surface – Asphalt
- Fill 1: 0.4-1.3 feet below surface – [10YR 7/2] light gray very compact sand and gravel
- Fill 2: 1.3-2.1 feet below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with [10YR 6/1] gray sandy clay and gravel
- Fill 3: 2.1-5.3 feet below surface – [10YR 4/1] dark gray sandy clay loam mottled with [10YR 7/1] light gray clay, brick, mortar, concrete, and gravel
- B horizon: 5.3 feet below surface – [10YR 7/1] light gray clay



B horizon: 10YR 7/1 light gray clay in the trench floor



Asphalt



Fill 1: 10YR 7/2 light gray very compact sand and gravel



Fill 2: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 6/1 gray sandy clay and gravel



Fill 3: 10YR 4/1 dark gray sandy clay loam mottled with 10YR 7/1 light gray clay, brick, mortar, concrete, and gravel

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 31: Trench 11, East Profile

Trench 12

Trench 12 was a planned trench located approximately 10 feet east of Trench 11. However, during the monitored removal of the extant building at the proposed trench location the stratigraphic profile went straight to subsoil, rendering the excavation of Trench 12 unnecessary. No features or intact deposits were recorded in this location.

Trench 13

Trench 13 is a small, 25-foot long, trench on the north end of the project area placed specifically to investigate foundations of the “raised freezing” room of the Mutual Ice Company as depicted on the 1959 Sanborn map (see Figures 7 and 8).

The profile of Trench 13 consisted of a single 6-foot layer of loose gravel fill underneath poured concrete, rather than asphalt (Figure 32). The loose gravel fill created a major safety hazard, so no archeologist entered the trench to draw a profile; however, photographs were taken of the profiles. The gravel fill was set directly onto the B horizon. Based on the excavation of Trench 13, it appeared that a large hole was excavated and replaced with gravel in this area, post-Mutual Ice Company, for an unknown purpose.



Figure 32: Trench 13, South Profile with gravel removed

Trench 14

Trench 14 is a small, 25-foot long, trench on the north end of the project area, placed specifically to investigate foundations related to the “test room” of the Mutual Ice Company as depicted on the 1959 Sanborn map (see Figures 7 and 8).

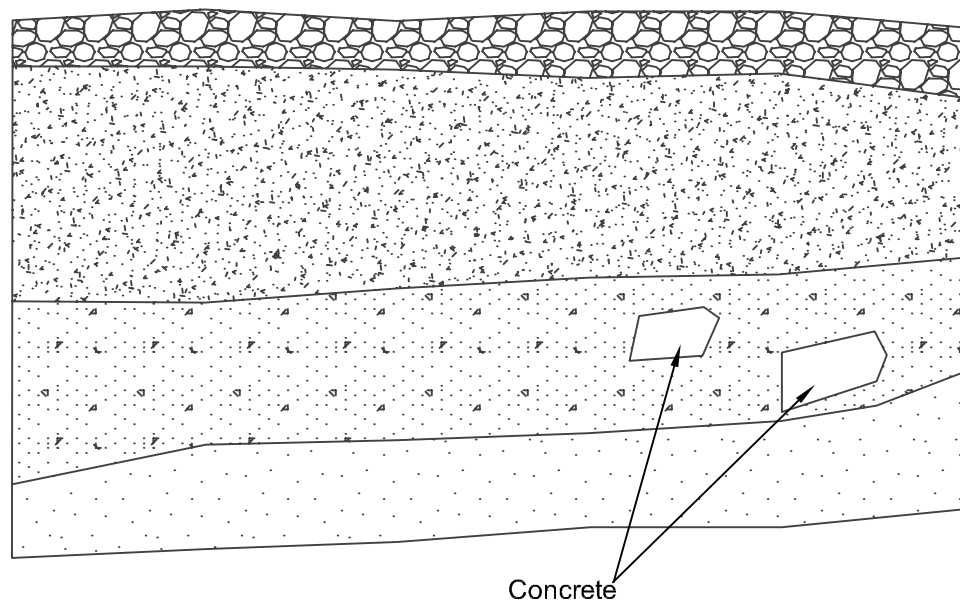
The profile of Trench 14 consisted of three layers of fill capped by asphalt, which were underlain by a B horizon (Figures 33 and 34). A single cylinder of concrete was recorded as Feature 9 in the center of the trench. No foundations related to the Mutual Ice Company buildings were recorded in this trench. A set of foundations (Feature 7) were found during demolition of the formerly extant building within the northern project area, less than 20 feet to the east; however, the absence of building foundations in Trench 14 suggested that Feature 7 may be all that is left of the Mutual Ice Company building in this area. Both features are discussed below in subsequent sections.



Figure 33: Trench 14, East Profile

Trench 14, East Profile

- Fill 1: 0.0-0.6 feet below surface – [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray sand mixed with gravel
- Fill 2: 0.6-2.6 feet below surface – [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray sandy clay with charcoal flecks and brick flecks
- Fill 3: 2.6-4.3 feet below surface – [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown sandy loam mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay with large chunks of concrete, bricks, and charcoal flecks
- B horizon: 4.3-5.4 feet below surface – [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow silty clay mottled with [10YR 7/2] light gray clay



Fill 1: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray sand mixed with gravel



Fill 2: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray sandy clay with charcoal and brick flecks.



Fill 2: 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay with large chunks of concrete, bricks, and charcoal fleck



B horizon: 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay mottled with 10YR 7/2 light gray clay

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 34: Trench 14, East Profile

Trench 15

Trench 15 is a small, 25-foot long, trench on the northeast end of the project area placed specifically to investigate foundations related to “cooling basin” of the Mutual Ice Company as depicted on the 1959 Sanborn map (see Figures 7 and 8).

The profile of Trench 15 consisted of one layer of fill below an asphalt cap, underlain by two subsoil horizons (B horizon and Bt horizon) (Figures 35 and 36). A single metal drainpipe surrounded by trench fill was recorded on the east side of the trench. No other intact features or deposits were recorded. The concrete cooling basin, or even remnants of it, was not encountered during this investigation. The cooling basin was likely removed prior to the construction of the formerly extant building at 1200 North Fayette Street.



Figure 35: Trench 15, North Profile

Trench 15, North Profile

Fill 1: 0.0-0.6 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/3] brown loam

B horizon: 0.6-1.9 feet below surface – [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay

Bt horizon: 1.9-4.5 feet below surface – [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown clay mottled with [10YR 6/2] light yellowish brown clay.

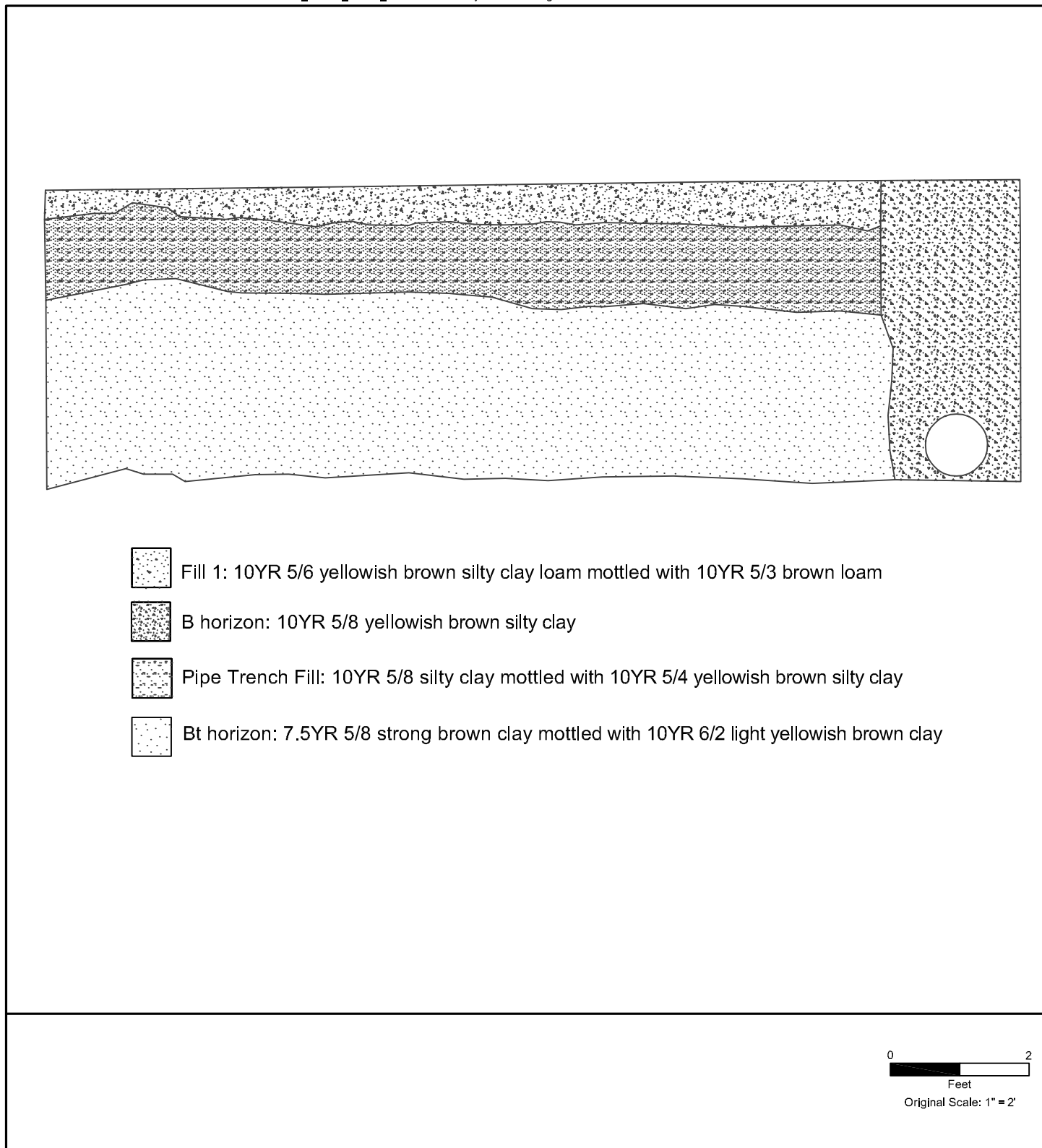


Figure 36: Trench 15, North Profile

Trench 16

Trench 16 is a small, 25-foot long, trench on the west side of the project area placed specifically to assess the late 18th-century and early 19th-century deposits found in the Apb and the presence of foundations or deposits related to the large garage of the 20th-century Mutual Ice Company (see Figures 7 and 8). Two STPs were excavated into the Apb2 and one cultural feature (Feature 6) was recorded. The results of the shovel testing and feature excavation are presented below in subsequent sections.

The profile from Trench 16 consisted of 4.2 feet of various fills underlain by the Apb2 stratum and a sterile B horizon (Figures 37 and 38). The Apb2 was truncated in places and was no longer present by the northern terminus of the trench. Both the Apb2 and the B horizon were discolored and smelled significantly of gasoline. Feature 6 was exposed in the east wall of the trench.

Trench 16, East Profile

- Fill 1: 0.0-0.8 feet below surface – [7.5YR 6/8] reddish yellow sandy clay mixed with construction debris
- Fill 2: 0.8-1.5 feet below surface – [10YR 3/3] dark brown silt loam mixed with rubble
- Fill 3: 1.9-3.5 feet below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay mottled with [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay
- Fill 4: 3.5-3.8 feet below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay loam and charcoal flecking
- Fill 5: 3.8-4.2 feet below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray sand
- Apb2: 4.2-4.8 feet below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown silty loam mottled with iron flecking
- B horizon: 4.8-5.0 feet below surface – [10YR 7/2] light gray sand

Trench 17

Trench 17 is a small, 25-foot long, trench on the west side of the project area, placed specifically to assess the late 18th-century and early 19th-century deposits found in the Apb and the presence of foundations or deposits related to the 20th-century expanded garage for the Mutual Ice Company (see Figures 7 and 8). Two STPs were excavated into the Apb and one feature (Feature 6) was recorded. The results of the shovel testing and feature excavation are presented below in subsequent sections.

The profile from Trench 17 consisted of 4.2 feet of various fills underlain by Apb2 and a sterile B horizon (Figures 39 and 40). The Apb2 contained mottling from Fill 3 above it, indicating at least partial disturbance to the Apb. Both the Apb and the B horizon were discolored and smelled significantly of gasoline.

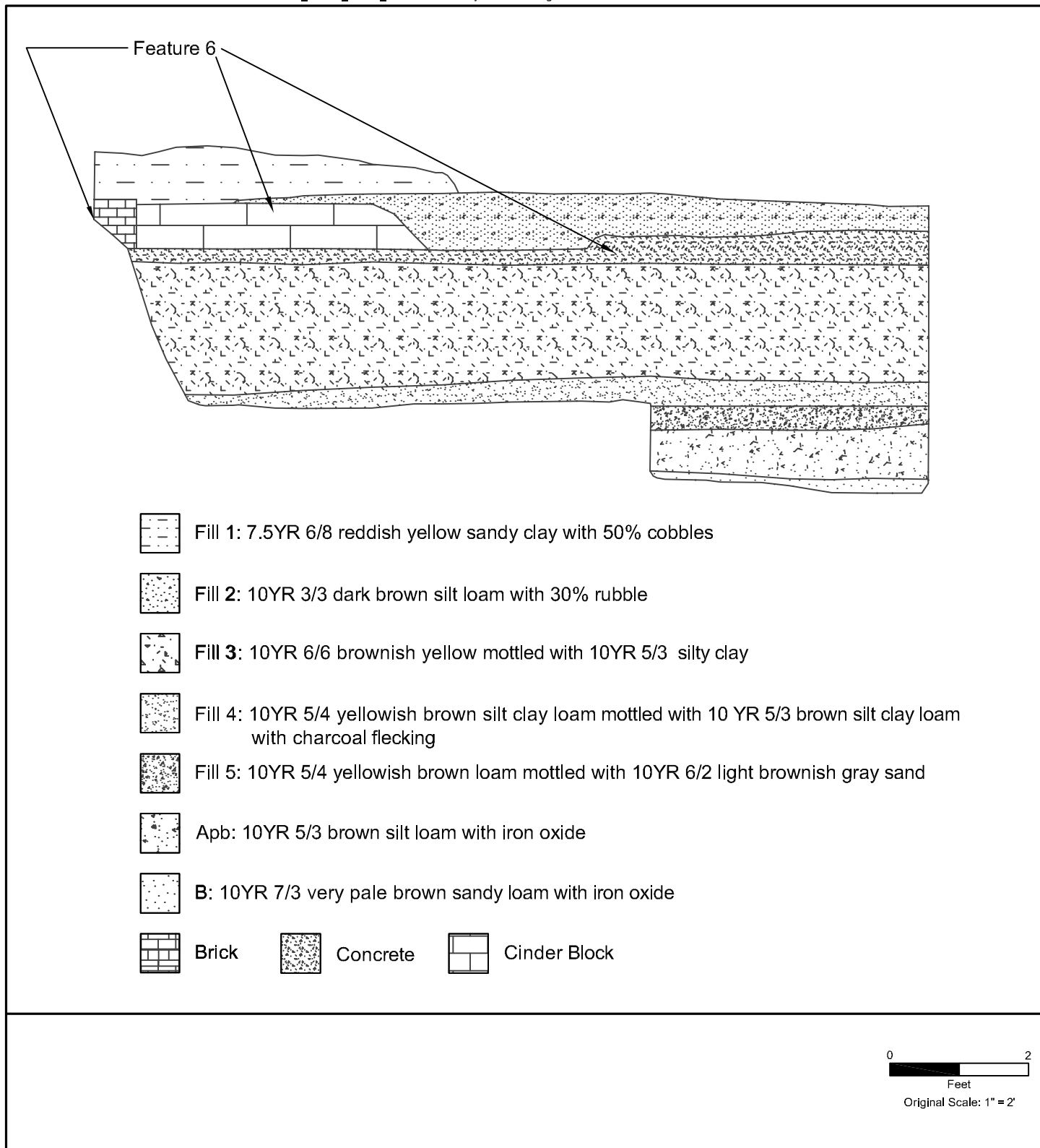


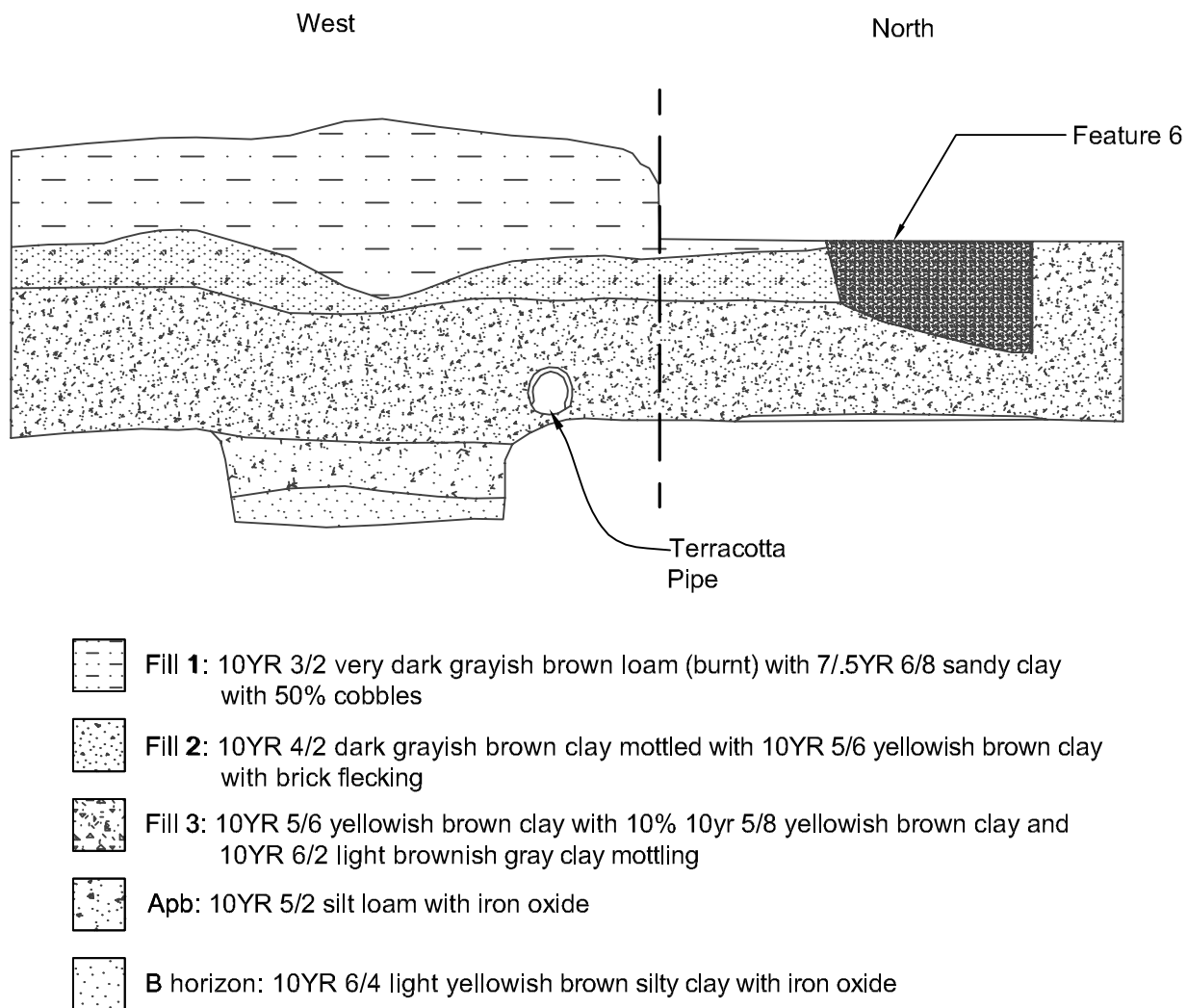
Figure 37: Trench 16, East Profile



Figure 38: Trench 16, East Profile



Figure 39: Trench 17, West Profile



0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 40: Trench 17, North and West Profiles

Trench 17, West Profile

- Fill 1: 0.0-1.3 feet below surface – [7.5YR 6/8] reddish yellow sandy clay mixed with construction debris
- Fill 2: 1.3-2.0 feet below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown clay mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay and brick flecking
- Fill 3: 2.0-3.3 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay.
- Disturbed Apb2: 3.3-4.0 feet below surface – [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silt loam mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay and iron oxide
- B horizon: 4.0 – 4.4 feet below surface – [10YR 6/4] light yellowish-brown silty clay mottled with iron flecking.

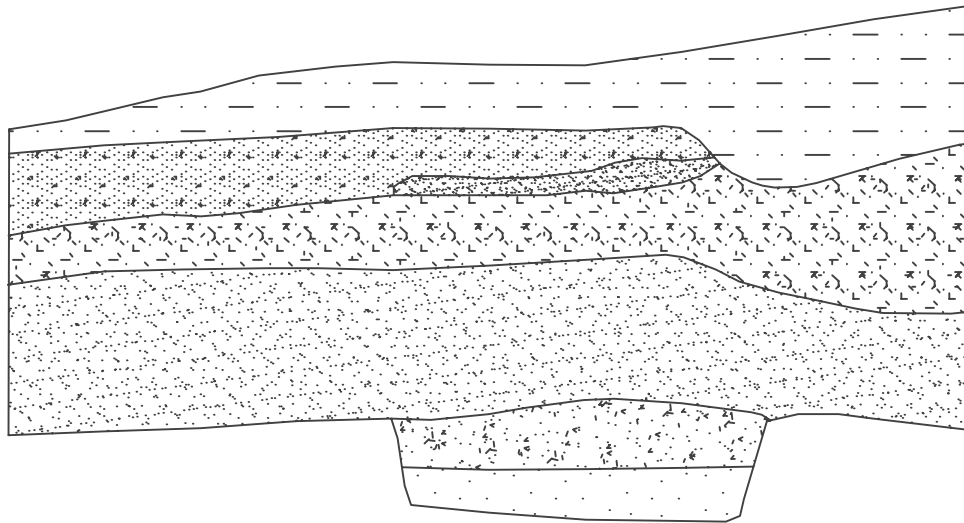
Trench 18








Trench 18 is a 50-foot-long trench on the west side of the project area, placed specifically to assess the late 18th-century and early 19th-century deposits found in the Apb and the presence of foundations or deposits related to the 20th-century expanded garage of the Mutual Ice Company (see Figures 7 and 8). Three STPs were excavated into the Apb2. The results of the shovel testing are presented in subsequent sections.

The profile from Trench 18 consisted of 4.2 feet of various fills underlain by Apb2 on top of a culturally sterile E horizon (Figures 41 and 42). Shovel test pits, discussed later in the report, reached the B horizon. The Apb2 was discolored and smelled significantly of gasoline, similar to Trench 16 and Trench 17.

Trench 18, North Profile

- Fill 1: 0.0-0.7 feet below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown clay mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay and cobbles
- Fill 2: 0.7-1.3 feet below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty clay loam mottled with [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown sand
- Fill 3: 1.3-2.0 feet below surface – [2.5YR 5/4] light olive brown clay mottled with [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown clay
- Fill 4: 2.0-3.5 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay mottled with [Gley 1 6/10Y] greenish gray clay
- Apb2: 3.5-4.2 feet below surface – [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silt loam with manganese and brick flecking
- E horizon: 4.2-4.7 feet below surface – [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray silt loam with manganese and iron flecking



-  Fill 1: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay mixed with cobbles
-  Fill 2: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam mottled with 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown sand
-  Sand lens: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown sand
-  Fill 3: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown clay mottled with 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown clay
-  Fill 4: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay mottled with Gley1 6/10Y greenish gray clay
-  Apb2: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam with manganese and brick flecking
-  E horizon: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray silt loam with manganese and iron flecking

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Figure 41: Trench 18, North Profile



Figure 42: Trench 18, North Profile

Trench 19

Trench 19 is an 83-foot-long trench on the north side of Block E, specifically placed to assess the late 18th-century and early 19th-century deposits found in the Apb (see Figures 7 and 8). Four STPs were excavated into the Apb2. The results of the shovel testing are presented below in subsequent sections.

The profile from Trench 19 consisted of 4.2 feet of various fills underlain by Apb2 on top of a sterile B horizon (Figures 43 and 44). The Apb2 contained mottling from Fill 3 above it, indicating at least partial disturbance. The Apb2 thinned significantly by approximately 50 feet from the southern edge and continued to show signs of disturbance. This stratum was no longer intact north of Feature 4 and unlikely to yield significant deposits of features related to the 18th and 19th centuries.

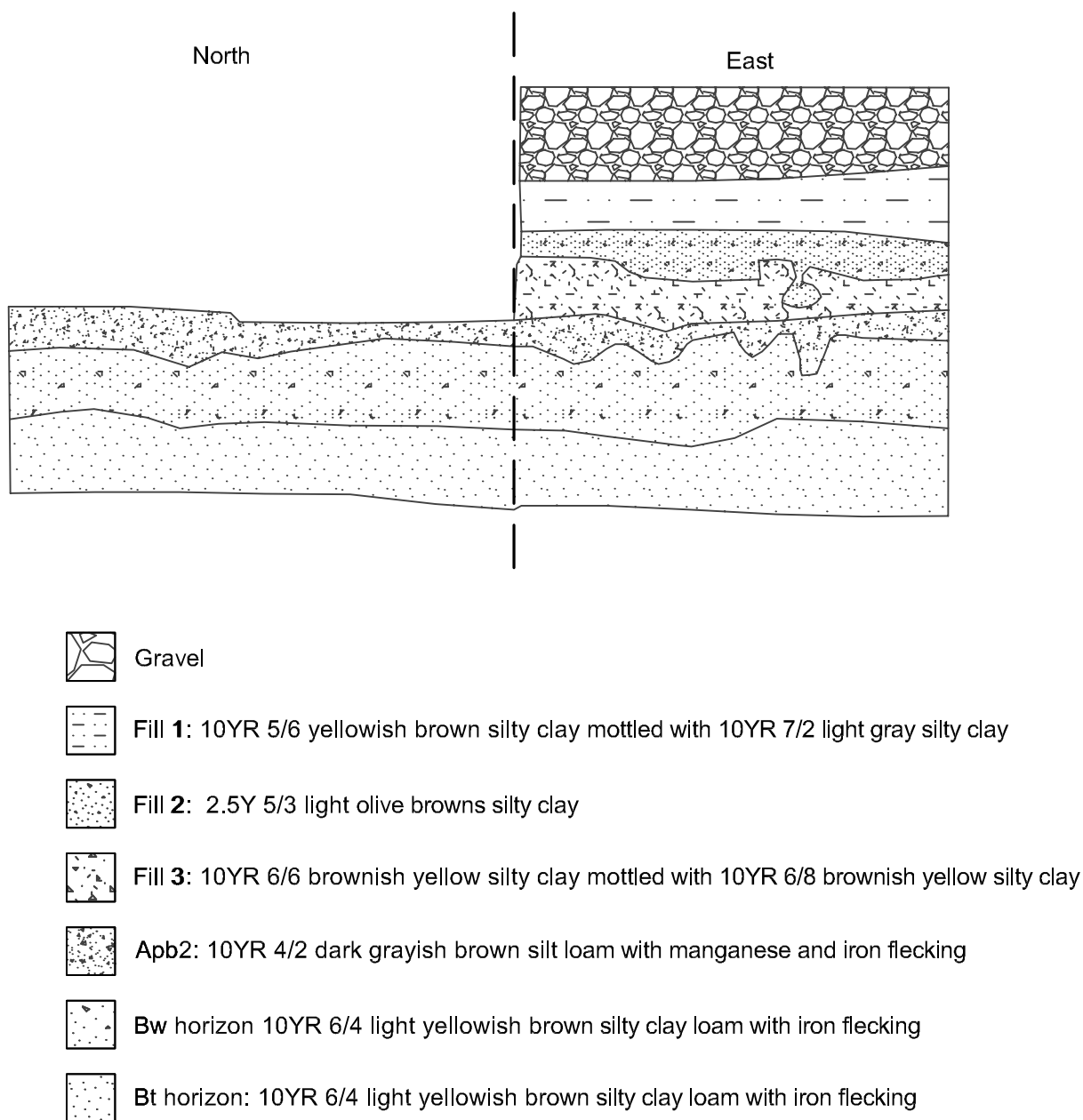


Figure 43: Trench 19, North and East Profiles

Trench 19, North and East Profile

- Asphalt and gravel: 0.0-1.0 feet below surface – asphalt and [10YR 6/3] pale brown sand and gravel
- Fill 1: 1.0-1.6 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay mottled with [10YR 7/2] light gray silty clay.
- Fill 2: 1.6-2.3 feet below surface – [2.5YR 5/3] light olive brown silty clay
- Fill 3: 2.3-2.8 feet below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay mottled with [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow silty clay
- Apb2: 2.8 – 3.0 feet below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam mottled with manganese and iron flecking
- Bw horizon: 3.0 – 4.0 feet below surface – [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with iron flecking
- Bt horizon: 4.0 – 5.2 feet below surface – [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with iron flecking



Figure 44: Trench 19, East Profile

Shovel Test Pit Excavation

A total of 59 STPs were excavated to sample the Apb stratum within the previously described Blocks and Trenches (Figure 45). STPs were excavated through the Apb and discontinued when a culturally sterile B horizon was reached.

