Ramsey Homes

City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #22682.03
DHR Project No. 2015-0558

Archeological Evaluation
(Phase I/II Archeological Investigations)

September 2016

Prepared for:
Ramsey Homes, LP
401 Wythe St.
Alexandria, VA 22314

Prepared by:

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ABSTRACT

An *Archaeological Evaluation* (Phase I/II archeological investigation) was conducted of the Ramsey Homes project area, which is located on the eastern side of North Patrick Street between Pendleton and Wythe Streets in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. One archeological site (44AX0160), a Civil War-era military barracks site, was previously recorded extending into the project area by Alexandria Archeology in 1991. Additionally, the project area is located within the bounds of the Parker-Gray Historic District (DHR No. 100-0133) and includes four buildings with 15 units previously recorded with the DHR in 2006 as seven architectural resources (DHR Nos. 100-0133-1328, 100-0133-0754, 100-0133-0751, 100-0133-0747, 100-0133-0749, 100-0133-0745, and 100-0133-0948); these architectural resources are discussed in detail under a separate cover. Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study for Ramsey Homes, LP of Alexandria, Virginia. The fieldwork was carried out in July of 2016.

The archeological evidence recovered as result of the investigation indicates an occupation(s) date range for site 44AX0160 beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19th century and continuing into the early 20th century, and the documentary research conducted for the project area supports this interpretation. However, as no intact contexts were identified during the current investigation, the interpretive value of the recovered artifact assemblage is limited, specifically regarding the ability to separate the various periods of occupations (i.e. the early to mid-19th-century occupations, the Civil War military occupation, and the post-Civil War occupations) within the project area and to assign artifacts to a specific occupation.

While the interpretive value of the recovered artifact assemblage was limited and no intact contexts or historic cultural features were identified during the Phase I/II investigation, the discovery of a historic living surface that pre-dates the mid-20th century throughout much of the project area indicates that there is a potential that cultural features associated with the historic occupations of the property are extant within the project area. Therefore, in our opinion, the portion of site 44AX0160 that extends into the project area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D due to the likelihood that it will provide significant information about domestic life and military history within the Parker-Gray Historic District during the second and third quarters of the 19th century. As current development plans will result in impacts to the site, we recommend that archeological data recovery be conducted at site 44AX0160. Additionally, we recommend that demolition of the buildings should occur only under archeological monitoring and that any significant cultural deposits identified beneath the buildings should be mitigated in accordance with an approved treatment plan.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an Archeological Evaluation[1] of the Ramsey Homes project area, which is located on the eastern side of North Patrick Street between Pendleton and Wythe Streets in the City of Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit 1). One archeological site (44AX0160), a Civil War-era military barracks site, was previously recorded extending into the project area by Alexandria Archeology in 1991. Additionally, the project area is located within the bounds of the Parker-Gray Historic District (DHR No. 100-0133) and includes four buildings with 15 units previously recorded with the DHR in 2006 as seven architectural resources (DHR Nos. 100-0133-1328, 100-0133-0754, 100-0133-0751, 100-0133-0747, 100-0133-0749, 100-0133-0745, and 100-0133-0948); these architectural resources are discussed in detail under separate covers (Carroll et al. 2016; Maas 2016). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for Ramsey Homes, LP of Alexandria, Virginia. The fieldwork was carried out in July of 2016.

The investigation was conducted in advance of proposed redevelopment of the project area; the Board of Commissioners of the Alexandria and Redevelopment Housing Authority (ARHA) propose to redevelop the study area consistent with the Braddock East Master Plan (BEMP) at a density high enough to sustain a critical mass of mixed-income residents and affordable housing, in order to maintain the strong social and support networks that are essential in sustainable communities. The provision of additional affordable housing is a key goal of the Alexandria City Council 2010 Strategic Plan, ARHA 2012-2022 Strategic Plan, Braddock Metro Neighborhood plan, and the BEMP. Specifically, the BEMP proposes meeting the goal of additional units in the ARHA sites proposed for redevelopment. In a memo dated April 22, 2015, city staff recommended demolition of the Ramsey Homes.

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has determined that redevelopment of the Ramsey Homes site will constitute a federal undertaking; therefore, the project requires compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. HUD has also determined that the City of Alexandria Office of Housing is the responsible entity relevant to Section 106 review. Section 106 of 36 CFR 800.2(c) (4) allows federal agencies and their designees to authorize an applicant or group of applicants to initiate consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties. In order to accomplish the Project, the City of Alexandria Office of Housing has delegated Section 106 consultation activities to the Virginia Housing Development LLC of Alexandria, Virginia; Virginia Housing Development LLC (whose sole member is

[1] Archeological Evaluation surveys in the City of Alexandria, as required under the City of Alexandria Archeological Resource Protection Code specified in the City Zoning Ordinance Section 11-411 and adopted on June 24, 1992, are equivalent to both Phase I identification level surveys and Phase II evaluation level surveys, as described in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (DHR) 2011 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Surveys in Virginia* (DHR 2011).

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Exhibit 1
Vicinity Map

ARHA) is in turn allowing the coordination of Section 106 activities to be administered by the consultant, Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville, Virginia.

Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA served as Principal Investigator on this project. The fieldwork was conducted by Senior Associate Archeologist Jeremy Smith, MSc, RPA, with the assistance of Daniel Baicy, M.A., RPA, Edward Johnson, Daniel Osborne, and Michael Craig Smith. Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A. served as Laboratory Supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis. All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia.

Fieldwork and report contents are in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work (SOW) 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) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2011 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (DHR 2011) 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 survey was to locate and evaluate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional, or national prehistory or history, then additional work would be recommended.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area lies 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 mean sea level (a.m.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 circa 200 feet a.m.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.

The Ramsey Homes project area is situated on developed land on a low terrace overlooking the Potomac River, which lies less than one half mile to the east (Exhibit 2). Elevations within the project area average about 44 feet a.m.s.l. The project area is landscaped with grassy lawns, shrubbery, and a few deciduous trees (Exhibit 3).

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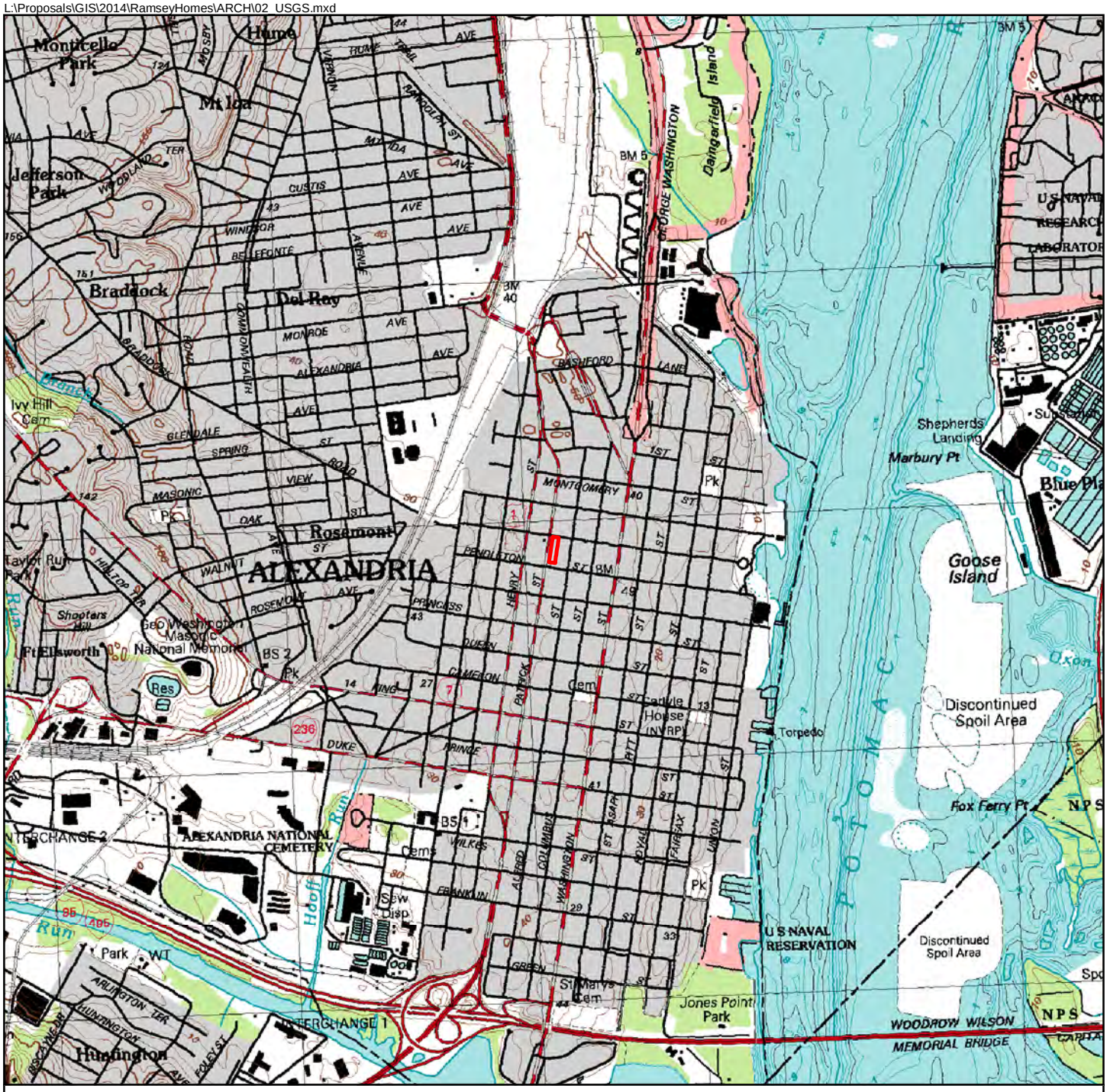

Project Area

Latitude: 38°48'42" N
Longitude: 77°02'55" W

N
W E
S

0 2,000
Feet
Original Scale: 1 " = 2,000 '

Exhibit 2
USGS Quad Map
Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994

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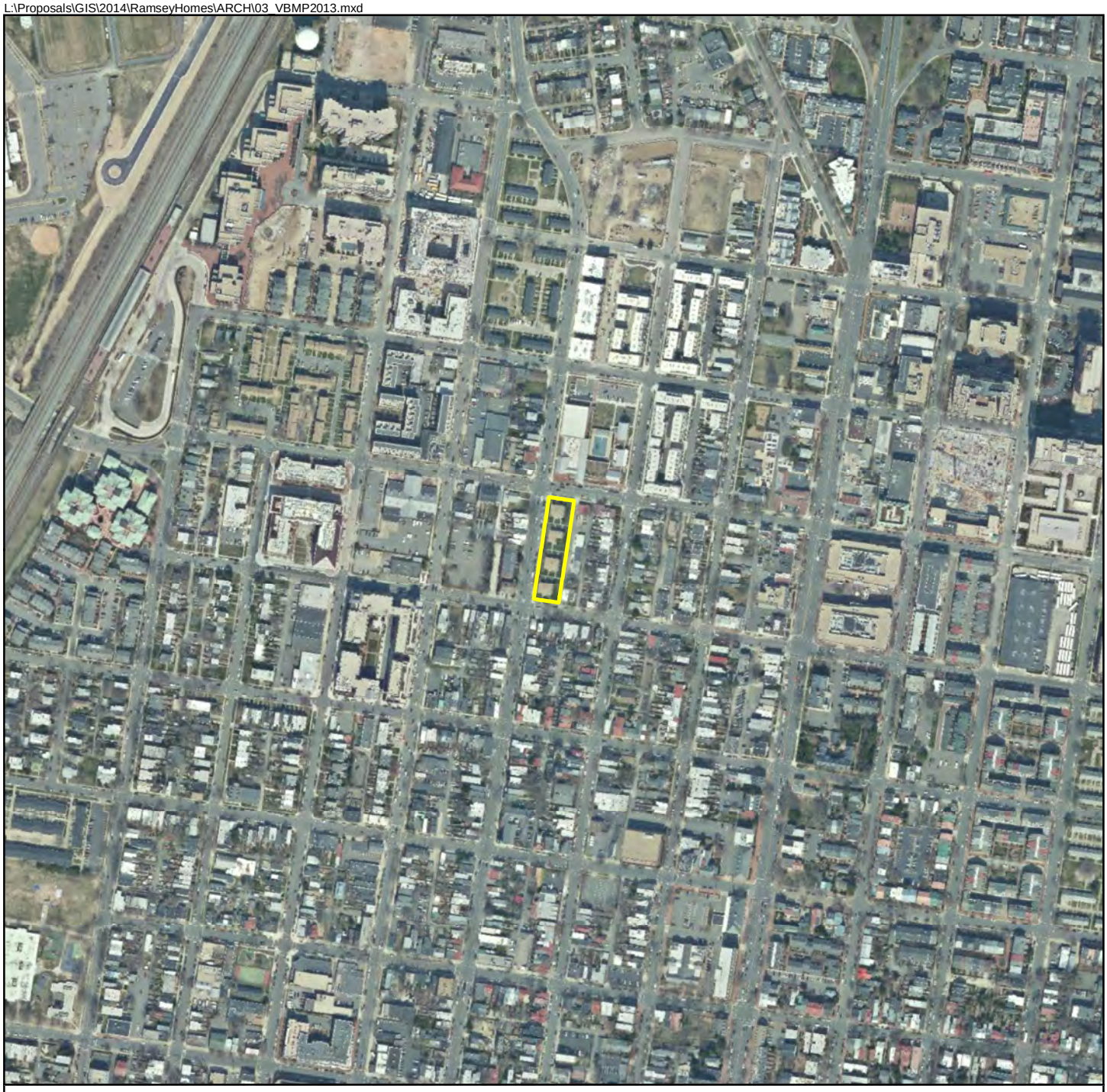

Exhibit 3
March 2013 Natural Color Imagery

Concrete sidewalks used to access the four Ramsey Homes buildings run throughout the project area. In general, the project area surroundings can be described as inner city urban with mixed commercial and residential use.

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The basic environmental history of the area has been provided by Carbone (1976) (see also Gardner 1985, 1987; Johnson 1986). The following will present highlights from this history, focusing on those aspects pertinent to the project area.

At the time of the arrival of humans into the region, about 11,000 years ago, the area was beginning to recover rapidly from the effects of the last Wisconsin glacial maximum of circa 18,000 years ago. Vegetation was in transition from northern dominated species and included a mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The primary trend was toward a reduction in the openness which was characteristic of the parkland of 14-12,000 years ago. Animals were undergoing a rapid increase in numbers as deer, elk and, possibly, moose expanded into the niches and habitats made available as the result of wholesale extinctions of the various kinds of fauna that had occupied the area during the previous millennia. The current cycle of ponding and stream drowning began 18-16,000 years ago at the beginning of the final retreat of the last Wisconsin glaciation (Gardner 1985); sea level rise has been steady since then.

These trends continued to accelerate over the subsequent millennia of the Holocene. One important highlight was the appearance of marked seasonality circa 7000 BC. This was accompanied by the spread of deciduous forests dominated by oaks and hickories. The modern forest characteristic of the area, the mixed oak-hickory-pine climax forest, prevailed after 3000-2500 BC. Continued forest closure led to the reduction and greater territorial dispersal of the larger mammalian forms such as deer. Sea level continued to rise, resulting in the inundation of interior streams. This was quite rapid until circa 3000-2500 BC, at which time the rise slowed, continuing at a rate estimated to be ten inches per century (Darmody and Foss 1978). This rate of rise continues to the present. Based on archeology (c.f. Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 BC.

Oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 BC (Potter 1982) and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 BC (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 BC (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, circa AD 1700, cultural landscape alteration becomes a new environmental factor (Walker and Gardner 1989). Around this time, Euro-American settlement extended into the Piedmont/Coastal Plain interface. With these settlers came land clearing and deforestation for cultivation, as well as the harvesting of wood for use in a number of different products. At this time the stream tributaries to the Potomac, were broad expanses of open waters from their mouths well up their valleys to, at, or near their "falls" where they leave the Piedmont and enter the Coastal Plain. These streams were

conducive to the establishment of ports and harbors, elements necessary to commerce and contact with the outside world and the seats of colonial power. Most of these early ports were eventually abandoned or reduced in importance, for the erosional cycle set up by the land clearing resulted in tons of silt being washed into the streams, ultimately impeding navigation.

The historic vegetation would have consisted of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest. Associated with this forest were deer and smaller mammals and turkey. The nearby open water environments would have provided habitats for waterfowl year round as well as seasonally for migratory species.

CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Overview

The following section provides a brief overview and context of the general prehistory of the region. A number of summaries of the archeology of the general area have been written (c.f. Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981); Gardner, Walker, and Johnson present essentially the same picture, with the major differences lying in the terminology utilized for the prehistoric time periods. The dates provided below for the three general prehistoric periods, and associated sub-periods, follow those outlined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR 2011:123-124).

Paleoindian Period (10,000/9500-8000 BC)

The Paleoindian period corresponds to the end of the Late Pleistocene and beginning of the Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period, which was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with significantly less seasonal variation than is evident in the region today. The cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was restricted by topography, could have resulted in the development of wetlands in the Triassic Lowlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). Generally speaking, the nature of the vegetation was marked by open forests composed of a mix of coniferous and deciduous elements. The individual character of local floral communities would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer, bear, moose, and, to a lesser degree, elk, which would have expanded rapidly into the environmental niches left available by the extinction and extirpation of the large herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene.

The fluted projectile point is considered the hallmark of the Paleoindian lithic toolkit. Based on his work at the Flint Run Complex, Gardner identified three distinct sub-phases within the larger fluted point phase (Gardner 1974). The oldest of the Paleoindian sub-phases is identified by the now classic Clovis point, a large, bifacially flaked tool with a channel or flute removed from both sides of its base. Regionally, the widely accepted beginning date for Clovis type points is circa 9500 BC; however, some data has suggested a pre-11,000 BC beginning date for Clovis points (cf. McAvoy and McAvoy

1997; Johnson 1997). The Clovis sub-phase is followed in time by the Middle Paleo sub-phase, defined by smaller fluted points. The Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase is the final one of the period, and is characterized by the minimally fluted Dalton and Hardaway projectile points. This three-period subdivision is well supported by stratigraphy. Associated with these projectile points are various other tools that usually cannot be taken by themselves as diagnostic Paleoindian indicators. Examples of such stone tools include end or side scrapers, bifaces, blades, and spokeshaves, which are all associated with the hunting and processing of game animals.

Possible evidence for pre-Clovis colonization of the Americas has been found at the Cactus Hill site (44SX0202) in Virginia, where an ephemeral component dating from 15,000 to 13,000 BC included prismatic blades manufactured from quartzite cores and metavolcanic or chert pentagonal bifaces (Haynes 2002: 43-44; Johnson 1997; McAvoy 1997; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Generally, lanceolate projectile points, prismatic blades, pentagonal bifaces, polyhedral blade cores, microflakes and microlithic tools comprise possible pre-Clovis assemblages and a preference for cryptocrystalline lithic material such as chert and jasper is noted (Goodyear 2005). Cactus Hill and other reportedly pre-Clovis sites, including SV-2 (44SM0037) in Saltville, Virginia (McDonald 2000; McDonald and Kay 1999) and the Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in western Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990; Adovasio et al. 1998), have been the subject of much controversy and no undisputed pre-Clovis sites or sites representing substantial pre-Clovis occupations have been identified in the region.

Paleoindian archeological assemblages rarely contain stone tools specifically designed for processing plant material such as manos, metates, or grinders. This general absence or rarity of such tool categories does not mean that use of plant resources was unimportant; rather, it may suggest that a far greater emphasis was placed on hunting versus gathering, at least when viewed from the perspective of an assemblage of stone tools. For instance, carbonized plant materials have been found in Paleoindian contexts and plant remains have been recovered from some Paleoindian sites. The remains of acalypha, blackberry, hackberry, hawthorn plum, and grape were recovered from a hearth in the Paleoindian portion of the Shawnee-Minisink Site in eastern Pennsylvania (Dent 1991). Although hard evidence is lacking for the immediate study area, the subsistence settlement base of Paleoindian groups in the immediate region likely focused on general foraging, drawing a comparison with the Shawnee-Minisink data, and certainly focused on hunting (Gardner 1989 and various).

The settlement pattern of Paleoindian peoples has been described as being quarry-centered, with larger base camps being situated in close proximity to localized sources of high quality cryptocrystalline lithic raw materials, such as chert, jasper, and chalcedony. Smaller exploitative or hunting and/or gathering sites are found at varying distance from these quarry-centered base camps (Gardner 1980). This model, developed from Gardner's work at the Thunderbird site complex in the Shenandoah River Valley, has wide applicability throughout both the Middle Atlantic region and greater Eastern United States. The extreme curation (or conservation) and reworking of the blade element exhibited by many stray point finds recovered throughout the Middle Atlantic region, especially specimens from Coastal

Plain localities, is a strong argument supporting the quarry-base camp settlement model. Gardner has argued that once a tool kit has been curated to its usable limit, a return to the quarry-tied base camp would be made in order to replenish raw materials (Gardner 1974).

Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported in the Potomac Valley, but, overall, these distinctive projectile points are not too common in the local area (cf. Gardner 1985; Brown 1979). Paleoindian fluted points have been found as isolated finds in the county; however, at the time of this writing no intact sites have yet been documented.

Early Archaic Period (8000-6500 BC)

The Early Archaic period coincides with the early Holocene climatic period. The warming trend, which began during the terminal Late Pleistocene and Paleoindian period, continued during the Early Archaic period. Precipitation increased and seasonality became more marked, at least by 7500 BC. This period encompasses the decline of the open grasslands of the previous era and the rise of closed boreal forests throughout the Middle Atlantic region; this change to arboreal vegetation was initially dominated by conifers, but soon gave way to a deciduous domination. Arguably, the reduction of these open grasslands led to the decline and extinction of the last of the Pleistocene megafauna, as evidence suggests that the last of these creatures (e.g., mastodons) would have been gone from the area around the beginning of the Early Archaic period. Sea level throughout the region rose with the retreat of glacial ice, a process that led to an increase in the number of poorly drained and swampy biomes; these water-rich areas became the gathering places of large modern mammals.

Similar to the Paleoindian period, the subsistence settlement strategy of Early Archaic peoples was one focused on seasonal migration and hunting and gathering. Early Archaic humans were drawn to the wet biomes resulting from sea level rise because the abundant concentration of game animal, such as white-tailed deer, elk, and bear, made for excellent hunting. As the arboreal vegetation became more abundant and deciduous forests spread, the exploitation of newly available and abundant plant resources, such as fruits, nuts, and acorns increased among Early Archaic populations (Egloff and Woodward 1992:13-14).

Although the manufacturing techniques of projectile points and the favored use of cryptocrystalline raw materials of the Paleoindian period remained unchanged throughout the Early Archaic period, stylistic changes in the lithic toolkit of Early Archaic peoples are evident. The switch from the fluting of projectile points to notching is generally considered to mark the end of the Paleoindian and the beginning of the Archaic period; examples of Early Archaic point types include Amos Corner Notched, Kirk and Palmer Corner Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed varieties. Gardner has demonstrated that while corner notched and side notched points show a stylistic change from the earlier fluted varieties, they all occurred within a single cultural tradition (Gardner 1974). The transition from fluting to notching is not a radical change, but the gradual replacement of one attribute at a time. The fluting, which was nearly absent during the Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase, is replaced by corner notching, which is then gradually replaced by side notching in the Archaic sequence. The initial reason for the

change in hafting and related modifications of the basal elements of Early Archaic points is likely related to the introduction of the atlatl or spear-thrower, which increased the accuracy and force with which spears could be thrown; the fluted forms may have been utilized mainly as thrusting tools, while the earlier notched forms may have been mounted onto a smaller lance with a detachable shaft and powered by the atlatl. As in the earlier Paleoindian period, stone tools designed for the processing of plant materials are rare in Early Archaic assemblages.

Towards the close of the Early Archaic period, trends away from a settlement model comparable to the earlier Paleoindian quarry-focused pattern are evident. A major shift is one to a reliance on a greater range of lithic raw materials for manufacture of stone tools rather than a narrow focus on high quality cryptocrystalline materials. Lithic use was a matter of propinquity; stone available was stone used. However, extensive curation of projectile points is still evident up until the bifurcate phases of the subsequent Middle Archaic period. It may be that while a reliance on high quality lithic materials continued, other kinds of raw material were used as needed.

This pattern is not readily documented during the earlier Paleoindian period. Johnson argues that the shift to a wider range of materials occurs in the gradual shift from the Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched phases of the Early Archaic to the later Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed or closing phases of the period (Johnson 1983; 1986:2-6). Changes in lithic raw material selection are likely related to movement into a wider range of habitats coincident with the expansion of deciduous forest elements. Early Archaic period sites begin to show up in areas previously not occupied to any great extent if at all. Additionally, the greater number of sites can be taken as a rough indicator of a gradual population increase through time.

Middle Archaic (6500-3000 BC)

The chronological period known as the Middle Archaic coincides with the appearance of full Holocene environments. Climatic trends in the Holocene at this time are marked by the further growth of deciduous forests, the continuing rise of sea levels, and warm and moist conditions. This change led to the spread of modern temperate floral assemblages (such as mesic hemlock and oak forests), modern faunal assemblages, and seasonal continental climates. The advent of such climates and related vegetation patterns allowed for the development of seasonally available subsistence resources, which led to base camps no longer being situated near specific lithic sources, but closer to these seasonal resources. This shift also led to an increase in the number of exploited environmental zones. The moist conditions favored the spread of swamps and bogs throughout poorly drained areas like floodplains, bays, or basins. Rising sea level and overall moist conditions helped form these swamps and basins; sea level had risen too rapidly to allow the growth of large, stable concentrations of shellfish. Estuarine resources were scarce and the inhabitants relied on varied animal resources for sustenance. Essentially modern faunal species were spread throughout the various biomes, but their distributions would have been somewhat different than that known for today. The prevalent species included deer, turkey, and smaller mammals.

The initial technological shift in lithic projectile points between the Early and Middle Archaic periods is generally considered to be marked by the introduction of bifurcate base projectile points, such as St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha types (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1975; Gardner 1982). Other researchers place the bifurcate phase within the Early Archaic period. The bifurcate points do not occur throughout the entire Middle Archaic period; however, they appear to be constrained to the earlier portion of the period and disappeared sometime before 5000 BC (Chapman 1975, Dent 1995; Bergman et al. 1994). Several other marked changes occurred along with the onset of the bifurcate points. Ground stone tools, such as axes, gouges, grinding stones, and plant processing tools, were introduced along with bifurcate points (Chapman 1975, Walker 1981). These new tools are evidence for the implementation of a new technology designed to exploit vegetable/plant resources. Also, a shift to the use of locally available lithic raw material, which began during the closing phases of the Early Archaic, is manifest by the advent of the bifurcate phases.

The major stemmed varieties of projectile point that follow the earlier bifurcate forms and typify the middle portion of the Middle Archaic period include the Stanly, Morrow Mountain I and Morrow Mountain II varieties. Coe (1964) documented a Stanly-Morrow Mountain sequence at the Doerschuk Site in the North Carolina Piedmont, and similar results were recorded at the Neville Site in New Hampshire (Dincauze 1976) and the Slade Site in Virginia (Dent 1995). The projectile points marking the latter portion of the Middle Archaic period are the lanceolate shaped Guilford type and various side notched varieties (Coe 1964; Dent 1995). Vernon points, common at the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland, are considered to be local variants of Halifax points (McNett and Gardner 1975:9). This data seems to indicate that a similar Middle Archaic projectile point chronology exists in the Virginia-Maryland area.

It is during the Middle Archaic period that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread in a wide range of environmental settings (Gardner 1985, 1987; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). As far as the inhabitants of the Middle Archaic period are concerned, there is an increase in population, which can be seen in the sheer number of sites (as represented by the temporally diagnostic point types) throughout the Middle Atlantic region. Temporally diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic and beginning Late Archaic; Johnson noted in his overview of Fairfax County archeology a major increase in the number of sites (as measured by temporally diagnostic point types) during the bifurcate phase and the later phases of the Middle Archaic period (Johnson 1986:2-14). With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern that was predicated on the seasonal harvest of various nut species and other plant resources that characterized deciduous forest environments. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas where a great variety of food resources could be found (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season and were located on floodplains, interior fluvial swamp settings, and in some cases, within interior upland swamp settings. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance, and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones.

Late Archaic (3000-1200 BC)

The rise in sea level continued during the Late Archaic period, eventually pushing the salinity cline further upstream and creating tidal environments; a corresponding movement of various riverine and estuarine species took place with the development of tidal conditions in the embayed section of the Potomac and its main tributary streams. Freshwater spawning fish had to travel farther upstream to spawn, fostering extensive seasonal fish runs. The development of brackish water estuaries as a result of an increase in sea level in the Hudson, Delaware, and Chesapeake Bay regions led to the spread of various shell species, such as oysters and crabs (Gardner 1976; Gardner 1982). In general, climatic events approached those of modern times during the Late Archaic period.

Throughout the Eastern United States, distinctive patterns of the Native-American landscape become evident by about 3000/2500 BC, marking a significant shift with earlier Middle Archaic components. The Late Archaic period is characterized by an increase in population over that documented for the Early and Middle Archaic periods, based on an increase in both the number of identified sites dating to this period and in their size and widespread distribution. An increasingly sedentary lifestyle evolved, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:5-1). Food processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient, and trade networks began to be established.

In parts of the Middle Atlantic region, the development of an adaptation based on the exploitation of riverine and estuarine resources is apparent. Settlement during the Late Archaic period shifted from the interior stream settings favored during earlier periods to the newly embayed stream mouths and similar settings (Gardner 1976). Although Late Archaic populations continued a foraging pattern linked to dense forests and their seasonally available plant resources, interior sites became minimally exploited, though not abandoned, sustaining smaller hunting camps and specialized exploitative stations; sites in these areas exhibit varying emphasis on procurement of locally available cobble or tabular lithic sources, such as chert, quartz, and quartzite, as well as a variety of plant species. In settlement-subsistence models presented by Gardner, this shift is linked with the development of large seasonal runs of anadromous fish. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps.

