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## PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT 1400 JANNEYS LANE, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

By

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## ABSTRACT

Phase I archaeological investigations were conducted at 1400 Janney's Lane, circa 6 acre parcel located on the southeast corner of Janney's Lane and North Quaker Lane in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The work was carried out by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., of Woodstock, Virginia, for Elm Street Development of McLean, Virginia, in late October through December of 2003. A single historic period archaeological site was found, which has been designated 44AX191. The site has two components. The first consists of a scatter of artifacts related to the Civil War period use of the site and covers the entirety of the designated site area. The second component is associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic use of the site and is confined to the southern section of the site. No features or intact artifact deposits were found that were associated with the Civil War component of the site. A single feature – a brick foundation that could not be dated – that was associated with the domestic use of the site was found. All artifacts from both components were recovered from plowed or otherwise disturbed components, and artifacts likely associated with the domestic component were found in contexts where they were mixed with the Civil War related materials. Because no evidence of features was found (with the exception of the foundation) and all artifacts recovered were found in plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts, the site was not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further work was recommended for the site.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the specific results of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific results of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field of research, and the second section deals with the results of the work in the field of education.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of research, and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of education.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of research, and the second section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of education.



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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 1400 JANNEY'S LANE

For most of the nineteenth and much of the twentieth century, the land at 1400 Janney's Lane, on the southeast corner of Janney's Lane and North Quaker Lane, was home to a series of residents who wished to escape the confines of the City of Alexandria. More recently, it became the site of a church, and the house built in the early twentieth century was used as a parsonage. But during the years of the Civil War, this property and the landscape around it was a very different place; what had been a quiet residential neighborhood became a center of activities relating to the war.

In 2003, plans were under way to develop the lot at 1400 Janney's Lane. Because of the land's long history as a residential site and because of its location so close to known Civil War sites, the City of Alexandria recognized the high potential for archaeological sites on the property and required that the developer hire professional archaeologists to conduct an evaluation. Archaeological investigations were conducted on the property from October through early December of 2003. These investigations resulted in the discovery of a single archaeological site that contained evidence of both the residential use of the property and its use as a camp ground by soldiers during the Civil War.

### *Ownership History of 1400 Janney's Lane*

The property at 1400 Janney's Lane was originally part of a 627 acre tract granted to John Carr and John Simpson on November 20, 1678, for the transportation of 13 persons into the colony. Between 1681 and 1753 the land was divided and conveyed to various owners until it was once again joined under the ownership of Hugh West. The land eventually passed to his grandson, Thomas West, who sold 300 acres of the original tract to Josiah Watson in 1791. Watson, a tobacco factor, importer of goods, and a resident of Alexandria, filed for bankruptcy in the late 1790s. His property, then known as "Stump Hill," was seized and put up for sale for the benefit of Watson's creditors. To maximize its value, Stump Hill was subdivided into 49 lots of four to seven acres each. To provide access to the lots, two new "avenues" were created running north-south through the property. One of these became what is now known as North Quaker Lane.

By the late 1820s, several lots totaling 24 acres on the east side of "Stump Hill Avenue" (later Quaker Lane) were owned jointly by Francis Peyton and William Moss. In 1828, they agreed to divide the property; Moss received 13



acres on the north side, and Peyton received 11 acres on the south. Later, the road that became known as Janney's Lane followed the dividing line between these two tracts. The lot at 1400 Janney's Lane is roughly the western half of Peyton's 11 acre tract.

At the time Peyton received his share of the Stump Hill property it had not been improved. It remained without buildings until 1832 when Peyton evidently had a modest house built that he probably intended to rent. Peyton himself remained a resident of King Street in Alexandria, where he was a merchant, a politician, and, for a time, the mayor. Peyton died in 1836, and the Stump Hill property remained in his estate until 1850. In a chancery case heard during



Public Auction Notice for the Sale of "Oak Hill,"  
Alexandria Gazette, April 8, 1850.

the January term of that year, the Stump Hill tract, also known as "Oak Hill," was ordered to be sold at public auction. An advertisement for the public sale of Oak Hill appeared in the April 8, 1850, issue of the *Alexandria Gazette*. The brick house and frame kitchen, evidently in disrepair, together with the land in "one of the most pleasant neighborhoods in

the county" were sold to James Green on June 1, 1850. According to tax records, the older buildings on Oak Hill were destroyed shortly after the sale and Green replaced them with far more valuable structures. While it is not altogether certain where the first buildings were located on the property, Civil War period maps show that Green's house and out-buildings were on the western half of the property and within the lot that is now 1400 Janney's Lane.

James Green, father of John and James Green, immigrated from Sheffield, England, to Alexandria in 1817. In 1823, James Green (the elder) went into the cabinet making business in Alexandria, later branching out into the real estate, coal, and lumber business. In 1848, he purchased the Bank of Alexandria, and in 1849 he built the Mansion House Hotel in Alexandria. His son, John W. Green, joined the business in 1850, and in 1857, the cabinet making business was turned over to this two sons, John and James. Just prior to the Civil War, in July of 1860, James Green sold Oak Hill to Aguila Lockwood.

Following the Civil War, Aguila Lockwood sold the Stump Hill property to John W. Green, son of James Green the elder. Green then resided at Oak Hill during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Fairfax County tax records for the first years after the turn of the century show that there were no longer improvements on the property, suggesting that by then the dwelling shown on earlier maps had been destroyed. In 1908, John W. Green sold a portion of the property, which



included the project area, to Winslow Randolph. Tax records show no improvements on the property until 1911, when the property is recorded with improvements and Randolph is shown as being in residence on the property. In 1915, Green's son and heir sold Randolph a second lot that lay adjacent and to the east of the first lot. These lots were subsequently sold in 1936 to Lowell Mellett.

In 1960, the Janney's Lane

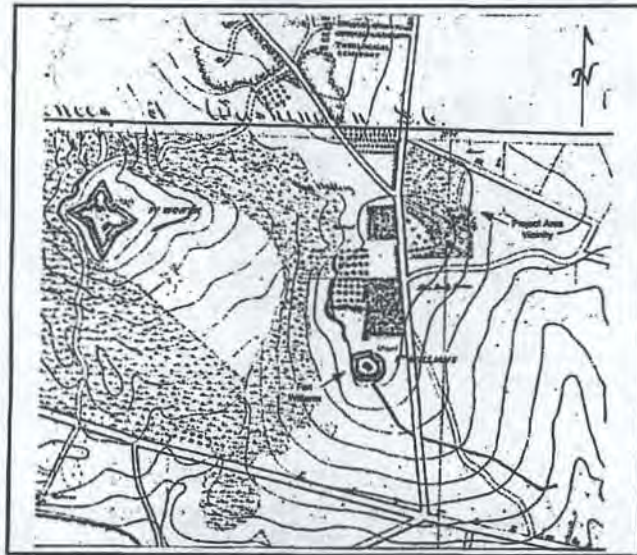
property, then identified as Oak Grove, was sold by Lowell Mellett and others to the Second Presbyterian Church. At the time of the archaeological evaluation in 2003, the church built by the Presbyterians and Randolph's 1911 house were the only structures standing on the property.

#### *1400 Janney's Lane During the Civil War*

Early in the war, the U.S. government recognized the need to build fortifications to defend the capitol city of Washington, D.C. The western line of these defenses reached the western fringes of Alexandria and included a series of ridges north of Hunting Creek.

Fort Worth was constructed in 1861 not far to the west of Oak Hill, and Fort Ellsworth was constructed near Shooter's Hill to the east. The Episcopal Theological Seminary, located just across Quaker Lane and to the north,

was requisitioned by the U.S. Army in 1861 to be used as a headquarters and hospital. By 1863 it was evident that another fort was needed to close the gap between Fort Worth and Fort Ellsworth. The location selected for this new fort was Cooper's Hill, the site of



Portion of an 1863 Map Showing the Location of Fort Williams and the Vicinity of the Project Area.

Samuel Cooper's house located across Quaker Lane and just to the south. Cooper's house was razed by Union troops, and Fort Williams was built on its site. Additional gun batteries were constructed west and southwest of the fort, and a line of rifle pits stretched eastward from Fort Williams towards Fort Ellsworth.

During the Civil War years, then, the lot on Janney's Lane was located in the center of these strategic sites. Of greatest importance was the headquarters and hospital located just adjacent to the property. While no documents were found that record how this land and the buildings on it were used during those war years, the



archaeological investigations of the property reveal that the land was certainly used by soldiers who camped at that location and left their refuse scattered across the property.

#### *Archaeological Investigations at 1400*



Miscellaneous Brass Hardware Items: top, brass stirrup fragment; bottom left, brass scabbard finial; bottom right, brass key.

#### *Janney's Lane*

Initial testing of the property involved the excavation of a series of small shovel test pits at regular intervals across the property and a metal detector survey. Once it was established that archaeological resources were present on the property, additional testing involved the hand excavation of small areas and the use of a backhoe to dig deeper test trenches in selected locations.

The archaeological testing of the property yielded several results. First, the testing showed that the entire property had been disturbed by plowing and that large areas of the property had been massively disturbed by cutting and filling, probably associated with the construction of the church and its associated parking lots. Second, the testing showed that there was a fairly even scatter of artifacts dating to the nineteenth century strewn across the

property. These artifacts included a great many fragments of glass bottles, the vast majority of which once contained liquor, spirits, champagne or brandy. Also among the artifacts were Civil War period bullets and miscellaneous bits of metal hardware associated with Civil War military uniforms and equipment. These artifacts fit the profile of what would be the expected refuse at a Civil War encampment. The investigations, however, failed to produce any evidence of the tent platforms, company streets, pits, or hearths that might have remained of a camp.

Other types of artifacts were also found at the site, and these included ceramic sherds, architectural items such as nails and windowpane glass, and



Miscellaneous Munitions: top left, lead Sharp's long bullet; top left center, lead Sharp's long bullet; top right center, lead Sharp's carbine bullet; top right, lead sharp's carbine bullet; bottom left, lead ball shot; bottom center, lead ball shot, impacted and carved; bottom right, .58 caliber musket ball, impacted.

miscellaneous materials such as animal bone (food waste), oyster shells, and large amounts of coal and slag. These materials were concentrated on the southern portion of the project area where the 1911 house stands and in the vicinity of where buildings were shown on Civil War period maps. These items were clearly associated with the former



domestic use of the property. Further testing in this southern part of the property also revealed evidence of a single buried brick foundation. The foundation likely supported a dwelling, although no evidence of a hearth was found in the portions of the foundation that were exposed during these investigations.

The foundation measured 38 by 16 feet, and a small porch foundation extended from the center of the north wall. The foundation wall was two bricks wide and extended at least five courses deep; it did not enclose a cellar. The testing around the wall also showed that multiple layers of fill had been deposited within and around the foundation remains. No

evidence of an intact floor or ground surface was found. Because the surrounding soils had been so disturbed, the age of the foundation could not be determined from the archaeological evidence.

### Conclusion

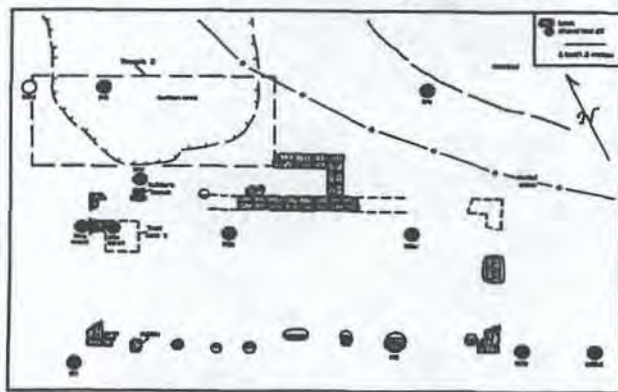
The archaeological evaluation of 1400 Janney's Lane resulted in the identification of archaeological materials reflecting two aspects of the former use of the property. Artifacts left by Union soldiers who camped on the land were found scattered across the entire property. These artifacts consist of typical camp refuse, mostly fragments of

bottles that once contained alcoholic beverages, bullets, and miscellaneous fragments of hardware once associated with military uniforms or equipment. All of the artifacts recovered, however, had been disturbed by plowing and other earth-moving activities. Because of its proximity to the Seminary, the property at Janney's Lane was very likely a convenient camp location for troops who were passing through or visiting the headquarters/hospital. No evidence of a long-term encampment was found, and it

is more probable that the ground was used repeatedly by different troops for short-term camps. While we do not know precisely which regiments may have used this ground, the

preponderance of cavalry pistol bullets found at the site suggests that the cavalry were perhaps the most frequent campers at this particular location.

While materials relating to the Civil War period use of the property were scattered across the entire lot, archaeological evidence associated with the former domestic use of the property was concentrated in the southern portion of the property. Ceramic sherds, nails, windowpane glass, food refuse, and coal stove waste were among the materials found in this portion of the site. In addition, the investigations revealed a single buried brick foundation that most likely supported one of the earlier



Plan View of Foundation in the Southern Section of 44AX191



houses on the property. The age of the foundation could not be determined on the basis of the archaeological evidence; however, the ownership history of the property suggests that it could have been associated with one or both of the earlier houses on the property. The earliest house was built in 1832 when the land was owned by Francis Peyton; the second house was built by James Green in the early 1850s.

Once again a quiet residential neighborhood, the area around 1400 Janney's Lane bears few visible traces of the defensive structures, troops, and activities that dominated it during the years of the Civil War. The results of the archaeological investigations at 1400 Janney's Lane provide evidence of troop activity during those difficult times, as well as of the land's long use as a private residence.



## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological investigation of a circa 6 acre parcel that will be impacted by proposed construction located at 1400 Janney's Lane on the southeast corner of Janney's Lane and North Quaker Lane in the City of Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1).

The study was conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), of Woodstock, Virginia, for Elm Street Development of McLean, Virginia. The work was carried out in late October through early December of 2003. Christine Jirikowic, Ph.D., was principal investigator on the project and edited the report. The field supervisor was Tammy Bryant, M.A., and Chris Shephard, Jennifer Rakos-Simonson, Matt Humbrecht, and Curt Breckenridge served as field technicians. The background research was conducted by Gwen J. Hurst, who also wrote those sections of the report. Rachel Teates served as laboratory technician. Lesley Mitchell-Watson prepared the illustrations. Howard Peck operated his metal detector for the metal detection survey. Wally Owen, Assistant Director and Curator of the Fort Ward Museum and Historic Site, graciously assisted with the identification of Civil War period artifacts from the site.

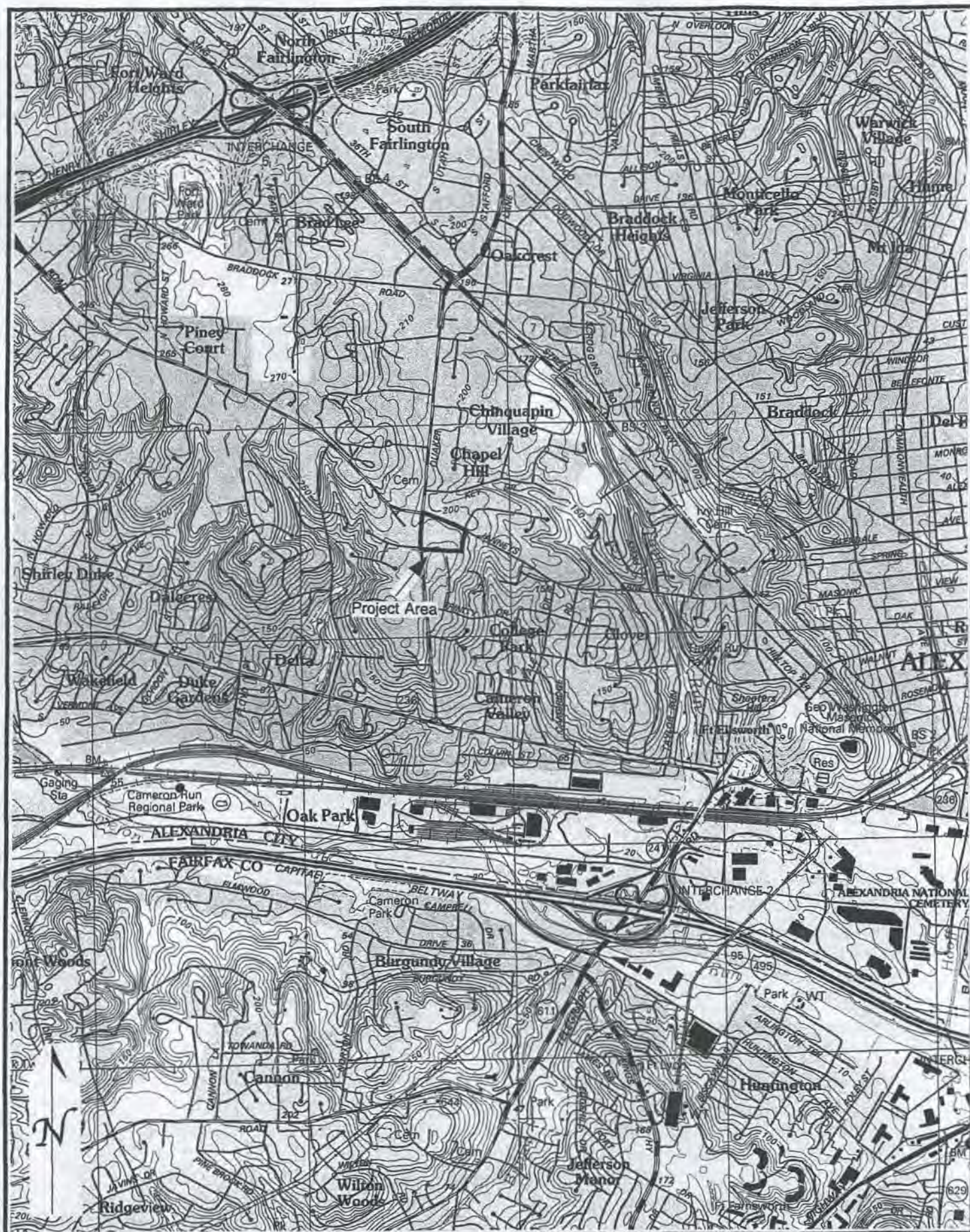
Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the 1996 *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*, the City of Alexandria Archaeology Protection Code as set forth in Zoning Ordinance Section 11-411, as well as the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Dickenson 1983). The work also follows the specific requirements of the Scope of Work for this project that was developed by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). The purpose of the survey was to determine if archaeological resources are present within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional, or national prehistory or history, additional work would be recommended.

All artifacts, research data, and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the TAA offices in Woodstock, Virginia. These materials will ultimately be transferred to Alexandria Archeology for permanent curation.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is a circa 6 acre parcel located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Janney's Lane and North Quaker Lane in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. It is bounded on the north by Janney's Lane, on the west by North Quaker Lane, and on the south and east by private property. The current topography of the northern part of the parcel is a broad, low flat area slightly elevated above the level of the adjacent roads (Plates 1 and 2). The property slopes steeply upward to the south where the standing





**FIGURE 1**  
**Portion of U.S.G.S. 1994 Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle**  
**Showing the Location of the Project Area**  
**Scale: 1"=2000'**



structures are located. Local informants reported that a large amount of fill was deposited on the site to raise and level portions of the site for the construction of the church and nearby parking lots (Figure 2; Plates 3 and 4).

Two structures stand on the property. One is a one-story brick building that is currently used as a church and day care center. The other is a two and one half frame house built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A driveway leads from Janney's Lane into a lower parking lot and continues uphill to the parking area adjacent to the church.

The vegetation on the project area consists primarily of manicured lawn with scattered mature trees, most of which are concentrated in the southeast quadrant of the property near the standing house and the location of older buildings shown on historic maps. Most of the trees are white oaks, some of which are 150 to 200 years old. A dense growth of bamboo covering approximately 80 square feet is located northeast of the standing house (Plate 5).

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The Janney's Lane project property is located on the south side of Janney's Lane and on the east side of Quaker Lane in Alexandria County, Virginia. Until the eastern end of Fairfax County was annexed to the town of Alexandria in 1952, the Janney's Lane property was located in the Falls Church District of Fairfax County.

### General Historical Background

English explorations for "remote heathen lands" in the New World continent began under the command of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. After some unsuccessful attempts to settle a colony on the Chesapeake Bay in the then unnamed colony of Virginia, Sir Raleigh granted Thomas Smith and others liberty to trade to "his new country." Sir Walter Raleigh was attained, or lost all his civil rights, in 1603. King James I of England thereafter granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of "The Virginia Company of London" the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America for the purpose of searching "...for all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper" (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:57-75; Tucker 1969: Appendix).

Three ships sent by The Virginia Company of London, the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery* under the command of Captains Newport, Gosnold, and John Smith, sailed from England shortly after Christmas in 1606. Reaching Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay on April 26, 1607, and receiving a hostile reception from the native inhabitants, the ships sent out exploring parties further north of Cape Henry on the 28th of April. Following initial explorations in the lower Chesapeake, the location selected for settlement was on Jamestown Island 60 miles up the James River (Kelso 1995: 6, 7).







The first Virginia Assembly was convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June 1619. The first assembly increased the number of "corporations" or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1634, that part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River was divided into eight shires called James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack, all to be governed as the shires in England (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:224). Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County was established "...for the reducing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahannock River and Potomack River," thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River, and Northern Virginia (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:352-353).

Fairfax County was created in 1742 from the upper part of Prince William County using the Occoquan River as the dividing line (Hening Vol. V, 1819:207-208). Parent counties of Fairfax County, derived from the Indian District of "Chickcoun" (Chicacoan) in 1645, were: Northumberland County (1645-1651), Lancaster County (1651-1653), Westmoreland County (1653-1664) (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:352-353; 381), Stafford County (1664-1732) (Hening Vol. II, 1823:239), and Prince William County (1732-1742) (Hening Vol. IV, 1820:803).

Prior to 1692, most lands in Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony under the "head right" system and are known as Virginia Land Grants. In northern Virginia, lands known as the "Northern Neck," extending from the north side of the Rappahannock River to the banks and head of the Potomac River, were given by King Charles II during his exile in 1649 to seven loyal supporters during the Cromwellian civil war from 1649-1659 and prior to his being crowned King of England in 1660 (Hening Vol. 1, 1823:358-359, 527; IV, 1820:514-523).

By a *Royal Act* of 1669, claims to Northern Neck Land Grants were due to expire on May 8, 1690. During this period, however, little attention was paid to the Northern Neck by original supporters, and few land grants in this part of Virginia were issued. Through his marriage to Margaret Lady Culpeper, Thomas, 5th Lord Fairfax, gained sole ownership of the Northern Neck in 1690, and the grant was confirmed in perpetuity to Lord Fairfax by the Privy Council on December 15, 1692. Under his proprietorship, Lord Fairfax appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, in 1702 to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shillings sterling per acre (Hening Vol. IV, 1820:514-523; Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9).

A chain-of-title to the Janneys Lane property appears in Appendix II. The Janneys Lane project is located on a portion of a 627 acre Virginia Land Grant to John Carr and John Simpson issued on November 20, 1678, for the transportation of 13 persons into the colony (Northern Neck Grants P6:671). The land patent to John Carr and John Simpson describes the land being located on the northwest side of Great Hunting Creek (Figure 3). Shortly after obtaining the land grant the property was divided between John Carr and John Simpson, and was transferred to various land holders between 1681 and 1753 when the 627 acre property was obtained by Hugh West (Appendix III).





FIGURE 3

Portion of Mitchell's 1990 Map of the 1678 Patents and Northern Neck Grants  
of Fairfax County, Virginia, Showing the Vicinity of the Project Area

Scale: 1" = 4000'



The town of Alexandria, located on the western shore of the Potomac River, was originally a tobacco trading post warehouse and sea port known as Bellehaven. Bellehaven was located on a portion of a 6,000 acre Virginia Land Grant patented by Robert Howson in 1669 for the transportation of 120 persons into the colony (Virginia Land Grants P6:262). In 1749, an appeal was put before the Virginia Assembly to create a town at the warehouse on Hunting Creek. By an *Act* of the Virginia Assembly that same year, it was ordered that within four months, 60 acres of land belonging to Philip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West, were to be surveyed beginning at the first branch above the tobacco warehouses and laid out in lots (Winfrey 1971:443-445). The town of Alexandria, named for John Alexander, became part of the District of Columbia in 1789 and was returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1846, becoming Alexandria County.

Southeast of the project area, in the vicinity of Cameron Mills, the town of Cameron was proposed by John Minor (died 1752), to be located on 25 acres on the upper side of Hunting Creek. Minor proposed:

“...to lay out a town to be called ‘Cameron,’ but accomplished no more than the establishment of an ordinary...although never more than the site of an ordinary, the ‘place called Cameron’ remained a familiar landmark...Washington mentions it frequently in his diaries, as a place where races and musters of the militia were held...At the end of the century the ‘Cameron Mills,’ (which seem to have superseded a mill belonging to John Colvill), took the name...[of Cameron Mills]” (Harrison 1924:344, 415, 571, 660).

Fairfax County court records during the Revolutionary War period are missing (Fairfax County Circuit Court ca. 1992:6). In 1774 and 1775, a list of twenty-four Fairfax County leading citizens, with George Washington as chairman of the committee, appear comprising the *Fairfax County Committee of Safety*.

“The location of Fairfax County at the head of navigation on the Potomac made it especially dangerous for the members of the committee of safety to take the stand they did, for Washington and Mason at Mt. Vernon and Gunston Hall, and the numerous Alexandria members...at that place were all in easy reach of any attacking force which might ascend the Potomac. In fact British war did come to Alexandria and there is a well authenticated story of the capture in that port of a war vessel by cavalry during the Revolution. It is highly probable that these [Committee of Safety] men, so closely associated by their home interests, had the feeling so well expressed by [Benjamin] Franklin, that they must hang together, otherwise they should hang separately.

