The Partial Archaeological Salvage of a Nineteenth Century Brick-Lined Shaft Feature and Box Privy at 317 Prince Street in Alexandria, Virginia

Site 44AX0254

By
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Foreword

The City of Alexandria is built upon its past. The ground beneath modern Alexandria is a record of this past and contains an array of archaeological sites, features, and artifacts. Recognizing the importance and uniqueness of these historic resources, the City of Alexandria established a formal archaeology program in 1977.

Alexandria Archaeology, a division of the Office of Historic Alexandria, City of Alexandria, Virginia, is dedicated to preserving and studying the City's rich archaeological heritage. We seek to foster within residents and visitors a connection between the past and present by sharing our interpretations of Alexandria's history. We do this in many ways – in our Alexandria Archaeology Museum on the third floor of the Torpedo Factory Arts Center, through lessons based on archaeological sites and collections, at events throughout the City, and through partnerships with the community. The Alexandria Archaeology Publications Series is another way we make history accessible and is composed of papers on aspects of research conducted under the auspices of Alexandria Archaeology. The authors include historians, archaeologists, students, and Alexandria Archaeology volunteers. Editing of the papers has been kept to a minimum. Publications vary in tone and level of technicality depending on the intended audience.

Each publication began with a question about the past. Each conclusion gets us closer to understanding Alexandria's past. We are pleased to share the papers within this series – including professional conference papers, background documentary studies, student course papers, and volunteer research papers – to professionals and public alike.

This report is about an archaeological site, not in a backyard, farmer's field, or parking lot, but within and under a more recent building footprint. The 317 Prince Street site, despite the rescue nature of the archaeological excavation, furthers our understanding of urban archaeological site formation processes. The report also shows what can still be gleaned from archaeological efforts that interweave rigorous documentary research and analytical archaeological methods.

Eleanor Breen, PhD, RPA
City Archaeologist
2026

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I. Introduction

In March 2022, the City of Alexandria initiated a project to replace the composite concrete slab floor of Fire Station 201 located at 317 Prince St. in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). To improve the load capacity of the floor, contractors pulled up the existing slab across a two-bay truck parking area, excavated seven grade beam trenches across the width of the parking area, laid grade beams to provide reinforcement to the floor, backfilled the trenches, and then poured a new concrete floor (Figure 2). During excavation of the grade beam trenches, and because the project was conducted under Archaeological Protection Code (Section 11-411 of the Zoning Ordinance), the contractor followed protocol and contacted Alexandria Archaeology upon uncovering bone fragments.[1] From that point forward, archaeology staff began to make regular site visits. A few days later archaeologists identified the outline of a brick shaft feature in Trench 2 (see Figure 2).

Archaeologists mobilized, and within a matter of days, they cleaned up the feature and then excavated approximately 2.5 ft. of fill within it. While working on the shaft feature, archaeologists identified a second feature nearby, a wood-lined privy that had been bisected by the grade beam trench. Archaeologists cleaned, mapped, and partially excavated a portion of the south wall of the box privy. Both features seemingly dated to the nineteenth century. Archaeologists also recorded the stratigraphy of a section of Trench 3, identifying likely buried cultural layers and a large posthole in the sidewall profile. Finally, archaeologists took note of a large cement basin tucked into the back corner of the fire station.

This report details the recordation and partial excavation of the brick-lined shaft and wood-lined box privy, as well as documents the stratigraphy of one of the grade beam trenches. The property subsequently received a formal archaeological site inventory number (44AX0254) from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Most of the brick-lined shaft feature remains preserved in place below the depth of the grade beam trench. Portions of the box privy also remain in place below and on each side of the grade beam trench. All the archaeological work took place within the existing fire station building (Plate 1).

The formal address of the property under study has changed over the years. The property known today as 317 Prince St. is comprised of three lots. John Churchman consolidated the three lots in 1817. After his death in 1865, the property was divided between two of Churchman's daughters, Amanda Rudd and Malvina Maxwell. The City of Alexandria did not assign street addresses until after the Civil War. For a period from the early 1870s to 1887, the three lots were allotted the addresses (from east to west) 83, 85, and 87 Prince St. In the mid-1880s, for only a year or two, the addresses for the lots

[1] The bones turned out to be cattle bones with butchery marks on them.

were 709, 710, 711 Prince St. Beginning in 1888 the properties carried their modern addresses (from east to west) 313, 315, 317 Prince St. (Table 1).

Table 1. Evolution of Street Addresses for the property at 317 Prince St.

Time Period	Address
1799 - ca. 1870	On Prince St. between Fairfax and Royal St.
1870s - 1887	83, 85, 87 Prince St.
ca. 1885	709, 710, 711 Prince St.
1888 - 1921	313, 315, 317 Prince St.
1922 - 1960	315-317 Prince St.
Modern era	317 Prince St.

A. Artifact Processing Procedures for Site 44AX0254

The collection from 317 Prince Street (44AX254) was processed following Alexandria Archaeology's standard lab procedures. Artifacts were washed, labeled, and cataloged using the Alexandria Archaeology Laboratory Reference Guide and additional information from the Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland website. Dates of manufacture for ceramics, glass vessels, and other artifact types were gleaned from the aforementioned resources, as well as manuals generated by the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS). All artifacts that arrived in lab were retained for curation.



Figure 1. Location of 317 Prince St. (2023 aerial photograph).

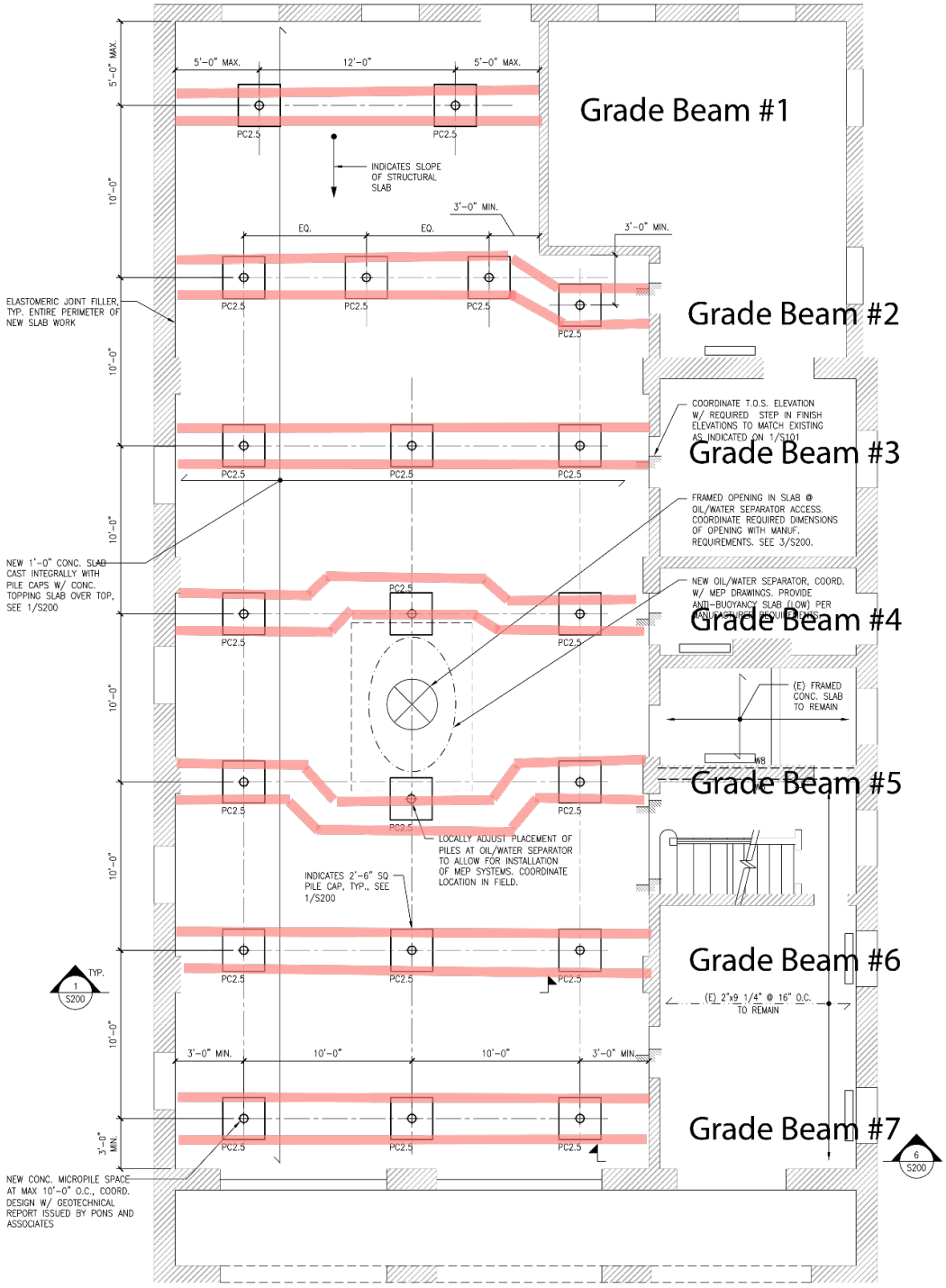


Figure 2. Locations of grade beams at 317 Prince St. (Alexandria Building Permit BLDC2019-02461).



Plate 1. Initial discovery of features inside the fire station (facing southeast).

II. Research Questions

The focus of this archaeological project was to salvage and record information from the exposed features. This approach has meant that robust research questions are not applicable to the data collected from the site. However, we have focused our attention on chronology. When was the brick-lined shaft and the box privy put in place, and when were they backfilled? To address these questions, we have analyzed the artifact assemblage salvaged from each feature. This archaeological evidence has provided a general understanding of the lifespan of each feature.

We then turned to the documentary evidence for the property, the land tax records, censuses, historic maps, and other primary sources, to better understand how activity at the site evolved over time. Activity first began occurring on the property ca. 1799 when Henry Nicholson built a one-story frame dwelling. John Churchman later purchased the property in 1817, expanded the built footprint, and operated a bread bakery there for more than 35 years. After the Civil War the property passed through the hands of several owners, and was divided into three separate lots, each with a small tenement. Eventually, the City of Alexandria acquired the three lots and built a new fire station (the Relief Truck and Engine Company No. 1) which was up and running by 1920, and which has served that purpose up to the present day.

By interweaving the archaeological data with the historic background study, we have been able to make some educated guesses as to when the brick shaft and box privy were built and when they went into disuse. These features now await further study and excavation in the distant future when the fire station has been removed from the site.

III. Background History

The property under investigation here began as part of Lot 60 when the town of Alexandria was established in 1749 on a 60-acre plot of land overlooking the Potomac River. Lot 60 was a half-acre parcel located at the northeast corner of Prince and S. Royal Street. The parcel passed through the hands of several owners until eventually on January 1, 1798, Henry Nicholson leased the property from the heirs of David Arell and soon built a wood frame dwelling on the 23'3" by 61'7" lot. Later that year the property was taxed for a house and lot assessed at $350 (Munson 1991:80). A year later in March 1799 Nicholson passed the 12-year lease on the property to Mordecai Miller for a price of $800, noting that he indeed had fulfilled his part of the bargain and erected a dwelling house on the lot (Munson 1991:152-153).

A. Mordecai Miller (ownership 1799-1817

Mordecai Miller did not acquire the property for himself but chose to rent it out. In that first year he rented the small one-story dwelling to Anne Gray, a local milliner (ALB 1799:22; Virginia Genealogist 1960). In 1805 Miller's modest structure was depicted on a Mutual Assurance policy for an adjacent property (Figure 3). As shown on the map, a 14 ft. wide alley divided Miller's lot from Mary Resler's property. Resler decided to insure her five structures against fire, they were valued at $2,300. Miller's small frame structure, on the other hand, was not worth the trouble to insure.

By 1810 Miller had built a second house on the lot immediately to the west of the first one. As a result, the property increased in value to $900 (ALB 1810:3). That same year he rented the property to Priscilla Thrift, a spinstress and shopkeeper, and to Robert Smith, a free Black man who worked as a waiter and his wife (Veloz 1978, "Priscilla Thrift," "Robert Smith"). Miller reupped the lease in 1812 (Wardell 1989:391) and continued to rent the property out annually to renters, usually widowed women and free Black men and women. Miller was a devoted Quaker and helped finance the manumission of more than a dozen enslaved people, and he also assisted free Black residents by renting properties to them, the Prince St. property fitting that bill (Alexandria Archaeology 2009).

In 1817 Miller decided to sell the two tenements and the surrounding lot to John Churchman (Wardell 1989:391). At that same time Churchman purchased a vacant lot immediately to the west of the Miller property from Ephraim and Sarah Evans (Wardell 1989:384). This effectively placed the parcels that would eventually become 313, 315, and 317 Prince St., and later would become the footprint of Fire Station 201 under Churchman's control, a property some 46.5 ft. by 86.5 ft. in size (although the depth of the lots would become controversial in the latter nineteenth century).

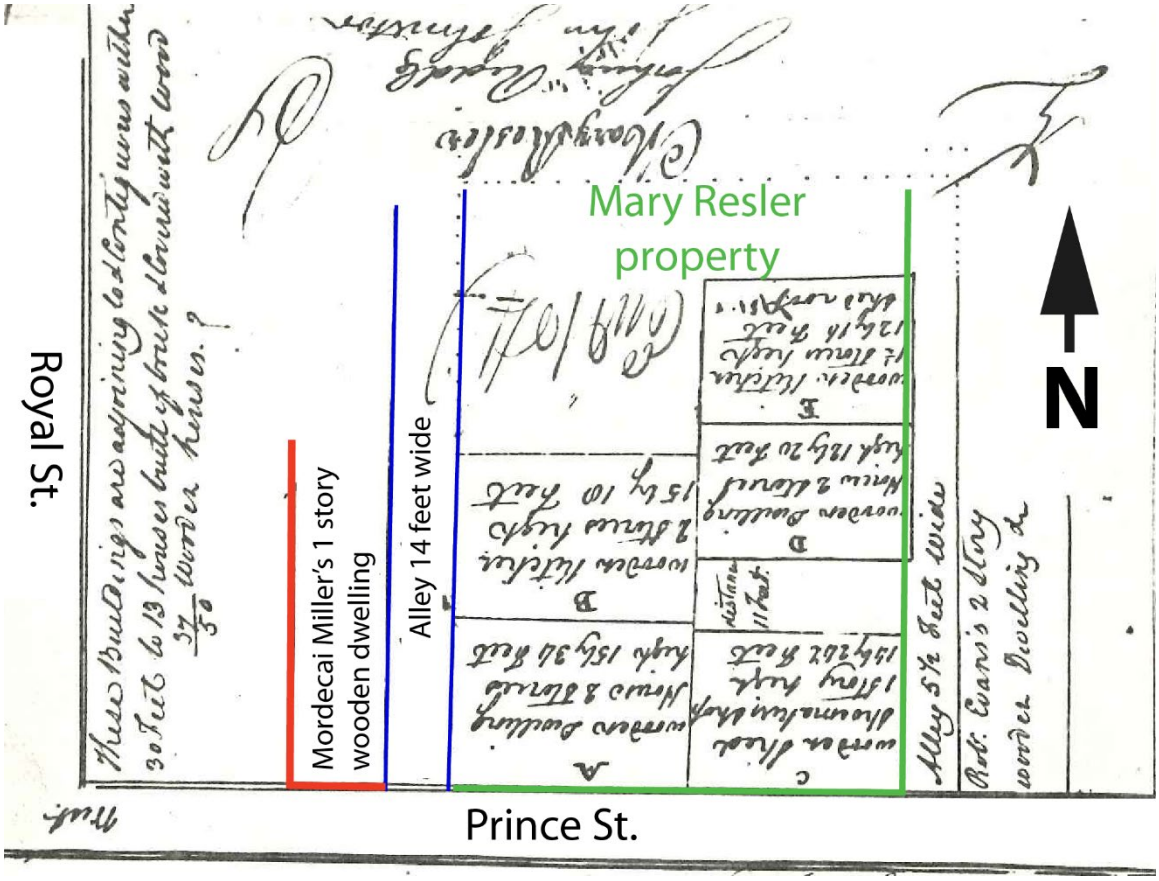


Figure 3. Mary Resler, Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, Policy No. 396, (Resler 1805). Map not to scale. Mordecai Miller's property is to the west of the alley, and Resler's to the east.

B. Frederick Churchman

John Churchman was born in Maryland in 1790, the son of Johann Friderich (Kirchner) Churchman (1767-1821), an emigrant from Germany, and Mary Tucker (1771-1829), a native Marylander (Ancestry.com, "Frederick Churchman"; 1790 Federal Census, "John Kershner").[2] Records indicate that when John was nine years old, the family settled in Alexandria, Virginia. Frederick leased a lot on Prince St., just to the west of S. Patrick St. in 1799 (Munson 1991:142, 204-205). The house was a modest one-story dwelling where the Churchmans raised seven children, two boys and five girls, most of whom lived into at least young adulthood.

[2] Once living in the United States, Johann Friderich Kirchner Anglicized his name to Frederick Churchman. However, sometimes on census records and deeds, he reverted to his German name Frederick Kirchner. The name Kirchner in the German language means a churchwarden or church caretaker; thus, the name Churchman is literally an English translation of Kirchner. For the sake of simplicity, we will refer to him throughout the document as Frederick Churchman.

Frederick Churchman may have worked as a tailor when he first arrived in Alexandria (*Virginia Genealogist* 1960:164). He quickly pivoted to carpentry and appears to have made his living as a builder for several years. In 1799 a man named Philip Freneau sued Churchman for £10, claiming that he had performed carpentry work and furnished supplies for which Churchman refused to pay him. The jury found in favor of Churchman, and the case was dismissed (Alexandria Hustings Court 1799).

In October 1802, a more serious offence took place. On the evening of October 9, four men broke into Frederick and Mary Churchman's home and assaulted the couple. The attackers were building tradesmen: John Higdon, John McFarlane (McFarlin), and George McFarlane (McFarlin), all bricklayers, and John Orpwood (Hopwood), a plasterer. The attack caused enough of a ruckus that the next-door neighbor, Abel Janney, served as a witness for the prosecution. Although the motive for the attack on Churchman is not stated in the case, the four men seem to have had some sort of business relationship with him that may have gone sour. In November 1803, the men were convicted of the assault and ordered to pay a fine as well as court fees that amounted to $62.81 each (equivalent to $1,800 today). They subsequently lost their appeal in June 1804 (Alexandria Hustings Court 1802-1804). None of the men could afford to pay the fine, so while they stayed in jail, each man petitioned President Thomas Jefferson for a pardon. Their pardons were supported by the judge overseeing the case, as well as local officials (Higdon Petition 1804; G. McFarlane Petition 1804; J. McFarlane Petition I 1804; J. McFarlane Petition II 1804; Orpwood Petition 1804). In their petitions George McFarlane and John Higdon both claimed to have been present while the assaults were committed by others. John McFarlane and John Orpwood did not address their involvement but simply claimed poverty and that their families would suffer if the "gloomy horrors of confinement" continue indefinitely. Jefferson issued pardons for all four men in late 1804 (Alexandria Hustings Court 1802-1804).

By 1808, Frederick Churchman had changed his profession yet again. This time opening a shop and operating a loaf bread bakehouse, presumably on his property on the 1000 block of Prince St. (Veloz 1978, "Frederick Churchman"). From that point forward until his death in 1821, Frederick continued to conduct business as a local baker (ALB 1810-1821). Based on the number of tithables he paid each year, Churchman's bakery was a small-scale operation. Once old enough, Churchman's son John assisted his father in the bakery. In 1811, Churchman posted a reward in the local newspaper for the return of a 40-year-old mulatto woman; presumably the woman worked in the bakehouse (*Alexandria Daily Gazette*, "Ten Dollars Reward," September 5, 1811:2). In the 1820 federal census Churchman is listed as enslaving a young woman between the ages of 14 and 26 (1820 Federal Census "Frederick Ketchiner"). Otherwise, there is no information about enslaved workers, indentured servants, apprentices, or employees working for Churchman. The elder Churchman died in January 1821, reportedly in this early 60s, his death notable enough to be mentioned in the local newspaper (*Alexandria Herald*, "Died," January 31, 1821:3).

C. John Churchman (ownership 1817-1865)

In 1810, at the age of 20, John Churchman (1790-1865) married Elizabeth Reed (1786-1844), and the two of them lived with his parents for the next several years at the bakehouse property (Find-a-Grave, "John Churchman," "Elizabeth Churchman"). Two years later, in June 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britian. As events transpired, a call for volunteers to enlist in the American forces was placed in the local Alexandria newspapers in early September. A young John Churchman volunteered for service and was part of a contingent of 75 Alexandria residents who served in a company led by Captain James McGuire (Todd 1952:423-424). That fall the local community raised more than $2,000 to equip the "Alexandria Independent Blues," and the public was encouraged to witness the new soldiers drilling on Market Square (*Alexandria Daily Gazette*, "Attention," September 2, 1812:4; "Attention," September 16, 1812:4; *Alexandria Gazette*, "Attention," September 5, 1812:3; *National Intelligencer*, "Alexandria, September 9," September 10, 1812:3).

