Summary of the Archaeological Investigations at the Sites of the Kitchen and the Meat House of the Fairfax Seminary Hospital at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia

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Introduction

The Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia campus is located on Quaker Lane, just east of Old Town in Alexandria, Virginia. The property is registered as an archaeological site with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources as 44AX173. The Seminary was established in 1823 and was originally located at St. Paul's Church in Alexandria. In 1827, the campus was moved three miles west to 59 acres of land purchased from Jonah Thompson on Quaker Lane. There were two houses on the property as well as outbuildings and the first Seminary buildings were built between 1827 and 1835. In the 1850s five new buildings were constructed for the expanding Seminary (Westover 1993:12, 30).

In May of 1861, after Virginia seceded from the United States of America, federal troops occupied the city and did so for the entire Civil War. This occupation had a profound effect both on Alexandria and her citizens. The town became a major depot for the Union war effort and the port and railroad moved supplies and troops into and out of Alexandria. By the end of the war hundreds of thousands of soldiers had lived in and around the town. There were over 30 hospitals established, some in requisitioned homes, others in newly constructed buildings (Alexandria Convention & Visitors Association n.d.). One of these hospitals was established at the Seminary and was called the Fairfax Seminary Hospital. In August of 1861, the 1st New Jersey Brigade set up a hospital here (Hurd 1989:14). The facility continued to expand during the war, becoming the hospital for General Franklin's Division in 1862, a finally to a general military hospital before it was closed in August of 1865 (Hurd 1989:17).

Thousands of soldiers were treated here during the war. The school buildings were all used for the hospital facility and additional buildings were built that were recorded on a U. S. Quartermaster Corps map in 1865 (see Figure 1). It shows the row of Seminary buildings, at the center of the map, the west end of a tree-lined drive coming up from Quaker Lane. The buildings

are labeled from north to south: "Mess house for Surgeons" [Maywood built pre-1827], "Meat house 20' x 15' ", "Dispensary 30' x 50' " [Francis Scott Key Hall built 1855], "Mess hall Ward" [Bohlen Hall built 1860], Main Ward [Aspinwall Hall built 1858], "Mess hall and Ward" [Meade Hall built 1859], "Chapel" [Immanuel Chapel built 1840, remodeled 1855] with "Dead House 20' x 30' " directly in line to the west, "Sink" and "Sink" across the drive, "Q's." (Quarters), with "Garden" behind, "Ward & Laundry"[Oakwood built pre-1827], with a "Stable 16' x 16' " and a "Sink 12' x 36' " to the southeast, and farther to the southeast a "Sink 12' x 20' " and a "Sink 10' x 15'." Behind the main group of buildings are scattered structures identified as quarters, stables, wagon shed, shed, ward and quarters, log house, log house, straw and hay loft, guard house, and "Outhouse etc... 24'6" x 12'6"." To the northeast of the main group of buildings there is a labeled "Burial Ground" and on the sloping land toward Quaker Lane is a large building labeled "Kitchen"on the north side of the entrance drive and a complex of eight long narrow buildings aligned with the kitchen in a northeast southwest direction and not aligned with Quaker Lane. In the lower left hand portion of the map is a split elevation showing the downslope and up-slope sections of the hospital ward buildings, labeled "Elevation of Wards"(U.S. Quartermaster Corps 1865; Sanborn Map Company 1921).

Following the end of the Civil War, the students returned to the Seminary and after many repairs and renovations the educational activities continued. Today the Seminary is an historical institution that provides highly regarded graduate theological education to American and international students.

Archaeological Investigations

In 1993, after discussions with Seminary staff, it was decided that Alexandria Archaeologists would conduct archaeological investigations of two areas of the Seminary. The purpose of the study was to determine whether evidence of two of the structures, the meat house and the kitchen of the Fairfax Seminary Hospital existed. It was hoped that artifacts and features, if still extant, could increase the understanding of life at this hospital during the Civil War. Work began on June 12 and continued at intervals until August 28. The work was directed by Steven Shephard and Francine Bromberg, archaeologists on the Alexandria Archaeology staff. The crew consisted of volunteers, college interns, as well as students in the annual summer camp for 12 to 15 year-olds.

Kitchen Area

The kitchen building for the Union hospital was constructed just to the north of the entrance drive to the Seminary from Quaker Lane. It was directly across the drive from the main complex of ward buildings. The 1865 map shows the footprint of the building without giving dimensions, but assuming the map is to scale, the structure would be about 100 x 30 feet in size.