Out of the twenty-five men who were members of the committee of safety of this county two at least were of national prominence. George Mason, friend and neighbor of George Washington...the author of the Fairfax



resolves and of the famous Bill of Rights....the other one was of world-wide fame...and first President of these United States, George Washington..." (The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia 1969:52-58).

Verifying the story of the capture of a war vessel in the port of Alexandria, on the first of April 1781, a tender to the privateer *Trimer* sailed up the Potomac River robbing the plantations as far as Alexandria, where they were discovered attempting to capture an American vessel (Palmer 1881:21-22). Sufficiently alarmed by the English invasion and depredations along the Potomac River, Alexandria citizens requested the Virginia Assembly for a militia, forges, and a cannon to protect the town (Bockstruck 1988:131-132).

British subjects who held land and property in the Virginia colony at the time of the war were deemed to be enemy aliens. In 1777, the Virginia Legislature ordered the lands and personal property of enemy aliens in Virginia, including slaves, to be seized as Commonwealth property (Hening Vol. X, 1822:66-71). The Lord Fairfax heirs to the Northern Neck in Virginia were also considered enemy aliens and subject to escheat. Significant for Fairfax County, "American citizens" who were in possession of leased Northern Neck lands at the time the Fairfax lands escheated received the opportunity of obtaining fee simple titles to their leased Northern Neck grants. Fee simple titles were secured by obtaining a certificate from the Governor of the Commonwealth, completing a "Northern Neck Survey" of the leased lands, and paying a small fee.

The original 1678 Virginia Land Grant to John Carr and John Simpson was within the boundaries of the Northern Neck of Virginia, which became vested in the 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Fairfax by his marriage to Lady Culpeper in 1792. One-half, or 314 acres, of the Carr-Simpson Virginia Land Grant was reaffirmed to John Simpson as a Northern Neck Patent by Lady Culpeper and Lord Fairfax on January 8, 1694, "...and afterwards by diverse conveyances and devises became vested in Hugh West the elder" (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds W:284-291).

Hugh West of Fairfax County, an "attorney at law," died in late spring of 1767 leaving all of his estate, except the land whereon he lived, to be sold by his executors and the proceeds to be divided among his children (Fairfax County Wills C:7-8). The Fairfax County Rental for 1770 lists his son, "Captain" John West, with 1,404 acres, being five years behind in paying taxes, and a second tract of 74 acres being four years behind in taxes. In 1772 and 1774 the acreage was combined totaling 1,478 acres with the rents being two years behind in 1774 (Sparacio 1988:117, 122, 126).

John West, identified in colonial period records as "Major" John West, served during the early part of the French Indian Wars in 1754 under George Washington as a lieutenant of the Virginia Regiment. By 1755, West was living in Alexandria as a merchant. John West was elected to the Virginia Assembly in 1755 and was reelected to the assembly until 1766, also serving as a Fairfax County Justice of the Peace, when he retired from public service (Harrison 1924:139; Hofstadter 1992:42, 65).



John West died in 1775 leaving his estate "whereon my mother lives containing 627 acres," this being the original Carr/Simpson Patent of 1678, to his eldest son, Thomas West. Other children named in John West's will were: John West, Hugh West, Catherine West, Frances West, and Sarah West (Fairfax County, Virginia Wills D:4-6).

On July 25, 1791, Thomas West and George Minor, trustee, deeded 300 acres of the West property to Josiah Watson for £400 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409). The will of Thomas West dated November 27, 1805, mentions the "tract sold by me to Josiah Watson now called *Stump Hill*" (Fairfax County, Virginia Wills I:499).

Josiah Watson, a native of Ireland (United States Congress 834:353), was an Alexandria merchant during the late 1700s and early 1880s and was one of the directors of the Bank of Alexandria (Miller 1995:375; Stanfield 1977:42). Josiah Watson resided on South Fairfax Street in Alexandria in 1791 (Miller 1995:375). Following Watson's purchase of land from Thomas West in July 1791, Josiah Watson purchased property east of the Janney Lane property in October 1791. The property purchased east of Janney Lane was developed as the estate known as Bush Hill where Josiah Watson resided between 1795 and 1797 (Gardner et al. 2002:12).

Early improved roads in the vicinity of the project area were the Little River Turnpike (Route 50), which was chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1801 and was opened in 1806 from Alexandria as far as the town of Aldie in Loudoun County (Edwards et al. 1994:82; Montague 1971:117), and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7), incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1809. The Leesburg Turnpike, ran from Alexandria and reached Dranesville in western Fairfax County in 1822 and finally reached Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115, 117-118).

In 1803 the boundaries of the city of Alexandria, D. C., were West Street on the west side, Hunting Creek on the south side, the wharves in the Potomac River east of Union Street on the east side, and Montgomery Street on the north side. The three roads leading into Alexandria were the "Road from Leesburg" [Leesburg Turnpike] entering Withe [Wythe] Street, the "Road From Leesburg and Western Country" [Little River Turnpike], and the "Road from Richmond" [Back Road/Telegraph Road], which intersected with the Little River Turnpike on the north side of Cameron Mills, west of Duke Street (Figure 4).

In 1804, Josiah Watson, then the owner of the project area, was bankrupt and forced to sell Stump Hill. In order to maximize the value of the land, the property was subdivided into lots of approximately five acres. In order to provide access to the lots, two "avenues" were created running north from Little River Turnpike. One of the two avenues later became Quaker Lane. In the subdivision, Francis Peyton, one of the commissioners authorized to subdivide and sell the land, purchased several lots totaling twenty-one acres (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds E2:337; S2:122).



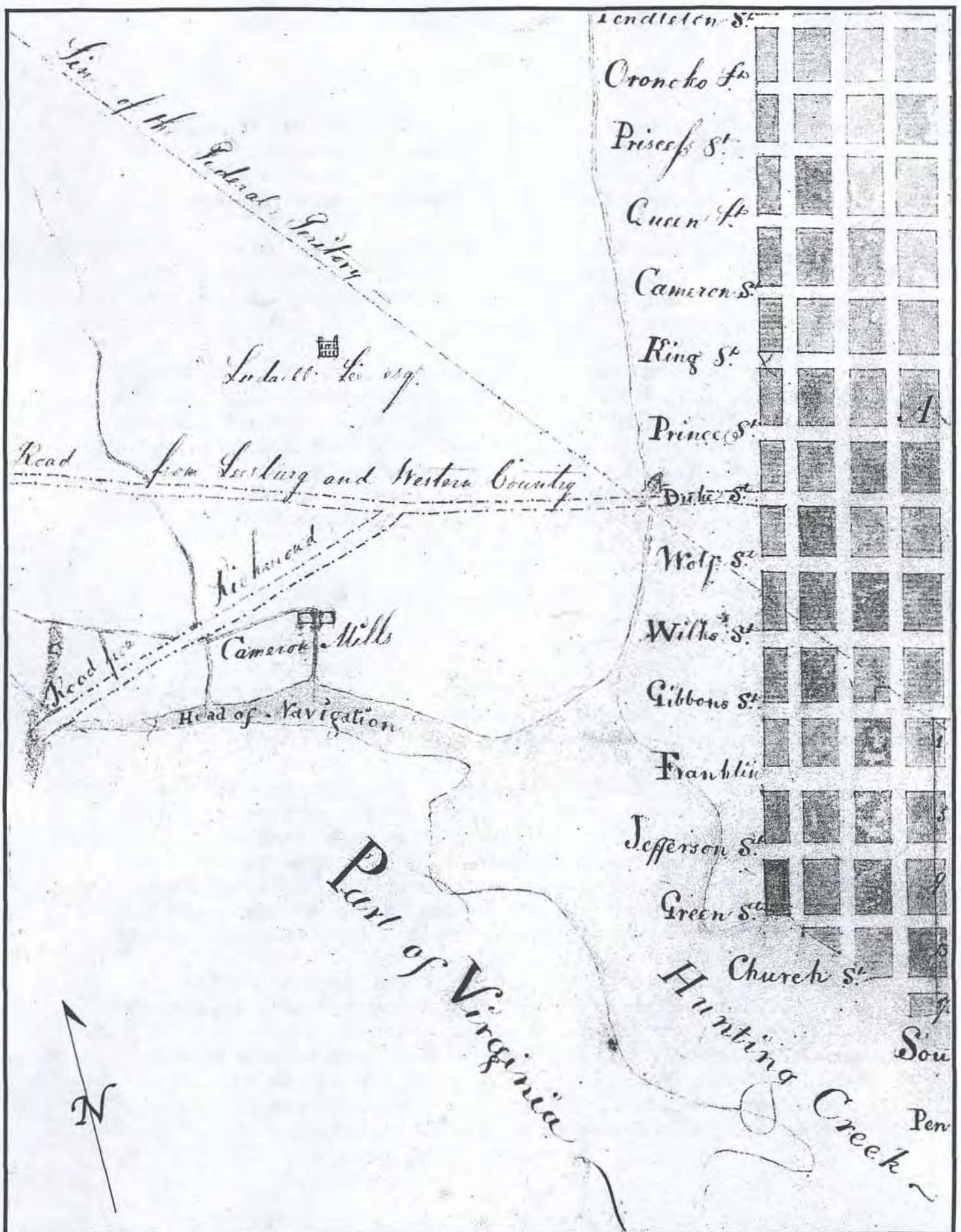


FIGURE 4

1803 Plan of Alexandria - in the Territory of Columbia - State of Virginia  
(Fairfax Co., Virginia Deeds E2:269)



A period of economic depression in Alexandria had begun prior to the War of 1812 or by the time of the second English invasion. In August of 1814 the English invaded the Potomac River and burned the capitol of Washington, D. C. On August 28, 1814, the town of Alexandria surrendered to a squadron of six English vessels anchored off the town with their broadsides pointing down the streets. Thomas Prosser, Captain of the Cavalry encamped on Shuter's Hill, responded to the surrender: "I should say *given* to the British all they could - all their Tobacco, Flour and Merchandise..." (Flournoy 1892:379-380).

The Protestant Episcopal Seminary, now located adjacent to the west side of the Janney Lane property, was initially established in 1823 on the corner of King and Washington Streets in the town of Alexandria. In 1827, the Seminary was relocated to 59 acres of land purchased from the West estate on the northwest corner of Seminary Road and North Quaker Lane (McCord 1990:1).

Following the establishment of the Episcopal Seminary on its present location in 1827, on June 7, 1828, Francis and Sarah Peyton and William Moss, as tenants in common, divided 24 acres on the east side of "Stump Hill Avenue" (later Quaker Lane) into two tracts. Tract No. 1, containing 13 acres on the north side of the property, was assigned to William Moss (the Fairfax County Clerk in 1801 [Miller 1991:347]), and Tract No. 2, containing 11 acres on the south side of the original property, was assigned to Francis and Sarah Peyton (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds X2:387). The project area is roughly the western half of Tract No. 2.

Fairfax County Land Tax records between 1829 and 1831 show Francis Peyton with 11.148 acres on Stump Hill with no improvements on the property. In 1832, Francis Peyton was taxed for an improvement on the property assessed at \$447.00. It is not known if this first documented improvement was located on the project area or elsewhere on the 11+ acre tract. In 1834, Francis Paton [sic] appears in the Alexandria, D. C. Directory residing on King Street near West Street (Lloyd House 1834:16). Colonel Francis Peyton, an Alexandria merchant, a Virginia politician, and a mayor of Alexandria, died in August of 1836 (Miller 1992:31; Miller 1995:283). The Stump Hill property appears in the Fairfax County Land records under the Francis Peyton Estate, declining in improvement value from \$447.00 in 1837/1838 to \$250.00 by 1847 and remaining at that lower value through 1850.

In the chancery case of *Lucien Peyton vs. John Richards* heard in the Alexandria County court during the January term, the Stump Hill tract, also "known as Oak Hill," was ordered to be sold at public auction (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds Q3:248). An advertisement for the public sale of Oak Hill appeared in the April 8, 1850, issue of the *Alexandria Gazette*:

"Oak Hill situated on Quaker Hill, Fairfax County, Virginia, contains between 18 and 20 acres of land about 2 1/2 miles from Alexandria and adjoins the land of the Virginia Seminary. This is one of the most pleasant neighborhoods in the county, the HOUSE being a few hundred yards from



the Church and High School, which are attached to the Seminary, and a most desirable location for a County residence or Market Garden. It is all in a large growth of wood and timber, except about four acres cleared, on which there are some fruit trees with a THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE and FRAME KICHEN. The buildings are substantial, but not in good order, and a spring of pure water convenient to the dwelling..."

Fairfax County commissioners, Robert P. Violett and Christopher Nealle, conveyed 16 acres of Oak Hill to James Green on June 1, 1850 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds Q3:248). The discrepancies in the acreage of Peyton's tract (11 acres from the division with Moss; the advertised "between 18 and 20 acres," and the 16 acre tract sold at the public sale) cannot be explained. And once again, the locations of the improvements described in the above advertisement for Oak Hill are not known, and it is not certain that they were on the project area. Fairfax County property taxes show James Green with 16 acres on Stump Hill in 1853 with no improvements, suggesting the standing buildings had been destroyed. In 1854 the tax records show Green with improvements valued at \$2,000.00. Maps dating to the Civil War show that the only improvements on what would have been the 16 acre Oak Hill tract were located on the western side of the property, indicating that they were most likely located within the project area (Figures 5 and 6).

James Green, father of John and James Green, was an immigrant from Sheffield, England, to Alexandria in 1817. In 1823, James Green (the elder) went into the cabinet making business in Alexandria at the corner of Fairfax and Prince Streets, later branching out into the real estate, coal, and lumber business. In 1848, he purchased the Bank of Alexandria, and in 1849 he built the Mansion House Hotel in Alexandria. His son, John W. Green, joined the business in 1850, and in 1857, the cabinet making business was turned over to this two sons, John and James (Lloyd House 1774-1955; Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds P3:521). Just prior to the Civil War, in July of 1860, James Green sold the property "formerly known as Oak Hill" to Aguila Lockwood for \$5,000.00 (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds C4:349).

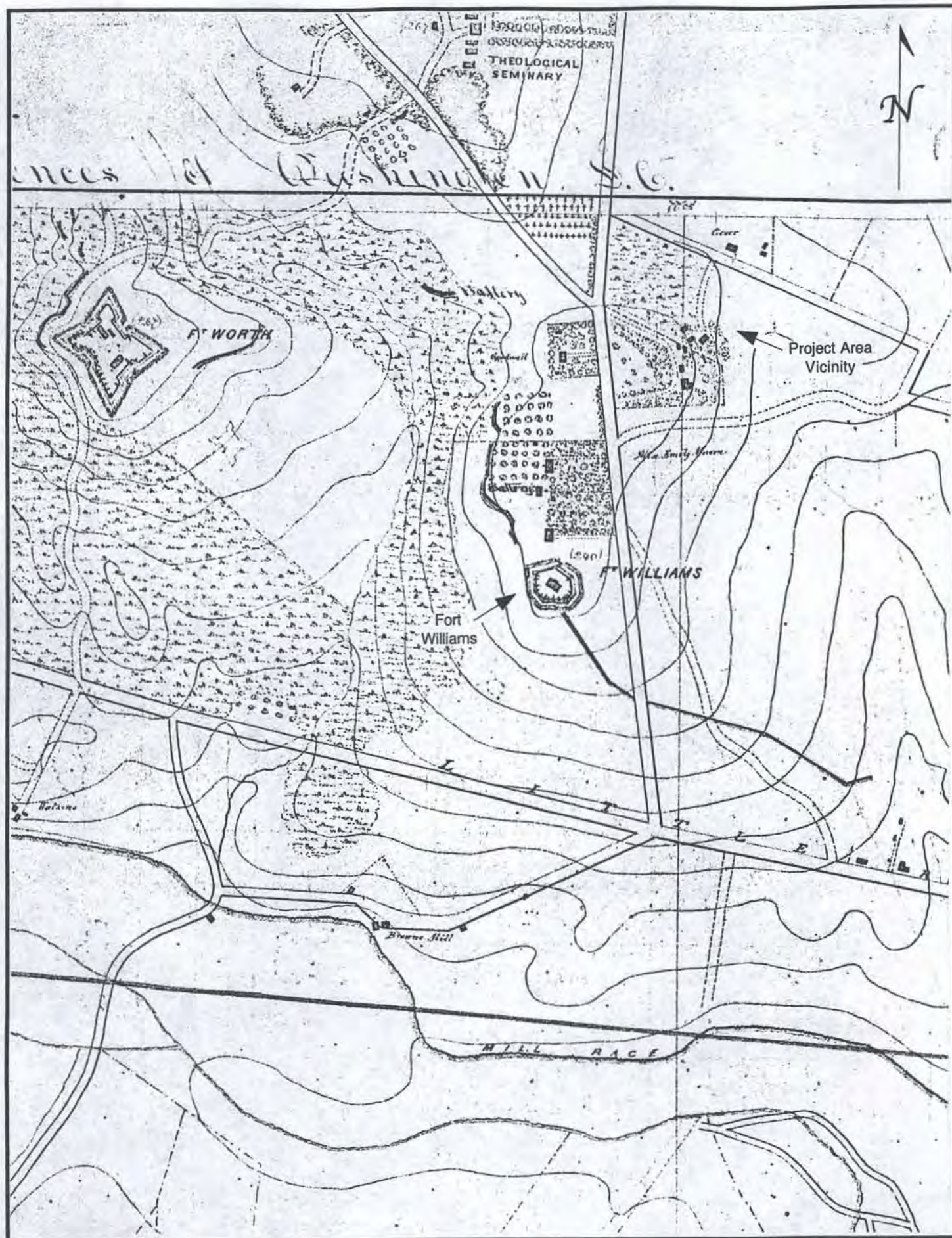
At the beginning of the Civil War the Commonwealth of Virginia seceded from the Union, adopting the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861 (Virginia State Library 1965:134), and Confederate troops were posted throughout the town of Alexandria. On May 5, 1861, the Union Army advanced from Washington, D. C., and established U. S. army camps on the west side of the Potomac River into Alexandria. As the U. S. troops entered the town, the Confederate forces retreated and evacuated their posts at Alexandria (Scott 1880:I.II:23-27). A few intermittent Confederate raids were made into the western end of Alexandria, mostly along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, however no major battles were fought in the vicinity of the Janney Lane property.

The Virginia Theological Seminary and Episcopal High School located on the west side of the project area was first occupied by a detachment of U. S. Military in July of 1861 (Scott 1881, I.V:11) and was used as a headquarters and U.S. military hospital during the









**FIGURE 6**  
**Portion of an 1863 Map Showing the Location of Fort Williams and the Vicinity of the Project Area**



war (Hurd 1970:24, 25). In 1861-1862, Major-General William B. Franklin, commander of the Franklin Corps, was headquartered at the Theological Seminary (Davis et al. 1897:I.LI.1:793). The Franklin Corps encamped on Seminary Hill "near [the] Theological Seminary, Va." in June of 1861 consisted of the 18<sup>th</sup> Maine, 19<sup>th</sup> Maine, 136<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania, 137<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania, and was reinforced in September of 1862 by the 121<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania (Scott 1887, I.XIX.88:197; Frobel 1992:29). Whiting's Civil War map of *The Ground Of Occupation And Defense of the U. S. Army* dated June and July of 1861 shows the 15<sup>th</sup> New York Regiment camped across Quaker Lane below the Seminary (see Figure 5).

On December 11, 1862, Ann Frobel wrote in her Civil War Diary: "...that all the camps...about the Seminary have been removed within the past few days." Although no disease outbreak or battles were reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Alexandria, on January 26, 1863, Miss Frobel stated: "We counted...seventeen ambulances on the turnpike road going to the Seminary where they deposited their load" (Frobel 1992:141,157).

Fort Williams, located a short distance south of the Theological Seminary (see Figure 6), was reported by General J. G. Barnard, the Chief Engineer of Defense in May of 1863:

"That the new fort in progress on Traitor's Hill, near [east of] Fort Worth, be called Fort Williams, after the late Brig. Gen. T. Williams, who was killed at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., August 5, 1862" (Scott 1889, I.XXXV.II:569).

On October 14, 1863, General Barnard reported that Fort Williams:

"On Traitor's (Cooper's) Hill, has been built, also rifle-pits and batteries between it and [Fort] Ellsworth. With a few pieces of field artillery in these batteries and the opposite one near Fort Lyon, and some watchfulness, a cavalry raid into Alexandria would be difficult, while they complete the system of defense against regular attacks" (Scott 1890, I.XXIX.II:315).

Two batteries located on west facing ridges are shown in circa 1863 (see Figure 6), between the Theological Seminary and Fort Williams. A third extensive battery works crossing the ridges from the south side of Fort Williams, overlooking the Little River Turnpike, had also been established for defenses.

In May 1864, two companies of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Connecticut Heavy Artillery commanded by Major Ells "of fair discipline and sufficient strength" were garrisoned at Fort Williams. Armament consisted of two 24-pound field (smooth bore) howitzers, four 10-pounder Parrotts cannons, an 8-inch seacoast howitzer, six 4 1/2-inch ordnance, and two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars (Scott 1891, I.XXXVI.II:883).



General Robert E. Lee's surrender of the Confederate army on April 9, 1865, was followed by General Joseph E. Johnston's surrender of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee to the Union General Major-General William T. Sherman on April 26, ending the Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. Sherman's army advanced to Alexandria from the Atlanta-Carolinas Campaigns and occupied Alexandria by mid-May of 1865, anticipating formal ceremonies and mustering out of the troops. The "whole country" from Bailey's crossroads to Washington was one "...vast encampment...literally covered with Sherman's army" of soldiers, tents, animals and wagons" (Frobel 1992:219, 226, 299, 230).

Following the Civil War, Aguila Lockwood deeded Oak Hill (16 acres) to John W. Green (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds I 4:324), son of James Green the elder. In 1877, John W. Green, and his brother, James Green, are shown in the *City Atlas of Alexandria* (Figure 7) as owners of the block bounded by Wolfe, Fayette, Wilkes and Payne Streets in Alexandria. In 1879 the dwelling of James Green is shown on the project area, adjacent to the southeast corner of the "Fairfax" Theological Seminary, and north of the dwelling of Julia Johns (Figure 8).

Subsequent late 19th century maps show one dwelling on the project area, and three outbuildings southwest of the dwelling in 1890 (Figure 9), and in 1894, the dwelling of J. W. Green on ten acres is shown on the project area above the dwelling of E. Daingerfield (Figure 10). Fairfax County Tax records for the first years after the turn of the century show no improvements on the property, suggesting that the dwelling shown on earlier maps had by then been destroyed (History Matters 2003).

On July 9, 1908, John W. Green and his wife Fanny, sold a portion of the Green property to W. [Winslow] Randolph reserving water rights to John Green for the use of the remainder of his tract. A survey of the Green property describes the boundaries being on the east side of a public road known as Boulevard Road (Quaker Lane), and bounded on the south side by Daingerfield's property, and on the north side by Janney's Lane (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds Z6:652). The project area is included in this parcel. Tax records show no improvements on the property until 1911, when Randolph is recorded as being in residence on the property and owning improvements valued at \$1000 (History Matters 2003). In 1915, William McArthur Green and his wife deeded a second lot to W. Randolph that lay adjacent and to the east of the first lot. Although there is some confusion in these deeds, the first lot apparently, which included the project area, contained 7.539 acres and the second contained 3.649 acres (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds V7:511; Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 119:212C). These lots were subsequently deeded as two lots "with improvements" in 1936 from Winslow H. Randolph to Lowell Mellett (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 130:185).