The Late Archaic technological assemblage continued an emphasis on ground stone tools first noted in the Middle Archaic period. Steatite net weights and carved steatite bowls with lug handles, which would not break when heated during cooking, first appeared during this period and are common throughout the Eastern United States from Maine to Florida. The use of steatite bowls is often seen as an indicator of increased sedentism among Late Archaic populations, as the vessels would have been heavy and difficult to transport (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). In Virginia, outcrops of steatite have been identified in the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, though in limited

numbers, from Fairfax County to Carroll County in southern Virginia. Archeologically, fragments of steatite bowls have been recovered in Late Archaic contexts in varying physiographic settings in the Middle Atlantic, often at great distances from steatite outcrops and quarry sites, which many have interpreted as evidence of widespread trading between Late Archaic peoples across the region. Kavanagh's (1982) study of the Monocacy River watershed in Maryland suggests that dug-out canoes were being produced during the Late Archaic period, based on the greater occurrences of gouges and adzes recovered from Late Archaic contexts (Kavanagh 1982: 97); canoes would have allowed for increased mobility and facilitated trading among Late Archaic groups via the various rivers and streams in the region.

The most easily recognizable temporally diagnostic projectile point in the Middle Atlantic region is the parallel stemmed, broad-bladed Savannah River point, which has a number of related cognate types and descendant forms, such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen and Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient, and more narrow bladed, stemmed forms such as Holmes. Defined by Coe based on work in the Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964), the Savannah River point represents what could be, arguably, a typological horizon throughout the Eastern United States east of the Appalachians, dating from about 2600 to perhaps as late as 1500 BC. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 BC) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 BC). The Late Archaic I corresponds to the spread and proliferation of Savannah River populations, while the Late Archaic II is defined by Holmes and Susquehanna points. The distribution of these two, Gardner (1982; 1987) suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Holmes and kindred points were restricted to the Tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms such as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spear points were generally made of quartzite.

Early Woodland (1200-300 BC)

The Early Woodland period corresponds generally to the Sub-Atlantic episode, when relatively stable, milder, and moister conditions prevailed; although short-term climatic perturbations were present. By this point in time, generally, the climate had evolved to its present conditions (Walker 1981).

The major artifact hallmark and innovation of the Early Woodland period is the appearance of pottery (Dent 1995; Gardner and McNett 1971). Archeologists believe that ceramic technology was introduced to Virginia from people living on the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina, where pottery had been made by prehistoric populations since approximately 2500 BC (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of the local resident populations, as clay ceramics of the period would have been fragile and cumbersome to transport. Further evidence of this sedentism has been identified in the region in the form of subsurface

storage pits (likely for foodstuffs), platform hearths, midden deposits, and evidence of substantial pole-constructed structures. This is not to imply that Early Woodland populations did not utilize the inner-riverine or inner-estuarine areas, but rather that this seems to have been done on a seasonal basis by people moving out from established bases; this settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward seed harvesting in floodplain locations (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along Fall Line streams during the spring and early summer in order to take advantage of the anadromous fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would have operated out of these base camps.

In the middle to lower Potomac River Valley, as well as most of the surrounding Middle Atlantic region, the earliest known ceramics begin with a ware known as Marcey Creek. In chronological terms, Marcey Creek likely falls within the first 200 years of the final millennium BC, or roughly 1000 to 800 BC. This ware is a flat bottomed vessel tempered with crushed steatite or, in the Eastern Shore region, other kinds of crushed rock temper (Manson 1948). Based on vessel shape, this distinctive ware is interpreted as a direct evolution or development from the flat bottomed stone bowls of the Late Archaic period. Vessels of this ware frequently exhibit the same lugs on the side walls as seen on Late Archaic steatite bowls. As a ceramic ware group, Marcey Creek is short lived in terms of its position in the chronological record. The earliest dates for Marcey Creek are 1200 BC in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 BC at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971).

Shortly after about 800 BC, conoidal and somewhat barrel shaped vessels with cord marked surfaces enter the record in the Middle Atlantic region and greater Northeast; whether these evolved from the flat bottomed Marcey Creek vessels or simply replaced them is unknown. Locally, such a ware has been designated Accokeek Cord Marked, first described from the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland (Stephenson et al. 1963). Radiocarbon dates for Accokeek place it between approximately 750 BC and 300/400 BC, when it is superseded by net impressed varieties, including Popes Creek and related wares (Gardner and McNett 1971; Mouer et al. 1981; Mounier and Cresson 1988). Accokeek ware was tempered with both sand and crushed quartz, although any suitable stone may have been used for the grit source, including steatite. In many cases, temper selected for use by Accokeek potters appears to have been based on propinquity to specific resources. In the Coastal Plain settings of the Maryland and Virginia, Accokeek typically has a "sandier" paste and could be said to have sand as a tempering agent. However, when large enough sherds are analyzed, crushed quartz tempering is invariably found in this ware. Whether or not the paste of the vessel is sandy or more clayey in texture (or "feel") depends on the clay source, either Piedmont or Coastal Plain. Clay sources from Coastal Plain settings usually contain greater amounts of sand.

Some chronological frameworks for the Middle Atlantic region, particularly in Maryland, suggest a transitional ware, such as Selden Island (cf. Slattery 1946), between Marcey Creek and Accokeek and its cognate wares. While this concept of a transitional ware has

logical merit, it cannot be demonstrated conclusively with the evidence currently available. In many cases, the excavated sites show depositional contexts from this period with little vertical separation between Late Archaic and Early Woodland deposits. A more refined chronology that clarifies such issues of ceramic change still needs to be developed.

Generally, temporally diagnostic projectile points from the Early Woodland period include smaller side notched and stemmed variants such as Vernon and Calvert, and diagnostic spear points such as Rossville/Piscataway points. The lobate based Piscataway point has been associated archeologically with Accokeek pottery at a number of sites in the Middle Atlantic region; locally these points have been termed "Teardrop" points by Mounier and other investigators (cf. Mounier and Cresson 1988). This point type has been found in association with Accokeek pottery at sites in New Jersey (cf. Mounier and Cresson 1988; Barse 1991), in Maryland (Barse 1978), and in Virginia (Mouer et al. 1981; McClearen 1991). These points continue into the early phases of the Middle Woodland period and have been found in contexts containing Popes Creek, Albemarle, and early variants of Mockley ceramics along the Potomac River (Barse 2002).

Middle Woodland (300 BC-AD 1000)

The Middle Woodland period is characterized by an increase in population size and increased sedentism. With the emergence of Middle Woodland societies, an apparent settlement shift occurred compared to those seen in the intensive hunter-gatherer-fisher groups of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. In brief, it appears that a selection to broader floodplain localities and the development of larger storage facilities at base camp localities dominated settlement patterns at this time (cf. Cross 1956). Some degree of seasonal occupation and migration centered on natural food resources still occurred; potentially the year was split between more permanent settlements located in the inner Coastal Plain region and the Piedmont uplands. In general, from AD 200 to approximately AD 900, settlement in the Potomac Piedmont was sparse. Smaller exploitative sites are also known and found as small shell middens in estuarine settings and interior or inter-riverine hunting stations along the drainage divides between the Delaware River and its tributaries. Essentially all available food resources were now utilized, including fresh and saltwater aquatic species (i.e., oysters, fish, crab, etc.), deer, turkey, and migratory waterfowl. People also began to intensively harvest and store a variety of locally available plants, seeds, and nuts, such as amaranth seeds, chenopod seeds, wild rice, hickory nuts, acorns, and walnuts.

The Middle Woodland period is best interpreted as a gradual development from the Early Woodland and, despite clear continuity, is marked by innovations in the ceramic realm. One notable addition to ceramic technology, and one clearly widespread throughout the Middle Atlantic region, is the inception of vessels exhibiting net impressed surface treatments. A wider range of vessel forms and sizes also can be documented compared to earlier vessel assemblages. The net impressed surfaces and greater variation in vessel size and shape represent a significant change used for defining the Middle Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region from areas south of the James River through the

Chesapeake region and into the lower Susquehanna and Delaware River drainages. Accokeek and related wares of the Early Woodland period gradually developed into what has become known as the Albemarle ware group, commonly found in the Piedmont of Virginia and, perhaps, Pennsylvania and Maryland; it does not appear to be present in the Delaware Valley area.

Based on work in the lower Potomac River Valley and the upper Delaware River Valley, net impressed ceramics enter the chronological record around 500 BC (Gardner and McNett 1971). More recently, AMS dating on carbon taken from a sherd of Popes Creek recovered in Charles County, Maryland returned a slightly younger date of 2235 ±100 B.P., or 285 ±100 BC (Curry and Kavanagh 1994). In the upper Delaware River area, Broadhead net impressed ceramics, which have been considered as a northern Popes Creek cognate, have been dated to 480 ±80 BC in New Jersey (Kinsey 1972:456). Other similar wares include the net impressed varieties of Wolf Neck and Colbourn ceramics from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware. Comparisons could also be extended to the Prince George Net Impressed ceramics from southern Virginia and the Culpepper ware in the Triassic Lowlands of the Piedmont; Culpepper ware is a sandstone tempered ceramic occasionally found in the Piedmont and is recognized by some archeologists working in Fairfax County, but has not been clearly defined in the literature. These wares or ware groups are circum-Chesapeake Bay in their geographic distribution, pointing to close interrelationships between the societies making these wares. All of these groups were undoubtedly participating in a growing Middle Woodland interaction sphere widespread throughout the James, Potomac, lower Susquehanna, Delaware, and even lower Hudson River Valleys.

Popes Creek ceramics developed into the shell tempered Mockley ceramics, a ware that has both net impressed and cord marked surfaces. Many, if not most, radiocarbon dates associated with Mockley ceramics bracket the ware between about AD 250/300 to approximately AD 800, after which it develops into the Late Woodland Townsend Ware. Why the shift from sand to shell tempering occurred is unknown, although it was widespread in the Middle Atlantic region. In the lower Potomac Valley, Mockley may have been tied to the intensive exploitation of oyster beds, a phenomenon first manifested in the earlier Popes Creek phase of the Middle Woodland period. Mockley ware exhibits relationships with the earlier Popes Creek ceramics and its cognate wares in basic attributes such as rim form, vessel shapes, and the range of vessel sizes (Barse 1990).

Thurman has termed the developmental trajectory of Mockley to Townsend the "Mockley continuum", a time span that saw gradual population growth and increasing village size leading up to the Late Woodland period (Thurman 1985). For the earlier end of this continuum, Potter (1993) has reported dates in the last 200 years of the final millennium BC for Mockley ceramics in the lower Potomac Valley in Virginia. The emergence of Mockley ware from Popes Creek was likely a gradual process, not a single historical event. It is also likely that, during this transition, both wares coexisted (as recognized archeologically), perhaps unevenly across the region. Both wares would have been contemporaneous at some point in this transition, as evidenced by their association in the large refuse pits excavated at the Fletchers Boathouse Site in Washington, D.C.

(Barse 2002). At some point in the developmental trajectory, however, Mockley ware superseded the heavy, coarse, sand tempered Popes Creek ceramics and dominated the Middle Atlantic region.

Popes Creek and Mockley ware ceramics are not as common in Piedmont settings as they are in Coastal Plain settings where they are prevalent. Albemarle ceramics, bearing mostly cord marked exterior surfaces that show continuity with the earlier Accokeek ware, are commonly found in Middle Woodland contexts in the Potomac Piedmont. This ware was found associated with Mockley ceramics at the Fletchers Boathouse site in pit contexts (cf. Barse 2002) along with small quantities of Mockley and Popes Creek ceramics. Radiocarbon dates from several of the large pits at this site fall between 100 BC and AD 100, suggesting that Popes Creek was in the process of being replaced by the shell tempered Mockley ceramics. Albemarle is considered to be contemporary with both, though more commonly found in the Piedmont; as a ware it continued up to and perhaps into the Late Woodland period. Gardner and Walker (1993:4) suggested that fabric impressed wares become more common towards the end of the Middle Woodland period. This surface treatment is restricted to Albemarle wares though, and does not really occur on Mockley ceramics. Fabric impressing on shell tempered ceramics by default is identified as Townsend ware.

Lithic artifacts associated with Middle Woodland occupations frequently include side notched and parallel stemmed points manufactured from rhyolite, argillite, and Pennsylvania jasper. Such points are known as Fox Creek in the Delaware Valley and Selby Bay in the Chesapeake region. The Middle Woodland people also manufactured and used a stone axe called a celt, used for woodworking. The celt differed from the earlier axes because it was not grooved; rather, it was hafted into a socketed wooded handle.

Late Woodland (AD 1000 to AD 1606/European Contact)

The Late Woodland period begins around AD 1000, the result of a culmination in trends concerning subsistence practices, settlement patterns, and ceramic technology. A trend toward sedentism, evident in earlier periods, and a subsistence system emphasizing horticulture eventually led to a settlement pattern of floodplain village communities and dispersed hamlets reliant on an economy of both hunting and the planting of native cultigens.

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the temporally diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region include Potomac Creek, Shepard, and, in the upper Coastal Plain, Townsend ware ceramics; as noted above, Townsend ware is a shell tempered ware that developed from Mockley. Shepard ceramics are likely an outgrowth of the Albemarle wares, given similar attributes of paste and surface treatment. The surfaces of the above noted wares are almost exclusively cord marked, with the exception of the fabric impressed Townsend series specimens. In most cases, the cord marked surfaces were smoothed prior to firing the vessel, in some cases nearly obliterating the

surface treatment. This is a trend that seems to become more popular through the Late Woodland period.

In the Potomac Piedmont, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a shell tempered ware that spread out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy River at about AD 1350-1400. Shell tempered Keyser ceramics, a downstream variant of the Late Woodland Monongahela ware common in the Upper Ohio River Valley, extend nearly to the Fall Line, although they are not found in Coastal Plain settings. Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are often considered diagnostic of this period as well. However, triangular projectile points have also been recovered from well-defined and earlier contexts at regional sites such as the Abbot Farm site in central New Jersey, the Higgins site on the Inner Coastal Plain on Maryland's Western Shore, and the Pig Point site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (MAC Lab 2012; Luckenbach et al. 2010). Additionally, triangular points have been found in context with Savanah River points in Fairfax County, although the context appears to have been mixed (Christopher Sperling, personal communication 2015).

The Late Woodland period is also characterized by a marked increase in ceramic decoration. Most of the motifs are triangular in shape and applied by incising with a blunt-tipped stylus. The marked increase of ceramic decoration and the various design motifs on Late Woodland pottery compared to earlier periods likely reflect the need to define ethnic boundaries and possibly smaller kin sets. Neighboring groups that may have been in low level competition for arable riverine floodplains may have used varied embellishments of basic design elements to set themselves apart from one another. Additionally, in a noncompetitive setting, ceramic designs simply may have served to distinguish between individual social groups, as the region now sustained the highest population level of the prehistoric sequence. As such, ceramic design elements functioned as a symbolic means of communication among groups, serving as badges of ethnic identity or, perhaps, smaller intra-group symbols of identity.

As noted above, Late Woodland societies were largely sedentary with an economy relying on the growth of a variety of native cultigens. Late Woodland settlement choice reflects this horticultural focus in the selection of broad floodplain areas for settlement. This pattern was characteristic of the Piedmont as well as the Coastal Plain to the east and the Shenandoah Valley to the west (Gardner 1982; Kavanagh 1983). The uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Smaller, non-ceramic yielding sites are found away from the major rivers (Hantman and Klein 1992; Stevens 1989).

Most of the functional categories of Late Woodland period sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g., proximity to major rivers or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare to absent in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands.

Perhaps after AD 1400, with the effects of the Little Ice Age, an increased emphasis on hunting and gathering and either a decreased emphasis on horticulture or the need for additional arable land required a larger territory per group, and population pressures resulted in a greater occupation of the Outer Piedmont and Fall Line regions (Gardner 1991; Fiedel 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.). The 15th and 16th centuries were a time of population movement and disruption from the Ridge and Valley to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. There appear to have been shifting socio-economic alliances over competition for resources and places in local exchange networks. Factors leading to competition for resources may have led to the development of more centralized forms of social organization characterized by incipiently ranked societies. Small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

Historic Overview

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Documentary Study on the Ramsey Homes property prior to the archeological evaluation fieldwork. The resulting report; *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for Ramsey Homes, City of Alexandria, Virginia* (Carroll et al. 2016) was prepared and includes a more complete historic contextual study of the project area, as well as a broader contextual study of the history of public housing in the United States and Alexandria. Excerpts from that document are presented in the following text to provide the most relevant contextual information to the current investigation.

In 1785-86, the town of Alexandria expanded to include the study area. The new streets within the expanded area were named for Revolutionary War heroes including Greene, Lafayette, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Washington and Wythe (Crowl 2002:124). The street grid in the expanded area was an extension of the original 1749 town grid, consisting of blocks containing two acres of ground which were frequently purchased by speculators. The sparsely-developed street grid of the late 18th century study area vicinity became the site of homes for wealthy businessmen of Alexandria as well as market gardens which supplied fruits and vegetables for the use of the town.

As Alexandra's economy transitioned from one based on tobacco to other products, the population in Alexandria increased as people moved into the town from outlying western areas to work as merchants, hotel proprietors, and cooks in local restaurants. Over the last decade of the 18th century, the population almost doubled compared to earlier decades, increasing from 2,746 in 1790 to 4,971 by 1800 (MacKay 1995:55). During the 1790s, due in part to turmoil in Europe associated with the French Revolution and the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars, Alexandria prospered as a major port for the exportation of American wheat. In 1791, the total value of the town's exports was $381,000, and four years later it had grown to $948,000 (MacKay 1995:55). From 1800 to 1820, Alexandria was fourth behind Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York in wheat exports. With the shift from the tobacco economy to the wheat economy, occurring around the time

Alexandria was ceded to the District of Columbia, enslaved laborers who were no longer needed on the outlying plantations were sold or hired out to businesses in Alexandria; many were manumitted and migrated to the City (Bloomburg 1998:62).

As the population increased in the District of Columbia and in Alexandria, small enclaves formed where free African Americans established their own communities. One such community was known as "Uptown" and became the largest of Alexandria's ten historical African-American communities. Although some free African Americans made their homes in Uptown prior to the Civil War, the settlement greatly expanded after the war with the influx of newly freed African Americans (Bloomburg 1998:73).

In 1834, the western half of the square bounded by Wythe, Alfred, Pendleton, and Patrick Streets that includes the project area consisted of two vacant parcels credited to Frances Swann and Samuel Snowden. In 1836, David Appich sold the eastern portion of the block to George Blish, where he was already residing and being taxed (Alexandria Deed Book X2:108); George Blish (occasionally referred to in deeds as George Bloach) is listed in Alexandria tax records as the occupant of the eastern half of the square by 1834. The deed from Appich explains that Blish, as a foreign-born non-citizen prior to 1836, was not able to own property in Alexandria and had an agreement with Appich to hold the property until Blish could legally purchase it. Also in 1836, Frances Swann sold the western half of the block including the study area to Blish, as well as the block immediately to the north (Alexandria Deed Book W2: 238; 239). George Blish resided on and maintained ownership of the block until 1849.

The tax records appear to be somewhat at odds with the recorded deeds for the property, as the tax records prior to 1836 list Swann and Snowden as proprietors of separate lots in the western half of the block, and Edgar Snowden, presumably an heir of the Samuel Snowden listed in 1834-35, continues to be taxed for a lot on the block until 1840, when George Blish is at last taxed for the entire square including his dwelling. Snowden's presence on the tax record for the block may reflect a lease from Swann, but there is no mention of the persistence of such an agreement in the deed from Swann to Blish, and Snowden appears as a proprietor and not a tenant of his lot. Regardless, according to deed records, George Blish owned the entire block bounded by Wythe, Alfred, Pendleton, and Patrick Streets by 1836 and according to tax records controlled the block by 1840, residing in a dwelling fronting on Alfred Street.

Personal property tax records for George Blish indicate that he was taxed for one titheable (himself) from 1834-1844; in 1845, he was responsible for two titheables, and for three in 1846-47, before returning to a single titheable in 1848. Blish was also taxed for two slaves every year between 1834 and 1849 except 1837, when he is taxed for one slave, and 1845, when he is taxed for three. Blish also owned varying numbers of horses and cows during his ownership of the property, as well as carts/drays.

The tax records of the preceding years indicated that Blish owned horses, cows, and a cart or carts, as well as his ownership of at least two blocks of land at the outskirts of Alexandria, which strongly suggests that Blish utilized his property (including the study

area) as a market or truck garden that supplied the fruit and vegetable needs of the City of Alexandria. Although Blish sold the block that includes the study area in 1849, the 1850 census suggests that he continued in this occupation nearby on a different property. It is notable that every occupation listed on the same census page as Blish was "Farmer" or more commonly "Farmer & Gardener," indicating that the neighborhood in which Blish lived in that year was dominated by similar market garden enterprises. It is likely that Blish sold his property that includes the study area and moved further from the city center to resume his profession, as mid-century transportation enhancements including the Alexandria Canal and railroads increased prosperity and the demand for housing.

George Blish sold the property to Henry Daingerfield in 1849 (Alexandria Deed Book K3: 276). Henry Daingerfield was one of the wealthiest men in Alexandria at the mid-point of the 19th century; he was a merchant who owned significant portions of the waterfront as well as numerous other properties in and around the city, and served as president or board member of many companies or organizations including that of the Alexandria Canal and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (Miller 1989; The Story of Ravensworth 2015).

Daingerfield did not personally occupy the lots that included the study area, as he resided at the corner of Prince and Columbus Streets in what is now known as the Swann-Daingerfield House. The purchase of the block was likely a real estate investment intended to take advantage of the increased demand for housing in Alexandria.

Tax records indicate that in 1849, Daingerfield leased the block including the study area to Aaron Knight, and in 1850-51, to John Foster. Thereafter, the property increased drastically in value from $1,600 in value in 1851 to $2,800 in 1852, in which year numerous tenants are recorded on the property. This increase in population on the property concurrent with the rise in value indicates that additional housing was constructed on the block; by 1854, when tax records indicate the presence of four houses on the block and give a value of $5,000 for the property. There is no indication in the tax records of the location of the dwellings within the block.

Daingerfield's purchase of the property appears to have ended the era of dedicated market gardening on the block by 1852. However, the presence of only four dwellings on the block suggests that one or more of the residents may have continued the practice in a reduced capacity, as a significant amount of ground would still have been available for horticulture. The tenant Michael McSherry was taxed for a horse, cows, and a dray/cart beginning in 1853 which suggests McSherry may have continued the cultivation of a portion of the block for the local market.

At the onset of the Civil War, the Union army occupied Alexandria due to its proximity to Washington, D.C. and its importance as a sea-land transportation hub, which could be utilized to transport men, equipment, and supplies for the prosecution of the war. During the occupation of the city, much of the regular commerce that had characterized Alexandria before the war faltered as Southern loyalists fled the town and their properties were commandeered for the Union war effort. The United States Office of the

Quartermaster General (USQM) took over the waterfront and many homes and buildings in the city were occupied by soldiers either temporarily staged in the town awaiting deployment, or more permanently garrisoned as part of the quartermaster corps or manning the system of forts that defended the city.

Daingerfield was taxed for the square throughout the war years; however, the valuation of the property decreased significantly between 1861 and 1865. During the Civil War, Alexandria tax records ceased recording details regarding the number of dwellings on the block bounded by Wythe, Alfred, Pendleton, and Patrick Streets, possibly due to the presence of Union military buildings, detailed below.

The city block that included the study area was commandeered by the Union army to host the headquarters, barracks, and hospital facility of Battery H of the Pennsylvania Independent Light Artillery. The unit was formed in 1862 in Pittsburgh with John I. Nevin as captain, and was sent to Hagerstown, Maryland for two months before removing to Camp Barry, an artillery depot and training camp in Washington, DC. The battery spent its entire span manning the defenses of the District, moving from Camp Barry to garrison Alexandria from March 1863 until the end of the war in 1865 (American Civil War Archive 2016).

In a communique dated October 14, 1864, J. H. Taylor, Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Washington, 22nd Army Corps, informed Major-General Augur that he had "authorized General Slough [the military governor of Alexandria, Virginia] to arm with rifles the surplus men of Battery H, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, and use them as train guards" (OR 1893:366). Train guard duty consisted of protecting military supply wagon trains from the depredations of guerilla attacks or cavalry raids of the sort frequently employed by Colonel John Mosby in Northern Virginia. Battery H suffered no men injured or killed in combat during the war. Of the seven men the unit lost to disease, Private August Mentre died in Alexandria on August 2, 1863. The other six unfortunate men succumbed in Pittsburgh, Hagerstown, and Camp Barry (Gayley 2015).

Maps of all property and buildings in Alexandria utilized by the army were made by the USQM. The USQM map of the block bounded by Wythe, Alfred, Pendleton, and Patrick (Exhibit 4) indicates that the frame buildings depicted were constructed in 1863 for the use of Battery H by the quartermaster corps, and include a two story headquarters building on Patrick Street with single story wings on the north, south, and west and a large veranda on the east elevation, two barracks buildings measuring 20 x 60 feet, a kitchen, a blacksmith, a large stable fronting on Alfred Street, a small hospital building on Pendleton, and a building marked "Sutlers, Private" in the southwestern quadrant of the block. A vegetable garden and landscaping surround the headquarters building and the space between the barracks, and several "sinks," or privies, are located at the edges of the block.

The hospital building centrally located along Pendleton Street is of relatively small size. This hospital was most likely a post hospital that specifically served the men of Battery H

who were too injured or ill for duty but not in dire enough straits to be sent to one of the several general hospitals in Alexandria or Washington; this hospital would have been under the direct control of the commanding military officer of the battery and not part of the military hospital organization, which was headed by the Surgeon General (Lawrence et al. 2015). Given the apparently healthy condition of Battery H during its sojourn in Alexandria, the hospital may have been little-used unless it was pressed into general service during periods of widespread sickness in the Alexandria garrisons or after the wounded from battles in other theatres of the war were transported to the city. The map indicates "hospital tents" to the north of the hospital building, which may illustrate an expandable capacity for the facility.

Hospital tents typically had elevated wooden floors with trenches around the base to drain water from beneath and around the tent (Wally Owen personal communication 2015; Geier and Potter 2000: 151). This arrangement allowed for good air circulation, which was considered essential by many surgeons of the time who believed that infection and disease was spread by bad air and noxious odors (Geier and Potter 2000: 151). The hospital building shown on the USQM map was likely used as offices or storage and patients were treated and convalesced in the ventilated tents. During the winter, the tents may have been heated by small heating stoves, or possibly by a Crimean oven. A Crimean oven consisted of a firebox in a pit outside of the tent, which was connected to a trench running through the tent or series of tents and was vented through an external chimney at the far end; the radiant heat from the hot air flowing through the trench, roofed with metal or stone slabs, warmed the tents while admitting little smoke. A Crimean oven was documented archaeologically at 206 North Quaker Lane in Alexandria, Virginia (Jirikowic et al. 2004).

A building used by a sutler was also noted on the USQM map. A sutler was a civilian merchant licensed by the U.S. military to supply goods and services to soldiers, filling the role later occupied by canteens and exchanges. Although providing much-needed goods to soldiers, sutlers had a checkered reputation, were looked upon unfavorably by the U.S. Quartermaster General and other highly-placed individuals responsible for keeping the military supplied, and were the subject of frequent changes in regulations regarding the manner of their selection and licensing, what articles they could sell, and how they were allowed to transport and distribute their goods.

Each regiment or discreet detached unit of the army, such as Battery H of the Pennsylvania Light Artillery, was allowed one licensed sutler to serve the needs of the soldiery. Although by regulations in effect early in the war sutler's licenses were ostensibly to be given out by regimental administrative councils, it appears that many were appointed by higher division officers, by state governors or other officials for political favors, or in some cases licenses were purchased outright (Spear 1970: 121-122).

A unit's sutler did not enjoy a position in the military chain of command, but was an official civilian contractor attached to the unit which provided them an effective monopoly on the trade of the unit's soldiers, as well as direct access to the paymaster to

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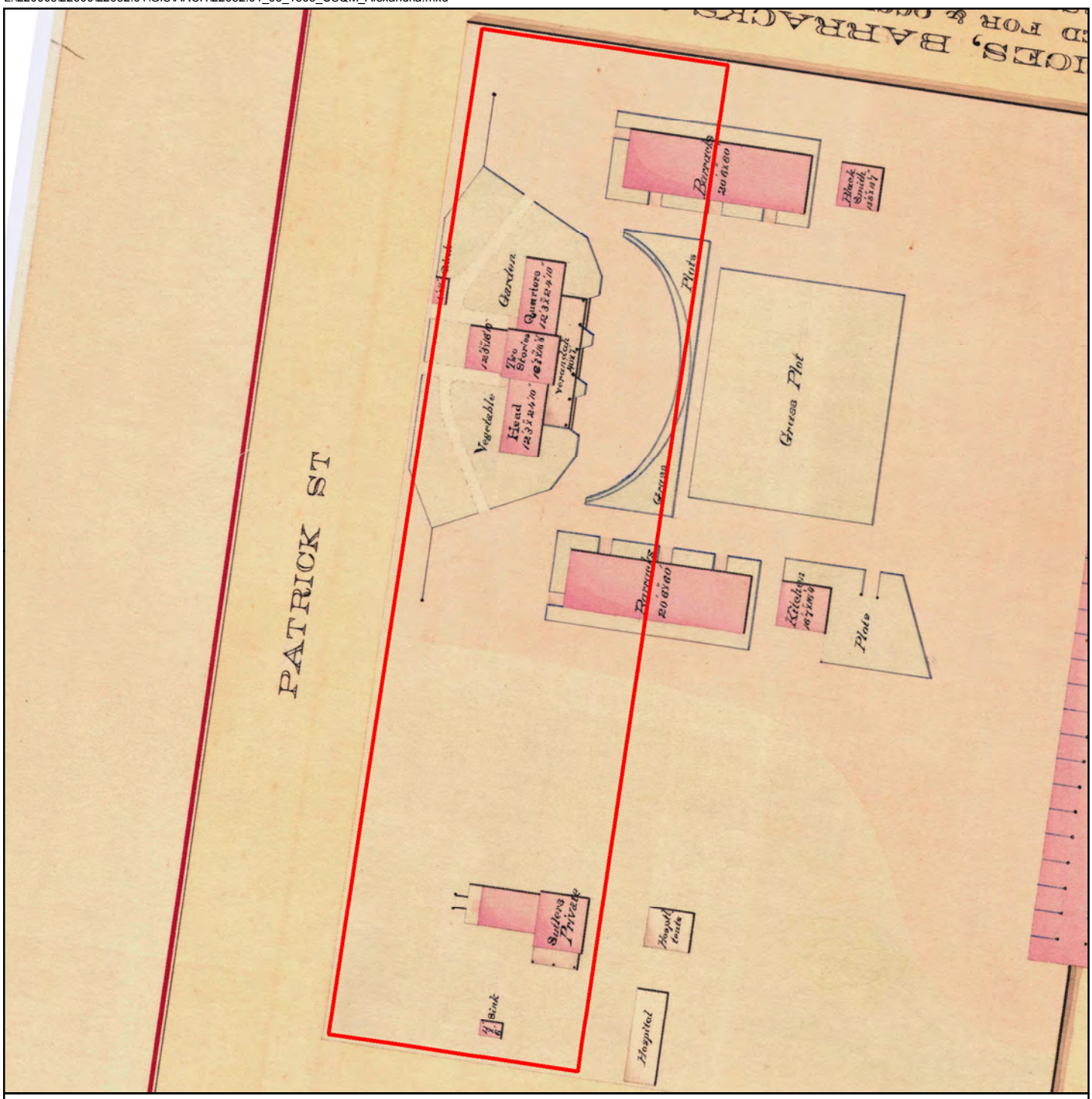

Map Source: U.S. Quartermaster Corps. 1865. "Wharfs Storehouses Etc."
Series: Post and Reservation Maps, compiled 1820 – 1905;
Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, 1774 – 1985;
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

Exhibit 4
U.S. Quartermaster Corps Map 1865

collect money due on account when pay was distributed (Spear 1970: 130; Lord 1969: 34-35).