A grid system was laid out using the southeast corner of Aspinwall Hall as the 0/0 datum point. A point was placed directly south, 21 feet from that corner. Then a line was run directly east from this point for 500 feet. A metal detection survey was conducted in a rectangular area about 200

feet in length from N79 E300 to N79 E500 and about 140 feet wide with the south edge being 40 feet south of the N79 grid line. All metal targets were marked with pin flags and the locations mapped. The goal of the metal detection survey was to look for concentrations of metal artifacts, including nails, in an attempt to ascertain the most likely location of the kitchen structure; so the metal targets were not excavated (see Figure 2). Eleven shovel test pits were dug at 25 foot intervals in this area at grid points: N79 E400, N79 E425, N79 E450, N104 E 400, N104 E435, N104 E450, N129 E 400, N129 E 425, N129 E 450, N154 E425, and N154 E450. The stratigraphy in all of these units was very similar consisting of a thin dark organic topsoil layer (10 YR 4/2) .05 to .4 feet thick over compact yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) clayey silt with rounded gravel and cobble inclusions .2 to .3 feet thick, covering brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) clayey subsoil. The tests were generally dug to about 1 foot deep and nine tests were augered deeper, the deepest being 2.4 feet below ground surface. Coring with the one inch-diameter hand-held auger revealed no change in the subsoil. There were very few artifacts found, less than 20, including many fragments of coal, a few fragments of clear glass, one small piece of whiteware and one small sherd of blue shell edge pearlware. Only one unit, STP 5 at N 154 E425, contained a feature. This appeared as a darker soil along the east side of the unit. This test was expanded and a 3 x 3 foot square, designated N154 E425, was excavated to explore the feature. Excavation showed this was a utility trench, running southeast/northwest, about 1.5 feet in width, filled with densely packed coal fragments, clinkers and slag. This material surrounded a pipe line made of unglazed ceramic sections approximately 1 foot in length and 5 inches outside diameter, 3.5 inches inside diameter (see Figure 3). It is possible this layer around the pipe enhanced drainage. The top of the pipe was .85 inches below the unit datum (ground surface) on one end and .82 at the other. Three entire sections of pipe were visible in the unit and the ends of two others were uncovered at the extreme ends. Each pipe tightly abutted the next, forming a solid line of pipe. No significant artifacts were found in this unit, but it seems probable that this pipe related to draining water from the hospital kitchen building.

Meat House Area

The Meat House is shown on the 1865 map as located between the "Mess house for Surgeons," which was the "Maywood" house, and the "Dispensary," which was Francis Scott Key Hall. Its dimensions were given as 20 x 15 feet. No evidence of the structure was evident on the ground surface and the area was level and covered with mowed grass. In July of 1993, a grid was laid out extending from an east/west baseline that was 205 feet north of the 0/0 Datum Point at the southeast corner of Aspinwall Hall. Three parallel lines of trenches, measuring two feet in width and five feet in length were the first units excavated (see Figure 4). These were aligned northeast/southwest to intercept the wall foundation features of the Meat House which was oriented east/west. The Trench 1 line, with six units, had its northwest side along a line running through N213 W110 ending at the southwest corner point, N205 W118. Trench 2 had two units and was two feet to the southeast of the last two units at the northeast end of Trench 1. Trench 3 was composed of one unit to the northwest, seven feet from, and aligned with the third unit from the northeast end of Trench 1. Trench 4 was one unit abutting to the southeast the northeast unit of Trench 2. Trench 5 was one 2 x 6 foot unit, running northwest/southeast abutting the northeast

ends of Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 6 was composed of two units, the one to the northeast measuring 2 x 3 feet, the one to the southwest was 2 x 6 feet. This trench was located between, and touching the sides of, Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 7 was made up of five and one-half units. Unit TR 7-1 (half of a 3 x 3 foot unit) extended west from Unit TR 1-1. Units TR 7-2 and TR 7-3, both measuring 3 x 3 feet, were abutting and to the west. In line with TR 7-3 and 9 feet to the west was TR 7-7, with TR 7-8 and TR 7-9 connected and extending to the west. This trench was parallel to the N205 line and was laid out to follow the Meat House foundation feature found in TR 1-1, TR 6-2, TR 2-1, TR 4 and TR 5.

Typical stratigraphy in the Meat House area from the surface down was: Grass; L.1: Dark yellowish brown soil (10 YR 3/4) 0 - .4 feet; L.2: Yellowish brown sandy soil (10 YR 5/6) .4 - .9 feet; L.3: Compact yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) soil with pebbles .9 - 1.4 feet; L.4: Dense light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) soil with concentrations of pebbles 1.4 - 2.2 feet; L. 5: Dense yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) clayey soil with concentrations of pebbles 2.2 to limit of auger test at 2.8 feet.

Three features were found in this area. Two were not significant while the third was the builders trench of the footing for the Meat House. Feature 2 was located in Unit 2-1, Level 2, and was an oval yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) soil stain about 1 x .7 feet in size and less than .2 feet deep. It contained no artifacts. Feature 4 was in Unit 7-1 and was a cluster of cobbles with no discernable soil outline in an area measuring about 1 x 1.5 feet and .15 feet deep. It contained no artifacts. Feature 3 was very significant in being a large soil stain about 2 feet wide and varying between about .30 and a foot deep. It was oriented east/west and about 32 feet of it were uncovered. A curve of the south edge of the feature to the north in TR 7-8 with no evidence of the feature in TR 7-9 and a slight indication of an inside corner of the feature in TR 4 may indicate the corners of the southwest and southeast corners of the structure respectively. So this feature would seem to be the footing for the north wall of the Meat House. The length of 32 feet is much longer than the 20 feet recorded on the Civil War map.

