

Ramsey Homes

Site 44AX0160

City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #22682.04

DHR Project No. 2015-0558

Phase III Archeological Data Recovery

October 2019

Prepared for:

Ramsey Homes, LP

401 Wythe St.

Alexandria, VA 22314

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ABSTRACT

Phase III archeological data recovery excavations were conducted of the portion of Site 44AX0160 located within the Ramsey Homes Property, which is located on the east side of North Patrick Street between Pendleton and Wythe Streets in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. 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 June through October of 2018.

The overall goal of the archeological data recovery was to recover adequate data from the site to address several research questions generally relevant to intra-site structure and functions and socio-economic status and lifeways of the various occupants of the block, both domestic and military. Major research goals focused on reconciliation of documentary evidence indicating the presence of various structures associated with the Civil War-era military component, including sinks and buildings utilized by the U.S Army, with the archeological data and illumination of intra-site structure and functions for the Civil War military and military/medical components based on the archival and archeological data.

Although numerous features that likely date to the 19th century and archeological evidence of the Civil War-era military occupation and pre-war domestic occupations of the site were found, no features with intact historic contexts were located and separation of the site's various components proved essentially impossible. Most artifacts recovered at Site 44AX0160 are probably associated with the antebellum and to a lesser degree, the postbellum domestic tenancies at the site and relatively few artifacts are likely associated with the military component. Many identified features, including an apparent network of drainage ditches, that may likely be associated with the military occupation were apparently backfilled in the late 19th or early 20th century with mixed refuse.

Circumstantial evidence obtained during the investigations at Site 44AX0160 suggests that the details of the Battery H occupation of the site as based on the USQM plan can possibly be reconciled with archeological remains. Several buildings associated with the Battery H occupation might be found within the site to the east of the portion of the site studied during these investigations.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of Phase III archeological data recovery excavations conducted of the portion of Site 44AX0160 located within the Ramsey Homes Property, which is located on the east side of North Patrick Street between Pendleton and Wythe Streets in the City of Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). 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 June through October of 2018.

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 low-income residents in order to maintain the strong social and support networks that are essential in low-income communities. The increased density is a key goal of the BEMP 2012-2022 Strategic Plan and the City-adopted Housing Master Plan. In a memo dated April 22, 2015, city staff recommended demolition. The buildings were demolished in June of 2018.

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. of Gainesville, Virginia.

A Phase I/II archeological investigation was conducted of the Ramsey Homes project area in July of 2016 by Thunderbird Archeology, which resulted in the identification of 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 (Smith and Carroll 2016); 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. Although 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 indicated that there is a potential that cultural features associated with the historic occupations of the property were extant within the project area. Therefore, it was the opinion of Thunderbird Archeology that the portion of Site 44AX0160 that extends into the Ramsey Homes project area was eligible for listing



Figure 1
Vicinity Map

in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, due to the likelihood that it could 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, Thunderbird Archeology recommended that archeological data recovery be conducted at Site 44AX0160. A Memorandum of Agreement was prepared and executed (Appendix I) and a Resource Management Plan (Appendix II) was presented to consulting parties for comment.

Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA served as Principal Investigator on this project. The fieldwork was conducted by Senior Archeologist Thomas Cuthbertson, M.A., RPA with the assistance of Chelsea Cohen, Jonathan Fleming, Vincent Gallacci, Catherine Herring, Landry Horner, Scott Huebner, Kathleen Jockel, Edward Johnson, Edward McMullen, Robin Ramey, Camille VanSkiver, Courtney Williams, and Kelsey Williams. Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A. served as Laboratory Supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis with the assistance of Amber Nubgaard, M.A., RPA. All artifacts, research data, and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia.

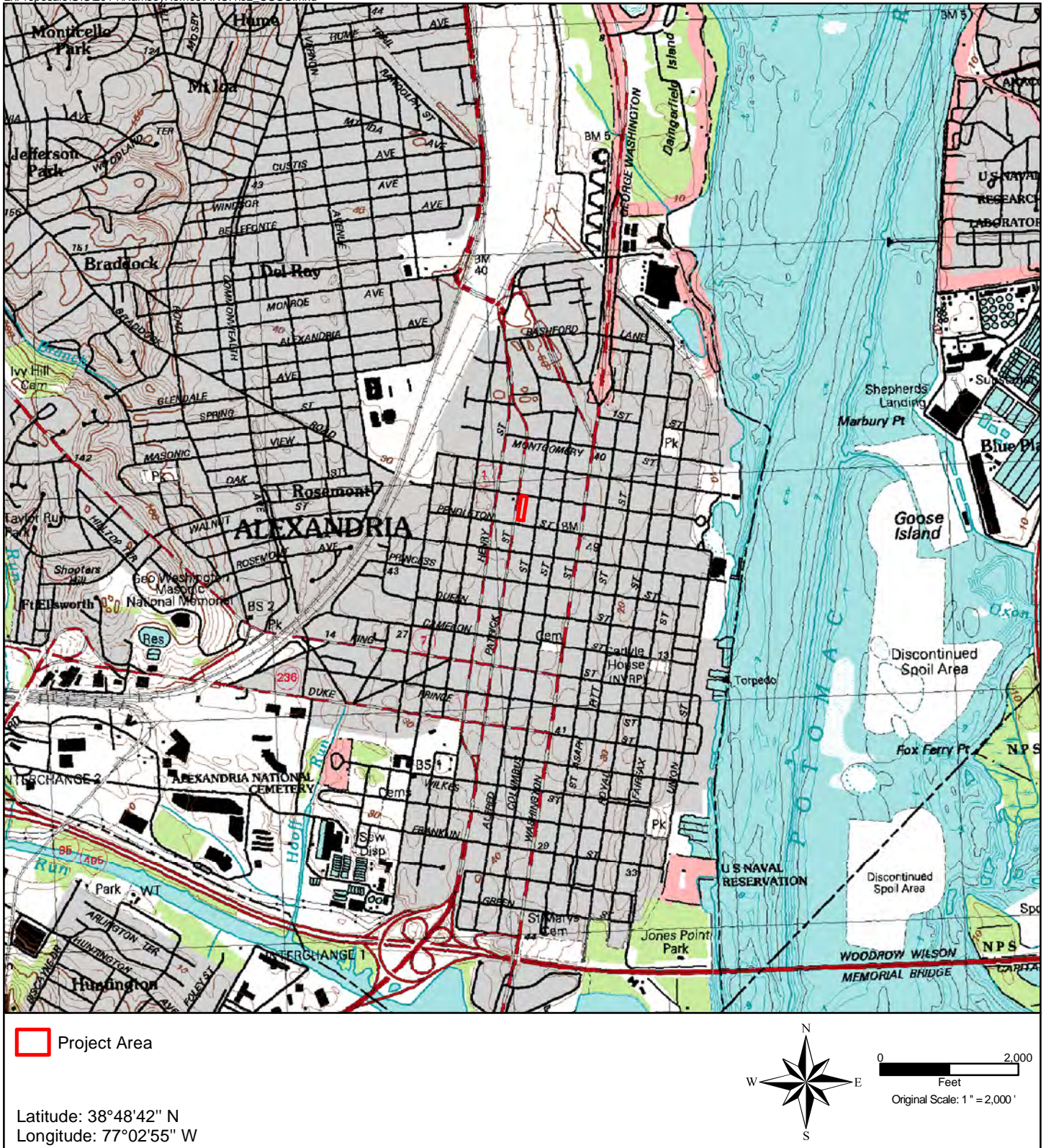
The fieldwork and report contents conformed to the approved Resource Management Plan and to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2017 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (DHR 2017) and 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 Phase III data recovery was to make a record of the site prior to its destruction and to recover enough data from the site to address defined research questions.

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, the youngest of Virginia's physiographic provinces with elevations ranging from 0 to 200/250 feet above mean sea level (a.m.s.l.), 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 (Figure 2).



Elevations within the project area average about 44 feet a.m.s.l. Prior to the demolitions of the Ramsey Homes buildings, the project area was landscaped with grassy lawns, shrubbery, and a few deciduous trees (Figure 3). The Phase III fieldwork was conducted during a particularly rainy period in 2018. Due to the higher than average precipitation and that the site was poorly drained, the site was often inundated and unworkable. When fieldwork was possible, the site soils were typically wet.

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 BCE. 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 BCE. 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 BCE, 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 (see Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 BCE. Oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 BCE (Potter 1982) and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 BCE (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 BCE (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, circa 1700 CE, 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



Figure 3
March 2013 Natural Color Imagery

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 (see 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 2017:107-108).

Paleoindian Period (15,000-8000 BCE)

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 BCE; however, some data has suggested a pre-11,000 BCE beginning date for Clovis points (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 BCE 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 (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 (8000-6000 BCE)

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 BCE. 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.

Toward 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:P2-6). 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 (6000-2500 BCE)

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 BCE (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:P2-14). 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 (2500-1200 BCE)

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 BCE, 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 BCE. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 BCE) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 BCE). 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 (1200-500 BCE)

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 BCE (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 BCE, or roughly 1000 to 800 BCE. 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 BCE in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 BCE at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971).

Shortly after about 800 BCE, 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 BCE and 300/400 BCE, 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 (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 (Mounier and Cresson 1988). This point type has been found in association with Accokeek pottery at sites in New Jersey (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 (500 BCE-900 CE)

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 (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 200 CE to approximately 900 CE, 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 BCE (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 BCE (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 BCE 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 250/300 CE to approximately 800 CE, 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 BCE 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 (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 BCE and 100 CE, 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 (900 CE to 1600 CE/European Contact)

The Late Woodland period begins around 1000 CE, 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 1350-1400 CE. 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 (Stewart 1998; Ebright 1992; Luckenbach et al. 2010). Additionally, triangular points have been found in context with Savannah River points in Fairfax County, although the context appears to have been mixed (Christopher Sperling, personal communication 2015).

The Late Woodland period is also marked 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 1400 CE, 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.).

Although European exploration of the Chesapeake Bay area began in the late 1500s, there is minimal evidence for contact between Europeans and the native populations in the Chesapeake before the 17th century. French or Spanish explorers likely observed the Chesapeake Bay earlier in the 16th century; circa 1527 the Chesapeake was marked on the official Spanish *Padrón General* maps as the *Bahia de Santa Maria* (Potter 1993:161). French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian ships sailed the lower Chesapeake throughout the remainder of the 16th century but none appear to have ventured as far north as Maryland. These ships were probably involved in slave hunting, missionary work, and mapping (Potter 1993: 162). During this period, Spanish colonialism focused on *La Florida*, where several mission settlements were established by 1570.

In the early 1600s, Captain John Smith made contact with local populations in the Upper Potomac Coastal Plain and Henry Fleet lived among and traded with the Native Americans on the Chesapeake. Based on their comments, the upper Potomac may have served as a gateway location where Native Americans from diverse regions came to trade (see Potter 1993). Native Americans along the Potomac appear to have adopted a range of social strategies during this period based on varying archeological evidence for European trade goods in aboriginal household assemblages and interpretations of how such goods were incorporated into traditional practices and social relations (Gallivan 2010).

Following his voyage up the Potomac in 1608, Captain John Smith described several substantial aboriginal occupations along the banks of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. Smith mapped several Native American settlements along the Potomac River in northern Virginia. These include four hamlets or villages associated with the Tauxenent, Taux, or Dogue Indians, including Pamacocack, on Quantico Creek; Namassingakent on the north bank of Dogue Run; Assaomeck, on the south side of Hunting Creek, and the village of Tauxenent, near lands that would become George Washington's Mount Vernon plantation on Dogue Run.

This area lay at the northern fringe of the Powhatan Confederacy, a large polity centralized in Tidewater Virginia (Rountree 1989). The most numerous Native Americans along the

Potomac at the time of the initial reported contact were part of a chiefdom called the Conoy by their Iroquoian adversaries (Potter 1993:19) and the Piscataway, descendants, evidently, of the prehistoric Potomac Creek populations was the most numerous of the Conoy (Potter 1993:19). They dominated the eastern bank of the Potomac River and are generally believed to have been comprised of Coastal Algonquian linguistic group peoples (Humphrey and Chambers 1977, 1985; Potter 1993). Relatively little is known of the Tauxenent or Dogue people; they were possibly Algonquian speakers allied with the Piscataway (Mayre 1935; Cissna 1986). Potter (1993:197) states that around 1650, the Dogue were still living in what is now Mason Neck and by 1654 some may have moved to lands along the Rappahannock River. The Indian groups of this region effectively disappeared from the historic record in the beginning of the 18th century, although small groups of Native Americans likely remained after that time (Cissna 1986).

Historic Overview

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Documentary Study on the Ramsey Homes property prior to the archeological data recovery 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 Alexandria'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 (Bloomberg 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 (Bloomberg 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 1834 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, cows, carts, and drays during his ownership of the property.

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 (Figure 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.



Figure 4
U.S. Quartermaster Corps Map 1865

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 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 (Figure 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.



Figure 5
1864 Plan of Alexandria, Virginia

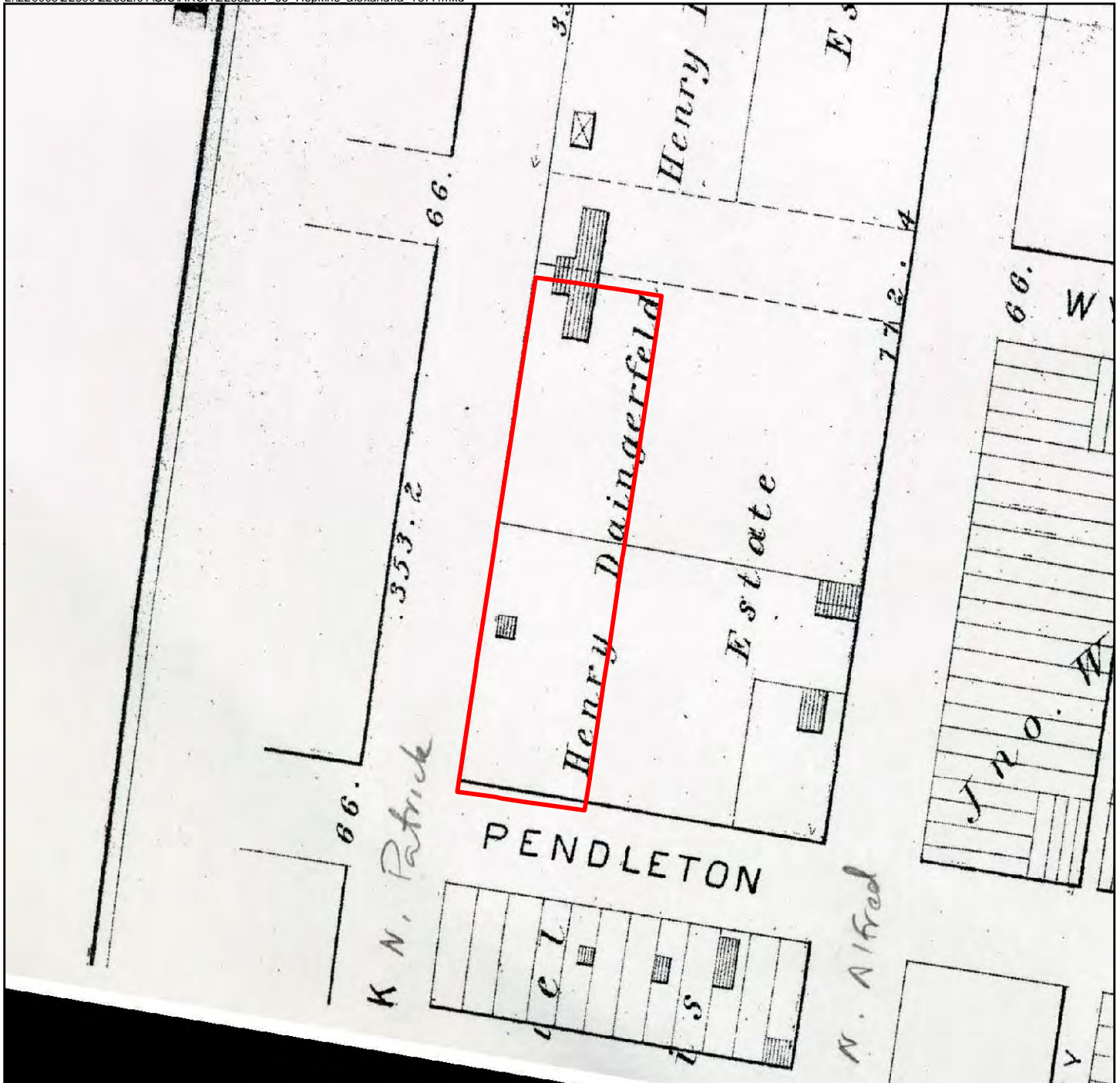
Hopkins' 1877 map (Figure 6) identifies the study area as a part of Henry Daingerfield's estate, and depicts four buildings on the block, two of which stand at least partially within the study area. The buildings shown appear to correspond to the Battery H headquarters and the building associated with 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 Lindsey 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).

Several 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 Lindsey 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).



 Approximate Location of Project Area

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.

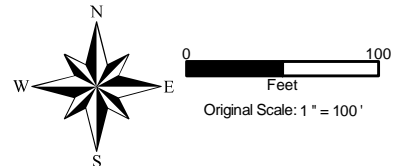


Figure 6
1877 Hopkins Map
Alexandria, Virginia

The Real Estate and Investment Corporation in turn sold the property to Charles W. King in 1919 for \$8,000 (Alexandria Deed Book 69: 135). By 1921, the block was vacant (Figure 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 including the study area was sold to four buyers who left it vacant (Figure 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. 1947). 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

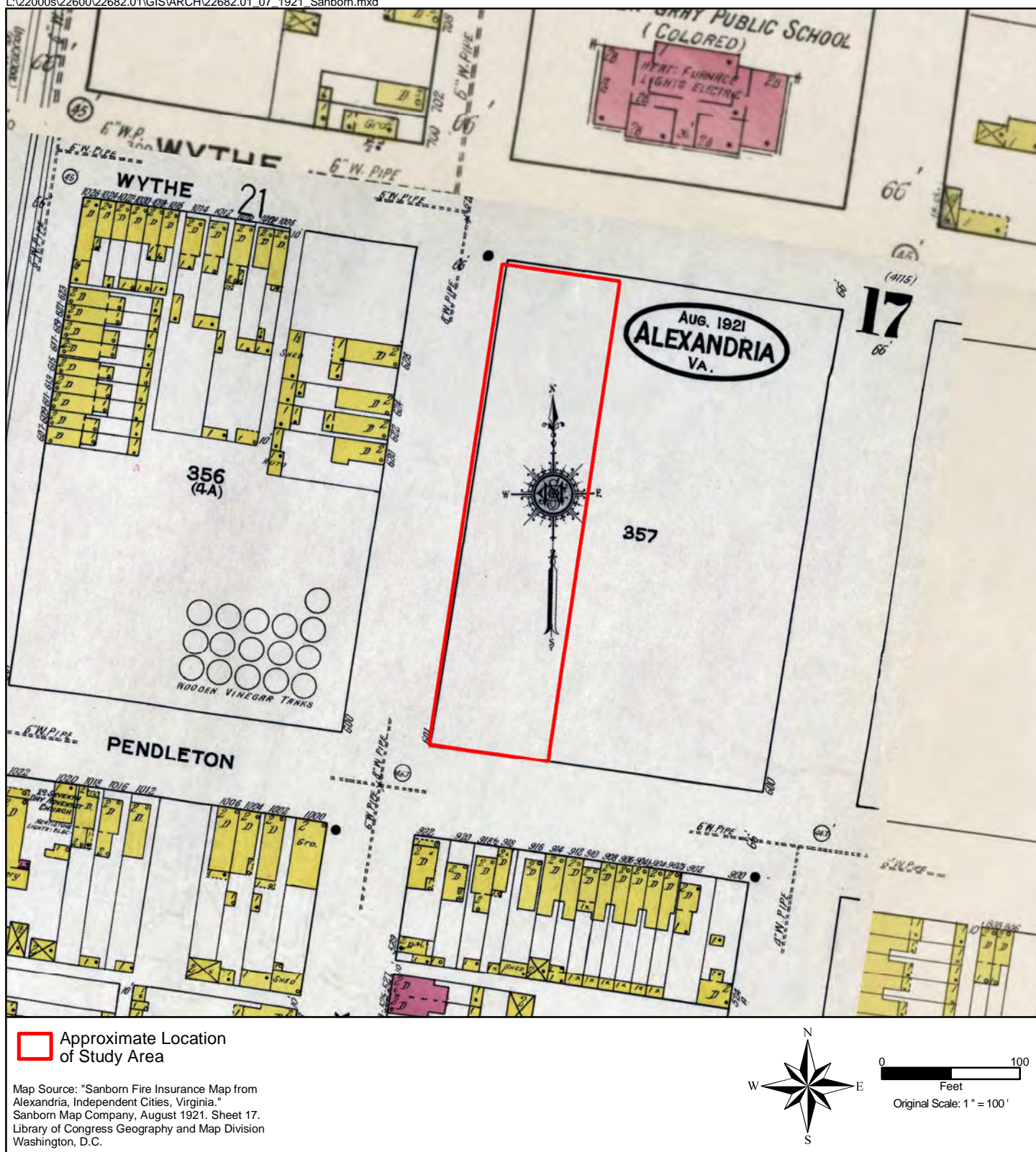


Figure 7
1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria

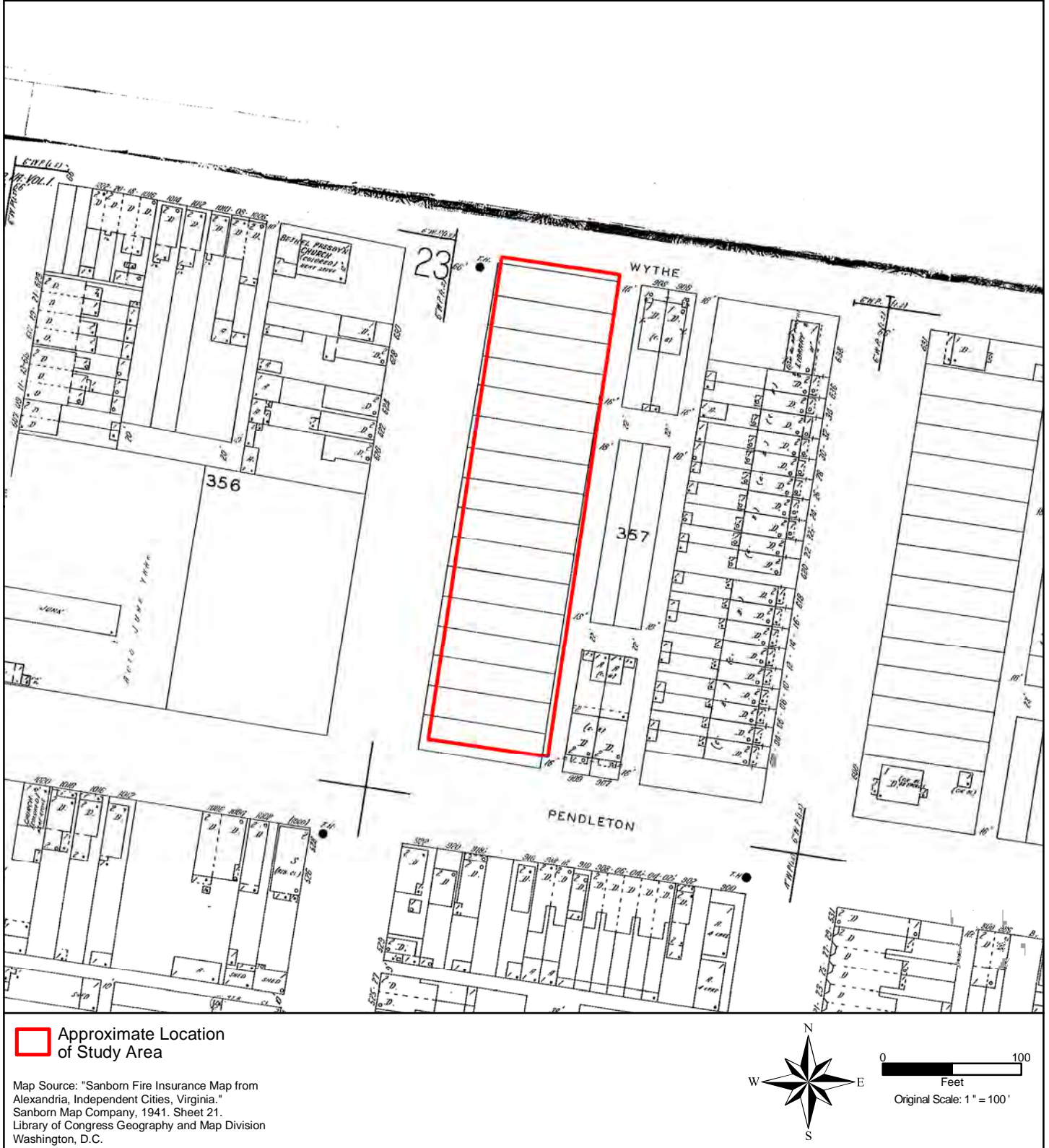


Figure 8
1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria

Places Parker-Gray PIF). Over time, the Uptown area became increasingly intertwined with and attracted some persons and institutions from Alexandria's older 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 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.

SUMMARY RESULTS OF PRIOR FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

1991 Archeological Investigation (Alexandria Archaeology)

Alexandria Archaeology conducted a limited investigation of Site 44AX0160 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 (Figure 9).



● Previous Test Pits*

*Locational Data Provided by Alexandria Archaeology

Photo Source: Pictometry®

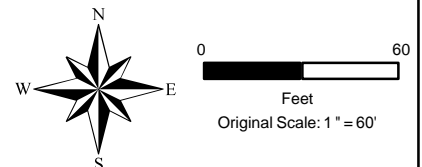


Figure 9
Location of 1991 Alexandria Archaeology Test Pits

According to the DHR site form, the test pits were placed to investigate structures shown on the 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (see Figure 4). The 1991 investigation identified a possible cobble path (in ST8), a hard clay surface interpreted as a possible road (in ST9), and an assemblage of domestic artifacts dating to the 19th century that Alexandria Archeology interpreted as possibly being associated with the Civil War occupation of the project area.

2016 Archaeological Evaluation (Thunderbird Archeology)

An *Archaeological Evaluation*¹ was conducted of the Ramsey Homes project area and the portion of Site 44AX0160 that extends into the property by Thunderbird Archeology in July of 2016 (Smith and Carroll 2016). The archeological evaluation fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 40 shovel test pits (STPs) at 20- and 25-foot intervals within the greenspace surrounding the four extant Ramsey Homes buildings, followed by the excavation of six 3 foot by 3 foot test units (TUs) placed at the locations of buildings shown on the 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (see Figure 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 (see Figure 9; Figure 10).

Shovel Test Pits

Of the 40 STPs excavated within the site, 30 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 of 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 the other.

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

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

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 (DHR 2011).

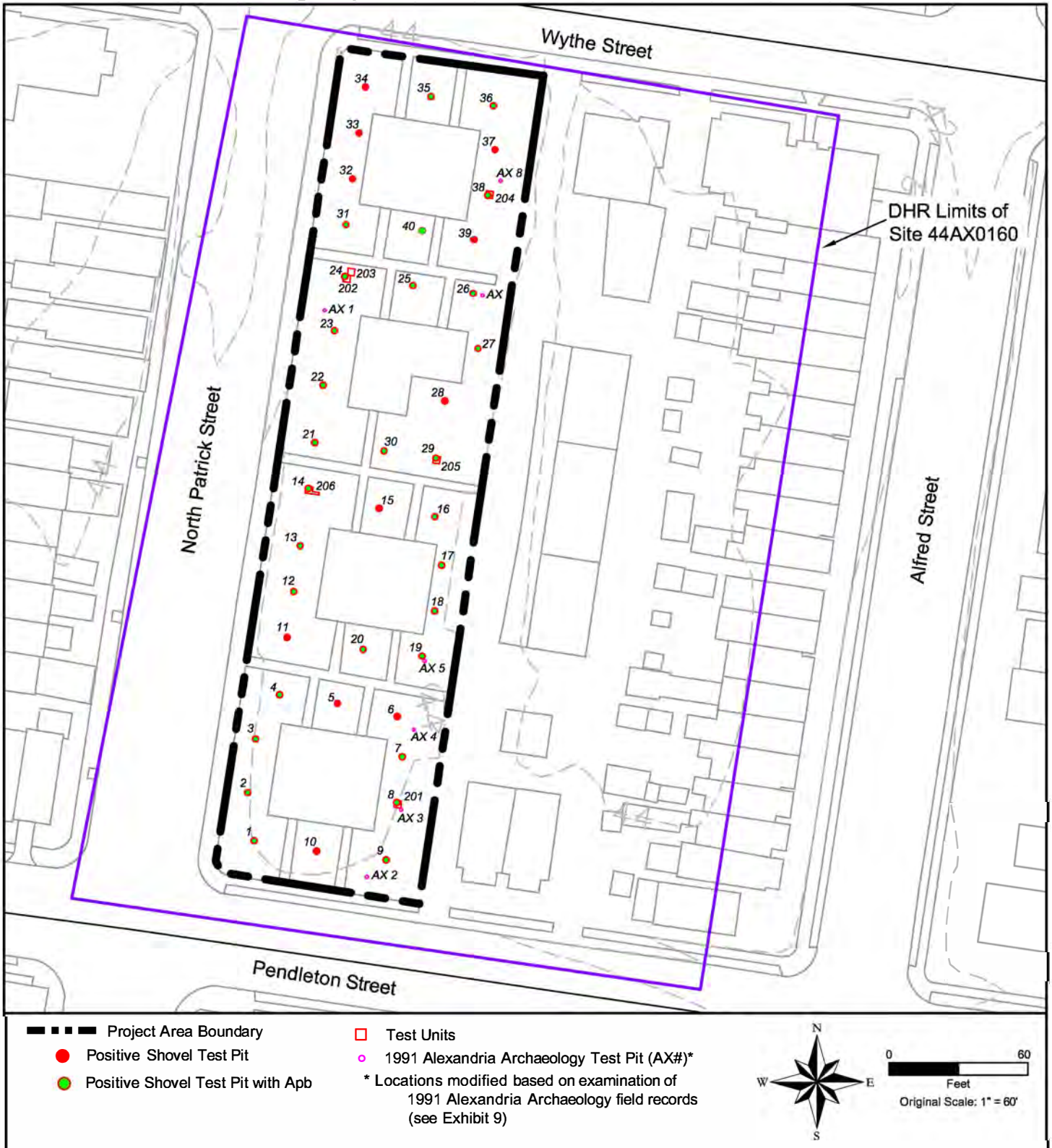
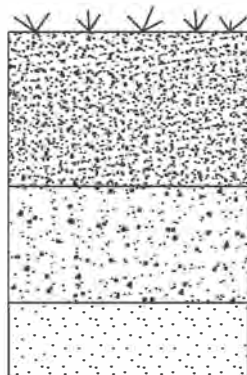


Figure 10
Phase II Archeological Testing

STP 8

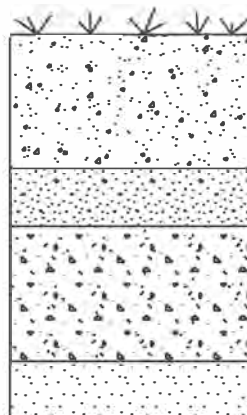


Fill: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam

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'

Figure 11
Representative Soil Profiles

Based on the artifacts observed and recovered from the upper fill levels of the STPs (Table 1), the urban fills present across the project area represented 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 were 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 was unknown and it was considered possible that these soils did not originate from within the project area. Therefore, the artifacts recovered from the fill soils were considered to be secondarily deposited, following DHR guidelines.

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits

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

Table 1 (continued)

Artifact Description	Fill 1	Fill 1 & Fill 2	Fill 2	Apb
Glass				
marble (post-1902)	3			
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)	1			1
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			

Table 1 (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

*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

**discarded

The temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum of the STPs included a variety of domestic refuse dating from the late 18th century and into the early 20th century; this temporal range was interpreted as being 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. Generally, the recovered artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum during shovel testing squared with the temporal range of occupation indicated by the documentary research. Artifacts that postdated the presence of buildings within the project area, but preceded the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings, were interpreted as likely being 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 was considered possible that the button was 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 was also considered possible that the artifact did not originate from the site and its presence is coincidental.

Test Units

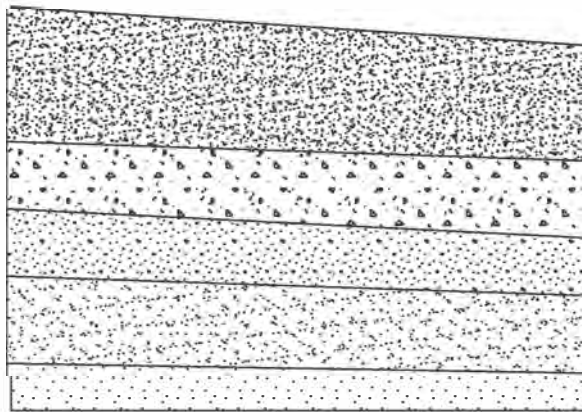
The most common stratigraphic profile seen within the TUs consisted of one fill level overlying an Apb stratum atop developing subsoil (Bw horizon) and well-developed subsoil (Bt horizon); one TU (TU 203) was excavated within a modern utility and was composed of disturbed/mixed fill soils. The Apb strata were excavated in two levels. Level 1 of the Apb appeared 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. Figure 12 shows the profile of TU 201, which is representative of the TUs excavated during the investigation.

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 was consistent with the approved Scope of Work and was done in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Similar to the artifact assemblage recovered during the shovel testing program, the recovered assemblage from the Apb stratum of the TUs 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 postdated the presence of 19th-century dwellings within the project area but preceded the construction of the 20th-century Ramsey Homes buildings, were likely dumped on the site when the property was vacant lots. The assemblage recovered from the Apb strata in TU 201 (Table 2) is representative of the artifacts recovered from the Apb strata in other TUs excavated during the investigation.

Summary and Recommendations

The archeological evidence recovered as result of the investigation indicated 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; the documentary research conducted for the project area supported this interpretation. However, as no intact contexts were



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

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 12
Test Unit 201 North Profile

Table 2: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 201 (2016 Archeological Evaluation)

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

identified during the current investigation, the interpretive value of the recovered artifact assemblage was 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 could be made. It was considered likely that the recovered early to mid-19th-century artifacts were 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 were not associated with the later military or tenant occupations of the project area. It was also considered likely that the two overtly military artifacts recovered, a fired three groove Minie ball of unknown caliber and a 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 represented 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 indicated 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 indicated there was a potential that cultural features associated with the historic occupations of the property were still present within the project area. Therefore, it was the opinion of Thunderbird Archeology that the portion of Site 44AX0160 that extends into the project area was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, due to the likelihood that it would 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 would result in impacts to the site, Thunderbird recommended that archeological data recovery be conducted at the portion of Site 44AX0160 that extended into the Ramsey Homes project area. Additionally, Thunderbird recommended that demolition of the Ramsey Homes 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.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research Objectives

The overall goal of the data recovery is to recover sufficient data from the site to address defined research questions. The primary focus of the fieldwork will be to gain information concerning intra-site structure and functions and socioeconomic status and lifeways of the various occupants of the block, both domestic and military. Moreover, archeological investigation of the property might reveal whether the headquarters and sutler buildings

shown on an 1865 US Army Quartermaster map (see Exhibit 4) were new military constructions or the repurposing of existing structures based upon the remains of the building foundations. The ability to address these questions and the quality of the interpretations allowable will be controlled by the nature of the cultural materials recovered.

The specific research questions for the Phase III data recovery at Site 44AX0160 include the following:

- 1) Documentary evidence indicates the presence of various structures associated with the Civil War-era military component, including sinks and buildings utilized by the U.S Army; are subsurface cultural features associated with these structures extant?
- 2) Documentary evidence indicates that various sub-components of the site's Civil War-era military component, including a hospital component, a camp component, and a sutler's house and/or store may be present. Can the extant archeological evidence illuminate intra-site structure and functions with regards to these sub-components?
- 3) Documentary evidence indicates that the property was occupied by Euro- American tenants engaged in market gardening prior to the Civil War. Are features and artifact deposits associated with the pre-war domestic and agricultural use of the site extant?
- 4) Can archeological evidence of pre-war domestic occupation of the site, including artifact deposits and cultural features, be separated from the site's military component?
- 5) If evidence of the Civil War-era regimental camp/hospital are found, as indicated in the documentary research, how did life associated with these occupations compare to other posts in Alexandria, Virginia and elsewhere in the state?
- 6) If identified, how did the plan and intra-site organization of the regimental camp/hospital located within Site 44AX0160 compare to other similar camps in Alexandria, Virginia and elsewhere in the state?
- 7) Can the various historic maps showing buildings and features on the site during the Civil War-era be reconciled with the archeological data?

Phase III Data Recovery Fieldwork and Laboratory Methodology

Fieldwork Methodology

The Phase III Data Recovery fieldwork followed an approved Resource Management Plan (Data Recovery Treatment Plan) (see Appendix II). A modification to the mitigation sequencing detailed in the treatment plan was necessitated at the onset of fieldwork due to

existing field conditions; the change in mitigation sequencing was approved by the DHR and Alexandria Archaeology. The initial stage of the Phase III fieldwork consisted of the demolition and removal of the above-ground elements of the extant Ramsey Homes buildings, which was originally to have occurred after the mechanical removal of the fill and Abp overburden soils surrounding and adjacent to the four extant Ramsey Homes buildings; however, field constraints associated with the maneuvering of the backhoe needed for the Phase III fieldwork around the extant Ramsey Homes buildings necessitated the change in sequencing. Per the approved changes, the demolition of the superstructures was monitored by a qualified archeologist. The foundations of the buildings were not removed during demolition of the superstructures.

The next stage of the investigation consisted of the mechanical excavation of five (5) exploratory test trenches in or near predetermined locations guided by the results of the Archeological Evaluation and in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Each trench measured approximately 50-feet by 8-feet. Fill overburden soils were removed to the surface of the Apb stratum using a backhoe equipped with a smooth-bladed (grading) bucket; the mechanical removal of overburden soils was directed and monitored by a qualified archeologist. The surface of the Apb was inspected in each trench and up to two (2) test units were excavated within each trench at locations determined by the monitoring archeologist. Test units were 3-foot square and vertical excavation was by natural/cultural soil levels. Excavation were halted when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well-developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons were classified according to standard pedological designations (A, Ap, B, C, etc.) and described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations and soil textures were described using the United States Department of Agriculture soil texture triangle. All soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens; artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

The next stage of the Data Recovery was the mechanical removal of the fill and Abp overburden soils surrounding and adjacent to the four extant Ramsey Homes buildings in order to locate and sample/mitigate historic sub-Apb cultural features. The overburden was removed to the interface with the subsoil using a backhoe equipped with a grading bucket; the mechanical removal of overburden soils was directed and monitored by a qualified archeologist. Following the sampling and/or mitigation of all historic cultural features found within the mechanically stripped portions of the project area, a qualified archeologist monitored the removal of the foundations of the four Ramsey Homes buildings in order to locate and sample/mitigate any intact cultural features that may be present beneath. Any 20th-century fill soils and/or construction subgrade was removed to the interface with subsoil and discarded without screening. If intact, historic cultural features were identified beneath the Ramsey Homes buildings, they were sampled/mitigated using a similar methodology as that detailed above and in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

All potentially significant subsurface cultural features located were sampled. All identified features were photographed, mapped, and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archeology. The size and depth of all identified features were determined, if feasible. Identified features were bisected or excavated in quadrants, as determined by the project

archeologist. Feature soils were excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist. An approximate 50% sample of the excavated feature soils were screened. An approximate 50% sample of soils excavated from significant historic feature strata with superior integrity was water screened through 1/16-inch hardware cloth. All other manually excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. If warranted, three (3) liters of soil were retained from each level for flotation screening and/or chemical analysis; these samples were reserved for various potential analyses including soil chemistry, seeds/archeobotanical material, pollen and phytoliths, and for soil flotation recovery of very small artifacts. Artifacts were bagged by stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles, and digital photographs.

Laboratory Methodology

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area were cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. Any prehistoric artifacts collected during the Phase III investigation were analyzed. The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was specifically 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. 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 can 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.

Further, historic artifacts were classified according to functional groups, which include Kitchen or Food Preparation/Consumption, Architectural, Furniture, Arms and Military, Clothing, Personal, Domestic Activities, General Activities, Smoking, Industrial, Commercial, and Unassigned groups. Subsumed within the categories and Functional Groups are artifact classes, including, for example, utilitarian ceramic wares, refined ceramic wares, bottle glass, glass tableware, window glass, and nails. Additional descriptive levels include specific artifact forms such as flatware, crock, jar, bowl, pipe stem, etc.

All suitable faunal and archeobotanical remains recovered were submitted for analysis. These analyses are useful in the determination of economic and subsistence patterns of the site's inhabitants. The raw faunal data obtained includes species present and estimated minimum number of individuals of each species present. The raw archeobotanical data includes species present and ubiquity analysis for specific plant species, if feasible.

At the conclusion of the Data Recovery, all original photographs, digital images, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, and the artifacts (if they are to be donated to the City) will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility that 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.

RESULTS OF DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS

Exploratory Test Trenches (Test Units and Features)

Five approximately 50-foot-long and 8-foot-wide exploratory trenches were excavated to further investigate the Apb stratum in locations that yielded higher artifact densities from the shovel test pits (STPs) and test units (TUs) excavated during Thunderbird's 2016 Phase II and/or in the vicinity of buildings or features shown on the 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (see Figure 4) (Figure 13). Two TUs were excavated in each trench, with the exception of Trenches 1 and 4, as portions or all of these trenches were significantly disturbed; in total, eight TUs (TUs 301-308) were excavated within the five test trenches

Trench 1

Trench 1 is located in the southern portion of the project area, running parallel to Pendleton Street. Only one TU (TU 301) was excavated within the trench due to significant disturbances identified within TU 301 and the trench.

TU 301

TU 301 was placed near the center of the former Ramsey Homes building at 913 Pendleton Street (see Figure 13). The TU was placed at this location to investigate the vicinity of a "sink" shown on the 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (see Figure 4). A datum stake was placed off the southwest corner of the TU at a height of 0.6 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation. The TU was excavated in five cultural levels (Figures 14 and 15).

The stratigraphic profile of TU 301 consisted of five fill strata overlying a B horizon; no Apb stratum was identified within TU 301. Fills 1 and 2 were both about 0.4 feet thick. Fill 1 was recorded as [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay. Fill 2 was recorded as [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay. Fill 3 was 0.3 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 2/2] very dark brown silty clay loam. Fill 4 varied in thickness between 0.1 and 0.4 feet thick and overlaid Fill 3 on the north side of the unit.

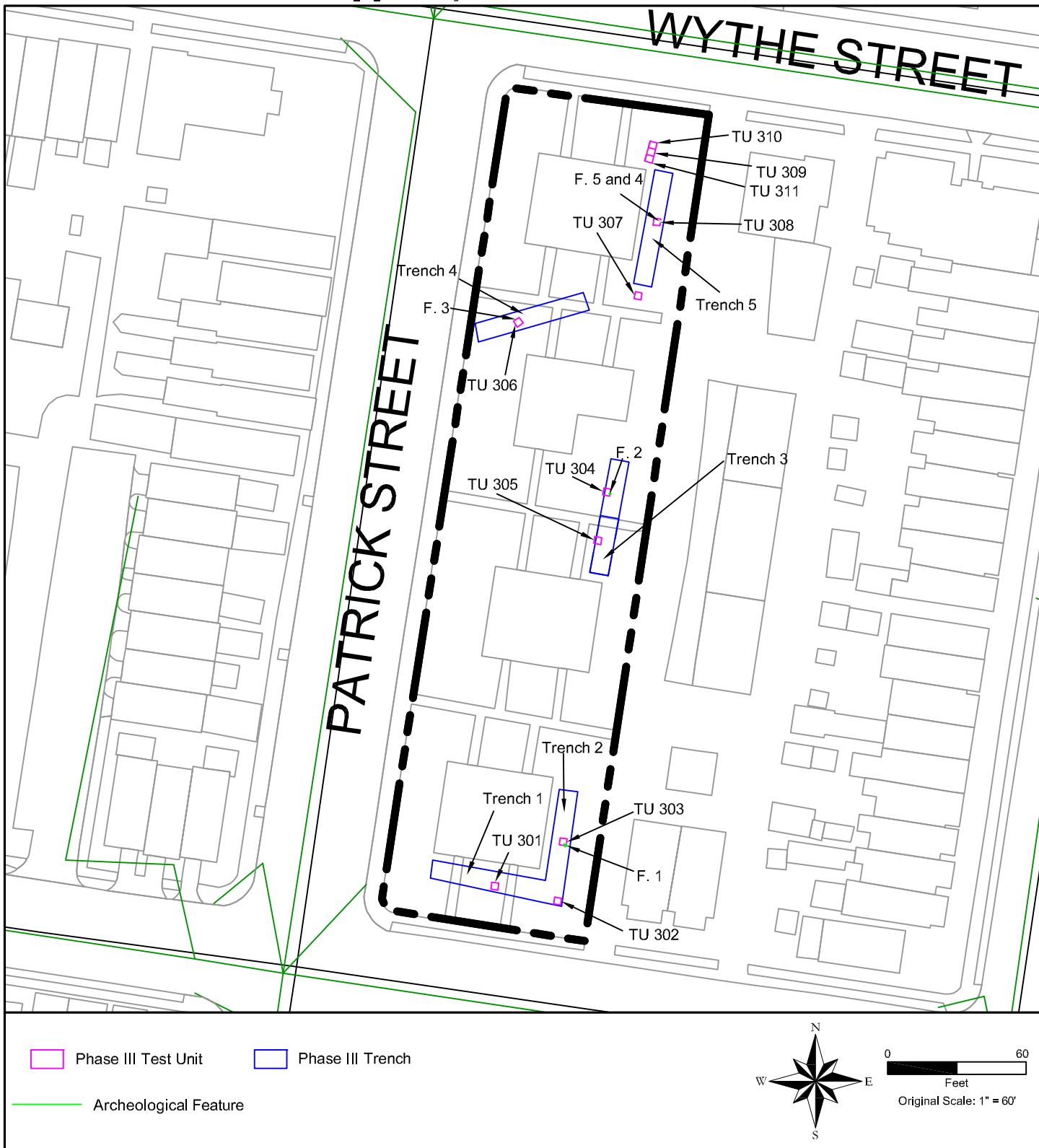


Exhibit 13

Overview of Phase III Trenches, Test Units, and Associated Features

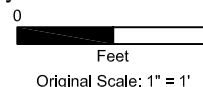
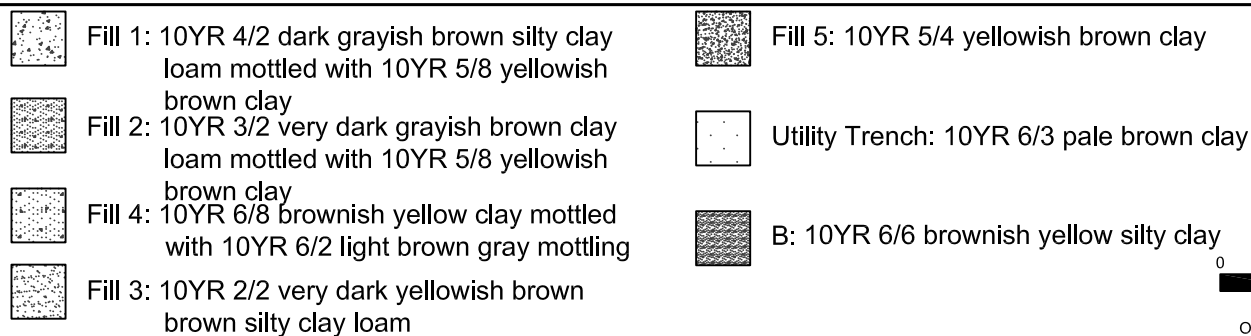
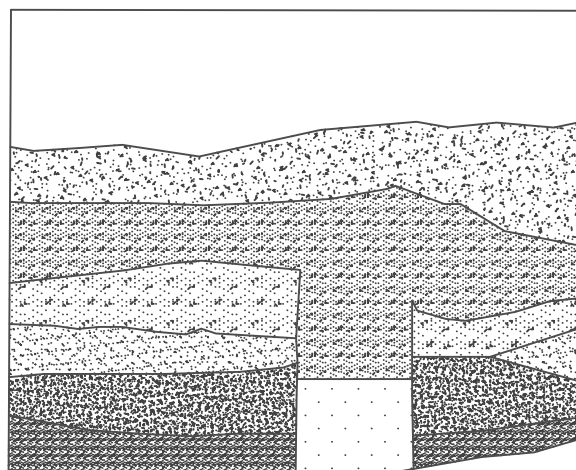


Figure 14
Test Unit 301 East Profile

Fill 4 was recorded as [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow clay mottled with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray mottling. Fills 3 and 4 were cut by a utility trench running east west across the center of the unit; Fill 2 occupied this trench. Fill 5 was 0.2 to 0.4 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay. The utility trench cut into the top half of Fill 5, which rested directly atop subsoil recorded as [10YR 6/3] pale brown clay.



Figure 15: Test Unit 301 North Profile

A total of 705 artifacts were recovered from TU 301 (Table 3).

Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 301

Artifact Description	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3
Ceramics			
hard paste porcelain	5	3	
hard paste porcelain button (post-1840)	1		
hard paste porcelain doll part	1		
white salt glazed stoneware (1720-1805)	1		
pearlware (1780-1830)	23	13	
whiteware (1820-1900+)	22	26	1
ironstone (1840-1900+)			1
refined white earthenware	9	7	1
yellowware (1830-1940)	3		
redware	2	2	

Table 3 (continued)

Artifact Description	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3
stoneware		1	
Glass			
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	11	9	1
button	1		
tableware, pressed (post-1827)		2	
bottle, tableware, clear manganese (1880-1915)	1	2	
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	110	43	10
bottle/jar, duraglas (post-1940)	1		
unidentified glass	29	11	1
Metal			
bolt	1	1	
brass button	4		
ferrous metal lid		1	
nail, wrought	8	6	5
Metal			
wire		4	
nail, cut (post-1790)	18	17	4
nail, wire (post-1890)	4	4	
nail, unidentified	3		
screw	1		
unidentified brass	2		
unidentified ferrous metal	7	15	
Miscellaneous			
bone	14	5	4
brick**	125	20	3
coal**, coke**	5	18	9
mortar**		4	4
oyster shell**		9	3
plastic**		3	5
slag**	2	1	
slate	11		
Prehistoric			
quartz primary reduction flake		1	
Total Test Unit 301	425	228	52

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

Sixty-percent of the recovered artifacts were recovered from the uppermost fill stratum. Though other historic artifact types are present, 20th-century bottle glass fragments

represent the most commonly recovered artifact type from this unit. Based on the recovered temporally diagnostic artifacts, all strata are of mixed contexts.

The absence of an Apb stratum in TU 301, together with the disturbed fills identified in the STPs excavated in the vicinity during the 2016 investigation, indicates a high level of disturbance in the southern portion of the project area. The disturbances encountered in this area are likely related to the construction of the Ramsey Homes building at 913 Pendleton Street and/or the installation of related utilities.

Trench 2

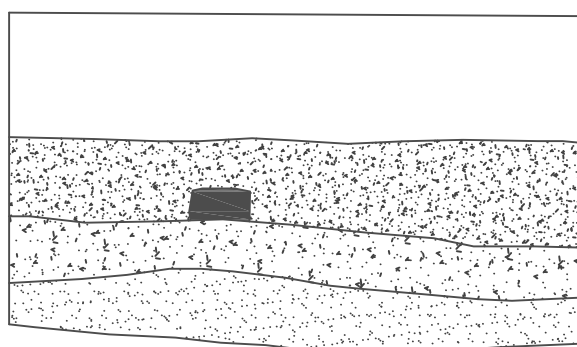
Trench 2 was placed to the east of Trench 1 and runs generally north-south, parallel to the alley located adjacent to the project area (see Figure 13). Two TUs (TUs 302 and 303) were excavated within Trench 2.

TU 302

TU 302 was located in the southern portion of Trench 2 near the southeastern corner of the project area (see Figure 13) to further sample the Apb stratum in the vicinity of the “sutlers” building shown on the 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (see Figure 4). A datum stake was placed off the southwest corner of the TU at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation. The TU was excavated in two cultural levels (Figures 16 and 17).



Figure 16: Test Unit 302 East Profile



Fill: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam mixed with 20% 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam, and 10% 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay



Apb: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam mixed with 5% 10YR brownish yellow clay



B: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 17
Test Unit 302 East Profile

The stratigraphic profile of TU 302 consisted of one fill strata, overlying an Apb, atop of subsoil. The fill stratum was 0.4 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam mottled with 20% [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay loam, 10% [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay loam, 10% [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay; this stratum likely represents remnants of the overburden fill stratum identified in this area during the 2016 investigation. The Apb was 0.4 feet thick and recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 5% [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow clay. Subsoil was recorded as [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay.

A total of 371 artifacts were recovered from TU 302 (Table 4).

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 302

Artifact Description	Fill 1	Apb
Ceramics		
hard paste porcelain	1	
pearlware (1780-1830)		19
whiteware (1820-1900+)	37	16
refined white earthenware	3	7
redware	1	2
stoneware	1	
stoneware sewer pipe	6	
Glass		
bottle	35	3
tableware, pressed (post-1827)	2	
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	6	
marble (post-1901)	1	
tableware, clear manganese, (ABM)*(1907-1915)	1	
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware (ABM)* (post-1907)	66	4
unidentified, clear selenium (1911-1930)		1
unidentified glass	28	13
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	5	5
Metal		
brass shell casing	1	
brass thimble		1
copper alloy Indian head penny (post-1906)	1	
ferrous metal cap	1	
nail, wrought	8	7
nail, cut (post-1790)	22	17
nail, wire (post-1890)	2	2
staple	1	
unidentified ferrous metal	9	3

Table 4 (continued)

Artifact Description	Fill 1	Apb
Miscellaneous		
bone	3	
brick**	17	4
coal**	1	
flint	1	
oyster shell**	4	1
slag**		1
slate		1
Total Test Unit 302	264	107

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

Artifacts from Fill 1 included a mix of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts; the artifacts collected from the Apb also included 20th-century artifacts, though in lesser quantities. The recovered nail and windowpane glass assemblage from the Apb of TU 302 suggests the location of a dwelling constructed prior to 1864 in the vicinity of the unit, likely the sutlers' building shown on the 1865 Quarter Masters map (see Exhibit 4). The remaining artifacts suggest a nearby domestic occupation dating to the late 18th century/19th century.

TU 303 and Feature 1

TU 303 was placed at the north end of Trench 2 to further sample the Apb in the vicinity of the "sutlers" building shown on the 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (see Figure 4). A datum stake was placed off the northeast corner of the TU at a height of 0.3 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation. The TU was excavated in two cultural levels; one feature (Feature 1) was identified within the TU (Figures 18 and 19).

The stratigraphic profile of TU 303 consisted of fill stratum, overlying an Apb, atop two well-developed subsoil horizons (Bt1 and Bt2); the fill stratum is the remnants of the overburden fills that were identified overlying the Apb stratum in the 2016 investigation. The uppermost fill encountered in this unit measured approximately 0.3 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown clay loam mottled with [10YR 7/3] very pale brown clay. The Apb was recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay loam and was 0.4 feet thick. The Bt1 horizon was recorded as 0.4 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay mottled with [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay. The Bt2 was excavated to 0.8 feet from the top of the stratum and was recorded as [10YR 7/2] light gray silty clay mottled with [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow silty clay.

Feature 1 was identified in the southeast corner of the unit below the overburden fill level, cutting through the Apb and into the Bt horizons. The feature was approximately 1.5-feet wide, 1.4-feet deep, and roughly cylindrical. The feature contained soil recorded as [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow clay mottled with 20% [10YR 7/2] light gray clay and 10% [10YR 4/3] brown clay loam and contained a large piece of broken concrete.

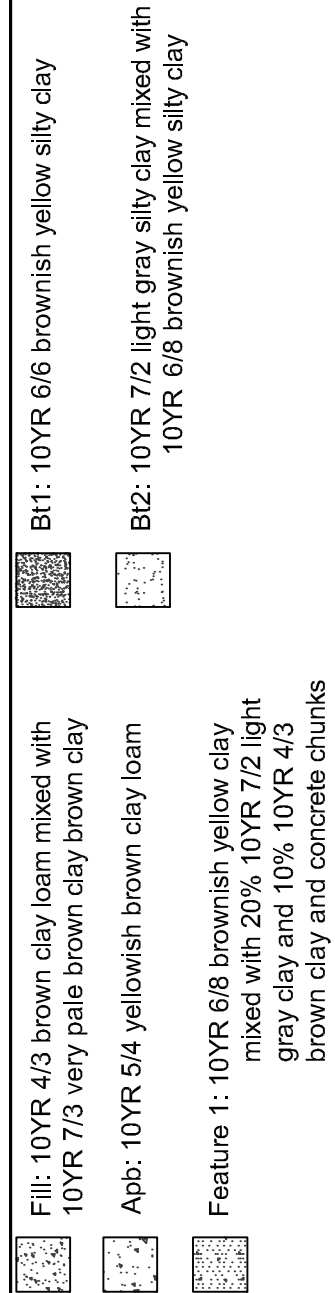
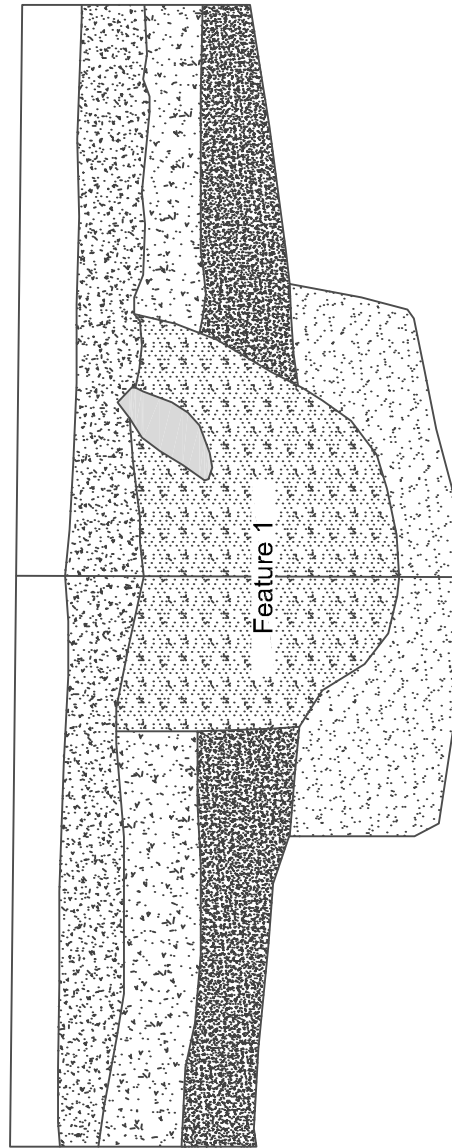


Figure 18
Test Unit 303 and Feature 1 South and East Profiles



Figure 19: Test Unit 303 East Profile

A total of 299 artifacts were recovered from TU 303 (Table 5). The uppermost fill was temporally broadly mixed, yielding artifacts dating to the mid-18th century through to the 20th century. The artifacts collected from the Apb stratum were more temporally discrete, yielding few definitively 20th-century artifacts. The recovered nail and windowpane glass assemblage from the Apb stratum of TU 303 suggests the location of a dwelling constructed prior to 1864 in the vicinity of the unit, likely the sutlers' building shown on the 1865 Quarter Masters map (see Exhibit 4). The bulk of the remaining artifacts suggest a nearby domestic occupation dating to the late 18th century/19th century. The artifacts recovered from Feature 1 were temporally mixed, dating to the 18th-20th centuries, similar to the upper fill stratum. Aside from four sherds of pearlware, the artifacts from Feature 1 suggest the feature dates to the 20th century, based on the recovery of 20th-century glass; the other artifacts with early and/or long manufacturing and use periods could also date to the 20th century, but this cannot be conclusively determined. As the feature cuts the Apb and B horizon but not the upper fill, the feature predates the infilling of the site during the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings in the mid-20th century. Feature 1 may represent a post hole dating to the early 20th century and is not considered significant, as it post-dates the period of significance for the site.