Sutlers sold an astonishing array of goods to soldiers. Although the army issued uniform clothing, basic mess kits, and a ration of food, these items inevitably wore out, got misplaced or stolen, or proved inadequate. Goods officially approved for sale by sutlers included uniforms and other clothing; toiletries; games and other amusements such as playing cards, checker boards, etc.; pens, ink, and stationery; books and newspapers; mending kits; dishes and cookware; knives; blankets; candles; and matches (Lord 1969: 39).

Food, condiments, and tobacco, represented the majority of a typical sutler's sales (Billings 1887: 224). The military supplied a daily ration of hard tack and preserved pork or beef, all of which was frequently of sub-standard quality. The fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, pickles, flour, bread, cheese, butter, sardines, mustard, and other foodstuffs sold by sutlers were a welcome and necessary addition to the soldier's diet. Even the infamous sutler's pies, "moist and indigestible below, tough and indestructible above, with untold horrors within" (Billings 1887: 227), were often attractive to the soldier whose other choices were to eat the inedible army rations or go hungry (Lord 1969: 41).

Most sutlers did not restrict themselves to selling items on the list of government-approved merchandise, and nearly anything that soldiers (and frequently the local civilian population) would buy might be found in a sutler's stock, from pistols to bibles to hoop skirts (Spear 1970: 127). Sutlers also frequently engaged in the sale of contraband, particularly alcohol, often with the approval or even the assistance of unit officers (Spear 1970: 128-129, 132).

The sutler's shop not only supplied the soldiers' material needs, but also frequently became the social center of camp life where soldiers gathered to eat, gossip, or otherwise pass the time (Spear 1970: 123). However, despite the central role sutlers played in making a soldier's life bearable, they were frequently maligned by soldiers of all ranks. Sutlers enjoyed a monopoly within their assigned unit, and went to considerable trouble and risk to keep their shops supplied in time of war; even the least greedy of them charged high prices, and for many, their sole concern in their enterprise was to make as much profit as possible. The result was exorbitant prices sometimes reaching five or ten times the market price for items in demand (Spear 1970: 129-130), and the men who were forced to patronize them resented this daylight robbery. Particularly in the camps of armies in the field, sutlers' tents were frequently subject to pilfering and raids by soldiers pushed beyond endurance by the high prices, and any misfortune that befell a sutler or his stock was generally felt to be well-deserved (Spear 1970: 136-138).

The sutler for Battery H may have differed in some measure from the typical sutler recorded in Civil War history due to his location at a stationary post in an urban area which would have denied him his monopoly, making him more subject to market forces than the roving sutlers who followed units in the field. However, his location adjacent to

the barracks and headquarters of the unit likely placed him in a favorable and convenient position to sell to the troops and his shop likely served as a gathering place for soldiers of the battery. The identity of the sutler remains unknown, as they were not featured on unit muster lists and the Battery H sutler does not appear on a list of known sutlers compiled by Francis A. Lord (1969).

If the USQM map is an accurate record of the buildings on the property, then it appears likely that George Blish's former dwelling on Alfred Street and several of the multiple dwellings built by Daingerfield were demolished prior to the military construction. It is likely that the dwelling in use by the sutler was a remnant of the pre-war buildings, and possible that the two story core of the headquarters building is a second re-purposed pre-war building. The other two of the four pre-war buildings likely stood in the northeast and southeast quarters of the block and appear to be no longer extant as of 1865.

A second map depicting the locations of buildings within the block was produced in 1864 (Exhibit 5). Buildings are shown in the approximate locations of the headquarters, sutler, and stable illustrated in the USQM map, but the footprints depicted do not match those on the military map, in particular the lack of wings on the building in the headquarters location, and the appearance of two conjoined buildings along Alfred Street in the location of the stables. This 1864 plan map may simply be inaccurate or lack the necessary resolution of detail; it is also possible that the map depicts the pre-war configuration of buildings on the block. The sparse density of buildings in this quarter of Alexandria is clearly depicted on this map, suggesting that Daingerfield may have been one of relatively few to attempt increased residential development of the area prior to the outbreak of the war.

After the close of the Civil War, the USQM returned control of the study property to Henry Daingerfield, who died intestate the following year. His properties were divided among his widow and children according to the decree of the chancery court in 1870. The block including the study area was part of the properties received by daughter Ellen C. Daingerfield in the 1870 chancery decree, however the property continued to be associated with Henry Daingerfield's estate in tax records until 1873.

Until after 1870, the development of the Parker Gray neighborhood surrounding the project site was not unified or coherent; the area had yet to develop the cohesive character that is seen in later times (Necciai and Drumond 2007:7-2). Approximately 80-90% of the platted land north of Princess Street contained no permanent buildings until at least a decade after the Civil War, although some individual blocks contained a large residence or a few smaller ones (Necciai and Drumond 2007:7-2). The area was characterized by a "patchwork of different kinds of buildings and structures with open land at the center and smaller residential enclaves at the fringes" (Necciai and Drumond 2007:7-4). In addition, few institutional buildings were present prior to 1880.

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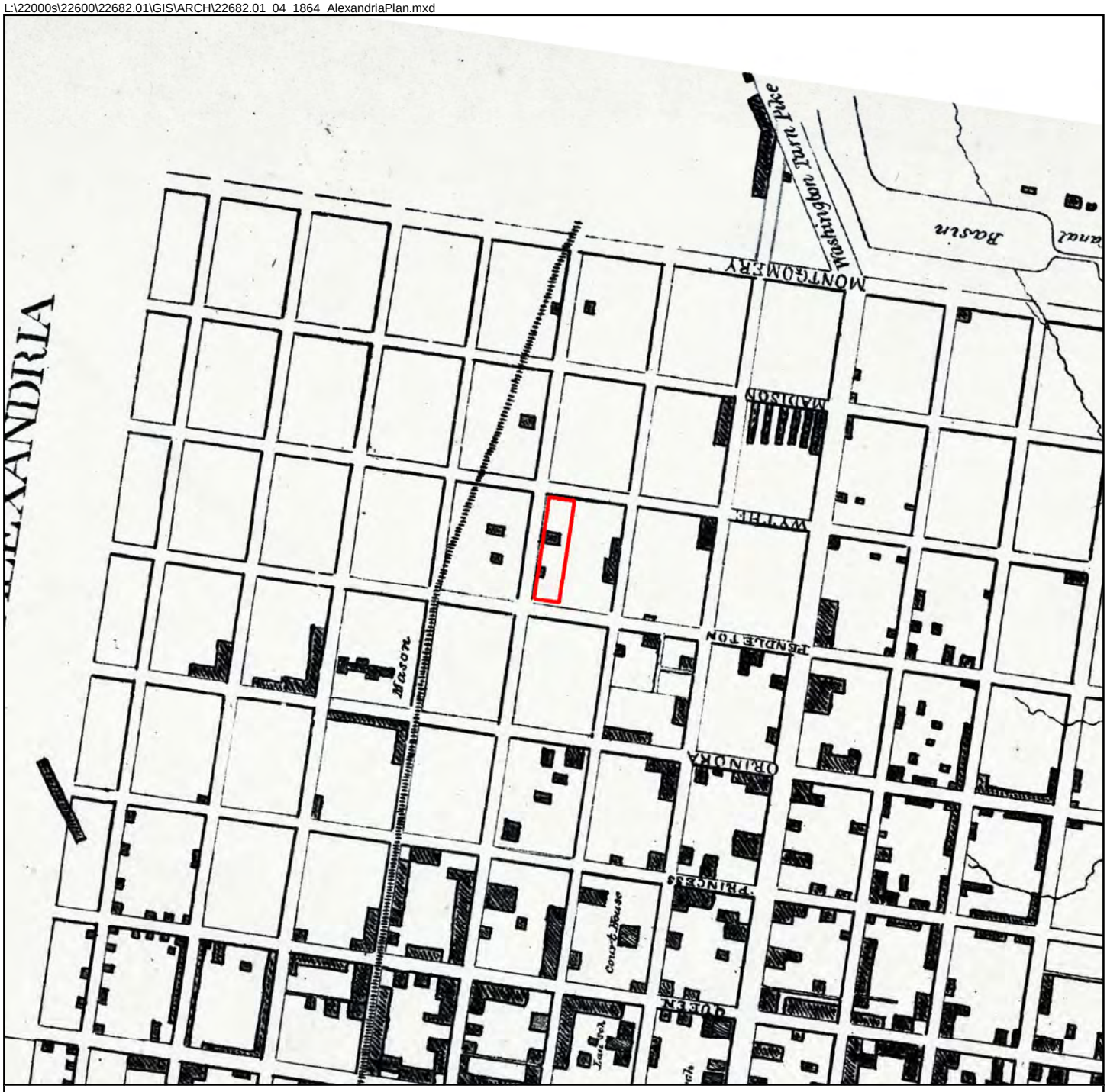

Exhibit 5
1864 Plan of Alexandria, Virginia

Hopkins' 1877 map (Exhibit 6) identifies the study area as a part of Henry Daingerfield's estate, and depicts four buildings on the block, two of which stand at least partially within the study area. The buildings shown appear to correspond to the Battery H headquarters and the building associated with a sutler on the USQM map. Interestingly, the headquarters building is shown as lying partly within Wythe Street. If accurate, this location speaks to the largely undeveloped nature of the study area vicinity in the mid-19th century. Henry Daingerfield owned the squares on either side of this section of Wythe Street, which likely was a proposed or paper street in the 1850s when Daingerfield built several dwellings on his property. Daingerfield may have ignored the Wythe Street right-of-way when building on his property, possibly with the formal or informal blessing of the city. It is also possible that Daingerfield respected the official lot boundaries and the military construction of 1863 chose to intrude onto the Wythe Street right-of-way, either through constructing the north wing onto an existing two-story dwelling fronting on Wythe Street, or through the construction of the entirety of the offending headquarters building.

In 1880, tax records indicate that one house stood on the square that includes the study area, but the specific location of the dwelling is unknown. Ellen Daingerfield apparently continued to rent out the dwelling on the square throughout the 1880s. In 1892, Daingerfield sold the square including the study area as well as the square immediately to the north to Noble Lindsey, Samuel Fisher, and George Fisher. Noble Lindsey was vested with an undivided 50% interest in the property, while the Fishers each received 25% (Alexandria Deed Book 27: 240). In 1895, the Fishers deeded their interest in the block containing the study area to Lindsey in exchange for Lindsey's share of the block to the north, making Lyndsey the sole owner of the study area (Alexandria Deed Book 33: 514; 515).

During the early 20th century, housing in the vicinity of the project area appears to have been somewhat integrated as new residents were attracted by employment opportunities, for both blacks and whites, associated with the railroad and industrial development. Northwest of the project area, the Belle Pre Bottle Company and the Alexandria Glass Company were located on Madison and Montgomery Streets, and warehouses stood along the railroad and North Fayette Street (Necciai and Drumond 2007:8-335).

A number of individual houses were built in the area at this time. Many European immigrants located in the neighborhood, continuing a tradition that had been in place since the mid-19th century when approximately 60% of the residents along North Columbus and Alfred Streets, near their junction with Oronoco and Wythe Streets, were Irish immigrants (Necciai and Drumond 2007:8-335). By the 1930s, the same area was home to a diverse population of African Americans and both recent and descendant German and Italian immigrants.

Noble Lyndsey maintained ownership of the study area until 1914, when a decree was issued in chancery during the settling of his estate to sell the block for cash. The property was sold to the Real Estate and Investment Corporation of Virginia for $5,500 (Alexandria Deed Book 63: 553). The Real Estate and Investment Corporation in turn

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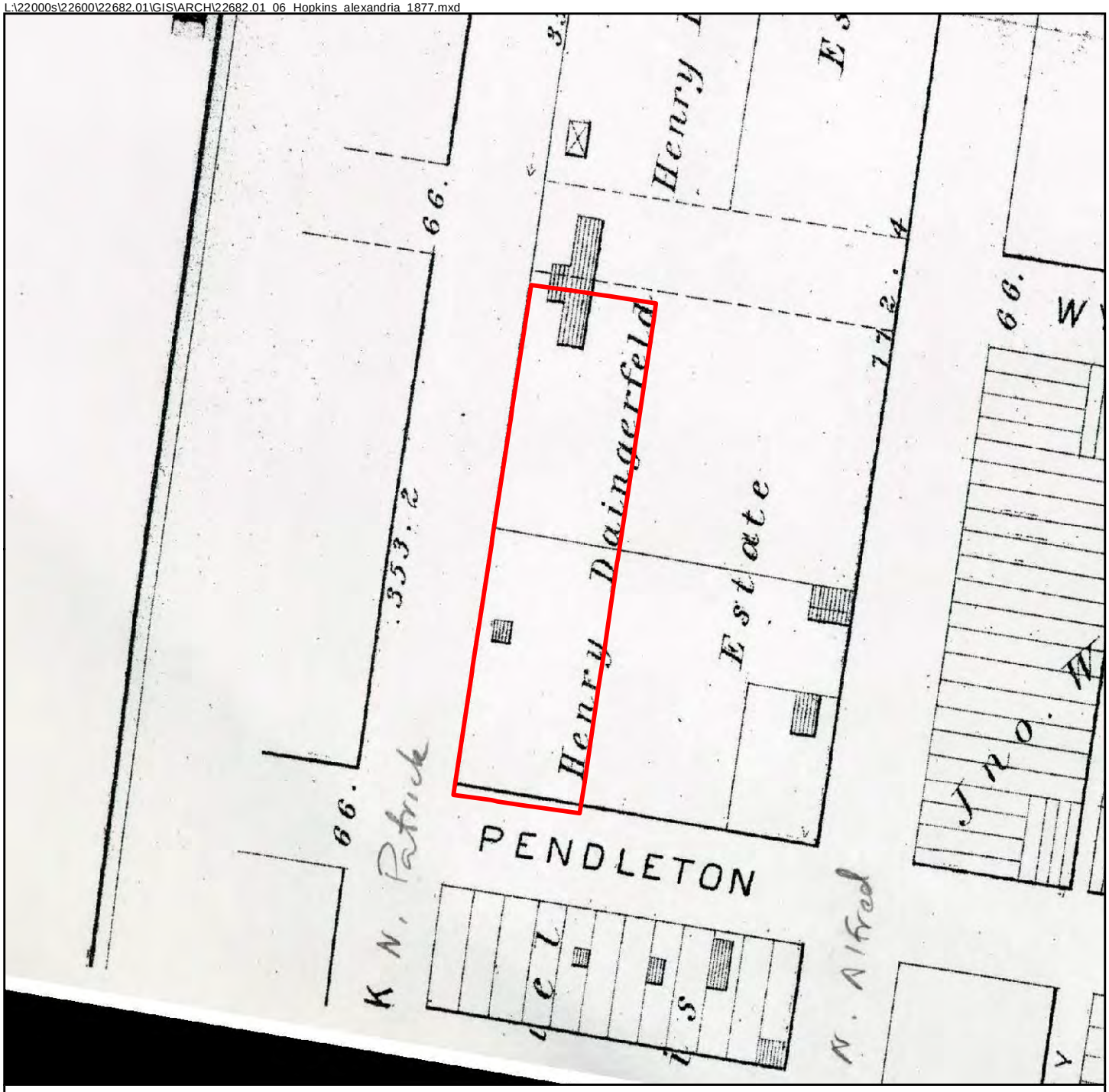

Map Source: "Alexandria County, Virginia". From G.M.Hopkins' Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C., 1877". Library of Congress, Geography and Mapping Department.

Exhibit 6
1877 Hopkins Map
Alexandria, Virginia

sold the property to Charles W. King in 1919 for $8,000 (Alexandria Deed Book 69: 135). By 1921, the block was vacant (Exhibit 7). In 1923, Charles King sold the property to his grocery wholesale company, Chas. King & Son (Alexandria Deed Book 76: 110). Also in that year, the block was surveyed for subdivision and soon thereafter lots were sold for development (Alexandria Deed Book 76:242). Although the eastern and central portions of the block were developed, the western third of the block comprising the study area was sold to four buyers who left it vacant (Exhibit 8).

By 1941, the United States Housing Authority (USHA) began to plan for the construction of permanent housing for African-American defense workers in the Uptown neighborhood. By November 30, 1942 six units were occupied, eight units were available, and one unit was incomplete (NHA 1942). In 1947, the Negro Yearbook contained a table of Permanent Public Housing Projects Making Provision for Negro Tenants as July 31, 1945, which included Ramsey Homes (Guzman et al.). On July 26, 1951 the Federal Public Housing Authority (PHA) entered into a contract with the Alexandria Housing Authority, currently the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority, for conveyance of low-rent housing "after the termination of the use of the project as defense housing during the Korean emergency" (United States 1956:48). On April 30, 1953 the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing purchased the Ramsey Homes from the PHA (Alexandria Deed Book 356:407).

Uptown (Parker-Gray Historic District)

As mentioned above, the project area is located within the bounds of the historically African-American community known as *Uptown*. The Uptown neighborhood began as a small cluster of African American homes in the antebellum period. Uptown was the first black neighborhood settled north of King Street and, along with the Berg (the second black neighborhood to form north of King Street), expanded significantly during and after the Civil War as newly emancipated African-Americans migrated to Alexandria (Office of Historic Alexandria n.d.; Bloomburg 1998: 73).

Originally much smaller than the city's older black communities, the Bottoms and Hayti, Uptown grew into the largest African-American neighborhood in the city, eventually occupying 24 city blocks. The center of the neighborhood was at the intersection of North Henry and Oronoco Streets; North West Street forms its western border, Montgomery Street its northern border, North Columbus Street its eastern border, and Cameron Street its southern border. The Uptown neighborhood is now the Parker-Gray Historic District (DHR No. 100-0133).

Three or four small enclaves of African American owned homes had developed in the area by the mid-19th century. One of these, located near the intersection of Cameron and Patrick Streets, was home to a group of free African American families by 1810. Although the various enclaves in this area developed separate neighborhood identities at times, they eventually grew together into one larger neighborhood (National Register of Historic Places Parker-Gray PIF). Over time, the Uptown area became increasingly intertwined with and attracted some persons and institutions from Alexandria's older

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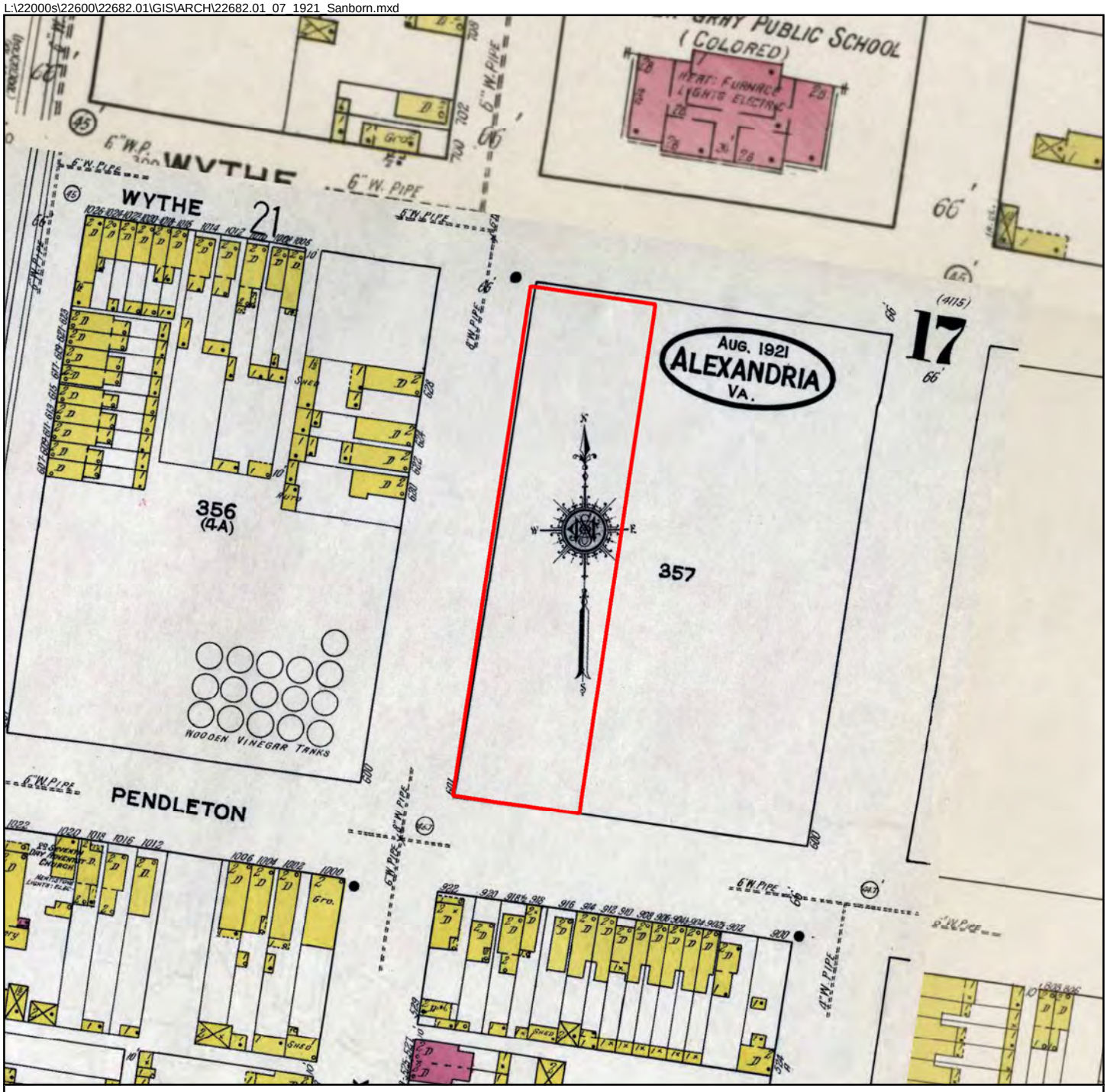

Approximate Location of Study Area

Map Source: "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Alexandria, Independent Cities, Virginia." Sanborn Map Company, August 1921. Sheet 17. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C.

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Original Scale: 1 " = 100 '

Exhibit 7
1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria

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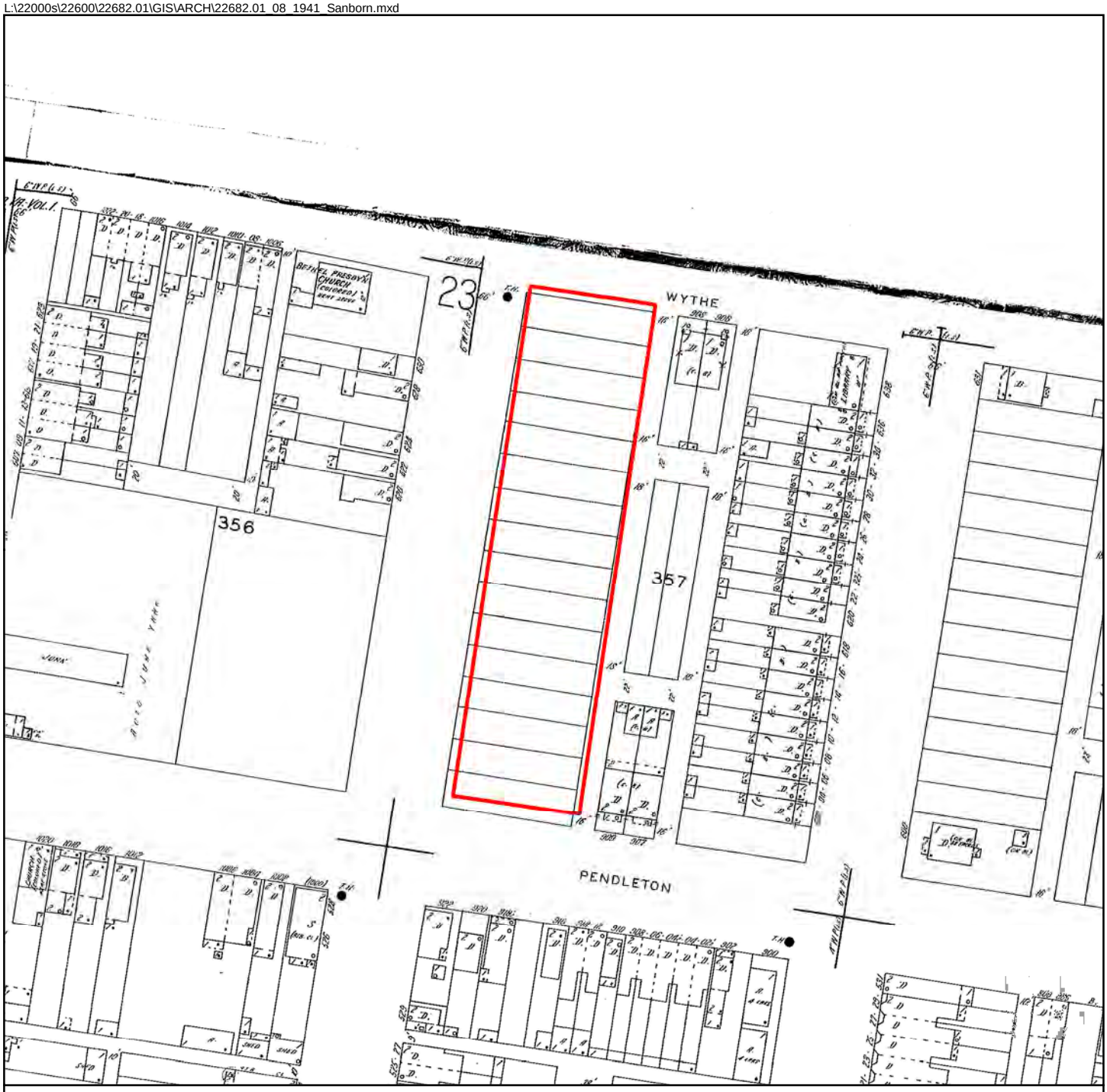

Approximate Location of Study Area

Map Source: "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Alexandria, Independent Cities, Virginia." Sanborn Map Company, 1941. Sheet 21. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C.

Exhibit 8
1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria

African American communities. By the early 20th century, the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District became home to African American institutions that served African Americans from across the city, including private clubs and segregated schools and libraries (National Register of Historic Places Parker-Gray PIF).

As the Uptown neighborhood grew, the demand for education for local African American children resulted in the creation of the Snowden and Hallowell schools, the city's first black public schools. John Parker was the first principal of the Snowden School for boys, and Sarah Gray was the first principal of Hallowell School for girls, and they are the namesakes of the Parker-Gray Historic District. Both schools were in operation by 1915, though the Snowden School for Boys burned down in 1915 (National Register of Historic Places Parker-Gray PIF). In 1920 the schools were consolidated into the Parker-Gray School, located on Wythe Street (Office of Historic Alexandria n.d.). Always poorly funded and overcrowded, Parker-Gray was subsidized by its community, which donated chairs and other equipment. Eventually the school expanded to include high school students, became accredited and, in the 1940s, began sending graduates on to college (Office of Historic Alexandria n.d.).

By the second quarter of the 20th century, Uptown became the city's largest African American neighborhood. During this period, cultural attitudes toward race and official policies concerning segregation led to greater separation between Alexandria's white and black neighborhoods. Within Uptown, new, largely segregated, institutions were built for African American citizens by the city government, various philanthropists, and the African American community itself. By the late 1930s, the city government and various philanthropists were building educational and recreational facilities in the area for the growing African American community. These included the Alexandria Boys Club, built at 401 North Payne Street in 1936 and the Robert Robinson Library built at 638 North Alfred Street in 1940. Two recreation center buildings built to serve as USO clubs during World War II were built, one at 1005 Pendleton Street and another (still in existence as part of Jefferson-Houston School) at 1605 Cameron Street (Office of Historic Alexandria n.d.).

In 1950, the Parker-Gray High School was relocated to 1207 Madison Street. The old school building on Wythe Street was then renamed Charles Houston Elementary School. Parker-Gray was the only school for African-American high school students in the city until 1965. The Parker-Gray school closed its doors in 1979.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following inventory of previously recorded cultural resources within and near the project area was established by using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (DHRs) online Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS), as well as examining cultural resource files and reports at the Thunderbird Archeology office in Gainesville, Virginia.