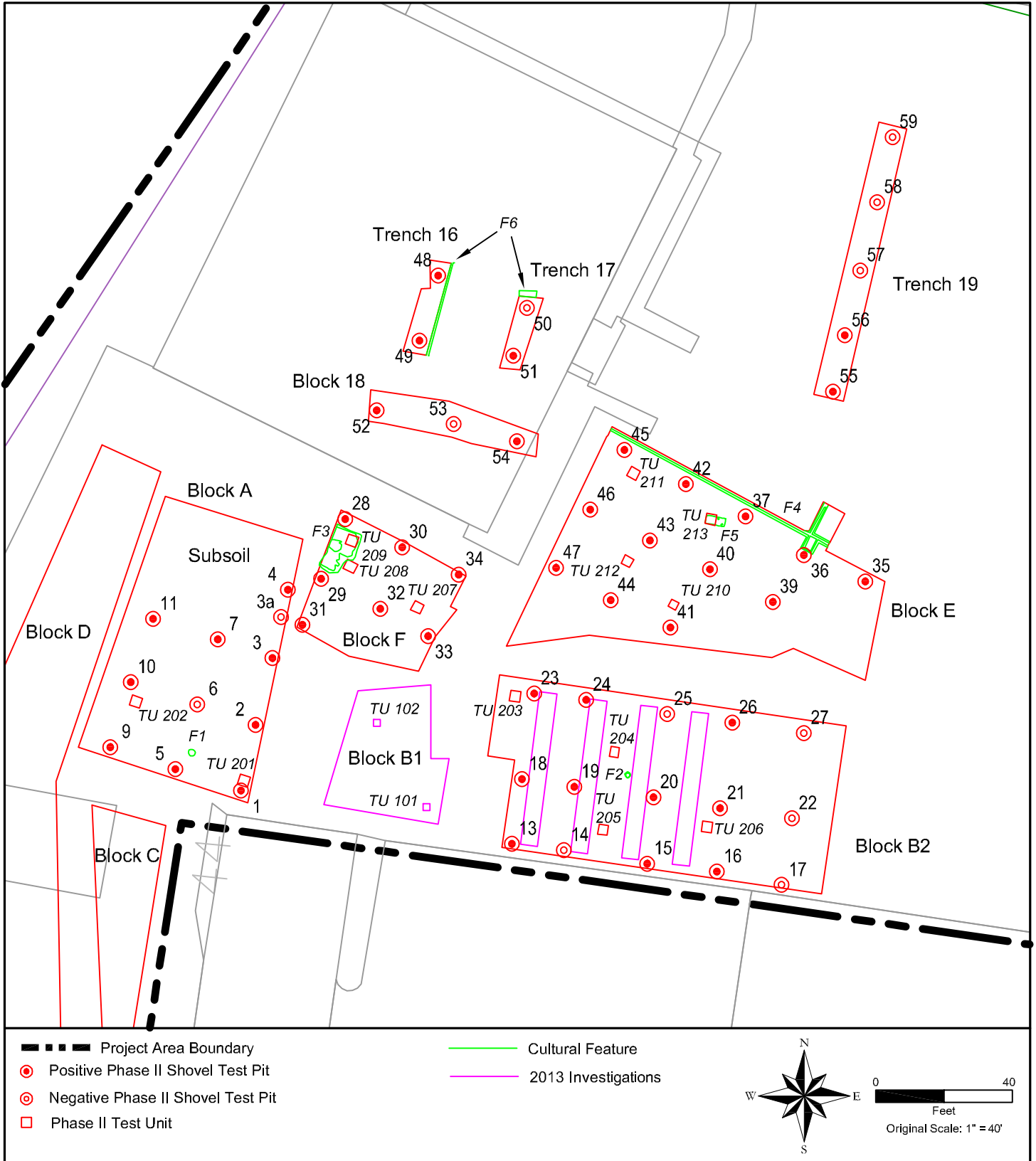


Figure 45: Overview of Manual Testing

The typical soil sequence at the site consisted of an Apb stratum measuring roughly 1 foot in depth, underlain by either an E horizon or B horizon, as seen in the profile of STP 1 (Figure 46). The Apb was given two designations (Apb1 and Apb2) based on the presence of iron and manganese flecking. The E horizon was roughly the same color as the Apb but contained a higher clay content and no artifacts. The Apb varied in thickness, particularly on the east sides of Block B2 and Block E and the north side of Trench 19 where it was much thinner or in many cases no longer present, similar to the profile seen in STP 15.

STP 1

Apb1: 0-0.85 feet below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam with charcoal and brick flecking

B horizon: 0.85-1.6 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay

STP 18

Apb1: 0-0.4 feet below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam with charcoal and brick flecking

E horizon: 0.4-0.85 feet below surface - [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay mixed with manganese

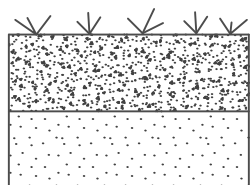
B horizon: 0.85-1.6 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay

A total of 313 artifacts were recovered during the STP excavations (Table 1). A total of 298 (95.2%) artifacts were recovered from the plowed strata (Apb1 or Apb2), the remainder were recovered from the clay fill (Fill 1) overlying the Apb that was unintentionally left behind during mechanical stripping. The Apb contained a predominance of late 18th-century to mid-19th-century artifacts. The presence of late 19th-century and 20th-century artifacts were limited and likely the result of intrusion during backhoe stripping. The artifact assemblage included wrought iron nails, creamware (1762-1820), redware, pearlware (1780-1830), and a low density of whiteware (1820-1900+). The glass assemblage consisted of a low-density collection of primarily potash and soda windowpane (pre-1864). The presence of structural elements such as wrought nails, brick fragments, and windowpane glass suggest the presence of building. Test units were placed in each block that contained significant portions of the Apb in order to sample the stratum and investigate potential feature locations.

Test Unit Excavation

Test Units measuring 3 by 3 feet were placed in areas of artifact concentration within each testing block based on results from the shovel test pits (STPs) and excavated into the buried plowed stratum (Apb1 or Apb2) (see Figure 45). A total of ten Test Units (TUs) were excavated within the mechanically stripped blocks. An additional two TUs were excavated to investigate potential features, these two TUs will be discussed with their associated features in a subsequent section.

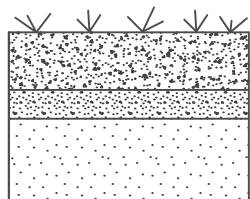
STP 1



Apb: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with charcoal and brick flecking

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

STP 18



Apb1: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with charcoal and brick flecking

E horizon: 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay mixed with manganese

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

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 46: Representative Shovel Test Profiles

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits

Artifact Inventory	Fill 1	Apb1	Apb2
Ceramics			
hard paste porcelain		3	
tin glazed earthenware (1700-1800)		1	
creamware (1762-1820)	1	7	20
pearlware (1780-1830)	2	12	16
whiteware (1820-1900+)			2
refined white earthenware		6	7
redware (1792-1830)			3
redware		3	5
stoneware		5	6
Glass			
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware			8
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	1		1
bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)		1	
bottle, (ABM)* (post-1907)		1	2
unidentified glass	2	8	14
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)		4	4
windowpane, soda (pre-1864)			4
windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)		1	
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)			1
Metal			
nail, wrought	2	3	11
nail, unidentified		1	
unidentified ferrous metal	1	5	10
Miscellaneous			
bone			2
brick**	6	41	63

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits (cont.)

Artifact Inventory	Fill 1	Apb1	Apb2
Miscellaneous			
charcoal**			2
coal**		5	3
coke**			2
mortar**			1
oyster shell**		1	
plastic lid**		1	
slag**			2
Total Shovel Test Pits	15	109	189

*automatic bottle machine

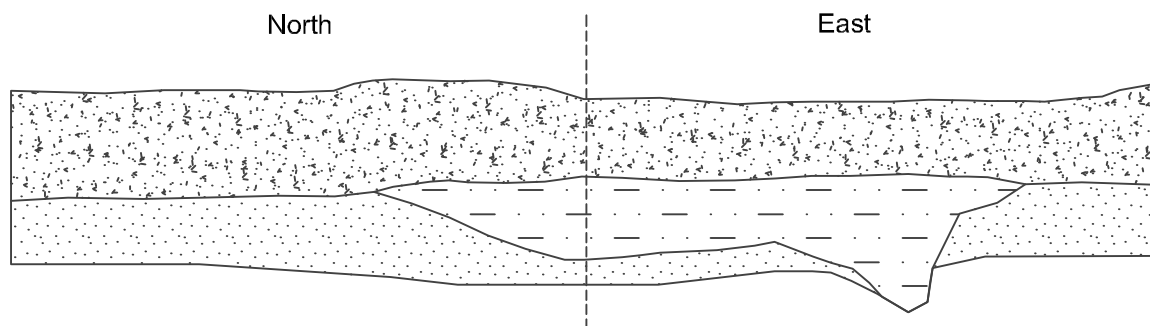
**discarded

Test Unit 201

Test Unit 201 was placed in the southeast corner of Block A near STP 1, which yielded 16 artifacts including creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1830), wrought nails, and potash windowpane (pre-1864) (see Figure 45). This was the highest concentration observed within Block A and the STP exhibited a thick plowed stratum (Apb1). A datum stake was placed off the southeast corner of the unit approximately 0.25 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 201 exhibited a profile consisting of 0.5 feet of a (10YR 4/3) brown silt loam mottled with brick flecks Apb1 underlain by a (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown B horizon (Figures 47 and 48).

A rodent burrow intruded and mixed the horizons in the east wall of the TU. A total of 57 artifacts were recovered from the Apb1 stratum (Table 2). The artifact assemblage from Test Unit 201 was similar to the surrounding STPs, and included creamware, pearlware, potash windowpane, and a wrought nail. A single fragment of automatic bottle machine glass represents the only 20th-century intrusion and was likely from contamination during the mechanical stripping.



Apb: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with brick flecking



Fill 1: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam



B horizon: 10YR yellowish brown clay loam

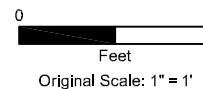


Figure 47: Test Unit 201, North and East Profiles



Figure 48: Test Unit 201, East Profile

Table 2: Artifacts Recovered from Test Units 201 & 202

Artifact Description	Test Unit 201	Test Unit 202
	Apb1	Apb2
Ceramics		
creamware (1762-1820)	12	9
pearlware (1780-1830)	8	4
refined white earthenware	1	2
redware		2
stoneware	1	
Glass		
bottle		1
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	1	2
unidentified glass	2	2
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	4	6

Table 2: Artifacts Recovered from Test Units 201 & 202 (cont.)

Artifact Description	Test Unit 201	Test Unit 202
	Apb1	Apb2
Metal		
nail, wrought	1	3
nail, unidentified		3
unidentified ferrous metal	11	7
Miscellaneous		
brick**	7	2
coke**	8	
slag**	1	
Prehistoric		
quartz primary reduction flake		1
Total Test Units	57	44

*automatic bottle machine

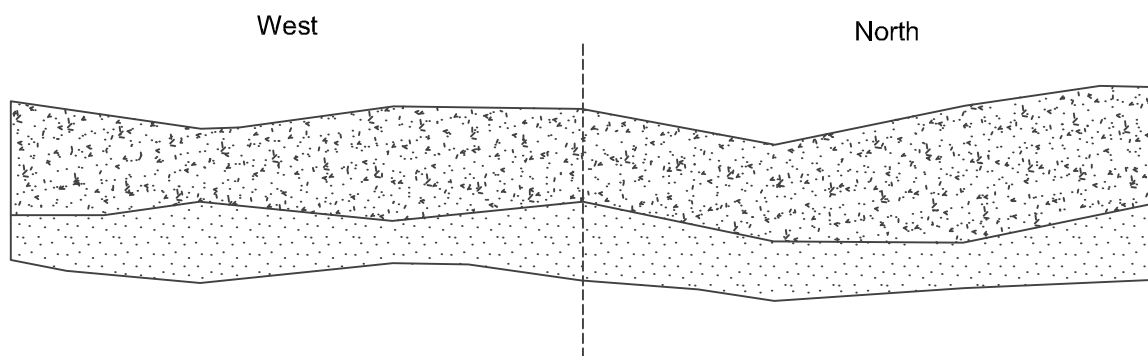
**discarded

Test Unit 202

Test Unit 202 was placed in the southeast corner of Block A near STP 10, which contained six artifacts including two sherds of creamware (see Figure 45). Other nearby STPs contained structural elements like wrought nails and potash windowpane fragments. The surrounding STPs exhibited a thick plowed stratum that was streaked with iron and manganese stains (Apb2). A datum stake was placed off the southeast corner of approximately 0.3 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

The profile of TU 202 is characterized by approximately 0.6 feet of (10YR 4/4) dark yellowish brown silty loam mottled with a (10YR 5/2) grayish brown clay loam with manganese and iron oxide streaks Apb2 underlain by a (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown clay loam B horizon (Figures 49 and 50).

A total of 44 artifacts were recovered from the Apb2 stratum (see Table 2). The artifact assemblage from TU 202 included sherds of creamware, pearlware, potash windowpane fragments, and wrought nails, which is similar to the surrounding STPs and nearby TU 201. Two fragments of automatic bottle machine represent the only 20th-century intrusion and was likely from contamination resulting from the mechanical stripping.



Apb2: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam mottled with 10YR5/2 grayish brown clay loam with manganese and iron flecking.



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

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 49: Test Unit 202, West and North Profiles

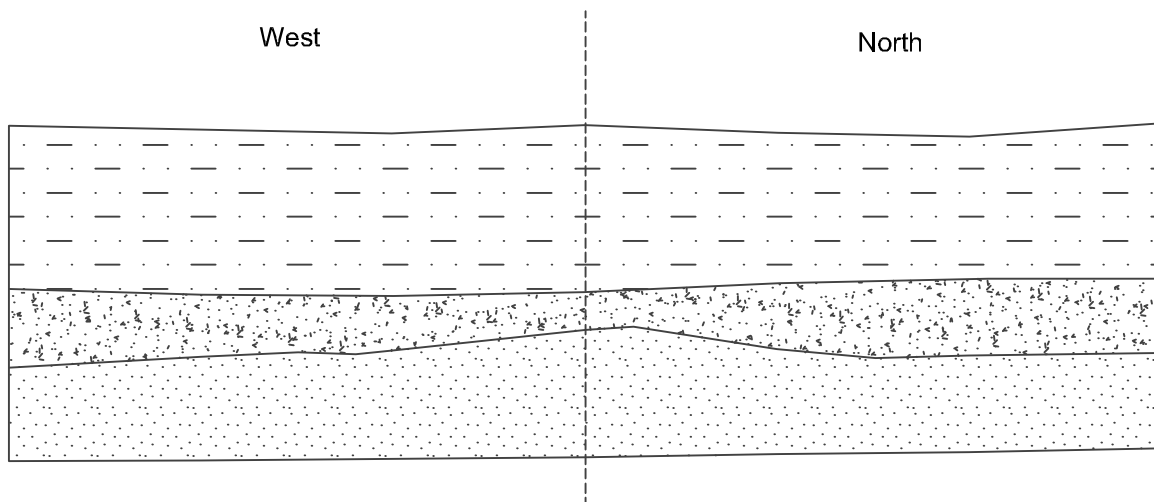


Figure 50: Test Unit 202, West Profile

Test Unit 203

Test Unit 203 was placed in the northwest corner of Block B2 near STP 23, which yielded five artifacts including one sherd of stoneware, one sherd of refined white earthenware, brick fragments, and one potash windowpane fragment (see Figure 45). Other nearby STPs contained structural elements like wrought nails and potash windowpane fragments. The Apb was also thicker compared to other locations, according to the shovel tests. A datum stake was placed at the southeast corner of the TU, approximately 0.25 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

Test Unit 203 exhibited a profile consisting of 0.8-foot-thick Apb1 stratum recorded as a (10YR 6/3) pale brown silt loam mottled with brick flecks, underlain by a 0.4-foot-thick (10YR 5/3) brown clay loam E horizon, which overlies a (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown silty clay Bt horizon (Figures 51 and 52). The soils of the E horizon, identified during the previous investigation in 2013, were screened for artifacts; however, none were recovered.



Apb: 10YR 6/3 pale brown silt loam with brick flecking



E horizon: 10YR 5/3 brown clay loam



Bt horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 51: Test Unit 203, West and North Profiles



Figure 52: Test Unit 203, North Profile

A total of 51 artifacts were recovered from the Apb1 stratum (Table 3). The artifact assemblage from TU 203 includes a single porcelain Prosser button, one Astbury-type sherd, eight sherds of refined white earthenware, one sherd of refined redware, four fragments of potash windowpane, and two wrought nails. Many of the ceramics were very small and/or were burned, and type could not be identified. One fragment of clear manganese glass represents the only late 19th-century to 20th-century intrusion and is likely from contamination associated with the mechanical stripping. Finally, three prehistoric stone artifacts were recovered in TU 203, including two biface thinning flakes and one decortication flake.

Test Unit 204

Test Unit 204 was placed along the eastern wall of Block B2 between STP 13 and STP 15, the two of which yielded 13 artifacts including one sherd of tin-glazed earthenware, two sherds of pearlware, and one potash windowpane fragment (see Figure 45). A datum stake was placed off the southeast corner of the unit at a depth of approximately 0.35 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 204 exhibited an Apb1 stratum measuring approximately 1.0 foot thick and consisting of a (10YR 5/3) brown silt loam mixed with brick inclusion, underlain by a (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown clay loam B horizon (Figures 53 and 54). The E horizon, noted in TU 204, was not present in this TU.

Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Test Units 203, 204, 205, & 206

Artifact Description	Test Unit 203	Test Unit 204	Test Unit 205	Test Unit 206
	Apb1	Apb1	Apb1	Apb2
Ceramics				
hard paste porcelain		1		
hard paste porcelain (1775-1810)				1
hard paste porcelain button (post-1840)	1			
creamware (1762-1820)		10		
pearlware (1780-1830)		14	1	
whiteware (1820-1900+)			3	
refined white earthenware	8	1	12	13
refined redware (1800-1840)	1			
redware	1		1	3
stoneware	1			2
Glass				
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	5	2	3	6
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	1	1		14
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	1			
bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1910)			1	
unidentified glass	6	5	3	8
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	4	4	2	1
Metal				
nail, wrought	2	5	6	5
nail, wire (post-1890)			1	
unidentified ferrous metal				1

Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Test Units 203, 204, 205, & 206 (cont.)

Artifact Description	Test Unit 203	Test Unit 204	Test Unit 205	Test Unit 206
	Apb1	Apb1	Apb1	Apb2
Miscellaneous				
brick**	15	14	10	12
charcoal**		1		
coal**			4	3
coke**		2		
daub	1			
slag**				4
slate	1	1		1
Prehistoric				
chalcedony biface thinning flake	1			
quartz biface thinning flake	1	1		
quartz decortication flake	1			
Total Test Units	51	62	47	74

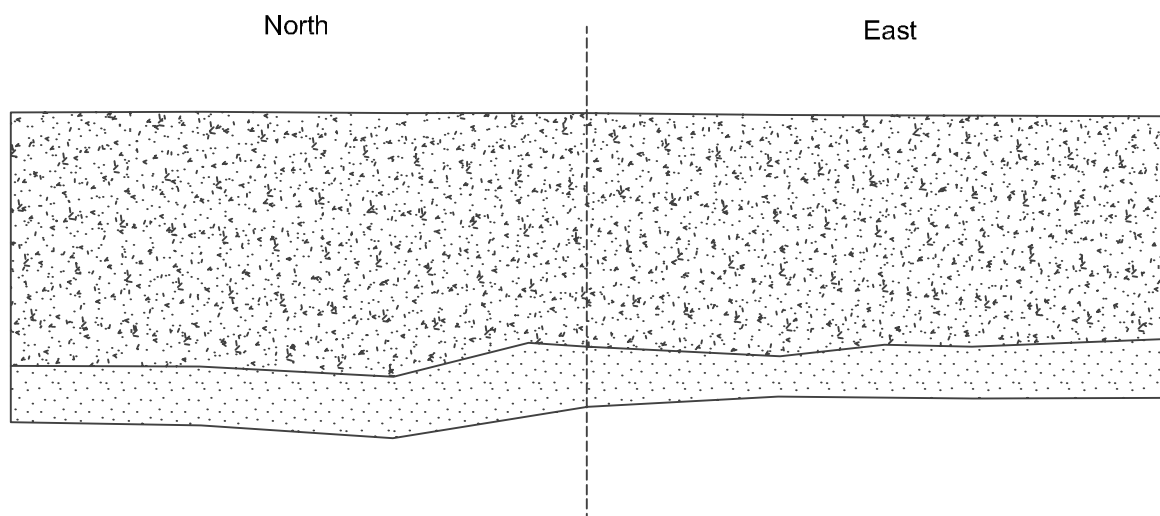
*automatic bottle machine

**discarded

A total of 62 artifacts were recovered from the Apb1 horizon (see Table 3). The artifact assemblage from TU 204 includes 14 fragments of pearlware, ten fragments of creamware, four fragments of potash windowpane glass, and five wrought nails. Finally, one biface thinning flake was recovered. The pearlware and creamware sherds recovered from TU 204 represent the highest concentration of temporally diagnostic ceramics within Block B2. No obvious late 19th-century or 20th-century artifacts were recovered within TU 204.

Test Unit 205

Test Unit 205 was placed near Feature 2 in Block B2, which yielded a small concentration of ceramics and nails (see Figure 45). A datum stake was placed at the southwest corner of the TU at approximately 0.20 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.



Apb: 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam with brick inclusions



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

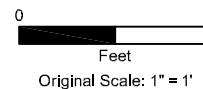


Figure 53: Test Unit 204, North and East Profiles



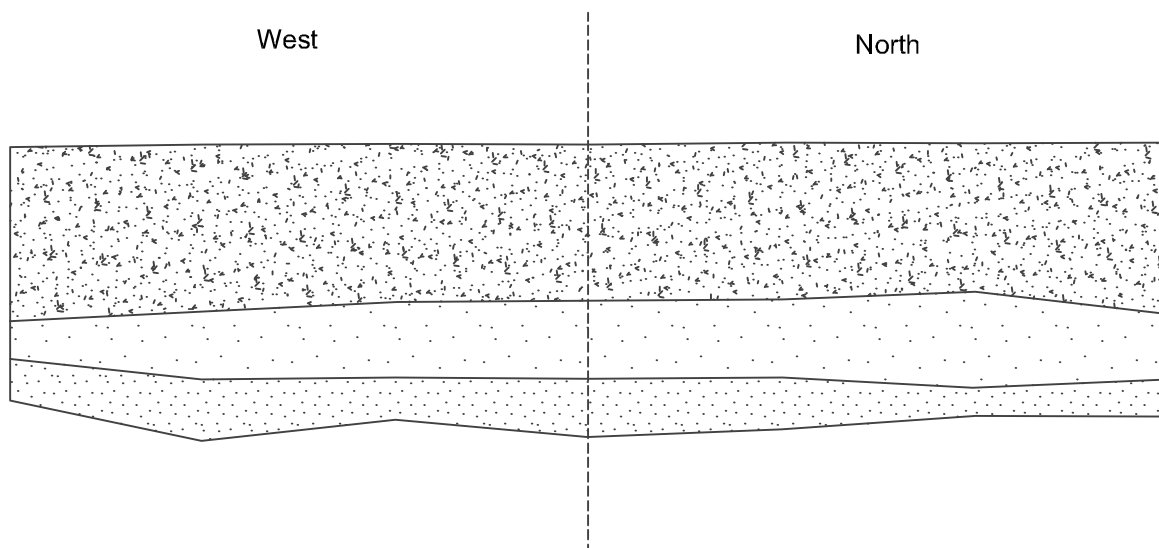
Figure 54: Test Unit 204, East Profile

The stratigraphic profile of TU 205 is characterized by 0.9 feet of (10YR 4/3) brown silt loam Apb1 stratum, underlain by a 0.4-foot-thick (10YR 5/2) grayish brown clay loam E horizon, which overlies the (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown silty clay B horizon (Figures 55 and 56). The soils of the E horizon, identified during the previous investigations, were screened for artifacts, but none were recovered. A total of 47 artifacts were recovered from the Apb1 stratum, which represents the lowest density of recovered cultural material in Block A (see Table 3). The artifact assemblage from TU 205 included one sherd of pearlware, three sherds of whiteware, two fragments of potash windowpane, and six wrought nails. Twelve additional sherds of unidentified refined white earthenware were also recovered, all of which were burned. One fragment of automatic bottle machine glass and one wire nail represent the only late 19th-century to 20th-century intrusion and is likely the result of contamination during the mechanical stripping.

Test Unit 206

Test Unit 206 was placed along the eastern edge of the visible Apb2 stratum in Block B2, near STPs that yielded higher quantities of brick and glass (see Figure 45). A datum stake was placed off the northeast corner of the unit approximately 0.30 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

Test Unit 206 exhibited a profile consisting of an Apb2 stratum that was approximately 1.0 feet thick and recorded as a (10YR 4/3) brown silt loam mixed with brick, charcoal, and manganese and iron flecking, underlain by a (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown clay loam B horizon (Figures 57 and 58). The E horizon, noted in TU 204, was not present in this TU, but some bioturbation is evident in the northern profile.



Apb1: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam



E horizon: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown clay loam



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

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

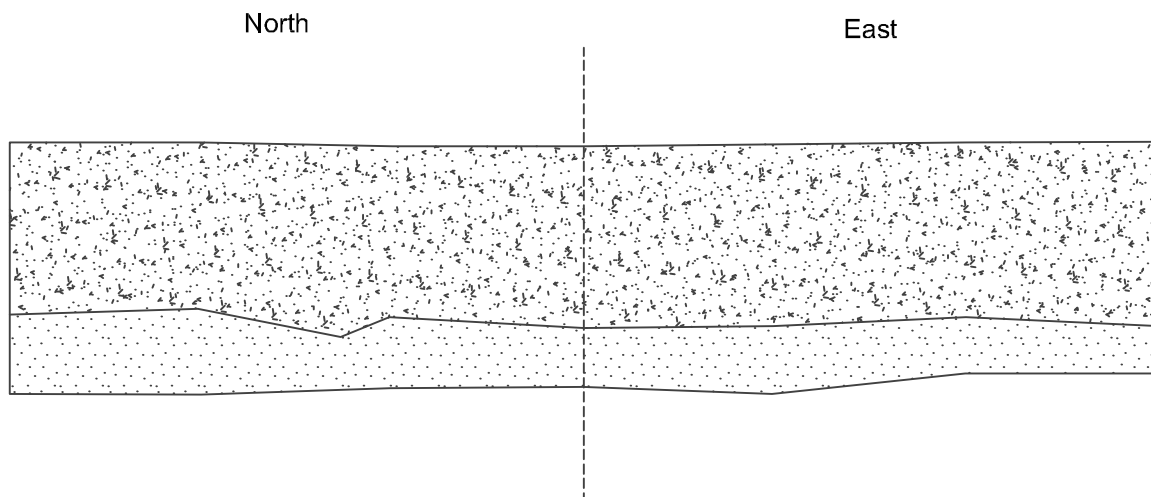
Feature 55: Test Unit 205, West and North Profiles



Figure 56: Test Unit 205, West Profile



Figure 57: Test Unit 206, East Profile



Apb2: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with brick, charcoal, and iron flecking



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

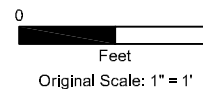


Figure 58: Test Unit 206, North and East Profiles

A total of 74 artifacts were recovered from the Apb2 stratum in TU 206 (see Table 3). The temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage from TU 206 includes one sherd of hard paste porcelain, 14 contact mold glass fragments, one fragment of potash windowpane glass, and five wrought iron nails. Thirteen additional sherds of unidentified refined white earthenware were recovered, all of which were burned.

Test Unit 207

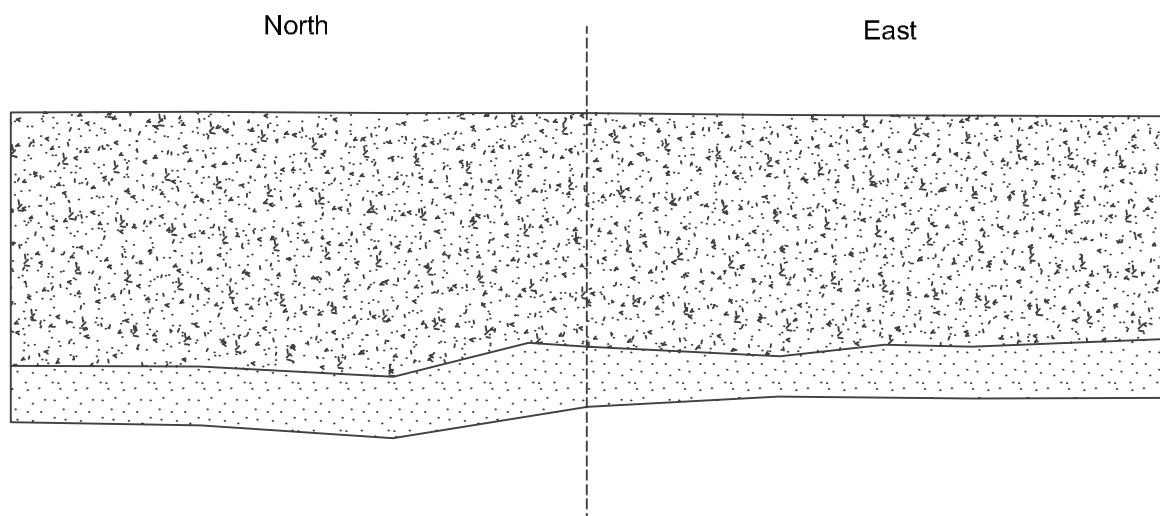
Test Unit 207 was placed along the western edge of Block F near STPs 28, 29 and 32, which yielded significant quantities of creamware, pearlware, and wrought nails (see Figure 45). A datum stake was placed off the northwest corner of the unit at approximately 0.25 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 207 is characterized by approximately 1.0 feet of (10YR 5/2) brown silt loam mixed iron and manganese flecking Apb2 stratum, underlain by a (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown silt loam B horizon (Figures 59 and 60). A total of 59 artifacts were recovered from the Apb2 horizon (Table 4). The temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage from TU 207 included 13 sherds of creamware, seven sherds of pearlware, one sherd of hard paste porcelain, one fragment of potash windowpane, and six wrought iron nails. Similar to all of the TUs in Block A and Block B2, this assemblage suggests a domestic location dating to the late 18th and early 19th century. Finally, one biface thinning flake and one primary reduction flake were also recovered from TU 207.

Test Unit 208

Test Unit 208 was placed along the western edge of Block F near STPs 33 and 34, which yielded significant quantities of creamware, pearlware, and wrought nails. A datum stake was placed at the northwest corner of the unit at approximately 0.25 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

Test Unit 208 exhibited a profile consisting of an Apb2 stratum that was approximately 0.7 feet thick and recorded as a (2.5Y 5/3) light olive brown silt loam mixed with iron and manganese flecking, underlain by a 0.4-foot-thick (10YR 5/3) brown clay loam E horizon, which overlies the (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown silty clay B horizon (Figure 61 and 62). A total of 79 artifacts were recovered from the Apb2 stratum (see Table 4); no artifacts were recovered from the E horizon. The temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage from TU 208 included eight sherds of creamware, 13 sherds of pearlware, one fragment of pre-1740 glass tableware, and nine wrought iron nails. Similar to all of the TUs in Block A and Block B2, this assemblage suggested a domestic location dating to the late 18th and early 19th century. One fragment of clear manganese glass represents the only late 19th-century to 20th-century intrusion and is likely from contamination created by the mechanical stripping.