Captain McGuire's light infantry company began their active service in late November 1812, and the company was discharged four months later at the end of March 1813. They spent the four months of duty stationed at Annapolis, Maryland (Todd 1952:423-424). John Churchman returned to Alexandria and rented a house at the corner of S. Pitt St. and Prince St. (ALB 1813-1817). Although living independently with his wife after his short stint in the military, he may have returned to work at his father's bakery. In late August 1814, to avoid a bombardment, Alexandria surrendered to the British army. The British forces occupied the town for five days, during which they looted the naval stores, and then departed without inflicting further damage. Presumably John Churchman maintained a low profile during the occupation.

With the end of the war in 1815, Alexandria began the long process of recovery. In late 1817, John Churchman decided to strike out on his own. Having learned the baking trade from his father Frederick, John purchased a property on Prince St. comprised of three lots, two from Mordecai Miller both with buildings on them, and a vacant one from Ephraim Evans to the west (Wardell 1989:384, 391). Together, the lots comprised a piece of property 46.5 ft. by 86.5 ft. in size and adjacent to a small alley. The earliest detailed historic map to depict the property was made in 1877, a dozen years after John Churchman died, however the map shows how the property fit into the streetscape of the 300 block of Prince St. at that time (Figure 4). The building on the alley (labeled J. Bossart on Figure 4) consisted of two townhouses that shared a party wall, and an unlabeled building on the left.

Beginning in 1819, John Churchman began a long career as a loaf bread baker in Alexandria. After purchasing the property in late 1817, Churchman spent a year preparing the property, which likely included building a bakehouse. Like his father's operation, John Churchman's bakery business was small-scale. Based on a thorough review of the local newspapers throughout the antebellum period, Churchman did not

advertise his bakery in print, and neither did his father.[3] Instead, Churchman relied on word-of-mouth to shop his wares.

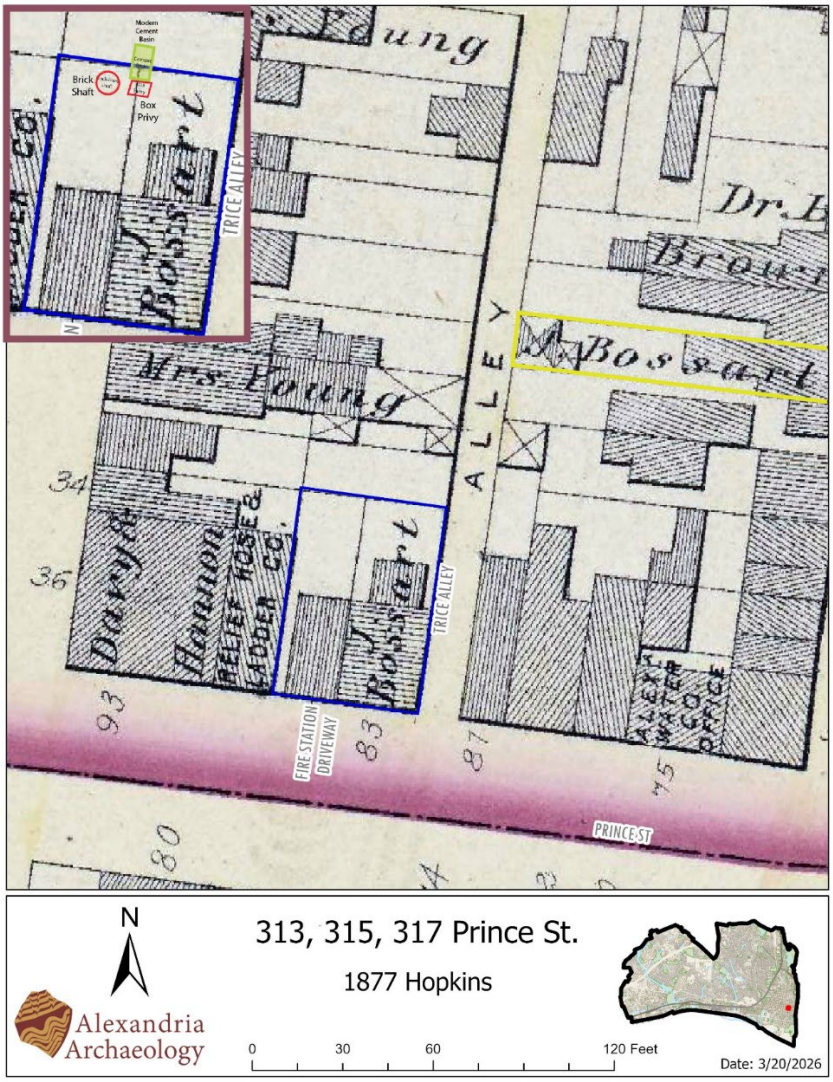


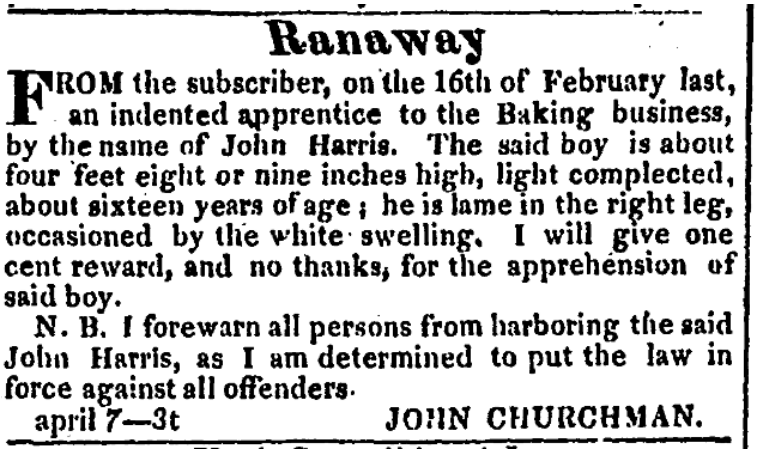
Figure 4. *Map of the City of Alexandria, Virginia* (Hopkins 1877) (with inset).

According to federal census records from 1820 to 1850, Churchman generally maintained a small workforce of a half dozen people, mostly white teenage boys serving as apprentices (1820, 1830, 1840, 1850 Federal Census, "John Churchman"). Twice in 1819, and again in 1824, 1829, 1839, and 1841 Churchman placed ads in the local newspaper to recover a runaway white teenager.[4] Beginning in 1829, Churchman offered

[3] Both Frederick and his son John Churchman were illiterate (at least in the English language), and signed documents with a mark instead of a signature.

[4] *Alexandria Gazette*, "One Dollar Reward," May 22, 1819:3; "Ten Dollars Reward," Nov. 29, 1819:3; "Five Dollars Reward," March 4, 1824:3; "Ranaway," April 7, 1829:3; "Two Cents Reward Reward," March 30, 1839:3; "Six Cents Reward," March 16, 1841:3.

only a few cents reward for the return of a runaway boy, and added in one case, "and no thanks, for the apprehension of said boy" (Figure 5). The lack of a reasonable reward indicates that Churchman was not interested in continuing to employ the boy as an apprentice. Instead, his advertisement was a warning to others who might employ him that Churchman would "put the law in force against all offenders" (Pilarczyk 2001:784-788). These types of advertisements for runaway apprentices were common in Alexandria throughout the antebellum period.



Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 16th of February last, an indented apprentice to the Baking business, by the name of John Harris. The said boy is about four feet eight or nine inches high, light complected, about sixteen years of age; he is lame in the right leg, occasioned by the white swelling. I will give one cent reward, and no thanks, for the apprehension of said boy.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring the said John Harris, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

april 7—3t JOHN CHURCHMAN.

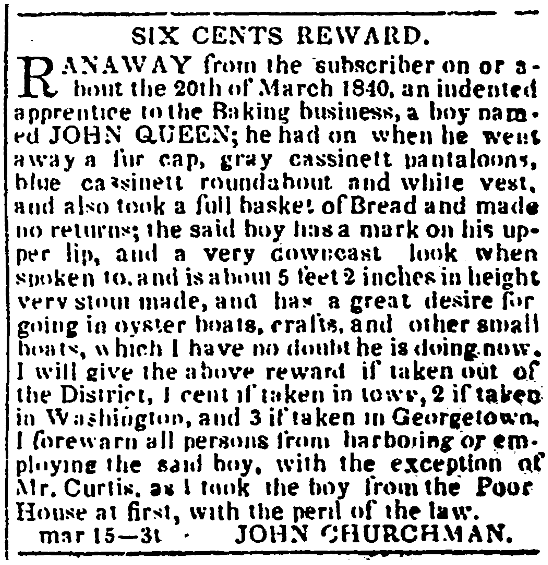
Figure 5. *Alexandria Gazette,* "Ranaway," April 7, 1829:3.

In advertisements in 1839 and 1841, Churchman revealed that he recruited teenage apprentices from the local Poor House (Figure 6). He further announced that if the boys returned to the Poor House, he would allow that without punishment. Later in 1844, Churchman contracted two local apprentices, one of whom was dispatched to Churchman because of his "extreme indigence and vagrancy" (Orphans Court Minutes 1844). The fact that Churchman had difficulty at times retaining apprentices may be an indication of either his harsh treatment, or that apprenticing in the baking trade was a grueling experience, or a combination of both. John and Elizabeth Churchman had eight daughters and no sons, meaning John had no male heir to take over the baking business; presumably he hoped to train an able apprentice to step in eventually.

Over the four decades that Churchman operated his bakery, he resorted to other forms of labor beyond young apprentices. In 1824, Churchman placed a request in the local newspaper to purchase two enslaved boys (Figure 7). Apparently, he was successful in acquiring them as proven by the 1830 census which lists Churchman as enslaving two males between the ages of 10 and 23 (1830 Census). In 1840 he continued to enslave one male between the ages of 10 and 23 (1840 Census), and in 1850 he enslaved a 19-year-old woman and a 25-year-old man (1850 Slave Schedule).

Over the years Churchman also hired free Black laborers presumably to work in the bakery. He employed a free Black woman between the ages of 14 and 25 in 1820 (1820 Census). In 1840 he employed two free Black men or boys between the ages of 10

and 23 (1840 Census). Also, Churchman may have employed other free Black laborers that lived off site and were not recorded as living in his household.

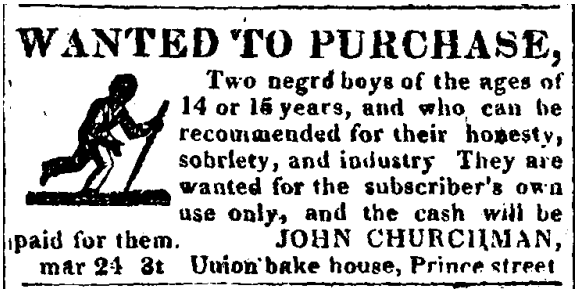


SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on or about the 20th of March 1840, an indented apprentice to the Baking business, a boy named JOHN QUEEN; he had on when he went away a fur cap, gray cassinett pantaloons, blue cassinett roundabout and white vest, and also took a full basket of Bread and made no returns; the said boy has a mark on his upper lip, and a very downcast look when spoken to, and is about 5 feet 2 inches in height very stout made, and has a great desire for going in oyster boats, crafts, and other small boats, which I have no doubt he is doing now. I will give the above reward if taken out of the District, 1 cent if taken in town, 2 if taken in Washington, and 3 if taken in Georgetown. I forewarn all persons from harboring or employing the said boy, with the exception of Mr. Curtis, as I took the boy from the Poor House at first, with the peril of the law.

mar 15—3t JOHN CHURCHMAN.

Figure 6. *Alexandria Gazette*, "Six Cents Reward," March 16, 1841:3.



WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Two negrd boys of the ages of 14 or 15 years, and who can be recommended for their honesty, sobriety, and industry They are wanted for the subscriber's own use only, and the cash will be paid for them. JOHN CHURCHMAN,

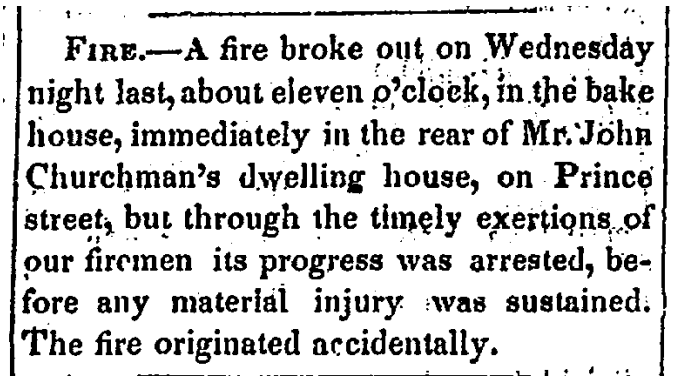
mar 24 3t Union bake house, Prince street

Figure 7. *Alexandria Herald*, "Wanted to Purchase," March 24, 1824:3.

Over time, John Churchman established himself as an active figure in the community. He maintained a long association with the Friendship Fire Company, joining in 1819, serving as a trustee in 1828, and continuing to involve himself in the organization until his death in 1865, one of the organization's longest serving members (Carter 2002; *Alexandria Gazette*, "Friendship Fire Company," Jan. 17, 1828:3; "At a called meeting," Apr. 10, 1865:3). In 1827 Churchman donated bread to the Alexandria Soup House, an organization that provided meals to the poor (*Alexandria Gazette*, "List of Donations," Feb. 16, 1827:3). He also was a member of a local association of Mechanics and Workingmen that sought to elevate the members of that laboring class into political positions (*Alexandria Gazette*, "Town Affairs," Mar. 4, 1834:4).

In 1840 John and Elizabeth had a full house on Prince St. That year the census taker counted 19 people in the household, including eight daughters, three boys under the age of 14, two indentured teenage workers, two free Black teenage laborers, an enslaved teenage male, and an enslaved girl (1840 Census). Two years later in 1842, Churchman's

bakehouse was damaged in an accidental fire (Figure 8). Not incidentally, the newspaper report of the fire noted that the bakehouse was in the rear of the main house and did not front on the street. Tragedy of a much greater proportion than a fire struck the family in 1844 when Elizabeth Churchman died at the age of 58 (Find A Grave "Elizabeth Churchman"). Two of the Churchman daughters also died in the 1840s, not long after their mother passed (*Alexandria Gazette*, "Died," Feb. 12, 1845:3; "Died," Jan. 27, 1848:2).



FIRE.—A fire broke out on Wednesday night last, about eleven o'clock, in the bake house, immediately in the rear of Mr. John Churchman's dwelling house, on Prince street, but through the timely exertions of our firemen its progress was arrested, before any material injury was sustained. The fire originated accidentally.

Figure 8. *Alexandria Gazette*, "Fire," Oct. 7, 1842:3.

In the 1840s, as he entered his 50s, John Churchman began purchasing property on the outskirts of the city limits. In 1841 he bought a 2-acre "square of ground" bounded by Franklin St. on the north, Jefferson St. on the south, S. Alfred St. on the east, and S. Patrick St. on the west, in an area called the "Village" (FCDB G3:116-117). Three years later in 1844 Churchman purchased 17 acres in Fairfax County, roughly two miles south of Alexandria and bordering along the road from the city to Mount Vernon (FCDB I3:228-229). He added 5.5 acres to the 17 acres in 1846 (FCDB K3:165-166), and 6 more acres in 1850 (FCDB M3:109-110; Q3:92-93). In 1850, Churchman purchased a second 2-acre block located one block to the south of the block he had acquired in 1841 (FCDB P3:173-174). A year later in 1851 he bought the 2-acre block in between his two blocks in the Village, giving him full control of three full city blocks bordering to the east of S. Patrick St. between Franklin St. on the north and Church St. on the south (FCDB R3:171-172).

In 1852 Churchman purchased the property at 311 Prince Street, located on the east side of the alley that divided it from his bakehouse property from Huizinga Messchert, a wealthy lawyer living in Philadelphia at the time (ALB 1852). The land acquisitions appear to be part of Churchman's plan to close his bakery. In 1853 he put up for auction much of his household goods, furnishings, and the "fixtures belonging to his Bakery" at Prince St. and moved himself to a house in the Village to enjoy his "retirement" (Alexandria Gazette, "Auction Sales," Oct. 4, 1853:3). Soon thereafter, after being widowed for 12 years, Churchman married widow Ann Birrell (1818-1864) in 1856, a woman 30 years his junior (Marriage Records, 1850-1865, "John C. Churchman"). Churchman retained ownership of the Prince St. property, renting it out to

tenants. Interestingly, an 1864 advertisement appeared in a Washington, D.C. newspaper offering the bakery operation for sale (Figure 9). Apparently, Churchman had continued to not only operate the business but had diversified it as well.

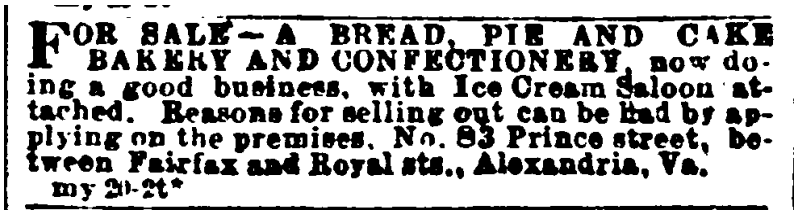

FOR SALE—A BREAD, PIE AND CAKE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, now doing a good business, with Ice Cream Saloon attached. Reasons for selling out can be had by applying on the premises, No. 83 Prince street, between Fairfax and Royal sts., Alexandria, Va.
my 20-2t*

Figure 9. *Evening Star*, "For Sale," May 20, 1864:4.

In the early 1850s the City of Alexandria established a gravity-fed water delivery system and began offering water piped to properties in town for a price. In 1853 John Churchman began receiving water to his recently acquired property at 311 Prince St., occupied by a tenant named Joseph E. Smith (Erickson 1988). In 1858, Churchman paid to have water piped to his property at 313 Prince St. Churchman may have still used the property for baking, but at the time he rented the house out to his son-in-law John Bissell who operated a barbershop (Erickson 1988).

John Churchman died on April 9, 1865, the same day that Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulyssess S. Grant at Appomattox (*Alexandria Gazette*, "Died," April 10, 1865:3). His second wife Ann had died a year earlier (Find A Grave "Ann Churchman"). In his will Churchman left $150 to "my negro boy Tom Robey" and the remainder of his estate was to be divided between his five living daughters (Alexandria Will Book 8:246-247). The estate was placed in Chancery and subsequently dispersed to Churchman's heirs (Pomeroy v. Churchman 1865). The court decided that the Prince St. property was to be divided between two of the daughters. Malvina Maxwell was to get the dwellings adjacent to the alley (valued at $2,250) and Amanda Rudd received the adjacent house and lot to the west (valued at $1,000).

D. Malvina Maxwell and Amanda Rudd ownership (1865-1877)

Within a matter of months after John Churchman's properties were divided among his daughters, two of them found themselves in court yet again. Amanda Rudd and her husband Charles questioned the division of property of the Prince St. lot between herself and her sister Malvina (Alvina, Virginia) Maxwell (Rudd v. Maxwell 1891). Commissioners had been assigned to divide the property into two equal halves, Maxwell's half against the alley, and Rudd's share to the west adjoining the Fire Engine House property (Figure 10).[5] The Commissioners described the house on Rudd's half as "a shell" in poor condition and therefore valued it significantly less than Maxwell's half by a difference of $1,250. Rudd claimed that Commissioners surveyed the lots so that

[5] Note that the configuration of the lots as depicted in Figure 10 match the configuration on the 1877 Hopkins map (see Figure 4).

their depth was not equal and had awarded Maxwell the entire north end of the property (see Figure 10). Maxwell claimed that this back portion of the lot was known as the "Bake House Lot" and was always a part of her father's property on her half of the parcel. She claimed that Churchman "had erected a wood house and other buildings therein, for the use of the Bakery, and it was always treated as a part of the 'Bake House Lot' both being included under one & the same fence." Moreover, Maxwell noted that a fence had always separated the lot she inherited from Rudd's bequest next door (Rudd v. Maxwell 1891).

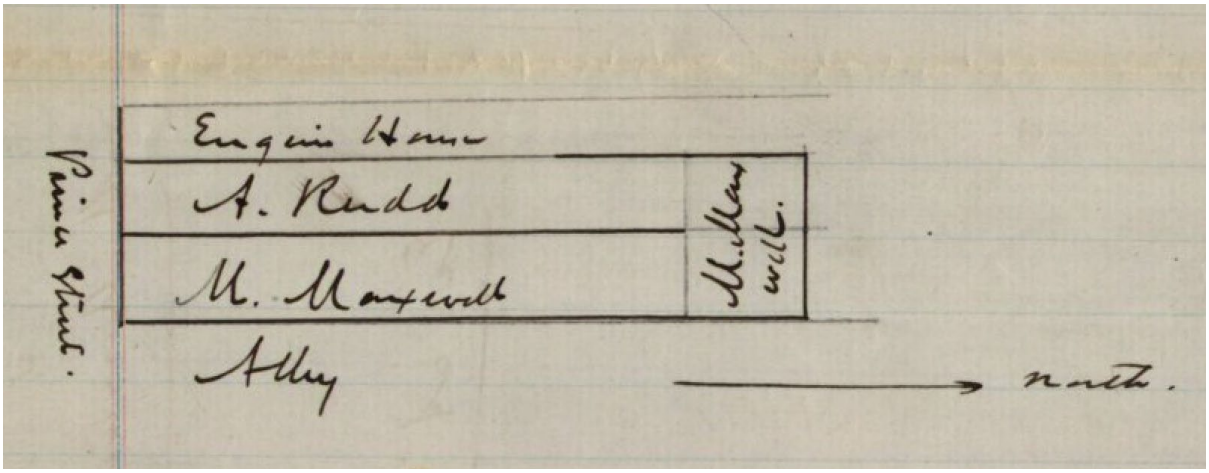


Figure 10. Diagram of boundary dispute, 1867 (Rudd v. Maxwell 1891 [1867]).