In 1929 an unimproved road or lane appears on the project property, leading to two structures (Figure 11). The two structures and the road appear again in 1932 (Figure 12). U.S.G.S. topo maps from 1944 and 1956 show the project area within a high density residential area where individual structures are not depicted. The unimproved road













FIGURE 9

Portion of G. P. Strum's 1890 Map of Portions of Alexandria and Fairfax Counties Virginia, Showing the Routes Surveyed for a National Road from Washington, D. C. to Mount Vernon, VA, and Showing the Location of the Project Area



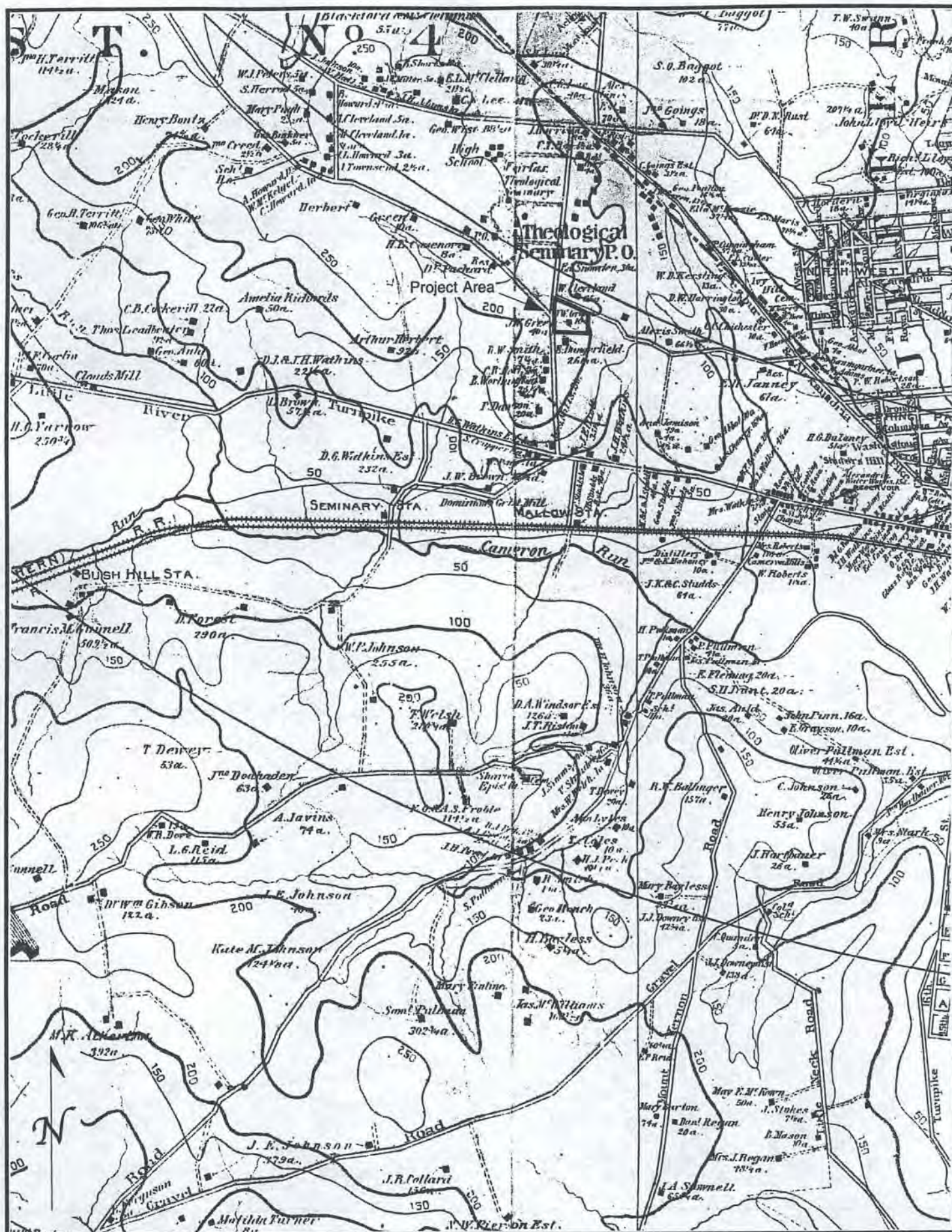


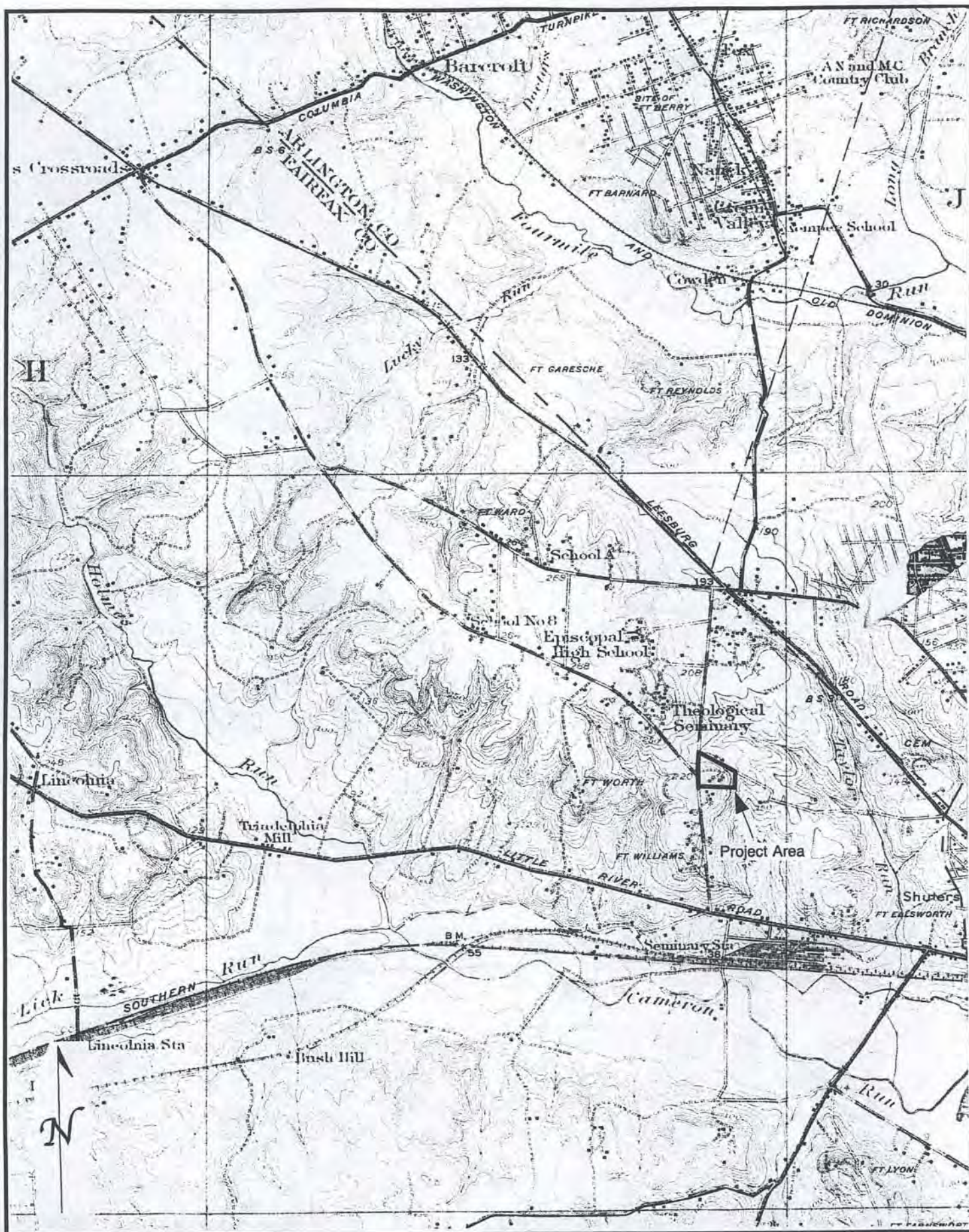
FIGURE 10  
 Portion of G. M. Hopkins' 1894 Map of the Vicinity of Washington,  
 D. C., Showing the Location of the Project Area





FIGURE 11  
 Portion of U.S.G.S. 1929 Washington and Vicinity, M.D.-VA.-D.C.  
 Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Project Area  
 Scale: 1 1/2" = 4000'





**FIGURE 12**  
**Portion of U.S.G.S. 1932 Washington and Vicinity, M.D.-VA.-D.C.**  
**Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Project Area**  
**Scale: 1 1/2" = 4000'**



through the property disappears between 1947 and 1956, and Janney's Lane also appears to have been realigned during this period (Figures 13 - 15).

After contracting to subdivide the Randolph property, in 1960 the Janney's Lane property, identified as Oak Grove, was sold by Lowell Mellett and others to the Second Presbyterian Church. A plat map attached to this deed shows the six acre parcel with three structures along the southern boundary of the property including the extant house and two small probable outbuildings (Alexandria County, Virginia Deeds 510: 248).





**FIGURE 13**  
 Portion of U.S.G.S. 1944 Washington and Vicinity, M.D.-VA.-D.C.  
 Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Project Area  
 Scale: 1 1/2" = 4000'





FIGURE 14

Portion of U.S.G.S. 1947 Washington and Vicinity, M.D.-VA.-D.C.

Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Project Area

Scale: 1 1/2" = 4000'



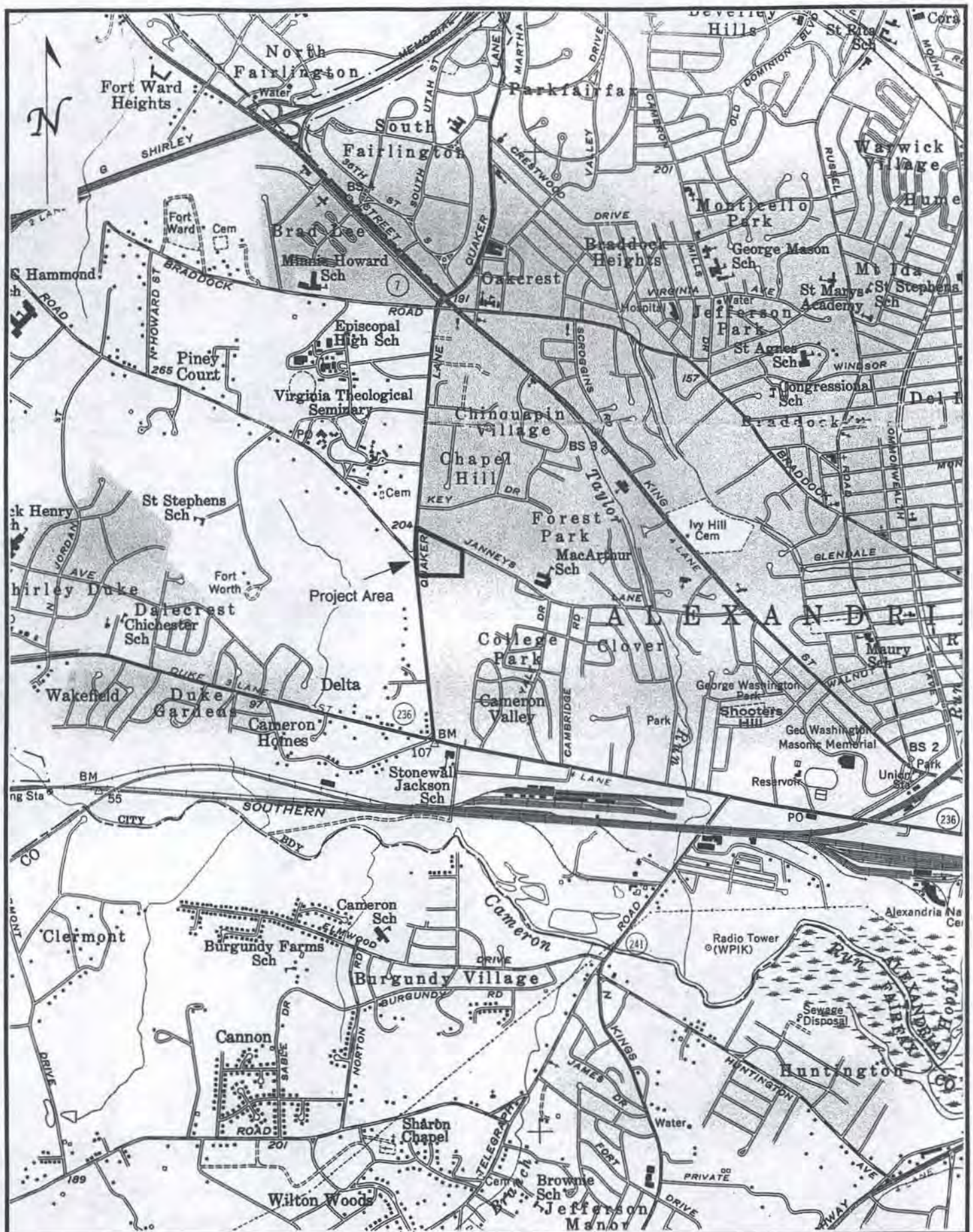


FIGURE 15  
 Portion of U.S.G.S. 1956 Washington and Vicinity, M.D.-VA.-D.C.  
 Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Project Area  
 Scale: 1 1/2" = 4000'



## PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Previous archeological and architectural surveys within the vicinity of the Janney's Lane project area have been undertaken since surveys were initiated by the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office in 1979. Historic Virginia building inventories were completed by HABS in 1958, and subsequently recently completed between 1990 and 1995. Previously recorded archeological sites within the vicinity include the Rosemont Historic District, two standing house sites, a 19th century domestic house site, a 19th century cemetery with a prehistoric component, and one prehistoric site possibly dating to the Archaic period. Historic buildings inventoried in the area include the site of Fort Williams, the Seminary Post Office, and five historic dwellings. No VDHR information is currently available on standing structures 100-177 and 100-268 indicating that the two structures may have been demolished after the numbers were assigned..

Former President Gerald R. Ford, Jr.'s House (100-165), located near the east side of the Janney's Lane project area on Crown View Drive, was built in 1955. The Ford House was occupied by Gerald Ford and his family from the time of its construction in 1955 until the Fords moved into the White House on August 19, 1974, following his election as the 38th president of the United States. During the period that the house was occupied by the Ford family, Mr. Ford served as a Republican Representative for the Fifth District of Michigan in the U. S. Congress, as House Minority Leader, and as Vice President of the United States. The Ford House was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

Recorded sites along King Street, east of the project area near the east end of Janney's Lane, include two dwellings recorded as archeological sites (44AX122 and 44AX144) and the Rosemont Historic District (100-137).

Site 44AX122 is a two story dwelling built in a Colonial Revival style dating from the late 19th or early 20th century associated with a T-shaped outbuilding. Both structures have been extensively modified. The site was recorded by Engineering Science of Washington, D. C., in 1989 for a proposed subdivision.

The Miller House (44AX144), located at 406 Janney's Lane, is a pre-Civil War dwelling built in about 1840. The dwelling was used during the Civil War as a hospital and has Civil War graffiti with the names of soldiers, their units, and their hometowns. The house was documented by Dr. Stephen J. Shepard of Alexandria Archaeology in 1991. The sunroom, outbuilding, and garage were added to the property during the 1930s.

The Rosemont Historic District (100-137) encompasses an early 20th century residential subdivision located adjacent to and east of Janney's Lane. The middle class house subdivision was developed on 84 acres as a result of the extension of railroad lines into the suburbs of Washington, D. C. The buildings were constructed between 1908 and 1940 and include 336 houses and apartment buildings, a school, one commercial building, and 118 private garages. The Rosemont Historic District was surveyed by the



Rosemont Historic Committee in 1990 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

Gloria's Site (44AX17), a prehistoric site located at the base of Shooters Hill on the banks of Taylor's Run, was surveyed by the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office in 1979. The site consisted of a quartz lithic scatter including quartz flakes, cores, and a projectile point possibly dating to the Archaic period.,

The Bloxham Family Cemetery (44AX128) dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century is located south of Gloria's Site (44AX17), under historic fill used to construct the railroad line and structures. The cemetery was relocated by Engineering-Science during preliminary archeological investigations for the Alexandria Business Center project in 1989. One grave was exposed for William H. Whaley dating to the 19th century. Site 44FX127, located adjacent to the Bloxham Cemetery, consists of historic domestic deposits dating from the late 19th/early 20th century overlying prehistoric remains. No date has been determined for the prehistoric component of the site.

The site of Fort Williams (100-14), located south of the project area on the west side of Quaker Lane, was part of the defense system constructed in 1862 during the Civil War by Union troops to defend Washington, D. C. The site of Fort Worth, also part of the defense system, is located west-northwest of Fort Williams. The site of Fort Worth apparently has not been recorded and no state site number has been assigned.

Site 44AX118, a former house site located south of the Janney's Lane project area at the intersection of Quaker Lane and Duke Street, was tested by Alexandria Archaeology in 1989 prior to development of the site. Nineteenth century artifacts were recovered during testing. No other information on the small site was provided on the site form.

Four historic houses and the Seminary Post Office located north-northwest of the Janney's Lane project area along Seminary Road were recorded during a reconnaissance survey by the City of Alexandria Office of Planning and Zoning.

Dwelling 100-212 located at 4130 Lawrence Avenue at the end of a cul-de-sac on the north side of Seminary Road is a two and one-half story brick Federal Style dwelling built in 1938. The house was designed by the architect of the National Gallery and was one of the last houses constructed in this area prior to World War II.

Dwelling 100-213, located adjacent to 100-212 at 4150 Lawrence Avenue, is a two story Colonial Revival style brick dwelling built in 1963. The dwelling has no architectural or historical significance, but was included in the 1995 survey because the location had high potential and could have been a historic house that may have been inappropriately altered.

Dwelling 100-269, located at 4112 Seminary Road, is a two story wood frame dwelling built in about 1885 in a Queen Anne style. The dwelling has an angled frontage on Seminary Road. No other information on this older dwelling was provided.



Howard Hall (100-270), a two and one-half story brick dwelling located at 4135 Seminary Road was constructed in 1910 in a late 19th/early 20th century American Movements Style. The dwelling is surrounded by three quarters of an acre of old trees, ornamental gardens, and landscaping enclosed by a Chippendale fence and white picket fencing. The carriage house is a two story structure with living areas upstairs, and a kitchen/laundry room with parking for two cars downstairs.

The Seminary Post Office (100-5001), is a one-story wood frame Greek Revival structure built in about 1850 by a government contract. The office was originally built for the use of the Seminary, however the neighbors petitioned the Seminary to move the post office to the main road. The Seminary consented after the government offered to pay for the expense.

Other associated historic sites are the Cameron Mills Site (44AX112), the Cameron Farm Complex (44AX128), and the West Family Burial Vault (44AX183). These Cameron sites are located south-southwest of the Janney's Lane project area and outside of the general vicinity of the project area. They are, however, associated with the early colonial period land owners and development of the Janney's Lane property.

The Cameron Mills Site (44AX112), located northwest of the intersection of Mill Road and Eisenhower Avenue, was initially surveyed and recorded by the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office in 1979. Cameron Mills, a two-mill complex, was established in 1791 on the Thomas West property by John Stump and John T. Ricketts (Gardner & Hurst 2002:6). A preliminary cultural resource assessment was conducted by Engineering Science of Washington, D. C., at the site in 1990. Remains of the two mills were exposed during trench excavations that revealed short sections of stone wall foundations and a stone wall stretching across the mill race and connecting the two mills (Engineering Science 1993).

Archeological investigations of the Cameron Farm Complex (44AX182) and the West Family Vault (44AX183), located adjacent to the north side of Cameron Mills, were conducted by Goodwin and Associates in 1999/2000. The Cameron Farm Complex contained the remains of a small brick foundation enclosing a pavement of brick, a rubble filled cellar hole, and brick foundations thought to be the remains of the millers house.

The West Family Burial Vault (44AX183) is a truncated, sub-surface brick burial vault, dating to the late 18th century. An exclusion for the burial vault was recorded in a deed of the Cameron Mills site property from Tomas West to John Stump and John Ricketts in 1793 (Gardner and Hurst 2002:11). Archaeological excavations revealed the presence of seven graves outside of, but adjacent to the burial vault. The burials in these graves were removed. Only four of the seven burials were sufficiently well preserved to be analyzed; of these four, there were two adult males, one adult female, and one small child. Excavation of the vault itself yielded remains of seven individuals: two adult males, three adult females, one child, and one newborn infant (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates [no date]).



## **FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS**

### **Field Methods**

The field investigations at Janney's Lane were guided by the scope of work defined by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). For this project, investigations involved shovel testing, a metal detector survey, test unit excavations, and backhoe trenching.

All high probability areas -- areas that were well drained, possessed low relief, and that were identified through historic documents to have the possibility of significant archaeological resources -- were shovel tested at 30 foot (15 meter) intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through archival review of historic maps. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained, or that had been disturbed. As per the VDHR guidelines (2001:6), the low probability areas were examined by means of surface reconnaissance.

Shovel test pits measured approximately 12 inches (30-40 cm) in diameter; excavation was terminated when either well developed B horizons too old for human occupation or gleyed soils, gravel, water, etc., were reached. Soil horizons were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles of representative units were recorded, and the colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The location of each STP was plotted on a map.

In addition, a systematic metal detector survey was undertaken across the project area where Civil War activity was most probable. Information from relic hunters who had hunted the property over the years was taken into consideration as to where the metal detection survey was done. Any areas where there was significant disturbance or an excessive amount of modern refuse were not metal detected. The metal detector survey was conducted in transects up and down the landform, sweeping the metal detector in a band approximately five feet wide. All positive strikes were excavated and mapped according to their provenience.

In addition, several diagonal backhoe trenches (measuring up to 300 ft. (91 meters) total) were excavated in the south central portion of the project area in an attempt to locate the structures that appear on the Civil War period maps as well as in any potentially significant resources indicated by the STPs or metal detection survey.

A maximum of ten test units (3 by 3 ft.) could be excavated if any potentially significant resource were discovered by the STPs or metal detection survey.



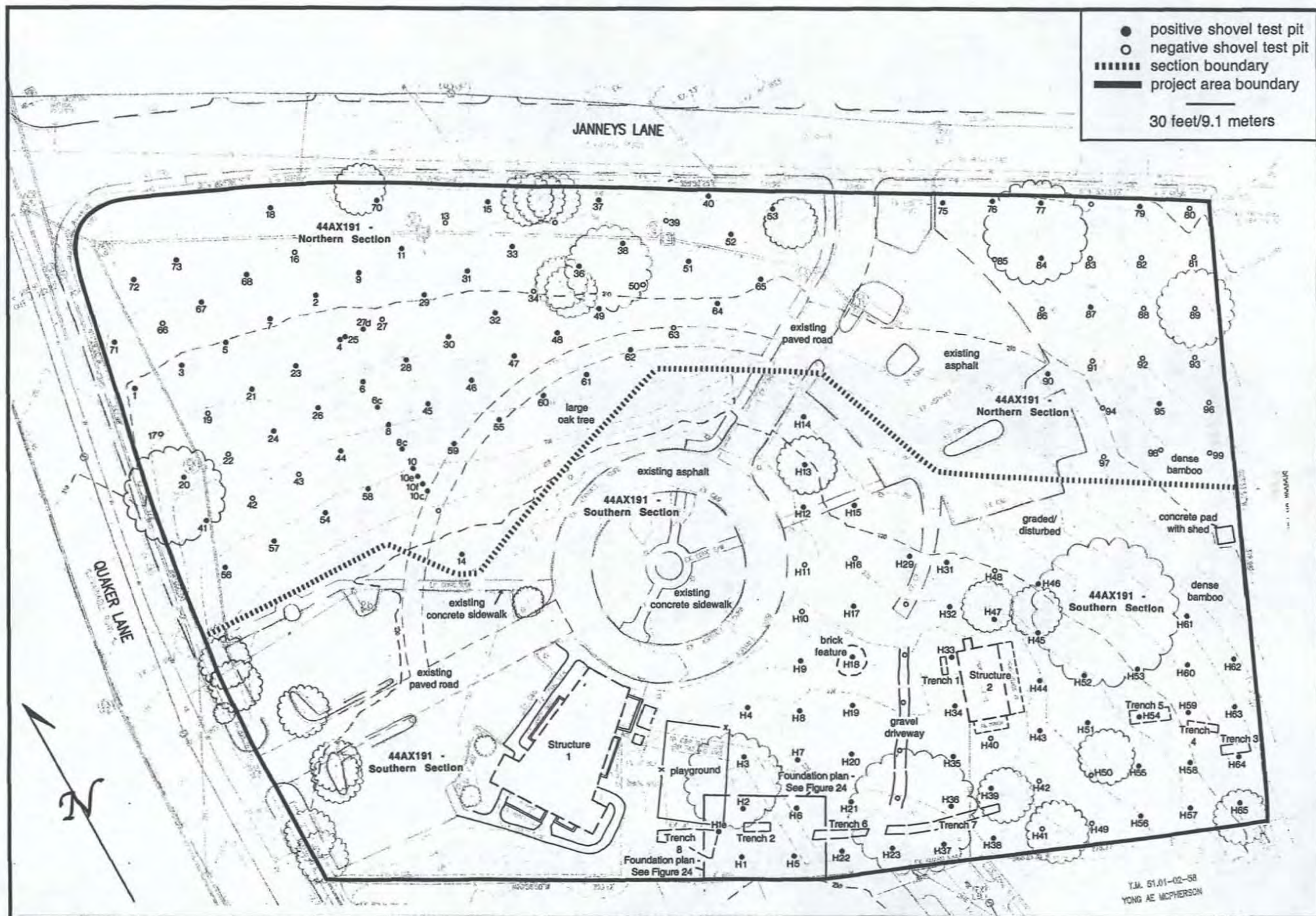


FIGURE 16

Project Map Showing the Northern and Southern Sections of 44AX191 within the Project Area



## **Laboratory**

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

## **RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

Shovel testing across the project area revealed that buried archaeological materials were present throughout the area tested, which excluded areas within the project area that were covered by the asphalt parking lots, disturbed by the construction of the church building, and/or massively landscaped in preparation for construction of the parking lots and church. The entire project area has been designated site 44AX191. The site consists of two components, one associated with the Civil War use of the site and one associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic use of the site. The Civil War component of the site appears to encompass the entirety of the project area, while the domestic component is concentrated on the southern section of the project area. The domestic component of the site, however, is mixed with refuse relating to the Civil War component and in no portion of the southern section of the site could the two components be securely separated.

Based on differences in topography as well as the results of the shovel testing, the project area was divided into two large sections (Figure 16). The first section was the lower northern half fronting Janney's Lane. Investigations in this area included the initial shovel testing (STPs 1-99) and a systematic metal detector survey (metal detector strikes were labeled "MD" and given a number). The southern section encompasses the remainder of the project area, and investigations in this area included shovel testing (STPs H1 - H65), a single test unit, and backhoe trenches. The artifacts recovered during these investigations are summarized in the discussion below; a detailed artifact inventory is presented as Appendix IV.

### **44AX191: The Northern Section**

The northern section of the project area is bounded on the west by North Quaker Lane, to the north by Janney's Lane, to the east by private property, and to the south by asphalt parking lots in the southern portion of the project area.



The topography within the northern half of the project area is largely flat at street level along Quaker and Janney's Lane. The land begins to rise slightly to the south where it begins to take more of an abrupt rise along the edges of the asphalt parking lot.