Apb2: 10YR 5/2 brown silt loam with iron and manganese flecking



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



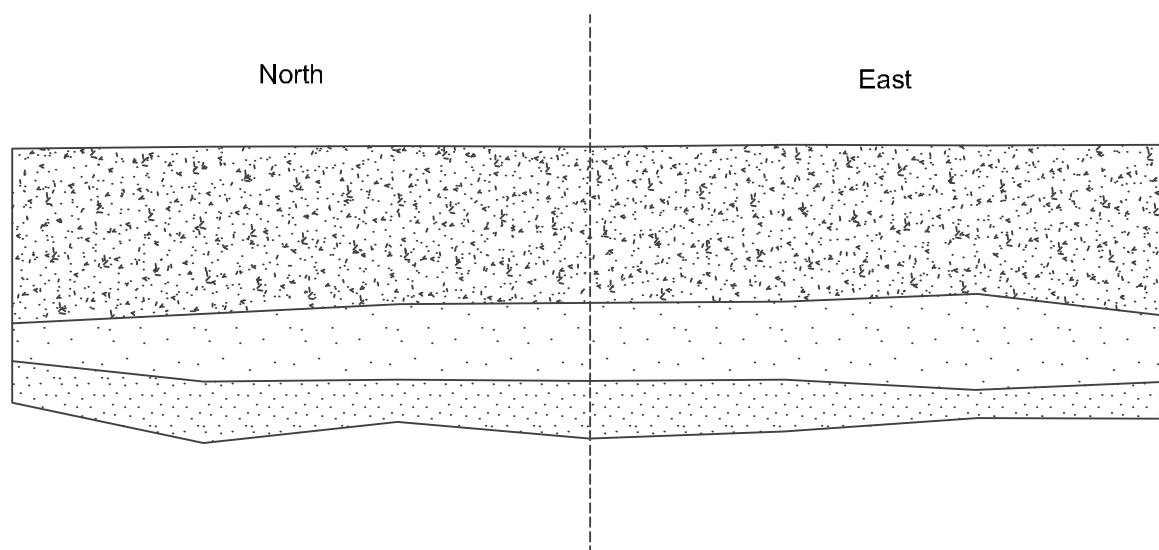
Figure 59: Test Unit 207, North and East Profiles






Figure 60: Test Unit 207, North Profile



Figure 61: Test Unit 208, East Profile



-  Apb2: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silt loam with iron and manganese flecking
-  E horizon: 10YR 5/3 brown clay loam
-  B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 62: Test Unit 208, North and East Profiles

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Test Units 207 & 208

Artifact Description	Test Unit 207	Test Unit 208
	Apb2	Apb2
Ceramics		
hard paste porcelain	1	
hard paste porcelain (1765-1810)	1	
creamware (1762-1820)	13	8
pearlware (1780-1830)	7	13
refined white earthenware	1	
redware		1
stoneware	1	2
Glass		
bottle, bottle/jar	3	5
tableware (pre-1740)		1
unidentified glass	6	9
unidentified, clear manganese (1880-1915)		1
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	1	
Metal		
nail, wrought	6	9
unidentified ferrous metal	1	7
Miscellaneous		
brick**	14	23
coal**	1	
slate	1	
Prehistoric		
quartz biface thinning flake	1	
quartz primary reduction flake	1	
Total Test Units	59	79

**discarded

Test Unit 210

Test Unit 210 was placed on the southern side of Block E between STPs 40 and 41, which yielded significant quantities of pearlware and creamware (see Figure 45). A datum stake was placed at the northwest corner of the TU at approximately 0.25 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

Test Unit 210 exhibited a profile consisting of approximately 0.7 feet of (10YR 5/3) brown clay loam Apb1 stratum, underlain by a (10YR 6/6) brownish yellow silty clay B horizon (Figure 63). A total of 113 artifacts were recovered from the Apb1 stratum (Table 5). The temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage from TU 210 included seven sherds of creamware, 13 sherds of pearlware, one sherd of black basalt, two fragments of contact mold bottle glass, six fragments of potash windowpane, and one wrought iron nails.

Test Unit 211

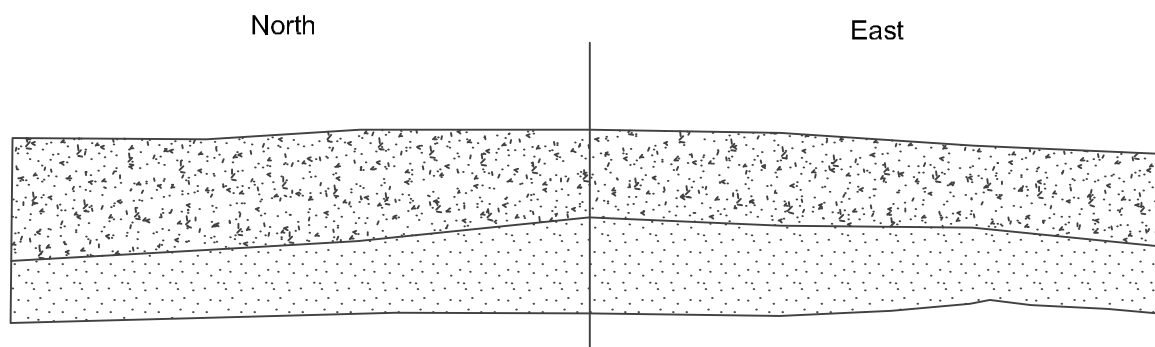
Test Unit 211 was placed in the northwest corner of Block E between STPs 42 and 45, which contained significant quantities of pearlware and creamware (see Figure 45). A datum stake was placed off the northeast corner of the TU at approximately 0.20 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

The stratigraphic profiles of TU 211 exhibited a profile consisting of an Apb2 measuring approximately 0.6 feet thick and consisting of a (10YR 5/3) brown silt loam mixed with manganese and iron streaks, underlain by a (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown silty clay loam B horizon (Figures 64 and 65). Portions of the TU, if not all of it, had been discolored from what appeared to be the intrusion of gasoline or some gasoline-type product, particularly in the west wall profile. A total of 92 artifacts were recovered from the Apb2 stratum in TU 211 (see Table 5). The temporally diagnostic artifacts included six sherds of creamware, 12 sherds of pearlware, one hard paste porcelain sherd, one redware sherd, two fragments of contact mold bottle glass, four fragments of potash windowpane, and seven wrought iron nails. One fragment of automatic bottle machine glass represents the only late 19th-century to 20th-century intrusion and is likely from contamination created by the mechanical stripping.

Test Unit 212

Test Unit 212 was placed along the western edge of Block E near STPs 44 and 43, which contained small quantities of pearlware and creamware (see Figure 45). A datum stake was placed at the northeast corner of the TU approximately 0.20 feet above the arbitrary ground surface created by the mechanical stripping.

Test Unit 212 exhibited a profile consisting of an Apb2 stratum that was approximately 0.6 feet thick and recorded as a (10YR 5/3) brown silt loam mixed with manganese and iron streaks, underlain by (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown silty clay loam B horizon (Figures 66 and 67). Portions of the TU, if not all of it, had been discolored from gasoline or some other gasoline-type product.



Apb1: 10YR 5/3 brown clay loam



B horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay

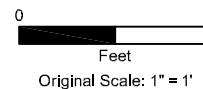
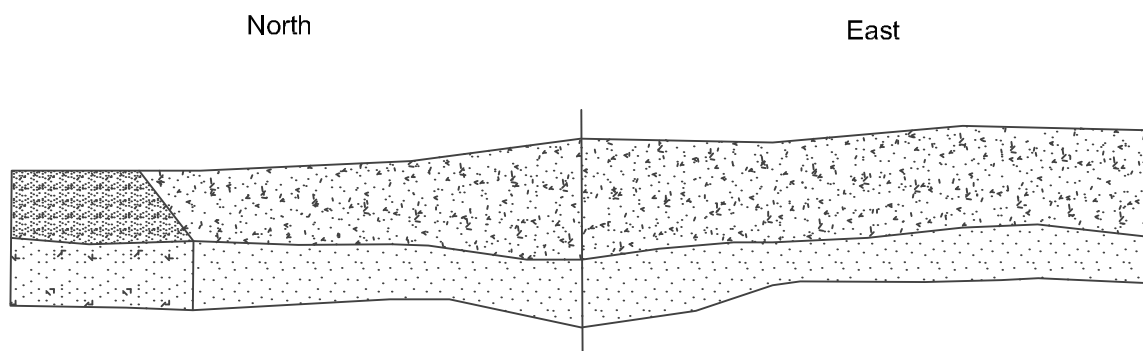


Figure 63: Test Unit 210, North and East Profiles



Apb 2: 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam with manganese and iron flecking



Apb 2 (petroleum discolored): 10YR 4/2 grayish brown silt clay loam with iron oxide and manganese streaking



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



B horizon (petroleum discolored): 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

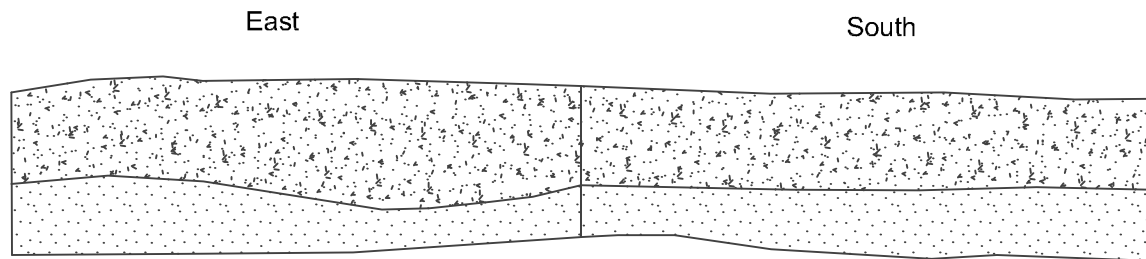
Figure 64: Test Unit 211, North and East



Figure 65: Test Unit 211, West Profile



Figure 66: Test Unit 212, East Profile



Apb2: 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam with manganese and iron flecking



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

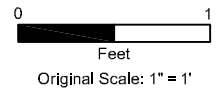


Figure 67: Test Unit 212, East and South Profiles

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Test Units 210-212

Artifact Description	Test Unit 210	Test Unit 211	Test Unit 212
	Apb1	Apb2	Apb2
Ceramics			
black basalt (1750-1820)	1		
hard paste porcelain (1765-1810)		1	
creamware (1762-1820)	7	6	16
pearlware (1780-1830)	13	12	10
refined white earthenware	1		1
redware (1792-1830)		1	1
redware	6	1	1
stoneware	5	1	2
Glass			
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	8	5	6
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	2	2	
bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1910)		1	
unidentified glass	9	1	5
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	6	4	8
Metal			
ferrous metal railroad spike	1		
nail, wrought	1	7	3
nail, unidentified	5		
unidentified ferrous metal	4		

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Test Units 210-212 (cont.)

Artifact Description	Test Unit 210	Test Unit 211	Test Unit 212
	Apb1	Apb2	Apb2
Miscellaneous			
brick**	35	40	26
coal**	3	5	10
slag**	6	3	
slate		2	1
Prehistoric			
quartz decortication flake			1
Total Test Units	113	92	91

*automatic bottle machine

**discarded

A total of 91 artifacts were recovered from the Apb2 stratum in TU 212 (see Table 5). The temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage from TU 212 includes 16 sherds of creamware, 10 sherds of pearlware, one sherd of redware, and eight fragments of potash windowpane glass. This assemblage suggests a domestic location dating to the late 18th and early 19th century and is similar to the TUs from Block A, Block B2, and Block F.

Features

Nine features were excavated during the archeological investigations (see Figure 45). Features were recorded and excavated either after initial mechanical stripping down to the buried ground surface (Apb) or after removal of that ground surface down to a culturally sterile B horizon. No features were recorded within the STPs or TUs. Two 3 by 3-foot test units (TUs 209 and 213) were used to investigate Feature 3 and Feature 5, respectively, and are discussed below under the headings for those features.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was an ovoid soil stain located on the south side of Block A (see Figure 45). The feature was recorded via mechanical stripping after the mechanical removal of the Apb soils. The soils of Feature 1 consisted of a [10YR 5/3] brown silt loam mixed with decayed wood at the center of the feature, surrounded by a [Gley 1 5GY 5/1] greenish gray clay (Figures 68 and 69).



Figure 68: Feature 1 Plan

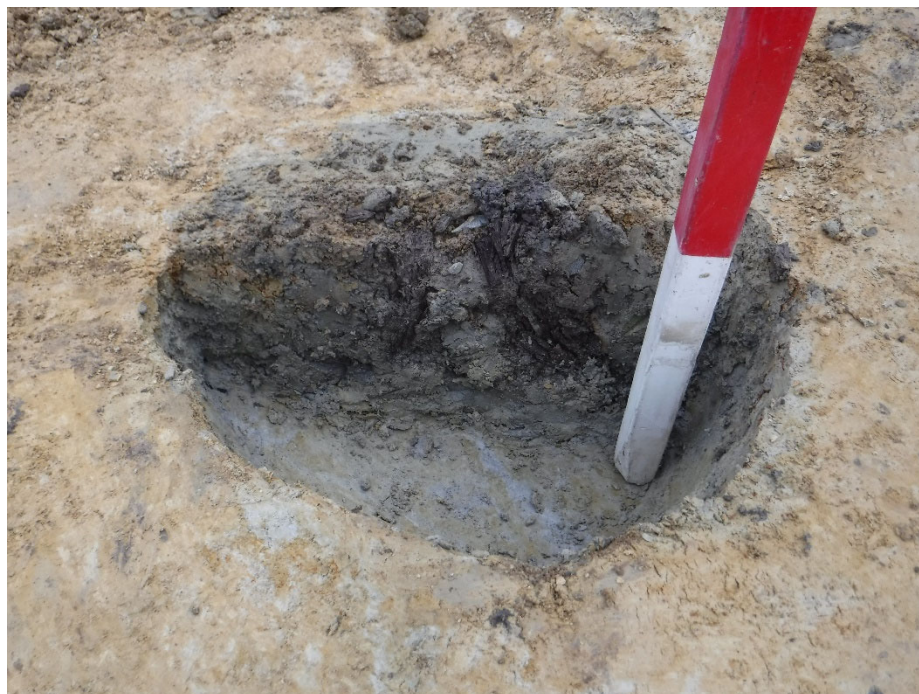


Figure 69: Feature 1, South Profile

The feature was bisected, and a single fragment of post-1864 lime soda windowpane glass was recovered. The profile of Feature 1 consisted of portions of a decayed wooden post at the center of the feature surrounded by commercial clay fill, similar to the process of backfilling modern telephone, electrical poles, or geotechnical bores. The profile suggested that this feature is a 20th-century intrusion that was not evident in the various fill soils until subsoil was exposed. No further work was conducted on this feature.

Feature 2

Feature 2 was a small, 1.7 by 1.5-foot ovoid shaped stain consisting of a [10YR 2/1] black loam in the center surrounded by a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt loam (see Figure 45) (Figure 70). This feature was located in the center of Block B2 and cut into the Apb stratum, which surrounded it on all sides.

The feature was bisected and exhibited a profile consisting of a 0.1-foot-thick burnt loam (10YR 2/1), cradled by a 0.15-foot-thick silt loam (10YR 3/2), underlain by about 0.3 feet of the Apb and B horizon (Figures 71 and 72). Seven artifacts were recovered and included material similar to the assemblage removed from the Apb stratum in Block B2, including one refined white earthenware sherd, one tin-glazed earthenware sherd (1700-1800), two wrought nails, one unidentified nail fragment, and one fragment of coal.

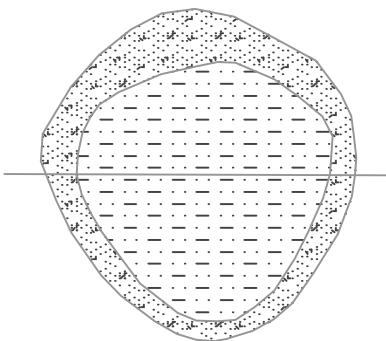
Feature 2 was interpreted as likely being the remnant hole of a post that was cut through the upper fill layers and terminated within the Apb, which indicates the feature was not part late 18th- and early 19th-century component, but possibly related to the Mutual Ice Company. The artifacts likely represent intrusions from the surrounding matrix of Apb when the posthole was originally excavated.

Feature 3

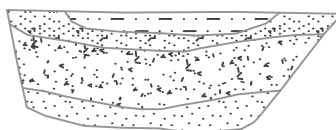
Feature 3 is a large amorphous stain located on the west side of Block F, consisting of soils recorded as a [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam, a [10YR 4/1] dark gray silty clay loam, and a [10YR 6/1] gray silty clay loam (see Figure 45) (Figure 73). The entire feature contained charcoal, manganese, and ferrous flecking. The feature was initially recorded after mechanical removal of the overlying Apb stratum. A test unit (TU 209) was placed in the northeast corner of the feature to sample it.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 209 exhibited two fill layers of discolored soil (Feature 3 Fill 1 and Feature 3 Fill 2), measuring approximately 1 foot thick, overlying a discolored B horizon (Figures 74 and 75). The entire soil column smelled strongly of gasoline. A total of 25 artifacts were recovered within the two fill zones in TU 209 (Table 6). The recovered artifacts included sherds of hard paste porcelain, refined white earthenware, and redware, fragments of unidentified glass, wrought nails, and pieces of coal and brick; no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Wrought nails were recovered from the Apb in STPs and TUs surrounding Feature 3, suggesting the fills likely represent disturbed and discolored portions of the Apb. Feature 3 is interpreted as a disturbance related to modern use of the property including but not exclusive to the Mutual Ice Company.

Plan



North Profile



Feature Fill 1: 10YR 2/1 black loam (burnt)



Feature Fill 2: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam



Apb2: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with manganese flecking



B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay with manganese flecking

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 70: Feature 2, Plan and North Profile



Figure 71: Feature 2, Plan



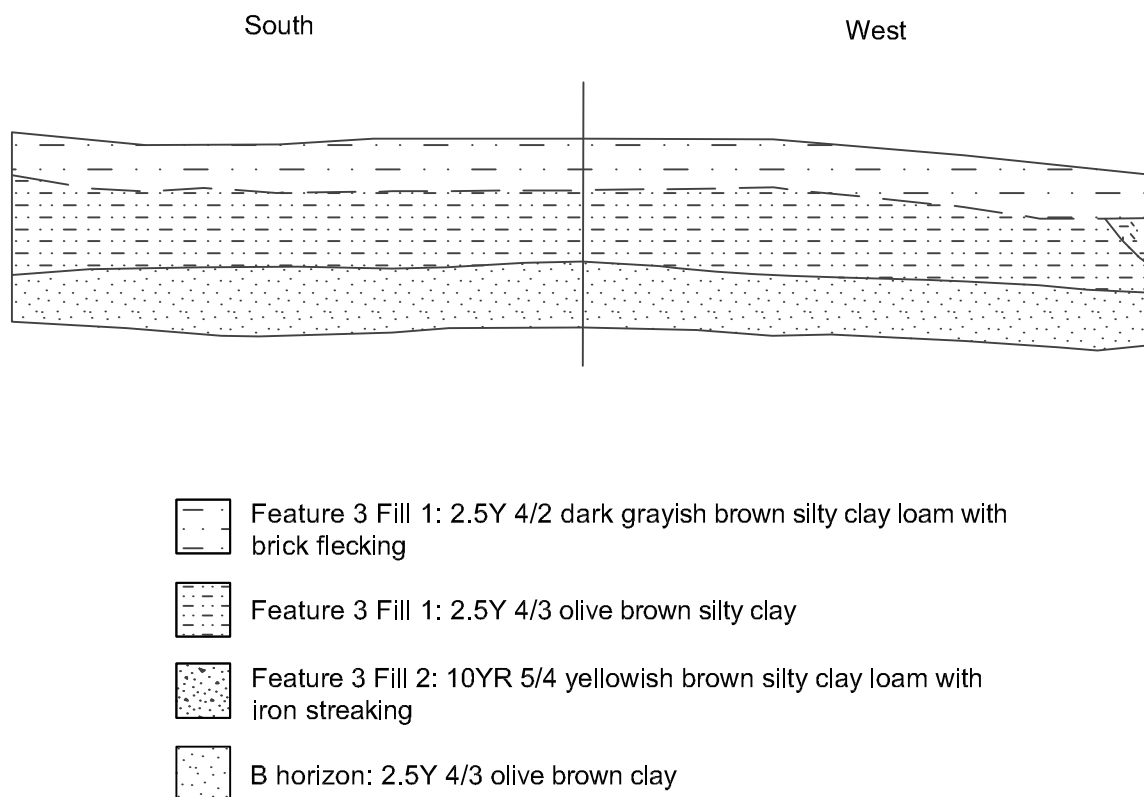
Figure 72: Feature 2, North Profile



Figure 73: Feature 3, View to East



Figure 74: Test Unit 209 and Feature 3, West Profile



0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 75: Test Unit 209, South and West Profiles

Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 209, Feature 3

Artifact Description	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2
Ceramics		
hard paste porcelain	1	
refined white earthenware	5	1
redware	2	
Glass		
unidentified glass	2	
Metal		
nail, wrought	6	
Miscellaneous		
brick**	5	
coal**	3	
Total Feature 3	24	1

**discarded

Feature 4

Feature 4 included the fragments at Feature 6 and represented a large, approximately 118-foot long foundation wall consisting of three-hole cinder blocks set on top of poured concrete (see Figure 45) (Figure 76). The foundations were initially uncovered during the excavation of Block E, which was specifically expanded to expose a larger section of this building. The foundation was exposed along the entire northern border of the excavation block. A chimney, porch base, or some other extension comprising of a 4 by 4-foot square of concrete and cinder block is located at the eastern end (Figure 77). A single interior wall of the same components extended northward from the square base.

The profile of Feature 4 was captured in the north profile of Block E (see Figure 22). The foundation was cut into the clay cap overlying the historic Apb stratum and occasionally impacted the top of that stratum. No intact deposits beyond the feature itself were located and due to the construction method and low likelihood of cellars for a 20th-century industrial garage and possible bunkhouse, none were expected.

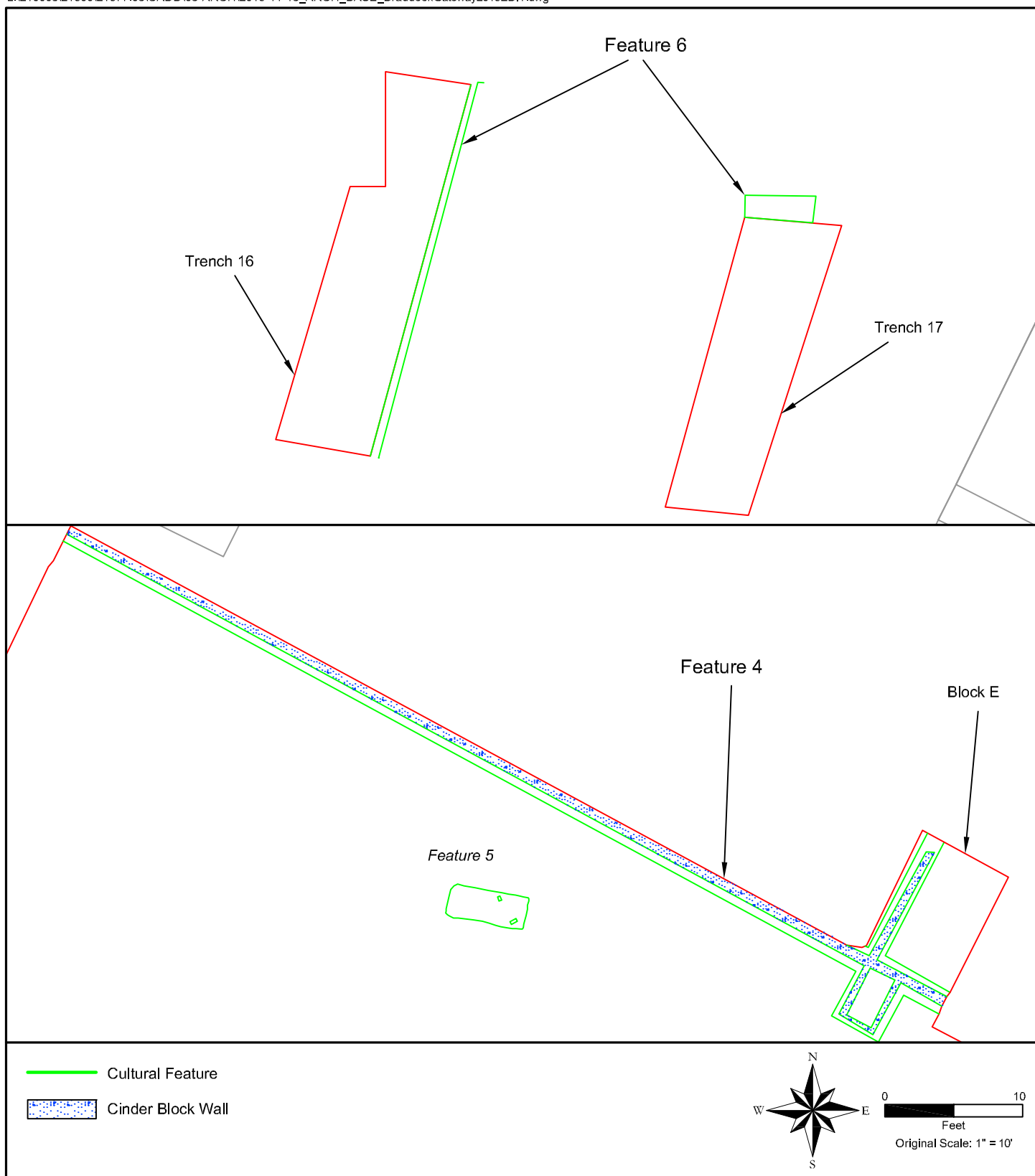


Figure 76: Feature 4, Feature 5, and Feature 6 Plan



Figure 77: Feature 4 Foundations

In consultation with Alexandria Archeology, this feature was not fully exposed, but the portions that were exposed were fully documented. Trenches 16 and 17 exposed portions of this same building, which were recorded as Feature 6 (see Figure 38). The portions of the building that were exposed by Trenches 16 and 17 were negatively impacted by the modern building that previously stood in this area prior to this investigation. No intact deposits related to the occupation of this building were found directly adjacent to Features 4 or 6.

Feature 5

Feature 5 is a rectangular feature, oriented east to west approximately 8 feet south of Feature 4 in Block E. This feature intruded into the Apb stratum and contained a mixture of the [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay cap and the [10YR 5/3] brown silt loam Apb2 mixed with metal and brick debris (see Figure 76). Test Unit 213 was placed on the west half of the feature to serve as a bisection.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 213/Feature 5 exhibited a profile consisting of three feature fill strata: a [2.5Y 6/6] olive yellow clay mottled with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silt loam, underlain by a [10YR 2/1] black loam with burned wood pieces, which was in turn underlain by a [10YR 2/1] black loam mottled with [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay (Figures 78, 79, and 80). The top 0.5 feet of Feature 5 was surrounded by the [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silt loam mottled with iron oxide and manganese streaking Apb2 stratum. The remaining 0.35 feet of the feature was surrounded and underlain by a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay mixed with iron oxide and manganese flecking, which represents the culturally sterile B horizon.

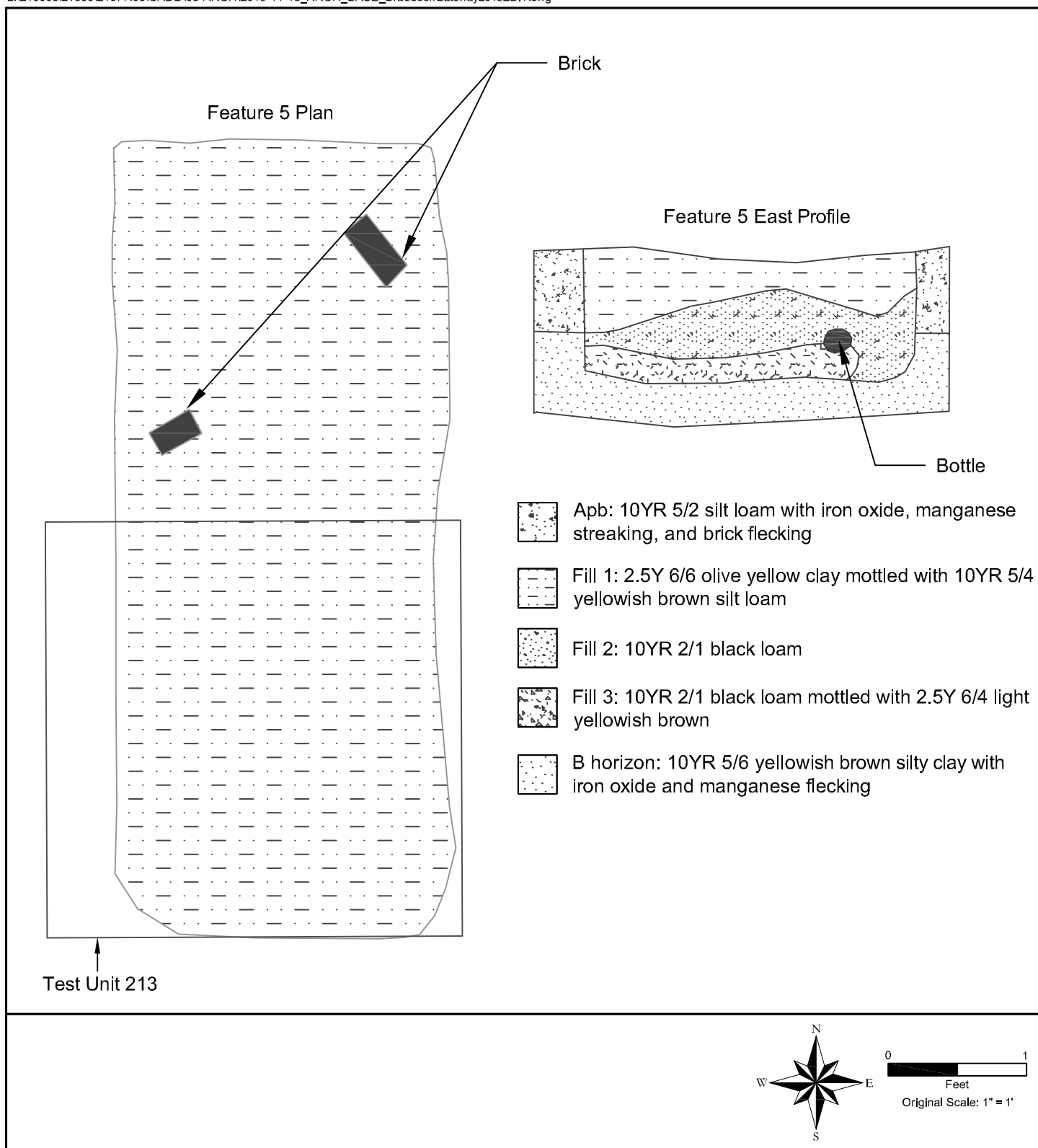


Figure 78: Feature 5 Plan and Profile



Figure 79: Feature 5 Plan



Figure 80: Feature 5 Profile

A total of 527 artifacts were recovered from Feature 5, only one of which was removed from the eastern bisection (Table 7). The majority (63.2%) of the artifacts consisted of slag (n=272) and burned wood (n=61) recovered from Fill 2 and Fill 3. An additional three pieces of burned wood and 76 pieces of slag were recovered from the backfill (Fill 1). The artifacts recovered from the Feature Fill (Fills 1-3) were predominately iron wire nails, hinges, bolts, and miscellaneous iron fragments.