The excavations in the Meat House area resulted in the recovery of 1900 artifacts. The assemblage was a pretty typical range of household and architectural of the nineteenth-century, although there was plastic and Styrofoam pieces in the upper layers. Ceramics accounted for only 15 % of the assemblage, while glass was 25%, but more tellingly structural was 28 % and animal bone 23%. The artifact assemblage for Feature 3, the builder's trench for the north wall of the Meat house, was made up of 298 objects. The 29 fragments of ceramics accounted for only 10% of the assemblage, while the 42 pieces of glass were 14%, the 46 structural artifacts being 16% and the 163 pieces of bones made up a significant 54% of the assemblage. There was also a scatter of fragments of brick, coal, a little mortar and a couple of pieces of slate. The bones were pretty evenly divided between large mammal and other mammal bones. The majority of the ceramics were whiteware (13, one being blue transfer print) with 4 pieces of pearlware (one being green shell-edge), there were 2 pieces of plain ironstone, a piece of yelloware and one of yelloware, 6 pieces of utilitarian earthenware, one piece of porcelain and one of refined earthenware. The majority of the glass was clear or olive green, with 3 clear soda, 9 aqua and

tinted, one milk glass, 2 amber, and one piece of bright green glass. The majority of the structural materials was made up of nails: 27 square cut, 1 wire and 3 unidentifiable. Interesting miscellaneous items were: one piece of rolled lead, one flat brass gaming piece marked " * Spiel Marke *** Compositions," and one brass disk on a small chain that is probably a watch fob and chain. The spiel marke brass gaming piece was probably made between 1845 and 1860. These pieces usually imitated the design of gold coins of the period with an eagle or Liberty head design and were very numerous (Leonard 1986:6).

The artifact assemblage for the builder's trench feature is in keeping with a Civil War period assemblage, but it did not contain military items such as dropped bullets or buttons that would be expected. The only artifact that could be clearly associated with the hospital was a clear glass syringe handle found in a soil layer above the builder's trench feature.

Conclusion

This brief archaeological investigation succeeded in uncovering tangible buried evidence of the Fairfax Seminary Hospital. The ceramic pipe drainage structure found at the kitchen site is the remains of the kitchen built by Union troops for the patients housed in the complex of barracks located to the south. It gives some indication of a degree of concern for a controlled means of removing water and possibly waste from the kitchen and perhaps implies a concern for sanitary measures at the hospital. Although the north wall builder's trench was clearly delineated and excavated at the Meat House site, the type of foundation used was not evident. The assemblage was relatively sparse in this area, although the scatter of household- like materials is in keeping with a general nineteenth-century occupation. Analysis of the faunal assemblage could provide some insight into the types and perhaps cuts of meats stored at the Meat House.

Further excavations in both of these areas would have the potential for recovery of data which could provide a better understanding of a large Union hospital complex during the Civil War. Any development or ground disturbance in these areas could have an adverse impact on the cultural resources at these sites and archaeological investigations would be necessary before any such disturbance is undertaken.

