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Technical Report
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY, ROBINSON TERMINAL SOUTH, SITE 44AX0235 ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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Volume II of VI



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Technical Report

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Chapter 1
Lot 77

Introduction

Volume II of the Robinson Terminal South (RTS) report series details the results of archaeological investigations undertaken with the historic boundaries of Town Lot 77. Lot 77 is located in the northwestern corner of the RTS project area and includes six study parcels, which have been designated as Parcels 77.1 through 77.6 (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The lot number (77) references the original property number assigned by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria when the property was laid out in 1749. The six parcel subdivisions reference the 1786 subdivision of Lot 77 following the death of Thomas Fleming. Fleming had owned Lot 77 since 1770 and had been responsible, at least in part, for the addition of the new land along the southern edge of the original lot. The prefix "77" indicates the location of the parcel within Lot 77, while the suffix (1-6) was randomly assigned during analysis.

It is important to note that only the easternmost 0.2-acres of Lot 77 are included within the RTS project area. As it was originally laid out, Lot 77 measured approximately 0.7 acres in size and was slightly larger than the half-acre lots typically laid out by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Figure 1-3). This may have been due to its location in the southwestern corner of the town grid, which allowed for additional land to be added onto the western side of the lot. The additional land did not, however, extend the entire length of the Lot, giving the property shape a unique notch in its southeastern corner. The notch was 25-ft in width, meaning that side of Lot 77 measured only 151-ft 7-in in length.

By the early 1770s, the odd notch of land had quite literally been filled in and had become part of Lot 77 (Figure 1-4). The decision allowed property owners to increase the size of their properties by creating new land where none previously existed was one made by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (owner (Knepper and Prothro 1989:5). In the case of Lot 77, the new land had been created by infilling the shoreline and also building a bulkhead and wharf along the southern edge of the property. In this way, two contiguous strips of new land, both measuring 25-ft (north/south) by 163-ft (east/west) were added, increasing the size of Lot 77 to approximately 0.89-acres in size.

Lot 77 would later be split into two unequal halves as Union Street was put through in the 1780s. Authorized by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria in 1782, this new road paralleled Water Street, crossing through the eastern portion of Lot 77. Approximately 0.39-acres, or slightly less than half of the originally 0.7-acre lot lay on the eastern side of Union Street and within the RTS project area. At the time Union Street was put though, Lot 77 was an L-shaped property that measured 176-ft 7-in (north/south) by 56-ft 1-in (east/west) with an additional 25-ft wide strip of land extending eastward from the southeastern corner of the lot. An 1814 plat that includes the northern portion of the RTS project area clearly shows the three properties that comprise Lot 77 (Figure 1-5). Study parcels 77.1 through 77.4 lie within the original boundaries of Lot 77, while study parcels 77.5 and 77.6 lie within land that became part of Lot 77 through the process of land-making. The study parcels defined for this report remained distinct and separate until the mid-nineteenth century, when they began to become incorporated into larger land-holdings.

Summary of Investigations in Lot 77

Archaeological investigations in Lot 77 (Parcels 77.1 through 77.6) identified at total of 64 features (Figure 1-6; Table 1-1). The features include 26 primary features and 38 sub-features. The features and sub-features identified during the investigation of Lot 77 included a diverse

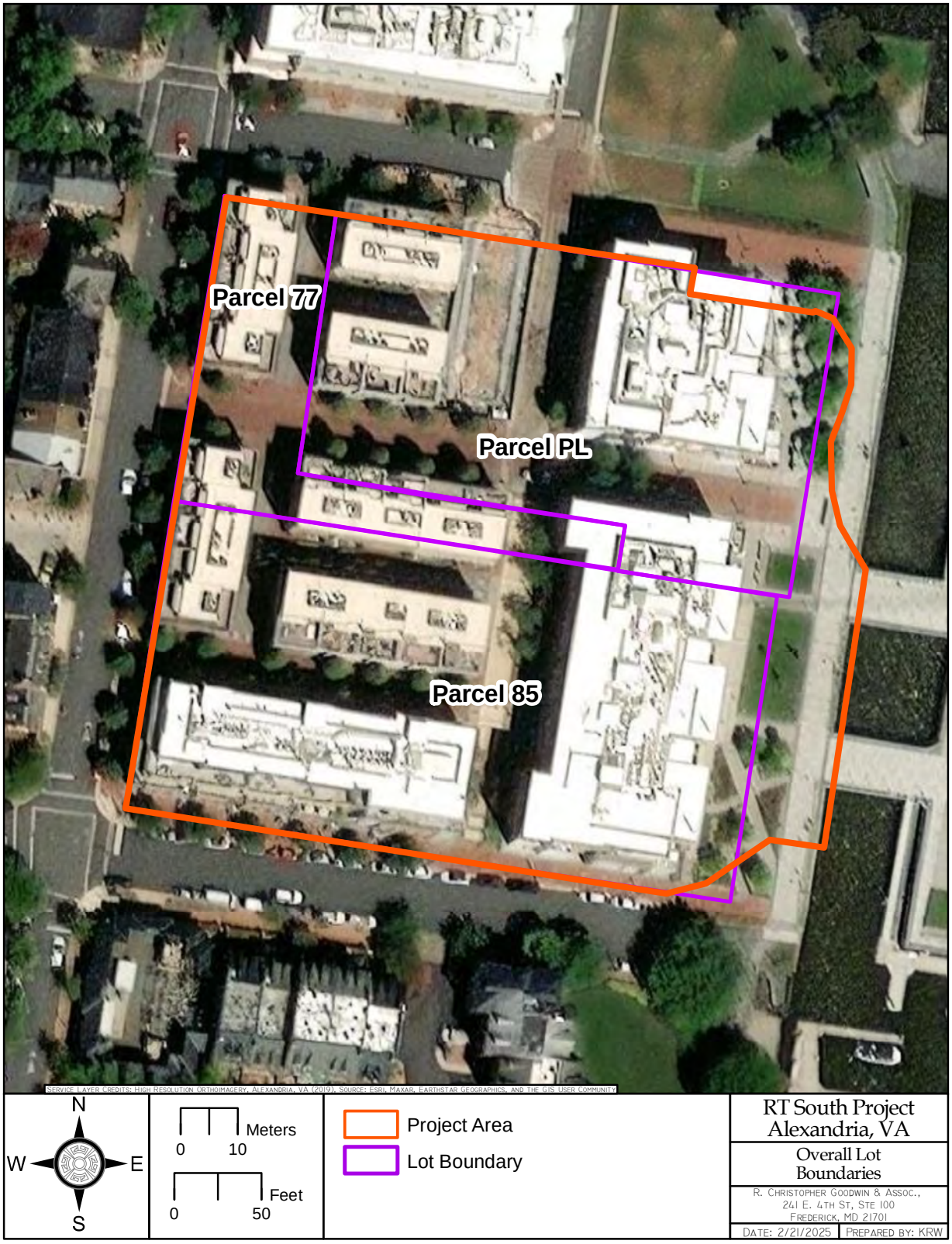


Figure 1-1 **Map showing the boundaries of Lot 77, Lot 85 and the public lands on Point Lumley (PL) (RCG&A staff)**

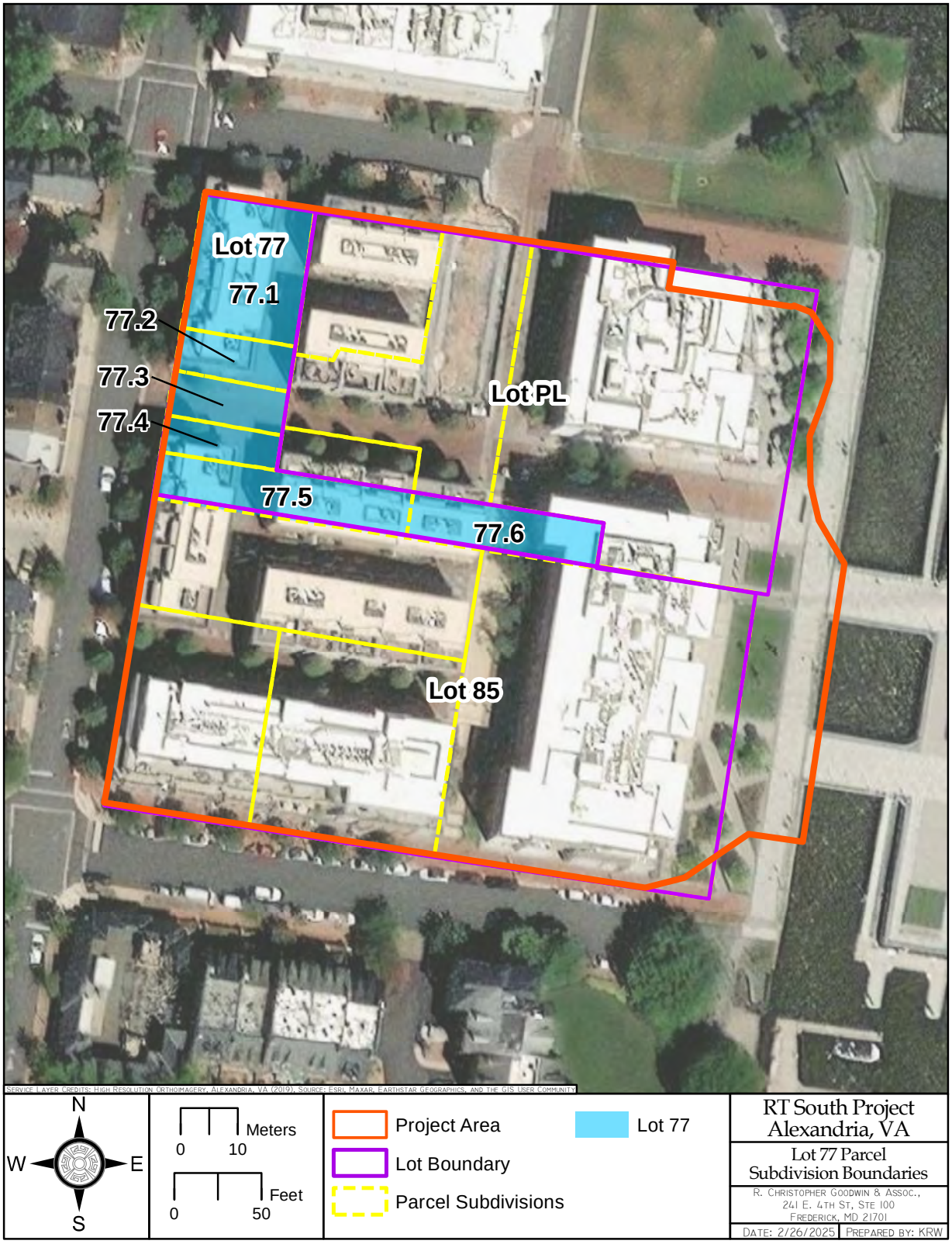


Figure 1-2 **Map showing the locations of study Parcels 77-1 through 77-6 within Lot 77 (RCG&A staff)**

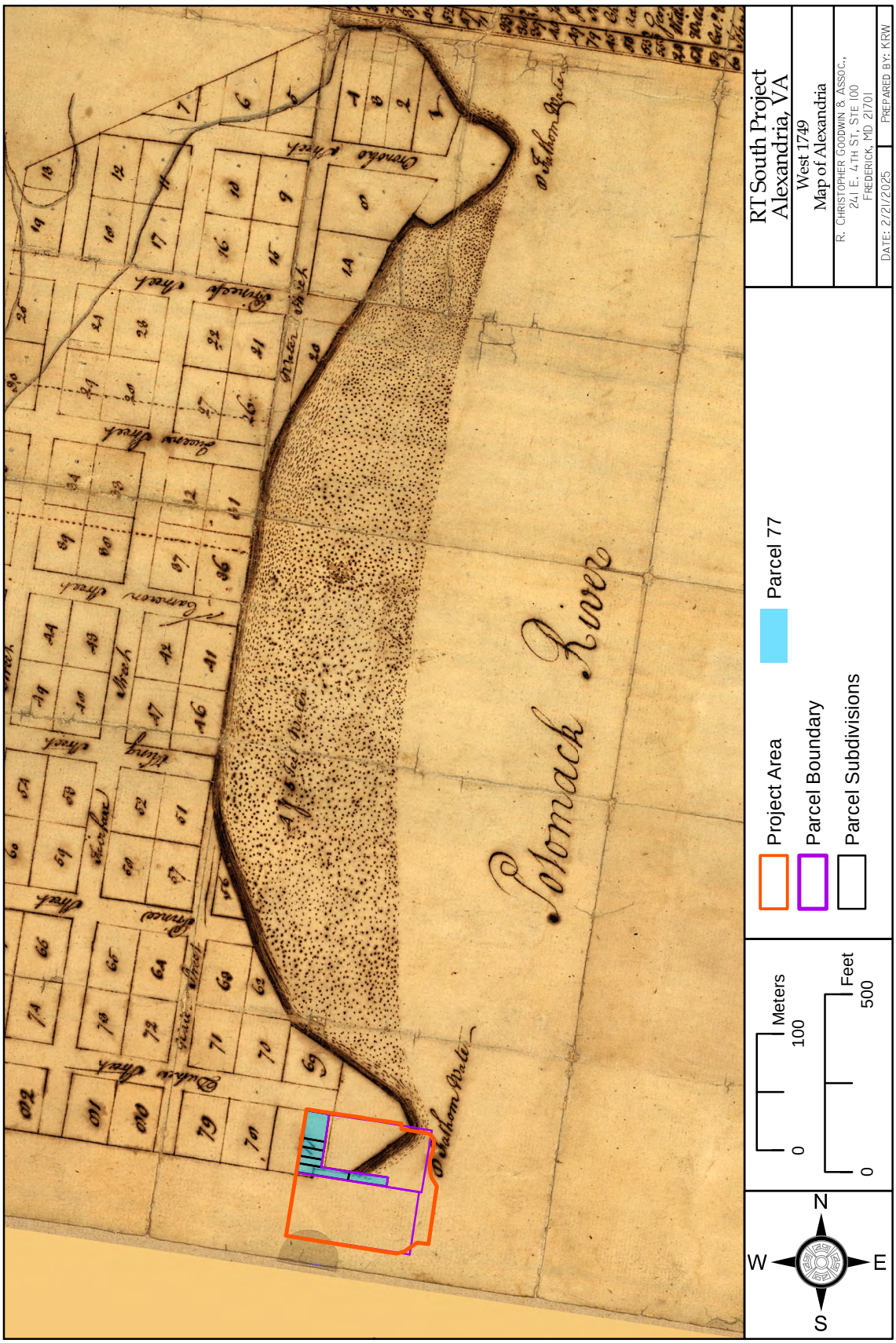


Figure 1-3 Detail of John West Jr.'s 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcels 77-1 through 77-6 (Library of Congress)

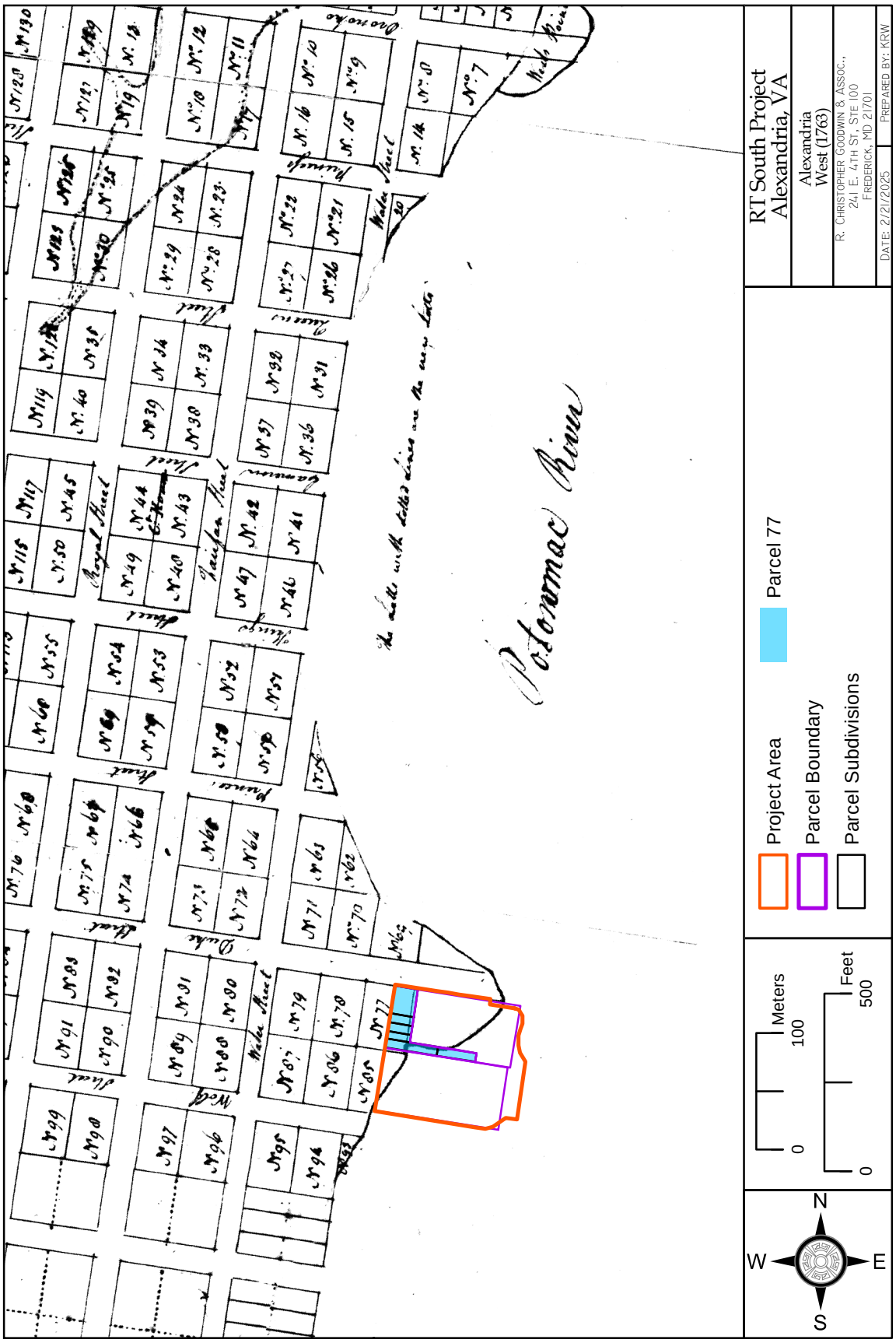


Figure 1-4 **Detail of John West Jr.'s 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcels 77-1 through 77-6 (Library of Congress; map attributed to John West Jr.)**

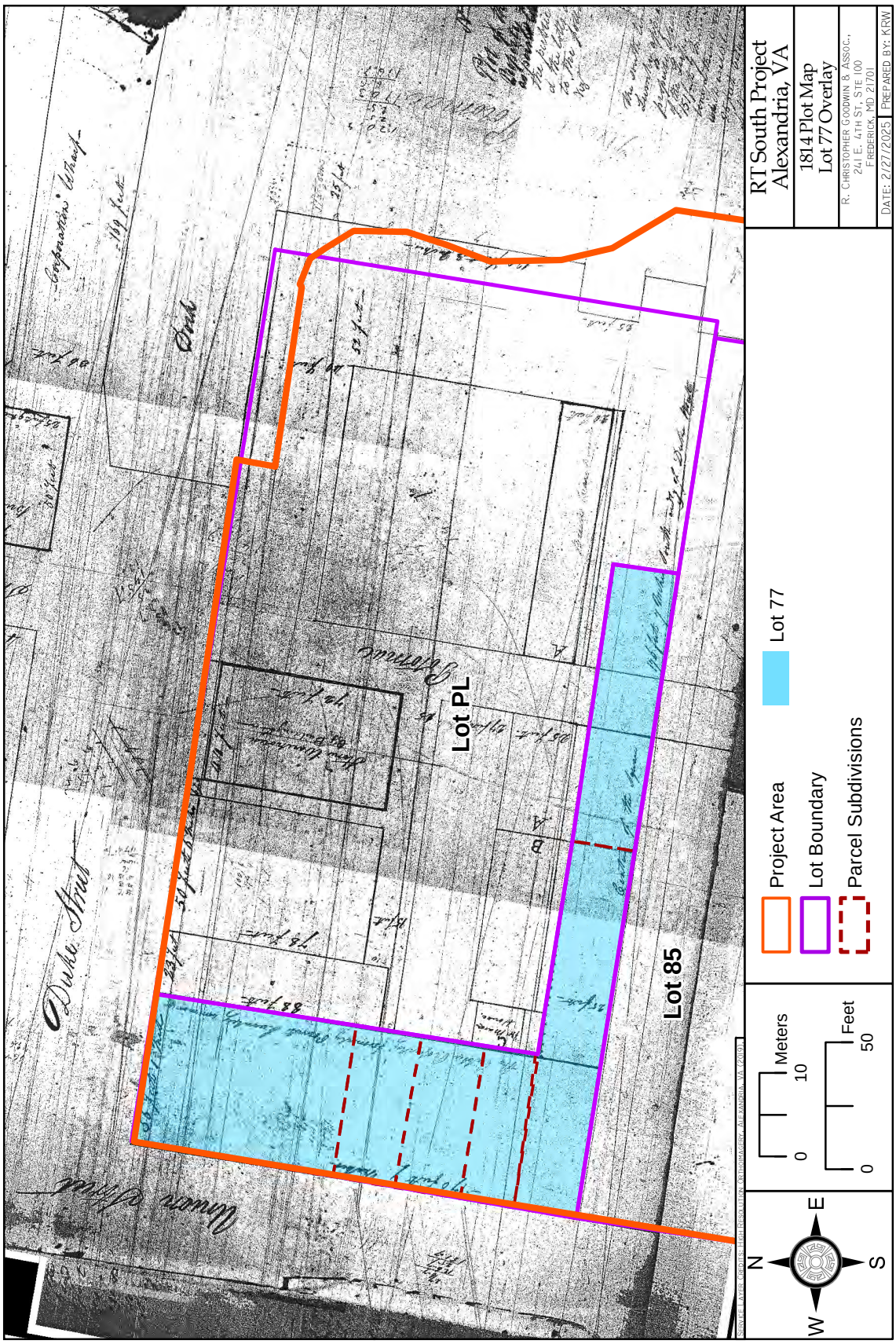


Figure 1-5 **Detail of 1814 Plot Map, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcels 77-1 through 77-6 (Alex Plot Maps, Surveyor Records 1817-71, Roll 00288, Alexandria Library Special Collections, courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology)**

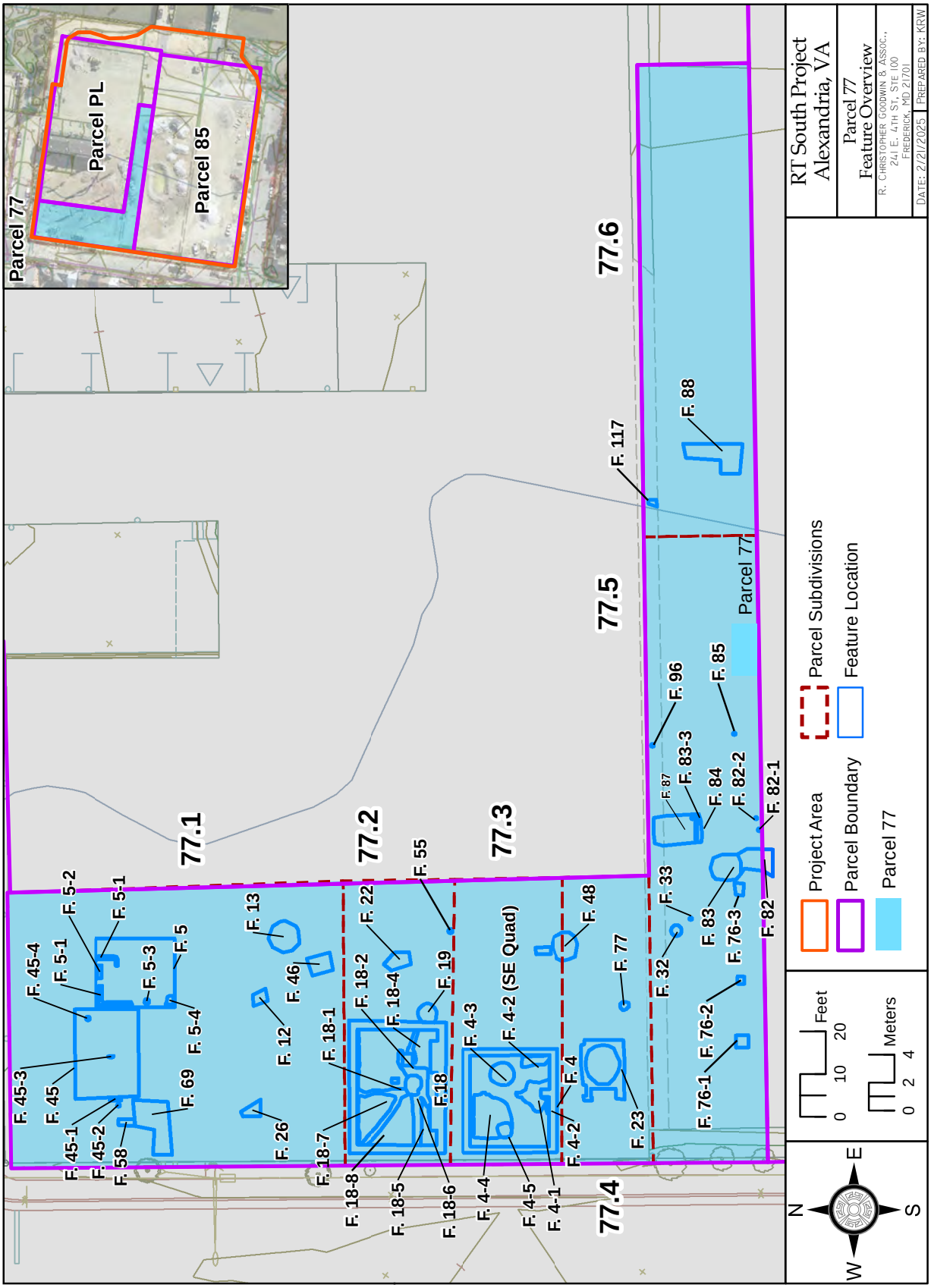


Figure 1-6 Map showing the locations of archaeological features identified in Lot 77, study Parcels 77-1 through 77-6

range of feature types (Tables 1-2 and 1-3). The most common type of features was those related to buildings or structures. Five building foundations, whose footprints were delineated by intact or nearly intact cellar walls or sill-laid walls, were identified within Lot 77. Support piers, chimney footings, builder's trenches or other features typically associated with buildings or structures were classed as foundation elements. Other types of features identified within Lot 77 included drainage features, postholes, pits, and privies.

The archaeological investigations in Lot 77 yielded a total of 60 pre-contact and 82,397 historic artifacts (Table 1-4). This total does not include materials that were discarded in the field or laboratory as part of the approved field methods for the project. Based upon field records, a total of 6,393.73 kg of material, or approximately 5,908 items, were discarded during field investigations, with an additional 107.18 kg (n=3,705) items discarded during laboratory analysis (Table 1-5). Brick, shell and mortar were the most commonly discarded materials.

In addition to artifacts, a total of 70 soil samples were collected from 27 feature contexts in Lot 77. Depending upon the feature context, the soil samples were processed using either flotation or water-screening. Specialized analysis was conducted on selected samples recovered from intact contexts. Analyses included archaeobotanical, zooarchaeological, palynological (pollen), phytolith, and archaeoparasitological studies. Analysts reports detailing the results of the specialized analysis are provided in Volume V of this report series.

Organization of Volume II

Volume II of the RTS report series is intended to discuss only the archaeological features identified within Lot 77. The volume is divided into six chapters. Chapter 1 provides a brief introduction to Lot 77, while Chapters 2-7 detail the results of investigations in Parcels 77-1 through 77-6, respectively. Each chapter contains a detailed summary of the history of ownership specific to the parcel followed by a discussion of the archaeological field results and descriptions of the identified archaeological resources. The feature descriptions are intentionally detailed and include interpretations of the nature of the feature, as well as its temporal period and possible association to individuals identified through research of the property history. Where appropriate, additional subsections have been added to the feature descriptions to detail excavation methods, recovered cultural materials and additional features identified during the investigation of primary features. Features are discussed in chronological order. Feature numbers that are not discussed within a particular parcel were not present within that parcel and are discussed elsewhere within the report series.

For the sake of consistency, the feature discussions presented in this report have followed the format assigned during field investigations, with sub-features included as a sub-section within the appropriate primary feature discussion. The feature number designations used throughout this volume of the report are the same field numbers that were assigned to individual features or deposits during fieldwork. Primary features were identified by a numerical designation (i.e. 18), while sub-features were identified by a numerical suffix appended to the primary feature designation (i.e. 18-1). Both sets of feature numbers appeared to have been assigned in the order of discovery, with sub-features typically being designated if new archaeological resources were discovered during the excavation of a primary feature. Using this method provided consistency during field investigations, but did not necessarily mean that all sub-features were related to or associated with the primary feature.

Table 1-1 List of Archaeological Features Identified in Lot 77, Parcels 77.1-77.6

Parcel	Feature/ Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Total
77-1	5	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early-mid 19th century	1
	12	Privy	Late 18th century	1
	13	Privy	Late 18th century-early 19th century	1
	26	Debris	2nd half 19th century	1
	45	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 18th century-early 19th century	1
	46	Pit	Late 18th century-early 19th century	1
	58	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Indeterminate	1
	69	Debris	Early 19th century	1
	12-1	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late eighteenth century (TPQ ca. 1775)	1
	45-1	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late eighteenth-mid-nineteenth century	1
	45-2 (TU 45, NE Quad)	Post hole/Post	Indeterminate	1
	45-2 (TU 20)	Post hole/Post	Indeterminate	1
	5-1	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	early-mid 19th century	1
	5-2	Soil Deposit	Mid-nineteenth century	1
	5-3	Post hole/Post	Mid-nineteenth century	1
	5-4	Pit	Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century	1
	45-3	Soil Deposit	early-mid 19th century	1
Parcel 77-1 Total				17
77-2	18	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 18th-early 20th century	1
	19	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-late 19th century	1
	22	Debris	Indeterminate	1
	55	Post hole/Post	Indeterminate	1
	18-01	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th-early 20th century	1
	18-02	Pit	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	18-03	Other	Late 19th-early 20th century	1
	18-04	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	18-05	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	18-06	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	18-07	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	18-08	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	19-01	Other	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
Parcel 77-2 Total				13
77-3	4	Building/ Structure Foundation	19th-20th century	1
	54	Soil Deposit	Late 18th - Early 19th century	1
	4-1	Soil Deposit	Late 19th-20th century	1
	4-2 (SE Quad)	Isolated Board/Timber	Late 19th-early 20th century	1
	4-2 (Unit 7)	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	early-mid 19th century	1
	4-3	Pit	Late 18th-early 19th century;	1
	4-4	Pit	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	4-5	Barrel	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
Parcel 77-3 Total				8

Parcel	Feature/ Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Total
77-4	23	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	48	Privy	Early 19th century	1
	77	Post hole/Post	Early 19th century	1
Parcel 77-4 Total				3
77-5	32	Privy	Unknown	1
	33	Post hole/Post	19th century	1
	76	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	83	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th - 19th century	1
	84	Pit	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	85	Post hole/Post	19th century	1
	96	Post hole/Post	19th century	1
	76-01	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	76-02	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	76-03	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	76-04	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	76-05	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	76-06	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	76-07	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	76-08	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	76-09	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	1
	83-01	Post hole/Post	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	83-01 (Unit 77)	Soil Deposit	Unknown	1
	83-01/02 (Unit 76)	Post hole/Post	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	84-01	Unknown	Unknown	1
	84-02	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
Parcel 77-5 Total				21
77-6	88	Utility	Unknown	1
	117	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Unknown	1
Parcel 77-6 Total				2
Grand Total				**64**

Table 1-2 Summary of Archaeological Features Identified in Lot 77 by Type

Feature Type	Total
Barrel	1
Building/ Structure Foundation	5
Building/ Structure Foundation Element	18
Debris	3
Drainage Feature	6
Isolated Board/Timber	1
Other	2
Pit	6
Post hole/Post	11
Privy	4
Soil Deposit	5
Unknown	1
Utility	1
Grand Total	**64**

Table 1-3 List of Archaeological Features Identified in Lot 77 by Type and Description

Feature Type	Feature & Sub-Features	Parcel	Description	Total
Barrel	4-5	77-3	Sump Pump in Barrel	1
Barrel Total				1
Building/ Structure Foundation	4	77-3	Stone foundation for dwelling	1
	5	77-1	Brick foundation for dwelling	1
	18	77-2	Stone foundation for dwelling	1
	23	77-4	Circular brick foundation, possible storehouse	1
	45	77-1	Brick foundation for dwelling/store	1
Building/ Structure Foundation Total				5
Building/ Structure Foundation Element	58	77-1	Building pier or footing (brick)	1
	76	77-5	Building pier or footing (brick)	1
	83	77-5	Stone paving	1
	117	77-6	Building pier or footing (brick)	1
	12-1	77-1	Builder's trench on exterior of Feature 12	1
	18-01	77-2	Central support pier for dwelling 1st floor	1
	4-2 (Unit 7)	77-3	Possible builder's trench for Feature 4	1
	45-1	77-1	Builder's trench for support pier associated with foundation	1
	5-1	77-1	Builder's trench for Feature 5	1
	76-01	77-5	Brick pier	1
	76-02	77-5	Brick pier	1
	76-03	77-5	Brick pier	1
	76-04	77-5	Brick pier	1
	76-05	77-5	Brick pier	1
	76-06	77-5	Brick pier	1
	76-07	77-5	Brick pier	1
	76-08	77-5	Brick pier	1
	76-09	77-5	Brick pier	1

Feature Type	Feature & Sub-Features	Parcel	Description	Total
Building/ Structure Foundation Element Total				18
Debris	22	77-2	Stone rubble	1
	26	77-1	Isolated architectural debris	1
	69	77-1	Area of brick and wood debris	1
Debris Total				3
Drainage Feature	19	77-2	Brick-lined catchement	1
	18-04	77-2	Drainage trench connecting Features 19 and 18-02	1
	18-05	77-2	Drainage trench - part of drainage complex	1
	18-06	77-2	Drainage basin - part of drainage complex	1
	18-07	77-2	Drainage trench - part of drainage complex	1
	18-08	77-2	Drainage trench - part of drainage complex	1
Drainage Feature Total				6
Isolated Board/Timber	4-2 (SE Quad)	77-3	Pile of decayed wooden boards	1
Isolated Board/Timber Total				1
Other	18-03	77-2	Modern distrubance	1
	19-01	77-2	Metal bucket and wooden platform associated with Feature 19	1
Other Total				2
Pit	46	77-1	Unlined pit capped with wood planking	1
	84	77-5	Historic Pit	1
	18-02	77-2	Wood-lined sump pit for drainage complex	1
	4-3	77-3	Sump pit	1
	4-4	77-3	Shallow basin-shaped pit; associated with Feature 4-3	1
	5-4	77-1	Indeterminate historic pit	1
Pit Total				6
Post hole/Post	33	77-5	Post hole and post	1
	55	77-2	Possible post hole	1
	77	77-4	Possible post hole	1
	85	77-5	Wooden post	1
	96	77-5	Wooden post	1
	45-2 (45, NE Quad)	77-1	Post hole	1
	45-2 (TU 20)	77-1	Post hole	1
	5-3	77-1	Post hole and wooden post	1
	83-01	77-5	Wooden post	1
	83-01/02 (Unit 76)	77-5	Post hole and wooden post	1
	84-02	77-5	Post	1
Post hole/Post Total				11
Privy	12	77-1	Wood-lined rectangular privy	1
	13	77-1	Brick-lined circular privy	1
	32	77-5	Barrel Privy	1
	48	77-4	Barrel Privy	1
Privy Total				4

Feature Type	Feature & Sub-Features	Parcel	Description	Total
Soil Deposit	54	77-3	Indeterminate Soil Stain	1
	4-1	77-3	Deposit of loamy ash and construction debris; disturbed	1
	5-2	77-1	Post-demolition fill within chimney flue	1
	83-01 (Unit 77)	77-5	Indeterminate area of soil mottling	1
	45-3	77-1	Deep area of fill mateiral in Unit 53; possible post removal hole	1
Soil Deposit Total				5
Unknown	84-01	77-5	Unknown	1
Unknown Total				1
Utility	88	77-6	Utility pipe and brick flooring	1
Utility Total				1
Grand Total				**64**

Table 1-4 Summary of Pre-contact and Historic Artifacts from Lot 77

Category	Group	Total
Historics	Ceramic	21011
	Composite	22
	Glass	24888
	Manufactured	60
	Metal	8538
	Organic	27769
	Other	5
	Stone	84
	Synthetic	20
Historics Total		82397
Lithics	Biface	7
	Debitage	29
	Fire-cracked rock	24
Lithics Total		60
Grand Total		**82457**

Table 1-5 Summary of Discarded Historic Artifacts from Lot 77

Discard Location	Group	Class	Total	
			Count	Weight (g)
Field Discard	Manufactured	Brick	3525	5329783.020
		Concrete	31	6100
		Mortar	956	161507.14
	Manufactured Total		4512	5497390.160
	Organic	Faunal (Shell)	1390	886318.04
	Organic Total		1390	886318.04
	Stone	Indeterminate	6	10019
	Stone Total		6	10019
Field Discard Total			5908	6393727.2
Lab Discard	Composite	Brick & Sheet Metal	2	
	Composite Total		2	
	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	195.62
	Indeterminate Total		1	195.62
	Manufactured	Brick	391	22279.02
		Daub	5	36.4
		Mortar	273	2722.34
		Other (Coke/Clinker)	31	254.04
		Plaster	144	1253.91
		Slag	332	8444.44
	Manufactured Total		1176	34990.15
	Organic	Faunal	2008	65952.86
		Floral	15	11.01
	Organic Total		2023	65963.87
	Stone	Chert	116	4576.95
		Coal	241	435.88
		Flint	9	104.11
		Limestone	2	25.32
		Other	1	17.63
		Slate	132	871.88
	Stone Total		501	6031.77
	Synthetic	Plastic	2	
	Synthetic Total		2	
Lab Discard Total			3705	107181.41
Grand Total			**9613**	**6500908.61**

Chapter 2
Parcel 77.1

Introduction

This chapter details the results of the archaeological investigation of Study Parcel 77.1 (Parcel 77.1). Parcel 77.1 is northeastern-most subdivision of the original town lot No. 77 (Figure 2-1). Lot 77 was laid out by the Town of Alexandria in 1749 (Ring and Pippinger 2008:66). When Union Street was extended in the 1780s, Lot 77 was divided into two portions, within the smaller eastern portion lying within the RTS project area. The eastern portion of Lot 77 was subdivided again in 1786 and it is at this point that residential development began on the northernmost lot. For the purposes of this report, the northernmost property in the 1786 subdivision of Lot 77 has been designated Parcel 77.1. This property was a double lot measuring 80-ft (north/south) by 56-ft 1-in (east/west). It is bound by Duke Street on the north, S. Union Street on the west, by private property (Parcel 77.2) on the south, and by lands owned by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Parcel PL-3).

Historic Context

This section provides a summary of the historic ownership and development of the parcel, from its establishment through the late nineteenth century. This history supplements the historic context provided by Claypool and Johnston (2014) and by Mullen et al. (2014).

Chapman Family Ownership of Parcel 77.1 (1749 – 1770)

Lot 77 was situated near the southern boundary of the newly laid out town, south of Duke Street and west of a narrow point of land locally known as Point Lumley (Figure 2-2). Nathaniel Chapman purchased the half-acre lot from the Trustees of the town in 1749, for a price of £30.7.4-1/2 (Ring and Pippinger 2008:66, 120; Redmond 2018). Like most of the early lots in Alexandria, Lot 77 was a half-acre in size. Although it was laid out to measure 151-ft 7-in (north/south), a narrow 25-ft wide notch had been carved out of the southeastern corner of the lot giving it an unusual configuration. The notch was part of the land reserved by the Trustees of the town, to be leased out as part of the public lands on Point Lumley. Lot 77 adjoined Lot 78 on the west, which Chapman purchased for the same price (Ring and Pippinger 2008:67).

Nathaniel Chapman was an ironmaster who worked for the Principio Iron Company in Maryland and Virginia. Chapman had a home called "Summer Hill" just north of Four Mile Creek. He later moved to Maryland. Chapman did not reside on Lot 77 and it is not known whether he made use of Lot 77. After Chapman died in an accident in 1760, his heirs leased Lot 77 to Thomas Fleming (Alexandria Hustings Court Deeds, Book B:153; Ring and Pippinger 2008:66).

Fleming Family Ownership of Parcel 77.1 (1770 – 1794)

Thomas Fleming, who was seeking to establish a shipyard at Point Lumley, purchased Lot 77 in 1770 (Alexandria Hustings Court Deeds, Book E:419). At that time, Fleming also owned adjoining Lot 85, as well as nearby Lots 86 and 96 (Ring and Pippinger 2008:66) (Figure 2-3). Fleming would later, in 1774, obtain a lease for the 25-ft section of land on Point Lumley that adjoined the southeast corner of Lot 77. Let by the Trustees of the town, the approximately 100-ft long section of land filled in the notch that had been exempted from the original layout of Lot 77. Fleming rented the adjoining land to the south of the section, which also measured 25-ft by approximately 100-ft. This was new land created by Fleming from infilling the shoreline.

In 1782, the Trustees of Alexandria authorized the extension of Water (Lee) Street "from

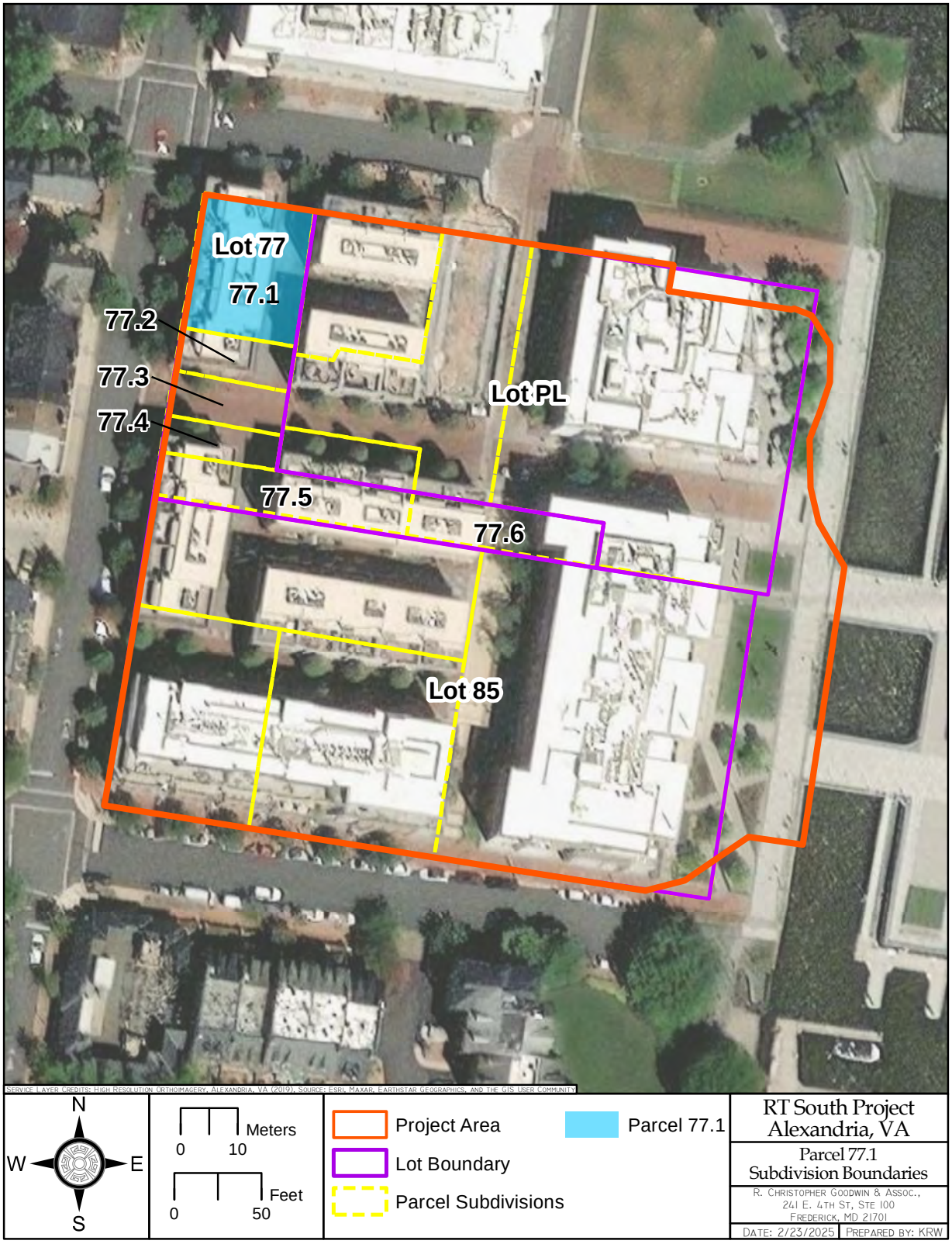


Figure 2-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-1, overlaid on modern aerial**

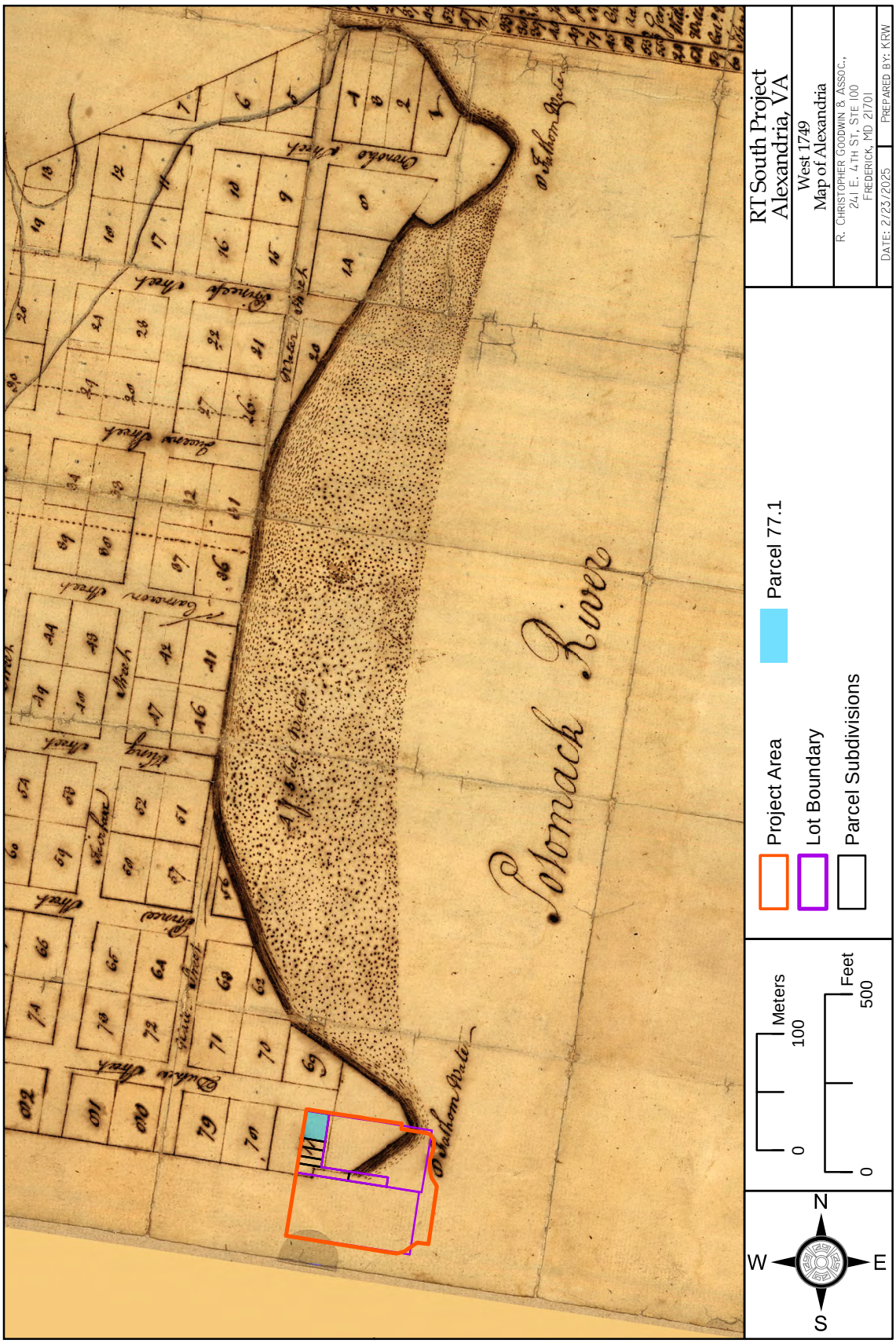


Figure 2-2 **Detail of John West Jr.'s 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-1**

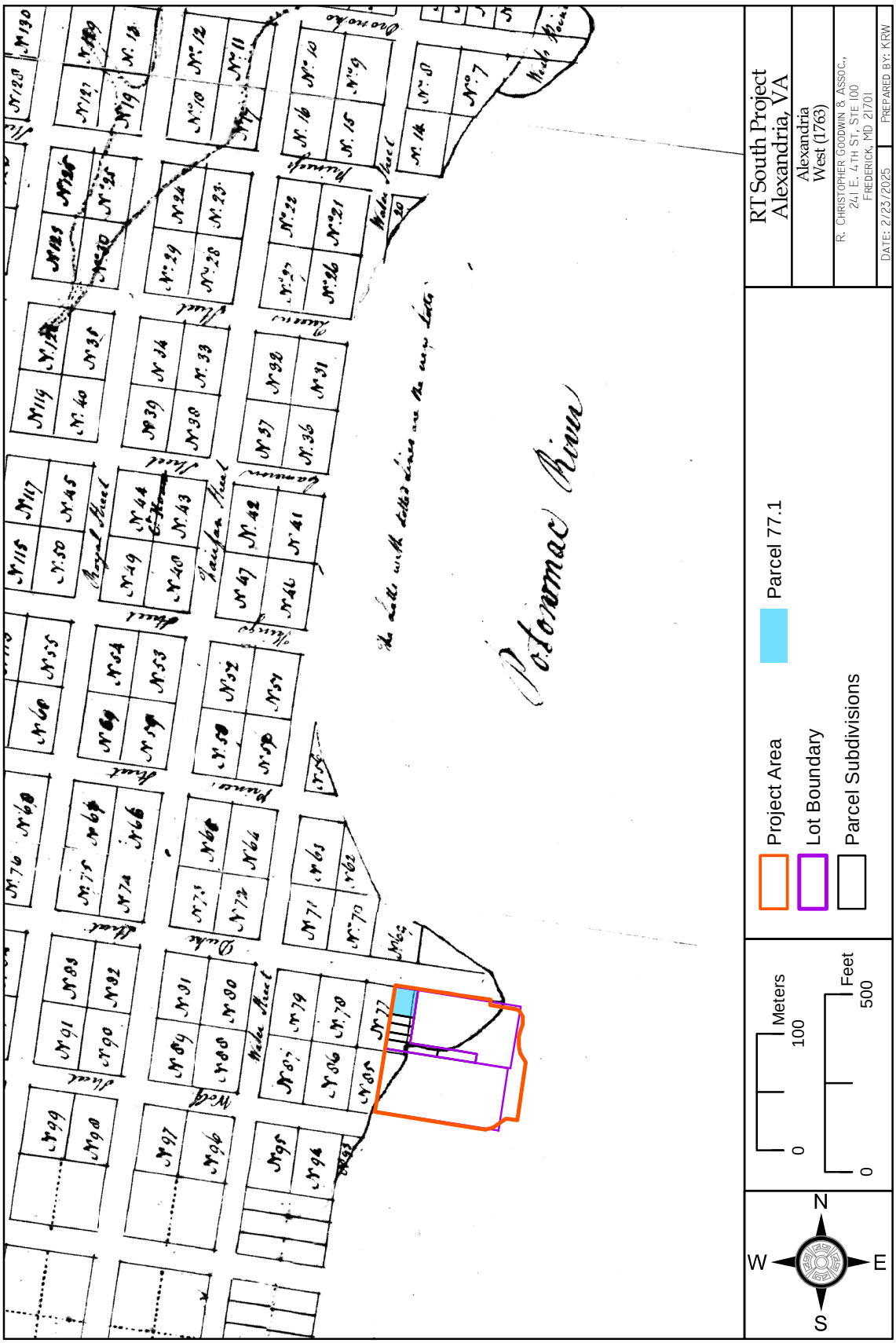


Figure 2-3 Detail of John West Jr.'s 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-1

north to south" and also the laying off and opening of Union Street "from north to south" (Virginia State Library 1908:63 [A462]). The extension of Union Street through the southern part of the town was completed over a two-year period, from 1782-1784 (Claypool and Johnston 2014:5). The construction of this street split Lot 77 into two unequal sections. The portion on the eastern side amounted to only a 56-ft 1-in wide section. Shortly before his death in 1786, Fleming divided Lot 77 into seven smaller lots (parcels) and advertised the parcels for lease (Pulliam 2006).