The vegetation is manicured grass with a few older trees along the edges of the project area bordering the roads. The trees consist of red cedars, persimmon, chestnut oak, and several white oak trees circa 150 years old along the parking lot edge.

Ninety nine shovel test pits were excavated within the northern lower half of the project area at 30 ft. (9.1 meters) intervals (see Figure 16). The soil profiles at the site for the most part showed a plow zone overtop the B horizon. Variations of this were seen at certain locations where fills lying over the plow zone were present. Representative soil profiles from each of these variations are discussed below.

STP 5 is a typical soil profile for the northwest corner of the project area near the junction of North Quaker Lane and Janney's Lane (Figure 17):

STP 5

Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light  
olive brown silty loam

B horizon: 8.4-12 inches (21.3-30.4 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/6]  
yellowish brown silty clay

STP 8 is a representative soil profile to the south as the topography begins to rise towards the parking lots (Figure 17):

STP 8

Ao/Fill horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] light  
olive brown silty clay loam with 50 % larger rocks and cobbles

Apb horizon: 8.4-12 inches (21.3-30.4 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 6/4]  
light yellowish brown compact silt loam

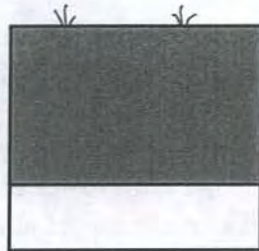
B horizon: 12-14.4 inches (30.4-36.5 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/6]  
yellowish brown silty clay

The majority of the soil profiles resembled one of these two typical soil profiles depending on where the STPs were located. Typically there was fill located over the plow zone if the STP was near the bordering roads where a large drainage system was buried or along the slopes leading up to the parking lots where fill had been brought in to raise the landform.

STPs 10-14 were excavated further up slope. The soil profiles indicated up to three feet of fill was present overtop what was thought to be the B horizon close to the parking lot. It is difficult, however, to determine soil horizons in shovel tests deeper than three feet. Some of this fill is evidently the direct result of raising the landform for construction. Several neighbors indicated to us during the survey that the area was very low at one time



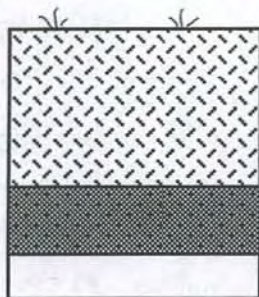
**STP 5**



Ap horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive  
brown silty loam

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

**STP 8**



Ao/Fill horizon: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive  
brown silty clay loam with 50% larger  
rocks and cobbles

Apb horizon: 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish  
brown compact silt loam

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

1 foot/.30 meters

**FIGURE 17**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from the Northern Portion of 44AX191**



and that a large amount of fill was brought in to create the rise on which to build the church and associated parking lots. The surveyors also indicated that a large drainage pipe was present underground running straight up the slope where STP 10 was excavated with all its radials. After this was discovered this area was disregarded.

It was also evident that a significant amount of fill was present in the northeast corner of the project area where STPs 75-99 were located. STP 82 is a typical soil profile for this area closer to Janney's Lane where the fill wasn't as deep as it was further to the south (Figure 18):

STP 82

Ao/Fill horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown rocky sandy loam

Apb horizon: 8.4-13.2 inches (21.3-33.5 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown compact silt loam

B horizon: 13.2-16.8 inches (33.5-42.6 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay

Several of the shovel tests to the south and up slope from STP 82 contained fill that was so deep that the plow zone was never reached and the STPs were terminated in the fill. STP 88 is an example of this (Figure 18):

STP 88

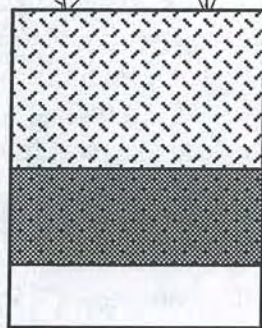
Ao/Fill horizon: 0-27.6 inches (0-70.1 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown rocky sandy loam, wet and loose

Artifacts recovered from the STPs 1-95 in this site will be discussed by soil horizon. The Ap horizon in STPs 1 - 95 contained predominantly 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts, the majority of which were glass. Only nine ceramics were recovered; these included two sherds of ironstone (1840-1900), five whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one hard paste porcelain sherd, and one redware sherd. The majority of glass artifacts were fragments of contact molded bottles manufactured between 1810 and 1880; a total of 39 such fragments were recovered. Other glass artifacts included eight fragments of pre-1860 freeblown bottles, seven fragments of shingle molded bottles (1830-1880), one fragment of a blown pattern mold bottle (1750-1850), one fragment of a pre-1890 medicinal bottle, one pressed flip glass fragment, four post-1940 duraglas fragments, 17 undated miscellaneous bottle fragments, one pre-1864 soda windowpane fragment, four pre-1864 soda/potash windowpane fragments, two fragments of unidentified glass, and one fragment of clear sheet glass. Other artifacts from the Ap horizon included 28 unidentified nails, six post-1790 machine cut nails, one ferrous wire fragment, one brass finial from a cartridge box, one milk glass sew-through button, one bone fragment, coal, and brick fragments.

Artifacts from the buried plow zone -- or the Apb horizon -- from shovel tests in this lower part of the project area included what could be exclusively 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts. Like the Ap horizon, this horizon yielded mostly glass items including 14 fragments of contact molded bottles manufactured between 1810 and 1880, one pre-1860 freeblown



STP 82

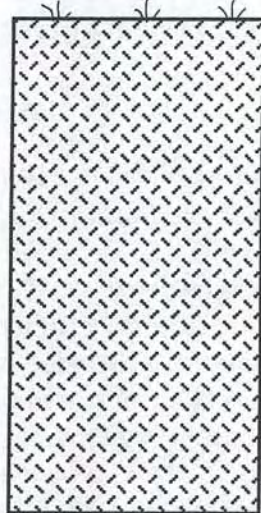


Ao/Fill horizon: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive  
brown rocky sandy loam

Apb horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive  
brown compact silt loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/8 yellowish  
brown silty clay

STP 88



Ao/Fill horizon: 10YR 5/6  
yellowish brown rocky  
sandy loam, wet and loose

1 foot/.30 meters

**FIGURE 18**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from the Northern Section of 44AX191**



bottle fragment, eight undated miscellaneous bottle fragments, two pieces of unidentified glass, two fragments of sheet glass, and 10 fragments of pre-1864 soda potash windowpane glass. Ceramic artifacts from the Apb horizon included six sherds of whiteware (1820 - 1900+), three sherds of ironstone (1840-1900+), and one stoneware sherd. Other artifacts included 18 unidentified nails, one unidentified ferrous metal fragment, coal, and brick fragments.

The buried ground surface (the Aob horizon) in this area yielded 12 unidentified nails, three post-1790 machine cut nails, two contact molded bottle fragments (1810-1880), four undated miscellaneous bottle fragments, and one fragment of pre-1864 soda potash windowpane glass.

The fill horizons in this lower portion of the project area appeared to contain artifacts resembling those found in the Ap horizon, including a majority of 19<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass, few ceramics, unidentifiable nails, and a few more modern items such as aluminum and modern bottle glass. The artifacts suggest that this fill originated from elsewhere on the property or nearby and was moved to its current location.

Of all the identifiable bottle fragments from the shovel tests in this portion of the site, 58 fragments were from liquor bottles, three from medicinal or tonic bottles, two from brandy bottles, and one each from wine, schnapps, and bitters bottles.

A metal detector survey was conducted in this portion of the project area as defined in the scope of work by Alexandria Archeology. The survey was undertaken with Howard Peck and Thunderbird employees. One hundred and five positive metal detector strikes were excavated in the site as defined above. A map showing provenience of these metal detector strikes in relation to the shovel test pits was drawn (Figure 19).

Excavation of the metal detector strikes yielded the following non-metallic artifacts: 21 fragments of contact molded bottles manufactured between 1810 and 1880, four fragments of pre-1860 freeblown bottles, one post-1940 duraglas fragment, one undated bottle fragment, one soda/lime windowpane fragment, two fragments of clear sheet glass, nine whiteware sherds, four stoneware sherds, one hard paste porcelain sherd, and brick fragments. Among the bottle fragments were 21 liquor bottle fragments, two bitters bottles, and two medicinal bottles.

The metal detector strikes yielded a number of artifacts that are clearly associated with the Civil War, among which were a variety of munitions. Recovered from the excavated metal detector strikes were 42 lead cavalry pistol bullets, six examples of lead shot of various dimensions (one of which was impacted), two Minie balls, one lead .44 caliber Colt pistol bullet, one .58 caliber bullet (fired), one lead pistol bullet (fired), four lead Sharps carbine or rifle bullets, and one .58 caliber musket ball. Other artifacts that were most probably associated with the Civil War are one brass two piece ball button, one brass button back with a wire eye attachment, one brass shoulder clasp from an epaulet, one brass rivet from a cap or cartridge belt, and one brass scabbard finial.



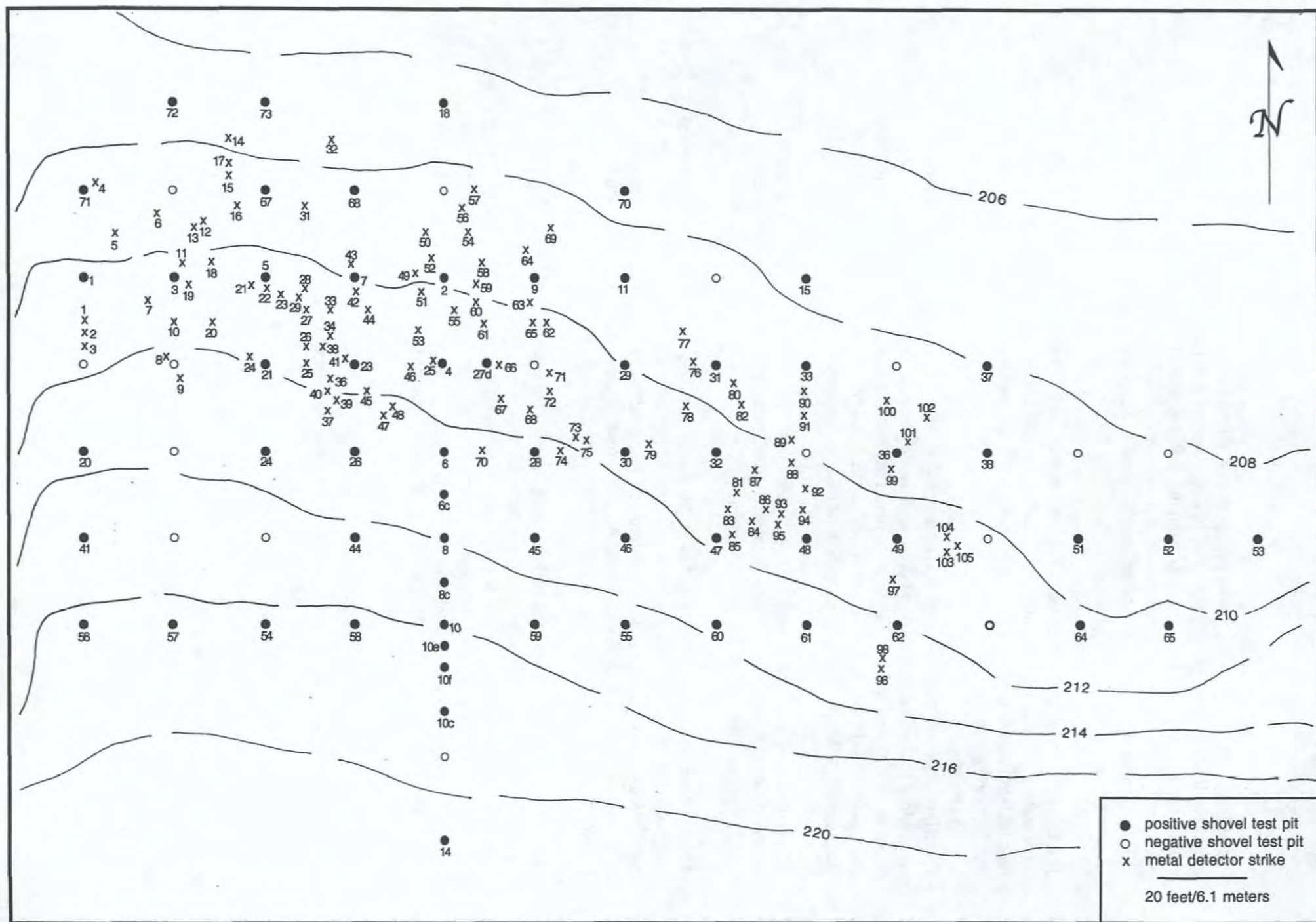


FIGURE 19  
 Enlarged View Showing Shovel Test Pits and Metal Detection Strikes in the Northern Section of 44AX191



Other items recovered from the metal detector survey that may have been associated with the Civil War period use of the property include four unidentified copper coins, one brass key, one ferrous cutlery handle, one ferrous metal rectangular cap, one ferrous metal rod, bolt or rivet fragment, one ferrous metal tube, one spike fragment, and three horseshoes. Also recovered were 22 unidentified nails, seven machine cut nails, one wire nail, one ferrous metal wire fragment, one brass or copper wire fragment, one ferrous metal ring or collar, 54 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, six unidentified brass fragments, two unidentified pewter fragments, and four unidentified lead fragments.

### *Summary*

The northern portion of site 44AX191 consists of a scatter of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts most probably associated with use of the site during the Civil War. The artifacts include primarily bottle glass, military-related items, and some nails. The artifacts appear to be distributed fairly evenly over the area, and all of them were found in plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts. A small number of modern artifacts were also recovered from the same contexts. No concentrations of artifacts or evidence of features such as fire pits, refuse pits, tent platforms, or foundations that might be indicative of a long term encampment were found. The evidence suggests that the area was used primarily for short-term camps, likely by different groups of soldiers at different times.

The military artifacts recovered here do not provide evidence that the site was used by any particular regiment for any length of time. The types of munitions recovered during these investigations, however, are consistent with those reportedly found previously by relic hunters. According to the relic collectors and to Wally Owen, Director of Collections at Fort Ward Museum, who examined the bullets recovered during the current survey, the majority of them were cavalry pistol bullets. This suggests that the lower portion of this project area may have been used regularly by the cavalry. Several horseshoes and a stirrup fragment were found as well, and these could be related to the horses from the cavalry.

During the Civil War, the United States government issued specific guidelines regarding the layouts of military camps (Jensen 2000: Appendix A). The regulations for cavalry camps specify the placement of tents by company, each company in a file or line along a street, with the horses picketed in a single line facing the tent openings. Streets separating squadrons were to be wider than those separating companies. The regulations further specify the placements of officers' tents and horses, kitchen, sinks, camp-followers, teamsters, sick horses, etc. No archaeological evidence of such an orderly camp layout was found at Janney's Lane. Post-Civil War activities such as plowing, construction, and drainage control may have destroyed such evidence, if it had ever existed. It is equally possible that this location was used simply as a brief stop-over for troops passing through and that "regulation" well-ordered camps were not established at during short-term camps at this particular location.



No further work is recommended in this portion of the site based on the information recovered from this investigation. The developer has stated this area will be left as park land indicating no significant impact will occur on this site.

#### **44AX191: The Southern Section**

This portion of the site was topographically the highest part of the landform. Several of the trees in this area were 150-250 year old oak trees, possibly the origin of the historic name "Oak Hill" found in historic documents. Two standing structures were present on the project area. Structure 1 is a one story brick structure with concrete pads, stoop and basement entrance associated with it (Plates 6 and 7). City inspectors at the time of the survey indicated the structure was built circa 1940's. At the time of this investigation, this structure was used as a church and day care center. Testing was not conducted in the immediate vicinity of this building.

Structure 2 is a domestic structure that, according to a recent architectural review, was built circa 1910 (History Matters 2003). The house is two and one-half stories with a basement and dual interior chimneys (Plates 8 and 9). The foundation and columns are brick. Wooden shingle siding is present on both the roof and exterior of the house. A screened porch is on the back of the house. A well or cistern is situated off the northwest corner of the house. At the time of the survey the above ground portion of this feature was a square poured cement structure covered with plywood. Although the plywood was fastened to the cement, one area was open, and iron piping, probably associated with a pump, was visible within. It could not be determined if an earlier portion of the well existed below the upper cement portion. The remnants of a graveled circular driveway were visible in front (on the west side) of the house.

STPs were again excavated in this area at 30 foot intervals. For ease of discussion, STPs in this area were labeled with an "H" in front of the numbers (H1, H2, etc.). Groupings of STPs will be discussed below as they were located in relation to the standing house.

#### *Testing Around Structure 2*

Shovel testing in front of the house and in and around the circular driveway revealed that the soils were either scraped or impassable due to compact gravel or that they had a plow zone above a B horizon covered in varying depths of modern fill. Moving towards the northwest corner of the house and into the yard beyond, significantly more fill levels were present and the depth of fills increased. The soil profile STP H8 is an example of modern fill lying above the plow zone and B horizon (Figure 20):

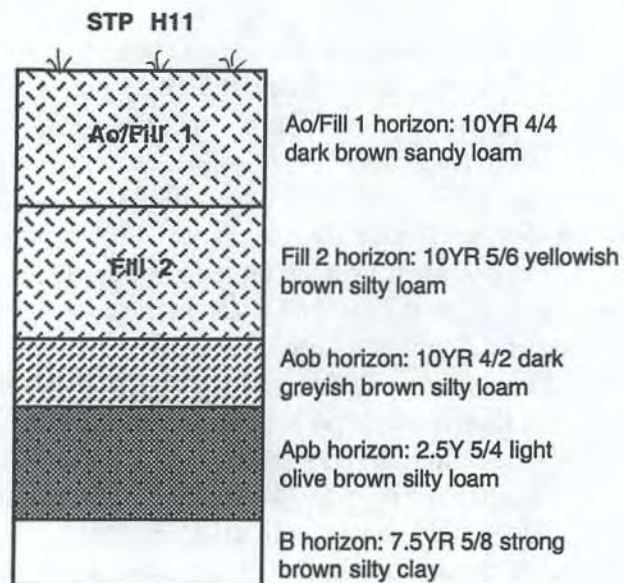
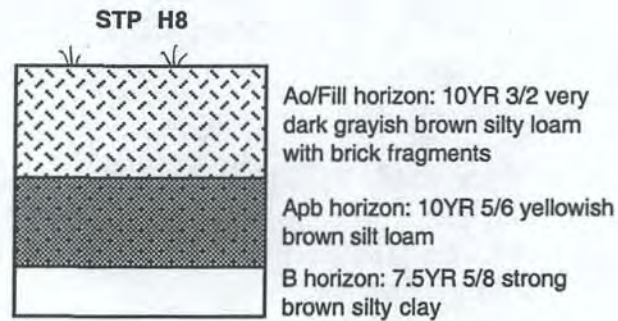
##### **STP H8**

Ao/Fill horizon: 0-6 inches (0-15.2 cm) below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty loam with brick fragments

Apb horizon: 6-10.8 inches (15.2-27.4 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 10.8-13.2 inches (27.4-33.5 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown silty clay





1 foot/.30 meters

**FIGURE 20**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from the Southern Section of 44AX191**



The soil profile in STP H11 is representative of profiles that show multiple layers of fill that had been deposited on what had been the ground surface at the time the fill was placed. This is possibly from the construction of the surrounding parking lots (Figure 20):

STP H11

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.2 inches (0-18.2 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/4]

dark brown sandy loam

Fill 2 horizon: 7.2-14.4 inches (18.2-36.5 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/6]

yellowish brown silty loam

Aob horizon: 14.4-18 inches (36.5-45.7 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/2]

dark greyish brown silty loam

Apb horizon: 18-24 inches (45.7-61 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light

olive brown silt loam

B horizon: 24-27.6 inches (61-70.1 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 5/8]

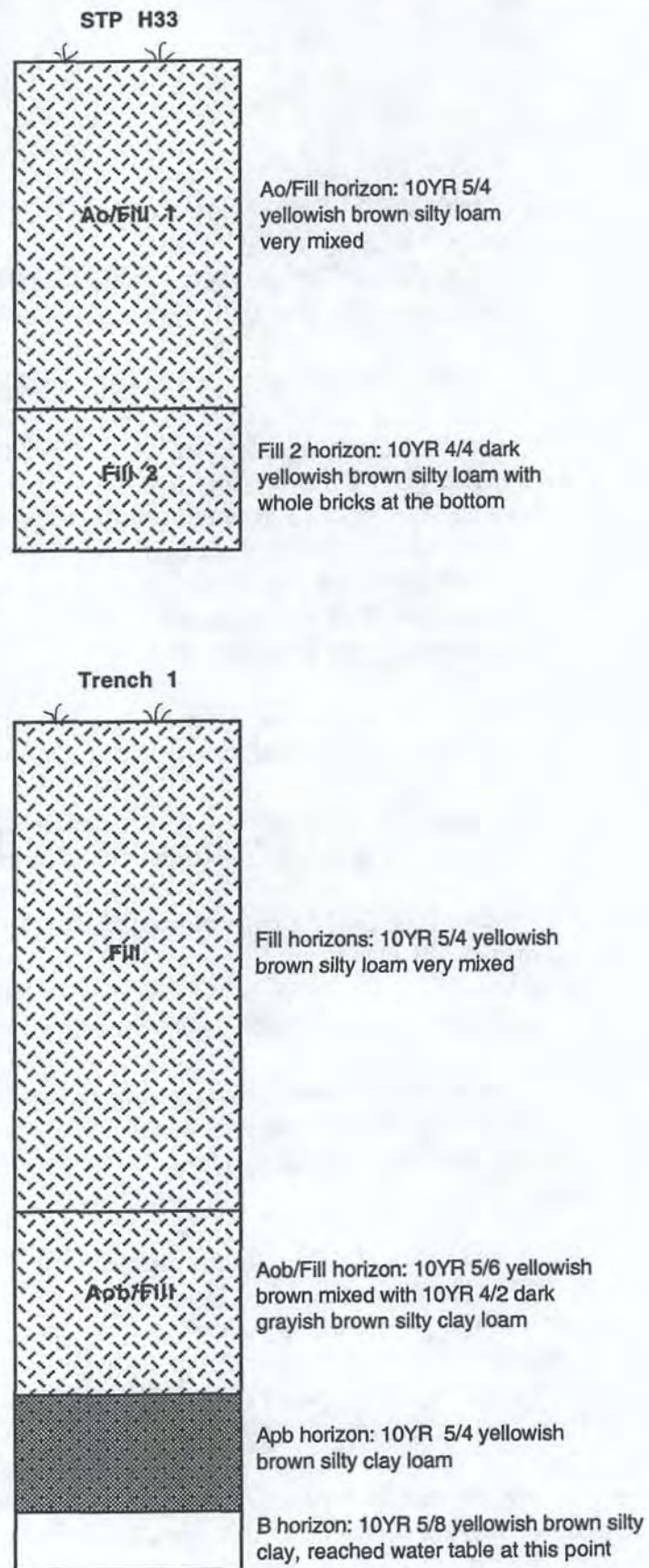
strong brown silty clay

The Ao/Fill horizon from the shovel tests near the walkways and drive on the west side of the house (STPs H8, H9, and H11-14) yielded one kaolin clay pipe stem fragment, two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), two ironstone fragments (1840-1900+), one redware sherd, three contact molded bottle fragments (1810-1880), one contact molded bottle fragment manufactured between 1850s and 1880, one chilled iron molded bottle fragment (1880-1930), one freeblown clear tableware fragment (pre-1860), two undated miscellaneous bottle fragments, one clear pressed tableware fragment, seven pre-1864 soda/potash windowpane fragment, four pre-1864 potash windowpane fragments, four post-1864 lime soda windowpane fragments, four unidentified glass fragments, and four unidentified nails. The Fill 2 horizon in STP H9 yielded one whiteware sherd, one undated liquor bottle fragment, three post-1864 lime soda windowpane fragments, and brick fragments. The Fill 3 horizon in STP H9 yielded two whiteware sherds, one undated miscellaneous bottle sherd, one post-1934 whisky bottle fragment manufactured with an automatic bottle machine, and one unidentified glass sherd. The presence of the post-1934 bottle fragment in the deepest fill in this area indicates that the fill was placed in this portion of the yard in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and supports the supposition that it was associated with the construction of the parking areas.

The buried ground surface (the Aob horizon) and the buried plow zone in STP 14 yielded two contact molded bottle fragments manufactured between the 1850s and 1880 and one pre-1860 freeblown liquor bottle fragment.

STP's H33 and H34 were excavated on a small rise near the front (west side) of the standing house. Deep levels of fill were noted lying above brick rubble. STP H33 is a representative soil profile for this area (Figure 21):





1 foot/.30 meters

**FIGURE 21**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from the Southern Section of 44AX191**



### STP H33

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-20.4 inches (0-51.8 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/4]  
yellowish brown silty loam very mixed

Fill 2 horizon: 20.4-28.8 inches (51.8-73.1 cm) below surface – [10YR  
4/4] dark yellowish brown silty loam with whole bricks at the  
bottom

STP H33 was terminated at this point for further investigation with a backhoe.