References

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Figures

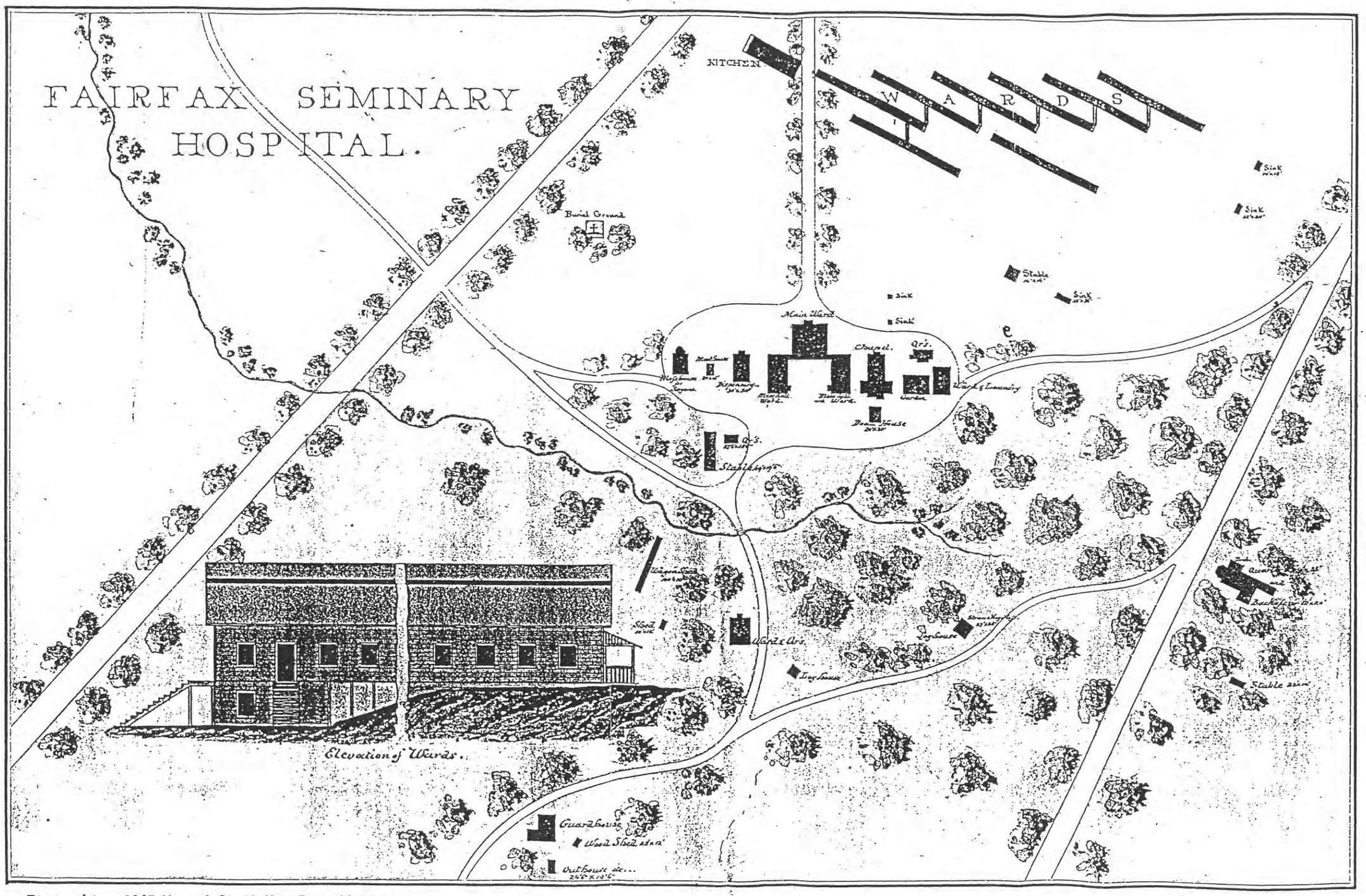
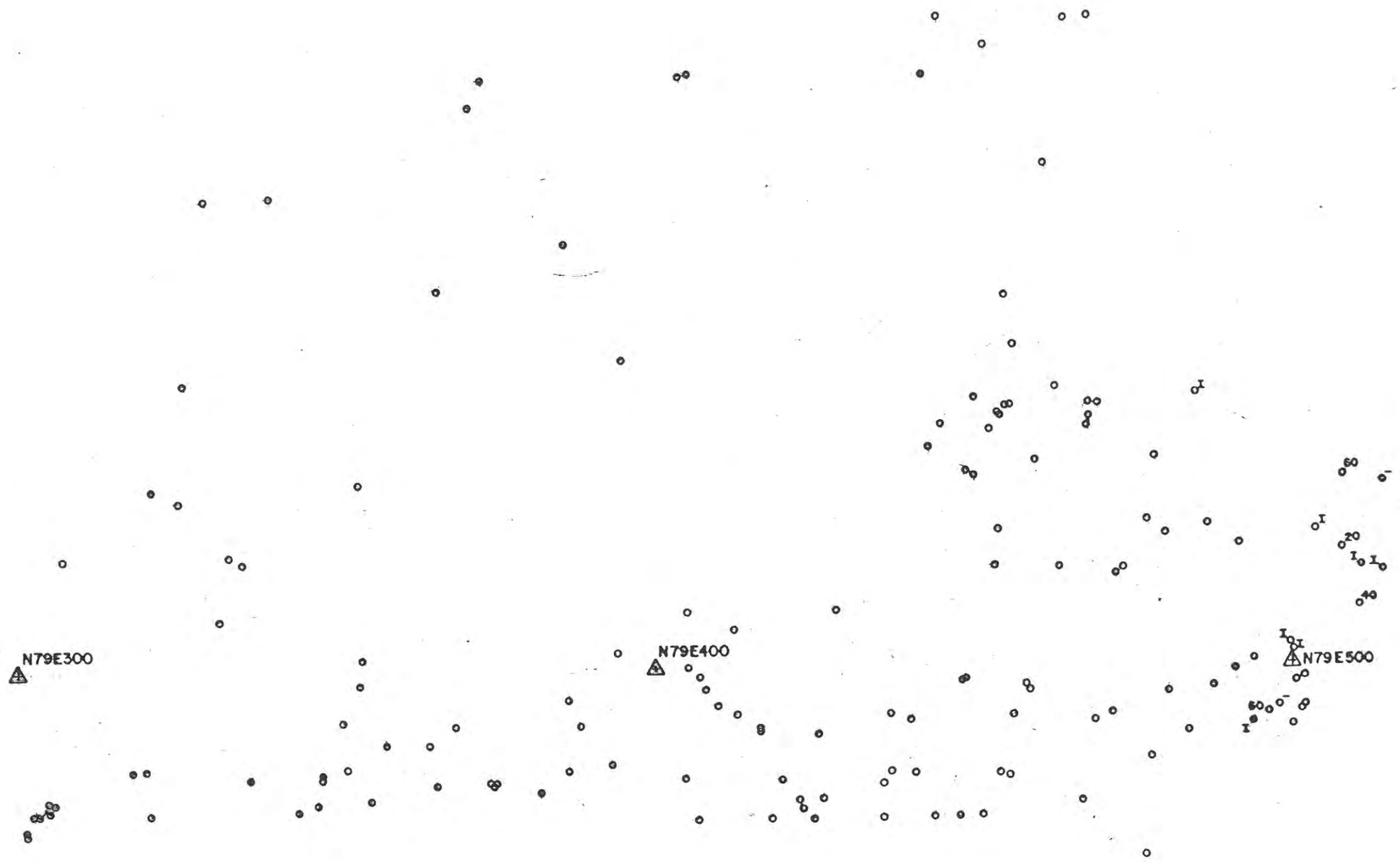
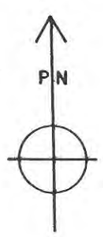
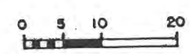