In Fleming's will, dated April 7, 1786, and he appointed his wife, Betty Fleming and a friend, George Hunter, as executors (Fairfax County Will Book D1:160). Betty Fleming and her daughters, Bridget, Betty, Nancy, Sally, and Kitty were devised shares of the estate. However, Ms. Betty Fleming (elder) passed away and her daughters inherited the entire estate, with Bridget getting the largest share. The surviving executor of Thomas Fleming's will, George Hunter, advertised the sale of Lot 77 at public auction in the Alexandria Gazette (Alexandria Hustings Court Deeds, Book E:337-340). The deed notes that Hunter was selling Lot 77 to pay for Fleming's debts. George Slacum was the highest bidder and paid 251 pounds for the property on December 12, 1794. Fleming's other two properties, Lots 86 and 96 had been sold in 1784 and 1785, just prior to his death (Ring and Pippinger 2008:75, 79).

Slacum Family Ownership of Parcel 77.1 (1794 -1864)

Captain George Slacum (1755-1810) purchased two lots from Fleming's estate (Hustings Court Book E:337-340; Hustings Court Book L:46). Combined, the two lots comprised Parcel 77.1. The larger of the two lots was a corner lot measuring 56-ft 1-in by 56 ft. This lot was bounded on the north by Duke Street, on the west by the newly laid out Union Street, and on the east by land owned by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria. The second lot measured 24-ft by 56-ft 1-in and adjoined the southern side of the corner lot. This lot was bounded on the west by Union Street, on the east by the land owned by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria, and on the south by study Parcel 77.2.

Slacum was a successful merchant. The Alexandria City Directory (1791:23; Tallichet 1986) listed Slacum as a mariner and shipmaster. He owned at least two vessels, a brig and a schooner, that were used for trading with the West Indies and the Mediterranean (Lynch and Ryan 2009:2). These vessels may also have been used to make local mail and supply runs between Alexandria and Hampton (Letters, Washington to Newton 1788: Footnote 1). Slacum was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, and had a home on the Eastern Shore (Lynch and Ryan 2009:11). He also owned a summer retreat called "Prospect Hill" that was located in (then) Fairfax County, in the vicinity of Leesburg Pike and Braddock Road. Slacum may have purchased the parcels in part due to their proximity to Gilpin's wharf, located at the foot of Prince Street on its southern side, where he maintained a warehouse and leased space on the wharf.

It is likely that a building was already standing on the corner lot when Slacum purchased it. The wording of the deed was typical of the time and included the clause that "all Houses, Buildings, Streets, Landes, Alleys, Profits, Commodities, Hereditaments and Appurtenances" were included in the sale (Hustings Court Book E:337-340). In March 1798, merchant Samuel Hilton leased a 36'1" x 43'5" section of the Slacum's corner lot (Pulliam 2006; Hustings Court Deeds Book L:46). The leased parcel extended for 36-ft 1-in along Duke Street and for 45-ft 5-in along Union Street and included a two-story dwelling house that Hilton insured for $1,400 through the Mutual Assurance Society (1798: Policy 175) (Figure 2-4). The policy noted that the house measured 16-ft by 26-ft and was built of wood. The southern wall of this house was identified during the recent archaeological investigation and included as part of Feature 45.

The insurance declaration describes the leased property as located "between the wooden house of Capt Slacum" and the "vacant lott [sic] of G. Hill" (Mutual Assurance Society 1798: Policy 175). The wooden house owned by Slacum was located south of Hilton's leased land, while the vacant lot leased by John Hill was located to the east of Slacum's property, within the lands maintained by the Town Trustees on Point Lumley. Only par-

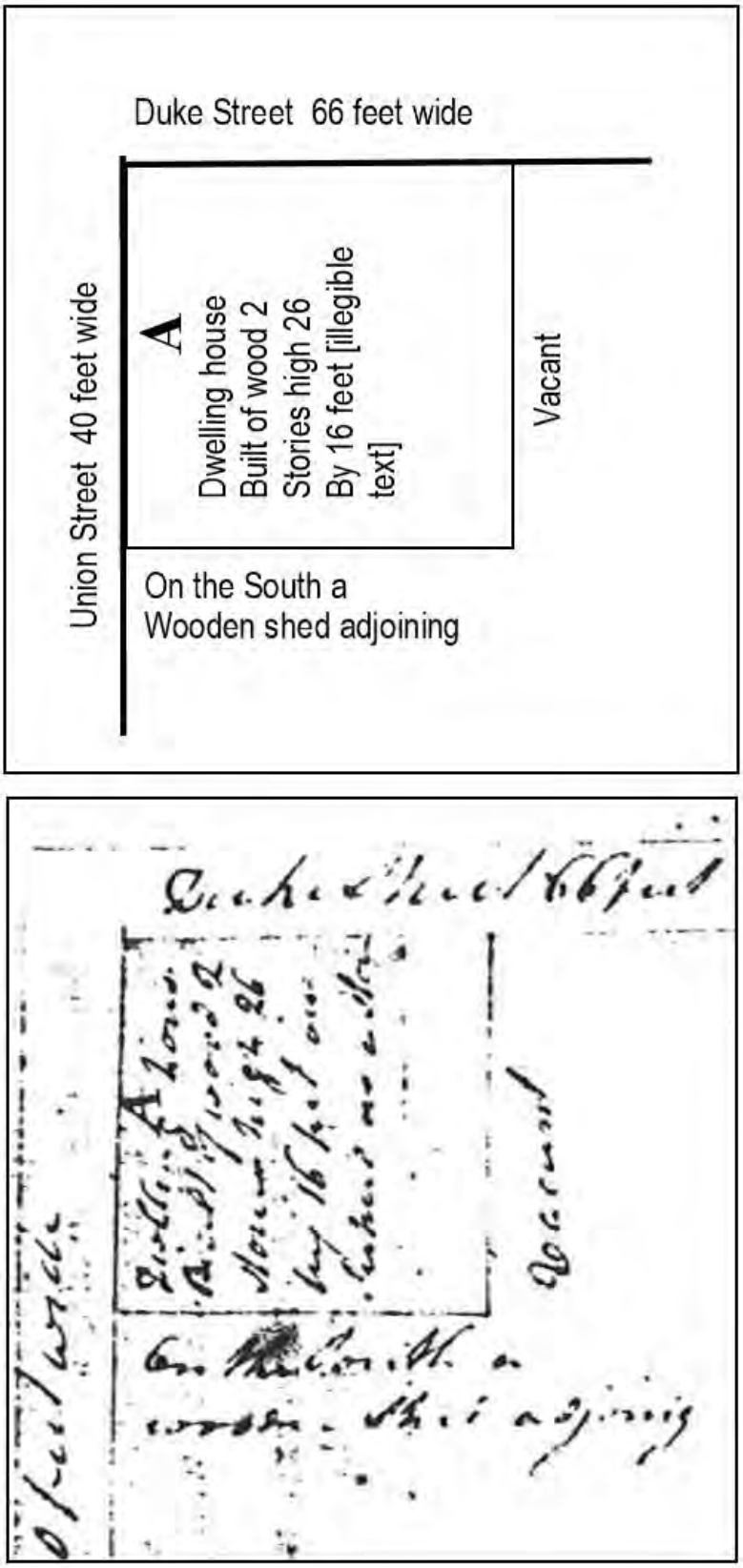


Figure 2-4 Detail from the 1798 Form of the Declaration for Affurance (Policy 175) taken out by Samuel Hilton (Mutual Assurance Society 1798)

tially legible, an additional notation on the insurance policy stated, "On the South a wooden shed adjoining" indicating that a shed adjoined on the southern side of the dwelling (Mutual Assurance Society 1798:Policy 175).

Through the lease, Hilton was granted use of the northernmost of three "necessaries" that had been "sunk" by Slacum on the property (Pulliam 2006; Hustings Court Deeds Book L:46). This privy was a single-seat wood-lined box privy (Feature 12). It was located just west of a large round brick-lined privy (Feature 13) and northwest of another single-seat wood-lined box privy (Feature 46). All three of the privies were clustered in the rear of the smaller adjoining lot owned by Slacum. The lease also provided Hilton with use of a private alley "running along the south gavel of the [Slacum's] house to the necessary" (Hustings Court Deeds Book L:46). Based on this description, it is likely the alley followed the lot line between Slacum's two properties and that another house built by Slacum was located on the smaller lot.

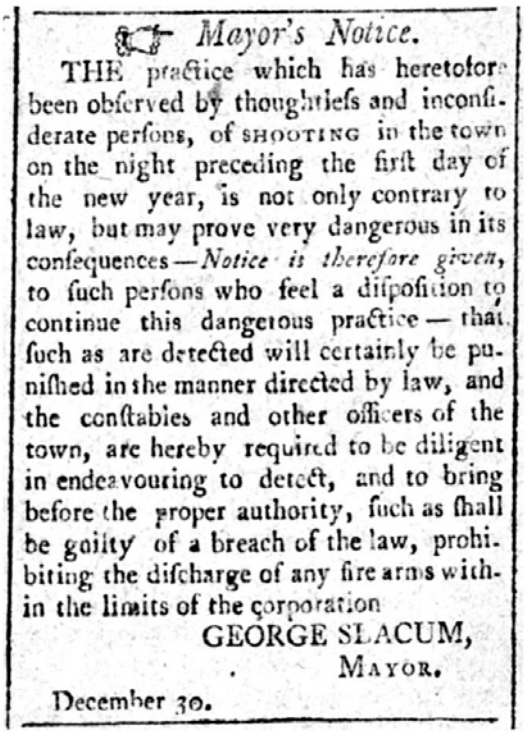
George Slacum was influential in the commercial and political development of early nineteenth century Alexandria. He was elected as Mayor in 1803 and also served as an alderman (Alexandria Daily Advertiser, 12/30/1803:1). As mayor, he posted a notice in the *Advertiser* discouraging the danger of shooting guns to celebrate New Year's Eve (Figure 2-5). Over time, Slacum had amassed substantial real estate in town. He was taxed for several buildings and warehouses on Union Street in 1802, including a frame dwelling and lot occupied by Thomas Locke (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1802).

Among the properties Slacum was taxed for in 1807 was a 36 x 42-ft lot located on Union Street that was occupied by Mrs. Kenason (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1807). Slacum was also proprietor of a warehouse at Gilpin's Wharf. In 1807, George Slacum placed a newspaper advertisement for the delivery of "first-quality Muscovado Sugars" to his warehouse (Alexandria Daily Advertiser 12/21/1807:1) (Figure 2-6). He also he sought to rent two of his properties, a dwelling on Fairfax and Wilkes Street and a brick house at the post office. The 1810 tax assessment lists George Slacum's residence on Fairfax and Wilkes Streets (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810). This was a two-story house valued at $2,850. Slacum lived there with his wife, Jane Harriet and their seven children. They owned two horses, two cows and a carriage. Captain Slacum also owned a three-story house on Prince Street and was taxed for houses and a lot on Fairfax and Prince Streets that were occupied by tenants.

Within the project area, the 1810 tax assessment listed three buildings on Slacum's corner lot and showed that Slacum had three tenants: Andrew Carson (mariner); Thomas Sellick (seaman), and William Reed (baker) (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810). There were six members in Carson's household, two members in Sellick's household, and four members in Reed's household. None of the household members were listed as African Americans (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810). Slacum also was taxed for an additional one-story house and a 31-ft lot located on Union Street that was occupied by James Brittenham (tailor). There were six members in Brittenham's household; all were listed as white (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810).

The 1810 tax assessment also states that tenant, William Reed, was residing in one of the two-story houses on Lot 77. He was listed as a baker, and a shopkeeper with a tavern license. Reed obtained tavern licenses for the years 1808, 1809, and 1810 with partner, Thomas Cruse, who owned a brewery in Alexandria (Court Minutes, Alexandria, 1801-1847). Figure 2-7 shows Reed's 1809 license. This information suggests that a tavern may have been in operation on Lot 77 in 1810.

Additional evidence for a tavern comes from William Reed's 1814 will and inventory (Alexandria Will Book 1:329, 11/2/1814). When Reed passed away in 1814, Catherine Reed, his wife was appointed executor of his estate. She was required to make an inventory of William's personal estate, in conjunction with Thomas Cruse and Mark Norris (Alexandria Account Books, Vol. 2:86, 1/20/1815). Three unnamed, enslaved persons were listed on the William Reed's inventory (Figure 2-8 and 2-9). The document also listed furniture and silver flatware, that when enumerated, typified items more likely to be found in a tavern than a moderately sized two-story family



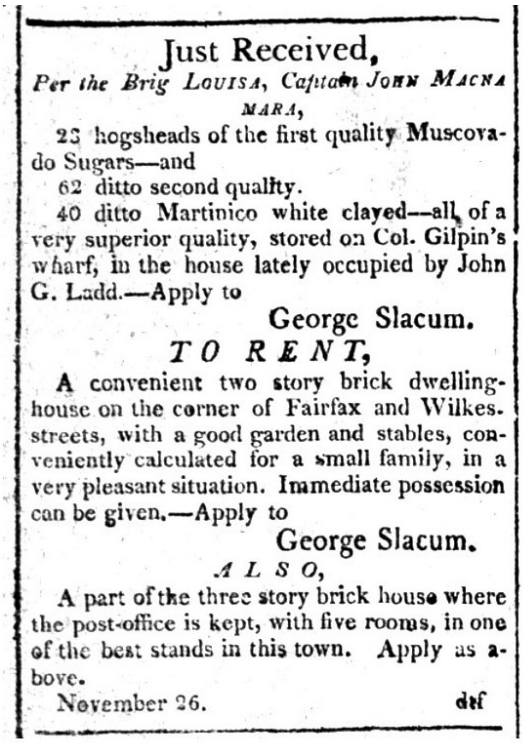
☞ *Mayor's Notice.*

THE practice which has heretofore been obſerved by thoughtleſs and inconſiderate perſons, of SHOOTING in the town on the night preceding the firſt day of the new year, is not only contrary to law, but may prove very dangerous in its conſequences—*Notice is therefore given*, to ſuch perſons who feel a diſpoſition to continue this dangerous practice — that ſuch as are detected will certainly be puniſhed in the manner directed by law, and the conſtables and other officers of the town, are hereby required to be diligent in endeavouring to detect, and to bring before the proper authority, ſuch as ſhall be guilty of a breach of the law, prohibiting the diſcharge of any fire arms within the limits of the corporation

GEORGE SLACUM,
MAYOR.

December 30.

Figure 2-5 Notice posted on December 30, 1803, by George Slacum, Town Mayor, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, discouraging the shooting of guns on New Year's Eve



Just Received,

Per the Brig LOUISA, *Captain* JOHN MACNAMARA,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado Sugars—and

62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's wharf, in the house lately occupied by John G. Ladd.—Apply to

George Slacum.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-streets, with a good garden and stables, conveniently calculated for a small family, in a very pleasant situation. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to

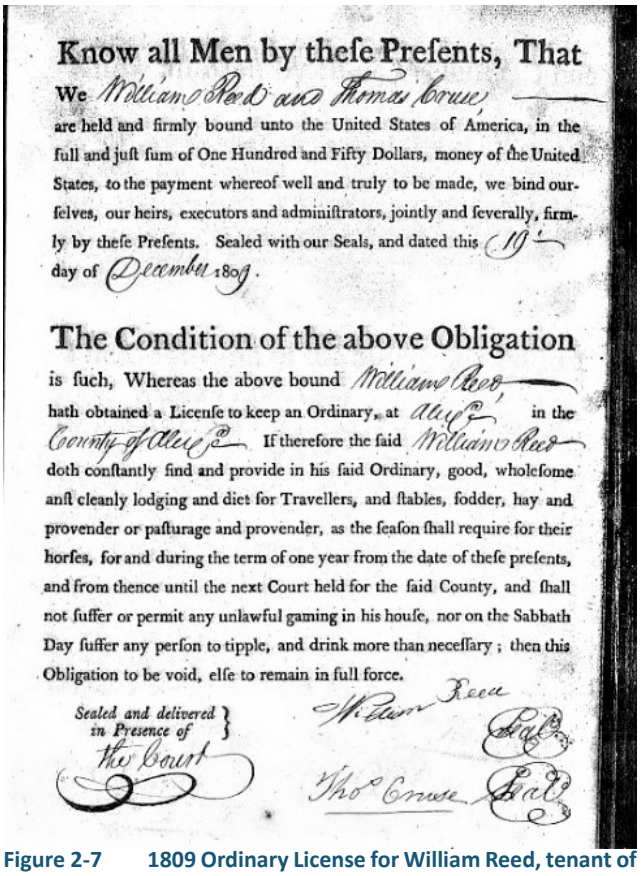
George Slacum.

ALSO,

A part of the three story brick house where the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one of the best stands in this town. Apply as above.

November 26. dtf

Figure 2-6 Announcement posted by George Slacum in the Alexandra Daily Advertiser on December 21, 1807, for imported goods and rental properties



Know all Men by these Presents, That

We William Reed and Thomas Cruse

are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the full and just sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, money of the United States, to the payment whereof well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals, and dated this 19th day of December 1809.

The Condition of the above Obligation

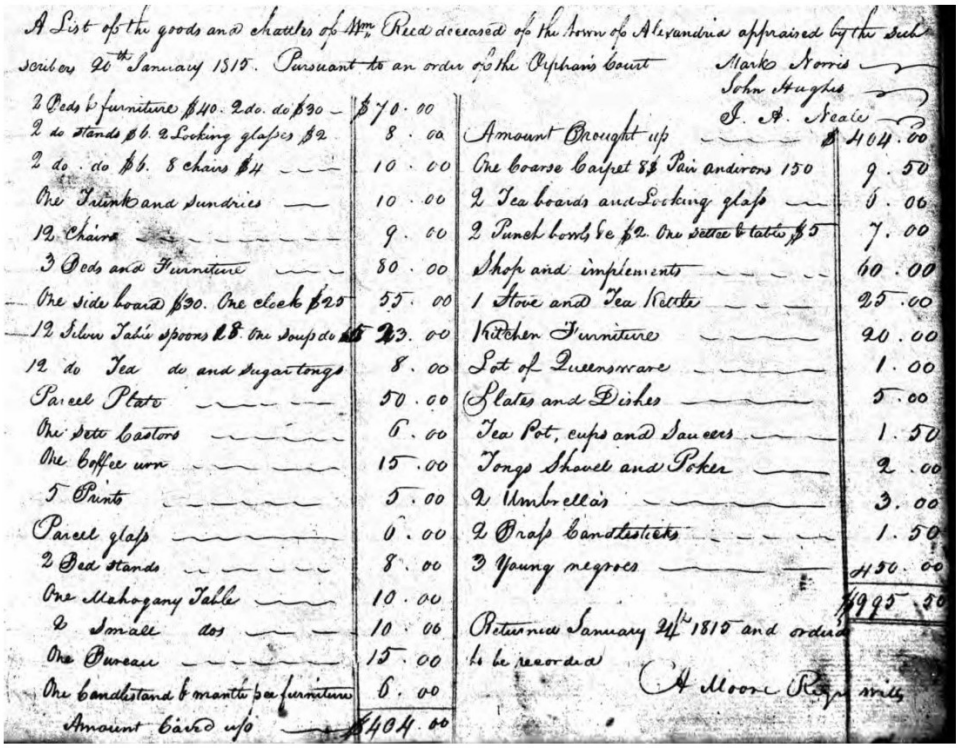
is such, Whereas the above bound William Reed hath obtained a License to keep an Ordinary, at Alex^a in the County of Alex^a If therefore the said William Reed doth constantly find and provide in his said Ordinary, good, wholesome and cleanly lodging and diet for Travellers, and stables, fodder, hay and provender or pasturage and provender, as the season shall require for their horses, for and during the term of one year from the date of these presents, and from thence until the next Court held for the said County, and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his house, nor on the Sabbath Day suffer any person to tipple, and drink more than necessary; then this Obligation to be void, else to remain in full force.

Sealed and delivered in Presence of the Court

Wm Reed Seal

Thos Cruse Seal

Figure 2-7 1809 Ordinary License for William Reed, tenant of George Slacum, Lot 77



A List of the goods and chattles of Wm Reed deceased of the Town of Alexandria appraised by the subscribers 26th January 1815. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court

Mark Norris
John Hughes
S. A. Neale

2 Beds & furniture $40. 2 do. do $30	$70.00	Amount Brought up	$404.00
2 do Stands $6. 2 Looking glasses $2	8.00	One coarse Carpet 8$ Pair andirons 150	9.50
2 do do $6. 8 chairs $4	10.00	2 Tea boards and Looking glass	6.00
One Talink and sundries	10.00	2 Punch bowls &c $2. One Setter & tatter $5	7.00
12 Chairs	9.00	Shop and implements	60.00
3 Beds and Furniture	80.00	1 Stove and Tea Kettle	25.00
One side board $30. One clock $25	55.00	Kitchen Furniture	20.00
12 Silver Table spoons 18. One Soup do 5	23.00	Lot of Queensware	1.00
12 do Tea do and Sugar tongs	8.00	Plates and Dishes	5.00
Parcel Plate	50.00	Tea Pot, cups and Saucers	1.50
One Sett Castors	6.00	Tongs Shovel and Poker	2.00
One Coffee urn	15.00	2 Umbrella's	3.00
5 Prints	5.00	2 Brass Candlesticks	1.50
Parcel glass	0.00	3 Young negroes	430.00
2 Bed stands	8.00		$995.50
One Mahogany Table	10.00		
2 Small do	10.00	Returned January 24th 1815 and ordered to be recorded	
One Bureau	15.00	A Moore Regr Wills	
One Candlestand & mantle pa furniture	6.00		
Amount Carried up	$404.00		

Figure 2-8 Probate Inventory of William Reed, November 2, 1814 (Alexandria Account Books, Vol. 2:86)

A List of the goods and chattles of Wm Reed deceased of the town of Alexandria appraised by the sub scriber 20th January 1815. Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court

Mark Norris
John Hughes
J.A. Neale

2 Beds & furniture $40. 2 do. do $30	$70.00
2 do stands $6. 2 Looking glafses $2	8.00
2 do. do. 6$. 8 chairs $4	10.00
One Trunk and sundries	10.00
12 Chairs	9.00
3 Beds and Furniture	80.00
One side board $30. One clock $25.	55.00
12 Silver Table spoons $28. One Soup do. $5	23.00
12 do Tea do and sugar tongs	8.00
Parcel Plate	50.00
One sett Castors	6.00
One Coffee urn	15.00
5 Prints	5.00
Parcel glass	6.00
2 Bed stands	8.00
One Mahogany Table	10.00
2 Small dos	10.00
One Bureau	15.00
One candlestand & mantle pea furniture	6.00
Amount Caird w/o	$404.00

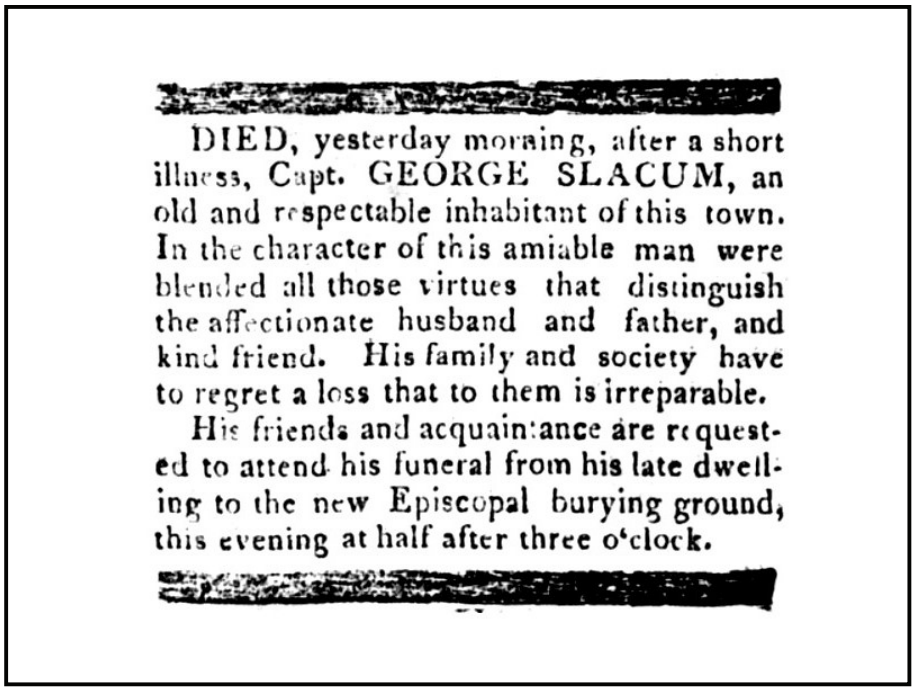
Amount Brought up	$404.00
One Coarse Carpet 8$ Pair andirons 150	9.50
2 Tea boards and Looking glass	6.00
2 Punch bowls &e $2 One settee & table $5	7.00
Shop and implements	60.00
1 Stove and Tea Kettle	25.00
Kitchen Furniture	20.00
Lot of Queensware	1.00
Plates and Dishes	5.00
Tea Pot, cups and Saucers	1.50
Tongs Shovel and Poker	2.00
2 Umbrellas	3.00
2 Brafs Candlesticks	1.50
3 Young negroes	450.00
	$995.50
Returned January 24th 1815 and ordered to be recorded	

Figure 2-9 Transcription of Probate Inventory of William Reed, November 2, 1814 (Alexandria Account Books, Vol. 2:86)

dwelling, such as, two punch bowls, tea boards, a coffee urn, 42 pieces of silver flatware, three looking glasses, over twenty chairs and seven beds (Alexandria Account Books, Vol. 2:86). It also is possible that Thomas Sellick, a seaman, may have been staying with William Reed, as he is listed as a tenant without a house on the Lot 77 assessment. One explanation that takes into consideration the tax assessment, license and inventory, is that one of the two-story houses on Lot 77 served, at least for a short time, as a tavern or rooming house.

Captain Slacum passed away suddenly on October 14, 1810, after suffering smoke inhalation and pneumonia as a result of trying to save his business records from a disastrous fire that consumed his warehouse on Gilpin's wharf (Lynch and Ryan 2009:11) (Figure 2-10). Jane Slacum was appointed administratrix to pay off her husband's debts (Alexandria Administration Bond Book C:497, 10/23/1810). Jane continued to lease the dwellings that stood on the combined lots of Lot 77. She remained in the family home, leased numerous properties throughout Alexandria and advertised the sale of "Prospect Hill" the family's summer residence.

By 1815, Samuel Hilton was subletting the dwelling house he rented from Slacum to another merchant, Robert Massey. When Hilton renewed the insurance policy on the dwelling that same year, he listed the building as a store and dwelling, with a value of $1,500 (Mutual Assurance Society 1815: Policy 2056). The policy described as the store/dwelling as being located "between two wooden houses belonging to George Slacum's heirs on the east and on the south" (Mutual Assurance Society 1815: Policy 2056) (Figure 2-11). In 1817, Slacum's estate was taxed for four dwellings on the combined lots (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1817). James Brittenham (Brittingham) and "Mrs. Parsons" each occupied one-story houses on the property, while Anney Grey and Bryant Johnson each occupied two-story houses



DIED, yesterday morning, after a short illness, Capt. GEORGE SLACUM, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town. In the character of this amiable man were blended all those virtues that distinguish the affectionate husband and father, and kind friend. His family and society have to regret a loss that to them is irreparable.

His friends and acquaintance are requested to attend his funeral from his late dwelling to the new Episcopal burying ground, this evening at half after three o'clock.

Figure 2-10 **Newspaper notice of the death of Captain George Slacum (Alexandria Daily Gazette, October 15, 1810, p. 3)**

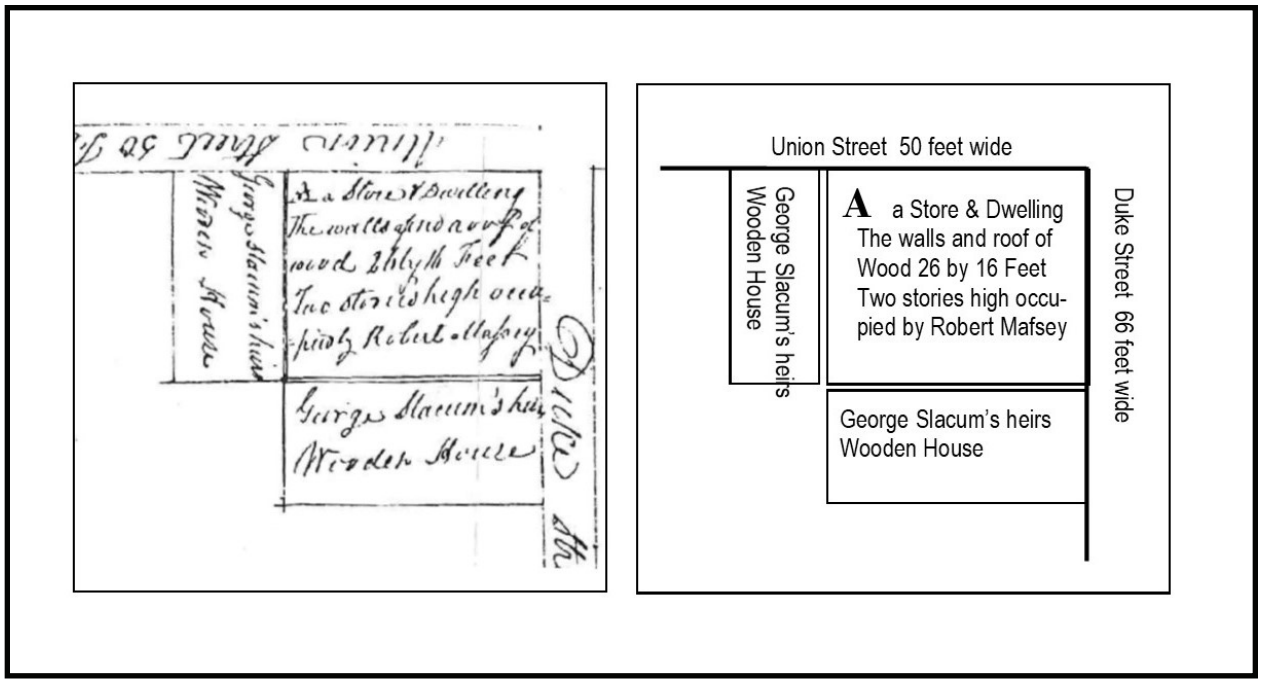


Figure 2-11 **Detail from the 1815 Reevaluation of Building declared for Assurance (Policy #2056) taken out by Samuel Hilton as an update to Policy #175 (Mutual Assurance Society 1815)**

on the property. Grey, Johnston and Parsons each were listed as shopkeepers.

The heirs fought for an equitable partition of George Slacum's real estate in an 1818 court case, *Samuel Thompson and wife against Jane Harriet Slacum* (Alexandria Land Records, Book S2:178) and went to court again in 1827. The estate was divided into parts between the widow, Jane Slacum, and the children Emeline (Slacum) Thompson, Georgiana, William, George Jr., Julia, Helen, and Mary Louisa (Slacum) Benham. In 1827, the circuit court granted Helen Adela Slacum the annuities from rent of the houses on Duke and Union Streets in Lot 77 (Alexandria Deeds M3:384). When Helen permanently moved to Ohio later in that year, she granted power of attorney, and the right to manage her real estate, to her mother, Jane (Alexandria Deeds S2:116).

The 1827 Tax Assessment establishes that there were four houses on the Slacum's Union & Duke Street property (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1827, Ward 1) (Figure 2-12). The document also corroborates the information in the 1810 Tax Assessment that one of the two-story houses was used as a tavern or rooming house. The overall value of the Slacum property in 1827 was $4,000. Ann Johnson, who was the occupant of one of the two-story houses had a tavern license. Samuel Smith (seaman) who was occupying the other two-story house also had a tavern license. Two individuals, Baker and Johnson, who were not listed as leasing tenants, were staying at the house with Samuel Smith. John Rodda was occupying one of the one-story houses, and Ellenor Sisson, the other one-story house.

Records from the 1830s indicate a rapid turnover of the tenants on the Slacum's property. The 1830 Tax Assessment lists Helen Slacum as proprietor of the houses on the corner Duke and Union Streets (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1830). The houses and lot were valued at $2,200 and there were seven tenants on the property. The two-story dwelling/shop was occupied by Ann Johnson, who is listed as a shopkeeper. In this assessment a second two-story dwelling is not listed. Instead, there are four one-story dwellings that were occupied by Jude Sutton, Peter Hunter, Elias Modiest, Mary Lamkin, James Nightingale and Hoyet, a cooper. The 1833 Tax Assessment lists Jane Slacum as the proprietor and while the value of the real estate was the same, three completely different tenants were occupying the dwellings (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1833). James Coates was occupying a one room house. Milly Grey was occupying the two-story dwelling/store and was listed as a shopkeeper. James Arnold, a shopkeeper, was occupying another one-story house.

Helen Slacum Ludlow sold the houses and lots to her sister, Emeline Slacum Thompson, for

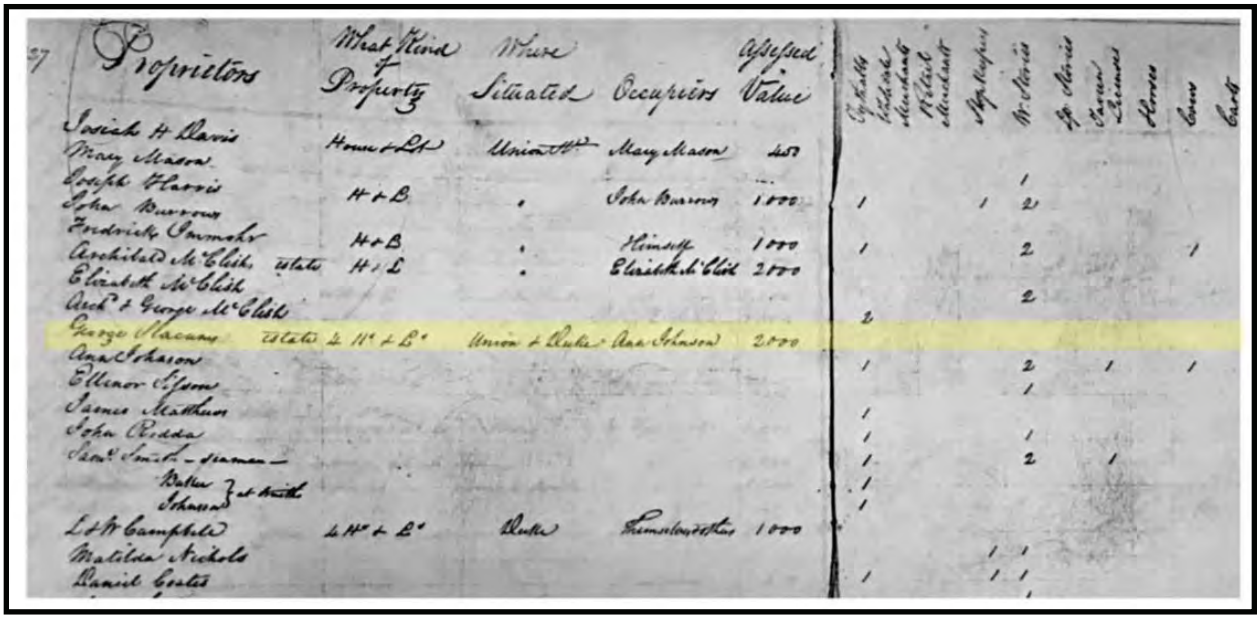


Figure 2-12 Detail from the 1827 Tax Assessment showing assessment for four (4) houses on property owned by George Slacum's Estate. Tenants of two of the houses had Tavern Licenses.

$800.00 in 1851 (Alexandria Land Records Book E:384). Emeline was the widow of Samuel Thompson, who passed away young in the 1826 (Alexandria Gazette, 10/2/1826 p.2). The Thompsons had two children, Julia and Samuel Jr. It is likely that Emeline was residing at the Slacum family home at the southeast corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Street. The 1850 census shows that Emeline was 55 years of age and had personal wealth of $3,600 (Federal Population Census, Alexandria City, 1910, Ward 1). Other residents in the household included her brother, George Washington Slacum (age 50), her daughter Julia Thompson (age 21) and four of her nieces. Emeline Thompson died of pneumonia on November 15, 1853 (Virginia Death Records, Alexandria County, 1853). Property that Julia and Samuel inherited from their mother's estate was partitioned in a Chancery Case, *Thompson vs. Burke,* in 1858 (Alexandria Land Records Book T3:298). Samuel Thompson Jr. was granted all the Slacum lots and houses on Duke and Union Streets and rents on two other properties. Julia Thompson Burke was granted the Slacum family home on Fairfax and Wilkes Street, and other properties.

Samuel Thompson was listed as the owner of the two-story house on the corner of Duke and Union in the 1860 tax assessment (Alexandria Land Records Book Y:283). The house was valued at $1,000, however, Thompson did not pay the taxes on the property and it was sold in a tax sale to Lorenzo D. Harmon & Company on February 29,1864 for $350.00 (U.S. Tax Sale Certificate No. 54, AX Land Records Book Y:283). Thompson, however, appears to have retained ownership of the property because in 1893, Thompson sells the 56 ft x 56 ft property with improvements to J.C. Herbert Bryant for $1,000.00 (Alexandria Land Records Book 28:226).

Late Nineteenth Century Ownership of Parcel 77.1

By 1877, only two buildings remained within the project area (Hopkins 1877; Figure 2-13). The store/dwelling with its attached shed (Feature 45) still stood near the corner of the lot, at the intersection of Duke and Union Streets. The house to the east of the store/dwelling, however, has been demolished and replaced by a stable or shed. The other two houses that stood on Slacum's lot were not depicted on Hopkins' (1877) map.

The 1885 and the 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the dwelling depicted on the Hopkins (1877) atlas still standing in the northwest corner of the property (Sanborn 1885; Figure 2-14 and 2-15). This building most likely was still standing when J. C. Herbert Bryant purchased the property in 1893. By 1896, the dwelling had been removed and the lot was vacant (Sanborn 1896; Figure 2-16). By 1907, the fertilizer warehouse of the Bryant Fertilizer Company had been completed (Sanborn 1907; Figure 2-17). This large building occupied the entire property, as well as a portion of the adjoining property that had once been leased by James Campbell.

Results of Archaeological Investigations

The archaeological investigation of Parcel 77.1 identified a total of 17 archaeological features (Figure 2-18). These included eight primary features and nine sub-features (Tables 2-1 and 2-2). Features 5, 45, 58, and 69, as well as their associated sub-features, were located within Slacum's corner lot, which measured 56-ft 1-in by 56 ft and was located at the intersection of Duke and Union Streets. Features 12, 13, 26 and 46 were located within Slacum's smaller 24 x 56-ft 1-in lot that adjoined the southern side of his corner lot; this lot fronted Union Street and was bordered on the southern side by Parcel 77.2.

The archaeological features identified within Parcel 77.1 spanned the late eighteenth century through the mid-late nineteenth century. The earliest features were the foundation for the frame shed (Feature 45) that adjoined the rear of a two-story store/dwelling originally rented to Samuel Hilton; and three privies (Features 12, 13 and 46) that were clustered in the rear of the smaller lot. It is likely the store/dwelling was standing when Slacum purchased the property in 1794. The rear shed had been added by 1798, as had the three privies in the rear of the smaller lot (Mutual Assurance Company 1798: Policy 175). In addition to these features, an isolated brick support pier (Feature 58) and an area of disturbed soil containing discarded architectural materials (Feature 69) were identified.

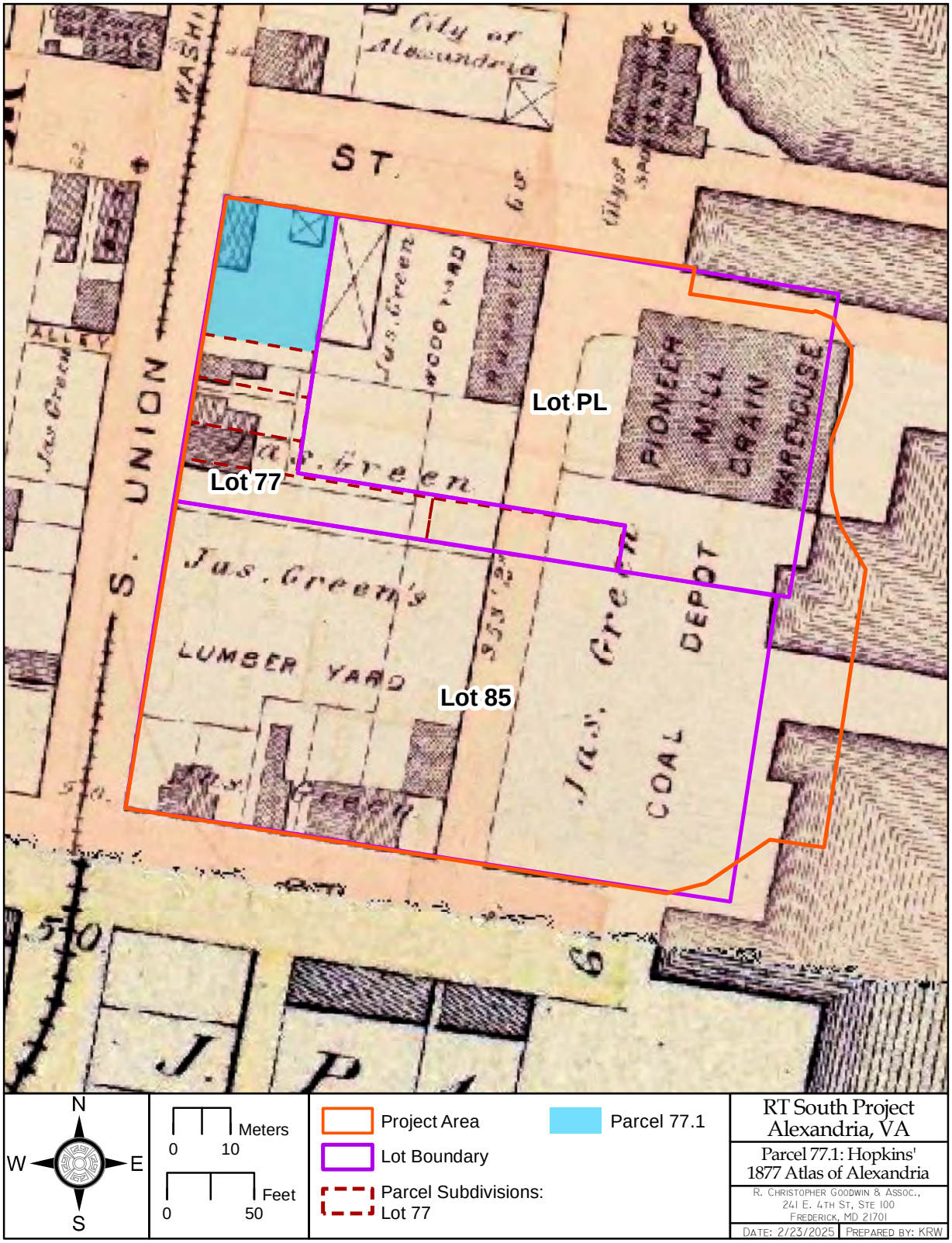


Figure 2-13 Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-1

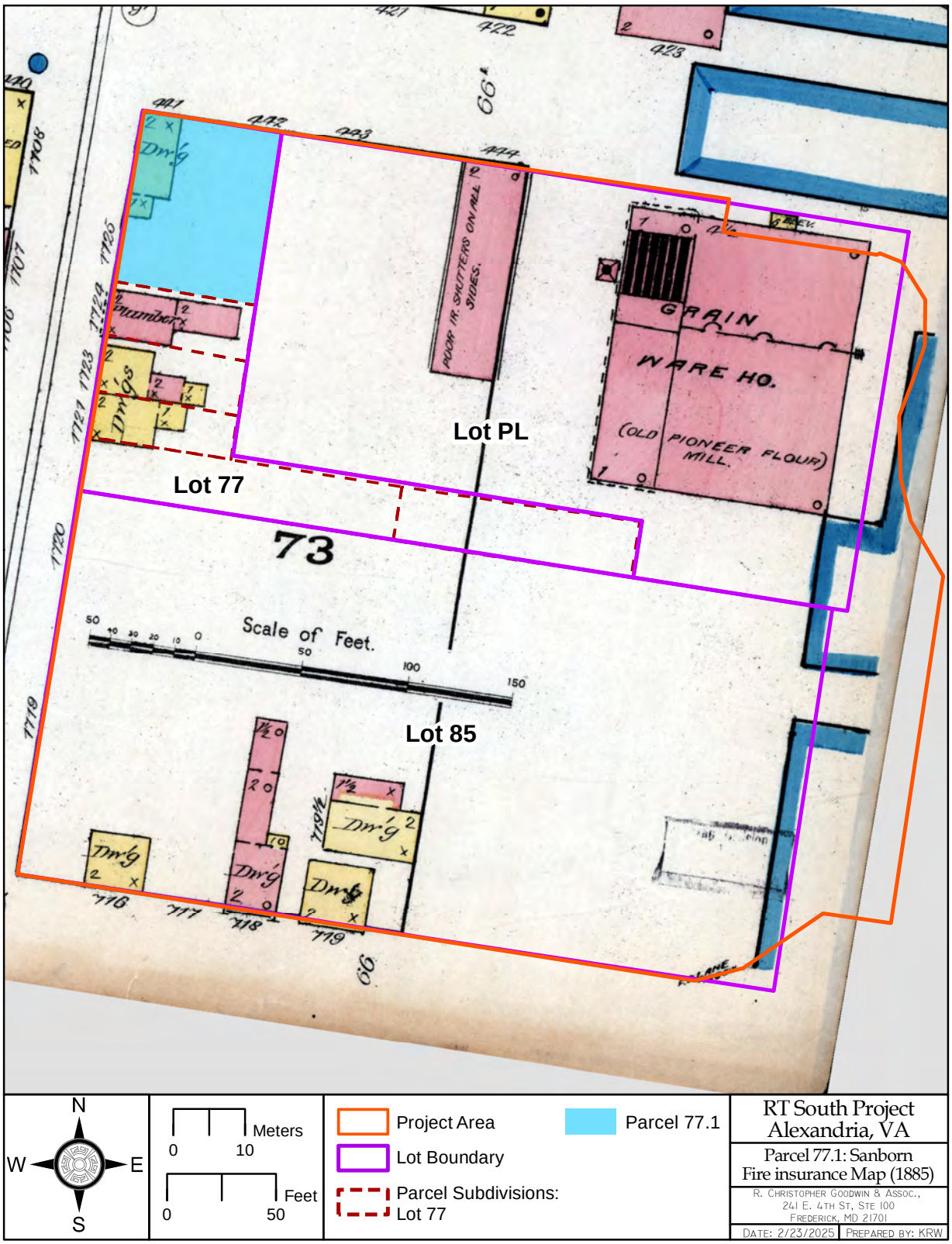


Figure 2-14 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-1**



Figure 2-15 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1891) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-1**

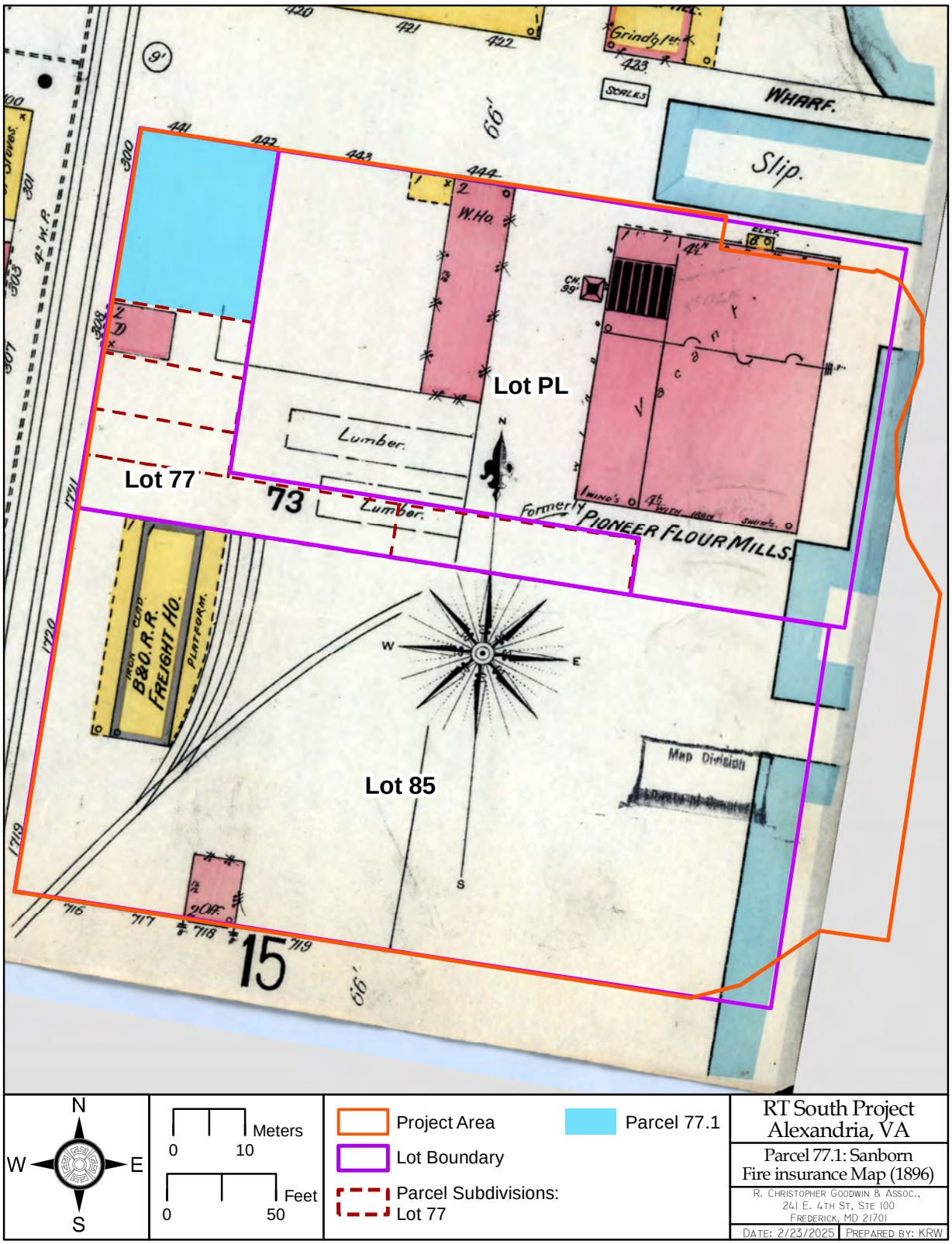


Figure 2-16 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-1**

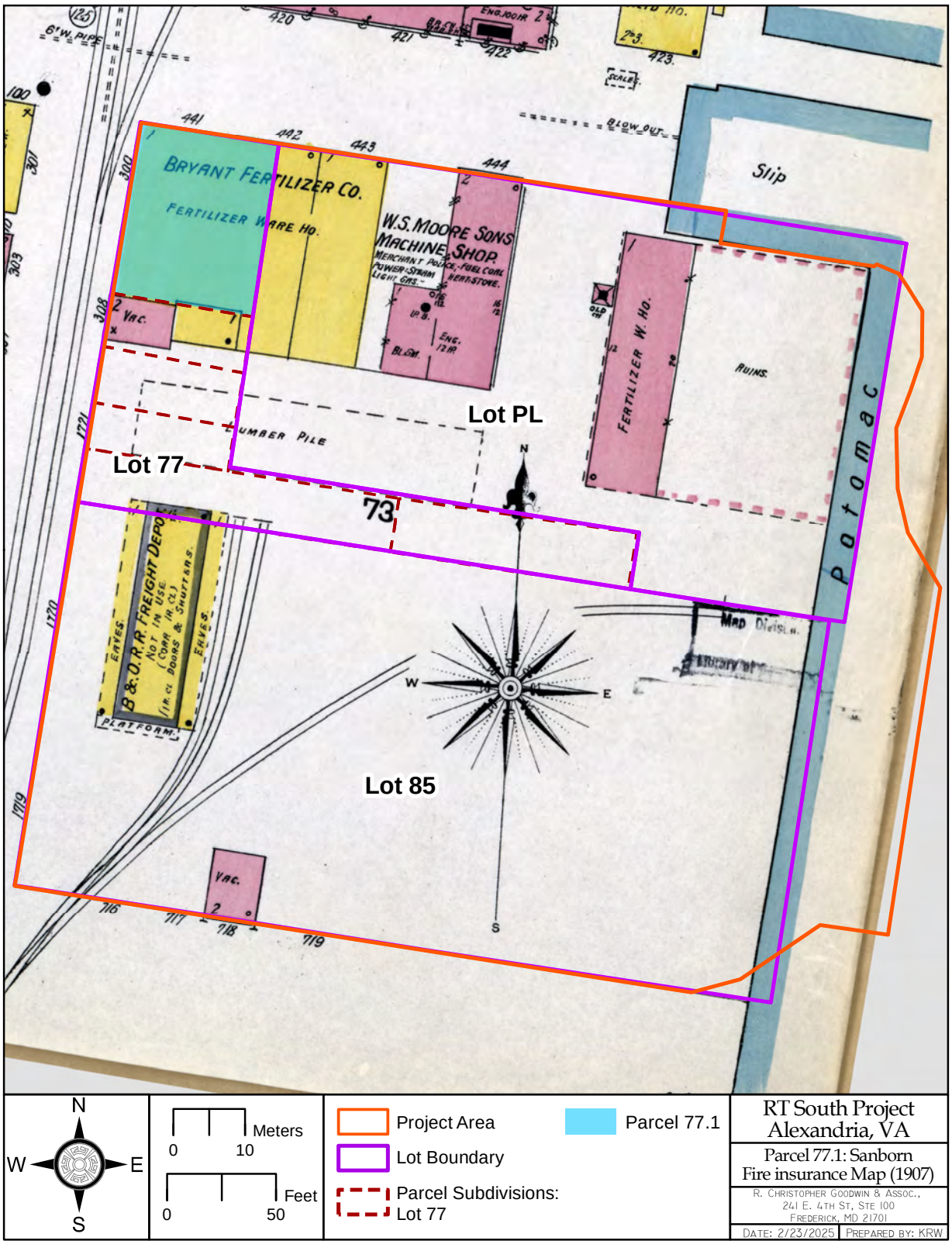


Figure 2-17 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1907) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-1**

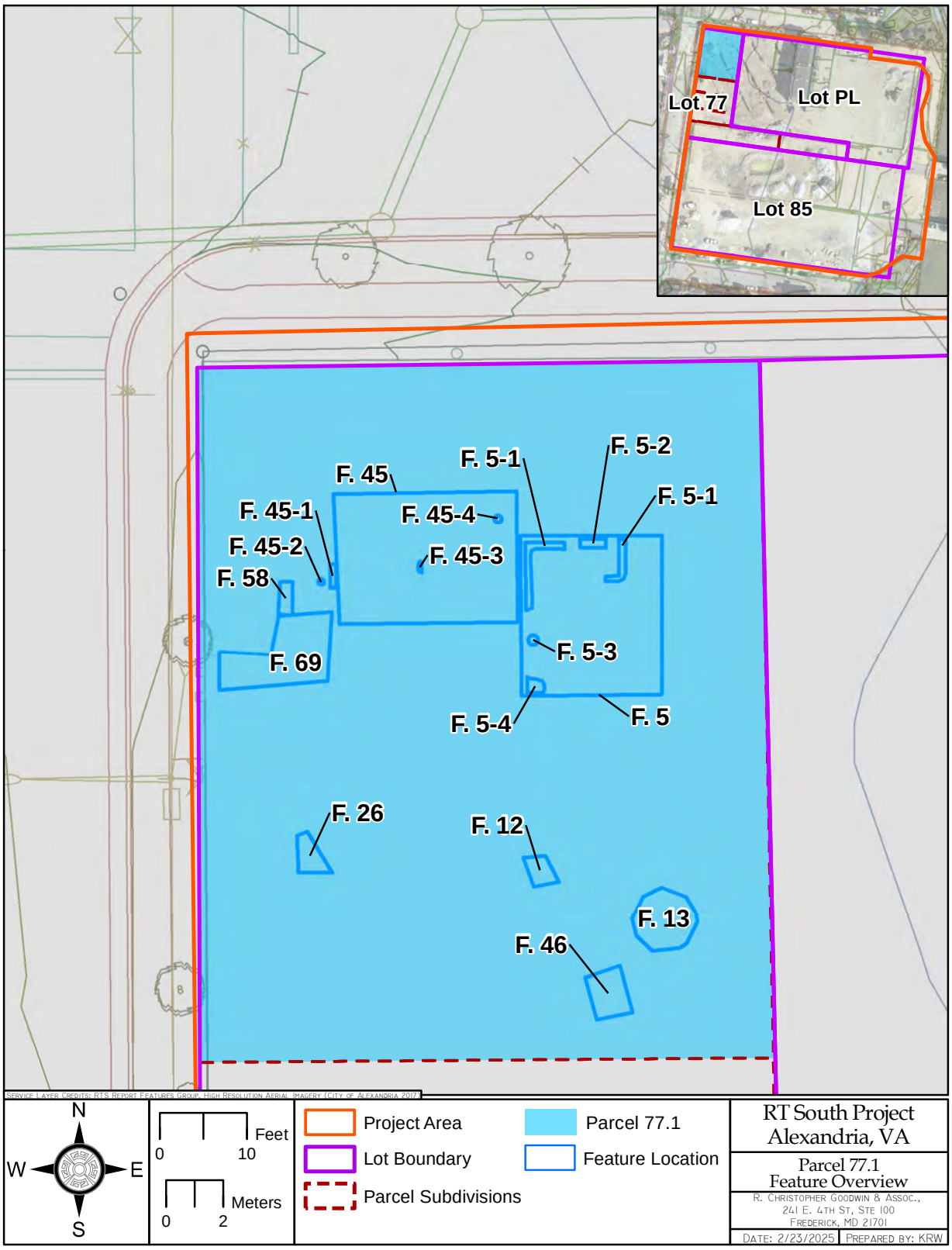


Figure 2-18 **Map showing locations of archaeological features in Parcel 77.1 (RCG&A staff)**

Table 2-1 Summary of Primary Archaeological Features and Excavation Methods

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
5	5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early-mid 19th century	9.05	18.5 x 16	1.4	1- 3x3 -ft Unit; 1-2.5x6-ft Slot Trench	Four 7.4 x 8.6-ft Quads (A-D), divided into four 3.7 x 3-ft Quads (1-4)	1
12	12-1	Privy	Late 18th century	7.53	3 x 3	12	Documentation	Bisected; both halves excavated	1
13	none	Privy	Late 18th century-early 19th century	7.75	6 (diameter)	5.2	Documentation	Bisected; both halves excavated	1
26	none	Debris	2nd half 19th century	8.86	3.4 x 4	n/a	Documentation	n/a	1
45	45-1, 45-2, 45-3	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 18th century-early 19th century	8.49	16 x 24	3.29	3- 3x3-ft Units	1- 6x12-ft quad (NE) divided into 4-3x6-ft quads (A-D); 9 - 3x3-ft units	1
46	none	Pit	Late 18th century-early 19th century	7.73	4 x 5	4.35	Documentation	Bisected; west half excavated	1
58	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Indeterminate	7.26	1.4 x 2.7	1.84	Documentation	n/a	1
69	none	Debris	Early 19th century	8.96	6.5x13	1.45	Documentation	1-L shaped unit	1
Grand Total									**8**

Table 2-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-Features

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
5	5-1	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	early-mid 19th century	7.4	2.2 x 2.2	1.6	Bisected; both halves excavated	1
5	5-2	Soil Deposit	Mid-nineteenth century	9.05	10.8 x 4.5	4.5	Bisected; both halves excavated	1
5	5-3	Post hole/Post	Mid-nineteenth century	7.4	1.5 x 2	1	Bisected; both halves excavated	1
5	5-4	Pit	Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century	5.7	5 (diameter)	2.4	Bisected; north half excavated	1
12	12-1	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late eighteenth century (TPQ ca. 1775)	7.53	n/a	n/a	Natural soil staining	1
13	none	Privy	Late 18th century-early 19th century	7.75	6 (diameter)	5.2	Bisected; both halves excavated	1
26	none	Debris	2nd half 19th century	8.86	3.4 x 4	n/a	n/a	1
45	45-1	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late eighteenth-mid-nineteenth century	7.34	0.6 x 3	0.4	Excavated within Unit 20	1
45	45-2 (45, NE Quad)	Post hole/Post	Indeterminate	6.43	1.5 x 2.5	0.25	Pedastalled; postmold excavated	1
45	45-2 (TU 20)	Post hole/Post	Indeterminate	7.34	0.7 (diameter)	0.5	Bisected; south half excavated	1
45	45-3	Soil Deposit	early-mid 19th century	4.65	1.5 x 0.4	0.4	Excavated within Unit 53	1
46	none	Pit	Late 18th century-early 19th century	7.73	4 x 5	4.35	Bisected; west half excavated	1
58	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Indeterminate	7.26	1.4 x 2.7	1.84	n/a	1
69	none	Debris	Early 19th century	8.96	6.5x13	1.45	1-L shaped unit	1
Grand Total								**14**

Most of the features identified within Parcel 77.1 were subject to archaeological investigation at either the Phase I/II or Phase III level. Resource Management Plans (RMP) were prepared for five features. These features consisted of two foundations (Features 4 and 45) and three privies (Features 12, 13 and 46). Each of the features was subjected to additional archaeological investigation that included excavation of between 50 and 100 per cent of the feature interior, depending upon the terms of their respective RMPs. In addition, the interiors of two features (Features 5 and 45) were documented through photogrammetry.