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 303

Artifact Description	Fill	Apb	Feature 1, Feature Fill 1
Ceramics			
kaolin pipe stem		1	
hard paste porcelain		1	
pearlware (1780-1830)	4	51	4
whiteware (1820-1900+)	20	2	4
refined white earthenware		2	
yellowware (1830-1940)	1	3	1
redware		1	
stoneware		2	
Glass			
bottle, bottle/jar	9	9	
bottle, blown pattern mold (1750-1850)	1		
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)		1	
tableware, clear manganese (1880-1915)	1		
bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)	1	1	
bottle, (ABM)* (post-1907)	13	3	4
unidentified glass	10	7	1
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)		4	
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)	1		
Metal			
antler handled brass alloy pocket knife	1		
brass button		1	
ferrous metal bolt		1	
nail, wrought	7		
nail, cut (post-1790)	8	14	1
nail, wire (post-1890)	7		
nail, unidentified	1	5	
unidentified ferrous metal		2	
Miscellaneous			
bone	9	3	1
brick**	27	4	6
coal**, coke**	2	3	3
mortar**	9		
oyster shell**	6	6	1
plastic**	3		

Table 5 (continued)

Artifact Description	Fill	Apb	Feature 1, Feature Fill 1
Miscellaneous			
plastic comb	1		
slag**	2		
slate**		1	
Prehistoric			
quartz biface thinning flake	1		
Total Test Unit 303	145	128	26

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

Trench 3

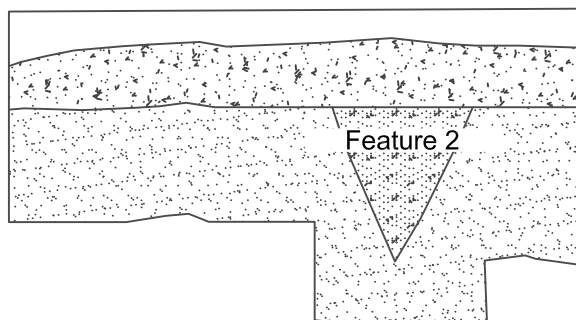
Trench 3 was placed to the north of Trench 2 and runs generally north-south, parallel to the alley located adjacent to the project area (see Figure 13). Two TUs (TUs 304 and 305) were excavated within Trench 3.

TU 304 and Feature 2

TU 304 was placed at the south end of Trench 3 (see Figure 13) to further explore the Apb and an artifact concentration that had been identified in that area during the 2016 Phase II evaluation of the site. A datum stake was placed off the southwest corner of the TU at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation. The TU was excavated in one cultural level (Figures 20 and 21).

The stratigraphic profile encountered in TU 304 consisted of an Apb stratum overlying a B horizon. A feature (Feature 2) was observed cutting into the subsoil in the eastern portion of the TU. The Apb stratum was 0.3 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam with ferrous inclusions. The B horizon was recorded as [10YR 6/4] light yellowish-brown clay and was excavated to 1.1 feet below the bottom of the Apb stratum. Feature 2 started at the top of the B horizon and measured about 0.7 feet in width and about 0.8 feet in depth (see Figure 20; Figure 22). The feature fill was recorded as [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam and tapered to a point at the bottom. Based on the characteristics of the feature it was determined to be bioturbation associated with a small tree or other plant and not cultural.

A total of 110 artifacts were recovered from TU 304 (Table 6). The artifacts collected from the Apb suggest a nearby domestic occupation dating to the late 18th century/19th century, except for one fragment of 20th-century glass.



Apb: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam



Feature 2: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam



B: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 20
Test Unit 304 and Feature 2 East Profile



Figure 21: Test Unit 304 East Profile



Figure 22: Test Unit 304 Feature 2 Plan

Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 304

Artifact Description	Apb
Ceramics	
kaolin pipe bowl	1
hard paste porcelain	2
creamware (1762-1820)	5
pearlware (1780-1830)	11
whiteware (1820-1900+)	22
refined white earthenware	1
yellowware (1830-1940)	1
redware	5
stoneware	1
Glass	
bottle, bottle/jar	15
Ball blue canning jar, (ABM)* (1909-1938)	1
unidentified glass	13
Metal	
nail, wrought	3
nail, cut (post-1790)	7
Miscellaneous	
bone	5
brick**	10
coal**	6
slate	1
Total Test Unit 304	110

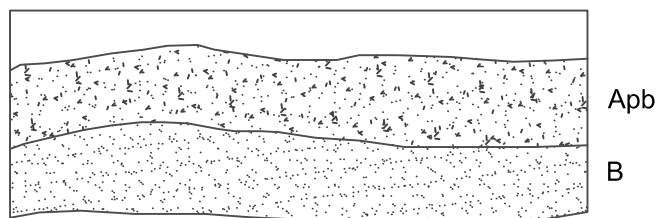
* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

TU 305

TU 305 was placed on the north end of Trench 3 to explore the same concentration of artifacts identified during the 2016 Phase II investigation as TU 304 (see Figure 13). A datum stake was placed off the southwest corner of the TU at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation. The TU was excavated in one cultural level (Figures 23 and 24).

The stratigraphic profile observed in TU 305 consisted of an Apb overlying a B horizon, similar to the soil column encountered in TU 304. The Apb was 0.4 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish-brown silt loam. The B horizon was excavated 0.4 feet deep on the east half of the unit.



Apb: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam



B: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 23
Test Unit 305 East Profile



Figure 24: Test Unit 305 East Profile

A total of 69 artifacts were recovered from TU 305 (Table 7). Artifacts recovered from the Apb are consistent with other excavations in the Apb stratum in other portions of the site. The recovered assemblage from the Apb of TU 305 suggests the location of a dwelling constructed prior to 1864 in the vicinity of the unit, based on the recovered nails and windowpane glass. The remaining artifacts suggest a nearby domestic occupation dating to the late 18th century/19th century.

Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 305

Artifact Description	Apb
Ceramics	
pearlware (1780-1830)	11
whiteware (1820-1900+)	6
Glass	
bottle, bottle/jar	8
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	1
bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	2
unidentified glass	10
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	7

Table 7 (continued)

Artifact Description	Apb
Metal	
nail, cut (post-1790)	5
Miscellaneous	
bone	1
brick**	7
oyster shell**	10
plastic**	1
Total Test Unit 305	69

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

Trench 4

Trench 4 was placed to the northwest of Trench 3 and runs generally southwest-northeast (see Figure 13). Only one TU (TU 306) was excavated within the trench due to significant disturbances identified within the eastern portion of the trench.

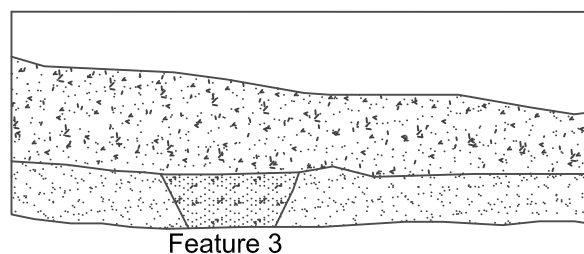
TU 306 and Feature 3

TU 306 was placed on the west side of Trench 4 near the western edge of the property near an artifact concentration identified in TU 202 during the 2016 Phase II investigation. A datum stake was placed off the southwest corner of the TU at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation. The TU was excavated in two cultural levels (Figures 25 and 26).

The stratigraphy encountered in TU 306 consisted of a fill stratum, overlying an Apb, atop subsoil. The overlying fill was 0.3-0.5 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam mixed with [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow clay loam with 20% gravel inclusions. The Apb was 0.25 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam.

One possible feature (Feature 3) was observed in the north profile of the test unit cutting through the Apb and was recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam. However, Feature 3 was determined to be the southeast corner of TU 202 from the 2016 investigation, which was not visible at ground surface when Trench 4 was originally excavated but seen after the overburden fills were stripped to the north of the TU.

A total of 179 artifacts were recovered from TU 306 (Table 8). Artifacts recovered from fill and Apb contexts in TU 306 are generally consistent with the artifacts recovered from those strata in other portions of the site. The recovered assemblage from the Apb stratum suggests a nearby domestic occupation dating to the late 18th century/19th century.



Feature 3



Fill 1: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam with 20% gravel inclusion



Apb: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam



Feature 3: 10YR 4/3 brown clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 25
Test Unit 306 and Feature 3 North Profile



Figure 26: Test Unit 306 East Profile

Table 8: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 306

Artifact Description	Fill	Apb
Ceramics		
kaolin pipe bowl	2	
hard paste porcelain		1
pearlware (1780-1830)	17	3
Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)	1	
whiteware (1820-1900+)	35	5
refined white earthenware	3	
yellowware (1830-1940)	1	1
Ceramics		
redware	4	
stoneware	2	
Glass		
bottle, bottle/jar	14	1
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)		1
unidentified glass	20	2
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	5	

Table 8 (Continued)

Artifact Description	Fill	Apb
Metal		
nail, wrought	3	1
nail, cut (post-1790)	8	
unidentified brass	1	
unidentified ferrous metal	3	
Miscellaneous		
bone	4	1
brick**	18	4
coal**	5	
oyster shell**	12	1
Total Test Unit 306	158	21

** discarded

Trench 5

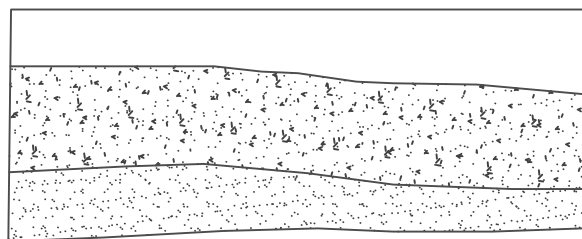
Trench 5 was placed to the northeast of Trench 4 and runs generally north-south, parallel to the alley that bounds the project area to the east (see Figure 13). Two TUs (TU 307 and 308) were excavated within the trench.

TU 307

TU 307 was placed at the south end of Trench 5 to explore the Apb stratum identified in this area during the 2016 Phase II investigation and a possible feature identified in the vicinity by Alexandria Archaeology in 1991 (see Figure 13). A datum stake was placed off the northeast corner of the TU at a height of 0.3 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation. The TU was excavated in one cultural level (Figures 27 and 28).

The stratigraphic profile of TU 307 consisted of a 0.5-foot-thick Apb overlying subsoil. The Apb was recorded as [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam. The subsoil was excavated to 0.3 feet below the bottom of the Apb stratum and was recorded as [10YR 7/6] yellow clay.

A total of 106 artifacts were recovered from TU 307 (Table 8).



Apb: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam



B: 10YR 7/6 yellow clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 27
Test Unit 307 East Profile



Figure 28: Test Unit 307 North Profile

Table 9: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 307

Artifact Description	Apb
Ceramics	
kaolin pipe stem	1
hard paste porcelain	1
pearlware (1780-1830)	8
whiteware (1820-1900+)	7
refined white earthenware	1
yellowware (1830-1940)	2
redware	3
Glass	
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	9
bottle, (ABM)* (post-1907)	7
unidentified glass	2
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	4
Metal	
ferrous metal wire	1
nail, wrought	14
nail, cut (post-1790)	15
unidentified ferrous metal	3

Table 9 (Continued)

Artifact Description	Apb
Miscellaneous	
bone	15
brick**	5
coal**	1
oyster shell**	6
slate**	1
Total Test Unit 307	106

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

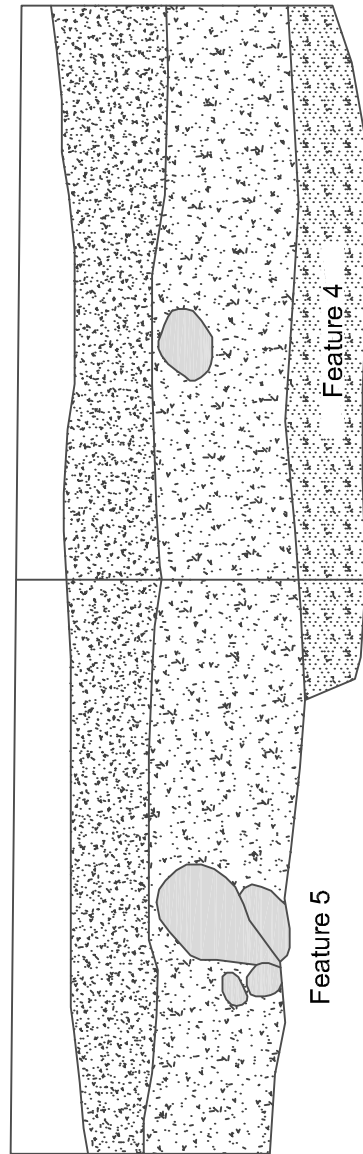
Artifacts recovered from Apb contexts in TU 307 are generally consistent with the artifacts recovered from the Apb in other portions of the site. The recovered assemblage from suggests a nearby domestic occupation dating to the late 18th century/19th century, with few definitively 20th-century artifacts. The recovery of cut and wrought nails and pre-1864 windowpane glass suggests the location of a dwelling constructed prior to 1864 in the vicinity of the unit.

TU 308 and Features 4 and 5

TU 308 was placed in the north end of Trench 5 to explore the Apb previously identified in this area and a possible feature identified in 1991 (see Figure 13). A datum stake was placed off the southeast corner of the TU at a height of 0.3 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation. The TU was excavated in two cultural levels (Figures 29 and 30).

The stratigraphic profile observed in TU 308 consisted of a fill horizon, overlying Apb, atop subsoil. The fill stratum was approximately 0.4 feet thick and recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 30% [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay with 25% gravel inclusions. The Apb was about 0.8 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 5/3] brown clay loam with 10% gravel inclusions.

Two features (Features 4 and 5) were encountered within TU 308. Feature 4 was identified running east-west in the south floor of the unit, underlying the Apb and cutting into subsoil (see Figure 30). The feature was 0.4 feet deep and the feature fill was recorded as [10YR 5/3] clay loam with 10% gravel inclusions; the feature fill matched the Apb in texture and color but had a higher moisture content. Feature 5 was recorded as a concentration of stone observed in the east wall of TU 308. The feature started at the top of the Apb and continued to the top of subsoil. An extension to the TU was excavated to the east of the unit (Figure 31). Feature 5 measured just over 0.7 feet across and consisted exclusively of stone with no defined edges or associated soils.



Fill 1: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam mixed with 30% 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay with 25% gravel inclusion



Apb: 10YR 5/3 brown clay loam with 10% gravel inclusions



Feature 4: 10YR 5/3 brown clay loam with 10% gravel inclusions

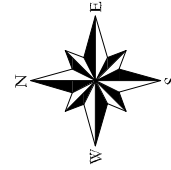


Figure 29
Test Unit 308, Feature 4, and Feature 5 East and South Profiles



Figure 30: Test Unit 308 East Profile



Figure 31: Test Unit 308 Extension to East

A total of 400 artifacts were recovered from TU 308 (Table 10).

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Table 10: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 308

Artifact Description	Fill	Apb	Feature 4, Feature Fill
Ceramics			
kaolin pipe stem	1		
hard paste porcelain	2	2	
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)			1
pearlware (1780-1830)	8	13	1
whiteware (1820-1900+)	6	9	
refined white earthenware	1	5	
yellowware (1830-1940)	1		
redware (1792-1809)	1		
refined redware (1800-1840)	1		
stoneware	1		
Glass			
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, tube	44	12	
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	1		
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	4		
bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)		1	
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	32		
unidentified glass	11	6	
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)		3	
windowpane, soda (pre-1864)	2	1	
Metal			
brass screw		1	
cupronickel Indian head coin (1896)	1		
nail, wrought		8	
nail, cut (post-1790)	14	8	
nail, wire (post-1890)	18		
unidentified brass		1	
unidentified ferrous metal	31	59	2
Miscellaneous			
bone	6	2	
brick**	51	10	
coal**	4	2	
mortar**	1		
oyster shell**	7	3	
slag**	1		
Total Test Unit 308	250	146	4

* automatic bottle machine ** discarded

Artifacts recovered from fill and Apb contexts in TU 308 are generally consistent with the artifacts recovered from those strata in other portions of the site. The recovered assemblage from the Apb stratum suggests a nearby domestic occupation dating to the late 18th century/19th century, with few artifacts that could date to the 20th century. The recovery of cut and wrought nails and pre-1864 windowpane glass suggests the location of a dwelling constructed prior to 1864 in the vicinity of the unit.

Feature 4 yielded four artifacts, including one sherd of Jackfield ware (1740-1780), one sherd of pearlware (1780-1830), and two fragments of unidentified ferrous metal. As only a portion of Feature 4 was identified within the TU, an interpretation of the feature was not possible during this phase of the investigation. The feature was marked for further investigation and was fully explored during the mechanical stripping of the site. Feature 4 is discussed in greater detail below under separate heading.

No artifacts were collected from Feature 5 contexts. As Feature 5 consisted exclusively of stone with no defined edges or associated soils, the feature was interpreted as stones that were either naturally occurring or were pushed into the Apb and B horizons during the construction activities prior to the infilling of the site during construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings. The feature is not considered significant.

Mechanical Stripping (Features and Test Units)

Following the completion of the exploratory trenches and associated test units, work commenced on the mechanical stripping of the project area. Under the supervision of a monitoring archaeologist, a Gradall excavator, a trackhoe excavator, and a mini-excavator were used to remove surface soils (i.e., the mixed fill strata) and the remnant Apb across the entire project area to expose subsoil and facilitate the location and identification of subsurface features.

In addition to the five features or portions of features (Features 1-5) identified during exploratory trenching and/or associated test unit excavations (discussed in detail above), 41 features were observed and recorded during the mechanical stripping the project area; Feature 4, which was identified during the exploratory trench excavations, was fully exposed and further investigated during this phase of the investigation. The location of features shown during machine stripping is shown on Figure 32.

Feature 4

As discussed above, Feature 4 was identified running east-west in the south floor of TU 308, underlying the Apb and cutting into subsoil (see Figures 29-31). Within TU 308, the feature was 0.4 feet deep and the soils were recorded as [10YR 5/3] clay loam with 10% gravel inclusions, which matched the Apb in texture and color but had a higher moisture content. After the project area had been mechanically stripped to subsoil, Feature 4 extended west from the eastern limits of the project area and was cut by the eastern foundation wall of the northernmost Ramsey Homes building, terminating at Feature 12 (see Figure 32; Figures 33 and 34).



Figure 33: Feature 4 Interior of Northern Most Building



Figure 34: Feature 4 East of Northern Most Building

In total, Feature 4 measured approximately 26 feet in length and between 0.5 and 1.3 feet in width (Figure 35). Two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were excavated within Feature 4 to investigate its stratigraphy, to recover artifacts to determine a temporal affiliation for the feature, and to attempt to determine the function of the feature.

Feature 4 - Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 5 feet east-west extending west from the easternmost foundation wall of the former Ramsey Homes building (Figure 35). The trench was divided into quadrants, and the southwestern and northeastern quadrants were excavated. A datum stake was placed off the north side of Trench 1 at a height of 0.4 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavations.

The feature in both quadrants consisted primarily of a single fill recorded as [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam mixed with a moderately high quantity of cobbles sitting within a generally U-shaped trench (Figures 36-38). In the eastern end of the northeastern quadrant of Trench 1, where Feature 4 intersected the eastern foundation wall of the former Ramsey Homes building, the feature was still intact, though truncated by the wall (Figure 39); this suggests the feature predates the mid-20th-century construction of the Ramsey Homes building. In the western portion of the southwestern quadrant of Trench 1, where Features 4 and 12 intersected, the base of Feature 4 was shallower than that of Feature 12, which was cut deeper into subsoil than Feature 4 (Figure 40).

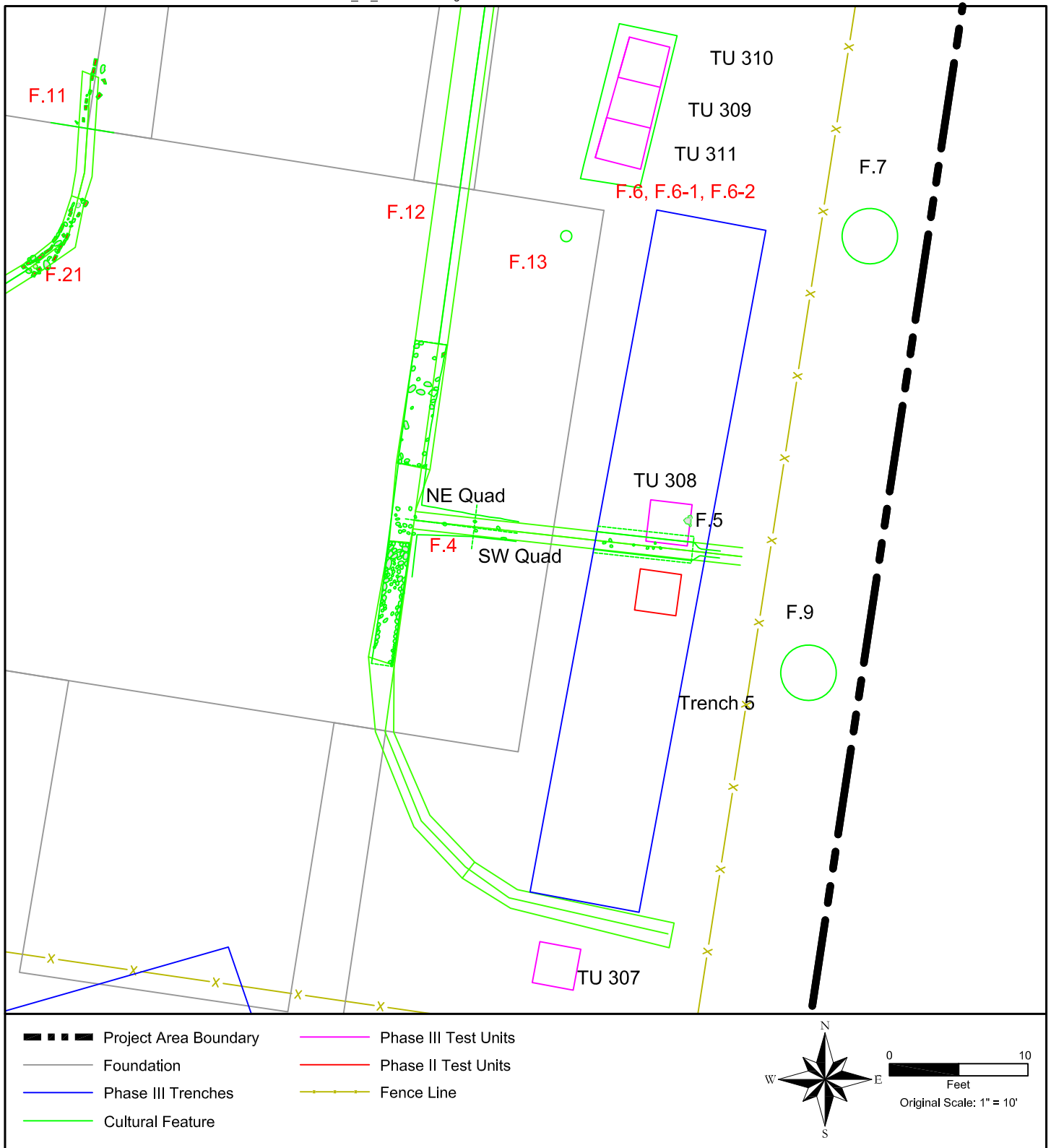
A total of 65 artifacts were recovered from the two quadrants excavated in Trench 1 (Table 11). Based on the absence of temporally later artifacts in the recovered assemblage from Trench 1, the feature appears to predate the 20th century or was infilled prior to the 20th century.

Feature 4 - Trench 2

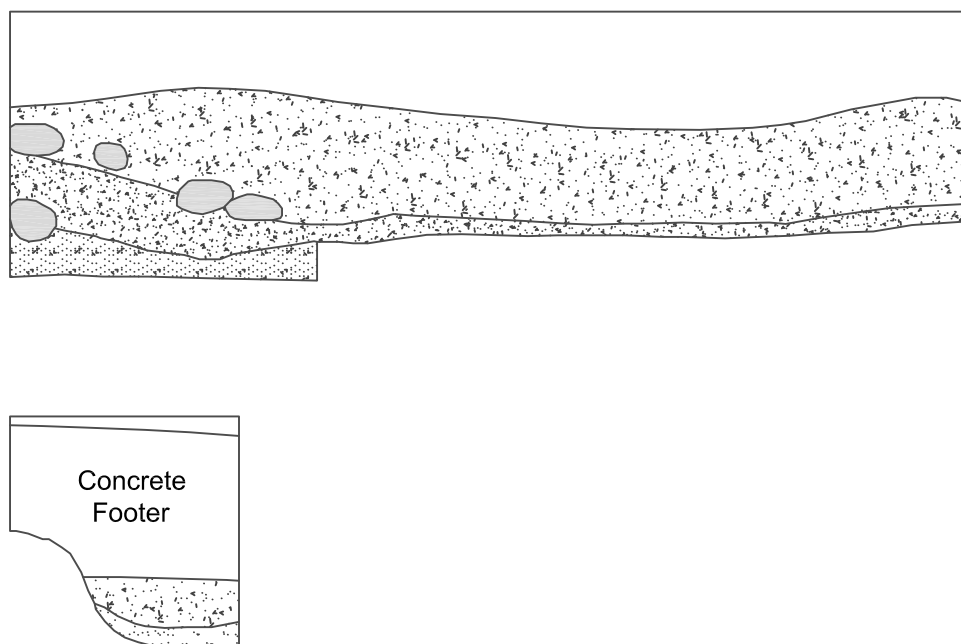
Trench 2 measured 7 feet east-west extending east from the easternmost foundation wall of the former Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). A datum stake was placed off the north side of Trench 1 at a height of 1.8 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavations.

The feature consisted primarily of a single fill recorded as [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam mixed with a moderately high quantity of cobbles sitting within a generally U-shaped trench (Figures 41 and 42). Bioturbation from a root or rodent was observed in the base of Trench 2. In the western end of Trench 2, where Feature 4 intersected the eastern foundation wall of the former Ramsey Homes building, the feature was still intact, though truncated by the wall.

A total of 32 artifacts were recovered from Trench 2 (see Table 11). Based on the absence of temporally later artifacts in the recovered assemblage from Trench 2, the feature appears to predate the 20th century or was infilled prior to the 20th century.



with Gley



0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 36
Feature 4, Trench 1 SW Quad North Profile and NE Quad East Profile



Figure 37: Feature 4 Trench 1 Southwest Quad



Figure 38: Feature 4 Trench 1 Northeast Quad



**Figure 39: Feature 4 Trench at Wall
View to East**



Figure 40: Trench 1 North Profile at Intersection of Feature 4 and 12

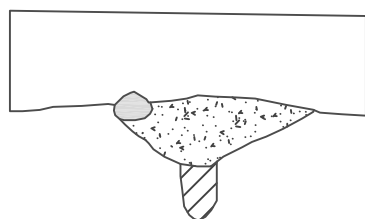
Table 11: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 4

Artifact Description	Trench 1		Trench 2
	Northeast Quadrant	Southwest Quadrant	
	Feature Fill	Feature Fill	Feature Fill
Ceramics			
hard paste porcelain	1		
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)			
pearlware (1780-1830)	5	4	1
whiteware (1820-1900+)	4	6	7
refined white earthenware		1	
redware			1
Glass			
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	6	2	2
unidentified glass	1	2	2
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	1	1	5
Metal			
nail, wrought	3	1	3
nail, cut (post-1790)	1		3
nail, unidentified			1
unidentified ferrous metal	3		
Miscellaneous			
bone	1	5	
brick**	3		6
coal**	2	5	
charcoal**			1
mortar**		1	
oyster shell**		6	
Total Feature 4	31	34	32

** discarded

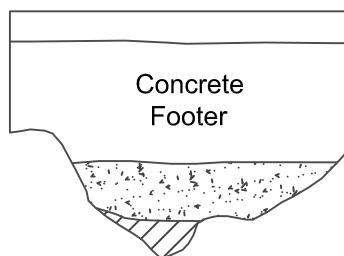
Feature 4 - Preliminary Interpretations

Based on the characteristics of the feature and its association with another similar feature (Feature 12), Feature 4 is interpreted as a ditch used to facilitate drainage on the property constructed prior to the 20th century. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the site was poorly drained and prone to inundation during moderate to heavy rain events during the Phase III fieldwork, indicating it was also historically poorly drained. It is possible the drainage ditch is associated with the Civil War-era military occupation of the site; however, it is also possible it is associated with one of the various domestic occupations that predated or postdated the military occupation.



Fill 1: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam

Bioturbation



Fill 1: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam

Bioturbation

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 41
Feature 4, Trench 2 East and West Profiles



Figure 42: Feature 4 Trench 2 East Profile

Feature 6

Feature 6 was identified in the northeastern portion of the site, to the northeast of the northernmost Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature presented in the field as a generally rectangular area consisting of bricks/brick rubble and cobbles of varying sizes outlined by a band of oyster shells on the north, east, and southern edges (Figures 43 and 44). The feature was surrounded by modern fills overlying an Apb stratum. Three TUs (TUs 309-311) were excavated within the feature.

Feature 6 - TU 309

TU 309 was excavated within the approximate central portion of the feature (see Figure 43). A datum stake was placed off the southeast corner of the TU at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation.

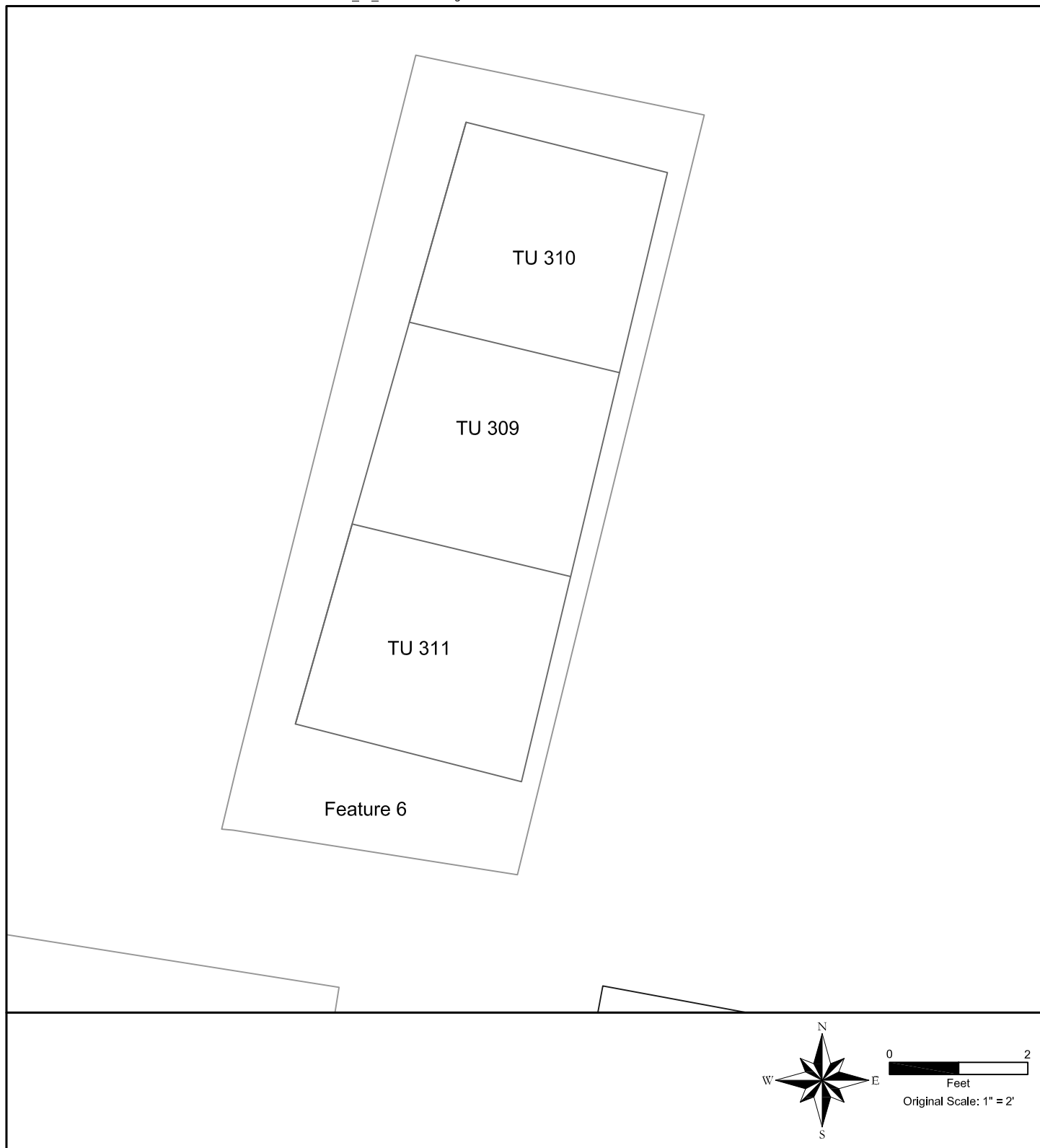


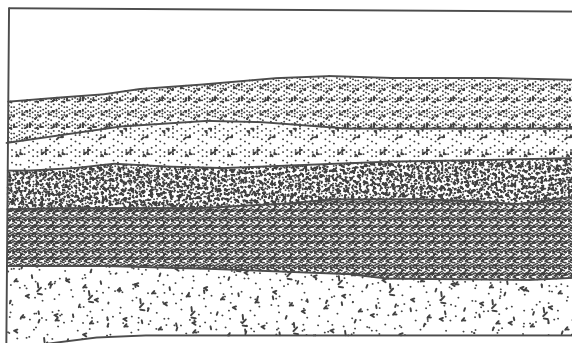
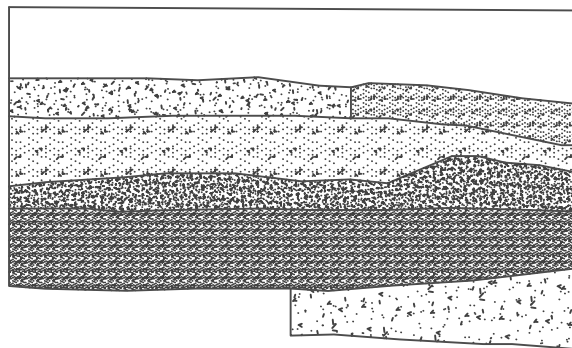
Figure 43
Feature 6 Plan



Figure 44: Feature 6 Plan

The TU was excavated in five cultural levels (Figures 45-47). Fill 1-1 was the brick and rubble level within the feature. It was recorded as [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish-brown sandy clay with 70% brick and cobble rubble and measured approximately 0.2 feet thick. Fill 1-2 represents the band of oyster shells that runs along the northern, eastern, and southern portions of the feature. It was recorded as [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish-brown sandy clay with 70% oyster shells. Fill 2 underlay both Fills 1-1 and 1-2 and was recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy clay with 50% small pebbles. Fill 2 measured approximately 0.15 to 0.45 feet thick. Fill 3 was recorded beneath Fill 2 and measured approximately 0.15 to 0.25 feet thick. Fill 3 was recorded as [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow sandy clay with lenses of [5YR 4/4] reddish brown sandy clay, primarily within the southeastern portion of the unit but present throughout the level. An Apb stratum measuring approximately 0.3 to 0.4 feet in thickness was identified beneath Fill 3 and recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam. Subsoil lay directly beneath the Apb.

A total of 462 artifacts were recovered from TU 309 contexts (Table 12). As seen below, approximately 71% of the assemblage consisted of fragments of oyster shell (n=182), brick (n=106), coal (n=28), and bone (n=14). The temporally diagnostic artifacts in the assemblage predominantly date to the mid-/late 18th century and 19th century; three pieces of debitage dating to an unknown prehistoric period were also recovered from the Fill 1-1 stratum.



Fill 1-1: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with 70% brick and cobble rubble



Fill 1-2: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with 70% oyster shell



Fill 2: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay with 50% pebble inclusion



Fill 3: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy clay mottled with 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy clay



Apb: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam



B:

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 45
Feature 6, Test Unit 309 North and East Profiles



Figure 46: Feature 6 Test Unit 309 East Profile



Figure 47: Feature 6 Test Unit 309 North Profile

Table 12: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 6, Test Unit 309

Artifact Description	Feature Fill 1-1	Feature Fill 1-2	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Apb
Ceramics					
pearlware (1780-1830)			1	2	18
whiteware (1820-1900+)		1		1	9
refined white earthenware					6
redware				1	2
stoneware				1	
yellowware (1830-1940)	1				1
Glass					
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	2	1		1	1
bottle, freeblown (post-1860)			1		
flask, clear manganese (1880-1915)					1
bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)					1
bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1910)		1			
unidentified glass	1	1	2		9
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)					3
windowpane, potash/soda (pre-1864)				1	
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)					1
Metal					
brass plate			1		
lead .52 caliber Sharps carbine Minie ball (Civil War Period)	1				
lead .577 caliber Minie ball (Civil War Period)	1				
nail, wrought	5				9
Metal					
nail, cut (post-1790)	1	6	15	1	
nail, unidentified					3
unidentified ferrous metal	5		8		2
Miscellaneous					
bone					14
brick**	55	16	2	2	31
coal**					28
oyster shell**	5	150	10	2	15
Prehistoric					
quartz primary reduction flake	1				
quartzite primary reduction flake	1				
quartzite biface thinning flake	1				
Total Feature 6	80	176	40	12	154

*automatic bottle machine **discarded

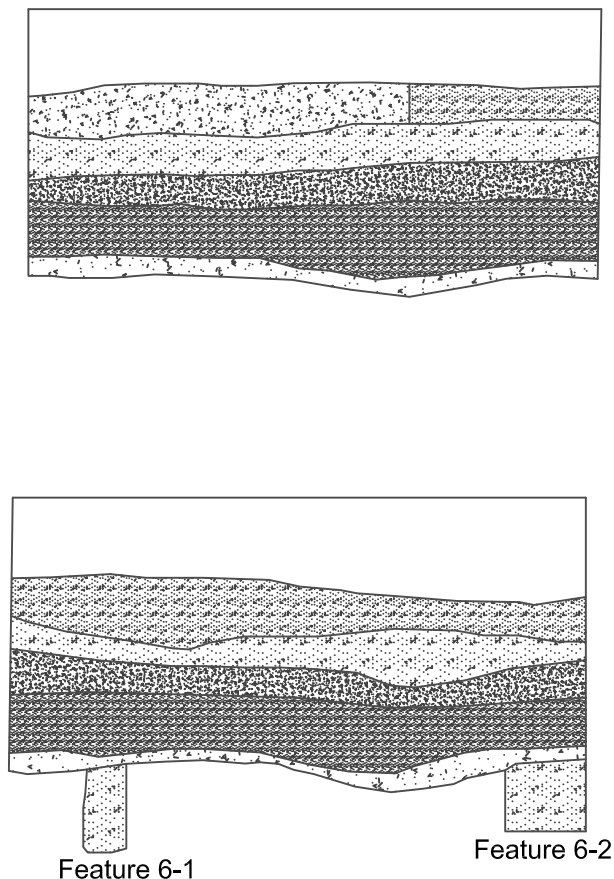
Two artifacts of note dating to the Civil War, a .52 caliber Sharps carbine Minie ball and a .577 caliber Minie ball used by Union troops (McKee & Mason 1995: 35), were recovered from the Fill 1-1 stratum of TU 309. Three artifacts that definitively post-date the Civil War were also recovered; one fragment of post-1910 ABM glass was recovered from the Fill 1-2 stratum and one fragment of clear manganese glass (1880-1915) and one fragment of chilled iron mold glass (1880-1930) were recovered from the Apb stratum. The ABM glass from the Fill 1-2 level likely represents sampling error during excavation of the TU and was associated with remnants of mid-20th-century overburden fill soils on top of the feature or was displaced into the excavation from the remnant fills adjacent to the feature. Similarly, the two definitively late 19th-/early 20th-century artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum suggest that that level post-dates the Civil War; however, these two artifacts may also have been displaced from the remnant fills that surrounded the feature and represent sampling error during excavation.








Feature 6 - TU 310

TU 310 was excavated within the northern portion of the feature (see Figure 43). A datum stake was placed off the southeast corner of TU 309 at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation of TU 310.

The TU was excavated in five cultural levels (Figures 48-50). Fill 1-1 was the brick and rubble level within the feature. It was recorded as [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish-brown sandy clay with 40% brick and cobble rubble and measured approximately 0.2 feet thick. Fill 1-2 represents the band of oyster shells that runs along the northern, eastern, and southern portions of the feature. It was recorded as [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish-brown sandy clay with 70% oyster shells. Fill 2 underlay both Fills 1-1 and 1-2 and was recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silt loam with 50% pebbles. Fill 2 measured approximately 0.1 to 0.3 feet thick. Fill 3 was recorded beneath Fill 2 and measured approximately 0.1 to 0.25 feet thick. Fill 3 was recorded as [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow sandy clay mottled with [5YR 4/4] reddish brown sandy clay. An Apb stratum measuring approximately 0.3 to 0.4 feet in thickness was identified beneath Fill 3 and recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam. Subsoil lay directly beneath the Apb stratum.

Two plow scars (Features 6-1 and 6-2) were observed in the subsoil of the TU running northwest-southeast through center and eastern portions of the unit (Figure 51). The soils within Feature 6-1 were recorded as [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay. The soils within Feature 6-2 were recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 6/3] pale brown silty clay loam. No artifacts were recovered from Features 6-1 and 6-2.



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  | Fill 1-1: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with 40% brick and cobble rubble |  | Apb: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam |
|  | Fill 1-2: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with 70% oyster shell |  | Feature 6-1: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/3 pale brown silty clay |
|  | Fill 2: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam with 50% pebbles |  | Feature 6-2: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown silty clay loam |
|  | Fill 3: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy clay mottled with 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy clay | | |

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 48
Feature 6, Test Unit 310 North and East Profiles



Figure 49: Feature 6 Test Unit 310 North Profile



Figure 50: Feature 6 Test Unit 310 East Profile



Figure 51: Feature 6-1 and 6-2 Plan

A total of 331 artifacts were recovered from TU 310 (Table 13). As seen below, approximately 57% of the assemblage consisted of fragments of oyster shell (n=161), bone (n=15), brick (n=13), and slate (n=1). The temporally diagnostic artifacts in the assemblage predominantly date to the mid/late 18th century and 19th century, with no definitively 20th-century artifacts being recovered. One artifact of note, a Civil War-era .577 caliber Minie ball used by Union troops (McKee & Mason 1995: 53), was recovered from the Apb stratum.

Table 13: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 6, Test Unit 310

Artifact Description	Feature Fill 1-1	Feature Fill 1-2	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Apb
Ceramics					
kaolin pipe stem					2
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)					1
creamware (1762-1820)	1			1	
pearlware (1780-1830)				1	27
whiteware (1820-1900+)					12
refined white earthenware				1	4
redware					5
stoneware					2
yellowware (1830-1940)					3

Table 13 (continued)

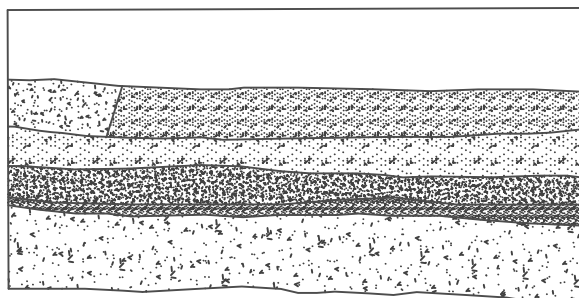
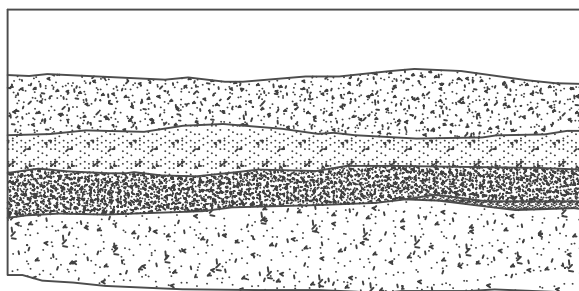
Artifact Description	Feature Fill 1-1	Feature Fill 1-2	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Apb
Glass					
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware		1		1	7
bottle, freeblown (post-1860)					2
unidentified glass		1	3		12
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	1				5
Metal					
brass button					1
lead .577 caliber Minie ball (Civil War Period)					1
nail, wrought	5	4	2		14
nail, cut (post-1790)			6	2	
unidentified ferrous metal	3	1	2		7
Miscellaneous					
bone				6	9
brick**		6	3	1	3
oyster shell**		150	9	1	1
slate**					1
Total Feature 6	10	163	25	14	119

**discarded

Feature 6 - TU 311

TU 311 was excavated within the southern portion of the feature (see Figure 43). A datum stake was placed off the southeast corner of TU 309 at a height of 0.35 feet above ground surface and served as vertical control during excavation of TU 311.

The TU was excavated in five cultural levels (Figures 52-54). Fill 1-1 was the brick and rubble level within the feature. It was recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy clay with 30% brick and cobble rubble and measured approximately 0.2 to 0.4 feet thick. Fill 1-2 represents the band of oyster shells that runs along the northern, eastern, and southern portions of the feature. It was recorded as [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy loam with 60% oyster shells. Fill 2 underlay both Fills 1-1 and 1-2 and was recorded as [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with 50% pebbles and cobbles. Fill 2 measured approximately 0.1 to 0.3 feet thick. Fill 3 was recorded beneath Fill 2 and measured approximately 0.1 to 0.25 feet thick. Fill 3 was recorded as [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay mottled with [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown silty clay; a lens of [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown sandy clay was present in the southern portion of Fill 3. An Apb stratum measuring approximately 0.3 to 0.45 feet in thickness was identified beneath Fill 3 and recorded as [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay loam with brick and charcoal flecking. Subsoil lay directly beneath the Apb stratum.



Fill 1-1: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay with 30% brick and cobble rubble



Fill 1-2: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay with 60% oyster shell



Fill 2: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with 50% pebbles and cobbles



Fill 3: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty clay



Lens: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay



Apb: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty clay loam with brick and charcoal flecking



Figure 52
Feature 6, Test Unit 311 East and South Profiles



Figure 53: Feature 6 Test Unit 311 East Profile



Figure 54: Feature 6 Test Unit 311 South Profile

A total of 331 artifacts were recovered from TU 311 (Table 14). As seen below, approximately 25% of the assemblage consisted of fragments of bone (n=39), brick (n=17), mortar (n=11), oyster shell (n=8), and coke (n=2). The temporally diagnostic artifacts in the assemblage predominantly date to the mid/late 18th century and 19th century, with no definitively 20th-century artifacts being recovered; one piece of debitage dating to an unknown prehistoric period was also recovered from the Fill 1-1 stratum. One artifact of note, a likely Civil War-era New York militia staff military button stamped “EXTRA QUALITY” on its back was recovered from the Fill 1-2 stratum.

Table 14: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 6, Test Unit 311

Artifact Description	Feature Fill 1-1	Feature Fill 1-2	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Apb
Ceramics					
hard paste porcelain				1	3
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)					2
pearlware (1780-1830)				3	24
whiteware (1820-1900+)	1	2	2	6	44
refined white earthenware		1		4	24
redware			1		2
stoneware		3		1	2
yellowware (1830-1940)					3
Glass					
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware		5	2	1	15
unidentified glass				4	36
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)				1	7
Metal					
brass button (Post Revolution)		1			
ferrous metal tack			1		
nail, wrought	2	2			14
nail, wire (post-1890)				1	
nail, unidentified			1		4
unidentified ferrous metal	2		2	2	3
Miscellaneous					
bone		2	4		33
brick**	1	13	3		
coke**					2
mortar**			11		
oyster shell**		2	5		1
Prehistoric					
quartz biface thinning flake	1				
Total Feature 6	7	31	32	24	219

*automatic bottle machine **discarded

Feature 6 - Preliminary Interpretations

The recovery of two Civil War-era military Minie balls and one likely Civil War-era military button from the Fill 1 strata, one Civil War-era military Minie ball from the Apb stratum, and the absence of definitively 20th-century artifacts suggest the feature dates to the Civil War military occupation of the block (i.e., between March of 1863 and the end of the war in 1865) or shortly thereafter. The recovery of two shards of 1880 to early 20th-century glass, one shard of post-1864 windowpane glass, and one post-1890 wire nail from the Apb suggests the feature postdates the Civil War occupation, though likely prior to 1907 when vessels made of ABM glass were abundant and omnipresent on domestic sites and, by extension, in the archeological record. However, similar to the one fragment of ABM glass found in the Fill 1 stratum, these four artifacts could be intrusive and associated with sampling error during excavation.

The feature presents as an elevated pad built atop a remnant or slightly truncated plowed ground surface (the Apb stratum). Functionally, if the feature dates to the Civil War military occupation of the block, it may be associated with the barracks that is shown in the immediate vicinity of the feature on the 1865 Quartermaster map (see Figure 4). If the feature postdates that occupation, then it may be associated with an undocumented late 19th-century/turn-of-the-century tenant dwelling or other building that would have capped the feature and prevented the further deposition of artifacts into its matrix; however, no evidence of such a building was located during archival research.

Features 7 and 9

Features 7 and 9 were generally circular and were identified in the northeastern portion of the site, adjacent to the alley that bounds the project area to the east; Feature 7 was recorded about 40 feet south of Wythe Street along the eastern project area boundary and Feature 9 was recorded approximately 35 feet south of Feature 7 (see Figure 32). Feature 7 measured approximately 4 feet in diameter (Figure 55) and Feature 9 measured about 3.6 feet in diameter (Figure 56). Both features were bisected along an east-west axis and the western portions of the features were excavated.

The stratigraphic profile of Feature 7 consisted of three fill strata overlying a B horizon (Figures 57 and 58). Fill 1 measured about 1 foot thick and was recorded as [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay with 5% cobbles. Fill 2 measured about 0.3 feet thick and was recorded as [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown silty clay mottled with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown clay with large cobbles. Fill 3 was only present in the northern portion of the feature bisection, was about 0.1-0.2 feet thick, and contained soils recorded as [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown clay with iron oxide. The stratigraphic profile of Feature 9 consisted of one fill stratum overlying subsoil (see Figure 57; Figure 59). The fill stratum measured approximately 0.75 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt loam mixed with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt loam with brick flecks and charcoal.

A total of 248 artifacts were recovered from the three fills of Feature 7, while Feature 9 yielded 183 artifacts from its one fill stratum (Table 15). As seen in the table, the assemblages recovered from the two features was temporally mixed, containing kitchen-related and architecture-related artifacts that range between the late 18th and 20th centuries.

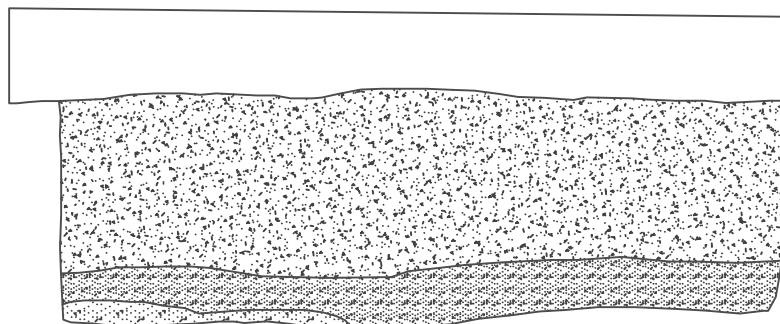


Figure 55: Feature 7 Plan

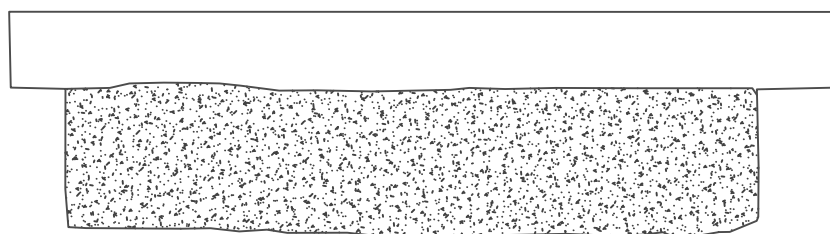


Figure 56: Feature 9 Plan

Feature 7



Feature 9



Fill 1: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam mixed with 10YR yellowish brown clay with 5% cobbles



Fill 2: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silty clay mixed with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay with cobbles



Fill 3: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown clay with iron oxide

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 57
Features 7 and 9 East Profiles



Figure 58: Feature 7 East Profile



Figure 59: Feature 9 East Profile

Based on the generally high quantities of definitively 20th-century glass recovered, the features post-date 1907 and are not considered significant.

No definitive interpretations regarding the functions of the features were possible based on the recovered assemblages. Features 7 and 9 are likely associated with the construction, occupation, and/or maintenance of the Ramsey Homes buildings; however, no surface evidence was apparent in the vicinity of the features on historic aerial photographs.

Table 15: Artifacts Recovered from Features 7 and 9

Artifact Description	Feature 7			Feature 9
	West Bisection			West Bisection
	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Feature Fill
Ceramics				
hard paste porcelain	2			
pearlware (1780-1830)	6	1		10
whiteware (1820-1900+)	10		1	18
refined white earthenware	1			2
yellowware (1830-1940)	1			3
redware	3			2
stoneware	2			2
Glass				
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	19	3		5
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)			2	
bottle/jar, tableware, clear manganese (1880-1915)				15
bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)		1		
bottle, bottle, jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	59	2		43
unidentified glass	40	2		25
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	3			1
Metal				
brass button	1			
bullet				1
Lincoln head penny	1			
nail, wrought	14			18
nail, cut (post-1790)	7	1		5
nail, wire (post-1890)	4			7
unidentified ferrous metal	31			3
unidentified lead	2			
wire		1		

Table 15 (Continued)

Artifact Description	Feature 7			Feature 9
	West Bisection			West Bisection
	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Feature Fill
Miscellaneous				
bakelite button	1			
bone	3			2
brick**	4	1		12
coal**	6			4
mortar**	7	2		3
oyster shell**		1		
plastic**		1		1
slate	1			1
stone marble	1			
Total Features 7 and 9	229	16	3	183

*automatic bottle machine ** discarded

Feature 8

Feature 8 was recorded to the west of Features 7 and 9 (see Figure 32). The rectangular feature was observed cutting into subsoil and measured about 3 feet north-south by about 1 foot east-west and was oriented to the block along its long axis. Based on the feature's observable characteristics and location it was determined to be the remnants of the 2016 Phase I/II Test Unit 204.

Feature 10

Feature 10 was a small circular feature identified in the northwestern portion of the site (see Figure 32). Based on its location and characteristics it was determined to be the remnants of STP 34 from the 2016 Phase I/II investigation.

Features 11 and 21

Features 11 and 21 were both identified in the northwestern portion of the site (see Figure 43). Feature 11 spanned approximately 40 feet and was a 1-foot wide trench composed of brick and cobbles that ran southwest-northeast from near the western project area before turning north-south beneath the northernmost Ramsey Homes building, terminating just north of the building's northern foundation wall. As the feature was cut and disturbed in two locations by the western and northern foundation walls of the former northernmost Ramsey Homes building, it was divided into three sections (Features 11-1, 11-2, and 11-3) for further investigation: Feature 11-1 represents the western portion of the feature and was about 4 feet long (Figure 60), Feature 11-2 represents the central portion of the feature beneath the Former Ramsey Homes building and was about 7 feet long (Figure 61), and Feature 11-3 represents the northernmost portion of the feature (Figures 62 and 63).



Figure 60: Feature 11-1 Plan



Figure 61: Feature 11-2 Plan



Figure 62: Feature 11-3 Plan

Feature 21 was an approximately 0.3-foot diameter circular feature that cut through Feature 11-2 beneath the former Ramsey Homes building. This feature was investigated via bisection.

Feature 11-1

Feature 11-1 was investigated through the excavation of one trench (Trench 1) in the western terminal end of the feature. The feature appears to have been destroyed to the west, toward the property boundary, and on its eastern end by the western foundation wall of the former Ramsey Homes building. Two modern utilities cut generally north to south through the feature. Trench 1 measured approximately 4 feet in length and is bounded to the east by a modern utility disturbance. The feature consisted of shallow U-shaped ditch lined with one row each of bricks laid end to end along the northern and southern walls of the feature, generally placed on their long, narrow faces, though there was some variation in their orientation; the bricks of Feature 11-1 appear to have been slightly disturbed or displaced from their original locations, as some were vertical within the trench of the feature and some were diagonal. Feature 11-1 consisted of a single fill level recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam (Figures 64 and 65).

A total of 35 artifacts were recovered from Feature 11-1, Trench 1 contexts (Table 16).