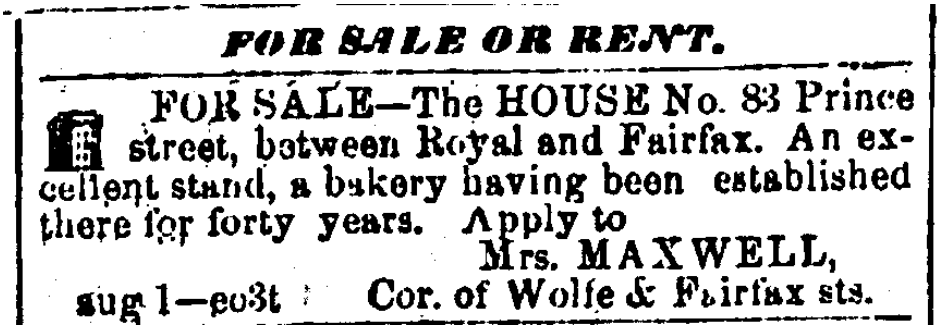
The Court decided in favor of Amanda Rudd and ordered the northern section of the property in dispute to be auctioned with the proceeds divided between Rudd and Maxwell.[6] Later maps depict the depth of the property remained unchanged, at least as perceived on the ground by the Sanborn insurance company (see Figures 12, 15, and 16). Notably, in 1907, the north boundary of the lot is shown as truncated into a separate property, but five years later it is again included in the original lots (see Figures 17 and 18).

What exactly Amanda Rudd did with her portion of the Prince St. property after the court case remains unknown. It is possible that her sister Malvina quietly purchased or acquired the property from her once all the dust had cleared. While ownership of the Rudd lot between 1867 and 1877 is unsettled, records indicate that beginning in 1874, Samuel King, a mariner, and his wife Ann began living on the property, and remained there until his death in 1890 (ALB 1874) (Table 2).

In 1873 Malvina Maxwell put her property on Prince St. up for sale or rent, noting that it had functioned as a bakery for many years (Figure 11).[7] Indeed, according to city directory listings, a series of bakers had rented the property beginning in 1864 to the mid-

[6] No evidence has been found to confirm the sale of the disputed portion.
[7] In terms of addresses, Maxwell's property equated to 83 and 85 Prince St., while the Rudd lot was 87 Prince St.

1870s (see Table 2). Maxwell also continued to rent out the property to other tenants, including one year renting to her son Lee Maxwell (see Table 2). In 1874 Maxwell petitioned the Board of Aldermen for repairs to her roof that had been damaged during repairs to the Relief Engine House to the west (*Alexandria Gazette*, "City Council," Oct. 14, 1874:3). This suggests that she also owned the building at 87 Prince St. next to the firehouse. Two years later in 1876, Maxwell again petitioned the Board of Aldermen, this time requesting permission to "erect a small back building on her property" (*Alexandria Gazette*, "Common Council," April 26, 1876:3). She was granted permission but may not have followed through as a later map depicts no outbuildings on the property (Figure 12).



FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—The HOUSE No. 83 Prince street, between Royal and Fairfax. An excellent stand, a bakery having been established there for forty years. Apply to Mrs. MAXWELL, Cor. of Wolfe & Fairfax sts.

aug 1—eo3t

Figure 11. *Alexandria Gazette*, "For Sale," August 5, 1873:4.

E. Michael Bossart ownership (1877-1886)

In 1877, Michael Bossart purchased "the lot and frame buildings" located "immediately east of the Relief Hook and Ladder House" (Figure 13). That same year, the first detailed street map of the city was produced (see Figure 4). The map indicates that Bossert owned the section of the property next to the alley, but not necessarily the lot next to the firehouse, suggesting that the properties divided a decade earlier remained separated. Bossert owned and operated a confectionery shop from a property that backed up to the alley and fronted on S. Fairfax St. (see Figure 4). He may have acquired the former Churchman properties because of the baking facilities on site with easy access from the alley to his shop.

According to city directory listings, Michael Bossart continued to rent his section of the former Churchman property to various tenants, mostly members of the working class (see Table 2). Essentially, the property consisted of three separate dwellings, the duplex next to the alley (formerly belonging to Malvina Maxwell), and the detached building next to the firehouse (formerly belonging to Amanda Rudd, and possibly belonging to Maxwell after 1869), all 2-story frame structures (see Figure 12).

Like John Churchman before him, Michael Bossart was a baker and confectioner, and a native German. He relocated to Alexandria from Baltimore in the 1850s and opened a bakery and confectionery. Bossart did not limit his work to baked goods, but often offered fruits, other types of goods, and ice cream (Figure 14a, Figure 14b). In 1882 he received a retail liquor license and opened a bar on an Alexandria ferry boat

Table 2. Adult residents living at 83, 85, and 87 Prince Street as listed in city directories between 1864 and 1887, and the 1880 federal census.*

Tenant	Residence Year	Employment
83 Prince St.		
J. Douglas	1864	Baker
William Metzgers	1865-1871	Baker
William Regener	1870	Baker
Jacob J. West	1873-1875	Baker
Robert and Annie Stone	1876	Laborer and Dressmaker
George Hepburn & family	1880	Printer
Henry Davis	1881	Tugboat Engineer
George Lyles	1881	Painter
Catherine Strider	1881	Widow
Hiram Webster	1881	Fireman
Ferdinand J. Travers	1887	Laborer
85 Prince St.		
Lee Maxwell	1876	Printer
George E. Hepburn and Alice	1881, 1887	Printer and Widow
Sarah and Susan Millan	1880	Keeping House
Thomas Lyles	1881	
Samuel H. King	1887	Laborer
87 Prince St.		
Charles L. Davis	1870	Printer
Mary Davis	1870-1871	Widow
James Johnson	1871	Conductor
Agnes Davis	1873	
Samuel H. King	1871-1881	Laborer
Mary Davis	1875	Widow
Fannie Jackson	1876	Widow
Sallie Millan	1887	Widow

* Directories searched: 1875, 1876, 1881, 1887. Also note, the street numbers were not fixed for each property but sometimes were interchangeable. If one of the dwellings was not inhabited at the time the directory was published, the numbers may have changed slightly. What we can be certain about is that the individuals listed lived on one of the three lots. Also searched: 1880 Federal Census.

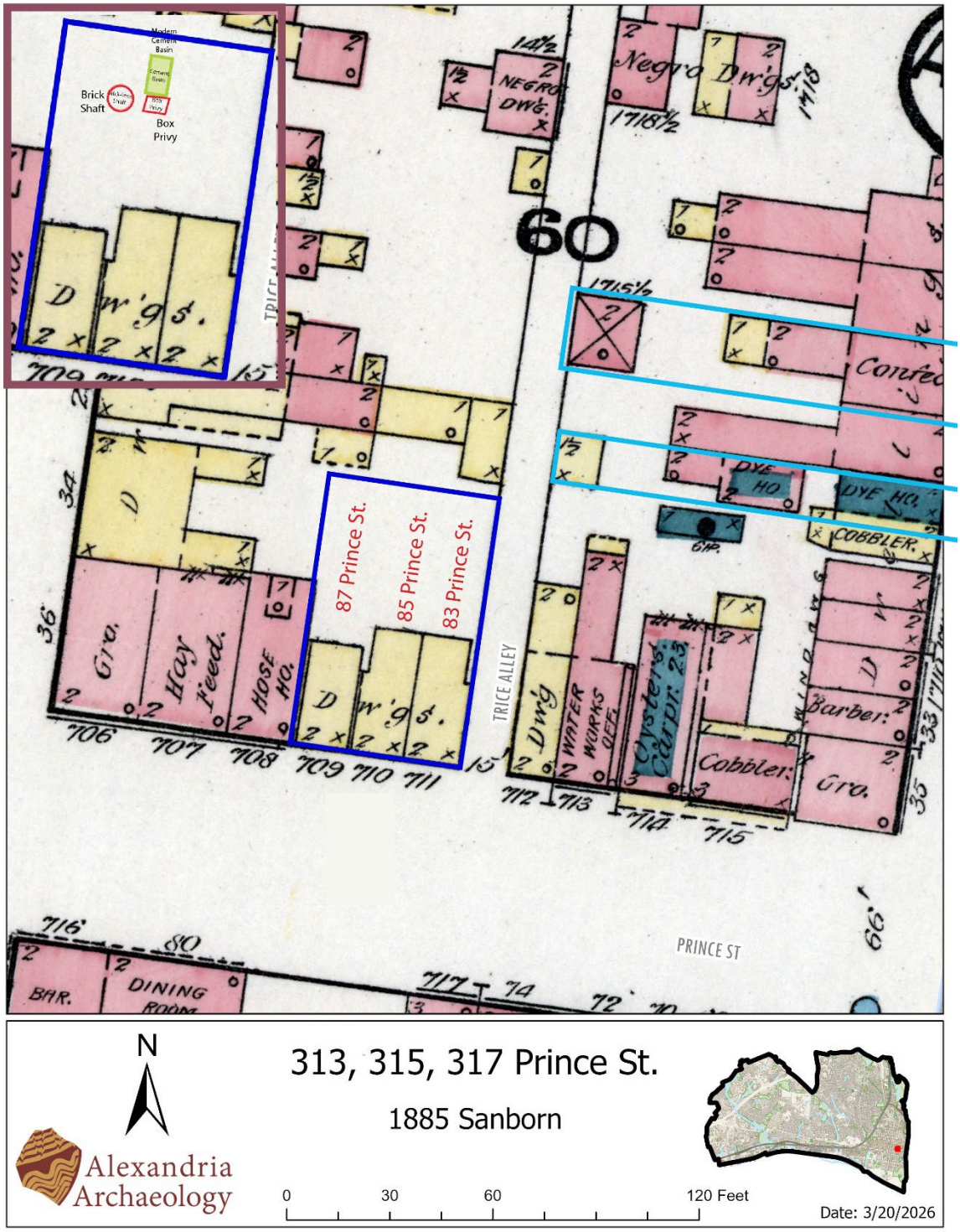
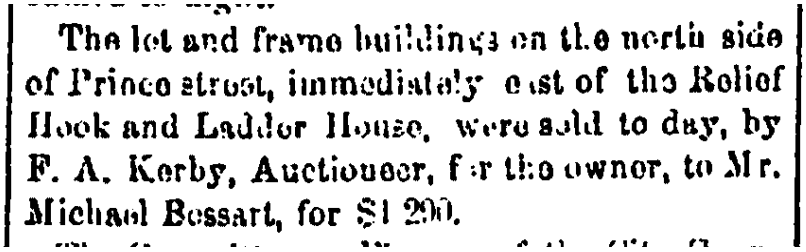
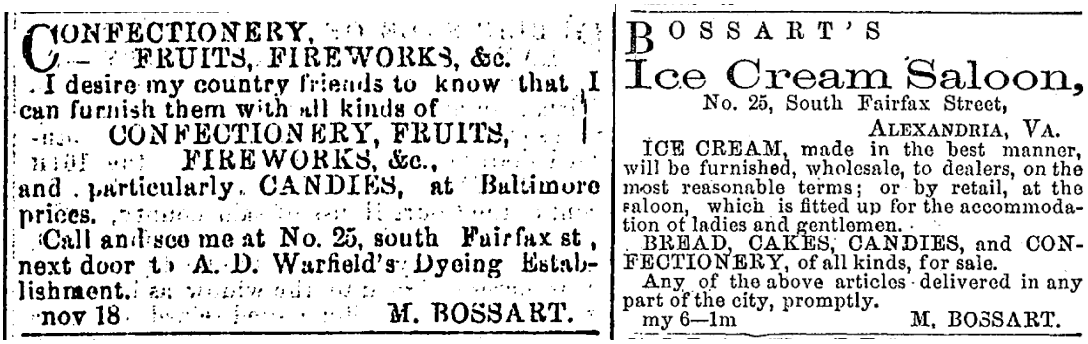


Figure 12. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, 1885 (with inset).



The lot and frame buildings on the north side of Prince street, immediately east of the Relief Hook and Ladder House, were sold to day, by F. A. Kerby, Auctioneer, for the owner, to Mr. Michael Bossart, for $1 200.

Figure 13. *Alexandria Gazette*, "Local Brevities," May 31, 1877:4.



CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, FIREWORKS, &c.

I desire my country friends to know that I can furnish them with all kinds of CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, FIREWORKS, &c., and particularly CANDIES, at Baltimore prices.

Call and see me at No. 25, south Fairfax st, next door to A. D. Warfield's Dyeing Establishment.

nov 18 M. BOSSART.

BOSSART'S

Ice Cream Saloon,

No. 25, South Fairfax Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ICE CREAM, made in the best manner, will be furnished, wholesale, to dealers, on the most reasonable terms; or by retail, at the saloon, which is fitted up for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES, and CONFECTIONERY, of all kinds, for sale.

Any of the above articles delivered in any part of the city, promptly.

my 6—1m M. BOSSART.

Figure 14a. *Alexandria Gazette*, "Confectionery," December 26, 1867:4.
Figure 14b. *Alexandria Gazette*, "Bossart's," June 7, 1865:1.

(*Alexandria Gazette*, "Local Brevities," June 13, 1882:3). He also operated a dyeing operation one house down from his confectionery on S. Fairfax St. (see Figure 12).

In the mid-1880s, Michael Bossart went into business with Moritz Ruben and leased a summer resort in Colonial Beach in Westmoreland County, Virginia. They spent much of the spring of 1886 making improvements to an existing property and even hired a foreman to supervise the work (*Evening Star*, "Alexandria Affairs," March 23, 1886:2). Perhaps as part of the business agreement between the two men, in February 1886, Michael Bossart sold "the frame house west of the alley" to Moritz Ruben for $1,000 (*Alexandria Gazette,* "Property Sale," Feb. 1, 1886:4). Bossert also sold off his other Alexandria properties, beginning with his dyeing operation on Fairfax St. (*Alexandria Gazette,* "Local Brevities," Mar. 31, 1886:4). In late April he sold all the stock and fixtures in his confectionary store, all his dyeing supplies, and his household goods, and offered his store and dwelling for rent (*Alexandria Gazette,* "Auction Sales," Apr. 21, 1886:2). Bossart was going all-in on the Colonial Beach resort.

Michael Bossart and Moritz Ruben were cut from the same cloth, both natives of Germany, and both spent a lifetime pursuing entrepreneurial opportunities. Ruben eventually established a furniture store on King Street in the 1870s, and aside from going into business with Michael Bossart in the mid-1880s, he devoted himself to his furniture business. The renovated resort opened for business in May 1886, and they advertised in local newspapers extensively. Most of their guests were encouraged to take excursion steamships which regularly traveled from Georgetown and Alexandria directly to Colonial Beach (*Alexandria Gazette,* "Colonial Beach," April 9, 1887:4).

The business partnership between Michael Bossart and Moritz Ruben did not last long. By mutual consent, in August 1886, they dissolved the partnership, and Bossart retained full control of the Colonial Beach resort (*Alexandria Gazette,* "Notice," Aug. 7, 1886:4). He continued to operate the resort for the next two summers, however in September 1888, Bossart announced that Robert T. Lucas was taking over the lease and management of the resort (*Evening Star,* "Alexandria Affairs," Sept. 20, 1888:7). Lucas then quickly sold the lease to J.S. Sharpless (*Alexandria Gazette,* "Colonial Beach Hotel," Jan. 12, 1889:4). Bossart may have bowed out of the business because of health complications; he died in Washington, D.C. in September 1889 at the age of 62 (*Alexandria Gazette,* "Death of Mr Michael Bossart," Sept. 9, 1889:4).

F. Moritz and Amelia (Mollie) Ruben ownership (1886-1907)

Moritz Ruben died in 1893, and his wife Amelia (Mollie) Ruben and his son Leopold Ruben handled his affairs. The family continued to own the Prince St. property variously known as 313, 315, and 317 Prince St. and rent the townhouses to tenants (Figure 15). The townhouses at 313 and 315 were in better condition than 317 Prince St., and therefore families tended to gravitate to those two properties, whereas groups of laborers cycled through the tumbledown house at 317 Prince St. (Tables 3, 4, and 5).

Several families became long-term tenants, including brothers George, John, and Henry Massey; Hezakiah Robey and his sons Gustavus and Augustus, all shoemakers;[8] Theophilius and Viola Sutton who worked in the Robey's shoe shop as well as other Sutton family members; clerks David Dudley and Robert L. Johnson; Fannie Rawlett and her family members; and Frederick W. Athey who sold oysters from the shop at 307 Prince St. (see Tables 3-5; Figure 16).

Based on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1885, 1891, and 1896, few changes were made to the three properties. The dwellings at 313 and 315 Prince St. were nearly mirror images of each other, both with extensions on the back (see Figures 15 and 16). Two undated photos of the firehouse at 319 Prince St. depict the house at 317 Prince St. next door, and one of the photos shows both the dwellings at 317 and 315 Prince St. (Plates 2 and 3).[9] The structure at 317 Prince St. is known as a flounder house, a unique asymmetrical architectural design that was once popular in Alexandria (Martin 1986). The photos show the house at 317 Prince St. in poor condition, some of the slats on the shutters are missing, and the siding looks worn. The condition of 315 Prince St. is more difficult to discern, but it too looks like it has seen better years.

Beginning in 1907, the city council began preparing to build a new fire station next to the existing one at 319 Prince St. by expanding into the lots at 313, 315, and 317

[8] There appears to be no connection between Hezakiah Robey's family and the Tom Robey mentioned in John Churchman's will (Alexandria Will Book 8:246-247).

[9] The photo of the firemen in Plate 2 appears to be earlier than the second photo in Plate 3 based on the condition of the firehouse, and the condition of the dwelling at 317 Prince St.

Prince St. The city acquired the land and immediately began using the rundown building at 317 Prince St. for storage but continued to rent the other two buildings to tenants (Figure 17). By 1912, a small addition had been built for the firehouse at 319 Prince St. that extended into the lot at 317 Prince St., and strangely, a small addition had been added to the back of 313 Prince St. (Figure 18).

Several years passed as funds were secured and details arranged (*Alexandria Gazette,* "Another Suggestion," Aug. 20, 1910:4; "Protests Against Sale," Oct. 15, 1910:4; "Truck House Discussed," Apr. 12, 1912:3; "Truck House Assured," June 7, 1912:2). By 1914 the $12,000 needed to build the new firehouse was allocated and construction began (*Alexandria Gazette,* "Truck House Money," May 7, 1914:3; "Official," May 7, 1914:7). By 1916 the new firehouse was in operation (Figure 19), and the frame houses that had stood there for more than a century were no more.

Table 3. Adult residents living at **313 Prince Street** as listed in city directories between 1888 and 1913, and the 1900 and 1910 federal censuses.*

Tenant	Residence Year	Employment
Banner T. Young	1888	Policeman
George Massey	1891	
Ernest I. Padgett	1896-1897	Bricklayer
George, Thomas and Rola Henry	1899	Baker, Shoemaker, Laborer
Thomas Henderson and John Massey families	1900	Teamsters
Edward Brown	1901	Driver
J. Henry Massey	1902	Laborer
David Dudley	1903-1908	Freight Clerk
Robert L. Johnson	1905-1908	Clerk
George England	1905	Driver
Julian Rawlett	1905	Driver
Randolph Rawlett	1908	Driver
Ogle Crismond and family	1909-1910	Motorman
Frederick W. Athey	1911-1913	Oysters

* Directories searched: 1888, 1897, 1899, 1900-1908, 1910-1915. Also searched: 1900 and 1910 Federal Censuses.

Table 4. Adult residents living at **315 Prince Street** as listed in city directories between 1888 and 1913, and the 1900 and 1910 federal censuses.*

Tenant	Residence Year	Employment
George E. Hepburn	1888	Printer
John Massey	1891	
George T. and Ella Henderson	1896	
Thomas G. Henderson	1897	Laborer
George, Henry, and John Massey	1897-1899	Engineer, Oysters, Molder
Roy Nevitt	1899	Laborer
Russell Merryman	1900	Laborer
Fannie Rawlett and children	1900-1901	
John Massey	1901	Teamster
John Metcalfe	1901	
Gustavus Robey and family	1903-1907, 1910	Shoemaker
Theophilus and Viola Sutton	1903-1907, 1910	Shoe Operators
Augustus Robey	1904, 1910	Shoecutter
Catherine V. Sutton	1904	Operator
Frank Burroughs	1905	Packer
Charlton Heflin	1906-1908	Lineman
Etta and Myrtle Robey	1910	
Michael Sutton	1910-1913	Driver

* Directories searched: 1888, 1897, 1899, 1900-1908, 1910-1915. Also searched: 1900 and 1910 Federal Censuses.