A total of 46 prehistoric artifacts and 42,475 historic artifacts were recovered during the combined Phase I/II and Phase III archaeological investigation of Parcel 77.1. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of bifaces (n=3), debitage (n=19), and fire-cracked rock (n=24). Historic artifacts were mainly ceramic (n=16,037) and glass (n=20,321) fragments, with considerably lower quantities of metal (n=5,508), composite (n=16), organic (n=489), stone (n=53), synthetic (n=2) and other (n=2) artifacts recovered. In addition to these artifacts, a total of 39,785.11 g of faunal material was recovered. These totals do not include materials that were field-discarded or botanical items that were recovered during on-site screening of soil removed from feature contexts. Totals of both field-discarded artifacts and botanical materials are provided in the following feature-specific discussions.

Feature 5 (Dwelling Foundation)

Feature 5 was a brick foundation located near the northeastern corner of Parcel 77.1. Based upon its location, it most likely was the remains of the easternmost of several dwelling houses situated on Slacum's large corner lot at the turn of the nineteenth century. This dwelling was built sometime between 1798 and 1815, and was erected while Slacum owned the property. Located along Duke Street, it was described as "George Slacum's heirs Wooden House" (Mutual Assurance Society 1815: Policy 2056). To the west and on the same property was a two-story store and dwelling (Feature 45) that had stood on the property prior to Slacum's purchase of it in 1794 (Hustings Court Book E:337-340).

Like the other dwellings on Slacum's property, this building was rented and neither Slacum nor his heirs resided in it. Nearly square in its floor plan, this building had a central chimney on its northern elevation, which faced Duke Street. While it was assumed that the building had an entrance that opened onto Duke Street, this building may also have had an entrance along its western elevation, which faced the interior of Slacum's property and a private alley. The dwelling appears to have stood until at least the mid/late-nineteenth century, when it was replaced by a frame shed (Hopkins 1877).

Feature Description

Feature 5 was the brick foundation for a frame dwelling (Figure 2-19). It measured 18.5 ft (5.64 m) north/south by 16 ft (4.88 m) east/west and abutted the eastern foundation wall of Feature 45. The foundation was identified at an elevation of 9.05 ft (2.76 m) amsl. The remains of a brick chimney footing was centered along the northern wall of the foundation, while the remains of the upper portion of the chimney lay within the foundation (Figure 2-20). The foundation walls were the equivalent of two courses wide, or 0.7 ft (21.3 cm) in thickness. The brickwork of the eastern and western walls was laid as a barge or header course, while the brickwork along the northern and southern walls was laid as a soldier course (Figure 2-21). The brickwork employed both whole and partial bricks that appeared to have been set with a sand-based mortar mixed with a low percentage of coarsely crushed lime or shell.

Feature 5 post-dated Feature 45, the foundation for another dwelling located on Slacum's property at the turn of nineteenth century. This was evidenced by the difference in depth of the foundation walls of Feature 5, which were substantially deeper where the foundation had been laid adjacent to the foundation walls of Feature 45. While the majority of the surviving foundation for Feature 5 consisted of three courses or 0.7 ft (21 cm) of brickwork, the foundation was 1.4 ft (0.44 m) or six courses in depth where it abutted Feature 45. This depth was equivalent to the depth of the chimney footing, which consisted of six courses of brick set on a base of stone. The



Figure 2-19 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 5, view north (WSSI staff, 2/24/2017)

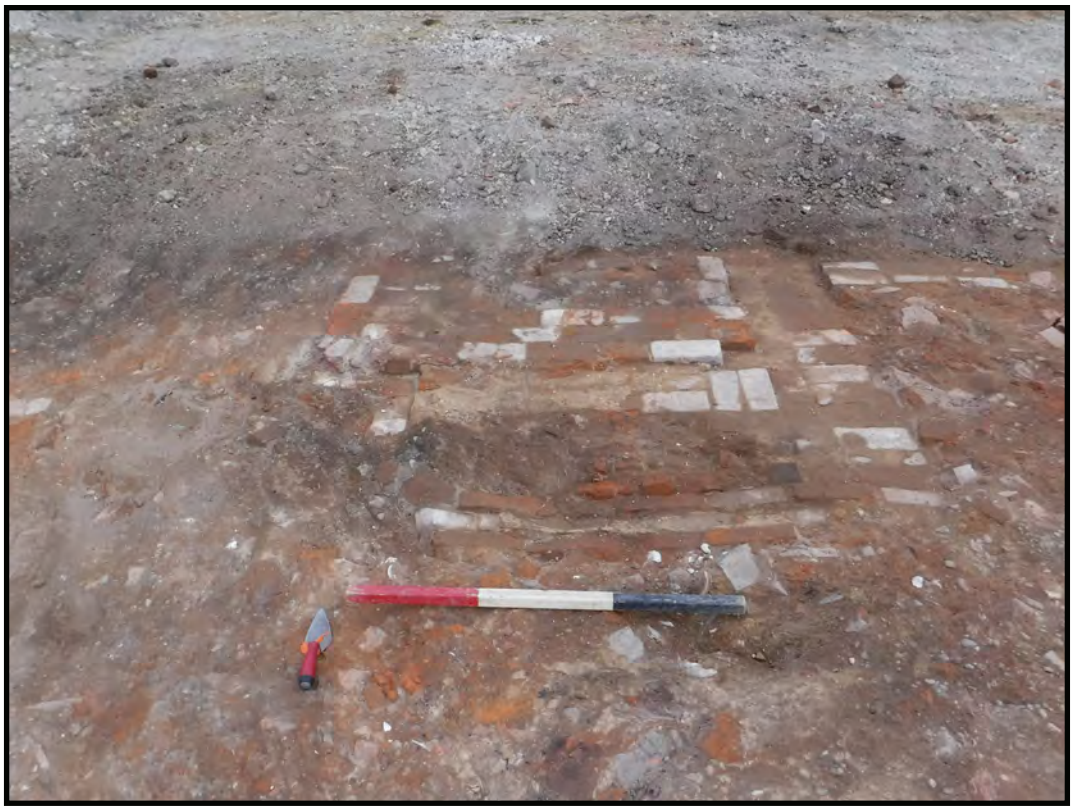


Figure 2-20 Photograph showing detail view of Feature 5 chimney foundation and hearth pad, view north (WSSI staff, 2/24/2017)



Figure 2-21 **Photograph showing detail view of east foundation wall of Feature 5, view east (WSSI staff, 2/24/2017)**

three courses that generally comprised the foundation consisted of a base header course capped by a stretcher course and a header course. In some areas, a fourth course of bricks remained and these consisted of barge bricks. In areas where partial bricks were used instead of whole bricks, the brickwork was inconsistent and did not follow a pattern.

The construction of the chimney footing differed from the foundation wall only in that it was underpinned by stone (Figure 2-22). The stone was undressed fieldstone that appeared to have been dry-laid. Visible in the base of the chimney flue, it formed a solid pad beneath the chimney footing (Figure 2-23). The brickwork along the southern edge of the chimney footing was not supported by the stone footing and may have been added later to enlarge the hearth area.

Feature 5 did not have a cellar or accessible crawlspace beneath the building. A builder's trench identified along the interior of the foundation wall indicated that the foundation had been excavated into the existing surface at that time. The builder's trench incorporated the chimney footing, indicating that was an original part of the building's construction. Archaeological investigation of the interior of the foundation also did not reveal evidence of a cellar. These investigations further suggested that the building had been built on a disturbed landscape that may have included fill material deposited during the grading of Duke Street (ca. 1750) and later Union Street (ca. 1782-1784). Early nineteenth century artifacts that were consistent in type to those recovered from privy features 12 and 13, also were recovered and suggested that the building had been standing during that period.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 5 was identified during the archaeological evaluation of the Robinson Terminal South property. Phase I Trench 7A was placed immediately east of Feature 5, and although the trench did not cross the feature location, the foundation appears to have been identified and fully defined at that time (Figure 2-24). As part of the archaeological evaluation, a 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) unit



Figure 2-22 **Photograph showing detail of stonework underpinning chimney footing of Feature 5, view northwest (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)**



Figure 2-23 **Photograph showing stonework visible in excavated chimney flue of Feature 5, view south (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)**



Figure 2-24 **Photograph showing WSSI crew members removing overburden from upper extent of Feature 5. Excavation of Trench 7A (right) in progress, view south (WSSI staff, 2/25/2017)**

(Unit 1) and a 2.5 x 6 ft (0.76 x 1.83 m) slot trench (Trench 1) were placed within the interior of Feature 45 (Figure 2-25). Unit 1 was placed near the northeastern corner of the foundation, on the eastern side of the chimney footing. The unit was excavated to a depth of 2.5 ft (0.76 m), or to a depth of approximately 2 ft (0.61 m) amsl. Trench 1 was centered in the southeastern quarter of the foundation and oriented with its long axis parallel to the eastern wall of the foundation. The trench was excavated to a depth of 3.25 ft (0.99 m), or approximately 5.63 ft (1.72 m) amsl.

The initial archaeological investigation revealed the potential for intact late eighteenth to early nineteenth century deposits in the foundation interior. The suspected cultural deposits underlay a surface deposit of demolition debris and overlay stratigraphic deposits that were characterized as subsoil, or culturally sterile deposits. According to the RMP, over 800 artifacts were recovered from the two cultural deposits, which were designated as Fill 1 and Fill 2 (WSSI 2017: RMP Feature 5, p 2). The recovery of a single sherd of Mocha pearlware provided a TPQ of post-ca. 1795 for infilling of the foundation (WSSI 2017: RMP Feature 5, p 2). Artifacts recovered from Unit 1 and Trench 1 are discussed below, as part of the overall discussion of cultural material associated with Feature 5.

Resource Management Plan

The RMP developed for the data recovery effort specified that the interior of Feature 5 would be divided into eights (1/8ths), with each eighth section measuring approximately 4.25 x 6 ft (1.3 x 1.83 m) (see Appendix IV). The sample size was not specified. All excavation was halted at "subsoil," which was projected to consist of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) coarse sand. Soil from Fill 1 would be screened through 1/4-in mesh, while soil from Fills 2 and 3 initially would be water-screened using 1/16-in mesh. In addition to the interior units, the RMP specified that four units or trenches would be excavated along the exterior of the feature. Although it was not specified in the RMP, excavation pro-

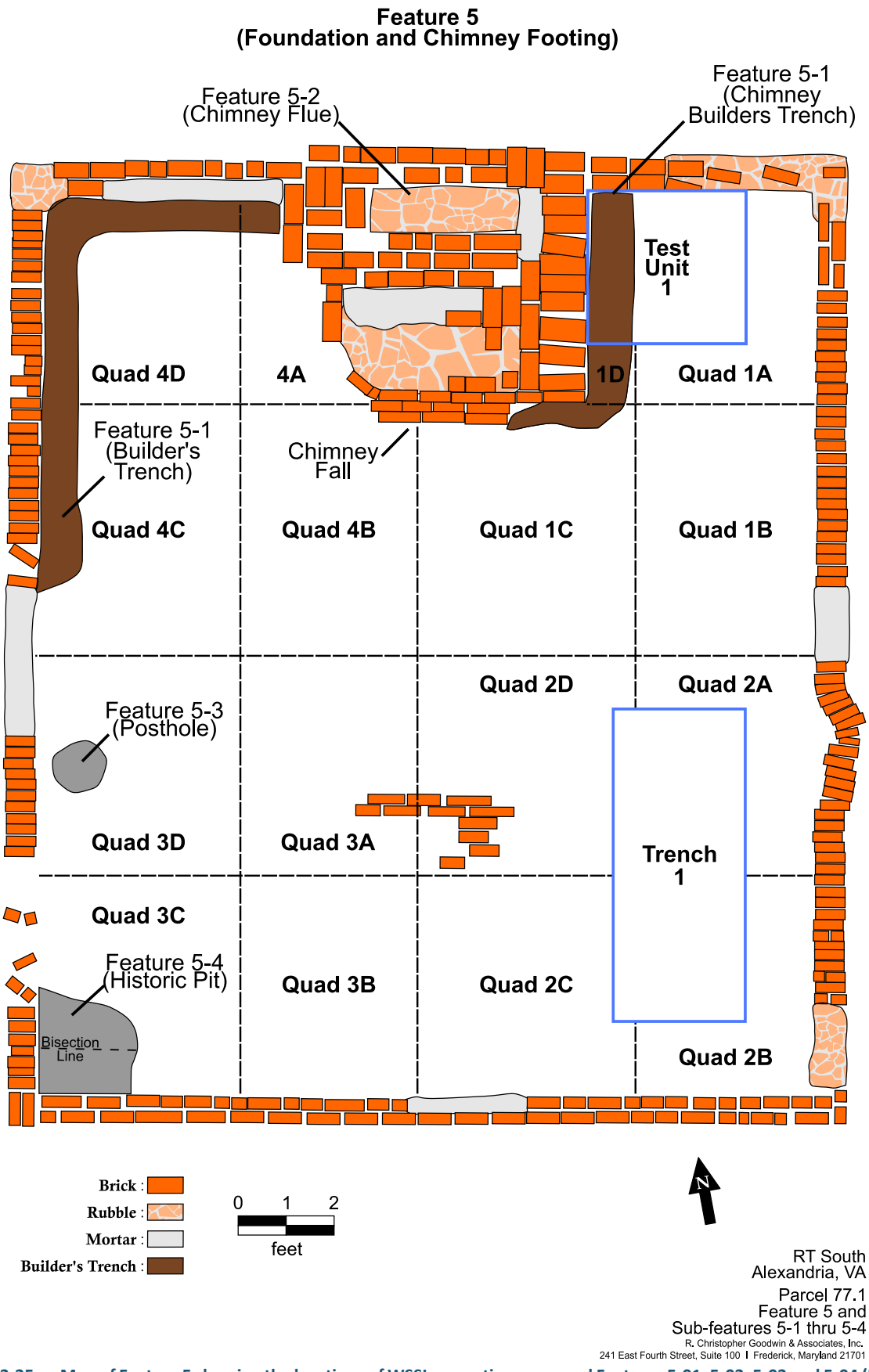


Figure 2-25 Map of Feature 5 showing the locations of WSSI excavation areas and Features 5-01, 5-02, 5-03 and 5-04 (RCG&A staff)

ceeded in "Fills," a WSSI-specific term for natural and arbitrary excavation levels.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

During the data recovery effort, Feature 5 was divided into four primary quadrants (1-4), which were subdivided into four smaller quadrants (A-D). Quadrant designations proceeded clockwise beginning with Quadrant 1 in the northeastern corner of Feature 5 and ending with Quadrant 4 in the northwestern corner. Sub-quadrant designations followed the same pattern. Quadrants generally measured 7.4 x 8.6 ft (2.26 x 2.62 m), while sub-quadrants measured 3.7 x 4.3 ft (1.12 x 1.3 ft). All quadrants were excavated partially, providing a 100 percent (100%) sample of the uppermost deposits (Fills 1-2) in the feature interior. Although specified in the RMP, excavations do not appear to have been conducted on the exterior of the feature.

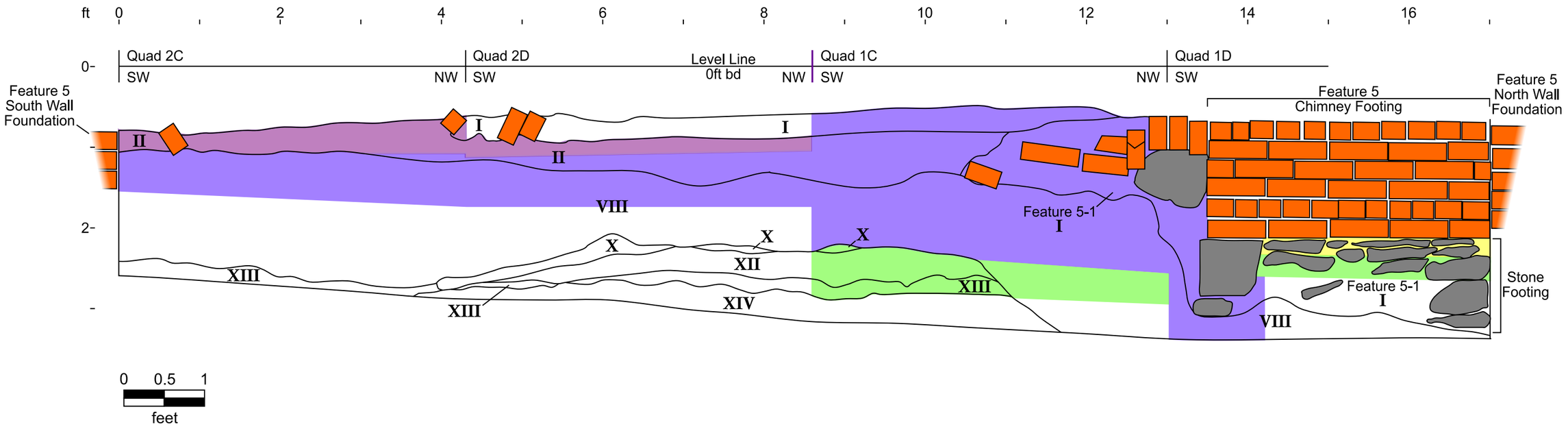
Excavation Sequence

Deposits in the interior of Feature 5 were generally excavated in two levels: Fill 1; and Fill 2 (Table 2-3). The only exception was in Quad 1, where an additional level, designated as Fill 3, was excavated. Portions of two features (5-1 and 5-4) also were excavated in "Fill" levels. The portion of Feature 5-1 located within Unit 1 was excavated in one level, as Fill 1, and the portion of Feature 5-4 in Quad 3C was excavated in two levels, as Fills 1 and 2. The remaining soil within the foundation was removed *en masse* to expose the foundation for photogrammetry; this soil was not screened and no excavation level forms were completed.

Exemplified in two composite cross-section profiles of Feature 5, the soil sequence in the interior of Feature 5 was relatively straight-forward (Figure 2-26 through 2-30). Deposits of demolition debris that were excavated as Fill 1 (and/or Fill 2) were present across the entirety of the foundation interior. In some excavation units, these deposits had been removed during the preliminary stage of feature delineation and were not visible in the soil profile. The demolition debris overlay a thick layer of mottled sand that resembled natural substrata, but yielded a moderate quantity of historic artifacts indicating that the layer was not intact. The majority of the artifacts were small in size, which was an indication that they had been within an environment where

Table 2-3 Summary of Analytical Contexts for Feature 5

Excavation Area	Analytical Group					
	Modern Construction Surface	Demolition Debris	Redeposited/ Disturbed Soil	Feature 5-1	Feature 5-2	Feature 5-4
Quad 1A		Fill 01-02				
Quad 1B		Fill 01-02	Fill 03			
Quad 1C		Fill 01	Fill 02-03	Fill 02		
Quad 1D		Fill 01	Fill 02	Fill 02	Fill 01	
Quad 2A		Fill 01-02	Fill 02			
Quad 2B		Fill 01	Fill 02			
Quad 2C		Fill 01	Fill 02			
Quad 2D		Fill 01	Fill 02			
Quad 3A		Fill 01				Fill 02
Quad 3B		Fill 01				Fill 02
Quad 3C		Fill 01				Fill 02
Quad 3D		Fill 01	Fill 02			
Quad 4A	Fill 01	Fill 02		Fill 01		
Quad 4B	Fill 01	Fill 02				
Quad 4C	Fill 01	Fill 02				
Quad 4D	Fill 01	Fill 02		Fill 01	Fill 01	



I :Brick and Mortar Rubble with 10YR 5/3 Brown sandy loam

II :10YR 5/3 Brown very compact sandy clay loam with Brick Rubble

VIII :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown gravelly sand mottled with 10YR 8/2 Very pale brown sand

X :10YR 8/1 White sand

XII :10YR 6/3 Pale brown sand

XIII :10YR 7/4 Very pale Brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow gravelly sand

XIV :10YR 8/2 Very Pale brown sand

Feature 5-1 I (Builder's Trench) :10YR5/3 Brown very compact sandy clay loam with Brick, Mortar, and Stone

Brick :

Stone :

Fill 1 :

Fill 2 :

Fill 3 :

Feature 5-1 :

Removed without examination :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Quads 1 and 2
West Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 2-26 Drawing showing Feature 5, Quads 1 and 2, profile west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-27 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 5, Quads 1 and 2, view west (WSSI staff, 51/2017)

breakage was common, such as a surface layer within a yard or in a tilled plot such as a garden. This layer, which was about 1.3 ft (39.6 cm) thick in the center of Feature 5, unevenly overlay striated sands that, during analysis, were interpreted as natural, undisturbed substrata.

Since no excavation was conducted on the exterior of Feature 5, a comparison between deposits identified within the foundation interior and those on the exterior of the feature was not possible. A determination of whether the soil excavated as Fill 2 represented redeposited or naturally occurring substrata also was not possible due to the differing depths to which excavation was carried and the tendency for excavators to combine several different depositional layers into a single excavation level. As such, it was unclear whether the materials recovered from Fills 2 and 3 truly represented intact cultural deposits, or whether they were part of a broader sequence of landscaping or land-filling as Slacum and later owners developed Parcel 77.1.

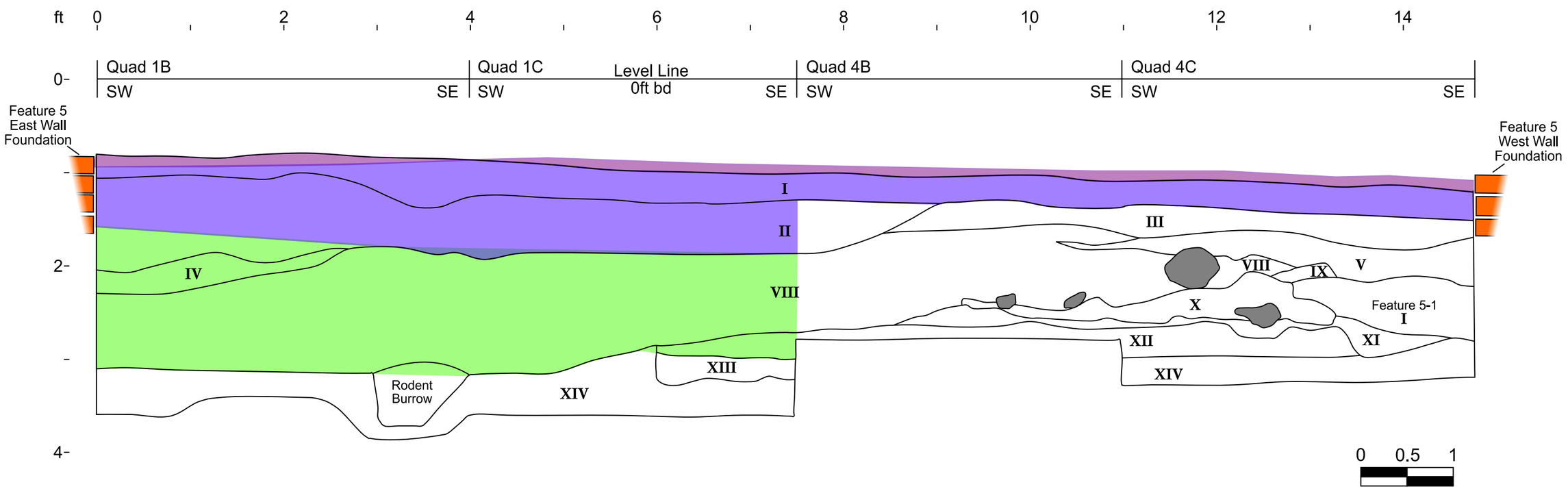
"Surface"

Artifacts recovered during the initial exposure and delineation of Feature 5 were designated as "surface" finds. No field records were associated with the "surface" finds and, as such, their provenience is unknown.

Fill 1

Demolition debris associated with the razing of Feature 5 comprised the uppermost cultural deposit within the foundation interior. This material generally was excavated as Fill 1 and varied from a thin lens to 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) in thickness. The debris was composed mostly of brick fragments mixed with a moderate quantity of mortar (type not specified). It was distinguished from an underlying deposit of demolition debris by the quantity and size of brick fragments present. Fill 1 contained a higher quantity of brick and mortar debris, as well as larger fragments, while Fill 2 generally contained a lower quantity of debris, as well as smaller fragments.

Fill 1 generally was described as brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam. Fill 1 included the articulated remains of a chimney fall associated with the demolition of Feature 5. The chimney fall was located in the center of Feature 5.



I :Brick and Mortar Rubble with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand
II :10YR 5/3 Brown very compact sandy clay loam with Brick Rubble
III :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown compact sandy clay
IV :10YR 8/2 Very Pale brown sand
V :10YR 5/3 Brown very compact sandy clay loam with Charcoal Flecking
VIII :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown gravelly sand mottled with 10YR 8/2 Very pale brown sand
IX :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay loam
X :10YR 8/1 White sand
XII :10YR 6/3 Pale brown fine sand
XIII :10YR 7/4 Very pale Brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow gravelly sand
XIV :10YR 8/2 Very Pale brown sand
Feature 5-1 I (Builder's Trench) :10YR5/3 Brown very compact sandy clay loam with Brick, Mortar, and Stone

Brick :
Rock :
Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Removed without examination :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Quads 1 and 4
South Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 2-28 **Drawing showing Feature 5, Quads 1 and 4, profile south (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 2-29 Photograph showing Quads 1B and 1C, profile south (WSSI staff, 4/19/2017)



Figure 2-30 Photograph showing Quads 4B and 4C, profile south (WSSI staff, 5/16/2017)

Fill 2

A second deposit of demolition debris underlay Fill 1. This deposit generally was removed as Fill 2, although its excavation was inconsistent and in some excavation units both deposits of demolition debris were combined into either Fill 1 or Fill 2. Fill 2 contained the same brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam as Fill 1, but was mixed with a noticeable quantity of brown (10YR 5/3) very compact sandy clay loam. It also contained a lower quantity of brick and mortar, as well as smaller fragments of debris. Fill 2 varied from 0.3 ft (9.14 cm) to at least 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) in thickness.

The second deposit of demolition debris had been deposited on an uneven surface that appeared undulation or wavy in profile. The base of the deposit generally corresponded to the base of the foundation. While it is possible this layer comprised the surface at the time Feature 5 was built, it is more likely that this deposit is fill material placed within the foundation after the completion of the brickwork and prior to the framing of the building. This is suggested by the presence of Fill 2 soil within Feature 5-1, a builder's trench identified along deeper portions of the foundation.

All excavation units recovered historic artifacts from Fill 2. Units in the southwestern corner of the foundation noted the presence of increasing numbers of artifacts, including a "great deal of brick, [historic] ceramics, glass, nails, bone, [and] shell" at the base of Fill 2 (WSSI Field Record, Quad 3A). Adjacent Quads 3B and 3C noted that Fill 2 contained "a lot of charcoal w/i [within the] level," as well as "a great deal of artifacts coming out of this level [Fill 2]" (WSSI Field Records, Quads 3B/3C). These artifacts may have been associated with Feature 5-4, which later was found to underlie the southwestern corner of Feature 5.

Fill 3

Fill 3 was a 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) thick arbitrary level excavated as part of Quad 1 (A-D). It included a sample of cultural deposits immediately underlying Fill 2, as well as natural soil strata that potentially were original "bluff" soils. In total, at least 12 distinct deposits/strata underlay the demolition debris that was sampled as Fill 2. Four of these deposits/strata were sampled during the excavation of Fill 3 in Quad 1 (B-C). Due to the combination of these deposits within a single excavation level, it was not possible to determine whether the association (provenience) of the artifacts recovered from Fill 3. It is likely, however, that the artifacts originated from stratum VIII, as that deposit immediately underlay Fill 2 in most portions of Feature 5 and had been described as containing cultural materials.

Quads 1C and 1D were the only excavation areas where artifacts were retained from Fill 3. Although the deposits sampled as part of Fill 3 in Quad 1 (A-D) were present across the entirety of Feature 5, in all other quads these soils were removed without screening. In Quad 2D, for example, the excavators noted specifically that Fill 3 soils were "shoveled out and discarded" (WSSI Field Records, Quad 2D). In Quads 1C and 1D, Fill 3 included portions of several different soil deposits, as well as part of the fill material from within Feature 5-1.

Cultural Materials

Archaeological investigation of Feature 5 yielded a total of 12,797 historic artifacts and 15.245 kg of faunal material. An additional 1,325.83 kg of brick, shell, coal, limestone, wood/seed and synthetic material was recorded, but not retained for analysis. Cultural materials and faunal remains associated with the excavation of Feature 5 were recovered from the "surface" of the feature, as well as from excavation of the interior of the foundation. Excavation methods applied to the removal of soil from the interior of the feature were not consistent across the feature; as such, correlation of excavation levels with distinct significant stratigraphic deposits was not possible. Analytical discussion of materials recovered from Feature 5 necessarily was organized by excavation level ("Fill"), rather than placed within analytical groups or interpretive categories.

Artifacts recovered during investigation of Feature 5 suggested that the foundation was built on a landscape that already was disturbed. That landscape originally may have been a yard surface during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but at some point during the mid-late nineteenth century that surface was disturbed. Both the "surface" and Fill 1 yielded temporally mixed artifacts consistent with disturbed contexts.

Based upon the artifacts recovered, and excluding two wire nails, that disturbance occurred after ca. 1869 (Table 2-4).

Artifacts with earlier (eighteenth and early nineteenth century) manufacture dates formed a proportionally greater part of the artifacts recovered from Fill 2. . A bone tooth brush dating ca. 1884 (MACL 2021) and other artifacts from the second half of the nineteenth century may have been included in Fill 2 as a result of inconsistent excavation methods. Fill 3 also yielded artifacts indicating primary deposition at the turn of the century. These dates correlated with the ownership of the property by Slacum and with his use of the property as both a residential and commercial lot.

Based on the apparent lack of concentration of materials within Feature 5, the artifacts recovered during excavation may have formed part of a generalized yard scatter that had been disturbed both during the construction of Feature 5 and during its subsequent demolition. Artifacts recovered from Feature 5-4 also provided likely dates of deposition during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, alongside indications that this feature may date from the early nineteenth century (after ca. 1800). Artifacts recovered from Feature 5-1, the builder's trench, provided a mean artifact date consistent with Feature 5-4, suggesting that Feature 5 had been built after the turn of the century. The high numbers of artifacts representing earlier periods of manufacture suggest that Feature 5 may have been constructed on land already in use that potentially was used as a generalized disposal area during the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

"Surface"

Table 2-5 summarizes the artifacts recovered during initial delineation of Feature 5. Ceramic (n=124), glass (n=24), and metal (n=7) artifacts recovered from the surface of Feature 5 were typical of general domestic refuse. Artifact manufacture dates ranged from ca. 1725 through the present, with the most recent artifact types (excluding a wire manufactured nail) indicating deposition or disturbance after ca. 1869. Additional evidence from mean ceramic date calculations illustrates that the range of ware types extended across multiple time periods, rather than from an actual occupation. Artifacts typical of the colonial through modern periods were present, indicating a disturbed context. For instance, colonial period ware types (e.g. creamware, soft-paste porcelain tea pot, and early decorated pearlware) were mingled with post-colonial ware types (e.g. later decorated pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone), as well as with later nineteenth century artifacts (e.g. milk glass canning lid liner and wire manufac-

Table 2-4 Feature 5 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience		Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Feature 5	Surface	ca. 1890 (Wire Manufactured Nail) [ca. 1869 (Embossed Milk Glass)]	ca. 1725-present*	1848.4	34	1842.8	44
	Fill 1	ca. 1890 (Wire Nail) [ca. 1850 American Grey Stoneware w/ slip-trailed cobalt decoration)]	ca. 1700-present*	1860.8	801	1845.9	970
	Fill 2	ca. 1884 (Bone Tooth Brush (MACL 2021)) [ca. 1845 Luster Decorated Refined Stoneware]	ca. 1600-present*	1811.1	2163	1793	3240
	Fill 3	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830*	1792.5	8	-	-
5-1	Fill 1	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1720-1830	1791.7	35	1787.1	37
5-2	Fill 1	ca. 1600 (only nails)	ca. 1600-1890	-	-	-	-
5-3	Fill 1	ca. 1828 (Transfer Printed Whiteware)	ca. 1760-present*	1833.6	13	1812.8	17
5-4	Fills 1 & 2	ca. 1800 (Rilled Refined Red-Bodied Earthenware)	ca. 1740-1830	1792.2	112	1782.8	126
*excludes nails							
adjusted TPQ							

Table 2-5 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 5 "Surface"

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Astbury	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	14
			Jug, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
			Plate, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Scallops	ca. 1760-1820	8
			Punch Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	7
			Tea Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
		Pearlware	Bowl, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1830	6
			Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	2
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	1
					ca. 1810-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	3
					ca. 1795-1830	1
				Rouletted, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Rouletted, Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Pratt Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1790-1820	10
		Refined, Red Bodied	Tea Pot, Lid	Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned, Hand-Painted		4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1821-1840	2
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1832-1847	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	3
					ca. 1835-1870s	1
				Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
	Porcelain	Bone Chine	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1795-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Gilded	ca. 1795-present	2
		Other	Tile, Fragment	Glazed		1
		Soft-Paste	Tea Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1745-1795	7
	Stoneware	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
				Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900	1
Ceramic Total						124
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1
		Milk Glass	Canning/ Preserve Lid Liner, Fragment	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1869-present	2
	Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	4
	Free Blown	Colorless	Bottle Stopper, Whole			1
			Tumbler, Base/ Body			1
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			11
Glass Total						24
Metal	Copper Alloy		Chain Link, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	3
		Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Whole			1
		Wire	Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present	1
Metal Total						7
Grand Total						**155**

tured nail). Discarded materials consisted of brick (60 g) and oyster shell (99.95 g). Faunal remains (Table 2-6) recovered from the surface of Feature 5 were limited to cattle (193.3 g), pig (54.8 g), and indeterminate mammal (8.2 g).

Fill 1

Artifacts recovered from excavation levels designated as Fill 1 of Feature 5 were typical of materials found in deposits of domestic refuse. Although described as a deposit of demolition debris, Fill 1 yielded a large number of ceramic, glass, metal, manufactured, and organic items. These artifacts exhibited a wide range of manufacture periods, spanning the early eighteenth century through modern period. Although a wire manufactured nail was recovered, the deposit likely dates post 1850. While artifacts from the second half of the nineteenth century comprised a small percentage of the overall collection from Fill 1, they clearly indicated that the deposit either had been disturbed or deposited sometime after ca. 1850. Analysis of the horizontal distribution of artifacts within Fill 1 showed a relatively even distribution of materials across the excavation area, and no apparent concentrations indicated discrete disposal or activity areas.

The artifacts recovered as part of Fill 1 were consistent with those recovered from the "surface" of Feature 5, and most likely originated from the same demolition episode. Table 2-7 summarizes the ceramic artifacts from Fill 1 of Feature 5. Whiteware (ca. 1820-present) dominated, accounting for nearly 50 percent of recovered ceramic sherds. A majority of the whiteware from Fill 1 was decorated; transfer printing and hand-painted (chrome color palette) decorations were the most common. Pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), consisting largely of undecorated portions and later factory slip or dip't wares, accounted for

Table 2-6 Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 5

Taxon	WSSI Excavation Level			Weight (g)
	Surface	Fill 001	Fill 002	
Amphibian			0.3	0.3
Anatidae			29.1	29.1
Bird		41.9	91	132.9
Bird (incl. eggshell)			17.4	17.4
Cat		7.6	239.8	247.4
Cattle	193.3	1586.7	5344.13	7124.13
Chicken		19.9	183.7	203.6
Dog		0.8	231.4	232.2
Fish		19.3	145.7	165
Goose			3.3	3.3
Large Mammal		229.9	100	329.9
Mammal	8.2	503	933.5	1444.7
Medium Mammal		34.8		34.8
Ovis/Capra		214.1	310.9	525
Pig	54.8	418.3	1182.04	1655.14
Rabbit			4.3	4.3
Raccoon		1.5		1.5
Rodent		7.1	48.1	55.2
Sheep			98.1	98.1
Small Carnivore			19.6	19.6
Testudinata			18.1	18.1
Turkey			160	160
Unidentified		326.8	2185.5	2512.3
Unidentified Bird			3.7	3.7
Unidentified Mammal			227.8	227.8
Grand Total	**256.3**	**3411.7**	**11577.47**	**15245.47**

Table 2-7 Summary of Historic Ceramic Artifacts from Feature 5 "Fill 1"

Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
White Clay	White Clay			19
		Molded Decoration		4
White Clay Total				23
Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	33
		Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	3
		Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	9
		Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
	Domestic Slipware	Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	3
	Green Glazed		ca. 1810-present	2
		Molded Decoration	ca. 1810-present	1
	Ironstone		ca. 1840-present	14
		Edge Decoration	ca. 1840-1890	6
		Transfer Printed	ca. 1840-present	2
	Lustreware		ca. 1780-1820	1
	Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	156
		Embossed Rim	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
			ca. 1775-1830	6
			ca. 1795-1830	9
			ca. 1815-1830	12
		Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	4
		Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	14
		Rouletted, Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	19
		Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
			ca. 1810-1830	5
			ca. 1820-1830	3
		Sponged	ca. 1800-1815	4
		Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	3
	Red Bodied	Glazed		31
		Unglazed		3
	Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	5
	Refined, White Bodied			20
		Bands and Lines		2
		Burned, Indeterminate		3
		Burned, Spattered		1
		Hand-Painted		5
		Rilling, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1850	1
		Transfer Printed		12
	Rockingham/ Bennington Type		ca. 1845-1900	1
	Whiteware		ca. 1820-present	142
		Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	3
		Bands and Lines	ca. 1820-present	5
		Burned, Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	42
		Common Cable/ Earthworm	ca. 1820-1850	7
		Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-1890	4
			ca. 1830-1890	2
		Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-1830	2
			ca. 1820-1860	2
			ca. 1820-present	1
			ca. 1828-present	8
			ca. 1830-1860	44
			ca. 1835-1870s	7
		Mocha	ca. 1820-1850	17
		Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1860	3
			ca. 1830-1890	1
		Trailed Slip	ca. 1820-1850	1
		Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-1842	3
			ca. 1828-present	148
	Yellow Glazed		ca. 1785-1835	1
	Yellow Ware		ca. 1830-1930	1
Earthenware Total				842
Porcelain	Bone China		ca. 1795-present	10
		Gilded	ca. 1795-present	3
	Chinese Export	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1600-1860	2
		Hand-Painted Underglaze	ca. 1750-1800	2
	Hard-Paste			6
		Molded Decoration		2
	Indeterminate	Burned		1
	Other, Prosser/Dust Process		ca. 1840-1910	2
Porcelain Total				28
Stoneware	Domestic Brown		ca. 1750-1900	2
	Domestic Gray		ca. 1720-1900	4
		Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	2
		Combed and Dotted Slip	ca. 1850-1900	1
	Gray			1
			ca. 1820-1900	1
		Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900	3
	Lustreware		ca. 1845-present	1
	Nottingham-Type		ca. 1700-1810	1
		Glazed	ca. 1700-1810	1
	Westerwald		ca. 1700-1775	1
Stoneware Total				18
Grand Total				**911**

much of the remaining ceramics. Colonial period ceramics were present but they presented only a small percentage. Much higher quantities of colonial period ceramics were found in Fills 2 and 3. Although large numbers of ceramic sherds were recovered, only a small number of sherds had sufficient size to identify vessel form. Fill 1, then, likely included materials that originated from disturbance of a primary deposit.

Table 2-8 summarizes glass artifacts by form and portion (analytical subtype). Window/ flat glass (n=770) comprised nearly 60 percent of the glass. Bottle glass (n=344) and Tableware (n=109) were represented by the remainder. Bottle glass included a case bottle, a flask, liquor, wine, and perfume types. Two French olive oil bottle seals, both embossed "HUILLE D'OLIVE SUFRINE/J. LATOUR," were identified and included with the bottle glass collection. Tableware from Feature 5 was largely indeterminate as to specific vessel type, but at least two tumblers were present. Manufacture method could not be specified for the majority of the collection, although all glass was non-machine made and at least some displayed characteristics of free blown, dip-molded, and other molded manufacture. This suggests that the material pre-dated the late nineteenth century when machine-made manufacture of glass was the common method of production for glass containers.

Table 2-8 Summary of Historic Glass Artifacts from Feature 5 "Fill 1"

SubType	Total
Bottle Seal, Fragment	2
Bottle Seal, Whole	2
Bottle, Base/ Body	16
Case Bottle, Body	28
Flask, Shoulder/ Body	6
Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body	19
Indeterminate Bottle, Body	29
Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment	75
Indeterminate Bottle, Flat Fragment	2
Indeterminate Bottle, Lip	1
Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	83
Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	24
Indeterminate Form, Fragment	1
Liquor Bottle, Lip	2
Perfume Bottle, Base/ Body	11
Tableware, Body	10
Tableware, Curved Fragment	53
Tableware, Rim	2
Tableware, Rim/ Body	40
Tumbler, Base	1
Tumbler, Base/ Body	3
Window, Flat Fragment	770
Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	105
Wine Bottle, Body	46
Grand Total	**1331**

The remainder of the artifacts from Fill 1 consisted of a variety of hardware, personal adornment, and other personal artifacts (Table 2-9). Hardware included a copper alloy finishing nail, a bolt, a nut, a strap hardware fragment, wire fragments (n=5), and a variety of nails and nail fragments. Nail manufacture included the range of methods from hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815; n=31) to machine cut (ca. 1815-1890; n=71) and wire manufacture (ca. 1890-present; n=1). Personal adornment items consisted of buttons (n=19) and a small buckle. A variety of buttons were identified including two Prosser-type buttons (ca. 1841-1910), three gilded copper alloy flat disc shanked buttons (post-1800), bone sew-through buttons (n=11), and shell sew-through buttons (n=3). A limestone marble, lead shot, and tobacco pipe fragments (n=23) also were present, as were two quartz flakes. The remainder of the Fill 1 collection consisted of indeterminate metal fragments.

Faunal remains (3411.7 g; see Table 2-4) largely consisted of domesticated species such as cattle (1586.7 g), pig (418.3 g), sheep/goat (214.1 g), and indeterminate large mammals (229.9 g) and mammals (503 g). Poultry described as "bird" (41.9 g) and fish (19.3 g) were identified in smaller quantities. Non-domesticated species were represented by non-food sources such as cat (7.6 g), dog (0.8 g), raccoon (7.1 g) and rodent (7.1 g).

Items recorded and discarded in the field consisted mostly of brick (736685.44 g), including at least two whole brick, and mortar (64406.23 g). A small quantity of plaster (53.02 g) and slate (23.18 g) were the only other discarded architectural materials. Other discard-

Table 2-9 Summary of Other Artifacts from Feature 5 "Fill 1"

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
		Secondary	Overshot Flake	Unmodified		1
Debitage Total						2
Manufactured	Brick		Brick, Whole			2
			N/A			59
	Mortar		N/A			78
	Plaster		N/A			18
	Slag		N/A			7
Manufactured Total						164
Metal	Copper	Alloy	Finishing Nail, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
			Ring, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Whole	Gilded	ca. 1800-	3
			Wire, Fragment			1
		Alloy, Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Nail, Fragment			1
	Iron		Bolt, Whole			1
			Buckle, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			9
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			9
			Nut, Whole			1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			2
			Wire, Fragment			7
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	14
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	8
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	49
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	25
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	7
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
			Nail, Fragment			47
		Wire	Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present	1
	Lead		Shot, Whole			1
		Alloy	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
Metal Total						199
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole			3
			Sew Through Button, Fragment			1
			Sew Through Button, Whole			7
		Shell	Sew Through Button, Fragment			1
			Sew Through Button, Whole			2
Organic Total						14
Stone	Limestone		Marble, Whole			1
Stone Total						1
Synthetic	Plastic	Black, Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
Synthetic Total						1
Grand Total						**381**

ed materials consisted of slag (93.52 g), clam (287.81 g), indeterminate shell (3.62 g), oyster shell (45031.32 g), ballast stone (24.58 g), coal (17.92 g), and plastic (n=1). A seed (0.49 g) was the only botanical item discarded.

Fill 2

Analysis of this excavation level was complicated by the excavation methods that conflated several different cultural deposits within the Fill 2 level designation. For some excavation areas, Fill 2 combined deposits of demolition debris with underlying deposits containing potentially earlier cultural material. In other areas, Fill 2 encompassed disturbance debris that contained more recent materials. As a result, analytically Fill 2 appears very similar to Fill 1 in the types and quantities of artifacts represented. Artifacts within Fill 2 produced ranges of manufacture from the late seventeenth century through the modern period. The overall composition of the collection was typical of a yard or surface deposit of historic domestic refuse.

Ceramic ware types largely demonstrated periods of manufacture beginning after ca. 1811 (n=486; 22.3 percent). These artifacts contributed more heavily to the comparatively late mean period of use (1813) that was obtained for Fill 2. Of note was a small subset of artifacts whose end periods of manufacture pre-dated 1794, the date Slacum purchased Parcel 77.1 from Fleming's estate. Comprising only 1.3 percent (n=29) of the diagnostic ceramics, these artifacts may relate to the use of the property under Fleming's ownership. At minimum they provided further evidence that Fill 2 contained mixed deposits.

The majority of artifacts (n=9838; 94.5 percent) recovered during excavation of Feature 5 and its sub-features derived from Fill 2. This collection largely consisted of kitchen and personal artifacts, many dating from George Slacum's ownership (1794-1810) and the rest dating from ownership of the property by his heirs (1810-1851). The ceramics were more varied than in Fill 1, and included both early colonial period wares such as Faience, Whieldon-type, Agateware, Nottingham-type stoneware, German stoneware, and white salt-glazed stoneware (Figure 2-31), as well as later ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) (Table 2-10). Creamware (n=637), pearlware (n=949), and Chinese export porcelain (n=67; general date ca. 1660-1860) represented the majority (67 percent) of ceramic vessels (Figure 2-32).