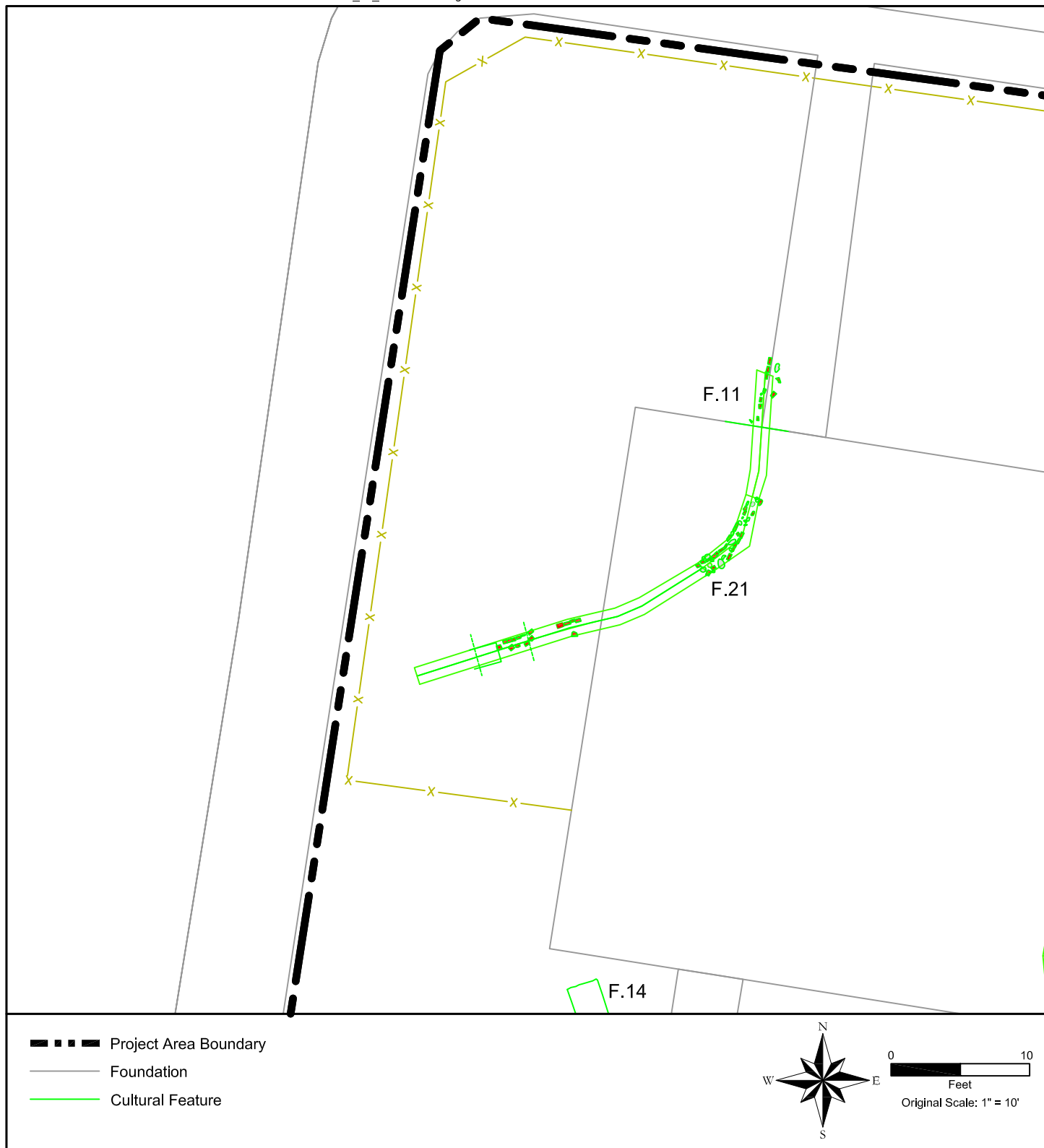


Figure 63
Feature 11 and 21 Plan

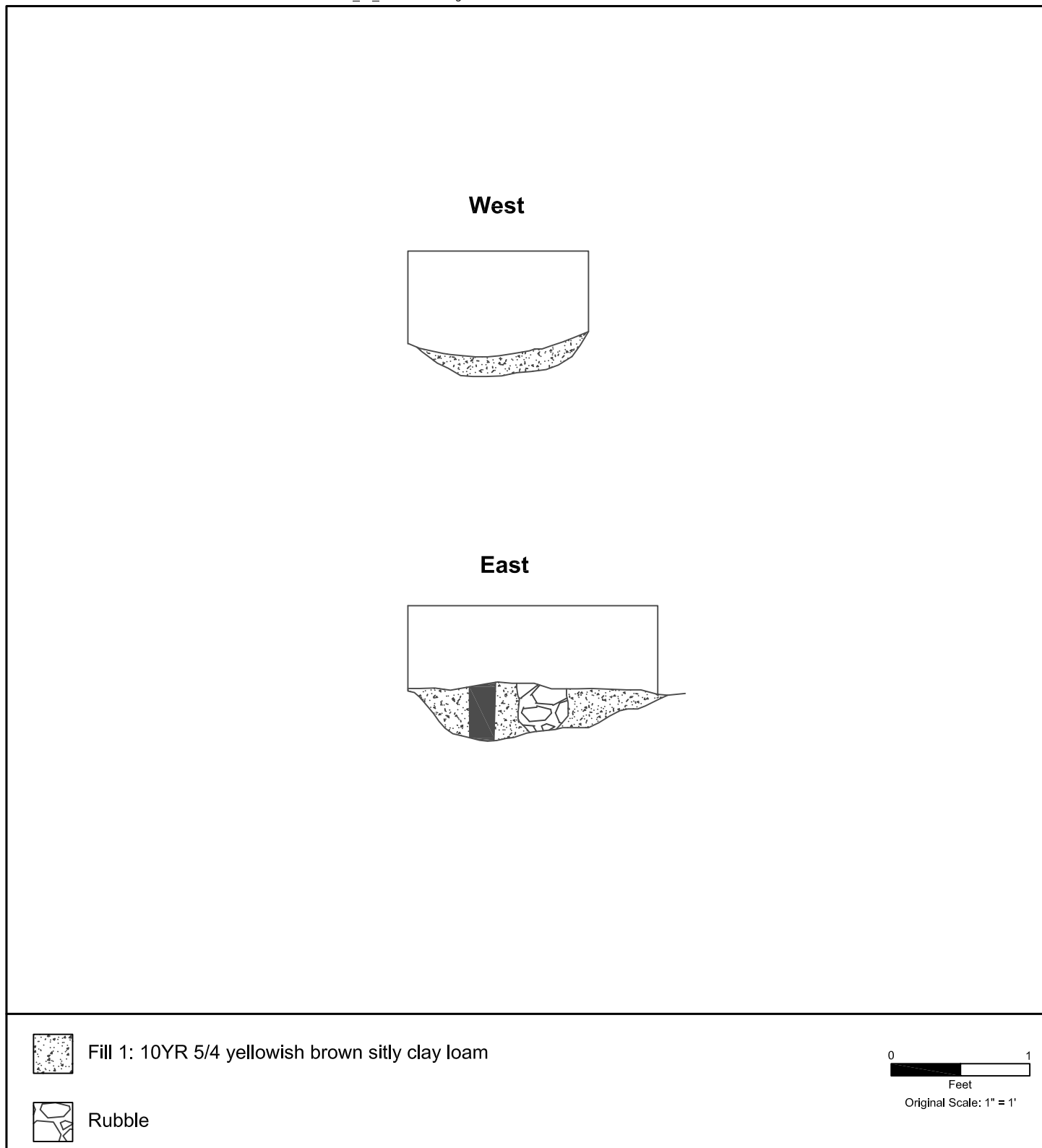


Figure 64
Feature 11-1, Trench 1 West and East Profiles



Figure 65: Feature 11-1 East Profile

Table 16: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 11

Artifact Description	Feature 11-1	Feature 11-2			
	Trench 1	Trench 1		Trench 2	
	Feature Fill	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2
Ceramics					
gastrolith		1			
creamware (1762-1820)				1	
pearlware (1780-1830)	2				1
whiteware (1820-1900+)	1				1
refined white earthenware		1			
redware					1
stoneware			1		
Glass					
bottle/jar					1
tableware, (ABM)* (post-1910)				1	
unidentified glass		1	1	7	
windowpane, soda (pre-1864)					1
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)		2			

Table 16 (Continued)

Artifact Description	Feature 11-1	Feature 11-2			
	Trench 1	Trench 1		Trench 2	
	Feature Fill	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2
Metal					
nail, wrought	2	5		1	
nail, cut (post-1790)					1
wire				1	
Miscellaneous					
brick**	30		1	2	1
Prehistoric					
quartz primary reduction flake				1	
Total Feature 11	35	10	3	14	7

* automatic bottle machine

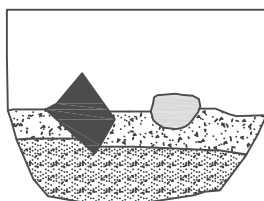
** discarded

As seen above, about 86% (n=30) of the artifacts from Trench 1 in Feature 11-1 consisted of brick fragments. The remaining artifacts consisted of two sherds of pearlware, one sherd of whiteware, and two wrought nail fragments. The assemblage from Feature 11-1 suggests the feature dates to the late 18th/19th century.

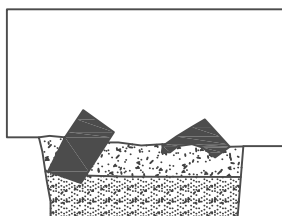
Feature 11-2

Feature 11-2 was investigated through the excavation of two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) in the northcentral and southern ends of the feature, respectively (see Figure 63). The northern and western ends of the feature were destroyed by the foundation walls of the former Ramsey Homes building. Trenches 1 and 2 measured approximately 3 feet in length. Trench 1 is bounded to the south by Trench 2 and to the north by a small portion of Feature 11-2 and the disturbance from the northern foundation; Trench 2 was bounded to the south by disturbance from the western foundation wall. Similar to Feature 11-1, the feature consisted of shallow U-shaped ditch lined with one row each of bricks laid end to end along the walls of the feature, generally placed on their long, narrow faces, though there was some variation in their orientation. The bricks of Feature 11-2, and the remaining portion of the feature in general, appeared less disturbed/displaced from their original locations compared to Feature 11-1 and were generally more consistently diagonal in their placement (Figure 66). Additionally, Feature 11-2 had a greater quantity of cobbles between the two rows of bricks, compared to Feature 11-1. The stratigraphy of both Trench 1 and 2 of Feature 11-2 consisted of a two fill levels; Fill 1 was recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown sandy clay loam and Fill 2 was recorded as [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam (Figures 67 and 68).

North



South



Fill 1: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam



Fill 2: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 68
Feature 11-2, Trench 1 North and South Profiles



Figure 66: Feature 11-2 South Profile



Figure 67: Feature 11-2 North Profile

As seen above in Table 16, the assemblage recovered from the two trenches in Feature 11-2 consisted of domestic and architectural artifacts primarily dating to the mid/late 18th century/19th century. One shard of post-1910 glass was recovered from the Fill 1 stratum of Trench 2, suggesting an early 20th-century date for the feature; however, as this artifact was recovered from the upper stratum and represents the only definitively 20th-century artifact recovered it may be intrusive, having likely originated from the temporally mixed strata that formerly overlay the feature. The recovery of two fragments of post-1864 windowpane glass from the Fill 1 stratum of Trench 1 suggests the feature postdates 1864, though these too could be intrusive into the stratum from above.

Feature 11-3

Due to the significant disturbances within Feature 11-3 from the northern foundation wall of the former Ramsey Homes building and a modern utility that bounds the feature to the north, no excavations were conducted within Feature 11-3.

Feature 11 - Preliminary Interpretations

Feature 11 is interpreted as a ditch used to facilitate drainage on the property. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the site was poorly drained and prone to inundation during moderate to heavy rain events during the Phase III fieldwork, indicating it was also likely historically poorly drained. Based on the temporally diagnostic artifacts in the recovered assemblage, the feature appears to have been constructed prior to the 20th century. Based on its location within the site, the ditch may be associated with the dwelling shown in the western portion of the block on maps from the mid-19th century (see Figures 4-6). It is possible the drainage ditch is associated with the Civil War-era military occupation of the site; however, it is also possible it is associated with one of the various domestic occupations that predated or immediately postdated the military occupation.

Feature 21

Feature 21 was identified in the northwestern portion of the site (see Figure 32) and was generally circular, measuring approximately 0.3 feet in diameter (Figure 69). The feature was identified cutting subsoil and underlying the Fill 2 stratum in Trench 2 of Feature 11-2.

The feature was bisected along a north-south axis and the western half was excavated. Feature 21 consisted of a single fill stratum measuring about 0.3 feet in depth from the top of the subsoil and contained soils recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown clay loam. No artifacts were recovered from the western bisection of the feature; however, one fragment of coal weighing 3.1 grams was recovered.

Based on its characteristics, the feature was interpreted as the remnants of a posthole. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, as the feature was found beneath the fill soils of Feature 11 it must predate that feature, which was interpreted as predating the 20th century.



Figure 69: Feature 21 Plan

Feature 12

Feature 12 was identified in the northeastern portion of the site. The feature began approximately 9 feet south of the northern project area boundary and continued about 52 feet south, parallel to the block, beneath the northernmost Ramsey Homes building before turning southeast and then east, perpendicular to the block, terminating about 11 feet from the eastern project area boundary (see Figure 32; Figure 70). The feature was sampled through the excavation of three trenches (Trenches 1-3) in its northern, southern, and eastern limits.

Feature 12 - Trench 1

Trench 1 measured approximately 9 feet in length and was excavated in the northern portion of the feature (Figure 71). Feature 12 measured approximately 1.5 feet in width in Trench 1 and consisted of a generally U-shaped trench that cut subsoil and was filled with a high quantity of cobbles and a single fill level recorded as [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silty clay mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay that measured approximately 0.7 feet thick (Figures 72-74).

A total of 457 artifacts were recovered from Trench 1 contexts within Feature 12 (Table 17).

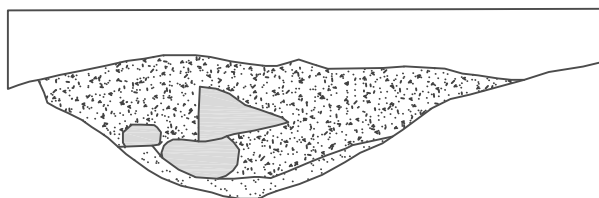


Figure 70: Feature 12 Plan

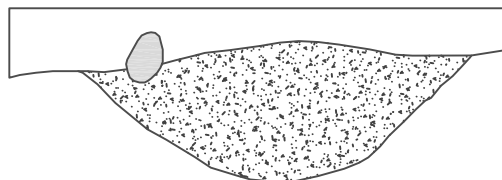


Figure 71: Feature 12 Trench 1 Plan

North



South



Fill 1: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay



B:10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 72
Feature 12, Trench 1 North and South Profiles



Figure 73: Feature 12 Trench 1 North Profile



Figure 74: Feature 12 Trench 1 South Profile

Table 17: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 12

Artifact Description	Surface Collection	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3
		Feature Fill	Feature Fill	Feature Fill
Ceramics				
kaolin pipe stem, bowl and stem		1	6	
hard paste porcelain		1		
Whieldon ware (1740-1780)		1		
pearlware (1780-1830)	1	8	2	4
whiteware (1820-1900+)	3	32	10	8
ironstone (1840-1900+)	1	48		
Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)	3	1		
refined white earthenware		5	3	
yellowware (1830-1940)			2	3
redware			4	1
stoneware		5	1	1
Glass				
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	1	58	9	11
bottle, blown pattern mold (1750-1850)			20	
bottle, freeblown (pre-1860)				1
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)			12	1
bottle, blackglass (pre-1880)				1
bottle/jar, tableware, clear manganese (1880-1915)		1		3
bottle/jar, tableware, clear manganese, (ABM)*(1907-1915)		7		
bottle, tableware, (ABM)* (post-1907)		7		
unidentified glass		27	4	4
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)		3		4
Metal				
brass button		3		
brass clutch purse frame		3		
brass furniture tack				1
brass thimble				4
ferrous metal furniture tack				1
lead bullet (Civil War Period)				1
nail, wrought		72	2	21
nail, cut (post-1790)		26		
nail, wire (post-1890)	3	37		
unidentified ferrous metal		51		25

Table 17 (continued)

Artifact Description	Surface Collection	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3
		Feature Fill	Feature Fill	Feature Fill
Miscellaneous				
bone		3	7	3
brick**		19	10	3
coal**		5		
limestone marble (1769-1914)		1		
mortar**		1	1	
oyster shell**		26	4	
plastic**		2		1
slate		2		
slate pencil		1		
Total Feature 12	12	457	97	102

*automatic bottle machine

** discarded

Feature 12 - Trench 2

Trench 2 measured approximately 9 feet in length and was excavated in the southern portion of the feature, approximately 6 feet south of Trench 1 see Figure 32; Figure 75). Feature 12 measured approximately 1.5 feet in width in Trench 2 and consisted of a generally U-shaped trench that cut subsoil and was filled with a high quantity of cobbles and a single fill level recorded as [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silty clay with approximately 50% cobbles that measured about 0.45 feet thick (Figures 76-78). The southern portion of Trench 2 contained a higher quantity of cobbles than its northern portion or Trench 1.

As seen in Table 17 above, a total of 97 artifacts were recovered from Trench 2 contexts. Similar to Trench 1, the artifacts from Trench 2 were composed of a variety of domestic ceramics and glass dating to the late 18th/19th century, though with significantly fewer nails or other architecture-related artifacts, suggesting the feature dates to sometime during this period. No definitively 20th-century artifacts were recovered.

Feature 12 - Trench 3

Trench 3 measured approximately 15 feet in length and was excavated in the eastern portion of the feature (Figure 79). Feature 12 measured approximately 1 foot in width in Trench 3 and consisted of a generally U-shaped trench that cut subsoil and was filled with cobbles and a single fill level recorded as [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silty clay that measured about 0.25 feet thick (Figures 80-82). The eastern portion of Feature 12 contained significantly fewer cobbles and was shallower than other portions of the feature.

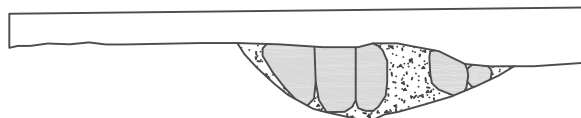


Figure 75: Feature 12 Trench 2 Plan



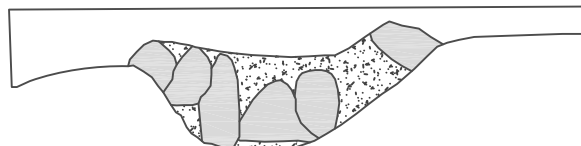
Figure 76: Feature 12 Trench 2 South Profile

North



Fill 1: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay mottled with cobbles

South



Fill 1: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay with 50% cobbles



Fill 1: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay with 50% cobbles

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 77
Feature 12, Trench 2 North and South Profiles



Figure 78: Feature 12 Trench 2 Post Excavation Showing North Profile



Figure 79: Feature 12 Trench 3 Plan

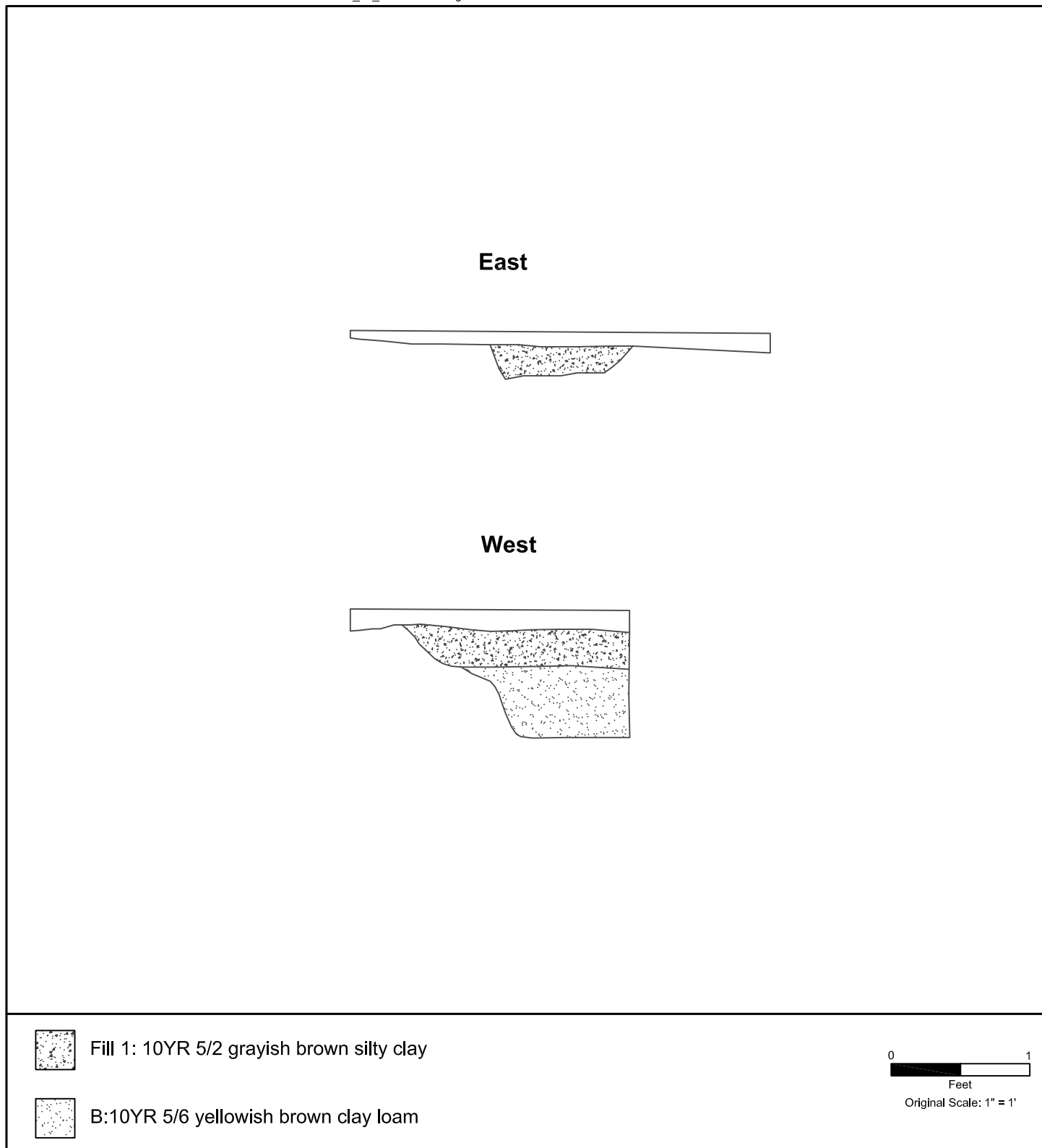


Figure 80
Feature 12, Trench 3 East and West Profiles



Figure 81: Feature 12 Trench 3 West Profile



Figure 82: Feature 12 Trench 3 East Profile

As seen in Table 17 above, a total of 102 artifacts were recovered from Trench 3 contexts. Similar to Trenches 1 and 2, the artifacts from Trench 3 consisted of a variety of domestic ceramics and glass dating to the late 18th/19th century. Only one definitively 20th-century artifact, a piece of plastic, was recovered; however, this could be intrusive to the feature from remnants of the temporally mixed overburden soils that previously overlay the feature. One artifact of note, a Civil War-era .44 caliber colt dragoon or colt revolving rifle bullet, was recovered from Trench 3.

Feature 12 - Preliminary Interpretations

Based on the characteristics of the feature and its association with another similar feature (Feature 4), Feature 12 is interpreted as a ditch used to facilitate drainage on the property. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the site was poorly drained and prone to inundation during moderate to heavy rain events during the Phase III fieldwork, indicating it was also likely historically poorly drained. Based on the temporally diagnostic artifacts in the recovered assemblage, excepting a few 20th-century artifacts interpreted as potentially being intrusive, the feature appears to have been constructed prior to the 20th century. It is possible the drainage ditch is associated with the Civil War-era military occupation of the site; however, it is also possible it is associated with one of the various domestic occupations that predated or immediately postdated the military occupation.

Feature 13

Feature 13 was identified in the northeastern portion of the site, within the northeastern corner of the northernmost Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was generally circular and measured about 0.8 feet in diameter (Figures 83 and 84). The feature was bisected along a north-south axis and the eastern half was excavated.

The feature cut subsoil and consisted of a single fill recorded as [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam with wood fragments that measured about 0.6 feet thick (see Figure 83; Figure 85).

Four artifacts were recovered from Feature 13 and consisted of two sherds of undecorated creamware (1762-1820), one sherd of undecorated pearlware (1780-1830), and a brick fragment weighing 1.2 grams.

The feature is interpreted as a posthole. Based on the recovered assemblage, though minimal, the feature appears to date to the mid-late 18th/early-mid 19th century. Based on the feature's location within the site, it may be associated with the barracks building shown on the 1865 Quartermaster's Map; however, it is equally possible the feature is associated with one of the various domestic occupations that predated or immediately postdated the military occupation.

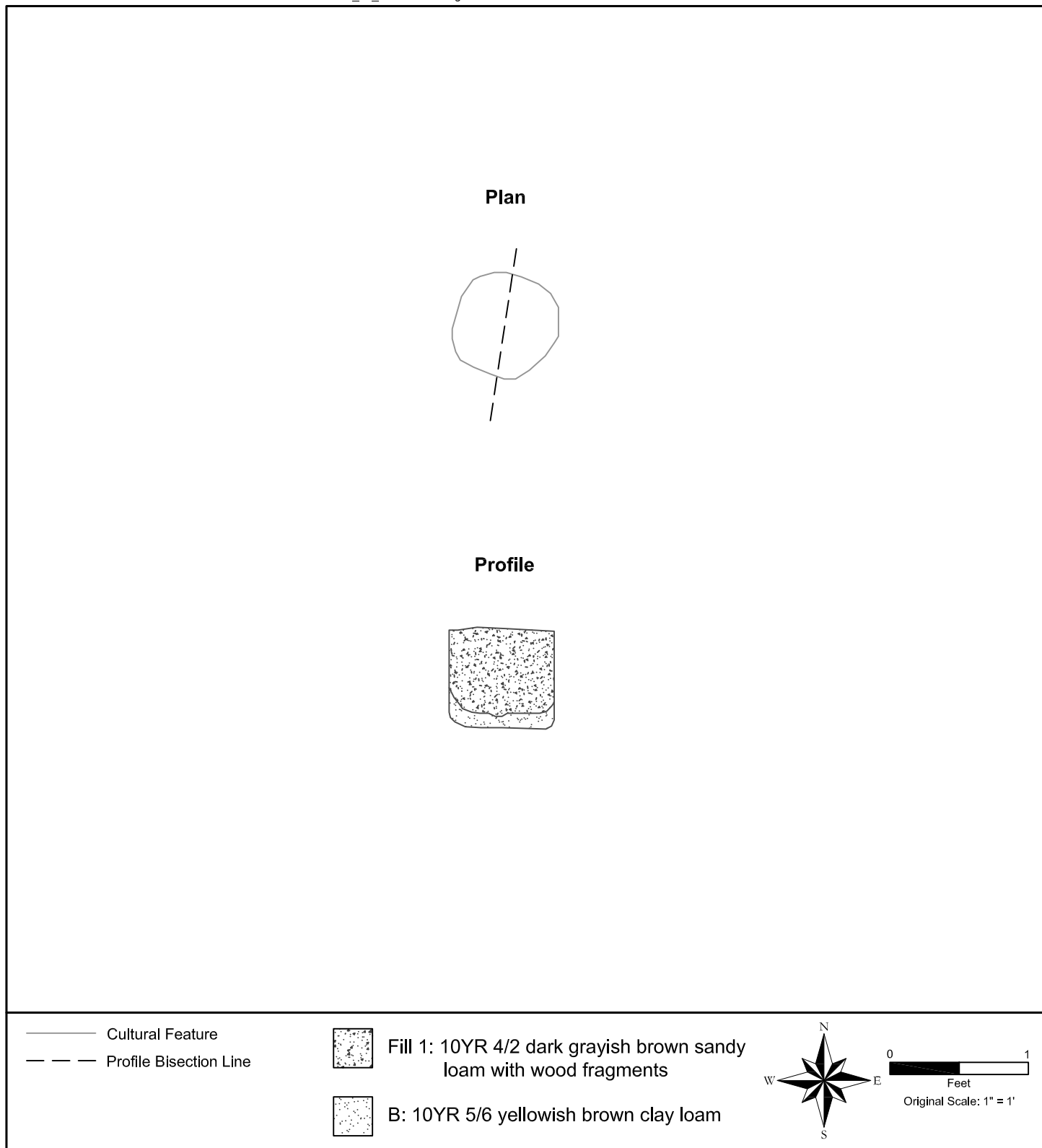


Figure 83
Feature 13 Plan and West Profile



Figure 84: Feature 13 Plan



Figure 85: Feature 13 West Profile

Features 14 and 22

Feature 14 was identified in the northwestern portion of the project area (see Figure 32). The feature was rectangular and measured 2 feet northeast-southwest by 17.5 feet northwest-southeast (Figures 86 and 87). In plan, the feature is outlined with crushed or degrading brick measuring about 0.15 feet thick. Two modern utility trenches cut through portions of the southern half of Feature 14, while a third ovoid-shaped feature cuts into the northwestern portion of the feature; as the ovoid feature could not be determined as modern at its identification, it was assigned a feature number (Feature 22, discussed below) and was sampled through excavation.

A 4-foot section of Feature 14 was excavated that included a portion of Feature 22. The sample of Feature 14 was excavated in three cultural strata (Figures 88 and 89). Fill 1 was approximately 0.75 to 1 foot thick and was recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay mottled with [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay with charcoal flecking. Fill 2 was about 0.05 to 0.3 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 3/1] very dark gray silty clay loam with brick and charcoal inclusions. Fill 3 was only present in the northern portion of the excavated section of Feature 14, where it measured 0.1 feet thick in the northeast corner of the excavated area to 0.35 thick in the northwest corner; Fill 3 was recorded as [10YR 2/2] very dark brown sandy loam with 70% charcoal fragments. The walls of the feature were lined with crushed or degraded brick and extended down to a similar brick layer on the floor of the feature directly beneath Fill 3. Subsoil lay beneath the brick in the floor and walls of the feature.

Feature 22 was ovoid shaped and measured about 6 feet east-west by 1.6 feet north-south. The feature cut through subsoil and into Feature 14; on the north end of the excavated section of Feature 14, Feature 22 intruded about 1.4 feet into the feature. Feature 22 was excavated in four fill levels (see Figure 86; Figure 90). Fill 1 was approximately 0.6 feet thick and recorded as [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silt loam mixed with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay with charcoal and brick flecking. Fill 2 was about 0.45 feet thick and recorded as a [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay. Fill 3 measured approximately 0.25 feet thick and was recorded as [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay mottled with [0YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown clay. Fill 4 was 0.4- to 0.6-foot thick layer containing high quantities of decayed wood and charcoal and was recorded as [10YR 2/1] black silt loam. Subsoil lay beneath Fill 4.

A total of 979 artifacts were recovered from Feature 14 contexts and 133 artifacts were recovered from Feature 22 contexts (Table 18). As seen below, the fill soils from both features are of mixed temporal affiliations, with artifacts dating from the late 18th century and continuing into the 20th century.

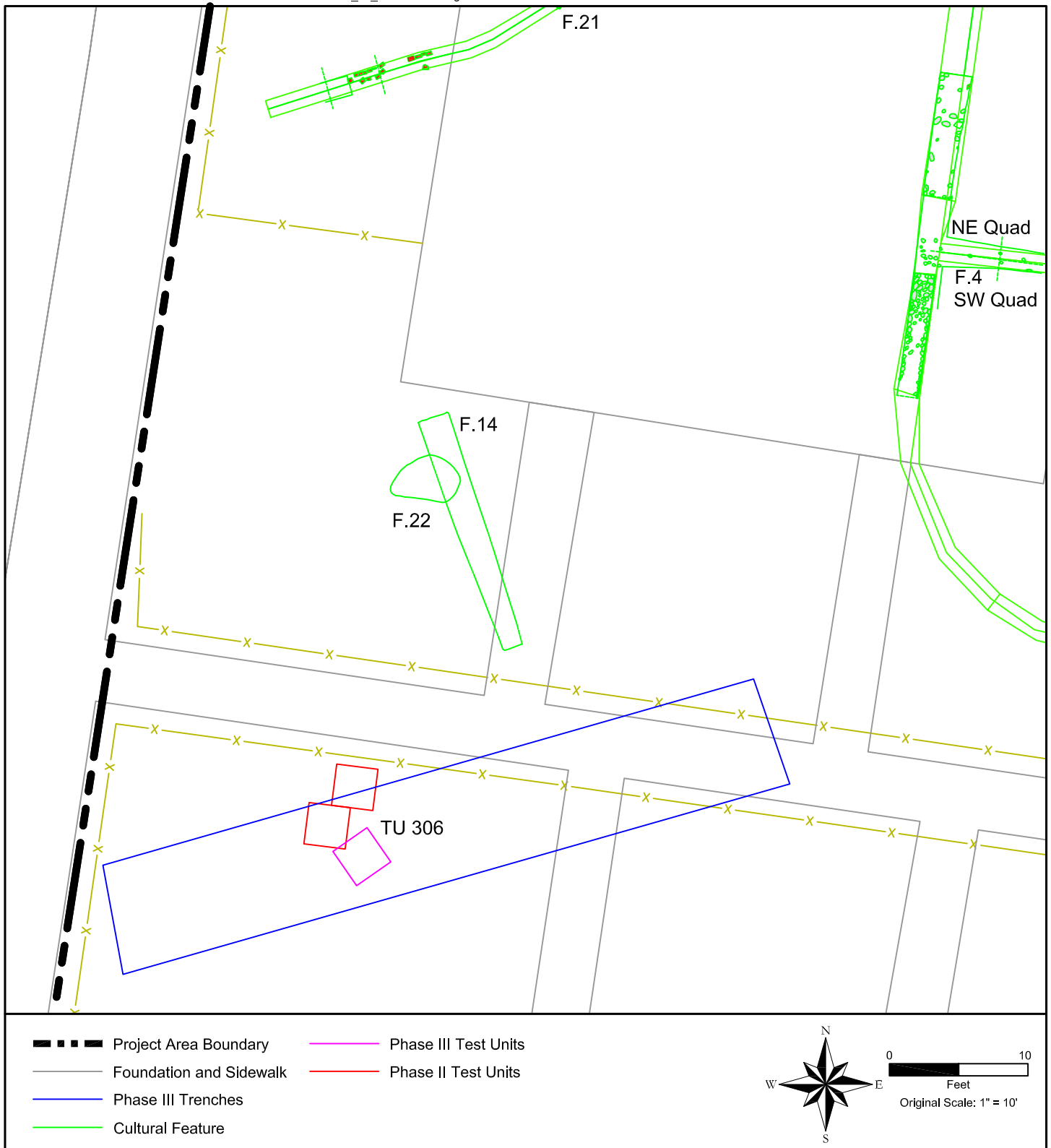


Figure 86
Feature 14 and 22 Plan

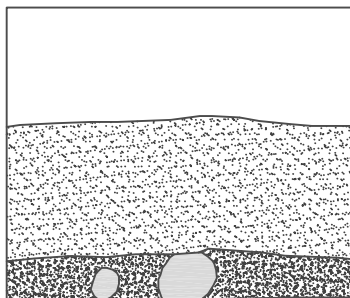


Figure 87: Feature 14 Plan

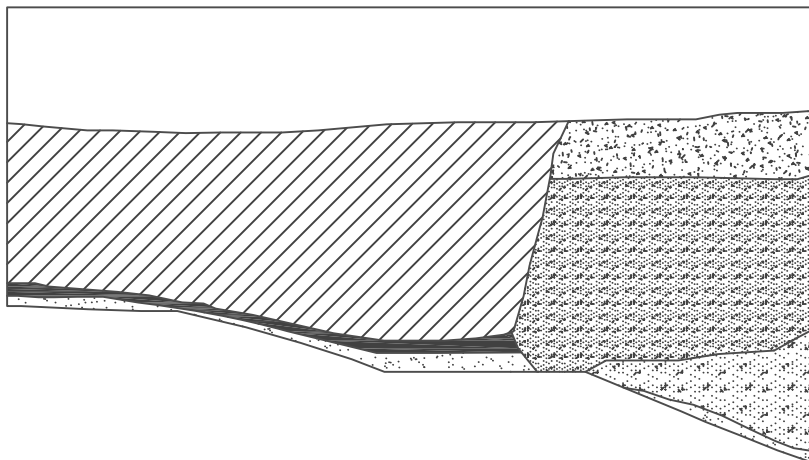


Figure 88: Feature 14 South Profile

Feature 14



Feature 22



Feature 4, Fill 1: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 6/6 yellowish silty clay with charcoal flecking



Feature 4, Fill 2: 10 3/1 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam with charcoal inclusions



Feature 22, Fill 1: 10YR 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silt loam mixed with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam with charcoal and brick flecking



Feature 22, Fill 2 and Fill 3: 10YR 3/2 silty clay with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown and 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown clay



Feature 22, Fill 4: 10YR 2/1 black silt loam



Feature 4: Clay lining



B: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 89

Feature 14 South Profile and Feature 22 North/West Profile



Figure 90: Feature 22 North Profile

Table 18: Artifacts Recovered from Features 14 and 22

Artifact Description	Feature 14			Feature 22			
	Quadrant 3			Southeast Quadrant			
	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Feature Fill 4
Ceramics							
hard paste porcelain	5					1	
pearlware (1780-1830)	17				2	1	
whiteware (1820-1900+)	21			2	3		
ironstone (1840-1900+)	2				1	1	
refined white earthenware	4			4		1	
yellowware (1830-1940)	1						
redware	5			1			
stoneware	1	1					

Table 18 (continued)

Artifact Description	Feature 14			Feature 22			
	Quadrant 3			Southeast Quadrant			
	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Feature Fill 4
Glass							
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	63	9		4	2	1	6
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	1						
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	3	1					
bottle, bottle/jar, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)					2	1	
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	473	51		4	12	8	
bottle, clear selenium (1911-1930)					6	1	
unidentified glass	46	7		9	1	2	
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	1			1		1	
windowpane, soda (pre-1864)	1				1		
Metal							
copper wire	2						
drill bit		1					
nail, wrought	55	7		3	1	5	
nail, cut (post-1790)	22	10	4	1	6	4	2
nail, wire (post-1890)	25	6	2			3	4
unidentified brass					2		
unidentified ferrous metal	26	10		3	2		
wire	2						
Miscellaneous							
bone	10		1				
brick**	46	25	2	1	7	2	5
coal**	2						
Miscellaneous							
mortar**						2	
oyster shell**	6						
plastic**	1						
slag							1
Prehistoric							
quartz primary reduction flake	1						
Total Features 14 and 22	842	128	9	33	48	34	18

* automatic bottle machine ** discarded

The recovery of 20th-century glass fragments from Fills 1-3 within Features 14 and Fills 1-3 in Feature 22 indicate those soils were deposited after 1907. The recovery of wire nails from Fill 4 of Feature 14 and Fills 3 and 4 from Feature 22 indicate an infilling of those levels after 1890. Based on these artifacts, the features were likely infilled in the early 20th century. Feature 22 was interpreted as a pit feature of unknown function or purpose that likely originated during the 20th century; based on its intrusion into Feature 14, Feature 22 post-dates Feature 14. Feature 14 was interpreted as a brick-lined trough of unknown function and temporal affiliation; however, based on its location on the block, Feature 14 may have been associated with the dwelling shown on the 1865 United States Quartermaster Map (see Figure 4).

Feature 15

Feature 15 was identified in the northcentral portion of the block, just south of the northernmost Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was located at the end of a modern utility trench and determined to be the footprint of the gas meter for the former building. As it was modern, no additional action was taken in association with Feature 15.

Feature 16

Feature 16 was identified in the north-central portion of the project area (see Figure 32). The feature was approximately 69 feet long and 1.75 feet wide and oriented perpendicular to N. Patrick Street, terminating near the eastern project area boundary; the feature was not present along the entirety of its length (Figure 91). Feature 16 ran beneath the former northcentral Ramsey Homes building and was disturbed by the building's western and eastern foundation walls. The portions of the feature outside the foundation walls were more disturbed than the portion of the feature inside the foundation footprint. The feature was sampled through the excavation of four trenches (Trenches 1-4).

Feature 16 - Trench 1

Trench 1 measured approximately 2 feet in length and was excavated in the western portion of the feature, west of the Ramsey Homes building's western foundation wall (Figure 92). Feature 16 in Trench 1 appeared to be slightly disturbed and consisted of a generally shallow U-shaped trench that cut subsoil and was filled with cobbles and a single fill level recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam with brick and charcoal flecking that measured approximately 0.4 feet thick (Figures 93-95).

A total of 56 artifacts were recovered from Trench 2 contexts (Table 19). As seen below, the temporally diagnostic assemblage included four mid-19th- through mid-20th-century ceramics and two post-1790 cut nail fragments.

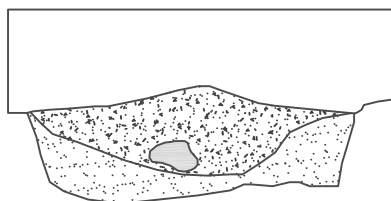


Figure 91: Feature 16 Plan

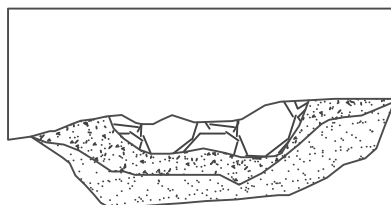


Figure 92: Feature 16 Trench 1 Plan

West



East



Fill 1: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with brick and charcoal flecking



Rubble



B: 2.5 Y 5/4 light olive brown silty clay



Figure 93
Feature 16, Trench 1 West and East Profiles



Figure 94: Feature 16 Trench 1 West Profile



Figure 95: Feature 16 Trench 1 East Profile

Table 19: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 16

Artifact Description	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3		Trench 4
	Feature Fill	Feature Fill	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill
Ceramics					
kaolin pipe stem					1
pearlware (1780-1830)			1		5
whiteware (1820-1900+)	3	6	4		4
refined white earthenware					3
yellowware (1830-1940)	1				1
refined redware (1800-1840)					1
redware		1			1
Glass					
bottle, bottle/jar		3	1		7
mirror		5			
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)		1			14
bottle/jar, duraglas (post-1940)					1
unidentified, clear selenium (1911-1930)		6			
unidentified glass	3	11	1	1	15
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)					3
Metal					
ferrous metal handle					1
lead bird shot					1
nail, wrought		7	2		
nail, cut (post-1790)	2	4	1		11
unidentified ferrous metal		2	1		4
Miscellaneous					
aquarium rock**, plastic**, Styrofoam**					16
bone		7			3
brick		1	1		11
coal					3
concrete					2
mortar		1			
oyster shell		1			
slate pencil					1
Prehistoric					
quartz primary reduction flake			1		
quartz biface thinning flake					2
Total Feature 16	9	56	13	1	111

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

Feature 16 - Trench 2

Trench 2 measured approximately 4 feet in length and was excavated in the western portion of Feature 16, inside the foundation of the former Ramsey Homes building, approximately 5.4 feet east of the western foundation wall (Figure 96). Feature 16 in Trench 2 consisted of a generally shallow U-shaped trench that cut subsoil and was filled with cobbles and a single fill level recorded as [2.5Y 4/4] dark gray silt loam (Figures 97-99). The feature in Trench 2 was shallower on its western end, where it measured approximately 0.2 feet thick, than it was to the east, where it measured about 0.4 feet thick; the feature also became wider in plan in the eastern end of Trench 2.

An approximately 1-foot diameter, 0.8-foot deep hole was observed within the central portion of the trench, cutting subsoil, at the base of the feature fill (Figure 100). The hole was not visible at the surface of the feature or within the feature fill during excavation and consisted of the same soils as the surrounding feature fill, with no observable stratigraphic breaks within it. This indicates the hole is likely contemporaneous with the construction and infilling of Feature 16. As the feature dives in elevation immediately to the east of the hole, the hole may represent an error in excavation during the initial construction of the feature.



Figure 96: Feature 16 Trench 2 Plan

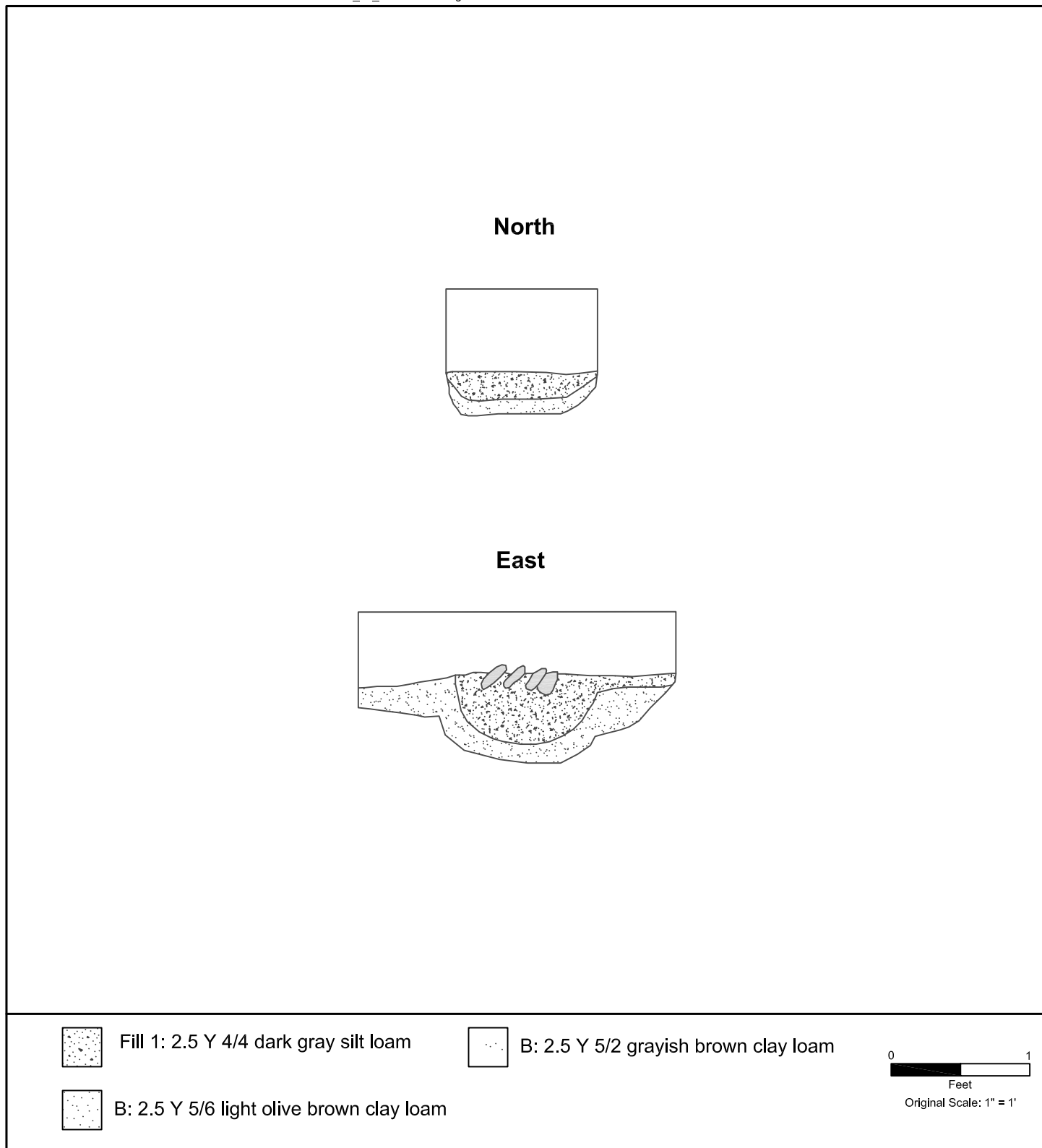


Figure 97
Feature 16, Trench 2 North and East Profiles



Figure 98: Feature 16 Trench 2 East Profile



Figure 99: Feature 16 Trench 2 West Profile



Figure 100: Feature 16 Trench 2 Hole

A total of 56 artifacts were recovered from Trench 2 (see Table 19). As seen below, the temporally diagnostic assemblage included domestic and architectural artifacts dating from the early 19th century into the 20th century. Seven shards of 20th-century glass were recovered from Trench 2, indicating the feature dates to the 20th century.

Feature 16 - Trench 3

Trench 3 measured approximately 2 feet in length and was excavated in the western portion of Feature 16, inside the foundation of the former Ramsey Homes building, approximately 11.6 feet east of the western foundation wall (Figure 101). Feature 16 in Trench 2 consisted of a generally shallow U-shaped trench that cut subsoil and was filled with cobbles and two fill levels; Fill 2 was only present in the western portion of Trench 3 (Figures 102-104). Fill 1 was about 0.3-0.4 feet thick and recorded as [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown silty clay loam with brick and charcoal flecking and Fill 2 was about 0.4 feet thick and recorded as [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay loam.

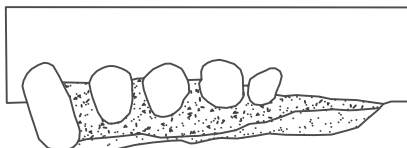


Figure 101: Feature 16 Trench 3 Plan

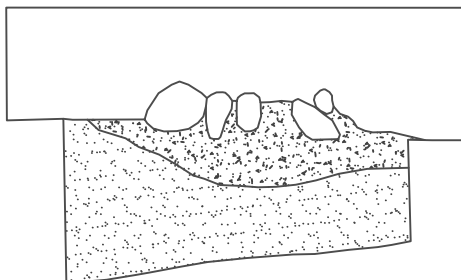


Figure 102: Feature 16 Trench 3 West Profile

East



West



Fill 1: 2.5 Y 4/3 olive brown silty loam with
brick and charcoal flecking



B: 2.5 Y 5/4 light olive brown silty clay

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 103
Feature 16, Trench 3 East and West Profiles



Figure 104: Feature 16 Trench 3 East Profile

Thirteen artifacts were recovered from Fill 1 in Trench 3 and one artifact was recovered from Fill 2 (see Table 19). As seen, the temporally diagnostic assemblage from Fill 1 included domestic and architectural artifacts dating to the late 18th/19th century with no definitively 20th century artifacts; one quartz primary reduction flake dating to an unknown prehistoric period was also recovered. Fill 2 yielded a single fragment of temporally nondiagnostic glass.

Feature 16 - Trench 4

Trench 2 measured approximately 5.5 feet in length and was excavated in the eastern portion of Feature 16, east of and adjacent to the eastern foundation of the former Ramsey Homes building (Figure 105). Feature 16 in Trench 4 was more disturbed than Trenches 2 and 3 and consisted of a generally shallow U-shaped trench that cut subsoil and was filled with cobbles and an approximately 0.4-foot thick fill level recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam with brick and charcoal flecking.

A total of 111 artifacts were recovered from Trench 4 contexts (see Table 19). As seen, the assemblage was temporally mixed, consisting of domestic and architectural artifacts dating from the late 18th century and into the 20th century, with about 29% (n=31) of the assemblage definitively dating to the 20th century; two quartz biface thinning flakes dating to an unknown prehistoric period were also recovered.



Figure 105: Feature 16 Trench 4 Plan

Feature 16 - Preliminary Interpretations

Feature 16 is interpreted as a ditch used to facilitate drainage on the property. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the site was poorly drained and prone to inundation during moderate to heavy rain events during the Phase III fieldwork, indicating it was also likely historically poorly drained. Based on the temporally diagnostic artifacts in the recovered assemblage, the feature appears to date to the 20th century. It is possible the feature predates the 20th century and the later artifacts are intrusive and associated with the disturbances to the feature, likely from the construction of the former Ramsey Homes building; however, this is speculative.

Feature 17

Feature 17 was identified southeast of the northcentral Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was generally circular and measured about 4 feet in diameter at its maximum extents (Figures 106 and 107). The feature was divided into quadrants, and the southeastern quadrant was excavated and screened for artifacts.

Four fill levels were identified in pockets within the feature, underlying and overlying each other in various portions of the feature (Figure 108). Fill 1 was recorded as [10YR 2/1] black silty clay loam mixed with pockets of [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam. Fill 2 was recorded as [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam. Fill 3 was recorded as [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. Fill 4 was recorded as [N 3/] very dark gray clay loam mixed with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay.

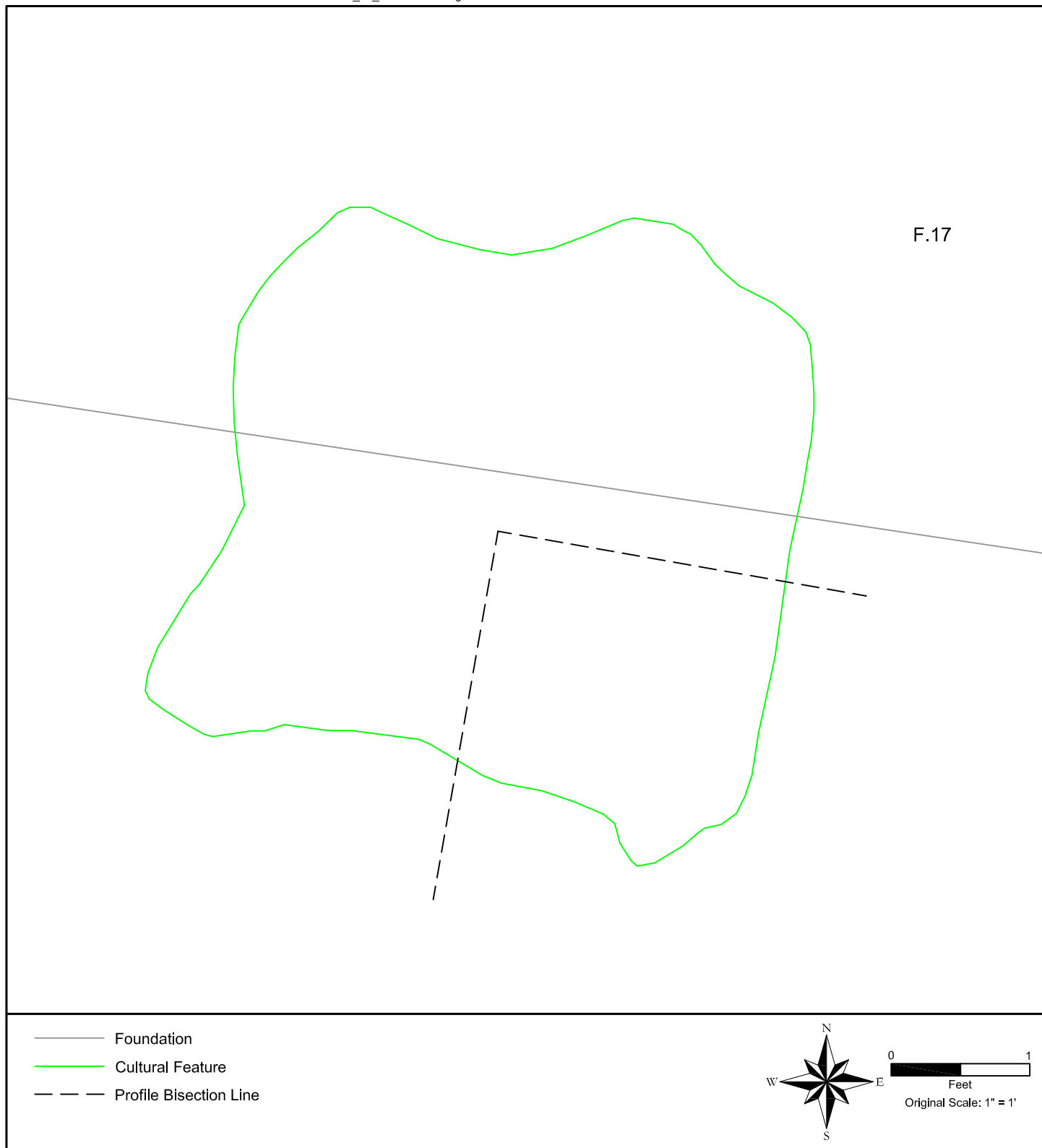


Figure 106
Feature 17 Plan



Figure 107: Feature 17 Plan



Figure 108: Feature 17 West Profile

A total of 190 artifacts were recovered from Feature 17 (Table 20). As seen, the assemblage from the feature includes a mix of 18th- through 20th-century artifacts, with definitively 20th-century glass recovered from Fills 1 and 2 and post-1890 nails recovered from Fill 4. Based on these artifacts, the fills within the feature were likely deposited in the 20th century.

Table 20: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 17

Artifact Description	Southeast Quadrant			
	Feature Fill 1	Feature Fill 2	Feature Fill 3	Feature Fill 4
Ceramics				
kaolin pipe stem	1	1		
hard paste porcelain	2			
pearlware (1780-1830)	5		1	3
whiteware (1820-1900+)	4	1		
ironstone (1840-1900+)				1
refined white earthenware	1			1
redware			1	
stoneware sewer pipe	1			
Glass				
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	17	8		7
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, (ABM)* (post-1907)	49	6		
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	2	1		
unidentified glass	7	1		3
Metal				
ferrous metal crown bottle cap (post-1890)		4		
nail, wrought				2
nail, cut (post-1790)	2			
nail, wire (post-1890)	2			2
unidentified brass	1			
unidentified ferrous metal	1			
unidentified lead				1
Miscellaneous				
brick**	6	1		
mortar**	35	6	1	2
Total Feature 17	136	29	3	22

*automatic bottle machine

**discarded

Based on the jumbled nature of the fill soils within the feature, the feature does not appear to be cultural; rather, it presents as bioturbation associated with the former location of a small tree or shrub and is likely associated with landscaping during the Ramsey Homes occupation(s) of the site. Regardless if the feature is natural or cultural, it postdates the period of significance for the site based on the recovered artifact assemblage.

Feature 18

Feature 18 was identified in the eastern northcentral portion of the site, approximately 19 feet south of Feature 16, east of the southeastern foundation wall of the former northcentral Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was about 20 feet long and between 0.7 and 1.0 foot wide and ran parallel to Feature 16, perpendicular to N. Patrick Street (Figure 109). Feature 18 appeared to be more ephemeral or disturbed in its eastern end than its western end. The feature was investigated with a trench (Trench 1) measuring approximately 8 feet in length excavated in the western end of the feature.



Figure 109: Feature 18 Plan

The feature in Trench 1 consisted of a shallow ditch filled with a single fill measuring approximately 0.1 to 0.2 feet thick and recorded as [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loam with charcoal and brick flecking (Figures 110 and 111). The feature was shallower in its eastern profile than its west, though both were generally shallow.

A total of 44 artifacts were recovered from Feature 18 contexts (Table 21). Based on the recovered assemblage the feature appears to date to the mid-to-late 18th century/19th century.



Figure 110: Feature 18 Trench 1 West Profile



Figure 111: Feature 18 Trench 1 East Profile

Table 21: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 18

Artifact Description	Feature Fill
Ceramics	
creamware (1762-1820)	5
pearlware (1775-1810)	9
refined white earthenware	3
redware	1
Glass	
bead	1
bottle/jar	1
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	9
unidentified glass	3
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	1
Metal	
nail, cut (post-1790)	2
Miscellaneous	
bone	4
brick**	1
coal**	3
mortar**	1
Total Feature 18	44

** discarded

Feature 18 is interpreted as a ditch used to facilitate drainage on the property. It is possible the drainage ditch is associated with the Civil War-era military occupation of the site; however, it is also possible it is associated with one of the various domestic occupations that predated or immediately postdated the military occupation.

Feature 19

Feature 19 was identified in the northcentral portion of the site near Features 17 and 19 and presented in the field as a small amorphic stain and assigned a feature number (see Figure 32). However, as the feature was being cleaned for documentation its edges became less defined and disappeared. As the stain was ephemeral and did not cut subsoil, it was determined to be remnant Apb soils in a natural declivity and not a cultural feature.

Feature 20

Feature 20 was identified in the northwestern portion of the project area, southwest of the northernmost Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was circular and measured 1.2 feet north-south by 1.0-foot east-west (Figure 112). The feature was bisected on a north-south axis and the eastern half was excavated. The feature consisted of a single

fill level that measured about 1.5 feet in thickness and recorded as [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loam.



Figure 112: Feature 20 Plan

A total of 17 artifacts were recovered from the feature (Table 22). As seen, approximately 40% (n=7) of the artifacts definitively date to the 20th century.

Feature 20 was determined to be the remnants of STP 31 from the 2016 Phase I/II investigation, infilled with the spoils from the STP and the overburden fill stratum identified in the vicinity during that investigation.