Table 5. Adult residents living at **317 Prince Street** as listed in city directories between 1888 and 1913, and the 1900 and 1910 federal censuses.*

Tenant	Residence Year	Employment
Samuel H. King	1888	Laborer
Sarah B. Millan	1888	Widow
John A. Hammerley	1894	General Repair Work
Castino, Philip, Richard, Thomas, and Willy Briscoe	1897	Surveyors, Painter, Printer, Widow
Fannie and Julian Rawlett	1899	Dressmaker and Driver
Zeph Mudd and family	1900	
Sarah Williams	1900	
Hezekiah Robey	1901-1904	Shoemaker
George Hyde	1904-1906	Paver
Joseph T. Rice	1907	Watchman

* Directories searched: 1888, 1897, 1899, 1900-1908, 1910-1915. Also searched: 1900 and 1910 Federal Censuses.

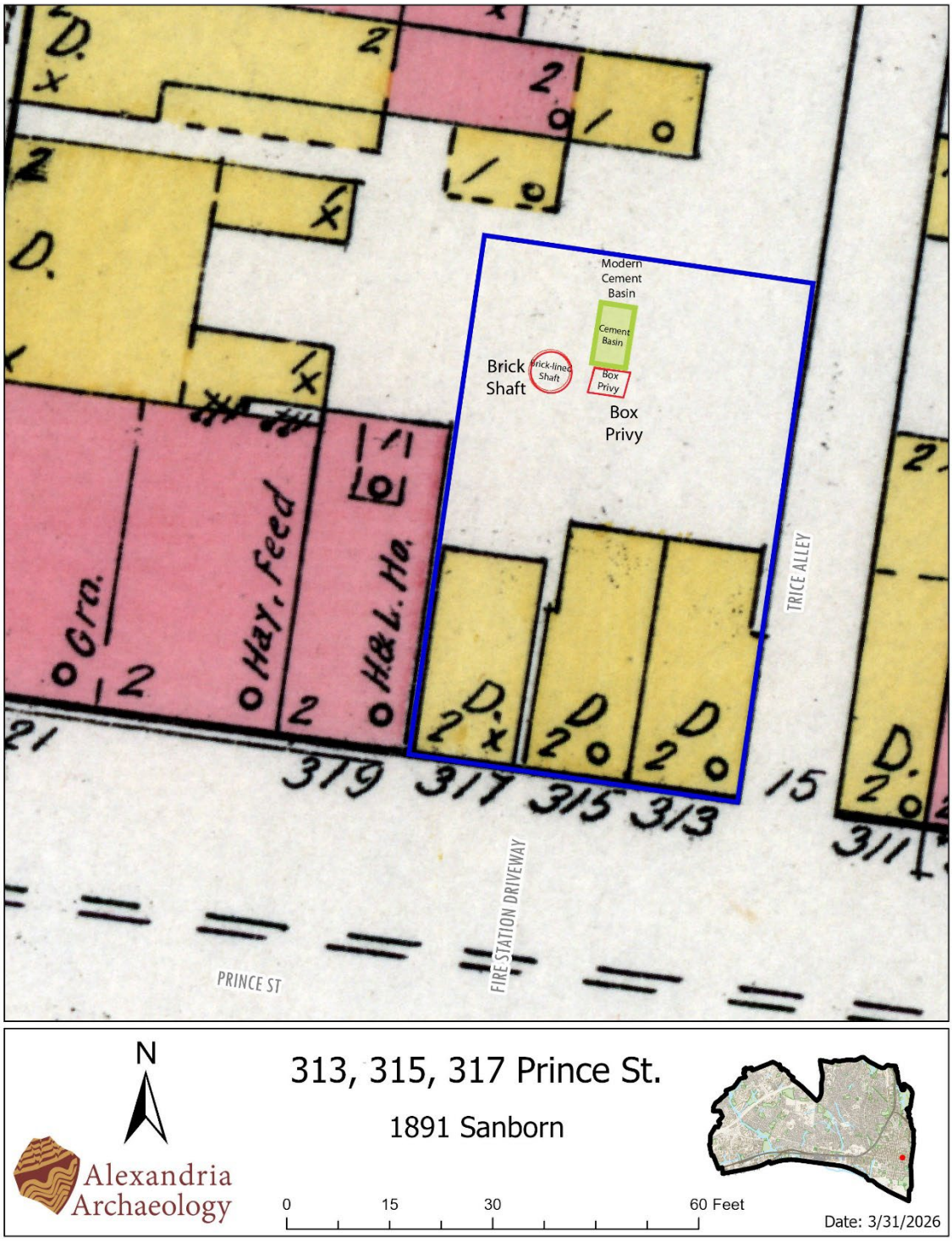


Figure 15. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, 1891.

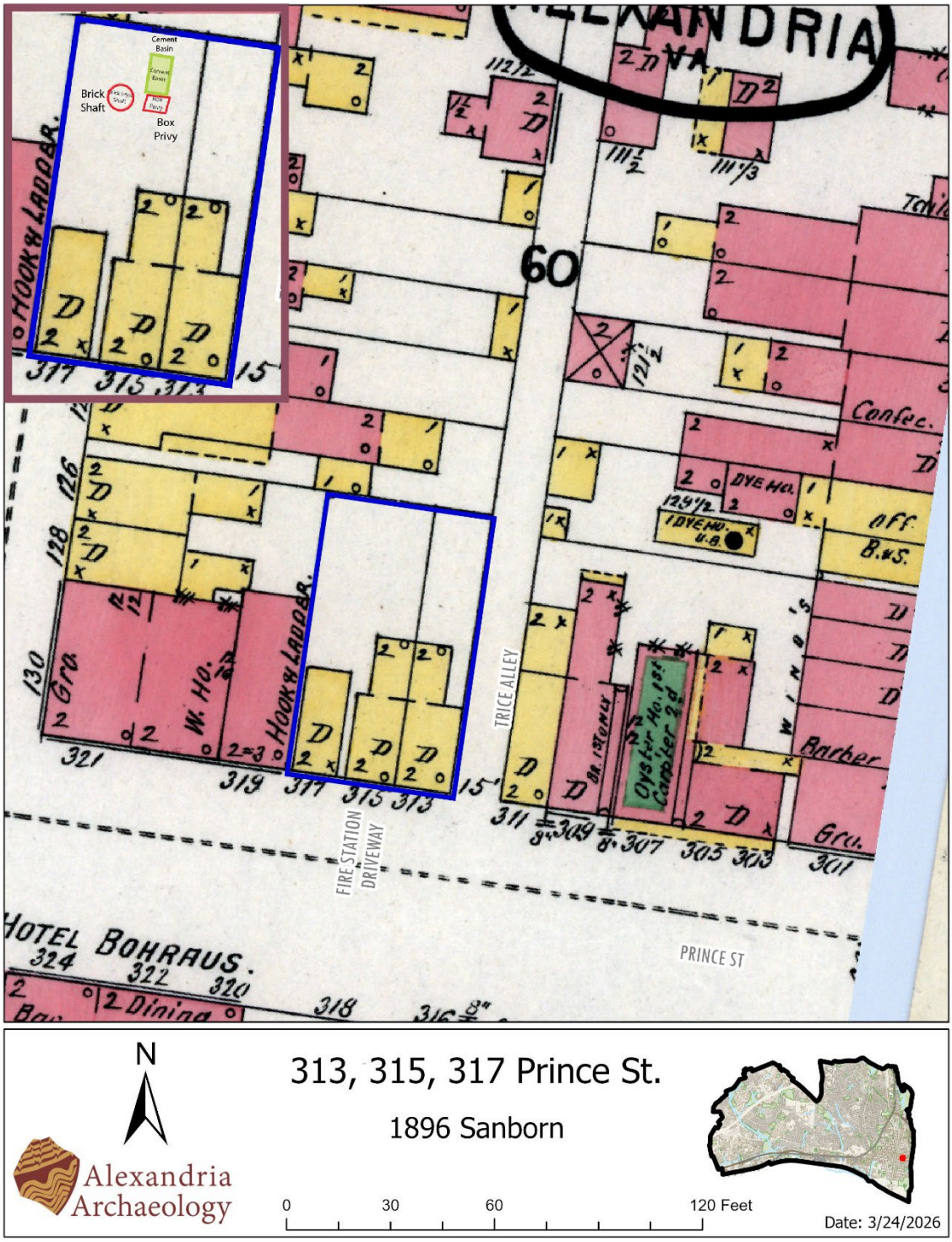


Figure 16. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, 1896 (with inset).



Plate 2. Undated photo (ca. 1890, possibly) depicting the firehouse at 319 Prince Street, and the dwellings at 317 and 315 Prince Street.



Plate 3. Undated photo (ca. 1900, possibly) depicting the firehouse at 319 Prince Street, and the dwelling next door at 317 Prince Street.

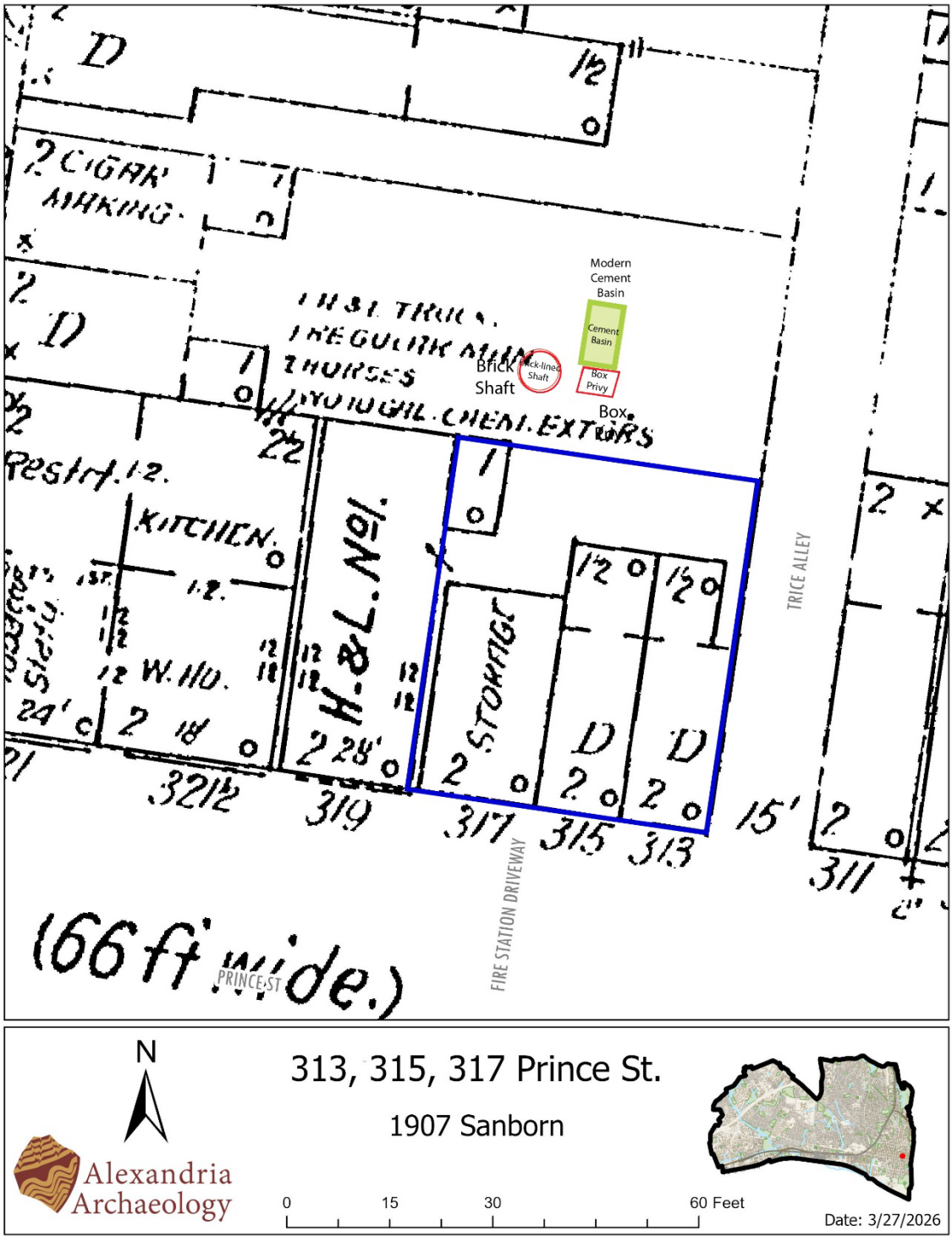


Figure 17. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, 1907.

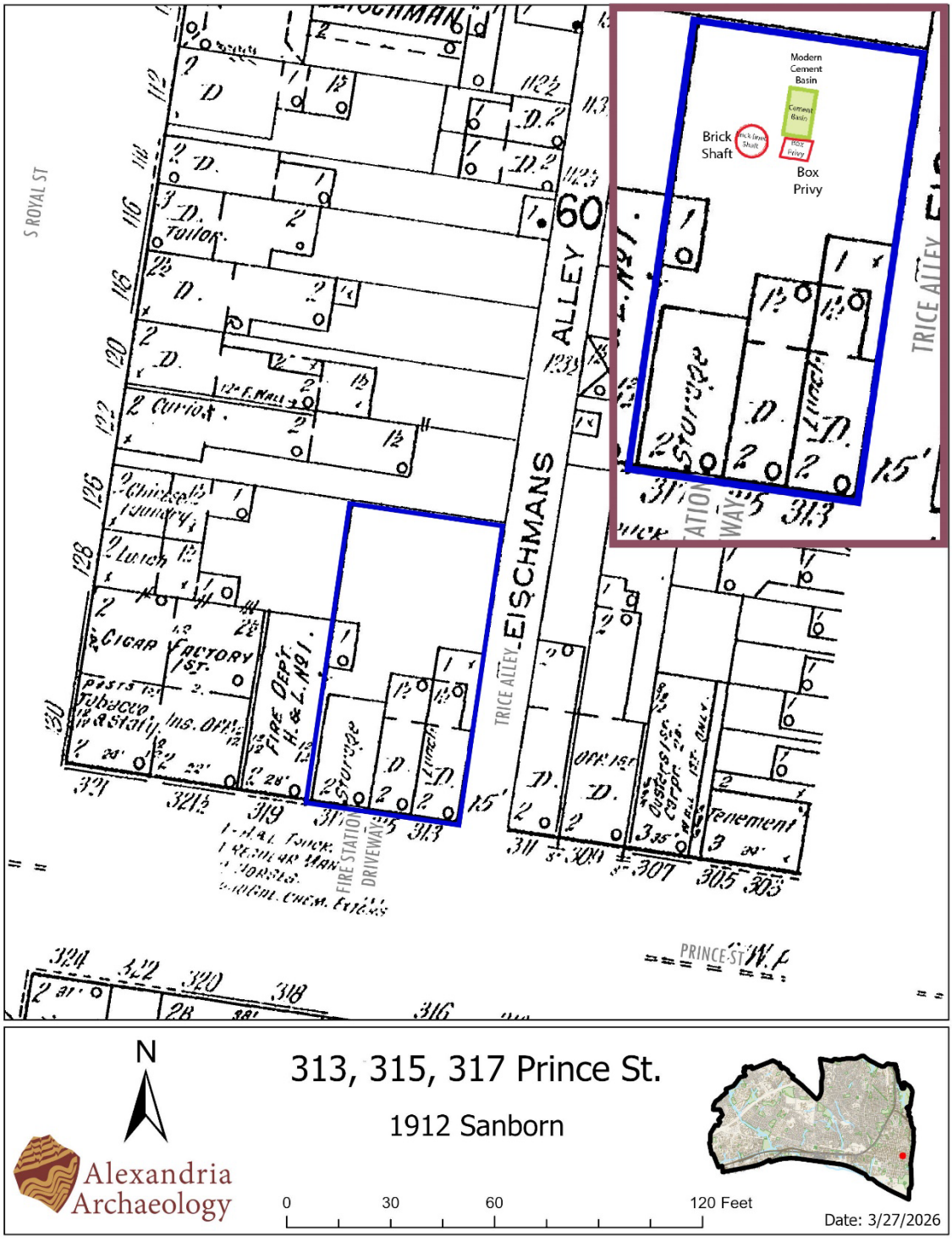


Figure 18. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, 1912 (with inset).

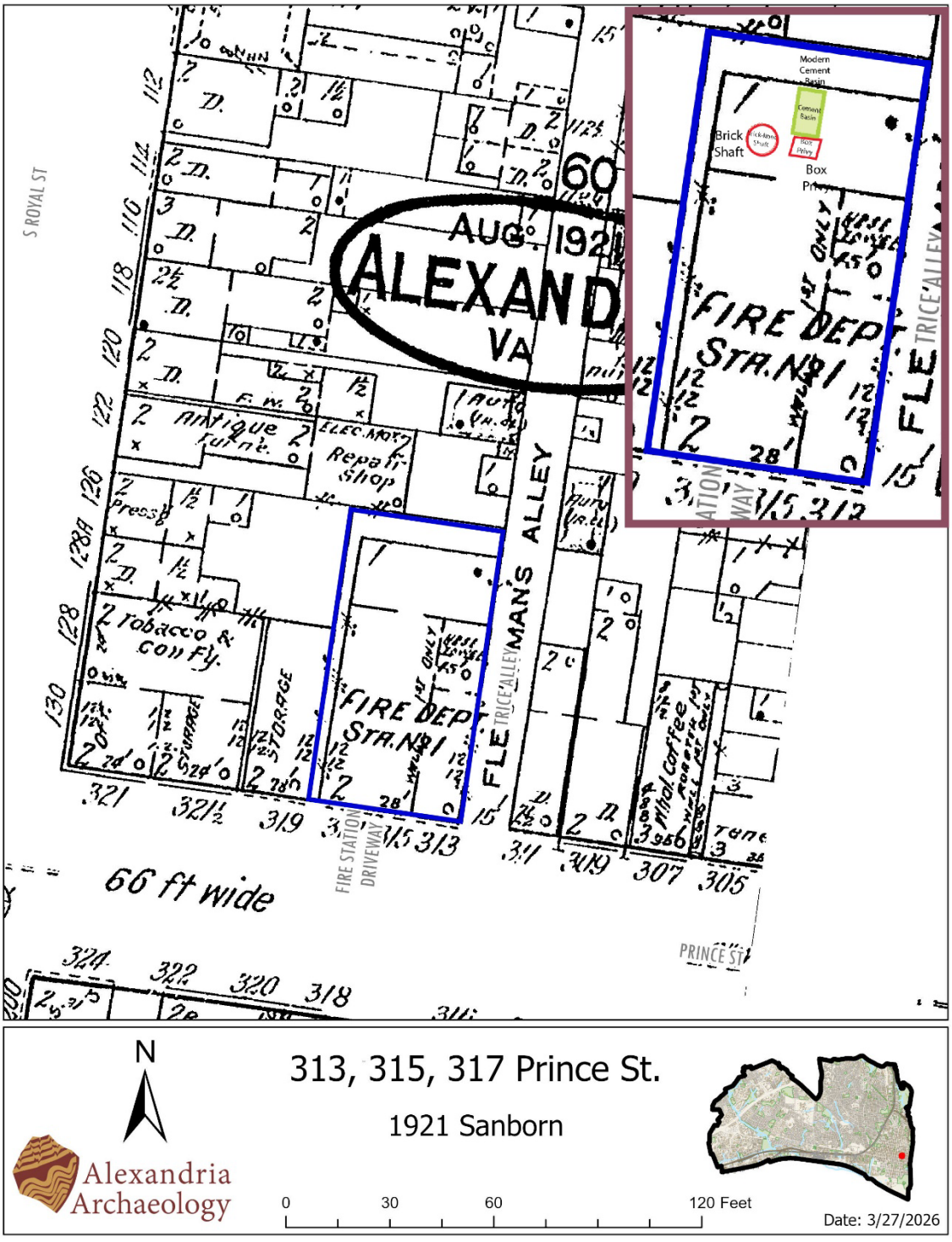


Figure 19. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, 1921 (with inset).

IV. Archaeological Results from 317 Prince St. (44AX254)

In April 2022, Alexandria Archaeology recorded and partially excavated several archaeological features that had been exposed during the installation of grade beams under the floor of the truck garage at Fire Station 201 located at 317 Prince St. in Alexandria, Virginia. The features include a brick-lined shaft feature, a wood-lined box privy and the builder's trench for the box, the stratigraphic profile of Trench 3, a posthole in Trench 3, and an above-ground cement basin (Figure 20; Table 6). During the project, archaeologists assigned 12 Context Numbers to various features and levels (Table 7).

Table 6. List of features recorded at site 44AX254.