Trench 1 was excavated in the front of the standing structure overtop of STP H33. Two levels of fill to a depth of 28.8 inches (73.1 cm) were seen over whole bricks. The STP was terminated at this level and a backhoe trench was used to further explore these whole bricks. The two layers of fill were removed down to the level of the whole bricks. The bricks, it was found, were also part of the fill that was deposited around the house, the lower portion of which contained pockets of whole bricks and brick rubble. The following is the soil profile for this area (Figure 21; Plate 10):

Fill horizons: 0-28.8 inches (0-73.1 cm) below surface - [10YR 5/4]  
yellowish brown silty loam very mixed with bricks and brick  
rubble

Aob/Fill horizon: 28.8-39.6 inches (73.1-100.5 cm) below surface - [10YR  
5/6] yellowish brown mixed with [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown  
silty clay loam

Apb horizon: 39.6-46.2 inches (100.5-177.3 cm) below surface - [10YR  
5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 46.2-49.8 inches (177.3-126.4 cm) below surface - [10YR 5/8]  
yellowish brown silty clay, reached water table at this point

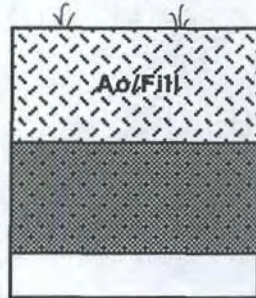
Some artifacts were recovered from the Aob/Fill horizon. This horizon was a mixture of what was probably the yard surface and brick rubble debris pushed up to create a higher mounded area around the standing structure. The brick rubble was just another fill layer overtop the original plow zone and B horizon.

Like the fill around the driveway and walkways, the fill in shovel tests directly in front of and on the side of the house (STPs H33, H34, and H40) also contained 20<sup>th</sup> century materials, as well as earlier items. The Fill 1 horizon yielded one gray plastic fragment, one undated whiskey bottle fragment, one pre-1864 potash windowpane fragment, one post-1864 lime soda windowpane fragment, one post-1874 tempered lime soda windowpane fragment, and two post-1890 wire nails.

STPs in the southern side yard and the east back yard (STP's H38-H45 and H49-H65) had similar profiles that included varying depths of a fill on top of the historic ground surface that was present when the fill was added to create terracing in the backyard. This yard was probably filled and landscaped sometime after the time the present house was built. STP H52 is an example of a backyard soil profile closer to the house (Figure 22):



STP H52

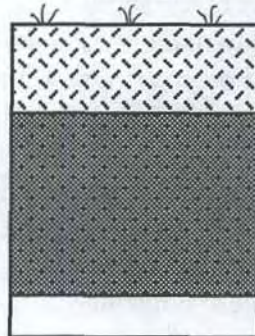


Ao/Fill horizon: 10YR 4/3  
brown loam

Apb horizon: 2.5Y5/3 light olive  
brown silt loam with gravels

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

STP H62



Ao/Fill horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish  
brown silty loam

Apb horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish  
yellow silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown  
silty clay with sandstone gravels  
in the soil

1 foot/.30 meters

**FIGURE 22**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from the Southern Section of 44AX191**



#### STP H52

Ao/Fill horizon: 0-6 inches (0-15.2 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/3]  
brown loam

Apb horizon: 6-12 inches (15.2-30.4 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/3] light  
olive brown silt loam with gravels

B horizon: 12-14.4 inches (30.4-36.5 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/6]  
yellowish brown silty clay with gravels

STP H62 is a typical soil profile at the base of the hill in the backyard furthest from the house (Figure 22):

#### STP H62

Ao/Fill horizon: 0-4.8 inches (0-12.1 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/4]  
yellowish brown silty loam

Apb horizon: 4.8-14.4 inches (12.1-36.5 cm) below surface – [10YR 6/6]  
brownish yellow silt loam

B horizon: 14.4-16.8 inches (36.5-42.6 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 5/8]  
strong brown silty clay with sandstone gravels in the soil

Backhoe Trenches 3-5 were excavated in the back yard to expose a long east-west profile perpendicular to the standing structure. Several areas of terracing were seen on the surface in the backyard. These trenches were placed to make sure there were no buried surfaces underneath the current landscape, which had been changed from the original surface. All three trenches revealed the same fill over plow zone over B horizon as discussed in STP H52 (Plate 11). Several terracotta drainpipes were seen running diagonally across the backyard in these trenches. No buried surfaces were seen. The terracing occurred by bringing soil in and adding it above the plow zone.

Trenches 6 and 7 were excavated parallel to the southern boundary of the project area and the south side of the standing structure. This was done at the request of Alexandria Archaeology in order to look for any evidence of structures that appeared on the Civil War period maps. No evidence of any structural remains dating to that time period was seen, although the trenching did uncover portions of a poured cement garden or terrace wall probably associated with the current standing structure. Some filling and disturbance could be seen where a round cement base had been buried sideways near the old oak tree. This trench was excavated in two parts (thus Trenches 6 and 7) in order to go around the old oak tree. Very few artifacts were seen while excavating these trenches, which were terminated in the B horizon below the plow zone.

The Ap horizon in shovel tests behind and south of the house yielded one sherd of whiteware (1820-1900+), one clam shell, and one fragment of clear sheet glass. The buried plow zone (the Apb horizon) yielded one fragment of soda/lime windowpane, two fragments of post-1864 lime soda windowpane, and two fragments of sheet glass. The fill in these shovel tests again contained 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts with some modern materials. The Ao and Fill 1 horizons yielded eight whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one



yellowware sherd (1830-1940), one stoneware sherd, one sherd of hard paste porcelain, one unidentified sherd, 12 fragments of contact molded bottles manufactured between 1810 and 1880, two fragments of pre-1860 freeblown bottles, four fragments of undated miscellaneous bottles, nine post-1940 bottle fragments, two post-1910 bottle fragments, four unidentified glass fragments, two fragments of black sheet glass, five fragments of pre-1864 soda or potash windowpane, three soda/lime windowpane fragments, three post-1864 lime soda windowpane fragments, three machine cut nails, three unidentified nails,

one wrought metal hook, brick fragments, oyster fragments, and plastic. The Fill 2 horizon yielded only one miscellaneous bottle fragment and one machine cut nail.

STPs H46-H48 were excavated on the north side and close to the standing structure. The profiles in this area show that the original topsoil had been scraped and that fills were added directly above the B horizon. STP H46 is a representative soil profile for this area (Figure 23):

STP H46

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-10.8 inches (0-27.4 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/4]  
yellowish brown silty loam

Fill 2 horizon: 10.8-18 inches (27.4-45.7 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 5/8]  
strong brown silty clay; hit solid sandstone and excavation  
terminated at this point

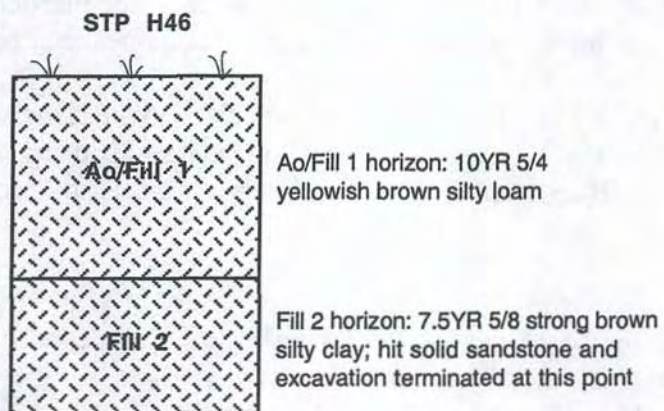
The Ao/Fill horizon from the shovel tests excavated on the north side of the house (STPs H46-H48) yielded one whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), three contact molded bottle fragments (1810-1880), one pre-1864 soda/potash windowpane fragment, one pre-1864 potash windowpane fragment, four cut nails, and one unidentified ferrous metal fragment.

*Testing Around the Buried Foundation*

During the shovel testing one buried foundation was discovered approximately 150 feet southwest of the standing structure along the western border of the property boundary. The foundation was first uncovered in STP H5 where a two brick wide wall was seen (Plate 12). This shovel test was widened in order to excavate on both sides of the wall, and a builders trench was seen on both sides. The shovel test revealed at least five courses of brick extending into the B horizon. The bottom could not be reached because of ground water flowing into the STP.

Once this wall was discovered further examination proceeded along the direction of the wall. More of the wall could be seen just under the surface vegetation and topsoil horizon, a black gritty soil that contained modern refuse and covered the area of the buried foundation (Plate 13). In order to uncover the foundation and determine the dimensions of the structure, the crew excavated several small exploratory holes by just removing this modern fill. The foundation was 38 by 16 feet (11.5 by 4.8 meters) in size, with its long axis running roughly east-west (Figure 24). The brick was mortared, and the foundation walls were two bricks wide and at least five courses deep. A small brick

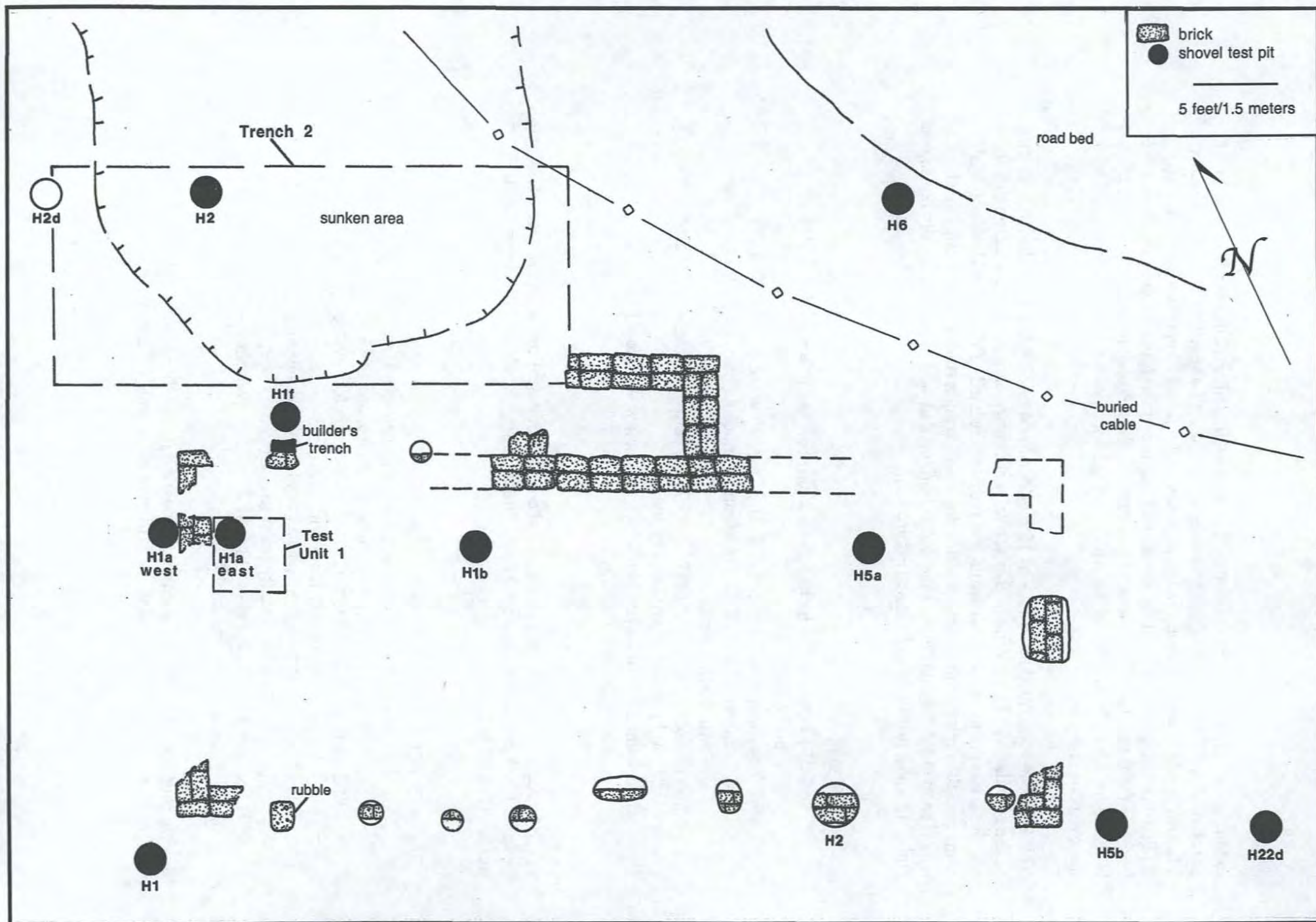




1 foot/.30 meters

**FIGURE 23**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from the Southern Section of 44AX191**





**FIGURE 24**  
**Plan View of Foundation in the Southern Section of 44AX191**



extension protrudes from the center of the north wall, perhaps once supporting a small porch or stoop on this side of the house facing Janney's Lane (Plate 14). No evidence of a hearth or chimney was found in the portions of the foundation that were uncovered. STPs were excavated on both the inside and outside of the foundation to determine if a basement was present. No basement was present, thus explaining why there was a builders trench on both sides of the wall. Ground water was a constant problem during the excavations.

STP H5a was excavated as a radial at 15 feet northeast of STP H5 to explore the interior of the foundation. The profile of this shovel test confirmed that the foundation did not enclose a basement. In general terms, the profile consisted of the same black soil that blanketed the entire foundation area; this soil lie overtop a rubble layer with mixed soils, which capped the original plow zone and B horizon that was present when the house was built. The soil profile is as follows (Figure 25):

#### STP H5a

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-6 inches (0-15.2 cm) below surface – [10YR 2/1]  
black silty loam

Fill 2 horizon: 6-8.4 inches (15.2-21.3 cm) below surface – [10YR 2/1  
mixed with 2.5Y 5/6] black and light olive brown silty loam mixed  
with brick chunks

Apb horizon: 8.4-18 inches (21.3-45.7 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/6]  
light olive brown wet silty loam

B horizon: 18-21.6 inches (45.7-54.8 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 5/6]  
strong brown silty clay

STP H5b represents a profile just outside the foundation near the southeast corner. Again the same black soil is present above two artifact bearing levels that lie above the B horizon (Figure 25):

#### STP H5b

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.2 inches (0-18.2 cm) below surface – [10YR 2/1]  
black sandy loam with mortar, cobbles, and brick

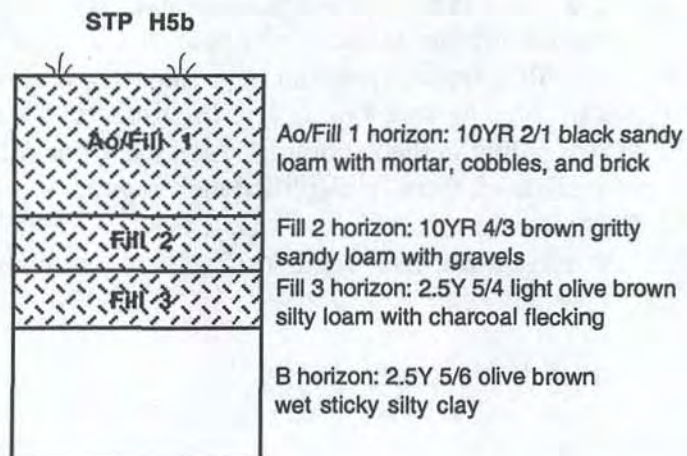
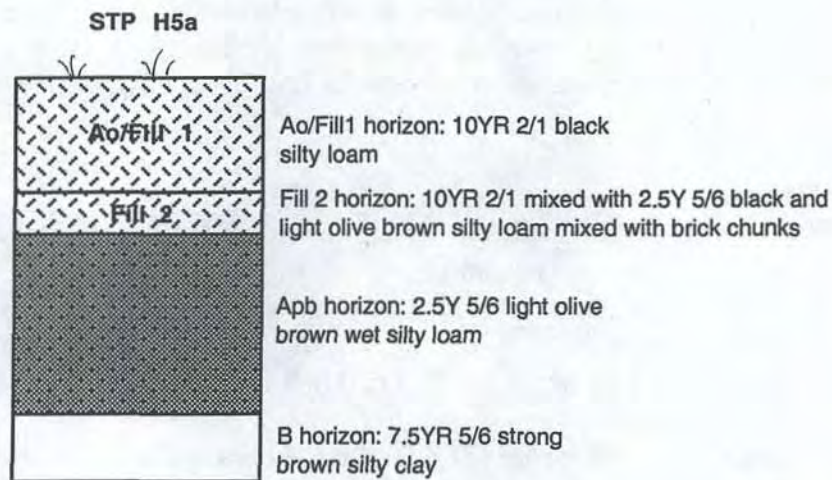
Fill 2 horizon: 7.2-10.2 inches (18.2-25.9 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/3]  
brown gritty sandy loam with gravels

Fill 3 horizon: 10.2-13.2 inches (25.9-33.5 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/4]  
light olive brown silty loam with charcoal flecking

B horizon: 13.2-20.4 inches (33.5-51.8 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/6]  
olive brown wet sticky silty clay

Moving roughly 30 feet away from the foundation in any direction the black soil began to disappear and the normal soil profile of fill over plow zone over B horizon resumed.





1 foot/.30 meters

**FIGURE 25**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from the Southern Section of 44AX191**



STPs H1a east and H1a west were excavated on either side of the western wall near the northwest corner of the foundation. Several artifact bearing layers of fill were seen in these STPs laying overtop large round cobbles which lay directly on the B horizon. The profile in STP H1a east is typical of soils inside the house, but also include a layer of large cobbles (Figure 26):

STP H1a east

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-3.6 inches (0-9.1 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty loam

Fill 2 horizon: 3.6-6 inches (9.1-15.2 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 6/4] light yellow brown silt

Fill 3 horizon: 6-8.4 inches (15.2-21.3 cm) below surface – [10YR 3/3] dark brown silty loam

Fill 4 horizon: 8.4-10.8 inches (21.3-27.4 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown wet loam with grit

Fill 5 cobble layer horizon: 10.8-13.2 inches (27.4-33.5 cm) below surface –solid cobbles

B horizon: 13.2-21.6 inches (33.5-54.8 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown wet silty clay

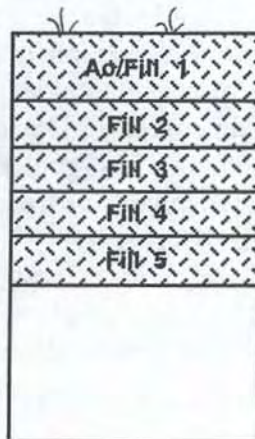
Further excavations proceeded in this area with an extension of approximately 5 feet to the west of STP H1a west. A similar profile was seen with four fill horizons above a solid layer of cobbles. Fill 3 and Fill 4 appeared similar in profiles inside and outside the foundation; both were rich in artifacts that were similar to those found inside the foundation. The cobble layer was sitting in the B horizon. Artifacts from within the cobble layer included one redware sherd, three unidentified nail fragments, and four bone fragments. A small remnant of the builders trench was visible beneath the cobble layer west of the wall. It yielded one unidentified nail fragment, five pieces of anthracite coal, and two bone fragments.

To better understand the context of the soils inside and outside of the house, Test Unit 1 was opened encompassing STP H1a east in its northwest corner (Plate 15). In general, the profile for this unit was the same as that for STP H1a east. Fill 4, however, was restricted to the northern portion of the test unit overlying cobbles that were present along the inside of the northern wall (Plate 16).

The builders trench visible in Test Unit 1 was discontinuous and apparently disturbed. Furthermore, the trench visible on the east side of the foundation wall in Test Unit 1 more resembled a trench dug adjacent to the wall, perhaps for repair or modification of the wall, than the original builders trench. Attempts to record a profile of the trench were thwarted when the unit filled with rainwater and seeping ground water and the walls slumped. Artifacts from this context included two ironstone sherds (1840-1900+), two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), one fragment of a contact molded bottle (1810-1880), one fragment of a pre-1860 freeblown jar or bottle, one clear pressed tumbler fragment, three fragments of undated miscellaneous bottles, two pre-1864 potash windowpane



STP H1a east



Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam

Fill 2 horizon: 2.5Y 6/4 light yellow brown silt

Fill 3 horizon: 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam

Fill 4 horizon: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown wet loam with grit

Fill 5 cobble layer horizon: solid cobbles

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

1 foot/.30 meters

**FIGURE 26**  
Representative Soil Profiles from the Southern Section of 44AX191



fragments, two unidentified clear sherds, seven post-1790 machine cut nails, 17 unidentified nail fragments, six unidentified ferrous metal fragments, and seven bone fragments.

The upper Ao/Fill horizon in the units on and near the foundation (Test Unit 1 and STPs H1, H1a, H1f, H5, H5b, and miscellaneous exploratory holes) contained a mixture of 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern artifacts. Modern materials included 18 fragments of modern bottle glass manufactured in 1910 or later, one porcelain electrical insulator, plastic fragments, one 1954 Roosevelt dime, and one aluminum pencil ferrule. Earlier or possibly earlier materials from this fill included 48 sherds of whiteware (1820-1900+), 61 ironstone sherds (1840-1900+), 11 redware sherds, 1 refined redware sherd, four hard paste porcelain sherds, two yellowware sherds (1830-1940), two stoneware sherds, one buff bodied earthenware sherd, one porcelain marble, eight fragments of contact molded bottles (1810-1880), one fragment of a liquor bottle manufactured between 1833 and 1880, three historic flask fragments (1818-1850), five fragments of post-1848 pressed glass, 32 miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, one undated jar fragment, 24 fragments of pre-1864 soda/potash windowpane glass, seven fragments of pre-1864 soda windowpane, 18 fragments of pre-1864 potash windowpane, two fragments of post-1864 lime soda windowpane, 11 soda/lime windowpane fragments, 13 unidentified glass fragments, five sheet glass fragments, 28 post-1890 wire nails, 32 post-1790 machine cut nails, 51 unidentified nails, copper wire, a metal spring, a metal grommet, a glass prism, slag, oyster shell, brick, and coal.

The Fill 2 horizon in the units on and near the foundation (Test Unit 1 and STPs H1a east, H1a west and west extension, H5b, and H22d) contained primarily 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts. One fragment of a post-1907 bottle, one post-1926 machine-made marble, and one piece of plastic were, however, recovered from this horizon. Other materials from this fill included 121 sherds of whiteware (1820-1900+), 102 ironstone sherds (1840-1900+), seven redware sherds, five refined redware sherds, two hard paste porcelain sherds, four yellowware sherds (1830-1940), 26 fragments of blown pattern mold bottles (1750-1850), one fragment of a blown pattern mold decanter/tableware (1818-1840), 26 fragments of post-1848 pressed glass tableware, 30 fragments of contact molded bottles (1810-1880), two fragments of pre-1890 tooled collared lip bottles, one pre-1850 sheared lip bottle fragment, one fragment of a chilled iron molded bottle (1880-1930), six pre-1860 freeblown bottle fragments, 92 fragments of three section contact molded bottles (1833-1880), 48 miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, three sheet glass fragments, six fragments of pre-1864 soda/potash windowpane glass, four fragments of pre-1864 soda windowpane, 10 fragments of pre-1864 potash windowpane, one fragments of post-1864 lime soda windowpane, two soda/lime windowpane fragments, 22 unidentified glass fragments, one post-1890 wire nail, 76 post-1790 machine cut nails, 97 unidentified nails, one milk glass button, one shell button, one slate pencil fragment, bone fragments, mortar, clam and oyster shell fragments, brick, and coal.

The Fill 3 and Fill 4 horizons in the units on and near the foundation (Test Unit 1 and STPs H1b, H1f, H5b, and H22d) contained 19<sup>th</sup> century materials including six sherds of whiteware (1820-1900+), 52 ironstone sherds (1840-1900+), eight redware sherds, seven



refined redware sherds, two hard paste porcelain sherds, two yellowware sherds (1830-1940), one stoneware sherd, nine fragments of contact molded bottles (1810-1880), four fragments of post-1848 pressed glass, six post-1850 panel bottle fragments, one manganese glass sherd (1880-1915), 28 miscellaneous undated bottle fragments, one fragment of pre-1864 soda/potash windowpane glass, three fragments of pre-1864 potash windowpane, nine soda/lime windowpane fragments, 14 unidentified glass fragments, three sheet glass fragments, 36 post-1790 machine cut nails, 41 unidentified nails, three unidentified lead fragments, three buttons (one rubber, one milk glass, and one brass), oyster shell fragments, bone, and one piece of coal.

#### *Testing North and West of the Buried Foundation*

STP H2 was excavated 30 feet north of STP H1 and about 15 feet north of the foundation in an area that appeared to be sunken (see Figure 24). A relic collector who had metal detected in this area reported that there was deep fill in the sunken area; he thought there may have been a cellar hole in that location. STP H2 did reveal deep fill (the STP was terminated in fill at 3.5 feet) composed primarily of what looked like coal furnace refuse, building debris, and a few domestic artifacts. The bottom of the fill was not reached in this shovel test. In addition to the coal, slag, ashes, and rubble, the fill in STP H2 yielded seven unidentified nail fragments and one post-1864 lime soda windowpane fragment.

Trench 2 was excavated over STP H2. The STP profile revealed at least three feet of ash, coal burning waste, clay and bricks (Plates 17 and 18). The backhoe trench was used to further examine this area to see if a basement, cistern, or well was present. The backhoe trench was excavated to a depth of 12 feet. In profile, the disturbance or depression was approximately 15 feet wide at the top and had sloping sides. The disturbance appeared almost cone shaped, wider at the top and narrow at the bottom. The hole appeared to be full of construction debris, bricks, wood, flat thin sheet metal, leather, ash, and coal furnace waste. There did not appear to be anything intact. It was as if a large hole had been dug and the remains of the structure to the south had been pushed into this hole. The hole did not have straight sides to suggest a cistern or well and was not lined.

During the excavation of this trench an intact brick wall was seen in the south end of the trench. Further exploration of this wall indicated it continued towards the north wall of the foundation forming a small square foundation. This small extension was precisely in the center of the north wall and was eight courses deep. It may have served as a small porch or stoop for the steps to the house.