Table 2-10 Summary of Historic Ceramic Artifact Ware Types from Feature 5 "Fill 1"

Class	Type	Total
Earthenware	Agateware	1
	Buff-Bodied	15
	Creamware	637
	Domestic Slipware	13
	French Tin-Enameled	1
	Green Glazed	1
	Indeterminate	1
	Ironstone	7
	Jackfield	4
	Lead Glazed	2
	Lustreware	22
	Pearlware	949
	Pratt Ware	2
	Red Bodied	85
	Refined, Red Bodied	59
	Refined, White Bodied	160
	Tin-Enameled	9
	Whieldon-Type	4
	Whiteware	307
	Yellow Glazed	11
	Yellow Ware	6
Porcelain	Bone China	12
	Canton	4
	Chinese Export	67
	Indeterminate, Hard-Paste	18
	Indeterminate	3
	Soft-Paste	17
Stoneware	Other, Drainage Pipe	2
	Black Basalt	2
	Buff-Bodied	8
	Domestic Brown	4
	Domestic Gray	9
	German Gray	1
	German Other	1
	Gray	8
	Lustreware	9
	Nottingham-Type	2
	Refined, Red Bodied	1
	White Salt-Glazed	1
Grand Total		**2465**

The Royal shape (n=73) was a common decorative pattern within the creamwares and nearly



Figure 2-31 **Examples of colonial period ceramics recovered from Feature 5 Fill 2. Top Row (left to right) Whieldon-type (FS 100), tin-enamel (FS 89); Faience Blanche (FS 100); Bottom Row (left to right) white salt-glazed sherd (FS 98), agateware sherd (FS 97), Nottingham-type stoneware sherd (FS 85)**



Figure 2-32 **Examples of typical ceramic recovered from Feature 5 Fill 2. Top Row (left to right) green shell-edged pearlware plate rim (FS 98), Chinese export porcelain overglaze hand-painted rim fragment (FS 73), Chinese export porcelain overglaze hand-painted rim in neoclassical design (FS 73), transfer-printed pearlware saucer (FS 87). Bottom Row (left to right) creamware plate with Royal shape rim (FS 102), hand-painted pearlware saucer base (FS 102)**

as common as transfer-printed (ca. 1760-1810; n=84) decorations (Table 2-11). The majority of the transfer-printed sherds exhibited a maroon/red printed exotic scene; they appear to have derived from a single vessel within a tea service (Figure 2-33). Also of note were at least three fragments of black transfer-printed commemorative ware; one fragment clearly exhibited a partial maritime motif known as "Come Box the Compass" (Figure 2-34) that routinely appears on pottery intended for maritime trade. It would have been an item familiar to the mercantile community and those involved in seafaring trades (Teitelman et al. 2010:105).

Hand-painted decoration (n=381) was the most common decorative style within the pearlware (Table 2-12). Varieties of edged (n=80), dip't (n=53) and transfer printed (n=56) patterns also were identified. Hand-painted decorations included both the earliest patterns of China glaze (ca. 1775-1810; n=135) and polychrome with minimal cobalt (ca. 1795-1830; n=144), as well as smaller quantities of later blue floral painted (ca. 1815-1830; n=90) patterns. Chinese export porcelain also exhibited hand-painted decoration, much of it in neoclassical and geometric patterns typical of the last quarter of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (MACL 2021). Al-

Table 2-11 Summary of Creamware Vessels from Feature 5 "Fill 2"

Decorative Style	Form	Form Type	Date Range	Total
Undecorated	Chamberpot		ca. 1760-1820	6
	Cup	Tea	ca. 1760-1820	6
	Indeterminate Form		ca. 1760-1820	77
	Plate		ca. 1760-1820	7
		Soup	ca. 1760-1820	7
	Pot	Tea	ca. 1760-1820	10
	Unspecified Flat Form		ca. 1760-1820	265
	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1760-1815	1
			ca. 1760-1820	84
Banded (Annular)	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1785-1815	1
Engine Turned	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1785-1815	1
Hand-Painted	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1760-1810	1
Hand-Painted Overglaze	Cup	Tea	ca. 1760-1810	3
	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1760-1810	4
Indeterminate	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1760-1820	1
Molded Decoration	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1760-1820	1
Other	Jug		ca. 1785-1815	1
	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1810-1820	3
Royal Pattern	Plate		ca. 1760-1820	26
	Saucer		ca. 1760-1820	6
	Unspecified Flat Form		ca. 1760-1820	42
Transfer Printed	Bowl		ca. 1760-1815	2
	Pot	Tea	ca. 1760-1815	68
	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1760-1810	1
			ca. 1760-1815	13
Creamware Total				**637**



Figure 2-33 Creamware transfer printed tea pot fragments with transfer printed maroon design (FS 73)



Figure 2-34 Commemorative creamware bowl. Interior black bat printed maritime motif "Come Box the Compass" (FS 93). This motif is common on vessels intended for maritime trade. The merchant community would be familiar with the tradition of boxing the compass "a test of seamanship" that "involved naming all thirty-two principal points of the compass in clockwise order" (Teitelman et al. 2010:105)

Table 2-12 Summary of Pearlware Vessels from Feature 5 "Fill 2"

Decorative Style	Form	Form Type	Date Range	Total
Undecorated	Cup	Tea	ca. 1775-1830	6
	Indeterminate Form		ca. 1775-1830	69
	Pot	Tea	ca. 1775-1830	2
	Unspecified Flat Form		ca. 1775-1830	202
			ca. 1793-1830	1
	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1775-1830	79
Banded (Annular)	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1785-1815	2
			ca. 1785-1830	5
Embossed Rim	Unspecified Flat Form		ca. 1820-1835	4
Engine Turned	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1785-1815	21
Hand-Painted	Bowl		ca. 1775-1810	2
		Tea	ca. 1775-1830	3
	Cup	Tea	ca. 1775-1810	12
			ca. 1795-1830	15
			ca. 1815-1830	7
	Jug		ca. 1775-1810	8
			ca. 1775-1830	1
	Pot	Tea	ca. 1775-1810	35
	Saucer		ca. 1775-1810	21
			ca. 1795-1830	28
			ca. 1815-1830	21
	Unspecified Flat Form		ca. 1775-1810	24
			ca. 1775-1830	1
			ca. 1795-1830	42
			ca. 1815-1830	26
	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1775-1810	34
			ca. 1775-1830	7
			ca. 1795-1830	60
			ca. 1815-1830	36
Indeterminate	Cup		ca. 1775-1830	9
	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1775-1830	2
Marbelized	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1785-1815	2
			ca. 1811-1830	2
Mocha	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1811-1830	18
Other	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1810-1820	4
Shell-Edged	Other	Salt	ca. 1775-1830	2
	Plate		ca. 1810-1830	5
	Unspecified Flat Form		ca. 1775-1800	27
			ca. 1775-1830	4
			ca. 1810-1830	29
			ca. 1820-1830	1
	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1775-1800	4
			ca. 1775-1830	8
Trailed Slip	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1811-1830	2
Transfer Printed	Cup	Tea	ca. 1795-1830	1
			ca. 1815-1830	5
	Plate		ca. 1795-1830	6
	Saucer		ca. 1795-1830	5
	Unspecified Flat Form		ca. 1795-1830	12
			ca. 1815-1830	3
	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		ca. 1790-1814	1
			ca. 1795-1830	23
Pearlware Total				**949**

though whiteware (n=307) formed a much smaller proportion of the ceramics, similar quantities, decorative styles and forms were recovered from both Fill 2 and Fill 1.

As an interesting side note, the ceramic vessels exhibited a nearly identical range of ware types, decorative techniques, and vessel forms to those from privy Features 12 and 13 in Parcel 77-1. Both features were known to have been in use during the period Slacum owned the property, and both appear to have been abandoned during the second decade of the nineteenth century, shortly after George Slacum's death in 1810. These features contained a variety of specialized ceramic forms for dining, serving, and tea service. Examples of the same types of specialized ceramic forms from Feature 5 Fill 2 include tea pots, tea cups/bowls, and saucers (Figure 2-35); dining ware such as plates; and service pieces such as bowls, jug/pitchers, a possible salt, and a pepper pot (Figure 2-36). Other seemingly out-of-place objects noted in the ceramic collection were fragments of kiln furniture (n=3) (Figure 2-37) and a sugar mold fragment (ca. 1804-1828) (Figure 2-38).

The glass also was typical of an archaeological collection from a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century household. Table 2-13 summarizes the glass recovered from Fill 2 by form. Window/flat glass was recovered in the greatest abundance (n=2200; 41 percent). Glass bottles were represented largely by green wine bottle and case bottle fragments. Personal bottles such as medicinal/pharmaceutical bottles and vials were found in smaller quantities. Typical of this period, manufacture characteristics indicated that the glass vessels either were free blown or early molded varieties, rather than machine made. Table glass (n=564) was identified in significant quantities including drinkware such as stemware and tumblers. These vessels were decorated using facets, etching and enameling. Like Features 12 and 13, glasses and drinkware, as well as household related bottles/containers, made up a sizeable portion of Table glass.

The rest of the artifacts recovered from Fill 2 are summarized in Table 2-14 by functional group. In addition to typical kitchen-related ceramic and glass vessels, Fill 2 also contained a number of additional kitchen-related objects such as Table settings and utensils. At least two forks and a Table spoon were included (Figure 2-39). The remainder of the small finds from Fill 2 were items of personal adornment, personal hygiene and activity-related items. These small finds also are very similar to small finds recovered from privy Feature 13, suggesting an additional link between the Fill 2 and deposits within Feature 13.

Clothing and personal adornment-related items were abundant in Fill 2 and represented all versions of clothing fasteners. Most interesting were hook and eye closures, wound head handmade straight pins, and a fragment of a bone fan blade. These items may be indicative of women's clothing and fashion (Figure 2-40). Tobacco pipes (n=230), including at least one possible Dutch manufactured stem, and a copper alloy pipe tamper, also were present (Figure 2-41).

Several coins and a token for a Gibraltar wine-house recovered from Fill 2 provide additional temporal markers (Table 2-15). Of particular note was a Swedish ½ skilling (Figure 2-42); perhaps even more interesting was a 2 Quartos token for the firm of Robert Keeling & Sons, Gibraltar (Figure 2-43). According to Garcia

Table 2-13 Summary of Glass from Feature 5 "Fill 2", by Form

Form	Form Type	Total
Bead		7
Bottle	Indeterminate	142
	Case	59
	Indeterminate	601
	Medicine	35
	Pharmaceutical	1
	Wine	1462
Button	Shanked	1
Indeterminate Form		297
Jewelry	Other	1
Lamp		11
Stemware		3
Stopper	Bottle	6
Tableware		541
Tumbler		14
Unspecified Hollow Vessel		1
Vial/ Phial		1
Window		2200
Grand Total		**5383**



Figure 2-35 **Examples of tea related vessels recovered from Fill 2 of materials associated Feature 5 (left to right) soft-paste teapot spout (FS 93), pearlware saucer (FS 102), and pearlware tea bowl (FS 102)**



Figure 2-36 **Porcelain pepper pots (left – FS 98 and right – FS 93)**



Figure 2-37 Fragments of kiln furniture (FS 93) associated with Feature 5



Figure 2-38 Sugar mold fragment associated with Feature 5

Table 2-14 Summary of Other Artifacts from Feature 5 "Fill 2"

Activities		
Chert	Gunflint, Fragment	1
	Gunflint, Whole	1
Lead	Shot, Whole	2
Limestone	Marble, Fragment	1
	Marble, Whole	2
Slate	Writing Slate, Fragment	1
	Pencil, Fragment	7
Copper Alloy	Thimble, Whole	3
Architectural		
Iron	Bolt, Fragment	7
	Bracket, Fragment	3
	Hardware, Fragment	1
		1
	Nail, Fragment	1219
	Nail, Whole	69
	Finishing Nail, Whole	4
	Roofing Nail, Whole	1
	Spike, Whole	18
Lead	**Window Came, Fragment**	**2**
Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Hardware, Whole	1
	Nail, Whole	2
Clothing/Personal Adornment		
Brass	Shanked, Button, Whole	1
Bone	Bead, Whole	1
	Fan Blade, Fragment	1
	Button Mold/Blank, Fragment	2
	Button Mold/Blank, Whole	17
	Sew Through Button, Whole	11
	Button, Fragment	1
	Button, Whole	1
Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole	1
Iron	Buckle, Fragment	1
	Buckle, Whole	1
	Shanked, Button, Whole	1
Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Button, Indeterminate	1
	Button Ring, Whole	2
	Shanked Button, Fragment	1
	Shanked Button, Whole	45
	Hardware, Whole	1
	Hook & Eye, Fragment	1
	Hook & Eye, Whole	2
	Straight Pin, Fragment	40
	Straight Pin, Whole	4

Furniture		
Iron	Furniture Hardware, Fragment	3
	Finishing Nail, Fragment	4
	Fireplace/Ash Shovel, Whole	1
Copper Alloy	Escutcheon, Fragment	1
	Nail, Whole	1
	Stud, Whole	1
	Tack, Whole	5
	Trimmings, Fragment	2
Household/Industrial Activities		
Faunal	Brush, Fragment	1
Iron	Hoe Blade, Fragment	1
	Animal Shoe, Fragment	2
	Ox Shoe, Fragment	2
Copper Alloy	Harness Buckle, Whole	1
	Wire, Fragment	1
Indeterminate		
Iron	Handle, Fragment	1
	Hardware, Whole	2
Other Alloy	Ring, Whole	1
Copper Alloy	Cap, Whole	1
	Hardware, Whole	2
	Collar Hardware, Whole	1
	Tack, Fragment	1
Kitchen		
Faunal	Utensil Handle, Fragment	1
Iron	Blade, Tang	1
	Fork, Tang	1
	Utensil Handle, Tang	1
Lead	Table Spoon, Fragment	1
Other Alloy	Wire Bottle Closure, Fragment	1
Pewter	Utensil Handle, Fragment	1
See Comments	Fork, Whole	1
Personal/Hyigene		
Copper	Coin, Whole	7
	Token, Whole	1
Faunal	Tooth Brush, Fragment	2
	Tooth Brush, Whole	1
	Lice Comb, Fragment	1
Iron	Key, Whole	1
Copper Alloy	Coin, Fragment	1
	Pipe Tamper, Whole	1
Total		**1540**



Figure 2-39 **Utensils associated with Feature 5 (top to bottom) spoon (FS 73) and a 2-tine fork (FS 97)**



Figure 2-40 **Clothing and personal adornment related materials from Feature 5 Fill 2. Top Row: an assortment of bone buttons and blanks (FS 100). Bottom Row (left to right) two copper buttons (FS 89), a hook and eye (FS 98), a bone fan blade (FS 100), and a straight pin (FS 98)**



Figure 2-41 **Examples of smoking related artifacts (FS 102). First Column (top to bottom) possible Dutch pipe bowl, pipe tamper. Middle Column (top to bottom) white clay pipe bowl, white clay pipe stems. Third Column (top to bottom) white clay pipe stems**



Figure 2-42 **Swedish ½ Skilling (FS 102)**



Figure 2-43 **Token issued by the firm of Robert Keeling & Sons (FS 89). Ironmonger, wine-house keeper, and Garrison Turnkey on British-controlled Gibraltar, Keeling issued the token as pay to troops to be redeemed in his wine house for 2 quarts of drink (Garcia 2016)**

Table 2-15 **Summary of Coins from Feature 5 "Fill 2"**

Description	Date Range
Braided Hair Large Cent (largely illegible)	ca. 1839-1857
George III Half Penny	1807-1807
Matron Head Large Cent: [Matron Head] 1817 (obverse) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [Wheat] ONE CENT (reverse)	1817-1817
US Half Cent: (front) "LIBERTY/Liberty Head Facing Left/1808"//(reverse) "HALF CENT/1/200/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA"	1808-1808
Gibraltar Robert Keeling 2 Quartos Token: [Lion Holding Key] PAYABLE AT ROBERT KEELING & SONS GIBRALTAR (Obverse), [Castle w/ Three Towers] VALUE TWO QUARTOS 1810 (Reverse)	1810-1810
1/2 Skilling (Sweden): "RIKS:STAND:RIKSGS CONTORS POLLET" (obverse); "1/2 SKILLING 1799" (reverse)	1799-1799
Braided Hair Large Cent, Date Illegible	ca. 1839-1857
Coronet One Cent: [Liberty Head] 1819 (obverse); UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ONE CENT (reverse)	1819-1819

(2016), Robert Keeling was an ironmonger and wine-house keeper who at the turn of the century also held the title of Garrison Turnkey on British-controlled Gibraltar. In 1802, the Royal Governor, the Duke of Kent, closed down drinking houses to curb drunkenness. This had the unintended effect of causing a shortage of small change. Keeling produced copper tokens that were valued at either 1 or 2 quarts in 1802, and again in 1810, to offset this shortage and to further his own business. Troops would be paid in these tokens, which only could be used in Keeling's own wine-house. Redeemable only in Gibraltar, these coins and tokens provide clear evidence of commerce, mercantilism, and international travel in the city of Alexandria. These artifacts also may relate to the business that Slacum engaged in, which included importing goods from Gibraltar. The presence of two later coins, manufactured after ca. 1839, shows that the deposits excavated as part of Fill 2 contained later disturbance.

Personal hygiene items consisted of three tooth brushes and a lice comb. One more intact toothbrush had a rounded square stock handle with drawn wire bristle attachments. Activity-related artifacts can reveal who might have been living, as well as working and playing within the project area during different time periods. Marbles and slate writing materials may indicate that children were present, while sewing-related artifacts such as thimbles and pins typically reflect women's work. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, yard space also was working space. Examples of household/small scale farming activities such as a brush, hoe blade, harness buckle, and animal shoes were identified. Additional evidence of general household refuse included portions of furniture hardware and a fireplace/ash shovel.

The remainder of the collection from Fill 2 of Feature 5 included typical architectural materials such as nails, hardware, and the window glass mentioned above. A significant proportion of nails were of hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815; n=254), while the remainder of the nails either were square shanked (ca. 1600-1890; n=405) or machine cut (ca. 1815-1890; n=69). Two pieces of unmarked window came were recovered from Quad 3C; they were of note due to their low representation in the overall artifacts from site 44AX0235. Of the nine fragments recovered from the site, four pieces were found in Parcel 77-1. In addition to the two pieces found in Feature 5, Features 45 and 46 each yielded a single piece of window came. Eight fragments of lithic debitage recovered from Fill 2 likely represent displaced and redeposited material. It is not known where these artifacts originated within the soil column.

Materials discarded during excavation of Fill 2 consisted mostly of brick (395995.11 g), including at least 5 whole bricks. Mortar (32327.77 g), plaster (30.57 g), slag (5942.2 g), clam (239.47 g), snail (2.71 g), indeterminate shell (90.15 g), oyster shell (41112.27 g), ballast stone (37.84 g), coal (2.84 g), lime (n=1), and slate (61.67 g) also were not retained for analysis. Botanical remains noted as discarded consisted of charcoal (2.18 g), nut (0.43 g), and seed (0.35 g).

The majority of faunal remains from Feature 5 were recovered from Fill 2 (11577.47 g). A significant portion of these were unidentified (2185.5 g), while an additional portion were identifiable only as large mammal (100 g) and indeterminate mammal (1161.3 g). Like Fill 1, domesticated mammal species such as cattle (5344.13 g), pig (1182.04 g) and sheep/goat (409 g) were most common. Wild and domesticated poultry also were represented, including birds (94.7 g), geese (32.4 g), chicken (183.7 g), and turkey (160 g). Fish (145.7 g) also was well-represented, which also included smaller quantities of other game animals like rabbit/hare (4.3 g), and turtle (18.1 g). In addition to these species, the remains of non-food species, such as cat (239.8 g), dog (231.4 g), rodent (48.1 g), and other small carnivores (19.6 g), were present.

Fill 3

The artifacts from Fill 3 dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. They consisted of domestic-type refuse consistent with the generalized range of materials found in yard deposits. Diagnostic artifacts indicated that Fill 3 was deposited sometime after 1775. The mean date of use was 1793, which was consistent with the dates of use obtained from Fill 2 and from Features 5-1 and Feature 5-4.

Table 2-16 summarizes the artifacts contained within Fill 3. Overall, small fragments of colonial period ceramic, glass, and hardware were identified. Diagnostic ceramic ware types consisted of a white clay tobacco pipe fragment, white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=1), creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n =3), and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=4). A single free blown or dip-molded wine bottle base, indeterminate bottle glass (n=2), and flat/window glass (n=2) characterized the glass collections. The remainder consisted of hardware. All such items exhibited square shanks (ca. 1600-1890), and at least one whole hand-wrought nail (ca. 1600-1815) was recovered. Discarded materials consisted of brick (13613.16 g) and slag (128.3 g).

Feature 5 Sub-features

Four additional features (5-01 through 5-04) were identified during the investigation. Features 5-01 (builder's trench) and 5-02 (chimney footing) were the only features clearly associated with Feature 5. Feature 5-03, a posthole, post-dated the use of Feature 5, while Feature 5-04 (historic pit) appeared to pre-date the construction of Feature 5.

Feature 5-1 (Builder's Trench)

Feature 5-1 was a builder's trench initially identified in association with the chimney footing. It was identified at approximately 7.4 ft (2.26 m) amsl, at the base of excavation level Fill 2 in Unit 1 and in Quads 1A and 1D. The feature appeared as a linear area of brown (10YR 5/3) very compact sandy clay loam containing fragments of brick, mortar and stone (Figure 2-44 and 2-45). It was readily apparent in Unit 1 and in Quads 1A and 1D where it was classified as a deeper area of Fill 2 soil. This feature also was present, however, in Quads 4C and 4D where it extended along the northern and western walls of the foundation. It was not identified along the remaining foundation walls, which were comparatively shallow in depth.

In profile, Feature 5-1 was broadly basin shaped. It measured 2.2 ft (67.06 cm) in width at its upper interface, narrowing to an average of

Table 2-16 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 5 "Fill 3"

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
	Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1
Ceramic Total						9
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2
	Free Blown/Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base	Devitrified/Patina		1
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
		Dark Green	Bottle, Curved Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		1
Glass Total						5
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	2
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	2
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			3
Metal Total						9
Grand Total						**23**

0.6 ft (18.29 cm) at its base. Feature 5-1 achieved a maximum depth of 1.6 ft (48.7 cm) adjacent to the chimney footing, which was the deepest portion of the foundation.

Cultural Materials

Feature 5-1 was associated with the construction of Feature 5. This feature was an extension of deposits excavated as part of Fills 2 and 3 in Quads 1A and 1D; it contained artifacts consistent with those excavation levels. As a whole, these materials appear to consist of remnants of a yard deposit associated with the use and development of the property under the ownership of George Slacum. The average period of use for artifacts recovered from Feature 5-1 was 1792. Based on the presence of hand-painted pearlware, the materials within Feature 5-1 were deposited after 1795.

Table 2-17 summarizes the artifacts and Table 2-18 summarizes faunal specimens from Feature 5-1. The composition of this collection, although containing fewer overall artifacts and less personal/small find items, was consistent with turn of the nineteenth century era ceramic and glass varieties found in Fills 2 and 3 of Feature 5 and in Feature 5-4.

Discarded materials consisted of brick (4916.77 g), mortar (1321.67 g), indeterminate shell (0.45 g), oyster (905.04 g), and slate (2.06 g). Faunal materials were predominately cattle (209.9 g) and unidentified bone (63.23 g). Bird, chicken, dog, fish, pig, and turkey were identifiable and present in small quantities only.

Table 2-18 Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 5-1

Taxon	Stratum	Weight (g)
	Fill 001	
Bird	5.3	5.3
Cattle	209.9	209.9
Chicken	3	3
Dog	1.6	1.6
Fish	5.5	5.5
Mammal	0.5	0.5
Pig	9	9
Turkey	5.3	5.3
Unidentified	63.23	63.23
Grand Total	**303.33**	**303.33**

Feature 5-2 (Chimney Footing)

Feature 5-2 was the remains of a chimney footing (Figure 2-46). The footing was located centrally along the northern wall of the foundation; it would have supported an internal chimney. The brickwork of the foundation wall was interrupted by the chimney footing, indicating that the chimney was built separately. The chimney was built of brick set with coarse sand and lime-based mortar. It measured 10.8 ft (3.3 m) in width (east/west) and was 4.5 ft (1.37 m) in length (north/south). Three additional courses of brickwork that were added at the hearth opening after it was completed extended the length of the footing by 0.7 (21.3 cm). The brickwork of the chimney footing was supported or underpinned by a base of undressed fieldstone. The stone was laid randomly, with large gaps between stones and stones placed at differing depths. Where the brickwork was not supported by the stone base, the bricks had settled (Figure 2-47). A flue box visible in the rear of the chimney footing extended to the top of the stone base (Figure 2-48).

Cultural Materials

Feature 5-2 yielded a low number of artifacts (n=14) and faunal specimens (76.4 g). Recovered artifacts were limited to red-bodied earthenware (n=4), indeterminate copper green bottle glass (n=4), square shanked nails (ca. 1600-1890; n=4), a tobacco pipe stem fragment and a fragment of window glass. Discarded materials consisted of brick (6740.09 g), mortar (2328.2 g), and oyster shell (82.7 g). Faunal remains were identified as cattle (35.8 g), mammal (34.6 g), chicken/bird (4.1 g), fish (0.8 g), and rodent (1.1 g).
The artifacts associated with Feature 5-2 were recovered from excavation of the flue box. These artifacts necessarily post-date the period of use of Feature 5, and appear related to its demolition and abandonment.

Feature 5-3 (Posthole)

This feature consisted of a small posthole identified during excavation of Quad 3D at the

Table 2-17 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 5-1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment		ca. 1720-1820	1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			2
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Creamware	Pepper Pot, Fragment		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	9
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pearlware	Bowl, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Saucer, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1800	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Rilling, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Indeterminate		3
	Porcelain	Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze		1
	Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Dot/Diaper/ Basket	ca. 1740-1775	1
Ceramic Total						44
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Fragment			3
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Curved Fragment			5
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			5
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Flat Fragment			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		33
			Indeterminate Bottle, Neck	Devitrified/Patina		2
Glass Total						55
Metal	Iron		Buckle, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			3
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	2
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			21
Metal Total						28
Grand Total						**127**



Figure 2-44 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 5-1 in Unit 1, view north (7.08 ft amsl) (WSSI staff, 3/4/2017)**



Figure 2-45 **Photograph showing Feature 5-1 exposed in the soil profile of Quad 1C (left) and Quad 1D (right), view west (WSSI staff, 4/19/2017)**



Figure 2-46 Photograph showing Feature 5-2 fully exposed, view west (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)



Figure 2-47 Photograph showing overview of Features 5 and 5-2, view north (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)



Figure 2-48 Photograph showing detail of interior of Feature 5-2, view east (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)

top of Fill 2 in stratum VIII, at a depth of 7.4 ft (2.26 m) amsl. The feature was defined by a dark-colored area of mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam (stratum F5-3 II) containing a high quantity of charcoal measuring 1.5 ft (0.46 m) north/south by 2 ft (0.61 m) east/west (Figure 2-49 and 2-50). The irregular area of ash and charred wood in the center of the feature constituted the remains of a post.

When excavated, the posthole measured 1 ft (0.31 m) in depth and exhibited two distinct deposits of fill soil in its interior (Figure 2-51). The primary deposit was stratum F-3 II, described above; it was surrounded by a broader, more ephemeral deposit of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. The feature base was flat, with evenly sloping side walls.

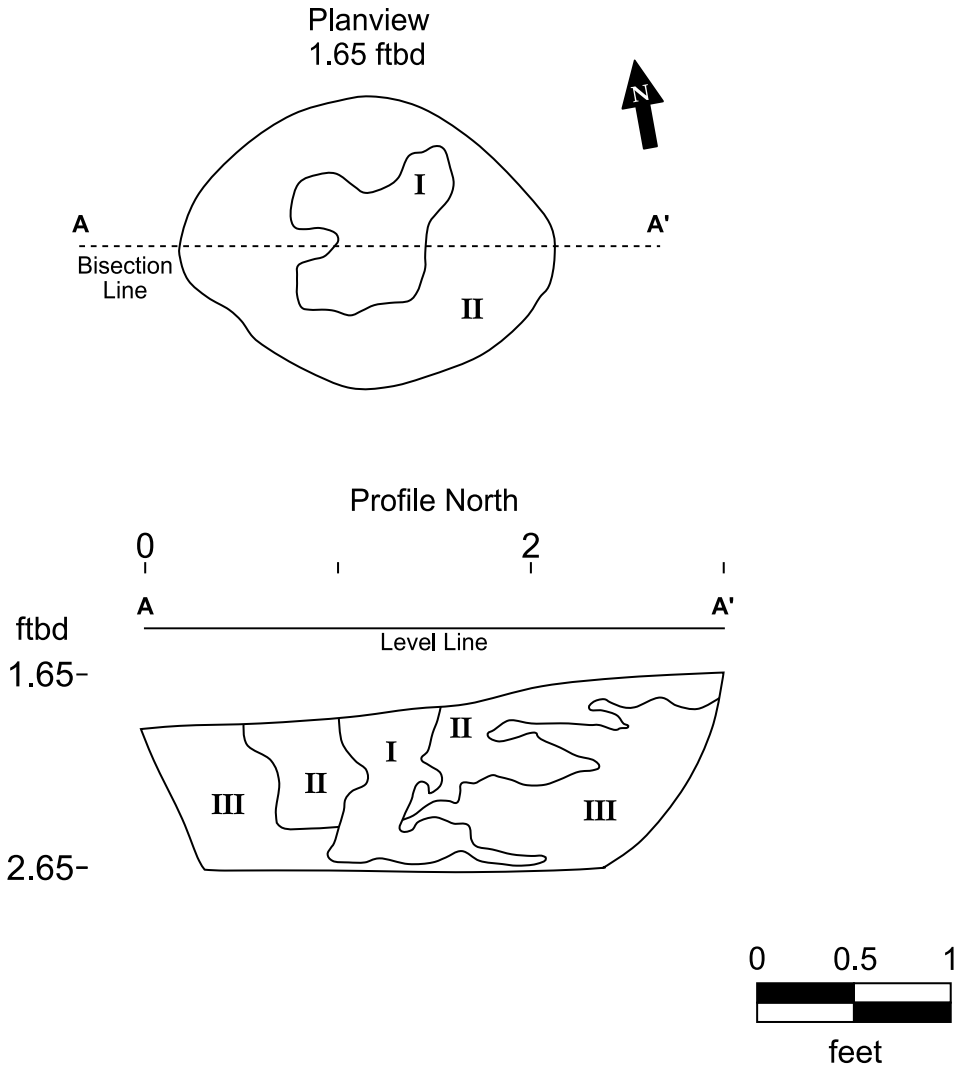
Cultural Materials

Diagnostic ceramic artifacts from Feature 5-3 indicate that this feature was filled after 1828. The feature yielded both architectural (n=15) and household (n=17) related artifacts (Table 2-19). Architectural-related artifacts consisted of flat/window glass (n=6) and nail fragments (n=9), as well as discarded materials of brick (960 g) and mortar (21 g). Ceramics (n=13) and glass (n=4) were the only household artifacts represented. Ceramics consisted of creamware (n=6), pearlware (n=3), and whiteware (n=4), while glass consisted exclusively of indeterminate curved fragments (n=4). In addition to artifacts, fragments of clam (4.17 g), oyster (326 g), coal (3.93 g), and two unspecified botanical remains were noted and discarded in the field. Faunal remains were largely indeterminate mammal (33.1 g), with smaller quantities of bird (2.9 g) and chicken (1.2 g).

Feature 5-4 (Historic Pit)

Feature 5-4 was a historic pit located beneath the southwestern corner of the foundation of Feature 5. The pit extended beyond the foundation and pre-dated its construction. Feature 5-4 was not excavated fully and only a small portion of this feature was sampled within Quad 3C of Feature 5.

Feature 5-4 was identified following the discovery of a large ceramic sherd and then of a



Feature 5-3 I :10YR 2/1 Black charred wood mottled with 10YR 5/1 Gray ash

Feature 5-3 II :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/1 gray ash and 10YR 5/2 Brownish gray loamy sand with Charcoal

Feature 5-3 III :10YR 5/3 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 7/1 Light gray sandy loam and 10YR 5/3 Light yellowish brown sand

Fill 2 (Surrounding soil) :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 8/2 Very Pale brown sand

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Feature 5-3
Planview and North Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
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Figure 2-49 Drawing showing Feature 5-3, plan and profile north (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-50 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 5-3, view north (7.4 ft amsl), view north



Figure 2-51 Photograph showing Feature 5-3, profile north (WSSI staff, 5/17/2017)

Table 2-19 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 5-3

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Mocha	ca. 1785-1815	2
		Pearlware	Mug, Base	Dotted Slip	ca. 1811-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Mocha	ca. 1785-1815	1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
Ceramic Total						13
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			6
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		1
Glass Total						10
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	4
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			5
Metal Total						9
Grand Total						**32**

metal stockpot lid at a depth of approximately 5.7 ft (1.74 m) amsl in Quad 3C (Figure 2-52 and 2-53). The artifacts were discovered during removal of soil from the foundation interior for the purposes of photogrammetric documentation. The stockpot lid directly underlay the western wall of the foundation; it was found in association with additional ceramic sherds (types not specified) and a medium-sized rock. When delineated at that depth, Feature 5-4 was visible as a circular area of extensively mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) compact sand (Figure 2-54 and 2-55). Excavation records for Quad 3C indicate that 1.3 ft (0.4 m) of soil was removed (without sampling) between the base of excavation level Fill 2 and the stockpot lid.

Identified at 5.7 ft (1.74 m) amsl, Feature 5-4 had an estimated diameter of 5 ft (1.52 m); the stockpot lid was centered within the feature. It was estimated that two-thirds of the feature was included within Quad 3C. Feature 5-4 was bisected and the northern half removed in two excavation levels (Fills 1 and 2) (Figure 2-56). Visible in the profile of Quad 3C, Feature 5-4 was composed of multiple fill deposits (Figure 2-57 and 2-58). Feature Fill 1 corresponded to the lower 0.3 ft (9.14 cm) of feature stratum III, while Feature Fill 2 corresponded to feature stratum IV. The latter stratum was the basal deposit in the feature.

Cultural Materials

Artifacts within Feature 5-4 were consistent with the materials recovered from excavation levels Fill 2 and Fill 3, suggesting that the feature had been excavated through the possible yard deposit hinted at in the artifacts from Fills 2 and 3. These excavation levels each contained artifacts dating both from the period when the parcel was owned by Slacum and from the earlier ownership of the property by Fleming. In Feature 5-4, diagnostic materials indicated that the average period of use was 1792, with a range of artifact manufacture spanning ca. 1740-1830. The most recent artifact was a piece of refined red-bodied earthenware, manufactured after ca. 1800. The size and completeness of the artifacts contained within Feature 5-4 were indicative of a primary deposit.

Table 2-20 summarizes artifacts from Feature 5-4. Dating from the last quarter of the eighteenth through the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the ceramic artifacts from Feature 5-4 consisted largely of typical ware types of the period such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=19) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=14). Decorative

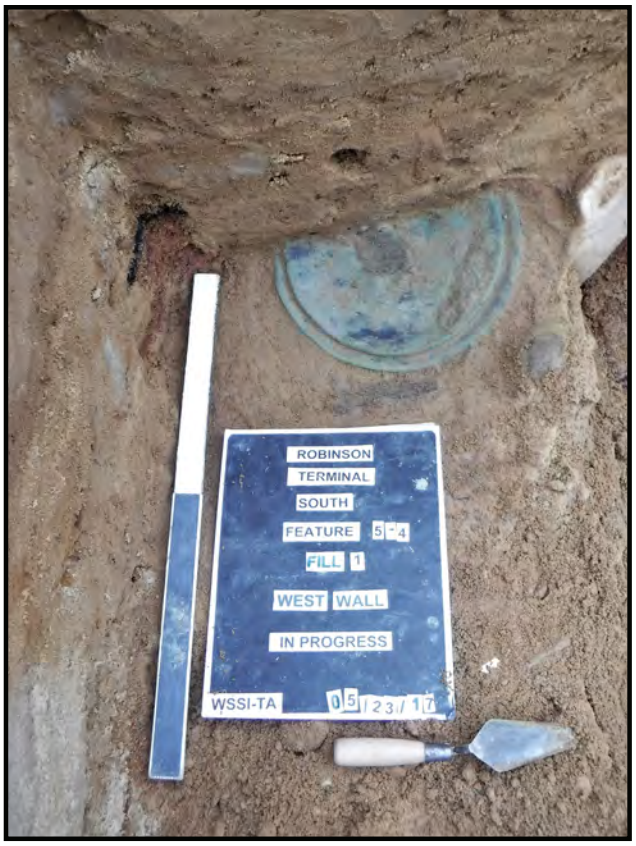


Figure 2-52 **Photograph showing plan view of stockpot lid exposed in Feature 5-4, view west (5.8 ft amsl) (WSSI staff, 5/23/2017)**



Figure 2-53 **Photograph showing overview of location of stockpot lid in Feature 5-4, view west (lid at 5.8 ft amsl) (WSSI staff, 5/23/2017)**



Figure 2-54 Photograph showing overview of Feature 5-4, view southwest (5.7 ft amsl) (WSSI staff, 5/22/2017)



Figure 2-55 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 5-4, view north (5.7 ft amsl) (WSSI staff, 5/22/2017)



Figure 2-56 Photograph showing soil profile in lower portion of Feature 5-4, view south (5.7-5.25 ft amsl)

and stylistic elements of ceramics consisted of the Royal shape rim for creamware and of shell-edged and hand-painted pearlware. The glass was largely non-diagnostic bottle glass (n=47). Fragments of Table glass (n=5) and flat/window glass (n=3) also were identified.

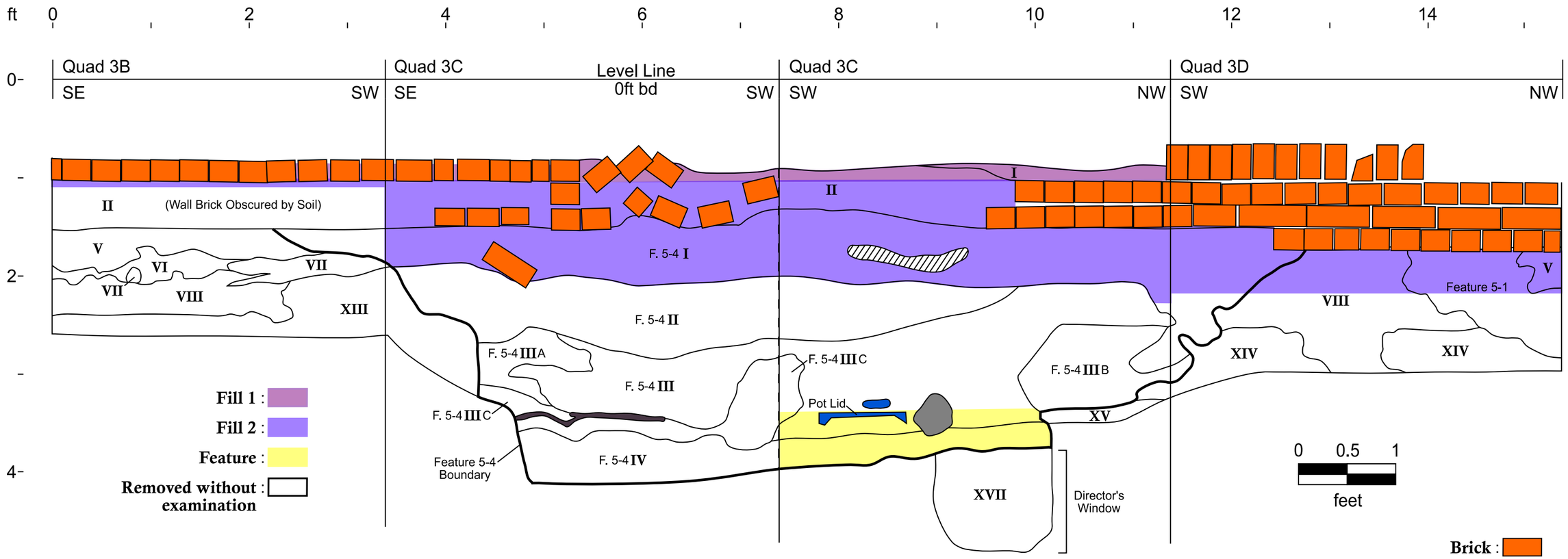
Like Fills 2 and 3, identified vessels exhibited a range of specialized dining and serving pieces including fragments of a creamware pepper pot, creamware plates, a pearlware bowl, and a pearlware saucer. Tobacco pipe fragments (n=3), including one bowl typical of a shape common ca. 1720-1820, a buckle, hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail fragments (n=2), indeterminate nail fragments (n=21), and indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=4) made up the remainder of this collection. Discarded materials were limited to brick (1274.86 g) and a single nut fragment. Faunal specimens were limited to indeterminate mammal (6 g) and cattle (31.9 g) remains.

Feature 12 (Box Privy)

Feature 12 was the remains of a single-seat wood-lined rectangular box privy. It was located near the southeastern corner of Parcel 77.1 and was the northernmost of three privies located within that parcel. Feature 13, a brick-lined privy, and Feature 46, an unlined privy pit, also were identified within Parcel 77.1. These features were located southwest of Feature 12 and closer to the southeastern corner of the parcel.

Feature 12 was identified during excavation of Phase I Trench 8A (later renumbered as Trench 8B), when the northeastern corner of the privy box was exposed in the western wall of the trench (Figure 2-59). At that time, Feature 12 was fully exposed and excavated. The upper extent of the privy was apparent at 7.53 ft (2.3 m) amsl.

Diagnostic artifacts from Feature 12 indicated that the privy primarily had been used during the late eighteenth century, and that it was abandoned during the early nineteenth century. Most of the information regarding the use of the privy comes from its abandonment, which appeared to coincide with a "cleaning out" phase in the use of the property in general. The artifacts discarded into the privy during this phase consisted mostly ceramic and glass dining and serv-



- **I** :Brick and Mortar Rubble with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand
- **II** :10YR 5/3 Brown very compact sandy clay loam with Brick Rubble
- **V** :10YR 5/3 Brown very compact sandy clay loam with Charcoal Flecking
- **VI** :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown compact sandy clay
- **VII** :Redeposited **XVI**
- **VIII** :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown gravelly sand mottled with 10YR 8/2 Very pale brown sand
- **XIII** :10YR 7/4 Very pale Brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow gravelly sand
- **XIV** :10YR 8/2 Very Pale brown sand
- **XV** :10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand
- **XVI** :7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown coarse sand with manganese concretions
- **XVI** :10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown coarse sand mottled with 10YR 8/2 Pale brown sand with manganese concretions

Feature 5-4

- **I** :10YR 3/4 Dark brown compact sand
- **II** :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown compact sand
- **III** :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown compact sand mottled with 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown sand, 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sand, 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand, and 10YR 8/2 White sand
- **IIIA** :Inclusion of Strats **XV** & **XIV**
- **IIIB** :Strat **IIIA** striated with 10YR 6/1 Light gray clay and Strat **XV**
- **IIIC** :Inclusion of Strat **XIV**
- **IV** :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown loamy sand mottled with 10YR 7/4 Very pale brown sand and 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sand

Feature 5-1 I (Builder's Trench) :10YR5/3 Brown very compact sandy clay loam with Brick, Mortar, and Stone

Brick :
Rock :
Oyster Shell :
Historic Ceramic :
Manganese Concentration :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Feature 5-4: Quad 3
South and West Profile

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Figure 2-57 **Drawing showing Quad 3C and Feature 5-4, profile south and west (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 2-58 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 5-4 fully excavated, view south (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)**



Figure 2-59 **Photograph showing the northeastern corner of Feature 12 exposed in WSSI Trench 8A, view west (WSSI staff, 2/27/2017)**

Table 2-20 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 5-4

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	14
			Jug, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
			Plate, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Scallops	ca. 1760-1820	8
			Plate, Rim	Scallops	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Punch Bowl, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
			Punch Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	7
			Tea Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pearlware	Bowl, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
			Bowl, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
			Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1830	6
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	4
			Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Pratt Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1790-1820	10
		Refined, Red Bodied	Tea Pot, Lid	Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1800-1840	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
		Soft-Paste	Tea Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1745-1795	7
Ceramic Total						112
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			13
	Undetermined	Milk Glass	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Curved Fragment	Enameled		2
	Free Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Base			2
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Bottle, Curved Fragment			2
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			2
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Shoulder			2
Glass Total						24
Metal	Copper Alloy		Pot, Lid			1
			Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
	Iron		Collar Hardware, Whole			1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	13
				Burned	ca. 1600-1815	1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			3
	Other Alloy		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
Metal Total						21
Grand Total						**157**

ing wares that appeared to have been well-used and whole (intact) at their time of discard. Based upon the archival research conducted for Parcel 77.1, this episode may be related to the death of William Reed in 1814. The same pattern of disposal was apparent in Feature13, where large quantities of household goods were disposed of in that feature in what also appeared to be a mass "cleaning out" episode.

Feature Description

Feature 12 was the lower extent of a single-seat wooden box-style privy. Box-style privies were constructed in different sizes depending upon the number of individuals who would be using the privy. Feature 12 was constructed to accommodate a single person. The feature measured 3 x 3 ft (0.91 m) square; and, when fully excavated, was about 4 ft (1.2 m) deep.

When initially identified, the privy appeared as an irregular soil stain of mottled strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam edged on the northern side by a thin lens of degraded wood (Figure 2-60 and 2-61). An area of charred wood in the northwestern corner of the feature represented the upper extent of a corner post. The privy box was constructed from wooden planks slatted together horizontally, and secured at the corners by a vertical or upright post (Figure 2-62 and 2-63). The post was located on the interior of the framing, and it did not extend below the bottom of the framing. No additional details were available regarding the wood used in the construction the privy box, or if the boards were even-milled, random width, tongue-in-grove, or flush set. Slightly atypical for privies, the bottom of the privy was lined with sand rather than clay.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 12 was identified during the excavation of Trench 8A. The northeastern corner of the privy box was exposed in the western sidewall of the trench. The upper extent of the feature was delineated at that time.

Resource Management Plan

An Archaeological Resource Management Plan was completed for Feature 12 (see Appendix IV). The RMP indicated the feature would be bisected and soils water-screened through 1/16-in mesh. Excavation would be in either arbitrary or natural levels. Three 1-gallon soil samples were to be taken and processed through flotation; samples from intact privy contents were subjected to specialized analysis. Feature 12 was projected to yield no more than 250 artifacts and 200 faunal specimens.

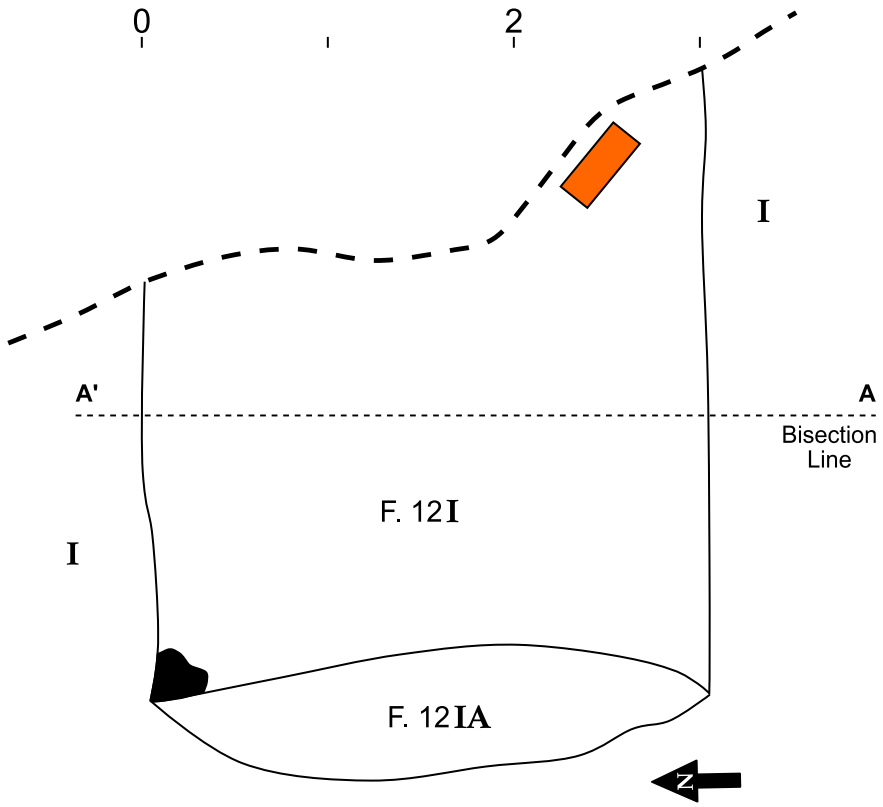
Data Recovery (Phase III)

Feature 12 was bisected and the eastern half removed. This was followed by excavation of the western half. Archaeological records for Feature 12 appear to have been completed for the eastern half of the feature and appended with additional information relative to the western half of the feature. These records indicate that the eastern half of the feature was water-screened, and that the western half was dry-screened "after approval from A.A. [Alexandria Archaeology] due to lack of significance" (WSSI Field Records, F12 Fill 1). Excavation proceeded in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels, termed "Fills."

During excavation, soil in the interior of Feature 12 was removed in six excavation levels: Fills 1-6. Fills 1-3 were privy cap material; Fills 4-5 were privy contents; and Fill 6 was the underlying non-feature substrata (Table 2-21). Soil samples of varying volume were taken from each excavation level (Fills 1-6) of Feature 12. The field records did not specify which half of the feature was sampled. Soil samples from Fills 1-3 (privy cap) and Fill 6 (substrata) were processed by water-screening and the recovered materials were added to the artifact inventory. Soil samples from the privy contents (Fills 4-5) were submitted for specialized analysis. The analyses included archaeobotanical, phytolith, parasitology, palynology (pollen), and faunal analyses.

Table 2-21 Summary of Excavation Levels in Feature 12

Context	Excavation Area	WSSI Level
Privy Cap	Feature 12 Interior	Fill 001
	Feature 12 Interior	Fill 002
	Feature 12 Interior	Fill 003
Privy Contents	Feature 12 Interior	Fill 004
	Feature 12 Interior	Fill 005
Substrata	Feature 12 Interior	Fill 006



Feature 12 I :7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sandy clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown sandy clay loam and 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown clay loam

Feature 12 IA :10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow clay loam

I :10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sand

Brick :

Charred Wood :

0 0.5 1
feet

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Feature 12
Planview

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
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Figure 2-60 Drawing showing Feature 12, plan view (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-61 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 12, fully exposed, view east (signboard has incorrect feature designation)



Figure 2-62 Photograph showing Feature 12 fully excavated, view west (WSSI staff, 4/5/2017)



Figure 2-63 **Photograph showing construction detail of Feature 12 southwestern corner, view southwest (WSSI staff, 4/5/2017)**

Excavation Sequence

Cultural deposits associated with Feature 12 included soils in the interior of the privy, as well as soils excavated along the exterior northern edge of the privy within a possible builder's trench. Deposits in the interior of a privy typically are related to two main depositional events: the use; and the closure of the privy. In Feature 12, artifacts related to the closure of the privy were intermixed with artifacts that had been deposited within the privy pit during its use. While internal stratification of the privy contents was apparent visually, no differences in the artifacts were found to indicate that the period of use differed materially from its date of closure. As such, the privy most likely had not been in use for more than a few years before it was abandoned. When it was abandoned, it was closed quickly. A large quantity of household was dumped into the open privy pit, several pieces of wood were laid down, and a thick layer of soil was dumped into the privy shaft filling the remainder of the shaft. Artifacts recovered from the privy contents and shaft fill indicate the privy was in use by 1794

Fills 1-3: Privy Cap

The uppermost deposits in Feature 12 consisted of soil that had been deposited into the open privy pit to close or abandon the privy. Before the soil was dumped into the privy pit, several boards of varying length were laid down on top of the privy contents. From the angled position of the boards, the privy contents were semi-moist and mounded towards the center of the privy. The capping soil then was added.

Excavated as Fills 1-3, the capping soil was composed of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam mottled with slightly lighter hue strong

brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam (Figure 2-64 and 2-65). Designated as Feature Stratum I (F12 I), this deposit strongly resembled redeposited subsoil. It was 2.25 ft (0.69 m) thick at its deepest point in the center of Feature 12, where it directly overlay the wood boards covering the privy contents. Along the northern edge of the privy, an area of brown (10YR 5/3) loam (F12 II) overlay the boards. The latter deposit also was present beneath the wood boards, where it had become mixed with privy contents taking on a darker, more mottled appearance. Designated stratum IIA, this deposit was excavated as part of Fill 4.

Fills 4-5: Intact Privy Contents

Intact privy contents were excavated as Fills 4-5. Fill 4 encompassed a deposit of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam with irregular areas of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand mottling (Figure 2-66). The deposit also appeared to contain inclusions of ash or lime. It averaged 1 ft (0.3 m) in thickness and had an uneven upper interface that appears to have resulted from the weight of the capping soil unevenly compressing the semi-moist privy contents. The lower interface of the deposit was mixed with the very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam of the underlying privy contents, which were excavated as Fill 5.