Feature No.	Description
Feature 1	Brick-lined well shaft
Feature 2	Wood-lined box privy
Feature 3	Box privy builder's trench
Feature 4	Stratigraphic profile of Trench 3
Feature 5	Posthole in Trench 3
Feature 6	Cement basin

Table 7. List of contexts and context numbers for site 44AX254

Context No.	Feature No.	Level	Description
1	Feature 1 – Brick Shaft	Level 1	Loose fill in feature
2	Feature 1 – Brick Shaft	Level 2	Consolidated fill in feature
3	Feature 2 – Box Privy		Clean up in area
4	Feature 2 – Box Privy		Misc. fill
5	Feature 2 – Box Privy		Wall scraping
6	Feature 2 – Box Privy	Level 1	Layer in feature
7	Feature 2 – Box Privy	Level 2	Layer in feature
8	Feature 3 – Privy Builder's Trench	Level 1	Layer in feature
9	Feature 3 – Privy Builder's Trench	Level 2	Layer in feature
10	Feature 3 – Privy Builder's Trench	Level 3	Layer in feature
11	Feature 3 – Privy Builder's Trench	Level 4	Layer in feature
12	Feature 4 – Buried Surface	Trench 3	Buried surface

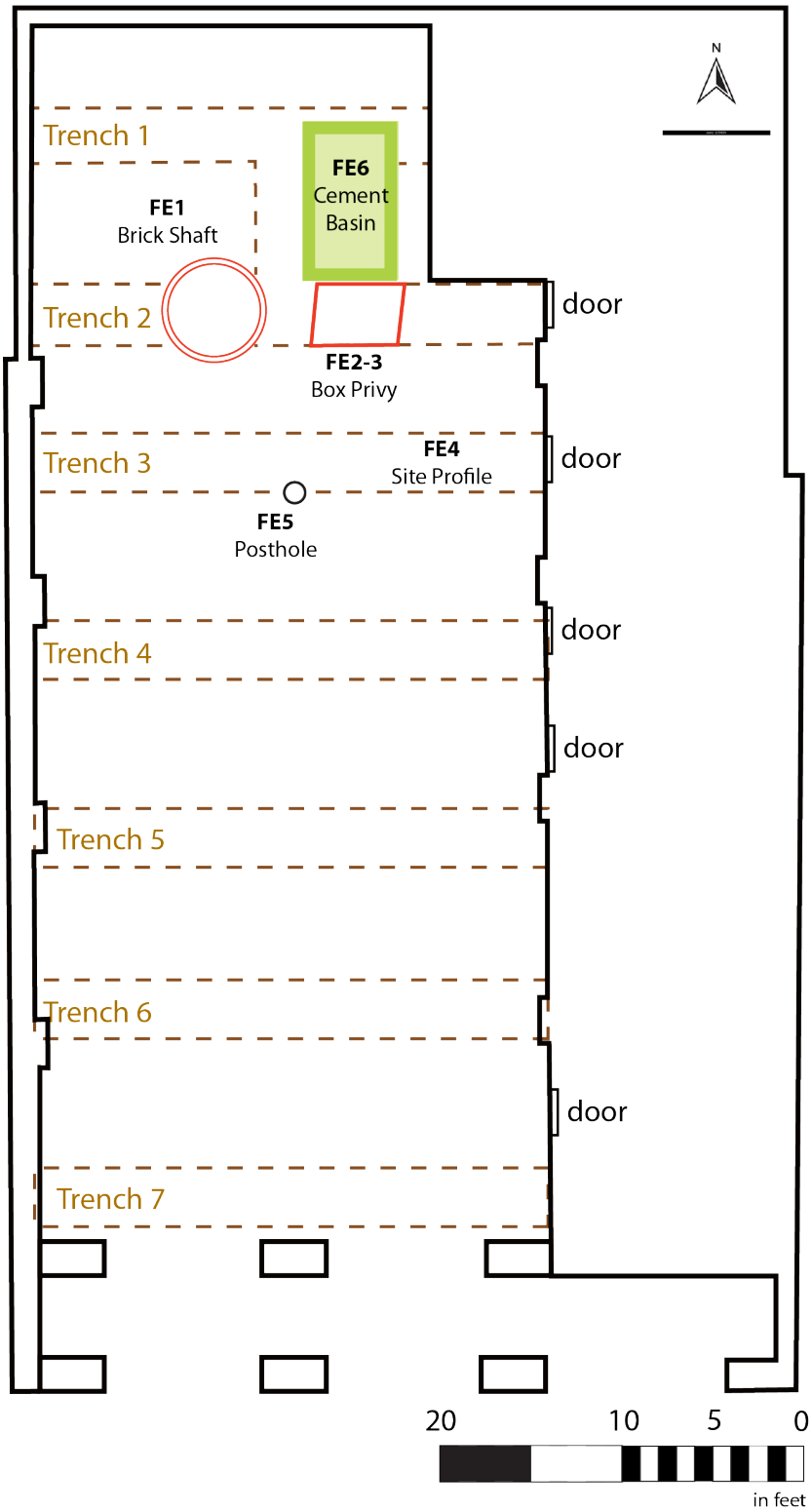


Figure 20. Map of the locations of the six designated archaeological features at site 44AX254.

Since the trenches for the grade beams extended to a maximum depth of 5.0 ft. below grade, no archaeological excavation was necessary below that depth. Therefore, the remainder of the brick-lined shaft feature and the box privy remain preserved in place under the grade beams. Overall, from the four features archaeologists recovered a total of 864 artifacts, as well as small amounts of animal bone, brick, mortar, cement, coal, and oyster shell which were weighed (Table 8). Based on broad functional categories, most of the artifacts pertained to activities associated the kitchen such as food preparation and consumption, with lesser amounts of artifacts related to architecture (i.e. nails and window glass), and a small amount categorized as personal or miscellaneous items (see Table 8).

Table 8. Artifacts recovered from features at site 44AX0254.

	Kitchen	**Architectural**	**Personal**	**Misc.**	**Total Artifacts**
Brick Shaft (CN1-2)	201	65	6	2	274
Privy (CN3-7)	288	137	10	41	476
Privy Builder's Trench (CN8-11)	85	15	1	3	104
Buried Surface (CN12)	10				10
Totals	**584 (68%)**	**217 (25%)**	**17 (2%)**	**46 (5%)**	**864**

* Artifacts weighed instead of counted: Animal bone (1,686 g), Brick (41 g), Mortar (12 g), Cement (160 g), Coal (6 g), Oyster shell (14 g).

A. Feature 1: Brick-lined Shaft Feature

During the excavation of Grade Beam Trench 2, the site contractors encountered a brick-lined shaft situated immediately under the composite cement slab floor (see Plate 1). The construction crew paused until city archaeologists could inspect the discovery. Archaeologists noted that the top of the shaft was largely intact, only its east wall had been clipped by the backhoe bucket. The first task was to remove the loose soil and brick rubble generated by the backhoe so that the feature could be examined and documented (Plate 4). After cleanup, the fill in the interior of the well shaft was approximately 2.5 ft. below the bottom of the cement slab floor, a small portion of which hung over the northwest quadrant of the feature (Figure 21). To complete the grade beam trench, contractors needed to excavate to a depth of 5.0 ft. below grade.



Plate 4. The top of Level 2 in Feature 1 after removing the loose soil on the top of the brick shaft and after initial trowel cleaning, facing west.

The circular brick shaft is 4.5 ft. in diameter, constructed of dry-laid, handmade brick. Some of the brick in the upper courses of the shaft appear to have been lightly parged with mortar or whitewash. Otherwise, the shaft feature does not appear to have been modified before it was backfilled. These types of brick-lined shaft features are frequently encountered in Alexandria. In most cases they functioned as either wells, cisterns, or privies, or a combination of those over time (Sheppard 1988). Archaeologists observed no pipes or drains that appeared to empty into the shaft, suggesting that it did not serve as a cistern or large sump. Its use as a well or a privy, or both remains a possibility.

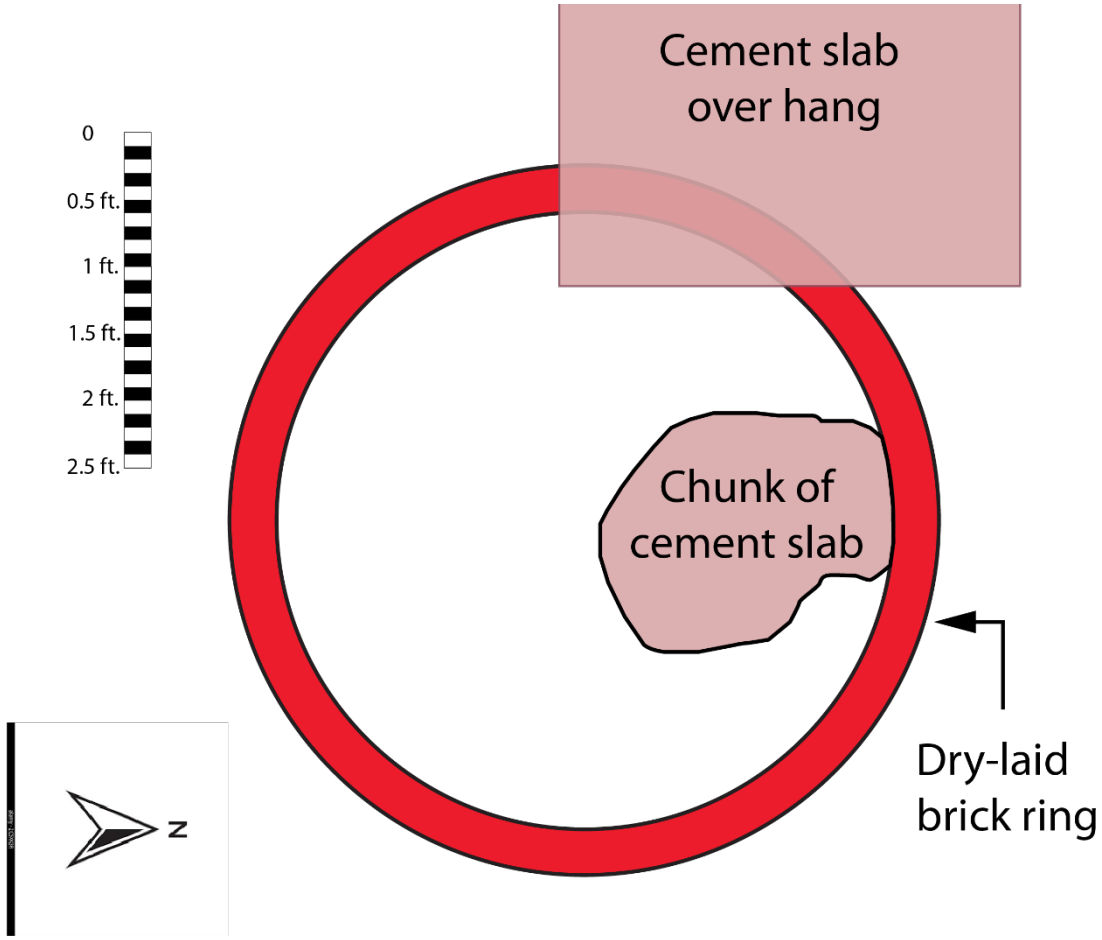


Figure 21. Plan of Feature 1, a brick-lined shaft feature.

Archaeologists removed two levels of soil from the circular shaft. The upper level, designated as Level 1, consisted of loose soils, much of which had been generated by the backhoe when the shaft was uncovered under the cement slab. The layer of loose soil extended to a depth of approximately 2.5 ft. below the top of the well shaft (see Plate 4). The next layer, Level 2, was comprised of dark yellow brown silty clay (10YR3/4), mixed with dark yellow brown clay (10YR4/6), with inclusions of small gravel, mortar, brick bits, brick bats, and a large chunk of cement-like material that resembled the cement slab floor (Plate 5).

A total of 274 artifacts were recovered from the brick shaft feature, most of them from Level 1 (CN1), the loose soil (Table 9). As expected, Level 1 yielded a mixture of artifacts dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, as well as a smattering of more modern materials. Sizeable numbers of refined earthenwares were present, including creamware (n=52), pearlware (n=40), and whiteware (n=6), as well as examples of coarse earthenware (n=27), tin-glazed earthenware (n=3), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=3), and English brown stoneware (n=3). Several clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered (n=4), and olive green wine bottle glass (n=18). All these artifacts, and others firmly date to the first half of the nineteenth century. However, there

were more recent artifacts in Level 1 including a wheat penny (date obscured), several crown bottle caps, and a Phillips head screw. The *terminus post quem (TPQ)* for CN1 is 1932, based on the screw.

Level 2 in Feature 1 turned up a small assemblage of 13 artifacts, including creamware (n=6), pearlware (n=4), whiteware (n=1), bone China (n=1), and a badly corroded unidentifiable nail fragment. The *TPQ* for this layer is 1820 based on the whiteware sherd. Although the artifacts indicate that Level 2 dates to the first half of the nineteenth century, the large chunk of composite material embedded in the layer suggests otherwise (see Plate 5). The chunk of material matches that of the composite cement floor, and likely was discarded into the well when the floor was installed. Nevertheless, the historic nature of Level 2 provides a hint that the remaining fill below the depth of excavation may soon transform into sealed historic layers. As mentioned, excavation of Feature 1 ceased at the 5 ft. depth and the historic well remains preserved in place.



Plate 5. Brick-lined shaft (Feature 1) after excavating to a depth of 5 ft. below surface, facing west.

Table 9. Artifacts recovered from the brick shaft (Feature 1) (CN1 and CN2) at site 44AX0254.

Material	Count	Material	Count
Architectural (n=65)		Stoneware, brown salt-glazed	3
Nail, iron, fragment	37	Redware, refined	2
Window Glass	18	Earthenware, refined	2
Bolt, iron	2	Wine Bottle, glass, olive green	18
Doorknob, ceramic	1	Bottle, glass, aqua	1
Iron, fragment, unidentified	5	Bottle, glass, clear	8
Screw, iron	1	Bottle cap, crown, iron	8
Tile fragment, ceramic	1	***Personal (n=6)***	
Kitchen (n=201)		Button, copper	1
Creamware	58	Coin, copper, one cent	1
Pearlware	44	Tobacco pipe, fragment	4
Coarse Earthenware	27	***Miscellaneous (n=2)***	
Whiteware	7	Bone, animal (368 grams)	
White Refined, unidentified	8	Shell, oyster (11 grams)	
Ironstone	1	Synthetic material, unidentified	2
Tin-Glazed Earthenware	3	Coal, burned (4 grams)	
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	3	Cement (160 grams)	
Porcelain, hard paste	7	Mortar (6 grams)	
Porcelain, bone China	1	***Total***	274

B. Feature 2 and 3: Box Privy

While excavating Grade Beam Trench 2, site contractors cut through a historic wooden box privy (see Plate 1 and Figure 20). Archaeologists only took notice of the feature several weeks after completing recovery of the brick shaft feature (Feature 1). To give the archaeologists space and time to work, contractors worked on other trenches and then returned to Trench 2 two weeks later. Unfortunately, archaeologists were not on site to monitor the later completion of the mechanical excavation of Trench 2 and only observed the aftermath after the trench had been dug to its maximum depth of 5 ft. below the surface (Plate 6).



Plate 6. Feature 2/3 upon discovery, facing east. Note the ladder and satchel are resting in Feature 1, the brick shaft feature.

The box privy is 3.5 ft. by 3.5 ft. in size (Figure 22). The builders excavated a square hole approximately 4.5 to 5 ft. wide, giving themselves enough room to either build the box inside the hole, or to drop a prefabricated box into the hole. They then backfilled the gap between the outer wall of the box and the sidewall of the hole, this being the space that allowed the builders to jockey the box into place, otherwise known as the "builder's trench" (Figure 23). Theoretically, the artifacts in the builder's trench surrounding the privy can help to date when it was built, and the artifacts inside the privy itself help to date when it had been used or eventually gone into disuse.

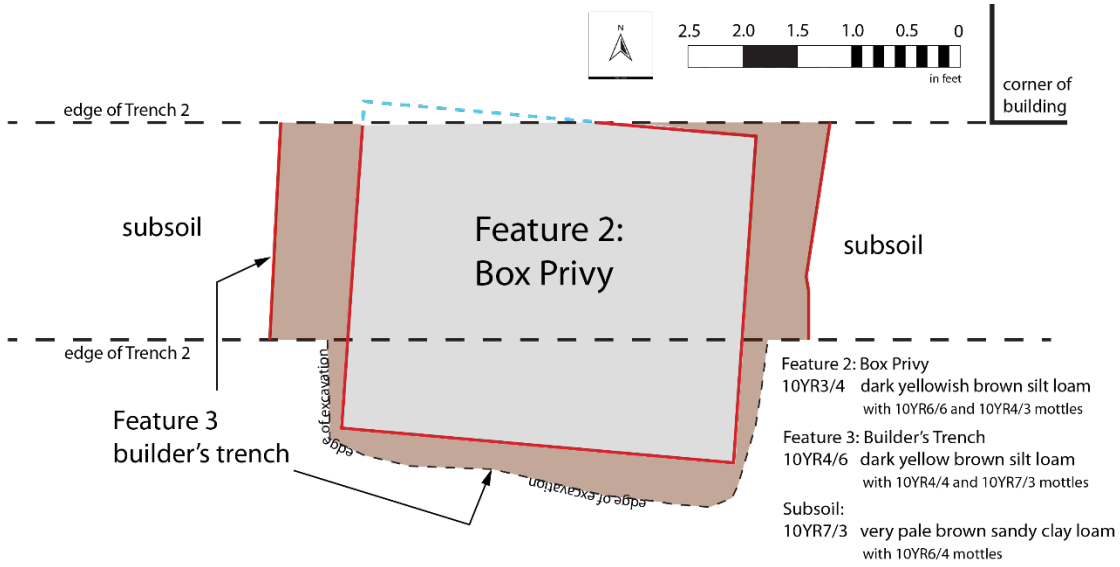


Figure 22. Plan of Feature 2/3, a wood-lined box privy.

Archaeologists assigned five Context Numbers to the interior of the privy (Feature 2), and four CNs to the builder's trench (Feature 3) (see Table 7). The 3.0 ft. wide trench that cut through the center of the feature to a depth of 5 ft. effectively destroyed and displaced all archaeological materials in its path. However, archaeologists were able to excavate the south wall of the trench where a section of the privy remained in place, as well as the floor of the trench that contained intact fill soils from the interior of the box privy (see Figures 22 and 23). Unfortunately, the backhoe bucket gouged a section of the south wall of the privy, making it difficult for archaeologists to clarify the edges of the privy on that side (Plate 7).

Feature 2, the interior of the box privy

Of the five CNs allotted to Feature 2, CN3 and CN4 were the least informative, consisting of miscellaneous loose soil on the floor of the trench and around its edges during the initial effort to expose the intact portions of the feature. CN5 was assigned to soil generated while scrapping down the sidewalls of the trench, better contextual integrity than the two preceding context numbers, but not a sealed deposit. Archaeologists excavated a thin layer and pocket of soil on the upper edge of the interior

of the privy in the south wall of the trench (Level 1) and designated it as CN6 (see Figure 23). In contrast to CN6, archaeologists excavated approximately 0.7 ft. of interior privy fill at the base of the trench (Level 2) and collected those artifacts as CN7, this being the context with the highest degree of contextual integrity (see Figure 23).

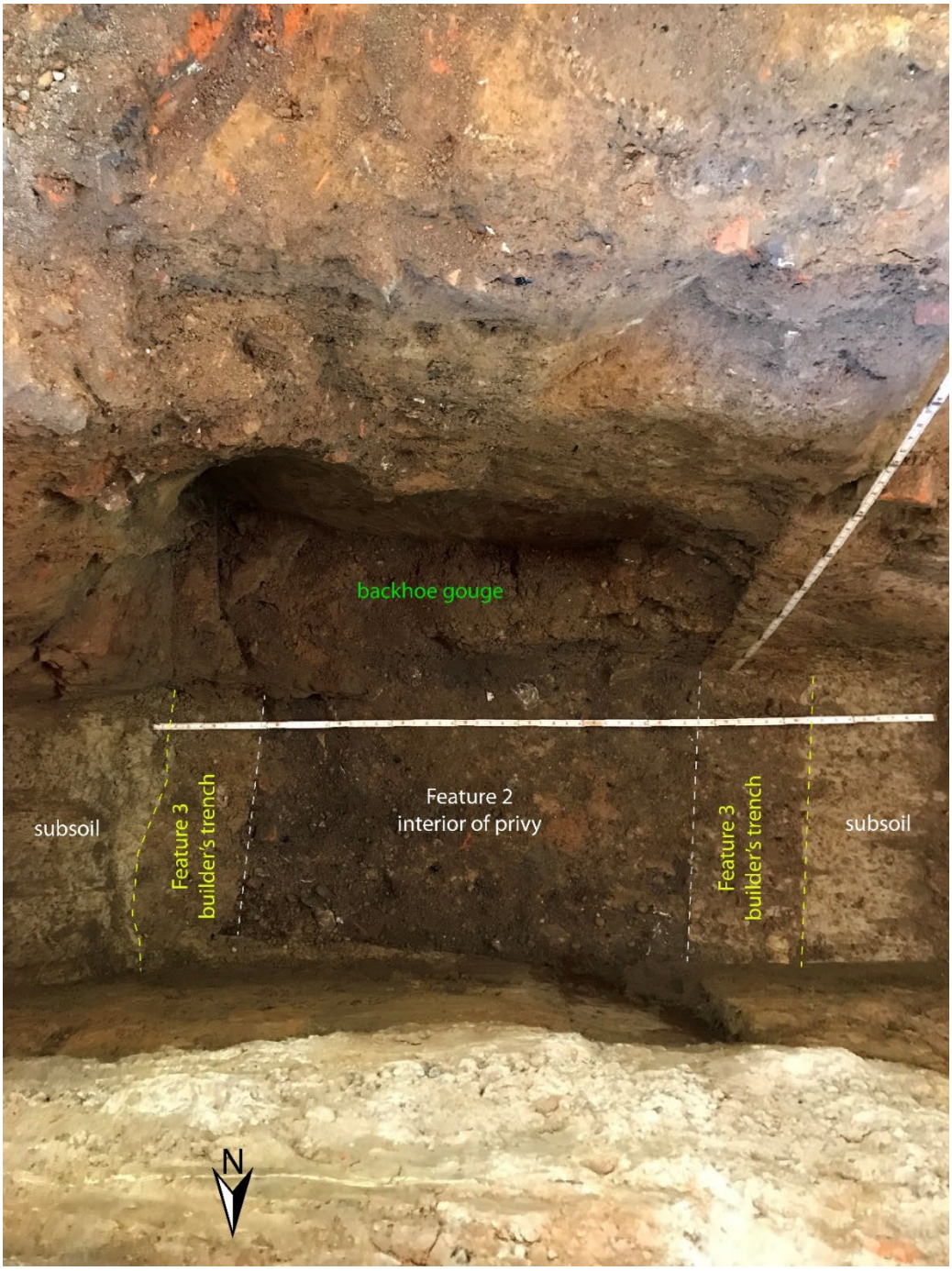


Plate 7. Bottom of the box privy in the trench, looking down from above. Note the dark privy fill contrasted with the brown builder's trench fill.