Figure 1. 1865 Map of Civil War Installations on Seminary Property







SCALE IN FEET

o SIGNAL LOCATION
60 SIGNAL READING
I SIGNAL FOR IRON

Figure 2

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

METAL DETECTOR SURVEY
1993

SITE: 44AX 173 HOSPITAL KITCHEN

CN: 14

SQUARE: N 154 / E 425

FEATURE: 1

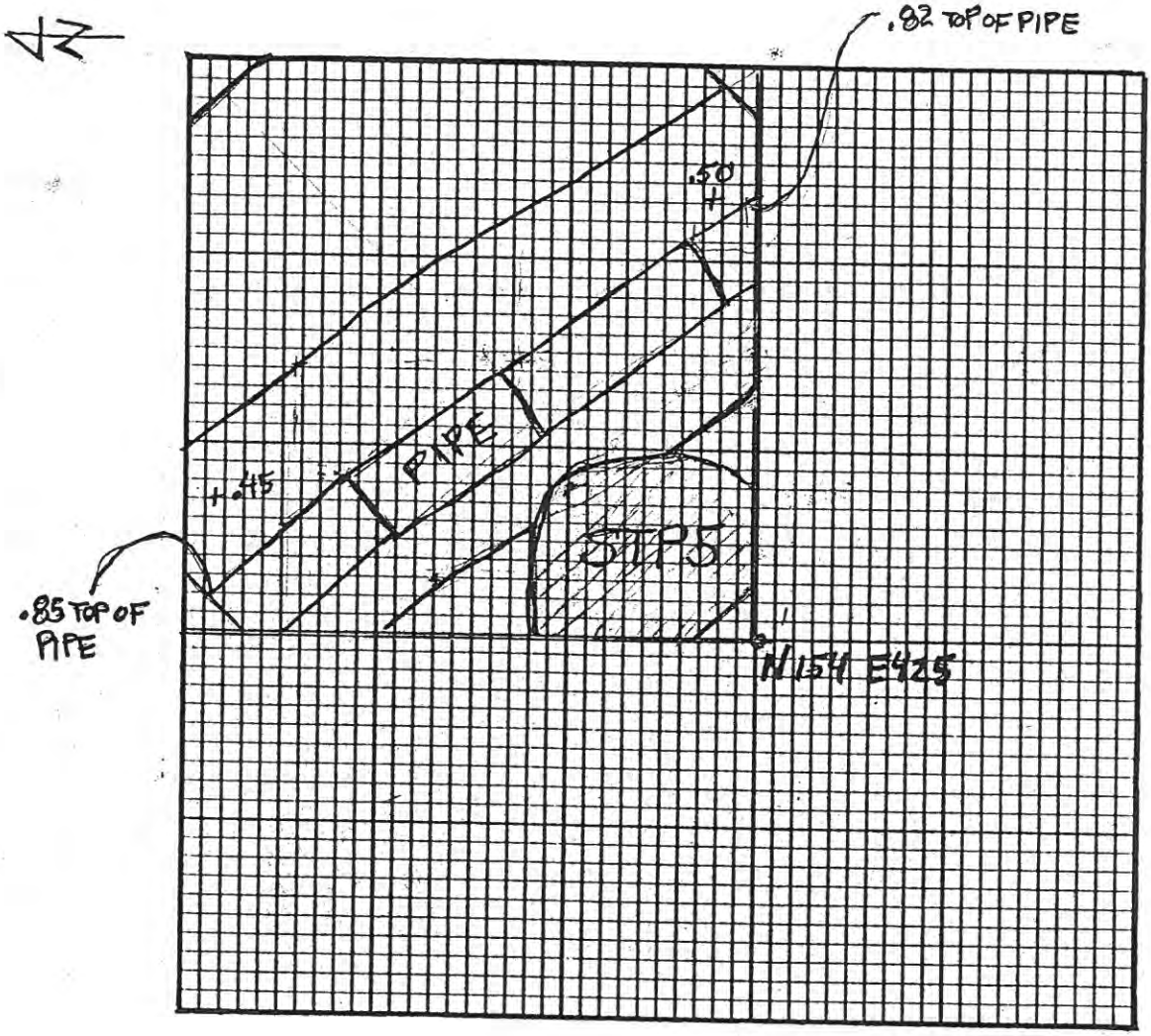


Figure 3

Ceramic Drain Pipe, Feature 1, Kitchen Area

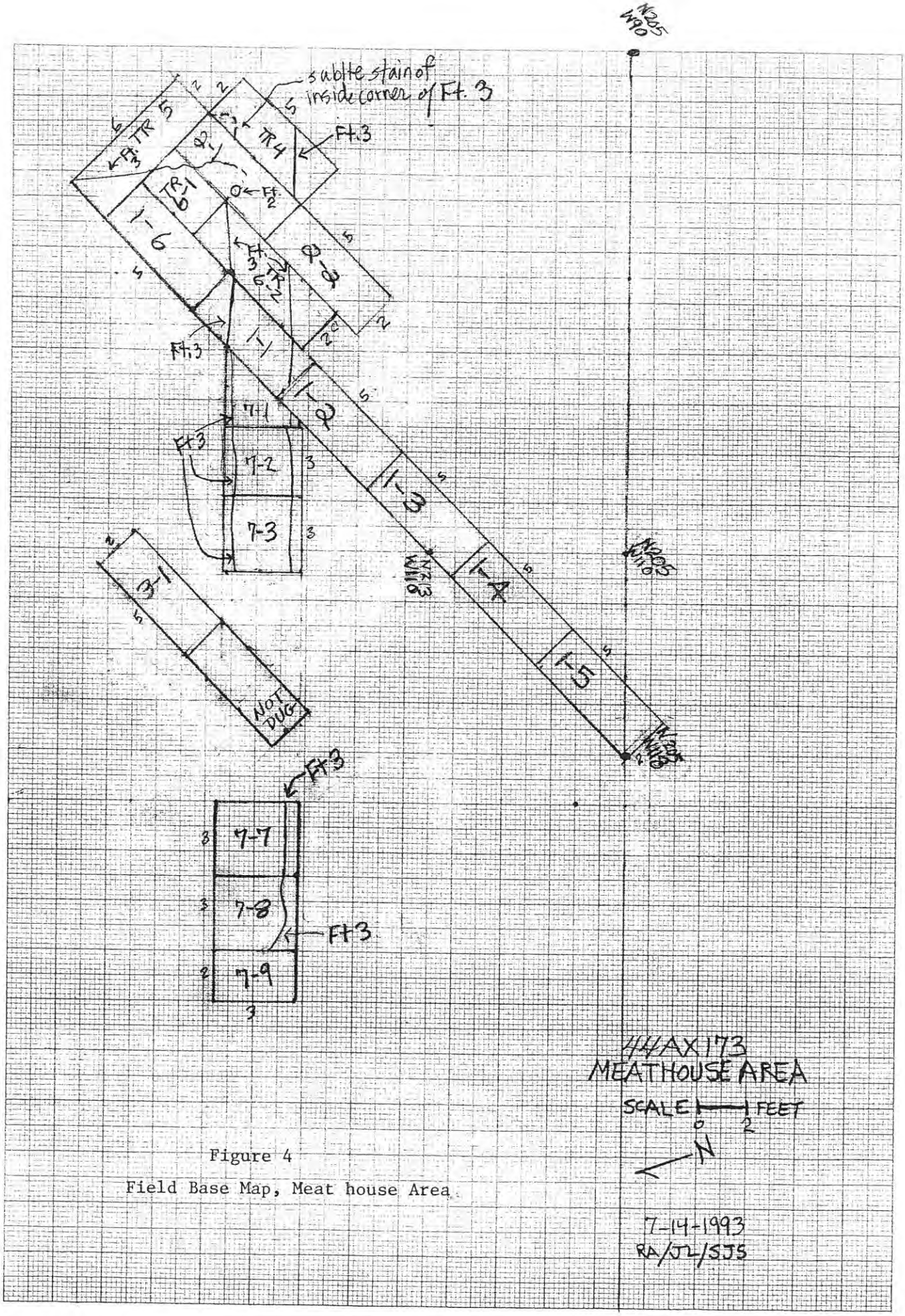


Figure 4

Field Base Map, Meat house Area

461510

K+E 10 X 10 TO THE CENTIMETER 18 X 25 CM. KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

Artifact Totals Sorting Sheets
Virginia Theological Seminary, 44AX173
Kitchen Area, Meat House Area,
Feature 3 - Meat House Area

ALEX ..RIA ARCHAEOLOGY SORTING SHEET (page 1)

SITE#: 44AX 173 SITE NAME: VA Theol. Sem. CW Kitchen

CN: ____ SQ: N/ E L: ____ FT: ____

Artifact Totals 11 STPs

RECORDER SJS SUPERVISOR ____

12-2-2004