The project area is located within the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District (DHR No. 100-0133), which includes nearly 1,000 contributing buildings. According to the DHR resource form, the "Historic District covers over 45 blocks in the northwestern quadrant of Old Town Alexandria…[and] consists mainly of small row houses and town homes built in the mid-to-late nineteenth century which continue to maintain a high level of historic integrity and feeling." In 2008 and 2010, the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP), respectively.

Seven architectural resources (DHR Nos. 100-0133-1328, 100-0133-0754, 100-0133-0751, 100-0133-0747, 100-0133-0749, 100-0133-0745, and 100-0133-0948) and one archeological site (44AX0160) have been recorded within the current project area. The seven architectural resources represent the Ramsey Homes buildings, which are a set of four American Foursquare house forms containing multiple units (three contain four units and one has three units) and were built as public housing in 1942. A detailed discussion of these seven architectural resources, along with others within the historic district near the project area, are presented under separate covers (Carroll et al. 2016; Maas 2016).

Site 44AX0160 represents a probable Civil War-era military barracks site that was investigated by Alexandria Archaeology in 1991. A formal report detailing and interpreting the excavations was not available at the time of this writing; however, an examination of the field data from the 1991 excavations indicated that seven test pits measuring approximately 1.5 feet were excavated within the project area: six test pits were excavated on a transect located along the eastern portion of the project area and one was excavated in the northwestern portion of the site (Exhibit 9). According to the DHR site form, the test pits were placed to investigate structures indicated on the 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (see Exhibit 4). The 1991 investigation identified a possible cobble path (in ST8), a hard clay surface interpreted as a possible road (in ST9), and an artifact assemblage of domestic artifacts dating to the 19th century. The resource has not been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

In addition to the abovementioned archeological site located within the project area, 12 archeological sites have been previously recorded within the limits of the Parker-Gray (Table 1). The sites within the district included three Revolutionary War campsites identified through desk-based map reconnaissance, six dwellings dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, one factory dating to the 20th century, and one store dating to the 20th century. Ten sites have not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP and two have been determined not eligible for listing.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District

DHR SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
44AX0083	Single dwelling	19th century: 2nd half/20th century: 1st quarter	Not evaluated
44AX0145	Single dwelling/Store	Unknown	Not evaluated
44AX0160	**Military base/facility**	**19th century: 2nd half**	**Not evaluated**
44AX0197	Single dwelling	18th century: 4th quarter/19th/20th century	Not evaluated
44AX0208-0001	Temporary camp	18th century: 4th quarter	Not evaluated
44AX0208-0002	Temporary camp	18th century: 4th quarter	Not evaluated
44AX0209	Temporary camp	18th century: 4th quarter	Not evaluated
44AX0214	Multiple dwelling	19th century/20th century: 1st half	Not eligible
44AX0215	Factory	20th century: 1st half	Not evaluated
44AX0217	Store	20th century: 2nd/3rd quarter	Not eligible
44AX0219	Multiple dwelling, meat house	19th/20th century	Not evaluated
44AX0221	Lithic scatter; trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown; historic/unknown	Not evaluated
44AX0224	Multiple dwelling	19th century/20th century: 1st half	Not eligible

Resource in bold is located within the project area.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to locate and record any unknown cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP. Additionally, the purpose of the survey was to evaluate the previously recorded site 44AX0160 for listing on the NRHP. As codified in *36 CFR 60.4*, the four criteria applied in the evaluation of significant cultural resources to the NRHP are:

A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. Association with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master; or
D. Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

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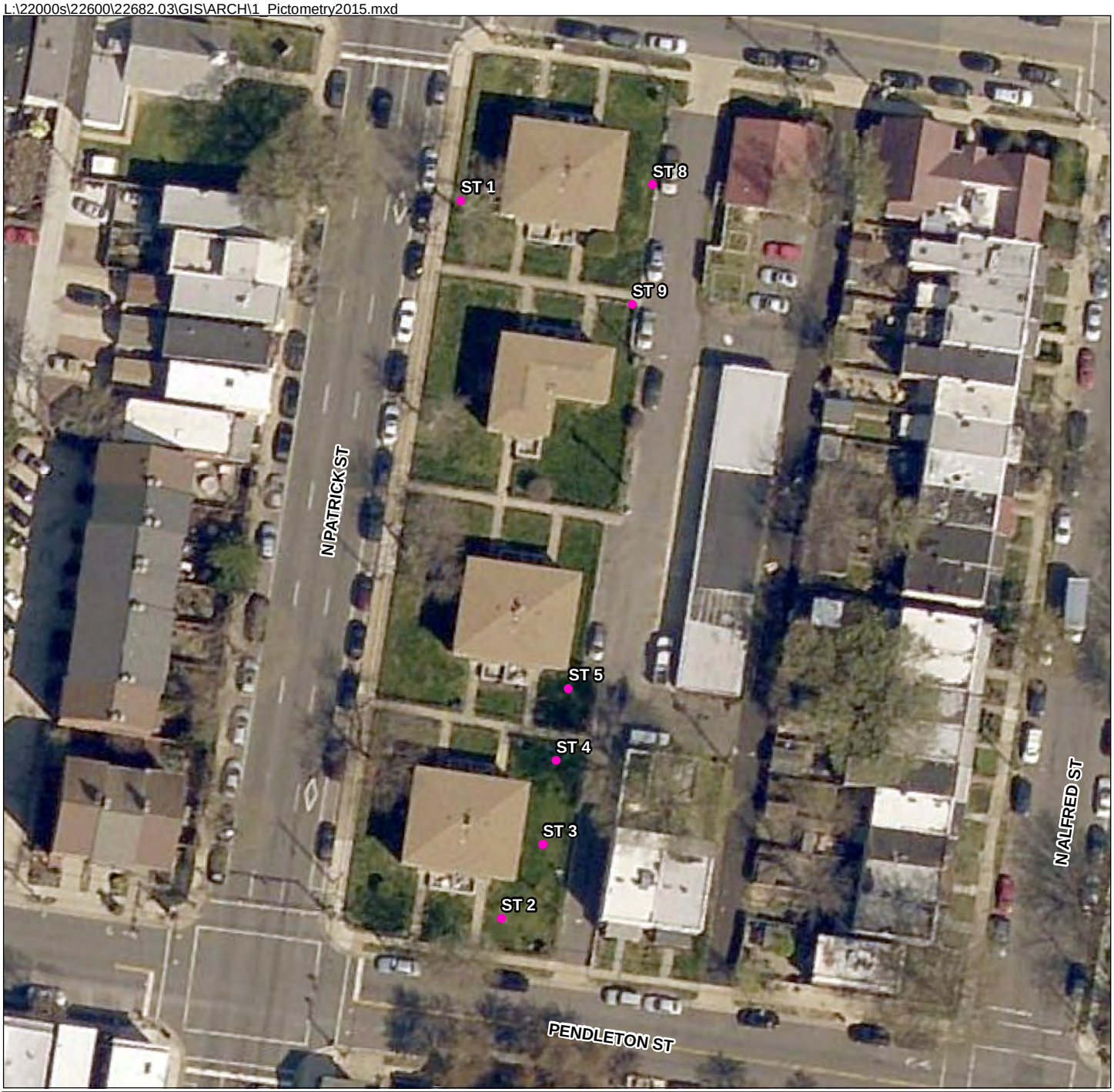

- Previous Test Pits*

*Locational Data Provided by Alexandria Archaeology

Photo Source: Pictometry®

N
W
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Feet

Original Scale: 1 " = 60'

Exhibit 9
Location of 1991 Alexandria
Archaeology Test Pits

Archeological sites are typically evaluated using only Criterion D, and must show enough integrity to be able to yield significant information and answer research hypotheses in history and/or prehistory. While the evaluation of archeological sites under Criteria A, B, and C will be considered if necessitated by specific site conditions, characteristics, and/or contexts, NRHP eligibility recommendations for sites in this report will be considered using Criterion D, unless otherwise indicated in the following text.

Archeological Evaluation Methodology

Archeological Fieldwork Methodology

The field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites and to evaluate the vertical integrity of the previously recorded site located within the project area. The surface reconnaissance consisted of a walkover and complete visual inspection of the ground surface of the project area for the presence of artifacts, disturbances, features, etc. Shovel test pits were excavated at 20-25 foot intervals within the greenspace surrounding the four extant Ramsey Homes buildings. Shovel test pits measured at least 15 inches in diameter and were excavated in natural or cultural soil horizons, depending upon the specific field conditions. Excavations ceased when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens and were classified and recorded according to standard pedological designations (A, Ap, B, C, etc.); excepting the terms Fill and Fill horizon, which are used to describe culturally modified, disturbed, or transported sediments and soils. The use of these terms is consistent with use in standard geomorphological studies and recordation of geo-boring profiles in environmental studies. Soil colors were described using Munsell Soil Color Chart designations and soil textures were described using the United States Department of Agriculture soil texture triangle. Artifacts recovered during shovel testing program were bagged and labeled by unit number and soil horizon.

The archeological evaluation fieldwork also included the excavation of test units measuring 3 foot by 3 foot. Similar to the STPs, the test units were excavated in natural or cultural soil horizons and all excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. The test unit soils were classified and recorded according to standard pedological designations. Soil colors were described using Munsell Soil Color Chart designations and soil textures were described using the United States Department of Agriculture soil texture triangle. Artifacts recovered during test unit excavations were bagged and labeled by unit number and soil horizon. Per the approved Scope of Work (Appendix I), all clearly modern fill horizons and/or modern surface soil were discarded without screening.

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

Laboratory Methodology

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

The 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.

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. Once entered in the SQL Server database, users can create queries and reports through a Microsoft Access front end. 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.

Research Expectations

A detailed assessment of potential archeological resources within the project area is presented within the report entitled *Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for Ramsey Homes, City of Alexandria, Virginia* (Carroll et al. 2016). The following presents a summary of that assessment, based on archival research and previous archeological research.

The probability for locating prehistoric sites generally depends on the variables of topography, proximity to water, and internal drainage. Sites are more likely on well-drained landforms of low relief in close proximity to water. Although few previously identified prehistoric sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the project area, the presence of both low relief landforms within and immediately adjacent to the study area and the propinquity of the Potomac River approximately one half mile to the east indicate that these areas may have attracted prehistoric peoples, likely groups involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Therefore, the project area is considered to have at least a moderate probability of containing prehistoric cultural resources.

However, the study area's vicinity was agricultural or waste land prior to its annexation by Alexandria in 1785, suggesting the site was likely disturbed by plowing. This disturbance would limit the research potential of any recovered prehistoric artifacts.

The probability for the occurrence of historic period sites largely depends upon the historic map search, the history of settlement in the area, the topography and the proximity of a particular property to historic roads. However, the absence of structures on historic maps does not eliminate the possibility of an archeological site being present within the property as it was common for tenant, slave, and African-American properties to be excluded from these maps. The study area has a moderate to high probability of containing late-18th-century through 20th-century artifact deposits and archeological features that could potentially provide significant information about domestic development in the Parker-Gray Historic District within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Additionally, one previously recorded archeological site has been mapped extending into the study area; site 44AX0160 represents a probable Civil War-era military barracks site that was investigated by Alexandria Archaeology in 1991.

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The archeological evaluation fieldwork consisted of a program of close-interval shovel testing, followed by the excavation of test units. The recovered artifacts are summarized below in the following discussion. A full artifact inventory is presented in Appendix II.

Shovel Test Pits

The initial step in the evaluation fieldwork was the excavation of close interval shovel test pits (STPs) at 20-25 foot intervals within the greenspace surrounding the four extant Ramsey Homes buildings (Plate 1). The purpose of the shovel testing program was to provide information regarding apparent artifact concentrations, as well as to assess soil stratigraphy within the site.

In total, 40 STPs were excavated within the project area (Exhibit 10). Thirty of the STPs exhibited a stratigraphic profile consisting of one to three fills overlying a buried plowed stratum (Apb) atop subsoil (B horizon), similar to the profile of STP 8 (Exhibit 11). Eight STPs exhibited between one and three fill levels overlying a B horizon, similar to the profile seen in STP 34. Two STPs were terminated in fill levels and could not be excavated to subsoil, due to a fill impasse in one and the discovery of an abandoned utility in another.

STP 8

Fill 1: 0-0.8 feet below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam
Apb: 0.8-1.4 feet below surface - [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay loam
B horizon: 1.4-1.8 feet below surface - [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow clay loam

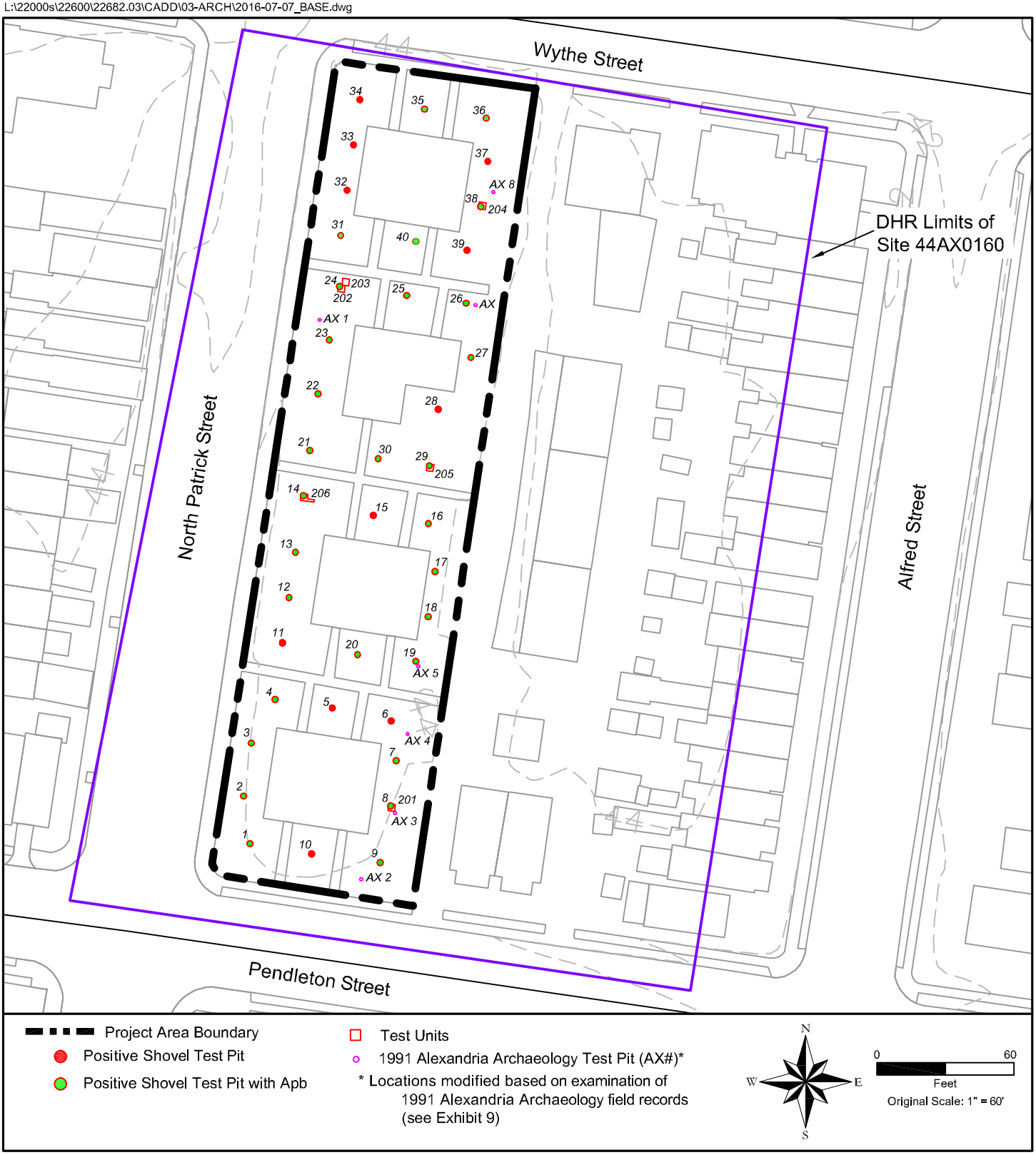

Exhibit 10
Archeological Testing

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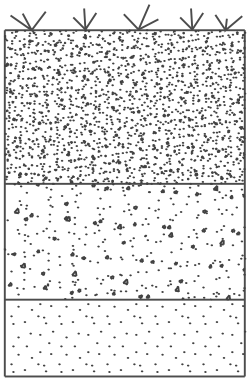
STP 8

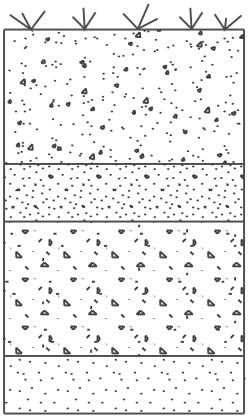


Fill: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam

Apb: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam

B horizon: 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay loam

STP 34



Fill: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam

Fill 2: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam

Fill 3: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay mottled with 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray clay

B horizon: 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay loam

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Exhibit 11
Representative Soil Profiles

STP 34

Fill 1: 0-0.7 feet below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam
Fill 2: 0.7-1.0 feet below surface - [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay loam
Fill 3: 1.0-1.7 feet below surface - [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay mottled with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray clay
B horizon: 1.7-2.0 feet below surface - [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow clay loam

A total of 1,176 artifacts were recovered from the shovel testing program (Table 2).

Table 2: Artifacts Recovered from STPs

Artifact Description	Fill 1	Fill 1 & Fill 2	Fill 2	Apb
Ceramics				
pearlware (1780-1830)	16	2	7	31
whiteware (1820-1900+)	26	1	9	19
hard paste porcelain	9		1	3
stoneware	4			4
yellowware (1830-1940)	1			5
refined white earthenware	2			3
ironstone (1840-1900+)	3			1
terra cotta	4			
redware	3			
hard paste porcelain tile	2			
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)	1			
kaolin pipe bowl				1
kaolin pipe stem				1
stoneware sewer pipe	1			
Glass				
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, (ABM)* (post-1907)	187	12	23	20
unidentified glass	44	4	4	16
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	22	1	4	13
bottle, bottle/jar, duraglas (post-1940)	32			
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	8	1		5
bottle, (ABM) (post-1934)	10		1	3
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	3		1	5
bottle/jar, tableware, clear manganese (1880-1915)	3		2	1
marble (post-1902)	3			
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)	1			1

***automatic bottle machine (ABM)**

Table 2 (continued)

Artifact Description	Fill 1	Fill 1 & Fill 2	Fill 2	Apb
Glass				
bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)	2			
Ball blue canning jar, ABM (1909-1938)	2			
bottle, clear selenium (1911-1930)				2
windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)	1			
tableware, soda-lime (post-1860s)	1			
bottle/jar, clear manganese, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)	1			
lamp chimney				1
decorative gemstone	1			
Metal				
nail, cut (post-1790)	30	1	6	27
nail, wire (post-1890)	15			
unidentified ferrous metal	13			8
aluminum pull tab (post-1962)**	2		1	
nail, unidentified			2	
wire	2			
.22 bullet and shell casing	1			
brass alloy pocket knife			1	
brass military button, General Services (1854-1902)	1			
copper alloy coin	1			
copper alloy coin (1938)	1			
copper alloy coin (1971)	1			
ferrous metal bolt	1			
lead alloy airplane	1			
Minie ball fragment				1
nail, wrought				1
nail, cut, machine headed (post-1830)				1
plate	1			
unidentified carbon steel	1			
aluminum beverage can (post-1957)**	1			
aluminum stay tab (post-1980)**	1			
sheet metal ball chain with connector**	1			
spark plug**	1			
steel safety pin**	1			

****discarded**

Table 2 (continued)

Artifact Description	Fill 1	Fill 1 & Fill 2	Fill 2	Apb
Miscellaneous				
brick	101	14	27	105
composite, probable fiberboard	2		58	
plastic**	34	2	1	
oyster shell	15	2	3	13
coal	6	2		7
bone	8			2
coke	5		1	3
slag	3			6
mortar	6	2	1	
slate				4
tar composite			3	
brick, glazed	1			1
clam shell	2			
cinder		1		
plastic comb fragment	1			
rubber gasket	1			
vinyl record	1			
aluminum foil (post-1947) **	2			
fish tank rock**	1			
plastic bottle cap**	1			
Styrofoam® (post-1944)**	1			
Prehistoric				
quartz biface thinning flake				1
Total Shovel Test Pits	**660**	**45**	**156**	**315**

****discarded**

Based on the artifacts observed and recovered from the upper fill levels of the STPs, the urban fills present across the project area represent disturbed filled contexts; prehistoric and historic artifacts and modern refuse (e.g. plastic pens and caps, a disposable syringe tip, aluminum foil, polystyrene foam, twist-off plastic bottle caps, etc.) were found mixed in the fill strata of the STPs. The upper fill soils found across the project area are interpreted as likely being associated with the infilling and site leveling that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant Ramsey Homes buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavations for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines; the origin of the upper fill soils is unknown and it is possible that these soils did not

originate from within the project area. Therefore, the artifacts recovered from the fill soils are considered to be secondarily deposited, following DHR guidelines.

The temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum include a variety of domestic refuse dating from the late 18th century and into the early 20th century; this temporal range is contemporaneous with a living surface that would have been open for deposition prior to being covered with fill soils circa 1942, when the Ramsey Homes buildings were constructed. As presented above, the city block that includes the project area sustained various occupations since as early as 1836 and continued to be occupied by various tenants and/or landowners until the early 20th century, when the project area consisted of several vacant lots. The occupation of the project area and city block also included a Civil War-era Union military camp between 1863 and 1865. Generally, the recovered artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum during shovel testing square with the temporal range of occupation indicated by the documentary research. Artifacts that post-date the presence of buildings within the project area, but precede the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings, were likely dumped on the site when the property was vacant lots.

Only two overtly military artifacts were recovered from the STPs that may have been associated with the Union occupation of the project area, one of which was a fired, three groove Minie ball of unknown caliber recovered from the Apb stratum and the other was a General Services brass military button (1854-1902) recovered from the Fill 1 level. While it is possible that the button is associated with the Civil War occupation of the project area and its recovery from the secondarily deposited upper fill level was sampling error during excavation of the STP, it is also possible that the artifact did not originate from the site and its presence is coincidental.

Test Units

Six test units (TUs) were excavated within the project area (see Exhibit 10). Test units measured 3 foot by 3 foot and were oriented in alignment with the city block. The test units were placed at the locations of buildings shown on the 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (see Exhibit 4), apparent artifact concentrations identified by the archeological evaluation shovel testing program, and in the vicinity of two test pits where possible features were identified by Alexandria Archaeology in 1991.

The upper fill soils within the TUs were screened during excavation and all material culture was recovered; however, the artifacts were not processed by Thunderbird's archeology laboratory, as the upper fill soils within the project area were interpreted as being secondarily deposited, based on the results of the shovel testing program. This methodology regarding treatment of the upper fills is consistent with the Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology (see Appendix I).

Test Unit 201

Test Unit 201 was placed in the southeastern portion of the project area, at the location of STP 8; the TU included STP 8 within its northwestern corner. The TU was placed at this location to investigate an Apb stratum identified within the STP and to investigate the approximate location of the suttler's shop shown on Exhibit 4. A datum stake was set off the southwest corner of the TU at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 201 consisted of one fill level overlying an Apb stratum excavated in two levels, atop a Bw horizon and a Bt horizon (Exhibit 12; Plate 2). The fill extended to a depth of about 1.1 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loam mixed with brick, glass, and coal. Level 1 of the Apb stratum extended to a depth of about 1.45 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loam mottled with 30% [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown clay loam, while level 2 of the Apb stratum extended to a depth of approximately 1.9 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown loam mottled with 60% [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam; Level 1 of the Apb appears to have had some of the upper fill soils integrated into its matrix, most likely during the infilling of the project area during construction of the Ramsey Homes. The Bw horizon extended to a depth of about 2.2 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay. Excavations ceased within the Bt horizon at a depth of approximately 2.5 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 20% of a [10YR 6/1] gray clay.

TU 201 yielded a total of 500 artifacts (Table 3). Similar to the artifact assemblage recovered during the shovel testing program, the recovered assemblage from the Apb stratum of TU 201 included a mix of ceramic, glass, metal, and miscellaneous architectural and faunal refuse dating to between the late 18th century and the early 20th century. This temporal range is contemporaneous with a surface that would have been open for deposition prior to being covered with fill soils circa 1942, when the Ramsey Homes buildings were constructed. Artifacts that postdate the presence of 19th-century dwellings within the project area, but precede the construction of the 20th-century Ramsey Homes buildings, were likely dumped on the site when the property was vacant lots.

The recovery of ten sherds of pre-1864 windowpane glass fragments and 26 cut and wrought nails, though limited, as well as 158 fragments of brick, suggests the location of a former structure, possibly the building recorded as the sutler's shop on Exhibit 4. The recovery of temporally earlier artifacts, one sherd of creamware and 51 sherds of pearlware, suggests the possible structure at this location was likely occupied, and by extension constructed, prior to the military occupation of the project area.

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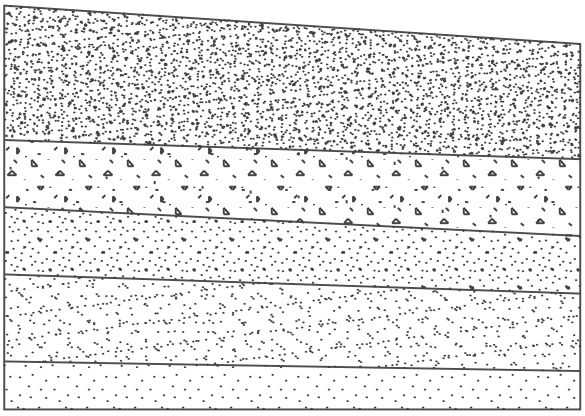

Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay loam mixed with brick and glass

Apb (Level 1): 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam mottled with 30% 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown clay loam

Apb (Level 2): 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loam mottled with 60%10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam

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

Bt horizon: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 20% 10YR 6/1 gray clay

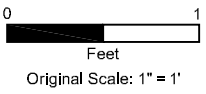

Exhibit 12
Test Unit 201 North Profile

Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 201

Artifact Description	Apb, Level 1	Apb, Level 2
Ceramics		
hard paste porcelain	3	2
kaolin pipe stem	4	
earthenware marble (mid-18th century-1930s)	1	
creamware (1762-1820)	1	
pearlware (1780-1830)	28	23
whiteware (1820-1900+)	17	7
refined white earthenware	14	5
stoneware	1	2
redware	1	
yellowware (1830-1940)	5	
Glass		
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	7	2
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	3	
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	25	5
unidentified glass	11	8
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	5	5
Metal		
brass button	1	
ferrous metal key		1
nail, wrought	1	
nail, cut (post-1790)	13	11
nail, unidentified	1	
unidentified ferrous metal	6	4
Miscellaneous		
bone	3	2
brick	108	50
cinder		4
clam shell	2	
coal	9	11
coke	4	38
mortar	5	1
oyster shell	13	
plaster	10	
plastic**		2
slag	11	4
Total Test Unit 201	**313**	**187**

***automatic bottle machine (ABM) **discarded**

Test Units 202 and 203

Test Unit 202 was placed in the northwestern portion of the project area, at the location of STP 24; the TU included STP 24 within its northwestern corner. The TU was placed at this location to investigate an Apb stratum identified within the STP and to investigate the approximate location of the two story headquarters building shown on Exhibit 4. A datum stake was set off the northeast corner of the TU at a height of 0.4 feet above ground surface and served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 202 consisted of one fill level overlying an Apb stratum excavated in two levels, atop a Bw horizon (Exhibit 13; Plate 3). The fill extended to a depth of about 0.7 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loam mixed with brick, glass, and coal; the fill level is likely associated with the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings. Level 1 of the Apb stratum extended to a depth of about 1.1 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 4/3] brown loam mottled with 20% [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay, while level 2 of the Apb stratum extended to a depth of approximately 1.7 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown loam mottled with 60% of a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam; Level 1 of the Apb appears to have had some of the upper fill soils integrated into its matrix, most likely during the infilling of the project area during construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings. The Bw horizon was encountered underlying level 2 of the Apb and was recorded as a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay. A Bt horizon was exposed in plan beneath approximately 0.5 feet of the Bw horizon in the southern portion of the TU.

A feature (Feature 1) was observed cutting into the subsoil in the northeastern corner of the TU, directly beneath level 2 of the Apb; the feature extended approximately 0.3 feet south from the northeast corner of the TU and cut diagonally to the northwest, terminating approximately 1.1 feet west of the northeast corner (see Exhibit 13; Plate 4). The soils within the feature were recorded as a [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam mixed with a [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown and a [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay. As only a small portion of the feature was present within the TU, and its size and function was unknown, no attempts were made to excavate within the portion of Feature 1 within the TU. An additional test unit, TU 203 (discussed below), was placed to the north of TU 202 to further investigate the possible cultural feature.

TU 202 yielded a total of 420 artifacts (Table 4). The assemblage contained artifacts of similar quantities, types, and temporal affiliations as those found in the recovered assemblages from the STPs and TU 201. The distal end of a quartz biface thinning flake dating to an unknown prehistoric period was also recovered. The presence of two pieces of aluminum foil (post-1947) within the Apb assemblage, which postdate the capping of the stratum during the construction of the Ramsey Homes circa 1942, is likely the result of sampling error during excavation.