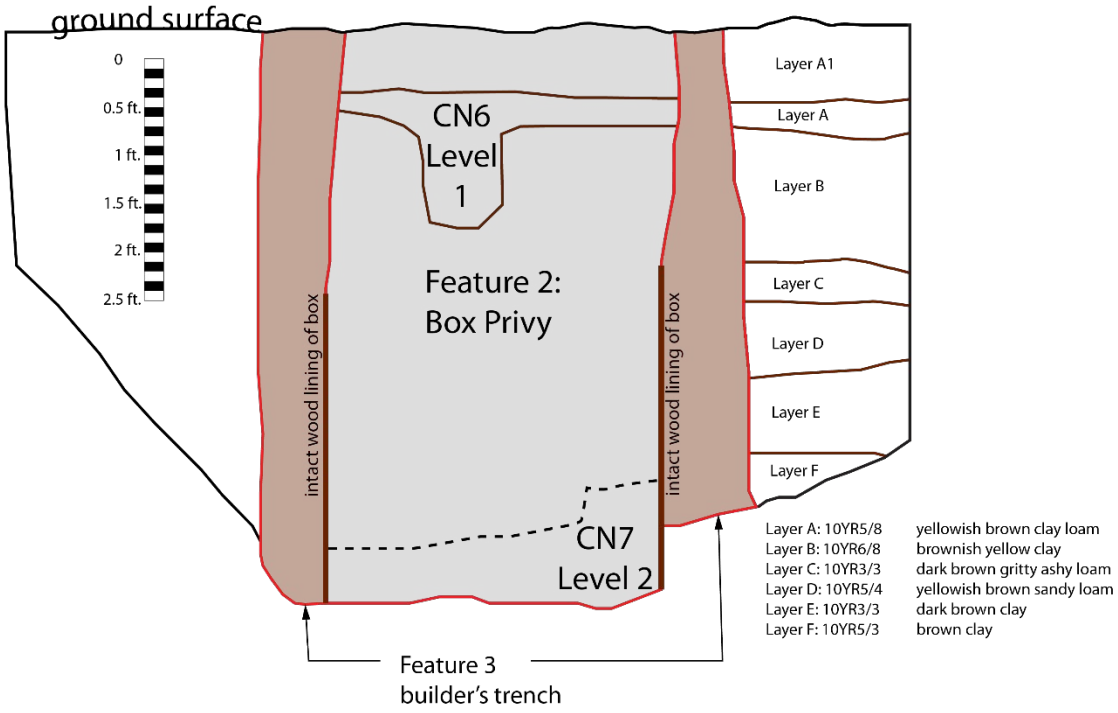


Figure 23. Profile of the wood-lined box privy (Feature 2), facing south.

Box Privy Contexts, CN3 and CN4

A total of 173 artifacts were recovered from CN3 and CN4 as archaeologists scraped down, removed loose soil, and exposed the privy feature (Table 10). Both contexts basically consist of materials that had been displaced by the backhoe bucket as it cut through the feature. As such, they simply represent random artifacts in and around the privy feature. The mixed nature of the materials is illustrated by the presence of a hex-headed screw that dates to the twentieth century. Nevertheless, most of the diagnostic artifacts appear to date to the nineteenth century, prior to the construction of the fire station. Most (probably all) of the 100 ceramic sherds date to the nineteenth century. Indeed, a mean ceramic date (MCD) of 1785 is derived from 90 of the dateable sherds. Furthermore, the majority of the 13 different ceramic types ceased manufacture in the first half of the nineteenth century. Finally, the presence of four white clay tobacco pipe fragments, and olive-green wine bottle glass (n=6) provide additional support that the privy was backfilled in the nineteenth century, before the advent of machine-made bottle glass and mass-produced ceramics.

Box Privy Wall Scrapings, CN5

Archaeologists recovered 108 artifacts while scraping down the sidewalls of the trench (Table 11). The artifacts came from both the interior of the privy as well as the builder's trench (see Figure 23). The assemblage consisted largely of ceramic sherds (n=60) and iron nail fragments, some of which, when identifiable, are hand wrought specimens (n=24). The ceramic sherds generated an MCD of 1801, and most of the nine

ceramic types ceased manufacture by 1835. Additional artifacts of note are a delicate bone fan blade, a white clay tobacco pipe stem with a 5/64" bore diameter, and a fragment of a quartz projectile point (see Table 11). Again, the absence of machine-made bottle glass, and identifiable machine cut or wire nails suggests that the privy was closed in the nineteenth century, quite possibly the mid-nineteenth century.

Table 10. Artifacts recovered from CN3 and CN4, displaced soil associated with the box privy (Feature 2) at site 44AX0254.

Material	**Count**	**Material**	**Count**
Architectural (n=52)		Stoneware, Lustre Ware	1
Nail, iron, fragment	28	Stoneware, brown salt-glazed	2
Window Glass	20	Redware, refined	4
Screw, iron	1	Stoneware, white salt-glazed	1
Slate fragment	3	Wine Bottle, glass, olive green	6
Kitchen (n=113)		Bottle, glass, aqua	4
Creamware	32	Bottle, glass, clear	3
Pearlware	38	***Personal (n=4)***	
Coarse Earthenware	6	Tobacco pipe, fragment	4
Whiteware	4	***Miscellaneous (n=4)***	
White Refined, unidentified	3	Bone, animal (149 grams)	
Tin-Glazed Earthenware	1	Brick (25 grams)	
Stoneware, grey salt-glazed	2	Lamp chimney, glass, clear	4
Porcelain, hard paste	5	Mortar (4 grams)	
Stafforshire slipware	1	***Total***	**173**

Box Privy Layer 1, CN6

To better understand the upper levels of the privy, archaeologists excavated a pocket of soil that appeared to protrude into the feature (see Figure 23). Only 20 artifacts were recovered, mostly ceramic sherds dating to the nineteenth century. However, one wire nail fragment and a fragment of twentieth century clear bottle glass were part of the assemblage, an indication that the possible intrusion into the top of the privy feature occurred after the privy had been closed.

Box Privy Layer 2, CN7

CN7 consisted of interior privy fill excavated at the base of the trench below the gouge in the trench wall made by the backhoe (see Plate 7). Designated as Level 2, the soil consisted of dark gray gritty loam mixed with ash, charcoal, and crushed oyster shell (10YR4/1). This layer retained the highest level of contextual integrity within the privy, an intact block of soil at a depth of approximately 5 ft. below grade.

Table 11. Artifacts recovered from CN5, sidewall scrapings of the box privy (Feature 2/3) at site 44AX0254.

Material	Count	Material	Count
Architectural (n=33)		Stoneware, brown salt-glazed	1
Nail, iron, fragment	24	Wine Bottle, glass, olive green	3
Window Glass	7	Bottle, glass, aqua	1
Slate, fragment	2	Bottle, glass, clear	2
Kitchen (n=66)		***Personal (n=2)***	
Creamware	27	Bone, fan blade	1
Pearlware	18	Tobacco pipe, fragment	1
Coarse Earthenware	4	***Miscellaneous (n=7)***	
Whiteware	2	Bone, animal (208 grams)	
White Refined, unidentified	1	Iron, strap	1
Stoneware, grey salt-glazed	1	Brick (10 grams)	
Porcelain, hard paste	5	Quartz, projectile point	1
Porcelain, bone china	1	Wood, fragment	5
		Total	108

A total of 173 artifacts were collected from the layer, primarily ceramic sherds (n=68), unidentifiable and a few possible machine cut nails (n=33), lamp chimney glass fragments (n=22), and wine and pharmaceutical bottle glass (n=21). Additionally, archaeologists recovered white clay tobacco pipe fragments (two of which had 4/64" bore diameters) (n=3), a small copper clothing button (n=1), and a decorative copper alloy hook (n=1). Perhaps the most unusual finding was almost a kilogram of large cattle bones, some showing chop marks. The MCD for the layer is 1801, with all but one of the nine identifiable ceramic types having ceased manufacturing after 1830.

Feature 3, the privy builder's trench

Archaeologists assigned four CNs to four successive layers of builder's trench fill excavating approximately 2.5 ft. of the upper section of the builder's trench on the south side of the privy (Figure 24; see Table 7). The remainder was left in-situ and covered with backfill soils after contractors completed the installation of the grade beam. Although builder's trenches rarely have stratigraphy (the backfilling is done in one moment in time from the same source of backfill soils), archaeologists divided Feature 3 into four arbitrary levels to avoid any artifacts at the top of the feature that might have inadvertently worked their way downward.

Table 12. Artifacts recovered from CN6, interior fill of the box privy (Feature 2) at a depth of 5 ft. at site 44AX0254.

Material	Count	Material	Count
Architectural (n=49)		Wine Bottle, glass, olive green	6
Nail, iron, fragment	19	Bottle, glass, aqua	11
Nail, machine cut	9	Bottle, glass, clear	4
Nail, iron, with wood	5	Tumbler, glass	1
Wire, iron, fragment	1	***Personal (n=4)***	
Window Glass	14	Button, copper	1
Slate fragment	1	Tobacco pipe, fragment	3
Kitchen (n=92)		***Miscellaneous (n=30)***	
Creamware	21	Bone, animal (929 grams)	
Pearlware	22	Shell, oyster (3 grams)	
Coarse Earthenware	5	Brick (6 grams)	
Whiteware	3	Coal (2 grams)	
White Refined, unidentified	2	Lamp chimney glass	22
Earthenware, unidentified	3	Iron hardware	4
Stoneware, grey salt-glazed	1	Copper hardware	2
Porcelain, hard paste	9	Schist fragment	1
Coarse Earthenware, Buckley	1	Wood, fragment	1
Stoneware, brown salt-glazed	1	Mortar (2 grams)	
		Total	173

The four arbitrary levels were assigned context numbers, in order, CN8, CN9, CN10, and CN11 (Figure 24). As expected, the layers had comparable characteristics. The layers were comprised of heavily mottled yellowish brown clay loam (10YR5/6). There were visible clumps of clay and loam in the soil matrix (Plate 8). The four levels produced 105 artifacts, mostly ceramic sherds (n=71), as well as wine bottle glass (n=13), window glass (n=9), and unidentifiable nail fragments (n=6) (Table 13). The seven dateable ceramic types in the layers produced an MCD of 1800, and the most recent manufacturing date was 1840. Perhaps most consequently, no whiteware ceramic sherds were recovered from the four levels, suggesting that before that type of ceramic was widely produced, beginning around 1830.

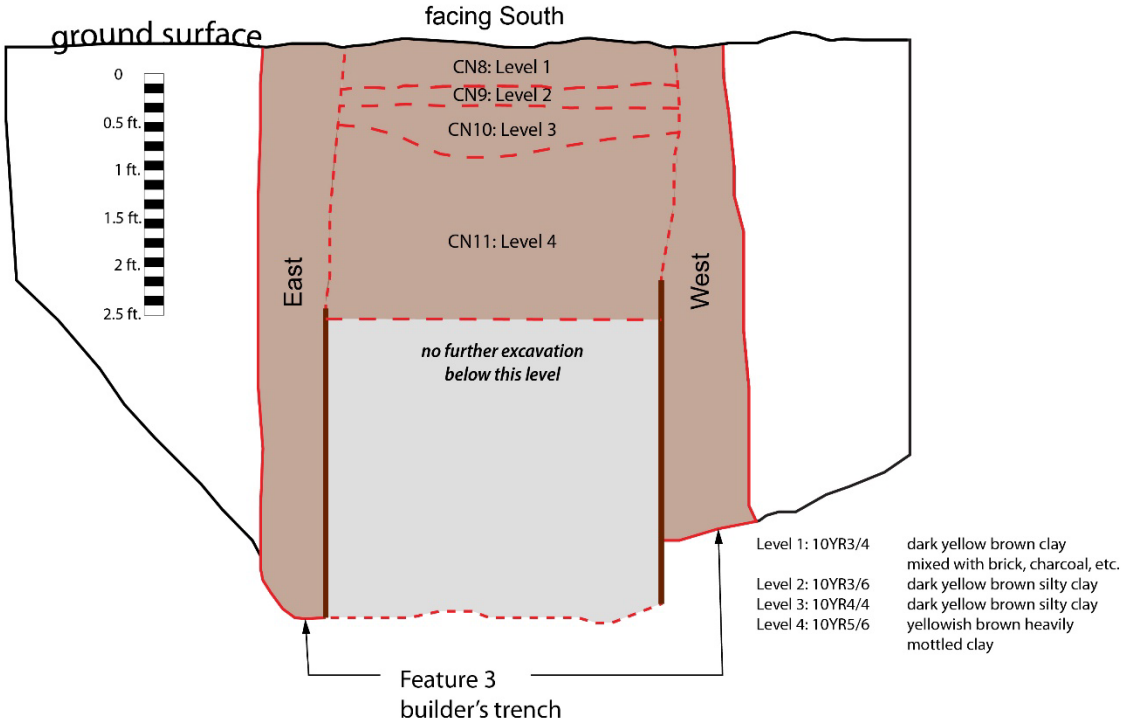


Figure 24. Profile of Feature 3, the south wall of the builder's trench, facing south.

Table 13. Artifacts recovered from CN8-CN11, the privy builder's trench (Feature 3) at site 44AX0254.

Material	Count	Material	Count
Architectural (n=15)		Wine Bottle, glass, olive green	13
Nail, iron, fragment	6	Bottle, glass, green	1
Window Glass	9	Bottle, glass, clear	1
Kitchen (n=86)		***Personal (n=1)***	
Creamware	39	Tobacco pipe, fragment	1
Pearlware	16	***Miscellaneous (n=3)***	
Coarse Earthenware	8	Iron hardware, unidentified	2
Red Refined, unidentified	1	Schist fragment	1
Porcelain, hard paste	7	Bone, animal (23 grams)	
		Total	105



Plate 8. Excavated section of the south side of the privy builder's trench, facing southeast.

C. Features 4 and 5: Possible Buried Surface and Posthole

Archaeologists trowel cleaned the floor and sidewalls of Grade Beam Trench 3 after trenching had been completed and then profiled and recorded the south sidewall (see Figure 20; Plate 9; Figure 25). In Trench 3, at a depth of approximately 2.5 ft. below the bottom of the slab foundation, Layers D, E, F, G, and H were designated as Feature 4, a possible buried historic surface. Additionally, a posthole was identified in the south wall and designated as Feature 5 (see Figure 25).

Feature 4, possible buried surface

At a depth of 2.5 ft. below the slab foundation, archaeologists identified a possible buried historic surface. During the scrapping of the trench side wall, and troweling the floor, a small number of representative artifacts were collected and assigned CN12. The assemblage consists of creamware (n=7), pearlware (n=1), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=1), olive-green wine bottle glass (n=1), and a few animal bone fragments. Only the fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware has a known context as it was embedded in Layer H in the wall (see Figure 25).

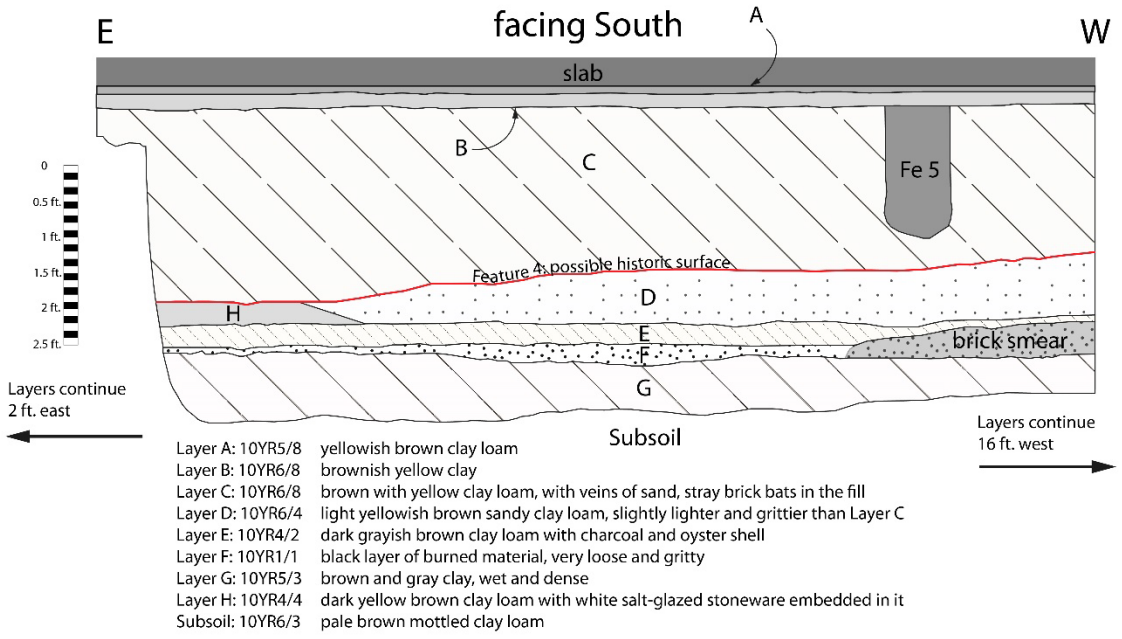


Figure 25. Profile of south sidewall of Grade Beam Trench 3.

Layer C is a thick, homogeneous deposit of dusky orange clay loam that appears to have been deposited in one episode. Other than a few flecks of oyster shell and stray brick bits, the layer appeared to be relatively free of artifacts, further suggesting that the soil was brought to the site from elsewhere. If this is a correct assumption, then it is possible that Layer C was used to level the site after the frame buildings were razed in preparation for building the fire station in ca. 1915.



Plate 9. Grade Beam Trench 3, facing east.

Layer C seals a series of overlapping layers, including a thin, but dense layer of crushed brick under a thin layer of brown loam with oyster shells (Plate 10). The layers appear to represent a buried surface that dates to activity at the site prior to the fire station. Based on historic maps, the possible buried surface was located in the yard behind the buildings at 313, 315, and 317 Prince St., in the apparent general area where the bakery once stood (see Figures 4 and 12).



Plate 10. Close up view of Layer E resting on top of a “brick smear” layer near the base of Trench 3.

Feature 5, posthole

Archaeologists identified a posthole in the sidewall of Trench 3, immediately under the slab foundation floor (see Figure 25). Approximately 1.7 ft. in depth, and 0.9 ft. in width, with a slightly rounded bottom, the post appears to have been driven into the ground rather than placed into a prepared hole. Bits of shell and brick were visible in the soil matrix. Given that the feature is embedded in Layer C and is sealed by the slab foundation, it may date to an early iteration of the fire station when the north end of the building was initially a one story shed addition (see Figure 19).

D. Feature 6: Rectangular Cement Basin

As contractors began pulling up the concrete floor, directly under the floor they uncovered a rectangular cement basin, approximately 8 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, roughly 2.5 ft. deep, with thick walls (Plate 11). By chance, the basin is located immediately to the north of Feature 2/3, the box privy (see Figure 20). Given its location in the back of the fire station, tucked up against wall, we thought it may have served as a catch basin, cistern or horse trough in the twentieth century. There was no visible inlet or outlet pipe, unless it was embedded in the floor and covered with clay. For now, the function of this basin remains a mystery.



Plate 11. View of rectangular cement basin under the slab foundation in the fire station.

V. Conclusions

The primary objective of this project was to determine the use life of the brick-lined shaft (Feature 1) and the wooden box privy (Feature 2/3). To do that, we have mined the primary historical documents related to the property, and then integrated the archaeological evidence collected during the salvage of both features, focusing closely on chronology, and matching that information with the historical timeline of the property. Archaeologists also identified a likely buried historic surface (Feature 4), a posthole (Feature 5), and a cement basin under the concrete slab floor of the fire station (Feature 6) (see Table 6). The summaries below are our best guess as to when each of the five features was in use, and thereby who created them and generated the artifactual evidence salvaged from them. Our understanding of the features is limited by the relative paucity of archaeological evidence.