STP H6 was excavated 30 feet north of STP H5 and 30 feet east of STP 2. The soil profile in this shovel test showed an Ao/Fill horizon overlying a Fill 2 horizon, which overlay a plow zone and B horizon. The Ao/Fill horizon was the dark, black soil characteristic of the fill found overlying the buried foundation. The Fill 2 horizon contained five whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), two miscellaneous bottle fragments, three pre-1864 potash windowpane fragments, two soda/lime windowpane fragments, two machine cut nails, two unidentified nails, and one unidentified lead fragment. The plow zone contained no artifacts.



STP H1d was excavated 15 feet west of STP H1, and STP H1e was excavated 15 feet west of STP H1a. Both shovel tests showed a similar buried fill horizon (Fill 3) that was identical in color and texture. The Fill 3 horizon in both shovel tests yielded artifacts, but those from STP H1e were considerably more numerous and larger than those from STP H1d.

Backhoe Trench 8 was placed over STP H1e where the Fill 3 horizon had been seen that yielded large sherds of ceramics and bottle glass. In the process of investigating this artifact deposit, a brick walkway that lead to a patio was discovered approximately one foot below the surface west of the shovel test (Plate 19). The mortared bricks were one course deep and laid overtop of coal furnace waste. The intact portion of the walkway measured 3 by 7 feet. At the west end of the walkway there were broken up flat pieces of concrete that appeared to be the remnants of a concrete patio at the west end of the walkway; again, coal waste and brick chunks were underlying the cement pieces. The whole area has been disturbed, possibly by the construction of the church. Because the intact portion of the walkway, as well as the brick and concrete debris, overlay the coal furnace waste and 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts, it is assumed that these constructions were associated with the modern house. STP H1e lay east of the brick and concrete. The backhoe trench was excavated to the level of Fill 3 in the STP and any artifacts seen in the fill were recovered. There did not appear to be any feature associated with the artifacts; it apparently was just a layer of fill with a concentration of larger artifacts.

### *Summary*

Archaeological testing in the southern section of 44AX191 revealed evidence of a buried brick foundation, significant landscape modifications including scraping and filling, and the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts found exclusively in plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts.

The foundation likely supported a dwelling, although no evidence of a hearth was found in the portions of the foundation that were exposed during these investigations. The foundation measured 38 by 16 feet, and a small porch foundation extended from the center of the north wall. The foundation wall was two bricks wide and extended at least five courses deep; it did not enclose a cellar. Testing on and adjacent to the wall showed that multiple layers of fill had been deposited within and around the foundation remains. No evidence of an intact floor or ground surface was found. Evidence of several intersecting trenches were found adjacent to the wall, suggesting that the foundation had been altered or repaired over time. A level of cobbles was found both on portions of the interior and exterior of the foundation. Given the drainage problems encountered during the current investigations, it is likely that these cobbles were drainage features. The absence of a cellar in the house may also have been the result of these drainage problems.

Because no intact deposits of artifacts that could be associated with the construction or occupation of the house were found, it is difficult to determine its age. An unidentifiable nail, bone fragments, and several small pieces of hard coal were recovered from the



bottom of what may have been the original builders trench. If this was an undisturbed context, the coal may be evidence that the house was constructed during the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as anthracite coal was not widely available for domestic use prior to that time. The evidence, however, is equivocal at best.

Early tax records show that the earliest improvements to the property of which the project area was a part were built in 1832 when the property was owned by Francis Peyton, who was likely not in residence on the property at the time. The improvements were valued at \$447. By 1847 the value had decreased to \$250, and it remained as such until 1850 when the property was advertised for public sale. At that time, the improvements were described as "...a three story brick house and frame kitchen...substantial, but not in good order." It is not certain that these early improvements were located on the portion of the larger tract that encompasses the present project area. The property was then sold to James Green. In 1853 the tax records show no improvements on the property, suggesting the early buildings had been intentionally or unintentionally destroyed. In 1854, the tax records show that there were once again improvements on the property, this time valued at \$2000, indicating that Green had constructed a considerably more valuable dwelling on the land. Green's improvements to the property were very likely on the project area, as Civil War period maps show structures on or near the project area and not elsewhere on the larger tract owned by Green at the time. It is not certain when this second structure was destroyed, but it occurred prior to 1902 and the construction of the present house in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (History Matters 2003).

The archaeological evidence does not allow us to identify the buried brick foundation as belonging to either the earlier 1832 three-story brick structure or the more costly structure built by Green in 1854. It is possible that the same foundation was, in fact, used in both structures; the multiple trenches adjacent to the foundation wall may be evidence of that. It is also possible that this was the foundation of an outbuilding, either constructed as such or constructed for a dwelling and converted to an outbuilding during later improvements to the property. The archaeological evidence of disturbance and multiple fills containing rubble within and around the foundation is, nevertheless, consistent with the multiple construction episodes documented in the historic records.

The large hole filled with furnace waste and construction debris located just north of the foundation is further evidence of the multiple construction/destruction episodes on the property. While this hole may have originally been dug as a well, cistern, or even a small cellar, it had evidently been widened at the top and deepened prior to filling, leaving no evidence of its original function.

Other areas tested around the foundation showed evidence of multiple disturbances resulting from construction, landscaping, and the creation of driveways, gardens, walkways, and the concrete patio. Testing around the standing structure also yielded no evidence of intact historic features or artifact deposits that could be associated with a particular house or period of occupation of the property.



Finally, the presence of artifacts similar in type and age to those found in the northern section of the property, but mixed with ceramic and other types of artifacts more clearly associated with the domestic component of the site suggests that the Civil War use of the property extended to the southern section. Relic collectors have also reported finding Civil War related items in this portion of the property. The two components, however, are entirely mixed and cannot be separated.

Because all the artifacts recovered from the southern portion of the site were found in plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts and because no evidence was found of intact features, other than the foundation, which could not be dated, this portion of the site was not deemed to be significant, and no further work is recommended.

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Archaeological testing of the circa 6 acre parcel on the southeast corner of Janney's Lane and North Quaker Lane yielded evidence of a multi-component 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeological site, 44AX191. The site includes the entirety of the project area with the exception of those areas massively disturbed by the construction of the church, driveways, and parking lots. Testing of this parcel involved systematic shovel testing and metal detection, the excavation of one test unit, and the excavation of eight backhoe trenches.

One component of the site is a scatter of artifacts associated with the Civil War period use of the site. This scatter apparently encompasses all of the designated site. All artifacts associated with this component of the site were recovered from plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts. No evidence of features was found. The absence of features and the artifacts themselves suggest that the ground had been used for short-term encampments by various Union soldiers. The use of this ground for short-term camps was no doubt related to the proximity of the hospital then located at the Theological Seminary adjacent to the property and of Fort Williams located nearby to the south off Quaker Lane. The large number of cavalry pistol bullets suggests that those soldiers were the most frequent occupants of the ground.

The second component of 44AX191 is the archaeological remains of the 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic use of the property. The evidence of this component is concentrated in the southern portion of the site near the extant house and the nearby buried brick foundation discovered during these investigations. Artifacts from this component were also recovered exclusively from disturbed contexts and were mixed with artifacts most probably associated with the Civil War use of the site. The brick foundation likely supported a dwelling, but disturbances within and around this feature precluded the determination of its age. It may have been associated with a dwelling constructed in 1832 or with a later house built in 1854 or with both. No additional evidence of features was found. The investigations of the area around the foundation did, however, provide ample evidence of the multiple construction and destruction episodes that occurred on the property.



Because the artifacts recovered at 44AX191 were found only in disturbed contexts, because the two components of the site cannot be separated, and because no intact features were found (other than the foundation, which could not be dated), the site is not considered to be significant nor is there evidence that further investigations will add to the information already obtained from the current excavations. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the site.



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## PLATES









**PLATE 1**  
**Portion of Project Area Adjacent to North Quaker Lane, View to South**  
**Looking Uphill along Quaker Lane, Church Building in Background**



**PLATE 2**  
**Northeast Corner of Project Area Adjacent to Janney's Lane,**  
**View to North**









**PLATE 3**  
**Northwest Corner of Project Area Showing Steep Slope Along  
Parking Areas, View to Northwest**



**PLATE 4**  
**Circular Parking Area Adjacent to Church Building,  
View to Northwest**









**PLATE 5**  
**Eastern Portion of Project Area showing Mature Oak Tree**  
**and Stand of Bamboo**



**PLATE 6**  
**East Facade of Structure 1, Brick Church Building,**  
**View to Southwest**









**PLATE 7**  
**South Facade of Structure 1, Brick Church Building,**  
**View to Northeast**



**PLATE 8**  
**West Facade of Structure 2, Frame Dwelling Built ca. 1910**







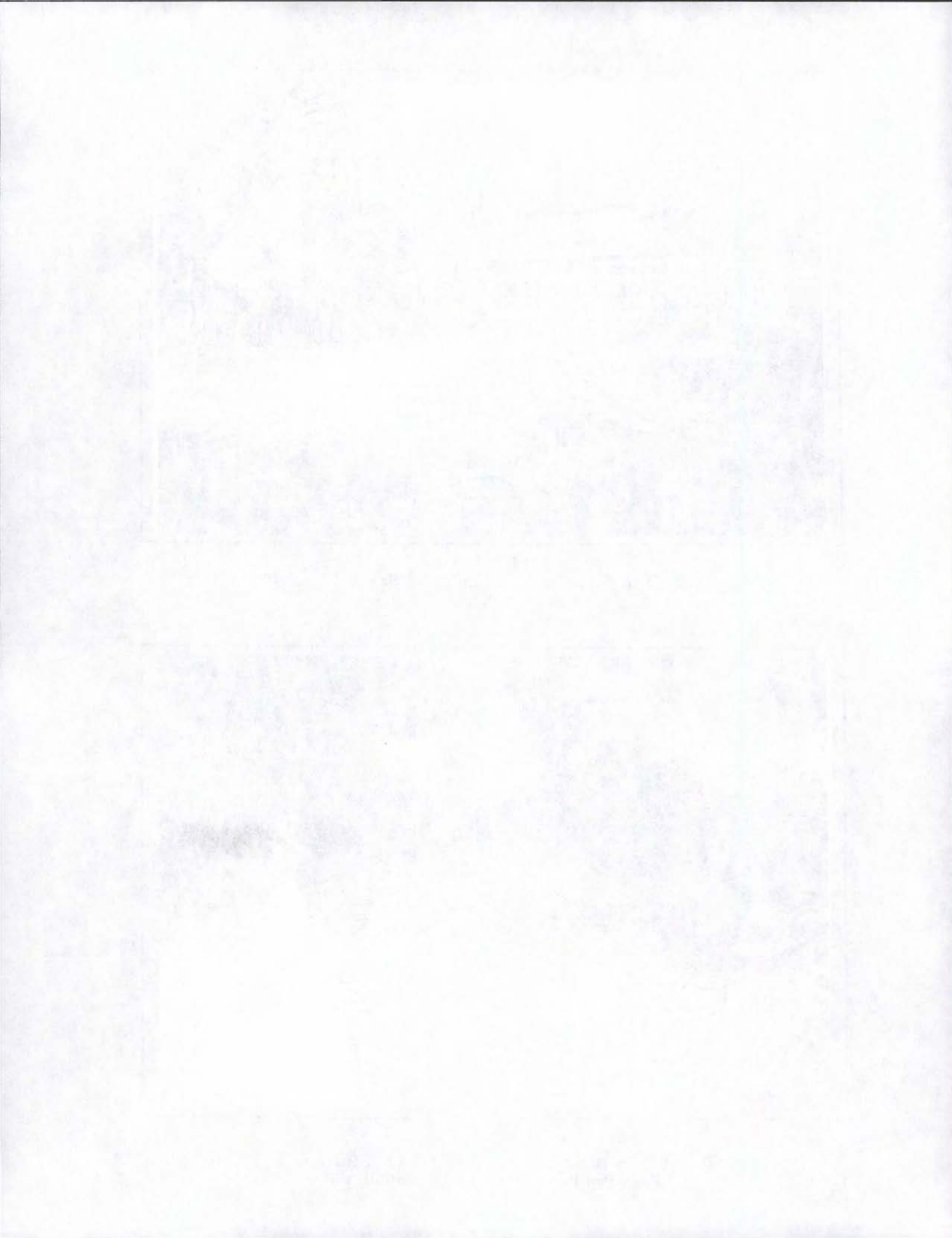


**PLATE 9**  
**East Facade of Structure 2, Frame Dwelling Built ca. 1910,**  
**View to Northwest**



**PLATE 10**  
**Trench 1 in B Horizon on West Side of Structure 2,**  
**East Profile showing Brick Rubble Fill**









**PLATE 11**  
**Trench 5 in B Horizon on East Side of Structure 2,**  
**South Profile showing a Fill Horizon overlying the Buried Plow Zone**



**PLATE 12**  
**STP H5 Showing a Buried Brick Foundation Wall**









**PLATE 13**  
**Buried Foundation Wall visible in Exploratory "Cathole"**



**PLATE 14**  
**Porch or Stoop Foundation Extending off North Wall of Buried Foundation**









**PLATE 15**  
**Overview of Project Area showing Flagged Test Unit 1 in Foreground**  
**and Structure 2 in Background**



**PLATE 16**  
**Test Unit 1 showing Buried Foundation Wall and Large Cobbles**  
**Found in North Portion of Unit, View to West**







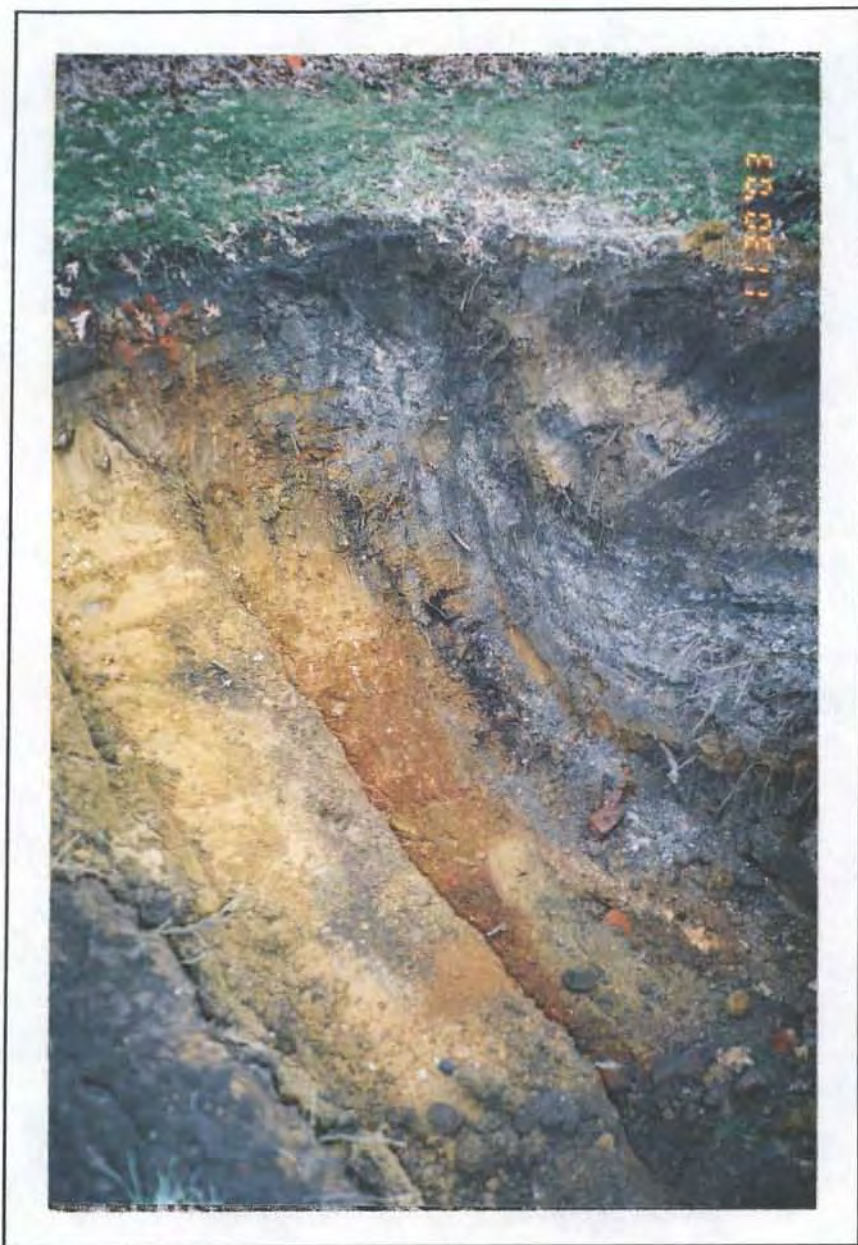


**PLATE 17**  
**Trench 2, North Profile at 5 Feet Below Surface, Showing Ash**  
**and Furnace Refuse above Brick Rubble**









**PLATE 18**  
**Trench 2 at 12 Feet Below Surface, Showing North Profile and**  
**Unlined Sloped Edge of Feature in West Wall, View to**  
**Northwest**









**PLATE 19**  
**Trench 8, Showing Brick Walkway, View to East**







**APPENDIX I**  
**SCOPE OF WORK**









## ARCHAEOLOGY

**Scope of Work**  
**Documentary Study, Archaeological Evaluation**  
**and Resource Management Plan**  
**1400 Janney's Lane, Elm Street Development, Alexandria, Virginia**  
**August 20, 2003**

**Introduction**

The goal of this scope of work is to determine if significant archaeological resources are present on the property at 1400 Janney's Lane in Alexandria, Virginia. Developers plan to sub-divide this lot and construct a residential development of multiple units of single family homes. The development property measures approximately 685 by 375 feet. It currently consists of a gently sloping grassy area with a few trees surrounding the parking lots and structure of the Second Presbyterian Church building. An abandoned residence is situated near the southeast corner of the property.

Historical research has indicated that there is potential for significant archaeological resources to remain buried in the development area. Civil War period maps indicate that structures were located on the southeast portion of the property by at least the 1860s. It is also the probable location of encampments of Union Soldiers during the war. The property thus has the potential to yield artifacts and other archaeological information which could provide insight into military life and domestic activities on the outskirts of the City during the nineteenth century.

The goal of this scope of work is to conduct an archaeological evaluation to determine if significant archaeological resources are present. The scope calls for a metal detection survey and archaeological testing in the areas slated for disturbance by construction of the nine new houses. If a significant site or sites are discovered as a result of the field work, a Resource Management Plan will be prepared as part of this scope. If required, any additional archaeological investigations will be conducted under a separate scope of work.

256875

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Office of Historic Alexandria City of Alexandria, Virginia  
phone: 703/838-4399 e-mail: [archaeology@ci.alexandria.va.us](mailto:archaeology@ci.alexandria.va.us) fax: 703/838-6491  
website: <http://ci.alexandria.va.us/oha/archaeology>

*Celebrating Alexandria's 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary 1749 - 1999*



All aspects of this investigation will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the

*Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Miss Utility must be informed before excavations are made. All open excavation units will be fenced when no personnel are present.

### **Documentary Research**

Prior to beginning excavation, limited documentary research will be conducted on the property. Historic maps, deeds, wills, tax records and insurance documents will be consulted in an attempt to gain information about the possible locations of out-buildings and other features on the property. Adjustments to the testing strategy presented below should be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, to insure that there is more intensive testing in the areas where documentary research indicates an increased probability for finding significant buried resources.

### **Fieldwork**

**Metal Detection:** A metal detecting survey will be conducted across the project area. The survey will be conducted by walking transects with a sweep of approximately five feet centered on transects five feet apart. The archaeologists will dig up all positive metal targets and will create a base map indicating all locations with artifacts. An inventory of all artifacts recovered will be prepared, and the base map will be keyed to allow for a differentiation between significant and insignificant finds. The more recent metal artifacts may be discarded after being inventoried, unless they relate to potentially significant contexts.

**Shovel Test Excavations:** Initial investigation of this property will involve the excavation of approximately 280 shovel test pits (STPs) placed in a systematic grid pattern, using a sampling interval of 25 feet across the project area. If significant archaeological resources are found in the initial STPs, a maximum of 20 additional STPs will be excavated to delineate the extent of the potentially significant resource areas. Placement of these additional STPs at intervals around the initial excavations will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archeology.

The areas under the parking lots, walkways and structures will not be tested at this time. Some of the initial shovel tests should be placed adjacent to these features in order to ascertain the amount of grading which has occurred during their construction. If the initial shovel test survey indicates that soil levels which could contain significant resources are likely to remain intact under the parking lots and



other structures, then additional tests will need to be conducted in these areas, and demolition and asphalt removal will need to be monitored by archaeologists. (This monitoring and additional survey work is not included in this scope because it may not be necessary. If required, it could include the excavation of approximately 100 additional shovel tests.)

Each STP will be one foot in diameter and excavated by natural soil layers to the level of culturally sterile subsoil. Soil excavated from STPs will be screened through a 1/4-inch mesh, and artifacts recovered will be bagged according to stratigraphic level. A standardized data form for each STP will record the location, the soil profile, and the cultural material recovered from each layer. Excavations will be backfilled following recording of the data.

The results of the STP excavations will be plotted on an archaeological base map. These results will be communicated to Alexandria Archaeology. Locations requiring further investigations with test squares will be decided in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Test Square Excavations: A maximum of ten test squares (3 ft. x 3 ft.) will be excavated as part of this scope to test potentially significant archaeological features and resource areas. As with the STPs, the test squares will be excavated stratigraphically by natural layer and the soil screened through a 1/4-inch mesh. Artifacts will be bagged by stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles, photographs, and slides. Any features encountered will be mapped and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archaeology. Since it is not known if the test squares will be necessary, they should be budgeted on a per-square basis and should not be included in the overall budget at this time.

Trench Excavations: Several diagonal backhoe trenches (measuring up to 300 linear feet) will be excavated. These will be placed in the southeast corner of the property in an attempt to locate the structures which appear on the Civil War period maps and in other areas of potential, as indicated by the shovel test/metal detection survey or by the additional documentary research. A relic hunter has noted that there may be a filled basement or root cellar near the southeast corner of the property, and he has stated that he is willing to show the archaeologists where this feature is located. Trench locations will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

#### **Laboratory Work and Curation**

Archaeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, videotapes, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to



the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archaeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility which meets Federal standards for archaeological 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 archaeological consultant is responsible for arranging the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts to the appropriate storage facility.

### **Archaeological Evaluation Report and Resource Management Plan**

The Archaeological Evaluation Report will include the following: the results of the documentary research, a map of the project area; a map with STP locations, significant metal detection finds, and to-scale unit locations; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and artifact analysis, including a distribution map or other graphics which indicate potentially significant archaeological areas; an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record; and recommendations for additional work, if needed. If the investigation results in the discovery of significant layers or features which will require additional archaeological work, the Archaeological Evaluation Report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests), and budget for further investigations. All archaeological sites discovered will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and copies of the forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

One copy of the Archaeological Evaluation Report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archaeologist, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms.

### **Public Interpretation**

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



In addition, the developer may be required to erect a historical marker on the property. The archaeological consultant will supply the written text and graphics for the marker. The text should be 100 to 200 words in length and include information on the archaeological investigation, as well as the historic significance of the site. The two or three graphics need to be high-quality copies of line drawings, historic photographs, or other illustrations in black and white or color. All copyright releases need to have been obtained and credit provided for each graphic.

If additional archaeological work is required, production of these public documents can be delayed until the completion of all archaeological investigations. As a result, these tasks should be budgeted separately and not included in the overall budget for this phase of work.

### Tasks

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

1. Meet with Alexandria Archaeology staff to discuss the level of documentary research required and to finalize the field work strategy. Note that an Archaeological Certification will be required prior to beginning the field work.
2. Conduct the field investigation. Notify Alexandria Archaeology of the start date. Alexandria Archaeology staff will conduct site inspections throughout the course of the field work to insure that decisions regarding placement of additional units and STPs can be made efficiently.
3. Produce the locational map(s) and process all significant artifacts.
4. Produce and submit a draft Archaeological Evaluation Report to Alexandria Archaeology, including the public summary document and the text and graphics for the historic marker, if required. If further archaeological investigations are necessary and are to be conducted by the same archaeological consulting firm, the evaluation report can be a letter report, with the final report produced after all field work is completed.
5. Deliver to Alexandria Archaeology four copies of the final report, plus all field notes, photographs and slides, and records. In addition, arrange for the donation and delivery of the artifacts to an appropriate storage facility.







**APPENDIX II**

**JANNEYS LANE  
Chain-of-Title  
1678-1960**







**JANNEYS LANE**  
**Chain-of-Title**  
**1678-1960**

1678, 20 November			
Herbert Jefferys	John Carr	627 acres	Grant
(Governor of Virginia)	John Simpson		
(Virginia Land Grants P6:671).			
1681, 7 August			
John Carr	Anthony Battalia		
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).			
1682, 20 March			
Anthony Battalia	John Holmes		
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).			
1694, 8 January			
Lady Culpeper	John Simpson	314 acres	Patent
Lord Fairfax			
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds W:284-291).			
1697, 13 October			
John Simpson	John Holmes		
(Stafford County Deed Book missing for 1697; see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).			
1698, 26 May			
John Holmes	Robert Hedges		Will
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).			
1698, 20 August (Tract 2)			
John Simpson	John West		
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).			
1716, 216 November (Tract 2)			
John West	Hugh West (grandson)		Will
(see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).			
1729, 12/13 August (Tract 1)			
Robert Hedges	Colonel George Mason		Deed
(Stafford County deed book missing for 1729; see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).			