Like the overlying privy content layer, Fill 5 contained inclusions of possible ash and lime, along with a large mortar concretion with "a green tinge" (WSSI Field Records, Feature 12, Fill 5). This lower layer of privy contents also exhibited an uneven lower interface (Figure 2-67). Excavators noted a high quantity of artifacts throughout Fill 5, with a noticeable concentration of artifacts at the base of the excavation level. In the base of Fill 5, a discontinuous lens of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam was visible in the northern half of the privy. Based upon excavation records, this soil layer lay within a low point in the base of the privy, where uneven excavation of the substratum when the privy was opened left a deeper area within the privy. Fill 5 directly overlay natural substrata.

Fill 6: Natural Substrata

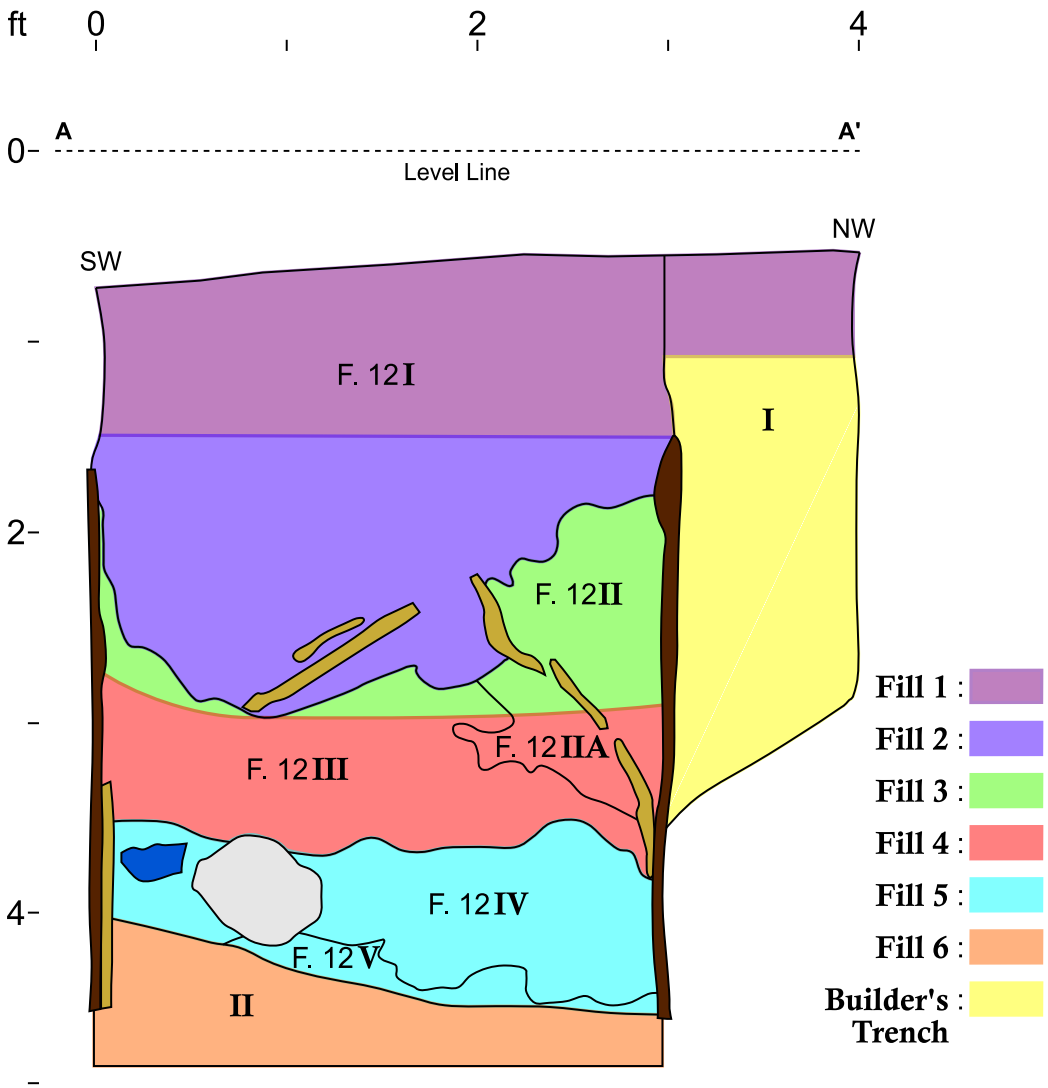
The natural soil underlying the privy was excavated as Fill 6. This soil was described as gray (10YR 6/1) sand mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand. Along the northern side of the privy, the wood planking and posts ended at the upper extent of this layer. Along the southern side of the privy, excavation records indicate the wood planking and posts of the privy box extended into the natural substratum at least 0.5 ft (15.24 cm).

Cultural Material

Privy Feature 12 was decommissioned sometime after 1795, and domestic refuse was discarded into the open privy. The privy was capped by a layer of soil (Fill 1-3) placed atop boards (Table 2-22). The boards separated the intact privy "contents." A "cleaning out" episode occurred at the time of capping (Fill 4-5) with fill material; the fill

Table 2-22 Feature 12 Temporal Calculations

Taxon	Cap Deposit	Intact Contents		Weight (g)
	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	
Bird	4.2	4.2	2.4	10.8
Cattle		147.4	1028.63	1176.03
Chicken			3.5	3.5
Fish	4.5	10.3	12.5	27.3
Large Mammal		28.2	28.1	56.3
Mammal	0.2	6.9		7.1
Medium Mammal	5.4			5.4
Rodent	0.6			0.6
Testudinata			149.4	149.4
Unidentifiable		2.8	1.2	4
Grand Total	**14.9**	**199.8**	**1225.73**	**1440.43**



Feature 12 I :7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sandy clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown sandy clay loam and 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown clay loam

Feature 12 II :10YR 5/3 Brown loam mottled with 10YR 5/1 Gray sand

Feature 12 IIA :10YR 5/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam 10YR 7/1 Light gray sand

Feature 12 III :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sand

Feature 12 IV :10YR 4/1 Dark gray loam mottled with 10YR 5/1 gray sand

Feature 12 V :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray loam

I :10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sand

II :10YR 6/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sand

Decayed Wood : **Wood** : **Historic Ceramic** : **Mortar** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Feature 12
West Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 2-64 **Drawing showing Feature 12, profile west (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 2-65 Photograph showing Feature 12 with Fills 1-3 removed, profile west (WSSI staff, 2/27/2017)



Figure 2-66 Photograph showing Feature 12 with Fills 1-4 removed, profile west (WSSI staff, 2/27/2017



Figure 2-67 Photograph showing Feature 12, profile west (WSSI staff, 2/27/2017)

was not related to the use of the privy. There also was evidence that the boards had decayed in place and settled, resulting in mixing between the two deposits at their interface. This mixing was not as evident during artifact analysis as artifacts recovered from both deposits appeared to have originated from the same source. The archaeological materials were nearly identical. The larger, mostly intact artifacts recovered from the privy contents contrasted with the much smaller and more fragmentary artifacts recovered from the soil capping the privy; that soil had been removed from its original location, most likely in a yard space, and then placed in the privy. In that regard, the capping material represents a secondary deposit.

Feature 12 yielded a total of 1,393 historic artifacts and 1440.43 g of faunal material. This number does not include 17,716 seeds (field-counted), five nut shells, and two pieces of charcoal that also were collected during field investigations and included within the artifact collection as field-recovered materials. The recovered artifacts consisted mostly of glass (n=1,216), but also included ceramic (n=120), composite (n=1), manufactured (n=3), metal (n=32), organic (n=18), and stone (n=1) materials. Faunal materials consisted mostly of cattle (1176.03 g), with low quantities of bird (10.8 g), chicken (3.5 g) and fish (27.3 g) (Table 2-23). Artifacts not collected consisted of fragments of oyster shell (241.44 g), brick (4537.89 g) and unspecified stones (1754.14 g). Although the mortar ball was discarded, it was not included in the inventory of field discards.

The results of specialized analysis of soil samples taken from Fills 4-6 are summarized in a separate subsection below (see Appendix V for full reports).

Fills 1-3: Privy Cap

A total of 656 artifacts and 14.9 g of faunal specimens were recovered from the privy cap deposit (Table 2-24; see Table 2-23). Over 60 percent of the recovered artifacts from the privy cap were architectural-related materials consisting of flat/window glass fragments (n=491) and nails/nail fragments (n=31). Other architectural-related items, such as brick (9580 g), mortar (595 g), architectural stone (8140 g), and lime (17.63 g) were discarded in the field. The remainder of the

Table 2-23 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 12

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fill 1	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830*	1795.9	17	1765.3	26
Fill 2	ca. 1600 (Hand Wrought Nail)	ca. 1600-1890	-	-	1745	10
Fill 3	ca. 1785 (Dip't Pearlware)	ca. 1690-1830*	1786	10	1759.9	15
Fill 4	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1720-1830	1791.1	12	1791.1	12
Fill 5	ca. 1785 (Dip't Pearlware)	ca. 1733-1850	1792	74	1789.9	84
Overall	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1690-1850*	1791.8	113	1779.5	147
Privy Cap (Fills 1-3)	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1690-1830*	1792.2	27	1759.8	51
Privy Contents (Fills 4-6)	ca. 1785 (Dip't Pearlware)	ca. 1720-1850	1792	86	1790	96

*excludes nails

Table 2-24 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 12 Cap Deposits

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
		Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Pipkin, Base	Glazed		1
				Pipkin, Body	Glazed		4
				Pipkin, Rim/ Body	Glazed		2
			Cane	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1770-1810	1
			Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	8
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
					Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
					Hand-Painted		4
		Porcelain	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
		Stoneware	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	1
			Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
	Ceramic Total						45
	Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			387
		Undetermined	Colorless	Stemware, Stem/ Bowl			3
				Tableware, Body			36
				Tableware, Rim/ Body			6
		Free Blown	Copper Green	Snuff Bottle, Whole			1
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			41
					Devitrified/Patina		63
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			2
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			9
		Undetermined Mold-Blown	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	1
	Glass Total						549
	Metal	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole			1
			Handmade	Straight Pin, Fragment			1
		Iron		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			5
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			11
				Strap Hardware, Fragment			1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	9
					Clinched	ca. 1600-1890	1
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	12
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
					Clinched	ca. 1600-1815	1
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			7
		Lead		Shot, Whole			1
	Metal Total						51
	Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
	Organic Total						1
Historics Total							646
Lithics	Biface	Quartzite	Finished biface	Projectile point/knife	Indeterminate		1
					Utilized		1
	Biface Total						2
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		4
		Quartzite	Non-cortex	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
				Flake Fragment	Unmodified		3
	Debitage Total						8
Lithics Total							10
Grand Total							**656**

artifacts consisted of domestic refuse represented in ceramic and glass wares typical of the mid-eighteenth through the early nineteenth centuries. Representative ceramic ware types included cane ware (ca. 1770-1810), creamware (ca. 1760-1820), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), and British brown stoneware (ca. 1690-1775). Of note were sherds of a buff-bodied earthenware pipkin that mended with sherds recovered from the intact privy contents to form a complete vessel.

The glass included fragments of lead glass Tableware and stemware, a snuff bottle, and fragments of a wine bottle. Bottle manufacture was non-machine made and likely free-blown or early dip-molded. The remainder consisted of a few personal artifacts such as a shanked button, a wound head straight pin, lead shot, and a kaolin tobacco pipe stem. Faunal specimens were limited and included medium mammal (5.4 g), bird (4.2 g), fish (4.5 g), mammal (0.2 g), and rodent (0.6 g) (see Table 2-24). All faunal remains were recovered from Fill 3 of the privy cap suggesting that they may have been associated with intact privy contents. Soils used to cap the privy did not include animal/food waste. Field-discarded artifacts consisted of a low quantity of oyster shell (345.23 g) and slag (2.36 g), along with approximately 268 unspecified botanical remains (5.13 g).

Not uncommon for contexts that included redeposited substrata (subsoil), at least 10 prehistoric artifacts also were recovered from the soils capping the intact privy contents. These artifacts were identified as pieces of quartz and quartzite debitage as well as two finished quartzite projectile points. One of the projectile points was broken at the haft/blade junction and could not be typed. The other was identified as a Calvert type point dating to the Early Woodland period (1200 to 500 BCE) (VDHR 2018).

Based on analysis of diagnostic artifacts recovered from soil capping the privy contents, Feature 12 was capped sometime after 1795. The mean ceramic date obtained was 1796, which suggests that materials in the deposit originated from a context that was in use from the late eighteenth through the early nineteenth centuries. Materials from upper fill levels, as compared to those below, were small in size and did not form any complete or intact vessels; this suggests that artifacts represented a secondary deposit. Based on temporal associations as well as noted cross-mends between the two deposits, the capping of the privy and the "clean out" episode discussed below likely occurred simultaneously or within a very short time frame.

Fills 4-5: Intact Privy Contents

The artifacts from Fills 4 and 5 contained materials recovered from excavation of the intact privy contents in Feature 12 (Table 4-25). This deposit consisting of botanical remains, complete or nearly complete glass bottles and Tableware, and complete or nearly complete ceramic vessels. While there was stratigraphic evidence of some mixing with soils capping the privy contents, the overall artifact collection from Fill 4 and Fill 5 indicates that these materials were deposited in a single disposal event (Figure 2-68). Whether these items were from a single household or represent the "cleaning out" of a store or warehouse is not known. The intact privy contents from Feature 12 were similar in composition and temporal association to that of Feature 13, with the exception that Feature 12 was a smaller feature and therefore produced a smaller deposit of material. While the materials in the capping deposit exhibited signs of breakage consistent with original discard in a yard setting, the materials recovered from the privy content layers exhibited large pieces that broke when initially discarded that had not been disturbed since.

A total of 120 ceramic sherds were recorded from the intact privy deposits in Feature 12. The ceramics included ware types typical of late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries such as creamware (n=44), pearlware (n=40), domestic slipware (n=1), and red- and buff-bodied utilitarian wares (n=30). Ceramic sherds were characteristically large sherds and nearly complete vessels. A MNV analysis performed on the ceramics from the intact privy contents identified 21 unique ceramic vessels. Cross-mending between strata, as well as with artifacts obtained from the capping fill material, indicated that the disposal event of ceramic and glass items into the privy and the formal capping of the privy occurred at the same time, and that artifacts within both deposits likely originated from the same source.

Table 2-25 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 12 Intact Privy Contents

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot		ca. 1720-1820	1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			2
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Pipkin, Rim/ Body	Glazed		2
			Pipkin, Whole	Glazed		15
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Unglazed		3
		Creamware	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Plate, Rim/ Body	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Platter, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Punch Bowl, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Punch Bowl, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	7
			Punch Bowl, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Sauce Boat, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	3
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	3
				Rilling, Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	1
		Domestic Slipware	Pan, Body	Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	2
					ca. 1775-1830	1
			Saucer, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	7
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	7
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	9
			Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
		Red Bodied	Pot, Rim/ Body	Glazed		8
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		2
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Burned, Hand-Painted		1
Ceramic Total						120
Composite	See Comments		Utensil Handle, Fragment			1
Composite Total						1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			809
	Undetermined	Colorless	Jewelry, Whole			1
			Stemware, Stem			1
			Tableware, Curved Fragment			7
			Tableware, Rim/ Body	Acid-Etched		3
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820s	10
			Wine Bottle, Body			46
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	1
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820s	3
			Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	165
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	6
	Free Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Lip			1
			Other Bottle, Base/ Body			2
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			2
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			6
				Devitrified/Patina		72
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			5
	Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Flip Cup, Base/ Body			2
	Undetermined	Colorless, Lead	Flip Cup, Base/ Body			4
			Flip Cup, Whole			7
			Stemware, Foot			1
			Tableware, Body			33
				Acid-Etched		9
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			16
Glass Total						1216
Metal	Copper Alloy		Furniture Tack, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Fragment			1
		Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			2
	Indeterminate		Shanked Button, Whole			1
	Iron		Collar Hardware, Whole			2
			Hinge, Whole			1
			Hook, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			3
			Spike, Whole			1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			2
			Utensil Handle, Tang			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	4
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			7
	Lead		Weight, Whole			1
	Other Alloy		Coin, Whole	Burned		2
	White Metal (Lead Alloy)		Buckle, Other			1
Metal Total						32
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Fragment			1
			Mold/Blank Button, Whole			2
			Sew Through Button, Whole			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			12
	Floral	Cork	Cork, Whole			1
		Wood	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
Organic Total						18
Grand Total						**1387**



Figure 2-68 **Photograph showing sample of vessels from Feature 12, Fills 4-5 (Privy Contents). Top Row (left to right) creamware sauce boat (Vessel #12-006), earthenware pipkin (Vessel #12-017), china glaze pearlware tea bowl (Vessel #12-015) and saucer (Vessel #12-014). Bottom Row (left to right) wine bottle finish (Vessel #12-G013) and green shell-edge pearlware plate (Vessel #12-011)**

Glass was dominated by bottle glass (n=165; 40%). Most of the glass fragments were mendable, indicating that these artifacts like the ceramic wares had been discarded into the privy whole. A total of 13 glass bottles/vessels were identified during MNV analysis (see below). All of the glass was non-machine made; vessels and containers exhibited characteristics consistent with molded, dip-molded, or free blown manufacture typical of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Typical of a privy context, personal items and small finds also were present. Many of the finds were related to personal adornment or clothing. Buttons were common items and several flat disc shanked buttons (n=3), at least three bone button mold/blanks, and a sew-through bone button were among the artifacts recovered from Feature 12 (Figure 2-69). Two copper alloy straight pins with wound heads, a glass jewelry insert, and nine leather fragments that included several thin strips that may be laces (n=5), also were found. Other small finds were a copper alloy furniture tack, two utensil handles, a lead weight with a peg through the top, and two illegible coins.

Architectural-related artifacts included a significant quantity of the intact privy remains. These artifacts included flat/window glass (n=809), nails/nail fragments (n=11), and other hardware (n=7). Four of the nails were square-shafted (ca. 1600-1890); the fragments were not identifiable. Discarded materials from the intact privy contents included brick (4537.89 g), unspecified stone (1754.14 g), and oyster shell (241.44 g). Botanical remains included with the artifact collection included approximately 17,723 individual specimens of nut, seed and charcoal.

Faunal materials recovered from intact privy contents totaled 1425.53 g of material (see Table 2-23). These materials were subject to specialized analysis (see below). The majority of the bone recovered from the privy contents was cow/cattle (1176.03 g). An additional 63.2 g of mammal bone was identifiable only as large mammal/mammal. Chicken (3.5 g), bird (6.6 g), fish (22.8 g) and turtle (149.4 g) also were present.

Fill 6: Natural Substrata

No artifacts were recovered from Fill 6.

Detailed Analysis of Fills 4-5 (Privy Contents)

Minimum Vessel Analysis (MNV)

The ceramics and glass from Fills 4 and 5, which represent the intact privy contents, were analyzed to determine minimum numbers of vessels.



Figure 2-69 **Photograph showing Personal and Clothing related items from Feature 12, Fills 4-5 (Privy Contents). Top row (left to right) three pipe stems (FS 152, 153, and 159), a pipe bowl with stem (FS 158); Second Row (left to right) straight pin (FS 154) and three copper buttons (FS 151, 154, and 158); Bottom Row (left to right) straight pin (FS 154), three bone button blanks (FS 153 and 158), and glass jewelry inset (FS 169)**

Ceramics

There was a limited variety of ware types identified within the ceramic vessels. Five unique ware types were represented. Creamware vessels (n=10) comprised nearly half (47.6%) of the identified vessels, while pearlware vessels accounted for 29 percent of the collection (Figure 2-70). Together, creamware and pearlware vessels representing refined Table and teaware forms accounted for over three quarters of the vessels. The remaining vessels were utilitarian coarse wares.

The ceramic vessels also were analyzed based on vessel form and function (Table 2-26; Figure 2-71). Four vessel functional groupings emerged: Dining, Teaware, Drinking, and Kitchen. Notably absent were personal- or hygiene-related vessels such as chamber pots.

Dining

Vessels related to dining were discarded in the highest frequencies (n=10; 42%) within Feature 12. Dining-related vessels were assigned further to those used in consumption (n=4; 40%) and those used for serving (n=2; 20%). Examples from Feature 12 included plates, a platter, and a sauce boat (Figure 2-72). The remainder of the vessels were indeterminate as to form. The creamware plates, platter, and other flat forms exhibited the Royal shape (Figure 2-73). Shell-edged decoration (ca. 1775-1800), one in blue and one in green, was identified on the pearlware plates (Figure 2-74).

Teaware

Vessels used in the service and consumption of tea were represented primarily by early hand-painted *china glaze* teaware (Figure 2-75). *China glaze* was a style of hand-painted pearlware featuring *chinoiserie* style landscapes and images most popular from ca. 1775-1810 (MACL 2021). At least two saucers and two tea cups were identified within the privy contents; the similarity of their chinoiserie motifs suggests that they formed part of a set. The remaining vessel was a small creamware plate with beaded rim (Figure 2-76).

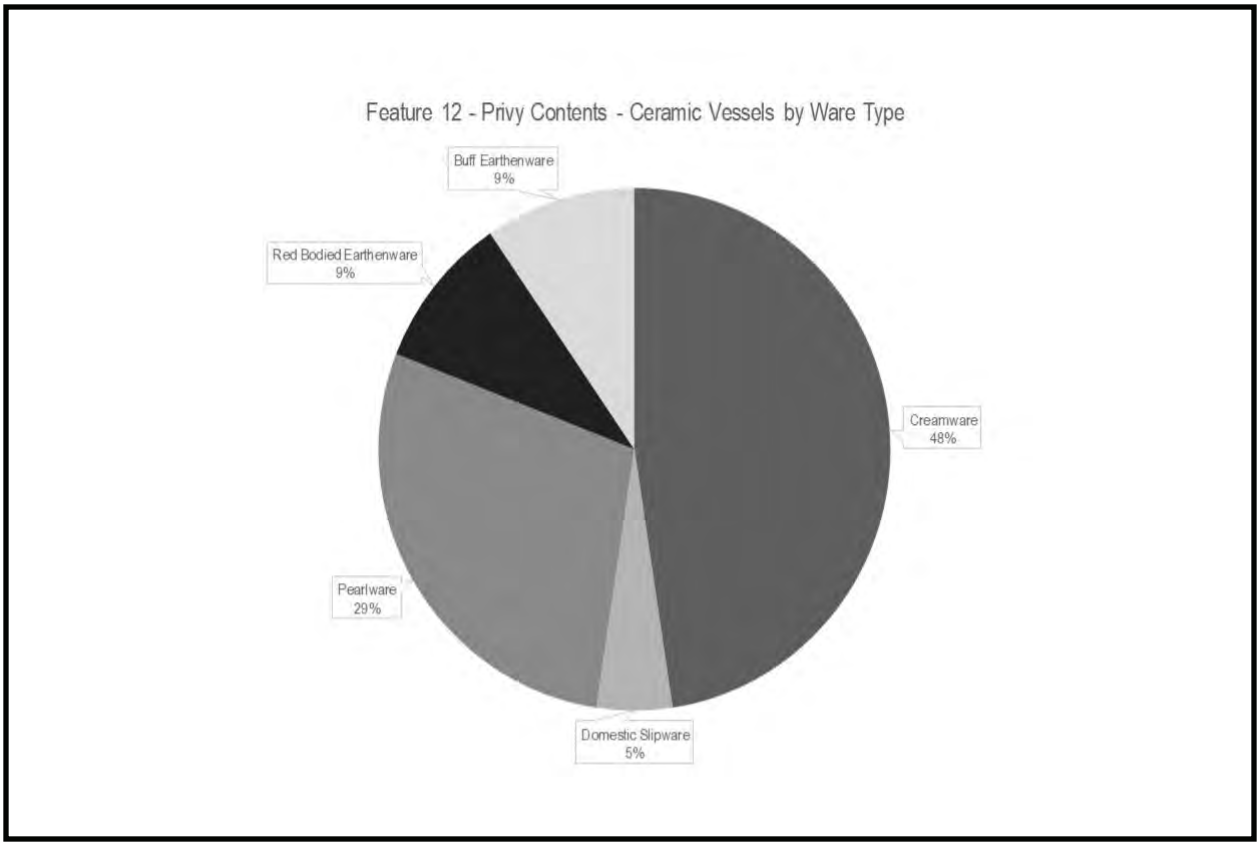


Figure 2-70 Chart showing ceramic vessels from Feature 12, Fills 4-5 (Privy Contents), by ware type

Table 2-26 Summary of Ceramic Vessels from Feature 12 Intact Privy Contents, by Functional Category

Dining Group by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Creamware	Plate	2
	Pearlware	Plate	2
Serving	Creamware	Platter	1
	Creamware	Sauce Boat	1
Indeterminate	Creamware	Hollowware	1
	Creamware	Flatware	1
		Hollowware	2
Kitchen Group by Ware Type and Form			
Preparation/Storage	Domestic Slipware	Hollowware	1
Storage	Red Bodied Earthenware	Pot	1
Preparation	Buff Earthenware	Pipkin	1
Drinking Group by Ware Type and Form			
Serving	Creamware	Punch Bowl	1
Teaware by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Creamware	Saucer (?)	1
	Pearlware	Cup, Tea	2
		Saucer	2
Unknown Group by Ware Type and Function			
Unknown	Red Bodied Earthenware	Hollowware	1
	Buff Earthenware	Hollowware	1

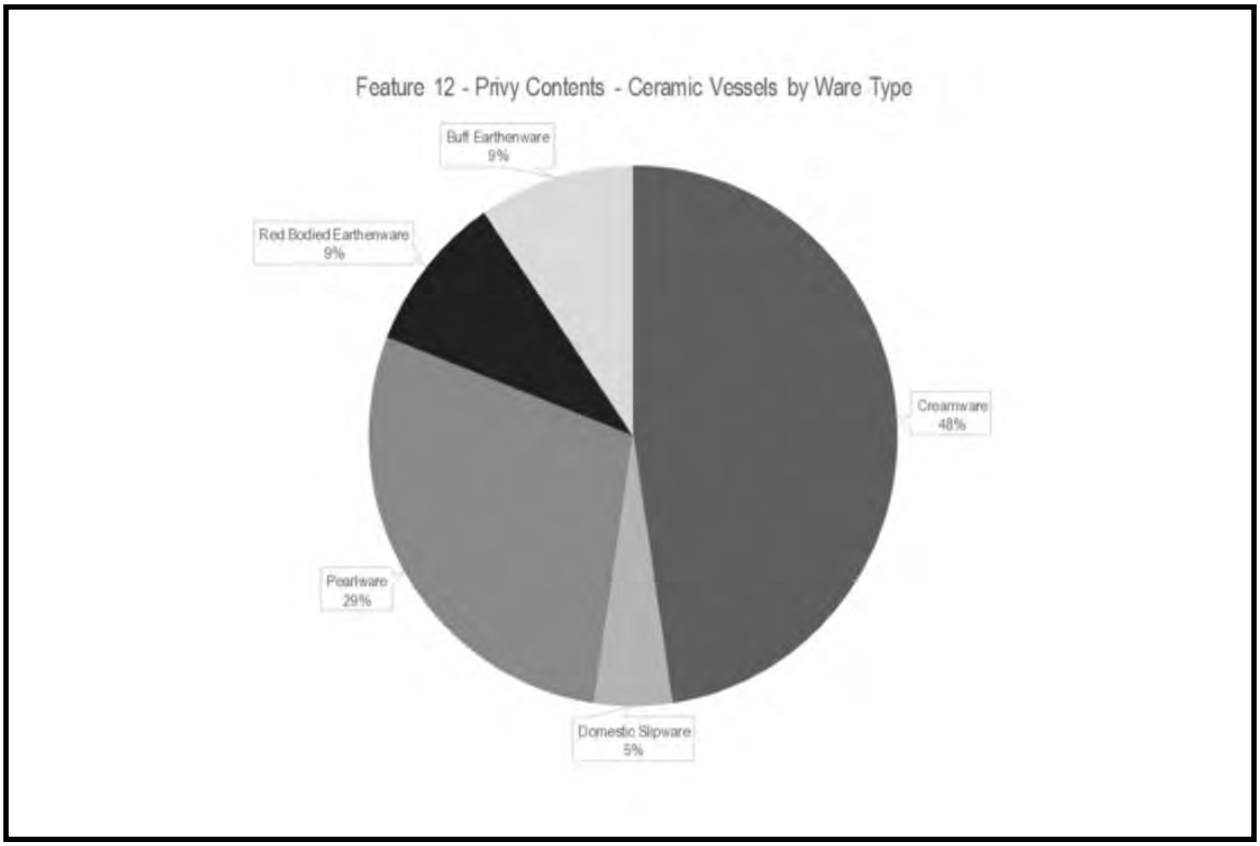


Figure 2-71 Chart showing ceramic vessels from Feature 12, Fills 4-5 (Privy Contents), by function



Figure 2-72 Photograph showing creamware sauceboat (Vessel #12-006; FS 159)



Figure 2-73 Photograph showing creamware plates with royal shape rim (FS 154)

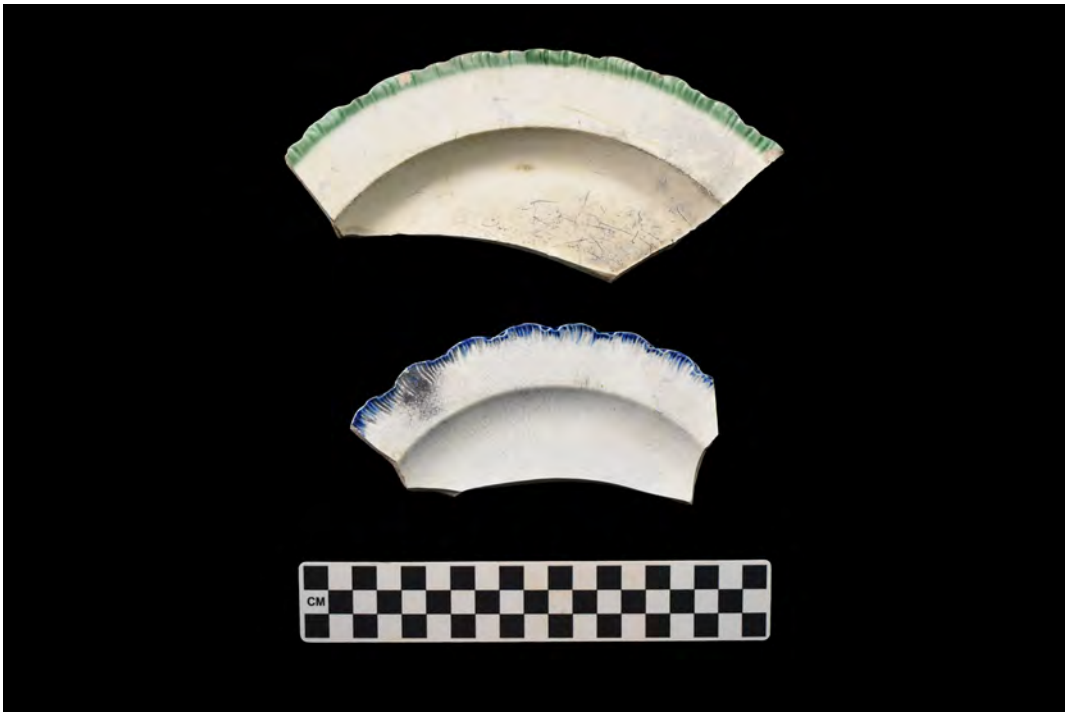


Figure 2-74 Photograph showing shell-edge decorated pearlware plates (FS 159). Asymmetrical, undulating scallop with green glaze (top) and asymmetrical, undulating scallop with blue glaze (bottom)



Figure 2-75 **Photograph showing representative pieces of China glaze hand-painted pearlware teaware discarded in Feature 12. Pictured left to right: hand-painted pearlware china glaze tea bowl (Vessel #12-013), hand-painted pearlware china glaze saucer (Vessel #13-015), hand-painted pearlware china glaze tea bowl (Vessel #12-014)**



Figure 2-76 **Photograph showing creamware plate fragments with beaded rim (Vessel #12-002)**

Drinking

A single drinking related vessel, the partial base of a plain creamware punch bowl, was identified within the privy contents of Feature 12.

Kitchen

Utilitarian vessels used in the preparation and storage of food comprised the kitchen functional group. These vessels generally were represented by coarse earthenware or stoneware with limited decoration. Most notable among the vessels from privy contents was a whole buff earthenware pipkin (Figure 4-77). Based on Beaudry et al.'s (1983) definition, a pipkin is a coarse earthenware cooking pot. The pipkin recovered from Feature 12 had a bulbous body, three legs, and a rod handle. The remaining vessels included a pot (Figure 4-78) and a possible pan. The latter was identified as domestic slipware, suggesting the vessel was produced domestically and may have been manufactured by local Alexandria potters.

Glass Collection

A MNV analysis was performed of glass vessels recovered from intact privy contents; it is summarized in Table 2-27. A total of 13 glass vessels/bottles were identified. Green wine bottles comprised the majority of the vessels (n=7), representing over half of the identified vessels. The majority of these bottles were described as dip-molded and cylindrical in shape with applied string rings likely dating from ca. 1760-1820s (Figure 4-79). The remaining bottle had a sheared lip with applied string ring similar to a champagne bottle; it likely dated pre 1840 (Figure 4-80). Recovery of approximately 211 sherds of wine bottle glass suggests that the bottles likely were complete or nearly complete at the time of discard. A whole cork also was noted. The remainder of the bottles included a free blown aqua medicine bottle and an aqua essence bottle. Table glass represented a smaller portion of the glass vessels and included at least three flip cup/tumblers and a partial stemware vessel.

Table 2-27 Summary of Glass Vessels from Feature 12 Intact Privy Contents

Pharmaceutical Group		
Pharmaceutical, Medicine	Bottle, Medicine	1
Drinking Group		
Storage	Bottle, Wine	7
Consumption	Flip Cup	3
	Stemware	1
Kitchen Group		
Storage	Bottle, Essence	1

Specialized Analysis of Faunal Material

The faunal material from Fills 4 and 5 was examined in detail to provide more information on diet, butchering practices, and species represented. These proveniences contained a relatively small collection of bones; most of the identifiable elements derived from cattle. Interestingly, a number of pieces from the plastron of a softshell turtle also were recovered (Table 2-28). Because the shell elements fitted together, the numerous pieces were counted as one. This was the only example of a softshell turtle within the entire RT South faunal collection, including both those contexts selected for specialized analysis and those from other features not subjected to detailed analysis.

A large proportion of bones from this feature were fish, a phenomenon common to most of the selected contexts. The paucity of identifiable non-fish species in this feature, just three (chickens, cattle, and the softshell turtle), was notable; the lack of diversity seemed not explicable with reference to the sample size of about 375 pieces of bone. Two other features, foundation Feature 45 and barrel privy Feature 48, both produced collections totaling a few hundred bones. Yet each contained approximately three times the number of species as compared to Feature 12.

The reason(s) for the lack of species diversity may have been related to the social, economic or other backgrounds of the individuals who lived on Parcel 77-1. The privy deposit contrasts with faunal remains from foundation Feature 45 on the same lot. That feature held a greater amount of bone than Feature 12, an important observation since diversity to some extent is linked to sample size. The relatively small collection and low diversity also may stem from a privy cleanout event, since Feature 13, also located on this lot, produced more remains.



Figure 2-77 Photograph showing buff-bodied earthenware pipkin (Vessel #12-017)



Figure 2-78 Photograph showing red-bodied earthenware pot with black lead glaze (Vessel #12-018)



Figure 2-79 Photograph showing copper green wine bottles (Vessel #12-G001-12)



Figure 2-80 Photograph showing copper green wine bottle with sheared lip (Vessel # 12-G013)

Table 2-28 Summary of Faunal Specialized Analysis, Feature 12, Fills 4-5

Common Name	NISP*	Weight (g)	Biomass	Biomass %	NISP %
Fish	137	14.9	8.231	0.01	0.36
Softshell Turtle	1	145.6	17.922	0.03	0
Chicken	3	4.5	2.816	0.01	0.01
Bird	44	4.5	32.437	0.06	0.12
Cattle	12	874.1	491.701	0.88	0.03
Medium Mammal	1	0.8	0.906	0	0
Mammal	15	3.2	3.155	0.01	0.04
Vertebrate	164	208.9	--	--	0.44
Totals	**377**	**1256.5**	**557.169**		
*Number of Identified Specimens					

Specialized Analysis of Botanical Material

Archaeobotanical analysis of soil and screen-recovered botanical samples from intact privy contents (Fills 4 and 5) within Feature 12 are detailed in Appendix V. This analysis revealed that the occupants of Parcel 77.1 used a wide variety of wild and domesticated foods in their daily diet. Evidence was found of wild-gathered and orchard-grown fruits, nuts, and vegetables. The botanical remains from Feature 12 were consistent with the variety of botanical remains from Features 13 and 46, also located within Parcel 77.1. The presence of cotton seed within Features 12 and 13 was unique among the sampled features within the project area. McKnight (2021:14) noted that combined with the presence of wheat in Feature 13, these were evidence of commodity crops related to the commercial waterfront setting of the project area.

Botanical remains identified in Feature 12 are summarized in Table 2-29. They include garden and orchard crops such as strawberry, blackberry/raspberry, watermelon, grape, cherry, apple and peach. Other foods either could be gathered wild or cultivated, such as huckleberry and persimmon. These foods, as well as the variety of nut shells found within Feature 12, were readily available for purchase at local markets. Some of these varieties may have been imported to Alexandria, while others were harvested locally. McKnight (2021:13) notes that the floral shows "a firm reliance on plant products obtained from a variety of sources." This diversity was noted for all privy features examined within the project area. Privy features in Parcel 77.1 in particular contained high quantities of botanical remains. Feature 12 had the second highest amount among sampled privy features.

Feature 12 Sub-features

One additional feature was identified in association with Feature 12. Feature 12-1 was a possible builder's trench identified along the southern exterior of the feature.

Feature 12-1: "Builder's Trench"

During the delineation of Feature 12, an inclusion of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand was observed along the northern exterior of the wood planking of Feature 12 (see Figure 2-64). This deposit was indicated on the archaeological profile drawing as a possible builder's trench and was given the designation of Feature 12-1. This feature, however, appears to have been an area of natural soil staining, as no excavation records and no artifacts were associated with it.

Feature 13 (Brick-lined Privy)

Feature 13 was the lower extent of a brick-lined privy shaft. This feature was located along the eastern lot line of Parcel 77.1, near the southeastern corner of the parcel. It was the easternmost of three privies within that parcel, being located just north of privy Feature 46 and slightly south of privy Feature 12. All three of the privies were reported to have been built after George Slacum purchased the parcel in 1794 (Hustings Court Deeds Book L:46).

Artifacts recovered from intact deposits within Feature 13 consisted mostly of materials discarded into the privy during its abandonment, which appears to have occurred around ca. 1815.

Table 2-29 Summary of Botanical Remains from Feature 12, Fills 4-5

Category	Common Name	Fill 4		Fill 5	
		Soil Sample	Screen-Recovered	Soil Sample	Screen-Recovered
Seeds, Nuts, Cobs, Misc.	Apple	x	x	x	x
	Black walnut		x		x
	Blackberry/raspberry	x		x	
	Blackhaw		x	x	x
	Bract		x		
	Cherry	x	x	x	x
	Chestnut		x		x
	Cotton				x
	Grape		x		x
	Hazel (nut)		x		x
	Hickory, thick-walled				x
	Huckleberry	x		x	
	Oak acorn		x		
	Peach		x		x
	Pecan				x
	Persimmon	x	x	x	x
	Pigweed	x			
	Plum	x	x	x	x
	Purslane	x			
	Strawberry	x		x	
	Violet	x	x		
	Watermelon	x	x	x	x
Wood Charcoal	Pine				x
	White oak				x
Uncarbonized Wood	Pine		x		

A large number of these artifacts were deposited whole or nearly whole and appear to have been part of a mass "cleaning out" episode. A MNV analysis of the artifacts within Feature 13 identified least 91 ceramic vessels, 34 bottles/containers, and 51 table glass vessels. The privy deposits also contained personal items and a large quantity of botanical material. Often changes in property ownership or tenancy are marked by such "cleaning out" episodes. This same "cleaning out" episode also was noted during analysis of the artifacts recovered from Feature 12, also located within Parcel 77.1 and abandoned around ca. 1815. After the mass discard episode, the privy was capped and was not used again.

Feature Description

Feature 13 was the lower extent of a round (circular) brick-lined privy shaft. The shaft had an interior diameter of 6 ft (1.82 ft), and it was 5.2 ft (1.58 m) in depth (Figure 2-81 through 2-84). Although circular features of this dimension also were used as cesspools, Feature 13 appears to have been used primarily as a privy. The brick walls of the shaft were 0.7 ft (21.34 cm) thick and consisted of whole and partial bricks arranged both as header and stretcher courses (Figure 2-85). The base course was a header course, as was the seventh course from the bottom and the nineteenth course from the bottom. The intervening courses were header courses.

The brickwork was underpinned by a pair of wooden boards shaped to underlay the circular footprint of the shaft (Figure 2-86). The boards consisted of five sections that fit together in an overlapping fashion to make a complete circle (Figure 2-87). Three of the top boards were nailed to base boards by a series of unevenly spaced nails



Figure 2-81 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 13, as exposed in WSSI Trench 8A, view west (WSSI staff, 3/2/2017)

placed along the center-line or mid-line of the circle. The other two boards were not nailed to the base board. Excavators noted the boards had "striations going in one direction," and that they "most likely went through a saw mill" (WSSI Field Records, F13, Well Ring). The individual boards measured 3.8 ft (1.16 m) in length and were 0.8 ft (0.25 m) wide. The boards rested on a layer of clay that also formed the base of the feature.

Although the presence of a builder's trench was mentioned in the RMP, and artifacts were collected from its excavation, no information was recorded about this part of the feature. The RMP indicated the trench extended 2 ft (0.61 m) outward from the feature. No additional information is known.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 13 was identified during excavation of Phase I Trench 8A (later renumbered as Trench 8B). The trench crossed the western half of the privy shaft, exposing the upper extent of the brickwork. This occurred at 7.75 ft (2.36 m) amsl, which was slightly higher than the depth at which privy Feature 12 had been exposed, but significantly lower than features identified in the northern portion of the parcel.

Resource Management Plan

A Resource Management Plan (RMP) was completed for Feature 13 (see Appendix IV). The RMP indicated the feature would be bisected and the northern half of the feature along with the northern half of the builder's trench would be excavated first. Soils removed from these parts of the feature would be dry-screened through ¼-in mesh. If potentially significant deposits were identified in the northern half of the feature interior, then the southern half would be excavated. No additional excavation of the builder's trench was planned. Construction details of Feature 13 would be fully documented. Depending upon the quantity of artifacts in the southern half of the feature, the excavated soils either would be water-screened through 1/16-in mesh or dry-screened through ¼-in mesh. A single one-gallon soil sample from each intact deposit in the feature in-

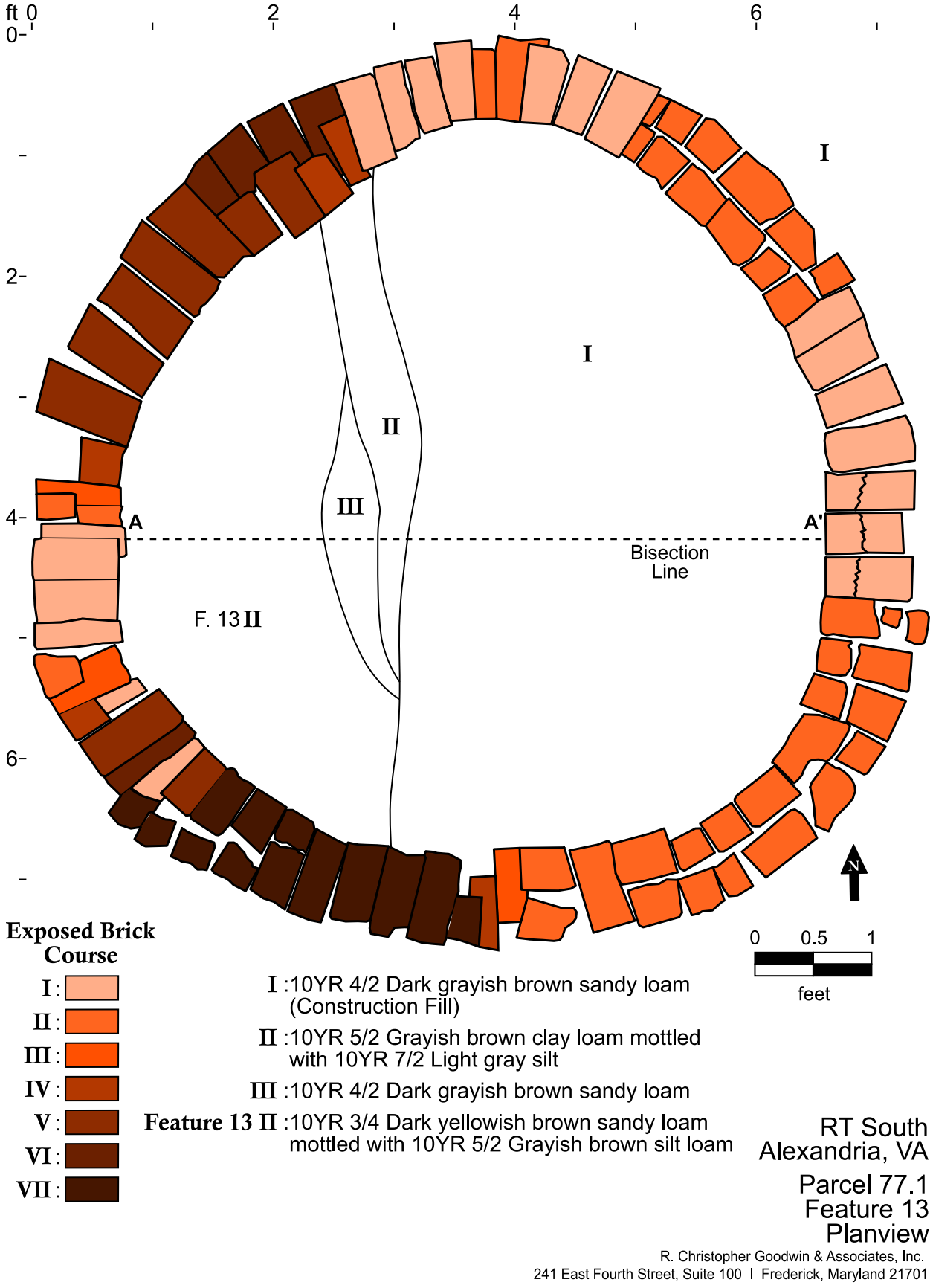


Figure 2-82 **Drawing showing Feature 13, plan view (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 2-83 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 13 with loose soil removed, view east (WSSI staff, 3/4/2017)



Figure 2-84 Photograph showing exterior of Feature 13, profile north (WSSI staff, 3/4/2017)



Figure 2-85 **Photograph showing a detail of the interior brickwork of Feature 13, profile south (WSSI staff, 5/4/2017)**



Figure 2-86 **Photograph showing a detail of the interior of Feature 13 with a portion of the wooden footring exposed (WSSI staff, 5/18/2017)**



Figure 2-87 **Photograph showing a portion of the wooden foot-ring underlying the brickwork of Feature 13 (WSSI staff, 5/31/2017)**

terior would be retained for flotation and macrobotanical analysis, and all recovered faunal material was to be submitted for specialized analysis.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

During excavation, Feature 13 was bisected and the north half removed first, followed by the south half (Figure 2-88). Archaeological records for Feature 13 appear to have been completed for the north half of the feature and then appended with additional information on the south half of the feature. Excavation proceeded in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels or "Fills," with soil in the interior of Feature 13 being removed in seven levels (Fills 1-7). Fills 1-2 represented modern construction fill material that had not been removed prior to the start of excavation, while Fills 3-4 represented fill material deposited to cap or seal the privy shaft. Fill 5 crosscut the base of the fill material and the upper extent of the intact privy contents. The remainder of the intact privy contents were removed as Fill 6. Fill 7 comprised the upper portion of sand base material underlying the privy structure.

One soil sample was taken from each excavation level (Fills 1-6) of Feature 13. It was not specified which half of the feature was sampled. Soil samples from Fills 1-5 were processed by water-screening, and the recovered materials were added to the artifact inventory. Soil samples from Fills 6-7 were submitted for specialized analysis. The specialized analysis consisted of archaeobotanical analysis, faunal analysis, parasitological analysis, phytolith analysis, and palynological analysis.

Excavation Sequence

Cultural deposits associated with Feature 13 included soils in the interior of the privy, as well as those excavated along the exterior northern edge of the privy within a possible builder's trench. Like Feature 12, deposits in the interior of the privy related to two main depositional events: the use of the privy and its closure. Also like Feature 12, a large quantity of whole and nearly whole ceramic and glass vessels had been discarded into the privy when it was taken out of service. This occurred around ca. 1815 and likely was contemporaneous with the infilling of Feature 13. It may have signaled a change in tenancy of the property and may have been related to the death of William Reed, who had been renting the



Figure 2-88 Photograph showing WSSI crew excavating Feature 13 (WSSI staff, 5/3/2017)

two-story store/dwelling (Feature 45) at the time of his death in 1814.

The two main deposits within Feature 13 were: the privy cap; and the privy contents (Figure 2-89 and 2-90). The privy cap included both modern fill soil, which was excavated as Fills 1-2, and older fill soil that had been deposited within the privy shaft when it was abandoned in the early nineteenth century. The intact privy contents were excavated as Fill 6, and the natural substrata underlying the privy contents was excavated as Fill 7.

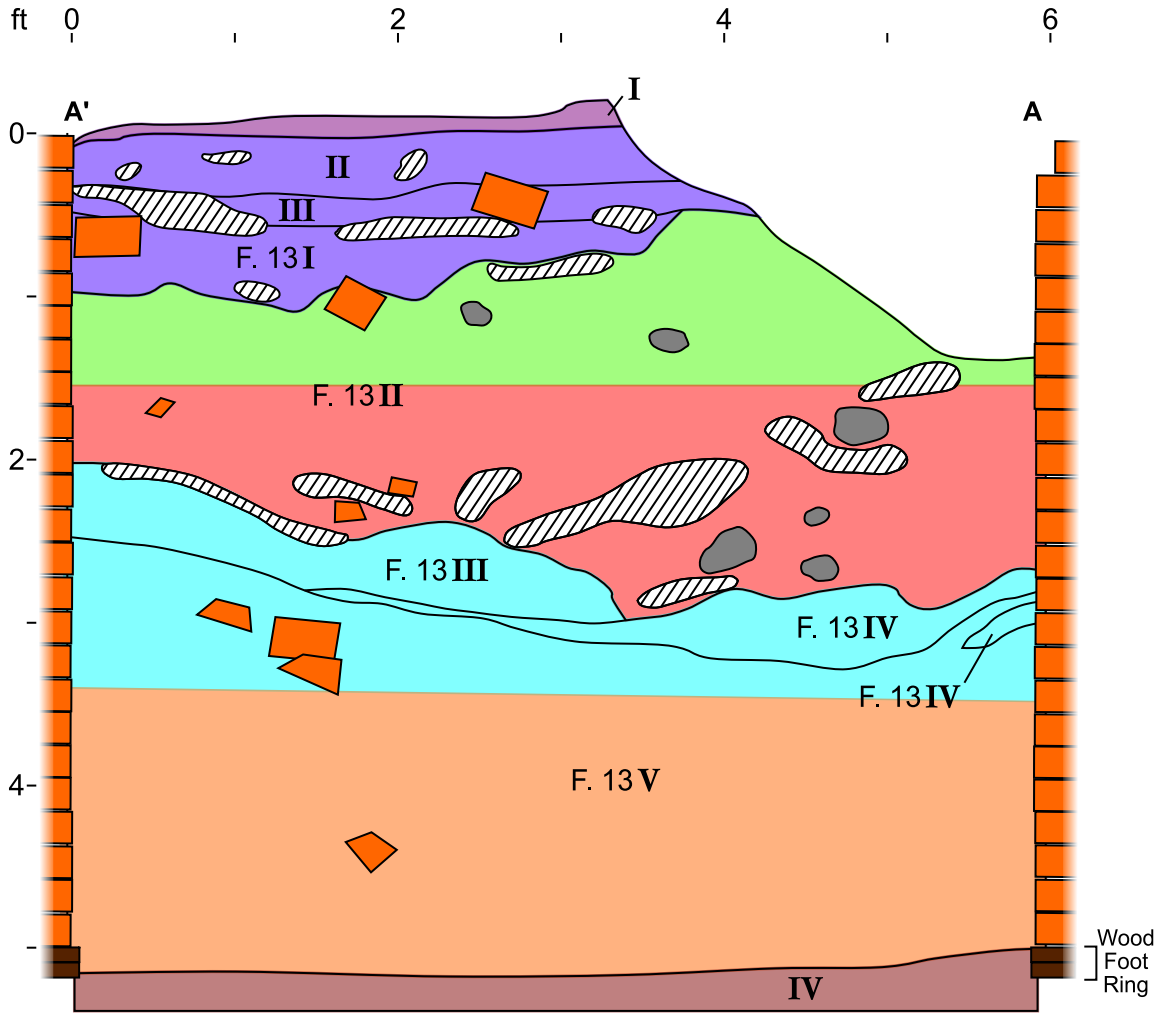
Fills 1-2: Recent Fill Material

In their field records, the excavators of Feature 13 noted that the upper portion of the feature may have been truncated during site grading. During excavation, it was found that Feature 13 was capped by several thin layers of relatively recent fill material. This material was excavated as Fills 1 and 2 and consisted of three thin layers of compact soil of varying texture. The uppermost layer, which was removed as Fill 1, was described as a 0.2 ft (6 cm) thick deposit of modern construction fill. This deposit was composed mostly of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam. After determining Fill 1 was construction-related fill material, it was removed without screening in the southern half of the feature.