Table 22: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 20

Artifact Description	East Bisection
	Feature Fill
Ceramics	
redware	1
Glass	
tableware	1
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1910)	3
Metal	
aluminum crown cap (post-1890)	1
copper alloy Indian head coin (post-1863)	1
pull tab (post-1962)**	1
Miscellaneous	
clam shell**	1
mortar**	3
oyster shell**	1
plastic**	4
Total Feature 20	17

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

Feature 23

Feature 23 was identified in the central portion of the project area, just south of the former northcentral Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). In plan, the feature was generally barbell-shaped, measuring about 4.5 feet east-west by 1.7 feet north-south at its maximum dimensions, with an area of disturbance in its approximate center (Figure 113). The western portion of the feature appeared to have red clay lining the interior edge of the feature's western side. The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the northern half was excavated.

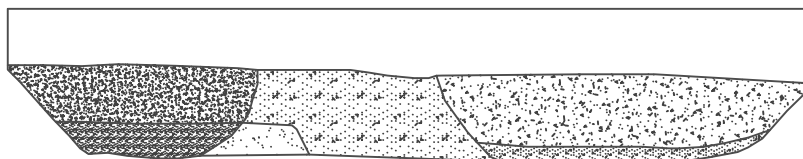
The feature consisted of five fill levels; however, due to similarities in the color and texture of the feature fills, the soils were excavated as a single level in the field, and only after the feature dried out were the fills able to be differentiated in the profile (Figures 113 and 114). Fill 1 occupied the upper portion of the western side of the feature and was recorded as [7.5YR 4/2] brown clay loam with 25% charcoal flecking measuring about 0.35 feet thick. Fill 2 underlay Fill 1 in the western portion of the feature and was recorded as a charcoal lens about 0.1 feet thick. Fills 1 and 2 cut Fill 3 in the center portion of the feature (Figures 114 and 115), which was approximately 0.4 feet thick and recorded as [7.5YR 4/3] brown silty clay.



Figure 113: Feature 23 Plan



Figure 114: Feature 23 North Profile



Fill 1: 7.5 YR 4/2 brown clay loam with 25% charcoal flecking



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



Fill 2: Charcoal lens



Fill 5: 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown clay loam



Fill 3: 7.5 YR 4/3 brown silty clay



B: 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown clay loam



Figure 115
Feature 23 South Profile

Fill 4 occupied the upper portion of the eastern side of the feature and was recorded as [7.5YR 4/2] brown clay loam with 25% charcoal flecking measuring about 0.3 feet thick. Fill 5 underlay Fill 4 and was recorded as [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam. Similar to Fills 1 and 2, Fills 4 and 5 appear to cut Fill 3. The subsoil was recorded as [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam and appeared to be heat altered in portions of the western side of the feature.

Sixty artifacts were recovered from the fills of Feature 23 (Table 23). As seen below, approximately 42% (n=25) of the recovered assemblage consisted of post-1910 glass fragments. Other temporally diagnostic artifacts included an earthenware marble (1750s-1930s), four sherds of whiteware (1820-1900+), one fragment of clear manganese glass (1880-1915), and nine post-1790 cut nails.

Table 23: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 23

Artifact Description	Feature 23
	North Bisection
	Feature Fills 1-5
Ceramics	
earthenware marble (1750s-1930s)	1
whiteware (1820-1900+)	4
Glass	
tableware	1
bottle, clear manganese (1880-1915)	1
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1910)	25
unidentified glass	3
Metal	
brass .22 caliber cartridge casing	1
nail, wrought	6
nail, cut (post-1790)	9
unidentified ferrous metal	9
Total Feature 23	60

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

The western and eastern portions of Feature 23 appeared to be similar in their shape (circular and bowl shaped, cutting subsoil) and depth (approximately 0.5 feet deep to subsoil), suggesting the two sides were contemporaneously excavated. As Fills 1 and 2 and Fills 4 and 5 cut the central fill (Fill 3), the western and eastern sides postdate the central portion of the feature. Although the fills were excavated as a single level, some speculation on the date of the feature is possible. Based on the definitively 20th-century glass in the

recovered assemblage, the feature likely dates to the 20th century. Logically, if the 20th-century glass originated from the central portion of the feature, then the two sides would also date to the 20th century, as the two sides cut the center. If the glass originated from one of the sides only, then the feature would still likely date to the 20th century, as the two sides appear to have been contemporaneously excavated, based on their composition.

Based on bowl shape of the feature, the charcoal within it, and the heat altered subsoil in the western portion of the feature, Feature 23 is interpreted as the remnants of two fire pits. It is unknown if the feature served a more utilitarian function, aside from heat.

Feature 24

Feature 24 was identified immediately adjacent to and east of Feature 23 (see Figure 32). This feature was circular to ovate in plan, measuring approximately 1.75 feet east-west by about 1.4 north-south and contained a high quantity of charcoal at its surface (Figure 116). Heat altered soils were visible along the western edge of the feature. The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated.

The stratigraphic profile of the feature consisted of a thin layer of charcoal less than 0.1 feet thick overlying a single fill level recorded as [5YR 4/4] reddish brown clay loam that measured about 0.2 feet thick (Figures 117 and 118). The feature was shallow but appeared generally bowl shaped.

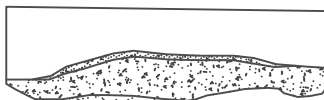
Only two artifacts, two wire nails (post-1890), were recovered from Feature 24 contexts, indicating the feature dates to the late 19th/20th century. Based on its characteristics, Feature 24 presents as a fire pit. The proximity to Feature 23 suggests the two features are likely associated.



Figure 116: Feature 24 Plan



Figure 117: Feature 24 North Profile



Fill 1: Charcoal Lense



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



Fill 2: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay loam



Figure 118
Feature 24 North Profile

Feature 25

Feature 25 was identified in the east-central project area, southeast of the north-central Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was generally circular and measured approximately 1.25 feet in diameter. Based on the characteristics of the feature and its location within the site, Feature 25 was determined to be a remnant posthole of the former fencing that surrounded the Ramsey Homes buildings/lots infilled with the overburden fill soils; the fenceposts were set in concrete of a similar diameter to that of Feature 25. As the feature was modern, no further action was taken in association with Feature 25.

Feature 26

Feature 26 was identified in the southeastern portion of the project area, southeast of the southernmost former Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was circular to ovate in plan, measuring approximately 1.2 feet north-south by about 0.9 east-west and contained a high quantity of brick rubble at its surface (Figure 119). The feature was bisected along a north-south axis and the western half was excavated.

The feature consisted of a single fill level recorded as [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam with 40% brick (Figures 120 and 121).

Eleven artifacts were recovered from Feature 26 contexts. The assemblage consisted of one sherd of undecorated pearlware (1780-1830), four fragments of post-1864 lime soda windowpane glass, one shard of pale aqua glass of unidentified manufacturing technology, and five fragments of brick weighing 453 grams. Based on these artifacts, the feature appears to date to the mid-late 19th century or 20th century.

Based on the characteristics of the feature, Feature 26 is interpreted as the remnant bottom of a posthole. The feature was identified in the vicinity of the sutlers' building shown on the 1865 Quartermaster Map (see Figure 4) and may be associated with that building and the military occupation of the site; however, it is equally possible the feature could be associated with any one of the subsequent occupations of the project area.

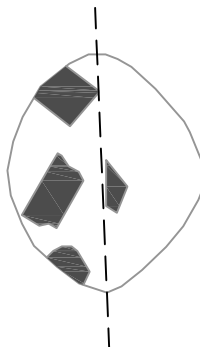


Figure 119: Feature 26 Plan

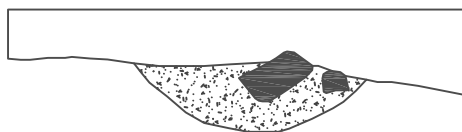


Figure 120: Feature 26 East Profile

Plan



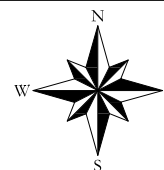
Profile



- Cultural Feature
- - - Profile Bisection Line



Fill 1: 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam with 40% brick



0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 121
Feature 26 Plan & East Profile

Feature 27

Feature 27 was identified in the southeastern portion of the site, east of the southernmost former Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature consisted of four circular features (Features 27-1, 27-2, 27-3, and 27-4) in a line that appeared to be related.

Feature 27-1

Feature 27-1 was identified approximately 61 feet north of Feature 26. In plan, the feature was circular to ovate, measuring approximately 1.2 feet north-south by about 1.0 feet east-west, and consisted of cobbles and brick fragments (Figures 122 and 123). The feature was bisected along a north-south axis and the western half was excavated. The feature consisted of a single fill level measuring approximately 0.3 feet thick and recorded as [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay loam (see Figure 122; Figure 124). The fill included a high quantity of brick fragments, some of which were pushed into the underlying subsoil.

Aside from 1,043 grams of brick fragments, no artifacts were recovered from Feature 27-1 contexts.

Feature 27-2

Feature 27-2 was identified approximately 14 feet to the southwest of Feature 27-1. In plan, the feature was circular to ovate, measuring approximately 0.8 feet north-south by about 0.6 feet east-west, and consisted of cobbles and brick fragments (Figures 125 and 126). The feature was bisected along a north-south axis and the western portion was excavated.

The feature consisted of a single fill level measuring approximately 0.45 feet thick and recorded as [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown silty clay loam with 40% brick chunks and 5% brick flecking (see Figure 125; Plate 127). The fill included a high quantity of brick fragments, some of which were pushed into the surrounding subsoil.

A total of 17 artifacts were recovered from Feature 27-2 contexts (Table 24). As seen below, about 76% (n=13) of the assemblage was composed of brick fragments; the remaining artifacts included one sherd of whiteware (1820-1900+), one wrought nail, and two fragments of bone.

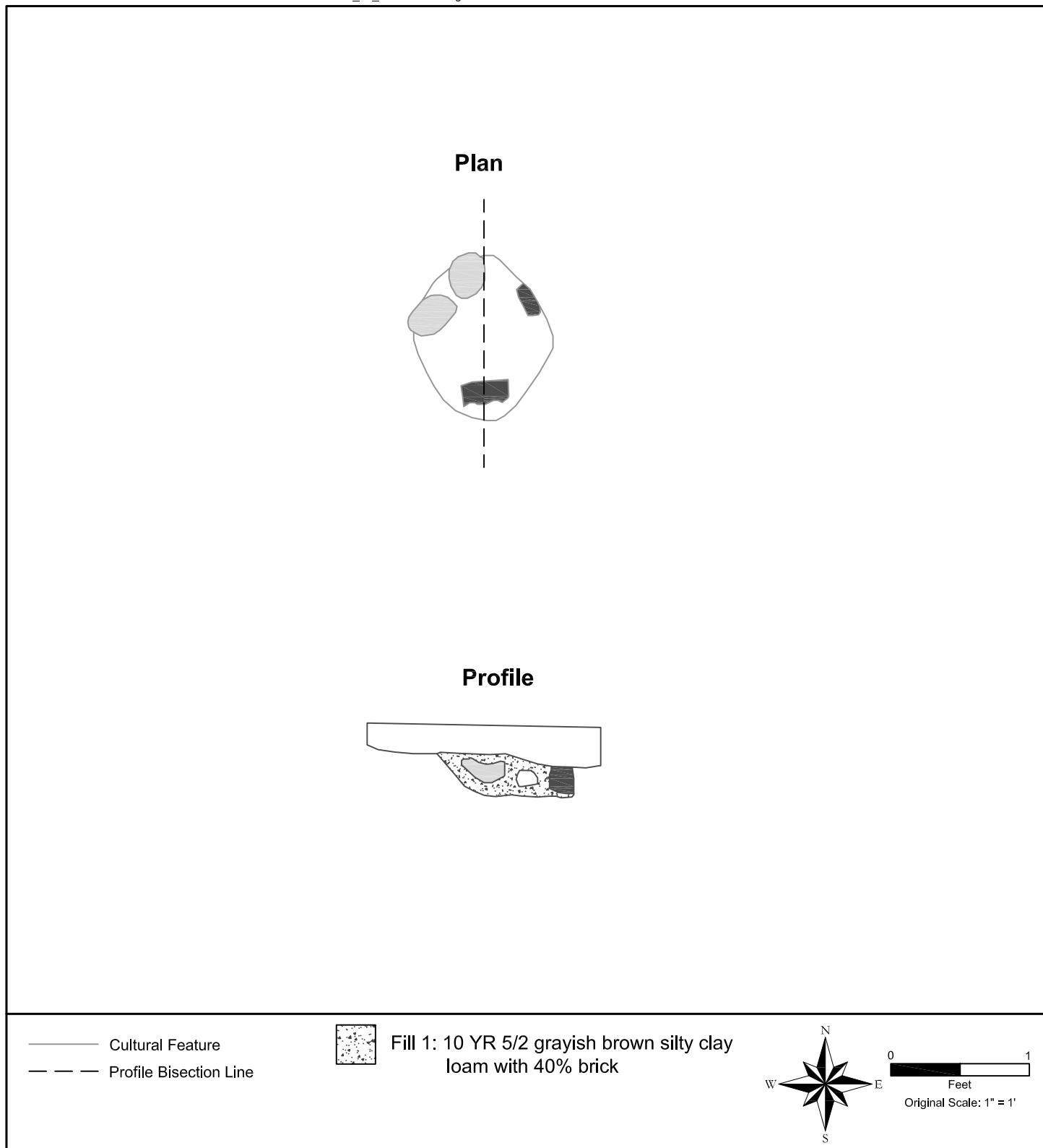


Figure 122
Feature 27-1 Plan & East Profile



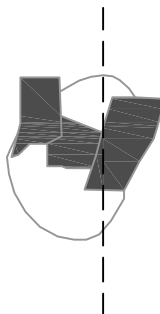
Figure 123: Feature 27-1 Plan



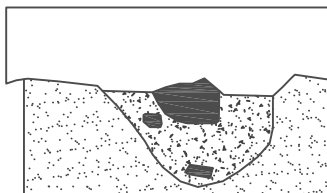
F

Figure 124: Feature 27-1 East Profile

Plan



Profile



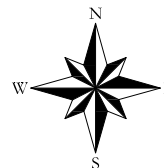
- Cultural Feature
- - - Profile Bisection Line



Feature Fill: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silty clay loam with 40% brick chunks and 5% brick flecking



B: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay



Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 125
Feature 27-2 Plan & East Profile



Figure 126: Feature 27-2 Plan



Figure 127: Feature 27-2 East Profile

Table 24: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 27

Artifact Description	Feature 27-2	Feature 27-3	Feature 27-4
	West Bisection	West Bisection	South Bisection
	Feature Fill	Feature Fill	Feature Fill
Ceramics			
whiteware (1820-1900+)	1		2
Glass			
unidentified glass		1	
Metal			
nail, wrought	1	1	
Miscellaneous			
bone	2	7	
brick**	13		10
Total Feature 27	17	9	12

** discarded

Feature 27-3

Feature 27-3 was identified approximately 15 feet to the south of Feature 27-2. In plan, the feature was ovate, measuring approximately 1.1 feet northeast-southwest by about 0.7 feet northwest-southeast (Figures 128 and 129). Decomposed or burned wood was present in the southeastern portion of the feature and what appeared to be a plow scar was observed running into the northwestern portion of the feature and continuing through it to the south; it appears that the feature cuts the plow scar. The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern portion was excavated.

The feature consisted of a single fill level measuring approximately 0.55 feet thick and recorded as [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown silty clay loam with 40% brick chunks and 5% brick flecking (see Figure 128; Figure 130). The fill included a high quantity of brick fragments, some of which were pushed into the underlying and surrounding subsoil.

A total of nine artifacts were recovered from Feature 27-3 contexts (see Table 24). As seen above, about 78% (n=7) of the assemblage was composed of bone fragments; the remaining artifacts included one wrought nail and one fragment of unidentifiable glass.

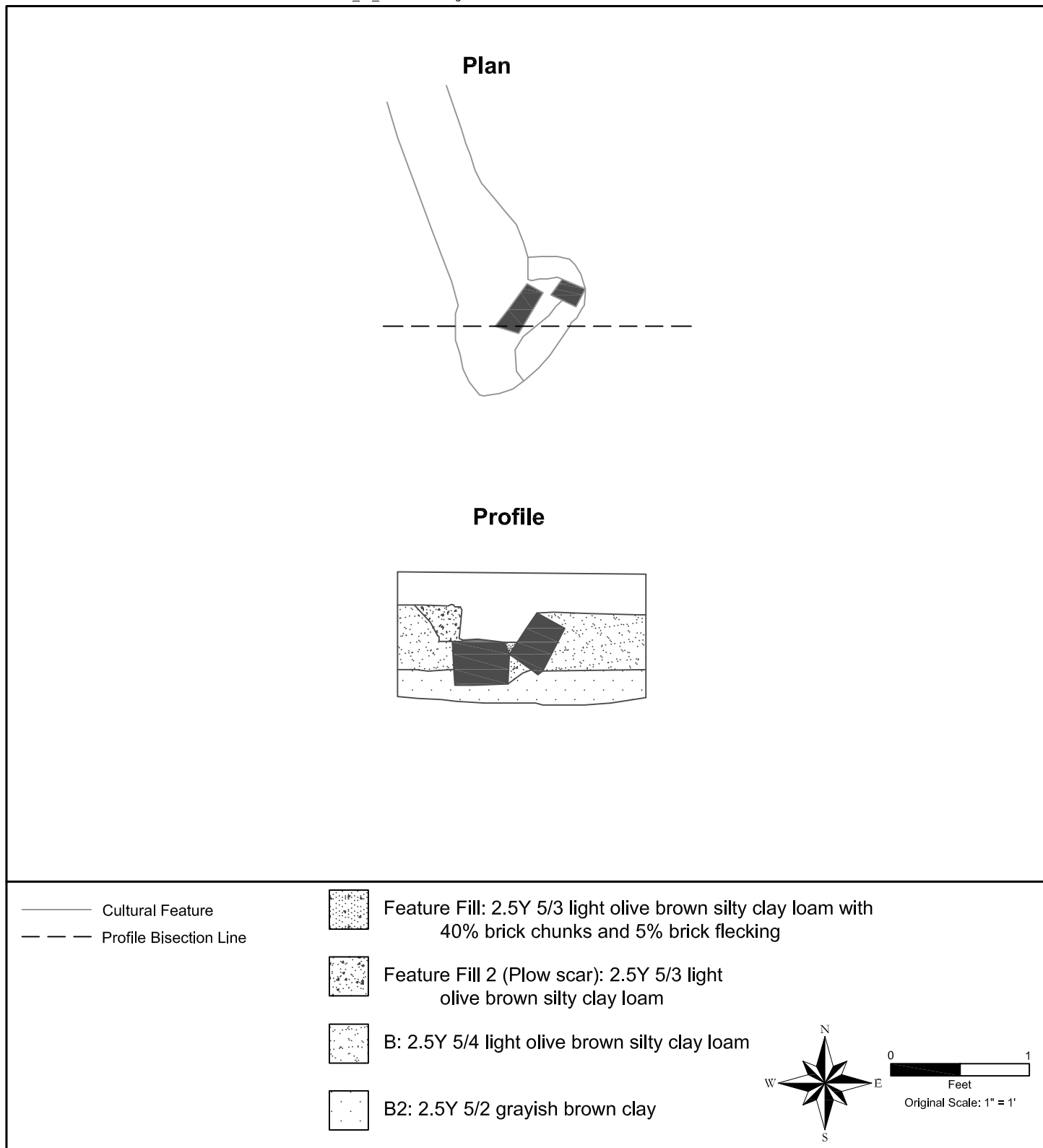


Figure 128
Feature 27-3 Plan and North Profile



Figure 129: Feature 27-3 Plan



Figure 130: Feature 27-3 North Profile

Feature 27-4

Feature 27-4 was identified approximately 10 feet to the south of Feature 27-3 and 21 feet north of Feature 26. In plan, the feature was generally circular, measuring approximately 1.2 feet east-west by about 0.9 feet north-south (Figures 131 and 132). The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern portion was excavated.

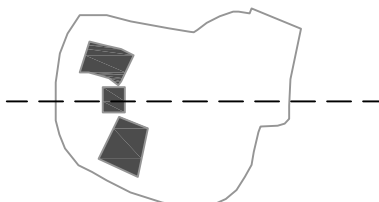
The feature consisted of a single fill level measuring approximately 0.65 feet thick and recorded as [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown silty clay loam with brick chunks and brick and charcoal flecking (see Figure 131; Figure 133). The fill included a high quantity of brick fragments, some of which were pushed into the underlying and surrounding subsoil.

A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from Feature 27-4 contexts (see Table 24). As seen above, about 83% (n=10) of the assemblage was composed of brick fragments; the remaining artifacts included two sherds of whiteware (1820-1900+).

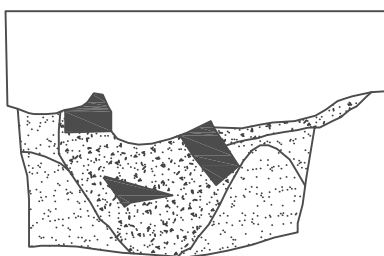
Preliminary Interpretations

Features 27-1, 27-2, 27-3, and 27-4 are interpreted as the remnant bottoms of four postholes. Based on their association with each other, and with Feature 26, the postholes may represent the location of a former fence line or possibly one side of a former enclosure. The feature was identified in the vicinity of the sutlers' building shown on the 1865 Quartermaster Map (see Figure 4) and may be associated with that building and the Civil War military occupation of the site; however, it is equally possible the features could be associated with any one of the previous or subsequent occupations of the project area in the 19th or 20th century, based on the recovered assemblages.

Plan



Profile



- Cultural Feature
- - - Profile Bisection Line



Feature Fill: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silty clay loam with brick chunks and charcoal flecking



B: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty clay

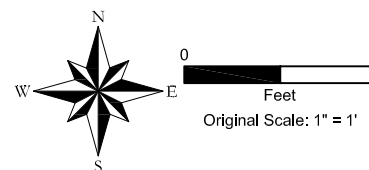


Figure 131
Feature 27-4 Plan and North Profile



Figure 132: Feature 27-4 Plan



Figure 133: Feature 27-4 North Profile

Feature 28

Feature 28 was identified in the southern portion of the site, north of the northeast corner of the southernmost Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was generally oval, measuring 3.8 feet north-south by 2.6 feet east-west at its maximum extents, and contained soils recorded as [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty clay loam (Plate 85), which was a similar color to the Apb stratum recorded within the site during the 2016 investigation. As the edges of the feature were being cleaned to better define its limits, it proved to be shallow and disappeared. Because the feature lacked defined edges, did not cut subsoil, was ephemeral, and was of a similar color to the previously recorded Apb stratum within the site, it was determined to be remnant Apb soils that settled within a natural low spot in the subsoil. As the feature was natural, no further action was taken in association with Feature 28.



Figure 134: Feature 28 Plan

Features 29 and 30

Features 29 and 30 are in the southcentral portion of the project area (see Figure 32). Feature 29 measured between 8 and 10 feet across and approximately 240 feet in length and Feature 30 measured between 8 and 10 across and about 60 feet in length. Both features were oriented generally northwest-southeast, contained similar soils, and appeared to be similar in composition.

An approximately 1.5-foot-wide trench was hand excavated across Feature 30 to determine the function and temporal affiliation of the features. One sherd of redware with an orange-glazed interior and unglazed exterior (1792-1809, Magid, et al. 2003) and one cut nail fragment (post-1790) were recovered from the top of Feature 30, at the interface of the feature with the overlying remnant Apb stratum. Based on the characteristics of the soils within Feature 30 and its stratigraphic profile (Figure 135), the feature was determined to be a relic drainage or paleochannel that was infilled through natural agency. An informal trench was cut through Feature 29 to determine if the deposition within that feature was the same as or similar to Feature 30. The informal trench demonstrated that the soils within Feature 29 were also natural, indicating that the feature was also likely a relic drainage or paleochannel (Figure 136). As Features 29 and 30 were not cultural, no additional action was taken in association with the two features.



Figure 135: Feature 30 South Profile



Figure 136: Feature 29 South Profile

Feature 31

Feature 31 was observed in the southeastern corner of the project area, running parallel to the alley that bounds the eastern side of the study area (see Figure 32). The feature extended to the eastern and southern limits of stripping and measured approximately 6.5 feet north-south by 1.3 to 2.0 feet east-west (Figures 137 and 138).

During cleaning of the feature, the western side cut the subsoil; however, the northern end of the feature was more ephemeral, with no defined edges, and did not cut the subsoil. A trench measuring 0.5 feet in width was hand excavated east-west across the width of the feature, near its center. The trench was excavated in a single cultural level. The feature fill was about 0.25 thick and recorded as [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty loam mottled with 40% [2.5Y 6/6] olive yellow silty clay and 5% [10YR 3/1] very dark gray silty clay loam (Figures 139 and 140).

A total of 81 artifacts were recovered from Feature 31 (Table 25).



Figure 137: Feature 31 Plan

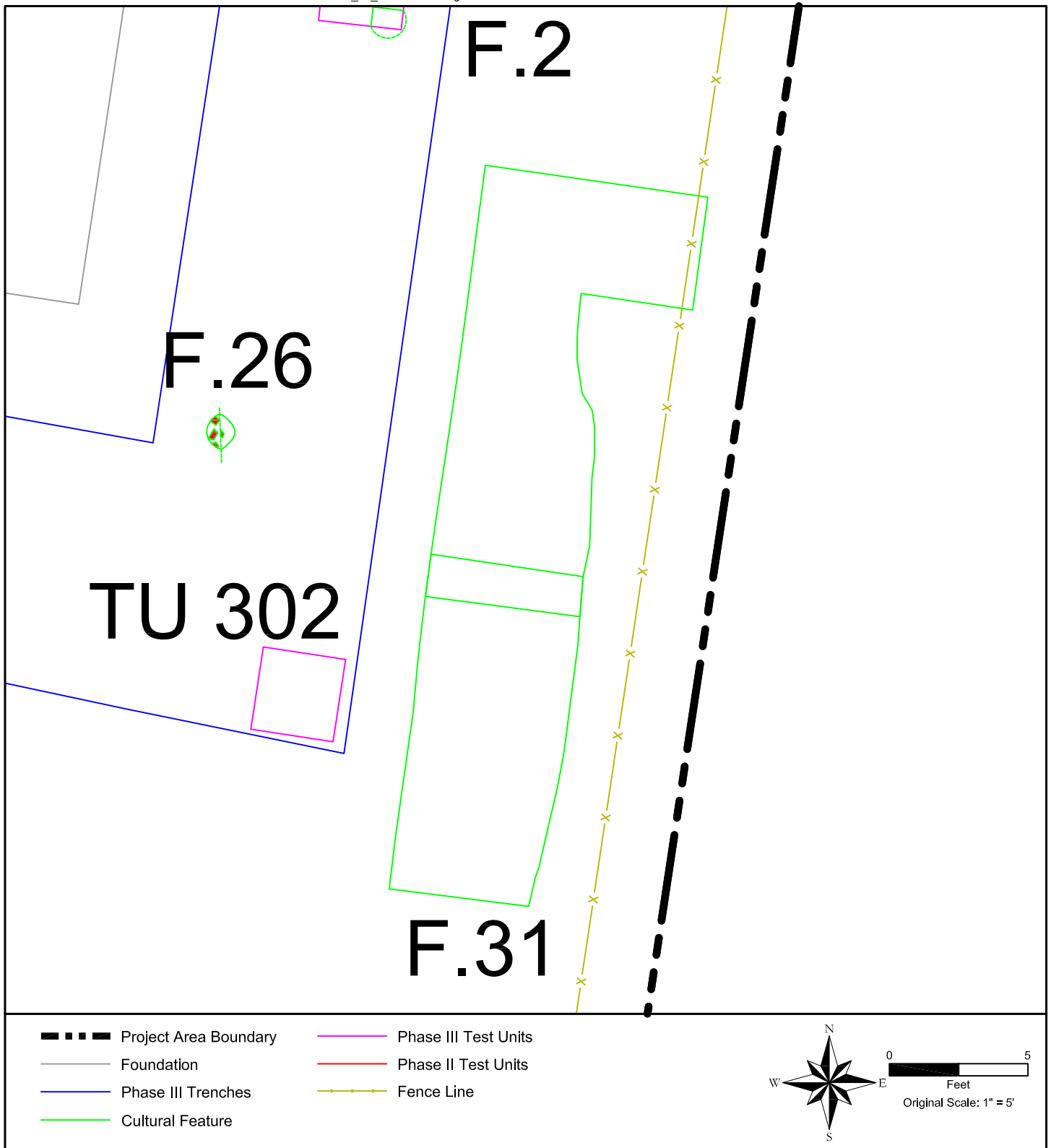
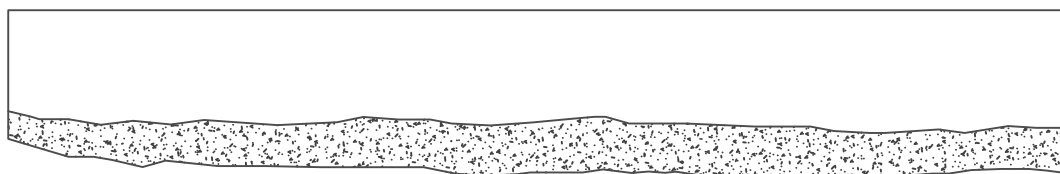


Figure 138
Feature 31 Plan



Feature Fill: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty loam
mottled with 40% 2.5 Y 6/6 olive yellow silty
clay and 5% 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silty
clay loam

0 1
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

Figure 139
Feature 31, Trench 1 South Profile

Table 25: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 31

Artifact Description	Trench 1
	Feature Fill
Ceramics	
kaolin pipe bowl	1
pearlware (1780-1830)	4
whiteware (1820-1860+)	9
refined white earthenware	3
yellowware (1830-1940)	1
stoneware	2
Glass	
bottle, tableware	4
bottle, bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)	17
unidentified glass	9
Metal	
nail, wrought	12
unidentified ferrous metal	3
Miscellaneous	
bone	1
brick**	5
coal**	4
oyster shell**	4
plastic collar stud button (post-late 19 th century)	1
slate	1
Total Feature 31	81

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

As seen above, the assemblage recovered from Feature 31 was temporally mixed, yielding artifacts dating from the late 18th century through the 20th century. The recovery of 20th-century glass indicates the feature postdates 1907 and is modern in affiliation. Based on the feature's location adjacent to a paved alley, the jumbled nature of the fill soils within the feature, and the 20th-century artifacts in the recovered assemblage, Feature 31 was interpreted as disturbances associated with the construction of the alley during construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings in the mid-20th century. As the feature dates to the 20th century, postdating the period of significance for the site, no further action was taken in association with it.

Features 32, 33, 34, and 35

Features 32, 33, 34, and 35 were identified in the western southcentral portion of the project area, southwest of the former southcentral Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The features were all generally circular to ovate in plan and arranged in a square-like pattern, suggesting they are associated.

Feature 32

Feature 32 measured approximately 1.1 feet east-west by 0.8 feet north-south (Figures 140 and 141). Feature 32 was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated and screened for artifacts.

The feature consisted of two fill strata. Fill 1 was surrounded by Fill 2 and measured about 0.5 feet deep by 0.45 feet wide and was recorded as [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam (see Figure 140; Figure 142). Fill 2 measured approximately 0.3 feet wide and 0.25 to 0.35 feet deep and was recorded as [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam.

Five artifacts were recovered from Feature 32, all from the Fill 2 stratum. Fill 2 yielded three sherds of whiteware (1820-1900+) and two fragments of pre-1864 windowpane glass.

Feature 32 presents as a posthole and post mold. Based on the recovered assemblage, though minimal, it is possible the feature dates to the 19th century; however, it is also possible the feature dates to the 20th century, due to the long periods of manufacture and use of whiteware.

Feature 33

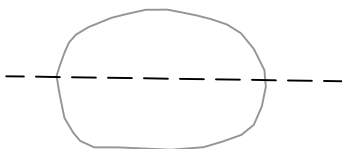
Feature 33 was identified about 4.5 feet east of Feature 32. Feature 33 measured approximately 0.75 feet east-west by 0.9 feet north-south (Figures 143 and 144). A plow scar ran adjacent to the eastern side of the feature. Feature 33 was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated and screened for artifacts. The northern half of the feature was subsequently removed after the southern half, due to a dearth of artifacts in the southern half.

The feature consisted of one fill strata measuring approximately 0.15 feet thick and recorded as [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam (see Figure 143; Figure 145).

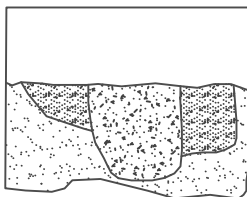
Two artifacts were recovered from Feature 33. The southern half of the feature yielded a single sherd of whiteware (1820-1900+). The northern half of the feature yielded one shard of stoneware.

Feature 33 presents as the remnant bottom of a posthole. Based on the recovered assemblage, though minimal, it is possible the feature dates to the 19th century; however, it is also possible the feature dates to the 20th century, due to the long period of manufacture and use of whiteware and stoneware.

Plan



Profile



— Cultural Feature
 - - - Profile Bisection Line



Fill 1: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam



Fill 2: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam



B: 10YR 5/6 clay loam

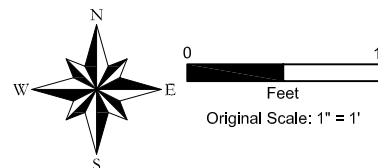


Figure 140
Feature 32 Plan and North Profile



Figure 141: Feature 32 Plan



Figure 142: Feature 32 North Profile

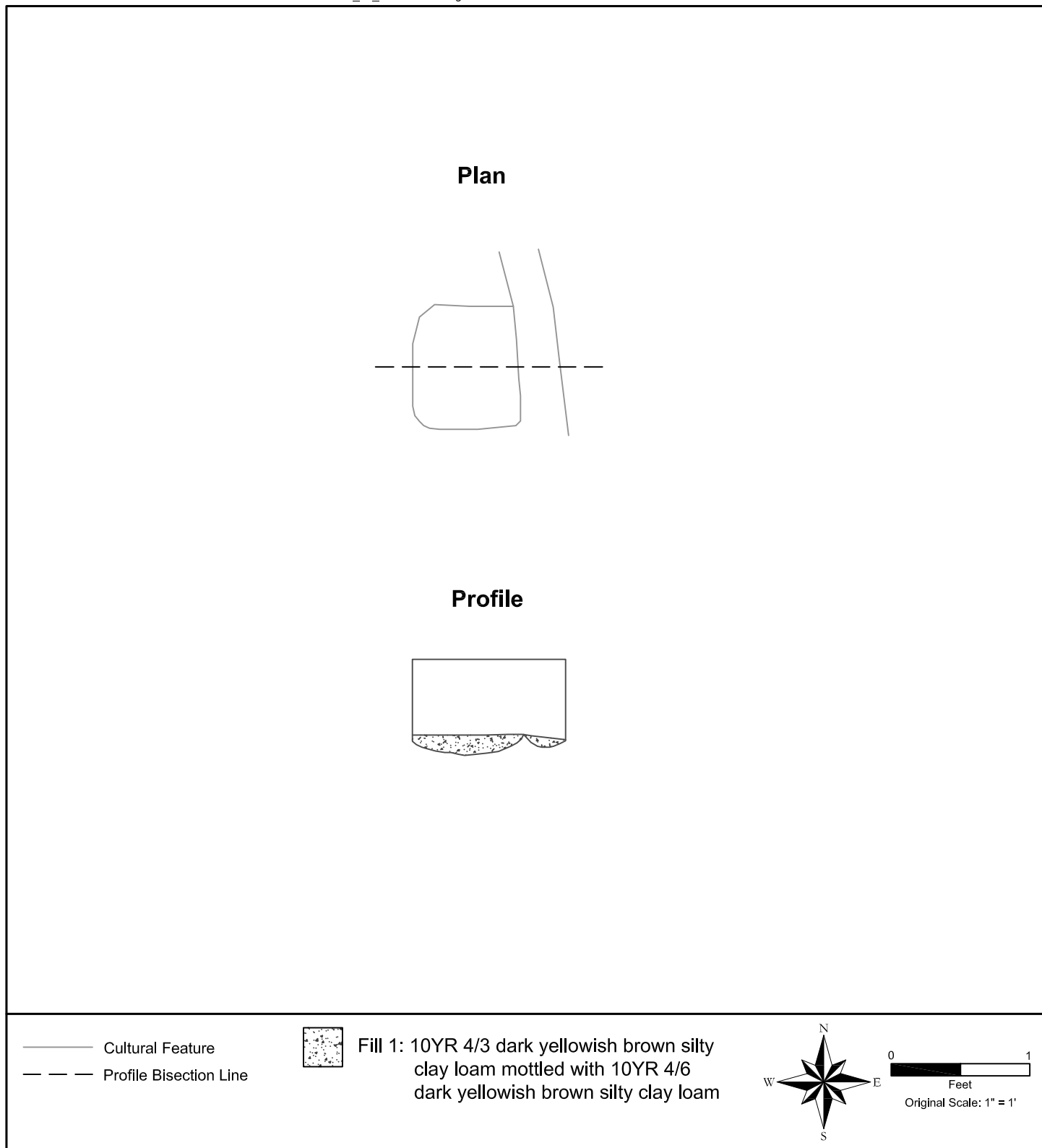


Figure 143
Feature 33 Plan and North Profile



Figure 144: Feature 33 Plan



Figure 145: Feature 33 North Profile

Feature 34

Feature 34 was identified about 6 feet south of Feature 32 and measured approximately 0.8 feet east-west by 0.6 feet north-south (Figures 146 and 147). Feature 34 was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated and screened for artifacts.

The feature consisted of two fill strata. Fill 1 was surrounded by Fill 2 and measured about 0.2 feet deep by 0.5 feet wide and was recorded as [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt loam (see Figure 146; Figure 148). Fill 2 measured approximately 0.25 feet wide and 0.2 feet deep and was recorded as [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty clay loam.

Only one fragment of bone was recovered from the Fill 2 stratum in the south bisection of Feature 34.

Feature 34 is interpreted as a posthole and post mold. No speculation on the temporal affiliation of the feature could be made due to a lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts.

Feature 35

Feature 35 was identified about 5 feet east of Feature 34 and measured approximately 0.8 feet east-west by 0.9 feet north-south (Figures 149 and 150). Feature 35 was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated and screened for artifacts.

The feature consisted of two fill strata. Fill 1 was surrounded by Fill 2 on its southern, western, and northern sides and measured about 0.3 feet deep by 0.5 feet wide and was recorded as [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam (see Figure 56; Figure 151). Fill 2 measured approximately 0.25 feet wide and 0.15 feet deep and was recorded as [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty clay loam.

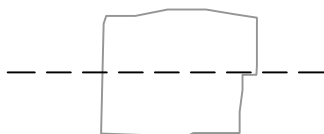
Only one fragment of coke was recovered from the Fill 2 stratum in the south bisection of Feature 35.

Feature 34 is interpreted as a posthole and post mold. No speculation on the temporal affiliation of the feature could be made due to a lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts.

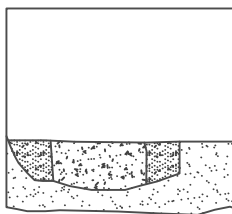
Preliminary Interpretations

Features 32, 33, 34, and 35 are interpreted as post holes, three of which had what appeared to be post molds. Based on their configuration and similarities in composition, the features appear to be associated with each other and may represent the location of a small enclosure of unknown function. A small building is shown in the vicinity of the features on Hopkins 1877 map (see Figure 6), suggesting these features may be associated with that building.

Plan



Profile



—— Cultural Feature
 - - - Profile Bisection Line



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



Fill 2: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt clay loam



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

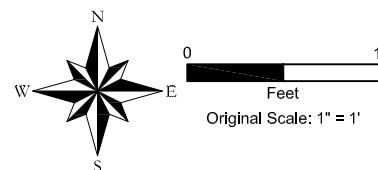


Figure 146
Feature 34 Plan & North Profile

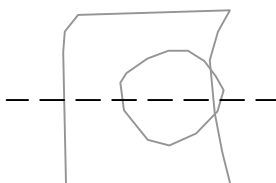


Figure 147: Feature 34 Plan

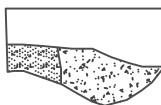


Figure 148: Feature 34 North Profile

Plan



Profile



— Cultural Feature
 - - - Profile Bisection Line



Fill 1: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam



Fill 2: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt clay loam

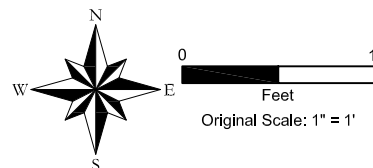


Figure 149
Feature 35 Plan and North Profile



Figure 150: Feature 35 Plan



Figure 151: Feature 35 North Profile

Feature 36

Feature 36 was identified in the western southcentral portion of the project area, southwest of the southcentral Ramsey Homes building, in the vicinity of Features 32-35 (see Figure 32). The feature was generally circular, cut subsoil, and measured approximately 0.5 feet in diameter (Figures 152 and 153). The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated and screened for artifacts.

The feature consisted of a single fill that measured approximately 0.2 feet in depth and recorded as [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loose silty clay loam mixed with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown loose silty clay loam (see Figure 152; Figure 154).

A total of four artifacts were recovered from Feature 36, including: one sherd of refined white earthenware with blue hand painted decoration, one cut nail fragment (post-1790), one bone fragment, and one fragment of slag. While the recovered assemblage suggests Feature 36 is associated with a nearby 19th-century occupation, based on the location of the feature within the site and the nature of the feature soils the feature was determined to be the remnants of STP 11 from the 2016 Phase I/II investigation; the feature soils were unlike those observed in Features 32-35, indicating they were not likely related. As the feature was determined to be modern, no further action was taken in association with it.

Feature 37

Feature 37 was recorded in the western southcentral portion of the project area (see Figure 32). The feature was rectangular in plan and measured approximately 2.5 feet north-south by 1.1 feet east-west (Figures 155 and 156). The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was removed.

The feature consisted of a thin lens of decayed or burnt wood overlying a single fill level recorded as [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown clay loam mottled with [2.5Y 5/4] olive brown clay loam that measured about 0.3 feet thick (see Figure 155; Figure 157). The feature cut subsoil and was generally U-shaped.

Twenty-six artifacts were recovered from the southern bisection of Feature 37 (Table 26). Four sherds of whiteware (1820-1900+), one sherd of ironstone (1840-1900+), and a brass two-piece button United States Infantry button (1821-1902) represent the only temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered. These artifacts suggest a 19th-century affiliation for the feature, possibly associated with the Civil War military occupation of the block; however, as whiteware and ironstone have long manufacturing and use periods, it is equally possible the feature could date to the 20th century.

Feature 37 is interpreted as a shallow trench feature of unknown function or purpose. Based on its location within the site, the feature may be associated with the building shown in the vicinity on the 1877 Hopkins Map (see Figure 6).

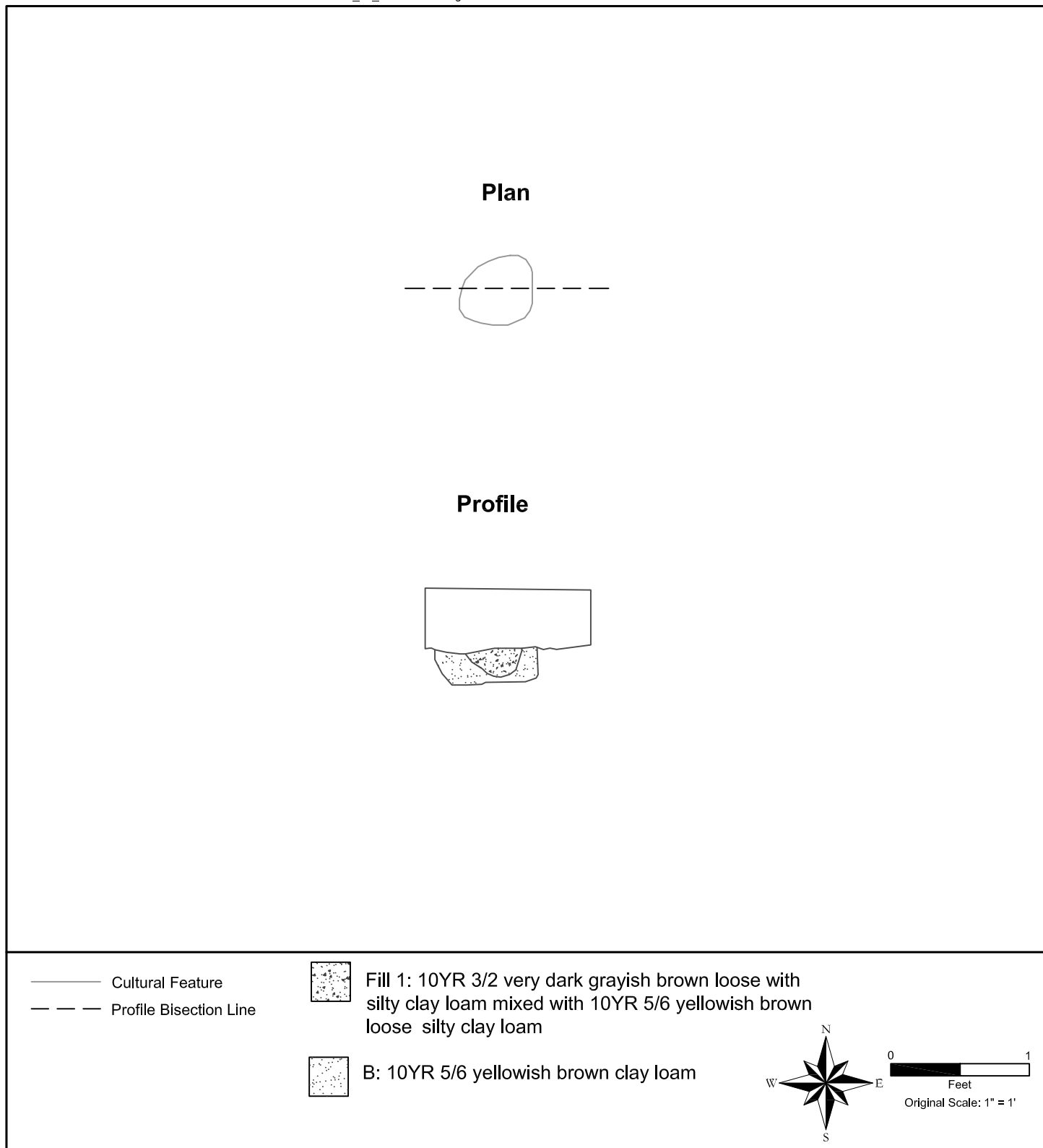


Figure 152
Feature 36 Plan and North Profile



Figure 153: Feature 36 Plan



Figure 154: Feature 36 North Profile

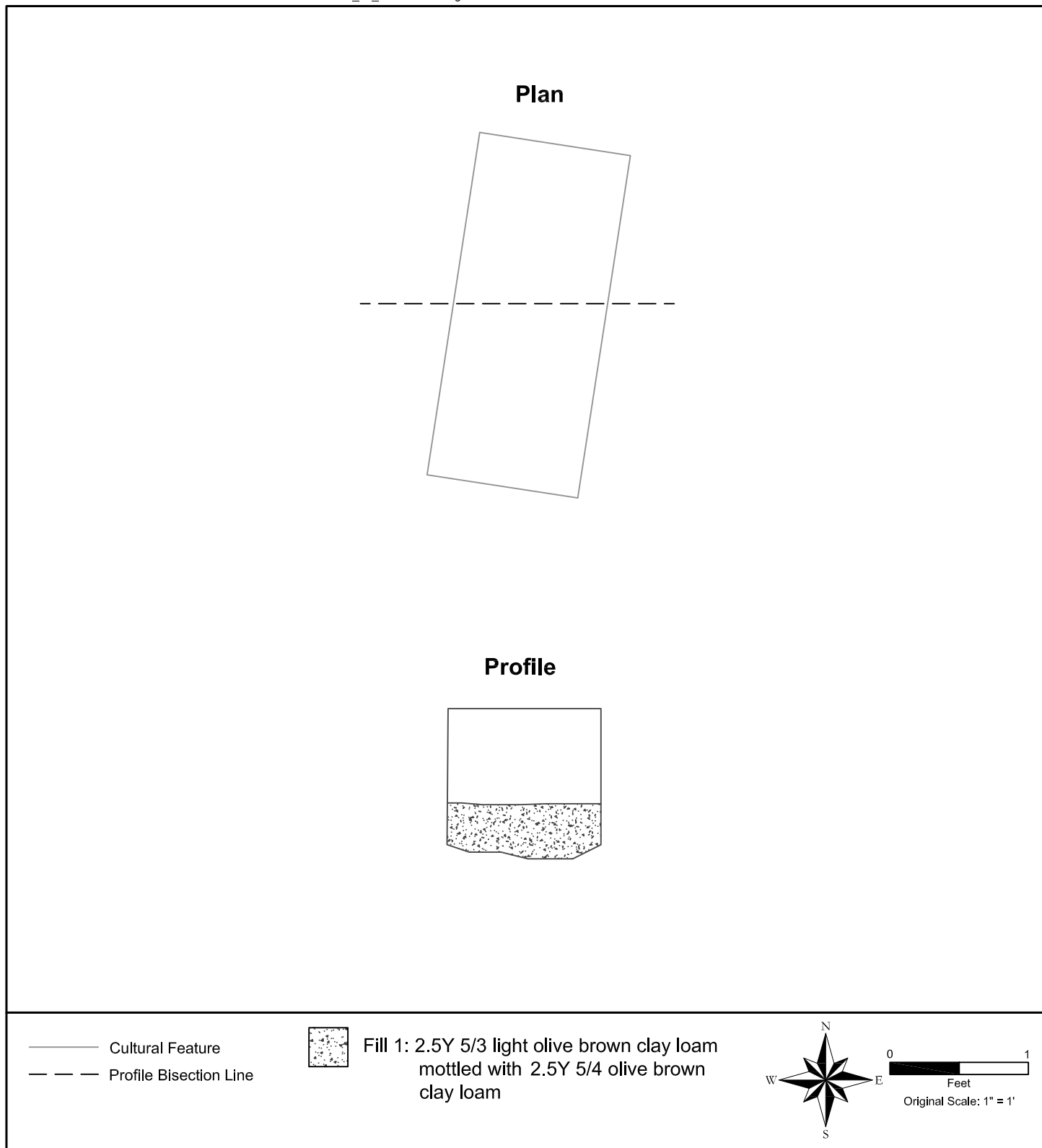


Figure 155
Feature 37 Plan and North Profile



Figure 156: Feature 37 Plan



Figure 157: Feature 37 North Profile

Table 26: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 37

Artifact Description	Feature Fill
Ceramics	
whiteware (1820-1900+)	4
ironstone (1840-1900+)	1
Glass	
bottle, bottle/jar	1
unidentified glass	4
Metal	
brass button (1821-1902)	1
nail, wrought	3
unidentified brass	2
unidentified ferrous metal	1
Miscellaneous	
bone	3
brick**	3
mortar**	3
Total Feature 37	26

Feature 38

Feature 38 was identified in the southwestern portion of the site, near the northwestern corner of the southernmost Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was amorphous and measured approximately 2 feet in length north-south by 0.5 to 1 foot in width east-west (Figures 158 and 159). The feature was bisected along a north-south axis and the western half was excavated.

The feature consisted of a single stratum that measured between 0.3 and 0.4 feet thick and contained soils recorded as [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay loam mixed with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray silty clay loam (see Figure 158; Figure 160).

No artifacts were recovered from the western bisection. Immediately after the excavation of the feature's western half it was determined to be modern and associated with a concrete pad for an air conditioner unit for the southernmost Ramsey Homes building (Figure 161). As the feature was modern, no further action was taken in association with it.

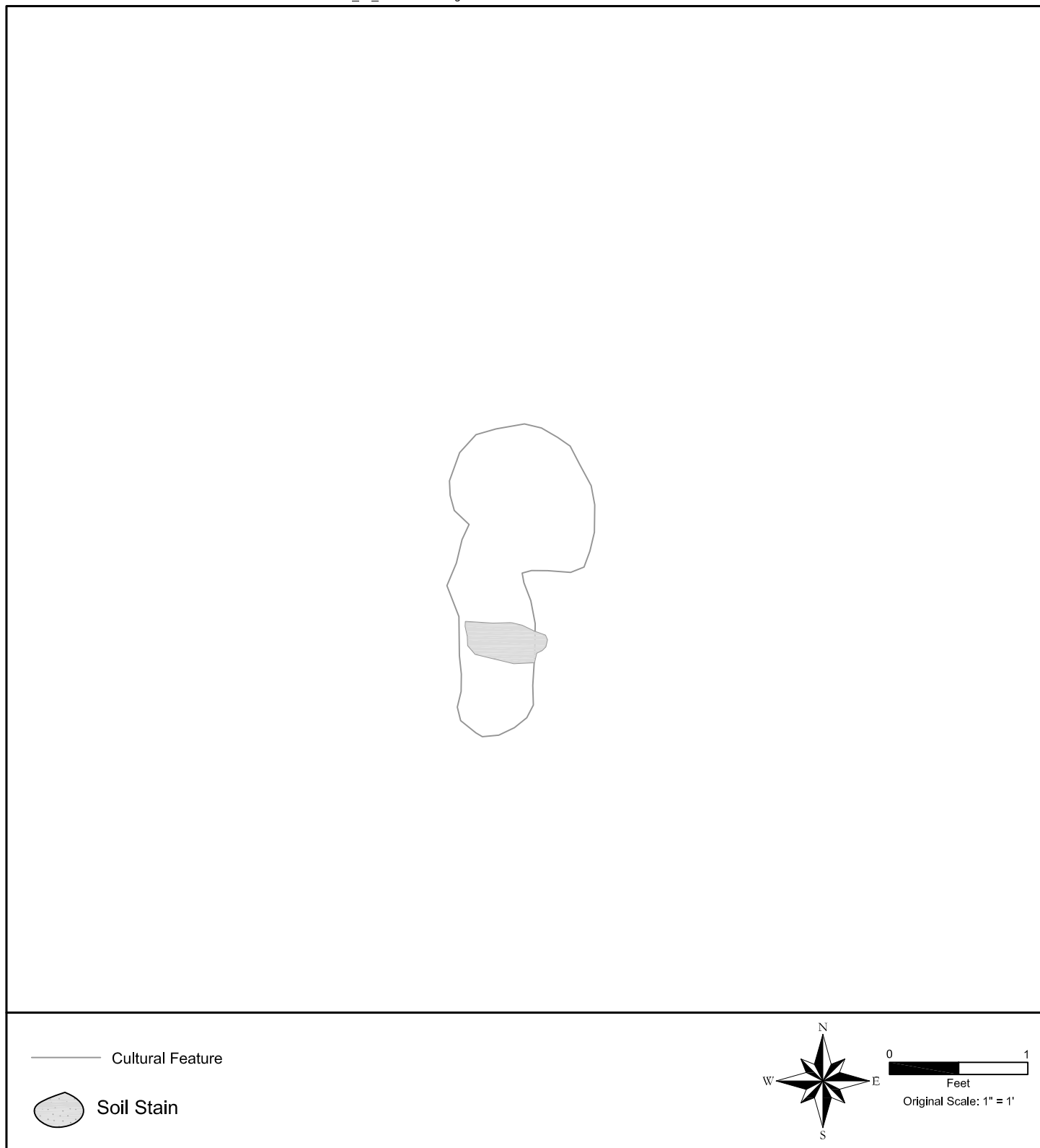


Figure 158
Feature 38 Plan



Figure 159: Feature 38 Plan



Figure 160: Feature 38 East Profile



Figure 161: Pre-Demolition AC Unit on West Side of Southernmost Building (915 Pendleton St.)

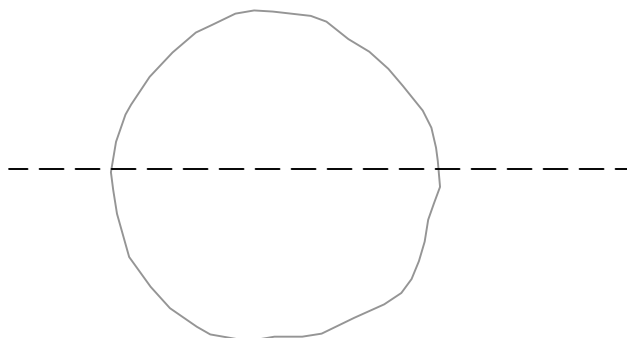
Feature 39

Feature 39 was identified in the southwestern portion of the site, near the southwestern corner of the southernmost Ramsey Homes building, south of Feature 38 (see Figure 32). The feature was generally circular, though lacked well-defined edges, and measured approximately 1.8 feet in diameter (Figures 162 and 163). An approximately 3-foot long and 0.8-foot wide area disturbed by several roots was present immediately adjacent to and west of the feature. The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the northern half was excavated.

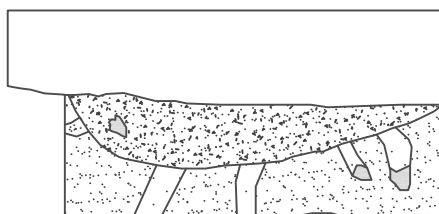
The feature consisted of a single stratum that measured approximately 0.3 feet thick and contained soils recorded as [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt loam mixed with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay loam and mottled with [7.5YR 6/4] light brown sand (see Figure 162; Figure 164). Root casts were common throughout the feature fill and the surrounding and underlying subsoil.

Based on the root disturbance to the west of the feature and the numerous examples of root casts within the feature fill that extended into the surrounding subsoil, the feature was determined in the field to be bioturbation associated with a former small tree or shrub. As the feature was determined to be natural no artifacts were retained from the excavated portion of the feature. No further actions were taken in association with the feature.

Plan



Profile



— Cultural Feature
 - - - Profile Bisection Line



Fill 1: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown
 loose wilty clay loam mixed with
 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay
 loam and mottled with 7.5YR 6/4
 light brown sand



Bioturbation



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

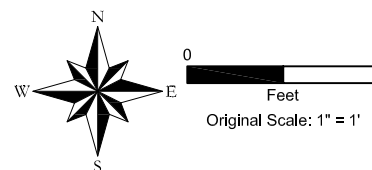


Figure 162
Feature 39 Plan and South Profile



Figure 163: Feature 39 Plan



Figure 164: Feature 39 South Profile

Feature 40

Feature 40 was identified in the southeastern portion of the project area, just north of the northeastern corner of the southernmost former Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was rectangular in plan and measured about 1.0 feet east-west by 0.6 feet north-south (Figures 165 and 166). The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated.

The feature contained a single fill level recorded as [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam that measured approximately 0.15 to 0.25 feet thick (see Figure 165; Figure 167). The feature had poorly defined edges as it cut the surrounding subsoil and root casts extending into the underlying subsoil.

Only one artifact, a wrought nail fragment with an unidentified head, was recovered from the southern bisection of Feature 40.

The poorly defined edges of the feature and root casts that extend outward into the underlying subsoil suggest the feature is natural, likely bioturbation from a landscape planting associated with the former Ramsey Homes occupations of the block.

Feature 41

Feature 41 was identified in the southwestern portion of the site, within the northwestern corner of the former Ramsey Homes building's foundation (see Figure 32). The feature was generally circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.8 feet in diameter (Figures 168 and 169). The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated.