1753, 20/21 June (Tract 1) Col. George Mason                      George Mason (see Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).				Heir
1753, June 20/21 (Tract 1) George & Ann Mason                      Hugh West (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds C:566-570).	627 acres	£100		Deed
1767, 18 June Hugh West                      John West, Jr. (Fairfax County Wills C:7-8).	627 acres			Will
1777, 18 February John West, Jr.                      Thomas West (Fairfax County, Virginia Wills D:4-6).	627 acres			Will
1791, 25 July Thomas West                      Josiah Watson W. Payne George Minor (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).	300 acres	£400 5 shillings		Deed
1813, 10 April William Moss                      Francis Peyton Gertrude Moss (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds M2:397).	???? acres			Deed
Fairfax County, Virginia Deed S2:122 = Plat Map of Subdivision of Watson's Stump Hill				
1828, 7 June William Moss                      (Division) Francis Peyton Sarah Peyton (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds X2:387).	13 acres 11 acres			Deed
1850, 1 June Robert P. Violett                      James Green Christopher Nealle (commissioners) (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds Q3:248).	16 acres (Oak Hill)			Deed
1860, 17 July James Green                      Aguila Lockwood Jane Green (Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds C4:349).	16 acres (Oak Hill)	5,000.00		Deed



1868, 5 May Aguila Lockwood	John W. Green	16+ acres (Oak Hill)	D/T
(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds E4:324).			
1908, 9 July John W. Green Fanny Green	W. Randolph	acreage not specified (probably 7.539 acres)	Deed
(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds Z6:652).			
1915, 29 January William McArthur Green	W. Randolph	acreage not specified (probably 3.649 acres)	Deed
(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds V7:511; see Alexandria Deeds 119:212C).			
1936, 1 September Winslow H. Randolph	Lowell Mellett	7.539 acres 2.3.6496 acres	Deed
(Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 130:185).			
1960, 30 March Lowell Mellett Oscar H. Beasley, Sr. Louise Beasley Oscar H. Beasley, Jr. Janet Beasley Armistead L. Boothe (trustee)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Presb. Church	11-12 acres (Oak Grove)	Deed
(Alexandria, Virginia Deeds 510:252)			







**APPENDIX III**

**TRANSCRIPTION OF FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA DEED BOOK T:398-409  
JANNEY'S LANE**







JANNEY LANE  
ABSTRACT DEED OF LAND OWNERSHIP  
1678-1791

THIS INDENTURE TRIPARTITE made this twenty fifth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one Between Thos. West of the County of Fairfax of the first part, William Payne, Surviving Executor of William Payne deceased, and George Minor of the County aforesaid of second part, and Josiah Watson of the Town of Alexandria, County aforesaid of the third part.

Whereas Herbert Jefferys, Esquire, Governor of Virginia, did by Patent bearing date the twentieth day of November 1678 grant unto [the heirs of] John Carr and John Simpson a tract of land containing Six hundred and twenty seven acres lying upon the North West side of Great Hunting Creek and bounded: Beginning at a marked red Oak standing near a Beaver Dam and running down the Creek according to the several courses thereof two hundred and eight poles, thence into the woods North West six hundred and forty poles; thence South West one hundred and eighty poles; thence South East five hundred and forty poles to the aforesaid mentioned Oak..

Which Grant having been made by Herbert Jefferys after the Northern Neck of Virginia had been granted under the Great Seal of England to certain persons their heirs, commonly called proprietors of the Northern Neck, no Estate could be passed thereby to John Carr and John Simpson and Margaret Lady Culpeper and Thomas Lord Fairfax the then Proprietors of the Northern Neck taking the same into consideration did on the twenty eight day of January one thousand six hundred and ninety four/five make a new Grant of said tract of Land according to the location and metes and bounds expressed in the Patent aforesaid unto John Simpson, one of the persons to whom the same was granted by Herbert Jefferys as aforesaid and to his heirs; said John Simpson having surrendered the Patent grant by said Herbert Jefferys to be cancelled.

And Whereas John Carr by his certain Deed Poll bearing date the seventh day of August 1861 before the grant thereof made by the Proprietors of the Northern Neck did bargain and sell one moiety of said tract of land unto Antony Battalia, who conveyed the same by one other Deed Poll bearing date the Twentieth day of March 1682 unto John Holmes, who obtained a confirmation of his title to the moiety of said tract of land by a Grant thereof made him by John Simpson by Deed Poll bearing date the thirteenth day of October 1697, and by his Last Will and Testament bearing date the twenty sixth day of May 1698, devised the same unto a certain Robert Hedges, who by Indenture of Lease and Release bearing dates the Twelfth and Thirteenth days of August 1729, bargained and sold the same unto George Mason the Elder, who dying intestate, the same descended unto his Son, George Mason, who by Indentures of Lease and Release bearing date the 20<sup>th</sup> and twenty first days of June 1753, bargained and sold the same unto Hugh West.

And Whereas John Simpson by his certain Deed Poll bearing date the twentieth day of August 1698 did grant and convey unto John West his heirs the other moiety of said tract of Land which did of right appertain and belong unto him who by his Last will and



Testament bearing date the Sixteenth day of November 1716, devised the same unto his Grandson, Hugh West.

And Whereas said Hugh West being by virtue of the several Grants conveyances & devises seized in fee of that tract of Land granted unto John Carr and John Simpson as aforesaid and one other tract of Land adjoining thereto called Terretts or Pearsons, did by his Last Will and Testament devise the same unto his Son, John West [and] his heirs, who by his Last Will and Testament devise the same unto his son, Thomas West [and] his heirs.

And Whereas Thomas West by one Indenture bearing date the [blank] day of March last past did grant unto William Payne, Surviving Executor of William Payne, deceased, and said George Minor their heirs all those parts of the several tracts of Land herein mentioned to have been devised unto him by his Father, said John West, which had not been before granted and conveyed by him unto other persons, with a provision or condition nevertheless in said Indenture contained, that if Thomas West should fulfill perform and comply with certain covenants stipulations and agreements in said Indenture expressed, that then the Indenture shou'd become void, all which several matters and things will more fully appear by having relation to the Grants made by said Herbert Jefferys and Margaret Lady Culpeper and Thomas Lord Culpeper, now of Record in the Land Offices of Richmond and the several Conveyances & Wills of Record in the County Courts of Stafford and Fairfax.

Now This Indenture Witnesseth that Thomas West for the sum of four hundred pounds current money of Virginia to him in hand paid by Josiah Watson by these presents doth bargain and sell unto Josiah Watson his heirs all those parts of the tracts of land above mentioned devised to him by John West, which are contained within the following boundaries:

Beginning at a Stake and small pile of Stones, corner to the peice [sic] of Ground sold and conveyed by Thomas West unto Michael O'Meara on the North side of the Lower Turnpike Road and running thence North twenty nine degrees West twenty seven poles to a Stake and Stone in an Old Field, thence North seventy five degrees West fifty three poles to a Stake opposite and near the South end of a Ditch of a Field belonging to Thomas West, thence with said Ditch North six degrees and a half East sixty five poles extending about a pole further than the Ditch, thence North sixty six degrees West three hundred and one poles to the intersection of a Line which runs about one pole below a Spring, and about two poles and an half Southwestwardly of said Spring, which line Thomas West and William Henry Terrett agreed to be the line between them and which was run from two white Oaks, one of them marked as a Corner standing about thirteen poles North of the Old Road leading from the Falls Church to Alexandria, thence South thirty eight degrees West ninety eight poles near to a Black Jack sapling about two poles to the right of a forked Chesnut [sic] Oak an ancient marked fore and aft line, thence South fifty one degrees East two hundred and twenty four poles with an antient [sic] marked line to the aforesaid Road near several Box Oak Stumps, said to be the corner of Hartshornes Land, thence down the meanders of said Road South seventy seven degrees



East twenty eight poles, South seventy eight degrees and an half East one hundred and forty two poles, thence south eight degrees East seventy two poles to the beginning, containing Three hundred acres. And all houses orchards, profits and appurtenances belonging.

And William Payne and George Minor for the sum of Five shillings current money of Virginia to them in had paid by Josiah Watson by these presents do bargain and release unto Josiah Watson his heirs all the estate right title and demand as well in Law as Equity of William Payne and George Minor by virtue of the Indenture aforesaid to all the premises hereby ranted by Thomas West unto Josiah Watson [and] his heirs. To have and to hold the premises hereby granted unto Josiah Watson [and] his heirs.

And Thomas West and his heirs shall warrant and forever defend by these presents said William Payne & George Minor for themselves [and] their heirs shall at all times quietly have occupy and enjoy the premises without the interruption of William Payne & George Minor [and] their heirs. In Witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first before mentioned.

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

David Thompson

Jas. M. McRea

Chas. Turner

Wm. Hunter Junr.

Thos. West

W. Payne

Geo. Minor

Received of Josiah Watson four hundred pounds, the consideration within mentioned.  
(no witnesses)

Thos. West

Received of Josiah Watson five shillings the consideration within mentioned expressed to be paid to us  
(no witnesses)

W. Payne

Geo. Minor

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 19<sup>th</sup> Sepr. 1791

Thomas West, William Payne and Geore Minor ac knowledged this Deed and Receipt to be their act and deed which are ordered to be recorded.

Teste

P. Wagener, Cl Cur.

(Fairfax County, Virginia Deeds T:398-409).







**APPENDIX IV**  
**JANNEY'S LANE ARTIFACT INVENTORY**







## JANNEY'S LANE PHASE I ARTIFACT INVENTORY

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVENIENCES

#### Behind Trench 1, 2.8 Feet, Under Fill

##### Glass

- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre 1864)

#### Foundation, Southeast Corner -- Ao/Fill over the foundation

##### Ceramics

- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed

##### Glass

- 6 clear square/rectangular jar sherds, ribbed, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
- 9 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre 1864)
- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre 1864)

##### Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 8 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 1 ferrous metal threaded bolt
- 1 ferrous metal wire fragment
- 1 white metal square, possibly "N" embossed on it, 2 cm square

##### Miscellaneous

- 1 plastic fragment with gray metallic coating

### SHOVEL TESTING

#### STP H1, Ao/Fill horizon outside foundation

##### Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze, exterior

##### Glass

- 3 amber blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 3 peacock cylindrical bottle sherds
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
- 1 olive amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd, base nipple (1833-1880)
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 soda windowpane sherd (pre 1864)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved

##### Miscellaneous

- 1 furnace slag fragment, 4 grams

#### STP H1a, West Extension, Ao/Modern Fill horizon outside foundation

##### Ceramics

- 3 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior

##### Glass

- 1 honey amber slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1833-1880)
- 2 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherds, opalized

##### Miscellaneous

- 1 concrete fragment, 208.2 grams

#### STP H1a, East of Wall, Fill 2

##### Ceramics

- 7 ironstone sherds undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 ironstone fragments, undecorated, hollow vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)



- 1 ironstone sherd, molded decoration (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 ironstone sherd, unidentified blue decoration (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed

#### Glass

- 1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 honey amber slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 1 honey amber oval bottle sherd, opalized
- 2 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, opalized
- 1 green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 clear tumbler sherd, arched panels, pressed (post-1848)
- 1 gray and green opalescent swirl marble sherd, machine made (1926-present) – 2.2 cm diameter
- 3 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 2 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)
- 3 unidentified clear sherds

#### Metal

- 2 unidentified nails
- 8 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 ferrous metal staple
- 4 unidentified flat metal fragments

#### Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, .7 grams
- 2 mortar fragments, 5.6 grams
- 1 cinder
- 1 coal fragment
- 3 slag fragments
- 1 large mammal cut bone, probably cow
- 1 slate pencil fragment

#### **STP H1a, West Extension**

##### Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, worn
- 1 very pale aqua bottle sherd, degraded
- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained

#### **STP H1a, West Extension, Fill 2**

##### Ceramics

- 14 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown transfer print (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior
- 4 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, blue dendritic decoration (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 3 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 3 redware sherds, undecorated

##### Glass

- 2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, opalized
- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 olive green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 green blackglass liquor bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 green cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, opalized
- 6 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 3 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds



- 1 amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, opalized
- 2 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, opalized
- 2 peacock cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
- 3 aqua cylindrical food bottle sherds, everted lip, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 4 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
- 2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
- 5 very pale aqua bottle sherds
- 7 clear tumbler sherds, arched panels, plain lip, pressed (post-1848)
- 2 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 6 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 24 unidentified nail fragments
- 2 cut nails
- 11 cut nail fragments
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 4 coal fragments
- 4 large clam shell fragments, cut, 64.7 grams
- 3 oyster shell fragments, 1 gram
- 5 mortar/plaster fragments, 2.8 grams
- 50 bone fragments
- 1 shell 4-hole sew through button, in two pieces - 1 cm diameter

**STP H1a, West of Wall, Ao/Fill**

Ceramics

- 1 porcelain electrical insulator

Glass

- 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

**STP H1a, West of Wall, Fill 2**

Ceramics

- 4 ironstone fragments, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 3 clear tumbler sherds, oval panels, pressed (post-1848)
- 1 clear tableware (?) sherd, pressed (?)
- 1 clear sheet glass sherd
- 1 unidentified clear sherd

Miscellaneous

- 1 mortar fragment, 7.8 grams
- 7 bone fragments

**STP H1a, in between and below cobbles, west extension**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, undecorated

Metal

- 3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 bone fragments

**STP H1a, bottom 2 builders trenches, west extension**

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 5 coal fragments
- 2 bone fragments

**STP H1b, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 7 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, overglaze gilding on rim



Glass

- 2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 light aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized/worn
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 unidentified clear magnesia or manganese sherd, opalized
- 1 clear tumbler sherd, arched panels, pressed (post-1848)
- 2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 4 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
- 2 clear sheet glass sherds

Metal

- 5 cut nail fragments
- 1 ferrous metal handle fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 oyster shell fragments, 1.2 grams
- 1 brown hard rubber sew through button, front embossed design, back embossed  
"Novelty Rubber Co." - 1 1/2 cm diameter

**STP H1b, North of in a cat hole, Fill (?) horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear triangular glass prism, 1.9 cm wide, by .5 cm edge width, ground edge

**STP H1d, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 1 buff paste earthenware sherd

Metal

- 8 unidentified nail fragments
- 5 thin flat ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 slag fragment

**STP H1e**

Glass

- 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized

Miscellaneous

- 2 oyster shell fragments, 54.6 grams

**STP H1e, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 5 yellowware sherds, undecorated, 1 from chamber pot (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, white annular decoration (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown annular decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 gray bodied stoneware sherds, brown glaze exterior stamped "...UM, NASSAU" with a circular makers mark above lettering "...T E R S ". with a lion in the center, bottle
- 11 gray bodied stoneware sherds, brown and clear glaze on exterior, clear glaze interior, bottle

Glass

- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd

Metal

- 5 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 ferrous metal rod fragment
- 1 ferrous metal buckle fragment
- 1 ferrous metal ring fragment



Miscellaneous

6 bone fragments

**STP H1f, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

1 ironstone sherd, black printed maker's mark, circular with global symbol inside circle, "ed" I[Warrented]". Edwin Bennet Pottery Co., Baltimore, Md, USA, 1884+ (1856-1936). Kovel and Kovel 1986:62

Glass

1 soda windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

5 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

**STP H1f, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated

1 ironstone sherd, blue handpainted

1 hardpaste porcelain sherd, undecorated

Glass

1 orange amber cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

1 clear tumbler (?) sherd, pressed

1 white milk glass 4-hole dew through button sherd

1 unidentified clear manganese sherd (1880-1915)

Metal

1 unidentified lead fragment, melted and folded

**STP H2, Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, .9 grams

1 coal fragment

**STP H2, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Metal

6 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

4 brick fragments, 4.5 grams

3 slag fragments

**STP H2, Fill 3 horizon**

Miscellaneous

4 brick fragments, 15.8 grams

**STP H3, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1833-1880)

1 clear sheet glass sherd

Metal

9 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 12.6 grams

2 coal fragments

**STP H3, Apb horizon**

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd



**STP H4, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

1 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Metal

4 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

2 slate fragments

**STP H4, Apb horizon**

Glass

2 clear square/rectangular bottle sherds, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

3 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)

**STP H5, Ao/Fill horizon above foundation**

Ceramics

2 hard paste porcelain sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, 1 burned

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

2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, stained

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

1 7-up green square/rectangular bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1934-present)

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

1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, shadow mold seam automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre 1864)

2 soda windowpane sherds (pre 1864)

3 potash windowpane sherds (pre 1864)

4 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

3 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

4 unidentified nail fragment

1 ferrous metal spring

1 ferrous metal grommet

1 aluminum pencil end

Miscellaneous

2 gray plastic fragments

**STP H5, Cat hole Northeast Side of Foundation, Builder's Trench Soil**

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

**STP H5, Cat hole Southwest Side of Foundation, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

2 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

1 redware sherd, undecorated

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed exterior, brown glaze interior

Glass

1 dark orange amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized

1 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, degraded

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)



- 1 pale green cylindrical beer or soda bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, worn (post-1880)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd
- 1 clear tumbler/packers jar sherd, snap rim
- 6 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
- 7 unidentified clear sherds, heat crazed
- 23 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 2 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)
- 2 clear sheet glass sherds

Metal

- 2 cut nail
- 5 cut nail fragments
- 14 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 11 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 copper wire fragment

Miscellaneous

- 6 oyster shell fragments, 15 grams
- 2 coal fragments

**STP H5a, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment

**STP H5b, Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

- 43 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 3 ironstone sherds, undecorated, chamber pot (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 4 ironstone sherds, undecorated, flat vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, undecorated, rim

Glass

- 2 olive amber blackglass slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1833-1880)
- 3 pale aqua oval historic flask sherds, banner near hell, blown pattern mold (1818-1850)
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
- 2 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, opalized
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, degraded
- 3 clear tumbler sherds, arched panels, pressed (post-1848)
- 3 soda windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, heat crazed
- 3 clear sheet glass sherds
- 2 unidentified clear sherds, curved

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments
- 3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 1 ferrous metal pot handle fragment
- 1 silver 1954 Roosevelt dime

Miscellaneous

- 1 black plastic fragment
- 2 oyster shell fragments, 1.6 grams
- 1 coal fragment



**STP H5b, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, chamber pot (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 95 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, unidentified partial black printed maker's mark – lion and unicorn
- 10 ironstone sherds, molded decoration hollow vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 15 ironstone sherds, undecorated, flat vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 92 honey amber blackglass slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, applied brandy lip, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 3 pale green cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 green blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed “..OR..”, contact mold (1840s-1880)
- 26 aqua rectangular medicinal bottle sherds, embossed “..AR..”, rough pontil, blown pattern mold (1750-1850)
- 6 pale green cylindrical bottle sherds, degraded
- 1 clear square/rectangular decanter or tableware sherd, diamond pattern, blown pattern mold (1818-1840)
- 1 clear tumbler sherd, paneled, pressed (post-1848)
- 1 clear sheet glass sherd
- 3 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 4 cut nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 coal fragments
- 9 oyster shell fragments, 28.3 grams
- 1 plaster fragment, 1.3 grams
- 1 brick fragment, 2.5 grams

**STP H5b, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 3 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment, .4 grams

**STP H6, Ao/Fill modern fill horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated

Glass

- 1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 3 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, degraded
- 15 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 2 clear sheet glass sherds
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, degraded

Metal

- 4 unidentified nail fragments

**STP H6, Intact historic fill horizon**

Ceramics

- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated, 1 hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue annular decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)



- Glass
- 2 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, degraded
  - 3 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
  - 2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
- Metal
- 2 cut nail fragments
  - 2 unidentified nail fragments
  - 1 unidentified lead fragment
- STP H7, Ao/Fill horizon**
- Metal
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- Glass
- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)
- STP H7, Apb horizon**
- Ceramics
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- Glass
- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)
  - 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved
- STP H8, Ao/Fill horizon**
- Ceramics
- 1 redware sherd, undecorated
- Glass
- 1 cobalt bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
  - 1 clear tableware sherd, ribbed, curved, pressed
  - 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
  - 3 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)
- Metal
- 2 unidentified nail fragments
- STP H9, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**
- Ceramics
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- Glass
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)
  - 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre 1864)
  - 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)
  - 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, worn
- Metal
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- STP H9, Fill 2 horizon**
- Ceramics
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- Glass
- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
  - 3 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)
- Miscellaneous
- 3 brick fragments, 34.5 grams
- STP H9, Fill 3/Aob horizon**
- Ceramics
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- STP H12, Ao/Fill horizon**
- Ceramics
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
  - 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- Glass
- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)



- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 clear bottle or tableware sherd, cylindrical/curved, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 6 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd

**STP H13, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, unidentified embossing
- 1 very pale aqua bottle sherd
- 3 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 2 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP H14, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment

Glass

- 1 orange amber bottle sherd
- 1 clear cylindrical whiskey bottle sherd, embossed [4]"5" on heel, automatic bottle machine (1934-present)
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, curved, thin, blown

**STP H14, Aob horizon**

Glass

- 2 peacock square/rectangular paneled bottle sherds, contact mold (1850s-1880)

**STP H14, Apb horizon**

Glass

- 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

**STP H15, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 very pale aqua bottle sherd
- 1 clear magnesia tableware rim sherd, plan, stained/worn (pre-1860)

**STP H17, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 green square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, worn

**STP H18, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal rod fragment, threaded

**STP H19, Ap horizon**

Glass

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

Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments

**STP H20, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical/oval bottle sherd, degraded
- 1 unidentified clear sherd

**STP H20, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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



Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 3 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 7 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
- 2 clear sheet glass sherds
- 2 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 6 cut nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 mortar fragments, 36.6 grams
- 5 brick fragments, 31.9 grams

**STP H20, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

- 2 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 4 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained

Miscellaneous

- 1 mortar fragment, 6.4 grams

**STP H21, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical Pepsi Cola bottle sherds, stippled, automatic bottle machine (1934-present)

Metal

- 1 cut nail

**STP H22, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

- 1 aqua rectangular medicinal bottle sherd, embossed “..ON”, diagonal mold, contact mold (1815-1860)
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, worn/stained

Metal

- 1 cut nail
- 3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 oyster shell fragments, .1 grams
- 1 coal fragment

**STP H22, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

**STP H22d, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue glaze or decoration

Glass

- 1 clear bottle sherd, tooled single banded collared lip (pre-1890)
- 1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained

Metal

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

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment, 22.6 grams



**STP H22d, Fill 3 and Fill 4 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue glaze or decoration
- 4 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior

Glass

- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, opalized

Metal

- 1 cut nail
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 1 brass 4 hole sew through button, embossed "SMAL PAGE & SON, Maddox St., Bond St. " - 1 1/2 cm diameter

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment, .2 grams

**STP H23, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 3 olive amber blackglass liquor bottle sherds, applied brandy lip (1809-1890)
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)
- 2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 2 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 4 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment

**STP H29, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

**STP H31, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, underglaze blue hand painted, hollow vessel

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, shingle mold (1830-1880)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 clear frosted light bulb sherd, freeblown (post-1920)

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

**STP H32, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 unidentified sherd, undecorated, burned
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed

Glass

- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Miscellaneous

- 2 burned rubber fragments

**STP H33, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

- 1 pale aqua whiskey bottle sherd, tapered lip
- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

**STP H34, Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

- 2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)



Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd, tempered (1874-present)

Miscellaneous

1 gray plastic fragment

**STP H35, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel

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

Glass

1 lime soda plate glass sherd (1874-present)

Metal

2 cut nail fragments

**STP H36, Fill horizon**

Metal

1 cut nail fragment

**STP H37, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

2 cut nail fragments

**STP H38, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 ironstone sherd, black transfer printed, flat vessel rim (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

**STP H39, Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

**STP H43, Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (?)

1 amber cylindrical beer bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained

**STP H44, Fill horizon**

Glass

2 amber blackglass slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, three section contact mold (1833-1880)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment

**STP H45, Fill horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware spall, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

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

Glass

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

2 potash windowpane sherds (pre -1864)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 9.1 grams

**STP H45, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

1 olive amber liquor bottle sherd

Metal

1 cut nail fragment



**TP H46, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

3 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)  
1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Metal

1 cut nail  
3 cut nail fragments  
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

**STP H47, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

**STP H51, Ap horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 clam shell, 18.2 grams

**STP H52, Fill horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (18181-1880)  
1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)  
1 soda windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment, .6 grams

**STP H53, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

1 unidentified sherd, undecorated

Glass

1 green blackglass slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, freeblown (?)