Two whole clear automatic bottle machine milk bottles from the Storm and Sherwood Dairy Farm were recovered (1910-1950s, Lindsey 2019) (Figure 81). John Storm established a dairy farm by the mid-1890s in Fairfax County, Virginia. He would deliver milk daily to his processing plant, Storm and Sherwood Dairy, located in Washington, D.C. along Q Street (Netherton, et al. 1978). An amber bottle manufactured by Whithall Tatum & Company was also recovered from Fill 2 (1923-1938, Lockhart, et al. 2019). Finally, sherds of pearlware and creamware were recovered from the surrounding Apb, the backfill (Feature Fill 1), and the blackened feature fill (Feature Fill 2). Since the feature itself was excavated through the Apb, it was not unexpected to find artifacts from the Apb throughout the feature fill strata.



Figure 81: Milk Bottles from Feature 5

Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 213, Feature 5

Artifact Description	Feature 5	Test Unit 213			
	East Bisection	Feature 5, West Bisection			
	Fill 3	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3	Apb1
Ceramics					
hard paste porcelain					1
creamware (1762-1820)		1			6
pearlware (1780-1830)		3	1		1
refined white earthenware					1
redware					1
Glass					
bottle					3
bottle, bottle/jar, jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	1		9	3	
Glass (cont.)					
unidentified glass		2			1
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)					1
Metal					
bracket (post-1890)				1	
ferrous metal bolt			1		
ferrous metal buckle			1		
ferrous metal crown cap (post-1890)			2	1	
hinge			1		
nail, wire (post-1890)		3	24	4	
screw			2		
unidentified ferrous metal			19	4	

Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 213, Feature 5 (cont.)

Artifact Description	Feature 5	Test Unit 213			
	East Bisection	Feature 5, West Bisection			
	Fill 3	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3	Apb1
Miscellaneous					
bone			1		
brick**		11			2
coal**					1
concrete/slag**			1		
slag**		76	191	81	
wood**		3	39	22	
wooden dowel/handle**		1			
Total Feature 5	1	100	292	116	18

*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

**discarded

The function of Feature 5 is unknown. The shape and orientation of the feature at the rear of the extended garage suggests an outbuilding like a privy or a storage shed. The burned wood is likely associated with the superstructure of the feature after it was decommissioned and pressed into the existing hole before being backfilled. The feature could also represent a temporary or single-use activity related to refuse disposal or a fire pit. The earth removed to excavate the pit was heaped back into the rectangular pit rather than a different fill at a much later date. The associated metal in Fill 2 and Fill 3 exhibit evidence of burning, though the glass bottles do not and may have been added to the fill subsequent to the burning of the wood fill, but prior to the backfilling of the rectangular pit. The feature artifacts date the box and pit to the early 20th century and therefore likely contemporaneous with three Mutual Ice Company buildings that were combined into a single structure in or before the 1941 Sanborn map.

Feature 7

Feature 7 is a set of concrete foundations on the north side of the project area, immediately east of Trenches 13 and 14 (see Figure 8; Figure 82). The partial foundations measured approximately 72 feet north to south and 15 feet east to west, including one interior wall (Figure 83). The foundations consisted of 2-foot-thick poured concrete footer with partial 1-foot-thick concrete walls; some of the foundations still had attached wooden concrete forms (Figure 84). What appeared to be tar and plaster were also noted along the walls.

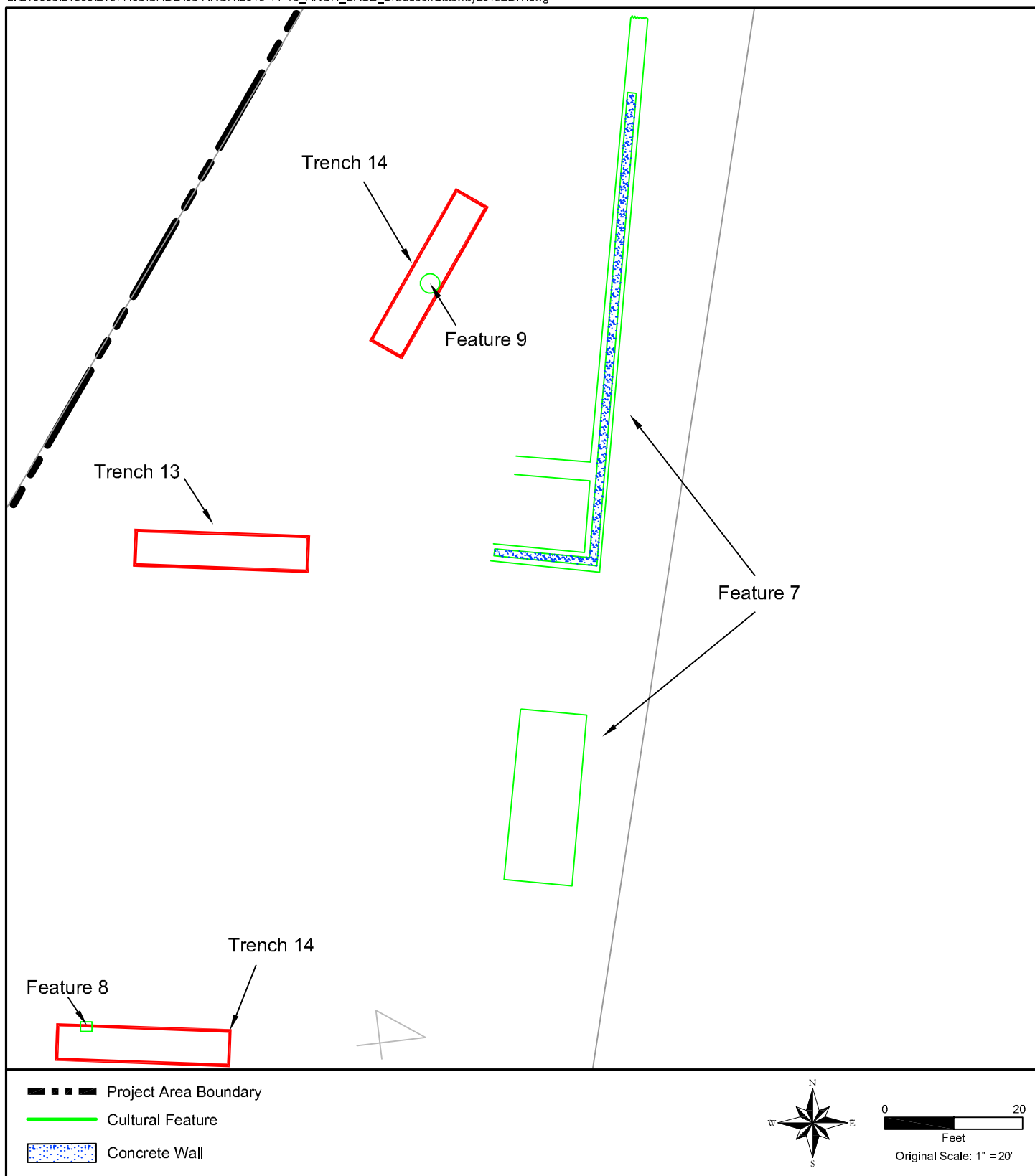


Figure 82: Feature 7, Feature 8, and Feature 9 Plan



Figure 83: Feature 7 Foundations, View to South



Figure 84: Feature 7 Foundations showing Concrete Forms, View to North

Small sections where the tar and plaster were missing may represent floor joists or studs, similar to the existing interior wall foundation (Figure 85). Finally, a disassociated, 8 by 25-foot concrete pad was exposed approximately 20 feet south of the foundation walls. The pad was not attached to any other foundations or associated with any other deposits. The profiles of Feature 7 are characterized by poured concrete foundations excavated into sterile subsoil (see Figure 84). The western profile showed concrete forms still in place surrounding the poured concrete foundations (Figure 86). No additional deep deposits like cellars, builder's trenches, or associated outbuildings were recorded.

Feature 8

Feature 8 is a small disarticulated square concrete pillar, which was recorded in the center of Trench 10 (see Figures 28, 29, and 82). The pillar was cut through the surrounding fill and into the subsoil at the base of the trench. No associated intact soils were recorded with this feature, nor were any associated foundations attributed to it during bulk removal of soil. As such, Feature 8 was not subjected to any further excavation or documentation.

Feature 9

Feature 9 is a large 4 by 15-foot, cylindrical concrete pillar, which was recorded in the center of Trench 14 (Figure 87). The pillar cut through the surrounding fill and into the subsoil at the base of the trench. No associated intact soils were recorded with this feature. This structure was similar to many of the light poles that formerly stood around the removed building in the parking lot. As such, Feature 9 was not subjected to further excavation or documentation.



Figure 85: Feature 7 Interior Foundations Showing Possible Floor Joist Locations, View to East

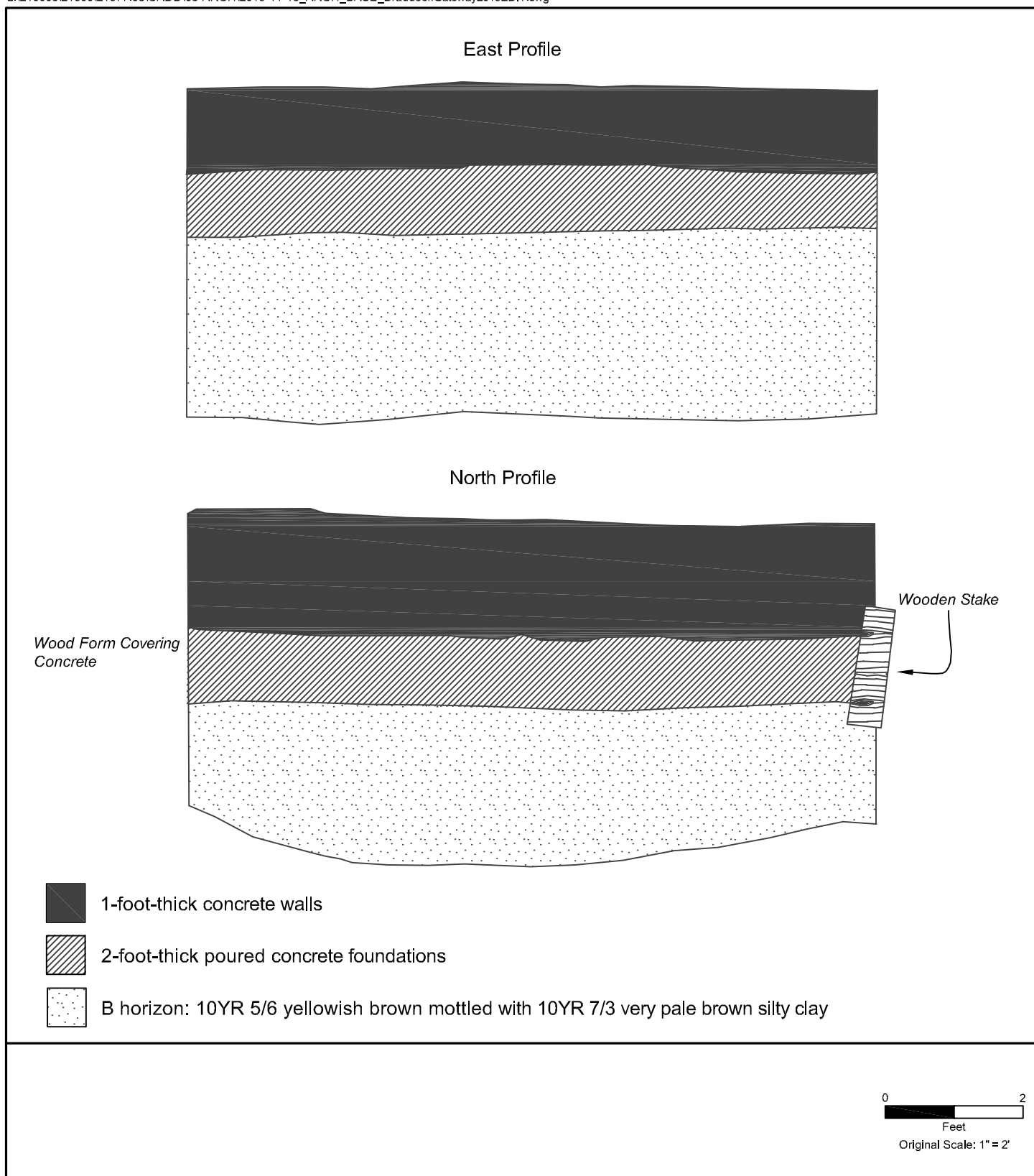


Figure 86: Feature 7, East and North Profiles



Figure 87: Feature 9, View to South

SITE 44AX0223 DISCUSSION

The 2013 investigations resulted in the recordation of one archeological site (44AX0223), which was expanded as result of the current investigation. Site 44AX0223 is a large multi-component site at the end of Payne Street stretching northward and encompassing a large portion of the current project area (Figure 88). It consists of three components, including a prehistoric component dating to an unknown prehistoric period, a sealed late 18th-century to 19th-century component in a buried plowed stratum, and a 20th-century industrial component related to the Mutual Ice Company. A total of 1,798 artifacts were recovered from areas where the buried ground surface was present, including fills within in features or trenches (Table 8).

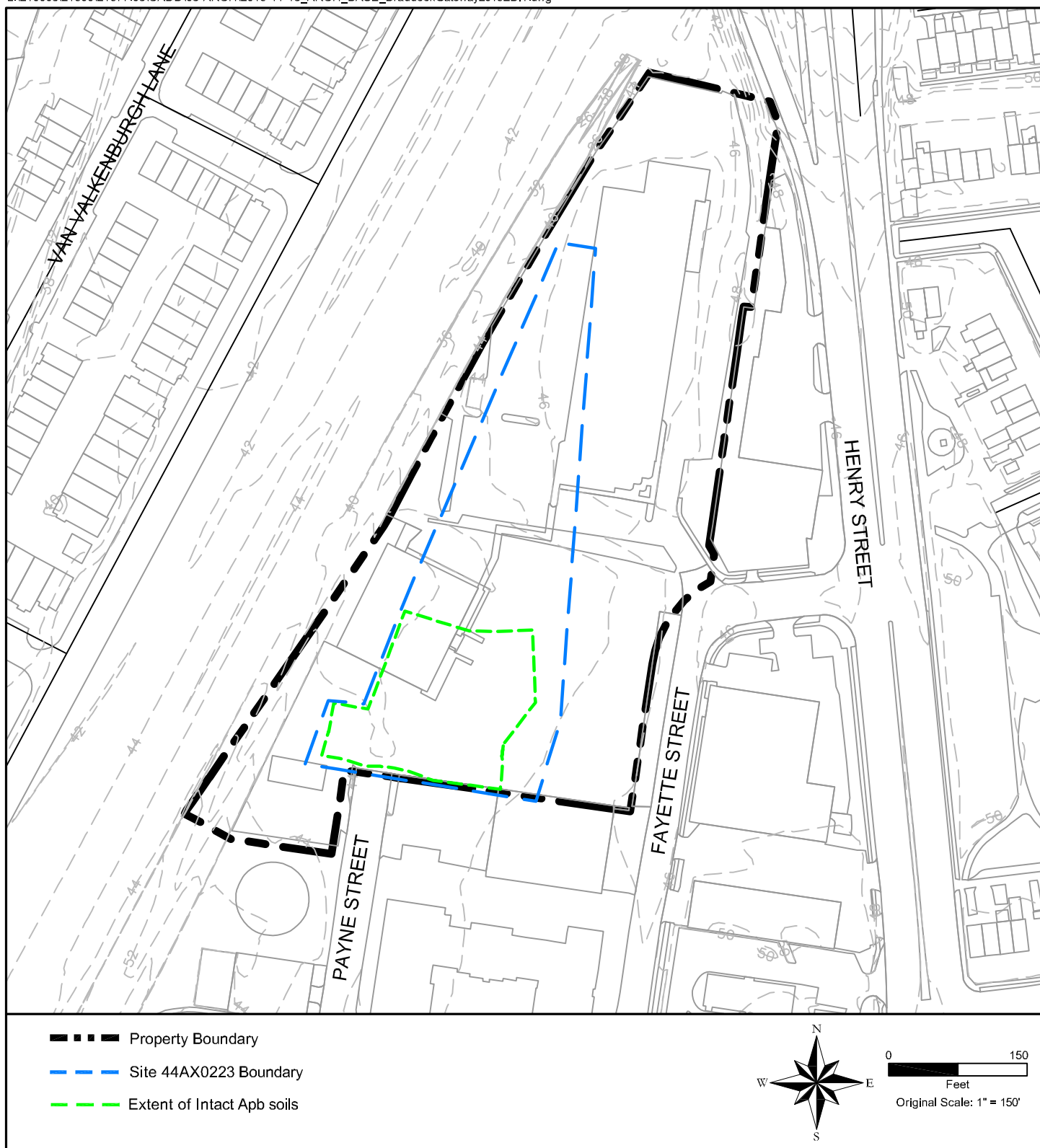


Figure 88: Site 44AX0223 and the Extent of the Intact Apb soils

Table 8: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44AX0223

Artifact Description	General Collection	Feature Fill/Fill	Apb
Ceramics			
kaolin pipe stem			1
hard paste porcelain	1	1	11
hard paste porcelain button (post-1840)			1
tin glazed earthenware (1700-1800)		1	1
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)			1
black basalt stoneware (1750-1820)			1
creamware (1762-1820)		2	120
pearlware (1780-1830)	1	6	129
whiteware (1820-1900+)	2		5
refined white earthenware		8	65
refined redware (1800-1840)			1
redware (1792-1830)			6
redware		2	25
stoneware			27
Glass			
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware			69
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	1	1	23
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)			1
bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)			1
bottle, bottle/jar, jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	1	13	8
unidentified glass		6	90
unidentified, clear manganese (1880-1915)			1
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)		1	1
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)			50

Table 8: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44AX0223 (cont.)

Artifact Description	General Collection	Feature Fill/Fill	Apb
Glass (cont.)			
windowpane, potash/soda (pre-1864)			4
windowpane, soda (pre-1864)			4
windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)			3
Metal			
bracket (post-1890)		1	
ferrous metal bolt		1	
ferrous metal buckle		1	
ferrous metal crown cap (post-1890)		3	
ferrous metal railroad spike			1
hinge		1	
nail, wrought		10	62
nail, cut (post-1790)			4
nail, wire (post-1890)		31	1
nail, unidentified		1	15
screw		2	
unidentified ferrous metal		24	49
Miscellaneous			
bone		1	2
brick**	2	22	351
charcoal**			3
coal**		4	41
coke**			12

Table 8: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44AX0223 (cont.)

Artifact Description	General Collection	Feature Fill/Fill	Apb
Miscellaneous (cont.)			
concrete/slag**		1	
daub			1
mortar**			1
oyster shell**			1
plastic lid**			1
slag**		348	21
slate			9
wood**		64	
wooden dowel/handle**		1	
Prehistoric			
chalcedony biface thinning flake			1
quartz decortication flake			2
quartz primary reduction flake			3
quartz biface thinning flake			3
Total Site 44AX0223	8	557	1233

*automatic bottle machine

**discarded

Prehistoric Component

The small prehistoric component consists of a total of nine flakes recovered during the excavations in the buried plowed stratum in all of the large testing blocks (Blocks A, B2, F, and E) (see Figure 88). The flakes consisted of a variety of biface thinning, primary reduction, and decortication flakes derived from quartz and chalcedony. No finished tools or temporally diagnostic projectile points were recovered during the excavations. Based on the recovered assemblage, the prehistoric component of the site represents a small lithic scatter in plowed contexts. Most of the area was mechanically stripped to subsoil and no intact prehistoric features were recorded.

Late 18th-/Early 19th-Century Component

The late 18th-/early 19th-century component was initially recorded in 2013 at the end of Payne Street during investigations designed to assess historic information about potential graves located in that area; no graves were recorded during that investigation or during the current investigation. A buried plowed stratum (Apb) was recorded and tested during the investigations, yielding significant quantities of late 18th-century and early 19th-century material with very little 20th-century intrusion. The current investigations significantly expanded the component's borders where the artifact bearing Apb was intact and not significantly disturbed.

This component is bordered on the south by the edge of the project area and Block C. However, Block B1 and Block B2 profiles along the south (see Figure 88) show the intact Apb continuing outside of the project area to the south. Block C showed evidence of a truncated and disturbed Apb, suggesting the stratum is no longer present in significant quantity on the west side of Payne Street. The western border ends at Block D2, which contained only small sections of Apb that were significantly disturbed by modern intrusion. The trenches excavated beneath the existing building also exhibited a disturbed and truncated Apb, particularly in the north and west sections of Trench 16. Large, 7-foot-tall column footers with large 5 by 5-foot bases were removed beneath the building that affected the stratigraphy negatively (Figure 89).

Trench 19 was excavated to assess the presence of the Apb and artifacts related to this component on the north side. The south end of the trench exhibited a very thin, truncated Apb that was significantly disturbed. By the center point of the 83-foot-long trench the Apb is removed from the stratigraphy (Figure 90). In addition to that, STPs 57, 58, and 59 contained no cultural material, which solidifies the northern edge of the component (see Figure 45). Finally, the eastern profile of Block E and Block B2 exhibited small slivers of Apb, most of which were significantly disturbed (see Figure 14 and 23).

A total of 1,233 artifacts were recovered from the Apb stratum, including the artifacts recovered during the 2013 investigation. The historic artifacts from this early component of the site were separated into functional groups following South (1977). This analysis excludes artifacts such as unidentified iron, glass fragments, brick fragments, and slag to which a function could not be assigned, as well as artifacts recovered from all features because all the recorded features were intrusive to the Apb and not related to the late 18th-century/early 19th-century component. Table 10 presents the percentages of the functional types for the artifacts found within the late 18th-century and early 19th-century component of Site 44AX0223.



Figure 89: Large Column Footers Near Trench 17, View to Southwest



Figure 90: North End of Trench 19, View to North

Table 10: South's Functions for the Late 18th-/Early 19th-Century Component

South's Function	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	494	77.19%
Architectural	144	22.50%
Clothing	1	0.16%
Tobacco	1	0.16%
Total	640	100.00%

Kitchen Group

Kitchen Group artifacts represent 77.19% (n=494) of the total component sample that could be assigned to a functional group. The Kitchen Group typically includes items such as ceramics, bottle glass, cutlery, and various kitchen utensils and cooking vessels. Ceramics composed 84.2% of the Kitchen Group assemblage within the borders of the early component (Table 11).

Table 11: Ceramic Ware Type for the Late 18th-/Early 19th-Century Component

Ware Type	Quantity	Percent
Pearlware (1780-1830)	136	32.69%
Creamware (1762-1820)	122	29.33%
Refined white earthenware	73	17.55%
Redware	33	7.93%
Stoneware	27	6.49%
Hard paste porcelain	13	3.13%
Whiteware (1820-1900+)	7	1.68%
Tin glazed earthenware (1700-1800)	2	0.48%
Black basalt stoneware (1750-1820)	1	0.24%
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)	1	0.24%
Refined redware (1800-1840)	1	0.24%
Total	416	100.00%

As seen above, pearlware accounts for 32.69% (n=136) and creamware accounts for 29.33% (n=122) of the recovered ceramic assemblage (Figure 91). Pearlware was a popular ware type manufactured and sold between 1780 and 1830 and creamware was a

slightly earlier ware type manufactured and sold between 1762 and 1820. Refined white earthenware is usually applied to white bodied refined ceramics to which a manufacturing method cannot be determined. In this case, the refined white earthenware sherds are likely either pearlware or creamware and compose almost 17.55% (n=73) of the assemblage. Whiteware, a ceramic ware type commonly recovered on domestic sites beginning in the mid-19th century, only composes 1.68% (n=7) of the component assemblage. This suggests that either the domestic occupancy of this area concluded shortly after 1820 or the buried plowed stratum was no longer open for deposit. Finally, isolated finds of black basalt stoneware, Jackfield, tin-glazed earthenware, refined redware were also recovered. These ware types are not uncommon on mid to late 18th-century and early 19th-century domestic sites with a dominant presence of pearlware and creamware sherds.



Figure 91: Refined and Utilitarian Ceramics

Row 1: Underglaze Blue and Overglazed Enamelled Red (1765-1810) Hand Painted Hard Paste Porcelain; Black Basalt (1750-1820)

Row 2: Polychrome Hand Painted (1780-1835), Green Shell Edge (1780-1830), and Blue Transfer Printed Pearlware (1787-1830); Black (1825-1875+) and Blue (1830-1865+) Transfer Printed Whiteware

Row 3: Annular Trail Slipped (1792-1830) and Brown Glazed Redware; Cobalt Hand Painted and Salt Glazed Stoneware

The Kitchen Group ceramic sherds recovered from the early component at Site 44AX0223 included refined and utilitarian ware types; Ceramic wares are typically divided into these two general categories based on typical use and method of manufacture. Refined wares or tablewares were utilized for dining, drinking, or serving.

Some archeologists have argued that refined wares could have fulfilled both a utilitarian purpose and served as objects that could display and indicate the socioeconomic class of the owner; in general, a significantly higher ratio of refined to utilitarian ceramics suggests occupants of a higher socioeconomic status, though other factors such as site function, availability of wares, and personal preference can be factors in the constitution of an assemblage. Coarse earthenwares were more crudely made than tablewares and much less expensive; specific forms include bowls, milk pans, storage jars and bottles and pipkins, and could also include vessels for other utilitarian functions, such as chamber pots, trinket trays, and small slave pots. The presence of coarse earthenware ceramics is often taken as an indicator of kitchen- or food-related activities or of a separate kitchen structure, as coarse earthenware ceramics were typically utilized for food production and storage.

Table 12 presents the quantifications of refined and utilitarian wares in the ceramic assemblage within the component. As seen, refined ceramics are more highly represented than utilitarian wares within the total component assemblage, accounting for 85.20% (n=334) and 14.80% (n=58) of the ceramic assemblage, respectively. The ratio is not uncommon for free domestic sites during the 18th and 19th century, nor particularly uncommon for the domestic areas assigned to enslaved laborers, though a ratio more bent towards a higher concentration of coarse utilitarian wares is more often the case.

Table 12: Refined vs. Utilitarian for the Late 18th-/Early 19th-Century Component

Ware Type	Quantity	Percent
Refined	334	85.20%
Utilitarian	58	14.80%
Total	392	100.00%

The level of decoration that appears on the sherds of refined ceramic wares has been seen as an indicator of the owner's socioeconomic status, as studies of ceramic prices in the 18th and 19th centuries have indicated that decorated wares invariably were more expensive than undecorated wares (Table 13) (Miller 1980; 1992). Scaling ceramic decoration into four levels, with undecorated wares being the least expensive and transfer-printed wares the most expensive, can provide an economic assessment of site occupants, at least as represented by their ceramic purchases.

Table 13: Ceramic Degree of Decoration for the Late 18th-/Early 19th-Century Component

Ceramic Type	Quantity	Percent
Undecorated	268	86.17%
Hand painted	32	10.29%
Minimal	8	2.57%
Transfer printed	3	0.96%
Total	311	100.00%

Refined sherds of sufficient size and with remaining glaze were assessed by degree of decoration. Undecorated tablewares accounted for the majority of the ceramics recovered from the site (86.17 %, n=286). Only 13.82% of the tableware sherds had some form of decoration. Thus, the ceramics from the early component exhibit a lower degree of decoration, suggesting a lower socioeconomic level of the site occupants. However, a substantial portion of the ceramic assemblage consisted of very small burned sherds, likely leading to the higher counts of wares classified as undecorated and classified as refined white earthenware rather than creamware, pearlware, or whiteware.

Non-architectural glass artifacts composed 22.10% (n=118) of the Kitchen Group assemblage within the early component of the site. The majority of the glass artifacts were unidentified fragments (55.08%, n=65); all of the glass was either unidentified flat glass, bottle/jar glass fragments, or tableware fragments.

As seen in Table 14, the 25 fragments of contact mold (1810-1880) glass were the only examples in the recovered glass assemblage that were temporally related to the ceramic assemblage. The remaining temporally diagnostic glass artifacts were related to late 19th-century and 20th-century intrusions into the Apb stratum, potentially displaced during mechanical excavation. These artifacts could also indicate that the plowed stratum was exposed and open for the deposition of artifacts into the 20th century; however, domestic or industrial activity conducted in this area would have likely left a denser assemblage of automatic bottle machine, chilled iron mold, and clear manganese glass fragments if the Apb was open for deposit at this time.

Table 14: Glass Technology for the Late 18th-/Early 19th-Century Component

Technology	Quantity	Percent
Unidentified	65	55.08%
Contact mold (1810-1915)	25	21.19%
Automatic bottle machine (1907-present)	22	18.64%
Lead	4	3.39%
Chilled iron mold (1880-1930)	1	0.85%
Clear manganese (1880-1915)	1	0.85%
Total	118	100.00%

Architectural Group

Architectural Group artifacts represent 25.99 % (n=190) of the total component sample, approximately half of which were nails (n=84). Table 15 shows the distribution of nail types within the component. Wrought iron nails represented the majority of the assemblage (n=62, 75.61%). Wrought or hand-forged nails were the only available nails in the region prior to circa 1790 when manufacturers began to supply machine cut nails in quantity, and these competed with wrought nails until circa 1830, when machine headed cut nails appeared, replacing those with hand finished heads (Lanier and Herman 1997:94-95). Four machine cut nails were recovered from the Apb stratum and constitute only 4.88% of the nail assemblage. A single wire nail, a common feature of 20th-century sites, was recovered within the Apb stratum. Mechanically excavating through the upper strata, which contained a substantial presence of 20th-century artifacts and activity, to expose the buried stratum may have caused the intrusion of this artifact.