The feature consisted of single fill level recorded as [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam measuring approximately 0.2 feet thick (see Figure 168; Figure 170). Seven fragments of bone were the only items recovered from the south bisection of the feature.

The feature is interpreted as the remnant bottom of a posthole dating to an unknown period; however, the feature likely predates the mid-20th-century construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings, as it was located within the footprint of the former building.

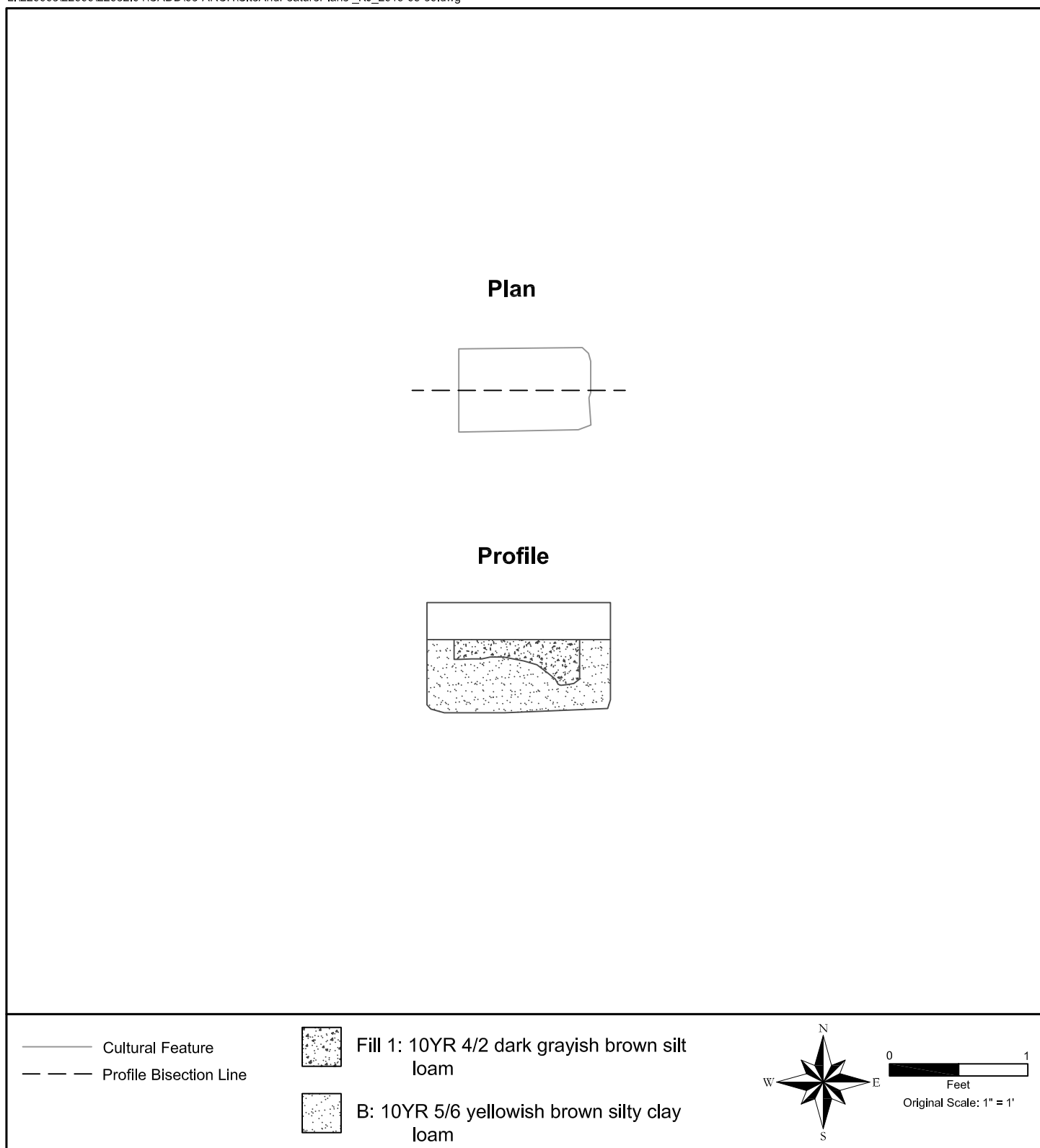


Figure 165
Feature 40 Plan and North Profile

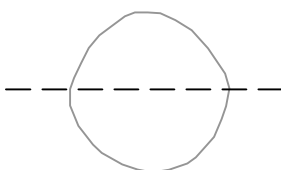


Figure 166: Feature 40 Plan

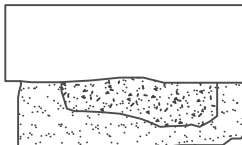


Figure 167: Feature 40 North Profile

Plan



Profile



— Cultural Feature
 - - - Profile Bisection Line



Fill 1: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam



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

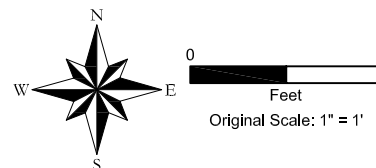


Figure 168
Feature 41 Plan and North Profile



Figure 169: Feature 41 Plan



Figure 170: Feature 41 North Profile

Feature 42

Feature 42 was identified in the southeastern portion of the site, within the northeastern corner of the former Ramsey Homes building's foundation (see Figure 32). The feature was generally circular in plan, measuring approximately 1.6 feet in diameter (Figures 171 and 172). The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated.

The feature consisted of single fill level recorded as [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam measuring approximately 0.2 feet thick (see Figure 171; Figure 173).

Only three artifacts were recovered from the southern bisection of Feature 42, consisting of one sherd of refined white earthenware, one fragment of unidentified glass, and one wrought nail fragment. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

The feature is interpreted as the ephemeral remnants of a post hole or small pit feature of unknown purpose or function. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the feature must predate the mid-20th-century construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings, as it was located within the footprint of the former building.

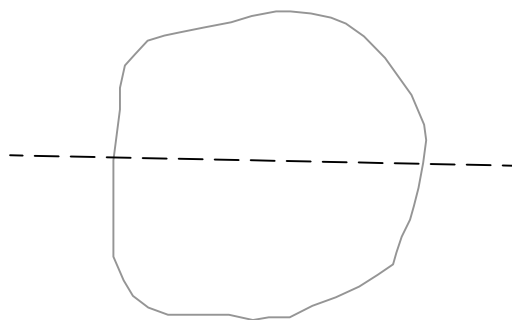
Feature 43

Feature 43 was identified in the western southcentral portion of the project area, off the southwest corner of the former southcentral Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 32). The feature was generally L-shaped in plan, measuring approximately 2.5 feet east-west by 1.5 feet north-south on its eastern end and 1.2 feet north-south on its western end (Figures 174 and 175). The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was excavated. The northern half was then subsequently excavated.

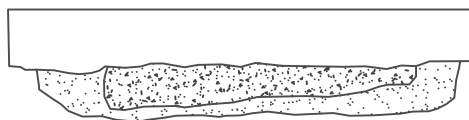
The feature consisted of a single fill level recorded as [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty clay loam with brick and charcoal flecking measuring about 0.3 feet thick (see Figure 174; Figure 176).

Thirty artifacts were recovered from the southern bisection of Feature 43 and 48 artifacts were recovered from the northern bisection (Table 27). As seen below, both halves of the feature yielded a variety of generally similar domestic refuse. The recovery of post-1864 windowpane glass indicates the feature was infilled after that time. The recovery of two plastic fragments suggests the feature dates to the 20th century or was infilled in the 20th century; however, the small portion of the assemblage these artifacts represent suggests that they are more likely contamination rather than indicative of 20th century infilling.

Plan



Profile



— Cultural Feature
 - - - Profile Bisection Line



Fill 1: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam



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

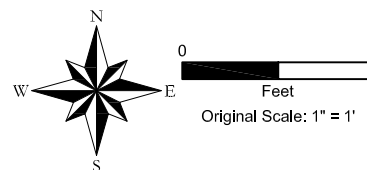


Figure 171
Feature 42 Plan and North Profile



Figure 172: Feature 42 Plan



Figure 173: Feature 42 North Profile

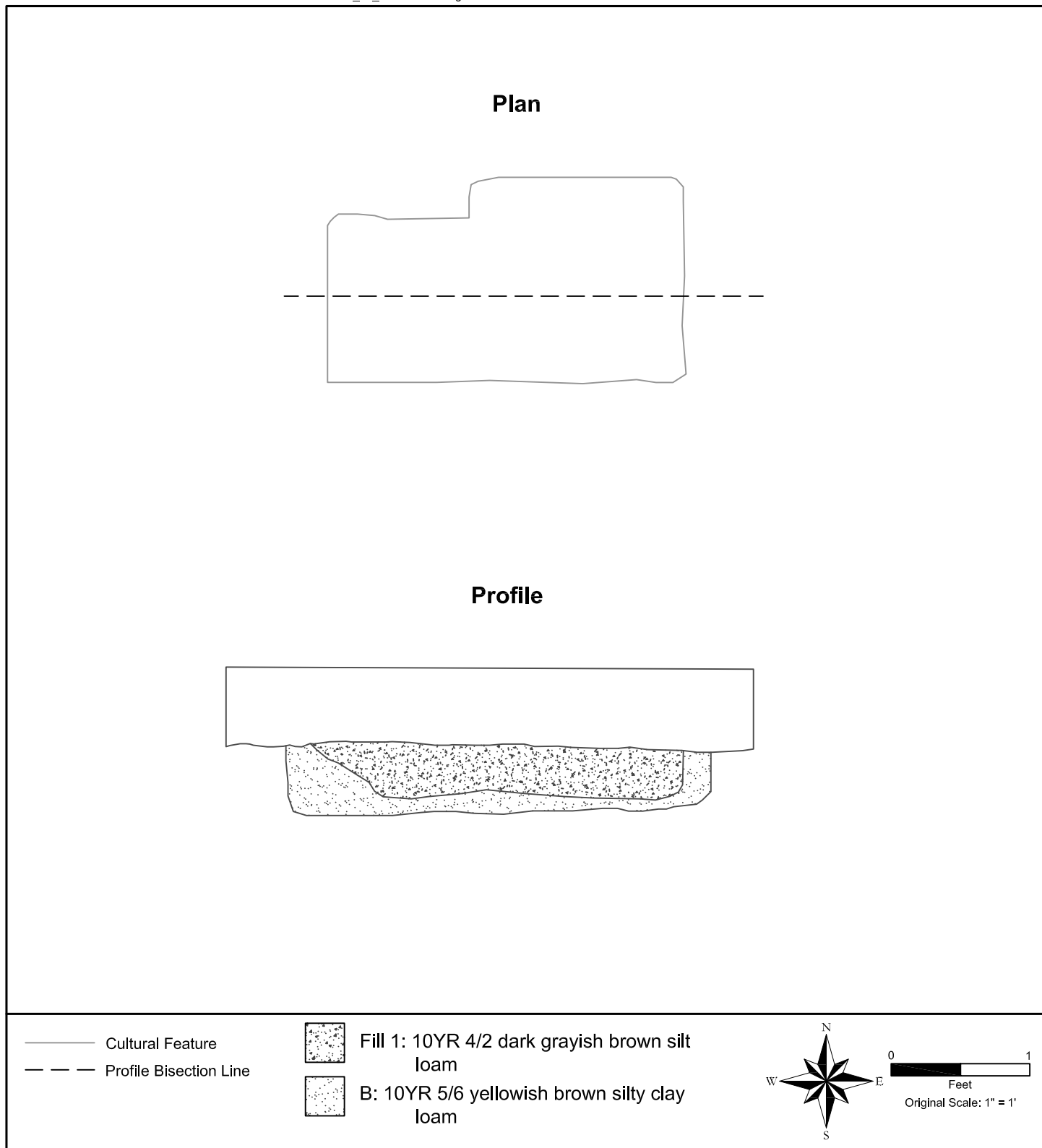


Figure 174
Feature 43 Plan and North Profile



Figure 175: Feature 43 Plan



Figure 176: Feature 43 North Profile

Table 27: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 43

Artifact Description	North Bisection	South Bisection
	Feature Fill	Feature Fill
Ceramics		
hard paste porcelain		1
whiteware (1820-1900+)	3	6
buff bodied earthenware	1	
redware	2	
yellowware (1830-1940)	1	1
Glass		
bottle, bottle/jar	7	
button	1	
unidentified glass	5	4
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)		3
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)	3	
Metal		
nail, wrought		1
nail, cut (post-1790)	12	
nail, unidentified		1
unidentified ferrous metal	1	
Miscellaneous		
bone	2	4
brick**	5	4
oyster shell**		5
plastic**	2	
slag**	1	
slate	2	
Total Feature 43	48	30

* automatic bottle machine

** discarded

The feature is interpreted as the remnants of a pit feature of unknown purpose or function. Based on its location within the site and its proximity to Features 32-35, Feature 43 may be associated with the small building shown in the vicinity on the 1877 Hopkins map (see Figure 6).

SITE DISCUSSION

Review of Contexts

The Phase III excavations at Site 44AX0160 revealed that post-abandonment disturbance was much more widespread and significant than realized during the Phase II evaluation. Post occupational (modern or 20th century) refuse was found intermixed with refuse associated with the various 19th-century occupations of the site, as well as artifacts related to the destruction of the dwelling and other buildings. Two loci of activity were noticed during excavation. Generally, a separation between the features recovered north and south of the north-south midline of the site is applicable in terms of feature types, artifact density, and composition of associated artifact assemblages. The North Locus appears to be associated with the military occupation of the site and a likely antebellum and postwar domestic occupations of the building used as Battery H headquarters from 1863-1865 as shown on the USQM map of the block (see Figure 4). The South Locus is associated with the civilian sutler's house and potential domestic occupations of that structure before and after the Civil War. as those locations are depicted in the USQM map of the block (see Figure 4). Table 28 provides an inventory of all identified features sorted by loci. Although few if any of the identified features at Site 44AX0160 provided good historical contexts, some features were determined to be natural, modern or otherwise disturbed or of very poor context; these were excluded from subsequent analysis.

Table 28: Catalogue of Features

Feature	Description/Interpretation	Temporal Affiliation	Locus
1	Possible post hole	Early-Mid 20 th Century	Excluded
2	Bioturbation	Natural	Excluded
3	Phase I/II Test Unit	Modern	Excluded
4	Drainage ditch	19 th Century (<i>TPQ</i> 1820)	North
5	Stone concentration	Unknown	Excluded
6	Brick and shell pad/midden	Mid-Late 19 th or Early 20 th Century (<i>TPQ</i> 1865 or 1910)	North
6-1	Plow scar	Early-Mid 19 th Century	North
6-2	Plow scar	Early-Mid 19 th Century	North
7	Circular architectural/landscape feature	Early-Mid 20 th Century (<i>TPQ</i> 1908)	Excluded
8	Phase I/II Test Unit	Modern	Excluded
9	Circular architectural/landscape feature	Early-Mid 20 th Century (<i>TPQ</i> 1908)	Excluded
10	Phase I/II STP	Modern	Excluded
11	Brick and cobble-lined drainage ditch	Mid-Late 19 th or Early 20 th Century (<i>TPQ</i> 1911)	North
12	Cobble-lined drainage ditch	Mid-Late 19 th or Early 20 th Century (<i>TPQ</i> 1911)	North
13	Post hole	19 th Century	North

Table 28: Catalogue of Features, Continued

Feature	Description/Interpretation	Temporal Affiliation	Locus
14	Brick-lined trough	Mid-Late 19 th or Early 20 th Century (TPQ 1908)	Excluded
15	Modern utility	Modern	Excluded
16	Cobble-lined drainage ditch	Mid-Late 19 th or Early-Mid 20 th Century (TPQ 1941)	Excluded
17	Bioturbation	Natural	Excluded
18	Drainage ditch	Early-Mid 19 th Century (TPQ 1810)	North
19	Natural declivity	Natural	Excluded
20	Phase I/II STP	Modern	Excluded
21	Post hole	19 th Century	North
22	Pit	20 th Century	Excluded
23	Fire pit	Mid-Late 19 th or Early 20 th Century (TPQ 1911)	North
24	Fire pit	Mid-Late 19 th or Early 20 th Century (TPQ 1890)	North
25	Post hole/mold	Mid-Late 20 th Century/Modern	Excluded
26	Post hole	Mid-Late 19 th or Early 20 th Century (TPQ 1865)	South
27-1	Post hole	Unknown	South
27-2	Post hole	19 th or 20 th Century (TPQ 1820)	South
27-3	Post hole	Unknown	South
27-4	Post hole	19 th or 20 th Century (TPQ 1820)	South
28	Natural declivity	Natural	Excluded
29	Paleochannel	Natural	Excluded
30	Paleochannel	Natural	Excluded
31	Modern disturbance	Modern	Excluded
32	Post hole/mold	19 th or 20 th Century (TPQ 1820)	South
33	Post hole	19 th or 20 th Century (TPQ 1820)	South
34	Post hole/mold	Unknown	South
35	Post hole/mold	Unknown	South
36	Phase I/II STP	Modern	Excluded
37	Shallow ditch	19 th or 20 th Century (TPQ 1840)	South
38	Modern disturbance	Modern	Excluded
39	Bioturbation	Natural	Excluded
40	Bioturbation	Natural	Excluded
41	Post hole	Pre-1942	South
42	Small circular pit/post hole	Pre-1942	South
43	Pit	19 th or 20 th Century	South



Figure 177
Distribution of Historic Artifacts within the Apb Horizon

Material Culture Analysis

In the following material culture analyses for Site 44AX0160, data will be shown for the assemblage of artifacts recovered from testing in buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160 and separately for finds recovered from excavated features in the North Locus and from the South Locus. Artifacts from the Phase I, II and III investigations are included.

Figure 177 (on preceding page) depicts the distribution of historic artifacts recovered from the buried plowed strata during the Phase I-II testing at Site 44AX0160. The Phase I-II data provides a more accurate representation of the distribution of artifacts across the site as intensive excavation at feature locations during data recovery skew the distribution data. Additionally, these data 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 Figure 177 shows, a light scatter of artifacts is present across the entire site. Moderately dense concentrations are apparent in the central and southern portions of the site. A less dense concentration is evident in the northern portion of the site.

The historic artifacts from the site were separated into functional groups following South (1977). This analysis also excluded materials such as bone, shell, brick, and artifacts such as unidentified iron and glass fragments to which a function could not be assigned. Table 29 presents the percentages of the functional types for the artifacts recovered from testing in the buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160. Table 30 presents the percentages of the functional types for the artifacts recovered from cultural features in the northern and southern loci at Site 44AX0160 by locus.

Table 29: South's Functions from Apb

Souths Function	Apb	
	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	1206	75.75%
Architectural	360	22.61%
Tobacco	14	0.88%
Activities	6	0.38%
Clothing	3	0.19%
Arms	2	0.13%
Personal	1	0.06%
Total	1592	100.00%

Table 30: South's Functions from Features by Locus

Souths Function	North Locus		South Locus	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	524	60.86%	38	52.78%
Architectural	305	35.42%	32	44.44%
Clothing	9	1.05%	2	2.78%
Tobacco	8	0.93%		
Personal	7	0.81%		
Arms	3	0.35%		
Furniture	3	0.35%		
Activities	2	0.23%		
Total	861	100.00%	72	100.00%

Comparing the data sets, the figures derived from testing in the buried plowed strata show a significantly higher percentage of Kitchen Group artifacts versus the features in the northern and southern loci. Kitchen Group artifacts represent over 75% of the Apb sample and about 61% and 53% of the north and south loci feature samples, respectively. Architectural group artifacts represent only about 23% of the Apb sample but about 35% of the north loci feature sample and about 44% of the south loci feature sample. Each of the remaining functional groups; Clothing, Tobacco, Personal, Arms, Furniture, and Activities is represented in the North Locus feature sample and all groups, excepting the Furniture Group, are represented in the site wide Apb assemblage. The assemblage associated with features excavated in the South Loci; however, includes only the Kitchen, Architecture, and Clothing groups.

Kitchen Group Artifacts

The Kitchen functional group includes ceramics, bottle glass, cutlery and various kitchen utensils and cooking vessels. The Kitchen Group Site 44AX0160 consisted of 1,768 artifacts, including 1,206 artifacts recovered from the buried plowed strata across the site, 524 artifacts recovered from North Locus features, and only 38 artifacts recovered from South Locus features. Table 31 presents the quantity and percentages of glass and ceramic Kitchen Group artifacts recovered from testing in the buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160.

Figure 178 depicts the distribution of all Kitchen Group artifacts recovered from buried plowed strata during the Phase I-II testing at Site 44AX0160. Like the distribution of all historic artifacts, a light scatter of kitchen-related artifacts is present across most of the site. Three concentrations are evident, one in the southern portion of the site, one in the central eastern portion of the site, and one in the northeastern portion of the site.



Figure 178
Distribution of Kitchen Artifacts within the Apb Horizon

Table 32 presents the quantity and percentages of glass and ceramic Kitchen group artifacts recovered from cultural features in the northern and southern loci at Site 44AX0160 by locus.

Table 31: Kitchen Ceramics Versus Glass from Apb

Category	Apb	
	Quantity	Percent
Ceramics	815	67.58%
Glass	391	32.42%
Total	1206	100.00%

Table 32: Kitchen Ceramics Versus Glass from Features by Locus

Category	North Locus		South Locus	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Ceramics	296	57.14%	30	78.95%
Glass	222	42.86%	8	21.05%
Total	518	100.00%	38	100.00%

Ceramics account for 67.58 % (n=815) and glass accounts for 32.42% (n=391) of the Kitchen Group when analysis is limited to the buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160. Analysis of the artifacts recovered from historic feature contexts in the North Locus of the sites shows glass artifacts representing a significantly increased proportion of the Kitchen Group; Kitchen Group ceramics accounted for 57.14% (n=296) and Kitchen Group glass accounted for 42.86% (n=222) of this assemblage. The inverse is apparent in the analysis of the artifacts recovered from historic features in the South Locus; Kitchen Group ceramics accounted for 78.95% (n=30) and Kitchen Group glass accounted for only 21.05% (n=8) of this assemblage.

Decreasing dependence on coarse wares, or utilitarian ceramic wares, is evident in Virginia after circa 1870, due to the increasing availability, affordability, and popularity of alternative storage containers, particularly glass jars (Russ 1999:222). The availability and popularity of glass vessels increased greatly in the late 19th century and large numbers of post-1880 glass fragments would be expected in the assemblage of any domestic site with more than ephemeral occupation in or after that period. Also, increased proportional representation of glass Kitchen Group artifacts is typical of Civil War-era military camps in urban areas or with access to urban markets. Archeological investigations at Fort C.F. Smith in Arlington, Virginia found that food and beverage container glass fragments representing a variety of beer, brandy, and whisky bottles, condiment and pickle jars, and sauce bottles, constituted about 40% of the artifact assemblage in the Civil War site component (Balicki 2000:143).

The ceramic sherds recovered at Site 44AX0160 represent a variety of tablewares and utilitarian ware types. Ceramic tablewares or refined wares were utilized for dining, drinking, or serving. A variety of undecorated and decorated types were found at Site 44AX0160 (Figure 179).

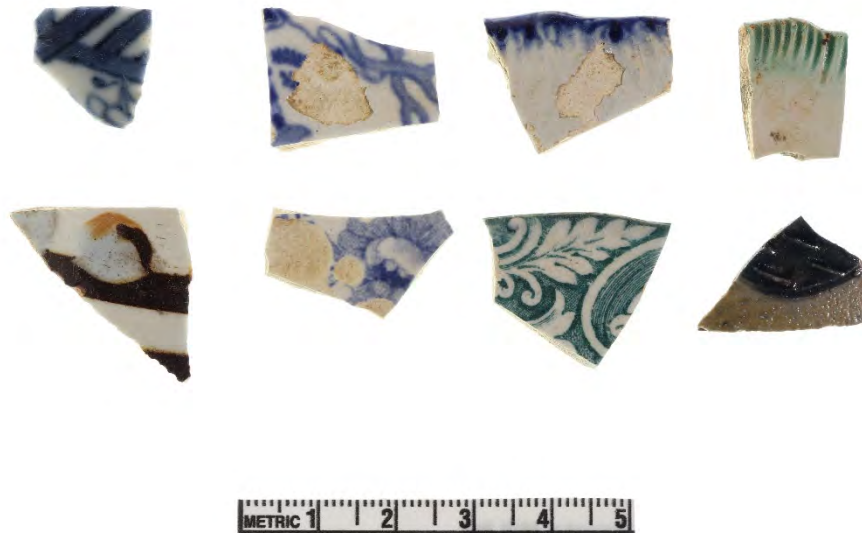


Figure 179: Ceramics
Row 1: Hand Painted Chinese Porcelain (1775-1810), Hand Painted and Shell Edge Pearlware (1780-1830)
Row 2: Multi-Chambered Slip (1811-1830) and Transfer Printed (1787-1840) Pearlware, Transfer Printed Whiteware (1825-1875+), and Possible Rhenish

These wares not only fulfilled a utilitarian purpose, but also were objects that could display and indicate the socio-economic class of the owner. 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. Table 33 presents the comparison of refined and utilitarian wares recovered from testing in the buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160. Table 34 presents this data relevant to Kitchen group ceramic artifacts recovered from cultural features in the northern and southern loci at Site 44AX0160 by locus.

Table 33: Refined Versus Utilitarian from Apb

Vessel Use	Apb	
	Quantity	Percent
Refined	738	90.55%
Utilitarian	77	9.45%
Total	815	100.00%

Table 34: Refined Versus Utilitarian from Features by Locus

Vessel Use	North Locus		South Locus	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Refined	263	88.89%	25	83.33%
Utilitarian	33	11.11%	5	16.67%
Total	296	100.00%	30	100.00%

Table 35 presents the quantifications and percentages of Kitchen Group ceramic artifacts by ware type recovered from testing in the buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160.

Table 35: Ceramic Ware Type from Apb

Ware Type	Apb	
	Quantity	Percent
Pearlware (1780-1830)	403	49.45%
Whiteware (1820-1900+)	212	26.01%
Refined white earthenware	75	9.20%
Yellowware (1830-1940)	33	4.05%
Hard paste porcelain	30	3.68%
Redware	27	3.31%
Stoneware	17	2.09%
Ironstone (1840-1900+)	8	0.98%
Creamware (1762-1820)	6	0.74%
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)	3	0.37%
Soft paste porcelain	1	0.12%
Total	815	100.00%

The dominant refined ware in the assemblage recovered from testing in the buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160 was pearlware (49.45%; n=403), a type manufactured and sold between 1780 and 1830. Whiteware, a broad class of ceramics that remained generally inexpensive and readily available from its introduction in 1820 through the remainder of the 19th and into the 20th century, represented a much smaller percentage (26.01%; n=212) of this assemblage, yet was the second most frequently recovered refined ware followed by wares only identified as refined white earthenwares (9.20% n= 75).

Other refined wares were found in lesser quantities; hard paste porcelain sherds accounted for 3.68% (n=30) of the assemblage and ironstone (1840-1900+, Miller 1992) accounted for 0.98% (n=8) of the assemblage. Ironstone, developed in Staffordshire, England and introduced as “Patent Ironstone China” in 1813, is a hard, opaque, bluish white pottery with a smooth, glossy finish after glazing and firing. By the 1840s, the exportation of ironstone to American and markets had begun, and the ware quickly became popular due to its appearance and durability (Tharp n.d.). Earlier ceramics in this assemblage were creamware, introduced by the Wedgewood Company circa 1762 as *Queensware* (Noel-

Hume 1969) and manufactured and sold until about 1820, which accounted for 0.74% (n=6) of the assemblage and Jackfield ware (1740-1780) which made up 0.37% (n=3) of the assemblage.

Utilitarian ceramic sherds recovered at Site 44AX0160 included redware, stoneware, and yellowware. Yellowware (1830-1940, Miller 1992) accounted for 4.05% (n=33) of the assemblage of Kitchen Group ceramics recovered from buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160, redware accounted for 3.31% (n=27) of this assemblage, and stoneware sherds accounted for only 2.09% (n=17) of this assemblage.

The redware sherds recovered at Site 44AX0160 likely represent a variety of vessels utilized for food preparation and storage. Redware crocks were used for storing liquids, honey, jams, jellies, and butter and were often covered with oil cloth coated in wax or animal skins. Regionally, it is expected that a significant percentage of the ceramic assemblages at late 18th- and 19th- century domestic sites consist of utilitarian wares used for processing and storing food.

Redware sherds are often found in greater quantities than stoneware or other utilitarian ware sherds at 18th- and 19th- century rural domestic sites in the region; however, the recovery of redware at greater frequency than stoneware and the relatively low quantities of stoneware in the assemblage at Site 44AX0160 is unusual. Commercial production of stoneware pottery in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, dates from the early 19th century and various local Wilkes Street potters including John Swann (ca. 1810–1825), Hugh Smith and his sons (1825–1841), and Benedict C. Milburn and his sons (1841–1876) produced high quality stoneware jars, churns, jugs, cake pots, milk pans, butter pots, pitchers, and chamber pots (Magid 2012:111-142).

Table 36 presents the quantifications and percentages of Kitchen Group ceramic artifacts by ware type recovered from cultural features in the northern and southern loci at Site 44AX0160 by locus.

Table 36: Ceramic Ware Type from Features by Locus

Ware Type	North Locus		South Locus	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Whiteware (1820-1900+)	120	40.54%	20	66.67%
Ironstone (1840-1900+)	49	16.55%	1	3.33%
Pearlware (1780-1830)	48	16.22%	1	3.33%
Refined white earthenware	22	7.43%	1	3.33%
Stoneware	13	4.39%	1	3.33%
Redware	12	4.05%	2	6.67%
Creamware (1762-1820)	10	3.38%		
Yellowware (1830-1940)	8	2.70%	2	6.67%
Hard paste porcelain	7	2.36%	1	3.33%
Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)	4	1.35%		
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)	1	0.34%		
Refined redware (1800-1840)	1	0.34%		
Whieldon ware (1740-1780)	1	0.34%		
Buff bodied earthenware			1	3.33%
Total	296	100.00%	30	100.00%

The assemblage of Kitchen Group ceramics recovered from features in the North Locus differs significantly from the assemblage recovered from testing in the buried plowed strata across the site. Whereas pearlware (1780-1830) was the most frequently recovered ware type in the latter context, whiteware (1820-1900+) dominated the former assemblage with 120 sherds representing 40.54% of the Kitchen Group ceramics in the northern loci and 20 sherds representing 66.67% of the assemblage from the features in the South Locus. Ironstone (1840-1900+) sherds, recovered infrequently in the Apb, accounted for 16.55% (n=49) of the assemblage recovered from North Locus features while pearlware (1780-1830) accounted for only 16.22% (n=48) of this assemblage. Wares identified as refined white earthenware represent 7.43% (n=22) of the North Locus assemblage and hard paste porcelain sherds represented only 2.36% (n=7) of the assemblage. Wares accounting for less than 2% each in this assemblage were Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+) at 1.35%(n=4), Jackfield ware (1740-1780) at 0.34% (n=1), refined redware (1800-1840) at 0.34% (n=1), Whieldon ware (1740-1780) at 0.34% (n=1), and buff bodied earthenware at 0.34% (n=1).

The assemblage of Kitchen Group ceramics recovered from features in the South Locus was much smaller and less diverse. Like the North Locus feature assemblage, whiteware (1820-1900+) dominated with 20 sherds accounting for 66.67% of the total. Other wares, including ironstone (1840-1900+), pearlware (1780-1830), refined white earthenware, and hard paste porcelain were represented by only one sherd each. Considering the Civil War military occupation of the site, distributions of specific ceramic ware types may be influenced by policing; at Fort Monroe increased policing of the fort's landscape during

the Civil War was associated with decreased frequency of recovery of ironstone (Balicki 2000:137).

The assemblage of utilitarian ceramic sherds recovered from feature contexts at Site 44AX0160 is generally like the utilitarian ceramic assemblage recovered from buried plowed strata at the site in terms, of overall proportional representation and ware types; redware, stoneware, and yellowware. Stoneware sherds accounted for only 4.39% (n=13) of the North Locus feature assemblage, redware accounted for 4.05% (n=12) of this assemblage, and. yellowware (1830-1940, Miller 1992) accounted for 2.70% (n=8) of this assemblage. Few utilitarian sherds were included in the small assemblage associated with the features in the South Locus.

The level of decoration that appears on the sherds of refined ceramic wares may be 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, 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). Relatively few ironstone (1840-1900+) sherds are included in this analysis. As noted above, ironstone sherds accounted for only 0.98% (n=8) of the Kitchen Group ceramic artifacts recovered from the buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160, 16.55% (n= 49) of the Kitchen Group ceramic artifacts recovered from North Locus features, and only 3.33% (n=1) of the Kitchen Group ceramic artifacts recovered from South Locus features. As such, these relatively few expensive but often undecorated ceramics should not skew the calculations.

Table 37 presents the results of analysis for degree of decoration on Kitchen Group refined ceramic wares recovered from testing in the buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160. Table 38 presents this data relevant to Kitchen Group refined ceramic artifacts recovered from cultural features in the northern and southern loci at Site 44AX0160 by locus.

Table 37: Degree of Ceramic Decoration from Apb

Degree of Decoration	Apb	
	Quantity	Percent
Undecorated	507	76.13%
Hand painted	89	13.36%
Minimal	28	4.20%
Transfer printed	42	6.31%
Total	666	100.00%

Table 38: Degree of Ceramic Decoration from Features by Locus

Degree of Decoration	North Locus		South Locus	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Undecorated	187	74.50%	15	68.18%
Hand painted	28	11.16%	3	13.64%
Minimal	22	8.76%	1	4.55%
Transfer printed	14	5.58%	3	13.64%
Total	251	100.00%	22	100.00%

The assemblage of ceramic artifacts is composed of mostly small sherds, some of which could be fragments of decorated wares that do not show decoration. Undecorated tablewares accounted for most of the refined ceramics recovered from the Apb within Site 44AX0160; of the 666 assessed sherds, over 76% (n=507) were undecorated. A variety of decorated wares were found; 13.36% (n=89) had hand-painted decoration, 6.31% (n=42) were transfer printed, and 4.20% (n=28) had minimal decoration.

Regarding the 251 sherds recovered from feature contexts in the North Locus, over 74% (n=187) were undecorated, 11.16% (n=28) had hand-painted decoration, 8.76% (n=22) had minimal decoration, and 5.58% (n=14) were transfer printed. Only 22 sherds recovered from features in the South Locus could be included in this analysis. Of these, over 68% (n=15) were undecorated, 13.64% (n=3) had hand-painted decoration, 13.64% (n=3) were transfer printed, and 4.55% (n=1) had minimal decoration.

A total of 613 bottle, jar, and/or tableware glass fragments recovered from Site 44AX0160 are included in the Kitchen Group. Of these, almost 64% (n=391) were recovered from buried plowed contexts (Table 39) and about 36% (n=230) were recovered from feature contexts (Table 40).

Table 39: Kitchen Glass from Apb

Technology	Apb	
	Quantity	Percent
Automatic bottle machine (1907-present)	201	51.41%
Unidentified	142	36.32%
Clear manganese (1880-1915)	22	5.63%
Contact mold (1810-1880)	17	4.35%
Chilled iron mold (1880-1930)	4	1.02%
Clear selenium (1911-1930)	2	0.51%
Freeblown (pre-1860)	2	0.51%
Blackglass (pre-1880)	1	0.26%
Total	391	100.00%

The type of glass manufacturing technology and, thus, dates of production, were identified for about 74% (n= 249) of the Kitchen Group glass fragments recovered from excavations in the buried plowed strata. Fragments of glass vessels manufactured in the 20th century dominate the assemblage; automatic bottle machine (ABM) glass (1907-present) and Clear selenium (1911-1930) glass account for 51.92% (n=203) of these Kitchen Group glass fragments. Glass vessels manufactured during the late 19th- century and early 20th century recovered from the Apb at Site 44AX0160 included 22 clear manganese (1880-1915) glass fragments that accounted for 5.63% of this assemblage and four chilled iron mold (1880-1930) glass fragments constituted 1.02% (n=4) of the assemblage. Few potentially earlier Kitchen Group glass artifacts were identified. These included 17 fragments of contact mold (1810-1880) glass that accounted for 4.35% of the total, two freeblown (pre-1860) container glass fragments that constituted only 0.51% of the total, and one blackglass (pre-1880) container glass fragment that constituted only 0.26% of the total.

Table 40: Kitchen Glass from Features by Locus

Technology	North Locus		South Locus	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Unidentified	117	52.70%	8	100.00%
Automatic bottle machine	47	21.17%		
Blown pattern mold (1750-1850)	20	9.01%		
Contact mold (1810-1880)	22	9.91%		
Clear manganese, automatic bottle machine (1907-1915)	7	3.15%		
Clear manganese (1880-1915)	5	2.25%		
Freeblown (pre-1860)	2	0.90%		
Blackglass (pre-1880)	1	0.45%		
Duraglas (1940-present)	1	0.45%		
Total	222	100.00%	8	100.00%

Type of glass manufacturing technology and dates of production were identified for only about 47% (n=105) of the Kitchen Group glass fragments recovered from feature excavations in the North Locus at Site 44AX0160 and for none of the eight glass fragments recovered from features in the South Locus.

Fragments of glass manufactured in the early 20th century, including automatic bottle machine (ABM) glass (1907-present), Clear manganese automatic bottle machine glass (1907-1915), and Duraglass (1940-present) accounted for 24.77% (n=55) of the Kitchen Group glass fragments from North Locus features. Glass vessels manufactured during the late 19th- century and early 20th century recovered from North Locus features at Site 44AX0160 included seven clear manganese (1880-1915) glass fragments that accounted for 3.15% of this assemblage. Likely earlier Kitchen Group glass artifacts included 22 fragments of contact mold (1810-1880) glass that accounted for 9.91% of the total, 20 fragments of blown pattern mold (1750-1850) glass that accounted for 9.01% of the total, two freeblown (pre-1860) container glass fragments that constituted only 0.90% of the total, and one blackglass (pre-1880) container glass fragment that constituted only 0.45% of the total.

A full analysis of the container glass sherds in terms of vessel types and vessel counts was not completed; however, bitters, brandy, medicinal, and wine bottles were represented in the assemblage. Relevant to the Civil War military occupation of the site, artifacts associated with glass table wares may be indicative of the presence of high-ranking officers (Balicki 2000 cited McBride 1994:145). The Kitchen Group at Site 44AX0160 includes 37 glass tableware fragments of various types. Most of these artifacts (81.1%, n=30) were recovered from excavated features in the North Locus. Of these, about 43% (n=13) were identified as clear manganese or automatic bottle machine glass and, as such, postdate the Civil War. The remainder could not be dated and could possibly be associated with the military site component.

Ceramics, container and tableware glass comprised the great majority of the Kitchen Group assemblage at Site 44AX0160; also included in the group were six bone handle utensil fragments recovered from Feature 6 contexts and a ferrous metal food jar lid. Reliance on canned rations at Fort C.F. Smith in Arlington, Virginia during the Civil War was evidenced by the recovery of a similar lid and large quantity of tin can fragments (Balicki 2000:143). No tin can fragments were found at Site 44AX0160.

Although not considered part of South's Kitchen Group, faunal materials recovered at Site 44AX0160, including 261 faunal bone fragments and many oyster shells and fragments are likely associated with food processing, preparation and/or consumption. The faunal assemblage from Site 44AX0160 included chicken (*Gallus gallus*) turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), swine (*Sus scrofa*), domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), and domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*). Butchering marks on several cow and swine bones suggested the bones were hacked with either an ax or a cleaver while marks on other swine and cow bones and on one cow horn appear to have been made with a saw. The use of saws for butchering likely began in the late 18th century; by the early 19th century a combination of saws and cleavers

were used. A complete analysis of faunal remains recovered at the site is included as Appendix II.

Architectural Group Artifacts

The Architectural Group component of the artifact assemblage recovered at Site 44AX0160 includes 697 artifacts such as nails of various types, windowpane glass, and a ferrous metal staple.

Figure 180 depicts the distribution of Architecture group artifacts recovered from buried plowed strata during the Phase I-II testing at Site 44AX0160. These data exclude miscellaneous materials like fragments of mortar and brick, due to the variability of their collection. Like 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. Concentrations of architectural artifacts are apparent in the northern, central, and southern portions of the site.

Windowpane fragments accounted for about 16% (n=113) of the Architectural Group artifacts recovered from the site. The manufacturing method and the dates of manufacture were determined for all the recovered windowpane fragments. The results of the analysis of windowpane glass fragments recovered from buried plowed strata is presented in Table 41; Table 42 presents the results of the analysis from feature contexts by locus.

Table 41: Windowpane Glass from Apb

Technology	Apb	
	Quantity	Percent
Pre-1864	74	96.10%
Post-1864	3	3.90%
Total	77	100.00%

Table 42: Windowpane Glass from Features by Locus

Technology	North Locus		South Locus	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Pre-1864	22	91.67%	5	41.67%
Post-1864	2	8.33%	7	58.33%
Total	24	100.00%	12	100.00%

Most windowpane fragments recovered at the site were manufactured prior to 1864. The 113 glass fragments included in the Architectural Group includes 90 potash (pre 1864) windowpane fragments, nine soda (pre 1864) fragments, one potash/soda (pre 1864) fragment, one soda/potash (pre 1864) fragment and 12 soda (1864+) fragments. Windowpane fragments manufactured before 1864 represent over 96% (n=74) of the



Figure 180
Distribution of Architectural Artifacts within the Apb Horizon

assemblage of windowpane glass recovered from buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160, over 90% (n=22) of the assemblage of windowpane glass recovered from North Locus features, and about 42% (n=5) of the windowpane glass recovered from South Locus features.

Most of the Architectural Group artifacts recovered at Site 44AX0160 (81.49%, n= 568) were nails or nail fragments. Table 43 presents the quantifications of nail types recovered from buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160; Table 44 presents the quantifications of nail types recovered from feature contexts by locus.

Table 43: Nail Technology from Apb

Nail Manufacture	Apb		Clinched		Pulled	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Cut (post-1790)	179	63.25%	2	1.12%	14	7.82%
Wrought	66	23.32%	1	1.52%	5	7.58%
Wire (1890-present)	22	7.77%	2	9.09%		
Unidentified	13	4.59%				
Wrought, spatulate tip	2	0.71%				
Cut, machine headed (post-1830)	1	0.35%				
Total	283	100.00%				

Table 44: Nail Technology from Features by Locus

Nail Manufacture	North Locus				South Locus			
	Total		Pulled		Total		Pulled	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Wrought	137	51.50%	8	5.84%	6	31.58%	1	16.67%
Cut (post-1790)	85	31.95%	6	7.06%	11	57.89%		
Wire (1890-present)	43	16.17%						
Unidentified	1	0.38%			1	5.26%		
Cut, machine headed (post-1830)					1	5.26%		
Total	266	100.00%	14		19	100.00%	1	

Of the 283 glass nails and nail fragments recovered from buried plowed strata at the site 63.25% (n=179) were cut nails manufactured after 1790 and 23.32% (n=66) were wrought nails, possibly but not necessarily manufactured prior to 1790. Wire nails represented 7.77% (n=22) of the assemblage and 4.59% (n=13) could not be identified.

Regarding the nails and nail fragments associated with features excavated in the North Locus, wrought nails represented 51.50% (n=137), cut nails (post-1790) represented

31.95% (n=85) of the assemblage, and wire nails represented 16.71% (n=43) of the assemblage. The assemblage of artifacts associated with historic features in the South Locus included just 19 artifacts; 57.89% (n=11) were cut nails (post-1790), 31.58% (n=6) were wrought nails, 5.26% (n=1) were machine headed cut nails (post-1830), and 5.26% (n=1) could not be identified.

Although not considered part of South's Architectural artifact group, miscellaneous materials recovered as site 44LD1389, including various slate and mortar fragments and over 20 kilograms of brick fragments are likely associated with the extant and no longer extant buildings on the site.

Other Functional Artifacts

The artifacts from the Kitchen and the Architecture Groups clearly dominate the assemblage from Site 44AX0160. This is expected at 19th-century domestic sites and it is common for artifacts from the remaining functional groups to make up very small percentages of the total artifact assemblage. The absence of one or more of the remaining groups from an assemblage is frequently interpreted as evidence that the occupants of the site were possessed of very limited economic means. The assemblage from Site 44AX0160 included small quantities of artifacts from all functional groups.

Artifacts sorted in the Arms Group included one fired Minie ball fragment, a brass .22 caliber rimfire cartridge casing, manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company (1867-1911, Steinhauer 2016). Other small arms munitions finds were of types likely used by U.S. troops during the Civil War; these were sorted into the Military subgroup of the Activities Group, discussed below.

The Clothing Group, comprising 0.19% (n=3) of the functional assemblage associated with excavation of the buried plowed strata, 1.05% (n=8) of the North Locus feature functional assemblage, 2.78% (n=2) of the South Locus feature functional assemblage. Generally, the Group includes items such as buckles, thimbles, buttons, scissors, straight pins, hook and eye fasteners, bale seals, and glass beads. Buttons are generally the most commonly found artifacts in the clothing group at sites of this type. Bone and wood buttons were generally used on underwear and work clothing. Small glass and shell buttons were used on shirts, blouses and dresses; larger ones were sewn onto coats and other outerwear. Glass buttons continued in general use until recent decades. By the mid-19th century, metal buttons of various types, usually made of steel or brass, were often used for work clothing and suspenders. These buttons were sometimes inscribed with promotional labels such as "BEST QUALITY, EXCELSIOR, NE PLUS ULTRA and STANDARD COLOUR". Larger shank buttons made of brass or gilt-brass were often sewn on men's jackets.

The Clothing Group associated with buried plowed strata at 44AX0160 included one brass flat disc button with broken attachment, one two-pieced domed brass button fragment, and one brass two-piece button fragment with cast eye shank. The Clothing Group finds recovered from the North Locus features were one unidentified brass flat disc button, three brass two-piece button fragments, stamped "EXTRA QUALITY", four brass thimble

fragments, and one spherical blue bead. South Locus features yielded one gold plated brass domed button featuring a front eagle on globe and shield on a lined field with 13 stars above the motto “EXCELSIOR” and stamped “...EXTRA QUALITY...”, on the reverse and one black cylindrical button with incised sun decoration. The former button may be a New York Militia Staff button (Albert 1997: 202-203). Artifacts at Site 44AX0160 that would be considered Clothing Group items but were excluded from the functional analysis due to provenience included four brass one-hole sew through button fragments, a brass two-piece button fragment, a bakelite two-hole sew through button, a plastic collar stud button fragment, two plastic buttons, a clear square gemstone, a brass two-piece General Services Military button (1854-1902, Albert 1976), a hard paste porcelain (Prosser) four-hole sew through button (post-1840, Sprague 2002), and a bent brass thimble. Examples of these finds recovered at Site 44AX0160 are illustrated in Figure 181.



Figure 181: Clothing Artifacts

**Row 1: Brass New York Militia Button (Post-Revolution), Brass General Service Button (1854-1902),
Brass 2-Piece Button**
Row 2: Brass Button, Glass Incised Button, Prosser Button (post-1840)
Row 3: Glass Bead and Brass Thimbles

The tobacco functional group, comprising 0.88% (n=14) of the functional assemblage associated with excavation of the buried plowed strata and 0.93% (n=8) of the North Locus feature functional assemblage. No Tobacco Group artifacts were recovered from the South Locus features. The overall Tobacco Group collection at Site 44AX0160 includes nine kaolin pipe stem fragments, one molded and one with a stamped decoration and five kaolin

pipe bowl fragments, one with molded floral decoration and one with molded anthropomorphic decoration (Figures 182-184).



**Figure 182: Anthropomorphic Pipe Bowl Fragment in Profile
(Mid-Late 19th Century)**



**Figure 183: Anthropomorphic Pipe Bowl Fragment Forward Facing
(Mid-Late 19th Century)**



**Figure 184: Tobacco
Kaolin Pipe Bowl and Stem Fragments**

The Personal Group at Site 44AX0160 consists of eight artifacts; from the buried plowed strata Personal Group finds account for 0.06% (n=1) of the functional assemblage; from the North Locus features 0.81% (n=7), and no Personal Group items were recovered from the South Locus features. Excavations in the Apb yielded one slate pencil fragment. North Locus features yielded three slate pencil fragments, three brass clutch purse frame handle fragments, and a buff bodied coarse stoneware inkwell. Amongst the artifacts recovered at Site 44AX0160 that would be considered Personal Group items but were excluded from the functional analysis due to provenience were several one cent coins dating from 1863 to 1967, cardboard matchbox, a plastic comb, plastic comb fragment, and a cloth bound book, *The Story of Miss Moppet* by Beatrix Potter (post-1906). Examples of these finds and Personal Group artifacts are included as Figures 185 and 186.



Figure 185: Personal and Toy Artifacts
Row 1: Brass Clutch Purse Frame, Slate Pencil, and Two Copper Alloy One Cent Coins
Row 2: Molded Stoneware Toy Cup, Limestone Marble (1769-1914), Stone marble



Figure 186: Stoneware Ink Well

The Activities Group represents 0.38% (n=6) of the functional assemblage associated with excavations in the buried plowed strata and 0.23% (n=2) of the functional assemblage for the North Locus features. The South Locus features yielded no Activities Group finds. 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 Toys subgroup. A gray bodied coarse stoneware toy cup and a stone marble (see Figure 185) were excluded from functional calculations due to provenience.

The Hardware subgroup was represented by two ferrous metal bolt fragments and a brass screw. Military objects included in the North Locus assemblage were one .52 caliber lead Minie ball for Sharps carbine and one .577 caliber lead Minie ball for rifle or rifle musket, and a lead.44 caliber bullet for colt dragoon or colt revolving rifle; these finds are of types likely used by U.S. troops during the Civil War (McKee & Mason 1995: 53). A similar .577 caliber lead Minie ball for rifle or rifle musket recovered from buried plowed stratum was also included in the Military subgroup. Examples of these finds are illustrated in Figure 187.

Archeological investigations at Fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort in Hampton, Virginia found that pre-Civil War military artifacts are relatively common at the site while Civil War-era military artifacts are rarely found despite much more intensive occupation and use of the post during the latter period. This trend is likely associated with increased policing at the site during the Civil War (Balicki 2000:137 cited Balicki et al. 1999).



**Figure 187: Military
Three Lead Minie Balls (Civil War Period), One Colt Bullet (Civil War Period), and One
Unidentified Lead Bullet**

Site Chronology

Mean Ceramic Dates (MCDs) were calculated for the site-wide buried plowed strata and individually for the North Locus and South Locus. An MCD of 1823.62 was calculated for the buried plowed strata in Site 44AX0160, following South (1977), and 1826.13 following Miller's (1992) revision of South's dates. For the North Locus, an MCD of 1841 following South (1977) and 1845.9 following Miller (1992) was calculated and the MCDs calculated for the South Locus was 18547.4 and 1856.4, following South (1977) and Miller (1992) respectively. 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. As the analysis at Site 44AX0160 was compartmentalized; variations in the temporal ranges of Kitchen Group ceramic assemblage between the site-wide buried plowed strata, the North Locus features, and South Locus features are apparent.

Regarding the set of data from the site-wide buried plowed strata, pearlware, manufactured and sold between about 1780 and 1830, was the most frequently recovered ceramic, representing 49.45% (n=403) of the relevant Kitchen Group assemblage. Whiteware, introduced in 1820 and used into the modern era, accounting for 26.01% (n=212) of the ceramic sherds recovered, was the second most frequently recovered temporally diagnostic type followed by yellowware (1830-1940; 4.05%, n=33) and ironstone (1840-1900+; 0.98%, n=8). Earlier ceramics, creamware (1762-1820) and Jackfield ware accounted for only 1.11% (n=9) of the assemblage.

The assemblages recovered from the North and South Locus features both featured whiteware (1820+) as the most abundant ceramic ware type. Whiteware accounted for 40.54% (n=120) of the North Locus Kitchen Group ceramic wares and 66.67% (n=20) of the South Locus Kitchen Group ceramic wares. Ironstone (1840-1900+) was the second most frequently recovered ceramic type in the North Locus where it accounted for 16.55% (n=49) of the ceramic assemblage followed by pearlware (1780-1830) which accounted for 16.22% (n=48). Regarding the North Locus feature assemblage, other ceramics with initial production in the 18th century including creamware (1762-1820), Jackfield ware (1740-1780), and Whieldon ware (1740-1780) accounted for 4.06% (n=12) of the assemblage. Regarding the South Locus assemblage, pearlware accounted for 3.33% (n=1) of the total and no other types with initial production in the 18th-century were found.

While the calculated MCD for the site-wide buried plowed strata and the preponderance of pearlware in the associated artifact assemblage would suggest an occupation date beginning in the late 18th century, the scarcity of other 18th-century ceramic artifacts and the later MCD for feature contexts suggest a later initial occupation date for the site. The recovery of small quantities of creamware (1762-1820) sherds from buried plowed contexts suggests that Site 44AX0160 was initially occupied around 1820, at the end date for

creamware production, within the period of production for pearlware, and after the introduction of whiteware.

Of the Kitchen Group glass artifacts recovered at the site, the type of glass manufacturing technology and, thus, dates of production were identifiable for about 57% (n=354) of the assemblage; 36.32% (n=142) of Kitchen Group glass recovered from buried plowed contexts, 52.70% (n=117) of Kitchen Group glass recovered from analyzed North Locus feature contexts, and 100% (n=8) of Kitchen Group glass recovered from analyzed South Locus feature contexts could not be identified.

Most of the Kitchen Group glass assemblage associated with excavations in the Apb consisted of glass fragments that date conclusively to the 20th century, including 201 fragments of automatic bottle machine glass (1907-present), representing 51.41% of the assemblage and two fragments of clear selenium glass (1911-1930), representing 0.51% of the assemblage. The remaining fragments recovered from the buried plowed strata have manufacturing dates beginning in the 19th century or earlier, including clear manganese (1880-1915) accounting for 5.63% (n=22) of the assemblage, contact mold (1810-1880), accounting for 4.35% (n=17) of the assemblage, chilled iron mold (1880-1930), accounting for 1.02% (n=4) of the assemblage, and freeblown (pre-1860)/blackglass (pre-1880) accounting for only 0.77% (n=3) of the assemblage.

The Kitchen Group glass assemblage associated with excavation of North Locus features included a much greater quantity of unidentified glass and skews earlier. This assemblage included 47 fragments of automatic bottle machine glass (1907-present), representing 21.17% of the assemblage, seven fragments of clear manganese automatic bottle machine glass (1907-1915), representing 3.15% of the assemblage, one fragment of Duraglass (1940-present) representing 0.45% of the assemblage, five clear manganese (1880-1915) fragments accounting for 2.25% of the assemblage, 22 fragments of contact mold (1810-1880), accounting for 9.91% of the assemblage, and three fragments of freeblown (pre-1860)/blackglass (pre-1880) accounting for 1.35% of the assemblage.

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 Site 44AX0160 reflect these trends. Superficially, the artifact assemblage from North Locus features at Site 44AX0160 conforms to the expected profile of Civil War-era camp refuse in terms of the ratio of container glass to kitchen ceramics. However, if the recovered Kitchen Group glass artifacts with initial manufacture dates post-dating the Civil War are excluded from analysis, the percentage of glass in the Kitchen Group assemblage decreases from 42.86% (n=222) to 35.23% (n=166). Overall, the tableware and container glass artifacts recovered at Site 44AX0160 are primarily associated with the late 19th- and 20th-century periods of site occupation.

Over 89% of the windowpane glass fragments recovered from site 44AX0160 were manufactured before 1864. Of the 283 nails and nail fragments recovered from buried plowed strata at the site 63.25% (n=179) were cut nails manufactured after 1790 and 23.32% (n=66) were wrought nails, possibly but not necessarily manufactured prior to 1790. Wire nails represented only 7.77% (n=22) of the total. The majority of the assemblage of nails and nail fragments associated with features excavated in the North Locus were wrought nails (51.50%, n=137), cut nails (post-1790) represented 31.95% (n=85) of the assemblage, and wire nails represented 16.71% (n=43) of the assemblage.

These figures indicate that most construction at the site likely occurred in the late 18th or early 19th century and utilized wrought and cut nails. The near absence of machine headed cut nails and the relative scarcity of wire nails indicates limited new construction or repairs of previously built wooden structures in the mid-to-late 19th century or later. The recovery of significantly greater quantities of early windowpane glass (pre-1864) in comparison with later windowpane glass (1864+) supports the supposition that most buildings on the site were extant prior to the Civil War and relatively little new construction or repair of existing dwellings occurred after the war.

Generally, the artifact assemblage from buried plowed contexts supports the interpretation of an occupation or occupations of Site 44AX0160 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 site 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. 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 U.S. government to host the headquarters, barracks, and hospital facility of Battery H of the Pennsylvania Independent Light Artillery. A small assemblage of Civil War-era military artifacts recovered from the site, including one .52 caliber lead Minie ball for Sharps carbine, one .577 caliber lead Minie ball for rifle or rifle musket, a lead .44 caliber bullet for colt dragoon or colt revolving rifle, and a .577 caliber lead Minie ball for rifle or rifle musket. It is likely that some portion of the ceramic and glass refuse at Site 44AX0160 and other artifacts dating to the third quarter of the 19th century or earlier are associated with the Civil War-era military occupation of the site rather than with the 19th-century domestic component. Unfortunately, separation of these two components is problematic, limiting the research value of the assemblage in association with either component.

Hopkins' 1877 map (see Figure 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 Site 44AX0160, but the specific location of the dwelling is unknown. No member of the Daingerfield family

appears to have resided at Site 44AX0160; the Daingerfield dwelling rented or leased the dwelling within the site 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 Figure 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 Figure 8). The project area likely remained vacant until the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings circa 1942.

Built Environment and Intra-Site Structure and Functions

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 U.S. government 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 overlaid with the archeological features (Figure 188) 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.