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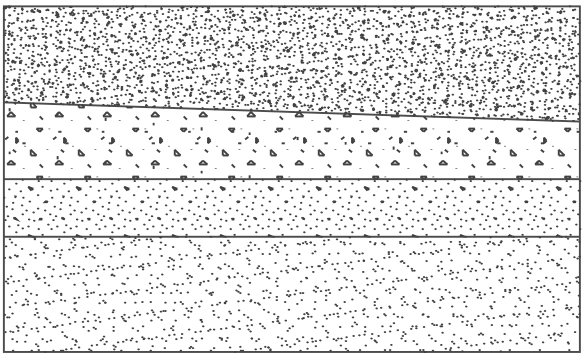
South Profile



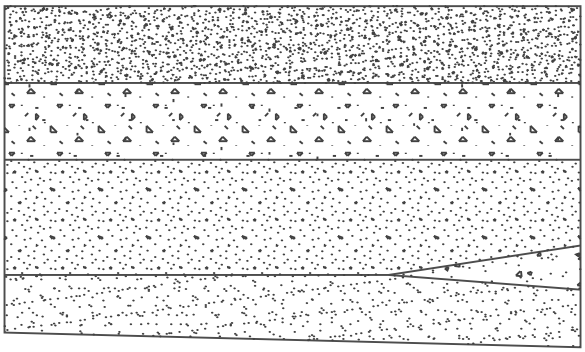
Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay loam with mixed brick, glass, and coal

Apb (Level 1): 10YR 4/3 brown loam mottled with 20% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

Apb (Level 2): 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loam mottled with 60%10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam

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

North Profile



Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam with mixed brick, glass, and coal

Apb (Level 1): 10YR 4/3 brown loam mottled with 20% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

Apb (Level 2): 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loam mottled with 60%10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

Feature 1 Fill: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam mixed with 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown and 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay

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

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Exhibit 13
Test Unit 202 North and South Profiles

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 202

Artifact Description	Apb, Level 1	Apb, Level 2
Ceramics		
hard paste porcelain	2	5
kaolin pipe bowl	1	
pearlware (1780-1830)	26	16
whiteware (1820-1900+)	8	12
refined white earthenware	2	1
redware	1	
stoneware		1
yellowware (1830-1940)	4	2
Glass		
bottle, bottle/jar	5	4
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)		3
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)		1
unidentified glass	13	5
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	8	3
windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)	1	
Metal		
aluminum foil (post-1947)**	2	
nail, cut (post-1790)	16	9
nail, wire (post-1890)		4
unidentified ferrous metal	11	7
Miscellaneous		
bone	1	5
brick	84	55
coal	4	4
coke	18	24
oyster shell	7	37
slag	2	
slate	4	1
Prehistoric		
quartz biface thinning flake		1
Total Test Unit 202	**220**	**200**

****discarded**

Similar to TU 201, the recovery of 12 sherds of pre-1864 windowpane glass fragments and 25 cut nails and four wire nails, as well as 139 fragments of brick, suggests the location of a former structure, possibly the building recorded as the headquarters on Exhibit 4. However, the recovery of temporally earlier artifacts, 42 sherds of pearlware, suggests the possible structure at this location was likely constructed and occupied prior to the military occupation of the project area. The presence of wire nails suggests a building that was extant and maintained after 1890.

TU 203 was placed immediately north of TU 202, centered on the northeastern corner of the test unit. A new datum was set 0.5 feet off the southeast corner of TU 203 at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface.

After the removal of approximately 0.2 feet of the upper fill stratum, which was recorded as a [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown loam, a second feature (Feature 2) measuring approximately 1.05 feet in width and recorded as a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loam mixed with brick and stone was identified running across the northern portion of the test unit (Plate 5); Feature 2 cut through a second fill level that was present beneath the upper fill stratum in the remainder of the TU, but was not present in TU 202. The feature was approximately 1.0-foot-thick and extended to about 1.4 feet below datum, terminating atop the second fill level identified in the other portions of the TU. Approximately 0.3 feet of the fill stratum was removed from beneath Feature 2 before subsoil was reached at a depth of about 1.45 feet below datum. However, the fill stratum continued in the remaining portions of the TU, cutting through the subsoil encountered in the northern portion of the TU. The second fill level was recorded as a [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam mixed with a [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay and was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.7 feet below datum before excavations were halted due to the exposing of what appeared to be an *in situ* insulated metal wire found at the base of excavation. Exhibit 14 illustrates the western profile for TU 203 (Plate 6).

Considering the identification of the insulated metal wire at the base of excavation and the presence of temporally modern artifacts observed within the lower portions of the fill level (e.g. plastic sheeting fragments, fragments of a spray paint can top, and fragments of polystyrene foam), the stratum was interpreted as modern and likely represents an abandoned utility trench associated with the Ramsey Homes buildings. Furthermore, as Feature 2 cuts through this modern utility trench, it was likewise interpreted as a modern feature associated with the Ramsey Homes buildings. Feature 1, which was identified in the northeastern portion of TU 202 and prompted the excavation of TU 203, was not present within TU 203, indicating it was ephemeral and localized within TU 202. Based on the excavation data from TU 203, Feature 1 was interpreted as a rodent burrow adjacent to or within the utility trench identified in TU 203.

As the entirety of TU 203 included disturbed contexts and modern mixed fill soils, the artifacts recovered during excavation were not processed by Thunderbird's archeology laboratory; this methodology is consistent with the approved Scope of Work (see Appendix I).

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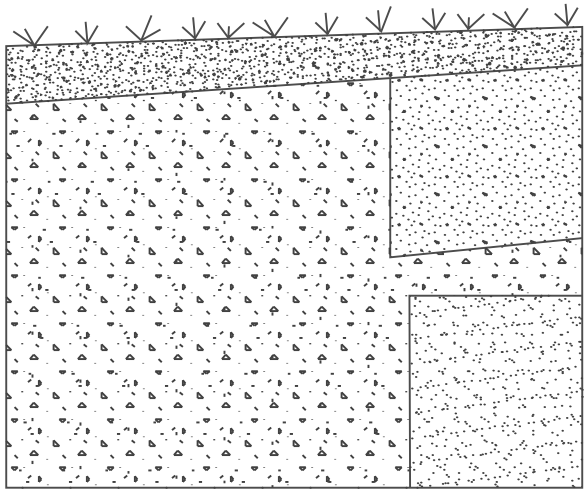

Fill: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loam

Feature 2 Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam mottled with brick and stone

Utility Trench Fill: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam mottled with10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay with plastic throughout

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

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Exhibit 14
Test Unit 203 West Profile

Test Unit 204

Test Unit 204 was placed in the southeastern portion of the project area, at the location of STP 38; the TU included STP 38 within its southwestern corner. The TU was placed at this location to investigate an Apb stratum and a possible brick and slate layer identified within the STP and to investigate the approximate location of a possible cobble surface identified by Alexandria Archaeology during their 1991 excavations within the project area (see Exhibit 9) and the approximate location of a barracks shown on Exhibit 4. A datum stake was set off the western wall of the TU at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 204 consisted of one fill level overlying an Apb stratum excavated in two levels, atop Bw and Bt horizons (Exhibit 15; Plate 7). The fill extended to a depth of about 1.0 foot below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt loam; the fill level is likely associated with the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings. Level 1 of the Apb stratum extended to a depth of about 1.55 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam mottled with a [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam, while level 2 of the Apb stratum extended to a depth of approximately 2.1 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay loam; Level 1 of the Apb appears to have had some of the upper fill soils integrated into its matrix, most likely during the infilling of the project area during construction of the Ramsey Homes. The Bw horizon extended to a depth of about 2.9 feet below datum and was recorded as a [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay. Excavations ceased within the Bt horizon at a depth of approximately 3.2 feet below datum and was recorded as a [2.5Y 6/2] light yellowish gray clay loam with iron concretions. In general, the TU soils were wet and poorly drained.

TU 204 yielded a total of 333 artifacts (Table 5). The assemblage recovered from TU 204 contained artifacts of similar quantities, types, and temporal affiliations as those found in the recovered assemblages from the STPs and the other test units. As seen in Table 5, what was initially thought to be a lens including slate during excavation of STP 38 was later identified as a tar composite material, likely fiberboard, which was commonly used in early 20th-century constructions. It is likely that this material was used during the initial construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings and incorporated into the Apb prior to the infilling of the site.

Similar to TUs 201 and 202, the recovery of 31 cut nails and eight wire nails and 72 fragments of brick suggests the location of a former structure, possibly the building recorded as the northern barracks building on Exhibit 4. The low quantity (n=3) of windowpane glass recovered from the TU suggests a building with at least one glazed window. The recovery of temporally earlier artifacts, 29 sherds of pearlware, suggests the possible structure near this location was constructed and occupied prior to the military occupation of the project area; the presence of wire nails suggests a building that was maintained after 1890.

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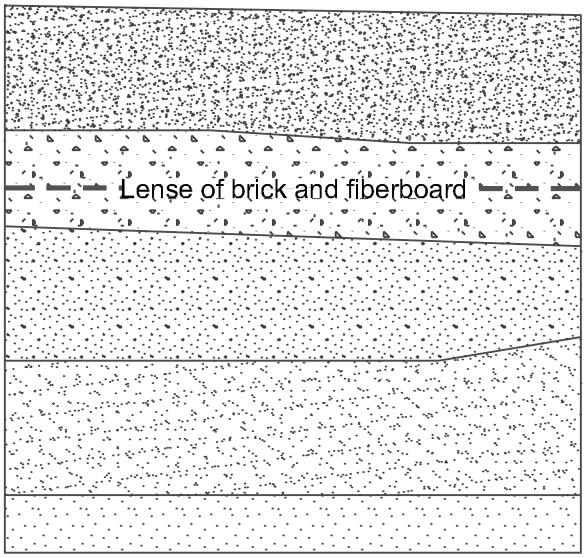

Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam

Apb (Level 1): 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam

Apb (Level 2): 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay loam

Bw horizon: 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay

Bt horizon: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray clay loam with iron concretions

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Exhibit 15
Test Unit 204 West Profile

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 204

Artifact Description	Apb, Level 1	Apb, Level 2
Ceramics		
hard paste porcelain	2	1
soft paste porcelain		1
pearlware (1780-1830)	17	12
whiteware (1820-1900+)	13	7
ironstone (1840-1900+)	7	
refined white earthenware	2	
redware	1	3
stoneware	2	
yellowware (1830-1940)	1	
Glass		
bottle	9	2
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	1	
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, clear manganese (1880-1915)	8	1
bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)	1	
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)*(post-1907)	23	
Ball blue canning jar, (ABM) (1909-1938)	1	
unidentified glass	8	
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	2	1
Metal		
bolt	1	
brass cartridge casing (1867-1911)	1	
nail, cut (post-1790)	23	8
nail, wire (post-1890)	8	
unidentified ferrous metal	9	5
unidentified lead		2
Miscellaneous		
bone	2	1
brick	54	18
coal, coke	1	5
composite**, tar composite**	26	11
concrete**	6	
mortar	8	
oyster shell	14	2
plastic**	1	
slate	1	
Total Test Unit 204	**253**	**80**

***automatic bottle machine (ABM) **discarded**

Test Unit 205

Test Unit 205 was placed in the east-central portion of the project area, at the location of STP 29; the TU included STP 29 within its northwestern corner. The TU was placed at this location to investigate an Apb stratum identified within the STP and to investigate the approximate location of a second barracks building shown on Exhibit 4. A datum stake was set off the northeast corner of the TU at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 205 consisted of one fill level overlying an Apb stratum excavated in two levels, atop a Bw horizon (Exhibit 16; Plate 8). The fill extended to a depth of about 0.9 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loam; the fill level is likely associated with the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings. Level 1 of the Apb stratum extended to a depth of about 1.1 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam mottled with a [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay with 20% marble sized stones, while level 2 of the Apb stratum extended to a depth of approximately 1.6 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty clay loam mottled with 10% [10YR 4/1] dark gray silty clay. The Bw horizon was excavated to a depth of about 2.0 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow silty clay. A disturbance was observed cutting through both levels of the Apb in the northern profile of the TU, but not in the underlying subsoil or the upper fill; the disturbance was not observed in the plan of the TU during excavation.

TU 205 yielded a total of 367 artifacts (Table 6). The assemblage contained artifacts of similar quantities, types, and temporal affiliations as those found in the recovered assemblages from the STPs and the other test units; one quartz decortication flake, one quartz primary reduction flake fragment, and one quartz biface thinning flake fragment all dating to an unknown prehistoric period were also recovered from the TU.

Similar to TUs 201 and 202, the recovery of 19 cut nails, ten wire nails, eight shards of pre-1864 windowpane glass, and 72 fragments of brick suggests the location of a former structure, possibly the building recorded as the southern barracks building on Exhibit 4. The 65 sherds of pearlware recovered from the Apb, which was the highest quantity of the ceramic found in a single provenience, suggests an occupation predating the Civil War occupation of the project area; the wire nails suggest a building that was maintained after 1890.

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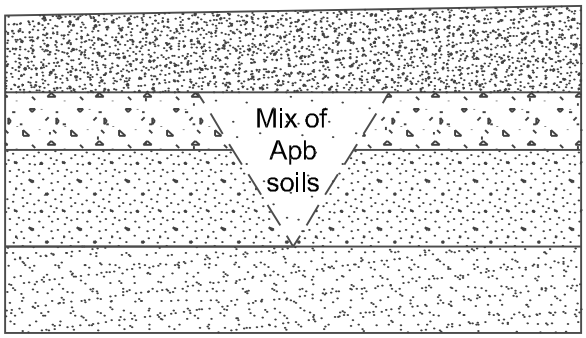

Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam

Apb (Level 1): 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay and mixed with 20% pebbles

Apb (Level 2): 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay loam mottled with 10% 10YR 4/1 dark gray silty clay and mixed with coal and brick

Bw horizon: 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Exhibit 16
Test Unit 205 North Profile

Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 205

Artifact Description	Apb, Level 1	Apb, Level 2
Ceramics		
hard paste porcelain		1
kaolin pipe bowl		1
kaolin pipe stem	1	
pearlware (1780-1830)	21	44
refined white earthenware		2
whiteware (1820-1900+)	4	5
redware		2
yellowware (1830-1940)	1	
Glass		
bottle, bottle/jar	6	7
button/jewelry inset	1	
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)		3
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)		1
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	81	2
unidentified glass	4	15
windowpane, soda (pre-1864)	1	6
windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)		1
Metal		
nail, cut (post-1790)	6	13
nail, wire (post-1890)	10	
unidentified ferrous metal	1	1
unidentified lead rod		1
Miscellaneous		
bone		4
brick	46	32
coal		5
coke	8	6
concrete**	1	
daub	6	
oyster shell	8	5
slag		1
Prehistoric		
quartz decortication flake	1	
quartz primary reduction flake	1	
quartz biface thinning flake	1	
Total Test Unit 205	**209**	**158**

***automatic bottle machine (ABM) **discarded**

Test Unit 206

Test Unit 206 was placed in the west-central portion of the project area, at the location of STP 14; the TU included STP 14 within its northwestern corner. The TU was placed at this location to investigate an Apb stratum identified within the STP. A datum stake was set off the northeast corner of the TU at a height of 0.3 feet above ground surface and served as a vertical control for measuring depths within the TU.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 206 consisted of one fill level overlying an Apb stratum, atop a Bw horizon (Exhibit 17; Plate 9). The fill extended to a depth of about 0.9 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt loam; the fill level is likely associated with the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings. The Apb stratum extended to a depth of about 1.5 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 5/3] brown silt loam mottled with a [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown compact silt loam. A zone of bioturbation associated with root disturbance was encountered in the bottommost portion of the Apb and the topmost portion of the B horizon; this area was screened for artifacts separately from the remaining portion of the Apb stratum. The Bw horizon extended to a depth of about 2.0 feet below datum and was recorded as a [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow silty clay.

TU 206 yielded a total of 131 artifacts (Table 7). The assemblage contained artifacts of similar types and temporal affiliations as those found in the recovered assemblages from the STPs and the other test units excavated within the project area; however, TU 206 yielded significantly fewer artifacts than the other excavated test units. The artifact assemblage of TU 206 does not suggest the location of a former structure, based on the limited recovery of architectural artifacts; only four cut nails, two shards of windowpane glass, and ten fragments of brick were recovered.

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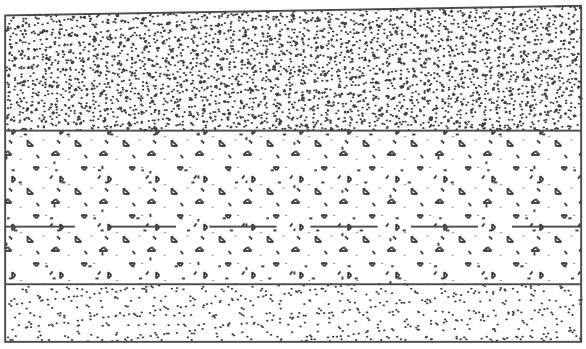

Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam

Apb: 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown compact silt loam

Zone of bioturbation (heavy root disturbance in Apb)

Bw horizon: 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Exhibit 17
Test Unit 206 North Profile

Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 206

Artifact Description	Apb	Zone of Bioturbation
Ceramics		
hard paste porcelain	1	
pearlware (1780-1830)	19	5
whiteware (1820-1900+)	4	2
refined white earthenware	3	
redware	1	
yellowware (1830-1940)	1	1
Glass		
bottle, bottle/jar	10	
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	8	
marble (post-1902)	1	
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	28	
unidentified glass	12	8
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	2	
Metal		
nail, cut (post-1790)	3	1
Miscellaneous		
brick	4	6
coal	4	
coke	2	
oyster shell	3	
slag		2
Total Test Unit 206	**106**	**25**

***automatic bottle machine (ABM)**

SITE DISCUSSION

Material Culture

The following material culture discussion includes artifacts recovered during the current archeological evaluation and is focused exclusively from those proveniences which contained an Apb stratum. Since the project area has been disturbed and in-filled during activities associated with the construction and improvements to the extant Ramsey Homes buildings, the artifacts recovered from modern or mixed fill proveniences were considered secondarily deposited and were excluded from this discussion.

No extensive use of the area by prehistoric populations was found within the project area, with only four prehistoric artifacts being recovered from Apb contexts. Test Unit 205 yielded one quartz decortication flake, one quartz primary reduction flake fragment, and

one quartz biface thinning flake fragment and Test Unit 202 yielded one quartz biface thinning flake fragment. These artifacts are considered to represent an incidental occupation of the project area, likely associated with the reduction of lithic raw material into a stone tool(s) during an unknown period of prehistory. The prehistoric component was added to the DHR archeological site form for 44AX0160. However, as the artifacts were recovered from plowed contexts, and no other prehistoric artifacts were recovered, in our opinion, the prehistoric component of the site lacks research potential and is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Exhibit 18 depicts the distribution of all historic artifacts recovered from Apb contexts within the project area. These quantifications exclude miscellaneous materials such as faunal bone and shell and fragments of mortar, brick, and charcoal; removed from the calculations used in the preparation of these exhibits due to the variability of their collection. As Exhibit 18 shows, a light scatter of artifacts is present across the entire project area. Moderately dense concentrations are apparent in the vicinity of TUs 201 and 205. Lighter concentrations are evident in the vicinity of TUs 202, 203, 204, and 206 and in the southwestern portion of the project area, around STP 2.

The historic artifacts from the site were separated into functional groups following South (1977). This analysis excluded artifacts such as bone, shell, brick, and artifacts such as unidentified iron and glass fragments to which a function could not be assigned. Table 8 presents the percentages of the functional types for the artifacts recovered from the portion of site 44AX0160 within the project area.

Table 8: South's Functions

Function	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	724	77.43%
Architectural	197	21.07%
Tobacco	9	0.96%
Activities	2	0.21%
Arms	2	0.21%
Clothing	1	0.11%
Total	**935**	**100.00%**

As the table shows, historic artifacts recovered during the current investigation of the project area represent six of South's functional groups. Kitchen group artifacts, including ceramic and vessel glass, represent 77.43% (n=724) of the functionally assignable artifacts. Architectural artifacts, including nails and window glass, account for 21.07% (n=197). The remaining four functional groups together comprise 1.49% (n=14) of the assemblage, and include Tobacco group artifacts (0.96%, n=9), Activities group artifacts (0.21%, n=2), Arms group artifacts (0.21%, n=2), and Clothing group related artifacts (0.11% (n=1).

Exhibit 18
Distribution of Historic Artifacts within the Apb Horizon

Kitchen Artifacts

The Kitchen functional group typically includes items such as bottle glass, ceramics, cutlery, and various kitchen utensils and cooking vessels. The great majority of kitchen-related artifacts recovered at the site were ceramic sherds and glass fragments. Of the 724 Kitchen group artifacts, 59.81% (n=433) were ceramics and 40.19% (n=291) were bottle or table glass.

Ceramic wares can be divided into two general categories based on typical use and methods of manufacture. Refined wares or tablewares were utilized for dining, drinking, or serving and include pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone. Utilitarian wares were more coarsely made than tablewares and much less expensive. These are generally found in a kitchen setting and were utilized for food production and storage. Specific forms include bowls, milk pans, storage jars and bottles, and pipkins. This category could also include vessels for other utilitarian functions, such as chamber pots, trinket trays, and small salve pots.

Table 9 presents quantifications of refined and utilitarian wares in the ceramic assemblages. Table 10 quantifies the ceramic assemblage by ware type for the site.

Table 9: Refined Versus Utilitarian Ceramics

Ceramic Type	Quantity	Percent
Refined	395	91.22%
Utilitarian	37	8.78%
Total	**433**	**100.00%**

Table 10: Ceramic Ware Type

Ware Type	Quantity	Percent
Pearlware (1780-1830)	237	54.73%
Whiteware (1820-1900+)	96	22.17%
Refined white earthenware	32	7.39%
Hard paste porcelain	20	4.62%
Yellowware (1830-1940)	19	4.39%
Stoneware	10	2.31%
Redware	9	2.08%
Ironstone (1840-1900+)	8	1.85%
Soft paste porcelain	1	0.23%
Creamware (1762-1820)	1	0.23%
Total	**433**	**100.00%**

As Table 9 shows, refined ceramics are more highly represented than utilitarian wares, as seen in the above table (Plate 10). In general, a significantly higher ratio of refined to utilitarian ceramics can suggest occupants of a higher socioeconomic status; although other factors such as site function, availability of wares, and personal preference can be a factor in the constitution of an assemblage.

As Table 10 shows, the dominant refined ware recovered from the project area was pearlware, constituting 54.73% (n=237) of the Kitchen group ceramic assemblage. Whiteware represents the second most abundant ware type recovered from the site, constituting 22.17% (n=96) of the kitchen-related ceramics; whiteware represents a broad class of ceramics that remained generally inexpensive and readily available from its introduction in 1820 through the remainder of the 19th century and into the 20th century. Refined white earthenware accounted for 7.39% (n=32) of the refined ceramic assemblage; these ceramic sherds were too small, damaged or burned for identification as a specific type of refined ware to be made. The remaining refined ceramic ware types were not as well represented in the Kitchen group assemblage and include hard paste porcelain (4.62%, n=20), ironstone (1.85%, n=8), soft paste porcelain (0.23%, n=1), and creamware (0.23%, n=1). The utilitarian ceramic sherds recovered from the site included yellowware, stoneware, redware. Yellowware constitutes 4.39% (n=19) of the Kitchen group ceramics, while stoneware and redware account for 2.31% (n=10) and 2.08% (n=9) of the assemblage.

The level of decoration that appears on the sherds of refined ceramic wares has been seen as an indicator of the owner's socio-economic status. Scaling degree of ceramic decoration into four levels, with undecorated wares being the least expensive and transfer-printed wares the most expensive, can provide information relevant to the economic status of site occupants, at least as represented by their ceramic purchases. This praxis may be statistically flawed when the assemblage is composed of mostly small sherds, as such sherds of decorated wares might not show decoration. Studies of ceramic prices in the 18th century and in the first half of the 19th century have indicated that decorated wares were invariably more expensive than undecorated wares (Miller 1980; 1992). By the mid-19th century, white undecorated ironstone had become a popular ware type and, by the mid-1850s, the price of undecorated ironstone was often equal to transfer printed wares. Bills of sale for ceramics from the late 1850s through the 1870s contain few transfer printed wares and they appear to have been replaced by undecorated ironstone (Miller 1980: 3-4).

Undecorated tablewares accounted for the majority of the ceramics recovered from the project area (Table 11); however, as the assemblage of ceramic artifacts recovered from the project area was composed of mostly small sherds, some could be fragments of decorated wares that do not show decoration. Of the 340 assessed sherds recovered, 83.82% (n=285) were undecorated, 6.52% (n=15) were hand-painted, 6.18% (n=21) were transfer printed, and 1.76% (n=6) had minimal decoration.

Table 11: Degree of Decoration

Ceramic Type	Quantity	Percent
Undecorated	285	83.82%
Hand painted	28	8.24%
Transfer printed	21	6.18%
Minimal	6	1.76%
Total	**340**	**100.00%**

Several methods of manufacture were discernible in the kitchen glass assemblages from the site (Table 12) (Plate 13). As the table shows, 188 shards of automatic bottle machine glass account for 48.30% of the glass assemblage. A manufacturing method could not be ascertained for 41.30% (n=159) of glass artifacts included in the Kitchen group. Twenty shards of clear manganese glass and 15 shards contact mold bottle glass account for 5.19% and 3.90% of the assemblage, respectively. The remaining temporally diagnostic glass technologies are represented by two shards of clear selenium and one shard of chilled iron mold.

Table 12: Glass Type and Technology

Technology	Quantity	Percent
Automatic bottle machine(1907-present)	188	48.83%
Indeterminate	159	41.30%
Clear manganese (1880-1915)	20	5.19%
Contact mold (1810-1880)	15	3.90%
Clear selenium (1911-1930)	2	0.52%
Chilled iron mold (1880-1930)	1	0.26%
Total	385	100.00%

A significant quantity of 20th-century glass was recovered from Apb contexts across the site, indicating the Apb possessed a temporally broad, mixed historic context. However, as the Apb stratum would have been the ground surface prior to being covered during the infilling of the site during construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings in the early 1940s, and thus open for the deposition of artifacts dating to the 20th century, the presence of temporally later glass in the assemblage is expected.

Exhibit 19 depicts the distribution of all kitchen-related artifacts recovered from Apb contexts within the project area. These quantifications exclude miscellaneous materials such as faunal bone and shell; removed from the calculations used in the preparation of these exhibits due to the variability of their collection. Similar to the distribution of all historic artifacts, a light scatter of kitchen-related artifacts is present across most of the

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Exhibit 19
Distribution of Kitchen Artifacts within the Apb Horizon

project area. Two moderately dense concentrations are evident, one in the southern portion of the project area, in the vicinity of the vicinity of TU 201, and one in the central portion of the project area, in the vicinity of TUs 205 and 206. Lighter concentrations are apparent in the northern portion of the project area, surrounding TUs 202/203 and 204.

Architectural Artifacts

The architectural component of the artifact assemblage from the project area contained predominantly nails of various types and windowpane glass, with nails and nail fragments accounting for 78.6% (n=155) of the Architectural group assemblage; Table 13 presents the quantification of nail types recovered from project area. Although nail types cannot conclusively date a structure, temporal patterns of occupation, alteration, and use may be interpreted from the nail assemblage; each nail type was popular for a specific and overlapping period of time, thus nail types can be used to establish generalized dates for older buildings.

Table 13: Nail Manufacture

Nail Manufacture	Quantity	Percent
Cut (post-1790)	129	83.23%
Wire (1890-present)	22	14.19%
Wrought	2	1.29%
Cut, machine headed (post-1830)	1	0.65%
Unidentified nail	1	0.65%
Total	**155**	**100.00%**

Before fully machine-made nails were common, builders depended on hand-wrought nails and earlier forms of machine cut nails. Imported English wrought nails, sold in coastal market towns, and wrought nails manufactured by local blacksmiths were the only available nails in the region prior to circa 1790. Wrought nails account for 1.29% (n=2) of the assemblage. Manufacturers began to supply machine cut nails in quantity after 1790, and these competed with wrought nails until circa 1830, when machine headed cut nails appeared, replacing those with hand finished heads. Cut nails of various types constitute 82.88% (n=130) of the assemblage. The majority of the cut nails (n=129) were identified only as cut nails, meaning the nail heads, which are used to refine a manufacture date, were either missing from the specimen or the nail head type could not be determined; machine headed cut nails account for 0.65% (n=1) of the recovered nails.

Pre-1864 windowpane fragments account for approximately 20% (n=40) of the architectural artifacts recovered from the site. Only one sherd of post-1864 windowpane glass was recovered.

Exhibit 20 depicts the distribution of Architecture group artifacts recovered from Apb contexts within the project area. These quantifications exclude miscellaneous materials like fragments of mortar and brick, due to the variability of their collection.

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Exhibit 20
Distribution of Architectural Artifacts within the Apb Horizon

Similar to the distribution of all historic artifacts and kitchen-related artifacts, a light to moderate scatter of architectural artifacts is apparent across most of the site. Moderately dense, small concentrations of architectural artifacts are visible in the vicinity of TU 202/203, in the southwestern portion of the site surrounding STP 2, and in the southcentral portion of the project area at STP 20. Lighter concentrations are evident surrounding TUs 201, 204, and 205.

Other Functional Artifacts

The artifacts from the Kitchen and the Architectural functional groups clearly dominate the assemblages of the project area. This is expected at domestic sites and it is common for artifacts from the remaining functional groups to make up 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 limited economic means. The artifact assemblage from the site included small quantities of artifacts from the tobacco, activities, arms, and clothing functional groups (Plate 12).

The Tobacco functional group comprises 0.96% (n=9) of the functional assemblage, consisting of six kaolin pipe stem fragments and three kaolin pipe bowl fragments (see Plate 12). One of the pipe bowl fragments exhibited a molded floral decoration and another had an unidentifiable molded rim decoration; two pipe stem fragments with 5/64ths of an inch bore hole diameter were also recovered. No maker's marks were identifiable on the recovered tobacco pipe specimens.

Tobacco pipe bowls and stems are commonly used by historical archeologists to assist in site dating using the measurement of a pipe's stem bore diameter. Archeologists concluded that between the years 1620 and 1800, pipe makers reduced the diameter of the wire used in making pipe stem bores by 1/64th of an inch every 30-50 years, allowing for the establishment of an associative chronology between bore stem diameter and a specific temporal period (c.f. Harrington 1954; Deetz 1996). However, due to the limited number of recovered Tobacco group specimens, the pipe bowl and stem sample size was considered too small to be useful for dating analysis of this kind.