DATE RANGE ____

TPQ (DATE OF DEPOSITION) ____

CONTEXT ____

CERAMICS TOTAL: ____ DATE RANGE: ____ TPQ: ____

#	WARE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	HARD PASTE PORC.		
	BONE CHINA		
	REF EARTHENWARE		
	REF STONEWARE		

#	WARE	HP	TP	SE	AN	PL
1	CREAMWARE					1
5	PEARLWARE					2+2+1
2	WHITEWARE					1+1
	IRONSTONE					

#	WARE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
43	UNGL. EARTHENWARE		43 drain pipe frags
	GL. EARTHENWARE		
2	STONEWARE	1 brn. salt glaze, 1 20th cen.	
	YELLOWWARE		
	ROCKINGHAM		

STRUCTURAL

- 3 WINDOW GLASS 2+1
- 4 SQUARE NAILS 2+2
- ____ WIRE NAILS
- 4 UNIDENT. NAILS 2+2+
- ____ OTHER 1 Metal hook

SAMPLES

- ____ MORTAR
- X COAL
- ____ SOIL
- ____ PLASTER
- ____ CLINKER
- X BRICK
- X SLAG
- ____ SLATE

BONE, SHELL, SEEDS

- ____ BONE
- ____ L. MAMMAL
- ____ S. MAMMAL
- ____ BIRD
- ____ FISH
- ____ SHELL
- ____ OYSTER
- ____ CLAM
- ____ OTHER SHELL
- ____ CORAL
- ____ SEEDS
- ____ NUTS