A. Brick-lined Circular Shaft (Feature 1)

In 1817 John Churchman purchased three contiguous lots—two from Mordecai Miller with two modest dwellings on them, and a vacant lot west of Miller's lots from Ephraim Evans (Wardell 1989:384, 391) (Figure 26). Together, the property was 46.5 ft. by 86.5 ft. in size. Based on map overlays, the location of the brick shaft was within the bounds of the Evans lot, which was vacant at the time, never having been developed up to that point. Therefore, the brick shaft must have been created after 1817, probably soon after Churchman acquired the property, as he prepared to set up his bakery business. According to later testimony from his adult daughters, the bakery occupied the back section of the property, what was referenced as "the Bake House Lot" and consisted of several frame buildings (Figure 27). If the shaft was intended to function as a well, access to water was an essential step in the bread baking process, especially for cleaning equipment and for filling buckets in case of fire.

Let us assume that the brick-lined shaft was built around the time that John Churchman purchased the property in 1817. Let us also assume the shaft was intended to function as a well. Without excavating the entire shaft feature to the bottom, a determination of its function and when it went out of use is nigh on impossible. However, the 274 artifacts recovered from the top 5.0 ft. of soil (CN 1 and CN 2) can provide hints to when the feature was backfilled.

Aside from a very small number of intrusive artifacts (i.e. a wheat penny, several rusty crown bottle caps, and a Phillips head screw), most of the diagnostic artifacts date to the early and mid-nineteenth century. The *TPQ* of the second well layer (CN2) is 1820, a possible indication that the assemblage dates to the mid-nineteenth century. The MCD for CN1 and CN2 is 1801 based on 133 ceramic sherds, 81 percent of which are creamware or pearlware, which were no longer manufactured after ca. 1820. These are by no means a definitive date of when the shaft feature was filled, but simply inchoate data points.

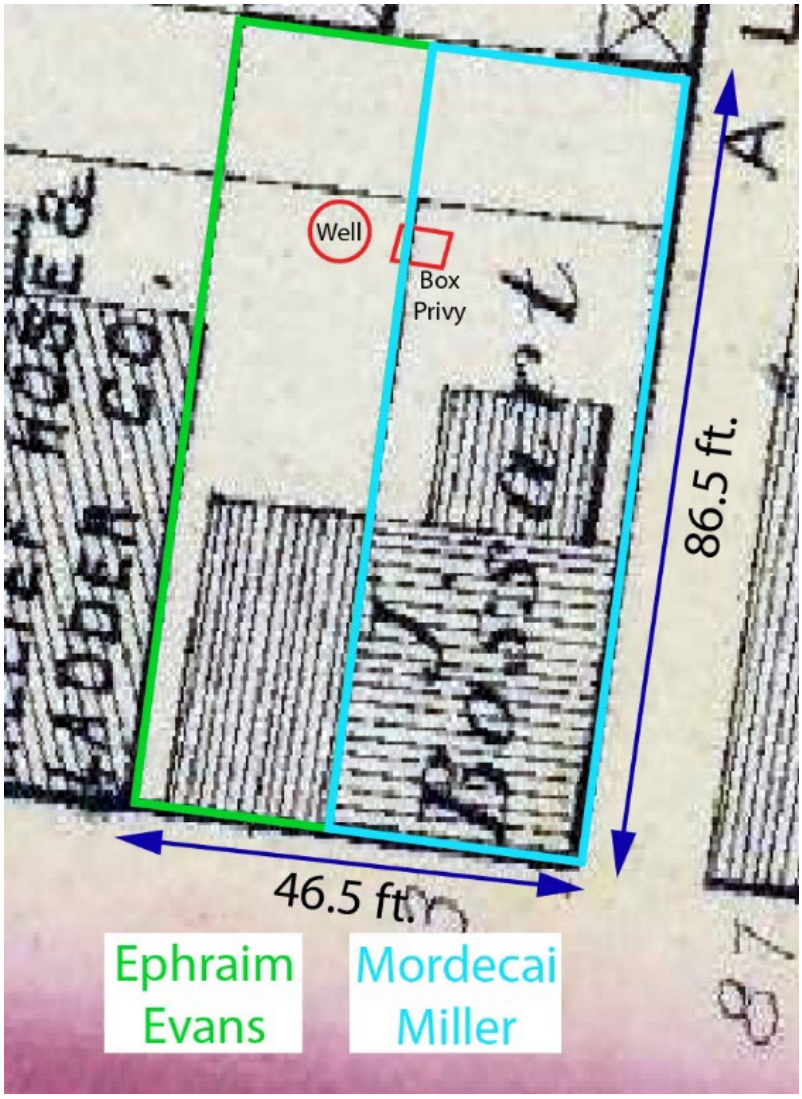


Figure 26. Lots sold to John Churchman in 1817 overlaid on an 1877 map of Alexandria (Hopkins 1877).

In the early 1850s John Churchman began preparations to close his baking business and relocate to a new home he built for himself some 11 blocks to the southwest. In 1858, although he no longer resided on the property, and perhaps to attract tenants, Churchman contracted with the local water company to have water piped to the property. At the time John Bissell, his son-in-law, operated a barbershop on the property (Erickson 1988). With this improvement to the property, if the brick-lined shaft feature had been used as a well, it would have been rendered obsolete. By this time, it would have been roughly 40 years old and probably failing; unless carefully managed and regularly cleaned most wells in the nineteenth century would not provide potable water beyond a few decades. Indeed, the artifacts recovered from CN1 and CN2 of the shaft feature suggest that it had been backfilled several decades prior to 1858, more likely around 1840.

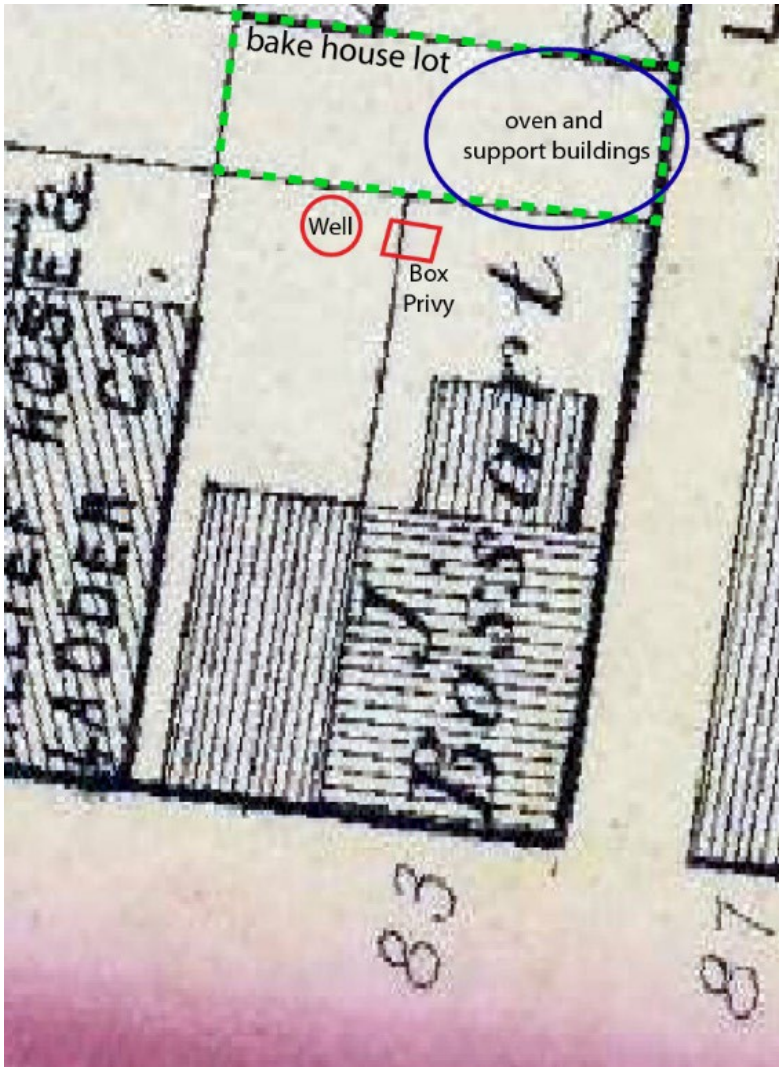


Figure 27. The well and box privy features in relation to the "Bake House Lot" overlaid on an 1877 map of Alexandria (Hopkins 1877).

Sometimes property owners converted old wells into makeshift cisterns to help control drainage, and to provide a source of non-potable water. However, the brick-lined shaft on Churchman's property was in the yard, some distance away from the dwellings on the lot along Prince St., not an ideal location for a cistern. Nor does the upper portion of the feature exhibit any signs of modification.

Based on the limited number of artifacts recovered from the uppermost layers of the shaft feature, and the absence of machine-made bottle glass, wire nails, and mass manufactured ceramics, the evidence suggests that it was backfilled at least by 1858, and most likely some years prior to that. Had the brick shaft remained open in the latter decades of the nineteenth century, the material dumped into it would likely contain the types of goods that became increasingly available to consumers in the post-Civil War years.

Overall, the documentary and archaeological evidence indicates that John Churchman dug a well on the property around ca. 1818. It served its purpose for both household use and for his loaf bread baking business for several decades. By the time the property began receiving water from the local water company beginning in 1858, if the well was still functional, it was no longer needed. Aside from the upper 5.0 ft. of fill soil in the well, the remainder is preserved under the grade beam that was installed to reinforce the carrying capacity of the fire station floor.

B. Wood-Lined Box Privy (Feature 2/3)

Box privies were a common feature in nineteenth century Alexandria, almost universally placed on the back of a house lot, as far away from household activity as possible (Sheppard 1988:2). Although the causes of diseases were not fully understood throughout much of the nineteenth century, most people recognized that locating a privy close to a source of water was not healthy. Indeed, in the early nineteenth century the Alexandria Common Council ordered that all privies "shall be by boxes or buckets, so that the same be occasionally removed and cleaned" and they banned the repurposing of wells as privies, an indirect acknowledgment that the two were incompatible (*AG*, "An Act concerning Privies," August 10, 1811:2). Ten years later the law required that owners regularly clean their privies to prevent them from becoming "nuisances" (Charter of Alexandria 1821:30). In the latter nineteenth century, the city would hire a "night scavenger" whose job was to clean and empty privies (City Council 1874:73). Eventually, many years later, once city sewer systems were in place, the city passed an ordinance that prohibited the use of privies within the city limits (*AG*, "Compulsory Tapping," Dec. 12, 1914:3).

Because the brick shaft feature and the box privy are located within a few feet of one another, the likelihood that they were in use at the same time is low. Regardless of their respective functions, having two deep holes within a few feet of one another would have been impractical. Furthermore, the location of the privy (and its noxious odors) in the yard, relatively near to "the bake house lot," makes it unlikely that Churchman would have placed it there (see Figure 27). If we are correct to assume that the brick shaft dates to the John Churchman period of ownership (1817-1865), the archaeological evidence thus far supports the theory that the privy predated brick shaft.

Although somewhat unusual for a landlord to provide such an amenity, Mordecai Miller may have had the privy dug for use by his tenants when he built a second frame dwelling on the lot around 1810 (ALB 1810:3) (Figure 28).[10] The so-called "bake house lot" did not yet exist, so the privy's location in the far back corner of the lot would have been in line with the normal placement of such things. This would have been around the time when the Common Council was placing restrictions on privy use and requiring that

[10] This would eventually become 315 Prince St., with Miller's original tenement built a decade earlier on what would become 313 Prince St.

they must be cleaned and serviced (*AG*, "An Act concerning Privies," August 10, 1811:2). The annual land tax records indicate the tenants living on Miller's Prince St. property often changed from year to year, mostly widows, free Black laborers, or tradesmen (ALB 1811-1818). However, a free Black man named David Easton is listed as residing there in 1812 and 1817, and free Black citizens Hannah and Joseph Hopkins also were listed as living there in 1814, 1816, and 1817, providing some continuity for the property.

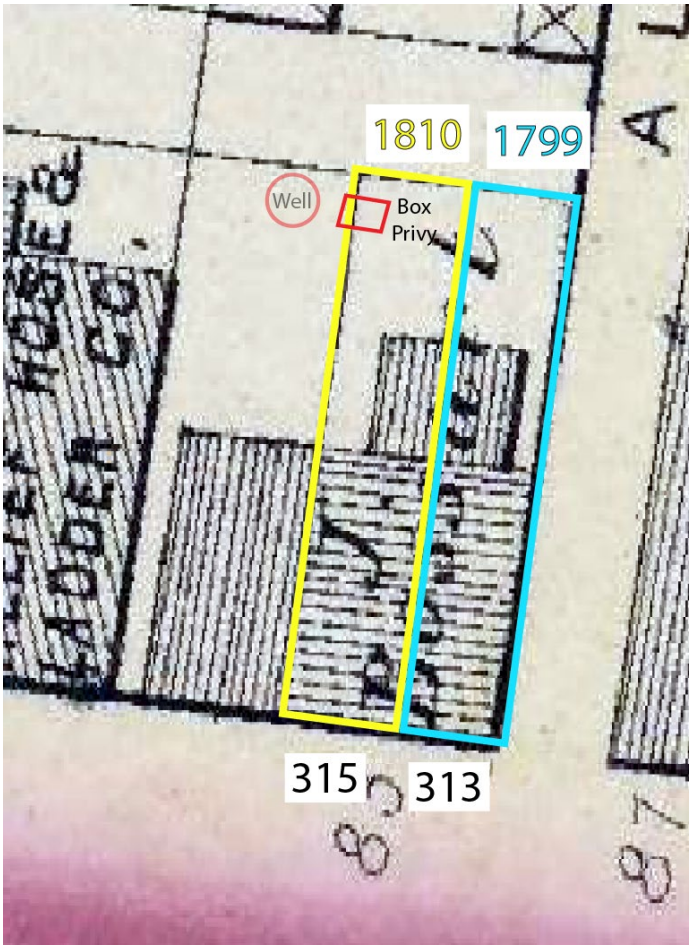


Figure 28. The box privy in relation to the lots developed by Mordecai Miller overlaid on an 1877 map of Alexandria (Hopkins 1877).

The artifacts recovered from the privy and its builder's trench provide some clues to the date it was put into use and eventually backfilled. The mean ceramic date (MCD) for the approximate date the privy was built can be generated from the layers in the privy builder's trench (CN8-11) (see Figure 24). The 63 sherds from this assemblage produce an MCD of 1796. Notably, the *terminus ante-quem* for this ceramic assemblage is 1840 with no ceramic specimens present that were manufactured after that date, nor did any diagnostic artifacts from these layers suggest a mid-nineteenth century date of manufacture or later.

The artifacts generated from the privy fill closely correspond to those recovered from its builder's trench. The MCD for CN7—the soil layer at the 5 ft. depth of the privy (see Figure 23)—was 1801, based on 58 sherds. Among the 58 sherds, three could have been manufactured after ca. 1820, those being three pieces of whiteware. English refined whiteware began manufacture ca. 1820 and continued well into the latter nineteenth century. Overall, the one interior privy layer with a curated context (CN7) and the builder's trench fill (CN8-11) suggest that the privy had been filled by the 1830s, if not sooner.

The assemblage of artifacts recovered from the privy and its builder's trench resembled the assemblage extracted from the well. Both generated similar ceramic types, as well as comparable types and amounts of glass and architectural materials. Neither feature produced examples of machine-made bottle glass, wire nails, or mass manufactured ceramics, as would be expected if they had been backfilled in the latter nineteenth or early twentieth century. If the privy and well had been located a far distance apart in the yard instead of right next to each other, we would have interpreted them as being coterminous based on the archaeological findings. And perhaps they were, regardless of the negative health ramifications. Until additional archaeological excavation is carried out on the features, the sequencing of them will remain unanswered.

C. Possible Buried Surface (Feature 4) and Posthole (Feature 5)

The identification of a possible buried historic surface in Trench 3 is further proof that much of the stratigraphy under the footprint of the fire station remains in excellent condition (Figure 29). The buried surface is situated just to the south of the privy, in the yard between the dwellings and the bake house lot. Not much can be gleaned from it other than the fact that future archaeologists that might investigate the site should assume that deposits are well preserved under the thick layer of fill soil that was used to level the site for construction in the early twentieth century (see Figure 25).

As for the posthole, given its position high in the stratigraphic profile, it dates to the fire station era. Future archaeologists should be aware that it may have served as an interior wall post when the fire house was first built. The same can be said about Feature 6, the cement basin; it was installed in the fire house, perhaps to help drain the building.

D. A Final Word

Urban archaeology can be both frustrating and rewarding. In cities like Alexandria, sequences of activities have taken place at the same location over time up until the present. Not only is the urban archaeological record complicated, in many cases, modern intrusions such as building foundations, parking garages, streets, and utilities have damaged or destroyed earlier historic deposits. Identifying buried contexts that have survived modern development can be challenging, but not without successes, one of which is the salvage excavation at 44AX254.

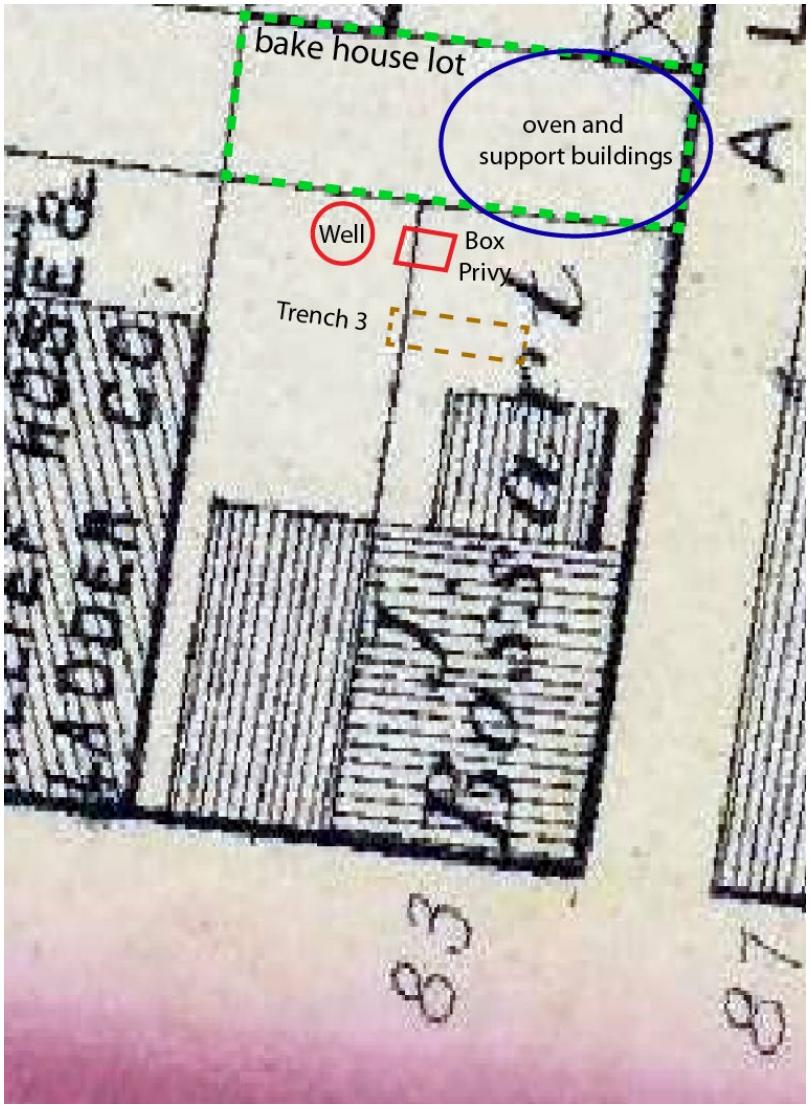


Figure 29. Location of a stratigraphic profile in Trench 3 as overlaid on an 1877 map of Alexandria (Hopkins 1877).

Much to our surprise, both the brick shaft (Feature 1), and the privy (Feature 2/3) appear to have been backfilled in the 1820s or 1830s. What remains in the ground in the brick shaft feature is material evidence of antebellum Alexandria, the Churchman family, and their baking business. The privy may well predate the brick shaft and therefore holds evidence of the lives of tenants who occupied the property prior to the Churchman occupation. Furthermore, the buried layers in Trench 3 indicate that much of the site may be preserved under a thick layer of fill used to level the lot in preparation for building the fire station.

As much as we would have liked to dig more into these features, part of the job of the archaeologist is to ensure that sites are preserved in place if it is not feasible to

excavate them. In this case, we can take comfort that the brick-lined shaft, privy, and other potential archaeological deposits are protected for now.

Someday in the far-off future, when the fire station is no longer standing, archaeologists may choose to complete the excavation of this important archaeological "time capsule" that has the possibility to shine a light on early nineteenth-century Alexandria.