The Activities group was subdivided into five analytical categories: hardware, stable/barn associated artifacts, tools, toys, and military objects. Two toys, an unglazed earthenware marble dating to between the mid-18th century and the 1930s and a machine-made, glass marble post-dating 1902 comprise the Activities group assemblage (see Plate 12).

The Arms functional group is subdivided into three categories: musket balls, shot, and sprue; gunflints and gun spalls; gun parts and bullet molds. The Arms group from the project area consists of one Civil War Era lead bullet, a fired three groove Minie ball fragment, and a brass .22 caliber rimfire cartridge casing (1867-1911) (see Plate 11).

The Clothing functional group is subdivided into eight categories: buckles, thimbles, buttons, scissors, straight pins, hook and eye fasteners, bale seals, and glass beads. The Clothing group from the project area assemblage consists of one domed brass button fragment (Plate 11).

Site Chronology and Occupants of the Site

A Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) was calculated for site 44AX0160. An MCD of 1821 was calculated for the site, following South (1977), and 1825 following Miller's (1992) revision of South's dates. The MCD represents the mid-point of the period of site occupation; however, the calculation can be skewed by the presence of curated or second-hand ceramics in an assemblage. In these cases, calculation of the MCD would tend to produce a date that is earlier than the actual mid-point of site occupation.

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. Pearlware, manufactured and sold between about 1780 and 1830, and whiteware, introduced in 1820 and used into the modern era, represent the two most abundant ceramic ware types recovered from the project area, accounting for 54.73% and 22.17% of the ceramic sherds recovered, respectively; the remaining ware types in the assemblage saw continued use throughout the 19th century. Additionally, only one creamware sherd, generally dated from 1762 to 1820, was found at the site.

While the calculated MCD for the site and the preponderance of pearlware in the recovered artifact assemblage would suggest an occupation date beginning in the late 18th century, the near absence of other 18th century ceramic artifacts would suggest otherwise; as one would expect to find much higher quantities of earlier ceramics if the site was occupied beginning in the late 18th century. Apart from the pearlware assemblage, the single creamware sherd was the only other ceramic sherd that potentially dates to the 18th century, suggesting the site was occupied after the end date for creamware, toward the end of the production date of pearlware, and after the introduction of whiteware; likely beginning in the late first quarter or early second quarter of the 19th century.

Of the bottle/jar and tableware glass fragments recovered at the site, the type of glass manufacturing technology and, thus, dates of production were identifiable for about 58% (n=226) of the assemblage. The majority (49.35%) of the identifiable assemblage consists of glass fragments that date conclusively to the 20th century, including 188 fragments of automatic bottle machine glass (1907-present) and two fragments of clear selenium glass (1911-1930). The remaining fragments have manufacturing dates beginning in the 19th century and include 20 shards of clear manganese (1880-1915), 15 shards of contact mold (1810-1880), and one shard of chilled iron mold (1880-1930). As the availability and popularity of glass vessels increased greatly in the late 19th century, large numbers of post-1880 glass fragments would be expected in the assemblage of any domestic site with more than ephemeral occupation into the 20th century. This appears to be manifest at rural and urban sites, as well as at sites of variable socio-economic standing and ethnic/cultural

affiliation. The significant quantities of late 19th-century/early 20th-century glass types from the project area mirror this trend.

Over 97% (n=40) of the windowpane glass recovered from the project area was manufactured before 1864, while only 2.44% (n=1) was manufactured after 1864. While the windowpane glass assemblage was minimal, the presence of significantly more pre-1864 window glass indicates a structure or structures with at least one glazed window was constructed at the site prior to 1864. The presence of post-1864 window glass, though minimal, suggests that a structure constructed after 1864 was present within the project area; however, it is equally possible that post-1864 window glass represents a repair to an older structure.

A large percentage (83.23%, n=129) of the nails recovered from the project area were post 1790 cut nails. Older wrought nails were scarce, representing only 1.29% (n=2) of the assemblage, while wire nails accounted for 14.19% (n=22). This indicates that most construction at the site occurred after 1790 and utilized older cut nails. The recovery of 22 wire nails from Apb contexts suggests a building that was extant and being maintained after 1890.

Generally, the entire artifact assemblage from Apb contexts supports the interpretation of an occupation or occupations of the project area, prior to the Ramsey Homes occupation(s), beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19th century and continuing into the early 20th century.

Based on archival research conducted for the project area, habitation of the city block in which the project area is located began circa 1836; in 1836, the eastern portion of the block was purchased by George Blish, where he was already residing and being taxed. In 1852, the property value for the block increased significantly from $1,600 in value in 1851 to $2,800 and numerous tenants were recorded as residing on the property. This increase in population on the property concurrent with the rise in value indicates that additional housing was constructed on the block; by 1854, when tax records indicate the presence of four houses on the block and give a value of $5,000 for the property.

During the Civil War, the city block that includes the study area was commandeered by the Union army to host the headquarters, barracks, and hospital facility of Battery H of the Pennsylvania Independent Light Artillery. A United States Office of the Quartermaster General (USQM) map of the block bounded by Wythe, Alfred, Pendleton, and Patrick (see Exhibit 4) indicates that the frame buildings depicted were constructed in 1863 and include a two story headquarters building on Patrick Street with single story wings on the north, south, and west and a large veranda on the east elevation, two barracks buildings measuring 20 x 60 feet, a kitchen, a blacksmith, a large stable fronting on Alfred Street, a small hospital building on Pendleton, and a building marked “Sutlers, Private” in the southwestern quadrant of the block. A vegetable garden and landscaping surround the headquarters building and the space between the barracks, and several “sinks,” or privies, are located at the edges of the block.

If the USQM map is an accurate record of the buildings on the property, then it appears likely that George Blish's former dwelling on the eastern portion of the block and several of the multiple dwellings mentioned in 1854 tax records were demolished prior to the military construction. It is likely that the dwelling in use by the sutler was a remnant of the pre-war buildings, and possible that the two story core of the headquarters building is a second re-purposed pre-war building. The other two of the four pre-war buildings likely stood in the northeast and southeast quarters of the block and appear to be no longer extant as of 1865.

A second map depicting the locations of buildings within the block was produced in 1864 (see Exhibit 5). Buildings are shown in the approximate locations of the headquarters, sutler, and stable illustrated in the USQM map, but the footprints depicted do not match those on the military map, in particular the lack of wings on the building in the headquarters location, and the appearance of two conjoined buildings along Alfred Street in the location of the stables. This 1864 plan map may simply be inaccurate or lack the necessary resolution of detail; it is also possible that the map depicts the pre-war configuration of buildings on the block.

Hopkins' 1877 map (see Exhibit 6) identifies the study area as a part of Henry Daingerfield's estate, and depicts four buildings on the block, two of which stand at least partially within the study area. The buildings shown appear to correspond to the Battery H headquarters and the building associated with a sutler on the USQM map. In 1880, tax records indicate that one house stood on the square that includes the study area, but the specific location of the dwelling is unknown. The dwelling apparently continued to be rented out on the square throughout the 1880s.

No information was obtained during research for the project area regarding the occupation of the block after the 1880s until 1921, when no buildings are shown within the project area (see Exhibit 7). In 1923, Charles King sold the property to his grocery wholesale company, Chas. King & Son (Alexandria Deed Book 76: 110). Also in that year, the block was surveyed for subdivision and soon thereafter lots were sold for development (Alexandria Deed Book 76:242). Although the eastern and central portions of the block were developed, the western third of the block comprising the study area was sold to four buyers who left it vacant (see Exhibit 8). The project area likely remained vacant until the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings circa 1942.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An Archeological Evaluation (Phase I/II archeological investigation) was conducted of the Ramsey Homes project area, which is located on the eastern side of North Patrick Street between Pendleton and Wythe Streets in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. One archeological site (44AX0160), a Civil War-era military barracks site, was previously recorded extending into the project area by Alexandria Archeology in 1991. Additionally, the project area is located within the bounds of the Parker-Gray Historic District (DHR No. 100-0133) and includes four buildings with 15 units previously recorded with the DHR in 2006 as seven architectural resources (DHR Nos. 100-0133-1328, 100-0133-

0754, 100-0133-0751, 100-0133-0747, 100-0133-0749, 100-0133-0745, and 100-0133-0948); these architectural resources are discussed in detail under a separate cover (Carroll et al. 2016). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for Ramsey Homes, LP of Alexandria, Virginia. The fieldwork was carried out in July of 2016.

The archeological evidence recovered as result of the investigation indicates an occupation(s) date range beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19th century and continuing into the early 20th century, and the documentary research conducted for the project area supports this interpretation. However, as no intact contexts were identified during the current investigation, the interpretive value of the recovered artifact assemblage is limited, specifically regarding the ability to separate the various periods of occupations (i.e. the early to mid-19th-century occupations, the Civil War military occupation, and the post-Civil War occupations) within the project area and to assign artifacts to a specific occupation; however, some inferences can be made. It is likely that the recovered early to mid-19th-century artifacts are associated with the circa 1836 occupation of the block by George Blish or by the later 1852 occupations when tenant houses were recorded within the block and project area, and are not associated with the later military or tenant occupations of the project area. It is also likely that the two overtly military artifacts recovered, the fired three groove Minie ball of unknown caliber and the General Services brass military button, were associated with the Union occupation of the project area. While other artifacts commonly found on Civil War-era campsites were recovered in the assemblage (e.g. liquor/wine bottle fragments, bitters bottle fragments, patent medicine bottle fragments, tobacco pipe fragments, etc.), as these artifacts were found in mixed contexts, they represent artifacts that are common on other domestic sites dating to that time period and cannot be conclusively assigned to the military occupation.

While the interpretive value of the recovered artifact assemblage was limited, the identification of an Apb stratum in numerous locations within the project area indicates that the vertical disturbance associated with the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings was not extensive and absolute. Although no intact contexts or historic cultural features were identified during the current investigation, the presence of the Apb stratum indicates there is a potential that cultural features associated with the historic occupations of the property are present within the project area. Therefore, in our opinion, the portion of site 44AX0160 that extends into the project area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D due to the likelihood that it will provide significant information about domestic life and military history within the Parker-Gray Historic District during the second and third quarters of the 19th century. As current development plans will result in impacts to the site, we recommend that archeological data recovery be conducted at site 44AX0160. Additionally, we recommend that demolition of the buildings should occur only under archeological monitoring and that any significant cultural deposits identified beneath the buildings should be mitigated in accordance with an approved treatment plan.

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PLATES

Plate 1: Overview of Project Area
View to Northeast

Plate 2: Test Unit 201 North Profile

Plate 3: Test Unit 202 South Profile

Plate 4: Test Unit 202 North Profile

Plate 5: Feature 2 Plan

Plate 6: Test Unit 203 West Profile

Plate 7: Test Unit 204 West Profile

Plate 8: Test Unit 205 North Profile

Plate 9: Test Unit 206 North Profile

Plate 10: Refined and Utilitarian Ceramics
Row 1: Canary Yellow Glazed Creamware (1762-1820), Mocha Pearlware (1795-1890), Overglaze Blue Hand Painted Hard Paste Porcelain (pre-1880)
Row 2: Blue Transfer Printed (1830-1865+) and Mulberry Transfer Printed (1825-1875+) Whiteware
Row 3: Polychrome Hand Painted and Undecorated Yellowware (1830-1940)

Plate 11: Overtly Military Artifacts
General Services Button (1854-1902) and Fired Minie Ball Fragment

Plate 12: Clothing, Toy, and Tobacco Artifacts
Row 1: Brass Domed Button, Two Molded Kaolin Pipe Bowls
Row 2: Earthenware Marble (Mid-18th Century-1930s) and Kaolin Pipe Stem

Plate 13: Glass Artifacts
Row 1: Clear Faceted Gemstone, Turquoise Faceted Jewelry/Button Inset, One Puce and One Amber Drake's Plantation Bitters Bottle Fragments (1862-1880)
Row 2: Blackglass Wine Bottle Lip Finish Fragments (Pre-1880) and Aqua Medicinal Bottle (1810-1860)

APPENDIX I
Scope of Work

Scope of Work for Archaeological Evaluation
Ramsey Homes Site
City of Alexandria, Virginia

April 2016
Revised June 2016

INTRODUCTION

The Ramsey Homes are located on North Patrick Street between Pendleton and Wythe Streets in the City of Alexandria, Virginia within the bounds of the historically African-American community known as Uptown and the locally zoned "Parker-Gray District" (**Error! Reference source not found.** and 2). The Board of Commissioners of the Alexandria and Redevelopment Housing Authority (ARHA) propose to redevelop the study area consistent with the Braddock East Master Plan (BEMP) at a density high enough to sustain a critical mass of mixed-income residents and work force housing in order to maintain the strong social and support networks that are essential in sustainable communities. The provision of additional affordable housing is a key goal of the Alexandria City Council 2010 Strategic Plan, ARHA 2012-2022 Strategic Plan, Braddock Metro Neighborhood plan, and the BEMP. In memos dated April 22, 2015; September 12, 2015; February 4, 2016; and February 20, 2016; City staff recommended demolition of the Ramsey Homes.

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has determined that redevelopment of the Ramsey Homes site will constitute a federal undertaking; therefore, the project requires compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. HUD has also determined that the City of Alexandria Office of Housing is the responsible entity relevant to Section 106 review. Section 106 of 36 CFR 800.2(c) (4) allows federal agencies and their designees to authorize an applicant or group of applicants to initiate consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties. In order to accomplish the Project, the City of Alexandria Office of Housing has delegated Section 106 consultation activities to the Virginia Housing Development LLC of Alexandria, Virginia; Virginia Housing Development LLC (whose sole member is ARHA) is in turn allowing the coordination of Section 106 activities to be administered by the consultant, Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia.

The project area includes four public housing buildings with 15 units. The buildings were constructed as temporary housing for defense workers in 1942 and were previously recorded with the Virginia department of Historic Resources (DHR) as seven resources in 2006 in anticipation of nominating the "Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District" (DHR No. 100-0133) to the VLR and NRHP.

Building I.	912 and 914 Wythe Street (DHR No. 100-0133-1328)
	625 and 627 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0754)
Building II.	619, 621, and 623 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0751)
Building III.	609 and 611 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0747)
	613 and 615 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0749)

Building IV. 605 and 607 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0745)
913 and 915 Pendleton Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0948)

Each resource contributes to the VLR district listed in 2008 and the NRHP district listed in 2010.

A *Documentary Study* has been completed for the property; the research revealed that the study area has a moderate to high probability of containing late 18th century – 20th century artifact deposits and archeological features that could potentially provide significant information about domestic development in the Parker-Gray Historic District within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Additionally, one previously recorded archeological site has been mapped within the study area; site 44AX0160 represents a probable Civil War-era military barracks site that was investigated by Alexandria Archaeology in 1991. According to the DHR site record, the resource has not been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP. As such, the study area is known to include cultural deposits associated with the historic Civil War-era military occupation of the city. Mapping provided by Alexandria Archaeology, showing testing conducted by Alexandria Archaeology in 1991 is included as Attachment A.

This Scope of Work is for an *Archaeological Evaluation* of the Ramsey Homes site and, in order to determine the presence/absence of significant archeological resources, calls for initial shovel test pit investigation, the excavation of test units, and exploratory machine trenching in locations where manual testing is not feasible, if necessary.

The initial archeological investigations described herein were designed to be conducted prior to the demolition of the Ramsey Homes; additional investigations (i.e. archeological monitoring) are proposed for the project's demolition phase. Miss Utility will be informed prior to any excavations.

If a significant site(s) is discovered as a result of the field work, the site(s) will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). All aspects of this investigation will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* dated January 1996, 2011 DHR guidelines for archeological survey, and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.* Additionally, as this project will be subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the investigation report will also be submitted to the DHR for review and comment, and subsequently, to all Section 106 consulting parties.

ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Archeological field personnel will conduct a walkover and complete visual inspection of the ground surface of the project area. All structures, visible disturbances, artifact scatters or other manmade features observed will be accurately mapped.

Shovel Test Pits

Archeological field personnel will excavate shovel test pits (STPs) on a grid at 25-foot intervals

in all portions of the property. Judgemental metal detector survey may also be employed at the discretion of the Principal Archeologist. Areas previously investigated by Alexandria Archaeology will be retested during the Archaeological Evaluation. It is anticipated that the excavation of approximately 35-40 STPs will be needed.

The location of each STP will be mapped and documented with field notes. STPs will measure at least 15 inches in diameter and will be excavated by natural soil levels and will stop at the limit of manual excavation (i.e. at a depth of about 3-feet below ground surface or when impervious surfaces or impasses are encountered) or where gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation are reached. Soil horizons will be classified according to standard pedological designations. Soil profiles will be made of at least one profile within each test unit, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors will be described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations.

Any clearly modern fill horizons and/or modern surface soil may, at the discretion of the project archeologist, be discarded without screening; historic plowed soils, historic surfaces or historic fill soils, loess soils, and paleosols will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens.

Recovered artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

Test Units and Features

Based on the results of testing conducted by Alexandria Archaeology in 1991, it is anticipated that additional work will be needed to evaluate the significance of archeological deposits or features found during the 1991 investigations and/or the shovel test pit program detailed above. It is anticipated that a minimum of six (6) hand excavated test units (3 x 3 feet) will be necessary to test potentially significant archeological features and buried ground surfaces found in test trenches. The test units will be excavated stratigraphically through the intact buried surface and all soil from the test unit will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. 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, and photographs. Any features encountered will be mapped and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archaeology. Decisions regarding the significance of features, feature sampling, and the need for additional testing will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Machine-Excavated Trenches

At locations where impervious surfaces or obstructions limit STP excavation to depths above the level where archeological deposits may occur, in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, investigations may proceed with the mechanical excavation of backhoe trenches under archeological monitoring. The trenches, if needed, will be excavated using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket. Trenches will be immediately backfilled if significant features or buried surfaces are not identified. Each trench will measure approximately four (4) feet in width; a maximum of 250-linear feet of trench excavations are assumed with a maximum displacement

of soil totaling 185 cubic yards. The trench excavations will be accurately mapped and each trench will be documented with representative photographs and soil profile drawings.

Additional STPs at 50-25 foot-foot intervals and/or test units (3 x 3 feet) will be excavated within the trenches, if needed, where the potential for archeological deposits are identified. STP excavation shall be conducted otherwise as noted above.

Resource Management Plan

A Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work for archeological treatment of significant deposits or features will be prepared and presented to Alexandria Archaeology for review and approval. If the work required under an approved Resource Management Plan is not conducted during the Archaeological Evaluation, the Plan will be included in the Archaeological Evaluation report, as noted below.

As this project will be subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the investigation report, any approved Resource Management Plan will also be submitted to the DHR for review and comment, and subsequently, to all Section 106 consulting parties. Mitigation of significant archeological resources will only be conducted under a) a Resource Management Plan approved by Alexandria Archaeology; b) a Resource Management Plan approved by the DHR; c) a fully executed Memorandum of Agreement.

ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR BUILDING DEMOLITION

If required, based on the results of the Archaeological Evaluation, and/or Alexandria Archaeology requirements, archeological monitoring will be conducted during demolition of buildings and removal of foundations/concrete slabs within the project area. Such work will be documented through maintenance of daily monitoring logs and in a summary memorandum at the completion of monitoring. Any archeological deposits or cultural features found will be assessed for significance in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Potentially significant and significant finds will be addressed as detailed above. Results of the monitoring will be included in the Archaeological Evaluation report or in an addendum to said report.

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 Archaeological Standards*. Organic materials that may require conservation may be recovered. Since it is not known if conservation will be necessary, it will be budgeted as an additional service.

Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology 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 Archaeology 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.

At the conclusion of the project, all images, field notes and forms and other field records will be submitted in digital format on a CD. In addition, the artifacts, if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

The *Archaeological Evaluation Report* will include the following: a public summary; the results of any additional archival and documentary research, a map of the project area; a map with excavation locations 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 *Archaeological 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. However, with the approval of Alexandria Archaeology, the results of further investigations may be combined into one report.

After completion of fieldwork, one copy of the full *Archaeological Evaluation Report* will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archaeologist, revisions will be made, and two (2) bound copies and one (1) electronic copy will be submitted to the DHR for review. Once the report is approved by the DHR, revisions will be made if necessary, and four (4) copies, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The report will also be submitted on a CD. All site maps and drawings will 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 Archaeological Standards* require that a public summary be prepared as part of an *Archaeological 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 web site. Examples of these can be seen on the Alexandria Archaeology Museum website. A draft of the summary should be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology for review along with the draft of the *Archaeological Evaluation* Report. Upon approval, a master copy (hard copy as well as on CD or computer disk) will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The summary and graphics should also be e-mailed to Alexandria Archaeology for publication on our web site.

In addition, if determined to be warranted by the City Archaeologist, the developer will be required

to erect a historical marker on the property. Preparation of the written text and graphics for the marker may be carried out in close consultation with the City Archaeologist. The text will consist of two paragraphs and be up to 200 words in length. The first paragraph will describe the historical significance of the site and the second paragraph will describe the findings of the archeological investigation. The graphics will consist of four appropriate illustrations; line drawings (*e.g.,* site maps, feature drawings), historic photographs and maps, and/or other illustrations (*e.g.,* site or artifact photos) in black and white or color with captions rendered as high-quality digital copies (jpeg or tiff files). Copyright releases will be obtained and credit provided for each graphic used. The text and graphics will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology on a CD.

The results described in the *Archaeological Evaluation Report,* as well as information from the Public Summary and Historic Market Text can be used by the developer to guide the "design of open space and the preparation of interpretive signs" within the property. As this project will be subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, additional or alternate public interpretation measures may be necessary under an executed MOA.

TASKS

The following is a summary of the tasks to be completed for City review:

1. Notify Alexandria Archaeology of the fieldwork start date. Conduct the field investigation. Alexandria Archaeology staff will conduct site inspections throughout the course of the fieldwork to facilitate decision making.

2. Process all significant artifacts and complete the analysis.

3. Produce and submit one draft *Archaeological Evaluation Report* to Alexandria Archaeology, including the public summary document and the text and graphics for the historic marker. If further archeological investigations are necessary, the evaluation report can be a letter report to accompany the *Resource Management Plan* with the final report and marker text produced after all fieldwork is completed.

4. Deliver to Alexandria Archaeology four copies and CD of the final report, final versions and CDs of the public summary, historic marker test, plus all field notes, copies of historic documents, digital images, transcriptions, forms and associated records. In addition, arrange for the donation and delivery of the artifacts to an appropriate storage facility. Alexandria Archaeology is the preferred repository and requires a City of Alexandria Deed of Gift form.

Formats for Digital Deliverables:

1. Photographs:	.jpg.
2. Line Drawings:	.gif or .jpg as appropriate.
3. Final Report/Public Summary	Word, PageMaker and/or PDF
4. Oral History	Word
5. Catalogue:	Word, Access or Excel
6. Other Written material:	Word, Access, Excel, PageMaker or PDF as appropriate

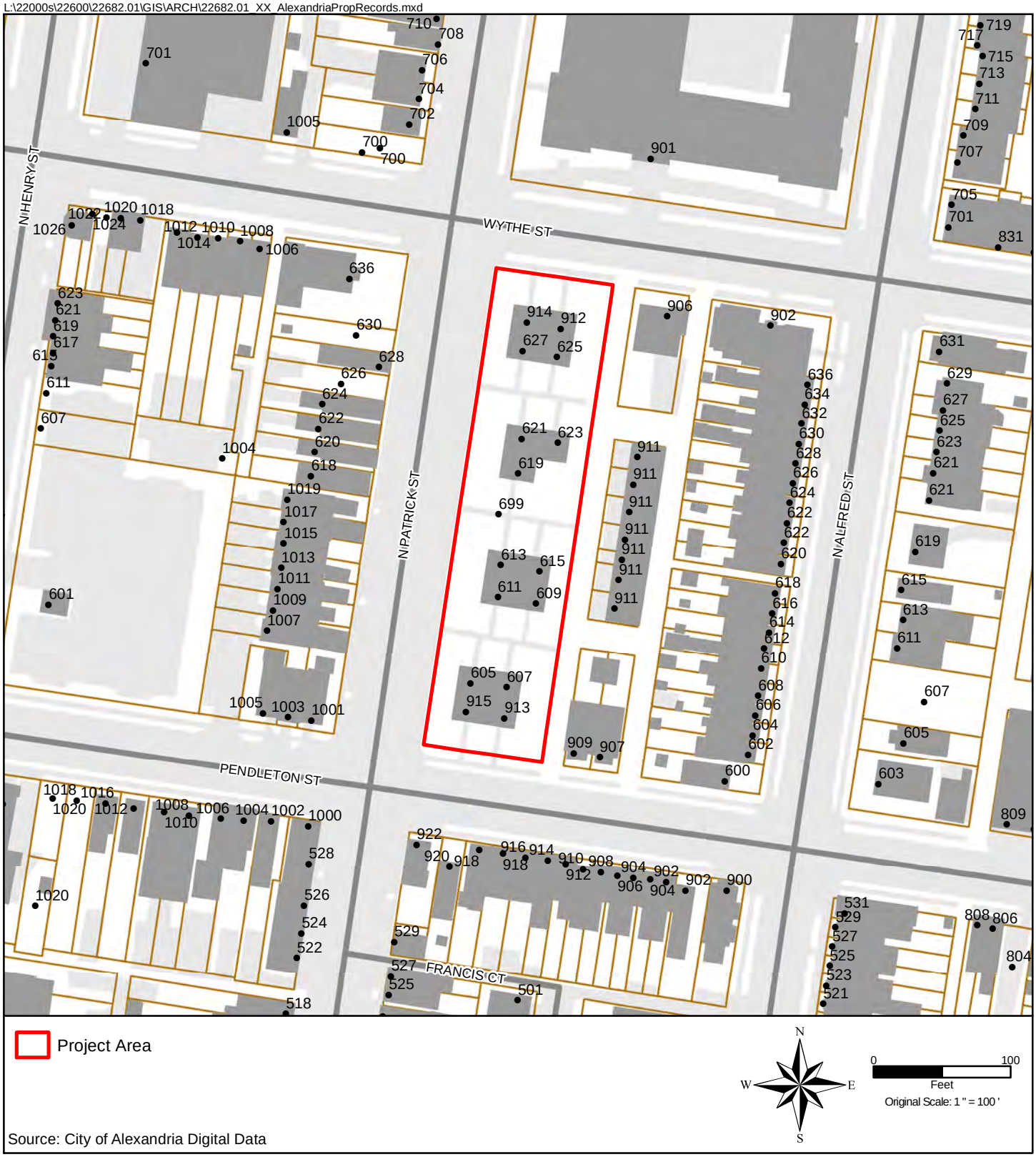

Figure 1
2015 City of Alexandria Parcel Map

Ramsey Homes

WSSI #22682.01 - April 2016

Thunderbird Archeology

L:\22000s\22600\22682.01\GIS\ARCH\22682.01_02_AerialBuildings.mxd

Figure 2
March 2013 Natural Color Aerial Imagery of Alexandria

Ramsey Homes - Documentary Study

Thunderbird Archeology

WSSI #22682.01 - April 2016

ATTACHMENT 1

Ramsey Homes
1991 Shovel Test Locations

Map Source: 2015 Orthophoto;
Civil War Quarter Master Map

N

0 25 50 100 Feet

Alexandria Archaeology
6/30/2016

Ramsey Homes
1991 Shovel Test Locations

Map Source: 2015 Orthophoto

N

0 25 50 100 Feet

Alexandria Archaeology
6/30/2016

Print Form

Alexandria Archaeology

105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION

Project: Ramsey Homes - Archeological Investigation
Date: June 24, 2016
Address: 699 N. Patrick Street
Contact: Boyd Sipe, Thunderbird Archeology
Phone Number(s): 703-679-5623
Address: Gainesville, Virginia

ATTACH MAP: impact areas: **red** resource areas: **blue**
archaeological excavation areas: **green**

1. Proposed Action(s): Expected Date: July 1, 2016

- [ ] Demolition
- [ ] Construction
- [ ] Grading
- [ ] Filling
- [ ] Utility Trenches
- [x] Other (specify) Archeological hand excavations; machine excavations possible

2. Statement of Archaeological Significance:

- [ ] Determined Significant
- [x] Potentially Significant
- [ ] No Significance

Discussion: The study area is known to include cultural deposits associated with the historic Civil War-era military occupation of the city. One previously recorded archeological site has been mapped within the study area; site 44AX0160 represents a probable Civil War-era military barracks site that

3. Archaeological Impact:

- [ ] Proposed action will alter or destroy significant resources.
- [ ] Proposed action will not affect significant resources.
- [x] Unknown until testing occurs.

Discussion:

4. Proposed Archaeological Preservation Action:

- [x] Test and then conduct data recovery, if warranted
- [ ] Data Recovery (attach methods and design)
- [ ] Sampling (attach strategy)
- [ ] Recordation (attach methods)
- [ ] No preservation actions

Discussion: Per the Scope of Work (SOW) approved by Alexandria Archaeology on June 23, 2016 (Attached).

5. Coordination and Scheduling of Archaeological Work in Relation to Proposed Action:

6. Dates of Fieldwork: From July 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the above information is accurate and that the proposed actions will not endanger archaeological resources which may be significant for our understanding of Alexandria's heritage.

June 24, 2016
Date

Name: Boyd Sipe

Position/Company: Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI

Address: 5300 Wellington Branch, Suite 100
Gainesville, VA 20155

Phone: (703) 679-5623

APPROVED BY CITY ARCHAEOLOGIST:

Date

City Archaeologist

THIS CERTIFICATION IS IN EFFECT

FROM TO

City of Alexandria
Checklist of Supplemental Approvals
for Archaeological Excavation

Project Name: Ramsey Homes - Archeological Investigation Date: June 24, 2016

1. Will you be excavating within 30 feet of a tree that is 6 or more inches in diameter at breast height?

☒ NO - Go to Question 2.

☐ YES - All trees that are 6 or more inches in diameter at breast height must be accurately located and identified on the testing strategy map, including species and size information [trunk diameter and DBH]. Also, include a statement of how trees will be protected (Tree Protection Plan) in the archaeological Scope of Work. Submit a copy of the testing strategy map and Tree Protection Plan to the City Arborist for his review, and obtain his signature.