(GLASS AND MISC. ON REVERSE)

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY SORTING SHEET (page 2)

Ax173 Sem. Kitchen

GLASS TOTAL: ___ DATE RANGE: ___ TPQ: ___

#	COLOR	DESCRIPTION
	CLEAR LEAD	
	CLEAR SODA	
1	OTHER CLEAR	1
1	TINTED	1
	MANG. TINTED	
	AQUA	
	COBALT BLUE	
	MILK GLASS	
26	OLIVE GREEN	9+4+6+6+1
	OLIVE AMBER	
2	AMBER	2
	BRIGHT GREEN	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	MATERIAL		DESCRIPTION
	ORGANIC:	LEATHER	
		CLOTH	
		WOOD	
	METAL:	IRON	
		COPPER ALLOY	
		TIN	
		PEWTER	
		SILVER	
		LEAD	
		OTHER METAL	
	OTHER:		
1	glass button		
1	plastic		

NOTES

ALEX ..RIA ARCHAEOLOGY SORTING SHEET (page 1)

SITE#: 44AX 173 SITE NAME: VA Theol. Sem. Meathouse

CN: ____ SQ: N/ E L: ____ FT: ____

Artifact Totals

RECORDER SJS 12-2-2004 SUPERVISOR ____

DATE RANGE ____

TPQ (DATE OF DEPOSITION) ____

CONTEXT ____

Total 1900

CERAMICS TOTAL: 291 15% DATE RANGE: ____ TPQ: ____

#	WARE	TYPE	HP	TP	SE	AN	PL	DESCRIPTION
22	HARD PASTE PORC.							1 plain +2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 5 + 3 +3+2 | 4+23+15+19 34+2
	BONE CHINA							
2	REF EARTHENWARE							1 Rockingham 1 black gl.
1	REF STONEWARE							
5	CREAMWARE						5	
29	PEARLWARE			18	1		10	2 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2
63	WHITEWARE			2 5 (red & white) 2 blue		1	53	5 + 2 + 3 + 10 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 9 + 2 (early CN87) + 5
130	IRONSTONE						143	4 + 3 + 1 (staf. mark) + 6 + 8 + 7 + 5 + 8 + 23 4 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 32 (CN82) + 7 + 4 + 2 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 1
13	UNGL. EARTHENWARE							
2	~~SLG~~ EARTHENWARE	DRAIN PIPE						2
6	SGL. eware	1 gl eware drain pipe						
11	STONEWARE							1 brglazed, 1 brglazed grdy, 8 gray salt gl. + 2 1 gingerbeer
7	YELLOWWARE							4 plain + 2 + 1 (annular)
	ROCKINGHAM							

STRUCTURAL	525 28%	6 + 4 + 2 + 6 + 8 + 3 + 5 + 11
130	WINDOW GLASS	18 6 2 5 7 3 7 8 5 7 + 13 + 5 +
267	SQUARE NAILS	2 + 2 + 2 + 7 + 2 + 2 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 6 + 4 +
21	WIRE NAILS	6 + 2 + 1 + 9 + 4 + 8 + 6 + 3 + 13 + 7 + 5
101	UNIDENT. NAILS	1 + 2 + 1 + 19 + 18 + 8 + 5 + 16 + 8 + 2 + 14
6	OTHER	1 Metal hook
		1 metal tack head
		1 metal hinge
		3 iron spikes

SAMPLES

X MORTAR	X COAL	___ SOIL
X PLASTER	X CLINKER	X STONE FRAGS
X BRICK	X SLAG	X SHALE
___ SLATE	X CONCRETE	

Total Bone = 429 23%

BONE, SHELL, SEEDS

251 BONE	178 L. MAMMAL	___ S. MAMMAL	3 + 19 + 3 + 51 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 16 + 8 + 44 + 20 + 5
11 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 14 + 3	BIRD	___ FISH	19 + 5 + 1 + 19 + 24 + 8 + 14 + 8 + 43 + 22 + 5
33 SHELL	19 OYSTER	___ CLAM	13 + 3 + 1 + 2
12 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 11 + 2	___ OTHER SHELL	___ CORAL	
1 SEEDS	___ NUTS		

(GLASS AND MISC. ON REVERSE)

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY SORTING SHEET (page 2)

AX 173 MEATHOUSE

GLASS TOTAL: 482 25% DATE RANGE: _____ TPQ: _____

#	COLOR	DESCRIPTION
6	CLEAR LEAD	2+2+2
69	CLEAR SODA	12+5+17+13+5+5+4+9+13
125	OTHER CLEAR	5+1+2+6+2+3+10+4+8+3+2+3+3+4+13+16+5+13+4+18
88	TINTED	2+1 blue +9 green +74+2
9	MANG. TINTED	2+6+1
52	AQUA	3+2+1+8+3+6+3+3+2+2+3 (bottle)+7+3+3+2
2	COBALT BLUE	2
10	MILK GLASS	2+8
44	OLIVE GREEN	3 bottle+3+2+8+2+3+3+2+2+3+5+5+2
5	OLIVE AMBER	2+2+1
23	AMBER	3 bottle+2+2 2+2+2+2+4+2+2
49	BRIGHT GREEN	11+2+2+8+26