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Abbreviations:
ALB: Alexandria Land Book
FCDB: Fairfax County Deed Book

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VII. Finds List

Master Context	Context #	Level	Artifact #	Material	Count	Class, Temper	Tech-Ware, Ware, Tech-ware, Name	Object	Element	Age/Period, Age	Decoration, Attributes, Bone Conditions	Description
1	1	1	0001	GLASS VESSEL	19	Olive green		Wine bottle				
1	1	1	0002	GLASS VESSEL	5	Other clear (not lead or soda)						
1	1	1	0003	GLASS VESSEL	1	Aqua			BASE			
1	1	1	0004	GLASS VESSEL	1	Other clear (not lead or soda)						chunky, possibly decorative
1	1	1	0005	GLASS VESSEL	1	Other clear (not lead or soda)	Pressed	BOTTLE	BASE			
1	1	1	0006	GLASS WINDOW	1	Other clear (not lead or soda)		BOTTLE	BASE			starburst pattern on base
1	1	1	0007	CERAMIC OBJECT	1		Coarse Agate	door knob		1851-		
1	1	1	0008	METAL NAIL	36	IRON		NAIL				
1	1	1	0009	METAL BUTTON	1	COPPER		button				loop shank
1	1	1	0010	METAL COIN	1	COPPER		COIN				one cent
1	1	1	0011	METAL BOTTLE CAP	8	IRON		crown bottle cap		1892		
1	1	1	0012	METAL SCREW	1	IRON		screw		1932-		phillips head
1	1	1	0013	METAL UNID	5	IRON		unidentified				
1	1	1	0014	METAL HARDWARE	2	IRON		Bolt				square nut on one bolt
1	1	1	0015	FAUNAL	0			BONE				
1	1	1	0016	SHELL OYSTER	3	SHELL		oyster				
1	1	1	0017	CTP	3			PIPE	STEM			
1	1	1	0018	CTP	1			PIPE	BOWL			complete
1	1	1	0019	CEMENT	5			cement				
1	1	1	0020	COAL	1			burned coal				
1	1	1	0021	CERAMIC OBJECT	1			unidentified				
1	1	1	0022	CEMENT	1			cement				
1	1	1	0023	MORTAR	6			MORTAR				
1	1	1	0024	GLASS	18			window				
1	1	1	0025	SYNTHETIC	2			unidentified				
1	1	1	0026	CERAMIC	3	STONEWARE	White Salt-glazed Stoneware					
1	1	1	0027	CERAMIC	4	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain					2 bases, 1 rim, 1 body

1	1	1	0028	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain			1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __RED	
1	1	1	0029	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain				H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
1	1	1	0030	CERAMIC	3	STONEWARE	Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware					
1	1	1	0031	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Refined Redware			1800-1840	Engine Turned	
1	1	1	0032	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE			RIM FRAGMENT	1810-	__ __Green	green glazed
1	1	1	0033	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE						clear glaze
1	1	1	0034	CERAMIC	1	EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		RIM FRAGMENT		Slip Decorated Earthenware	clear glaze, appears orange
1	1	1	0035	CERAMIC	1	EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		RIM FRAGMENT		Slip Decorated Earthenware	clear glaze, appears brown
1	1	1	0036	CERAMIC	10	EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed				Glazed interior	brown and black glaze
1	1	1	0037	CERAMIC	14	EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed				Glazed interior/exterior	brown and black glaze
1	1	1	0038	CERAMIC	1	EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed					
1	1	1	0039	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Tin-glazed					
1	1	1	0040	CERAMIC	35	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware			1760-1820		
1	1	1	0041	CERAMIC	4	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BASE	1760-1820		
1	1	1	0042	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		HANDLE	1760-1820		
1	1	1	0043	CERAMIC	12	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
1	1	1	0044	CERAMIC	18	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830		
1	1	1	0045	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BASE	1775-1830		
1	1	1	0046	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830	Shell Edge __ __Blue	
1	1	1	0047	CERAMIC	8	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
1	1	1	0048	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware			1795-1830	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	2 body, 1 rim
1	1	1	0049	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware			1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Brown	1 rim, 1 body, brown band
1	1	1	0050	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __brown & yellow	
1	1	1	0051	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Orange	
1	1	1	0052	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		HANDLE	1775-1830	Molded	foliate handle terminal

1	1	1	0053	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware			1775-1830	Molded	
1	1	1	0054	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware			1775-1830	Shell Edge __ __Green	
1	1	1	0055	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware			1820-		
1	1	1	0056	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1834-1848	T.P. Under-glaze __ __mulberry	Age/Period based on Diagnostic Artifacts of MD mean production beginning and end dates
1	1	1	0057	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1820-	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	
1	1	1	0058	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1825-1838	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Black	
1	1	1	0059	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	White Refined (Unidentified)		BODY FRAGMENT		T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	
1	1	1	0060	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	White Refined (Unidentified)		BODY FRAGMENT			
1	1	1	0061	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Ironstone		BODY FRAGMENT	1840-		
1	1	1	0062	CERAMIC	6	REFINED EARTHENWARE	White Refined (Unidentified)		BODY FRAGMENT			
1	1	1	0063	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		RIM FRAGMENT			late 19th/early 20th porceallaneous
1	2		0001	METAL NAIL	1	IRON		NAIL				
1	2		0002	CERAMIC	5	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
1	2		0003	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __RED	
1	2		0004	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware	Hollowware	RIM FRAGMENT		Flow Blue __ __Blue	
1	2		0005	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware	PLATE	BASE	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __ __Commemorative Ware	blue, black, and orange- eagle with U.S. shield
1	2		0006	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT		H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	burned
1	2		0007	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		RIM FRAGMENT	1820-	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	burned
1	2		0008	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Bone China		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
1	2		0009	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830		
2	3		0001	GLASS LAMP	1	Other clear (not lead or soda)		Lamp Chimney				
2	3		0002	METAL NAIL	1	IRON		NAIL				

2	3		0003	GLASS WINDOW	1			window					
2	3		0004	STONE SLATE	1	slate							
2	3		0005	CTP	1			PIPE	STEM				
2	3		0006	FAUNAL	4			BONE					
2	3		0007	FAUNAL	1			BONE					bird
2	3		0008	FAUNAL	1			tooth					
2	3		0009	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Chamber Pot	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820			
2	3		0010	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1775-1830	Shell Edge __ __Blue		
2	3		0011	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Grey Salt-glazed Stoneware		BODY FRAGMENT				
2	3		0012	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware		BODY FRAGMENT				
2	4		0001	GLASS VESSEL	6	Olive green			BODY FRAGMENT				
2	4		0002	GLASS VESSEL	1	Aqua		BOTTLE	BASE				
2	4		0003	GLASS LAMP	3	Other clear (not lead or soda)		Lamp Chimney					
2	4		0004	GLASS VESSEL	3	Other clear (not lead or soda)							
2	4		0005	GLASS VESSEL	3	Aqua							
2	4		0006	FAUNAL	21			BONE					
2	4		0007	FAUNAL	4			BONE					bird
2	4		0008	FAUNAL	3			tooth					
2	4		0009	METAL SCREW	1	IRON		screw					hex head screw bolt
2	4		0010	STONE SLATE	2	slate							
2	4		0011	MORTAR	1			MORTAR					
2	4		0012	BRICK	0			brick					glazed/burned
2	4		0013	GLASS WINDOW	19			window					
2	4		0014	METAL NAIL	27	IRON		NAIL					
2	4		0015	CTP	3			PIPE	BOWL				
2	4		0016	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Tin-glazed						
2	4		0017	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	White Salt-glazed Stoneware						
2	4		0018	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware			1820-			
2	4		0019	CERAMIC	14	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830			
2	4		0020	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BASE	1775-1830			
2	4		0021	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1775-1830	Shell Edge __ __Green		

2	4		0022	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	White Refined (Unidentified)		RIM FRAGMENT		Shell Edge __ __Green	
2	4		0023	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1775-1830	Shell Edge __ __Blue	
2	4		0024	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Chamber Pot	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
2	4		0025	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
2	4		0026	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BASE	1760-1820		
2	4		0027	CERAMIC	25	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
2	4		0028	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT			light green glaze
2	4		0029	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT		H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
2	4		0030	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT		H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
2	4		0031	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	T.P. Hand Painted __ __brown & yellow	
2	4		0032	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Brown	
2	4		0033	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware	Flatware	BASE	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __ORANGE AND BLACK	
2	4		0034	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Orange	
2	4		0035	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __blue/green	
2	4		0036	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	
2	4		0037	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1795-1830	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	
2	4		0038	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1820-		
2	4		0039	CERAMIC	2	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		RIM FRAGMENT	1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __Black	

2	4		0040	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		RIM FRAGMENT		H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
2	4		0041	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT		H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
2	4		0042	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT			
2	4		0043	CERAMIC	2	REFINED UNID	White Refined (Unidentified)					burned
2	4		0044	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Grey Salt-glazed Stoneware	JAR	RIM FRAGMENT		Iron Wash	
2	4		0045	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware		BODY FRAGMENT			
2	4		0046	CERAMIC	4	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Refined Redware		BODY FRAGMENT	1800-1840	Molded	
2	4		0047	CERAMIC	1	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		BASE		Glazed interior/exterior	clear glaze
2	4		0048	CERAMIC	1	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		BODY FRAGMENT		Slip Decorated Earthenware	
2	4		0049	CERAMIC	1	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		BODY FRAGMENT		Glazed interior/exterior	
2	4		0050	CERAMIC	2	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		BODY FRAGMENT		Glazed interior	
2	4		0051	CERAMIC	1	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		BODY FRAGMENT			odd green wash on interior
2	4		0052	CERAMIC	1	EARTHENWARE STAFFORDSHIRE	Staffordshire Slip Ware		BODY FRAGMENT	1670-1795		
2	4		0053	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Lustre Ware (Red Stoneware)		BODY FRAGMENT		Silver Lustre, overall __ __silver	
2	5		0001	FAUNAL	1			tooth				
2	5		0002	FAUNAL	3			BONE				
2	5		0003	FAUNAL	20			BONE				
2	5		0004	GLASS VESSEL	3	Olive green		Wine bottle				
2	5		0005	GLASS VESSEL	2	Other clear (not lead or soda)						
2	5		0006	GLASS VESSEL	1	Aqua						
2	5		0007	GLASS WINDOW	7			window				
2	5		0008	CTP	0			PIPE	STEM			tobacco pipe
2	5		0009	BONE OBJECT	0			fan blade frag.				
2	5		0010	BRICK	1			brick				some mortar attached

2	5		0011	STONE QUARTZ	1			PROJECTILE POINT					partial projectile point
2	5		0012	STONE SLATE	2			roofing slate					
2	5		0013	WOOD	5								
2	5		0014	METAL HARDWARE	1	IRON		strap					
2	5		0015	METAL NAIL	24	IRON		nail frag					
2	5		0016	CERAMIC	0	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain			1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __Brown		
2	5		0017	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain			1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __Black		foliate molding
2	5		0018	CERAMIC	2	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		RIM FRAGMENT	1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __Black		
2	5		0019	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT	1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __RED		
2	5		0020	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware						
2	5		0021	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Grey Salt-glazed Stoneware						
2	5		0022	CERAMIC	2	EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed				Glazed interior/exterior __ __Black		
2	5		0023	CERAMIC	1	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed	Milk Pan	RIM FRAGMENT		Glazed interior __ __Clear		
2	5		0024	CERAMIC	1	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed	Hollowware	BASE		Glazed interior/exterior __ __Brown		
2	5		0025	CERAMIC	21	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820			
2	5		0026	CERAMIC	4	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820			
2	5		0027	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Bone China		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-			
2	5		0028	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830			
2	5		0029	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1775-1830			
2	5		0030	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	White Refined (Unidentified)		BODY FRAGMENT				
2	5		0031	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		HANDLE	1760-1820			
2	5		0032	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1828-1835	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Black		

2	5		0033	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1785-1830	Annular __ __BROWN AND BLACK	
2	5		0034	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT		Pink or Purple Lustre	rim band
2	5		0035	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1775-1830	Shell Edge __ __Green	
2	5		0036	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1810	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __pink and green __Floral	
2	5		0037	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT		H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
2	5		0038	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __yellow and brown	
2	5		0039	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1828-	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Orange	
2	5		0040	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT		__ __Black	banded
2	5		0041	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		HANDLE	1795-1830	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	
2	5		0042	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1795-1830	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue __Willow	
2	5		0043	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue __Willow	
2	5		0044	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT		Flow Blue __ __Blue	
2	6	1	0001	GLASS WINDOW	2			window				
2	6		0002	GLASS VESSEL	1	Other clear (not lead or soda)						
2	6		0003	FAUNAL	2			BONE				
2	6	1	0004	METAL NAIL	1	IRON		wire nail		1890		
2	6		0005	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT			
2	6		0006	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Grey Salt-glazed Stoneware		BODY FRAGMENT			
2	6		0007	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Tin-glazed		BODY FRAGMENT			
2	6		0008	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		

2	6	1	0009	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
2	6		0010	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830		
2	6		0011	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1820-		
2	6	1	0012	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware	Tea Cup	RIM FRAGMENT	1820-	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	
2	6		0013	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware	Hollowware	RIM FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __yellow and brown	
2	6		0014	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1828-	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Brown __Banded	
2	7	2	0001	CERAMIC	2	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		RIM FRAGMENT	1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __RED	
2	7		0002	CERAMIC	3	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT	1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __RED	
2	7		0003	CERAMIC	4	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT			
2	7	2	0004	CERAMIC	16	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
2	7	2	0005	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
2	7	2	0006	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BASE	1760-1820		
2	7	2	0007	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Chamber Pot	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		rolled rim
2	7	2	0008	CERAMIC	0	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Hollowware	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820	Molded Rim (no color)	diamonds in a band
2	7		0009	CERAMIC	12	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830		
2	7	2	0010	CERAMIC	0	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1775-1830		
2	7	2	0011	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1795-1830	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	
2	7		0012	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	
2	7	2	0013	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __blue and orange	
2	7		0014	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BASE		H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	

2	7	2	0015	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1775-1830	Shell Edge __ __Green	
2	7		0016	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1775-1830	Shell Edge __ __Blue	
2	7	2	0017	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware	MUG	BASE	1785-1830	Annular __ __Brown	
2	7	2	0018	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1815	T.P. Over-glaze __ __Black	
2	7		0019	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	White Refined (Unidentified)		BODY FRAGMENT			
2	7		0020	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Unidentified		RIM FRAGMENT			may be burned or lustered, dark paste and glaze
2	7		0021	CERAMIC	3	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		BODY FRAGMENT		Glazed interior __ __Brown	
2	7		0022	CERAMIC	2	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		BODY FRAGMENT		Glazed interior/exterior	
2	7	2	0023	CERAMIC	1	COARSE EARTHENWARE	Buckley		BODY FRAGMENT			
2	7		0024	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Grey Salt-glazed Stoneware		BODY FRAGMENT			
2	7		0025	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT			
2	7		0026	CERAMIC	2	EARTHENWARE						clear/yellow lead glaze. Doesn't look as refined as yellowware but also not as coarse as Staffordshire slip though will similar inclusions. Paste isn't tan/yellow enough for yellowware.
2	7	2	0027	CERAMIC	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1820-		
2	7	2	0028	GLASS LAMP	19	Other clear (not lead or soda)		Lamp Chimney	BODY FRAGMENT			
2	7		0029	GLASS LAMP	3	Other clear (not lead or soda)		Lamp Chimney	RIM FRAGMENT			
2	7		0030	GLASS TUMBLER	1	Other clear (not lead or soda)		Tumbler	BASE			
2	7		0031	GLASS VESSEL	3	Other clear (not lead or soda)			BODY FRAGMENT			
2	7		0032	GLASS VESSEL	1	Other clear (not lead or soda)			RIM FRAGMENT			frosted
2	7		0033	GLASS VESSEL	5	Olive green			BODY FRAGMENT			
2	7		0034	GLASS VESSEL	1	Aqua		BOTTLE	BASE			

2	7	2	0035	GLASS VESSEL	1	Olive green		BOTTLE	BASE	-1840		
2	7	2	0036	GLASS VESSEL	8	Tinted (green, aqua, blue)			BODY FRAGMENT			
2	7	2	0037	GLASS VESSEL	2	Tinted (green, aqua, blue)			RIM FRAGMENT			rolled rim
2	7		0038	GLASS WINDOW	14			window				
2	7	2	0039	FAUNAL	18			BONE				
2	7	2	0040	FAUNAL	7			BONE				bird
2	7		0041	FAUNAL	2			BONE				burned
2	7		0042	WOOD	1							burned
2	7		0043	STONE SLATE	1	slate						
2	7		0044	STONE SCHIST	1	schist						
2	7		0045	SHELL OYSTER	3	SHELL		oyster				
2	7		0046	BRICK	1			brick				
2	7		0047	MORTAR	2			MORTAR				
2	7		0048	COAL	2			coal				
2	7		0049	METAL HARDWARE	1	COPPER		ring				
2	7		0050	METAL BUTTON	1	COPPER		button				
2	7		0051	METAL HARDWARE	1	COPPER		hook				decorative hook with iron fastener
2	7		0052	CTP	2			PIPE	STEM			
2	7		0053	CTP	0			PIPE	BOWL			
2	7		0054	METAL HARDWARE	4	IRON		flat frag.				
2	7		0055	METAL NAIL	19	IRON		nail - unknown type				
2	7	2	0056	METAL NAIL	8	IRON		cut nail		1790-		
2	7	2	0057	METAL NAIL	2	IRON		wire nail		1890		
2	7	2	0058	METAL SCREW	5	IRON		screw				
3	8	1	0001	GLASS WINDOW	8			window				
3	8		0002	FAUNAL	1			BONE				
3	8		0003	METAL UNID	2	IRON		unidentified				
3	8	1	0004	GLASS VESSEL	11	Olive green	Dip mold (full size, 1 pc)	Wine bottle	BASE	1730s-1840		sand pontil
3	8		0005	GLASS VESSEL	0	Green (not modern)		BOTTLE	BASE			

3	8		0006	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT	1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze __ __RED	
3	8		0007	CERAMIC	2	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT			
3	8		0008	CERAMIC	2	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain	BOWL	BASE			
3	8		0009	CERAMIC	2	EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		BODY FRAGMENT		Glazed interior/exterior __ __Black	
3	8		0010	CERAMIC	1		Refined Redware		BODY FRAGMENT			
3	8		0011	CERAMIC	14	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
3	8		0012	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	BOWL	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
3	8		0013	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Chamber Pot	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
3	8		0014	CERAMIC	5	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
3	8		0015	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Tea Pot	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		tea pot or similar item with lid
3	8		0016	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BASE	1760-1820		
3	8		0017	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	BOWL	BASE	1760-1820		
3	8		0018	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Saucer	BASE	1760-1820		
3	8		0019	CERAMIC	5	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830		
3	8	1	0020	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Brown	
3	8	1	0021	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1780-1830	H.P. Over&Under Glaze __ __red and black	
3	8		0022	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		RIM FRAGMENT	1775-1830	Shell Edge __ __Blue	
3	9	2	0001	FAUNAL	6			BONE				
3	9		0002	METAL NAIL	5	IRON		NAIL				
3	9		0003	CTP	1			PIPE	STEM			tobacco pipe
3	9		0004	GLASS VESSEL	1	Olive green		Wine bottle	BASE			
3	9		0005	GLASS VESSEL	1	Olive green			BODY FRAGMENT			
3	9		0006	GLASS VESSEL	1	Other clear (not lead or soda)			RIM FRAGMENT			burned
3	9		0007	GLASS WINDOW	1			window				

3	9		0008	CERAMIC	1	EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed		BODY FRAGMENT		Glazed interior/exterior __ __Black	
3	9		0009	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT	1780-1825	H.P. Over-Glaze	
3	9		0010	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830		
3	9		0011	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1795-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Brown __Banded	
3	9		0012	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware	Hollowware			H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
3	9	2	0013	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Whiteware		BODY FRAGMENT	1828-	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
3	9		0014	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	White Refined (Unidentified)		BODY FRAGMENT		T.P. Under-glaze __ __Blue	burned
3	9		0015	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Chamber Pot	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
3	9		0016	CERAMIC	5	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
3	9		0017	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Flatware	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820	__ __ __Royal	
3	10	3	0001	CERAMIC	1	PORCELAIN	Hard Paste Porcelain		BODY FRAGMENT		H.P. Under-Glaze	
3	10	3	0002	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware	Flatware	RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
3	11	4	0001	BRICK	3			brick				
3	11		0002	MORTAR	0			MORTAR				
3	11		0003	STONE SCHIST	1			mica schist				
3	11		0004	METAL NAIL	1			NAIL				
3	11		0005	CERAMIC	5	EARTHENWARE	Coarse Earthenware, Glazed	Milk Pan			Glazed interior __ __Brown	
3	11		0006	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
3	11		0007	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BASE	1760-1820		
3	11	4	0008	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
3	11		0009	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware	Hollowware	RIM FRAGMENT		H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
4	12	F	0001	GLASS VESSEL	1	Olive green		Wine bottle	BASE			
4	12		0002	FAUNAL	1			BONE				

4	12		0003	CERAMIC	5	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		BODY FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
4	12		0004	CERAMIC	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Creamware		RIM FRAGMENT	1760-1820		
4	12	F	0005	CERAMIC	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Pearlware		BODY FRAGMENT	1775-1830	H.P. Under-Glaze __ __Blue	
4	12		0006	CERAMIC	1	STONEWARE	White Salt-glazed Stoneware		BODY FRAGMENT			