2. Will the archaeological activities governed by your Site Plan disturb 2500 or more square feet of soil?

Total Length _____ feet x Total Width _____ feet = 1100 square feet of

☒ Test Units ☒ Machine Trenches

Depth of Excavation 1.5 feet.

☒ NO - Go to Question 3.

☐ YES - You must provide the City of Alexandria Department of Transportation and Environmental Services (T&ES) with an erosion control plan. Indicate the ground disturbance locations, the depth of disturbance, and the placement of erosion control devices (e.g. siltation fences). This plan must be approved by the Site Plan Coordinator.

3. Will you be digging in a Resource Protection Area designated by the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act? Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act Regulations, with maps, are available at Alexandria Archaeology, and in City Hall, Room 4130.

☒ NO - Go to Question 4.

☐ YES - If you will be digging any amount of soil in a RPA, you come under provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act. However, archaeology may be exempted from the provisions of this act. To receive an exemption, write a letter of request to Thomas F. O'Kane, Director of T&ES, Box 178, City Hall, Alexandria, VA 22313.

4. Will you be digging trenches deeper than 5 feet, or into Marine Clay?

☒ NO - Go to Question 6.

☐ YES - OSHA regulations require all trenches deeper than 4 feet to be shored, or stepped back. Trenches in Marine Clay must also be shored or stepped back. Present a summary of which method(s) you will use in the excavation to the Site Plan Coordinator, or his representative, for his approval.

5. Do the historic land uses on your property indicate that contaminated soils may be present? If your historical data is inconclusive, consult the map of suspected contamination sites and the 1945 aerial photograph series in Room 4130 of City Hall.

☒ NO - Go to Question 5.

☐ YES - If contaminated soils are found, appropriate steps must be taken to preserve the health of the excavators, and to protect the ground water. Do not backfill contaminated soil into non-contaminated soil strata.

A. Ground water protection measures should be included in the Soil Erosion Plan. If you do not need to file a Soil Erosion Plan, present a statement of how you plan to contain the toxic excavated material to the Site Plan Coordinator, for his approval.

B. Excavators must have the proper training and equipment to protect them from harmful pollutants present on some industrial and landfill sites. Present a written summary of your planned Health and Safety measures to the Environmental Quality Manager (Health Department) or his representative, for his approval.

6. Are there known or suspected burials on your site? Do you plan to excavate the burials?

☒ NO

☐ YES - A court order must be obtained to exhume human remains. You must also obtain a permit from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, in accordance with VR 390-01-02. Copies of VR 390-01-02 are available at Alexandria Archaeology. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources is a legally interested party in any request for a court order to remove an historic cemetery.

REMINDERS

Don't forget to call Miss Utility (703-559-0100) to clear your excavations.

Proper protection (e.g. hard hats, gloves, etc.) should be worn by all field personnel working with heavy machinery and/or contaminated soil.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the above information is accurate.

June 24, 2016
Date

Boyd Sipe
Name

Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI
Position and Company

Gainesville, VA (703) 679-5623
Address & Telephone Number

City of Alexandria
Supplemental Approvals for Archaeological Excavation

Project Name: Ramsey Homes- Archeological Investigation Date: June 24, 2016

1. Who signs?: John Noelle, City Arborist, 1108 Jefferson Street, 703-838-4999.

Impact of ground disturbance on existing trees: The applicant has obtained my approval of the excavation strategy and submitted an acceptable tree protection plan (copy attached), if necessary.

Signature Date

2-5A. Who signs?: Shanna Sizemore, Site Plan Coordinator , T&ES, City Hall, Room 4130.

Soil Erosion Control: An approved erosion control plan is on file with the Department of Transportation and Environmental Services.

Signature Date

Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act: A letter of exemption from the provisions of this act is attached.

Signature Date

Deep Trenching or Marine Clay: An approved plan for shoring or stepping back the trenches is attached.

Signature Date

Contaminated Soil: An approved plan for protecting ground water and natural soil is attached.

Signature Date

5B. Who signs? William Skrabeck, Division Chief Phone: 703-519-3400 ext.163 or 703-838-4334

Environmental Quality Department of Transportation & Environmental Services City Hall, Room 3000 (Box 66)

Contaminated Soil: An approved plan for protecting workers' health and safety is attached, or is part of the approved erosion control plan.

Signature Date

6. Who signs? Pamela J. Cressey, City Archaeologist, 105 N. Union Street 703-838-4399.

Burials: Appropriate court orders and Virginia Department of Historic Resources permits are attached.

Signature Date

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION

Project: Ramsey Homes - Archeological Investigation Date: June 28, 2016

Address: 699 N. Patrick Street Contact: Boyd Sipe, Thunderbird Archeology

Phone Number(s): 703-679-5623 Address: 5300 Wellington Branch Dr., Gainesville, VA

ATTACH MAP: impact areas: **red** resource areas: **blue**
archaeological excavation areas: **green**

---

1. Proposed Development Action(s): Expected Date:___ _____

☐ Demolition ☐ Construction ☐ Grading
☐ Filling ☐ Utility Trenches
☒ Other (specify) _Archeological hand excavations; machine excavations possible_____

2. Statement of Archaeological Significance:

☐ Determined significant ☒ Potentially Significant
☐ No Significance

Description: The study area is known to include cultural deposits associated with the historic Civil War-era military occupation of the city. One previously recorded archeological site has been mapped within the study area; site 44AX0160 represents a probable Civil War-era military barracks site that was investigated by Alexandria Archaeology in 1991. The resource has not been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

3. Archaeological Impact:

☐ Proposed action will alter or destroy significant resources.
☐ Proposed action will not affect significant resources.
☒ Unknown until testing occurs

Description:

4. Proposed Archaeological Preservation Action:

☒ Test and then conduct data recovery, if warranted
☐ Data Recovery (attach methods and design)
☐ Sampling (attach strategy)—see below.
☐ Recordation (attach methods)
☐ No preservation actions

Description: Per the Scope of Work (SOW) approved by Alexandria Archaeology on June 23, 2016 (Attached).

5. Coordination and Scheduling of Archaeological Work in Relation to Proposed Action:

6. Dates of Fieldwork: From July 5, 2016 to December 31, 2016 .
m. d. y. m. d. y.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the above information is accurate and that the proposed actions will not endanger archaeological resources which may be significant for our understanding of Alexandria's heritage.

June 28, 2016
Date

Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA
Name

Manager - Archeology, Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI
Job Title and Company Name

5300 Wellington Branch, Suite 100 Gainesville, VA 20155
Address

(703) 679-5623
Telephone

APPROVED BY CITY ARCHAEOLOGIST:

Date

City Archaeologist

THIS CERTIFICATION IS IN EFFECT

FROM _____ **TO**_____
m. d. y. m. d. y.

City of Alexandria
Checklist of Supplemental Approvals
for Archaeological Excavation

Project Name: Ramsey Homes - Archeological Investigation Date: June 28, 2016

1. Will you be excavating within 10 feet of a tree that is 6 or more inches in diameter at breast height?

x NO - Go to Question 2.

_____ YES - All trees that are 6 or more inches in diameter at breast height must be accurately located and identified on the testing strategy map, including species and size information (trunk diameter and DBH). Also, include a statement of how trees will be protected. (Tree Protection Plan) in the archaeological Scope of Work. Submit a copy of the testing strategy map and Tree Protection plan to the City Arborist for his review, and obtain his signature.

2. Will the archaeological activities governed by your Site Plan disturb 2500 or more square feet of soil?

Total Length_____ feet x Total Width _____ feet = 1100 square feet of

x Test Units x Machine Trenches

Depth of Excavation 1.5 feet.

x NO - Go to question 3.

_____ YES - You must provide the City of Alexandria Department of Transportation and Environmental Services (T&ES) with an erosion control plan. Indicate the ground disturbance locations, the depth of disturbance, and the placement of erosion control devices (e.g., siltation fences). This plan must be approved by the Site Plan Coordinator.

3. Will you be digging in a Resource Protection Area designated by the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act? Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act Regulations, with maps, are available at Alexandria Archaeology, and in City Hall, Room 4130.

x NO - Go to Question 4.

_____ YES - If you will be digging any amount of soil in a RPA, you come under provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act. However, archaeology may be exempted from the provisions of this act. To receive a exemption, write a letter of request to Thomas F. O'Kane, Director of T&ES, Box 178, City Hall, Alexandria, VA 22313.

4. Will you be digging trenches deeper than 5 feet, or into Marine Clay?

x NO - Go to Question 6.

_____ YES - OSHA regulations require all trenches deeper than 5 feet to be shored, or stepped back. Trenches in Marine Clay must also be shored or stepped back. Present a summary of which method(s) you will use in the excavation to the Site Plan Coordinator, or his representative, for his approval.

5. Do the historic land uses on your property or information gathered by the project developer indicate that contaminated soils may be present? If your historical data is inconclusive, consult the map of suspected contamination sites and the 1945 aerial photograph series in Room 4130 of City Hall.

__x__ No - Go to Question 5.

_____ Yes - If contaminated soils are found, appropriate steps must be taken to preserve the health of the excavators, and to protect the ground water. Do not backfill contaminated soil into non-contaminated soil strata.

A. Ground water protection measures should be included in the Soil Erosion Plan. If you do not need to file a Soil Erosion Plan, present a statement of how you plan to contain the toxic excavated material to the Site Plan Coordinator, for his approval.

B. Excavators must have the proper training and equipment to protect them from harmful pollutants present on some industrial and landfill sites. Present a written summary of your planned Health and Safety measures to the Environmental Quality Manager (Health Department) or his representative, for his approval.

6. Are there known or suspected burials on your site? Do you plan to excavate the burials?

__x__ NO

_____ YES – A court order must be obtained to exhume human remains. You must also obtain a permit from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, in accordance with VR 390-01-02. Copies of VA 390-01-02 are available at Alexandria Archaeology. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources is a legally interested party in any request for a court order to remove an historic cemetery.

REMINDERS

Don't forget to call Miss utility (703) 559-0100) to clear your excavations.

All field personnel working with heavy machinery and/or contaminated soil should wear proper protection (e.g., hard hats, gloves, etc.). Everyone Must comply with all OSHA standards.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the above information is accurate.

June 28, 2016
Date

Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA
Name

Manager - Archeology, Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI
Job Title and Company Name

5300 Wellington Branch Dr. Gainesville, VA 20155, (703) 679-5623
Address & Telephone Number

City of Alexandria
Supplemental Approvals for Archaeological Excavation

Project Name: Ramsey Homes - Archeological Investigation Date: June 28, 2016

1. Who signs?: John Noelle, City Arborist, 1108 Jefferson Street, 703-746-5499.
John.Noelle@alexancdriava.gov
Impact of ground disturbance on existing trees: The applicant has obtained my approval of the excavation strategy and submitted an acceptable tree protection plan (copy attached), if necessary.

_____
Signature & Date

2. Who signs?: Shanna Austin, Site plan Coordinator, T&ES, City Hall, Room 4130, 703-746-4063.
Shanna.Austin@alexandriava.gov
Soil Erosion Control: An approved erosion control plan is on file with the Department of Transportation and Environmental Services.

_____
Signature & Date

Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act: A letter of exemption from the provisions of this act is attached.

_____
Signature & Date

Deep Trenching or Marine Clay: An approved plan for shorting or stepping back the trenches is attached.

_____
Signature & Date

Contaminated Soil: An approved plan for protecting ground water and natural soil is attached.

_____
Signature & Date

3. Who signs?: Khoa Tran, Environmental Quality Division, T&ES, City Hall, Room 3900, 703-746-4070, KhoaDinh.Tran@alexandriava.gov

Contaminated Soil: An approved plan for protecting workers' health and safety is attached, or is part of the approved erosion control plan.

_____
Signature & Date

4. Who signs?: Francine Bromberg, City Archaeologist, 105 N. Union Street, #327, 703-746-4399.
Francine.Bromberg@alexandriava.gov
Burials: Appropriate court orders and Virginia Department of Historic Resources permits are attached.

_____
Signature & Date

APPENDIX II
Artifact Inventory

RAMSEY SITE 44AX0160 EVALUATION
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

STP 01, Fill 1, Lot #1

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, flat vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...T...", duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 unidentified clear spall

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments, 50.5 grams
- 2 coke fragments, 0.9 grams
- 2 oyster shell fragments, 0.9 grams
- 1 plastic fragment, translucent green, flat (discarded in lab)
- 1 plastic fragment, white, flat (discarded in lab)

STP 01, Fill 2, Lot #2

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 3.9 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment, 26.3 grams

STP 01, Apb, Lot #3

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, 11.6 grams
- 4 oyster shell fragments, 0.4 grams

STP 02, Fill 1, Lot #4

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, two scratched (1910-present)
1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, patinated
8 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

3 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
1 steel safety pin fragment (discarded in lab)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat, circular
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat, rectangular
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment
4 brick fragments, 5.1 grams
2 coal fragments, 2.8 grams
1 plastic fragment, curved, brown (discarded in lab)

STP 02, Apb, Lot #5

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe stem fragment -- indeterminate bore hole diameter
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

2 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd (1880-1915)

1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

Metal

3 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

1 coal fragment, 0.1 grams

STP 03, Fill 1, Lot #6

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 olive amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (mend), chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)

STP 03, Apb, Lot #7

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat
1 unidentified light green spall
1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments, 1.7 grams
1 coke fragment, 0.6 grams

STP 04, Fill 1, Lot #8

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...S...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
3 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

2 cut nail fragments (mend), unidentified head (post-1790)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat, thin

STP 04, Apb, Lot #9

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, unidentified molded rim decoration, stained

1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 unidentified clear spall, patinated
1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, stained, patinated

Metal

2 cut nail fragments, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

2 bone fragments
15 brick fragments, 38.8 grams
1 coal fragment, 0.9 grams

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 10.9 mm x 6.7 mm

STP 05, Fill 1, Lot #10

Ceramics

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, 8 inch rim diameter (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments (mend), 210.9 grams

STP 06, Fill 1, Lot #11

Ceramics

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, crushed
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...GRA...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (mend), base fragments,

automatic bottle machine, crushed (1910-present)
8 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated (1880-1915)
2 honey amber cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (mend), duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
1 orange amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
1 unidentified clear spall
1 very pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)

Metal
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat
2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous
1 bone fragment
4 brick fragments, 41.2 grams
2 composite fragments, flat, black, probable fiberboard (sample retained), 3.8 grams
2 oyster shell fragments, 4.4 grams
2 plastic cap fragments, curved, orange (discarded in lab)
1 plastic fragment (discarded in field)
1 plastic fragment, curved, white (discarded in lab)
1 plastic fragment, flat, clear, base fragment, stained (discarded in lab)
1 vinyl record fragment, flat, black, ribbed

STP 07, Fill 1, Lot #12

Ceramics
1 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Glass
1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

3 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated
4 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

31 brick fragments, 198.0 grams
1 coke fragment, 3.1 grams
1 mortar fragment with brick attached, 80.9 grams
1 mortar fragment, 1.8 grams
1 oyster shell fragment, 1.4 grams
1 plastic fragment, curved, black (discarded in lab)
1 slag fragment, 4.3 grams

STP 08, Fill 1, Lot #13

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessel
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, pink hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherd, applied color label shadow "...S PAT. ...", base fragment, base embossed "...WA...", automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched (1880-1915)
1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)

Metal

2 cut nail fragments, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 10.1 grams
2 coke fragments, 0.6 grams
2 oyster shell fragments, 2.0 grams

STP 08, Apb, Lot #14

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, white slipped interior, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass
2 clear multi-sided bottle sherds, scratched, patinated

Metal
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous
1 brick fragment, glazed, 37.0 grams
10 brick fragments, 62.7 grams
2 oyster shell fragments, 5.2 grams
1 slag fragment, 0.7 grams

STP 09, Fill 1, Lot #15

Glass
1 blue and white swirled marble, machine made (post-1902)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
4 light green cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), applied color label "...COL...", automatic bottle machine (post-1934)

Miscellaneous
1 plastic cylinder fragment, base fragment, tapered tube (discarded in lab)

STP 09, Apb, Lot #16

Ceramics
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, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...L LAW FO.../...SE OF THIS..", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 unidentified clear spall

Metal
1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

STP 10, Fill 1, Lot #17

Ceramics
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessel
1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...THIS B...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
9 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 light olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
2 unidentified clear spalls

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments, 228.6 grams
1 plastic bottle cap fragment (post-1947, Miller 2000) (discarded in field)
1 plastic wrapper fragment (discarded in field)

STP 10, Fill 2, Lot #18

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, stained (1880-1915)
1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, molded (1880-1915)
1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...O..." and dots, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
10 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, rounded lip finish, patinated

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 1.1 grams

STP 11, Fill 1, Lot #19

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 dark olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
2 olive green multi-sided bottle sherds (mend), patinated
2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
2 unidentified light green sherds, flat
1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

3 cut nail fragments, unidentified head (post-1790)
1 unidentified carbon steel fragment, curved, squared edge with groove one side, flared tapered edge one site, possible pipe fitting

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment
3 brick fragments, 24.6 grams
1 oyster shell fragment, 7.6 grams
1 plastic comb fragment

STP 11, Apb, Lot #20

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Glass

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

Miscellaneous

9 brick fragments, 3.8 grams
2 coal fragments, 7.9 grams
2 oyster shell fragments, 1.5 grams
2 slag fragments, 17.8 grams
1 slate fragment, 21.4 grams

STP 12, Fill 1, Lot #21

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, capseat lip finish fragment, milk bottle, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear square gemstone, faceted, flat back, holes three sides, stained, patinated

Metal

1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

1 mortar fragment, 11.2 grams

STP 12, Apb, Lot #22

Glass

1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated

STP 13, Fill 1, Lot #23

Glass

1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1909-1938)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
11 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, textured pattern, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment (discarded in field)

STP 13, Apb, Lot #24

Ceramics

2 pearlware sherds (mend), undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

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

STP 14, Fill 1, Lot #25

Glass

1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1909-1938)
1 clear and white swirl marble, machine made (post-1902)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed horizontal lines, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Metal

1 lead alloy airplane attached to cylindrical base, painted yellow, probable game piece
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, curved, square
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible washer with unidentified nail attached
1 wire fragment
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 11.6 grams
1 oyster shell fragment, 0.4 grams
1 plastic fragment, curved, black, internally threaded, ribbed (discarded in lab)

STP 14, Apb, Lot #26

Ceramics

1 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear glazed exterior, hollow vessel
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, external thread lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, crown cap lip finish fragments, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, patinated
1 unidentified clear spall

Metal

2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 1.7 grams
1 coal fragment, 1.3 grams

STP 15, Fill 1, Lot #27

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

1 copper alloy one cent coin, Lincoln head penny (1938)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat, rectangular

Non-Cultural

1 pyrite non-cultural material (NCM) (discarded in lab)

STP 15, Fill 2, Lot #28

Glass

1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

1 aluminum pull tab fragment (post-1962, Miller 2000) (discarded in lab)

STP 16, Fill 1, Lot #29

Ceramics

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

Glass
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified clear spall

Metal
- 6 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal wire fragment

Miscellaneous
- 2 brick fragments, 9.7 grams
- 1 slag fragment, 5.9 grams

STP 16, Apb, Lot #30

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

Metal
- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous
- 4 brick fragments, 4.0 grams
- 3 slag fragments, 10.7 grams

STP 17, Fill 1, Lot #31

Glass
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...Z. (1 PT.).../...P...', automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, duraglas stippling, one base fragment, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal
- 3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous
- 2 brick fragments, 2.8 grams

STP 17, Apb, Lot #32

Ceramics
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass
- 2 gray selenium cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched (1911-1930)
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal
- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments, 1.2 grams
- 1 coal fragment, 0.2 grams

STP 18, Fill 1, Lot #33

Ceramics

- 1 Jackfield - type ware sherd (1740-1780, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sewer pipe sherd (discarded in lab)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, reddish-brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...RO...", automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, large mouth external thread lip finish, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 11 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 3 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat
- 1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, scratched

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal bolt fragment, threaded

Miscellaneous

- 2 aluminum foil fragments (post-1947, Miller 2000) (discarded in lab)
- 2 brick fragments, 7.4 grams
- 4 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 Styrofoam® fragment (post-1944, Miller 2000) (discarded in lab)

STP 18, Apb, Lot #34

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
- 1 amber square bottle sherd, molded, probable Drake's Plantation Bitters bottle fragment, contact mold, patinated (1862-1880, Meyer 2012)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Metal

2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)

3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat, thin

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments, 5.7 grams

STP 19, Fill 1, Lot #35

Ceramics

4 terra cotta sherds (mend), base fragments, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter

Glass

1 amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, embossed "...ERAL.../...E-US...", automatic bottle machine (1907-present)

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

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

Metal

1 aluminum stay tab fragment (post-1980) (discarded in lab)

1 copper alloy one cent coin, Lincoln head penny (1971)

1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 2.9 grams

1 slag fragment, 0.9 grams

STP 19, Apb, Lot #36

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), blue hand painted decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, slightly burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

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

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments, 11.0 grams

STP 20, Fill 1, Lot #37

Ceramics

3 hard paste porcelain sherds (mend) (Continental European), undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape

2 whiteware sherds (mend), undecorated, base fragments, flat vessel, 4 inch base diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

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

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated

1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

2 oyster shell fragments, 0.9 grams

STP 20, Apb, Lot #38

Ceramics

1 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, goldish-brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, probable oval platter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1965+, Miller 1992)

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, 12 inch rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd, molded dots

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head, pulled (post-1790)

3 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 3.4 grams

1 coke fragment, 5.7 grams

1 oyster shell fragment, 12.8 grams

STP 21, Fill 1, Lot #39

Ceramics

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

Glass

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

1 cobalt cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, rounded collar lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)

Metal

1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

STP 21, Apb, Lot #40

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)

STP 22, Fill 1, Lot #41

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, one

scratched (1910-present)
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat

Metal
1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous
1 plastic fragment, curved, brown (discarded in lab)

STP 22, Apb, Lot #42

Glass
1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

Miscellaneous
1 brick fragment, 1.1 grams
1 coal fragment, 1.3 grams

STP 23, Fill 1, Lot #43

Ceramics
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass
1 aqua cylindrical tableware sherd, molded decoration, scratched, patinated
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...PSI COL...", textured pattern, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated (1880-1915)
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
4 lime green cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), embossed geometric pattern, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, scratched

Miscellaneous
3 brick fragments, 15.2 grams
1 clam shell fragment, 9.1 grams
1 plastic fragment (discarded in field)
1 plastic fragment, flat, white (discarded in lab)

STP 23, Apb, Lot #44

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

Glass
1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 0.1 grams

STP 24, Fill 1, Lot #45

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, crown cap lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Metal

1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

4 brick fragments, 8.5 grams
2 mortar fragments, 12.7 grams
1 oyster shell fragment, 1.3 grams
1 plastic fragment, flat, yellow, stained (discarded in lab)

STP 24, Apb, Lot #46

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, flat vessel
1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

1 light puce square/rectangular bottle sherd, embossed "...X.../...TTE...", contact mold, possible Drake's Plantation Bitters bottle fragment (1862-1880, Meyer 2012)
1 unidentified olive green spall
1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, stained
1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, stained
1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

3 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head, pulled

Miscellaneous

5 brick fragments, 2.7 grams

STP 25, Fill 1 & Fill 2, Lot #47

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller

1992)

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear square/rectangular tableware sherd, rounded lip finish fragment, patinated
1 unidentified clear spall
1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, stained, patinated
1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated
1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat
1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

1 cut nail fragments, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

11 brick fragments, 415.7 grams
1 cinder fragment, 1.5 grams
2 coal fragments, 15.3 grams
2 mortar fragments, 1.5 grams
2 oyster shell fragments, 2.4 grams
1 plastic fragment, flat, thin, brown (discarded in lab)
1 plastic fragment, flat, yellow, embossed "VAN BRODE MILLING CO., INC./CLINTON, MASS., U.S.A." (discarded in lab)

STP 25, Apb, Lot #48

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 aqua multi-sided bottle sherd, base fragment, chamfered corners, embossed "...NE.../...CE...", open pontil, contact mold, medicinal bottle fragment (1810-1860)
1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)

Miscellaneous

13 brick fragments, 63.0 grams
1 coke fragment, 0.3 grams
3 oyster shell fragments, 32.3 grams

STP 26, Fill 1, Lot #49

Ceramics

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unidentified cobalt decoration, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
1 hard paste porcelain tile, flat, square, blue, 1.8 cm x 1.8 cm

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...M...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated

Metal

1 aluminum pull tab fragment (post-1962, Miller 2000) (discarded in lab)
1 brass 2 - piece General Services military button, spread eagle with raised lined shield holding arrows and laurel, missing attachment -- 1.9 cm diameter (1854-1902, Albert 1976)
1 ferrous metal spark plug fragment (discarded in lab)
1 sheet metal ball chain with connector (discarded in lab)

STP 26, Apb, Lot #50

Ceramics

1 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration, flat vessel, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, tumbler fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)

STP 27, Fill 1, Lot #51

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed horizontal lines, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, possibly distributor condenser fragments

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment, butcher marks
4 brick fragments, 28.6 grams
1 clam shell fragment, 1.9 grams
1 plastic fragment, curved, white (discarded in lab)

STP 27, Fill 2, Lot #52

Glass

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

Metal

1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

1 mortar fragment, 10.4 grams

STP 27, Apb, Lot #53

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments, 121.8 grams

STP 28, Fill 1, Lot #54

Metal

1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

STP 28, Fill 2, Lot #55

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...ALE...", patinated

1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, molded, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

1 coke fragment, 4.5 grams

STP 29, Fill 1 & Fill 2, Lot #56

Ceramics

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

Glass

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

1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments, 3.1 grams

STP 29, Apb, Lot #57

Ceramics

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

1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

1 whiteware sherd, molded rim decoration, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear square/rectangular tableware sherd, unidentified embossing, crushed, patinated
1 dark green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat, thin
1 unidentified Minie ball fragment, probably three groove, fired

Miscellaneous

11 brick fragments, 27.6 grams

STP 30, Fill 1, Lot #58

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear marble with interior orange swirl, machine made (post-1902)
1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat, six hand punched holes, rounded ends

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment
1 brick fragment, 5.6 grams
1 turquoise plastic fragment, curved (discarded in lab)
1 turquoise plastic wrapper, thin, folded (discarded in lab)

STP 30, Apb, Lot #59

Glass

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

STP 31, Fill 1, Lot #60

Ceramics

1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, shadow applied color label, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), shadow applied color label "...TE (trademark symbol).../...LA.../...D CARBONATED...", automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, patinated
1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous
1 coal fragment, 6.1 grams
1 turquoise fish tank rock

STP 31, Apb, Lot #61

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

Glass
1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

STP 32, Fill 1, Lot #62

Ceramics
1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Miscellaneous
1 coal fragment, 5.4 grams

STP 32, Fill 2, Lot #63

Ceramics
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Metal
1 brass alloy pocket knife fragment

Miscellaneous
2 brick fragments, 45.5 grams

STP 33, Fill 1, Lot #64

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

Glass
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...N...", duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated

Metal
- 1 copper alloy one cent coin, Lincoln head penny (1964)
- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head, clinched (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat

Miscellaneous
- 4 brick fragments, 11.0 grams

STP 34, Fill 1, Lot #65

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

Glass
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed vertical row of horizontal lines, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal
- 1 ferrous metal plate, oval, holes each side, bent tab

STP 34, Fill 2, Lot #66

Glass
- 1 light olive amber cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal
- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head, pulled (post-1790)

Miscellaneous
- 4 brick fragments, one burned, 15.1 grams
- 2 oyster shell fragments, 3.6 grams

STP 35, Fill 1, Lot #67

Ceramics
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, clear and yellow glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds (mend), undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified brown glazed molded exterior, unidentified pink glazed interior, stained, possible luster ware
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South

1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, soda-lime, tumbler base fragment, scratched (post-1860s, Jones 1989)
1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched
1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 2.0 grams
2 coal fragments, 5.9 grams
1 oyster shell fragment, 1.9 grams

STP 35, Fill 2, Lot #68

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

14 brick fragments, 24.6 grams

STP 35, Apb, Lot #69

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted floral decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
1 refined white earthenware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, possible Staffordshire slipware, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
1 unidentified pale green sherd, flat, patinated
1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head, pulled (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

7 brick fragments, 184.6 grams
1 oyster shell fragment, 4.6 grams

STP 36, Fill 1, Lot #70

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "...15..." inside circles, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, embossed "...61/2...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
7 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 0.5 grams

STP 36, Fill 2, Lot #71

Ceramics

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

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

STP 36, Apb, Lot #72

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, molded decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat

Miscellaneous

6 brick fragments, 4.6 grams

STP 37, Fill 1, Lot #73

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
5 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat

1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

1 brass .22 caliber automatic bullet and cartridge casing, headstamp "...-W.../...AUTO..." (discarded in lab for safety)

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment, 3.6 grams

STP 37, Fill 2, Lot #74

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat

STP 38, Fill 1, Lot #75

Ceramics

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

Glass

6 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 15.9 grams
1 mortar fragment, 2.1 grams
1 oyster shell fragment, 2.5 grams
1 plastic fragment, brown, flat (discarded in lab)
1 plastic fragment, green, curved (discarded in lab)
1 plastic fragment, pink, flat, ring, hole one side (discarded in lab)
1 plastic two-hole sew through button, concave center -- 1.1 cm diameter
1 rubber gasket fragment, flat, oval, holes in either side

STP 38, Fill 2, Lot #76

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 369.5 grams
58 composite fragments, flat, black, probable fiberboard (sample retained), 297.7 grams
1 plastic fragment, curved, white (discarded in lab)
3 tar composite fragments (sample retained) , 20.5 grams

STP 38, Apb, Lot #77

Ceramics

1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 0.4 grams
3 slate fragments