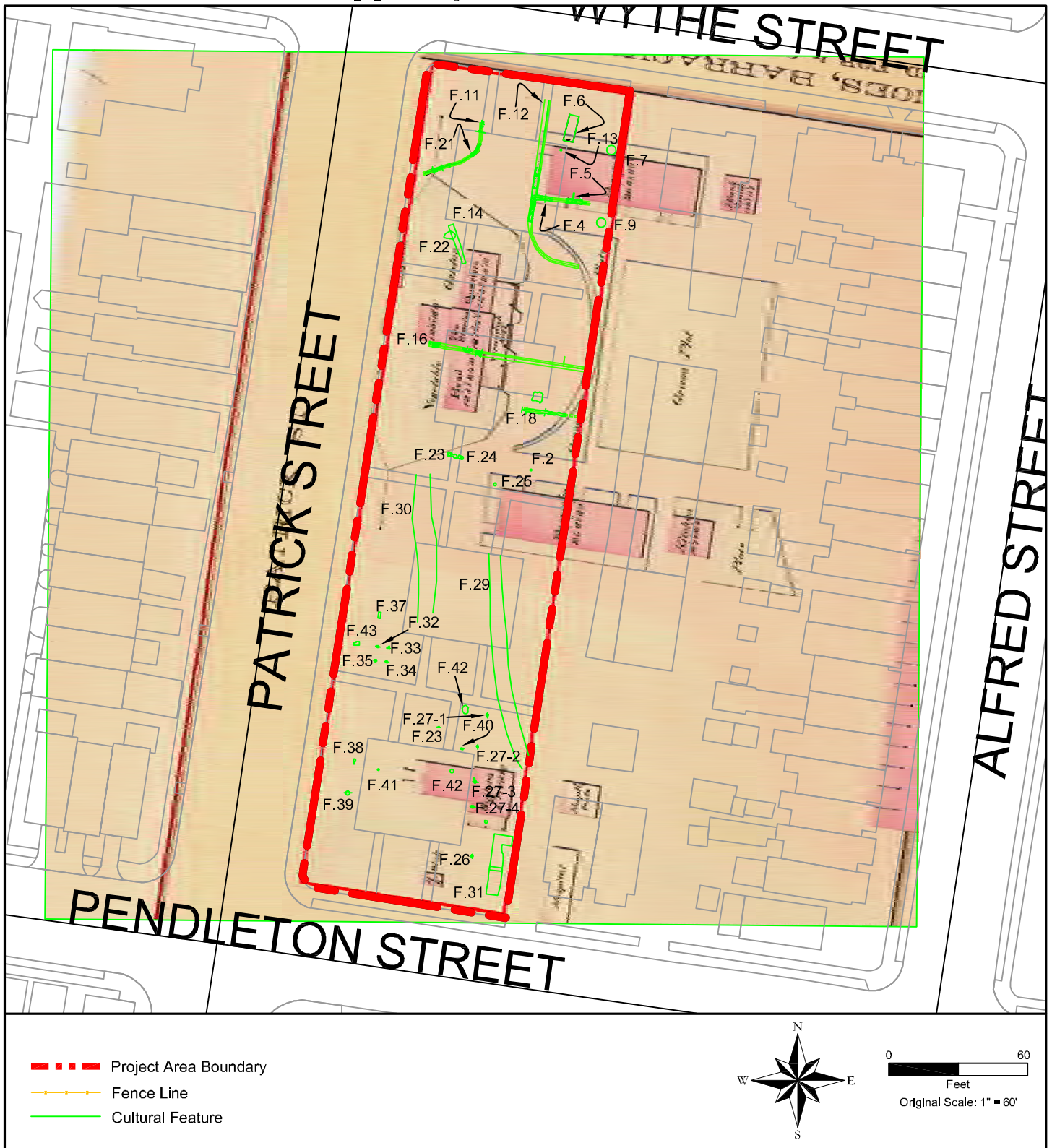


Figure 188
Overlay of Features on 1865 USQM Plan

A second map depicting the locations of buildings within the block was produced in 1864 (see Figure 6). 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.

As discussed below, data recovery investigations at Site 44AX0160 identified few features that could be conclusively associated with no longer extant historic buildings and landscape features on the site.

North Locus

Several features in the North Locus were interpreted as drainage features. Although these features were apparently back filled in the later 19th or early 20th century, based on the artifacts recovered from feature fill, these features were likely constructed during the U.S. military occupation of the site or by domestic occupants of the site before or after the war. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the site was poorly drained and prone to inundation during moderate to heavy rain events during the Phase III fieldwork, indicating it was also historically poorly drained.

Feature 4, interpreted as a drainage ditch, extended west from the eastern limits of the project area and was cut by the eastern foundation wall of the northernmost Ramsey Homes building, terminating at Feature 12. In total, Feature 4 measured approximately 26 feet in length and between 0.5 and 1.3 feet in width.

Feature 12, interpreted as a drainage feature in the northeastern portion of the site began approximately 9 feet south of the northern project area boundary and continued about 52 feet south, parallel to the block, beneath the northernmost Ramsey Homes building before turning southeast and then east, perpendicular to the block, terminating about 11 feet from the eastern project area boundary (see Figure 188 and Figure 70).

Overlaying the 1865 USQM plan on the map of archeological features with the assumption that the plan is bounded to the north by Wythe Street locates Features 4 and 12 along the east and south of the northern barracks. Potentially, this arrangement of drainage features was used to channel surface water away from the barracks to the north toward Wythe Street or to the grass plot to the southeast of the barracks (see Figure 188).

Features 11, another feature interpreted as a drain in the northwestern portion of the site spanned approximately 40 feet and was a 1-foot wide trench composed of brick and cobbles that ran southwest-northeast from near the western project area before turning north-south beneath the northernmost Ramsey Homes building, terminating just north of the building's northern foundation wall (see Figure 43). The feature was cut and disturbed in two locations by the western and northern foundation walls of the former northernmost Ramsey

Homes building, Based on its location within the site, the ditch may be associated with the dwelling shown in the western portion of the block on maps from the mid-19th century (see Figures 4-6).

Overlaying the 1865 USQM plan on the map of archeological features with the assumption that the plan is bounded to the north by Wythe Street locates Feature 11 north of the headquarters building (see Figure 188). Potentially, Feature 11 channeled surface water from the northeastern portion of the site toward the vegetable gardens adjacent to the headquarters along Patrick Street.

Feature 16, a fourth likely drain, was identified in the north-central portion of the project area (see Figure 188). The feature was approximately 69 feet long and 1.75 feet wide and oriented perpendicular to N. Patrick Street, terminating near the eastern project area boundary; the feature was not present along the entirety of its length (see Figure 91). Feature 16 ran beneath the former northcentral Ramsey Homes building and was disturbed by the building's western and eastern foundation walls. The portions of the feature outside the foundation walls were more disturbed than the portion of the feature inside the foundation footprint.

Feature 18 was identified in the eastern northcentral portion of the site, approximately 19 feet south of Feature 16, east of the southeastern foundation wall of the former northcentral Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 188). The feature was about 20 feet long and between 0.7 and 1.0-foot-wide and ran parallel to Feature 16, perpendicular to N. Patrick Street (see Figure 109). It appeared to be more ephemeral or disturbed in its eastern end than its western end.

Overlaying the 1865 USQM plan on the map of archeological features with the assumption that the plan is bounded to the north by Wythe Street locates the western terminus of Feature 16 at the headquarters building and the eastern terminus of Feature 16 in the grass plots (see Figure 188). The western terminus of Feature 18 would be located southeast of the headquarters building and the eastern terminus in the grass plots. Potentially, Feature 16 channeled surface water away from headquarters building toward a natural swale or hypothetical drainage system in the grass plots. Feature 18 potentially drained surface water from the vicinity of the headquarters toward the grass plots.

Feature 14 was identified in the northwestern portion of the project area (see Figure 32). The feature was rectangular and measured 2 feet northeast-southwest by 17.5 feet northwest-southeast (see Figures 86 and 87). The feature was outlined with crushed or degrading brick and was cut by two modern utility trenches. Feature 14 was interpreted as a brick-lined trough of unknown function and temporal affiliation; however, based on its location on the block, Feature 14 may have been associated with the dwelling shown on the 1865 United States Quartermaster Map (see Figure 188).

Based on analysis of the 1865 USQM plan, Feature 14 potentially drained surface water from the headquarters building to the northwest into the vegetable garden. This alignment

may suggest that the drain was partially under the northern wing of the building or that the building should be shifted or scaled to the south of the southern terminus of the feature. The brick-lining in Feature 14 may reflect its integration with the building's architecture or an intent to provide a more attractive drainage system in proximity to the elite headquarters building or antebellum dwelling.

It is certainly possible that some or all the drainage system features identified within Site 44AX0160 were constructed by private landowners or tenants prior to the war as construction of drainage systems appears to predate the establishment of public water or sewer systems in American cities. Ogle (1999:339) notes that communities collectively identified poorly drained areas, often where muddy and impassable streets were problematic, and locations where stagnant water collected, believed responsible for miasmas that posed serious threats to public health and acted quickly to correct them, even in early Colonial times. Municipal officials actively encouraged citizens to drain wetlands and funnel standing water away from private lots. The excavation of short drainage lines that eliminated those specific problems were first done by the local population in the vicinity of the problems and increasingly during the first half of the 19th century by municipal governments (Ogle 1999:339).

The designs of drainage features varied and included excavated ditches, open-air wooden troughs, and brick, stone, or wood subterranean channels, called sewer drains. Mud, water, and often human waste drained into these conduits (Ogle 1999:335-336). All the identified drainage features within the North Locus at Site 44AX0160 appear to have been most likely simple excavated ditches; Features 11 and 14 were apparently lined with brick and cobbles and brick, respectively.

Assuming the drainage features were not constructed prior to military occupation of the site in 1863, it is very likely that such features would have been constructed by the U.S. Army. Although the germ theory of disease was not widely accepted until after the war, it was well understood that overcrowded and filthy military camps contributed to the high rates of disease amongst Civil War soldiers. At camps early in the war, latrines, when present, were frequently uncovered and sometimes drained into drinking water supplies. Food was poorly stored, poorly cooked, and lacked adequate nutrients (Reilly 2016). Gastrointestinal disorders, like chronic diarrhea and dysentery, were extremely common amongst U.S. troops during the war.; 711 cases per 1000 soldiers were reported annually with an annual mortality rate of 126 to 162 per 1000 per year, while that of was 126 to 162 per 1000 (Reilly 2016).

Living conditions in U.S. Army camps in the defenses of Washington improved significantly after U.S. Sanitary Commission inspections in July 1861 reported that camps were poorly maintained, and soldiers were being exposed to "pestilential influences." (Balicki 2000:136 cited Stillé 1997:85-86). An officer of the Sanitary Commission after visiting Camp Douglas, a U.S. military prison camp in Chicago, Illinois, complained of, "standing water, unpoliced grounds, foul sinks, [and] unventilated and crowded barracks." (OR 1899:108). The camp commandant recommended constructing a system of drains running along the interior edge of the camp (Kelly 1989:27).

Regulations responsive to the Sanitary Commission report required that camps must be pitched on new ground and drained by ditches at least 18 inches deep, tents were to be struck twice weekly to sun their floors, all refuse was to be burned or buried daily, and latrines were required to be 8 feet deep and covered by 6 inches of soil daily (Reilly 2016).

Feature 6 was identified in the northeastern portion of the site, to the northeast of the northernmost Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 188). The feature presented in the field as a generally rectangular pad consisting of bricks/brick rubble and cobbles of varying sizes outlined by a band of oyster shells on the north, east, and southern edges (see Figures 43 and 44). Functionally, if the feature dates to the Civil War military occupation of the block, it may be associated with the barracks that is shown in the immediate vicinity of the feature on the 1865 Quartermaster map (see Figure 188). If the feature postdates that occupation, then it may be associated with an undocumented late 19th-century/turn-of-the-century tenant dwelling or other building that would have capped the feature and prevented the further deposition of artifacts into its matrix; however, no evidence of such a building was located during archival research.

Feature 21 was an approximately 0.3-foot diameter circular feature that cut through Feature 11-2 beneath the former Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 188). Based on its characteristics, the feature was interpreted as the remnants of a posthole. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, as the feature was found beneath the fill soils of Feature 11 it must predate that feature, which was interpreted as predating the 20th century.

Feature 13 was identified in the northeastern portion of the site, within the northeastern corner of the northernmost Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 188). The feature was generally circular and measured about 0.8 feet in diameter (see Figures 83 and 84). The feature is interpreted as a posthole. Based on the recovered assemblage, though minimal, the feature appears to date to the mid-late 18th/early mid-19th century. Based on the feature's location within the site, it may be associated with the barracks building shown on the 1865 Quartermaster's Map; however, it is equally possible the feature is associated with one of the various domestic occupations that predated or immediately postdated the military occupation.

Feature 23 was identified in the central portion of the project area, just south of the former northcentral Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 188). In plan, the feature was generally barbell-shaped, measuring about 4.5 feet east-west by 1.7 feet north-south at its maximum dimensions, with an area of disturbance in its approximate center (see Figure 113). The western portion of the feature appeared to have red clay lining the interior edge of the feature's western side. Based on the definitively 20th-century glass in the recovered assemblage, the feature likely dates to the 20th century. Based on bowl shape of the feature, the charcoal within it, and the heat altered subsoil in the western portion of the feature,

Feature 23 is interpreted as the remnants of two fire pits. It is unknown if the feature served a more utilitarian function, aside from heat.

Feature 24 was identified immediately adjacent to and east of Feature 23 (see Figure 32). This feature was circular to ovate in plan, measuring approximately 1.75 feet east-west by about 1.4 north-south and contained a high quantity of charcoal at its surface (see Figure 116). Heat altered soils were visible along the western edge of the feature.

South Locus

Feature 26 was identified in the southeastern portion of the project area, southeast of the southernmost former Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 188). The feature was circular to ovate in plan, measuring approximately 1.2 feet north-south by about 0.9 east-west and contained a high quantity of brick rubble at its surface (see Figure 119). Based on these recovered artifacts, the feature appears to date to the mid-late 19th century or 20th century. Based on the characteristics of the feature, Feature 26 is interpreted as the remnant bottom of a posthole. The feature was identified in the vicinity of the sutlers' building shown on the 1865 Quartermaster Map (see Figure 4) and may be associated with that building and the military occupation of the site; however, it is equally possible the feature could be associated with any one of the subsequent occupations of the project area.

Feature 27 was identified in the southeastern portion of the site, east of the southernmost former Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 188). The feature consisted of four circular features (Features 27-1, 27-2, 27-3, and 27-4) in a line that appeared to be related and was interpreted as the remnant bottoms of four postholes. Based on their association with each other, and with Feature 26, the postholes may represent the location of a former fence line or possibly one side of a former enclosure.

Based on analysis of the 1865 USQM plan, Feature 26 and Features 27-1, 27-2, 27-3, and 27-4) potentially represent remnants of posts associated with the sutler's building and compound. Features 27-2, 27-3, and 27-4 may be architectural elements of the sutler's building as these features are in-line and span about 25 feet. The sutler's building as mapped by the USQM measured about 26 feet north to south.

Features 32, 33, 34, and 35 were identified in the western southcentral portion of the project area, southwest of the former southcentral Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 188). The features were all generally circular to ovate in plan and arranged in a square-like pattern, suggesting they are associated. Features 32, 33, 34, and 35 are interpreted as post holes, three of which had what appeared to be post molds. Based on their configuration and similarities in composition, the features appear to be associated with each other and may represent the location of a small enclosure of unknown function. A small building is shown in the vicinity of the features on Hopkins 1877 map (see Figure 6), suggesting these features may be associated with that building.

Feature 37 was recorded in the western southcentral portion of the project area (see Figure

188). The feature was rectangular in plan and measured approximately 2.5 feet north-south by 1.1 feet east-west (see Figures 155 and 156). Feature 37 is interpreted as a shallow trench feature of unknown function or purpose. Based on its location within the site, the feature may be associated with the building shown in the vicinity on the 1877 Hopkins Map (see Figure 6).

Feature 41 was identified in the southwestern portion of the site, within the northwestern corner of the former Ramsey Homes building's foundation (see Figure 188). The feature was generally circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.8 feet in diameter (Figures 168 and 169).

The feature is interpreted as the remnant bottom of a posthole dating to an unknown period; however, the feature likely predates the mid-20th-century construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings, as it was located within the footprint of the former building.

Feature 42 was identified in the southeastern portion of the site, within the northeastern corner of the former Ramsey Homes building's foundation (see Figure 188). The feature was generally circular in plan, measuring approximately 1.6 feet in diameter (Figures 171 and 172). The feature was interpreted as the ephemeral remnants of a post hole or small pit feature of unknown purpose or function. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the feature must predate the mid-20th-century construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings, as it was located within the footprint of the former building.

Feature 43 was identified in the western southcentral portion of the project area, off the southwest corner of the former southcentral Ramsey Homes building (see Figure 188). The feature was generally L-shaped in plan, measuring approximately 2.5 feet east-west by 1.5 feet north-south on its eastern end and 1.2 feet north-south on its western end (see Figures 174 and 175). The feature is interpreted as the remnants of a pit feature of unknown purpose or function. Based on its location within the site and its proximity to Features 32-35, Feature 43 may be associated with the small building shown in the vicinity on the 1877 Hopkins map (see Figure 6).

As detailed above, archeological investigations at Site 44AX0160 provided limited evidence for construction of drainage systems on the site but insufficient data was obtained to determine whether these features were constructed by the U.S. military during occupation of the site, by antebellum domestic occupants of the site, or in some cases by the postwar domestic site occupants. Assuming the drainage systems were built during the U.S. military occupation, the identified features provide some circumstantial evidence for the northern barracks and headquarters as shown on the USQM plan (see Figure 188). However, no features that could be clearly identified as architectural components of either building were found. Hypothetically, the headquarters building represents an antebellum dwelling, likely occupied by tenants before the war, possibly enlarged with the addition of north and south wings during the war and reoccupied as a dwelling after the end of hostilities. Also, hypothetically, the buildings in the northern portion of the site were relatively ephemeral buildings built on sills or piers that left no archeological signatures.

Concentrations of wrought nails found in the northeastern portion of the project area may indicate that the barracks was constructed with wrought nails that were possibly manufactured by the military blacksmith at the smithy shown to the east of the barracks and the project area. Several postholes found in the southern portion of the site may provide limited evidence for the sutler's building, as shown on the USQM plan (see Figure 188). Said building may also represent an antebellum tenant domicile that was repurposed during the war and reoccupied as a domestic structure after 1865. The relatively ephemeral artifact assemblage from the southern portion of the site suggests occupation of this building was neither intensive nor prolonged.

According to the USQM plan (see Figure 188), archeological remnants of several buildings associated with the Battery H occupation might be found within the site to the east of the portion of the site studied during these investigations. These include a kitchen, a blacksmith, a large stable fronting on Alfred Street, a small hospital building on Pendleton Street and hospital tents to the north of the hospital. A "sink" or privy mapped within the project area along Pendleton Street was not located during these investigations; it is possible that this feature is located beneath the sidewalk or street.

Inter-Site Comparisons

The significance of the portion of site 44AX0160 that extends into the project area, lies in 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. In order to better understand the domestic households and the military camp/hospital/sutler complex indicated in the archival and archeological research that has previously been conducted in association with site 44AX0160, archeological data from this site is compared to data from similar sites in the city.

Several previously recorded sites in the City of Alexandria, including sites 44AX0173, 44AX0191, and 44AX0200, represent ephemeral and disturbed Civil War military camps; such sites typically include a sparse assemblage of military and dual-use artifacts and no cultural features associated with the Civil War-era military component (Embrey et al. 2005, Jirikowic et al. 2004a, Balicki and Corle 2006). Phase II archeological investigations conducted in the 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1700, and 1900 blocks of Duke Street by the James Madison University Archeological Research Center (JMUARC) in 1987-1988. Resulted in recording of the Civil War U.S. Military Railroad depot (44AX0105) in the study area (Cromwell 1989; Cromwell and Hills 1989). Excavations at 1323 Duke Street, the potential location of the Civil War-era L'Ouverture Hospital, resulted in the identification of no significant archeological deposits (Traum et al. 2007).

Site 44AX0186 represents Civil War earthworks on the Battery Heights property at the intersection of Quaker Lane and Trinity Drive recorded during an Archaeological Evaluation conducted by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) in 2001. The absence of Civil War-era military artifacts at the site was attributed to past relic hunting and a lack of intensive use of the earthworks during the conflict (Fiedel and Corle 2001).

Although the comparative value of the sites detailed above is limited, Phase III data recovery has shown that Site 44AX0160 conforms to the observed pattern of ephemeral and disturbed Civil War military camps in the city; intensive excavations at Site 44AX0160 yielded few overtly military artifacts and no cultural features definitively associated with the Civil War-era military component. However, other previously conducted archeological investigations focused on broadly similar Civil War-era military complexes in Alexandria, Virginia have yielded useful comparative data (Table 45).

Several cultural features, including a wood-lined trough privy, were found associated with the U.S. Prisoner of War camp operated during the war at the Franklin and Armfield Slave Pen (44AX0075) in the 1300 block of Duke Street (Artemel et al. 1987). A deep privy associated with the U.S. Military Railroad Headquarters and contexts associated with Civil War-era hospital-use of the Marsteller House were archeologically excavated in advance of construction for the Old Town Village residential development at the corner of Duke and Henry Streets in 1996-1997 (Gardner et al. 1999). Artifacts and faunal remains recovered from these feature contexts could be compared to assemblages that may be recovered from potential similar features at Site 44AX0160.

Archeological investigations of two properties along Quaker Lane (sites 44AX0193 and 44AX0195) resulted in the discovery of *Crimean ovens*, subsurface brick structures for heating U.S. Army hospital tents during the Civil War (Jirikowic et al. 2004b; Balicki et al. 2005). Archeological investigations at site 44AX0195 included camp and hospital areas; a row of five hearths were interpreted as a camp kitchen (Balicki et al. 2005). Both investigations included intensive excavations yielding artifacts, faunal remains, and other data that could be compared to potential assemblages from similar contexts at site 44AX0160.

Functional comparisons of the buried plowed assemblage, North Locus features, and South Locus features at Site 44AX0160 with the Civil War-era privy at 44AX0075, Civil War-era privy levels at Duke and Henry, Site 44AX0193, and Site 44AX0195 are presented in Table 45.

Generally, data from these sites and site components is not highly comparable. No clearly intact Civil War-era feature contexts, such as the privy contexts excavated at Site 44AX0075 and at Duke and Henry, were identified at Site 44AX0160. As previously detailed, the features at Site 44AX0160 that were most likely associated with the site's military component were likely backfilled in the later 19th or 20th century and yielded artifact assemblages that likely include finds associated with the antebellum and postbellum domestic occupations at the site intermixed with artifacts associated with the military component. Although the assemblages recovered from Sites 44AX0193 and 44AX0195 were mostly recovered from disturbed contexts, these sites did not include artifact deposits associated with substantial historic domestic components that could not be easily separated from the military components. Additionally, the camps at Sites 44AX0193 and 44AX0195 were more rural and did not apparently involve reuse of existing buildings by the military.

Table 45: South's Functions Comparison for Military Sites

Souths Function	44AX0160 Apb		44AX0160 North Locus		44AX0160 South Locus		44AX0075 Privy - Feature 121		Duke and Henry Privy - Feature 142 (CW Contexts)		44AX0193		44AX0195	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	1206	75.75%	524	60.86%	38	52.78%	130	86.66%	-	66.59%	-	76.30%	134	25.92%
Architectural	360	22.61%	305	35.42%	32	44.44%	9	6.00%	-	28.21%	-	18.40%	31	6.00%
Clothing	3	0.19%	9	1.05%	2	2.78%	1	0.67%	-	2.39%	-	0.20%	0	0.00%
Tobacco	14	0.88%	8	0.93%	0	0.00%	1	0.67%	-	0.24%	-	0.60%	40	7.74%
Personal	1	0.06%	7	0.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.39%	-	2.10%	10	1.93%
Arms	2	0.13%	3	0.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.18%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
Furniture	0	0.00%	3	0.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.18%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
Activities	6	0.38%	2	0.23%	0	0.00%	9	6.00%	-	1.82%	-	2.40%	302	58.41%
Total	1592	100.00%	861	100.00%	72	100.00%	150	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	100.00%	517	100.00%

Few clear patterns are present in the comparative data. In most of the assemblages, the artifact assemblages are dominated by Kitchen Group artifacts and secondarily by Architecture Group artifacts, as is common at most historic sites. The assemblage at Site 44AX0195, the remnants of a fall-of-1861 New York militia camp and regimental hospital, differs due to various factors including the relative lack of artifacts associated with other components and the employment of intensive metal detecting at the site. Military artifacts such as gun parts, ammunition, uniform buttons, and accoutrements dominated the assemblage at Site 44AX0195.

Bottle glass, including medicinal bottles, liquor and spirit bottles, culinary bottles, and ale/beer bottles accounted for over 67% of the Kitchen Group assemblage recovered from Civil War-era privy deposits at Duke and Henry and over 61% of the assemblage recovered from the wood-lined trough privy at Site 44AX0075. Ironstone and whiteware were the most frequently recovered Kitchen Group ceramic artifacts in these assemblages. At Site 44AX0193, a Civil War-era camp and hospital at 206 North Quaker Lane in Alexandria, Virginia, glass bottles and glass tableware accounted for over 88% of the Kitchen Group assemblage and at Site 44AX0195, glass bottles and glass tableware accounted for over 91% of the Kitchen Group assemblage. The few ceramic artifacts recovered at the latter site were ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, and redware. The Kitchen Group ceramics at Site 44AX0193 included, in decreasing order of frequency, whiteware, stoneware, pearlware, yellowware, porcelain, redware, and creamware.

The artifact assemblages recovered from buried plowed strata and feature contexts at Site 44AX0160 differed significantly from the sites discussed above in terms of ratio of glass to ceramic artifacts within the Kitchen Group and in the composition of the Kitchen Group assemblage in terms of ware type. In sum, the assemblages at Site 44AX0160 are much more comparable to early-to-mid-19th-century domestic sites than to other Civil War military camps in the city. As such, it may be likely that most artifacts recovered at Site 44AX0160 are associated with the antebellum and to a lesser degree, the postbellum domestic occupations at the site and relatively few artifacts are associated with the military component.

Although sutlers' stores were common features of U.S. Army regimental camps during the war (McBride et al. 2000), archeological evidence clearly associated with sutlers' stores and dwellings is scant. Archeological excavations conducted by the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research in the City Point section of the City of Hopewell included data recovery excavation of Feature 8, a root cellar/storage area beneath a tavern, saloon, or sutler's store within the Civil War-era US. Army camp (Lewes et al. 2003).

Table 46 presents a comparison of the functional artifacts recovered from South Locus features at Site 44AX0160 with functional assemblages from Feature 8 in City Point. No intact historic contexts were identified in clear association with the the sutlers' building located within Site 44AX0160 as shown on the 1865 Quartermaster Map (see Figures 4 and 188). The assemblage recovered from various excavated features in the South Locus are in the mapped vicinity of the sutler's building.

Table 46: South's Functions Comparisons for Sutler Components

Souths Function	44AX0160 South Locus		City Point- Prince Henry Ave. Cellar/Pit – Feature 8 (Upper Fill)		City Point- Prince Henry Ave. Cellar/Pit – Feature 8 (Lower Fill)	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	38	52.78%	211	21.70%	602	14.35%
Architectural	32	44.44%	728	74.90%	3545	84.50%
Clothing	2	2.78%	3	0.31%	19	0.45%
Tobacco	0	0.00%	11	1.13%	9	0.21%
Personal	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	0.10%
Arms	0	0.00%	3	0.31%	5	0.12%
Furniture	0	0.00%	14	1.44%	10	0.24%
Activities	0	0.00%	2	0.21%	1	0.03%
Total	72	100.00%	972	100.00%	4195	100.00%

As shown on Table 46, the assemblage of artifacts recovered at Site 44AX0160 is relatively ephemeral and lacks diversity; most artifacts are included in the Kitchen and Architecture Groups and only other group represented is the Clothing Group. The City Point assemblages, representing discrete cultural levels in a pit or privy feature, are large and diverse and dominated by architecture group artifacts. Like the military camp assemblages in Alexandria, Virginia discussed above, bottle glass dominated the Kitchen Group assemblages recovered from the possible sutler's cellar at City Point, accounting for 84% (n=683) of the total Kitchen Group assemblage.

Regarding the 19th-century domestic component at Site 44AX0160, comparable sites and site components include the mid-19th-century yard deposits at Site 44AX0161, a site occupied by free African-American tenants in "The Bottoms" neighborhood at the site of the historic Alfred Street Baptist Church (Walker et al. 1992), three refuse pits associated with tenants or enslaved laborers dating from the late 18th century through the mid-19th century excavated at site 44AX0198 (Balicki et al. 2008), and site 44AX0177, a rural Euro-American tenancy dating from circa 1790–1830 (Gardner et al. 1996).

Table 47 presents a comparison of the functional artifacts recovered from buried plowed strata and North and South Locus features at Site 44AX0160 with functional assemblages from Sites 44AX0198, 44AX0161, and 44AX0177.

Generally, the functional artifact assemblage recovered from the Apb-levels or buried plowed strata at Site 44AX0160 is strongly representative of an occupation focused on subsistence with a minor architectural component and extremely limited diversity. The assemblage of functional artifacts recovered from the North Locus features at Site 44AX0160 reflects a more substantial built environment and greater overall diversity. The

functional assemblage associated with South Locus features presents near parity of Kitchen and Architecture Group artifacts and essentially no additional diversity. As a caveat, the latter assemblage may be statistically invalid due to its very small size.

The functional assemblage from Site 44AX0198, associated with tenants or enslaved laborers dating from the late 18th century through the mid-19th century as noted above, is generally quite like the assemblages from buried plowed strata and North Locus features at Site 44AX0160; the Site 44AX0198 assemblage essentially falls between these components in terms of focus on subsistence versus representation of the built environment. Representation of other functional groups in each of these assemblages is limited and dominated by Tobacco and Clothing Group finds.

The functional assemblage derived from yard deposits at Site 44AX0161, a site occupied by free African American tenants in "The Bottoms" neighborhood, is not unlike the assemblage associated with North Locus features at Site 44AX0160. However, the North Locus assemblage at Site 44AX0160 reflects a more robust built environment and increased diversity. The assemblage from buried plowed strata at 44AX0160 appears to even more focused on subsistence than that of Site 44AX0161. This most likely reflects the inclusion of deposits far removed from the standing buildings at Site 44AX0160 in the site-wide assemblage. The functional assemblage from Site 44AX0177, a rural Euro-American tenancy dating from the terminal 18th century to about 1830, is overwhelmingly focused on subsistence in comparison with the various sub-assemblages from Site 44AX0160 and the other comparable sites and may be anomalous.

Analysis of the socio-economic status and role (owner, tenant, etc.) of the site occupants and the place held by site 44AX0160 in the social and economic fabric of its surroundings is limited due to the lack of documentary evidence for specific site occupants and by complicating factors for any analyses derived from material culture recovered from the site, due to the likely intermixing of military and domestic components. Analysis of ceramic artifacts has proved to be particularly useful in evaluation of the socio-economic status of site occupants, primarily through the technique of economic scaling. Studies of ceramic prices in the 18th and 19th centuries have indicated that decorated wares were invariably more expensive than undecorated wares (Miller 1980; 1991). Scaling ceramic decoration into four levels, with undecorated wares being the least expensive and transfer-printed wares the most expensive, can provide an economic assessment of site occupants, at least as represented by their ceramic purchases (Miller 1980: 3-4).

Table 47: South's Functions Comparison for Domestic Sites

Souths Function	44AX0160 Apb		44AX0160 North Locus		44AX0160 South Locus		44AX0198 Feature 1-3		44AX0161 Universal Stratum C		44AX0177	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	1206	75.75%	524	60.86%	38	52.78%	393	67.52%	403	56.13%	5950	89.93%
Architectural	360	22.61%	305	35.42%	32	44.44%	151	25.95%	237	33.01%	551	8.33%
Clothing	3	0.19%	9	1.05%	2	2.78%	5	0.86%	16	2.22%	20	0.30%
Tobacco	14	0.88%	8	0.93%	0	0.00%	29	4.98%	59	8.22%	73	1.10%
Personal	1	0.06%	7	0.81%	0	0.00%	1	0.18%	2	0.28%	11	0.17%
Arms	2	0.13%	3	0.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.14%	8	0.12%
Furniture	0	0.00%	3	0.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Activities	6	0.38%	2	0.23%	0	0.00%	3	0.51%	0	0.00%	3	0.05%
Total	1592	100.00%	861	100.00%	72	100.00%	582	100.00%	718	100.00%	6616	100.00%

Undecorated tablewares accounted for most of the refined ceramics recovered from the buried plowed strata within Site 44AX0160, over 76% were undecorated. Of the decorated wares 13.36% had hand-painted decoration, 6.31% were transfer printed, and 4.20% had minimal decoration. Regarding the 251 sherds recovered from feature contexts in the North Locus features at Site 44AX0160, over 74% were undecorated, 11.16% had hand-painted decoration, 8.76% had minimal decoration, and 5.58% were transfer printed. Of the 22 sherds recovered from features in the South Locus, over 68% were undecorated, 13.64% had hand-painted decoration, 13.64% were transfer printed, and 4.55% had minimal decoration.

Analysis of degree of ceramic decoration for Site 44AX0177, a rural tenancy dating from circa 1790–1830, found 62.3% of analyzed sherds were undecorated, 20.25% had hand-painted decoration, 4.88% had minimal decoration, and 5.37% were transfer printed (Gardner et al. 1996:80). Comparison with Site 44AX0160 suggests a similar or lower socioeconomic standing for Site 44AX0160. As such, the occupants of the site were possibly tenants with limited means.

As previously addressed, artifacts associated with the antebellum and postbellum domestic occupations are apparently intermixed with artifacts associated with the Civil War era military occupations of the site. The military components may include artifacts associated with elite Union officers and their staffs and with the enlisted men barracked at the site. The relatively low percentage of bottle and tableware glass present in the Kitchen Group assemblage at Site 44AX0160 could support arguments for decreased socioeconomic standing at the site, for ephemeral representation of the military components at the site, or both.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase III archeological data recovery excavations were conducted of the portion of Site 44AX0160 located within the Ramsey Homes Property, which is located on the east side of North Patrick Street between Pendleton and Wythe Streets in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. 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 June through October of 2018.

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 low-income residents in order to maintain the strong social and support networks that are essential in low-income communities. The increased density is a key goal of the BEMP 2012-2022 Strategic Plan and the City-adopted Housing Master Plan. In a memo dated April 22, 2015, city staff recommended demolition. The buildings were demolished in June of 2018.

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. of Gainesville, Virginia.

A Phase I/II archeological investigation was conducted of the Ramsey Homes project area in July of 2016 by Thunderbird Archeology, which resulted in the identification of 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 (Smith and Carroll 2016); 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. Although 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 indicated that there is a potential that cultural features associated with the historic occupations of the property were extant within the project area. Therefore, it was the opinion of Thunderbird Archeology that the portion of Site 44AX0160 that extends into the Ramsey Homes project area was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, due to the likelihood that it could 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, Thunderbird Archeology recommended that archeological data recovery be conducted at Site 44AX0160. A Memorandum of Agreement was prepared and executed (Appendix I) and a Resource Management Plan (Appendix II) was presented to consulting parties for comment.

Per the Resource Management Plan, the overall goal of the archeological data recovery was to recover sufficient data from the site to address several research questions generally relevant to intra-site structure and functions and socio-economic status and lifeways of the various occupants of the block, both domestic and military. The specific research questions for the Phase III data recovery at Site 44AX0160 and the degree of success found in answering these questions based on the results of the data recovery are summarized below.

Major research goals focused on reconciliation of documentary evidence indicating the presence of various structures associated with the Civil War-era military component, including sinks and buildings utilized by the U.S Army, with the archeological data and illumination of intra-site structure and functions for the Civil War military and military/medical components based on the archival and archeological data.

No features that could be clearly identified as architectural components of the headquarters or barracks buildings were found. Limited evidence for construction of drainage systems on the site were found but insufficient data was obtained to determine whether these

features were constructed by the U.S. military during occupation of the site, by antebellum domestic occupants of the site, or in some cases by the postwar domestic site occupants. Assuming the drainage systems were built during the U.S. military occupation, the identified features provide some circumstantial evidence for the reliability of the USQM plan as the drainage features found during these investigations are quite possibly associated with the northern barracks and headquarters building as shown on said plan.

Additionally, several postholes found in the southern portion of the site may provide limited evidence for the sutler's building, as shown on the USQM plan. Said building may also represent an antebellum tenant domicile that was repurposed during the war and reoccupied as a domestic structure after 1865. The relatively ephemeral artifact assemblage from the southern portion of the site suggests occupation of this building was neither intensive nor prolonged.

Looking beyond the military component at Site 44AX0160, additional research goals focused on reconciliation of documentary evidence for occupation of the site by Euro-American tenants engaged in market gardening prior to the Civil War with features and artifact deposits associated with the pre-war domestic and agricultural use of the site. Achievement of this goal was hindered by fragmentary documentary records for the antebellum and postwar occupants of the site and by a lack of features and artifact deposits that could be clearly associated with the various domestic components.

However, artifact data generally supports an interpretation of the headquarters building depicted on the plan as an antebellum dwelling that was occupied by tenants before the war, possibly enlarged with the addition of north and south wings during the war, and reoccupied as a dwelling after the end of hostilities.

One research question asked whether archeological evidence of pre-war domestic occupation of the site, including artifact deposits and cultural features, could be separated from the site's military component. Unfortunately, the answer to this question is that separation of the domestic and military components within the investigated portion of Site 44AX0160 is not possible with adequate confidence to provide strong interpretations for either component. The assemblages at Site 44AX0160 are much more comparable to early-to-mid-19th-century domestic sites than to other Civil War military camps in the city. As such, it may be likely that most artifacts recovered at Site 44AX0160 are associated with the antebellum and to a lesser degree, the postbellum domestic occupations at the site and relatively few artifacts are associated with the military component.

The apparent ephemeral nature of the military component at Site 44AX0160 also undermined efforts to provide significant comparative information relevant to lifeways, plan, and intra-site organization at the Battery H camp/hospital post located within Site 44AX0160 and other contemporary military posts in Alexandria, Virginia and elsewhere. Phase III data recovery at Site 44AX0160 resulted in sufficient data to state that the site conforms to the typical pattern of ephemeral and disturbed Civil War military camps in the city; intensive excavations at Site 44AX0160 yielded few overtly military artifacts and no cultural features definitively associated with the Civil War-era military component.

Presumably, U.S. military posts in Alexandria, Virginia and elsewhere in the state, particularly those in urban areas, with hospital components, and with occupations beginning after 1862 were well-policed in accordance with military regulations aimed at improving the health and comfort of the soldiers.

Previous archeological and historical studies have provided an understanding that soldiers garrisoned in the defenses of Washington saw little or no military action and such assignments were considered soft. Duties included drill, fatigue, guard, orderly, and inspection. Fatigue details cleared vegetation, gathered firewood, maintained and constructed buildings, and policed the camp. Enlisted men were quartered in barracks while officers resided in separate quarters, sometimes with their wives or family. Meals were prepared in a cook house and consumed in a mess house; officers frequently dined in their quarters (Balicki 2000:132-133). Archival and archeological data for the investigated portion of Site 44AX0160 indicates that these suppositions are likely apt for the Battery H post.

As noted above, circumstantial evidence obtained during these investigations at Site 44AX0160 suggests that the details of the Battery H occupation of the site as based on the USQM plan can possibly be reconciled with archeological remains. Several buildings associated with the Battery H occupation might be found within the site to the east of the portion of the site studied during these investigations. These include a kitchen, a blacksmith, a large stable fronting on Alfred Street, a small hospital building on Pendleton Street and hospital tents to the north of the hospital. Remnants of one or more Crimean ovens could be found in the vicinity of the hospital tents as mapped; such features have been found at similar sites in the city during previous studies. A “sink” or privy mapped within the project area along Pendleton Street that was not located during these investigations may be located beneath the sidewalk or street.

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APPENDIX I

Artifact Inventory

**RAMSEY SITE 44AX0160 PHASE I-III
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Phase I-II

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 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)

- 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
- 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)
- 16 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; 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 (pre-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

Phase III

House 1 STP, Apb, Lot #93

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda, scratched (1864-present)

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 8.4 grams
- 2 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 1.7 grams
- 2 coke fragments (discarded in lab), 2.5 grams
- 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 35.9 grams
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 6.5 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 1.5 grams
- 1 slate pencil fragment

House 3, General Collection, Lot #94

Miscellaneous

- 1 book, "The Story of Miss Moppet," Beatrix Potter, cloth bound, Alexandria Library, Alexandria, Virginia, water worn (post-1906)

Building 1, South Quadrant, General Collection, Lot #95

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, crown lip finish, applied color label "...MONEY BACK BOTTLE.../...16...", automatic bottle machine (post-1934)

Metal

- 1 aluminum Pabst Blue Ribbon beverage can, pull tab (post-1962, Miller 2000) (discarded in lab)
- 1 silver-plated copper alloy serving spoon, flat stele, turned up end, elliptical bowl, decorative floral pattern on handle, handle engraved "CROWNSILVER CO.", Arlington pattern, manufactured by the Crown Silver Company (post-1919, Sterling Flatware Fashions 2018)

Miscellaneous

- 1 cardboard matchbox, D.C. Vending Company, Washington, D.C. (discarded in lab)

Silt Fence Trench Southwest, General Collection, Lot #96

Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, hollow vessel, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Trench 1, East Bisection, General Collection, Lot #97

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), underglaze blue hand painted decoration exterior, lid fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate lid diameter (1775-1810, MACL 2017)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd

Trench 1, West Bisection, General Collection, Lot #98

Glass

- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched

Metal

- 1 copper alloy one cent coin, Lincoln head penny (1967)

Miscellaneous

- 1 slate pencil fragment

Trench 2, North Bisection, General Collection, Lot #99

Glass

- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, 63.3 grams

Trench 2, South Bisection, General Collection, Lot #100

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, valve mark, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 32.9 grams

Trench 4, General Collection, Lot #101

Ceramics

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 345.6 grams

Test Unit 301, Fill 1, Lot #102

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain (Prosser) 4-hole sew through button - 1.1 cm diameter (post-1840, Sprague 2002)
- 1 hard paste porcelain doll fragment
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds (Continental European) (mend), undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch base diameter
- 3 hard paste porcelain sherds (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessels
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977;

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, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessels (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 white salt glazed stoneware sherd, hollow vessel (1720-1805, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed and mulberry hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow

vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 2 yellowware sherds, unidentified blue decoration exterior, hollow vessels (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched, patinated (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 5 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 1 amethyst button fragment
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, stained (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, base fragments, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, bead lip finish, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...A...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...HA.../...NE," automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, handle fragment, patinated

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, large mouth external thread lip finish, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 36 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 37 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, base fragments, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, scratched
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained (1880-1915)
- 1 clear oval bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle/jar sherd automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 3 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 6 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified aqua spall
- 8 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 3 unidentified clear spalls
- 7 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light green sherd

Metal

- 4 brass 1-hole sew through button fragments (mend)
- 1 cut 8d nail, unidentified head (post-1790)
- 1 cut nail fragment, clinched (post-1790)
- 14 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal bolt
- 1 ferrous metal screw
- 1 unidentified brass wire
- 1 unidentified brass, probable latch
- 7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 4 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 8 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 14 bone fragments, 53.7 grams
- 125 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1,335.9 grams
- 5 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 3.2 grams

- 2 slag fragments (discarded in lab), 8.1 grams
- 11 slate fragments, 19.3 grams

Test Unit 301, Fill 2, Lot #103

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), green rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), hollow vessel, molded, stained
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), hollow vessel, stained
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 7 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, green hand painted decoration interior and exterior, flat vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, green transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 3 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 10 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "ROBERTS," automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
- 1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (post-1934)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained
- 4 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), base fragment, side embossed ".8", unidentified maker's mark, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...F TH...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (mend), embossed "RAL LAW FORBIDS SALE/...RRE USE OF THIS BOTTLE," automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 15 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 17 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, stained
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, pressed (1827-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, scratched (1880-1915)
- 3 light green cylindrical bottle sherds
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 3 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 7 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched

Metal

- 2 cut 8d nails, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 12 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 3 cut nail fragments, pulled (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal bolt
- 1 ferrous metal lid- 10 cm diameter
- 4 ferrous metal wire fragments, curved
- 15 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wire 12d nail (1890-present)
- 3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 1 wrought nail fragment, pulled
- 5 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 5 bone fragments, 26.5 grams
- 20 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 581.1 grams
- 4 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 5.3 grams
- 14 coke fragments (discarded in lab), 19.8 grams
- 4 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 44.7 grams
- 9 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 68.2 grams
- 3 plastic fragments, black, thin, curved (discarded in lab)
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 98.8 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

Test Unit 301, Fill 3, Lot #104

Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 4 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, side embossed "...ECISTE...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 3 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 unidentified clear spall

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 2 cut nail fragments, clinched (post-1790)
- 1 wrought nail fragment, spatulate tip
- 4 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 bone fragments, 4.4 grams
- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 6.7 grams
- 4 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 2.0 grams
- 5 coke fragments (discarded in lab), 3.7 grams
- 4 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 23.2 grams
- 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 2.0 grams
- 5 unidentified plastic, black, thin, curved (discarded in lab)

Test Unit 302, Fill 1, Lot #105

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessel, stained
- 6 red bodied coarse stoneware sewer pipe fragments (mend), brown glazed interior and exterior, engraved "C.C. LA...O.../ALEXANDRIA"
- 1 redware sherd, white slipped interior, dark brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 18 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, molded ring base decoration
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, bead lip finish, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, small mouth external thread lip finish (post-mid-1870's, Lindsey 2018)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...A...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 23 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 22 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 8 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded bead decoration, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, pressed (1827-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated (1880-1915)
- 3 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (mend), base fragment, embossed "REGISTE..." (1880-1915)
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, automatic bottle machine (1907-1915)
- 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 5 dark green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 1 glass marble fragment, machine made (post-1901, MACL 2018)-1.7cm diameter
- 3 green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, stained
- 8 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 11 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 5 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched

- 5 unidentified clear spalls
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 17 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd
- 5 windowpane sherds, potash, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 brass shell casing fragment
- 1 copper alloy one cent coin, Indian head penny (1906)
- 22 cut nail fragment, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal cap fragment, possible crown cap
- 1 ferrous metal staple
- 9 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)
- 1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)
- 8 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, 23.6 grams
- 17 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 200.2 grams
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 0.6 grams
- 1 flint fragment, possibly French, 1.1 grams
- 4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 30.5 grams

Test Unit 302, Fill 2, Lot #106

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge decoration, non-impressed rim fragments, flat vessels, indeterminate rim diameters (1830-1860, Miller 1992; 1860s-1890s, MACL 2017)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 9 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, blue transfer printed decoration

- interior, hollow vessels
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 10 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, heat melted
- 1 unidentified gray selenium, flat, scratched (1911-1930)
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, stained
- 9 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated, scratched
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 5 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 brass thimble, bent - indeterminate diameter
- 1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)
- 16 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 1 wrought nail fragment, pulled
- 6 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 20.9 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 7.6 grams
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 28.9 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 4.4 grams

Test Unit 303, Fill, Lot #107

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, 6 inch rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, violet transfer printed decoration interior, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, 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 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 4 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, molded, patinated, scratched
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 aqua multi-sided bottle sherd, blown pattern mold, probable flask fragment (1750-1850)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, molded geometric pattern (1880-1915)
- 1 greenish-aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 2 unidentified clear spalls
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 6 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

- 1 antler handled brass alloy pocket knife fragment (conservation necessary)

- 1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)
- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
- 6 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified nail fragment, washer attached
- 1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)
- 6 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 2 wrought nail fragments
- 5 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 9 bone fragments, 35.6 grams
- 27 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 591.2 grams
- 2 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 5.0 grams
- 9 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 276.7 grams
- 6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 62.7 grams
- 1 plastic comb fragment
- 2 plastic fragments, black, thin, curved (discarded in lab)
- 2 slag fragments (discarded in lab), 11.1 grams
- 1 unidentified plastic fragment, yellow, thin, curved (discarded in lab)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

Test Unit 303, Apb, Lot #108

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1775-1810, MACL 2017)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment- 5/64 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped non-impressed rim fragment, plate, indeterminate rim diameter (1830-1860, Miller 1992; 1860s-1890s, MACL 2017)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 3 inch rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel, stained (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed decoration interior, hollow vessels (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, base fragments, indeterminate vessel shapes and base diameters (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 10 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessels, (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 whiteware sherd, green hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 3 yellowware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 aqua multi-sided bottle sherds, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 3 green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 7 unidentified light aqua sherds, scratched, patinated
- 4 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 brass two-piece button fragment, cast eye shank- 1.8 cm diameter
- 14 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal bolt fragment
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, 1.6 grams
- 4 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 58.2 grams
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 1.4 grams
- 2 coke fragments (discarded in lab), 2.5 grams
- 6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 29.3 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 0.4 grams

Test Unit 303, Feature 1, Feature Fill 1, Lot #109

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...ETU...",

automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)

- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched

Metal

- 1 cut 10d nail, unidentified head, pulled (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, calcined, 7.2 grams
- 6 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 52.6 grams
- 3 coke fragments (discarded in lab), 45.3 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 6.4 grams

Test Unit 304, Apb, Lot #110

Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherd (mend), undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), underglaze blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1775-1810, MACL 2017)
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, flat vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, handle fragment, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds (mend), blue shell edge decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 3 redware sherds, light brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shapes

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green hand painted floral decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), blue transfer printed decoration interior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, mulberry transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, indeterminate vessel shapes and rim diameters (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1909-1938)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 6 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified aqua spall
- 4 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched
- 7 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched

Metal

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

- 6 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 3 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 5 bone fragments, 10.4 grams
- 10 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 74.6 grams
- 6 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 50.1 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 0.2 grams

Test Unit 305, Apb, Lot #111

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted floral decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, small mouth external thread lip finish fragment, patinated (post-1875, Lindsey 2018)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, scratched
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched (1880-1915)
- 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated, scratched
- 2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 7 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified very light green sherd, flat, scratched
- 7 windowpane sherds, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, calcined, 0.2 grams
- 7 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 32.7 grams
- 10 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 89.5 grams
- 1 unidentified plastic fragment, green, flat, (discarded in lab), 0.4 grams

Test Unit 306, Fill, Lot #112

Ceramics

- 1 American Rockingham/Bennington sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1800-1912, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments, molded
- 1 pearlware sherd, dipped ware banded decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1797-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992; 1770s-early 20th century, MACL 2018)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown hand painted asterisk decoration interior, hollow vessel, stained (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessels (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch rim diameter
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior and exterior, flat vessel
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch foot ring diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate foot ring diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed decoration interior, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome floral hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessels, one stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 10 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, stained
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched

- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 5 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 7 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched
- 3 unidentified green sherds, flat, scratched
- 4 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light aqua spall
- 5 unidentified light green sherds, flat, scratched
- 5 windowpane sherds, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 cut 16d nail, unidentified head, pulled (post-1790)
- 1 cut 6d nail, unidentified head (post-1790)
- 1 cut 9d nail, unidentified head (post-1790)
- 1 cut nail fragment, clinched (post-1790)
- 1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)
- 3 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified brass fragment, probable lantern wick raiser
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 bone fragments, 5.7 grams
- 18 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 252.0 grams
- 5 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 7.0 grams
- 12 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 79.5 grams

Test Unit 306, Apb, Lot #113

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), undecorated, flat vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, handle attached, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

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

- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, scratched

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 4.7 grams
- 4 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 20.1 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 1.5 grams

Test Unit 307, Apb, Lot #114

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, flat vessel
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, molded, burned- 5/64 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified underglaze green decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragments, flat vessels, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 redware sherds (mend), unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome annular decoration, indeterminate

- vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1830-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, handle attached, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 yellowware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, patinated
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 light honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 light honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 4 windowpane sherds, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 cut 7d nail, unidentified head (post-1790)
- 14 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal wire fragment
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wrought nail fragment, clinched
- 13 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 12 bone fragments, 46.7 grams
- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 127.0 grams
- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 2.5 grams
- 6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 25.0 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 0.3 grams
- 3 teeth fragments, 3.6 grams

Test Unit 308, Fill, Lot #115

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), red hand painted decoration exterior, engraved "...NY", hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessel

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, foot attached, molded- 3/32 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze green hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds (mend), green shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, incised cobalt hand painted decoration with clear salt glaze exterior, hollow vessel, possibly underfired Rhenish
- 1 redware sherd, orange glazed interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1809, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 refined redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1800-1840, Magid 1990)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained
- 1 whiteware sherd, molded rim decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1845-1885+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, dendritic decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1830-1890, South 1977, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), base fragment, unidentified side embossing, scratched, patinated

- 4 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, bead lip finish fragment, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 11 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 10 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, frosted
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, rim fragments, frosted
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, rim fragments, stained
- 3 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, scratched
- 13 clear cylindrical tube fragments, stained
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched (1880-1915)
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, molded (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated (1880-1915)
- 1 clear multi-sided bottle sherd
- 1 dark green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 2 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 10 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 4 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 2 light honey amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 3 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 3 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 3 unidentified light green spalls
- 2 unidentified very light aqua sherds, flat, scratched, patinated
- 2 windowpane sherds, soda, patinated, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 cupronickel one cent coin, Indian head bust, obverse stamped "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/1896", head facing left, reverse stamped "ONE CENT" with shield and wreath decoration - 1.9 cm diameter (1896)
- 1 cut 8d nail, unidentified head, pulled (post-1790)
- 1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)
- 2 cut nail fragments (mend), clinched (post-1790)

- 10 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 28 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, round
- 18 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 6 bone fragments, 38.3 grams
- 1 brick bat 10 inches x 5.7 inches (discarded in lab), 157.5 grams
- 50 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 2,835.3 grams
- 4 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 1.9 grams
- 1 mortar fragment (discarded in lab), 317.2 grams
- 7 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 30.7 grams
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 8.0 grams

Test Unit 308, Apb, Lot #116

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze brown transfer printed decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, flat vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, dipped polychrome decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold, patinated (1880-1930)
- 4 green cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 light olive green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 3 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified very light aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 very light green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda, scratched (pre-1864)
- 2 windowpane sherds, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 brass screw
- 8 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified brass fragment, round, two holes in center, possible light bulb cap
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible handle
- 58 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, thin, flat
- 6 wrought nail fragments
- 2 wrought nail fragments (mend)

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, 29.0 grams
- 10 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1,023.0 grams
- 2 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 0.8 grams
- 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 20.5 grams

Test Unit 308, Feature 04, Feature Fill, Lot #117

Ceramics

- 1 Jackfield-type ware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1740-1780, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Feature 04, Trench 1, Northeast Quadrant, Feature Fill, Lot #118

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), shadow overglaze enamelled polychrome hand painted neoclassical rim band decoration interior, scalloped rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1765-1810, MACL 2017)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 4 clear cylindrical tableware sherds
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, thin, curved
- 3 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 1.0 grams
- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 66.3 grams
- 2 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 0.7 grams

Feature 04, Trench 1, Southwest Quadrant, Feature Fill, Lot #119

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim

fragment, plate, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, plate, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 5 bone fragments, 32.5 grams
- 5 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 33.7 grams
- 1 mortar fragment (discarded in lab), 3.5 grams
- 6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 34.0 grams

Feature 04, Trench 2, Feature Fill, Lot #120

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, black glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds (mend), blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched

- 5 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, glazed (discarded in lab), 163.9 grams
- 5 brick fragments (discarded in field), 20.0 grams
- 1 charcoal fragment (discarded in lab), 0.3 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 309, Apb, Lot #121

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, heavily stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze green hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, indeterminate vessel shapes and rim diameters (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 3 refined white earthenware sherds, blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 refined white earthenware spall, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, 14 inch rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified green decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 clear manganese oval flask sherd, embossed floral decoration, flared lip finish, tooled (1880-1915)
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, chilled iron mold, unidentified embossing (1880-1930)
- 8 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, stained, patinated
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, lime soda (1864-present)
- 3 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 3 wrought nail fragments
- 3 wrought nail fragments, pulled
- 3 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 14 bone fragments, 18.1 grams
- 31 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 50.0 grams
- 28 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 45.5 grams
- 15 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 41.0 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 309, Feature Fill 1-1, Lot #122

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
- 1 lead Minie ball, .52 caliber Sharps carbine, used by Union troops (Civil War Period) (McKee & Mason 1995, page 35)
- 1 lead Minie ball, .577 caliber for rifle or rifle musket, used by Union troops (Civil War Period) (McKee & Mason 1995, page 53)
- 5 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 55 brick fragments (discarded in field), 11,000 grams
- 5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 152.0 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
- 1 quartzite biface thinning flake, medial
- 1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal

Feature 06, Test Unit 309, Feature Fill 1-2, Lot #123

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, 10 inch rim diameter, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

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

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 16 brick fragments (discarded in field), 2600 grams
- 150 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field), 14,400 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 309, Feature Fill 2, Lot #124

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear soda bottle sherd, freeblown, base fragment, refired pontil, patinated (pre-1860)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 brass plate fragment, flat, oval, two holes
- 15 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 8 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 4.0 grams
- 10 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 173.0 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 309, Feature Fill 3, Lot #125

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, rim fragment, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash/soda (pre-1864)

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 6.0 grams
- 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 2.0 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 310, Apb, Lot #126

Ceramics

- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds (mend), clear glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 Jackfield-type ware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1740-1780, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments, stained- 5/64 inch bore diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch rim diameter (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior "...ACEPIEL.../...ENS...", flat vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, neoclassically-inspired symmetrical scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992; 1800-1830s, MACL 2017)
- 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, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (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 polychrome hand painted decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted interior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted rim band decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze unidentified blue decoration, rim

- fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed decoration interior, rim fragments, indeterminate vessel shapes and rim diameters (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 13 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 3 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, burned
- 2 refined white earthenware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted floral decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted floral decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, unidentified blue decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 2 yellowware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained, patinated
- 1 light olive amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, scratched, patinated
- 2 olive amber square/rectangular bottle sherds (mend), freeblown, pontil fragment, patinated (pre-1860)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated

- 5 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, stained, patinated
- 5 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, stained, patinated
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 1 unidentified pale aqua spall, patinated
- 5 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 brass flat disc button, unidentified broken attachment -- 2.0 cm diameter
- 1 lead Minie ball, .577 caliber for rifle or rifle musket, used by Union troops (Civil War Period) (McKee & Mason 1995, page 53)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible lock
- 6 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head, pulled
- 10 wrought nail fragments
- 3 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 9 bone fragments, 7.0 grams
- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 27.0 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 3.7 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 0.1 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 310, Feature Fill 1-1, Lot #127

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 wrought nail fragments
- 2 wrought nail fragments, unidentified head

Feature 06, Test Unit 310, Feature Fill 1-2, Lot #128

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched, patinated

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 6 brick fragments, 1900.0 grams
- 150 oyster shell fragments, 15,900 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 310, Feature Fill 2, Lot #129

Glass

- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, patinated
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched, patinated

Metal

- 6 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wrought nail fragment
- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments (discarded in field), 1000 grams
- 9 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 233.0 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 310, Feature Fill 3, Lot #130

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration

Glass

- 1 greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 6 bone handle fragments, engraved herringbone pattern, 0.6 grams
- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 30.0 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 7.0 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 311, Apb, Lot #131

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessel, stained
- 2 Jackfield-type ware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1740-1780, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue negative transfer printed decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992; 1821-1840, MACL 2017)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, plate (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, multi-chambered slip banded and cats eye

- decoration exterior, hollow vessel (post-1811, MACL 2018, 1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
 - 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
 - 3 pearlware sherds (mend), blue shell edge decoration, non-impressed scalloped rim fragment, plate, indeterminate rim diameter (1830-1860, Miller 1992; 1860s-1890s, MACL 2017)
 - 1 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 12 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessels (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
 - 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
 - 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
 - 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, hollow vessel
 - 1 refined white earthenware sherd, polychrome floral hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
 - 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, burned
 - 5 refined white earthenware sherds (mend), green rouletted herringbone band dipped ware, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1810-1860, MACL 2018)
 - 5 refined white earthenware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shapes
 - 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, burned
 - 9 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained
 - 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
 - 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome floral hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
 - 2 whiteware sherds, black hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
 - 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1820-1900+,