MISCELLANEOUS total 173

#	MATERIAL		DESCRIPTION
4	ORGANIC:	LEATHER	1+1 with 2 shoelace grommets
		CLOTH	2
		WOOD	
			1 brass plate
			1 gilt brass button
			1 piece of horseshoe (?)
17	METAL:	IRON	1 pipe seg, 1 disk 1 hinge or bracket
			1 washer 1 fastener
		COPPER ALLOY	brass shell casings 4 1 watch fob on chain
			1 game piece marked:
		TIN	Spiel Marke ***
		PEWTER	Compositions
		SILVER	
		LEAD	rolled piece 1
		OTHER METAL	1 tie tack?
			1 alum. tag "Virginia Theological Seminary"
			+19+3+14+3+9 Band aid 1 #1556
152	OTHER	(97) Plastic 9+5+	5+2+7+8+14 Paper 1+1+2
		(22) Styrofoam	8+2+2+8+2 Top of fuse 1 paper clip
		1 asphalt shingle	1944 penny 1 clothes hanger 2
			Plastic comb tooth 2 alum. foil 4
			glass marble 4 red clay marble 1 clay marble
			Kaolin pipestem frags 5 2
			Glass syringe handle 1 white glass bead
			Tin toilet water bottle top reading:
			1888-1992 Richard Hudnut, New York
			2 metal rivets Metal hinge 1 1 white button (4 hole)
			Backs of brass buttons 2 Glass button 1
			Utensil handle brass 1 Fork shaft 1
			possible iron handle 1
			hooked eye 1

NOTES

ALEX ..RIA ARCHAEOLOGY SORTING SHEET (page 1)

Feature 3

SITE#: 44AX173 SITE NAME: VA Th Sem-Meat house

CN: 2 SQ: N/ E L: FT: 3

57, 59, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 84, 87+93

RECORDER S. Shepland SUPERVISOR

12-18-2004

DATE RANGE

TPQ (DATE OF DEPOSITION) Total 298

CONTEXT Foundation builders trench for walls of Fairfax Seminary Hospital (CW) Meat house

CERAMICS TOTAL: 29 10% DATE RANGE: TPQ:

#	WARE	TYPE	HP	TP	SE	AN	PL	DESCRIPTION
1	HARD PASTE PORC.							1 Ch. exp. with blue HP
	BONE CHINA							
1	REF EARTHENWARE							1
	REF STONEWARE							
	CREAMWARE							
4	PEARLWARE				1(G)		3	III
13	WHITEWARE			1(B)			12	3+4+2+1+2(early)
2	IRONSTONE							2
5	UNGL. EARTHENWARE							1+4
1	GL. EARTHENWARE							1
	STONEWARE							
2	YELLOWWARE							1 (annular) + 1
	ROCKINGHAM							

STRUCTURAL 49 16%

18 WINDOW GLASS 3+6+4+3+2

27 SQUARE NAILS 4+5+9+3+4+2

1 WIRE NAILS 1 Nails 30

11 UNIDENT. NAILS 3+8

1 OTHER

1 iron hardware

SAMPLES

✓ MORTAR III ✓ COAL III/III/III SOIL

PLASTER ✓ CLINKER II

✓ BRICK IIIIIII SLAG

✓ SLATE II

3 concrete

BONE, SHELL, SEEDS 33+9+24+34

84 BONE 79 L. MAMMAL S. MAMMAL

34+9+2+33+6 BIRD FISH

4 SHELL OYSTER II CLAM

3+1 OTHER SHELL CORAL 54%

SEEDS NUTS BONE Total 163

(GLASS AND MISC. ON REVERSE)

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY SORTING SHEET (page 2)

Feature 3

GLASS TOTAL: 42 14% DATE RANGE: _____ TPQ: _____

#	COLOR	DESCRIPTION
	CLEAR LEAD	
3	CLEAR SODA	3
15	OTHER CLEAR	3+2+3+3+4
1	TINTED	1 (bright blue)
1	MANG. TINTED	1
7	AQUA	3+1+1+1+1
	COBALT BLUE	
1	MILK GLASS	1
11	OLIVE GREEN	1+2+3+3+2
	OLIVE AMBER	
2	AMBER	2
1	BRIGHT GREEN	1

MISCELLANEOUS 11 4%

#	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION
	ORGANIC: LEATHER	
	CLOTH	
	WOOD	
2	METAL: IRON	1 (disk) 1 (hinge or bracket)
2	COPPER ALLOY	2 (UNID)
	TIN	
	PEWTER	
	SILVER	
1	LEAD	1 rolled up
	OTHER METAL	
6	OTHER:	
	1 ewaire drain pipe	
	1 metal gaming piece (brass) Marked: *Spie Marke***	
	2 hooks & eye	
	1 brass disk on chain (watch fob + chain)	
	1 frag. asphalt shingle	

NOTES