The remaining two deposits of recent fill material were removed as Fill 2. These deposits both consisted of demolition debris that contained brick fragments and oyster shell. The uppermost was described as mottled grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam, while the lower deposit exhibited a slightly darker hue dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam. Combined, these deposits were 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) thick. Fill 2 was water screened in the northern half of the feature, and dry-screened in the southern half.

Fills 3-5: Privy Cap

Underlying the more recent fill material was a thick deposit of sandy loam that marked the top of the original fill material used to abandon the privy. This deposit consisted mostly of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam with areas of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt. It was excavat-



I :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam (Construction Fill)

II :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown clay loam mottled with 10YR 7/2 Light gray silt

III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam

IV :10YR 6/1 Gray sand

Feature 13 I :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam

Feature 13 II :10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown silt loam

Feature 13 III :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sandy loam

Feature 13 IV :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loamy sand

Feature 13 V :10YR 2/1 Black loam mottled with 10YR 4/2 Grayish brown sand with inclusions of 10YR 8/1 White lime

Fill 1 : **Fill 3** : **Fill 5** : **Fill 7** :

Fill 2 : **Fill 4** : **Fill 6** :

0 0.5 1
feet

Brick :
Oyster Shell :
Rock :
Wood :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Feature 13
South Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 2-89 **Drawing showing Feature 13, profile south (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 2-90 Photograph showing Feature 13, profile south (WSSI staff, 5/3/2017)

ed as Fills 3 and 4, with Fill 3 encompassing the upper portion of the deposit, and Fill 4 encompassing the lower portion of the deposit. The layered distribution of oyster shell within the deposit indicated it had been placed within the privy shaft in several episodes, although these episodes were not distinguishable by differences in the soil composition. Fragments of brick, as well as cobbles also were present within the deposit, although these were not as distinctly layered as the oyster shell. It was thickest along the western side of Feature 13, where it was at least 2.4 ft (0.73 m) thick. Along the eastern side of the feature, this deposit was only 1 ft (0.3 m) thick.

Beneath this thick layered deposit were two thin, discrete deposits of fill material that directly capped the intact privy deposits within Feature 13. The upper and more recent of these deposit was composed of mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam that contained a high quantity of broken brick (Figure 2-91). It occurred in the eastern half of the feature and partially overlay a deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand that also contained a noticeable quantity of brick debris. These deposits were excavated together as Fill 5.

For both halves of the feature, Fills 3-5 were dry-screened.

Fill 6: Privy Contents

The intact privy contents consisted of a single thick deposit of black (10YR 2/1) loam that occupied the base of the privy shaft. The contents were described as very wet, with a distinct odor or "stink" (WSSI Field Records, Feature 13). Excavators noted an increase in artifact quantity, as well as the continued presence of brick fragments. The privy contents reached a maximum thickness of 2.6 ft (0.79 m) with a relatively even or uniform upper interface. The privy contents rested directly on a compact base layer underlying the privy (Figure 2-92).

The privy contents were excavated as Fill 6. For Fill 6, both halves of the feature were water-screened on-site.

Fill 7: Privy Base

A deposit of compact gray (10YR 6/1) sand stained with organic material from leaching of



Figure 2-91 **Photograph showing brick rubble within Feature 13 at base of Fill 5, view north (WSSI staff, 4/24/2017)**



Figure 2-92 **Photograph showing interior of Feature 13 with all soil removed, view north (WSSI staff, 5/4/2017)**

the privy contents identified the base of the privy. Only the upper 0.25 ft (7.62 cm) of this layer was excavated; this portion was removed as Fill 7. The base layer appeared to be natural subsoil. It also extended beneath the wooden foot ring that underlay the brickwork of the privy's walls. It is not known how far beyond the privy footprint this deposit extends, or what its actual thickness is beyond what was examined within Feature 12. Excavators did note that artifacts were "pressed" into the base layer from the overlying privy contents.

Cultural Material

Builder's Trench

A total of 12 historic artifacts were recovered from the portion of Feature 13 that was identified as the "builder's trench." Half of the recovered artifacts consisted of pearlware including an undecorated sherd (ca. 1775-1830) and five fragments of a saucer decorated in the hand-painted China glaze (ca. 1775-1810) motif. The remainder consisted of five square shanked nail fragments (ca. 1600-1890) and an indeterminate ferrous sherd. This portion of Feature 13 was not documented in field records, although it is presumed to have been located along the exterior of the feature.

Fills 1-2: Recent Fill Material

Materials recovered from the uppermost fill layers were considered modern and consisted of a mix of artifacts dating from both colonial and post-colonial periods. Higher quantities of the latter were identified within this fill package. Overall, the average period of use for the artifacts was 1863 (Table 2-30). The presence of Prosser-type buttons suggested that the materials were discarded sometime after 1840. It also appears that the uppermost fill levels were not excavated consistently (e.g., some was removed by backhoe and only some was screened). Table 4-29 summarizes modern fill from Feature 13. Due to the disturbance in these uppermost levels, discussion of the material remains is limited.

A total of 225 artifacts and 8.9 g of faunal remains were retained from Fill 1 and Fill 2 of Feature 13 (Table 2-31; Table 2-32). The materials largely consisted of ceramics (n=111) representing later nineteenth and early twentieth century ware types such as whiteware (n=48) and ironstone (n=4). Consistent with secondary deposits, ceramic sherds were small and highly fragmented. Much of the remaining artifacts were flat/window glass (n=72). Due to the size of fragments, the remainder of the glass was indeterminate as to form or manufacture method. However, at least two fragments of machine-made glass (ca. 1881-present) were noted. Few nails were identified and included a machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) nail and square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments. Discarded materials included brick (25200 g), mortar (121.67 g), coal (49.4 g), slate (9.97 g), architectural marble (n=2), clam (242.57 g), and oyster (19637.92 g). Faunal remains were limited to the presence of fish (8.4 g) and small mammal (0.5 g).

Fills 3-5: Privy Cap

Artifacts contained within strata Fill 3, Fill 4, and Fill 5 represent part of the fill package used to "cap" or seal the privy. A total of 7,629 artifacts and 885.98 g of faunal specimens were recovered from the privy cap (Table 2-33; Table 2-34). In general, these materials were highly fragmentary and appeared to consist of a mix of items dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth centuries. The average period of use of materials from the privy cap dates from 1818 and likely was deposited sometime after ca. 1840s (see Table 2-30). Similar to Feature 12, a significant quantity of architectural related artifacts were recovered from the privy cap. They consisted of flat/window glass (n=1549), nails/nail fragments (n=954), and other hardware (n=12). Discarded architectural materials included brick (277836.1 g), mortar (1956.08 g), plaster (0.21 g), and slate (141.62 g). In addition, a significant amount of indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=261) were noted that may represent fragmented nails or other construction hardware.

The remainder of the artifacts was comprised largely of domestic refuse including ceramic, glass, and personal artifacts typical of the mid-eighteenth through the early nineteenth centuries. Pearlware (n=1366) and creamware (n=912) typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries dominated the ceramic collection. Early colonial ware types were represented only in small quantities. Notably, nineteenth century ware types

Table 2-30 Feature 13 Temporal Calculations

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Builder's Trench	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1600-1830	1797.5	6	1773.6	11
Fill 1	ca. 1840 (Ironstone, Geometric Paneled)	ca. 1720-present*	1848.9	7	1835.9	8
Fill 2	ca. 1840 (Ironstone/Prosser Button)	ca. 1720-present*	1864.2	86	1849.6	99
Modern Fill (Fill 1 & 2)	ca. 1840 (Ironstone/Prosser Button)	ca. 1600-present	1863.1	93	1848.6	107
Fill 3	ca. 1840 (Various)	ca. 1720-present*	1829.8	1738	1812.1	2246
Fill 4	ca. 1840 (Ironstone/Annular Yellowware)	ca. 1720-present*	1806.5	1258	1794.8	1575
Fill 5	ca. 1840 (Annular Yellowware)	ca. 1660-present*	1800.2	303	1792	378
Cap (Fill 3-5)	ca. 1840 (Various)	ca. 1660-present*	1818.2	3299	1803.8	4199
Fill 6	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1728-1850	1790.1	441	1791.8	718
Fill 7	ca. 1790 (Flower Pot)	ca. 1700-1850	1790.5	366	1788	510
Privy Contents (Fill 6 & 7)	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted (polychrome w/ increasing cobalt) Pearlware)	ca. 1700-1850	1790.3	807	1790.2	1228
Privy Contents (Fill 6 & 7)^	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted (polychrome w/ increasing cobalt) Pearlware)	ca. 1728-1830	1798.2	80		
Overall	ca. 1845 (Lusterware)	ca. 1660-present*	1813.8	4207	1801.6	5546
*excludes nails						
^Based on MNV counts						

Table 2-31 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 13 Non-Feature Fill (Fills 1-2)

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			4
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
		Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1810-present	1
		Ironstone	Cup, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-1850s	2
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
		Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1751-1818	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	11
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	4
					ca. 1810-1835	2
					ca. 1820-1835	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		4
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Indeterminate		6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body			1
				Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed		2
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Stained	ca. 1820-present	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	13
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1820-present	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	5
	Other	Other	Indeterminate Form, N/A			1
	Porcelain	Bone China	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	1
		Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	1
		Other	Marble, Whole	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-1910	1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1840-1910	1
	Stoneware	Domestic Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1720-1900	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1720-1900	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	1
Ceramic Total						111
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			72
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			11
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment	Melted		2
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			6
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			4
		Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip		ca. 1820-	1
Glass Total						100
Metal	Iron	Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	13
Metal Total						14
Grand Total						**225**

Table 2-32 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 13 Non-Feature Fill (Fills 1-2)

Common Name	WSSI Fill Level			Weight (g)
	Feat. Fill 003	Feat. Fill 004	Feat. Fill 005	
Bird	0.4		2.9	3.3
Bony fish	0.2	0.1	14.2	14.5
Cattle			384.7	384.7
Dove			4.4	4.4
Mammal	11.4	13.7		25.1
Mammal bone, worked			9.48	9.48
Perching bird			0.2	0.2
Pig	1.2	1.7	246	248.9
Rodent			3.1	3.1
Unidentifiable	0.7		2.2	2.9
Unidentified			189.4	189.4
Grand Total	**13.9**	**15.5**	**856.58**	**885.98**

also were identified such as whiteware (n=573), ironstone (n=22), and yellowware (n=16). Neither porcelain (n=116) nor stoneware (n=92) represented significant quantities.

Tableware (n=363) and bottle (n=241) glass dominated non-architectural glass. The table glass and bottles likely were non-machine made and press-molded, dip-molded, or free blown. Much of the Tableware was leaded glass. The remainder included indeterminate glass fragments and a fragment of lamp glass.

Personal items retained from the privy cap consisted of a comb fragment, a gun hardware fragment, flat disc shanked buttons (n=11), a wound head straight pin, a bone handle fragment, leather fragments (n=22) bone button mold/blanks (n=10), bone sew through buttons (n=5), fragments of wood (n=2), a fragment of coral, a gunflint, slate pencils (n=4), a furniture tack, and tobacco pipe fragments (n=104).

The majority of the faunal remains from Feature 13 were recovered from Fill 5 of the privy cap (Table 2-34). Domesticated species/food sources such as cattle (384.7 g) and pig (246 g) comprised the majority of the faunal. Non-food species such as dove (4.4 g), perching bird (0.2 g) and rodent (3.1 g) also were present.

Discarded materials included slag (410.98 g), charcoal (0.18 g), indeterminate shell (3.13 g), clam (535.77 g), oyster (137623.7 g), ballast (19.13 g), and coal (39.3 g). Botanical remains included approximately 1172 specimens.

Fills 6 and 7: Intact Privy Contents and Privy Base

The bottommost strata, Fills 6 and 7, represent the intact privy contents (Fill 6) and the artifacts that were pressed into the top of the base layer beneath the privy (Fill 7). These artifacts consisted largely consisted of botanical remains, complete or nearly complete glass bottles and tableware, and complete or nearly complete ceramic vessels (Figure 2-93). Although no crossmends were noted, similarities in the ware types contained within the intact contents and the cap suggest that the interface between the privy contents and the cap was mixed and/or that the privy cap materials originated from the same household (i.e. might have been yard cleanup or a final cleaning out episode). The average period of use based on recovered ceramic vessels was 1798. Recovery of hand-painted pearlware indicates that the vessels likely were deposited after 1815.

Botanical remains included from wet screened samples, as well as soil flotation samples were transferred to Justine McKnight for further identification and study. In addition faunal specimens (5816.2 g) were identified and the identification of these specimens is summarized in Table 2-35.

Detailed Analysis of Privy Contents

Minimum Number of Ceramic Vessels

A total of 1,017 ceramic sherds were identified; they consisted almost exclusively of ware types dating from the last quarter of the eigh-

Table 2-33 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 13 Privy Cap Deposits

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment	Molded Decoration		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			27
				Molded Decoration		24
			Tobacco Pipe, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot	Molded Decoration		2
			Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			47
				Burned		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl	Molded Decoration		1
	Earthenware	Astbury	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	1
				Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	2
		Yellow Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1785-1835	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1785-1835	38
				Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1835	14
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1785-1835	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid		ca. 1785-1835	2
		Buckley	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1775	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim			1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	326
			Pepper Pot, Fragment		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Pepper Pot, Head		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	14
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	354
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	9
				Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Embossed Rim	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Indeterminate	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	62
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	73
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	2
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	6
				Mocha	ca. 1785-1815	1
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	32
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	2
		Domestic Slipware	Pan, Base/ Body/ Rim	Trailed Slip	ca. 1792-1830	2
			Pan, Body	Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	4
			Pan, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
				Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	3
			Pan, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	21
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	8
		Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1810-present	10
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1780s	1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1810-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1810-present	3
		Ironstone	Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-1850s	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present	4
		Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1751-1818	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1751-1818	1
		Lustreware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1780-1820	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1780-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1780-1820	4

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramics, cont.	Earthenware, cont.	Pearlware	Bowl, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Chamberpot, Base		ca. 1775-1830	8
			Chamberpot, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	3
			Chamberpot, Body		ca. 1775-1830	37
			Chamberpot, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	7
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	446
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	6
			Jug, Rim/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Saucer, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
					ca. 1795-1830	2
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
			Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	8
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	33
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
					ca. 1815-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1835	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	212
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	5
					ca. 1815-1830	3
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	20
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	8
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
					ca. 1775-1830	2
					ca. 1795-1830	12
					ca. 1815-1830	2
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	6
					ca. 1775-1830	9
					ca. 1810-1835	66
					ca. 1820-1835	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	5
					ca. 1795-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	23
					ca. 1795-1830	58
					ca. 1815-1830	11
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	29
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	11
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	65
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	3
				Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
					ca. 1795-1830	9
					ca. 1815-1830	31
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	4
				Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	15
				Rilling, Common Cable/ Earthworm	ca. 1811-1830	5
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	8
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1775-1830	10
					ca. 1795-1830	14
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1775-1830	4
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	7
				Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1
				Rilling, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	3
				Rilling, Common Cable/ Earthworm	ca. 1811-1830	1
				Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
				Rilling, Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	1
				Rouletted, Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1835	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	4
					ca. 1775-1830	4
					ca. 1795-1830	51
					ca. 1815-1830	17
				Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	7
		Pratt Ware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1790-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1790-1820	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1790-1820	3
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1790-1820	1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramics, cont.	Earthenware, cont.	Red Bodied	Bottle, Lip	Glazed		1
			Pan, Body	Glazed		18
			Pan, Rim	Glazed		2
			Pan, Rim/ Body	Glazed		7
			Tea Pot, Spout	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base			1
				Glazed		1
				Unglazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed		8
				Unglazed	ca. 1830s-	15
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glaze Missing		1
				Glazed		61
				Unglazed		7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle			1
				Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		7
		Refined, Red Bodied	Tea Pot, Rim	Engine Turned	ca. 1800-1840	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	47
				Glazed, Molded Decoration	ca. 1800-1840	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	3
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Base	Burned		7
			Indeterminate Form, Body			3
				Burned		4
				Hand-Painted		4
				Indeterminate		6
				Transfer Printed		1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			18
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1850	9
				Burned		6
				Burned, Indeterminate		21
				Hand-Painted		13
				Indeterminate		237
				Transfer Printed		48
			Indeterminate Form, Rim	Burned		1
				Shell-Edged		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Burned, Indeterminate		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Shell-Edged		8
				Stained, Hand-Painted		3
				Transfer Printed		2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Indeterminate Portion	Shell-Edged		7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted		1
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1850	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned, Hand-Painted		1
				Hand-Painted		1
				Indeterminate		4
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	1
				Mocha	ca. 1785-1850	1
					ca. 1811-1850	1
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
				Transfer Printed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1850	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1821-1840	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1821-1840	12
		Slipware	Pan, Rim	Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	3
		Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glaze Missing	ca. 1600-1802	1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramics, cont.	Earthenware, cont.	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1820-present	102
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	13
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	12
			Saucer, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Saucer, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	10
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	23
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
			Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1835-1870s	2
			Tea Cup, Base	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	2
			Tea Cup, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	18
					ca. 1835-1870s	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1820-present	11
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	10
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	14
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	68
				Indeterminate	ca. 1820-present	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	11
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	14
				Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	9
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1860	25
					ca. 1830-1890	4
				Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	13
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-1841	2
					ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1820-present	4
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1820-present	15
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	38
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	23
				Mocha	ca. 1820-1850	3
				Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1821-1840	20
					ca. 1828-present	38
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1820-present	4
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1850-present	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1821-1840	1
					ca. 1828-present	5
					ca. 1830-1840s	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	2
					ca. 1850-present	5
				Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	4
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	12
				Rilling, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	2
		Yellow Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1785-1835	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1785-1835	2
					ca. 1810-1835	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1785-1835	1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Slipped	ca. 1775-1930	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	12
				Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1830-1930	3
	Porcelain	Bone China	Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	3
		Canton	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1830	3
		Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1660-1860	3
			Saucer, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1660-1860	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1660-1860	8
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	2
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1660-1860	4
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1660-1860	2
					ca. 1780-1825	3
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	9
					ca. 1780-1825	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	2
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1660-1860	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1660-1860	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1660-1860	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1660-1860	4

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramics, cont.	Procelain, cont,	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Gilded	ca. 1795-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1795-present	13
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Gilded	ca. 1795-present	1
		Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body			2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			20
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1850-present	1
		Indeterminate	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1745-1795	3
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1840-1910	2
		Soft-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1745-1795	1
	Stoneware	Black Basalt	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1766-1830	1
				Engine Turned	ca. 1766-1830	2
		British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	1
		Buff-Bodied	Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1840-1900	1
			Ginger Beer Bottle, Body		ca. 1840-1900	1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-1900	1
		Debased Scratch Blue	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1765-1795	1
		Domestic Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Unglazed	ca. 1750-1900	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1750-1900	1
		Domestic Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1750-1900	2
		Domestic Gray	Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1720-1900	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1720-1900	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1720-1900	9
				Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	15
				Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	3
					ca. 1787-1900	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1720-1900	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1900	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900	5
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base			1
		Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1790-1840	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
				Other		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim			1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Reed Stemmed Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			3
				Glazed		6
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1
Ceramic Total						3979
Composite	Copper Alloy/Bone		Comb, Fragment			1
Composite Total						1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Lamp Chimney, Base			1
			Window, Flat Fragment			1549
	Undetermined	Blue	Bead, Whole			1
			Stemware, Foot			1
		Cobalt Blue	Tableware, Handle			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Melted		2
			Medicine Bottle, Lip			1
			Stemware, Foot			1
			Stemware, Stem			1
			Tableware, Base			3
			Tableware, Body			63
				Ribs		6
			Tableware, Curved Fragment			169
				Acid-Etched		1
			Tableware, Rim			7
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			60
			Tumbler, Base			2
				Ribs		1
		Copper Green	Stemware, Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		3
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1820-present	1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Neck			1
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	2
			Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	17
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	19
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	1
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			4
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		2
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			11
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			77
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			50
				Devitrified/Patina		51
		Blue	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
		Blue-Green	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			5

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Glass, cont.	Indeterminate Method cont,	Cobalt Blue	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			11
				Devitrified/Patina		9
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			6
			Vial/ Phial, Body			14
		Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			49
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			53
		Dark Green	Bottle, Body			3
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			12
				Devitrified/Patina		9
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip		ca. 1820-	1
		Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4
		Other	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
		Red	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
	Molded, Press	Colorless, Lead	Flip Cup, Base/ Body			1
			Tableware, Body			6
			Tableware, Fragment			6
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			30
		Colorless	Tumbler, Base	Panels		1
	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1840-1880	1
		Aqua	Flask, Body	Embossed		3
			Medicine Bottle, Whole			9
		Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Base			1
Glass Total						2357
Metal	Copper Alloy		Furniture Tack, Whole			1
			Finishing Nail, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Nail, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Fragment			2
			Shanked Button, Whole			6
			Staple, Fragment			2
		Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			1
		Indeterminate Method	Finishing Nail, Whole			1
	Iron		Bolt, Whole			3
			Buckle, Fragment			1
			Gun Hardware, Fragment			2
			Hook, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			255
			Rod, Fragment			1
			Staple, Fragment			2
			Strap Hinge, Fragment			1
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	25
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	671
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	159
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment			3
			Nail, Fragment			95
	Lead		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
	Pewter		Shanked Button, Whole			1
					ca. 1800-1830s	2
	White Metal (Lead Alloy)		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
Metal Total						1247
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Handle, Fragment			1
			Mold/Blank Button, Whole			10
			Sew Through Button, Whole			5
		Coral	N/A			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			21
	Floral	Wood	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Barrel?, Fragment			1
Organic Total						40
Stone	Flint		Gunflint, Fragment			1
	Slate		Pencil, Fragment			4
Stone Total						5
Grand Total						7629

Table 2-34 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 13 Privy Cap Deposits

Common Name	WSSI Fill Level			Weight (g)
	Feat. Fill 003	Feat. Fill 004	Feat. Fill 005	
Bird	0.4		2.9	3.3
Bony fish	0.2	0.1	14.2	14.5
Cattle			384.7	384.7
Dove			4.4	4.4
Mammal	11.4	13.7		25.1
Mammal bone, worked			9.48	9.48
Perching bird			0.2	0.2
Pig	1.2	1.7	246	248.9
Rodent			3.1	3.1
Unidentifiable	0.7		2.2	2.9
Unidentified			189.4	189.4
Grand Total	**13.9**	**15.5**	**856.58**	**885.98**

Table 2-35 Summary of Faunal Specimens by Common Name from Feature 13 Intact Privy Contents

Common Name	WSSI Fills		Total Weight (g)
	Feat. Fill 006	Feat. Fill 007	
Bird	182.8	11.9	194.7
Bird (eggshell)	3.2		3.2
Blue crab	2.1		2.1
Bony fish	315.1	109.4	424.5
Canada goose	53	16.9	69.9
Cat		5.1	5.1
Cattle	3153.5	405.8	3559.3
Chicken	1.5	4.1	5.6
Dove	2.1		2.1
Duck	16.5	8.3	24.8
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	13.8	1.1	14.9
Large Bird	9.9		9.9
Large mammal	87.4		87.4
Mammal	27.3	68.2	95.5
Medium mammal	38.3		38.3
Perching bird	0.6		0.6
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies	6.1		6.1
Pig	485.7	9.5	495.2
Rabbit/Hare	1.5		1.5
Rodent	65.8	3.9	69.7
Sheep	56.5		56.5
Sheep/Goat		31.8	31.8
Sturgeon		215.2	215.2
Turkey	19.7		19.7
Turtles	34.3	2	36.3
Unidentifiable	4		4
Unidentified	268	74.3	342.3
Grand Total	**4848.7**	**967.5**	**5816.2**



Figure 2-93 **Photograph showing whole and nearly whole vessels discarded into the privy in a single deposition episode. Examples of reconstructed vessels**

teenth through the first half of the nineteenth century. In contrast to the ceramic materials identified in the privy cap, the sherds within the intact deposit were larger and the majority cross-mended to form whole or nearly whole vessels. Based on sherd counts (Table 2-36), creamware (n=404), pearlware (n=220), and Chinese export porcelain (n=105) comprised the majority of the ceramics. Form was identifiable for most of the collection and largely indicating tableware and tea related vessels. Based on MNV analysis, a total of 91 individual vessels were identified. Cross-mending between both strata (and the arbitrary levels within the strata) indicate solid archaeological deposits. Although no specific cross-mends were noted between the intact privy contents and the privy cap, similar ceramic types and additional tableware vessels were noted that demonstrate a similar pattern to that seen in Feature 12, where the privy was filled and capped simultaneously; alternately, the cap may have come from an associated yard deposit.

Nineteen unique ware types representing the mid-eighteenth through the first quarter of the nineteenth century were identified during vessel analysis. Pearlware (n=36; 40%), creamware (n=20; 22%), and Chinese export porcelain (n=8; 95), ubiquitous during this period, dominated the ceramic vessels (Figure 2-94). Creamware, pearlware, and Chinese export porcelain represent popular late eighteenth and early nineteenth century decorative patterns and techniques (Table 2-37). The documented transition in both ware type and decorative techniques during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries from creamware to decorated pearlware was illustrated clearly in the ceramic vessels from Feature 13.

Creamware in plain and edge molded varieties were most common by the mid eighteenth through the last quarter of the eighteenth century (Figure 2-95). For example, the Royal Pattern was noted on a number of plates and on a set of matching platters. By the 1780s and 1790s, however, creamware largely was replaced with decorated pearlware beginning first with china glaze motifs imitating popular porcelain styles of the era. Over time, polychrome painted floral patterns dominated decorative techniques particularly for teaware (MACL 2021). Meanwhile, both shell-edge decoration (Figure 2-96) and factory slipware (Figure 2-97), or dip't wares, became most common on tableware between the 1790s and

Table 2-36 Summary of Historic Ceramic Artifacts from Privy Contents by Type

Class	Type	SubType	Total
Earthenware	Yellow Glazed Earthenware	Chamberpot, Rim	1
		Chamberpot, Base/ Body/ Rim	9
		Chamberpot, Body	8
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	5
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	1
		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	1
	British Yellow Ware Total		25
	Buff-Bodied	Chamberpot, Base/ Body/ Rim	40
		Chamberpot, Body/ Handle	30
		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	3
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	32
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	5
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Neck/ Shoulder	5
	Buff-Bodied Total		122
	Creamware	Chamberpot, Base	5
		Chamberpot, Base/ Body	17
		Chamberpot, Base/ Body/ Rim	30
		Chamberpot, Body	31
		Chamberpot, Body/ Handle	2
		Chamberpot, Rim	10
		Pitcher, Rim/ Body	14
		Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	18
		Plate, Rim	6
		Platter, Base/ Body/ Rim	43
		Punch Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim	8
		Saucer, Base	1
		Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	3
		Saucer, Rim	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base	5
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	56
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body	87
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	11
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	3
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	39
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	11
	Creamware Total		404
	Domestic Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim	1
	Domestic Red Bodied Total		1
	Domestic Slipware	Pan, Rim/ Body	7
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	4
	Domestic Slipware Total		11

Class	Type	SubType	Total
Earthenware, cont.	Pearlware	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim	7
		Bowl, Rim	1
		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	20
		Jar, Base	1
		Jug, Rim/ Body	3
		Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	15
		Saucer, Base	2
		Saucer, Base/ Body	4
		Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	31
		Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	3
		Tea Cup, Rim	1
		Tureen, Lid	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base	6
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	13
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body	11
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	9
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	7
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	53
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring	3
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	9
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	9
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	5
	Pearlware Total		220
	Pratt Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	1
	Pratt Ware Total		1
	Red Bodied	Chamberpot, Rim/ Handle	2
		Flower Pot, Rim	1
		Indeterminate Form, Body	1
		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	4
		Pan, Rim	2
		Pan, Rim/ Body	6
		Tankard, Base/ Body	3
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	7
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	4
	Red Bodied Total		30
	Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	9
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	2
	Refined, Red Bodied Total		11
	Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	5
		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	27
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	3
	Refined, White Bodied Total		36

Class	Type	SubType	Total
Porcelain	Canton	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	1
	Canton Total		1
	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body	3
		Saucer, Base	3
		Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	53
		Saucer, Rim	3
		Saucer, Rim/ Body	2
		Tea Cup, Base	1
		Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	10
		Tea Cup, Rim	4
		Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	6
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	5
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	11
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring	1
	Chinese Export Total		105
	Nanking	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	2
	Nanking Total		2
	Soft-Paste	Saucer, Base	1
	Soft-Paste Total		1
Stoneware	Black Basalt	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	1
	Black Basalt Total		2
	Gray	Bottle, Body	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	3
	Gray Total		4
	Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	8
	Nottingham-Type Total		8
	Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	2
	Red Bodied Total		2
	Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	2
	Refined, Red Bodied Total		2
Grand Total			**988**

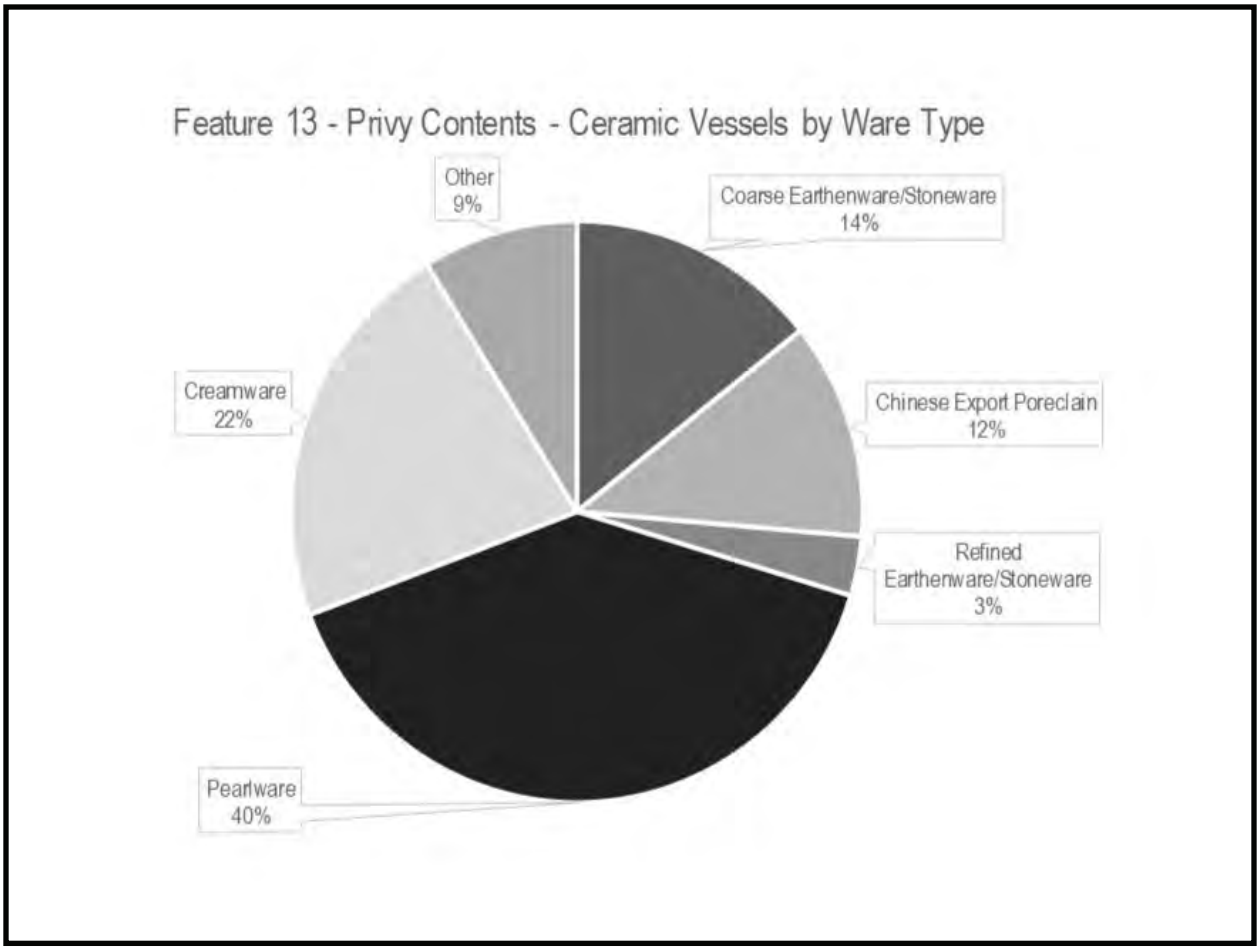


Figure 2-94 Chart showing Feature 12, Fills 4-5 (Privy Contents), distribution of ceramic vessels by ware type

Table 2-37 Decorative Techniques on Chinese Export Porcelain, Creamware, and Pearlware from Privy Contents

Ware Type	Decoration	Total
Canton	Hand-Painted, Underglaze	1
Chinese Export Porcelain	Hand-Painted Overglaze, Polychrome	1
	Hand-Painted, Overglaze, en grissaille	6
	Hand-Painted, Underglaze	1
Chinese Export Porcelain, Nanking	Hand-Painted, Underglaze, Nanking	2
Creamware	Dip't	1
	Embossed Rim	1
	Hand-Painted, Overglaze	1
	Molded	1
	Plain	9
	Royal Pattern	6
	Transfer Printed	1
Pearlware	Dip't	6
	Hand-Painted	13
	Hand-Painted, Molded	1
	Shell-Edge	11
	Transfer Printed	5
Grand Total		**67**



Figure 2-95 Photograph showing reconstructed creamware plate with beaded rim (Vessel #13-016)



Figure 2-96 Photograph showing shell-edge pearlware plates (left to right, Vessel #13-056 and Vessel #13-055)



Figure 2-97 Photograph showing dip't pearlware bowl (Vessel #13-071)

the mid nineteenth century (MACL 2021). Finally, decoration noted on Chinese export porcelain was typical of the *en grisaille* (ca. 1728-1805; Madsen and White 2011:114-115) and neoclassical motifs (ca. 1765-1810; MACL 2021) (Figure 2-98). These particular styles were produced specifically for export to the American market.

Earlier ware types (e.g. Manganese Mottled) also were identified in smaller quantities and in forms with more specialized function (e.g. Black Basalt, Yellow Glazed, and Nottingham-type). Less typical types generally were produced in fewer forms and tended to represent specialty forms such as teaware. Utilitarian ware types, such as red-bodied earthenware (both glazed and unglazed), slipware, yellowware, and coarse stoneware, also were noted in significant quantities likely representing food storage/prep vessel forms.

Ceramic vessels also were analyzed based on vessel form and function (Table 2-38 and Figure 2-99). The following vessel functional groupings emerged: Dining, Drinking, Teaware, Kitchen, and Personal.

Dining

Tableware related ceramic vessels were discarded in the highest frequencies (n=35; 39%) in Feature 13. Tableware further was divided into dining and serving vessels. Dining vessels (n=18; 55%) included vessels used for the consumption of food. Examples from Feature 13 included plates (Figure 2-100), a small dessert cup (Figure 2-101), and other undetermined flat and hollow wares. Serving vessels included vessels used for serving and presenting food on the dining table. Examples from Feature 13 consisted of small bowls (Figure 2-102), at least three platters, and a tureen. The three large platters measured approximately 45 cm in diameter and formed part of a set of creamware Royal shape serving vessels (Figure 2-103). Most notably, one of the platters exhibited evidence of a contemporary mending of the rim, illustrating that the vessel was broken, mended, and continued in use (Figure 2-104). This further indicates that the vessels were discarded because they were out of style, rather than due to breakage. Ten additional vessels (decorated creamware and pearlware) likely also were tableware related, but they were labeled unknown because they could not be identified specifically as tableware or teaware.

Drinking

Drinking vessels were used in the consumption and service of beverages. A distinction is made between dining and drinking vessels since the service and consumption of beverages required specialized equipment and practic-



Figure 2-98 **Photograph showing Chinese export porcelain saucers. Both overglaze hand-painted with black floral designs common of porcelain manufactured for the American market (left to right, Vessel #13-010 and Vessel #13-013)**

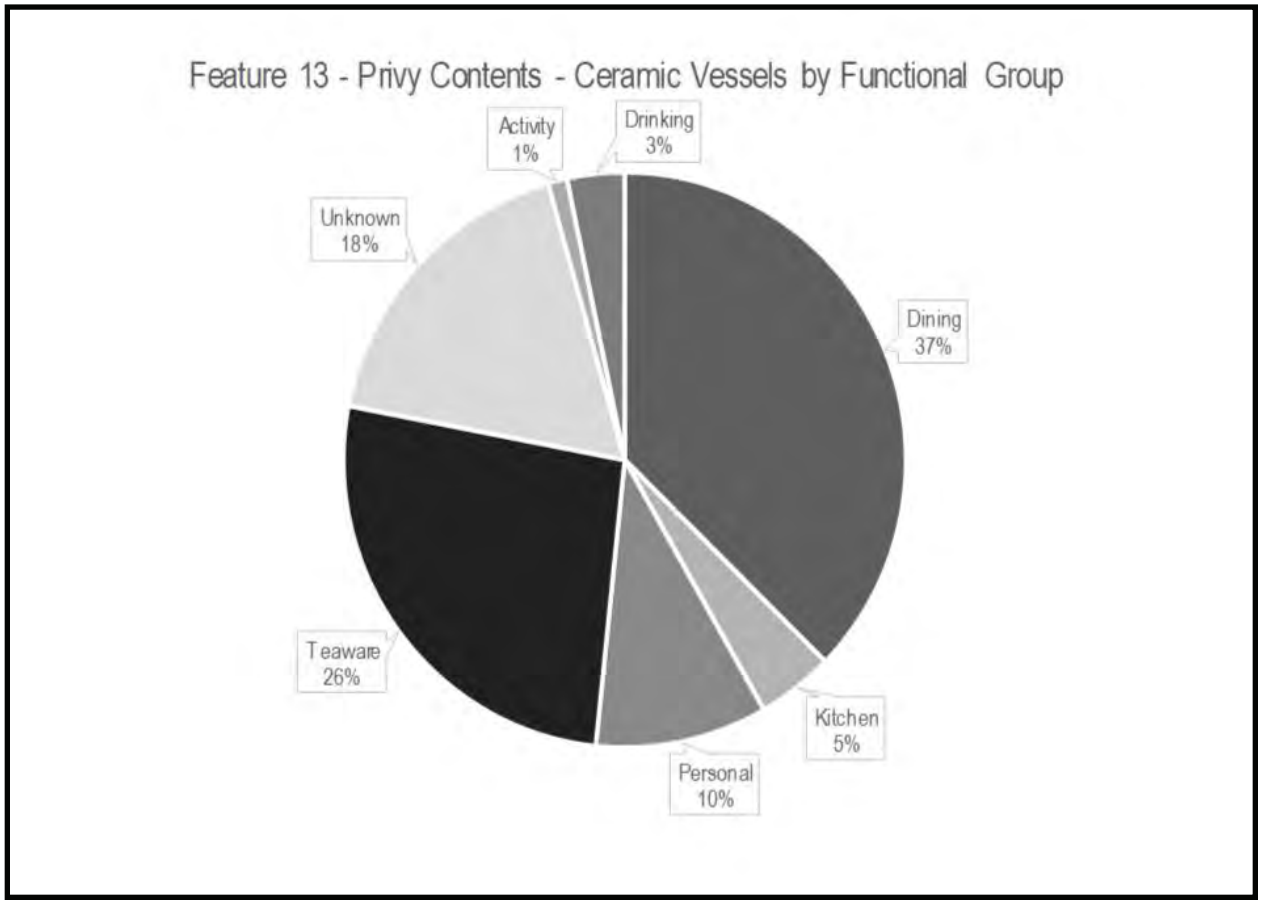


Figure 2-99 **Chart showing Feature 13, Fill 6 (Intact Contents), ceramic vessels by functional category**

Table 2-38 Functional Groups for Chinese Export Porcelain, Creamware, and Pearlware from Privy Contents

Activity Group by Ware Type and Form			
Gardening	Red-Bodied Earthenware, Unglazed	Flowerpot	1
Dining Group by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Canton	Flatware	1
	Chinese Export Porcelain, Nanking	Plate	2
	Creamware	Cup?	1
		Flatware (Small plate or saucer)	1
		Hollowware	2
		Plate	3
	Nottingham	Hollowware	1
	Pearlware	Bowl	1
		Flatware	5
		Hollowware	3
		Plate	3
		Plate, Small	1
		Plate, Soup	2
	Prattware	Hollowware	1
	Yellow Glazed	Hollowware	1
Serving	Creamware	Bowl	1
		Platter	3
	Pearlware	Tureen	1
	Yellowware, British	Hollowware	1
Drinking Group by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Red-Bodied Earthenware, Glazed	Mug/Tankard	1
Serving	Creamware	Pitcher	1
	Pearlware	Pitcher/Jug	1
Kitchen Group by Ware Type and Form			
Preparation	Domestic Slipware	Pan	1
	Red-Bodied Earthenware, Glazed	Pan	2
Storage	Gray-Bodied Stoneware	Bottle	1
Personal Group by Ware Type and Form			
Chamber/Hygiene	Creamware	Chamber pot	6
	Red-Bodied Earthenware	Chamber pot	2
	Yellowware, British	Chamber pot	1
Teaware Group by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Black Basalt	Hollowware	1
	Chinese Export Porcelain	Cup, Tea	3
		Hollowware	1
		Saucer, Tea	4
	Creamware	Saucer, Tea	1
	Pearlware	Cup, Tea	3
		Saucer, Tea	7
	Refined Red-Bodied Earthenware, Glazed	Hollowware	2
	Refined Red-Bodied Stoneware	Hollowware	1
	Soft Paste Porcelain	Saucer, Tea	1
Unknown by Ware Type and Form			
Unknown	Creamware	Hollowware	1
	Gray-Bodied Stoneware	Hollowware	1
	Pearlware	Hollowware	9
	Red-Bodied Earthenware	Hollowware	1
	Red-Bodied Earthenware, Glazed	Hollowware	2
	Red-Bodied Earthenware, Unglazed	Hollowware	1
	Red-Bodied Stoneware	Hollowware	1



Figure 2-100 Photograph showing examples of shell-edged plates discarded in the privy (left): Vessel #13-056, (top right) Vessel #13-052 and (bottom right) Vessel #13-055



Figure 2-101 Photograph showing small creamware cup (Vessel #13-017). Possibly a dessert cup, the vessel would have been part of a large dining set



Figure 2-102 Photograph showing creamware bowl (Vessel #13-022)

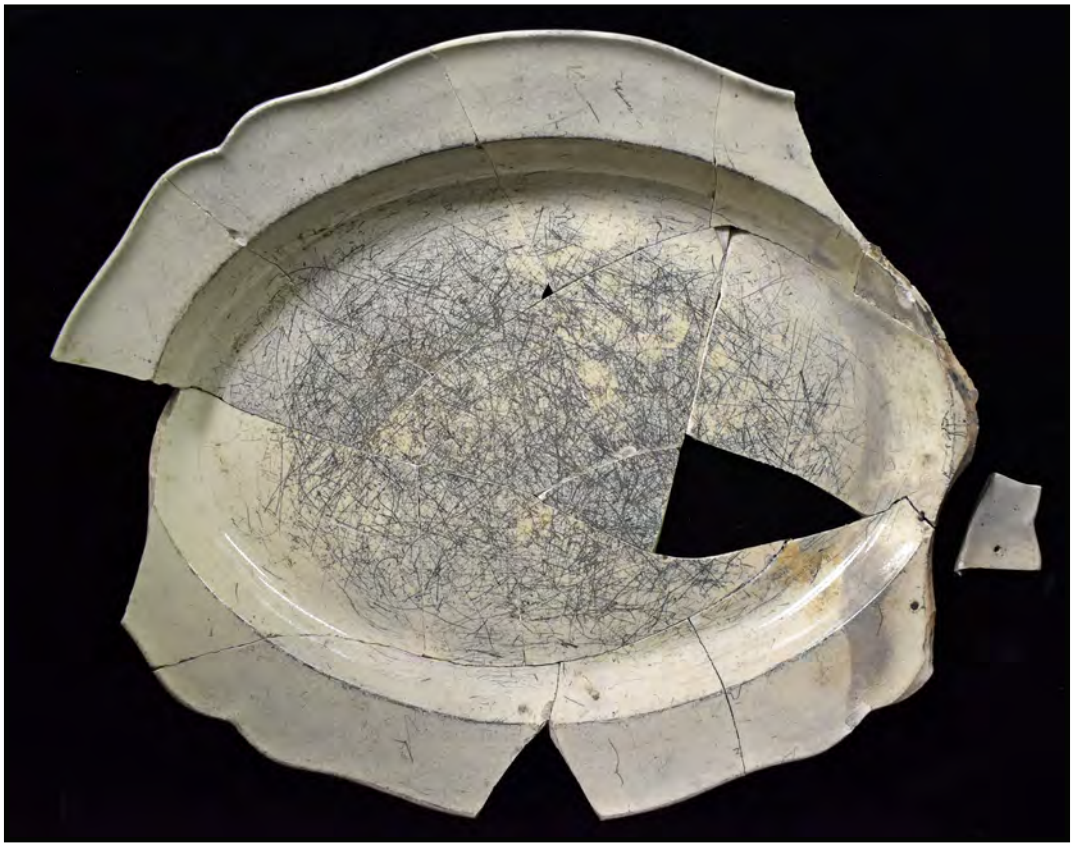


Figure 2-103 Photograph showing large creamware platter with evidence of historical mending (Vessel #13-027). This platter was one of three similar creamware platters with Royal shape rim recovered from the privy



Figure 2-104 **Based on the mending holes seen here, this platter was mended in the past. Mending of the vessel provides evidence that the vessels thrown into the privy were discarded in a single episode**

es for particular occasions and events (Goodwin 1999). Three drinking related vessels were identified within the privy contents as a mug/tankard and two pitchers/jugs.

Teaware

Vessels used for the service and ceremony of tea consumption comprised a significant proportion of the vessels discarded in Feature 13. This is significant considering the place of tea and its service with genteel practices of entertaining and social status (Goodwin 1999). Twenty-three individual tea related vessels were noted. Tea cups/bowls and saucers were most common; they were noted in both decorated (hand-painted and transfer printed) pearlware (Figure 2-105) and Chinese export porcelain (Figure 2-106). The latter exemplars were decorated in black and red overglaze in both the neoclassical and *en grisaille* patterns typical of porcelain manufactured for the American market. No service pieces, e.g. tea pots, creamers, sugars, or tea canisters were identified specifically. However, both black basalt and refined red-bodied earthenware and stoneware were noted. These ware types typically were produced in forms used in both tea and coffee service.

Food Preparation and Storage

Used in the preparation and storage of food, these vessels included pans and a bottle. At least one of the pans was domestic slipware that may have been produced by local Alexandria potters. Six additional coarse earthenware and stoneware vessels with an unknown function due to their limited size/completeness likely are food preparation and/or storage related.

Personal

Personal related ceramic vessels included a minimum of nine chamber pots. The chamber pots ranged in size from approximately 19 to 23 cm in diameter, most with everted rims. At least six were creamware (Figure 2-107), while the remainder were identified in coarser ware types including red-bodied earthenware and yellow glazed earthenware. The chamber pots were undecorated and appear to have been discarded whole or nearly whole (Figure 2-108). It was un-



Figure 2-105 **Eating/food consumption vessels occurred in a number of decorative varieties. Hand-painted polychrome pearlware, like these two saucers (Vessel #13-077, right, and Vessel #13-076, left) were common**



Figure 2-106 **Teaware was identified in more costly overglaze hand-painted Chinese export porcelain. Decorations such as those on this matching saucer (Vessel #13-010) and cup (Vessel #13-012) were common types manufactured for the American market**



Figure 2-107 A significant quantity of chamber pots, like these plain creamware vessels (Vessels 13-030, 031, 032, 034) were recovered from Feature 13



Figure 2-108 Chamber pots also were recovered in more utilitarian ware types such as redware (left, Vessel #13-089-090)

clear if they were discarded intentionally or perhaps dropped during the course of everyday use. Additional hygiene related artifacts also were noted within the glass collection.

Minimum Number of Glass Vessels

The glass (Table 2-39) consisted of a large number of mendable fragments that overwhelmingly represented table glass (n=1787) and household containers such as wine (n=367), medicine (n=107), and snuff (n=143) bottles. The glass consisted entirely of vessels and containers that all were non-machine made vessels and containers. They uniformly exhibited characteristics of manufacture consistent with molded, dip-molded, and free blown manufacture of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Table 2-39 Summary of Glass Vessel Forms from Privy Contents

Form	Form Type	Total
Bottle	Case	23
	Indeterminate	290
	Medicine	96
	Essence	39
	Snuff	143
	Wine	367
Vial/ Phial		11
Tableware		1784
Stemware		2
Bottle Stopper		1
Indeterminate Form		112
Grand Total		**2868**

A MNV analysis was performed on glass fragments recovered from the intact privy contents (Table 2-40). Overall, a total of 85 individual bottles/containers and tableware vessels were identified. Cross-mending between both strata (and the arbitrary levels within the strata) indicate that both strata represented solid archaeological deposits. Thirty-four bottles/containers were identified. Almost 60 percent were kitchen related bottles including dip-molded green wine bottles with applied string rings (n=14) (Figure 2-109), and four aqua essence bottles defined by a square base with chamfered corners and prescription type finish (Figure 2-110). Personal and hygiene bottles accounted for the remainder of the bottles. Free blown medicine bottles (n=5) and vials (n=3) (Figure 2-111) were defined due to their round profiles and prescription finishes. A possible decorative perfume bottle also was noted. In addition to personal hygiene bottles, at least four snuff bottles were identified as was a case bottle. Two containers were indeterminate as to function.

Most significant was the quantity of table glass recovered from Feature 13: a minimum of 51 Table glass vessels were identified. It appears from the completeness of the bases and the quantity of additional fragments that the table glass was discarded whole or mostly whole. At least 45 tumblers/flip cups were discarded (Figure 2-112). Most were plain, but at least six exhibited ribs or facets at the base. Etched floral designs also were noted (Figure 2-113). Additionally, at least one had a faceted base and enameled floral decoration at the rim (Figure 2-114). Base diameters generally measured between 4 and 6 cm and all exhibited pontil marks. The remainder of the table glass included a handled lead glass punch cup (Figure 2-115), approximately three leaded glass decant-

Table 2-40 Summary of Privy Contents MNV Glass Analysis

Function	Form	Total
Pharmaceutical	Bottle, Medicine	5
	Vial	3
Hygiene Total		9
Kitchen	Bottle, Essence	4
	Bottle, Wine	14
Kitchen Total		18
Tobacco	Bottle, Case(?)	1
	Bottle, Snuff	4
Tobacco Total		5
Personal	Bottle, Perfume(?)	1
Personal Total		1
Drinking	Tumbler/Flip Cup	45
	Cup, Punch	1
	Decanter	3
	Stemware	2
Tableware Total		51
Unknown	Bottle, Indeterminate	1
	Hollowware	1
Unknown Total		2
Grand Total		**85**



Figure 2-109 Photograph showing examples of applied string ring finishes (FS 177) on green wine bottles recovered from Feature 13



Figure 2-110 Photograph showing copper green essence bottle recovered from Feature 13 (Vessel #13-G014-015)



Figure 2-111 Photograph showing leaded colorless glass vial (Vessel #13-G001)



Figure 2-112 Photograph showing flip cup/tumbler bases. A significant quantity of flip cup/tumbler bases like these were recovered from Feature 13. Most were plain and likely discarded whole



Figure 2-113 Photograph showing a flip cup/tumbler decorated with ribbing and etched floral design



Figure 2-114 Photograph showing flip cup/tumbler decorated with a polychrome floral enameling (Vessel #13-G035)



Figure 2-115 Photograph showing leaded glass handled punch cup (Vessel #13-G034)

ers likely with flared or trumpeter finishes (Figure 2-116), and two plain stemmed portions of stemware (Figure 2-117).

Small Finds, Personal, and Other Artifacts

Table 2-41 summarizes small finds/personal items recovered from the intact privy contents of Feature 13. Additional kitchen and specifically dining related artifacts consisted of dining flatware and utensils. At a minimum, two knives and a spoon were identified (Figure 2-118), as were additional bone-handled utensil fragments with incomplete termini. The presence of a complete pewter plate (Figure 2-119), a testament of preservation within Feature 13, suggests that table service included these utilitarian vessels in addition to the refined ceramic table settings.

Seventy-seven clothing and/or personal adornment related artifacts, as well as a significant quantity of persevered textile and leather were identified. These items likely represent incidental loss over time during use of the privy. Bone button molds/blanks (n=25), wound head straight pins (n=21), and shanked buttons (n=26) were found in the highest quantities. In this case, bone buttons refer to one-hole (Figure 2-120) polished fasteners most often used for utilitarian purposes such as the fastening of undergarments (Marcel 1994). Fragments of umbrella or parasol hardware also were noted. The presence of shoe leather as well as a shoe buckle suggests that shoes may have been thrown away intentionally at the time of privy capping. Other personal and activity related artifacts found in smaller quantities included a pewter syringe (Figure 2-121), tobacco pipe fragments (n=27), a marble, and a bobbin. Lead shot and a gunflint also were identified.

Finally, other household items also appear to have been discarded whole into the privy at the time of its capping. Various tools including at least one chisel, wooden dowels and pegs, and barrel heads/wood as well as ferrous barrel hoops were identified.