South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 12 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 23 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 yellowware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 4 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, patinated
- 5 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, heat melted
- 3 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched
- 3 unidentified green spalls
- 4 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 21 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 4 unidentified olive green spalls
- 2 windowpane sherds, potash, patinated
- 5 windowpane sherds, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 4 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wrought 8d nail, unidentified head, spatulate tip
- 1 wrought nail fragment, spatulate tip
- 12 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 33 bone fragments, 34.5 grams
- 2 coke fragments (discarded in lab), 4.3 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 5.5 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 311, Feature Fill 1-1, Lot #132

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, unscalloped and non-impressed rim fragment, plate, indeterminate rim diameter (1830-1860, Miller 1992; 1860s-1890s, MACL 2017)

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in field), 170.0 grams
- oyster shell fragment (discarded in field), 13,506.9 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 12.4mm x 5.5mm x 1.9mm

Feature 06, Test Unit 311, Feature Fill 1-2, Lot #133

Ceramics

- 2 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior and exterior, square/rectangular base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, unscaloped rim fragment, plate, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1830-1860, Miller 1992; 1840s-1860s, MACL 2017)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 4 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

Metal

- 1 brass domed button, gold plated, front eagle on globe and shield on lined field, 13 stars above, motto "EXCELSIOR" below, on back stamp "...EXTRA QUALITY...", omega shank, New York Militia Staff button, manufactured by Waterbury Button Company - 2.2 cm diameter (Type NY 30, Post American Revolution Period, Albert 1997: 202-203)
- 2 wrought nail fragments (mend)

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, 0.4 grams
- 13 brick fragments (discarded in field), 800.0 grams
- 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 0.1 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 311, Feature Fill 2, Lot #134

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, reddish-brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal tack fragment, small, clinched
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 4 bone fragments, calcined, 0.3 grams
- 3 brick fragments (discarded in field), 60.0 grams
- 11 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 1.0 grams
- 5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field), 25.0 grams

Feature 06, Test Unit 311, Feature Fill 3, Lot #135

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, cobalt hand painted and salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (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 refined white earthenware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, dipped decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, frosted
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

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

Feature 07, West Bisection, Feature Fill 1, Lot #136

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessels
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1780-

- 1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze green hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
 - 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 9 inch rim diameter
 - 3 redware sherds, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
 - 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter
 - 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 2 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
 - 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
 - 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherd, molded, automatic bottle machine, scratched (post-1934)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, large mouth external thread lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, rim fragment, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified collared lip finish, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, unidentified embossing, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, scratched
- 46 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, base fragments, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded
- 3 clear cylindrical tableware sherds

- 1 clear multi-sided tableware sherd, molded
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear square/rectangular bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 cobalt cylindrical bottle/jar sherds
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 4 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 2 unidentified amber spalls
- 1 unidentified aqua spall
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, patinated
- 4 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched
- 4 unidentified clear spalls
- 28 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 3 windowpane sherds, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 brass two-piece button fragment, alpha shank - 1.9 cm diameter
- 1 copper alloy one cent coin, Lincoln head, heavily deteriorated
- 1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)
- 6 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal can fragment
- 30 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 2 unidentified lead fragments, heat melted
- 4 wire nail fragments, pulled (1890-present)
- 9 wrought nail fragments
- 5 wrought nail fragments, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 1 Bakelite 2-hole sew through button- 1.5 cm diameter
- 3 bone fragments, 1.8 grams
- 4 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 102.4 grams
- 6 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 49.1 grams
- 7 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 71.5 grams
- 1 slate fragment, 1.5 grams
- 1 stone marble- 14.5 mm diameter

Feature 07, West Bisection, Feature Fill 2, Lot #137

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, possible unidentified embossing, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment

- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, patinated
- 1 honey amber multi-sided bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold, scratched (1880-1930)
- 1 unidentified aqua spall
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 2.5 grams
- 2 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 2.5 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 4.0 grams
- 1 plastic fragment, black, flat (discarded in lab)

Feature 07, West Bisection, Feature Fill 3, Lot #138

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, contact mold
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, contact mold (1810-1880)

Feature 09, West Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #139

Ceramics

- 1 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, salt glazed and cobalt hand painted exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry floral hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, blue hand painted and green dendritic decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (post-1934)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, large mouth external thread lip finish, automatic bottle machine (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, patinated, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...AND...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...RED...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, crushed (1910-present)

- 23 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, embossed linear decoration, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, incised decoration exterior, packer's tumbler, heavily scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, scratched
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing (1880-1915)
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, crushed (1880-1915)
- 9 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched (1880-1915)
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained (1880-1915)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment (1880-1915)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 4 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 10 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 10 unidentified very light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 3 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 2 cut nail fragments, pulled (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible buckle
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 unidentified lead bullet, fired
- 7 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 16 wrought nail fragments
- 2 wrought nail fragments, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, 1.8 grams
- 11 brick fragments (discarded in field), 957.1 grams
- 1 brick, whole, 8 inches x 3.5 inches x 2.25 inches (discarded in field), 2,600.0 grams
- 4 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 60.9 grams
- 3 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 359.2 grams
- 1 plastic fragment, red, thin, curved (discarded in lab)
- 1 slate fragment, 14.1 grams

Feature 11-1, Trench 1, Feature Fill, Lot #140

Ceramics

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

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

Metal

- 2 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 30 brick fragments (discarded in field), 12,100.0 grams

Feature 11-2, Trench 1, Feature Fill 1, Lot #141

Ceramics

- 1 gastrolith, green transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 1 unidentified green sherd, flat, scratched
- 2 windowpane sherds, lime soda, scratched (1864-present)

Metal

- 3 wrought nail fragments
- 2 wrought nail fragments (mend)

Feature 11-2, Trench 1, Feature Fill 2, Lot #142

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 12.7 grams

Feature 11-2, Trench 2, Feature Fill 1, Lot #143

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, stemware base fragment, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 5 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 15.4 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex distal

Feature 11-2, Trench 2, Feature Fill 2, Lot #144

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-

1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda, scratched, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

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

Feature 12, Surface Collection, Lot #145

Ceramics

- 3 American Rockingham/Bennington sherds (mend), molded, hollow vessel (1800-1912, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, embossed scalloped rim fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992; 1820s-1830s, MACL 2017)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Metal

- 3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Feature 12, Trench 1, Feature Fill, Lot #146

Ceramics

- 1 American Rockingham/Bennington sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1800-1912, Miller 1992; 1845-1900+, Magid 1990)
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, clear glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 7 inch base diameter
- 2 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, black glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, salt glazed and cobalt hand painted decoration exterior, incised horizontal line exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), unidentified shadow hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel, stained
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch base diameter, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

- 2 ironstone sherds (mend), undecorated, base fragments, hollow vessel, 6 inch base diameter, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 31 ironstone sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 8 ironstone sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, hollow vessels, 10 inch rim diameters, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 4 ironstone sherds, undecorated, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherd, underglaze unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, green shell edge decoration, plate, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 Whieldon ware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1740-1770, South 1977; 1740-1780, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed decoration exterior, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue rim decoration, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds (mend), blue hand painted decoration interior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds (mend), blue shell edge decoration, unscalloped rim fragment, plate, 10 inch rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, molded decoration interior, scalloped rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1845-1885+, Miller 1992)
- 14 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, brandy lip finish, scratched (1869's-1920's, Lindsey 2018)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, scratched, patinated
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patent lip finish, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, base fragments, scratched, patinated
- 23 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 16 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
 - 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded, patinated
 - 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, patinated
 - 3 clear cylindrical tableware sherds
 - 6 clear cylindrical tableware sherds (mend), base fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
 - 5 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-1915)
 - 1 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherd, tapered cut horizontal line decoration exterior, scratched (1880-1915)
 - 2 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherds, incised decoration exterior, packer's tumbler, automatic bottle machine (1907-1915)

- 2 clear multi-sided bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched, stained
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, paneled, unidentified maker's mark, scratched
- 1 cornflower cylindrical bottle sherd, patent lip finish, patinated (post-1850, Lindsey 2018)
- 1 light green square/rectangular bottle sherd, scratched, stained, patinated
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified aqua spall
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 8 unidentified clear spalls
- 15 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 3 windowpane sherds, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 3 brass 2- piece button fragments, stamped "EXTRA QUALITY"- 1.5 cm diameter
- 3 brass clutch purse frame handle fragments, kiss clasp (mend)
- 1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)
- 25 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 51 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 37 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 67 wrought nail fragments
- 5 wrought nail fragments, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, 23.9 grams
- 19 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 1000.5 grams
- 5 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 61.5 grams
- 1 limestone marble- 1.5cm diameter (1769-1914, MACL 2018)
- 1 mortar fragment (discarded in lab), 4.6 grams
- 26 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 329.3 grams
- 2 plastic fragments, clear, thin, curved (discarded in lab)
- 2 slate fragments, 213.0 grams
- 1 slate pencil fragment

Feature 12, Trench 2, Feature Fill, Lot #147

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragment, molded leaf decoration on bowl base and stem, stained- 5/64 inch bore hole diameter
- 5 kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments (mend), molded anthropomorphic decoration, possibly French - 5/64 inch bore hole diameter (mid-late 19th century)
- 1 pearlware sherd, black transfer printed decoration exterior, hollow

- vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 redware sherds (mend), brown glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate foot ring diameter, burned
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 whiteware sherd, green hand painted decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, polychrome annular decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, base fragment, open pontil (1810-1860)
- 11 aqua multi-sided bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd
- 1 light aqua bottle sherd, rolled lip finish fragment, patinated (pre-1870, Lindsey 2018)
- 3 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), patinated
- 20 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, blown pattern mold (1750-1850)
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat
- 1 unidentified very light green sherd, flat
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, 6 inch rim diameter, stained

Metal

- 2 wrought nail fragments (mend)

Miscellaneous

- 7 bone fragments, 5.0 grams
- 10 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 74.7 grams
- 1 mortar fragment (discarded in lab), 1.2 grams
- 4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 12.0 grams

Feature 12, Trench 3, Feature Fill, Lot #148

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware inkwell, unglazed interior, clear glazed exterior, 0.8 inch rim diameter, 2 inch base diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, dipped ware, polychrome variegated slip decoration exterior, hollow vessel (late 18th century-early 19th century, MACL 2018)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome annular decoration exterior, hollow vessels (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, black hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 yellowware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, patinated (1810-1880)
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, scratched, patinated
- 3 clear manganese cylindrical tableware sherds, molded, scratched
- 1 emerald blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, scratched (pre-1880)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, plate mold, base embossed "...NEY CLAS...", patinated
- 3 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 light olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, applied crack-off lip finish with flattened side string rim, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, heat melted
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched

- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 4 windowpane sherds, potash, scratched, patinated (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 brass furniture tack
- 4 brass thimble fragments (mend), cloth attached interior
- 1 ferrous metal furniture tack
- 1 lead .44 caliber bullet, colt dragoon or colt revolving rifle (Civil War period)
- 25 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wrought nail fragment, pulled
- 20 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, 23.7 grams
- 3 brick fragments (discarded in field), 50.0 grams
- 1 unidentified plastic fragment, black, thin, curved (discarded in lab)

Feature 13, East Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #149

Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 1.2 grams

Feature 14, Quadrant 3, Feature Fill 1, Lot #150

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware cup, molded floral decoration exterior, hollow vessel, toy
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 3 hard paste porcelain sherds (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessels
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, 2 inch base diameter, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter, stained (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, unscaloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, yellow hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 2 redware sherds, black glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, flat, vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed decoration exterior, flat vessel, possible partial maker's mark (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome transfer printed decoration interior, flat vessels (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 7 amber cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), base fragment, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 17 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 59 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 2 aqua bottle sherds (mend), crown lip finish, stained (post-1890, Lindsey 2018)
- 7 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds
- 31 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, double ring lip finish, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-1920's, Lindsey 2018)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine, stained, patinated (1910-present)
- 179 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 93 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 69 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 10 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, unidentified embossing automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, stained
- 12 clear cylindrical tableware sherds (mend), molded, patinated, stained (mends with sherds from feature 14, quad 3, fill 2 and feature 22, SE quad, fill 4)
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, patinated
- 3 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (1880-1915)
- 7 clear multi-sided bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine,

- patinated (1910-present)
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, embossed "...VA...," automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
 - 3 clear square/rectangular bottle sherds (mend), embossed "...& SO.../...MORE, MD.," automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
 - 3 clear square/rectangular bottle sherds (mend), embossed "...ARRO.../CO.," automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
 - 5 clear square/rectangular bottle sherds (mend), embossed "...RIAIRFAX.../...LEXAND...," automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
 - 15 clear square/rectangular bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
 - 2 clear square/rectangular bottle sherds, base fragments, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
 - 2 dark aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds
 - 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
 - 3 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, stained
 - 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
 - 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
 - 10 unidentified amber spalls
 - 17 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
 - 1 unidentified aqua spall
 - 14 unidentified clear spalls
 - 1 unidentified clear tube
 - 1 unidentified dark aqua spall
 - 2 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, patinated
 - 1 windowpane sherd, potash, scratched (pre-1864)
 - 1 windowpane sherd, soda, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 copper wire fragments, curved
- 22 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 2 ferrous metal wire fragments, curved
- 26 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 wire 4d nails (1890-present)
- 16 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 4 wire nail fragments, pulled (1890-present)
- 1 wrought 10d nail, unidentified head
- 1 wrought 7d nail, unidentified head
- 50 wrought nail fragments
- 3 wrought nail fragments, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 10 bone fragments, three calcined, 7.5 grams
- 46 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 168.8 grams
- 2 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 0.4 grams

- 6 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 13.5 grams
- 1 unidentified plastic fragment, black, flat (discarded in lab)

Prehistoric

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

Feature 14, Quadrant 3, Feature Fill 2, Lot #151

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown slipped interior, clear glazed exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, crown lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 6 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 8 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched, patinated (1907-present)
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, crown lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), base fragment, side embossed "...TLING WORKS/...ON, VA./COCA...", automatic bottle machine, stained (1907-present)
- 5 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, stained (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...C..." automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...T..." automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 15 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd
- 7 clear cylindrical tableware sherds (mend), molded, base fragment, stained (mends with sherds from Feature 14, Quadrant 3, Fill 1, and Feature 22, Southeast Quadrant, Fill 4)
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched (1880-1915)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, crown lip finish (post-1890, Lindsey 2018)
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 2 unidentified amber spalls
- 2 unidentified aqua spalls
- 3 unidentified clear sherds, flat

Metal

- 10 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal drill bit fragment
- 10 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)
- 5 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 7 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 25 brick fragments (discarded in field), 1,700.0 grams

Feature 14, Quadrant 3, Feature Fill 3, Lot #152

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)
- 2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 1 wire 8d nail, pulled (1890-present)
- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, slightly calcined, 1.0 grams
- 2 brick fragments (discarded in field), 100.0 grams

General Collection, 1 foot North of Feature 16, Lot #153

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, engraved "GISCLON M.A. À PARIS," manufactured by Gislson Lille, France- 5/64 inch bore hole diameter (post-1829, Duco 2004)

Feature 16, Trench 1, Feature Fill, Lot #154

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, 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

- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched
- 2 unidentified very light aqua sherds, flat, scratched

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (mend) (post-1790)

Feature 16, Trench 2, Feature Fill, Lot #155

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue spatter/sponge decoration interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter

(1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, 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)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 dark aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 5 light aqua mirror sherds with backing
- 6 unidentified gray selenium, flat, patinated (1911-1930)
- 4 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated, scratched
- 7 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched

Metal

- 4 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible handle (x-ray necessary)/(conservation necessary)
- 7 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 7 bone fragments, slightly calcined, 10.8 grams
- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 16.9 grams
- 1 mortar fragment (discarded in lab), 2.7 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 20.0 grams

Feature 16, Trench 3, Feature Fill 1, Lot #156

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, non-impressed rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1830-1860, Miller 1992; 1860s-1890s, MACL 2017)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

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

Glass

- 1 aqua multi-sided bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 4.4 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, cortex proximal/platform, 32.4 mm x 34.2 mm

Feature 16, Trench 3, Feature Fill 2, Lot #157

Glass

- 1 unidentified light aqua spall

Feature 16, Trench 4, Feature Fill, Lot #158

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, molded, stained- 3/32 inch bore hole diameter
- 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, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, white slipped decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined redware sherd, molded rim decoration interior, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1800-1840, Magid 1990)
- 3 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (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 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 1 aqua bottle sherd, applied lip finish, scratched
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...NO RE...", duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 9 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 light green multi-sided bottle sherd, stained, scratched
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, crushed
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 2 unidentified 7-up® green spalls (post-1934)
- 6 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 3 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 3 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 2 unidentified olive green spalls
- 3 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 11 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal handle fragment, possible two-pronged
- 1 lead bird shot- 2.7mm diameter
- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 blue aquarium rock (discarded in lab), 0.5 grams
- 3 bone fragments, 0.1 grams
- 11 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 26.3 grams
- 3 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 2.1 grams
- 2 concrete fragments (discarded in lab), 316.2 grams
- 12 plastic fragments (discarded in field)
- 1 slate pencil fragment
- 3 Styrofoam fragments (discarded in field)

Prehistoric

- 2 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal

Feature 17, Southeast Quadrant, Feature Fill 1, Lot #159

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sewer pipe fragment, brown glazed exterior
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), molded decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, stained- 1/16 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, dipped ware, green rilling decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch rim diameter, stained (1770's-late 19th century, MACL 2018)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, molded decoration, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, molded bead rim decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 7 inch rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel, burned (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
- 11 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), extract lip finish with ball neck, extract bottle fragments, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 8 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, stained
- 36 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, incised line rim decoration exterior, packer's tumbler, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (1880-1915)
- 1 dark aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 5 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 4 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 2 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched

- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified brass fragment, flat, thin, square/rectangular, wood attached with ferrous metal rivet
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 6 brick fragments (discarded in field), 339.0 grams
- 35 mortar fragments (discarded in field), 598.7 grams

Feature 17, Southeast Quadrant, Feature Fill 2, Lot #160

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment- 5/64 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched
- 4 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, scratched
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched (1880-1915)
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched

Metal

- 4 ferrous metal crown bottle cap fragments (mend) (post-1890)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in field), 34.7 grams
- 6 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 7.9 grams

Feature 17, Southeast Quadrant, Feature Fill 3, Lot #161

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, incised horizontal lines exterior, hollow vessel, stained

Miscellaneous

- 1 mortar fragment (discarded in lab), 5.4 grams

Feature 17, Southeast Quadrant, Feature Fill 4, Lot #162

Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, engine turned dipped ware, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter (1770's-late 19th century, MACL 2018)

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

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, patinated
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 2 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified white milk glass spall

Metal

- 1 unidentified lead fragment, heat melted
- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 2 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 mortar fragments (discarded in field), 25.0 grams

Feature 18, Trench 1, Feature Fill, Lot #163

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 hard paste porcelain sherds (Chinese export) (mend), underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1775-1810, MACL 2017)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified underglaze blue decoration interior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch foot ring diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified underglaze blue rim decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, white slipped interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, brown rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, polychrome hand painted

- decoration interior, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained, burned

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 9 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched, patinated
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 very dark blue spherical bead, large, drawn, opaque, 8.6 mm diameter, 6.4 mm length
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 4 bone fragments, 3.0 grams
- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 3.8 grams
- 3 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 0.9 grams
- 1 mortar fragment (discarded in lab), 3.3 grams

Feature 20, East Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #164

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 2 inch base diameter, probable terra cotta

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, crown lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical tableware sherd

Metal

- 1 aluminum crown cap (post-1890) (discarded in lab)
- 1 aluminum pull tab (post-1962, Miller 2000) (discarded in lab)
- 1 copper alloy one cent coin, Indian head penny (1863)

Miscellaneous

- 1 clam shell fragment (discarded in lab), 1.4 grams
- 3 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 9.1 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 1.5 grams
- 1 plastic fragment, red, thin, flat, possible utensil handle (discarded in lab)
- 2 plastic fragments, clear, thin, curved (discarded in lab)
- 1 plastic tube fragment, small, curved (discarded in lab)

Feature 21, West Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #165

Miscellaneous

- 1 coal fragment (discarded in lab), 3.1 grams

Feature 22, Southeast Quadrant, Feature Fill 1, Lot #166

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch foot ring diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, club sauce lip finish, scratched (1850's-1930's, Lindsey 2018)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, scratched
- 5 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 3 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 wrought nail fragments

Miscellaneous

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

Feature 22, Southeast Quadrant, Feature Fill 2, Lot #167

Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, burned (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified underglaze blue decoration interior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 9 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle sherd, patent lip finish, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 gray selenium oval bottle sherd, brandy lip finish, automatic bottle machine (1911-1920, Lindsey 2018)
- 5 gray selenium oval bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1911-1930)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda, scratched (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, pulled (post-1790)
- 5 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 2 unidentified brass rod fragments, cylindrical, thin, tapered ends
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Miscellaneous

- 7 brick fragments (discarded in field), 100.0 grams

Feature 22, Southeast Quadrant, Feature Fill 3, Lot #168

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate foot ring diameter
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch base diameter (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, green transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 7 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 gray selenium square/rectangular bottle sherd, base fragment, stained (1911-1930)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, scratched

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 4 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 3 wrought nail fragments
- 2 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 32.3 grams
- 2 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 48.8 grams

Feature 22, Southeast Quadrant, Feature Fill 4, Lot #169

Glass

- 5 clear cylindrical tableware sherds (mend), molded, scalloped rim fragments, patinated, stained (mends with sherds from feature 14, quad 3, fill 1 and fill 2)
- 1 dark aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 2 wire nail fragments, pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 169.6 grams
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 57.9 grams

Feature 23, North Bisection, Feature Fills 1-5, Lot #170

Ceramics

- 1 earthenware marble, unglazed - 10.8 mm diameter (1750s - 1930s, MACL 2018)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue annular decoration exterior, hollow vessel, burned (1820-1900+, South; 1830-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, violet transfer printed decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), large mouth external thread lip finish fragments, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 22 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, molded, tumbler base fragment
- 1 clear manganese square/rectangular bottle sherd, unidentified embossing (1880-1915)
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified aqua spall

Metal

- 1 brass .22 caliber cartridge casing fragment, unidentified headstamp
- 6 cut nail fragments (post-1790)

- 3 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads, pulled (post-1790)
- 9 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 6 wrought nail fragments

Feature 24, South Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #171

Metal

- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Feature 26, West Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #172

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 4 windowpane sherds, lime soda (1864-present)

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 453.0 grams

Feature 27-2, West Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #173

Ceramics

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

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, calcined, 0.7 grams
- 13 brick fragments (discarded in field), 1,154.0 grams

Feature 27-3, West Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #174

Glass

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

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 7 bone fragments, calcined, 7.7 grams

Feature 27-4, South Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #175

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, black transfer printed decoration interior and exterior, unidentified maker's mark "...TEMPLE...", base fragment, plate, indeterminate base diameter, burned (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 10 brick fragments (discarded in field) , 3,400.0 grams

Feature 30, Trench 1, Feature Fill, Lot #176

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, orange glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1809, Magid et al. 2003)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Feature 31, Trench 1, Feature Fill, Lot #177

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze black floral hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue floral transfer printed decoration interior, flat vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, plate, unidentified rim diameter, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, 3 inch base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), base fragment, stained, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 5 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...WA...", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, scratched
- 4 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, heat melted
- 5 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 1 unidentified clear spall
- 2 unidentified olive green spalls

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 1.2 grams
- 5 brick fragments (discarded in field), 76.0 grams
- 4 coal fragments (discarded in lab), 9.4 grams
- 4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in field), 33.4 grams
- 1 plastic collar stud button fragment, white- 8.2mm diameter (post-late 19th century)
- 1 slate fragment, 3.4 grams

Feature 32, South Bisection, Feature Fill 2, Lot #178

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified light brown decoration exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Feature 33, North Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #179

Ceramics

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

Feature 33, South Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #180

Ceramics

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

Feature 34, South Bisection, Feature Fill 2, Lot #181

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 0.5 grams

Feature 35, South Bisection, Feature Fill 2, Lot #182

Miscellaneous

- 1 coke fragment (discarded in lab), 0.7 grams

Feature 36, South Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #183

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration

interior, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, stained

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, stained, 0.6 grams
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 0.7 grams

Feature 37, South Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #184

Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue hand painted decoration exterior, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

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

Metal

- 1 brass two-piece button, gold plated, eagle with shield plate, head facing left, embossed "I" on shield, omega shank, United States Infantry button - 1.5 cm diameter (similar to Type 92B, 1821-1902, Albert 1997: 38)
- 2 unidentified brass fragments (mend), flat, thin, one curved end
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, rectangular, flat
- 3 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, 2.3 grams
- 3 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 346.8 grams
- 3 mortar fragments (discarded in lab), 67.3 grams

Feature 40, South Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #185

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Feature 41, South Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #186

Miscellaneous

- 7 bone fragments, 4.6 grams

Feature 42, South Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #187

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Feature 43, North Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #188

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied earthenware sherd, unglazed exterior, flat vessel
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, unscaloped rim fragment, plate, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch rim diameter (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 7 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 black cylindrical button, incised sun decoration, broken attachment - 2.6 cm diameter
- 1 unidentified aqua spall
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, frosted
- 1 unidentified green spall
- 2 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 3 windowpane sherds, lime soda, scratched (1864-present)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)
- 9 cut nail fragments (post-1790)
- 2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, 7.4 grams
- 5 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 83.5 grams
- 1 slag fragment (discarded in lab), 17.4 grams
- 2 slate fragments, 11.6 grams
- 2 unidentified plastic fragments (discarded in field)

Feature 43, South Bisection, Feature Fill, Lot #189

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), underglaze blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1775-1810, MACL 2017)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer printed decoration interior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, hollow vessels (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched, patinated
- 3 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, scratched
- 3 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 4 bone fragments, 22.6 grams
- 4 brick fragments (discarded in field), 54.0 grams
- 5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 18.8 grams

APPENDIX II

Faunal Analysis

Faunal Analysis for Site 44AX0160 Phase II and Phase III

Report submitted to:

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February 2019

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Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Thunderbird Archaeology, a division of Wetlands Studies and Solutions, Inc. for giving me the opportunity to analyze the faunal remains recovered from Site 44AX0160. I would also like to thank Derek Wheeler from Monticello's Department of Archaeology, for developing a microcomputer program to store and manipulate the faunal data I have been collecting. Without his help with the faunal program, analysis could not have been completed.

Introduction and Description of Site

This report describes the zooarchaeological analysis of faunal remains recovered from Site 44AX0160, located in Alexandria, Virginia. Archaeological investigations and reconnaissance survey, starting in 1991, were conducted on the property to try and find Civil War related features. While no subsurface cultural features were found, there were concentrations of mid-nineteenth century artifacts suggesting the possible occupation of the site during the Civil War era. As development plans for mixed commercial and residential building were plotted for this area, Phase II investigations of the site were conducted in 2016 by Thunderbird Archaeology, followed by Phase III data recovery in 2017. Artifacts collected during the Phase II investigations indicated a domestic occupation of the site from the second quarter of the nineteenth century until the first quarter of the twentieth century. In addition to these artifacts, a single Minie' ball and a General Services military button (1854-1902) were also uncovered. The presence of intact subsurface features associated with a nineteenth century domestic occupation and the possibility of a Civil War-era military use of the site established the possible historic significance of the site and the recommendation for Phase III investigations (Cuthbertson 2018).

During the Phase III excavations, a total of 42 features were revealed, with at least 17 of these features possibly associated with the nineteenth century. Stone, brick rubble, and artifacts, uncovered in the northeastern corner of the project area, confirmed the presence of an historic building on the site dating from the second and third quarter of the nineteenth century. Other significant features include a cobble-filled drainage ditch, post holes related to a building, and subfloor pits (Cuthbertson 2018).

When combined together, all of the features from Site 44AX0160 produced a total of 261 faunal remains that were submitted for analysis (see Table 1). Based on the excellent preservation, the lack of major recovery bias, and the percentage of identifiable bones, both parties agreed that all the bones would be analyzed.

The first section of this report will discuss the specific laboratory and analytical techniques that were used to examine the faunal remains from Site 44AX0160. The second section of the report will then examine the results from the faunal analysis including identified taxa, taphonomic

influences, relative dietary importance, element distribution patterns, and butchering evidence. In addition to the results, there is also a brief discussion on the history of markets and provisioning systems in the Chesapeake region and the Washington area.

Table 1
Faunal Remains from Site 44AX0160

	Identifiable Bone	Indeterminate Bone	Total Bone
PHASE II BONE			
Shovel Test Pit 2	0	1	0
Shovel Test Pit 4	0	2	2
Shovel Test Pit 6	1	0	1
Shovel Test Pit 11	0	1	1
Shovel Test Pit 27	1	0	1
Shovel Test Pit 30	0	1	1
Shovel Test Pit 40	1	2	3
Test Unit 201	0	5	5
Test Unit 202	0	6	6
Test Unit 204	1	2	3
Test Unit 205	0	4	5
PHASE III BONE			
Feature 4	2	4	6
Feature 6	7	70	77
Feature 7	0	3	3
Feature 9	0	2	2
Feature 12	4	9	13
Feature 14	0	11	11
Feature 16	0	10	10
Feature 18	2	2	4
Feature 27	0	10	10
Feature 31	0	1	1
Feature 34	1	0	1
Feature 36	0	1	1
Feature 37	0	3	3
Feature 41	5	2	7
Feature 43	3	3	6
House 1 Shovel Test Pit	0	1	1
Test Unit 301	7	15	22
Test Unit 302	2	1	3
Test Unit 303	1	10	11
Test Unit 304	0	5	5
Test Unit 305	0	1	1
Test Unit 306	2	3	5

Test Unit 307	7	10	17
Test Unit 308	2	6	8
Trench 2	4	0	4
Trench 4	1	0	1
TOTALS	54	207	261

¹ Identifiable bone is defined as bone identifiable to at least the taxonomic level of family.

Recovery Methods

Quarter-inch screening is a standard technique used on prehistoric and historic period sites. As early as 1969, David Hurst Thomas demonstrated screening has an enormous positive influence on the recovery of bone, particularly the recovery of smaller or more fragile elements. The smaller the screen size, the better the recovery rate, but screening through very fine mesh is often cost-prohibitive. Combining flotation sampling and 1/4-inch screening is a responsible compromise that allows comparison with a large number of sites that have been excavated similarly.

At Site 44AX0160 excavated soils from all potentially significant features were primarily screened through 1/4" screen. If the feature appeared to possess integrity, the remaining soils were water screened through 1/4" and 1/16" mesh. Additionally, soil samples were also taken from significant features for additional testing including flotation (Cuthbertson 2018). Although most of the faunal material from the sites was very fragmentary and not identifiable to species, the presence of some bird and small mammal remains, suggests that a fair sample of the original assemblage was recovered during excavation and flotation.

Laboratory Techniques

Analysis of the bones began with sorting the faunal fragments into "identifiable" and "indeterminate" categories. The indeterminate bone—that which could not be taken at least to the taxonomic level of order—was further sorted into broad taxon groupings such as fish, reptile, amphibian, bird, small mammal, medium mammal, and large mammal. Finally, within their taxon groupings, the bones were sorted into broad element categories such as limb bones, teeth, ribs, and cranial fragments. All of the indeterminate bones were then counted, weighed, and examined for evidence of burning, butchering, or other types of modification. This data was then entered into a custom-designed microcomputer program.

Each of the identifiable bones was assigned a "unique bone number." By working with a comparative skeletal collection maintained by Susan Andrews, the "identifiable" bone fragments were identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. The taxon, bone element, symmetry (side), location, weight, fusion state, tooth type and wear, relative age, butchering marks, and evidence of burning, weathering, and gnawing were recorded and entered into the computer program. Once entered, the data were manipulated to provide the summary information described in this report.

Analytic Techniques

Zooarchaeologists have devised several methods of quantification to estimate relative dietary importance. These quantification methods include determining the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI), Usable Meat Weight, and Biomass. The most common goal of these measures is to identify the relative dietary importance, but zooarchaeologists have long debated their relative strengths and weaknesses (Wing and Brown 1979; Reitz and Cordier 1983; Grayson 1984).

NISP

At the simplest level, the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) is used to calculate the relative abundance of any species within a faunal assemblage. After identification, all the bones within each species are added together to determine the frequency of fragments for each animal. Though still perhaps the most frequently used measure of abundance, this method has several shortcomings, most notably its assumption that the bones being counted are representative of the sampled population, and that each item is independent of every other item. There is no method, however, to demonstrate which bone fragments came from different individuals across an entire faunal sample. Other problems with this method include the unequal numbers of elements per individual, differential preservation rates, uneven fragmentation rates that occur with different classes and sizes of animals, and misrepresentation of complete skeletons that are often intermixed with fragmented pieces from an indeterminate number of individuals (Grayson 1984).

From an interpretive standpoint, NISP represents only the number of fragments identified to taxon. It does not directly consider the differences in size and meat weight between various classes of animals. For this reason, as well as the potential biases described above, many zooarchaeologists have come to the conclusion that this technique alone cannot provide an accurate assessment of the relative dietary importance of various species.

MNI

One popular method for estimating species abundance is the method called Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI). While NISP attempts to calculate the maximum number of individuals on a site, MNI most often establishes the minimum number of animals by examining the most common element for each taxon. Taking into consideration differences in age, sex, and size for each taxon, the rights and lefts of each of the main elements are carefully matched. Once comparisons are completed, the individual MNI for each element is considered, and by taking into consideration gross size and age differences, a figure representing the entire animal is derived.

The MNI effectively corrects for the differential number of bones found in bird, mammal, and fish skeletons, as it also corrects for the presence of complete skeletons. But the thoroughness of the analyst, the units of aggregation, and the sample size all affect the interpretation of an MNI figure. Accurate estimations of dietary importance based on MNI require a large number of bones, since in small assemblages infrequently occurring animals are over-represented. As Grayson (1984) pointed out, MNI values are intimately tied to units of aggregation, and

therefore, in small samples the least common species on a site will be overemphasized. While this problem is greatly diminished in larger samples, the MNIs, no matter how well executed, do not provide a true dietary estimate. For example, one deer and one fish are presented as equally important in dietary terms, despite the differences in pounds of meat (Grayson 1984). Since large and small taxa are given equal weight, this method produces a skewed picture of the relative dietary importance.

Usable Meat Weight

In the 1950s Theodore White introduced to the field a method that would translate MNIs into dietary estimates (White 1953). To obtain a rough estimate of the relative importance of different taxa, the MNI for a given taxon is multiplied by the average amount of usable meat derived from an estimate of meat yield. Average values are based on the average weight of modern wild birds, mammals, and turtles (only rough estimates are given for fish since their weight typically increases as they age). Also, modern domesticated species can be quite large in comparison to colonial animals, therefore we use colonial weights for domesticated species. Since this method relies on MNI directly, usable meat weight estimates suffer from the same problems inherent in the MNI method. In small assemblages, particularly those where even the more frequently occurring taxa are represented by only one or two MNI, the least frequently occurring taxa are grossly inflated.

Biomass

A technique that has become a standard procedure in zooarchaeological analysis is known as the “biomass” or “skeletal mass allometry” method. Developed for zooarchaeology by Elizabeth Reitz and others, this method is based on the biological premise that the weight of bone is related to the amount of flesh it supports. Since two dimensions of an animal grow in a relatively predictable exponential curve, an equation relating the two has been derived. Body size and body weight can then be determined from the size of a bone element, since a specific quantity of bone represents a predictable amount of tissue, which is roughly translated into a ranked dietary importance (Reitz and Cordier 1983; Reitz and Scarry 1985). This estimate, therefore, provides a balance to the NISP and MNI methods. It helps to counter the problem of interdependence, since it accounts for the presence/absence of partial and complete skeletons. An additional advantage is that it does not rely on thoroughness or assemblage composition, and fragmentation is not a problem. It does, however, require that each bone (or group of bones) be weighed individually.

In a later section biomass estimates are used, despite the fact that all of the early analyses by many zooarchaeologists are based on usable meat weight. Recent research by Bowen and others have shown biomass estimates to be far more consistent than meat weight estimates, particularly when large numbers of fish are present in assemblages (Bowen in Walsh et al. 1997). In general, it allows the weight of the fragments identified only to class to become part of the dietary estimates, it avoids the idiosyncrasies of the MNI method, and it circumvents the “averaging” problem that plagues any assemblage containing a large proportion of fish.

Element Distribution

Many historical zooarchaeologists have focused their analysis of faunal remains on determining the social and economic status of households (Schulz and Gust 1983; Lyman 1987; Crader 1984; Crader 1990; Reitz 1987; Bowen 1992). By looking at the presence or absence of various cuts of meat in an assemblage, they have concluded the presence of feet and heads, which are considered less valuable cuts, are indicators of low social and economic status. Consequently, the presence of fleshier cuts of meat, indicated by body elements, is considered to be more valuable and therefore, an indicator of a household with high status (Crader 1984; Miller 1984). Bowen (1992; 1994), however, demonstrated that preferences for heads and feet as cuts of meat have changed throughout history. For example, heads, particularly those of swine and calves, were often considered to be delicacies and therefore could not necessarily be considered a less valuable cut of meat.

In general, zooarchaeologists have not been able to identify distinctive characteristics of ethnic groups or high- and low-status diets (Bowen 1992; 1994). For example, in faunal assemblages from seventeenth through early nineteenth centuries assemblages from the Chesapeake, “low” and “high” quality cuts of meat are found intermingled in both high- and low-status assemblages (Walsh et al. 1997). In his comparisons of known high-status and low-status seventeenth-century sites in Virginia, Henry Miller found very few differences in the distribution of particular elements. Similar species and cuts of meat were present in similar proportions on both types of sites, and in both, elements from “high-quality” cuts made up the majority of the bones (Miller 1984:360).

In studies of the enslaved African-American diet, where the assumption has been that the enslaved (presumably “low status”) were provided the cuts of meat the white owners did not like, attempts have been made to demonstrate that “low-status” cuts such as the heads and feet were the cuts of meat most commonly consumed. Diana Crader looked for the presence of different cuts of meat to define the status of enslaved households associated with Monticello. In her comparative study of enslaved individuals associated with Thomas Jefferson’s main house and separate enslaved households, she found a greater number of “low-quality” cuts in faunal assemblages from cabins of the enslaved, and a greater number of “high-quality” cuts in faunal assemblages associated with the main household. But like Miller, Crader found both high-quality cuts in assemblages related to enslaved individuals and low-quality cuts in the main household assemblage (Crader 1984, 1990).

In assessing possible patterns in the cuts of meat for Site 44AX0160, the domestic mammal bones were examined using a method called element distribution analysis. This method is similar to other approaches such as the minimum number of elements (MNE), which is derived by determining how many elements are represented in a sample of fragmented bones (Reitz and Wing 2008). Both approaches share the goal of attempting to quantify the relative representation of skeletal elements in a faunal assemblage. For the purpose of this report, element distribution analysis was chosen as a valid measurement for examining differential representation of body elements for the domestic species. This method can expose possible patterns in the fragmented bones to determine how provisioning may have been influenced either by the scale of regional provisioning system or status of the occupants of the site (Bowen 1992; Walsh et. al. 1997).

Element distribution analysis for the cuts of meat represented in an assemblage which is based on NISP, and is performed by comparing the distribution of elements found in a normal skeleton with those present in the faunal assemblage. For example, in cattle skeletons, 29.7% of the bones are from the cranium, 42.2% of the bones are from the body, and 28.1% of the bones are from feet. When the distributions are similar it is interpreted that the entire animal was consumed, while dissimilarities are interpreted to mean that certain parts of the carcass were being selected over others or were not available to the occupants of the site. While there are only 32 swine and 13 cattle bones from Site 44AX0160, some generalizations about element distribution will be discussed in the results section of this report.

Kill-Off Data

To help understand husbandry techniques underlying the availability of food, aging methods were employed to the domestic mammal remains recovered from Site 44AX0160. There is a direct relationship between agricultural economies and how livestock are bred, raised, and slaughtered. In subsistence farming, animal husbandry focuses on raising livestock to serve multiple purposes. For example, a farmer might raise cattle for milk, meat, and draft uses, or sheep for both their wool and their meat. Farmers typically raise livestock to provide for their own household's needs, and only after their needs are met is any surplus sold. On the other hand, specialized farming focuses on raising livestock to produce a product directly for market, and the focus shifts to managing livestock to produce the greatest profit. In this commercially-oriented farming, the focus shifts from managing livestock for personal use to producing livestock for the greatest profit.

In accessing the husbandry patterns from Site 44AX0160, the slaughter ages presented in this report are based on epiphyseal fusion of long bones, not on the more discriminating aging provided by teeth. It must be kept in mind fusion patterns like every aging method have biases. First, long bone epiphyses fuse at different times in the maturation of the mammalian skeleton, making it difficult to establish precise age groups; the exact age at which individual epiphyses fuse varies according to health, breed, and diet; and it has been shown that immature bones degrade more rapidly than mature bone. Taking all these factors into consideration, analysts opted to group fusion data into broadly defined age groups using numerical designations given by Reitz and Wing (2008).

Another bias to consider in accurately assessing the kill-off patterns from an assemblage, is that large numbers of elements are needed in proportions that are roughly even to that of a normal skeleton. Unfortunately, Site 44AX0160 did not produce enough ageable bones from swine and cattle to accurately determine kill-off data. However, for the purpose of future comparative work, the epiphyseal fusion tables for swine and cattle remains are included in Appendix A, Tables 6-7.

Taphonomy and the Analysis of Butchering

There are many physical, chemical, and biological processes that modify the appearance of bones and affect the interpretations of faunal assemblages from archaeological sites. The study of

these mechanisms is known as “taphonomy,” or the study of environmental phenomena and processes that affect organic remains after death (Efremov 1940).

The determination of, for example, which cuts of meat are represented in a faunal assemblage cannot reasonably proceed without the careful analysis of taphonomic modifications. Identifying alterations resulting from natural processes such as temperature variation that can dry out, split, or otherwise degrade bone, carnivores and rodents that gnaw bone, and human feet that can further fragment bone, is the important first step to looking at purposeful modifications such as butchery and intentional burning (Gifford 1981; Lyman 1987; Johnson 1985; Bonnicksen and Sorg 1989; Reitz and Wing 2008).

During the identification phase of this project, burn marks, evidence of gnawing by carnivores and rodents, weathered appearance, and butchering evidence were recorded. Bones were recorded as “burned” only if they exhibited distinctive charring or scorched marks. Experiments on cooking bones, by either roasting or boiling, has shown that it often takes extreme temperatures to produce burn marks on a bone. The size and density of the bone combined with the temperature and type of cooking, influences the appearance of burn marks on bones (Pearce and Luff 1994).

Evidence of the bones being gnawed can be gathered from puncture holes made by canine teeth or by specific gnawing patterns left on the surface of the bone. Carnivores such as dogs will typically gnaw on the soft ends of long bones to create channels that allow them to get at the marrow. Smaller bones belonging to fish, birds, and small mammals are easily broken and digested by carnivores, so there is rarely any evidence of carnivore gnawing on these bones. Gnaw marks left by rodents are distinguished by a characteristic pattern made by incisor teeth and therefore are recorded separately from carnivore marks.

Bones were recorded as having a weathered appearance if the surface of the bone was cracked or flaking. A weathered appearance on the surface of a bone can occur if bones are left in the open, where they can be exposed to extreme temperatures and the changing elements. Usually if bones are left exposed for a period of time, they are also susceptible to gnawing by animals and fragmentation due to the trampling of feet. Weathering can also occur due to the actual chemistry of the soil, which has a direct influence on bone preservation. Generally speaking, the ideal pH for bone preservation is between 7.8 and 7.9 (Reitz and Wing 2008).

Finally, butchering leaves obvious taphonomic signs on the bone. Butchering marks left by axes, cleavers, and saws were carefully recorded, and will be discussed in the taphonomic and butchery section in this report.

Identified Taxa

A total of 261 bones were submitted for analysis from Site 44AX0160 Phase II and Phase III. From this assemblages at least five different species were identified including, two birds and three mammals. To facilitate discussion of diet and environmental exploitation, a brief general description of each taxon’s habitat is given below.

Domestic Birds

Chicken. As the most identified bird specie, chicken (*Gallus gallus*) was identified from both Feature 41 and Shovel Test Pit 6. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, chickens were raised on many rural farms and even on some urban properties. They would have also been available in local markets. Chickens were easy to raise and though often kept in hen houses, they were also allowed to roam free. The chickens and their eggs could have been prepared in a number of ways including roasted, boiled, fried, broiled, and minced (Noël Hume 1978).

Turkey. Excavated from Feature 43 and from Shovel Test Pit 40, were bones identified as the remains of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). The turkey is essentially a woodland bird. When Europeans first colonized North America, the turkeys inhabited wide forests, preferring wooded swamps and open hardwood forests. As the land became cleared they adapted to open fields, savannas, and meadows as they foraged for insects, berries, and other foods (Bent 1963). Wild turkeys were taken to Europe, domesticated, and reintroduced to North America. Since they continued to breed with their wild progenitor, it is not surprising that no osteological distinction can be made between wild and domestic animals. For the purpose of this analysis, however, they have been considered domestic and therefore were included with domesticated fowl in the relative dietary estimates.

Commensal Species

Commensal species are those that live near or with another species and share its food, both animals possibly benefiting from each other through this association (Davis 1987). These species are typically not considered a food source.

Cat. A single femur bone from Test Unit 302 was identified as the remains of a domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*). It is not surprising to find the remains of cats in both urban and rural assemblages since they were and still are often kept in homes and on farms to serve as mousers or ratters.

Domestic Livestock

Swine. As the most frequently identified specie, remains of swine (*Sus scrofa*) were recovered from Test Units (204, 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, and 309), Features (4, 6, 12, 18, 34, 43), and Trenches (2). Although the ranking of pork among early diets may be argued by some, it is clear that the domestic swine was an important food source from the initial years of settlement on through the twentieth century. A prolific breeder that thrived on mast, roots, and tubers in an open woodland setting, they were born in the spring and by the next winter had grown to a good slaughter weight. In comparison to cattle that provided only about 50-60% of dressed meat per individual after slaughter, swine provided 65-80% and its flesh when salted was perfect for use as a year-round source of preserved meat (Reitz, Gibbs, and Rathbun 1985; Bowen 1990a, 1990b).

Archaeologically swine are omnipresent, and in every faunal assemblage, both urban and rural, their remains account for a substantial proportion, either in terms of NISP, MNI, usable meat weight, or biomass. From the early years, pork contributed 10% of the biomass, by 1620-50 anywhere from 6 to 17%, by 1660-1700 an average of 11%, and throughout the eighteenth century on rural plantations anywhere from 12 to 17% (Walsh et. al. 1997:351).

Cattle. Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) remains were identified from Test Units (301 and 308), Features (4, 12, and 43), Trenches (2 and 4), and Shovel Test Pits (27). By 1608, and possibly earlier, cattle arrived on Jamestown Island. They flourished in the woodland environment, and as early as the 1620s, herds had become so large that beef became the mainstay of the colonists' diet, a pattern that stood firm throughout the colonial period (Miller 1984; Bowen 1990a). Throughout the colonial period cattle provided primarily meat, but also some milk and dairy products, and beginning in the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries they were used to plow fields (Miller 1984; Bowen 1994). In terms of their contribution to the meat diet, in c. 1610 cattle contributed 14% to the total biomass, by 1620-1650 anywhere from 37 to 57%, by 1660-1700 47%, and throughout the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century on rural plantations anywhere from 34 to 56% of the total biomass (Walsh et al. 1997:351). For a more complete discussion of cattle husbandry, see *Provisioning Early American Towns. The Chesapeake: A Multidisciplinary Case Study* (Walsh et al. 1997).

Taphonomic Influences

As mentioned earlier in this report, all of the identifiable bones from Site 44AX0160 were examined for taphonomic influences, including scorch marks, gnaw marks, signs of weathering, and butchering evidence. The following section will examine the taphonomic influences recorded for domestic mammal and bird bones.

Site 44AX0160. Out of the 54 identified domestic mammal and domestic bird bones from Site 44AX0160, several cattle, swine, and chicken bones exhibit signs of taphonomic influences (see Table 3). While there were no domestic mammal or bird bones with scorch marks or signs of weathering, there are at two bones with gnaw marks on the surface of the bone. One chicken tibiotarsus bone has gnaw patterns consistent with rodent chewing, while a cattle femur appears to have been gnawed by a carnivore. As mentioned earlier, carnivores such as dogs will typically gnaw on the soft ends of long bones to create channels that allow them to get to the marrow. Smaller bones belonging to fish, birds, and small mammals are easily broken and digested by carnivores, so there is rarely any evidence of carnivore gnawing on these bones.

Scorch marks related to being burned were not identified on any of the identifiable bones. Burn marks, however, were noted on at least four indeterminate bird bones and nineteen indeterminate mammal bones.

Evidence of butchering was the most frequently recorded taphonomic influence on the domestic mammal remains in this assemblage. The butchering marks on at least one cow tibia, four swine long bones, and one swine calcaneus bone suggest the bones were hacked with either an ax or a cleaver. In addition to the hacked bones, there are also one swine innominate, one swine

humerus, one cow horn, one cow innominate, and two cow long bones that appear to have been sawn. The use of saws for butchering was first recorded in use during the late eighteenth century, but by the early nineteenth century a combination of saws and cleavers were used. A more detailed description of the butchery evidence from Site 44AX0160 will be discussed in butchery section of this report.

Table 2
Taphonomic Influences
Site 44AX0160

Taxon	Total Count	Gnawed		Hacked		Sawn		Weathered		Burned	
		No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Cattle	13	1	7.6%	1	7.6%	4	30.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Swine	32	0	0.0%	5	19.5%	2	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chicken	6	1	16.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Relative Dietary Importance

The following section discusses the relative dietary importance of each taxon based on each of the quantification methods mentioned earlier in the “Analytic Techniques” section of this report. It must be realized that these are relative measures and they do not reflect anything absolute about the amount of meat consumed.

Site 44AX0160. The Site 44AX0169 assemblage includes a total of 261 recovered faunal remains from Phase II and Phase III excavations. This assemblage has at least 54 bones identifiable to at least five different species (see Table 3). As with most other faunal assemblages, indeterminate remains are the most frequently identified bones making up 79.3% of the NISP figures. The remaining 20.6% of the NISP total consist mainly of domestic swine (12.3%), cattle (4.9%), and chicken (2.3%) remains. All other identified species contribute less than 1% to the NISP totals.

When MNIs were done to determine the minimum number of individuals present in the assemblage, it revealed that each specie in the assemblage is represented by one individual with the exception of cattle which is represented by both one adult and one calf. The presence of these two individuals accounts for cattle contributing at least 80.3% to the meat weight totals. Other significant contributors to the meat weight totals include swine at 17.8% and turkey at 1.4%.

The biomass results reveal domestic species dominated the overall diet of the individuals who utilized this site making up 89.3% of the biomass percentage. The remaining 10.6% of the biomass can be attributed to commensal and indeterminate remains. When looking at individual species, domestic cattle are the greatest contributor to the biomass accounting for 47.9% of the

assemblage, followed by domestic swine at 14.8%. All other species make up less than 1% of the biomass totals. It must also be kept in mind that the domestic mammal figures can be somewhat masked by the "other mammal" category, composed of large/medium indeterminate mammal bones that are almost certainly mostly cattle, swine, or sheep/goat which are simply too fragmentary to identify to specie. Indeterminate large mammals make up 18.2% and medium mammals make up 6.9% of the biomass figures.

Table 3
Bone Summary
Site 44AX0160 Phase II and Phase III

	NISP		MNI		Meat Weight		Biomass	
	No.	Pct.	MNI	Pct.	Lbs.	Pct.	Kg	Pct.
<u>Domestic Bird</u>								
class Aves (bird, indeterminate)	4	1.53	—	—	—	—	0.005	0.03
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	1	0.38	1	16.67	8.00	1.43	0.049	0.30
cf. <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	1	0.38	—	—	—	—	0.040	0.25
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (chicken)	5	1.92	1	16.67	2.00	0.36	0.070	0.43
cf. <i>Gallus gallus</i> (chicken)	1	0.38	—	—	—	—	0.015	0.09
<u>Commensal Mammal (Non-Food)</u>								
<i>Felis catus</i> (domestic cat)	1	0.38	1	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.071	0.43
<u>Domestic Mammal (Livestock)</u>								
class Mammalia I (large mammal, indeterminate)	29	11.11	—	—	—	—	2.981	18.25
class Mammalia II (medium mammal, indeterminate)	56	21.46	—	—	—	—	1.131	6.92
order Artiodactyla I (sheep, goat, deer, or pig) (indeterminate)	1	0.38	—	—	—	—	0.049	0.30
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic swine)	28	10.73	1	16.67	100.00	17.86	2.197	13.45
cf. <i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic swine)	4	1.53	—	—	—	—	0.222	1.36
<i>Bos taurus</i> (domestic cattle)	7	2.68	1	16.67	400.00	71.43	6.001	36.74
cf. <i>Bos taurus</i> (domestic cattle)	3	1.15	—	—	—	—	1.093	6.69
<i>Bos taurus</i> , calf (domestic cattle)	2	0.77	1	16.67	50.00	8.93	0.624	3.82
cf. <i>Bos taurus</i> , calf (domestic cattle)	1	0.38	—	—	—	—	0.120	0.73
<u>Other Bone Identified to Class</u>								
class Aves/Mammalia III (bird/small mammal, indeterminate)	2	0.77	—	—	—	—	0.000	0.00
class Mammalia (mammal, indeterminate)	115	44.06	—	—	—	—	1.666	10.20
<u>Totals</u>								
Domestic Bird	12	4.59	2	33.34	10.00	1.79	0.179	1.10
Commensal Mammal (Non-Food)	1	0.38	1	16.67	0.00	0.0	0.071	0.43
Domestic Mammal (Livestock)	131	50.19	3	50.01	550.00	98.22	14.418	88.26
Other Bone Identified to Class	117	44.83	—	—	—	—	1.666	10.20
Wild	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
Domestic	143	54.78	5	83.33	560.00	100.00	14.597	89.37
Identified	54	20.68	6	100.00	560.00	100.0	10.501	64.29
Indeterminate	207	79.31	—	—	—	—	5.832	35.71
Totals	261	100.00	6	100.00	560.00	100.00	16.333	100.00

Note: NISP= Number of identified specimens; MNI=Minimum number of individuals. "2/2" under MNI means 2 adult, 2 immature; "1" means 1 adult.

Element Distributions

As mentioned in the Analytic Techniques section, the goal of analysis of the cuts of meat represented in an assemblage, which is based on NISP, is to compare the distribution of elements found in a normal skeleton with those present in the faunal assemblage. When the distributions are similar it is interpreted that the entire animal was consumed, while dissimilarities are interpreted to mean that certain parts of the carcass were being selected over others or were not available to the occupants of the site. As an example, in cattle skeletons, 29.7% of the bones are from the cranium, 42.2% of the bones are from the body, and 28.1% of the bones are from feet. These percentages are then compared to the percentages of the cattle elements recovered from Site 44AX0160. While there are only 13 cattle and 32 swine bones from Site 44AX0160, the following paragraphs will examine the element distribution figures and make some generalizations for the cattle and swine remains.

Cattle Element Distribution. Analysis of cattle elements from sites located in the coastal Chesapeake region has shown that from the early seventeenth century through the nineteenth century, rural households consumed all parts of the animal, even heads and feet. Urban assemblages dating from 1700 to 1800s have also shown that residents consumed all parts of cattle but in different percentages than their rural neighbors. Urban sites typically contain a greater than normal proportion of body cuts, a slightly less than normal proportion of head elements, and a far less than normal proportion of feet elements, a pattern that has been attributed to the emergence of a market economy, where middlemen assumed the role of butcher and meat distributor (Walsh et al. 1997).

As Table 4 shows, body elements dominate the remains of adult cattle and calves with percentages much greater than the normal distribution of cattle remains. There are no identified foot remains in the assemblage and only one head element from an adult cow. Although the number of cattle remains is too small to get an accurate sense of what was available in the local markets, the assemblage does reveal that body elements from adult cattle were the only identified elements suggesting the meat-bearing long bones and ribs were the favored cuts of meat or what was most often available in the local market.

Besides being a reflection of what was available in the local markets, urban faunal assemblages, like Site 44AX0160, can also reveal the growing regulations that were being enforced on urban residents and urban markets in the nineteenth century. In other cities, such as Boston and Philadelphia, laws were being passed that began to require butchers to dispose of feet and other waste parts from their stalls (Marten 1980). By the 1840s butchers in Boston were selling cattle feet for oil and glue production, and cattle heads were being boiled and fed to swine. Heads could also be sold to Poor Houses, from which they could get four to five pounds of clear meat from each head. Afterwards the heads were boiled for the extraction of tallow and then fed to swine. When the swine had picked the heads clean, the bones were gathered and sold to the sugar boilers for the purpose of making animal carbon for the refining of sugar (Colman 1839:73).

Table 4
Site 44AX0160 Phase II and Phase III
Element Distribution for Domestic Cattle Remains, Both Adult and Calf

	Head		Body		Feet		NISP
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cattle Normal		29.7		42.2		28.1	
Adult Cattle/Site 44AX0160	1	10.0	9	90.0	0	0.0	10
Calf/Site 44AX0160	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	3

Swine Element Distribution. In the Chesapeake region, the element distributions for swine has shown that in urban and rural sites from eighteenth through nineteenth centuries distributions are very similar to each other. One possible interpretation for these similarities is that urban residents may have been obtaining swine from their own personal rural connections (Walsh et al. 1997). Another possibility is that hogs were brought whole to town and sold to individual purchasers in the fall and early winter, allowing the family to salt the meat themselves. Whatever the conditions were the element distributions for swine does suggest that urban residents were not only purchasing individual cuts of meat but also had access to larger portions of the animal. Faunal analysis from rural sites suggest rural occupants appear to have had access to the entire animal (Walsh et al. 1997).

As Table 5 shows, the element distribution patterns for swine are not too dissimilar to what is seen in the normal skeletal pattern. Body elements were only slightly higher than normal percentages, while elements of the feet were slightly lower. It should be kept in mind, bones from the body are more susceptible to the effects of butchering and can therefore be more fragmented and less likely to be identified.

The swine distribution patterns from Site 44AX0160 suggest all portions of swine were available to the occupants who utilized the site. Also, it should be kept in mind that this distribution pattern does not reflect the possible boneless bacon and salt pork cuts of meat.

Table 5
Site 44AX0160 Phase II and Phase III
Element Distribution for Domestic Swine Remains

	Head		Body		Feet		NISP
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Swine Normal		28.2		34.5		37.3	
Swine/Site 44AX0160	11	34.3	12	37.5	9	28.1	32

Butchering and Cuts of Meat

Although every zooarchaeologist must deal with butchery on a daily basis when analyzing faunal remains, few working with historical sites have dealt with butchery-related problems in print. With notable exceptions such as Lyman (1987b, 1996) and Crader (1990), zooarchaeologists have tended to leave their observations as only a laboratory function. Yet butchering data holds fascinating information on the transformation in foodways that occurred during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, along with the commercialization and industrialization of food production, distribution, processing, and consumption of foods.

As faunal assemblages have been analyzed, it has become apparent that a fundamental change occurred in butchering techniques during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. By working closely with the archaeologists to create tightly dated assemblages, we have had the opportunity to observe when the butchering technique shifted from chopping to sawing and formulate ideas on how and why this change occurred.