Table 15: Nail Technology

Nail Manufacture	Total	
	Quantity	Percent
Wrought	62	75.61%
Unidentified	15	18.29%
Cut (post-1790)	4	4.88%
Wire (1890-present)	1	1.22%
Total	82	100.00%

A substantial assemblage of windowpane glass was also recovered (n=61), including potash, soda, and lime soda glass fragments (Table 16). The vast majority (98.39%) of the windowpane glass recovered from the Apb was identified as pre-1864 varieties, primarily potash. Windowpane glass combined with other architectural elements like brick and nails indicate the presence of a structure and most likely a domicile, rather than outbuildings like barns, privies, etc.

Table 16: Windowpane Glass

Technology	Quantity	Percent
Pre-1864	61	98.39%
Post-1864	1	1.61%
Total	62	100.00%

Other Functional Groups

The remaining artifacts (n=2) include a single porcelain Prosser Button (post-1840) and a kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragment. These artifacts represent a very low-density sub-assemblage making up a total of 0.32% of the overall functional assemblage. It is common for kitchen- and architecture-related artifacts to dominate domestic sites dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, and for artifacts from the remaining functional groups to make up very small percentages of the total artifact assemblage; the absence of one or more of the remaining groups from an assemblage might be interpreted as evidence that the occupants of the site were possessed of very limited economic means.

Site Chronology and Site Occupants

The Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) for the ceramic assemblage of a site is supposed to represent the mid-point of the period of site occupation; however, the sample size must be sufficient to produce accurate results. Further, the calculations can be skewed earlier or later by various factors; the presence of curated or second-hand ceramics in an assemblage would tend to produce a date that is earlier than the actual mid-point of site occupation, while the use of sherd counts rather than sherd weight may result in bias where ware types with later end dates of manufacture were more fragmented and thus over-represented in the calculations, skewing the MCD later.

Following South (1977) and Miller's (1992) revision of South's dates, an MCD of 1796 was calculated for the late 18th-century/early 19th-century component of Site 44AX0223 (Table 17).

Table 17: Mean Ceramic Date for the Late 18th-/Early 19th-Century Component

Mean Ceramic Date	South	Miller
Date	1796.31	1796.55
Quantity	268	269

The temporal range of occupation, rather than the mid-point of occupation, can be inferred by the relative proportions of ceramic types in the artifact assemblage where a manufacturing date range has been established. The recovered ceramic sherds that are useful in attempting to establish the temporal range of the early component of Site 44AX0223 included two refined types that were common in the mid-18th/early 19th century. Pearlware (1780-1830) represents the most abundant ceramic ware type recovered from the site, composing about 32% (n=136) of the temporally diagnostic ceramic assemblage, though only slightly more abundant than creamware (1762-1820) (n=122, 29%). Pearlware was a popular ware type in the late 18th and early 19th century and eventually led to the decline of creamware. Great quantities of creamware were not being imported to the Chesapeake region until 1770 (Martin 1994:176-178), and by the 1780s it essentially supplanted most of the other imported ceramic ware types (Miller, et al. 1994:223), with the exception of pearlware. Pearlware's popularity eventually led to a decline in the popularity of creamware. The nearly even distribution of pearlware and creamware suggest the occupation of this site occurred around the transition of the ware types between 1770 and 1820. The near complete lack of whiteware in the assemblage, which was a popular ware-type that led to the decline of pearlware usage by 1820-1830, suggests the domestic occupation did not extend deeply into the second quarter of the 19th century.

The recovered nail assemblage of a site can be useful to establish or refine generalized dates for sites; although nail types cannot conclusively date a structure, temporal patterns of occupation, alteration, and use may be interpreted from the nail assemblage. A total of 62 wrought iron nails were recovered, accounting for approximately 75.61% of the nail assemblage; only four machine cut iron nails (post-1790) were recovered from the component, accounting for 4.88% of the nail assemblage. Therefore, the nail assemblage suggests a possible structure built prior 1790, with portions repaired or sub-structures erected after that date. The windowpane assemblage, consisting primarily of pre-1864 varieties, adds to the potential date range of the occupation. These temporally diagnostic architectural elements provide evidence that is consistent with the ceramic assemblage, which exhibited a mid-point of occupation at 1796 via MCD and an overall occupation range from the mid-18th century to the early 19th century.

Of the relatively small quantity of temporally diagnostic bottle/jar and tableware glass fragments recovered at the site, the type of glass manufacturing technology and, thus, dates of production were identifiable for only approximately 36.3% (n=37) of the

recovered glass assemblage. Contact mold glass (1810-1880), a commonly recovered manufacture type on 19th-century sites, was the largest portion of the glass assemblage (63.73%, n=65). The remaining 14 fragments of temporally diagnostic glass date to the late 19th century and 20th century. These fragments were likely intrusive artifacts not associated with the occupation of the early component, probably deposited into the Apb as contamination during the mechanical removal of the overlying fill soils.

Generally, the entire artifact assemblage supports an interpretation of an occupation of the early component at Site 44AX0223 beginning in the second half of the 18th century and ending shortly after 1820, though the ground surface may have been open to casual refuse deposit into the second half of the 19th century. This interpretation is supported by the significant majority of creamware, pearlware, and wrought iron nails, and the relative lack of whiteware and machine cut nails.

According to the extensive documentary study produced for this project area (Sipe and Rotenstein 2011), the land was a part of a large plantation owned by Parthenia Alexander Massey Dade and her husband Townshend Dade having inherited it from Parthenia's father, Robert Alexander, in 1735. In that deed, Robert leaves money for agricultural buildings to be constructed on the tracts. The authors of the documentary study suggest that this is evidence that the lands in question, including the project area, were largely uncultivated at that time. The project area was part of a larger tract within the Dade holdings and while it is possible there was agricultural or commercial activity on the property it is just as likely it was held as an investment. The tract was sold to a series of real estate speculators including William Hartshorne in 1778, Jacob Harman in 1779, and Dr. Elisha Dick in 1786.

Dr. Dick conveyed several parcels that overlap the current project area to Phillip Richard Fendall in the same year that he acquired it. Philip Fendall was involved with commercial and financial ventures, including real estate during the late 18th century. At the time of the acquisition of these tracts, Philip Fendall resided at 614 Oronoco Street in Alexandria. The tracts acquired from Dr. Dick were folded into a farm used to supply foodstuffs for his family and servants (Miller 1992b: 110). Therefore, it is unlikely that the 18th-/19th-century component at 44AX0223 is related to the occupation of the Fendall family but certainly may represent agricultural and domestic activity on the farm by tenant farmers or enslaved laborers between 1786 and Philip Fendall's death in 1805.

In 1806, saddled by her husband's financial debts, Mary Fendall leased the farm to an Alexandria hotelkeeper, John Gadsby. The lease entrusted Gadsby to maintain the property including orchards, fences, gates, hedges, and the garden. He was also charged with keeping access to the walled graveyard available to Mary and her family. No mention on how Gadsby used the land is made within the documentary study, but as a hotel and tavernkeeper his enslaved laborers could have been placed there to provide provisions for Gadsby's business or to simply reside on the property. In 1808, the lease of

the Fendall Farm is conveyed to Edward Lloyd, who was also possessed of several enslaved laborers and was likely involved in the slave trade that was a mainstay of Alexandria at the time. Similar to Gadsby, nothing is known about how Lloyd may have used the property or how long.

Finally, by 1828, after Mary Fendall's death, the property was sold at auction, but no deed exists to indicate to whom it was conveyed. An 1836 deed shows a portion of the Fendall farm had been conveyed to Thomas Swann of Alexandria, who in turn conveyed the lands to William D. Nutt. The property is possessed and exchanged by speculators until all of the Fendall properties are consolidated in 1881 and conveyed to Charles C. and John B. Smoot, who were part owners of a successful tannery. There is no evidence on what activities were present on the parcel during the Smoot ownership, but historic maps show the land as largely undeveloped.

The Fendall family and the two lessees are the most likely contributors to the late 18th-/early 19th-century component at Site 44AX0223, between the Fendall's acquisition of the property in 1786 until 1828 when the property was auctioned off and Edward Lloyd's lease was presumably ended. None of the property owners actually resided on the property; instead the historic component represents either agricultural activity at the site, domestic activity related to tenant farmer or enslaved laborers residing on the property, or both.

Organization and Built Environment

As established in the previous section, the likely occupants of Site 44AX0223 were tenants or enslaved laborers working and/or living on the property for the Fendall family, John Gadsby, or Edward Lloyd between 1786 and 1828. The remnants of this occupation were recovered from a buried plowed stratum capped by layers of fill and truncated or removed entirely beyond the boundary of the component as established by the current investigations.

Artifact distribution maps were produced and analyzed in order to interpret possible locations for either buildings or discrete activity areas that may suggest the presence of a structure within the portion of the late 18th-/early 19th-century component that was recorded during the investigations of the property.

Figure 92 shows the distribution of all artifacts recovered within Apb contexts. Artifact concentrations are high in Block F and Block A, but a closer inspection of those areas show higher concentration of retained brick fragments rather than other domestic items. Regardless of the brick artifacts, the assemblage is dispersed somewhat evenly across the span of Block E, Block F and Block A, which is a large area. The entire assemblage is characterized by extremely low functional diversity. A negligible percentage of Clothing and Tobacco functional categories was recovered, which included only one Prosser button and one kaolin pipe stem. Domestic yard spaces or even areas around agricultural outbuildings would normally yield more of these items.

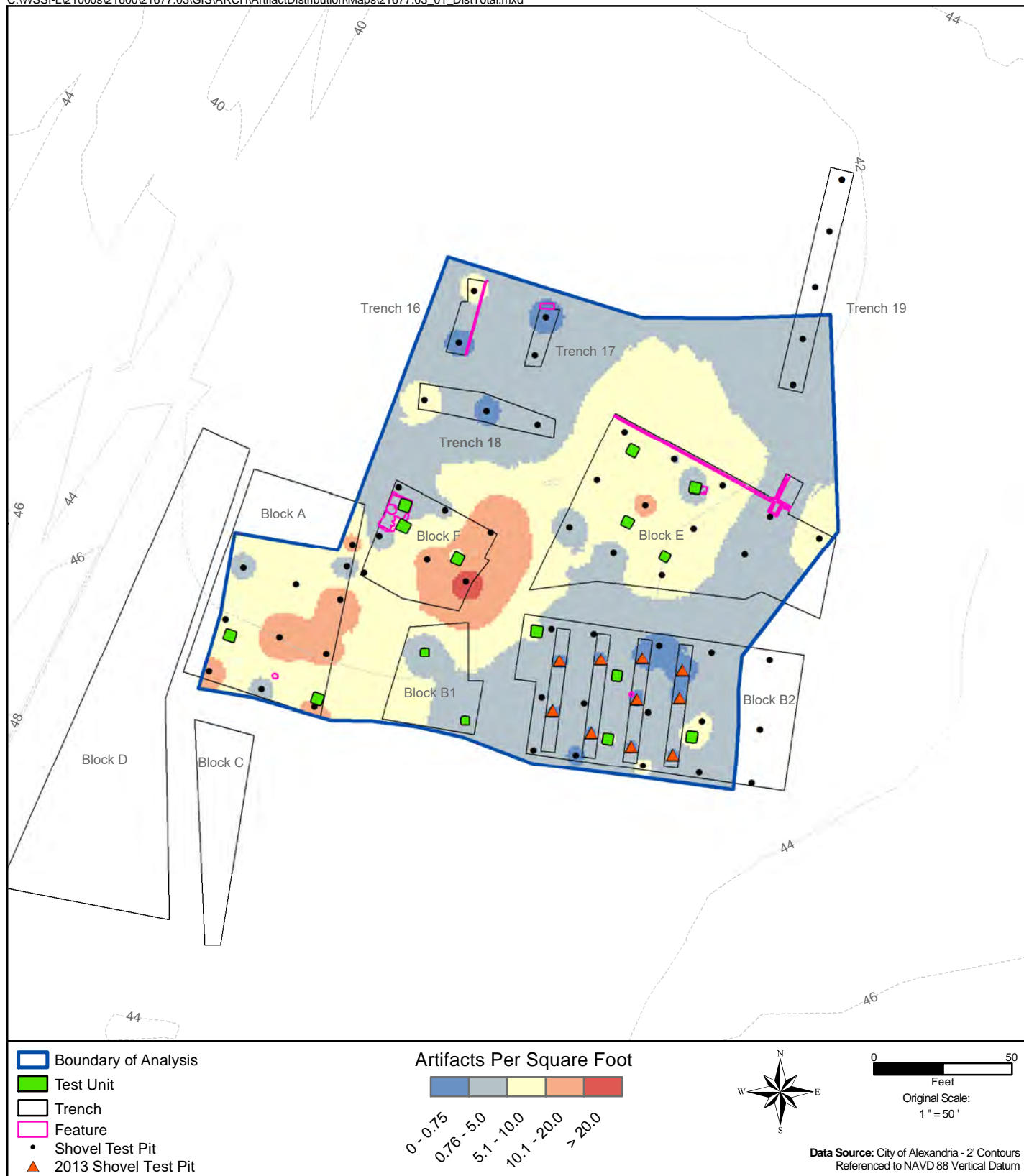


Figure 92: Distribution of Total Artifacts

No structural features associated with the late 18th-/early 19th-century component were recorded during the investigations, but structural materials were recovered. Relevant structural materials included 62 wrought iron nails, four machine cut nails, and 61 windowpane fragments. Figure 93 shows the distribution of wrought and machine cut nails is similar to the overall assemblage, with a distinct concentration in portions of Block F, Block E, and Block A. Finally, Figure 94 shows the distribution of pre-1864 windowpane glass fragments. The windowpane glass follows the same pattern with higher concentrations in Block A, Block F, and Block E.

The Apb in all of the blocks, where it was present, was characterized by significant mineralization including iron staining and manganese flecking, represented as Apb2. A culturally sterile E horizon was recorded in portions of Block B2. These elements suggest that this portion of the Fendall Farm was low lying and prone to flooding or standing water. The area was also covered in thick clay caps apparently designed to bring this section of the project area to a higher elevation in order to be level for modern building purposes, resulting in the Apb being protected unlike areas evident on the east sides of Area E, Area B2, and the north side of Trench 19.

The lack of functional diversity in the recovered assemblage, the lack of subsurface architectural features (e.g., privies, root cellars, post holes, foundation trenches, etc.), and the stratigraphic evidence suggest that the site location represents a low-lying wet portion of the Fendall Farm that functioned as a refuse disposal area rather than the location of a structure. However, the former structures may have been potentially close by, perhaps toward the rail lines on the west, surrounding Payne Street to the south, or immediately east of the test blocks; grading associated with modern development within the project area has eliminated the Apb in these areas, suggesting that they were at a higher elevation compared to the low-lying portions of the site where the Apb was preserved.

20th Century Component – Mutual Ice Company

The 20th-century component is present throughout the entire project area in the form of a destruction fill that contained modern building material distributed through roughly 3 to 4 feet worth of fill layers overlying either the late 18th-/early 19th-century component or culturally sterile subsoil in the locations where these earlier layers have been removed or destroyed. No artifacts were retained from within these fill layers.

The partially intact portion of this component is represented by architectural features including Features 4, 6, and 7. Features 4 and 6 represent different sections of the same structure depicted on the 1949 aerial photograph and 1941 Sanborn maps (Figure 95 and 96). On the 1931 Sanborn Map, there are three buildings in the area including one that shows the same jut out to the south as Feature 4 (Figure 95). The same area is occupied by three buildings labelled as a “Restaurant”, “Supply”, and “Garage” on a 1934 plat (Figure 97).



Figure 93: Distribution of Wrought and Cut Nails

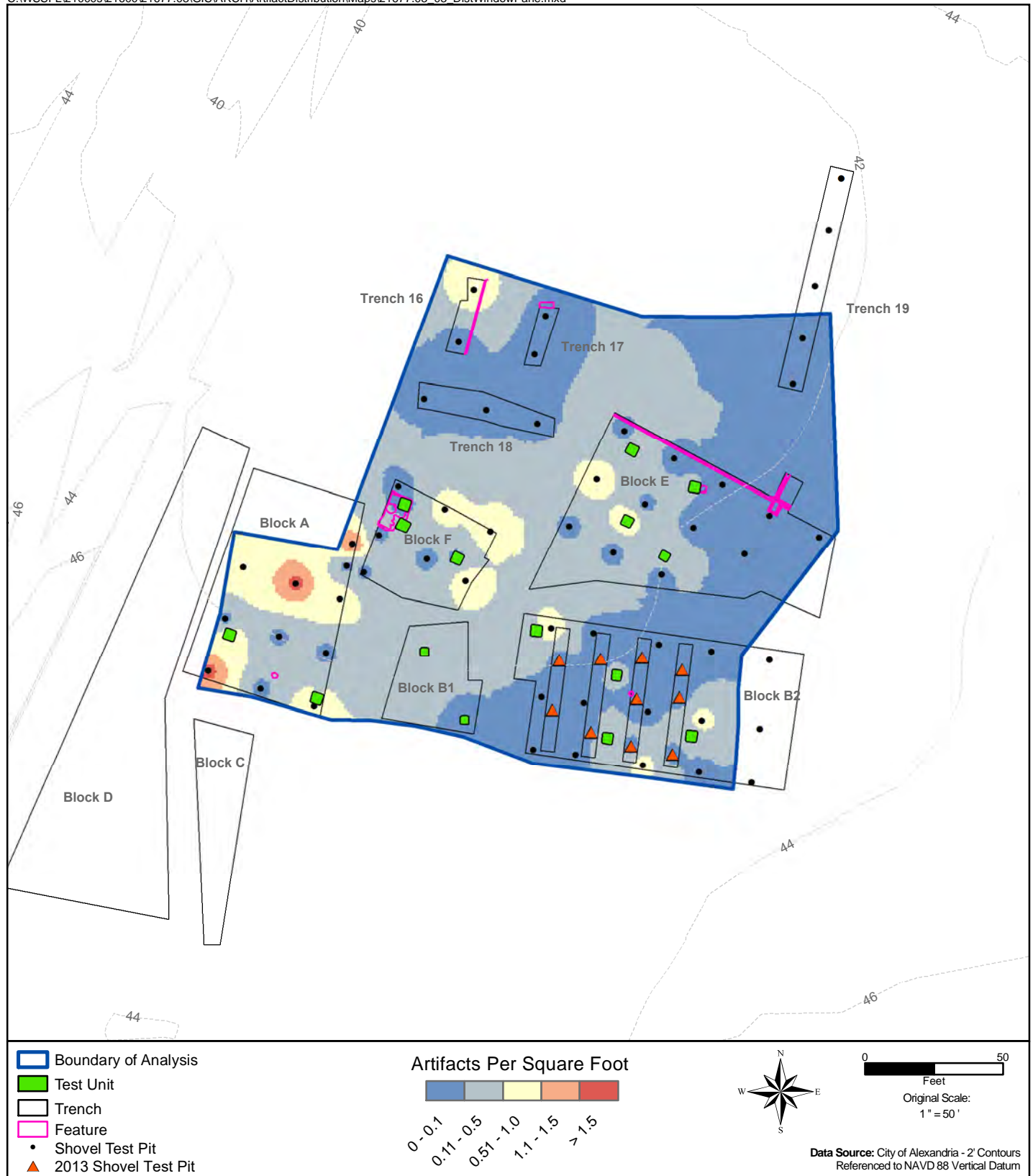


Figure 94: Distribution of Windowpane Glass

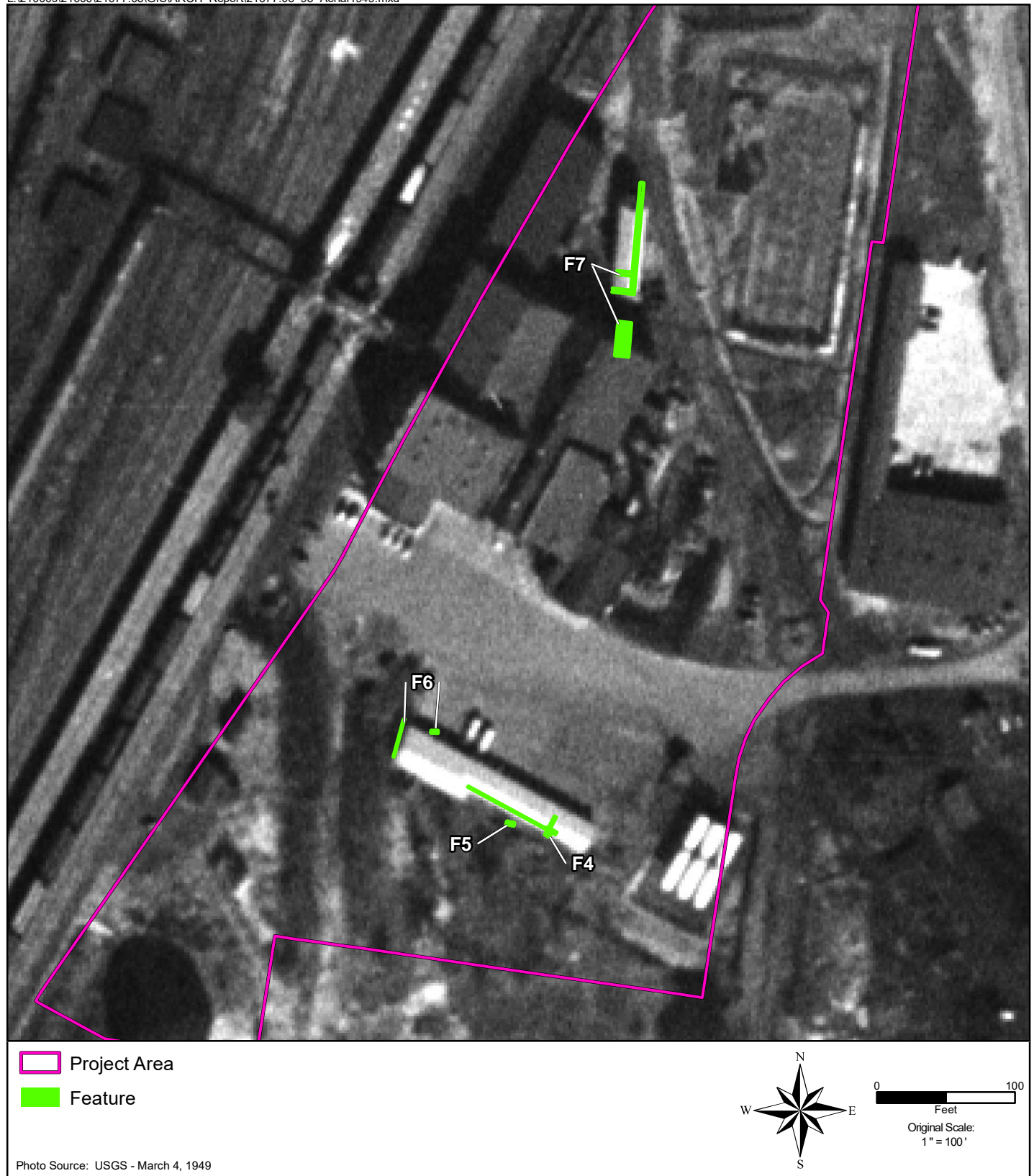


Figure 95: March 1949 Black and White Imagery

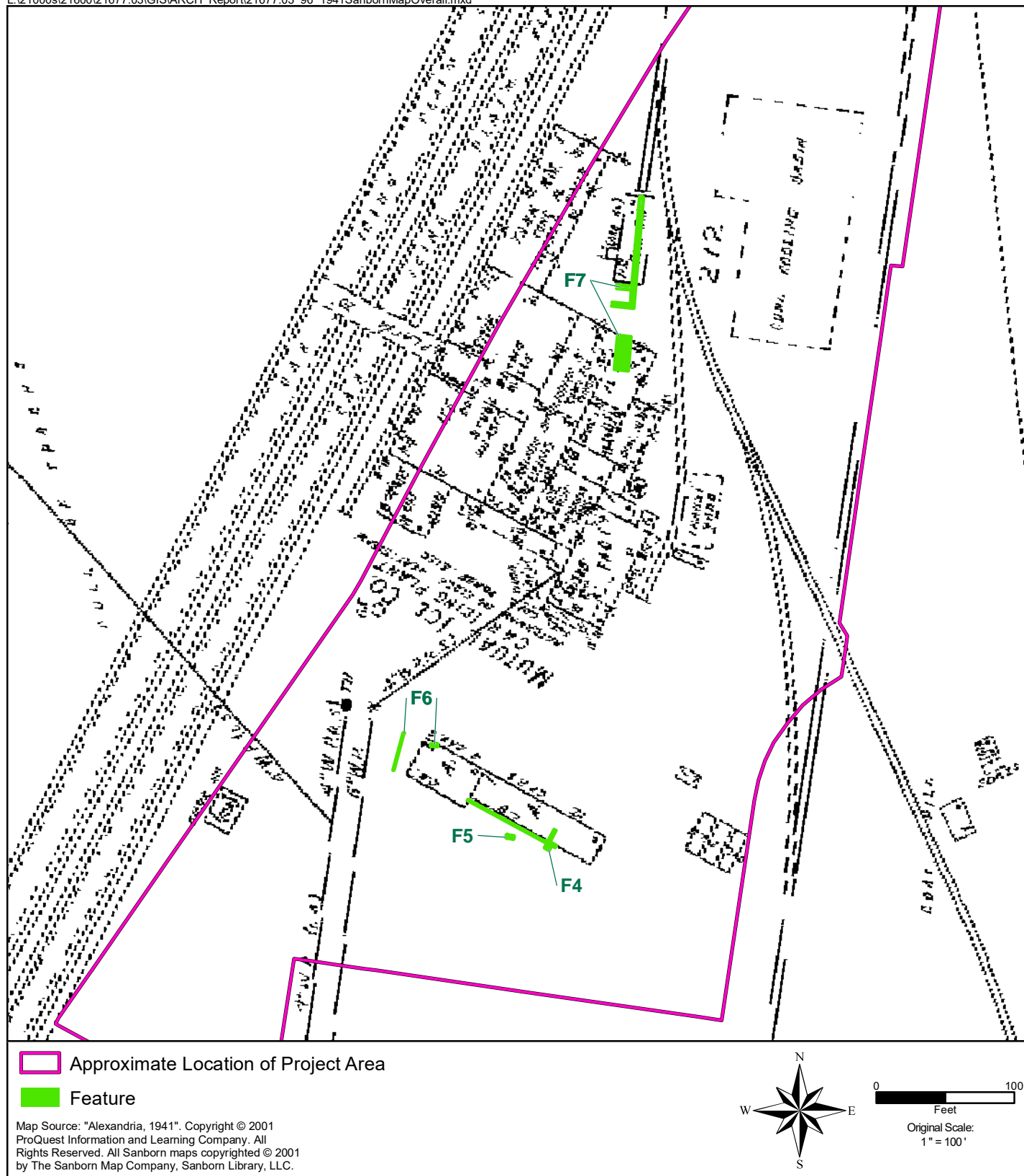
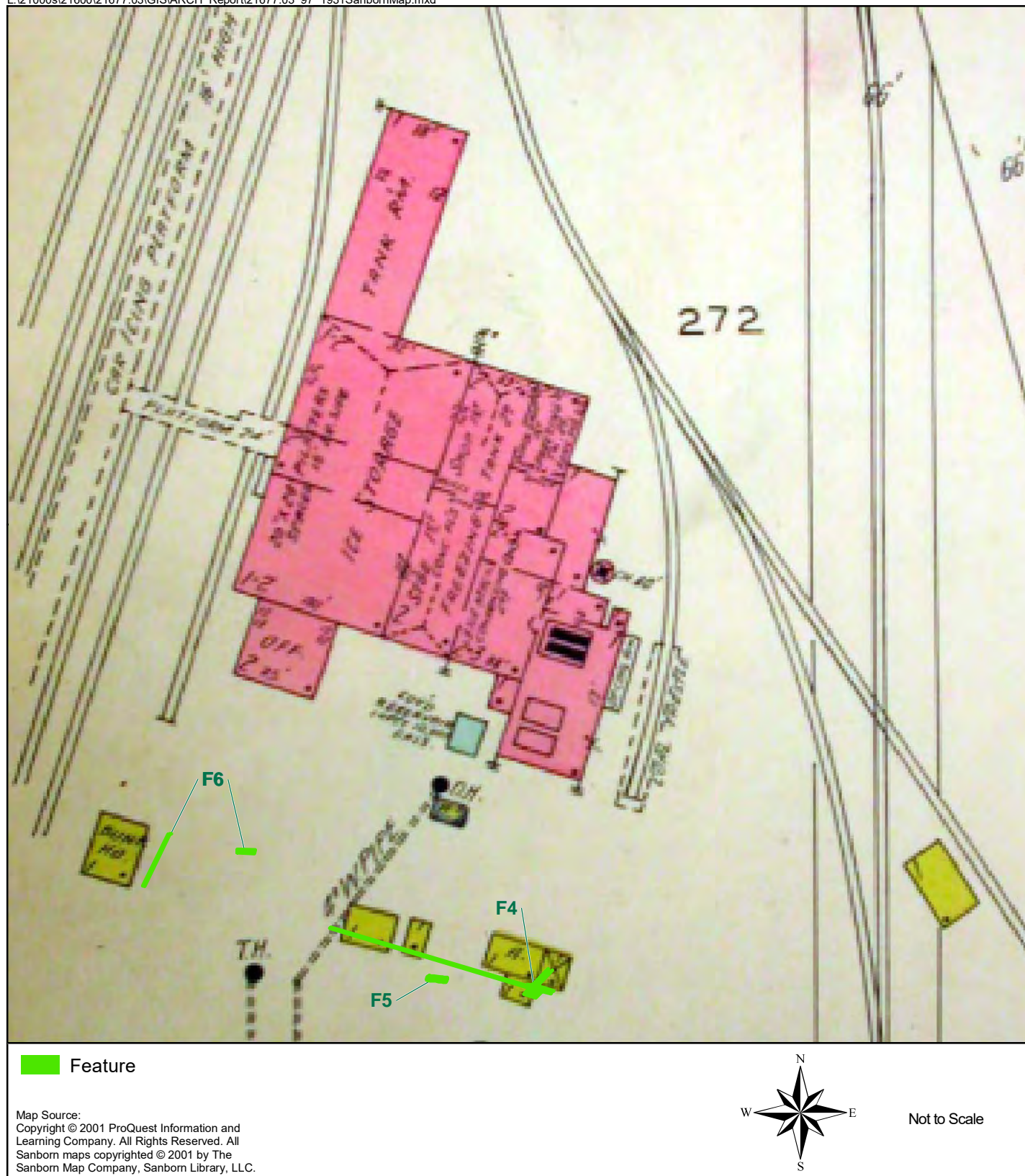


Figure 96: 1941 Sanborn Map



**Figure 97: 1931 Sanborn Map
Mutual Ice Company, Potomac Yard**

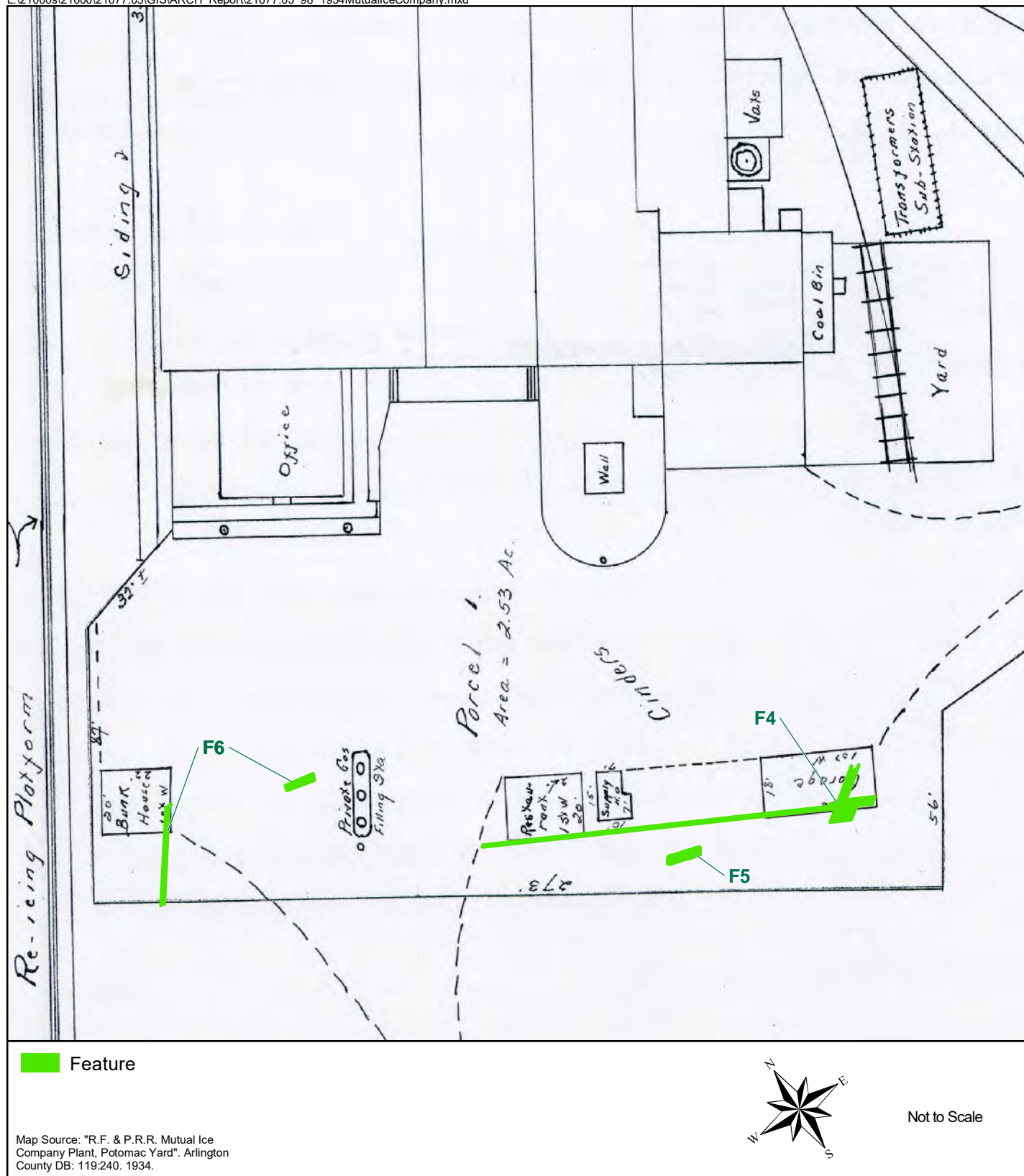


Figure 98: 1934 Mutual Ice Company Plat Map

By 1941, all three buildings are subsumed into one large building corresponding more accurately with Feature 4's location. The Documentary Study (Sipe and Rotenstein 2011) claims the garage was enlarged to its present structure to accommodate 12 cars between 1934 and 1941 effectively subsuming the three structures that previously were present.