Architectural remains included 84 nails/nail fragments, small quantities of other assorted hardware, and flat/window glass fragments (n=2519). Additionally, architectural materials that were discarded in the field consisted of brick (221511.31 g), mortar (7871.04 g), plaster (22.59 g), and slate (209.31 g).

Specialized Analysis of Faunal Material

Feature 13 contained the largest number of bones from any of the examined contexts, al-



Figure 2-116 Photograph showing leaded glass decanters with trumpet finish (FS 169, left, and FS 179, right)



Figure 2-117 Photograph showing leaded glass stemware (Vessel #13-G077)

Table 2-41 Summary of Small Finds, Personal, and Other Artifacts by Functional Group

Architectural		
Ferrous	Bolt/Washer, Whole	1
	Hinge, Fragment	5
	Nail, Fragment	47
	Nail, Whole	37
	Spike, Whole	1
	Strap Hinge, Fragment	2
Other Alloy	Wire, Fragment	1
Activities		
Flint	Gunflint, Whole	1
Lead	Shot, Whole	15
Copper Alloy	Bobbin, Whole	1
Clay	Marble	1
Clothing/Personal Adornment		
Clay	Bead	1
Glass	Bead	3
Copper Alloy	Button (Covered) Ring, Fragment	1
	Hook & Eye, Whole	1
	Sew Through Button, Whole	3
	Shanked Button, Whole	14
	Straight Pin, Whole	21
Faunal	Indeterminate Leather, Fragment	101
	Shoe Leather	86
	BoneMold/Blank Button, Fragment	1
	Bone Mold/Blank Button, Whole	24
	Possible Corset Boning, Whole	1
	Shanked Shell Button, Fragment	1
	Shanked Button, Whole	2
Ferrous	Tip (Possible Ferrule), Fragment	1
	Shanked Button, Whole	1
	Shoe Buckle, Whole	1
Other Alloy	Parasol Stretcher Tip/Ferrule, Whole	1
	Ferrule, Fragment	1
Pewter	Shanked Button, Whole	2
Textile	Fragment	47
Personal		
Pewter	Syringe, Whole	1
White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Fragment	27
Household/Industrial		
Ferrous/Wood	Chisel, Fragment	3
	Tool, Fragment	2
Wood	Peg, Whole	1
	Barrel Head Fragment	2
	Dowel, Whole	1
	Escutcheon, Fragment	1
	Possible Dowel, Fragment	2
	Barrel, Fragment	2
Ferrous	Barrel Hardware (Hoop), Fragment	6
	Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment	1
	Indeterminate Tool, Fragment	1
	Strap Hardware, Fragment	2
	Strap Hardware, Whole	1
Other Alloy	Spring, Fragment	2
Kitchen		
Bone/Ferrous	Utensil Handle, Fragment	2
	Handle, Fragment	1
	Table Knife, Whole	1
Ferrous	Knife, Tang	1
	Utensil Handle, Tang	1
Pewter	Plate, Whole	1
	Spoon, Fragment	1
	Utensil Handle, Fragment	1



Figure 2-118 **Photograph showing representative utensils. Utensils such as this table knife (FS 179) and partial table spoon (FS 179) also were recovered. Both likely date from the eighteenth century**



Figure 2-119 **Photograph showing pewter plate. Pewter plates were commonly used alongside ceramic and glass on eighteenth century tables. Rarely surviving in the archaeological record, this pewter plate was found in the base of the privy (FS 179)**



Figure 2-120 Photograph showing Utilitarian one-hole bone button blanks recovered from Feature 13, Fill 6 (Privy Contents) (FS 177)



Figure 2-121 Photograph showing a whole pewter syringe (FS 177) recovered from Feature 13, Fill 6 (Privy Contents)

though by weight Feature 125 was a far more impressive sample (Table 2-42). The divergence between the two features' samples stems in part from the fact that approximately 70 percent of the bones by count were those of fish. By weight, fish bones composed 9 percent of this faunal collection, an amount equal to or not far distant from other fish bone-heavy deposits, including privy Features 49 and Feature 48 that contained 9 and 13 percent fish bones by weight, respectively. In other ways, Feature 13 resembles faunal collections from foundations: Features 45, 120, and 125 are the only ones that contain Canada goose bones other than Feature 13. Ducks were more common across many features and Feature 13 contain several exemplars as did the foundation features and two other privies (Features 48 and 49).

The presence in particular of two species demonstrate the fairly diverse collection of Feature 13. This was the only feature that produced bones identified to two species groups: those of doves/pigeons, and sturgeon. While the pigeons or doves may have been domestic (raised), the sturgeon obviously were caught in a nearby body of water, probably the Potomac River, attesting to the waterway's former species richness. Today, sturgeons of all species are rare in the Potomac River (Fears 2013), causing a recent, accidental, fisherman's catch of a shortnose sturgeon to make local media headlines (e.g., Dollar 2021). Sturgeon have cartilaginous skeletons; bone mineralization occurs only in a few elements. Therefore, only the mineralized elements such as bony scales (osteoderms) survive. Nearly 150 of these were recovered from Feature 13, but it is unclear whether they are from a single large fish (they can grow to be several meters long) or which exact species they represent. Sturgeon have been found at archaeological sites around the Chesapeake region, for instance at Jamestown (cf. Schmidt 2006). Various European accounts from the 1700s marvel at the diversity and abundance of

Table 2-42 Summary of Faunal Specialized Analysis, Feature 13, Fills 4-5

Common Name	NISP*	Weight	Biomass	Biomass %	NISP %
Blue Crab	2	0.9	--	--	0
Sturgeon	148	105.2	40.246	0.02	0.05
Fish	2328	345.7	105.747	0.04	0.74
Box/Water Turtles	10	31.1	6.371	0	0
Bird	4	6	5.292	0	0
Chicken	18	31.4	23.862	0.01	0.01
Turkey	6	45.8	33.642	0.01	0
Ducks	7	10.6	8.882	0	0
Canada geese	7	69	48.849	0.02	0
Dove	13	4.5	4.073	0	0
Medium Mammal	5	42.8	32.553	0.01	0
Rodent	2	1	--	--	0
Rat	6	4.2	--	--	0
Squirrel	2	1.9	1.973	0	0
Sheep/Goat	2	30.8	24.210	0.01	0
Sheep	3	56.5	41.796	0.02	0
Cattle	49	2107.4	1085.597	0.44	0.02
Pig	53	2107.4	1085.597	0.44	0.02
Cat	2	5.5	--	--	0
Vertebrate	480	749.9	--	--	0.15
Totals	**3147**	**5757.6**	**2548.691**		
*Number of Identified Specimens					

fish, including sturgeon, in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries (e.g., Schmidt 2018:6).

Specialized Analysis of Botanical Remains

Soil samples and screen-recovered botanical remains from Feature 13, Fills 6 and 7 were submitted for archaeobotanical analysis. Both recovery methods yielded large quantities of botanical materials, with greater diversity found in the screen-recovered samples than in soil samples retained specifically for analysis. However, this appears to be due to a bias in sample size. The screen-recovered materials were obtained from the entire extent of Fills 6 and 7, which produced an approximate volume of 5,087.44 liters; the soil sample-recovered materials were limited to only one sample per excavation level. This sample, which totaled 7.75 liters, was way less than a 1 percent sample (0.0015%) of the estimated volume of Fills 6 and 7.

Table 2-43 summarizes the range of botanical materials identified within the samples from Feature 13. Like Feature 12, this feature contained a wide variety of wild-gathered consumables, as well as domesticated foods that would have been available at local markets as locally-grown garden and orchard produce. Imported goods, such as cotton, coconut, and almond also were present, as were several varieties of plum that also may have included imported or non-local varieties. This mixture of local and imported goods aptly represents the diversity of goods available in port cities like Alexandria during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Feature 13 exhibited a slightly greater diversity of consumable foods than Feature 12, but overall the two collections were very similar. Blueberry, cucumber, and English walnut were present in Feature 13, but not in Feature 12. These two privies each contained an abundance of strawberry, huckleberry, cherry and blackberry/raspberry seeds. Nuts, such as black and English walnut, almond, hickory, hazel nut, pecan and oak acorn all were present in Feature 13. Fruit seeds were notable for their variety, including at least four varieties of plum, as well as hawthorn and persimmon fruits that may have been wild-gathered. Seeds of a gum or black tupelo fruit also were identified; that likely were a southern import. Feature 13 also yielded evidence of goose grass, gum (black tupelo), hawthorn and pokeweed. Pigweed and bract also were present.

Most of these plants had medicinal uses, as well as value as consumables. *Eleusine indica* or Indian goose grass also is known as wiregrass. Goose grass is an edible annual grass that has been reported to have numerous medicinal qualities both when brewed as tea and used as a poultice. Particularly relevant to Feature 13, which contained an extreme number of parasitic roundworm and whipworm eggs, is the reported use of goose grass as a diuretic for the purging of worms and other parasites. Black walnut, also found in Features 12, likewise has numerous reported medicinal properties including the treatment of ringworm. Gum, or black tupelo, is not native to the region. While the fruit can be eaten and has been used in preserves, the bark, when boiled as a tea, reportedly also has deworming qualities (Moerman 1998**)**.

Pokeweed and violet, which may have been part of the natural landscape of Parcel 77.1, are edible and may have been used as consumables. Pokeweed, although it has some medicinal qualities, more typically appears to have been harvested and eaten either cooked or preserved by drying (Facciola 1990). All parts of the mature pokeweed plant are toxic, and only the shoots and young leaves are considered edible. Facciola (1990) also noted that pokeweed shoots can be cultivated in cellars as an early spring crop often eaten fried in cornmeal. Violet, commonly known as sweet or English violet, is a perennial whose young leaves, buds and flowers can be eaten raw, cooked, or brewed as tea (Harrington 1967).

Feature 26 (Rubble)

Feature 26 was a piece of demolition debris that may originally have been part of a wall or pier. The debris was located in the southwestern portion of Parcel 77.1 and consisted of an irregular chunk of mortared stone rubble. It was unclear if the rubble was in its original location or if it was a dislocated or "free-floating" piece of rubble. This feature was not fully described and little additional information is known. The mortar used in the wall or pier section appeared to be a variation of Portland cement. This was dif-

Table 2-43 Summary of Botanical Remains from Feature 13, Fills 6-7

Category	Common Name	Fill 6		Fill 7
		Soil Sample	Screen-Recovered	Screen-Recovered
Seeds, Nuts, Cobs, Misc.	Apple	x	x	x
	Blackberry/raspberry	x	x	x
	Blackhaw		x	x
	Blueberry	x		
	Cherry	x	x	x
	Chestnut		x	
	Coconut		x	
	Cotton		x	x
	Cucumber		x	x
	Goose grass	x		
	Grape	x	x	
	Gum	x	x	
	Hawthorne		x	x
	Hazel (nut)		x	
	Hickory, thick-walled		x	
	Huckleberry	x	x	x
	Oak acorn		x	x
	Peach		x	x
	Pecan			x
	Persimmon	x	x	x
	Plum (type 1)		x	x
	Plum (type 2)		x	x
	Plum (type 3)		x	x
	Plum (type 4)		x	x
	Poke		x	
	Purslane			
	Strawberry	x	x	x
	Violet	x	x	x
	Walnut, Black		x	x
	Walnut, English		x	
	Watermelon	x	x	x
Wood Charcoal	Pine	x		
	Hickory	x		
	Ash	x		
	Oak	x		
Uncarbonized Wood	Pine	x		
	Unidentifiable	x		
x = present within sample				

ferent than the mortar used on the stonework in Feature 45 on the same property, suggesting that the pier was from a different building and, most likely a later building.

Artifacts from fill material overlying the pier were recovered from a disturbed context and, as such may not accurately reflect the period of use of any building that may have been located in that location. These artifacts dated from the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century; the most recent artifacts were discarded after ca. 1840.

Feature Description

The surviving section of rubble was irregular in shape, measuring approximately 3.5 ft (1.07 m) north/south by 4 ft (1.22 m) east/west (Figure 2-122). It was identified at 8.86 ft (2.7 m) amsl during monitoring of soil removal from that portion of the project area. Again, and upon further investigation, it appeared to be an isolated section of demolition debris. The stone within the rubble section consisted of small pieces of undressed fieldstone that were not coursed. The mortar contained small pieces of fieldstone, as well as rounded gravel, in what may have been a variation of Portland cement.

The rubble section was found during removal of a deposit of fill material. Although this fill material was not described, it most likely consisted of the same mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam that was present in the northwestern portion of Parcel 77.1. That deposit contained inclusions of light bluish gray (5PB 7/1) clay and olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) clay, as well as fragments of brick, mortar, and wood debris from building demolition.

Cultural Material

Cultural material attributed to Feature 26 were recovered during the removal of disturbed and/or redeposited soil overlying the demolition debris. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from this context ranged from ca. 1730-present; based on manufacture ranges, most were deposited sometime after 1840.

Table 2-44 summarizes the recovered artifacts. Oyster shell (4900 g) discarded in the field was recovered from the feature fill. Faunal re-



Figure 2-122 Photograph showing overview of Feature 26, view north (WSSI staff, 5/11/2017)

Table 2-44 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 26

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1840-present	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed		1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1820-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1832-1847	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1827-1847	5
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Stamped		16
Ceramic Total						34
Glass	3 Piece Hinge Mold	Red	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1840-1880s	2
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1840-1880s	6
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1840-1880s	1
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	1
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1730-1865	3
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			5
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			22
Glass Total						46
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
Metal Total						1
Grand Total						**81**

mains included cattle (16.9 g), pig (7.5 g), large/medium mammal (87 g), and large bird (2.6 g).

The artifacts generally represented domestic refuse dating from the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These artifacts were similar in composition to materials recovered from the surface of the other features in Parcel 77.1, suggesting that the soil overlying the demolition debris was contemporaneous with other late nineteenth century deposits present on Parcel 77.1.

Feature 45 (Shed Addition to Dwelling)

Although initially identified as a stand-alone building, Feature 45 was the foundation of a frame "shed" attached to the rear of a two-story store and dwelling that originally stood along Duke Street, within Parcel 77.1. The dwelling was described on a 1798 Mutual Assurance Society declaration (Policy 175) as a two-story frame dwelling that measured 16 x 26 ft (4.88 x 7.92 m) in dimension. A notation on the policy remarked that a wooden shed adjoined the south side of the dwelling. Feature 45 was the foundation of the shed. It adjoined the southern side of the dwelling foundation, which was made of stone.

Archaeological investigation of Feature 45 was concentrated in the interior of the foundation, with only a single excavation unit placed on the exterior of the building. These investigations revealed deposits within adjoining shed consisted almost exclusively of fill material deposited during abandonment of the foundation. Distinctly stratified, the deposits included artifact-rich "midden" layers interspersed with layers of redeposited subsoil. Although the remains of a barrel were found in the base of the cellar, there was no clear evidence that the cellar had been extensively used. Fieldstone rock within cellar floor deposits may have been debris from the construction or demolition of the building attached to Feature 45.

Feature Description

Feature 45 was the remains of a brick foundation that had been built as an addition onto the rear of a two-story frame dwelling that had a stone foundation. The rear addition measured 16 ft (4.88 m) north/south by 24 ft (7.32 m) east/west and was oriented with its long axis parallel to Duke Street (Figure 2-123 and 2-124). A stone foundation wall exposed along the northern side of Feature 45 was the remains of the foundation for the two-story dwelling (Figure 2-125). The rest of the foundation walls attributed to Feature 45 were built of brick and were part of the shed-type addition on the rear of the dwelling. The brick walls were relatively narrow and would have supported a frame structure that most likely was only a single story in height. The more substantial stone foundation wall, conversely, would have supported a much more substantial building.

The stone foundation wall for the two-story dwelling measured 1.6 ft (0.49 m) in width. The western end of the wall was not fully exposed and, based upon the dimension provided on the Mutual Assurance Society (1798: Policy 175) policy for the property, it was suspected that the full length of the wall would have measured 26 ft (7.92 m). The wall was composed of dry-laid undressed random stone (Figure 2-126). Although the wall most certainly had been set with mortar it was unclear from the field records what type of mortar had been used. When fully exposed, it was apparent that only the lower 3.07 ft (0.94 m) of the wall remained intact. The depth of this remaining section, however, indicated that the two-story dwelling had been built with a useable cellar space. The rear shed-type addition also had a useable cellar space; this space was equivalent in depth to the depth of the dwelling's cellar space.

The remains of a chimney footing and a probable brick-lined hearth were identified along the northern side of the stone foundation wall (Figure 2-127). These elements were identified near the mid-point of the wall and would have been associated with an interior hearth/fireplace for the two-story dwelling. The hearth was in poor condition and only a small portion remained intact. Edged by a combination of brick and stone, it had an interior surface composed of degraded brick. The presence of the chimney along the southern wall of the foundation suggests this was the gable end of the building.

The main foundation walls of Feature 45 were built of brick that had been laid as a single course. These walls measured 0.8 ft (0.24 m) thick. Like the stone foundation wall of the dwelling, this foundation also had been truncated and only the lower 3.29 ft (1.0 m), or 14 courses, remained



Figure 2-123 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 45, view north (WSSI staff, 5/11/2017)



Figure 2-124 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 45, and its relationship to Feature 5 (background) and Feature 58 (foreground), view east (WSSI staff, 5/11/2017)



Figure 2-125 Photograph showing close proximity of Feature 5 (right) and Feature 45 (left), view north (WSSI staff, 7/5/2017)



Figure 2-126 Photograph showing an overview of the northern stone foundation wall of Feature 45, view west (WSSI staff, 5/11/2017)



Figure 2-127 Photograph showing a plan view of Feature 45 chimney footing, view south (WSSI staff, 5/11/2017)

intact. The brickwork on the southern wall employed a combination of half-running bond and one-third running bond patterns interrupted by header rows. The eastern wall was consistently one-third running bond with intervening header rows. Both walls were set on header courses ("case course") that appeared to have been laid directly on subsoil. Where it adjoined the stone foundation wall, the brick wall extended one course deeper than the stone wall (Figure 2-128).

The western wall of the shed-type addition included a 6.2 ft (1.89 m) wide gap at the northwestern corner of the structure that may have allowed access to the cellar space (Figure 2-129). A support pier at the southern edge of the gap was intact and appeared to have been added after the foundation wall was constructed. The pier was relatively substantial, measuring 2.75 ft (0.84 m) north/south by 0.8 ft (0.24 m) east/west and extending to the base of the brick foundation wall. Only the lower seven courses of the pier, which had been built using whole and partial brick, remained. No evidence of a corresponding pier on the northern edge of the gap was found, nor was there clear evidence that the stone foundation wall originally turned to continue southward, or that a sill plate had been present in the opening.

Four additional features identified during excavation of Feature 45 also are described below. Feature 45-1 was a builder's trench associated with the construction of Feature 45. Features 45-2 (TU 20) and 45-2 (NE Quad) were the remains of postholes that may pre-date the construction of Feature 45. Finally, Feature 45-3 was pocket of deep fill material identified in the interior of TU 53.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 45 was identified during the Phase II/III investigation. The upper extent of the foundation was visible at an elevation of 8.49 ft (2.59 m) amsl (SW corner). During the evaluation, two 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (Units 18 and 19) were excavated in the interior of Feature 45 during the initial phase of the archaeological in-



Figure 2-128 Photograph showing the interior northeast corner of Feature 45, at the junction of the stone and brick foundation walls, view northeast (WSSI staff, 7/5/2017)



Figure 2-129 Photograph showing the gap in the western foundation wall near the northwestern corner of Feature 45, view west (WSSI staff, 7/5/2017). The gap is filled with stone ballast and rubble

vestigation (Figure 2-130). One 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) unit (Unit 20) was placed on the exterior of Feature 45 and two units (Units 18 and 19) were placed in the interior of Feature 45. On the exterior of the building, Unit 20 was placed along the western wall of the Feature 45, on the southern side of the gap in the foundation. On the interior, Unit 18 was placed near the southeastern corner of the foundation, and Unit 19 was placed along the northern wall of the foundation opposite the hearth. Unit 20 was excavated to a depth of 1.8 ft (0.5 m), or 6.7 ft (2.04 m) amsl; and, Units 18 and 19 were excavated to depths of 3.6 ft (1.1 m) and 3.7 m (1.12 m), or to 5.32 ft (1.62 m) amsl and 5.04 ft (1.54 m) amsl, respectively.

The initial archaeological investigation revealed deep fill deposits overlying possible natural substrata on both the interior and exterior of the feature. The cultural deposits were very thin, with most measuring less than 0.3 ft (9.14 cm) in thickness. Deposits on the interior of the foundation were more prominent; here at least ten cultural deposits overlay natural substrata. In contrast, Unit 20 on the exterior of the foundation had only three relatively thick cultural deposits overlying natural substrata. Due to the recovery of a large quantity of historic artifacts from the interior deposits, additional archaeological excavation was recommended for Feature 45 and a RMP was prepared.

Resource Management Plan

The RMP proposed excavation of 50 percent of the feature soil using both excavation units and larger-scale quadrant excavations. Excavation would proceed in both natural and cultural levels, and be discontinued when natural substrata, gravel, or water was reached. Standard recordation procedures would be followed. Removed soil would be dry-screened through ¼-in hardware cloth, while soils with "superior integrity" would be water-screened through 1/16-in hardware cloth. For Feature 45, a maximum of three soil samples would be retained.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

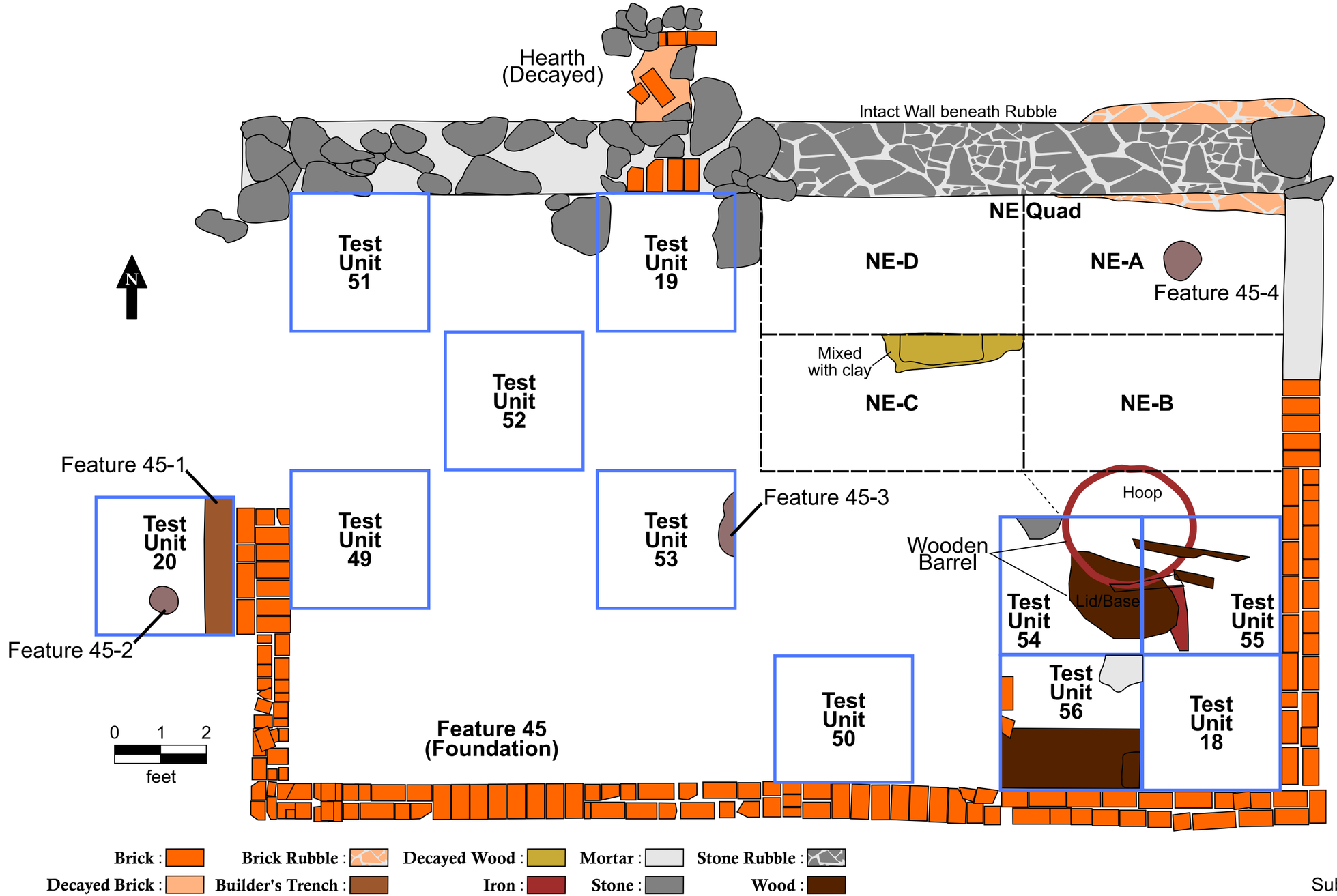
Per the RMP, the northeastern quadrant of Feature 45 was excavated first, followed by nine 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units distributed across the remainder of the feature interior. The northeast quad measured 6 x 12 ft (1.83 x 3.66 ft) north/south by east/west). It sampled approximately 35 percent of the feature interior. It was subdivided into smaller quadrants designated A-D, each measuring 3 x 6 ft (0.91 x 1.83 m; north/south by east/west) in dimension. Combined, the northeast quad and the nine excavation units sampled 74.33 percent of the feature interior.

Interior of Feature 45

Deposits in the interior of Feature 45 consisted of deep, stratified deposits of fill material overlying a thin layer of debris that defined the original "floor" of the cellar beneath the shed-type addition. These deposits were excavated in a combination of natural and arbitrary excavation levels. Most excavation units had differing numbers of excavation or fill levels, with some units "grouping" fill deposits, while other units excavated the deposits separately. Two readily identifiable deposits were a layer of oyster shell referred to as the "oyster midden"; and a layer of mixed debris in the base of the feature that was referred to as the "cultural layer." These deposits most commonly were assigned as Fills 5 and 9 and, for the purposes of this report, comprise the two "Deposits" used to discuss the sequence of deposition within Feature 45.

Excavation Sequence

When Feature 45 was abandoned, the foundation was filled with a combination of artifact-rich topsoil and redeposited subsoil, which also contained cultural material. Architectural stone and brick from the dismantling of the stone foundation and chimney, as well as oyster shell and ballast stone from unknown sources, were included in the fill material. Ballast stone was deposited mostly in the northeastern portion of the foundation in the gap where the western entrance into the cellar had been located. Brick rubble was noted at intervals across the entire foundation, but was concentrated mainly in the northeastern corner of Feature 45. In this area the rubble also overlay the stone foundation wall, as well as extended into the interior of the stone foundation (Figure 2-131).



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Feature 45 and
Sub-features 45-1 thru 45-4

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Figure 2-130 Drawing showing plan of locations of archaeological excavation areas within Feature 45 (RCGA staff)



Figure 2-131 Photograph showing rubble fill north of Feature 45 within the unexcavated portion of the stone foundation, view north (WSSI staff, 5/11/2017)

Stone rubble that likely originated from dismantling of the upper portion of the foundation wall also was distributed across the interior of Feature 45. This debris, which consisted of large angular fieldstones, tended to concentrate adjacent to the stone foundation wall. The stone rubble was particularly evident adjacent to the chimney footing, suggesting that this part of the original building had been relatively substantial (Figure 2-132).

For analytical purposes, the myriad of natural and cultural deposits associated with the infilling of Feature 45 were sub-divided into five analytical groups or categories based upon their relationship to two distinct and readily apparent "marker" deposits (Table 2-45). The two deposits that were readily apparent in all portions of the foundation consisted of a deposit of oyster shell near the mid-point of the infilling sequence, and a basal deposit of demolition debris mixed with a handful of items that may have been abandoned in the cellar at the time of the building's demolition. The infilling sequence and the two "marker" deposits were best exemplified in the northeastern quadrant (NE Quad) of Feature 45. Although some of these deposits were not present in other portions of the foundation, the infilling sequence that extended across the foundation interior remained distinctly stratified. This indicates that the abandonment occurred in stages and that some period of time elapsed before the foundation was completely infilled.

Fills 1–4: Upper Fill Material

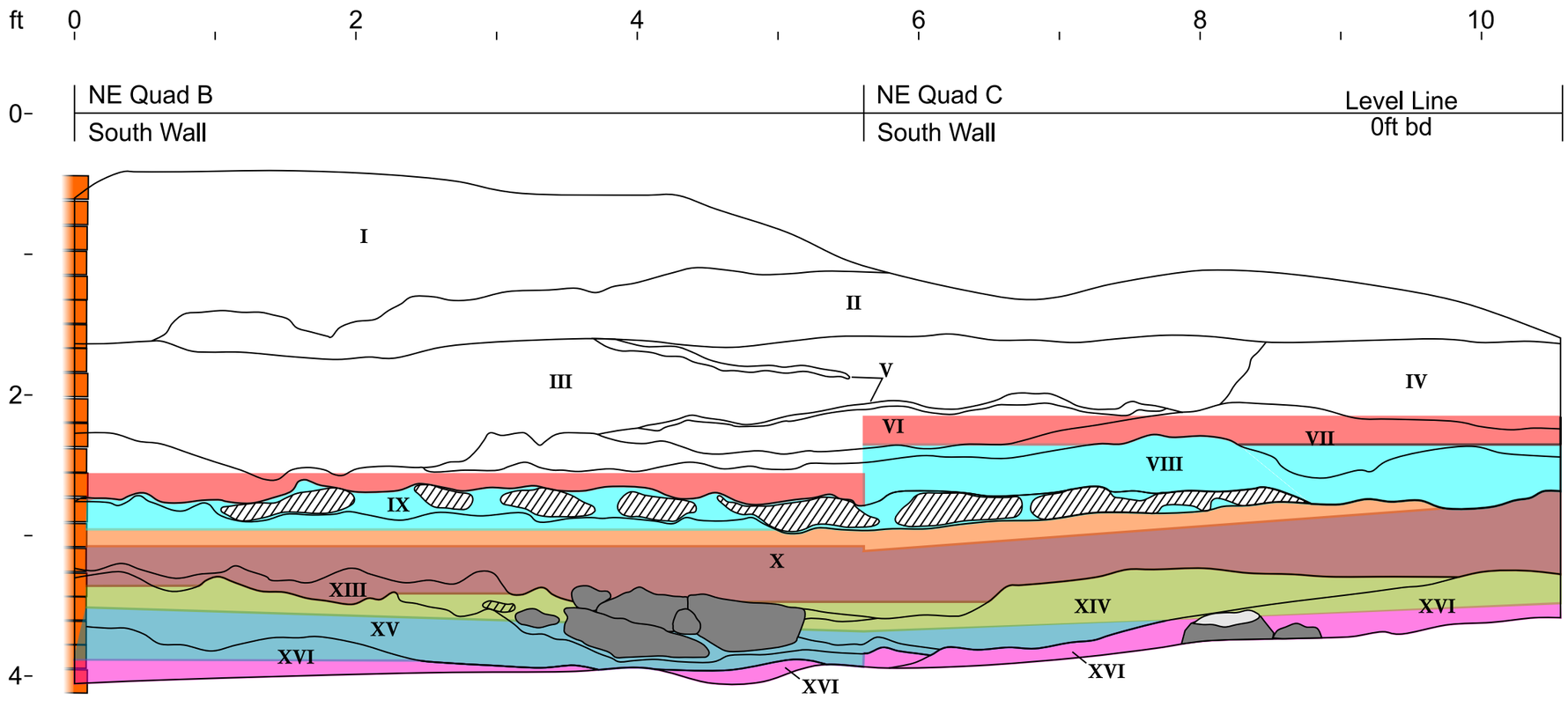
Uppermost cultural deposits within the foundation consisted of layers of demolition debris composed primarily of brick, mortar, stone, and oyster shell (Figure 2-133 and 2-134). These deposits, which dated from the early nineteenth century, were present across the entire foundation. A low quantity of more recent artifacts from this deposit were interpreted as intrusive and related to intensive redevelopment of Parcel 77.1 during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Per the RMP, the demolition debris was sampled



Figure 2-132 Photograph showing stone rubble fill in the northern central portion of Feature 45, view west (WSSI staff, 5/11/2017)

Table 2-45 Summary of Analytical Contexts for Feature 45

Excavation Area	Analytical Group				
	Upper Fill Deposit	Marker Deposit 1	Lower Fill Deposit	Marker Deposit 2	Natual Substrata
NE Quad	Fill 01-02, 02A				
NE Quad A	Fill 03-04	Fill 05	Fill 06-08	Fill 09	Fill 10
NE Quad B	Fill 03-04	Fill 05	Fill 06-08	Fill 09	Fill 10
NE Quad C	Fill 03-04	Fill 05	Fill 06-08	Fill 09	Fill 10
NE Quad D	Fill 03-05	Fill 06	Fill 06-08	Fill 09	Fill 10
TU 18	Fill 01-05	Fill 06*	Fill 06-08	Fill 09	Fill 10-11
TU 19	Fill 01-02	Fill 03	Fill 04-05	N/A	Fill 06
TU 20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fill 04
TU 49	Fill 01-03	N/A	Fill 04-05	Fill 06	Fill 07
TU 50	Fill 01	Fill 02*	Fill 03-04	Fill 04	Fill 05
TU 51	Fill 01	Fill 02*	Fill 03-04	Fill 05	Fill 06
TU 52	Fill 01-03	N/A	Fill 04-06	Fill 07	Fill 08
TU 53	Fill 01-03	Fill 04	Fill 05-06	Fill 07	Fill 08
TU 54	N/A	N/A	Fill 07-09	Fill 10	Fill 11-12
TU 55	N/A	N/A	Fill 07-09	Fill 11	Fill 11-12
TU 56	N/A	N/A	Fill 07-09	Fill 12	Fill 11-12
*Not the same soil, but includes oyster concentration					
^Not quite the same, but contained “organic like fill layer”					



I :7.5YR 5/4 Brown compact sand mottled with 10YR 4/3 Brown sandy loam with Brick Rubble
II :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam with Brick and Oyster Shell
III :10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown sand
IV :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown compact sandy loam with inclusions of Strat **VI**
V :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam with Charcoal, Crushed Oyster Shell, and Brick
VI :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown compact clay mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow clay and 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray clay with Brick Rubble and Stone
VII :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown sandy clay with Charcoal
VIII :10YR 5/3 Brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 4/3 Brown sandy clay
IX :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loam mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam and 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand with Oyster Shell and Stone
X :10YR 5/3 Brown sand
XIII :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam with Oyster Shell, Mortar, and Stone
XIV :7.5YR 4/4 Brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand with Charcoal
XV :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand and 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray clay
XVI :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand with Charcoal and Mortar

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Feature 45: NE Quad: South Profile
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Figure 2-133 Drawing showing Feature 45, NE Quad-B and NE Quad C, profile south (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-134 Photograph showing profile of NE Quad-B and NE Quad-C of Feature 45, view south (WSSI staff, 6/19/2017)

in the NE Quad, and then removed prior to the start of Phase II/III excavation units.

The demolition debris generally overlay a thick layer of redeposited subsoil striated with thin bands of redeposited topsoil mixed with demolition debris. This 1 ft (0.3 m) thick fill package was laid down in several episodes evidenced by the various lenses of topsoil material. Topsoil layers generally were less than 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) thick; they frequently contained brick, oyster shell, cobbles, and inclusions of lighter colored sandy clay with charcoal flecking. In the western portion of the foundation, the layer contained large inclusions of intensely mottled clayey fill material.

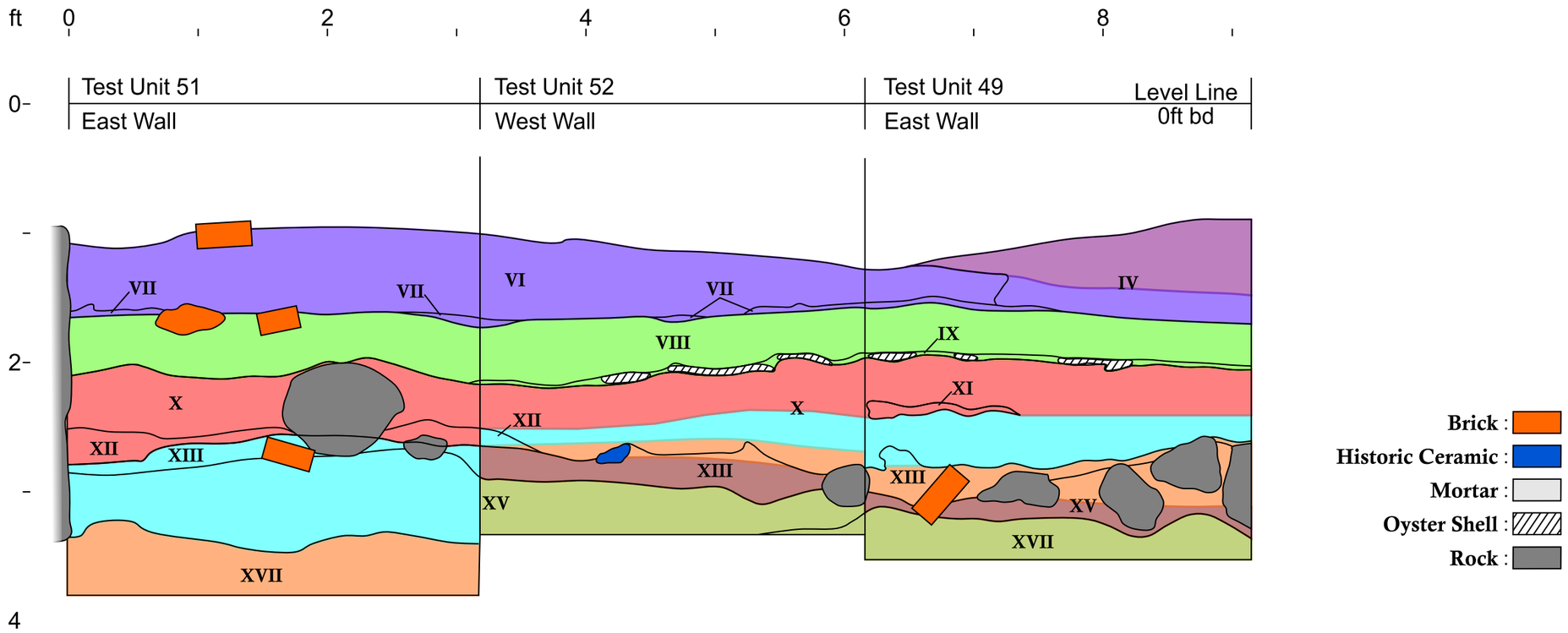
Fill 5: Deposit 1

Underneath the layer of mixed redeposited soil (removed as Fills 1-4), was a thin but distinct deposit of oyster shell was mixed with topsoil. Designated *Deposit 1*, this fill deposit was described during excavation as soil derived from either a "midden" or "oyster midden" context. It was most commonly excavated as Fill 5.

In the western portion of the foundation, this deposit consisted of a 0.2 ft (6 cm) thick layer of oyster shell mixed with mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam. Areas of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam and yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand also were present and described as mottling. The quantity of oyster shell decreased significantly towards the eastern end of Feature 45, as did the quantity of darker, loamy soil that accompanied the deposit. In Units 51, 52, and 49, which were excavated across the western entrance to the foundation, this fill deposit was apparent only as a thin lens of oyster shell (Figure 2-135 through 2-138).

Fills 6-8: Lower Fill Deposit

Another thick layer of redeposited subsoil underlay Fill 5. Like the upper fill deposit, this layer of redeposited soil also contained fine bands of redeposited topsoil. In the western portion of the foundation, the lower fill deposit was nearly identical in color and texture to the redeposited subsoil found in the upper fill deposits.



IV :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown compact sandy loam with inclusions of Strat **VI**
VI :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown compact clay mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow clay and 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray clay with Brick Rubble and Stone
VII :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown sandy clay with Charcoal
VIII :10YR 5/3 Brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 4/3 Brown sandy clay
IX :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loam mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam and 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand with Oyster Shell and Stone
X :10YR 5/3 Brown sand
XI :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam
XII :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sand
XIII :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam with Oyster Shell, Mortar, and Stone
XV :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand and 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray clay
XVI :10YR 7/6 Yellow sand mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown sand and 10YR 2/1 Black Manganese Concretions

Fill 1 : **Fill 4** : **Fill 7** :
Fill 2 : **Fill 5** : **Fill 8** :
Fill 3 : **Fill 6** :

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Feature 45: Test Units 49 and 51: East Profiles and Test Unit 52: West Profile
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Figure 2-135 Drawing showing Feature 45, composite profile of Units 51, 52 and 49, profiles east and west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-136 Photograph showing profile of Unit 51, profile east (WSSI staff, 6/21/2017)



Figure 2-137 Photograph showing profile of Unit 52, profile west (WSSI staff, 6/22/2017)



Figure 2-138 Photograph showing profile of Unit 49, profile east (WSSI staff, 6/20/2017)

One difference was the inclusion of large ballast stones in the lower fill deposit. These large cobbles most commonly were found in the northwestern corner of the foundation, where they appeared to have been deposited in the cellar entryway. Post-excavation soil erosion revealed that the ballast stone fill material continued westward beyond the foundation; thus, it may have constituted part of a broader infilling episode.

In the eastern portion of the foundation, the lower fill deposit was slightly lighter in color and visibly less mottled than in the upper fill deposit. It lacked the ballast stones noted in the northwestern corner of the foundation. It also did not appear to contain any significant quantities of brick rubble or other demolition debris. The lower fill deposit averaged 0.7 ft (21.34 cm) in thickness in both areas and directly overlay another distinct deposit of dark-hued, loamy soil.

Fill 9: Deposit 2

This deposit most commonly was described as dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam. It was exposed at approximately 5.94 ft (1.81 m) amsl along the eastern edge of the foundation, and at approximately 5.41 ft (1.65 m) amsl along the western edge. In most excavation areas, this deposit was excavated as Fill 9, or as a combination of Fills 8 and 9. It was consistently identified across the interior of Feature 45, and was characterized as the base or "floor" of the cellar.

Deposit 2 contained concentrations of small to medium-sized fieldstone rock and bricks near the foundation walls introduced into the deposit during building demolition. Some of the ballast stones in the northwestern corner of the foundation also were pressed into the deposit, further indicating the deposit had been "open" at the time the foundation was filled. Diagnostic ceramic artifacts indicated that the foundation was infilled sometime between 1815 and 1820. This date was indicated by a lack of whiteware (ca. 1820-present), as well as by the presence of certain varieties of hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1815-1830; (MACL 2021)).

This deposit contained a variety of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century historic ar-

tifacts that included items left within the cellar and additional items introduced as refuse during the foundation's infilling. Items thought to have been left within the cellar included isolated pieces of wood and a barrel; the latter of which was exposed in Units 54-56 (Figure 2-139 and 2-140). Located in the southeastern corner of the foundation, Units 54-56 formed a 6 x 6 m (1.83 m) block that included previously excavated Unit 18. The severely degraded barrel included both barrel heads, one of the barrel's iron hoops, and several barely recognizable staves. The barrel was found within an area of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand that also contained brick, charcoal, and degraded pieces of lime-based mortar. The remains of a wooden plank or board (Feature 45-03) that had been laid along the foundation wall were found south of the barrel (Figure 2-141). Partially overlain by brick rubble, the plank most likely had been laid down when Feature 45 was built.

In profile, this deposit had an uneven upper and lower interface that was intermixed in spaces with the over- or underlying soil. Such characteristics are typical of deposits in disturbed contexts, particularly where soils may have been subjected to uneven settling due to differences in soil compaction or water filtration. Although the deposit was readily identifiable, it lacked the distinct and even lower interface that would have indicated that it had formed on a stable surface, such as a well-prepared cellar floor.

The unevenness of the deposit was evident across the excavated portion of Feature 45, including in Units 54-56, where the remains of the barrel had been exposed (Figure 2-142 and 2-143). Intense reddish and black discoloration of the soil over- and underlying this deposit in those units was described as natural mineral concentrations within the soil. These concentrations of iron and manganese are common in soils affected by seasonal high water tables. The same black discoloration observed during the excavation of Feature 5-04 in Feature 5 also was attributed to natural accumulations of manganese.

Fill 10: Natural Substrata

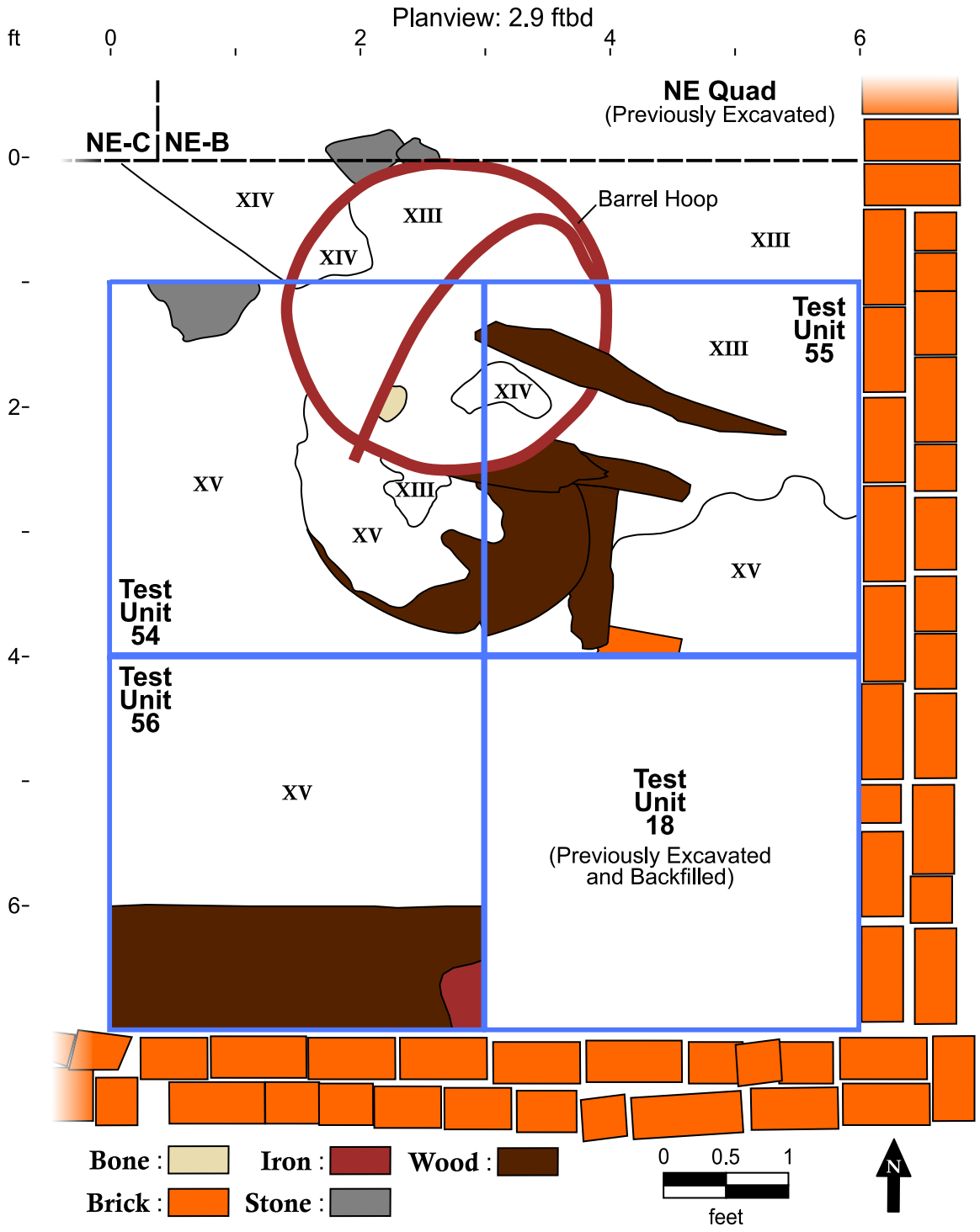
Natural substrata was encountered beneath Fill 9. The natural substrata varied across the excavation area, but most commonly was described as yellow (10YR 7/6) sand mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sand. In some areas, it was overlain by various thin lenses of mottled sand and sandy loam that appeared to form transitional layers. These transitional deposits typically included varying percentages of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam and brown sands (7.5YR 4/4; 10YR 5/3). A thin lens of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay also was present; this soil was noted intermittently in the NE Quad.

Historic artifacts were recovered in low quantities from both the transitional layers and the natural substrata. These artifacts were consistent with those recovered from the overlying cultural deposits and were interpreted as intrusive in the subsurface layers.

Cultural Material

The bulk of the artifacts recovered from the foundation interior were related to the abandonment and infilling of the foundation, which seems to have occurred sometime between 1815-1820. It is very likely that much of the fill soil within the upper portion of Feature 45 was brought in specifically for the purpose of infilling the foundation. Artifacts from these contexts were mixed temporally, and they exhibited a broad range of material and functional types. Lower strata exhibited less mixing of temporally unrelated artifacts; they may represent deposits associated with a singular event, most likely the initial abandonment of the structure.