Metal

1 wrought (?) metal hook fragment

**STP H54, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 clear sheet glass sherd

**STP H55, Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)  
1 black amethyst sheet glass sherd

Metal

1 cut nail fragment

**STP H56, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

1 honey amber blackglass slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1833-1880)

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment

**STP H57, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

2 honey amber blackglass slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, three section contact mold (1833-1880)  
1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, stained  
1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained



**STP H57, Apb horizon**

Glass

1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained

**STP H58, Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, underglaze blue hand painted, hollow vessel

Glass

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

1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)

1 clear cylindrical vial sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP H59, Ao/Ap/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained

**STP H60, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

**STP H60, Apb horizon**

Glass

2 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)

2 clear sheet glass sherds

**STP H61, Ao/Fill, horizon**

Glass

1 aqua oval bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

1 unidentified clear manganese or magnesia sherd, cylindrical/oval

**STP H62, Ao/Fill, horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 unidentified clear sherd, curved

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP H63, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed, hollow vessel probably bottle

**STP H64, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

1 honey amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd

1 black amethyst sheet glass sherd

1 unidentified clear magnesia sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

**STP H65, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

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

1 amber cylindrical beer bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

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

7 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)



- 1 unidentified clear sherd, heat melted (?)
- Miscellaneous
  - 1 white plastic fragment
- STP H66, Ao/Fill horizon**
  - Ceramics
    - 1 whiteware sherd, green transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
  - Metal
    - 1 unidentified nail fragment
- STP 1, Ap horizon**
  - Ceramics
    - 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
  - Glass
    - 1 olive amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, shingle mold (?) (1830-1880)
    - 2 green square/rectangular bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
    - 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- STP 2, Ap horizon**
  - Glass
    - 1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
  - Metal
    - 2 unidentified nail fragments
- STP 3, Ap horizon**
  - Glass
    - 3 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
    - 1 amber bottle sherd
    - 1 soda windowpane sherd (pre 1864)
  - Metal
    - 1 cut nail fragment
  - Miscellaneous
    - 2 coal fragments
- STP 4, Ap horizon**
  - Glass
    - 1 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
  - Metal
    - 4 unidentified nail fragments
- STP 4, Apb horizon**
  - Glass
    - 1 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
    - 1 amber bottle sherd
  - Metal
    - 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- STP 5, Ap horizon**
  - Ceramics
    - 1 whiteware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
  - Glass
    - 1 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd [Patent], contact mold (1842-1861)
    - 2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)
  - Metal
    - 1 unidentified nail fragment
  - Miscellaneous
    - 1 coal fragment



**STP 6, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 3 olive amber blackglass bottle sherds
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

**STP 6c Ap horizon**

Metal

- 1 brass finial from a cartridge box

**STP 7, Ap horizon**

Glass

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

**STP 8, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

**STP 8, Apb horizon**

Glass

- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 orange amber blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, heat melted

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, 1.7 grams

**STP 8c, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified clear sherd
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, heat melted

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments, 1.4 grams
- 1 bone fragment
- 1 slate fragment

**STP 8c, Apb horizon**

Glass

- 1 unidentified very pale green sherd

Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 6.6 grams

**STP 9, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 2 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 10, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber blackglass bottle sherd
- 1 unidentified clear sherd
- 1 clear sheet glass sherd

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment, .1 grams
- 1 brick fragment, 3.2 grams



**STP 10 Ap horizon**

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 10, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd unidentified polychrome decoration
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 dark honey amber bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd, stained (pre 1864)
- 1 clear sheet glass sherd

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

7 brick fragments, 8.1 grams

**STP 10c, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, green/white slip decoration, rim

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 white milk glass 4-hole sew through button

Miscellaneous

5 brick fragments, 16.1 grams

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

**STP 10c, Apb horizon**

Ceramics

- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed

Glass

- 1 citron cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 orange amber bottle sherd
- 7 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd, stained (pre-1864)

Metal

12 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 glassine slag fragment, 1.5 grams
- 2 coal fragments
- 14 brick fragments, 32.6 grams

**STP 10e, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

- 3 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, thin, blown

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal disc – 4 cm diameter

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 3.8 grams

**STP 10e Aob horizon**

Metal

- 12 unidentified nail fragments
- 3 cut nail fragments



**STP 10e, Apb horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 orange amber square/rectangular bitters (?) bottle sherds, embossed logs (?), ribbed
- 1 orange amber cylindrical bottle sherd, stained
- 1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)
- 1 aqua square/rectangular paneled bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)
- 2 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, stained
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, .2 grams

**STP 10e Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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

**STP 10e Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Metal

- 3 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 4 coal fragments

**STP 10f, Aob horizon**

Glass

- 2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, stained
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, degraded
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

**STP 10f, Apb horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive amber bottle sherd
- 2 aqua oval (?) bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 clear sheet glass sherd

**STP 11, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 olive amber bottle sherd, worn
- 1 unidentified pale aqua sherd, worn

Miscellaneous

- 9 brick fragments, 8.3 grams
- 4 coal fragments

**STP 14, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass square schnapps bottle sherd, embossed  
[Udolpho Wolfe's/Aromatic Schnapps/] "SCH"[iedam], contact mold (1853-1880)

**STP 15, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, annular decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, undecorated

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment, pulled



Miscellaneous

1 coal fragment

**STP 18 Ap horizon**

Metal

4 unidentified nail fragments

**STP 20, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical wine bottle sherd, embossed grapes, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

**STP 21, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
2 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)

**STP 23, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 citron blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

**STP 24, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 honey amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)  
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, stained

**STP 25, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 citron blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

1 coal fragment

**STP 25 Apb horizon**

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

1 coal fragment

**STP 26 Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 27d, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 orange amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

**STP 28, Apb horizon**

Glass

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

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 29, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 citron blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Miscellaneous

1 coal fragment



**STP 30, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 aqua brandy bottle sherds

**STP 31, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 aqua oval flask sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

**STP 32, Ap horizon**

Glass

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

**STP 33, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment

**STP 36, Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, brown annular decoration on exterior, brown glazed interior (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 dark blue opalescent (from pontil mark) bottle pontil sherd, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre 1864)

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, burned
- 1 unidentified aluminum fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 slag fragment

**STP 37, Ap horizon**

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 24.7 grams

**STP 38, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 white milk glass 4-hole sew through button

**STP 40, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 clear sheet glass sherd

**STP 41, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 dark honey amber bottle sherd
- 1 very pale green tableware lip sherd, plain, worn/stained

**STP 44, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

Metal

- 4 unidentified nail fragments



**STP 45, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 olive amber liquor bottle sherd

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

1 unidentified clear sherd

1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, thin, blown

Metal

3 unidentified nail fragments

1 unidentified lead fragment, flattened

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 8.8 grams

**STP 46, Apb horizon**

Glass

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

**STP 47, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 citron blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

3 unidentified nail fragments

**STP 48, Apb horizon**

Glass

1 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

**STP 49, Ap horizon**

Glass

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

**STP 51 Ap horizon**

Metal

1 ferrous metal wire fragment

**STP 52, Ap/Fill horizon**

Glass

4 olive green blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)

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

1 peacock tonic/medicinal bottle sherd, rolled lip

**STP 53, Ao/Fill horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1818-1880)

**STP 53, Apb horizon**

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)

**STP 53 Apb2 horizon**

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain marble

1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed

**STP 54, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment



**STP 55, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 very pale green square/rectangular bottle sherd, embossed "...O..", contact mold (1810-1880)

**STP 56, Ao/Fill horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 olive amber liquor bottle sherd
- 2 orange amber cylindrical bottle sherds, worn
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 56, Aob/Apb horizon**

Glass

- 5 olive amber blackglass slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1833-1880)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 57, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved, heat crazed
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved

**STP 57 Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

**STP 58, Ap horizon**

Glass

- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1833-1880)
- 1 clear flip glass sherd, arched panels, pressed (post-1858)
- 1 clear bottle or tableware sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 2 cut nail fragments

**STP 59, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

- 1 orange amber bitters (?) bottle sherd, embossed log/ribbed
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

Metal

- 3 unidentified nail fragments



**STP 59 Apb horizon**

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 60 Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, clear glazed interior and exterior, smoothed, worn

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment

**STP 61, Fill horizon**

Glass

1 aqua rectangular bottle sherd (pre-1930)

1 unidentified clear sherd

Metal

1 cut nail fragment

**STP 62, Ap horizon**

Glass

5 aqua rectangular/oval paneled bottle sherds, contact mold (1850s-1880)

**STP 64, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 light aqua oval bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

1 very light green square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

**STP 65, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

3 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)

1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)

**STP 67, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

2 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)

1 aqua rectangular/oval bottle sherd, blown pattern mold (1750-1850)

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

**STP 68 Ap horizon**

Ceramics

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

**STP 70, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical bottle sherd, shingle mold (1830-1880)

**STP 71, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

1 puce blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1860s)

1 aqua tonic/medicinal bottle sherd, applied tapered lip (pre-1890)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment

**STP 72, Ap horizon**

Glass

5 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, shingle mold (1830-1880)

1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1850-1880)

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

**STP 73, Ap horizon**

Glass

1 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

2 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, stained

1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre -864)



- Metal  
3 unidentified nail fragments
- Prehistoric  
1 quartz flake, partial
- STP 75, Ao/Fill horizon**  
Glass  
1 green bottle sherd
- STP 76, Ap horizon**  
Glass  
1 amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd  
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed “..BRO..”, contact mold (1850s-1880)  
2 very pale green bottle sherds
- STP 77, Ap horizon**  
Ceramics  
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
Glass  
1 amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- STP 79, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**  
Glass  
1 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1833-1880)  
5 clear cylindrical/curved bottle or tableware sherds, freeblown (1818-1860)  
Miscellaneous  
1 brick fragment, 3.2 grams
- STP 84, Ao/Fill horizon**  
Glass  
1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)  
Metal  
1 unidentified nail fragment  
Miscellaneous  
1 brick fragment, .8 grams
- STP 87, Fill 2 horizon**  
Glass  
1 peacock cylindrical bottle sherd  
1 soda windowpane sherd (pre-1864)  
Metal  
1 cut nail fragment
- STP 90, Ao/Fill horizon**  
Glass  
2 amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)  
2 honey amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre-1860)  
1 aqua bottle sherd  
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1818-1880)  
1 clear tableware rim sherd, plain, stained
- STP 95, Ao/Fill horizon**  
Glass  
1 aqua square/rectangular paneled medicinal bottle sherd, embossed “..Y..”, stained (post 1850s)

## **METAL DETECTING**

### **MD 1**

#### Metal

- 1 lead ball type shot – circa 1.7 cm diameter

### **MD 2**

#### Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment



- MD 3**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified nail fragment
- MD 4**  
Metal  
 1 ferrous metal threaded ring/collar – 2.7 cm diameter
- MD 5**  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
- MD 6**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified nail fragment
- MD 7**  
Glass  
 4 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, applied brandy lip, three section contact mold (183301880)  
 1 green cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
 1 aqua cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
Metal  
 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments  
 26 lead cavalry pistol bullets  
 2 lead shot – circa 1 cm diameter  
 1 lead shot – circa .8 cm diameter  
Miscellaneous  
 1 brick fragment, 14.3 grams
- MD 8**  
Metal  
 1 ferrous metal wire fragment
- MD 9**  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
- MD 10**  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
- MD 11**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified brass fragment  
 1 brass button back with wire eye attachment
- MD 12**  
Ceramics  
 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, burned/stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
Metal  
 2 cut nails  
 1 lead three groove Minie ball, .58 caliber
- MD 13**  
Metal  
 2 unidentified nail fragments
- MD 14**  
Glass  
 1 honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
Metal  
 2 unidentified pewter/white metal fragments
- MD 15**  
Ceramics  
 2 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, clear glazed, 1 bottle base



- Metal  
 1 lead three groove Minie ball, .57 caliber  
 1 cut nail fragment  
 1 unidentified nail fragment
- MD 16**  
Ceramics  
 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration  
Glass  
 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)  
Metal  
 2 unidentified brass fragments
- MD 17**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified lead fragment, melted
- MD 18**  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet  
 1 unidentified nail fragment
- MD 19**  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
- MD 20**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified impacted and carved lead bullet
- MD 21**  
Metal  
 1 lead ball shot, impacted and carved
- MD 22**  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
- MD 23**  
Glass  
 3 aqua cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
- MD 24**  
Metal  
 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- MD 25**  
Ceramics  
 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)  
Glass  
 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, shadow mold seam, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- MD 26**  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
- MD 27**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified lead fragment, melted
- MD 28**  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet  
 1 unidentified nail fragment



- MD 29**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified lead fragment, melted
- MD 30**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified ferrous metal open rectangular object
- MD 31**  
Glass  
 1 aqua medicinal bottle sherd, applied and rolled lip, freeblown (pre 1860)
- MD 32**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- MD 33**  
Metal  
 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)
- MD 34**  
Metal  
 1 brass stirrup fragment
- MD 35**  
Metal  
 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments  
Miscellaneous  
 2 brick fragments, 15 grams
- MD 36**  
Metal  
 1 brass scabbard finial  
 1 ferrous metal cutlery handle (?) fragment
- MD 37**  
Metal  
 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- MD 38**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- MD 39**  
Glass  
 3 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, freeblown (pre 1860)  
 1 citron bottle sherd  
 1 orange amber square/rectangular paneled bitters (?) bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)  
 1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained  
Metal  
 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment  
 2 unidentified nail fragments
- MD 40**  
Ceramics  
 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated  
Metal  
 1 copper coin, unidentified  
 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments  
 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post 1790)
- MD 41**  
Glass  
 1 amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
Metal  
 6 unidentified ferrous metal fragments



- MD 42**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- MD 43**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified nail fragment
- MD 44**  
Metal  
 1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
- MD 45**  
Ceramics  
 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed, unidentified blue printed maker's mark or pattern name (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+ Miller 1992)  
Glass  
 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
 1 red amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, dimple on base, contact mold (1830-1880)  
Metal  
 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- MD 46**  
Metal  
 1 lead .44 caliber Colt pistol bullet  
 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- MD 47**  
Ceramics  
 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel  
Metal  
 1 brass key  
 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- MD 48**  
Glass  
 1 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)  
 1 peacock square/rectangular liquor or bitters bottle sherd, contact mold (1850s-1880)  
 1 light aqua rectangular medicinal bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- MD 49**  
Ceramics  
 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+ Miller 1992)  
Metal  
 1 ferrous metal rod/bolt/rivet fragment
- MD 50**  
Ceramics  
 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+ Miller 1992)
- MD 51**  
Metal  
 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- MD 52**  
Glass  
 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, embossed "...ING", contact mold (1830-1880)  
Metal  
 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment  
 1 ferrous metal horseshoe



MD 53	<u>Metal</u>	2 lead cavalry pistol bullets
MD 54	<u>Metal</u>	2 unidentified nail fragments
MD 55	<u>Metal</u>	1 copper coin, unidentifiable 1 cut spike fragment
MD 56	<u>Metal</u>	5 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
MD 57	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
MD 58	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified nail fragment 1 cut 7d nail, pulled, machine headed (post 1830)
MD 59	<u>Metal</u>	1 .58 caliber bullet, fired
MD 60	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead pistol bullet, fired
MD 61	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified nail fragment 1 lead .52 caliber Sharp's carbine bullet
MD 62	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment 1 lead .Sharps carbine bullet
MD 63	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead pistol bullet, fired
MD 64	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified nail fragment
MD 66	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified ferrous metal object
MD 67	<u>Metal</u>	1 brass or copper wire fragment, bent
MD 68	<u>Glass</u>	1 clear sheet glass sherd
	<u>Metal</u>	4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
MD 69	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead cavalry pistol bullet



- MD 69  
Metal  
1 ferrous metal hollow tube or pipe fragment
- MD 70  
Metal  
1 unidentified nail fragment
- MD 71  
Metal  
2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- MD 72  
Metal  
2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments  
1 unidentified lead bullet, impacted
- MD 73  
Metal  
1 copper coin, unidentifiable
- MD 74  
Metal  
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post 1790)
- MD 75  
Glass  
1 amber square/rectangular bitters (?) bottle sherd, embossed “..OCH..”, contact mold (1830s-1880)  
1 aqua liquor or tonic bottle sherd, applied brandy lip, freeblown (pre 1860)  
Metal  
1 lead Sharps carbine bullet
- MD 76  
Metal  
1 lead ball shot – 1.8 cm diameter
- MD 77  
Metal  
1 unidentified nail fragment
- MD 78  
Metal  
2 unidentified brass sheet fragments
- MD 79  
Metal  
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post 1790)
- MD 80  
Metal  
1 ferrous metal horseshoe from draft horse
- MD 81  
Metal  
1 brass rivet from cap or cartridge belt  
1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
- MD 82  
Metal  
1 brass shoulder clasp from epaulet
- MD 83  
Ceramics  
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
Metal  
1 ferrous metal horseshoe from draft horse  
1 lead shot  
1 unidentified lead bullet  
2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments



MD 84	<u>Metal</u>	1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
MD 85	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified nail fragment
MD 86	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified lead fragment, impacted
MD 87	<u>Metal</u>	1 .58 caliber musket ball, part of buck and ball cartridge, impressions of buck ball in back of musket ball
MD 88	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead three ring Minie rifle bullet
MD 89	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
MD 90	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead cavalry pistol bullet
MD 91	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead Sharps carbine bullet
MD 92	<u>Metal</u>	3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
MD 93	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
MD 94	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead three ring Minie rifle/musket ball
MD 95	<u>Metal</u>	1 lead cavalry pistol bullet 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
MD 96	<u>Glass</u>	1 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1830-1880)
	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified lead fragment, melted
MD 97	<u>Metal</u>	1 unidentified nail fragment
MD 98	<u>Metal</u>	2 unidentified nail fragments 1 Sharps carbine lead bullet
MD 99	<u>Glass</u>	1 clear sheet glass sherd
	<u>Metal</u>	1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post 1830)



**MD 100**

Metal

1 unidentified brass sheet fragment

**MD 101**

Metal

1 copper coin, unidentifiable

**MD 102**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, with knob (?)

**MD 103**

Ceramics

1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, bottle

Metal

1 lead cavalry pistol bullet

**MD 104**

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

**MD 105**

Ceramics

1 brass two piece ball button with ferrous metal base and wire eye attachment – circa 1.3 cm diameter

**TEST UNITS**

**Test Unit 1, North Half**

Glass

5 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, opalized  
17 dark honey amber slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1833-1880)  
1 green cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, worn  
1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, worn  
1 unknown bottle sherd, opalized  
1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized  
1 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized  
1 very pale green cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized  
1 clear tumbler sherd, paneled, pressed (post-1848)  
2 soda/potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)  
1 unidentified clear sherd, curved  
2 unidentified clear sherds, curved, thin, blown

Miscellaneous

4 oyster shell fragments, 12.6 grams  
1 plaster/mortar fragment, 2 grams  
1 brick fragment, .2 grams

**Test Unit 1, North Half 1.35' bgs. horizon**

Ceramics

14 ironstone sherds, undecorated, 1 from flat vessel, 1 from hollow vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)  
1 redware sherd, unglazed, rim  
1 refined redware sherd, black glazed interior and exterior (1800-1840, Magid 1990)  
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed exterior, brown glazed interior

Metal

20 cut nail fragments  
7 unidentified nail fragments  
23 unidentified ferrous metal fragments



Miscellaneous

- 53 bone fragments
- 3 coal fragments

**Test Unit, 1 Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, undecorated
- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed exterior
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 39 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 buff bodied earthenware sherd, green washed or glazed interior and exterior
- 3 redware sherds, undecorated
- 1 redware sherd, green/white slip
- 1 refined red earthenware, black glaze interior and exterior, embossed dot pattern on exterior, hollow vessel (1800-1840, Magid 1990)
- 1 hard paste porcelain insulator fragment
- 1 hard paste porcelain marble fragment

Glass

- 1 green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, worn
- 1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, worn
- 1 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, opalized
- 3 peacock cylindrical bottle sherds, worn/pitted
- 1 amber square/rectangular flask sherd, embossed "...ND..", opalized
- 2 aqua square/rectangular bottle sherds, opalized
- 1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 very pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd
- 3 clear bottle sherds
- 2 clear tumbler sherds, paneled, pressed (post-1848)
- 4 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained

Metal

- 21 cut nail fragments
- 32 unidentified nail fragments
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 ferrous metal staple
- 1 ferrous metal round tack

Miscellaneous

- 15 bone fragments
- 1 coal fragment
- 2 oyster shell fragments, 36.9 grams
- 1 clear plastic fragment

**Test Unit 1, Fill 3 horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 3 ironstone sherds, black transfer printed, one with portion of maker's mark, "lion with shield, china. ...ARDS & SON, ...HALL (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 ironstone sherd, molded decoration (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 ironstone sherd, black printed partial maker's mark, "...ARDS & S..." (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 39 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue annular decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, undecorated, rim
- 4 refined redware sherds, black glazed interior and exterior (1800-1840, Magid 1990)
- 1 hard paste porcelain button fragment



### Glass

- 1 white milk glass 2-hole hole sew through button fragment
- 1 amber blackglass liquor bottle sherd, applied band lip (pre 1890)
- 1 green cylindrical liquor or beer bottle sherd, shadow mold seam, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 4 dark honey amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 peacock cylindrical mineral water (?) bottle sherds, embossed "...ALIN../..FIE..", opalized
- 1 light green bottle sherd, sheared lip (pre 1850)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, worn
- 1 pale aqua bottle sherds, unidentified pattern or embossing, opalized
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 clear manganese rectangular bottle sherd, embossed "WASH DC" on heel, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
- 7 clear tumbler sherds, embossed oval and circle panels, pressed (post 1848)
- 6 clear tumbler sherds, plain, pressed
- 4 soda windowpane sherds (pre 1864)
- 7 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained
- 2 clear sheet glass sherds
- 5 unidentified clear sherds

### Metal

- 38 cut nail fragments
- 54 unidentified nail fragments
- 7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

### Miscellaneous

- 33 bone fragments
- 6 coal fragments
- 3 oyster shell fragments, 12.3 grams
- 1 clam shell fragment, 18 grams

## **Test Unit 1, Builders Trench against western wall of foundation**

### Ceramics

- 2 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

### Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, stained
- 1 green cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, stained
- 1 clear tumbler rim sherd, plain, pressed
- 2 potash windowpane sherds (pre-1864)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd

### Metal

- 5 cut nail fragments
- 2 cut nails
- 17 unidentified nail fragments
- 6 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

### Miscellaneous

- 7 bone fragments

## **Test Unit 1, Fill 4 horizon**

### Ceramics

- 36 ironstone sherds, undecorated, 1 from hollow vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
- 1 ironstone sherd, black printed partial maker's mark, "...ston...JAMES E.." (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)



- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1820-1900+, 1825-1860+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, rim
- 7 refined redware sherds, black glazed interior and exterior (1800-1840, Magid 1990)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed

#### Glass

- 4 orange amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, opalized
- 4 dark honey amber slender cylindrical liquor bottle sherds, contact mold (1833-1860)
- 1 olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 green blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd
- 2 green cylindrical liquor bottle sherds
- 1 green square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 olive amber blackglass square/rectangular bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 citron bottle sherd
- 1 very pale green bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 dark aqua square/rectangular paneled bottle sherd, opalized (post-1850s)
- 1 aqua bottle sherd, worn
- 1 aqua rectangular bottle sherd, opalized
- 1 aqua square/rectangular paneled bottle sherd, opalized (post-1850s)
- 4 light aqua square/rectangular paneled bottle sherds, opalized (post-1850s)
- 2 light aqua oval bottle sherds, opalized
- 1 light aqua cylindrical/oval bottle sherd, opalized
- 3 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherds, opalized
- 2 pale aqua square/rectangular paneled bottle sherds, opalized (post 1850s)
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, opalized
- 2 clear tumbler sherds, paneled, pressed (post-1848)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, curved
- 1 potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 1 soda/potash windowpane sherd (pre-1864)
- 5 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained
- 1 clear sheet glass sherd
- 9 unidentified clear sherds
- 2 unidentified clear sherds, curved, thin, blown

#### Metal

- 30 cut nail fragments
- 40 unidentified nail fragments
- 15 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

#### Miscellaneous

- 70 bone fragments
- 1 coal fragment
- 12 oyster shell fragments, 16.1 grams
- 1 oyster shell, 22.5 grams



**APPENDIX V**  
**PLATES OF SELECTED ARTIFACTS**





### PLATE 1

Miscellaneous Lead Bullets and Lead Fragments: top left, unidentified carved and impacted lead bullet (MD 20); top center, .58 caliber unidentified bullet, fired (MD 59); top right, unidentified lead pistol bullet, fired (MD 60); bottom left, unidentified lead fragment, impacted (MD 86); bottom center, unidentified lead fragment, melted (MD 17); bottom right, unidentified lead fragment, melted (MD 29).





## PLATE 2

Miscellaneous Munitions: top left, lead Sharp's long bullet (MD 61); top left center, lead Sharp's long bullet (MD 91); top right center, lead Sharp's carbine bullet (MD 98); top right, lead Sharp's carbine bullet (MD 62); bottom left, lead ball shot (MD 1); bottom center, lead ball shot, impacted and carved (MD 21); bottom right, .58 caliber musket ball, impacted (MD 87).





**PLATE 3**

Miscellaneous Unidentifiable Copper Coins: left, (MD 55); left center, (MD 40); right center, (MD 101); right, (MD 73).





**PLATE 4**

Miscellaneous Brass Hardware Items: top, brass stirrup fragment (MD 34); bottom left, brass scabbard finial (MD 36); bottom right, brass key (MD 47).





**PLATE 5**

Miscellaneous Brass Uniform Items: left, brass shoulder clasp from epaulet (MD 82); center, brass button back with wire eye attachment (MD 11); right, brass two-piece ball button with ferrous metal base and wire eye attachment (MD 105).





### PLATE 6

Miscellaneous Glass Bottle Fragments: left, aqua medicinal bottle sherd, applied and rolled lip, freeblown (MD 31); center, olive amber blackglass square contact mold schnapps bottle sherd (1853-1880), embossed [Udolpho Wolfe's/Aromatic Schnapps/] "SCH"[iedam] (STP 14, Ao/Fill Horizon); right, olive amber cylindrical liquor bottle fragment with applied brandy lip, three section contact mold (1830-1880) (MD 7).