This could explain why Feature 3 and Blocks F and E have sections of the soil that smelled strongly of gasoline. No corresponding soil features or occupational deposits were recorded surrounding this building, except for Feature 5. The plant closed in 1969 and most of the buildings were demolished, though portions of the garage appear to be still standing in a 1975 aerial photograph (Figure 99).

Feature 5 was a rectangular (5 by 2 foot) pit excavated through the same clay stratum that the foundations for the expanded garage at Feature 4 were excavated into, located approximately 8 feet south of Feature 4. Fill 2 and Fill 3 of Feature 5 consisted of burned wood, slag, a hinge, burned wire nails, and glass bottles. The automatic bottle machine glass bottles and jars that were recovered did not display any evidence of burning, melting, or heat alteration. A single bottle manufactured by Whithall Tatum & Company (1923-1938, Lockhart, et al. 2019) provides a window of time that the feature was likely infilled. Assuming the bottle is not a curated piece, the feature was potentially infilled prior to the garage expanding to the larger size depicted on the 1941 Sanborn (see Figure 96). Instead, the configuration of buildings immediately adjacent to Feature 5 would have been closer to configuration on the 1931 Sanborn map (see Figure 97) and the 1934 plat map (see Figure 98) showing a garage, a supply shed, and a restaurant. Therefore, Feature 5 likely represents an outbuilding associated with these three buildings, though it is closest to the small Garage.

The artifacts do not provide a significant assemblage to suggest the function of Feature 5 beyond that of a fire pit or a refuse disposal pit. The size and shape of the subterranean element of this building is very similar to privies dating to the 18th and 19th centuries that have been excavated throughout the City of Alexandria; however, no night soils were recorded within the feature. By the mid- and late 19th century most cities had laws regulating the cleaning, disposal of night soils, and decommissioning of privies or outhouses (Geismar 1993). By 1914, the public sewers had not yet reached the northern side of town where the Mutual Ice Company was located (Tercha 2018) and likely did not reach this part of town until the 1930s, supporting an interpretation that the feature may have been a privy. If Feature 5 was a 20th-century outhouse, it is possible that it had a removable bin and that the burned elements in the base of the feature represent the superstructure pushed into the hole during the decommissioning of the privy. Other possible interpretations for the feature include waste disposal, storage shed with a subterranean element related to the three buildings, or a fire pit for heat excavated deeply to avoid wind.

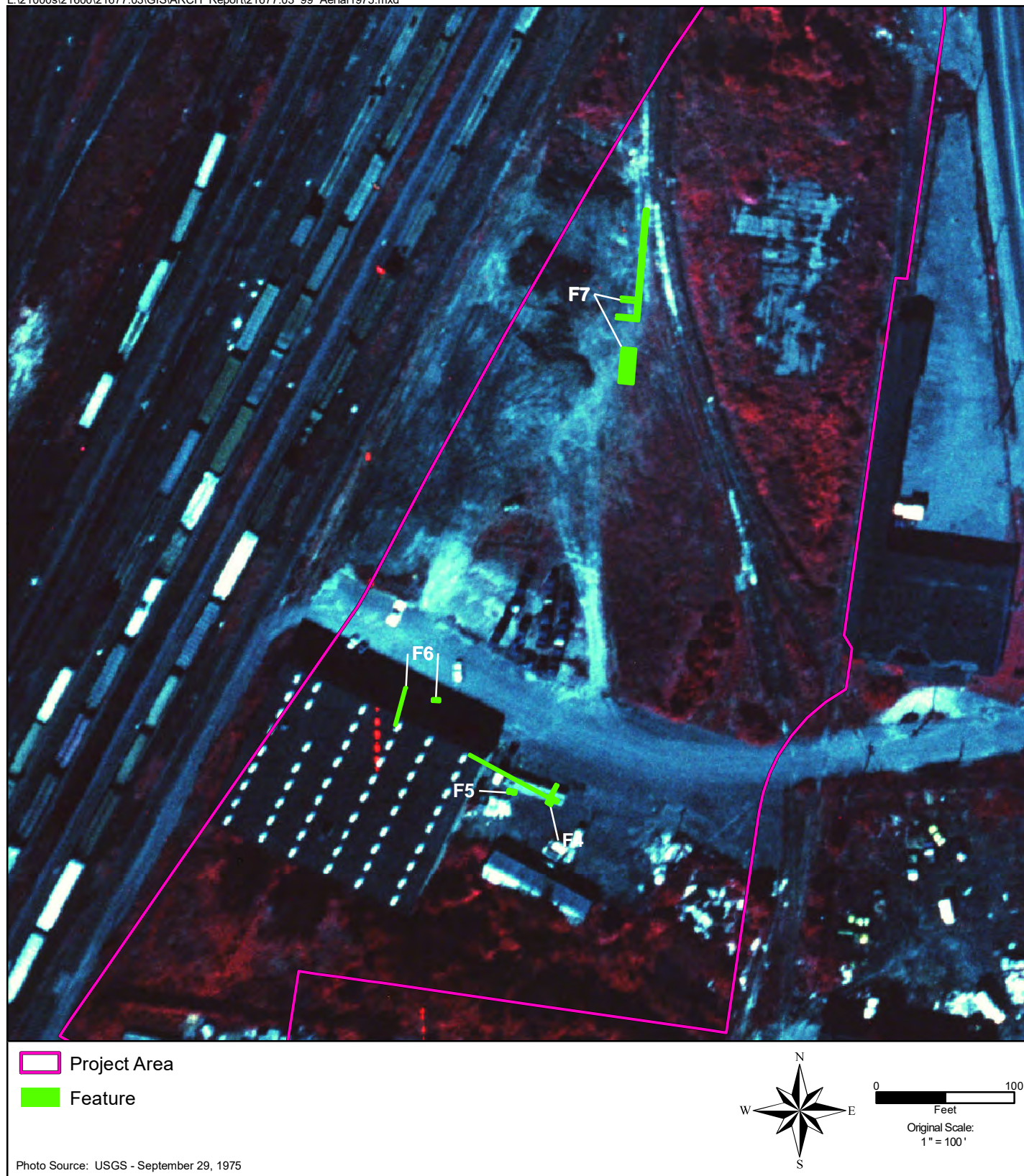


Figure 99: September 1975 Color Infrared Imagery

Feature 7 was a partial foundation of a stand-alone structure likely associated with the Mutual Ice Company, located on the west side of their campus next to the rail lines. Similar to Features 4 and 6, the foundation had no associated deposits related to occupation or activity. Instead, it consisted of the lowest portion of the foundation that were subterranean to any activity associated with Mutual Ice Company operations. This feature was all that remained of an addition labelled as “test room” with a rail spur attached to it depicted on the 1941 Sanborn map (see Figure 96) and the 1949 aerial photograph (see Figure 95). The building associated with the feature was removed from the landscape by 1975 (see Figure 99).

No other intact foundations, feature, or deposits related to the Mutual Ice Company were found during the investigations. The exploratory trenches placed around the northwest portion of the property designed to investigate the main buildings of the factory exhibited extensive disturbance.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An Archeological Investigation and Evaluation (Phase I/II) conducted on the Braddock Gateway at 1100 and 1200 N. Fayette Street in Alexandria, Virginia resulted in the identification of nine archeological features and a buried ground surface (Apb) within the borders of Site 44AX0223 in Alexandria, Virginia. In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, none of the features were deemed significant and no mitigation was conducted. As a result of the investigations, three components were identified and the borders of Site 44AX0223 were extended (Figure 100).

The small prehistoric component consisted of a total of nine pieces of debitage recovered during the excavations in the Apb stratum in all of the large testing blocks (Block A, Block B2, Block F, and Block E) (see Figure 88). The debitage consisted of a variety of biface thinning, primary reduction, and decortication flakes derived from quartz and chalcedony. No finished tools or projectile points were recovered during the excavation. The artifacts represented a small lithic scatter, all from plowed contexts. Most of the area was mechanically stripped to subsoil and no intact prehistoric features were recorded. The prehistoric component does not contain the density or integrity necessary to provide significant data related to prehistoric lifeways in the City of Alexandria. Therefore, it is our opinion that the prehistoric component does not meet Criterion D for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and no further work was recommended.

The late 18th-/19th-century component was represented by an intact Apb stratum at the end of Payne Street that extended north approximately 158 feet and east 159 feet (see Figure 88). The artifacts recovered from the buried ground surface consisted primarily of late 18th- and early 19th-century ceramics, glass, and nails. Stratigraphically, this portion of the project area exhibited characteristics of low-lying, wet soils that were capped in the modern era to level the area for construction, thus protecting the historic ground surface

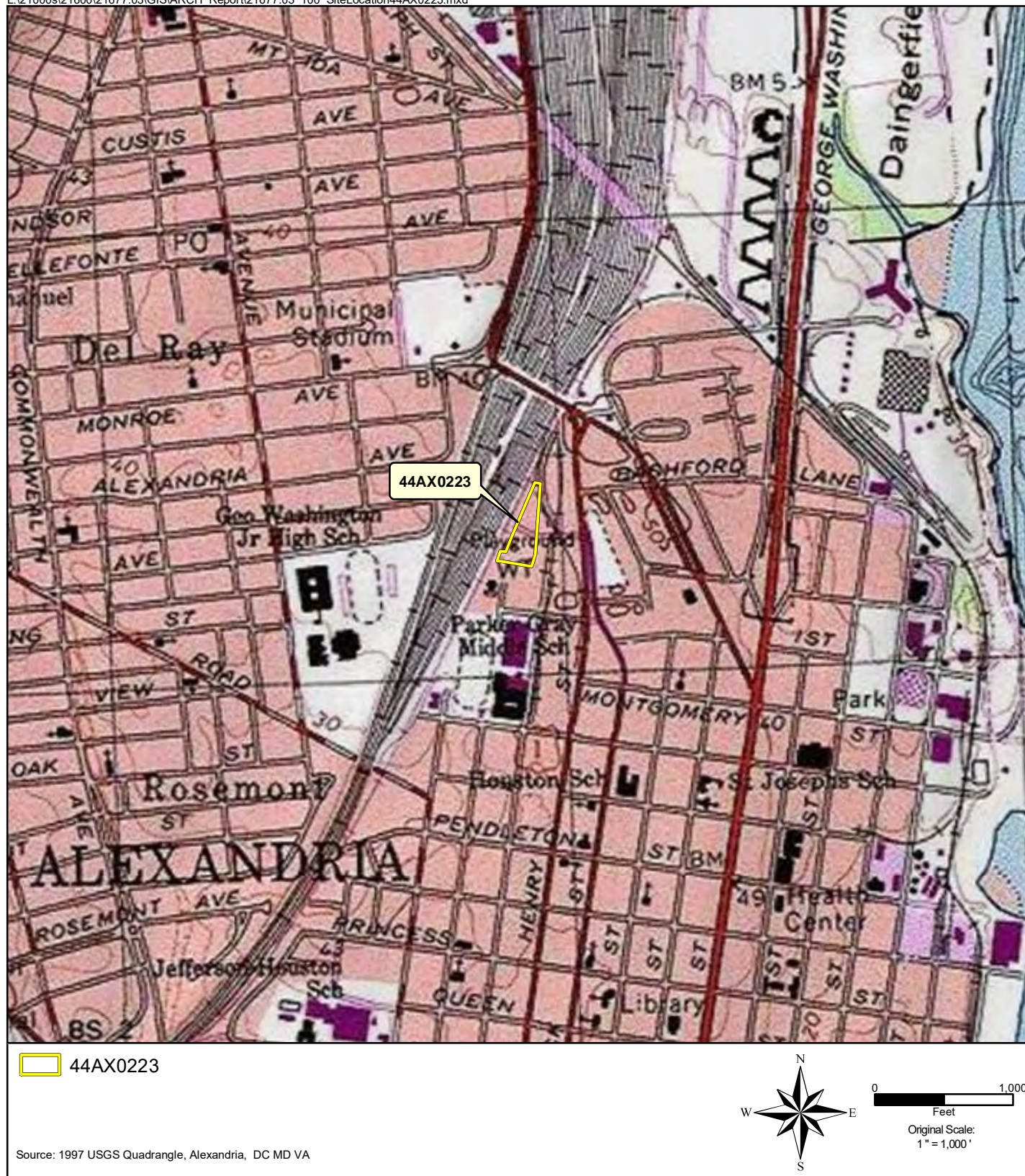


Exhibit 100: 44AX0223 Site Location Map

from disturbance. As a low area, the site location may have been used for refuse disposal and/or represents run-off from an unidentified nearby structure and occupation, possibly located nearby but off property or in a location that has been disturbed and graded, that was pushed into the low area during its demolition. No significant features were recorded during the investigations and the recovered assemblage lacked functional diversity; the lack of functional diversity in the assemblage further suggested that this assemblage was related to refuse disposal rather than the location of a domestic living space or building location. As such, the late 18th-/early 19th-century component of the site is unlikely to yield significant data related to lifeways in Alexandria Virginia during that period and, in our opinion, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the late 18th-/early 19th-century component of the site.

The 20th-century component was present throughout the entire site in the form of a thick layer of destruction fill related to the early 20th-century Mutual Ice Company factory occupation of the property and subsequent modern construction. Three structures related to the factory campus were recorded during the investigations. Feature 4 (including Feature 6) was a cinder block and poured concrete foundation that likely corresponds with an expanded garage building visible on Sanborn maps throughout the century and aerial photographs until 1975. Feature 5 represented an outbuilding, storage shed, fire pit, or outhouse/privy associated with three buildings labelled “Restaurant”, “Supply”, and “Garage” on 1931 and 1934 historic maps (see Figure 97 and 98). The garage on these maps is likely represented by Feature 4 prior to its expansion in 1941 (see Figure 96). Finally, Feature 7 was a partial foundation that may represent a small building labelled as “test room” on the 1941 Sanborn (see Figure 96). The remainder of the facility was removed from the landscape after 1969. The 20th-century component does not contain the density or integrity necessary to provide significant data related to 20th-century activity in the City of Alexandria. In our opinion the 20th-century component of the site is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D and no further work is recommended.

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Appendix I Scope of Work

**SCOPE OF WORK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
BRADDOCK GATEWAY PHASES II AND III
1200 N. FAYETTE ST.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VA**

Revised April 2, 2019

Introduction

The goal of this scope of work is to determine if significant archeological resources, including human burials, are present within the project area. A Documentary Study has been completed for the property; this Scope of Work is for conducting the Archeological Evaluation.

The investigations will include the excavation of backhoe test trenches and machine stripping of surface soils from specific areas to determine if archeological deposits or features, and/or human burials are present. If significant features are encountered (excluding deep shaft features or human burials), this plan calls for their evaluation and, if deemed necessary, test excavations. If a significant site or sites (including the locations of human remains) are discovered as a result of the fieldwork, the sites must be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

The project area is bounded by First Street on the south, North Fayette Street on the east and Potomac Yards to the west (Exhibits 1-3). The property is the site of the former Mutual Ice Company Potomac Yards plant, which operated from 1913 until 1969. The study was initiated in anticipation of the planned development of the project area and the concern that significant archeological resources may be impacted by this construction.

Summary of Results from Documentary Study

A Documentary Study of the ±7-acre Braddock Gateway property at 1200 North Fayette Street in Alexandria, Virginia, was prepared by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for Jaguar Development, L.C. of Fairfax, Virginia (Sipe and Rotenstein 2011).

Documentary research has indicated that the Braddock Gateway property was a part of an estate bequeathed by Robert Alexander to his daughter Parthenia Alexander Massey Dade and her husband Townshend Dade in the mid-18th century. During this period, the lands may have been utilized for the cultivation of tobacco or other crops or as pasture; however, little detailed information is available to support such conclusions. Domestic use of the project area by enslaved laborers or tenants in the 18th century must be considered a possibility; but no solid documentary evidence of such use has been found. In the last quarter of the 18th century, the property history indicates that the project area was a part of a large tract of land that was conveyed to and from businessmen in Philadelphia and

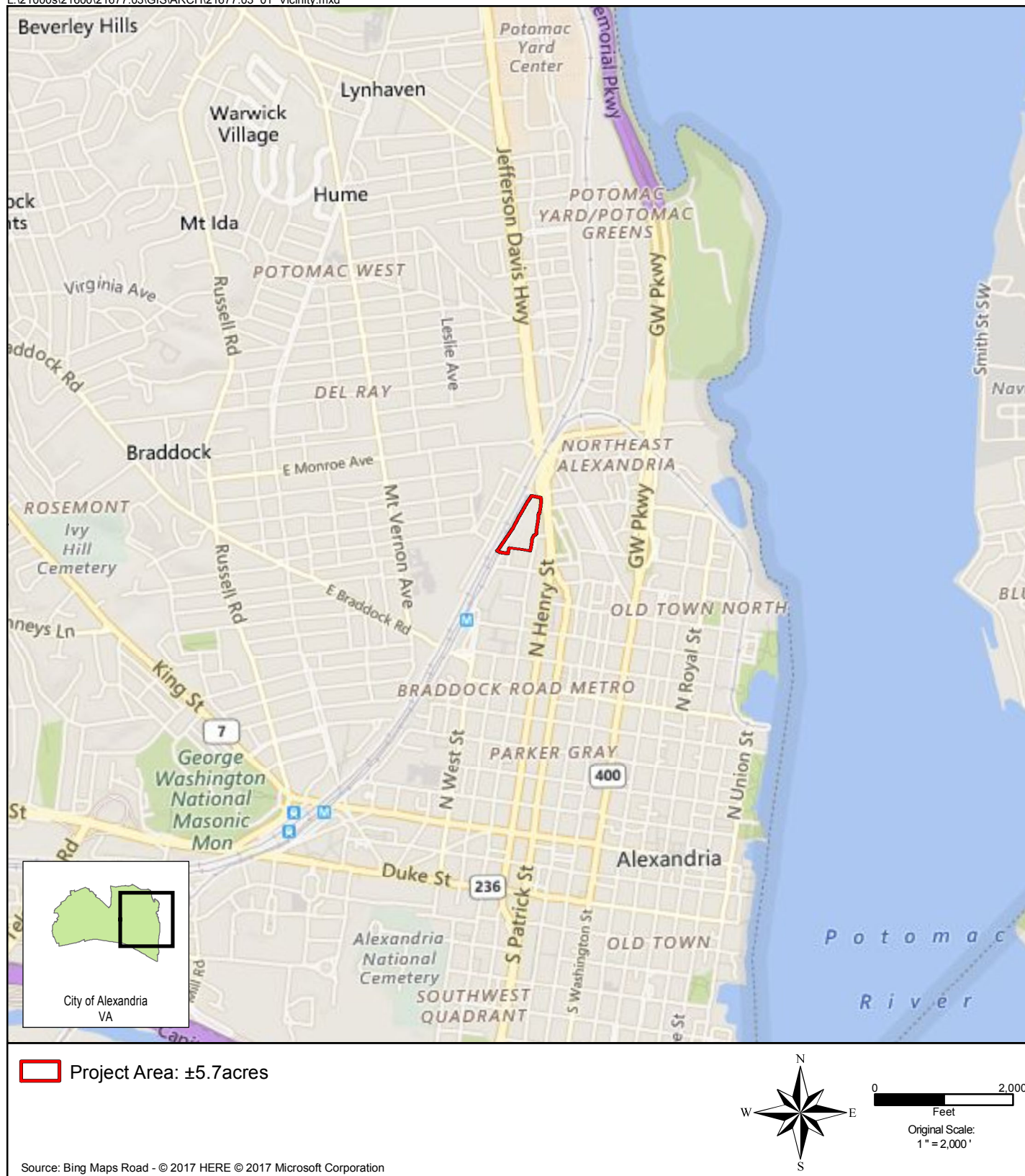


Exhibit 1: Vicinity Map

Longitude: 77°3'2"W
Latitude: 38°49'4"N

Braddock Gateway – Scope of Work for Archaeological Evaluation

WSSI #21677.03 – February 2019 (Revised April 2019)



Exhibit 3: Spring 2018 Natural Color Imagery

Alexandria; including William Hartshorne, Jacob Harman, Baldwin Dade, Elisha Cullen Dick, and Richard Conway. Use of the land by tenants or enslaved laborers remains a possibility during this period of absentee ownership; however, the documents strongly indicate that the various landowners' interest in the property was merely speculative. By the terminal 18th century and into the early 19th century, the property appears to have been owned and leased by several wealthy residents of Alexandria. The northern portion of the property became, in the late 18th century, a part of Phillip Richard Fendall's Fendall Farm. The southern portion of the project area was contained within a parcel owned by John Gadsby and Jacob Hoffman, amongst others. During this period, the properties that included the project area were likely used as farms, pasture and household or market gardens by the various landowners or lessees. As all these individuals were documented slave owners it is possible that enslaved laborers were residing on the property during this period, though no documentary evidence identifying specific residents on the property was found; however, the lack of documentary evidence is not uncommon with sites associated with enslaved Africans or African Americans, free blacks, or tenants.

Following the bankruptcy and death of Phillip Richard Fendall, Fendall Farm was leased by John Gadsby and Edward Lloyd prior to circa 1820. Notations in a deed, Fendall's will and a diary from the period indicates that the Fendall Family cemetery was present on Fendall Farm. Although research conducted for this study has demonstrated that a portion of the project area was a part of Fendall Farm, the location of the cemetery remains unknown and it may or may not be located on the Braddock Gateway property.

By the mid-19th century, the property history is again characterized by what appears to be speculative interest with multiple conveyances between wealthy businessmen and investors in Alexandria and Baltimore. During this period, free African Americans may have leased property near or within the project area. Although no specific details concerning such use of the property subject to this research were found, documentary evidence does indicate that a community of free African Americans had formed just south of the project area after circa 1830. In the early 20th century, the vicinity of the study area was the site of industrial development in Alexandria and, in 1913, the Mutual Ice Company Potomac Yard plant was built within the project area. No maps or records were located that identify buildings on the property prior to 1913.

Review of the Potential for the Presence of Archeological Sites

A full assessment of the potential for significant intact prehistoric and historic archeological sites to be located within the project area was presented in the Documentary Study. Summarily, based on the lack of evidence in the property history for buildings located on the site or for specific use of the property prior to the 20th century and evidence from geotechnical testing that construction and demolition in the 20th century has resulted in significant ground disturbance; the potential for intact archeological features and significant prehistoric sites and historic sites predating the 20th century is, with the following exception, low.

As previously stated, primary sources indicate that the late-18th- or early 19th- century Fendall family cemetery was located on the 35-acre Fendall Farm and it is possible that the cemetery is located on the Braddock Gateway property as the property was a part of the farm. Several local historians believe that the cemetery was located near the north end of Payne Street or otherwise south of the no longer extant Mutual Ice Company garage on the Braddock Gateway property. No definitive information was obtained on the number of interments within the cemetery or the specific identifies of these interments. It is believed that Phillip Richard Fendall was likely interred there in 1805 and his wife Mary was likely buried there in 1827. It is also possible that Elizabeth Steptoe Fendall, Philip Richard Fendall's first wife, who died in 1789, may have also been buried at the cemetery.

Also, there is a moderate to high probability that archeological features and/or deposits associated with the 20th-century use of the property by the Mutual Ice Company are present on the property. The Mutual Ice Company occupied the property, under a lease from the RF&P Railroad, between 1913 and 1969. According to our research, the 1913 Mutual Ice Company plant was a substantial brick building constructed on a deep concrete foundation: Although the plant apparently had no basement or cellar and no underground conduits, various features such as wheel pits and raised concrete machinery platforms, machinery mounts, and the base of the brick smokestack may be preserved. Concrete basins located to the north of the plant and associated electrical and plumbing features may also be found. Additionally, bunkhouses built for migrant laborers at the facility may be archeologically visible and may have associated subsurface features such as open-air hearths, refuse pits, and/or privies.

Summary of Previous Archeological Investigation

An archeological cemetery investigation was conducted in March and April of 2013 within the Braddock Gateway property (Mullen 2013). 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 under a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology.

The primary goal of the cemetery investigation was to determine the presence or absence of human burials within the portions of the property with the highest estimated potential for including the Fendall family cemetery. Previous documentary research and information from local historians placed the location of the cemetery near the terminus of Payne Street.

The testing plan and methodology for investigations within Area B were approved by Alexandria Archaeology in September 2012. The cemetery investigation involved the excavation of blocks or trenches to the depth of undisturbed subsoil with a backhoe equipped with a four-foot wide grading (smooth-bladed) bucket following removal of portions of the asphalt parking lot and fill overburden within Areas B1 and B2 (Exhibit 4).

The archeological investigation conducted in 2013 subdivided Area B; Area B1 was located just north of the end of Payne Street and measured roughly 40 by 30 feet; Area B2 was located to the east of Area B1 (see Exhibit 4). Area B1 was to be completely excavated to subsoil and 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 as this was the maximum distance that would still potentially facilitate the identification of adult graves shaft features that usually measure at least 3 feet long and 3 feet wide. A historic ground surface (Apb horizon) containing artifacts contemporaneous with the Fendall cemetery was located during the investigation and was recorded as Site 44AX0223.

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 uppermost fill strata were mechanically removed without screening across Area B1 and within the trenches in Area B2. Subsequently, 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 to sample the buried plowed stratum.

Test Unit 101 was located within the southeast quadrant of Area B1 (see Exhibit 4). Recovered artifacts included creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1820), undated glass fragments, nail fragments, and brick fragments. 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 4). The artifact assemblage was like the Test Unit 101 assemblage but included several pre-1864 windowpane fragments and one contact mold (1810-1880) bottle glass fragment.

A total of ten shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within the trenches in Area B2. 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 strata. 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 fragments, 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.

One cultural feature was observed during the investigations within the site. A post hole was noted in the excavation wall approximately 36 feet west of the eastern edge of the Area B1 (see Exhibit 4). No cultural materials were observed in the feature profile.

The site currently measures 50 feet by 115 feet but likely extends beyond the limits identified during the testing in 2013. Further archeological work was 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 in the portion of the city.

Area B1 was excavated to subsoil, and no human burials were present. 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.

Proposed Archeological Testing

All aspects of this investigation will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the *City of Alexandria Archeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Additionally, Miss Utility will be consulted before excavations are made. All open excavation units will be fenced when no personnel are present.