STP 39, Fill 1, Lot #78

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain tile, square, blue, 1.8 cm x 1.8 cm
2 whiteware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "...ED...", duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...OS...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, external thread lip finish, stained, patinated
3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
4 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, stained

Metal

1 aluminum beverage can fragment (post-1957, Miller 2000) (discarded in lab)
1 aluminum pull tab fragment (post-1962, Miller 2000) (discarded in lab)

Miscellaneous

6 plastic fragments, curved, clear, stained (discarded in lab)

STP 39, Fill 2, Lot #79

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape

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

Glass

1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, "...8 FLUID...", base fragment, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, small mouth external thread lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, embossed "...6...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...T...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 3.1 grams

STP 40, Fill 1, Lot #80

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, flat vessel
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, polychrome decal decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-present, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed dots, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, heavily scratched
1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 unidentified clear sherds, curved, thin, possible lamp chimney

Metal

3 cut nail fragments, unidentified head (post-1790)
3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

3 bone fragments

1 brick fragment, glazed, 10.9 grams
18 brick fragments, 259.9 grams

STP 40, Fill 2, Lot #81

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 4.5 grams

STP 40, Apb, Lot #82

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical lamp chimney sherd
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 2.4 grams

Test Unit 201, Apb, Level 1, Lot #83

Ceramics

1 creamware sherd, canary yellow glaze, hollow vessel (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 earthenware marble, unglazed - 1.5 cm diameter (mid-18th century-1930s, MACL 2016)
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), unidentified blue decoration interior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
2 hard paste porcelain sherds (Continental European), unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
1 kaolin pipe stem fragment - 5/64 inch bore hole diameter
3 kaolin pipe stem fragments - indeterminate bore hole diameter
1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (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)
7 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
15 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, unidentified underglaze polychrome decoration, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, clear glazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, burned
5 refined white earthenware sherds (one vessel), unidentified polychrome decoration, molded, indeterminate vessel shape, burned, possible Victorian Majolica (1870-1890, Miller 1992; MACL 2016)
1 refined white earthenware spall, blue annular decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
1 refined white earthenware spall, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
1 refined white earthenware spall, unidentified green rim decoration, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter
5 refined white earthenware spalls, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
1 whiteware sherd, violet transfer printed, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
16 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 yellowware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
2 yellowware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
1 yellowware spall, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, molded ridges, contact mold (1810-1880)
2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...A...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, external thread lip finish

fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rounded lip finish fragment
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, patinated
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
22 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 olive amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...L...", contact mold (1810-1880)
1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
11 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd
5 windowpane sherds, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

1 brass button fragment, domed, probably two piece, dented -- 1.2 cm diameter
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head, clinched (post-1790)
5 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
7 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, curved, tapered one end
5 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
1 unidentified nail fragment
1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Miscellaneous

3 bone fragments
108 brick fragments, 208.4 grams
2 clam shell fragments, 2.7 grams
9 coal fragments, 20.8 grams
4 coke fragments, 7.8 grams
5 mortar fragments, 41.1 grams
13 oyster shell fragments, 35.6 grams
10 plaster fragments, 5.4 grams
11 slag fragments, 27.1 grams

Test Unit 201, Apb, Level 2, Lot #84

Ceramics

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
2 hard paste porcelain sherds (Continental European), undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
16 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim

fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, flat vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration, flat vessel shape (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, mocha decoration, hollow vessel (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue geometric decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
3 refined white earthenware spalls, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
6 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...H.../...C...", automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained, patinated
2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, thin, patinated
1 unidentified clear spall, stained, patinated
4 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
1 unidentified olive green spall
2 unidentified pale aqua sherds
5 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

6 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
5 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
1 ferrous metal key fragment, probably a can key
4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

2 bone fragments, one calcined
50 brick fragments, 41.5 grams
4 cinder fragments, 5.7 grams
11 coal fragments, 6.4 grams
38 coke fragments, 38.5 grams
1 mortar fragment, 6.2 grams

1 plastic fragment, curved, brown (discarded in lab)
1 plastic fragment, flat, black, ribbed (discarded in lab)
4 slag fragments, 9.1 grams

Test Unit 202, Apb, Level 1, Lot #85

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, flat vessel
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), underglaze blue hand painted decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded floral decoration
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
6 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel, one burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
12 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape
2 refined white earthenware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, flat vessel, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, annular and polychrome decoration, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
3 yellowware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
1 dark aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
3 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
6 unidentified clear sherds, flat, stained
1 unidentified dark green spall

4 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
2 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated
1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash (pre-1864)
8 windowpane sherds, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

2 aluminum foil fragments (post-1947, Miller 2000) (discarded in lab)
9 cut nail fragments, one pulled (post-1790)
7 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
11 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment, calcined
84 brick fragments, 385.5 grams
4 coal fragments, 39.2 grams
18 coke fragments, 29.9 grams
7 oyster shell fragments, 29.6 grams
2 slag fragments, 53.0 grams
4 slate fragments

Non-Cultural

4 chert non-cultural material (NCM)

Test Unit 202, Apb, Level 2, Lot #86

Ceramics

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (bone china), undecorated, flat vessel
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (bone china), undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, flat vessel
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), underglaze blue hand painted decoration, flat vessel
1 pearlware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, flat vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue underglaze decoration, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified underglaze polychrome decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
9 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-

1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, unidentified underglaze blue decoration, rim fragments, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified brown decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, white glazed interior, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched (1880-1915)
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained, slightly heat melted
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, cracked off and fire polished down-tooled lip finish fragment, down-tooled string rim, wine bottle, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
1 unidentified olive green spall

4 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated
3 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

9 cut nail fragments, unidentified head (post-1790)
7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
4 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

5 bone fragments, one calcined
55 brick fragments, 179.9 grams
4 coal fragments, 12.0 grams
24 coke fragments, 34.6 grams
37 oyster shell fragments, 51.2 grams
1 slate fragment

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

Test Unit 204, Apb, Level 1, Lot #87

Ceramics

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted decoration, brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), underglaze unidentified blue decoration, flat vessel
1 ironstone sherd, molded dot rim decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
6 ironstone sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape, indeterminate rim diameter (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, base fragments, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
8 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter

1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, heavily burned
1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, heavily stained
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim fragment, flat vessel, 8 inch rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, shadow decal decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1890-present, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, 2 inch base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds (mend), undecorated, rim fragments, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel, slightly burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1909-1938)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, base embossed "9055/3/(maker's mark of anchor with H in middle)/6", automatic bottle machine, manufactured by Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation (1938-1980, Lindsey 2016)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
9 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, base fragments, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...C..."

(1880-1915)
5 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated (1880-1915)
1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, embossed horizontal row of vertical lines (1880-1915)
1 clear manganese square/rectangular bottle sherd (1880-1915)
4 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, base fragment, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
1 forest green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
5 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
1 pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, patinated
1 unidentified green spall
5 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
1 unidentified pale aqua spall
2 windowpane sherds, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

1 brass .22 caliber rimfire cartridge casing, headstamp "U", manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company (1867-1911, Steinhauer 2016)
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head, pulled (post-1790)
13 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
9 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
1 ferrous metal bolt fragment
9 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
6 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
2 wire nail fragments, clinched (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

2 bone fragments
54 brick fragments, 1155.0 grams
1 coke fragment, 1.4 grams
25 composite fragments, flat, black, probable fiberboard (sample retained), 238.6 grams
6 concrete fragments (discarded in lab) , 154.2 grams
8 mortar fragments, 16.2 grams
14 oyster shell fragments, 11.4 grams
1 plastic tube fragment, lined with foil (discarded in lab)

1 slate fragment
1 tar composite fragment, 5.5 grams

Test Unit 204, Apb, Level 2, Lot #88

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), overglaze blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (pre-1880)
1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessel, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 redware sherd, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, hollow vessel
1 soft paste porcelain sherd (English), undecorated, flat vessel
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, hollow vessel, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
4 whiteware sherds (mend), undecorated, rim fragments, flat vessel, 5 inch rim diameter, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...ER...", patinated (1880-1915)
1 olive green blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, cracked off and down-tooled lip finish fragment, down-tooled string rim, wine bottle, patinated (post-1880)

1 pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...F...", scratched
1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head, clinched (post-1790)
3 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
4 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, circular, two projecting parts (similar to wingnut)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, folded
3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
2 unidentified lead fragments, curved

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment
18 brick fragments, 205.5 grams
1 coal fragment, 1.3 grams
4 coke fragments, 1.9 grams
11 composite fragments, flat, black, probable fiberboard (sample retained), 22.5 grams
2 oyster shell fragments, 12.7 grams

Test Unit 205, Apb, Level 1, Lot #89

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, stained - 5/64 inch bore hole diameter
1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration, flat vessel, stained (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds (mend), underglaze green hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, molded decoration, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
6 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

1 whiteware sherd, violet transfer printed, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
67 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained
10 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
3 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherds, base fragments, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 cobalt cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched, patinated
1 turquoise oval faceted button/jewelry inset
1 unidentified clear spall
1 unidentified green spall
2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat
1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

6 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
10 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

46 brick fragments, 132.4 grams
8 coke fragments, 33.3 grams
1 concrete fragment, 32.2 grams
6 daub fragments, 18.1 grams
8 oyster shell fragments, 5.5 grams

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, distal
1 quartz decortication flake, whole, 14.7 mm x 10.9 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

Test Unit 205, Apb, Level 2, Lot #90

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessel
1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
1 pearlware sherd, blue hand painted floral decoration, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified underglaze blue decoration, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

6 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
26 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
4 pearlware sherds, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter
1 refined white earthenware spall, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted floral decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, thin, patinated
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd (1880-1915)
1 greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
3 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
2 light aqua multi-sided bottle sherds, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
4 unidentified clear sherds, flat, stained, patinated
3 unidentified clear spalls
8 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash, stained, patinated (pre-1864)

6 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

5 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
8 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat
1 unidentified lead rod fragment

Miscellaneous

4 bone fragments, two calcined
32 brick fragments, 92.3 grams
5 coal fragments, 33.0 grams
6 coke fragments, 22.0 grams
5 oyster shell fragments, 2.5 grams
1 slag fragment, 63.0 grams

Test Unit 206, Apb, Lot #91

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter
1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
13 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape, worn
1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed, indeterminate vessel shape
2 refined white earthenware sherds, indeterminate vessel shape
2 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, polychrome annular decoration, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

20 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained, patinated
8 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated (1880-1915)
3 clear multi-sided bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-

present)
1 green and white swirl marble, machine made (post-1902)
2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
5 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
3 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, embossed "...HE...", paneled bottle, patinated (post-1850)
1 unidentified honey amber spall, patinated
6 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
1 unidentified light aqua spall, patinated
3 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated
1 unidentified white milk glass sherd, flat
2 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal
3 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)

Miscellaneous
4 brick fragments, 13.3 grams
4 coal fragments, 3.4 grams
2 coke fragments, 5.2 grams
3 oyster shell fragments, 15.4 grams

Test Unit 206, Zone of Bioturbation, Lot #92

Ceramics
1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted floral decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, slightly burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass
5 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
2 unidentified light green sherds, flat, patinated
1 unidentified very pale green sherd, flat, stained

Metal
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

Miscellaneous
6 brick fragments, 9.1 grams
2 slag fragments, 2.0 grams

APPENDIX III
Cultural Resources Forms

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Historic	Parker-Gray Historic District
NRHP Listing	Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District

Property Addresses

Alternate - Buchanan Street
Current - Cameron Street
Alternate - Columbus Street North
Alternate - Henry Street North
Alternate - West Street North

County/Independent City(s): Alexandria (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s): *No Data*
Zip Code(s): 22314
Magisterial District(s): *No Data*
Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*
USGS Quad(s): ALEXANDRIA

Property Evaluation Status

NRHP Listing
VLR Listing

This Property is associated with the Parker-Gray Historic District.

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Urban
Acreage: 201.6

Site Description:

2007: The Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District is a large, level area comprising most of the northwestern quadrant of the Old Town Alexandria street grid as it was laid out in 1797. Although the street pattern was shown on maps by 1798, most of the land remained vacant until the 1860s, and nearly all the built resources currently in the district date from after 1870. Most of the resources are small row houses and town houses, but there are also many commercial buildings. The oldest houses are in the southernmost blocks and along the district's southeastern edge. Nineteenth-century architectural styles are found in restrained and simplified forms. The district's core area consists of a concentration of frame houses with details from late-nineteenth-century styles, mainly the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. In the southwestern corner and throughout most of the western half of the district in general, whole blocks are occupied by brick Colonial Revival-style row houses built by developers in three or four major campaigns in the twentieth century. The commercial buildings are nearly all brick. Buildings built for neighborhood-oriented businesses are found on street corners in the southern half of the district and in a small concentration of contiguous commercial buildings along Queen Street. The Queen Street business corridor was once the city's primary African-American business district. Nearly a fifth of the district's land area consists of warehouses and other large commercial buildings. The warehouses are concentrated in the northern blocks along two north-south streets (North Henry and North Fayette) that were formerly the routes of railroads. Smaller highway-oriented buildings, such as gas stations, are found along U.S. Route 1, which also passes through the district north-south along North Henry Street and North Patrick Street. More than 200 units of public housing, built between the early 1940s and 1959 as Colonial Revival-style row houses, are found in a seven-block area at the northeastern section of the nominated area (The district also contains a large non-contributing public housing development built in 1988.). The eastern and southern boundaries of the district follow the existing line of the Alexandria Historic District [placed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1966, amended 1984, and listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1969] and the George Washington Parkway [placed on the NRHP in 1980]. Along the eastern and southern edges of the district, the architecture tends to blend in with that of the Alexandria Historic District.

September 2015: The Uptown/ Parker-Gray Historic District covers over 45 blocks in the northwestern quadrant of Old Town Alexandria and abuts the Alexandria Historic District. The district consists mainly of small row houses and town homes built in the mid-to-late nineteenth century which continue to maintain a high level of historic integrity and feeling. The boundaries have not been altered since it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2010.

Surveyor Assessment:

2007: The Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District, located in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, covers over a forty-five block area of architecturally related historic resources and lies just northwest of the National Register-listed Alexandria Historic District. The district meets National Register Criterion A for both Social History and African American Ethnic Heritage, and Criterion C for Architecture. Contained in the district is a neighborhood known as Uptown, the largest of several Alexandria neighborhoods associated historically with the city's African American community. The Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District is a good example of an urban historic district with a mixture of building types and architectural styles. It contains an important collection of churches, lodges, and other properties associated with the social life of the neighborhood and the ethnic heritage of the city as a whole. Most of the architecturally significant resources are townhouses and row buildings. The vernacular frame townhouses from the late nineteenth century represent historic styles of the era as they manifested themselves locally; they also reflect the racial segregation of the core area of the neighborhood and the related economic stratification, differing in size, materials, details, and design from houses of the same age a few blocks away in historically white neighborhoods. By contrast to these older houses, nearly all the twentieth-century residential buildings in the district are brick and most were constructed in rows of three to twelve units, often as part of development projects of 20 or more units. The district's twentieth-century residential buildings, whether individual or in rows, are nearly all in the Colonial Revival style, an apparent effort to emphasize Alexandria's early architectural heritage even when several whole blocks of new buildings were being built at once with little or no visual link to the oldest parts of the city. In addition to privately built row houses, there are over 200 units of public housing constructed in several different projects. The public housing, like most other houses built from circa 1900 to the end of the Period of Significance, consists almost exclusively of brick row buildings in the Colonial

Revival style. The district is additionally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with institutionalized segregation during the Period of Significance, most notably the establishment of segregated schools, libraries, and public housing by the City of Alexandria. The public housing, initiated at the beginning of World War II to create better homes for defense workers, had a negative impact on the fabric of an existing African American community; it displaced several blocks of private residences on the justification that they were old and inferior in design. Exclusively occupied by African Americans as a matter of legal policy until the 1960s, the housing projects reflect the Social History of the segregation era. The Period of Significance extends from circa 1810, the construction date of the earliest house in the district, to 1959, to include the completion of the last phase of a public housing project built in phases in the 1940s and 1950s.

The resources listed as contributing in the district are all approximately fifty or more years of age, as determined in large part by comparing current data to the 1958 Sanborn Insurance Map for Alexandria. The public housing projects in the district that were initiated in the 1940s (for example, Ramsey Houses in 1942 and the two blocks of Samuel Madden Homes along Patrick and Henry Streets in 1945) led to the construction of the James Bland Homes project in four blocks at the northeast corner of the district in 1954. The design of the James Bland Homes project closely resembles the neighboring Samuel Madden Homes, in part because they were designed by the same architect, Joseph Saunders. Saunders designed one final block, filling in a gap between the Samuel Madden Homes and the James Bland Homes. This block, between North Alfred, North Patrick, Montgomery, and First Streets, was not completed until 1959. Therefore, this date was used as the end of the Period of Significance.

Boundaries and Previously Listed Alexandria Historic District
The district's boundaries meet those of previously listed areas to the south and east. The western boundary line includes architecturally related buildings up to the topographic barrier created when the railroad tracks at the district's western edge were raised, and it excludes new buildings in some of the outermost blocks. While all the resources from the period of significance are architecturally related, the boundaries include a few blocks of residences at the district's outer fringes that were not associated with the African American community and may not have been associated with the neighborhood name "Uptown." The city created its own local ordinance district for the Parker-Gray area in 1984. Until that time, the name Parker-Gray had only been used for the two historic African American schools in the neighborhood, both of which had been demolished by the 1970s. The name Parker-Gray came to be the broader name for the district, as a result of the city's 1984 designation, and the older name, Uptown, became less used and remains associated with a smaller area. The proposed Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District is slightly larger than the city's Parker-Gray Historic District, extending approximately one block further to the south, the north, and the northwest.

See nomination for additional historical context.

September 2015: The Uptown/ Parker-Gray Historic District covers over 45 blocks in the northwestern quadrant of Old Town Alexandria and abuts the Alexandria Historic District. The district continues to display a high level of historic integrity so should continue to be listed on the NRHP under National Register Criterion A for both Social History and African American Ethnic Heritage, and Criterion C for Architecture.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	*No Data*
Public - Federal	*No Data*
Public - Local	*No Data*

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Other
Resource Type: Historic District
Date of Construction: 1810Ca
Historic Time Period: Early National Period (1790 - 1829)
Historic Context(s): Architecture/Community Planning, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Ethnic/Immigration, Recreation/Arts, Religion
Architectural Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods, 0)
Form: *No Data*
Number of Stories: *No Data*
Condition: Good
Interior Plan: *No Data*
Threats to Resource: Development

Architectural Description:

2007 nomination: The physical appearance of the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District has not changed drastically in spite of dramatic changes in the demographics and socio-economic characteristics of the neighborhood's residents since the end of the period of significance. A large African American neighborhood in a city that was still effectively segregated in 1959, the area was in decline after 1960, saw some new construction in the 1970s, and then experienced an acceleration of growth as evidenced in a substantial wave of construction from the mid-1980s to the present. The district's non-contributing resources include many small houses, a few small commercial buildings, and several visually dominant large buildings and complexes built since the mid-1970s. The smaller buildings built since the mid-1980s, however, are generally in historic styles that blend in so well that it is often difficult to distinguish between recently restored historic houses and new infill ones. The concern for historic preservation, reflected in the large number of historic houses from within the period of significance that have been restored in the last twenty years, has enhanced the district's architectural coherence and, in so doing, has kept it from losing the integrity of the numerous original buildings that have never been greatly altered.

Although the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District lies entirely northwest of the original 1749 plat of the city, the part of Alexandria occupied by the present historic district was incorporated into the Alexandria street system as early as the 1790s. At that time, the city's plat was greatly expanded to about eight times its original size. The expansion of the grid occurred just as the city became part of the District of Columbia, a decision that was reversed in 1846.

Between 1798 and the 1860s, the northwest quadrant of the city remained largely vacant, despite the grid of streets and the construction of a few large residences. Even after 1860, the development of the area was uneven and included several temporary land uses, such as Civil War military installations that occupied numerous blocks of previously vacant land. The majority of the Uptown/Parker-Gray area did not begin to develop more coherently as a unified neighborhood until after 1870. Historic maps show that by the 1860s contiguous houses had been built in the areas that lie within two blocks of King Street (along Cameron and Princess Streets and between the two) and in isolated areas north of Princess Street along Oronoco Street and Columbus Street. While some of the earliest houses were brick, the main building form used in the district before the twentieth century consisted of frame town houses built in rows, often with either side-gable roofs or shed roofs and shared party-walls. The facades of the houses incorporated the characteristic details of the local versions of mid-nineteenth-century architectural styles, such as the Greek Revival and the Italianate. However, where open areas remained between houses, exposed side elevations were most often left plain with no windows or ornamental details, possibly an indication that future infill developments were anticipated with the construction of each freestanding house. Within the limited areas of dense development that had appeared by the 1860s, a few brick houses from the early nineteenth century are still extant, sometimes found in pairs, as two-story side-gable Greek Revival-style forms. However, of the remaining buildings that were built between 1863 and 1877, the majority are wood frame town houses with nearly flat shed roofs.

Beyond the southern and southeastern blocks of the current district, only a few other buildings had been constructed by the 1870s, and most of them have been subsequently demolished. While approximately 80-90 percent of the platted land north of Princess Street remained unoccupied by any permanent buildings until at least a decade after the Civil War, there were a few instances where an individual block contained one large residence or a few smaller ones. Prior to the 1870s, rows of modest-sized dwellings that filled one side of a street, from intersection to intersection, were the norm in other parts of Old Town; however, rows of this kind appeared in only a couple of locations in the Uptown/Parker-Gray area in the first 75 years of the street grid's existence. There were a few cases where a city block contained one large residence surrounded by outbuildings. The grounds of one or two of the large houses appear on maps to have occupied two or three contiguous blocks. In other blocks, found in between those that contained the larger properties, small houses were found on scattered parcels so that they were somewhat isolated from one another. Of the large houses, not a single example remains extant. The first houses to appear in any given block were almost always built on confined parcels, and the house was usually placed near the front edge of the property in a way that anticipated development of other houses on the neighboring lots. Only a few of these smaller houses survived to the present. In general, they are found within contiguous rows that developed as new row house forms were aggregated around them. There were very few institutional buildings in what is now the Uptown/Parker-Gray area prior to 1880. In one or two instances, institutions (such as churches) are still found at the same location in the neighborhood; however, the current buildings at these locations were all built, or substantially re-built, after 1880.

See nomination for additional details.

September 2015: The Uptown/ Parker-Gray Historic District does not appear to have been significantly altered in a way that impacts the historic integrity of the resource since it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2010.

Secondary Resource Information

Secondary Resource #1

Resource Category: *No Data*
Resource Type: *No Data*
Architectural Style: *No Data*
Form: *No Data*
Date of Construction: *No Data*
Condition: *No Data*
Threats to Resource: *No Data*
Architectural Description:
No Data

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: Parker-Gray Historic District
Local Historic District Name: Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District
Historic District Significance: 2007: The Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District, located in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, covers over a forty-five block area of architecturally related historic resources and lies just northwest of the National Register-listed Alexandria Historic District. The district meets National Register Criterion A for both Social History and African American Ethnic Heritage, and Criterion C for Architecture. Contained in the district is a neighborhood known as Uptown, the largest of several Alexandria neighborhoods associated historically with the city's African American community. The Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District is a good example of an urban historic district with a mixture of building types and architectural styles. It contains an important collection of churches, lodges, and other properties associated with the social life of the neighborhood and the ethnic heritage of the city as a whole. Most of the architecturally significant resources

are townhouses and row buildings. The vernacular frame townhouses from the late nineteenth century represent historic styles of the era as they manifested themselves locally; they also reflect the racial segregation of the core area of the neighborhood and the related economic stratification, differing in size, materials, details, and design from houses of the same age a few blocks away in historically white neighborhoods. By contrast to these older houses, nearly all the twentieth-century residential buildings in the district are brick and most were constructed in rows of three to twelve units, often as part of development projects of 20 or more units. The district's twentieth-century residential buildings, whether individual or in rows, are nearly all in the Colonial Revival style, an apparent effort to emphasize Alexandria's early architectural heritage even when several whole blocks of new buildings were being built at once with little or no visual link to the oldest parts of the city. In addition to privately built row houses, there are over 200 units of public housing constructed in several different projects. The public housing, like most other houses built from circa 1900 to the end of the Period of Significance, consists almost exclusively of brick row buildings in the Colonial Revival style. The district is additionally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with institutionalized segregation during the Period of Significance, most notably the establishment of segregated schools, libraries, and public housing by the City of Alexandria. The public housing, initiated at the beginning of World War II to create better homes for defense workers, had a negative impact on the fabric of an existing African American community; it displaced several blocks of private residences on the justification that they were old and inferior in design. Exclusively occupied by African Americans as a matter of legal policy until the 1960s, the housing projects reflect the Social History of the segregation era. The Period of Significance extends from circa 1810, the construction date of the earliest house in the district, to 1959, to include the completion of the last phase of a public housing project built in phases in the 1940s and 1950s.

The resources listed as contributing in the district are all approximately fifty or more years of age, as determined in large part by comparing current data to the 1958 Sanborn Insurance Map for Alexandria. The public housing projects in the district that were initiated in the 1940s (for example, Ramsey Houses in 1942 and the two blocks of Samuel Madden Homes along Patrick and Henry Streets in 1945) led to the construction of the James Bland Homes project in four blocks at the northeast corner of the district in 1954. The design of the James Bland Homes project closely resembles the neighboring Samuel Madden Homes, in part because they were designed by the same architect, Joseph Saunders. Saunders designed one final block, filling in a gap between the Samuel Madden Homes and the James Bland Homes. This block, between North Alfred, North Patrick, Montgomery, and First Streets, was not completed until 1959. Therefore, this date was used as the end of the Period of Significance.

Boundaries and Previously Listed Alexandria Historic District
The district's boundaries meet those of previously listed areas to the south and east. The western boundary line includes architecturally related buildings up to the topographic barrier created when the railroad tracks at the district's western edge were raised, and it excludes new buildings in some of the outermost blocks. While all the resources from the period of significance are architecturally related, the boundaries include a few blocks of residences at the district's outer fringes that were not associated with the African American community and may not have been associated with the neighborhood name "Uptown." The city created its own local ordinance district for the Parker-Gray area in 1984. Until that time, the name Parker-Gray had only been used for the two historic African American schools in the neighborhood, both of which had been demolished by the 1970s. The name Parker-Gray came to be the broader name for the district, as a result of the city's 1984 designation, and the older name, Uptown, became less used and remains associated with a smaller area. The proposed Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District is slightly larger than the city's Parker-Gray Historic District, extending approximately one block further to the south, the north, and the northwest.

See nomination for additional historical context.

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Emily Anderson
Organization/Company: Dovetail CRG
Sponsoring Organization: *No Data*
Survey Date: 9/17/2015
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:
No Data

Event Type: NRHP Listing

DHR ID: 100-0133
Staff Name: NPS
Event Date: 1/12/2010
Staff Comment
VIRGINIA, ALEXANDRIA INDEPENDENT CITY, Uptown-Parker-Gray Historic District, Roughly Cameron St. N. to 1st St. and N.

Columbus St. W. to the following sts forming W. line, Buchanan, N. West, Alexandria, LISTED, 1/12/10

Event Type: VLR Listing

DHR ID: 100-0133
Staff Name: State Review Board
Event Date: 6/19/2008
Staff Comment

Criterion A and C.

Event Type: NRHP Nomination

DHR ID: 100-0133
Staff Name: Ariannna Drumond, Terry Necciai
Event Date: 7/24/2007
Staff Comment

John Milner Associates, Inc. - with 2009 editing and updates by DHR staff Joannie Evans, David Edwards, Jeff Smith.

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 100-0133
Staff Name: DHR
Event Date: 3/20/1990
Staff Comment

No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: *No Data*
Organization/Company: JMA, Inc.
Sponsoring Organization: *No Data*
Survey Date: *No Data*
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Name: TAA
DHR CRM Report Number: AX-117
Bibliographic Notes: AX-117: Documentary Study and Archaeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City of Alexandria, Virginia, 2008. #2008-0695

Name: TAA
DHR CRM Report Number: AX-118
Bibliographic Notes: AX-118: Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the James Bland Development Property in Alexandria, Virginia, 2008. #2008-0695

Property Notes:

No Data

Project Bibliographic Information:

Staton, Heather Dollins and Emily Anderson.
Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for the Washington, D.C. to Richmond, Virginia High Speed Rail Project: Roslyn to Alexandria.
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia, 2015.

Snapshot

Date Generated: September 19, 2016

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1750 - 1799
Site Type(s): Military base/facility
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: ALEXANDRIA
County/Independent City: Alexandria (Ind. City)
Physiographic Province: No Data
Elevation: No Data
Aspect: No Data
Drainage: No Data
Slope: No Data
Acreage: No Data
Landform: Other
Ownership Status: No Data
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Military/Defense
Site Type: Military base/facility
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: Colony to Nation, Contact Period, Early National Period
Start Year: 1750
End Year: 1799
Comments: civil war military installtion

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Investigator: Alexandria Arch.-Bromberg

Survey Date: 11/1/1991

Survey Description:

Excavated nine 18-in shovel tests by natural stratigraphic levels. Soils was screened through 1/4" wire mesh.
Five shovel tests were placed along a transcet to intersect the barracks, sutler's and various open activity areas of the complex. Tests were also placed to locate sinks and blacksmithy. A possible cobble path was discovered in ST8 in an area which would have been adjacent to the barracks, and a hard clay surface (perhaps a road) was noted in ST9.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Dwelling, multiple	*No Data*	Urban residential. East Half of block comprised of 20th century townhouses: west half of multi-family, two story public housing. Potential for renovation and some development.

Threats to Resource: No Data

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

mid-19th century ceramics and bottle glass were recovered (cataloguing in progress). These artifacts probably relate to occupation of the block during the Civil War

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: Alexandr

Photographic Media: No Data

Survey Reports: No Data

Survey Report Information:

Historic maps including
1)1988 Sanborn Insurance Mps
2)1863 Quartermaster drawing of site
3)Overlay map
4)Owner listing

Survey Report Repository: Alexandria Archaeology

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