In his illustrative encyclopedia, Diderot (1778) depicts butchers in the seventeenth century with cleavers, knives, and broad axes, but no saws. Drawings of markets and butcher shops from eighteenth-century London also show broad axes and cleavers, not saws. Saws begin to appear only during the late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century. In fact, the earliest evidence of a saw is a 1799 drawing of Philadelphia, where a butcher is holding a saw (Bowen and Manning 1993).

Assemblages that we have seen have indicated to us the earliest sawn food remains appear in urban sites. In an assemblage dating to the turn of the century, the Narbonne House in Salem, Massachusetts, there are several sawn veal bones (Bowen 1982). In every nineteenth century faunal assemblage there are sawn bones, mixed in varying proportions with chopped bone. It appears that in the nineteenth century saws were increasingly used to butcher meat, particularly cattle bones and occasional pig and sheep/goat bones. In the early nineteenth century, the bones appear to have been sawn into cuts that were much like the large cuts common during the previous century, but over the century meat cuts decreased into smaller pieces closely resembling the thin steaks and chops that we find in the grocery stores today (Bowen and Manning 1993).

During the nineteenth century, cuts of meat gradually became “sanitized,” losing any resemblance to the live animal it came from. Classically, chopping followed the internal structure of the mammalian skeleton, so that even stress breaks tended to follow the natural contours of the bone. The saw, on the other hand, allowed butchers to slice through joints, long bones, and other compact bones to produce “neat” individual portions, so much so that today only the most skeletally-aware urban consumer can distinguish the fragment of bone imbedded in a ham or a roast. This method of butchering also removed the last trace of the live animal from the dinner table—bone chips that had been the by-product of the chopping technique were gone. No longer did diners have to either consume bone chips or extract them from their mouths.

Characteristic of mid-nineteenth century urban assemblages, the butchered bones from Site 44AX0160 are a combination of both sawn and hacked bones. Overall the bones from swine were chopped in similar forms to the butchering patterns recorded for cattle bones. One major

difference, however, is that long bones tended to be slightly more complete in the swine since their bones are relatively smaller in size. Given the fundamental similarity in approach to butchering, the following butchering descriptions for Site 44AX0160 have been generalized, with any exceptions noted.

Cattle. Sawn cattle bones from Site 44AX0160 include a small piece of a horn and an innominate fragment. The innominate bone is sawn on both ends through the ilium and may represent a rump cut of meat. Other sawn bones include one femur sawn through the distal end and one tibia bone sawn on one end and hacked with an ax or a cleaver on the other end. The cuts on both bones would have ensured that a substantial piece of meat would have been available to the consumer. The femur may represent a round cut of meat, while the tibia may be from a thick flank cut of meat (Schulz and Gust 1983). Another tibia fragment was hacked on both ends and represents a small piece of the original bone. Finally, there are some sawn and hacked rib remains recorded as indeterminate large mammal since there are not enough distinguishing characteristics to identify the exact species. These bones are probably from cattle and represent rib cuts of meat.

Pig. The butchered pig elements from Site 44AX0160 include two hacked humeri, one hacked radius, one hacked femur, and one sawn humerus bone. These cuts including the long bones would have been considered part of the shoulder and ham/leg cuts of meat. An innominate bone was sawn on both ends and would have also been part of ham/leg cut of meat. Finally, a single calcaneous bone was hacked with either an ax or a cleaver and would have been part of a hock cut of meat.

History of Markets in the Chesapeake and the Development of a Provisioning System in the Washington Area

Markets were part of the Chesapeake scenery as early as 1649 when Jamestown was granted the right to hold a weekly market on Wednesday and Saturday. Unfortunately these first markets were not successful and the local burgesses were forced to look for another place to establish a market. It was not until the capital was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg that an act, providing for twice-weekly market days in town, was passed in 1705. The market in Williamsburg was also slow to be established, despite the urging of government officials and the local population that swelled during public times. It would not be until 1757 that a market house was finally completed and a more regulated market system was entrenched (Walsh et al. 1997).

Although a market house was finally built, it did not ensure the market functioned smoothly and produced quality foodstuffs. As evidence of the problems that were occurring in the Williamsburg market, “Timothy Telltruth” wrote a revealing description of the market in the *Virginia Gazette* in 1768. He described of “meat for poverty not fit to eat, and sometimes almost spoiled” since it hung in the market for hours. Not only were the goods questionable but the vendors were known for charging what they liked, “which is generally exorbitant enough,

especially on publick times, or when little meat is at market.” He also compared the Williamsburg market to the Norfolk market where the prices and the quality of goods were regulated by government officials. As an example, “Timothy Telltruth” wrote that butchers in the Norfolk market only charged a farthing to cut meat into smaller portions, while in Williamsburg they charged an extra penny (Walsh et al 1997).

Another comparison written by a James City County resident in 1770 suggests the Williamsburg market was not reliable as a consistent supply for provisions. She remarked in her diary that the Baltimore market was “very fine,” and was “surprised to see the number of People there & the variety of things for Sale.” She was told there was not “seven Gardens in the Whole Town” and for this reason, “nothing can be thought of which is not brought in plenty to market (Walsh et al. 1997).”

Like Williamsburg, Annapolis also had problems establishing and maintaining a quality market. When it became unlawful to sell goods door to door in 1716, Annapolis had their merchants meet weekly at the state house until a market house could be built. Although a market house was built before the mid-century, it was sold and moved to a more convenient location in 1752. That market house was destroyed in 1775 and a new building was not built until 1784 (Walsh et al. 1997).

As part of the District of Columbia, Washington and nearby towns, like Alexandria, make up a fairly new chapter in the overall history of markets and provisioning systems in the Chesapeake. When the government of the United States moved from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800, newcomers to the area found themselves living in a farming region. While the city developed, most of the newly transplanted residents found themselves either employed by government agencies or supplying the city with goods and services. The acquisition and preparation of food quickly became a necessity for the local inhabitants and several means of food procurement were developed. Some of the more wealthy inhabitants, for instance, utilized their outlying farms and nearby plantations to supply their foodstuffs. Other inhabitants may have been raising livestock within the urban setting for their own subsistence. However, as the nineteenth century progressed, laws and regulations that were being passed in other urban areas, such as Philadelphia and Boston, were probably also being passed in Washington to restrict the ability residents had on raising their own livestock. For instance, by 1833, Boston had passed an act that repealed all rights to pasturage on the common grounds, which signaled the end of livestock-rearing in the city. Although it is not known exactly how long or to what extent animals were being raised within the city limits of Washington, at least one restrictive covenant was imposed on a Washington neighborhood called Uniontown in 1854 forbidding boiling soap and raising pigs (Walsh et al.).

While nineteenth century Washington may have seen the decline of livestock rearing in the city, it also saw the development of market buildings, grocers, and the beginnings of a more specialized provisioning system. Washington directories from 1822 to 1830 show the growth of commercialism as grocers increased from eighty-eight to one hundred, bakers doubled from five to ten, and wine merchants from two to five (Carson 1990). Markets were also established beginning with the Central Market, which opened at 7th and Pennsylvania in 1801. Several other markets quickly followed as observed by a British traveler in 1818 who counted “three market-

houses in Washington, and I believe, four market days per week.” (Fearon 1969). Markets became the center of commercial development in growing communities. Urban residents in the mid-nineteenth century, whether they were rich or poor, rarely had to travel very far to acquire the goods and the provisions they needed.

Although the markets in the Chesapeake region varied depending on the quality of goods and when and where they met to sell the goods, all markets depended upon three factors to ensure their success. Consumers were needed to buy the products, public regulations were needed to monitor the quality and price of the goods, and producers were needed to bring the items to market. Although farmers were the primary suppliers of the market, a number of petty entrepreneurs also provided goods to be sold. Most often these individuals were considered the fringes of society such as the enslaved, free blacks, impoverished people, and women of varying stations (Walsh et al. 1997).

Slaves were such common figures in the Chesapeake markets that a law was passed in Norfolk in 1773 prohibiting “Indians, mulattoes or negroes Bound or free from selling any kind of dressed meat, Bread, or bakes, or retailing any kind of Beer or spiritous Liquors.” The fact this law was repealed in 1783 suggests slaves and other marginal individuals were too important in the local market system to be prohibited (Walsh et al. 1997). Slaves also played a significant role in the Washington market system as one visitor noted “Negroes are the chief sellers” (Fearon 1969).

Market days were a chance for the slaves to travel freely, to bring items they or their owners had for sale, and to visit with other slaves from around the area. The overwhelming presence of slaves on market days also caused local authorities to become increasingly concerned about their movements in and out of town. In 1810, the constable of Alexandria began to demand that slaves would disperse from the Sunday market by 9 o’clock. Specifically, their task was to “see the negroes from Maryland go over the river, to prevent the riotous play of boys of every description, and of negroes on that day, and if country negroes, to cause them to leave town” (Walsh et al. 1997).

Since slaves and other marginal individuals played such a dominant force in the Washington market, it is not surprising men and trusted servants became the primary shoppers and buyers of merchandise in the early nineteenth century. The role of men as the main consumers in the market represents a change that occurred during the early nineteenth century. During the eighteenth century women of all classes were predominately the shoppers for the household and in 1770 a visitor to Baltimore commented “Ladys here all go to markt to supply their pantry.” By the 1820s, however, the male heads of household with servants mixed with some women could be seen shopping in the markets of Alexandria and Philadelphia. As one servant described in the 1820s, “Your employer will generally attend to going to market, to suit himself, but your experience, if you should be called upon to do this duty, is of the utmost consequence” (Carson 1990). Caroline Gilman also referred to men in the marketplace in *Recollections of a Housekeeper* where she commented that husbands could be seen “haggling with the butchers at their stalls, or balancing raw meat in the open streets” (Gilman 1843).

While the shift from women to men as the main shoppers in the market may be a reflection of cultural changes it may also be related to the shift that occurred in who was selling items in the

market. In the early nineteenth century farmers were no longer the primary sellers but middlemen, such as slaves and other petty entrepreneurs, became the primary merchants in the market. As early as 1763, one woman described that the pushing and shoving in the New York market caused “all that are weak and peaceable like myself, to have been excluded from purchasing in the market, by rudeness and force” (Walsh et al. 1997). Markets may have become a less savory place and men were obliged to take over the responsibilities of the daily shopping.

No matter who did the shopping, accounts concerning the Washington market indicate that a wide array of items were available to the local consumer. As one writer commented in 1819, “We have good markets and high prices but not the culinary results” (Carson 1990). Although the Washington market presented a good selection of goods, it was similar to the early market of Williamsburg where prices would increase during public times. Detailed accounts written by Thomas Jefferson’s French maitre d’hotel Etienne Lemarie indicate prices in the Washington market also swelled when congress was in the session. Lemarie’s accounts also provide a specific list of some of the wide range, high-end products that the Washington area markets carried for a population that entertained seasonally during the year. In 1806, Lemaire purchased speciality meats including a suckling pig, guinea fowls, partridges, squirrels, veal head and liver, guinea fowl, rabbits, pheasants, a pair of muscovy ducks, as well as numerous quantities of beef, mutton, lamb, and veal (Walsh et al. 1997).

Although the individuals who resided at Site 44AX0160 during the mid-nineteenth century may not have been purchasing such high-end foodstuffs as Jefferson was, the local market provided a centralized provisioning system to sustain the urban inhabitants of Alexandria. As part of the urban cultural landscape, public markets were frequented by a broad cross-section of urban society and their influence can be seen in the faunal remains that are left behind.

Summary

The previous sections of this report discussed relative dietary importance, taphonomic element distributions of cattle and swine, evidence of butchery on the domestic bones, as well as, an overview of the development of markets in the Chesapeake region. By examining these important key pieces of evidence, the faunal assemblage from Site 44AX01060 can provide insights into the provisioning system of nineteenth century Alexandria and how it affected the availability of foods for its residents. Specifically, to what degree were the occupants of the site utilizing the local market system and how much control did the market have over the type of foods that were available to the consumer? The results from this analysis will also be added to the growing database of faunal assemblages from the Chesapeake in order that a better understanding can be gained on the role of provisioning systems of the region. Finally, the findings from Site 44AX0160 will provide useful comparisons not only to the Chesapeake region, but also to assemblages from other urban centers along the East Coast, such as Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

As previously mentioned, when the markets and grocers began to flourish in the Washington area in the nineteenth century, farmers began to simultaneously change their animal husbandry practices from a subsistence-oriented economy to a more commercially-oriented economy. Influenced by the existence and the demands of urban areas, such as Washington and Alexandria, farmers responded by managing their livestock to produce the greatest profit. Although kill-off data for domestic mammals was not available for Site 44AX0160, evidence of the centralization of Alexandria's provisioning system can be found in some of the element distribution patterns for cattle and swine. For example, the cattle element distributions indicate the occupants of the site preferred or had access to primarily body elements such as the meat-bearing long bones and ribs. While this might suggest personal preference of the individual consumer, it may also suggest new health laws were occurring in Alexandria and Washington, as they were in other urban areas such as Boston, where butchers were required to dispose of feet and other waste parts from their stalls (Marten 1980). During the early to mid-nineteenth century, butchers in Boston began to sell cattle feet for oil and glue production. They also sold cattle heads to Poor Houses and pig farmers as a meat source, and to sugar boilers for the purpose of making animal carbon for the refining of sugar (Colman 1839:73). Were the butchers in Alexandria doing similar things to increase the profitability of cattle waste?

The element distributions for pigs reveal all bones were available to the consumer in proportions very similar to a normal skeletal pattern. This lends support to the ideas that either residents were raising their own swine during the nineteenth century or farmers were bringing the animals into town and having them slaughtered by butchers in the market, who then made the entire carcass available to the consumer.

While kill-off patterns and element distributions can provide insights into the animal husbandry patterns practiced by farmers and the choices that were available to the consumer in the market, evidence of butchering techniques can also be an indication of the growing commercialization of the Alexandria market. Butchers were an important component in the market place and by the nineteenth century most were licensed and charged fees to rent stalls in the market houses. Since they were typically considered lower-level craftsmen, not much has been recorded of the day-to-day workings of butchers. Instead, much of the information concerning the practices of individual butchers has come from accounts of their debts, crimes, and lack of wealth. Complaints about butchers have also revealed some of the problems that consumers faced. Specifically, some butchers would add fat to meat and kidneys in order to hide the poor quality or add weight to the portions including one market butcher in Richmond, Virginia who was put on probation for forestalling meat (Walsh et al. 1997).

Gathering information about specific butchers in Washington and Alexandria is also difficult, although there were a number of them scattered around the town. What is known is that butchering was not allowed directly in the city of Washington so most of the butchering probably took place somewhere on the edge of town. Clues as to how butchers went to market, how food was displayed, and the costs involved in being a seller in the local market can be found in an inventory taken in 1820. John Krause, a butcher, owned "Weights & Scales & Butchers Work Tools" valued at \$15, "1 Cart & Gear" at \$20, and another "old Cart" at \$2. His appraisers also valued a lease on a "Stall in market House" at \$20 and "2 meat Stands & tops" at \$4" (Carson

1990). Unfortunately though, inventories like these often do not specify exactly which tools butchers owned and what tools and methods they preferred to use on specific animals.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, a transformation of butchering techniques was occurring in large cities, including Alexandria and Washington, throughout the United States. Meals were no longer consisting of large cuts of meat that were roasted and shared in trenchers, instead, the increased use of saws allowed for bones to be cut into individual pieces. Exactly how and when butchering techniques transformed from chopping tools to the use of saws is an ongoing research question that faunal assemblages from urban nineteenth century sites are beginning to help shed some light on. What is known is although saw cuts begin to appear in assemblages dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, both instruments continued to be used by professional butchers throughout the nineteenth century. Catalogue's that displayed butcher's supplies show even in 1900 pork cleavers, beef splitters, market cleavers, and lamb cleavers were advertised along with various types of saws including the high flat steel back for use on heavy beef, the pork packers saws, and dehorning saws (Bowen and Manning 1993). Bulletins issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture have also indicated home producers used saws, cleavers, and axes even until the early twentieth century. The archaeological record, however, suggests during the nineteenth century the saw became gradually more important and eventually replaced axes and cleavers as the professional tool of choice (Bowen and Manning 1993).

The butchering evidence from Site 44AX0160 indicates in mid-nineteenth century, the hand saw was the preferred instrument in butchering the cattle elements, while the swine remains were predominately butchered with a chopping tool. Although this mixture of butchering techniques may be an indication of primary and secondary butchering by the butchers and the consumers, it is more likely this is a reflection of the local provisioning system of the professional butcher. Other urban faunal assemblages from the nineteenth century show a similar pattern of both chopped and sawn bones. For example, analysis of faunal remains from nineteenth century sites from Harpers's Ferry and Boston have typically exhibited pig and sheep/goat bones that had been chopped and cattle remains that were both chopped and sawn (Bowen and Manning 1993; Bowen and Brown 1994). Beef was one of the most important meats sold by grocers and professional butchers so it is not surprising a highly organized system of butchery was first adopted for adult cattle.

In conclusion, assemblages such as those analyzed from Site 44AX0160 contain important information on the changes in foodway patterns that occurred in Alexandria during the nineteenth century. During this time provisioning systems all over the Chesapeake were evolving from a small face-to-face market system into one driven by middlemen and controlled by municipal regulations. By examining the kill-off patterns, the element distributions, and the butchering remains from nineteenth century sites a better understanding can be gained on how and when the development of the large-scale market took place.

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Appendix A:

Age Distribution Data for Cattle and Swine

Table 6
Age Distribution Based on Epiphyseal Fusion
Site 44AX0160, Phase II and Phase III
***Bos taurus* (Domestic Cattle)**
NISP=13

Group I/Age of Fusion - 0 to 12 Months

Bone and Epiphysis	Fused	Not Fused
Scapula	0	0
Innominate	0	0
	0	0
Percent of Age Range	0.0%	0.0%

Group II/Age of Fusion - 12 to 24 Months

Bone and Epiphysis	Fused	Not Fused
Humerus - distal	0	0
Radius - proximal	0	0
First Phalange - proximal	0	0
Second Phalange - proximal	0	0
	0	0
Percent of Age Range	0.0%	0.0%

Group III/Age of Fusion - 24 to 36 Months

Bone and Epiphysis	Fused	Not Fused
Metacarpal	0	0
Tibia - distal	0	0
Metatarsal	0	0
Metapodial	0	0
	0	0
Percent of Age Range	0.0%	0.0%

Group IV/Age of Fusion - 36 to 48 Months

Bone and Epiphysis	Fused	Not Fused
Humerus - proximal	0	0
Ulna - proximal	0	0
Ulna - distal	0	0
Radius - distal	0	0
Femur - proximal	0	0
Femur - distal	0	0
Tibia - proximal	0	1
Calcaneus	0	0
	0	1
Percent of Age Range	0.0%	100.0%

Source of Fusion Ages: Silver 1969; Chaplin 1970; Maltby 1979; Reitz and Wing 2008.

Table 7
Age Distribution Based on Epiphyseal Fusion
Site 44AX0160, Phase II and Phase III
***Sus scrofa* (Domestic Swine)**
NISP=32

Group I/Age of Fusion - 0 to 12 Months

Bone and Epiphysis	Fused	Not Fused
Scapula	0	0
Innominate05	0	0
Humerus - distal	1	0
Radius - proximal	1	0
Second phalange - proximal	0	0
	2	0
Percent of Age Range	100.0%	0.0%

Group II/Age of Fusion - 12 to 24 Months

Bone and Epiphysis	Fused	Not Fused
Metacarpal	0	0
First phalange - proximal	0	0
Tibia - distal	1	0
	1	0
Percent of Age Range	0.0%	0.0%

Group III/Age of Fusion - 24 to 36 Months

Bone and Epiphysis	Fused	Not Fused
Calcaneus	0	0
Metatarsal	0	0
Fibula - distal	0	0
	0	0
Percent of Age Range	0.0%	0.0%

Group IV/Age of Fusion - 36 to 42 Months

Bone and Epiphysis	Fused	Not Fused
Humerus - proximal	0	0
Radius - distal	1	0
Ulna - proximal	0	0
Ulna - distal	0	1
Femur - proximal	0	0
Femur - distal	0	0
Tibia - proximal	0	0
Fibula - proximal	0	0
	1	1
Percent of Age Range	50.0%	50.0%

Source of Fusion Ages: Silver 1969; Chaplin 1970; Maltby 1979; Reitz and Wing 2008.

APPENDIX B:

Bone Measurements for Cattle and Swine

Key to Bone Measurements
From
A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones
From Archaeological Sites
By Angela Von Den Driesch

Mandible

16C – Height of the mandible in front of premolar 2

Humerus

Bd – Greatest breadth of the distal end

SD – Smallest breadth of the diaphysis

Femur

SD – Smallest breadth of the diaphysis

Table 8
Bone Measurements of Domestic Mammals

UBNo.	Context	Taxon	Element	Description	Measurement (mm)
78	Trench 4 General Collection	<i>Bos taurus</i>	Femur	SD	40.1
122	Test Unit 307 Apb	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Mandible	16c	30.0
57	Trench 2 North Bisection, General Collection	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Humerus	SD	20.5
19	Test Unit 201 Apb, Level 1, Lot 83	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Humerus	Bd	33.1

APPENDIX III

Flotation Analysis

**Report on the Analysis of Flotation Recovered Archeobotanical
Remains from Features Excavated During Phase III
Data Recovery at the Ramsey Site (44AX0160),
Alexandria, Virginia.**



*Oats (Avena sativa) recovered from Feature 11-1 at the Ramsey Site
scale = 1mm square grid*

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February 9, 2019

Report on the Analysis of Flotation Recovered Archeobotanical Remains from Features Excavated During Phase III Data Recovery at the Ramsey Site (44AX0160), Alexandria, Virginia.

Justine McKnight, Archeobotanical Consultant
February 9, 2019

INTRODUCTION

Phase III archaeological data recovery at the Ramsey Site 44AX0160 within the City of Alexandria, Virginia was recently conducted by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.. Archaeology focused on the excavation of features associated with the site's period of historic significance -- the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. Historic maps from the United States Quartermaster General (USQM) indicate the presence of a federal military occupation on the site during this period. Buildings referenced on the ca. 1865 map include military barracks, a sutler's house, and USQM headquarters building. While none of the identified archaeological features represent the remains of these Civil War era structures, several excavated drainage features may relate to activities associated with their construction and/or occupation.

Table 01: Summary of flotation samples from Site 44AX0160

Feature	Type	No. of Flot Samples	Volume of Flot Samples (liters)	Weight of Recovered Plant Macro-remains (grams)
4	Trench	1	2	0.36
6	Brick and oyster floor	4	11.25	0.46
11-1	Brick and stone drain	1	3	0.54
12	Stone drain	1	1.5	0.185
16	Stone drain	3	7.25	0.355
27 complex	Brick/stone filled post holes	4	4.25	0.09
32	Post hole (NW, western cluster)	2	4.5	0.13
33	Post hole (NE, western cluster)	1	1.5	0.16
34	Post hole (SE western cluster)	2	1.5	0.34
35	Post hole (SW western cluster)	2	0.75	0.03
37	unspecified	1	2.5	2.5
43	Rectangular feature	1	2	0.09
Total		23	42	5.24

Twenty-three soil samples for flotation were obtained from historic features excavated during the recent data recovery effort. Samples were selected for processing and macro-botanical analysis based on their potential to provide information regarding site foodways, economy, fuel use patterns, and landscape. The selected samples derive from 12 cultural features (Features 4, 6, 11-1, 12, 16, 27 complex, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, and 43). See Table 01.

METHODS

Soil samples collected for flotation ranged in original soil volume from 0.25 to 3.5 liters each. Samples were field-collected into vinyl bags and delivered to McKnight's Severna Park, Maryland laboratory for processing. Samples were thoroughly air-dried and then individually water-flotation processed using a Flote-Tech flotation system equipped with 0.325 millimeter fine fraction and 1.0 mm coarse fraction screens. The Flote-Tech system is a multi-modal flotation system which facilitates the separation and recovery of organic remains from the soil matrix. Processing resulted in light (floatable) and heavy (sinkable) fractions. Floted portions were air dried.

A full, quantitative analysis of all 23 flotation samples was performed. Light and heavy fractions from each sample were individually passed through geologic sieves ranging from 4 mm to 0.5 mm in size in order to generate standard size divisions for materials sorting. Materials 2 mm or greater were examined with a binocular microscope under low magnification (10X to 40X). Non-botanical and uncharred plant remains were generally described. Analysis focused on carbonized plant remains, which were sorted into material categories (wood, seed, cultigens, miscellaneous plant debris). The less than 2 mm fractions were examined under low magnification and scanned for the remains of seeds and cultivated plants. Each category of carbonized vegetative material was quantified by weight and specimen count. Sample matrices included various natural ecofacts and historic cultural debris (Table 02).

The processed samples contained predominantly carbonized plant remains relating to the nineteenth century history of the site, but uncarbonized plant materials were also present within the samples. Uncarbonized plant remains included modern roots, deciduous leaf fragments, carbonized needle leaves, and uncarbonized seeds. Uncarbonized plant specimens from open site environments in the Middle Atlantic region are usually interpreted as being modern intrusions into the archaeological record (Hastorf and Popper 1988; Minnis 1981; Pearsall 2000). Many of the analyzed flotation samples contained low to moderate quantities of sclerotia. Sclerotia are small, spherical bodies (to 4 mm in diameter) comprised of a dense, compact masses of fungal mycelium. These dormant fungal bodies are durable in the ground, often found in close association with tree roots, and are frequently mistaken for charred seeds.

Taxonomic identifications were routinely attempted on all seed, cultigen, and miscellaneous plant remains, and on a sub-sample of twenty randomly selected wood fragments from each sample containing *more* than twenty specimens, in accordance with standard practice (Pearsall 2000). Identifications of all classes of botanical remains were made to the genus level when possible, to the family level when limited diagnostic information was available, and to the species level only when the assignment could be made with certainty. General categories used to describe eroded, small, or friable wood specimens which lacked features necessary for identification include '*ring porous*', '*deciduous*', '*coniferous*', and '*unidentifiable*'.

Table 02: Flotation sample descriptions.

Feature Number	Trench	Bisection	Fill	Sample Description
4	2			rock, gravel, roots, coal, ferrous metal, glass
6			1	large oystershell matrix, crushed shell, bone, coal, brick fragments, snails, sclerotia, iron nail, glass
6			2	rock/cobble, gravel, sand, root, bone, shell fragments, sclerotia, bone, glass
6			3	rock, gravel, sand, coal, shell fragments, roots, sclerotia
6			4	gravel, sand, roots, coal, brick fragments, sclerotia, ceramics, glass
11-1	1			rock, gravel, brick, coal, roots, sclerotia, glass, tooth fragment
12	1			rock, gravel, coal, brick, roots, sclerotia, insect egg cases, glass, ceramics
16	2			gravel, coal, crushed brick, snail, sclerotia, glass, ceramics
16	3			rock, gravel, brick, coal, roots, sclerotia, glass, ferrous metal, ceramics
16	3			gravel, brick, coal, roots, bone, sclerotia, glass, ferrous metal, ceramics
27-01		east		gravel, sand, crushed brick, coal, roots, sclerotia
27-2		east		crushed brick, coal, roots, insect egg cases, sclerotia, glass
27-3		north		gravel, brick, roots, bone, sclerotia, insect egg cases
27-4		north		sand, crushed brick, sclerotia, coal, ceramics
32		north	1	gravel, coal, roots, sclerotia
32		north	1	gravel, coal, roots, crushed brick, shell, sclerotia, insect egg cases, glass, ceramics
33		north		gravel, sand, coal, bone, brick fragments, roots, glass
34		north	1	rock, gravel, coal, crushed brick, roots, fish scale, bone, ferrous metal, glass, pipe stem fragment, glass bead, ceramics
34		north	2	gravel, sand, crushed brick, coal, bone, insect egg cases, sclerotia
35		north	1	gravel, crushed brick, root, coal, sclerotia, glass
35		north	2	gravel, brick fragments, roots, insect body parts, coal, sclerotia, glass
37		north		large cobbles, coal, gravel, roots, insect egg cases, glass, ceramics, burned animal fiber (?)
43		south		brick, coal, gravel, bone, roots, sclerotia, deciduous leaf fragments, coniferous needle leaf, fish scale, insect egg cases, large bone, ferrous metal, glass, ceramics

Isolated for further study

Identifications were made under low magnification (10X to 40X) with the aid of standard texts (Panshin and deZeeuw 1980; Edlin 1969; Schopmeyer 1974; Martin and Barkley 1961), and checked against plant specimens from a modern reference collection representative of the flora of the Virginia (Weakley 2012; Digital Atlas of the Virginia Flora).

RESULTS

Flotation-recovered plant remains from 23 soil samples collected from 12 historic cultural features were included in this study. A total of 42 liters of feature fill was flotation-processed, yielding 5.24 grams of carbonized plant macro-remains (an average of 0.125 grams per liter of processed soil). A variety of economically important plant taxa were documented that reveal details about the history of local plant use and past landscape conditions in the vicinity of the site. A total of 642 carbonized floral artifacts comprise the floral data set. The assemblage was dominated by wood charcoal, and pine and maple/birch species were the most common types identified. A reliance on European cereal grains is documented by the presence of oats. Weed seed and bud fragment represent local landscape debris. Uncharred seeds were noted within 74 percent of the flotation samples analyzed from the Ramsey Site features. A full flotation inventory by Sample Number is provided in the Table 03, and discussion of results is offered below.

Wood Charcoal

One hundred percent of the analyzed samples were positive for wood charcoal. A total of 638 fragments of carbonized wood (measuring greater than or equal to 2 mm in diameter) weighing 5.22 grams was recovered (accounting for over 99.6 percent of the analyzed plant carbon, by weight). Of the total wood charcoal, a sub-sample of 268 fragments (a maximum of 20 fragments per sample) was randomly selected for identification. This sub-sample revealed a predominance of southern pine (*Pinus sp.*) (42 fragments or 16 percent of sub-sample selected for identification), maple or birch (*Acer/Betula*) (26 fragments or 10 percent), white oak species (*Quercus sp. LEUCOBALANUS group*) (16 fragments or six percent), American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) (16 fragments or six percent), hickory (*Carya sp.*) (four fragments or one percent), unspecified oak (*Quercus sp.*) (four fragments or one percent), yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) (three fragments or one percent), and maple (*Acer sp.*) (one fragment or less-than one percent). Fifty-eight percent of the wood sample selected for identification was not minimally classifiable to botanical family. These specimens were assigned to the categories 'ring porous' (six fragments), 'deciduous' (44 fragments), 'coniferous' (six fragments), and 'unidentifiable' (100 fragments). The composition of wood types documented within the Ramsey Site flotation samples is illustrated in Figure 01 and Figure 02.

Seeds

Seed remains were extremely scant, with only a single specimen recovered site-wide. One small grass seed (Poaceae) was identified within the Feature 12 flotation sample.

Cultigens

A reliance on European cereal grains at Site 44AX0160 is evidenced by the presence of oat kernels (*Avena sativa*) within Feature 11-1. One complete kernel and one kernel fragment (see Plate 01) with a combined weight of 0.01 grams were recovered. These specimens represent the only remains of plant foods within the site flotation assemblage. Oats were domesticated in the

Table 03: Inventory of flotation-recovered plant remains from the Ramsey Site (44AX0160).

Feature Number	4	6	6	6	6	11-1	12	16	16	16	27-01	27-2	27-3	27-4	32	32	33	34	34	35	35	37	43	total	
Trench	2					1	1	2	3	3														23 samples	
Bisection											east	east	north	north	north	north	north	north	north	north	north	north	south		
Fill		1	2	3	4										1	1		1	2	1	2				
Original Soil Volume (liters)	2	3.5	3.5	2.25	2	3	1.5	3	2.25	2	1.75	1.25	0.25	1	1	3.5	1.5	1	0.5	0.25	0.5	2.5	2	42	
Weight Carbonized Plant Remains (grams)	0.36	0.09	0.21	0.07	0.09	0.54	0.185	0.145	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.16	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.02	2.5	0.09	5.24	
WOOD CHARCOAL (carbonized)	(no. of fragments)	51	9	25	13	7	69	32	38	37	12	4	3	6	4	2	7	20	45	5	2	4	233	10	638
	total weight (grams)	0.36	0.09	0.21	0.07	0.09	0.53	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.16	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.02	2.5	0.09	5.22
Acer sp. (maple)												1												1	
Acer/Betula (maple/beech)						7	2															17		26	
Carya sp. (hickory)				1	2			1																4	
Castanea dentata (American chestnut)	14										2													16	
Liriodendron tulipifera (yellow poplar)																		3						3	
Pinus sp. (southern pine group)			1	1		11	12	1	2	1						4		2				3	4	42	
Quercus sp. (white oak)				1			4										6	4					1	16	
Quercus sp. (oak)			1					3																4	
ring porous		5	1																					6	
deciduous	4	4	3	1	5	2			2	1	4				2				5	2	4		5	44	
coniferous													6											6	
unidentifiable	2		14	9			2	15	16	8		2		4		3	14	11						100	
total fragments selected for identification	20	9	20	13	7	20	20	20	20	12	4	3	6	4	2	7	20	20	5	2	4	20	10	268	
SEEDS (carbonized)	(no. of specimens)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.005	
small POACEAE (grass family)							1																	1	
CULTIGENS (carbonized)	(no. of specimens)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	
Avena sativa (oats)	kernel					1																		1	
	kernel fragment					1																		1	
MISC PLANT REMAINS (carbonized) (no. of fragments)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.005	
bud fragment								1																1	
NON-CARBONIZED SEEDS (presence)		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	74%	
Acalypha sp. (copperleaves)							x	x	x	x														17%	
Amaranthus sp. (pigweed)		x	x		x	x		x	x	x													x	35%	
Fragaria sp. (strawberry)			x			x						x		x								x		22%	
Mollugo verticillata (carpet weed)		x				x			x															13%	
Portulaca oleracea (purselane)		x				x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						43%	
Rubus sp. (blackberry/raspberry)		x					x											x					x	17%	
Sambucus canadensis (elder)														x										4%	
Stellaria media (chickweed)			x																					4%	
POACEAE (grass)						x																		4%	

Levant region of the Near East and were grown as pasturage or forage crop in Europe long before they were cultivated for grain. *Avena* was introduced to North America through Massachusetts early in the colonial period (Percy 1978). Today, oats are grown across a wide geographic area, with a huge diversity in morphological and ecological types of oats available to suite a range of climates and growing conditions (Coffman 1977). Along with close relatives wheat, barley, rye and spelt, oats were cultivated extensively across the Chesapeake region by the latter half of the eighteenth century when the regional agricultural focus shifted from growing tobacco to growing cereal grains as a main cash crop.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous archeobotanical materials recovered from the Ramsey site flotation samples were limited to a single fragment of a bud weighing only 0.005 grams.

Modern Seeds

Uncarbonized seeds were present in low numbers within 74 percent of the flotation samples analyzed, and were documented within all of the analyzed features with the exception of Feature 35 (the southwest post hole in the western cluster). Uncarbonized seeds within archaeological features can be a reliable indicator for histories of bioturbation and soil mixing. Nine different uncharred seed types were identified: copperleaves (*Acalypha* sp.), pigweed (*Amaranthus* sp.), strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.), carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata*), poke (*Phytolacca americana*), purselane (*Portulaca americana*), purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.), elder (*Sambucus canadensis*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), and grass (Poaceae). The recovery of uncarbonized plant remains from 92 percent of the archaeological features sampled reveals contamination episodes associated with animal burrowing (i.e. rodent, insect, gastropod), the action of root growth and decay, aeolian or fluvial processes, or by some combination of these forces. Contamination of soil samples or archaeological excavations at the time of sample collection is another point at which minute modern debris can be introduced. The uncarbonized seed assemblage is dominated by specimens exhibiting intact, minute, delicate features (undamaged epidermis and fragile embryos) – features which indicate the seeds are recent in origin. All of the uncharred seed taxa identified from the Ramsey Site features represent plants common to the region today.

The flotation samples from historic features at the Ramsey Site contained a variety of minute non-plant artifacts which were isolated for further study, including ceramics, glass, a pipe stem fragment, burned textile fibers (probably animal), ferrous metal, large bone fragments, and a glass bead (Plate 02, Plate 03). See Table 02.

Figure 01: Percent composition of wood taxa represented within flotation samples including general types.

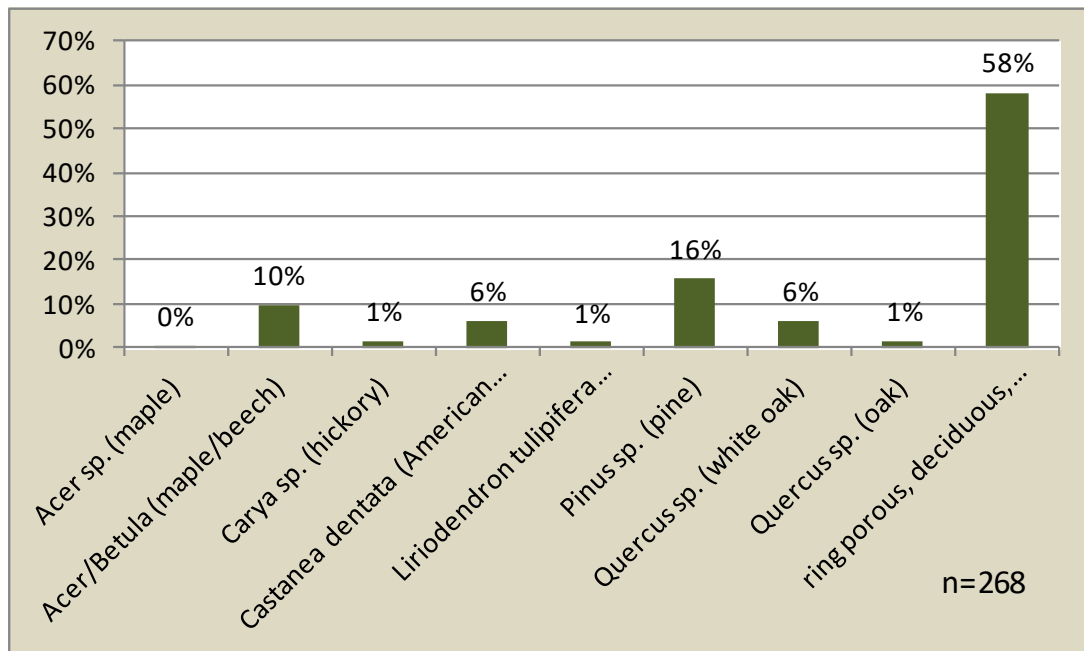


Figure 02: Percent composition of wood taxa identified within flotation samples excluding general types.

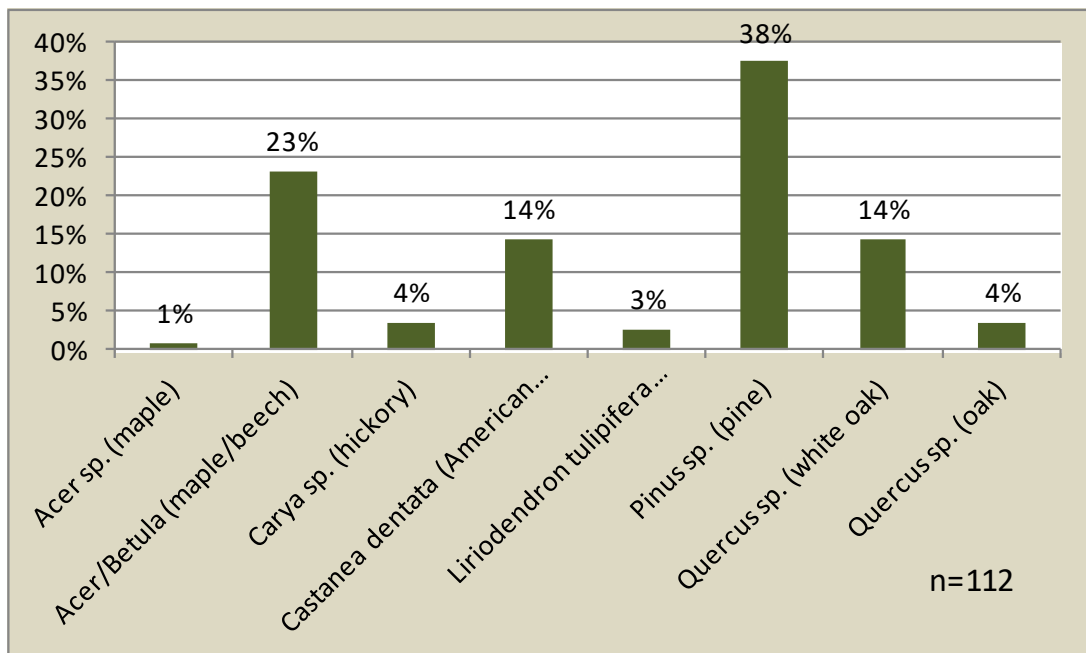




Plate 01: Oats (*Avena sativa*) recovered from Feature 11-1
scale = 1mm grid



Plate 02: Glass bead (view 1) recovered from Feature 34
scale = 1mm grid



Plate 03: Glass bead (view 2) recovered from Feature 34
scale = 1mm grid

DISCUSSION

The Ramsey Site (44AX0160) occupies the western third of an urban block bordered by North Patrick Street, Wythe Street, North Alfred Street, and Pendleton Street within the city of Alexandria, Virginia. The site is situated on a low alluvial terrace on the western bank of the Potomac River. Based on the 1865 USQM map, archaeological remains associated with the occupation of Civil War barracks, sutler's house, and quartermaster's headquarters were anticipated within the project area. Archeobotanical data from 12 cultural features associated with these mid-nineteenth century occupations provides information about local landscape conditions and human-plant histories at the military installation and within greater Alexandria. All of the sampled features relate to activities related to the management and use of domestic, military, and institutional space on the banks of the Potomac River. Results are summarized by cultural feature in Table 04 and discussed below.

Feature 4 is an apparent linear feature identified within a Phase III test unit and fully exposed during mechanical stripping. Flotation of a two liter soil sample retained from Feature 4 produced 0.36 grams of carbonized plant material for study. American chestnut and deciduous wood charcoal was recovered from Feature 4. Uncarbonized (modern) seeds were also present, indicating low levels of bioturbation or soil mixing within this feature.

Feature 6 describes a remnant pad or floor of stone and brick rubble surrounded by a border of oyster shell. This feature was encountered near the northeastern corner of the project area, and material culture associated with Feature 6 suggest that it was developed during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. Four soil samples were collected from Feature 4 for flotation. Processing of 11.25 liters of feature fill produced 0.46 grams of carbonized plant material for analysis. Recovered floral artifacts from Feature 6 were limited to wood charcoal (hickory, pine, and oaks were identified). Uncharred (modern) seed remains were encountered within 50 percent of the flotation samples analyzed from Feature 6, recording low levels of

disturbance to this area of the site.

Feature 11 is a small, brick-lined drain identified near the northwestern corner of the site. Flotation of a single three liter sediment sample from Feature 11 produced 0.54 grams of carbonized plant material. Wood charcoal (pine and maple/birch species) dominated the Feature 11 assemblage, and two specimens of oats were recovered. These constitute the sole comestibles identified within the archeobotanical assemblage from the site. Uncharred (modern) seeds were present within the Feature 11 flotation sample.

Feature 12 is the remains of an historic cobble-filled drainage ditch near the potential location of Civil War barracks identified on the 1865 USQM map. Flotation of one soil sample (1.5 liters) from Feature 12 produced 0.185 grams of plant carbon. Wood charcoal (pine, white oak, maple/beech) and a single small grass seed were identified. Uncharred (modern) seeds were also noted within the Feature 12 sample.

Feature 16 describes another cobble-filled drainage ditch in the vicinity of Feature 12. Three flotation samples totaled 7.25 liters and produced 0.355 grams of carbonized plant remains for study. Wood charcoal (pine, oak, American chestnut and hickory) and a bud fragment were recovered. Uncharred (modern) seeds were present within the Feature 16 sample.

Feature 27 includes a row of four brick and stone filled post holes located within the southern portion of the site, where the sutler's house is depicted on the 1854 USQM map. Artifacts and floral remains were scant within these post features. Flotation of 4.25 liters of fill produced a scant 0.09 grams of carbonized macro-botanical remains. Wood charcoal included maple and unspecified types. Uncharred seeds of recent or modern origin were present within all four of the post features.

Features 32, 33, 24, and 35 designate post holes defining a rough square that were identified west of Feature 27. Seven soil samples (8.25 liters) from this feature complex produced 0.66 grams of carbonized plant material. Wood charcoal was recovered, with white oak, pine, and yellow poplar identified. Uncarbonized modern seeds were identified within 43 percent of the samples taken from this complex of post features.

A single flotation sample from Feature 37 measured 2.5 liters in soil volume and produced 2.5 grams of carbonized plant macro-remains. Maple/beech and pine woods were identified. Feature 37 also yielded the remains of burned textile fibers which appear to be of animal origin (wool?). The presence of uncharred, modern seeds was noted within the Feature 37 sample.

Feature 43 describes a rectangular feature identified to the west of the Feature 27 post complex and potentially dating to the Civil War era. Processing of a single, two liter flotation sample from Feature 43 generated 0.09 grams of carbonized plant material. Pine and oak wood charcoal were identified. Uncharred (modern) seeds were present within the Feature 43 flotation fractions.

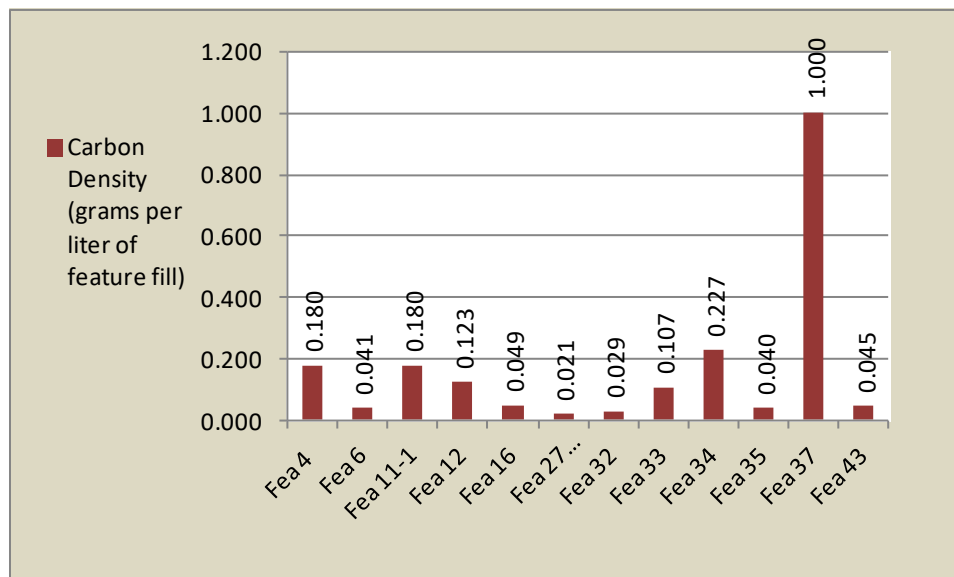
Carbon densities varied widely between sampled features (Figure 03). Highest densities were recorded within Feature 37, where carbon densities measured 1.00 gram per liter. Lowest carbon

Table 04: Feature summary of flotation-recovered plant remains from the Ramsey Site (44AX0160).

Feature Number	4	6	11-1	12	16	27 complex	32	33	34	35	37	43
Number of samples	1	4	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	1
Original Soil Volume (liters)	2	11.25	3	1.5	7.25	4.25	4.5	1.5	1.5	0.75	2.5	2
Weight Carbonized Plant Remains (grams)	0.36	0.46	0.54	0.185	0.355	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.34	0.03	2.5	0.09
Carbon Density (grams per liter of feature fill)	0.180	0.041	0.180	0.123	0.049	0.021	0.029	0.107	0.227	0.040	1.000	0.045
WOOD CHARCOAL (carbonized) (no. of fragments)	51	54	69	32	87	17	9	20	50	6	233	10
total weight (grams)	0.36	0.46	0.53	0.18	0.35	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.34	0.03	2.5	0.09
<i>Acer sp. (maple)</i>						1						
<i>Acer/Betula (maple/beech)</i>			7	2							17	
<i>Carya sp. (hickory)</i>		3			1							
<i>Castanea dentata (American chestnut)</i>	14				2							
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera (yellow poplar)</i>									3			
<i>Pinus sp. (southern pine group)</i>		2	11	12	4		4		2		3	4
<i>Quercus sp. (white oak)</i>		1		4				6	4			1
<i>Quercus sp. (oak)</i>		1			3							
ring porous		6										
deciduous	4	13	2		3	4	2		5	6		5
coniferous						6						
unidentifiable	2	23		2	39	6	3	14	11			
total fragments selected for identification	20	49	20	20	52	17	9	20	25	6	20	10
SEEDS (carbonized) (no. of specimens)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>small POACEAE (grass family)</i>				1								
CULTIGENS (carbonized) (no. of specimens)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total weight (grams)	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Avena sativa (oats)</i> kernel			1									
kernel fragment			1									
MISC PLANT REMAINS (carbonized) (no. of fragments)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
bud fragment					1							
NON-CARBONIZED SEEDS (presence)	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	50%	0	100%	100%

densities were evidenced within post features (the Feature 27 complex, Feature 32 and Feature 35), and the remnant pad or floor (Feature 6).

Figure 03: Comparison of charcoal density by cultural feature.



SUMMARY

Results from Phase III data recovery at the Ramsey Site (44AX0160) produced a scant but interesting macro-botanical dataset. Flotation samples were collected from 12 historic features predominantly dating to the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. These features likely relate to Civil War era military occupation of the site and document the activities of the people who lived and worked there. Flotation-recovered plant remains from 23 soil samples derived from 42 liters of feature fill include 642 carbonized floral artifacts weighing 5.24 grams (an average of 0.125 grams per liter). Wood charcoal was the most abundant and ubiquitous plant material class identified site wide, and a reliance on native pine and hardwoods (oak, maple/birch, and chestnut) for fuel is well-documented by this charcoal assemblage. The remains of comestible plants were conspicuously scant across the Ramsey Site features. Only two edible specimens were recovered, but the identification of oats provides critical information about the use of European cereal grains at the site. The recovery of oat grains indicates the use of whole-kernel grain, either as animal food, or as a staple commodity ground on-site for human consumption. The oats may represent a provisioned resource at the post, or a staple product offered for sale from the sutler whose proximate presence is indicated on the 1865 USQM map.

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APPENDIX IV

Cultural Resource Forms

Snapshot

Date Generated: October 14, 2019

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 transect 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

Dwelling, multiple

Date of Use

No Data

Comments

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

APPENDIX V

Key Staff



Firm Association

Wetland Studies and
Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

Direct Phone Line

(703) 679-5623

Project Assignment

Project Manager

Years of Experience

With this firm: 13

With other firms: 5

Education

M.A./Archaeology and
Heritage/The University of
Leicester

Registrations & Certifications

2018/Register of Professional
Archaeologists

HAZWOPER Hazardous
Materials Technician Training

2018/HAZWOPER 8-Hour
Review

Associations

Society for Historical
Archaeology

Council of Virginia
Archaeologists

Middle Atlantic
Archaeological Conference

Manager-Archeology

Arlington National Cemetery Stream Restoration Millennium Project Arlington, Virginia

Mr. Sipe served as Project Manager for the cultural landscape documentation related to the expansion of Arlington National Cemetery (known as the Millennium Project) and the future restoration of 1,700 lf of badly degraded stream channel that flows through the site. As part of the environmental and preservation compliance process, pursuant to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, documentation of the cultural landscape of the Millennium Site has been included in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between ANC, the National Park Service (NPS), and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer to mitigate adverse effects.

James Bland Development Property, City of Alexandria, VA.

Mr. Sipe conducted archival research and authored the documentary study for this five city block project and conducted oral history interviews from several long-time residents of the area. Based on his research, a Phase I archeological survey was recommended and a research design was developed. Mr. Sipe supervised the Phase I archeological work which resulted in the identification of two archeological sites that warranted further investigation.

Architectural Reconnaissance Survey & Preliminary Information Form (PIF) Preparation - Highland Springs, Henrico County, Virginia

Serving as the Project Manager on a survey of 240 representative historic properties. The survey area contains homes, churches, civic buildings, and 40-to-50 commercial properties in this early streetcar suburb of Richmond. Historic maps geo-referenced by GIS staff assisted in identifying which properties to survey. Oversaw all survey efforts and preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) to evaluate the proposed Highland Springs Historic District potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial, City of Alexandria, VA.

Under the supervision of Alexandria Archaeology, investigations were conducted between May and December of 2007 at the Contrabands and Freedman's Cemetery (44AX179). Thunderbird Archeology was also contracted to assist with public interpretation for the memorial. Mr. Sipe assembled a team to design the City's official website and historical brochure for the site. He authored all text for the web site and assisted in the brochure design and layout. Finally, Mr. Sipe managed additional excavations and supervised archeological monitoring during construction of the Memorial.

Lyndam Hill II Property (44FX0223), Fairfax County, VA.

Mr. Sipe served as Principal Investigator during the Phase II site evaluation and Phase III data recovery of site 44FX0223, a circa 1720 to 1769 outlying farm quarter site in Fairfax County, Virginia, and served as primary author for the Phase II and co-author for the Phase III reports describing the results of the investigations. Intact historic features and artifact deposits indicated the discrete locations of an overseer's house and a dwelling for enslaved laborers, a unique and rarely identified site type in Virginia. Major research issues in the archeology of regional slavery including the lifeways and material culture of the enslaved and overseers, ethnicity, agency, and plantation provisioning were re-considered in view of findings at the site.



Jeremy Smith, MSc, RPA



Firm Association

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

Direct Phone Line

(703) 679-5648

Project Assignment

Principal Investigator

Years of Experience

With this firm: 13

With other firms: 1.5

Education

MSc/European

Archaeology/The University of Edinburgh

Registrations & Certifications

2019/Register of Professional Archaeologists

2014/HAZWOPER
Hazardous Materials
Technician Training

2019/HAZWOPER 8-Hour
Review

Associations

Council of Virginia
Archaeologists

Principal Archeologist (Principal I)

Jeremy Smith has over 14 years of professional experience in archeological research and fieldwork in the Middle Atlantic Region with a specialization in cultural resource management. He has participated in archeological research on diverse prehistoric and historic period archeological sites, including lithic quarries and reduction stations, Archaic camps, Woodland Period villages, Civil War battlefields and campsites, historic cemeteries, and numerous late 18th- through 20th-century domestic sites. He is proficient in field and laboratory techniques, technical report writing, and AutoCAD mapping.

Mr. Smith's current responsibilities as a Principal Archeologist include the management of projects from the proposal stage to the completion of final reports, client and agency interaction, the management and supervision of archeological field crews conducting Phase I, II, and III investigations, and the preparation and editing of technical reports associated with historic and archeological research and fieldwork. He has conducted all phases of archeological research for Section 106 and Section 110 compliance projects, as well as those required for county comprehensive plans or proffers and local ordinances.

Ramsey Homes, (44AX0179), City of Alexandria, VA

Mr. Smith served as Field Director during the Phase I/II investigations and as a Principal Investigator during the Phase III Data Recovery in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Additionally, Mr. Smith was co-author of the data recovery treatment plan approved by DHR and all consulting parties.

Inova Center for Personalized Health (44FX2429), Fairfax County, VA

Mr. Smith served as Field Director during the Phase III Data Recovery of Site 44FX2429, in Fairfax County, Virginia, and served as the primary author of the report. Intact historic features and artifact deposits indicated the locations of the stone-lined cellar of a dwelling, a detached kitchen or dependency, and a possible smokehouse associated with a circa 1766 to 1810 occupation.

Lyndam Hill II Property (44FX0223), Fairfax County, VA.

Mr. Smith served as Field Director during the Phase II evaluation and Phase III data recovery of Site 44FX0223, a circa 1720 to 1769 outlying farm quarter site in Fairfax County, Virginia, and served as a co-author for the Phase II and Phase III reports describing the results of the investigations. Intact historic features and artifact deposits indicated the discrete locations of an overseer's house and a dwelling for enslaved laborers, a unique and rarely identified site type in Virginia. Major research issues in the archeology of regional slavery including the lifeways and material culture of the enslaved and overseers, ethnicity, agency, and plantation provisioning were re-considered in view of findings at the site.



Thomas Cuthbertson, M.A., RPA



Firm Association

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

Direct Phone Line:

(703) 679-5616

Project Assignment

Project Archeologist

Years of Experience

With this firm: 1.75

With other firms: 4.5

Education:

2016/M.A. in Anthropology,
College of William and Mary

Registrations & Certifications

2018/Register of Professional
Archaeologists

2018/HAZWOPER
Hazardous Materials
Technician Training

Senior Archeologist

Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson has seven years of professional experience in archeological research in the Middle Atlantic region of the U.S. with a specialization in cultural resource management. He has participated in the excavation of diverse types of archaeological sites, including historic cemeteries, various 18th to 19th century farmsteads, homes, and plantations, Civil War battlefields and forts, lithic quarries and woodland camps. Most recently he participated in, and helped supervise, the excavation of 18th and 19th century industrial and domestic features along the Alexandria, Virginia waterfront. He is proficient in field and laboratory techniques, technical report writing and AutoCAD mapping. Mr. Cuthbertson's current responsibilities as a Senior Archeologist include archaeological and documentary research, the supervision of archeological field crews conducting pedestrian surveys, Phase I, II, and III investigations, and the preparation of technical reports and resource management plans.

9520 Gunston Cove Road Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation

Mr. Cuthbertson conducted a Phase I, archaeological reconnaissance survey of a ± 5.1 -acre parcel in Fairfax County, Virginia with a small crew. The survey included subsurface testing as well as the documentation of soil disturbances in the area that would reduce the probability of locating cultural resources. Mr. Cuthbertson composed the resulting report, including cursory historic research, and registered the archaeological resources that were discovered.

Alternative 13th High School – Phase II Evaluation of Site 44PW1599

Under the direction of Mr. Daniel Baicy, M.A., RPA, Mr. Cuthbertson, functioning as a crew chief, assisted with the evaluation of a 19th century domestic site located in Prince William County, Virginia. The evaluation included close interval shovel testing and the excavation of several test units in areas with high concentrations of artifacts, and the documentation of features located during excavation.

LCPS ES-31 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

Mr. Cuthbertson conducted a Phase I, archaeological reconnaissance survey of a ± 32.5 -acre parcel in Loudoun County, Virginia with a small crew. The survey included subsurface testing as well as the documentation of soil disturbances in the area that would reduce the probability of locating cultural resources. Mr. Cuthbertson composed the resulting report, including cursory historic research, and registered the archaeological resources that were discovered.

Dominion Valley 44PW0696 site relocation

Mr. Cuthbertson conducted a site relocation survey of 44PW0696 in Prince William County, Virginia with a small crew, to assess disturbances to the site from construction and development in the area.

Pennsylvania Ave – Minnesota Ave SE Intersection Improvement Phase I Archeological Investigation

Mr. Cuthbertson conducted a Phase I, archaeological reconnaissance survey of and urban greenspace parcel in Anacostia, Washington, D.C. with a small crew. The survey included subsurface testing through multiple strata of modern and potentially historic fills. Mr. Cuthbertson composed the resulting report, including cursory historic research, and created the CAD illustrations used within.