The placement of the proposed test trenches and areas for machine stripping is based upon information from the Documentary Study, including historic maps and oral histories and informant interviews and on the results of prior investigation. An overlay map showing the locations of proposed excavations, modern standing buildings and the locations of buildings associated with the Mutual Ice Company as depicted on the 1959 Sanborn Co. Insurance map and the current boundaries of Site 44AX0223 is included as Exhibit 5. The areas chosen for machine stripping are those areas where additional investigations are needed to delineate Site 44AX0223 and where sources have indicated as a possible location for the Fendall family cemetery.

Research Design

The investigations proposed herein for Archaeological Evaluation will address various research questions associated with domestic occupation of the property in the late 18th and 19th centuries, potential cemetery use of the property in the 19th century, and 20th century industrial activities on the property in the 20th century, including potential occupation by industrial workers in onsite bunkhouses.

Research goals relevant to the potential cemetery use of the property in the early 19th century will be limited to presence or absence of burial features.

Based on previous investigations within Site 44AX0223, significant archeological deposits and features associated with the late-18th/early-19th century domestic occupation are present. Sites of this type were likely common in this portion of the city during the referenced time period; however, few have been identified and studied. Basic research goals relevant to the domestic occupation of the property in the late 18th and 19th centuries are:

- Delineation of the boundaries of Site 44AX0223 in previously untested locations in the vicinity of the site as currently mapped.

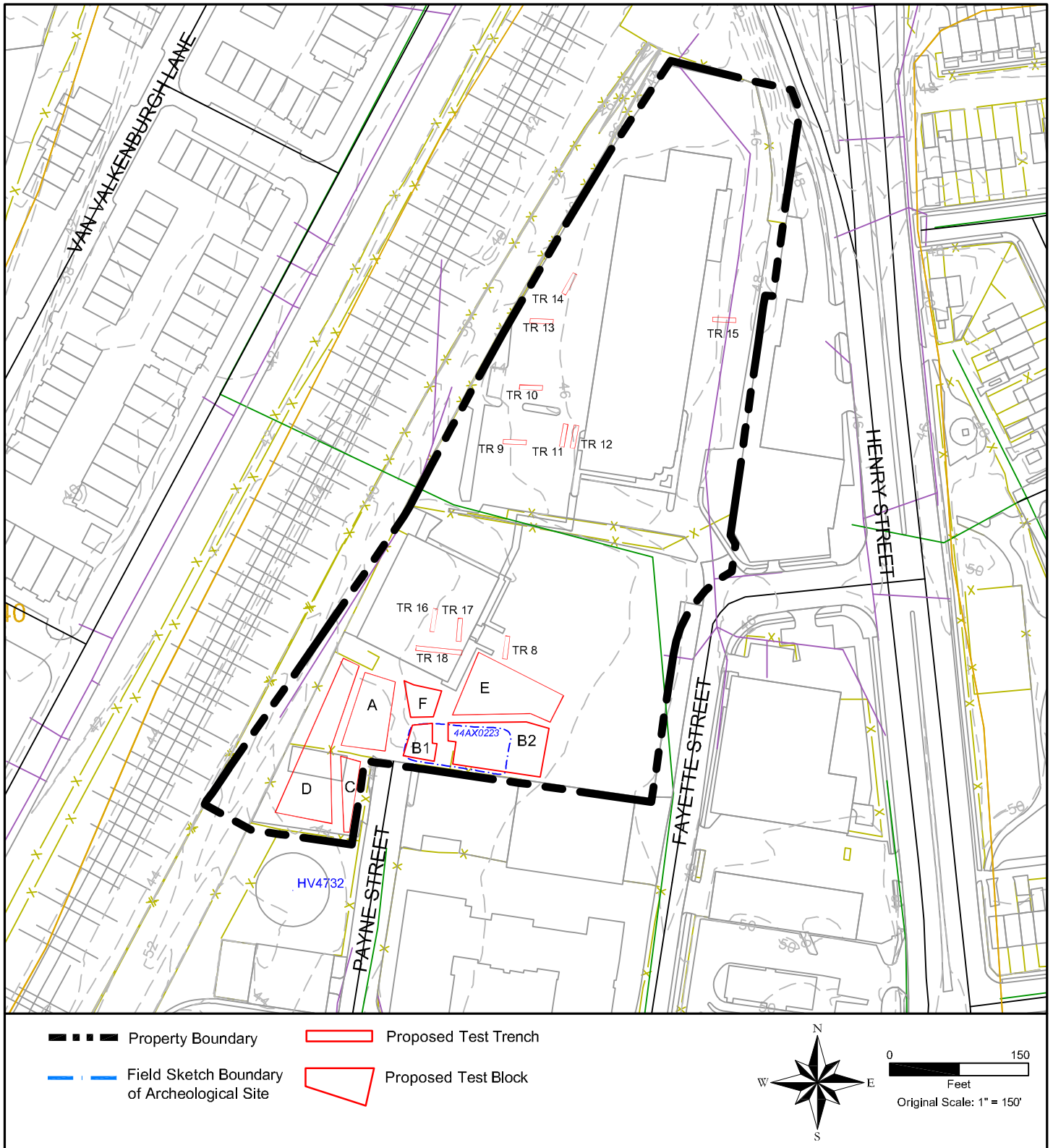


Exhibit 5
Locations of Proposed Test Trenches and Blocks

- Description of intra-site structure and functions (i.e. establishment of the location of the dwelling, ancillary buildings, and activity areas). The variability of the material culture within discreet areas of site 44AX0223 and the subsequent interpretations of these areas in terms of functional differences should illuminate the spatial organization of the site and indicate the ranges of activities that occurred. Concentrations of kitchen related artifacts, other domestic artifacts, and faunal remains associated with certain architectural features may indicate the locations of domiciles and kitchens, if present. Special purpose structures, such as a smokehouse, meat house, icehouse, barn, privy, and/or well may also be archeologically identifiable. Concentrations of artifacts associated with crafts or industrial activities, if found, may be used to interpret the functions of buildings or activity areas. Archeological evidence of specialized structures or activity areas related to various crafts, such as those of the blacksmith, cooper, cordwainer (shoemaker), weaver, wagon builder, furniture maker, and joiner might be found associated with an 18th- century farm (Lanier and Herman 1997:56).
- Evaluation of site occupant's socio-economic status and ethnicity. Documentary research has indicated that site 44AX0223 was possibly occupied by enslaved laborers or tenants. Analysis of the socio-economic status of the occupants of site 44AX0223 may refine our understanding of the identity of the site occupants as Euro-American tenants, free African American tenants, enslaved laborers, an overseer, etc. Additionally, information relevant to the role of site occupants in the local and regional economy may be found. Economic and social status may be interpreted from sets of site-specific attributes, including artifact assemblage size and the representation and quantities of certain artifact categories and classes within the assemblage, and by the number, dimensions, modes of construction, and layouts of structures at the site.

No archeological investigation of the the Mutual Ice Company plant has previously occurred. The company occupied the property leased from the RF&P Railroad between 1913 and 1969. Prior to that time, the Armour Car Lines had built and operated an icing station southwest of where the ice company built its plant. Archival research has indicated that all industrial equipment was removed from the site prior to the demolition of the plant in 1969. Wheel pits and raised concrete machinery platforms may still be present in the ammonia compressor room. Other areas inside the plant, e.g., the former boiler room, may have machinery mounts that may be preserved, and the base of the brick smokestack may be preserved in subsurface contexts. Basic research goals relevant to the industrial and industrial/domestic use of the property in the 20th century are:

- Assessment of disturbance and preservation of industrial features and delineation of the boundaries of any archeological site associated with the industrial use of the property.
- Assessment of the potential significance of any discovered industrial

features. It is anticipated that research potential of such features may be limited. Wheel pits and raised concrete machinery platforms may still be present at the location of the plant's ammonia compressor room. Other areas inside the plant, e.g., the former boiler room, may have machinery mounts that may be preserved, and the base of the brick smokestack may be preserved in subsurface contexts. If well preserved industrial features are found, the archeological data may be compared to archival plans. A well-documented sequence of plant additions and improvements and the accompanying installation and removal of equipment has the potential to yield information on how the plant owners met the challenges of increasing scale and keeping up with technological changes in their industry. Certain well-preserved industrial features may also provide significant information relevant to industrial technology and engineering. For example, according to a 1964 railroad plat, the two concrete spray ponds/basins located north of the plant were enclosed in a fenced compound. The concrete basins had aerating sprayers and may have been as much as two feet deep. These features and electrical and plumbing features could potentially provide information on how the compressor water was cooled and re-circulated into the plant.

- Assessment of disturbance and preservation of domestic deposits and features associated with the 20th-century plant and delineation of the boundaries of any associated archeological site associated with the industrial use of the property. The one-story bunkhouses were constructed on concrete slab foundations and there were no cellars or basements. If present, archeological features should reflect the mixed domestic and industrial use through time.
- Description of intra-site structure and functions associated with the industrial/domestic component (i.e. identification of activity and refuse disposal areas). Open-air hearths were used by bunkhouse residents and these features may be intact, depending on the level of disturbance involved in the plant's demolition and subsequent building activities at the property. Refuse disposal on site in trash pits, privies, etc. is also likely. Material culture that can be likely associated with the workers domiciled on site may provide significant information about the lifeways of these people beyond what is available in archival or oral-historical data.

Machine Stripping

The primary component of the archeological excavation plan consists of mechanical excavation to subsoil within six (6) defined areas (Areas A, B2, C, D, E, and F; Exhibit 5) to identify historic buried ground surfaces and/or historic cultural features, if present; please note, excavations will not be conducted between the six areas due to existing subsurface utilities located in those areas. Machine stripping excavations will be constantly monitored by an archeologist and will be conducted using a backhoe or equivalent machine outfitted with a smooth-blade bucket. If historic buried ground

surfaces and/or cultural features are identified during machine stripping, they will be investigated through manual excavation, as detailed below under the *Manual Excavations* and *Feature Excavations* headings. The locations of the areas for machine stripping 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 the results of the documentary study the probability for locating the Fendall cemetery may be greatest in Area A and least in Area E. These locations are also the most likely areas in which additional deposits and features related to Site 44AX0223 or other pre-20th century deposits could be present. These excavation areas will be expanded as necessary to allow for safe hand excavation and evaluation of any possible human burial sites and/or potentially significant archeological features or deposits are found.

Any features encountered will be photographed, mapped, and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archeology. If the locations of grave shafts associated with human burials are identified these will be photographed and a horizontal plan map of any grave shafts encountered will be drafted. Drawn profiles of any grave shafts which are revealed in vertical excavation walls will also be made; if grave shafts are encountered, Alexandria Archeology and the client will be notified.

All machine stripped areas will be backfilled if grave shafts, features, or buried surfaces are not located. If the stripped areas are left uncovered, all required safety fencing, etc. will be placed around the trenches.

This treatment plan does not include excavation within the burial shafts, as any work within the shafts requires a burial permit be issued by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. 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 Department of Historic Resources and Alexandria Archeology.

Test Trench Excavations

The secondary component of the archeological excavation plan consists of excavating exploratory backhoe trenches of varying length across the property to determine if intact buried surfaces and/or features are present. The locations of the proposed test trenches and areas for machine stripping are shown on Exhibit 5. The trench locations have been selected to examine various areas within the footprint of the Mutual Ice Company plant, where subsurface features such as wheel pits and raised concrete machinery platforms, machinery mounts, and the base of the brick smokestack may be located (Exhibit 6). The proposed trench locations also include areas within and adjacent to the footprint of the Mutual Ice Company bunkhouse, where architectural features and possibly pit features associated with the 20th-century migrant workers that resided there may be found (see Exhibit 6).

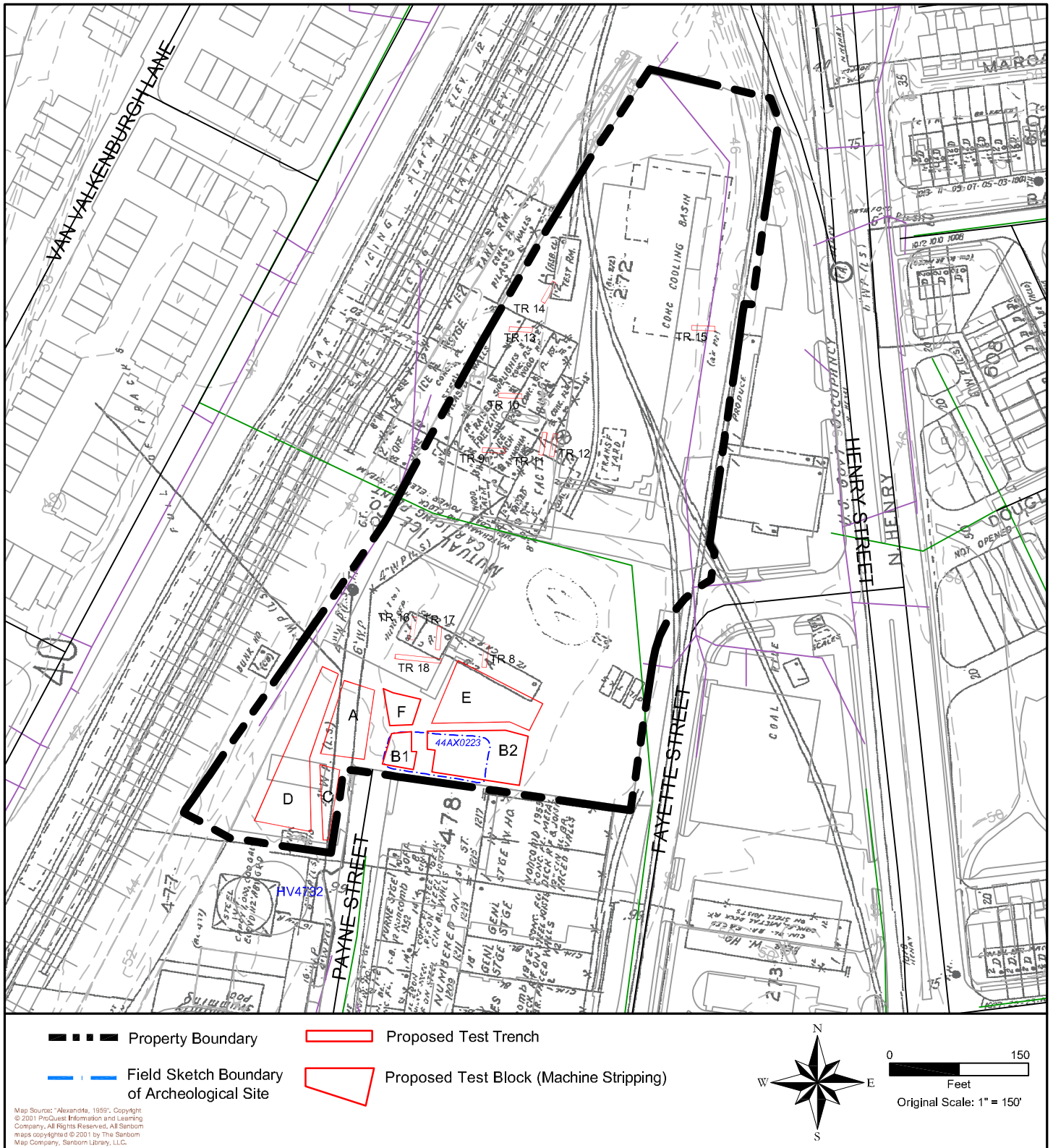


Exhibit 6
Historic Map Overlay with Locations of Proposed Testing

Braddock Gateway - Scope of Work for Archaeological Evaluation

WSSI #21677.03 - February 2019 (Revised April 2019)

Thunderbird
Archeology

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The total number of test trenches will not exceed twelve (12). Of these, three (3) are to be located within the footprint of buildings currently standing at the time of preparation of this plan. Eight (8) test trenches will be excavated in paved parking areas on the property. Test trenches 8-17 will be 5 feet in width and approximately 25 feet in length. Test trench 18 will be 5 feet in width and approximately 50 feet in length. All trenches will be excavated with a machine backhoe outfitted with a smooth blade bucket. The purpose of these trenches will be to locate intact ground surfaces and subsurface features. At least one soil strata column profile will be drawn for every trench and photographs will be taken. Trenches will be back filled after recordation of the soil profiles if features/buried surfaces are not located. In trenches where features occur, the excavations will be expanded if necessary, to allow for safe hand excavation and evaluation.

Manual Excavations

Manually excavated shovel test pits (STPs) and test units (TUs) will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features and buried ground surfaces found in test trenches or during machine stripping. Up to 30 STPs will be excavated at 20-foot intervals within Site 44X0223; the total number of STPs excavated within the project area will not exceed 60, unless additional testing is recommended by Thunderbird Archeology and/or required by Alexandria Archaeology. Up to five (5) additional test units will be excavated within Site 44X0223; the total number of test units excavated within the project area will not exceed twelve (12), unless additional testing is recommended by Thunderbird Archeology and/or required by Alexandria Archaeology. TUs will typically measure 3-foot square. STPs and TUs will be excavated stratigraphically, and soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens if full artifact recovery is deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation of certain features associated with the 20th-century industrial use of the property. Any decision to limit artifact collection within test units will be made in coordination with Alexandria Archeology. Soil profiles will be made of representative units, with soil colors described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, photographs, and slides. Any features encountered will be mapped and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archeology.

Feature Excavations

Any cultural features identified during machine stripping, trenching, or manual excavations will be exposed, mapped, and photographed in plan. Identified features, excluding deep-shaft features and human burials, will be bisected or excavated in quadrants, as determined by the project archeologist and in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and all excavated soils will be screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth in order to determine the temporal affiliation and function of the feature and to assess the significance of the feature. Soil profiles will be made of feature excavations, with soil colors described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts will be bagged

and labeled by feature number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs.

If significant archeological features that require additional work beyond evaluation are found, a formal Resource Management Plan (RMP) must be prepared and approved by Alexandria Archaeology, per Alexandria Archaeology guidelines and the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, Section 11-411: Archaeology Protection.

Deep-shaft Features and Human Burials

This treatment plan does not include the full excavation of deep shaft features (such as wells or privies). If such features are encountered; additional work will be needed to assess the significance of the findings. Decisions regarding the significance of deep shaft features and the need for additional testing will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archeology. Depending on the size and/or nature of these features, this may be added as an additional service. In addition, as previously stated, this treatment plan does not include partial or total excavation of human burials.

If significant deep shaft features that require additional work beyond evaluation are found, a formal Resource Management Plan (RMP) must be prepared and approved by Alexandria Archaeology, per Alexandria Archaeology guidelines and the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, Section 11-411: Archaeology Protection.

Additional Archival Research

Archival and historic research presented in the documentary study will provide context for the archeological work. Additional archival research relevant to any archeological discoveries on the property may be needed to produce a complete final report and will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archeology.

Additional specific research may be needed to augment the property history presented in the documentary study if significant 18th- or 19th- century archeological sites or features be found. Additional documentary research may also be conducted relevant to the Mutual Ice Company presence on the property. While the documentary study presented considerable primary information available locally to document the Mutual Ice Company's history and the technology; more is likely to be found in the corporate papers of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, the Southern Railway Company, and the Fruit Growers Express. Credit reports on the firm's 19th-century antecedent entities could provide invaluable information on the path taken to vertical integration and consolidation among the firm's founders and the failed Alexandria Ice Company and older Alexandria residents who did business with the Mutual Ice Company are a source of potential oral historical research.

Laboratory Work and Curation

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archeological Standards*. Organic materials that may require stabilization or conservation may be recovered; needs for special treatment of artifacts will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archeology.

At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms (original copy and a duplicate copy), other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility which meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

Archeological Evaluation Report

The Archeological Evaluation Report will include the following: a public summary; a summary of the previous documentary study, the results of any subsequent archival and documentary research, a map of the project area; a map with the locations of all excavations including the limits of machine stripped areas and significant features; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and artifact analysis, including a distribution map or other graphics which indicate potentially significant archeological areas; an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record.

If the investigation results in the discovery of features that require additional archeological work, the Archeological Evaluation Report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests), and budget for further investigations. All archeological sites discovered will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archeology.

When the fieldwork is completed, one copy of the full Archeological Evaluation Report will be submitted to Alexandria Archeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archeologist, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archeology. The report will also be submitted on a CD. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms.

Public Interpretation

The *City of Alexandria Archeological Standards* require that a public summary be prepared as part of an Archeological Evaluation Report. The public summary will be approximately 4 to 8 pages long with a few color illustrations. This should be prepared in a style and format that is reproducible for public distribution and use on the City's website. A draft of the summary should be submitted to Alexandria Archeology for review along with the draft of the Archeological Evaluation Report. Upon approval, a master copy (hard copy as well as on CD or computer disk) will be submitted to Alexandria Archeology. The summary and graphics will be e-mailed to Alexandria Archeology for publication on their website.

Also, consultations with the client's landscape architect and Alexandria Archeology will be continued during the project so that relevant historical and archeological information may be incorporated into the development landscape plan.

Finally, if determined to be warranted by the City Archeologist, the developer will be required to erect a historical marker on the property. The archeological consultant will supply the written text and graphics for the marker. The text should be up to 200 words in length with a paragraph on the historical significance of the site and a paragraph on findings from the archeological investigation. The graphics (minimally four, with captions) need to be high-quality copies (scanned at a minimum of 600 dpi and saved separately as jpeg or tiff files) of line drawings (*e.g.*, site maps, feature drawings), historic photographs and maps, or other illustrations (*e.g.*, site or artifact photos) in black and white or color. All copyright releases need to have been obtained and credit provided for each graphic. The text and graphics must be submitted to Alexandria Archeology on a CD. Coordinate with the City Archeologist before writing the text and selecting images.

REFERENCES

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman

1997 *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mullen, John

2013 *Braddock Gateway – Phase II 1200 N. Fayette Street City of Alexandria, Virginia Cemetery Investigation*. Report prepared by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for Jaguar Development, L.C. of Sterling, Virginia.

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 II Artifact Inventory

BRADDOCK GATEWAY PHASE I-III ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Isolated Finds

Block D1, Profile 4, Fill 4, Lot 1

Ceramics

- 1 ceramic insulator fragment, ferrous metal attached

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.4 grams
- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 11.3 grams

Block D1, Profile 4, Fill 5, Lot 2

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, Albany slipped interior and exterior, hollow vessel (post-1805)
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, Albany slipped interior, Albany and Bristol slipped exterior, hollow vessel (late 19th/early 20th century)

Glass

- 1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherd, small mouth external thread lip finish, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, stained (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...RT...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "4/5", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, small mouth external thread lip finish with collar, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical jar sherd, base fragment, valve mark present, base embossed maker's mark "O", side embossed "REGISTERED/...NE QUART LIQUID/WASH...", automatic bottle machine, stained, manufactured by Owens-Bottle Machine Company (1911-1915, Lindsey 2019)
- 2 clear multi-sided bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Block D2, Profile, Fill 5, Lot 3

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel, stained (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Site 44AX0223

Cemetery Investigation

Area B1

Test Unit 101, Apb horizon, Lot 1

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, Lot 2

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, Lot 3

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, Lot 4

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, Lot 5

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, Lot 6

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, Lot 7

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, Lot 8

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, Lot 9

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, Lot 10

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, Lot 11

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Trench 7, STP 9, Apb horizon, Lot 12

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, Lot 13

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

Archeological Evaluation

Block A, General Collection, Apb1, Lot 14

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape

Block A, STP 01, Apb1, Lot 15

Ceramics

- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, brown rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, stained
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment
- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 3.1 grams

Block A, STP 02, Apb1, Lot 16

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible nail

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 1.7 grams
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 0.1 grams

Block A, STP 03, Apb1, Lot 17

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 7.6 grams

Block A, STP 04, Apb1, Lot 18

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light gray glazed salt glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.2 grams

Block A, STP 05, Apb2, Lot 19

Glass

- 2 unidentified greenish-aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, heavily patinated, heat melted

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 2.2 grams

Block A, STP 07, Apb2, Lot 20

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Block A, STP 09, Apb2, Lot 21

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1.1 grams
- 1 mortar fragment (discarded in lab), 1.6 grams

Block A, STP 10, Apb2, Lot 22

Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 21.1 grams

Block A, STP 11, Apb2, Lot 23

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, very heavily patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 1.3 grams

Block A, Test Unit 201, Apb1, Lot 24

Ceramics

- 1 brown bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 9 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue transfer printed decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown annular decoration, hollow vessel (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, stained
- 1 unidentified cobalt spall, patinated
- 4 windowpane sherds, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 11 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat, very thin
- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 7 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 24.2 grams
- 8 coke fragments (discarded in lab), 3.3 grams
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 2.5 grams

Block A, Test Unit 202, Apb2, Lot 25

Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted floral decoration, hollow vessel, stained (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, burned

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified greenish-aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, stained, patinated
- 6 windowpane sherds, potash, stained, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wrought nail fragment
- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head
- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 2.6 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex proximal

Block A, Feature 1, Fill 2, Lot 26

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)

Block B2, General Collection Near STP 19, Apb1, Lot 27

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), blue hand painted decoration, base fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch base diameter
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), blue hand painted floral decoration, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched, stained (1910-present)

Block B2, General Collection Near Test Unit 204, Apb1, Lot 28

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, annular trailed slip decoration interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

Block B2, STP 13, Apb1, Lot 29

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1795-1815, South

1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

- 1 tin glazed earthenware spall, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1700-1800, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.1 grams

Block B2, STP 15, Apb1, Lot 30

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1.7 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 0.9 grams

Block B2, STP 16, Apb2, Lot 31

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.4 grams
- 2 coke fragments (discarded in lab), 0.3 grams

Block B2, STP 18, Apb1, Lot 32

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Glass

- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified olive green spall, patinated

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 1.0 grams
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 0.1 grams

Block B2, STP 19, Apb1, Lot 33

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, 1.2 grams

Block B2, STP 20, Apb1, Lot 34

Glass

- 2 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.4 grams

Block B2, STP 21, Apb1, Lot 35

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 6 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 6.1 grams

Block B2, STP 23, Apb1, Lot 36

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light brown glazed interior, cobalt hand painted and incised decoration exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 0.7 grams

Block B2, STP 24, Apb1, Lot 37

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), undecorated, flat vessel
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, burned

Miscellaneous

- 1 brown cylindrical plastic lid fragment (discarded in lab)

Block B2, STP 26, Apb2, Lot 38

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Block B2, Test Unit 203, Apb1, Lot 39

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain (Prosser) 4-hole sew through button - 1.1 cm diameter (post-1840, Sprague 2002)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel
- 1 refined redware sherd, molded decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1800-1840, Magid 1990)
- 8 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, burned

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear lead cylindrical tableware sherd, stained
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, patinated

- 2 unidentified light green sherds, flat, scratched
- 2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 4 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 15 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 131.7 grams
- 1 daub fragment, 0.5 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 4.2 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 chalcedony biface thinning flake, proximal
- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
- 1 quartz decortication flake, proximal

Block B2, Test Unit 204, Apb1, Lot 40

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 10 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified dark greenish-aqua sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 4 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 5 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 14 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 76.6 grams
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 1.0 grams
- 2 coke fragments (discarded in lab), 1.4 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 0.2 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

Block B2, Test Unit 205, Apb1, Lot 41

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, mottled brown glazed interior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, burned
- 3 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, burned
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, burned
- 6 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified dark aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat
- 2 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)
- 6 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 10 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 85.5 grams
- 4 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 5.3 grams

Block B2, Test Unit 206, Apb2, Lot 42

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed exterior, possible rim or base fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1775-1810, MACL 2017)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, flat vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, brown hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, burned
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, burned
- 5 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, burned
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, unidentified blue decoration interior, hollow vessels, burned

Glass

- 1 amber multi-sided bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 clear lead multi-sided tableware sherd, stained
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 13 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 6 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 2 unidentified olive green spalls
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 5 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 12 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 25.7 grams
- 3 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 2.2 grams
- 4 slag fragments (discarded in lab), 8.8 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 0.6 grams

Block B2, Feature 2, Fill 1, Lot 43

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate

vessel shape, burned

Block B2, Feature 2, Fill 2, Lot 44

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
- 1 tin glazed earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1700-1800, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 2 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 1.4 grams

Block E, STP 35, Apb2, Lot 45

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, green floral hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 6 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 6.9 grams

Block E, STP 36, Apb2, Lot 46

Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched

Miscellaneous

- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 8.0 grams

Block E, STP 37, Apb2, Lot 47

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, molded bead rim decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 7.0 grams
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 0.2 grams

Block E, STP 39, Apb1, Lot 48

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.8 grams

Block E, STP 40, Apb1, Lot 49

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1.7 grams

Block E, STP 41, Apb1, Lot 50

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1.1 grams
- 3 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 4.7 grams

Block E, STP 42, Apb1, Lot 51

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 1 aqua multi-sided bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.2 grams

Block E, STP 43, Apb2, Lot 52

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, mocha dendritic decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992, 1790's-1850, MACL 2019)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 5.2 grams

Block E, STP 44, Apb1, Lot 53

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 9.4 grams

Block E, STP 45, Apb2, Lot 54

Ceramics

- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 2.0 grams
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 3.9 grams

Block E, STP 46, Apb2, Lot 55

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, hand etched, rim fragment, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 3.0 grams

Block E, STP 47, Apb2, Lot 56

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, orange glazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

Metal

- 2 wrought nail fragments

Block E, Test Unit 210, Apb1, Lot 57

Ceramics

- 1 black basalt stoneware sherd, unglazed, molded exterior, hollow vessel (1750-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, 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, undecorated, base fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate foot ring diameters (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware spall, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 3 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 3 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified mulberry decoration interior, unidentified green decoration exterior, molded, hollow vessel

Glass

- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, scratched
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold, scratched (1810-1880)
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 5 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, heavily patinated
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 6 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal railroad spike fragment
- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 35 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 24.4 grams
- 3 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 1.5 grams
- 6 slag fragments (discarded in lab), 13.7 grams

Block E, Test Unit 211, Apb2, Lot 58

Ceramics

- 6 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), overglaze enamelled

- red hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1765-1810, MACL 2017)
- 2 pearlware sherds, green shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragments, flat vessels, indeterminate rim diameters (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified green decoration, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, patinated
- 1 olive amber cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 4 windowpane sherds, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 7 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 40 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 71.4 grams
- 5 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 11.8 grams
- 3 slag fragments (discarded in lab), 3.1 grams
- 2 slate fragments, 0.2 grams

Block E, Test Unit 212, Apb2, Lot 59

Ceramics

- 16 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, burned (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 8 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze brown hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessels, burned (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-

1835, Miller 1992)

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, mottled light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, heavily scratched
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 4 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, patinated, stained
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat
- 8 windowpane sherds, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 3 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 26 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 18.4 grams
- 10 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 12.9 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 0.2 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz decortication flake, proximal

Block E, Test Unit 213, Feature 5, West Bisection, Apb1, Lot 60

Ceramics

- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration interior, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware spall, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 2 greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1.9 grams
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 0.8 grams

Block E, Test Unit 213, Feature 5, West Bisection, Fill 1, Lot 61

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1762-1820,

South 1977; Miller 1992)

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

Glass

- 2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 wire 8d nail (1890-present)
- 1 wire 8d nail, pulled (1890-present)
- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 11 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 6.2 grams
- 76 slag fragments (discarded in lab), 155.6 grams
- 3 unidentified wood fragments (discarded in lab), 2.3 grams
- 1 wooden dowel fragment, possible handle, 33 inches x 0.5 inches (discarded in lab)

Block E, Test Unit 213, Feature 5, West Bisection, Fill 2, Lot 62

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle, crown lip finish, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle, small mouth external lip thread, triangle enclosing "WT" and above "23" maker's mark, automatic bottle machine, manufactured by Whitall Tatum & Company (1923-1938, Lockhart et. al 2019)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical milk bottles, whole, side embossed "S&S/LEWINSVILLE/DAIRY/STORM & SHERWOOD/3247-Q ST.M.W./WASHINGTON, D.C./QUALITY GUARANTEED/REGISTERED/HALF PINT LIQUID", base embossed "S&S" with valve mark, capseat lip finish, manufactured by Storm and Sherwood Dairy Farm, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-1950's, Lindsey 2019)

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal bolt fragment, burned
- 1 ferrous metal buckle fragment, burned - 38 mm x 26.7 mm
- 2 ferrous metal crown cap fragments, burned (post-1890)

- 1 ferrous metal hinge fragment, burned
- 2 ferrous metal screw fragments, burned
- 19 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, burned
- 2 wire 6d nails, burned (1890-present)
- 5 wire 8d nails, burned (1890-present)
- 2 wire 8d nails, pulled, burned (1890-present)
- 1 wire 9d nail, ferrous metal crown cap attached, burned (1890-present)
- 1 wire 9d nail, pulled, burned (1890-present)
- 6 wire 9d nails, burned (1890-present)
- 2 wire nail fragments, burned (1890-present)
- 5 wire nails, small, possible floor/roofing nails, burned (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, heavily burned, 3.4 grams
- 1 concrete fragment, slag attached (discarded in lab), 2,700.0 grams
- 191 slag fragments (discarded in lab), 742.8 grams
- 39 unidentified wood fragments (discarded in lab), 116.2 grams

Block E, Test Unit 213, Feature 5, West Bisection, Fill 3, Lot 63

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal bracket fragment, wire nail attached, burned (1890-present)
- 1 ferrous metal crown cap fragment, burned (post-1890)
- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, burned
- 2 wire 8d nails, pulled, burned (1890-present)
- 2 wire nail fragments, small, possible roof or flooring nails, burned (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 81 slag fragments (discarded in lab), 561.9 grams
- 22 unidentified wood fragments (discarded in lab), 80.1 grams

Block E, Feature 5, East Bisection, Fill 3, Lot 64

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical jar, whole, large mouth external thread lip finish, side embossed "C229", base embossed "2/1/1.", Owens-Illinois Glass Company Maker's Mark, automatic bottle machine, stained (1929-1960, Lindsey 2019)

Block F, General Collection, Lot 65

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), overglaze enamelled red hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1765-1810, MACL 2017)
- 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed decoration interior, flat

vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Block F, STP 28, Apb2, Lot 66

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, burned (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel

Block F, STP 29, Apb2, Lot 67

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 0.1 grams

Block F, STP 30, Apb2, Lot 68

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment

Block F, STP 31, Apb2, Lot 69

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat, vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified green sherd, flat

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 33.3 grams

Block F, STP 32, Apb2, Lot 70

Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, burned (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-

1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1.2 grams

Block F, STP 33, Apb2, Lot 71

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 redware sherds, mottled greenish brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Glass

- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, calcined, 2.2 grams
- 15 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 76.9 grams
- 2 charcoal fragments (discarded in lab), 0.4 grams
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 1.5 grams

Block F, STP 34, Apb2, Lot 72

Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, molded, brown glazed interior, light brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 4.3 grams

Block F, Test Unit 207, Apb2, Lot 73

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 9 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), overglaze enamelled red hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1765-1810, MACL 2017)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, handle fragment attached, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze black hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown rim band decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-

1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified textured interior
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 5 unidentified aqua sherds, flat
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, patinated, stained (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 6 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 14 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 46.7 grams
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 0.1 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 0.2 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin

Block F, Test Unit 208, Apb2, Lot 74

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate foot ring diameter, burned (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, burned (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel, stained (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, base fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate foot ring diameters (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller

- 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
 - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
 - 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical stemware sherd, folded foot rim fragment, stained (pre-1740; MAC Lab 2019)
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 6 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear manganese sherd, flat, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 unidentified green sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 9 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 23 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 80.3 grams

Block F, Test Unit 209, Feature 3, Feature Fill 1, Lot 75

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, burned
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 5 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, burned

Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat

Metal

- 6 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 3.3 grams
- 3 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 7.4 grams

Block F, Test Unit 209, Feature 3, Feature Fill 2, Lot 76

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Trench 16, STP 48, Fill 1, Lot 77

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-

Trench 16, STP 48, Apb2, Lot 78

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration interior, hollow vessel, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1.2 grams

Trench 16, STP 49, Fill 1, Lot 79

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 2 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 6 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 8.1 grams

Trench 17, STP 51, Apb2, Lot 80

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 5.5 grams

Trench 18, STP 52, Apb1, Lot 81

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned

Miscellaneous

- 7 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 483.5 grams

Trench 18, STP 54, Apb1, Lot 82

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment,

hollow vessel indeterminate rim diameter, burned

Trench 19, STP 55, Apb2, Lot 83

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 2.9 grams

Trench 19, STP 56, Apb2, Lot 84

Ceramics

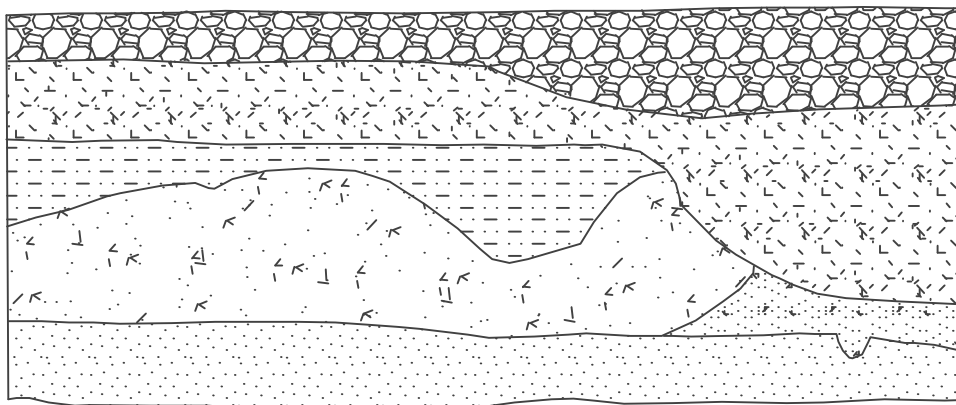
1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate
vessel shape, burned

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.3 grams

Appendix III

Additional Stratigraphic Profiles



Fill 1/2: Asphalt and Gravel Pad



Fill 3: [10YR 2/1] black burned sand loam mixed with construction rubble



Fill 4: [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam



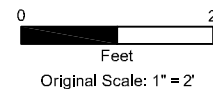
Disturbed Apb2: [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam with decayed wood mottled with 5% [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay



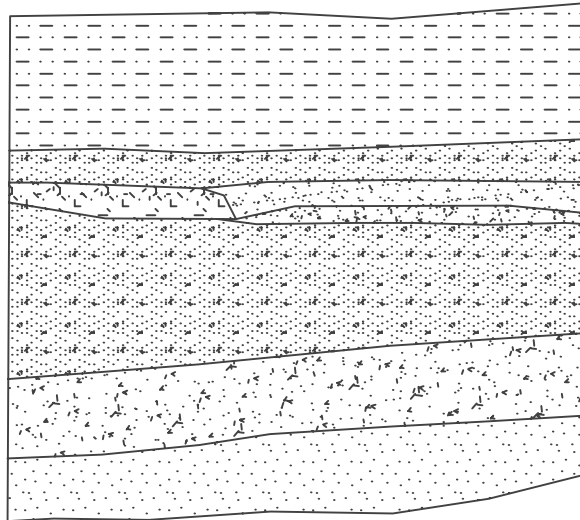
Apb2: [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam mixed with iron, manganese, and brick flecking











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



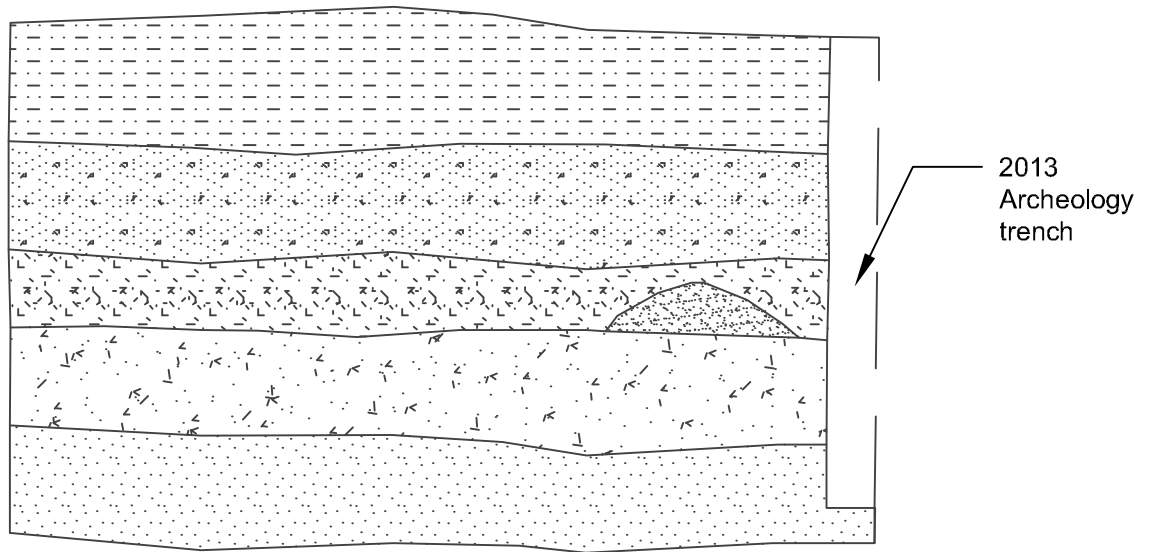
Appendix II Block A West Profile









-  Fill 1: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand with 70% road gravel
-  Fill 2: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay mottled with 10YR 6/4 light brownish gray clay with iron flecking and 2% brick rubble
-  Fill 3: 10YR 3/3 dark brown sand with 10% large coal inclusions
-  Fill 4: 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellowy silty clay loam with brick and iron flecking
-  Fill 5: 2.5Y 3/1 very dark gray sandy clay with 15% coal inclusions
-  Fill 6: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 5% 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray silty clay
-  Apb: 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam with iron, manganese and brick flecking
-  B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

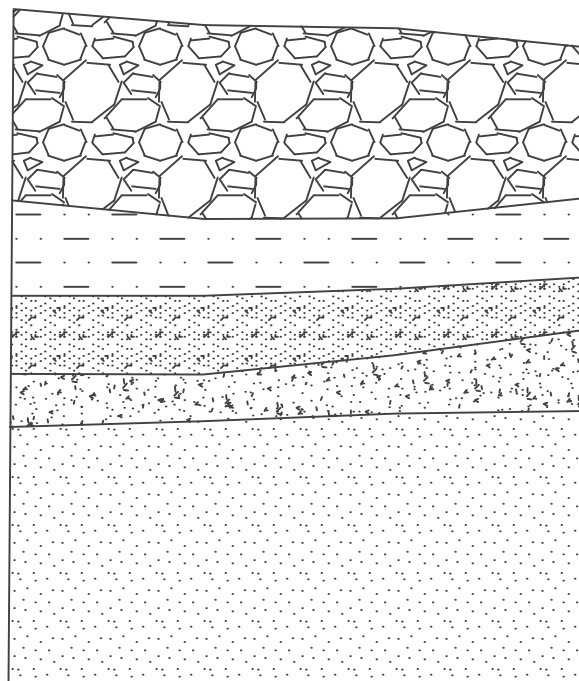
Appendix II: Block B2 North Profile 2



-  Fill 1: 10YR 6/3 pale brown, sand; 60% road gravel; 20% asphalt
-  Fill 2: 10YR 2/1 black silt loam mottled with 15% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silt loam, 5% coal inclusions, 1% brick flecking
-  Fill 3: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam
-  Fill 4: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay mottled with 20% Gley1 6/1 greenish gray clay
-  Fill 5: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam, 1% quartz cobble inclusions, 1% brick inclusions; <1% charcoal flecking; 1% iron oxide; 2% manganese flecking
-  B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silt clay; 2% manganese flecking

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Appendix II: Block B2 South Profile



Fill 1: Gravel



Fill 2: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay with 70% cobble



Fill 3: 10YR 4/3 brown clay loam with cobbles and construction rubble



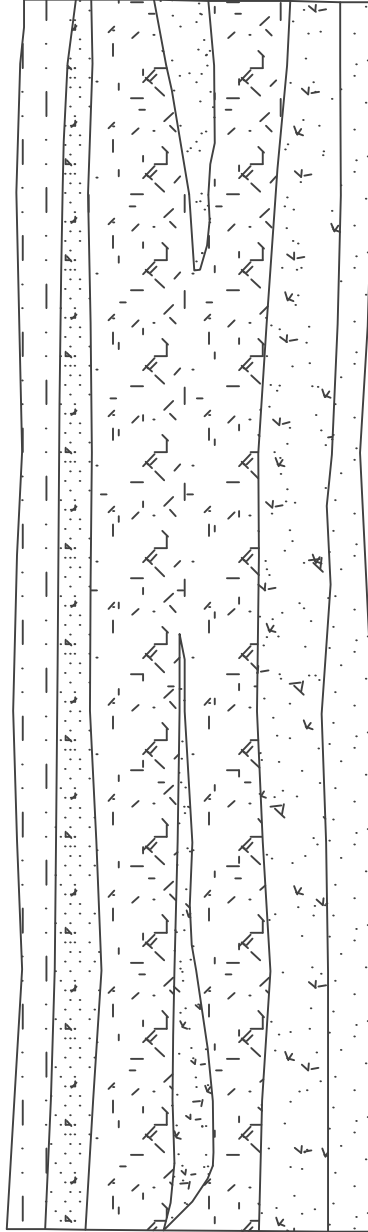
Disturbed Apb: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam with iron coal flecking




B horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow yellowish brown silty clay


0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Appendix II: Block D1 South Profile 3




 **Fill 1:** 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand with 60% road gravel and asphalt


 **Fill 2:** 10YR 2/1 black silty clay with 2% charcoal and 1% brick flecking

 **Fill 3:** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

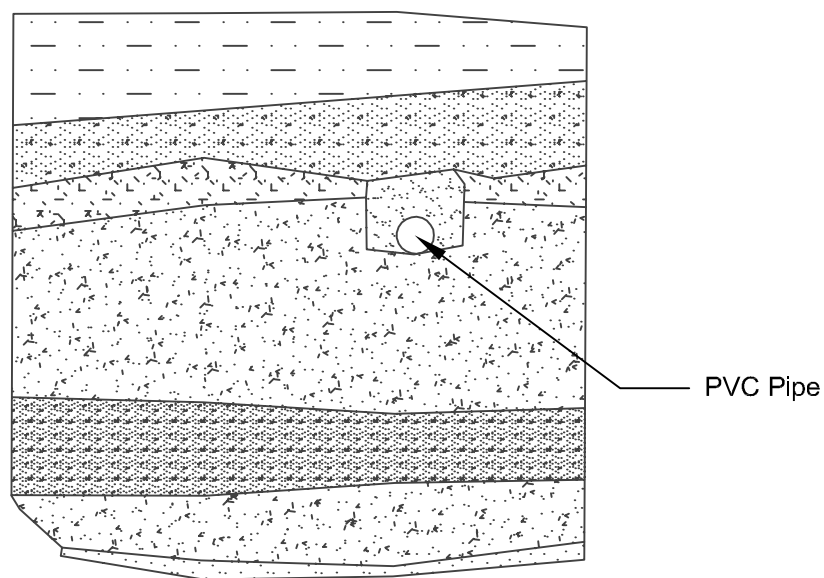
 **Fill 4:** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay with 15% coal inclusions

 **Fill 5:** 10YR 5/3 brown silty loam with 2% brick inclusions and 1% charcoal flecking

 **Apb2:** 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silty loam with 5% manganese/ferrous inclusions, 1% brick and 1% charcoal flecking

 **B horizon:** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay with 10% 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray clay mottling

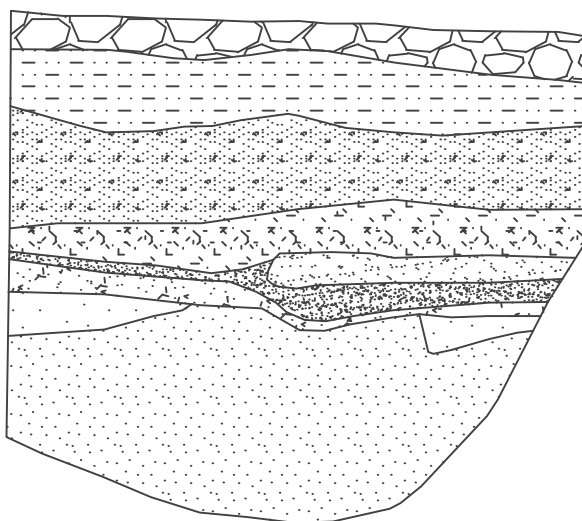
Appendix II: Block E West Profile



-  Fill 1: 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown sand with 70% road gravel
-  Fill 2: 10YR 2/1 black loamy sand with 70% modern debris
-  Fill 3: 10YR 2/1 black silty clay
-  Fill 4: pipe trench
-  Fill 5: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 5% 10Yr 6/2 light brownish gray silty clay
-  Apb: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silty clay loam with iron and manganese flecking
-  E horizon: 10YR 5/4 brown silty clay loam with iron and manganese flecking
-  B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Appendix II: Block F North Profile



Fill 1: Gravel



Fill 2: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay with 70% cobbles



Fill 3: 10YR 5/3 brown clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay with charcoal inclusions



Fill 4: 10YR 7/2 light gray clay loam



Fill 5: 10YR 2/1 black burnt loam with 40% rubble



Fill 6: 10YR 5/6 clay with charcoal flecking mottled with 10YR 2/1 burnt loam



Disturbed Apb: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay lowam



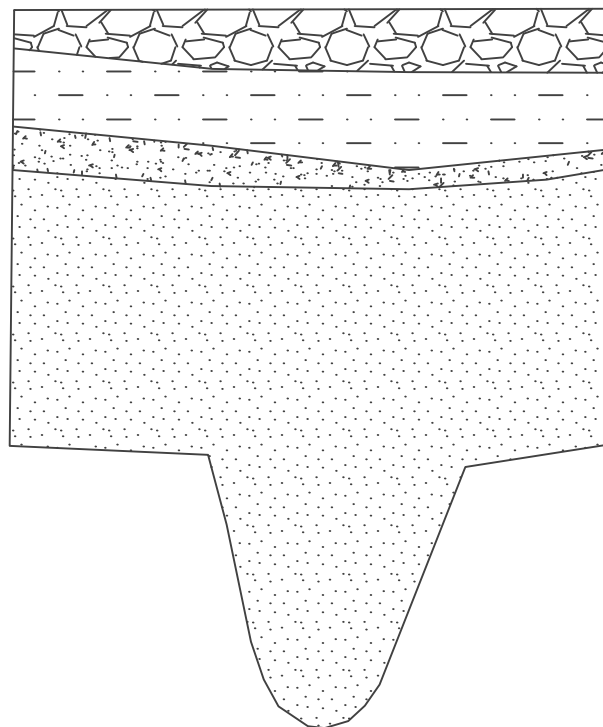
E Horizon: 10YR 5/3 brown sandy clay with iron flecking



B Horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Appendix II: Block D1 North Profile



Fill 1: Gravel



Fill 2: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown compact sandy clay 30% cobbles



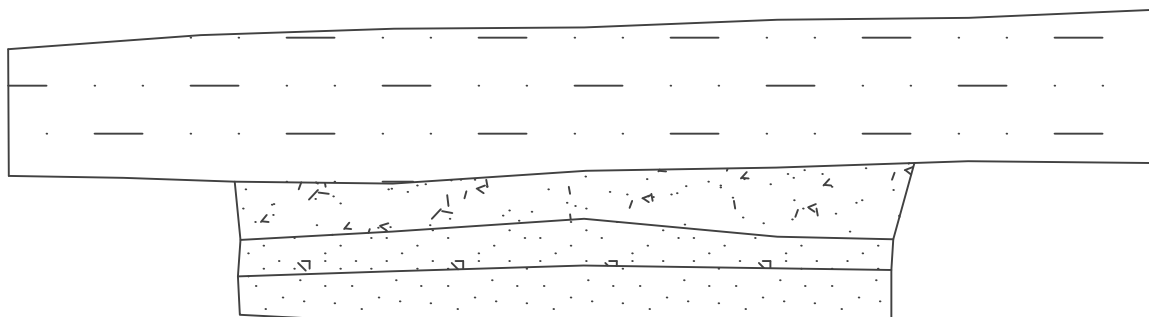
Fill 3: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam with coal and brick flecking







B horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay with increasing 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown and 10YR 7/2 mottling

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Appendix II: Block D1 South Profile 2



-  **Fill 1:** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 5% 10YR 7/2 light gray silty clay
-  **Apb:** 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam with manganese and iron flecking
-  **Bw horizon** 10YR 6/4 silty clay loam with iron flecking
-  **Bt horizon:** 10YR 6/6 silty clay mottled with 5% 10Yr 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay and 5% 10YR 7/2 light gray silty clay

0 2
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2'

Appendix II: Trench 19 East Profile 2

Trench 19 East Profile 2

Appendix IV
Cultural Resource Form

Snapshot

Date Generated: December 06, 2019

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): No Data
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter, Lithic scatter, Other
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: 44AXBG

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: ALEXANDRIA
County/Independent City: Alexandria (Ind. City)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 43
Aspect: Flat
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 1.980
Landform: Urban
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: African American, Euro-American
DHR Time Period: Antebellum Period, Colony to Nation, Early National Period
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data

Comments: A buried plowed stratum (Apb) was recorded and tested during the investigations yielding significant quantities of late 18th century and early 19th century material with very little 20th century intrusion. Generally, the entire artifact assemblage supports an interpretation of occupation of the early component, beginning in the second half of the 18th century and ending after 1830, though the ground surface may have been open to casual refuse deposit into the second half of the 19th century. This interpretation is supported by the significant majority of creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1830) and wrought iron nails (pre-1790), and the relative lack of whiteware (1820-1900+) and machine cut nails (post-1790). No features or deposits beyond the buried ground surface were located during these investigations and probability of encountering them is very low. As such, the 18th and 19th century component of Site 44AX0223 within the project area does not contain significant data on lifeways within the City of Alexandria.

Component 2

Category: Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type: Other
Cultural Affiliation: African American, Euro-American
DHR Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth, The New Dominion, World War I to World War II
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data

Comments: The 20th century component is present throughout the entire site in form of a thick layer of destruction fill related to the early 20th century Mutual Ice Company factory and subsequent modern construction. Three structures related to the factory campus were recorded during the investigations. The remainder of the facility was removed from the landscape after 1969. The 20th century component does not contain the density or integrity necessary to provide significant data related to 20th century activity in the City of Alexandria.

Component 3

Category:	Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type:	Lithic scatter
Cultural Affiliation:	Native American
DHR Time Period:	Pre-Contact
Start Year:	No Data
End Year:	No Data
Comments:	The artifacts recovered represent a small lithic scatter from a plowed context. Most of the area was mechanically stripped to subsoil and no intact prehistoric features were recorded. The prehistoric component does not contain the density or integrity necessary to provide significant data related to prehistoric lifeways in the City of Alexandria.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

"Braddock Gateway; Archaeological Investigation and Evaluation." Prepared by Daniel Baicy, M.A., RPA. December 2019.

Informant Data:

Name: Eddy Cettina
Company 1: Jaguar Development, LC
Address 1: 46859 Harry Byrd Hwy, #202
City: Sterling
State: Virginia
ZIP: 20164
Owner Relationship: Owner of property

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA - Principal Investigator
Daniel Baicy, M.A., RPA - Field Director

Project Review File Number:

No Data

Sponsoring Organization:

No Data

Organization/Company:

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Investigator:

Dan Baicy

Survey Date:

9/1/2019

Survey Description:

Phase I/Phase II at Braddock Gateway Property during Construction activities in an urban environment including backhoe stripping, monitoring, shovel test pits, test units, and mechanized trenching.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Dwelling, multiple	8/31/2019 12:00:00 AM	No Data
Threats to Resource:		Development, Public Utility Expansion
Site Conditions:		Destruction of Surface and Subsurface Deposits
Survey Strategies:		Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected:		Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:		No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:		

Ceramics
1 kaolin pipe stem
13 hard paste porcelain
1 hard paste porcelain button (post-1840)
2 tin glazed earthenware (1700-1800)
1 Jackfield ware (1740-1780)
1 black basalt stoneware (1750-1820)
122 creamware (1762-1820)
136 pearlware (1780-1830)
7 whiteware (1820-1900+)
73 refined white earthenware
1 refined redware (1800-1840)
6 redware (1792-1830)
27 redware
27 stoneware

Glass
69 bottle, bottle/jar, tableware
25 bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)
1 bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
22 bottle, bottle/jar, jar, (ABM) (post-1907)
96 unidentified glass
1 unidentified, clear manganese (1880-1915)
2 windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)
50 windowpane, potash (pre-1864)
4 windowpane, potash/soda (pre-1864)
4 windowpane, soda (pre-1864)
3 windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)

Metal
1 bracket (post-1890)
1 ferrous metal bolt
1 ferrous metal buckle
3 ferrous metal crown cap (post-1890)
1 ferrous metal railroad spike
1 hinge
72 nail, wrought
4 nail, cut (post-1790)
32 nail, wire (post-1890)
16 nail, unidentified
2 screw
73 unidentified ferrous metal

Miscellaneous

3 bone
375 brick (discarded)
3 charcoal (discarded)
45 coal (discarded)
12 coke (discarded)
1 concrete/slag (discarded)
1 daub
1 mortar (discarded)
1 oyster shell (discarded)
1 plastic lid (discarded)
369 slag (discarded)
9 slate
64 wood (discarded)
1 wooden dowel/handle (discarded)

Prehistoric
1 chalcedony biface thinning flake
2 quartz decortication flake
3 quartz primary reduction flake
3 quartz biface thinning flake

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Thunderbird Archeology, Gainesville VA

Permanent Curation Repository: City of Alexandria

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: Thunderbird Archeology, Gainesville VA

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Braddock Gateway, Archeological Investigations and Evaluation, City of Alexandria, Virginia. Prepared by Thunderbird Archeology.
By - Daniel Baicy, M.A., RPA

Survey Report Repository: Thunderbird Archeology, Gainesville Va

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: The Archeological Investigation and Evaluation (Phase I/II) conducted on Site 44AX0223 resulted in the identification of nine archeological features and a buried ground surface (Apb) within the borders of the site. In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, none of the features were deemed significant and no mitigation was conducted. The prehistoric component did not contain the density or integrity necessary to provide significant data related to prehistoric lifeways in the City of Alexandria; therefore it is our opinion that the prehistoric component does not meet Criteria D for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and no further work was recommended. No significant features were recorded during the investigations of the 18th and 19th century components. The assemblage lacks functional diversity and as such, is unlikely to yield significant data related to lifeways in the City of Alexandria; therefore, it is our opinion that the 18th/19th century component is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended. The 20th century component did not contain the density or integrity necessary to provide significant data related to 20th century activity in the City of Alexandria; therefore it is our opinion that the 20th century component does not meet Criteria D for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work was recommended.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Site 44AX0223 consists of a buried ground surface (Apb horizon) 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. Site 44AX0223 is considered potentially significant in our opinion, because very few if any, late-18th/early-19th century domestic sites have been found within the north end of Alexandria. The site has the potential to yield information concerning the possible tenants of the tract of land owned by the Fendall family during this time period.

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Thunderbird Archeology (DSS)

Investigator: Mullen, John

Survey Date: 4/1/2013

Survey Description:

May 2013 TA/WSSI:

The work consisted of machine backhoe excavation of fill overburden. Shovel tests and test units were hand excavated into a buried ground surface (Aph horizon). 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, Aph, 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 NAD 83 coordinate system was used for mapping the site location.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Parking lot	5/13/2013 12:00:00 AM	No Data
Threats to Resource:	Development	
Site Conditions:	Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed	
Survey Strategies:	Subsurface Testing	
Specimens Collected:	Yes	
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	No	

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

May 2013:

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 2 hard paste porcelain
- 1 Jackfield ware (1740-1780)
- 6 creamware (1762-1820)
- 18 pearlware (1780-1830)
- 10 refined white earthenware
- 1 stoneware

Glass

- 9 bottle, bottle/jar
- 4 tableware, lead
- 3 bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 11 unidentified glass
- 1 windowpane, potash (pre-1864)
- 4 windowpane, potash/soda (pre-1864)
- 2 windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 4 nail, cut (post-1790)
- 6 nail, unidentified
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal

Miscellaneous

- 49 brick
- 6 coal
- 5 slag
- 2 slate

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository:	Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI-Gainesville, VA
Permanent Curation Repository:	No Data
Field Notes:	Yes
Field Notes Repository:	Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI - Gainesville, VA
Photographic Media:	No Data
Survey Reports:	Yes
Survey Report Information:	
Draft Report: Archeological Evaluation of Phase II of the Braddock Gateway Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia.	
Survey Report Repository:	Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data
Significance Statement:	No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data