A total of 10,540 artifacts and 11240.8 g of faunal specimens (Table 2-46) were recovered from analytical contexts associated with Feature 45. Temporal associations and calculations for the various contexts in Feature 45 are shown in Table 2-47. Temporal analysis revealed a complicated depositional sequence that was more consistent with disturbed or fill contexts than with intact, occupational layers within the upper portion of the feature interior. The likelihood that off-site fill material was used in Feature 45 confounded interpretation of the feature's use, particularly since materials within the fill material were contemporaneous with the overall period of use of Feature 45. With this in mind, artifact analysis followed the analytical groups defined for soil sequences. Artifacts from Deposit 1 and Deposit 2 were ana-



XIII :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam with Oyster Shell, Mortar, and Stone

XIV :7.5YR 4/4 Brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand with Charcoal

XV :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand and 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray clay

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Feature 45: Test Units 54, 55, and 56
Barrel Planview

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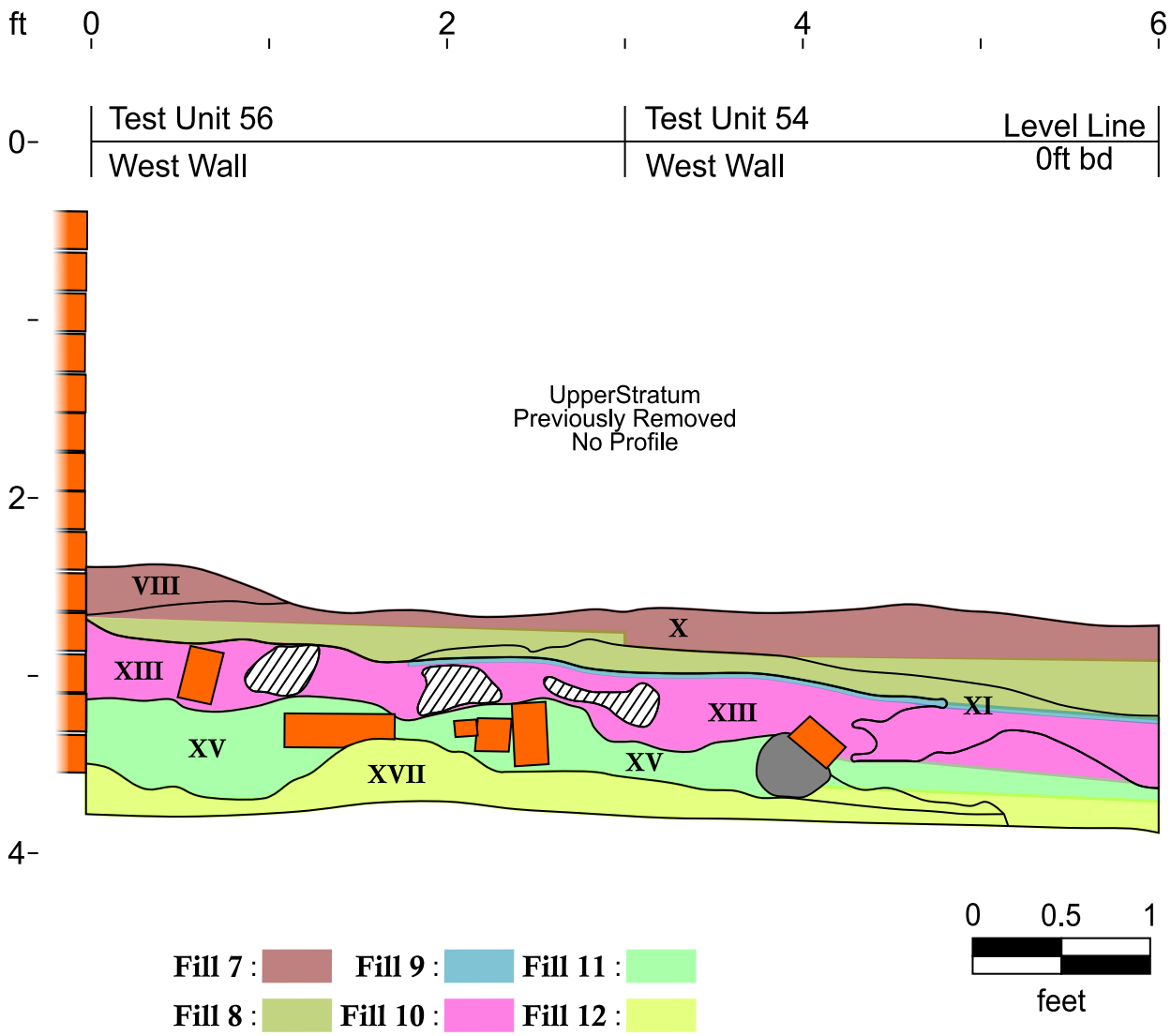
Figure 2-139 Drawing showing plan view of remains of barrel and wood debris in Units 54-56, within Fill 10 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-140 Photograph showing remains of barrel and wood debris in Units 54-56, within Fill 10, view north (WSSI staff, 6/23/2017)



Figure 2-141 Photograph showing remains of wooden board in Unit 56, within Fill 11, view south (WSSI staff, 6/26/2017)



VIII :10YR 5/3 Brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 4/3 Brown sandy clay
X :10YR 5/3 Brown sand
XI :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam
XII :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sand
XIII :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam with Oyster Shell, Mortar, and Stone
XV :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand and 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray clay
XVI :10YR 7/6 Yellow sand mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown sand and 10YR 2/1 Black Manganese Concretions

Brick :
Oyster Shell :
Rock :

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Feature 45: Test Units 54 and 56: West Profile

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Figure 2-142 Drawing showing Feature 45, Units 56 and 54, profile west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-143 Photograph showing soil sequence for Feature 45, Unit 56 (left) and Unit 49 (right), profile west (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)

Table 2-46 Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 45 (excluding TU 20)

Common Name	WISSI Fills					Weight (g)
	Above Deposit 1	Deposit 1	Between Deposits	Deposit 2	Below Deposit 2	
Bird	84.1	30.2	32.9	153.2	9.9	305.5
Blue crab				1.6		1.6
Bony fish	47.3	5.8	11.8	6.5	0.1	69.3
Canada goose				1.2		1.2
Cat	2.8					2.8
Cattle	2055	227.1	605.4	1323.8	111.9	4323.2
Chicken	21.1	4.2	10.3	51.5		87.1
Deer/Sheep/Goat			25.1			25.1
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	31.5	1.5	11.7	66.3	0.7	111.7
Large mammal	426.9	102.5	218.6	270	12.8	1030.8
Mammal	882.2	172.9	205.9	380.5	22.1	1644.8
Medium mammal	379.8	84.3	170.6	313.3	11.7	959.7
Opossum	14					14
Perching bird	0.3					0.3
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies			0.7			0.7
Pig	893.1	90.2	382.4	775.5	3.8	2140.8
Rabbit/Hare	2.7		2			4.7
Rodent	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.1		7.2
Sheep	1.7					1.7
Sheep/Goat	65.4	33.7	68.2	66.9		217.9
Small carnivore	1.1					1.1
Small mammal			0.4			0.4
Turkey	37	11.3	8.4	12.2		65.8
Turtles	118.1	35	15.4	13.2		179.2
Unidentifiable	1	0.4	1.1			2.5
Unidentified				0.1		0.1
White-Tailed deer	41.6					41.6
Grand Total	**5109.6**	**800.9**	**1773.1**	**3436.9**	**173**	**11293.5**

Table 2-47 Feature 45 Temporal Calculations Table

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay			72
				ca. 1730-1790	2
			Molded Decoration		8
	Clay		Molded Decoration		1
	Earthenware	Astbury	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	11
		Buff-Bodied	Glazed		1
		Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	280
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	2
			Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	7
			Burned, Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Edge Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	11
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	19
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	2
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	12
		French Tin-Enameled	Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1800	1
		Green Glazed		ca. 1810-present	3
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1810-present	2
		Lustreware		ca. 1780-1820	1
				ca. 1810-1820	1
				ca. 1815-1860s	1
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	309
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	2
			Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Edge Decoration	ca. 1820-1830	5
				ca. 1820-1835	1
			Feather-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	26
				ca. 1775-1830	48
				ca. 1795-1830	166
				ca. 1815-1830	134
			Indeterminate	ca. 1780-1820	1
			Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	3
			Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	2
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1775-1830	21
			Rilling, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Rilling, Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1
			Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	6
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	2
				ca. 1775-1830	26
				ca. 1810-1830	2
				ca. 1810-1835	39
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1780-1814	4
				ca. 1795-1814	10
				ca. 1795-1830	52
				ca. 1815-1830	3
				ca. 1816-1836	3
				ca. 1820-1842	5
				ca.1795-1830	2
		Portobello Type	Transfer Printed	ca. 1810-1820	3
		Pratt Ware		ca. 1790-1820	2
		Red Bodied	Glazed		121
			Unglazed		1
		Refined, Red Bodied		ca. 1800-1840	1
			Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	8
		Refined, White Bodied			1
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Burned		14
			Burned, Transfer Printed		2
			Hand-Painted		6
				ca. 1780-1820	2
			Hand-Painted Overglaze		2
			Indeterminate		13
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1
			Transfer Printed		8
		Rockingham/ Bennington Type		ca. 1845-1900	2

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic, cont.	Earthenware, cont,	Whiteware		ca. 1820-present	32
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	7
			Edge Decoration	ca. 1820-1835	3
				ca. 1820-1890	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present	2
				ca. 1830-1860	35
				ca. 1835-1870s	1
			Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1820-1850	4
			Sponged	ca. 1800-1815	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1821-1840	9
				ca. 1826-1842	4
				ca. 1828-1840	25
				ca. 1828-present	61
		Yellow Glazed		ca. 1785-1835	3
				ca. 1810-1835	15
			Luster	ca. 1785-1835	69
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1785-1835	4
		Yellow Ware	Molded Decoration	ca. 1830-1930s	1
	Porcelain	Bone China		ca. 1795-present	4
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-present	1
		Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860	69
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1660-1860	1
				ca. 1750-1800	9
				ca. 1780-1825	4
				ca.1750-1800	1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	41
			Indeterminate	ca. 1660-1860	2
		Hard-Paste, Indeterminate	Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	1
		Hard-Paste	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
		Nanking	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1830	3
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process		ca. 1841-1910	1
		Soft-Paste		ca. 1745-1795	4
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1745-1795	2
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied			4
		Domestic Brown		ca. 1750-1900	3
		Domestic Gray		ca. 1750-1900	3
			Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	3
				ca. 1787-1900	1
		Gray			22
				ca. 1750-1900	2
		Jasper		ca. 1777-1858	3
		Lustreware		ca. 1823-1845	1
		Red Bodied			5
		Refined, Red Bodied			1
				ca. 1823-1845	8
			Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830	2
			Glazed	ca. 1790-1830	2
			Luster	ca. 1823-1845	19
		White Salt-Glazed		ca. 1720-1805	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1720-1805	1
Ceramic Total					2010
Glass		Aqua			731
		Colorless			207
			Acid-Etched		1
			Ribs		4
		Copper Green	Acid-Etched		2
	Free Blown	Copper Green			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			26
			Devitrified/Patina		2
			Melted		2
		Cobalt Blue			1
		Colorless			136
			Devitrified/Patina		2
			Facets		1
		Copper Green			85
			Devitrified/Patina		42
		Milk Glass			2
	Lead	Colorless			1
	Undetermined Mold	Copper Green		ca. 1820-	3
Glass Total					1249

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Metal	Copper			ca. 1793-1857	1
		Alloy			24
				1819-1819	1
				ca. 1770-1800	1
				ca. 1785-1788	1
				ca. 1800-	4
				ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
			Plated	ca. 1800-	1
		Alloy, Handmade			4
	Iron				103
		Cut		ca. 1815-1890	28
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	326
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	51
		Indeterminate Method			4
	Lead				3
	Other Alloy				1
	Pewter			ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
	Silver				1
				1726-1726	1
Metal Total					557
Organic	Faunal	Bone			22
		Indeterminate			1
		Shell			1
Organic Total					24
Stone	Limestone				1
	Slate				2
Stone Total					3
Grand Total					**3843**

lyzed separately, as were materials recovered from excavation levels above and below those deposits. Lacking context, materials identified as "general collection" were excluded from analysis.

When analyzed within the aforementioned analytical groups, the mean ceramic date calculations revealed a consistent period of deposition or use dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Artifacts from Deposit 1 and the overlying fill deposit appear to have been deposited during the mid-nineteenth century, while materials in the underlying fill deposit appear to date from the early-mid nineteenth century, and prior to ca. 1830. Artifacts from Deposit 2 were slightly earlier; they potentially were deposited between ca. 1815-1820. As such, Deposit 1 and the surrounding contexts do appear to represent a true episode of landfill, while Deposit 2 and the underlying context may represent the cellar floor and all initial period of demolition that began during the 1810s. Considering the short periods of time (e.g. decades) within which these depositions occurred, it was difficult to parse out specific periods and/or associated occupations of Lot 77.1.

Non-Provenienced Artifacts

Non-provenienced artifacts were recovered from the "West Wall" of Unit 51 (n=10), and the "General Collection" from Unit 56. No additional provenience information was provided for these contexts; therefore, they are not included in the analysis of cultural materials from Feature 45.

Fills 1-4: Upper Fill Context

A total of 3,843 artifacts were recovered from contexts overlying Deposit 1. Table 2-48 summarizes artifacts from those contexts. Materials from contexts above Deposit 1 formed a mixed deposit of domestic refuse and architectural-related debris that generally dated from the early to mid-nineteenth century (Figure 2-144). Decal porcelain (ca. 1895-present) recovered from this context is likely an outlier and may have resulted from improper cleaning during excavation. In addition, at least three different coins were recovered from this context: a 1726 British penny; a Connecticut copper dating from 1785-1788; and a 1819 Liberty Head large cent. The range of coinage and the periods of minting suggested derivation from a mixed or disturbed context, which is characteristic of materials within fill contexts.

The ceramics from the Upper Fill Deposit consisted mostly of pearlware (n=877; 45.5%) and creamware (n=326; 16.9%). Whiteware (n=185; 9.6%), Chinese export porcelain (n=127; 6.6%) and red-bodied earthenware (n=122; 6.3%) also were present in much lower quantities. While this distribution was typical for the overall project area, the broad range of ware types represented was not typical. Table 2-49 illustrates the range of ware types identified within the Upper Fill context. Thirty-two unique ware types were identified. Ware types were typical of the early colonial period into the twentieth century suggesting the context was heavily disturbed and/or reflective of general land fill material. The ceramics also included a range of decorative techniques. Form also was identifiable for a number of the recovered portions indicating the fill may have come from a primary deposit either on the property or elsewhere.

The glass consisted of 1249 fragments representing flat/window (n=731), Tableware (n=215), bottle (n=132), and indeterminate fragments (n=171). Tableware forms included stemware, decanter, and flip cups/tumblers. Bottle glass was largely non-diagnostic but at least one free blown medicine bottle and a molded wine bottle were noted. Much of the indeterminate fragments may represent bottle glass. Manufacture method was indeterminate for much of the collection; however, the low percentage of modern or machine-made glass indicated a likely date range before ca. 1881.

An array of personal items also were identified, which included the aforementioned coins, kaolin tobacco pipe fragments (n=83), a harmonica plate, comb fragments, lice comb fragments, a marble, and slate pencils. Sewing and clothing related items included a Prosser button (ca. 1841-1910), button ring molds, copper alloy flat disc shanked buttons (n=13), thimbles (n=2), straight pins (n=4), pewter button, bone molds/blanks (n=7), bone sew through buttons (n=4), and a shell sew through button. Kitchen related items included a fork tang and two additional utensil handle fragments. Furniture hardware, a spring,

Table 2-48 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 45 Upper Fill Deposit (Above Deposit 1)

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Comments
Above Deposit 1	ca. 1895 (Decal Porcelain) [1841 (Prosser-type Button)]	ca. 1660-present*	1811.1	1728	1799	2136	1726 British Penny; 1785-1788 Connecticut Copper; 1819 Liberty Head Large Cent
Deposit 1	ca. 1830 (Shell-edge Whiteware)	ca. 1660-present*	1798.9	399	1791.9	453	
Between Deposits	ca. 1835 (Hand-Painted, Sprig Whiteware)	ca. 1660-present*	1798.6	871	1779.2	1173	
Deposit 2	ca. 1823 (Silver Luster, Refined Red-Bodied Stoneware)	ca. 1660-present*	1799.7	1626	1791.5	1888	
Below Deposit 2	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1890	1797.3	113	1793.3	123	
TU20 Fill 1	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1733-1850*	1803.3	62	1794.1	72	
TU20 Fill 2	ca. 1810 (Shell Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1600-1850*	1798.9	57	1761.4	81	
TU20 Fill 3	ca. 1810 (Shell Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1835	1794.5	27	1794.4	27	
TU30 Fill 2/3	ca. 1810 (Shell Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1600-1850*	1797.5	84	1786.2	107	
*excludes nails							



Figure 2-144 **Photograph showing representative sample of artifacts from Feature 45, Fills 1-4 (Upper Fill Material). Top Row (left to right) white clay pipe stems and pipe bowl (FS475). Second Row (left to right) Connecticut Copper Coin (FS443), straight pins (FS443), flat disc shanked buttons (FS443), bone buttons (FS443). Third Row (left to right) creamware handle (FS454), yellow glazed earthenware (FS442), overglaze hand-painted bone china (FS442), dip't (annular) pearlware (FS442), refined red-bodied stoneware with luster decoration (FS442), copper green wine bottle finish (FS443). Fourth Row (left to right) engine-turned refined red-bodied earthenware (FS535), Royal shape creamware plate rim fragment (FS535), green shell-edge pearlware plate rim fragment (FS535)**

ferrous hook, and a horse shoe also were noted. The remainder of the artifacts represented construction hardware and architectural debris (e.g. nails, hardware, etc.).

Faunal materials from the upper fill deposit included mostly domesticated species such as cattle (2055 g), pig (893.1 g), sheep/goat (67.1), chicken (21.1 g), and turkey (37 g). Wild species such as white tail deer (41.6 g), turtles (118.1 g), and other species such as hare/rabbit, fish, birds, opossum, etc. also were identified. The variety of animals suggest the fauna from the Upper Fill context is a mixed collection of both domesticated and wild food remains, and possibly naturally occurring animal remains.

Discarded materials included brick (485621.86 g), mortar (8610.71 g), and slate (9.02 g). Shell discards included clam (448.71), oyster (57102.31 g), indeterminate bivalves (33558.2 g), and indeterminate (1.41 g). Ballast stone (2.85 g) also was discarded.

Fill 5: Deposit 1

Table 2-50 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 45 Deposit 1. Deposit 1 included what was described during excavation as a redeposited oyster shell "midden." While it is possible that the deposit was formed by occupants of Lot 77.1 through disposal of organic refuse into the open and partially filled foundation, it is more likely that Deposit 1 consisted of redeposited (fill) soil that originated off-site and that was part of an overall fill package that included the redeposited subsoil comprising both the upper and lower fill deposits. While the origin of this soil is unknown, its color and texture suggest that it derived from an upland source. The presence of ballast stones suggests that source was close to the shoreline and to an anchorage. Prehistoric artifacts included within Deposit 1 and the surrounding fill deposits are common in finds in redeposited bluff soils. They also suggest the

Table 2-49 Summary of Ware Types in the Ceramic Sub-Assemblage from Feature 45 Upper Fill Deposit (Above Deposit 1)

Class	Type	Total
White Clay	White Clay	82
Clay		1
Earthenware	Astbury	11
	Buff-Bodied	1
	Creamware	326
	Domestic Slipware	12
	French Tin-Enameled	1
	Green Glazed	5
	Lustreware	3
	Pearlware	877
	Portobello Type	3
	Pratt Ware	2
	Red Bodied	122
	Refined, Red Bodied	9
	Refined, White Bodied	50
	Rockingham/ Bennington Type	2
	Whiteware	185
	Yellow Glazed	91
	Yellow Ware	1
Porcelain	Bone China	5
	Chinese Export	127
	Hard-Paste, Indeterminate	3
	Nanking	3
	Other, Prosser/Dust Process	1
	Soft-Paste	6
Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	4
	Domestic Brown	3
	Domestic Gray	7
	Gray	24
	Jasper	3
	Lustreware	1
	Red Bodied	5
	Refined, Red Bodied	32
	White Salt-Glazed	2
Grand Total		**2010**

Table 2-50 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 45 Marker Deposit 1

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay			12
			Molded Decoration		3
	Earthenware	Agateware		ca. 1730-1780	1
		Astbury	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	2
		Buff-Bodied			1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze		2
		Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	139
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	3
			Burned	ca. 1760-1820	5
			Burned, Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Scallops	ca. 1760-1820	3
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	2
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	77
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	8
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	7
				ca. 1775-1830	17
				ca. 1795-1830	39
				ca. 1815-1830	5
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	15
				ca. 1775-1830	7
				ca. 1810-1835	7
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1790-1814	15
				ca. 1795-1830	2
		Red Bodied			1
			Glazed		20
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	4
		Refined, White Bodied			2
			Burned		2
			Hand-Painted		1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze		1
			Transfer Printed		1
		Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	1
		Whiteware		ca. 1820-present	1
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	2
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	1
		Yellow Glazed	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1785-1835	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1785-1835	1
	Porcelain	Bone China	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	1
			Gilded	ca. 1795-present	1
		Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860	5
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	12
		Soft-Paste		ca. 1745-1795	1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied			4
		Domestic Brown		ca. 1750-1900	2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1790-1830	2
Ceramic Total					448
Composite	See Comments				1
Composite Total					1

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Glass		Amber			14
		Aqua			127
		Colorless			3
			Acid-Etched		1
			Ribs		3
		Copper Green	Devitrified/Patina		10
	Free Blown	Blue			1
		Copper Green			10
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			2
			Devitrified/Patina		10
		Blue-Green			1
		Colorless			43
		Copper Green			26
			Devitrified/Patina		4
	Non-Machine Made	Colorless			1
		Copper Green		ca. 1760-1820s	1
Glass Total					257
Metal	Copper	Alloy			14
				ca. 1770-1800	1
				ca. 1770s-1800	1
	Iron				18
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	45
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	8
		Indeterminate Method			2
Metal Total					89
Organic	Faunal	Bone			2
Organic Total					2
Grand Total					**797**

fill material derived from an upland source as opposed to having been obtained from the shoreline.

A total of 799 artifacts were recovered from Deposit 1. Artifacts within this deposit were typical of scatters of domestic refuse dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Figure 2-145). Like the overlying context, a broad range of manufacture periods was represented. The most recent deposition occurred sometime after 1830. The average period of use represented by the recovered artifacts dated to 1798.

Ceramic sherds (n=448) were the most common artifacts within Deposit 1. Consistent with a late eighteenth and early nineteenth century deposit, pearlware (n=201; 46.4%) and creamware (n=156; 36%) dominated the ceramics. Table 2-51 summarizes the ware types recovered from Deposit 1. No other ware types were recovered in significant proportions. Although the ware types were varied, they contained fewer types than the deposit above. Decorative techniques also were consistent with the aforementioned time period. While some forms were identified, much of the collection represented unspecified forms beyond hollow and flatware.

The glass included 257 fragments representing flat/window (n=141), Tableware (n=7), bottle (n=71), and indeterminate fragments (n=38). Tableware was indeterminate as to specific form. Bottle glass was largely non-diagnostic, but at least one free blown copper green case bottle and a likely dip-molded wine bottle with applied string ring (ca. 1760-1820s) were identified. Manufacture method was indeterminate for much of the collection; however, more modern or machine made glass was not noted suggesting it dates prior to ca. 1881.

Small finds items were limited and included kaolin tobacco pipe fragments (n=15), two illegible copper alloy coins, a copper alloy furniture escutcheon, two copper alloy flat disc shanked buttons, two one-hole bone button mold/blanks, and a copper alloy (possibly brass) and glass intaglio (currently undergoing conservation). Two knife tangs also were identified. Construction related hardware comprised the remainder that includ-



Figure 2-145 Photograph showing representative sample of artifacts from Feature 45, Fill 5 (Marker Deposit 1). Top Row (left to right) flat disc shanked button (FS458), coins (FS458), escutcheon (FS477), utilitarian bone button (FS477). Second Row (left to right) white clay pipe bowl and stem fragments (FS450), ferrous knife tang (FS485), hand-painted pearlware punch bowl base (FS485), green shell-edge pearlware plate rim (FS485), creamware jug/pitcher base (FS450), creamware rolled rim (FS485)

Table 2-51 Summary of Ware Types in the Ceramic Sub-assemblage from Feature 45, Marker Deposit 1

Group	Class	Type	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	15
	Earthenware	Agateware	1
		Astbury	2
		Buff-Bodied	4
		Creamware	156
		Domestic Slipware	2
		Pearlware	201
		Red Bodied	21
		Refined, Red Bodied	4
		Refined, White Bodied	7
		Slipware	1
		Whiteware	4
		Yellow Glazed	2
	Porcelain	Bone China	2
		Chinese Export	18
		Soft-Paste	1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	4
		Domestic Brown	2
		Refined, Red Bodied	2
Grand Total			**448**

ed square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) and hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails.

Discarded included brick (41345.42 g), mortar (1303.3 g), plaster (4.34 g), slag (353.03 g), ballast (34.4 g), clam (6776.04 g), and oyster (352051.46 g).

Faunal materials from Deposit 1 included mostly domesticated species such as cattle (227.1 g), pig (90.2 g), sheep/goat (33.7 g), chicken (4.2 g), and turkey (11.3 g). Wild species such as turtles (35 g), fish (5.8 g), and other birds (30.2 g) also were identified. The variety of animals suggest that the fauna from *Deposit 1* is a mixed collection of both domesticated and wild food remains, and possibly naturally occurring animal remains.

Fills 6-8: Lower Fill Context

A total of 2113 artifacts were recovered from contexts between Deposits 1 and 2. Table 2-52 provides a summary of the data. Like the fill material above Deposit 1, materials from the lower fill package formed a mixed collection of domestic refuse and architectural related generally debris dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Figure 2-146). However, disturbance was noted in the range of artifact manufacture periods (ca. 1660-present), as well as in the presence of hand-painted whiteware indicating that deposition occurred at least up until 1830 or later. The presence of fire-cracked rock additionally may indicate that the artifacts derived from soil imported from outside of the immediate property.

Ceramics from the Lower Fill context again, primarily included pearlware (n=378; 38.5%) and creamware (n=396; 40.4%). While this was typical of the project area, whiteware also was identified in higher quantities than those seen in Deposit 1 (Table 2-53). This mixture of ware types was consistent with the identification of the Lower Fill context as fill material. The ceramics also included a range of decorative techniques. Form was identifiable for a number of the recovered portions showing that the fill source most likely derived derived from a primary deposit.

The glass consisted of 590 fragments representing flat/window (n=304), Tableware (n=114), bottle (n=94), indeterminate fragments (n=77), and a shanked glass button. Tableware forms included stemware and flip cups/tumblers. Bottle glass was largely non-diagnostic, but at least one medicine bottle, case bottle, flask, perfume bottle, and wine bottle fragments were noted. Much of the indeterminate fragments likely represent bottle glass. Manufacture method was indeterminate for much of their collection; however, more modern or machine made glass was not noted suggesting likely dates prior to ca. 1881.

An array of personal items also were identified including coins, kaolin tobacco pipe fragments (n=22), clay marble, and lice comb fragments. Children's toy-sized ceramic vessels and flower pots were included within the ceramics. Sewing and clothing related items included a black glass shanked button, copper alloy flat disc shanked buttons (n=6), a ferrous buckle, bone button mold/blanks (4), a shell button fragment, and leather fragments (n=7). Additional kitchen related items included a knife handle fragment and bone handle. Wooden barrel fragments also were noted. The remainder of the artifacts represented construction hardware and architectural debris (e.g. nails, hardware, etc.). Discarded materials included brick (93120.14 g), mortar (878.96 g), plaster (14.06 g), slag (10.21 g), clinker (23.2 g), slate (0.84 g), clam (6114.13 g), oyster (84510.44 g), indeterminate bivalve (38.64 g), and indeterminate shell (109.66 g).

Faunal materials from Lower Fill Deposit included mostly domesticated species such as cattle (605.4 g), pig (382.4 g), sheep/goat (68.2 g), chicken (21.1 g), and turkey (10.3 g). Wild species such as birds (45.3 g), turtles (15.4 g), rabbit/hare (2 g), fish (11.8 g), and blue crab (1.6 g) also were identified. The variety of animals suggest the that fauna recovered Upper Fill context is a mixed collection of domesticated and wild food remains, as well as some naturally occurring animal remains.

Fill 9: Deposit 2

Table 2-54 summarizes the artifacts from Deposit 2. A total of 3,491 artifacts were recovered. Deposit 2 consisted of domestic refuse dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Like the overlying context, a broad range of manufacture periods was represented; the latest deposition occurred sometime after 1820. The average period of use represented

Table 2-52 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 45 Lower Fill Deposit

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay			18
			Molded Decoration		3
	Clay		Glazed		1
			Unglazed		1
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Glazed		1
		Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	359
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	2
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	10
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	19
			Scallops	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Stained	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Stained, Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	10
		Lustreware		ca. 1780-1820	1
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	157
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1775-1830	1
				ca. 1785-1830	4
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	33
				ca. 1775-1830	13
				ca. 1795-1830	93
				ca. 1815-1830	14
			Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	5
			Rouletted, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	7
			Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	11
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	15
				ca. 1775-1830	6
				ca. 1810-1835	8
			Stained	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	2
				ca. 1795-1830	7
		Red Bodied	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Glazed		52
			Unglazed		4
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed		13
				ca. 1800-1840	7
		Refined, White Bodied	Burned		17
			Burned, Indeterminate		3
			Burned, Transfer Printed		1
			Glazed		1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze		1
			Indeterminate		2
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	2
			Stained		2
			Transfer Printed		2
		Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	6
		Whieldon-Type		ca. 1740-1780	1
		Whiteware		ca. 1820-present	4
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2
				ca. 1835-1870s	1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	3
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1821-1840	1
				ca. 1828-present	5
		Yellow Glazed		ca. 1785-1835	2
	Porcelain	Bone China		ca. 1795-present	1
		Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860	14
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	12
				ca. 1750-1900	1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	10
		Hard-Paste, Indeterminate			6
					1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze		1
		Indeterminate			1
		Nanking	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1830	2
		Soft-Paste		ca. 1745-1795	2
	Stoneware	Domestic Brown		ca. 1750-1900	2
		Domestic Gray		ca. 1750-1900	1
		Gray			1
		Refined, Red Bodied		ca. 1790-1830	1
		White Salt-Glazed		ca. 1720-1805	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1765-1795	2
Ceramic Total					1003
Composite	See Comments				1
Composite Total					1
Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite	N/A	N/A		24
Fire-cracked rock Total					24

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			304
		Black	Facets		1
		Colorless			93
			Acid-Etched		6
			Ribs		18
		Copper Green			3
	Contact Molded	Colorless			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			13
		Colorless			48
			Devitrified/Patina		3
		Copper Green			30
			Devitrified/Patina		15
	Lead	Colorless	Molded Decoration		1
	Non-Machine Made	Colorless			1
		Copper Green	Devitrified/Patina		53
Glass Total					590
Metal	Copper	Alloy			6
				ca. 1800-	1
			Etched, Plated		1
	Iron				151
		Cut		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	123
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	178
		Indeterminate Method			20
Metal Total					481
Organic	Faunal	Bone			6
		Leather			7
		Shell			1
Organic Total					14
Grand Total					**2113**



Figure 2-146 **Photograph showing representative sample of artifacts from Feature 45, Fills 6-8 (Lower Fill Deposit). Top Row (left to right) bone comb fragment (FS451), black glass button fragment (FS451), utilitarian one-hold bone button (FS451), flat disc button (FS454), shell button fragment (FS505). Second Row (left to right) ceramic marble (FS505), bone handle (FS553), white clay pipe stems (FS470), ferrous buckle (FS478), (Third Row) ferrous and bone handled knife (FS470). Fourth Row (left to right) transfer printed whiteware (FS470), creamware hollowware fragment (FS570), molded creamware (FS470), hand-painted pearlware teapot spout (FS454), hand-painted pearlware punch bowl base (FS454)**

Table 2-53 **Summary of Ware Types in the Ceramic Sub-assemblage from Feature 45 Lower Fill Deposit (Between Deposits 1 and 2)**

Group	Class	Type	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	21
	Clay		2
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	1
		Creamware	396
		Domestic Slipware	10
		Lustreware	1
		Pearlware	378
		Red Bodied	57
		Refined, Red Bodied	20
		Refined, White Bodied	32
		Slipware	6
		Whieldon-Type	1
		Whiteware	17
		Yellow Glazed	2
	Porcelain	Bone China	1
		Chinese Export	37
		Hard-Paste, Indeterminate	8
		Indeterminate	1
		Nanking	2
		Soft-Paste	2
	Stoneware	Domestic Brown	2
		Domestic Gray	1
		Gray	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	1
		White Salt-Glazed	3
Grand Total			**1003**

Table 2-54 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 45 Marker Deposit 2

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay			21
				ca. 1750-1900	2
			Molded Decoration		1
			Stamped		1
	Clay		Eroded		1
			Unglazed		1
	Earthenware	Agateware		ca. 1730-1780	1
		Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	337
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	4
			Mocha	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	16
			Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	5
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	84
			Stained	ca. 1760-1820	9
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	40
		Local Red Bodied	Unglazed	ca. 1804-1828	8
		Local Slipware		ca. 1792-1830	54
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	320
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	1
				ca. 1785-1830	3
			Engine Turned, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	2
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	51
				ca. 1775-1830	15
				ca. 1795-1830	213
				ca. 1815-1830	34
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	2
				ca. 1785-1830	1
			Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	3
				ca. 1785-1830	3
			Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	5
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Rilling	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Rilling, Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	6
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	30
				ca. 1775-1830	5
				ca. 1780-1800	6
				ca. 1810-1835	51
			Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
			Trailed Slip	ca. 1785-1830	13
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	69
				ca. 1795-1830	49
		Red Bodied	Eroded		1
			Glaze Missing		1
			Glazed		177
			Indeterminate		1
			Unglazed		5
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	18
			Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Burned		10
			Burned, Indeterminate		3
			Burned, Molded Decoration		1
			Indeterminate		1
			Shell-Edged		1
			Stained		8
			Stained, Hand-Painted		2
			Transfer Printed		3
			Unglazed		1
		Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	31
		Staffordshire Slipware	Combed Slip	ca. 1670-1795	1
	Porcelain	Bone China		ca. 1795-present	1
		Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860	17
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	27
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	40
		Hard-Paste, Indeterminate	Hand-Painted		1
		Soft-Paste		ca. 1745-1795	17
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1745-1795	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1745-1795	2
	Stoneware	Black Basalt		ca. 1766-1830	1
		British Brown		ca. 1690-1775	5
		Buff-Bodied			4
		Domestic Gray		ca. 1750-1900	4
		Gray			2
		Refined, Red Bodied		ca. 1823-1845	1
			Engine Turned	ca. 1762-1786	4
			Glazed		1
		Westerwald		ca. 1700-1775	2
		White Salt-Glazed		ca. 1720-1805	1
Ceramic Total					1874
Composite	See Comments				4
Composite Total					4

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Glass		Aqua			612
			Devitrified/Patina		97
		Colorless			127
			Acid-Etched		9
			Ribs		11
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			19
			Devitrified/Patina		8
		Cobalt Blue			2
		Colorless			50
			Devitrified/Patina		12
		Copper Green			17
			Devitrified/Patina		29
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless			1
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua			14
			Devitrified/Patina		3
		Colorless			1
		Copper Green			44
				ca. 1760-1820s	2
		Dark Green			1
Glass Total					1059
Metal	Copper Alloy				63
				ca. 1800-	3
	Iron				160
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	228
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	32
		Indeterminate Method			18
	Lead				1
	Pewter				2
Metal Total					507
Organic	Faunal	Bone			11
		Leather			26
		Shell			1
	Floral	Seed			2
		Wood			31
Organic Total					71
Stone	Flint				1
	Limestone				1
Stone Total					2
Grand Total					**3517**

in the ceramics is 1799. Deposit 2 possibly represents the basement floor of the original stone structure thought to be a storehouse/warehouse. Identification of utilitarian vessels, sugar molds, and the remains of barrels indicates that this deposit represents the original basement floor of a warehouse/storeroom that was impacted and covered over during demolition of the superstructure. The deposit also contained decayed wood and stone rubble, possibly from the demolition of the above-mentioned structure.

A total of 1874 ceramic artifacts were recovered from Deposit 2. Consistent with a late eighteenth and early nineteenth century deposit, pearlware (n=890; 47.4%) and creamware (n=456; 24.3%) dominated the ceramics (Figure 2-147). Table 2-55 summarizes the ware types recovered from Deposit 2. Interestingly, red-bodied earthenware and domestic slipware typically representative of utilitarian kitchen food preparation and storage vessels (Figure 2-148) also were found with some frequency (n=279; 14.9%) in Deposit 2 in contrast to other contexts. Also of note was the presence of coarse red-bodied earthenware sugar mold fragments (n=8). Decorative techniques were consistent with the aforementioned time period. Form was noted for much of this collection. Form included refined Tableware and teaware used for consumption and serving, as well as the utilitarian pans and storage vessels mentioned above.

The glass included 1059 fragments representing flat/window (n=709), Tableware (n=144), bottle (n=120), and indeterminate fragments (n=76). Tableware included stemware and flip cup/tumblers. Bottle glass was largely non-diagnostic, but at least one case bottle, and likely free blown or dip-molded medicine bottle and wine bottles, were noted. At least two fragments of a wine bottle with applied string ring (ca. 1760-1820s) were identified. Although manufacture method was indeterminate for much of the collection, more modern or machine made glass was not noted indicating likely dates before ca. 1881.

A variety of personal and activity related items were present (Figure 2-149), including white clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=25), marbles, an illegible copper alloy coin, furniture hardware, a bone brush fragment, a bone handle, a bone tooth brush, and a gunflint. Sewing and clothing related items included copper alloy flat disc shanked buttons (n=18), two copper alloy shoe buckles, a copper alloy thimble, and bone button molds/blanks (n=5). A pewter utensil handle and four ferrous bone handled utensils also were identified. Perhaps most interestingly was the recovery of a cowrie shell from Deposit 2 (Figure 2-150). Construction related hardware comprised the remainder and included square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) and hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails.

Discarded materials included brick (257580.82 g), mortar (1322.27 g), clinker (7 g), plaster (1.86 g), slag (365.65 g), coal (34.7 g), ballast (14.34 g), slate (21.76 g), clam (267.47 g), oyster (16190.29 g), and indeterminate bivalve (124 g).

Faunal materials from Deposit 2 included mostly domesticated species such as cattle (1323.8 g), pig (775.5 g), sheep/goat (66.9 g), chicken (51.5 g), and turkey (12.2 g). Wild species such as birds (220.7 g), turtles (13.2 g), and fish (6.5 g) also were identified. The variety of animals suggests that the fauna from Deposit 2 is a mixed collection of both domesticated and wild food remains, and possibly naturally occurring animal remains.

Fill 10: Natural Substrata

The materials from deposits underlying Deposit 2 lay within a subsoil transition layer. These materials were similar to those found in Deposit 2, and likely were compacted into the subsoil (Table 2-56). The collection was indicative of a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century domestic occupation with an average period of occupation dating to 1797. It appears that deposition occurred at least until 1815; no materials dated later than 1890 (see Table 2-47).

A total of 132 ceramics were recovered from below Deposit 2. Recovered ware types included pearlware (n =57; 44.5%), creamware (n=34; 26.6%), and red-bodied/slipware (n=21; 16.4%). Although only represented by singular examples, ware types typical of the early colonial period included Faience, British tin-enameled earthenware, and white salt-glazed stoneware. Dec-



Figure 2-147 Photograph showing representative sample of refined ceramics from Feature 45, Fill 9 (Marker Deposit 2). Top Row (left to right) creamware teacup base (FS462), creamware pedestal foot (FS462). Second Row (left to right) overglaze hand-painted Chinese export porcelain saucer (FS462), hand-painted pearlware rim (FS502), hand-painted pearlware teacup (FS462). Third Row (left to right) hand-painted "China glaze" pearlware saucer (FS462), dip't pearlware pitcher base (FS529), hand-painted pearlware saucer (FS494)

Table 2-55 Summary of Ware Types in the Ceramic Sub-assemblage from Feature 45 Marker Deposit 2

Group	Class	Type	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	25
	Clay		2
	Earthenware	Agateware	1
		Creamware	456
		Domestic Slipware	40
		Local Red Bodied	8
		Local Slipware	54
		Pearlware	890
		Red Bodied	185
		Refined, Red Bodied	19
		Refined, White Bodied	30
		Slipware	31
		Staffordshire Slipware	1
	Porcelain	Bone China	1
		Chinese Export	85
		Hard-Paste, Indeterminate	1
		Soft-Paste	20
	Stoneware	Black Basalt	1
		British Brown	5
		Buff-Bodied	4
		Domestic Gray	4
		Gray	2
		Refined, Red Bodied	6
		Westerwald	2
		White Salt-Glazed	1
Grand Total			**1874**

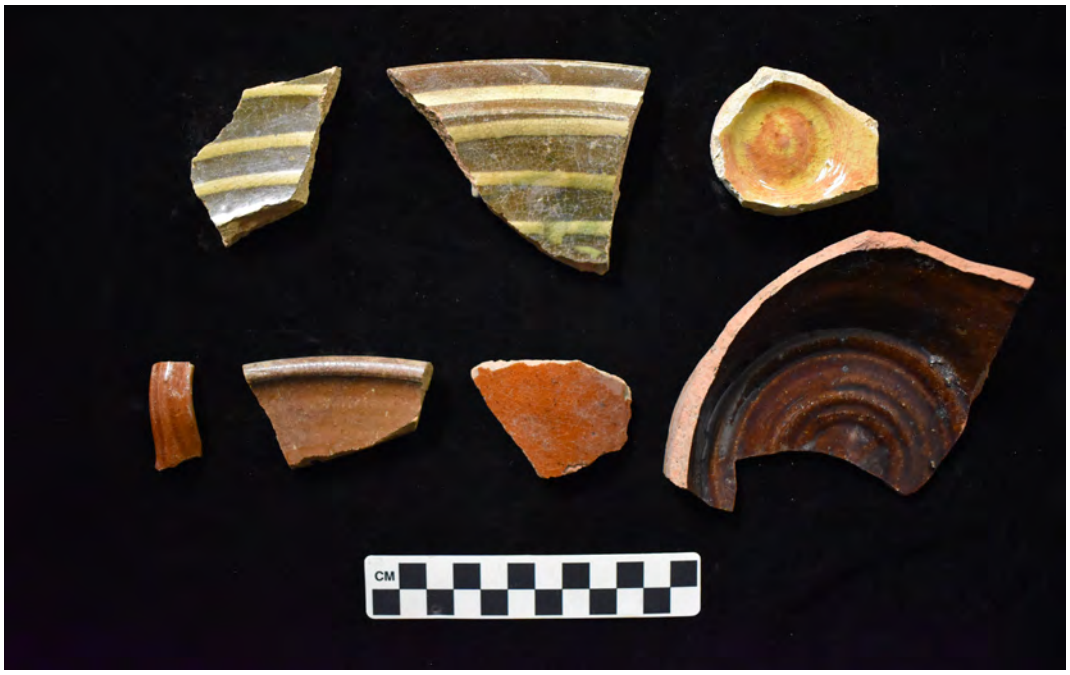


Figure 2-148 **Photograph showing examples of utilitarian red-bodied earthenware and slipware from Feature 45, Fill 9 (Marker Deposit 2). Top Row (left to right) slipware pan fragment (FS462), slipware pan rim (FS529), red-bodied eartheware with slip decoration (FS462). Second Row (left to right) red-bodied earthenware handle (FS454), red-bodied milkpan rim (FS498), red-bodied tankard body fragment (FS529), red-bodied earthenware pot base (FS498)**



Figure 2-149 **Photograph showing representative personal and activity-related artifacts from Feature 45, Fill 9 (Marker Deposit 2). Top Row (left to right) thimble (FS462), flat disc metal buttons (FS535) utilitarian one-hole bone button (FS454), coin (FS454). Second Row (left to right) clay marble (FS454), tobacco pipe bowl fragments (FS454), tobacco pipe stem fragments (FS535). Third Row (left to right) shoe buckle (FS521), tooth brush fragment (FS498), bone handle (FS521)**



Figure 2-150 Photograph showing Cowrie Shell recovered from Feature 45, Fill 9 (Marker Deposit 2) (FS473)

orative techniques were typical of the period. Form was limited to unspecified hollow and flatware identifications.

Glass included fragments represented by flat/window (n=16), Tableware (n=6), bottle (n=28), and indeterminate (n=15) types. Tableware was largely indeterminate, but at least one fragment of stemware was identified. Bottle glass also was not generally diagnostic. However, at least one case and one wine bottle were noted. Manufacture method was indeterminate for much of the collection. However, modern or machine made glass was not noted indicating a likely date prior to ca. 1881.

Leather fragments (n=10), a copper alloy shanked button, nail fragments (n= 20), and a single fragment of quartzite debitage made up the rest of this collection. Faunal remains were least prevalent (173 g). Variation in identified species also was limited and generally included food remains such as cattle (111.9 g), pig (3.8 g), and bird (10.6 g).

Materials discarded consisted of brick (47546.02 g), slag (3.66 g), clam (8.68 g), and oyster (1805.69 g).

Specialized Analysis

Samples taken from two proveniences in the interior of Feature 45 were submitted for archaeobotanical and detailed faunal analysis. The samples were obtained from NE Quad-A, Fill 9 and NE Quad-B, Fill 9. They included soil samples collected from those proveniences, as well as material recovered during excavation (screen-recovered). Both excavation levels were within the analytical group designated as Deposit 2, which consisted of cultural deposits interpreted as marking the base of the cellar. Diagnostic artifacts within those deposits dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, indicating the building associated with Feature 45 had been demolished and the foundation filled sometime between ca. 1815-1820.

Faunal Material

Faunal material from NE Quad-A and NE Quad-B Fill 9 contained only a moderately sized bone collection dominated by domestic species. The domesticated species consisted principally of pigs and cattle. While pig bones far outnumbered those of cattle, the two species contributed approximately the same bone weight to the feature's bone collection (Table 2-57). Biomass, dependent on and corollary to bone weight, also demonstrates a close correspondence between the two species: cattle contributed approximately 151 kg of usable tissue while pigs provided 146 kg of edible tissue. Beyond domesticates, wild species

Table 2-56 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 45 Natural Substrata (Below Deposit 2)

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay			4
	Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	34
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	8
		French Tin-Enameled	Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1800	1
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	14
				ca. 1795-1830	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
				ca. 1775-1830	11
				ca. 1795-1830	15
				ca. 1815-1830	1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	1
				ca. 1810-1835	9
				ca. 1775-1830	1
			Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1815	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Glazed		12
			Unglazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied			1
			Glaze Missing		1
		Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	7
		Tin-Enameled	Hand-Painted	ca. 1671-1780s	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export		ca. 1600-1860	1
				ca. 1660-1860	2
	Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed		ca. 1720-1805	1
Ceramic Total					132
Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Unmodified		1
Debitage Total					1
Glass		Aqua			16
		Colorless			5
		Copper Green			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			6
		Colorless			29
		Copper Green			13
	Lead	Colorless			1
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green			3
Glass Total					74
Metal	Copper	Alloy			1
	Iron				30
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	10
		Indeterminate Method			10
Metal Total					51
Organic	Faunal	Leather			10
Organic Total					10
Grand Total					**268**

Table 2-57 Summary of Faunal Specialized Analysis, Feature 45, NE Quad-A Fill 9 and NE Quad-B Fill 9

Species	NISP*	Weight (g)	Biomass	Biomass %	NISP %
Blue Crab	1	0.7	--	--	0
UID Fish	37	4.1	2.887	0.01	0.05
UID Bird		0.1	0.127	0	0
Chicken	17	38.3	28.590	0.07	0.02
Turkey	3	11.8	9.793	0.02	0
Duck family	4	7.8	6.719	0.02	0.01
Canada geese	3	18.4	14.672	0.04	0
Cow	6	235	150.75	0.38	0.01
Sheep/Goat	4	48.5	36.430	0.09	0.01
Domestic pig	40	226.9	146.065	0.37	0.06
UID Vertebrate	581	1311.9	--	--	0.83
Totals	696	1903.5	396.034		
*Number of Identified Specimens					

contributed a relatively small amount to the collection. These animals included fish, crabs, turkeys (albeit possibly domestic), and waterfowl (ducks and geese). An additional over 450 bone fragments, most of the feature's bone content, consisted of bird and mammal bone fragments that were not readily identifiable to species.

Botanical Remains

The only botanical remains within the sampled proveniences were pieces of indeterminate uncarbonized wood (67.69 g) and two peach pit halves.

Exterior of Feature 45

Excavation Sequence

One 3 x 3 ft (0.9 x 0.9 m) unit (Unit 20) was excavated along the exterior of Feature 45. This unit was placed on the opposite side of the foundation wall from Unit 49. Depositional sequences and artifacts recovered from this unit were not directly related to sequences or materials recovered from the interior of Feature 45. Situated on the exterior of the foundation, Unit 20 exhibited a soil profile composed mostly of redeposited subsoil. The fine layers of redeposited topsoil evident within redeposited soils in the interior of the foundation were not apparent in soils on the exterior of the foundation (Figure 2-151 and 2-152).

Fill 1

The uppermost deposit consisted of a thin layer of compact brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam. Field records describe this soil as "overburden fill" (WSSI Field Records, Unit 20). It was assumed this indicated the fill material was of recent origin.

Fill 2

Beneath Fill 1 were two layers of redeposited subsoil. The uppermost deposit, as well as part of the underlying deposit were removed as Fill 2. This deposit was described simply as "multiple fills mixed and intermingled, contained bricks" (WSSI Field Records, Unit 20). It consisted of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) yellowish brown sand with areas of gray (10YR 6/1) silt and light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty clay mottling. It included pebbles and cobbles, as well as charcoal flecking.

Fill 3

Fill 3 encompassed the lower extent of two deposits of redeposited subsoil. The lower deposit was described as "more organic fill" (WSSI Field Records, Unit 20). It consisted mostly of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam with inclusions of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay. Areas of brown (10YR 5/3) sand and red (2.5Y 4/8) clay also were noted. In profile, it was an uneven deposit that appeared to slope downward toward the foundation wall. The lower extent of Fill 3 was included within soil removed as a possible "builder's trench" along the exterior of Feature 45.



Figure 2-151 Drawing showing Feature 45, Unit 20, profiles east and south (RCG&A staff)

Fill 4

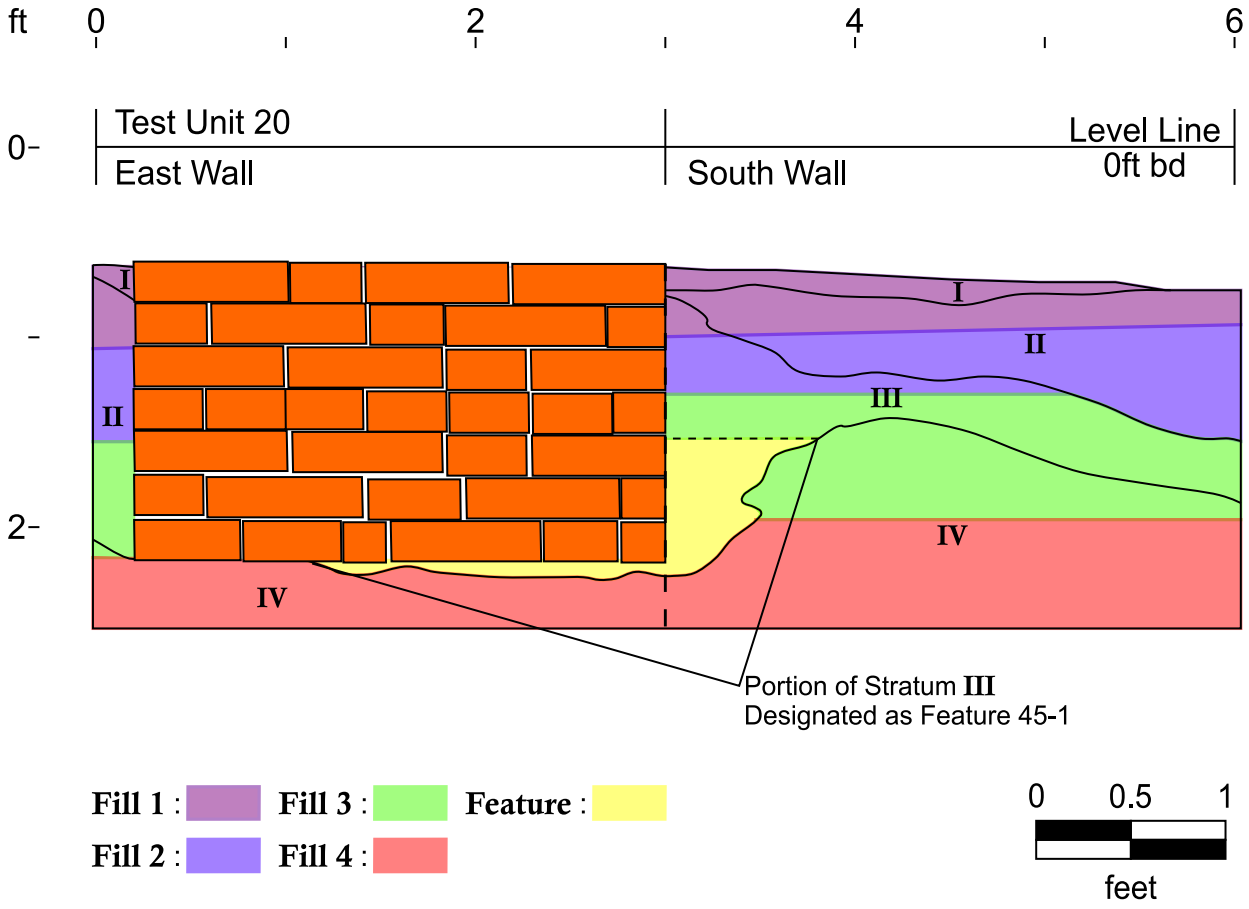
The upper extent of the natural substrata was excavated as Fill 4. This layer was described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand striated with brown (10YR 5/3) loose sand. A lens of manganese concretions was evident within the substrata. During excavation, the water table was encountered approximately 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) below the layer of manganese concretions. Excavation was terminated at the water table.

Cultural Material

As noted previously, Unit 20 was the only excavation unit placed outside of the foundation. The stratigraphic sequence and artifacts within the test unit differed from the rest of Feature 45. This collection was similar to that of Feature 69, suggesting that soils within these two areas of Parcel 77.1 derived from the same cultural activities indicative of additional demolition-related land filling.

Table 2-58 summarizes the materials recovered from Feature 45, Unit 20. Unit 20 yielded a total of 308 artifacts and 494.9 g of faunal specimens; they are discussed separately below. Temporal analysis suggests that materials from Fills 1-3 of Unit 20 generally were consistent in diagnostic traits indicating ware type and decorative technique. Overall, each of the three fill layers contained domestic artifacts from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Curiously, the collection lacked high amounts of (non-discarded) architectural debris or personal items. The uppermost fill layer, Fill 1, contained the most recent diagnostic artifacts, which generally dated from 1803. Recovery of blue floral hand-painted pearlware from Fill 1 suggested that the materials were deposited after 1815.

Both Fills 2 and 3 contained diagnostic artifacts that consistently dated from the late eighteenth century; they also contained higher proportions of creamware. The presence of even scalloped and impressed shell edge pearlware suggests that the fill layers were deposited sometime after ca. 1810 (Magid 2010). In addition, faunal remains from Unit 20 of Feature 45 (Table 2-59) consisted of domesticated food sources such as cattle (335.8 g), pig (47.6 g), sheep/goat (18.5 g), and chicken (6.6 g). Other bird (18.4 g) and bony fish (0.9 g) also were noted. Thus, mean ceramic date analysis indicated that deposits outside of the foundation of Feature 45 date from Slacum's ownership of Lot 77.1. If this was the case, it is possible that the materials from Unit 20 also



I :10YR 5/3 Brown compact sand

II :10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/1 Gray silt and 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray silty clay with Charcoal

III :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/1 Gray silt and 6/2 Light brownish gray silty clay with inclusions of 10YR 5/3 Yellowish brown sand and 2.5YR 4/8 Red clay with Charcoal

IV :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand striated with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand

Brick :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Feature 45: Test Unit 20 and Subfeature 45-1
East and South Profiles

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 2-152 Photograph showing soil sequence for Feature 45, Unit 20, profile south (WSSI staff, 5/15/2017)

Table 2-58 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 45, Unit 20

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Grand Total
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay				3	1	4
			Molded Decoration		1			1
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Glazed			2		2
		Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	16	22	16	54
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820		2	5	7
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1			1
		Lustreware	Molded Decoration	ca. 1780-1820	1			1
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	17	15		32
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830			1	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810			2	2
				ca. 1795-1830	7	9		16
				ca. 1815-1830	3			3
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1835		2	3	5
			Sponged	ca. 1800-1815	6			6
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	5	5		10
		Red Bodied				2	1	3
			Glazed			1	3	4
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	2			2
		Refined, White Bodied	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1850		1		1
			Hand-Painted			4	1	5
			Indeterminate			1		1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1			1
		Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	1			1
		Tin-Enameled		ca. 1600-1802		1		1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2			2
		Hard-Paste				4		4
	Stoneware	Gray	Glazed				3	3
Ceramic Total					63	74	36	173
Glass		Aqua			9			9
		Colorless			6	14	2	22
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			6		3	9
			Devitrified/Patina			15		15
		Cobalt Blue				1		1
		Colorless				4	3	7
			Stained			9		9
		Copper Green			3	6	2	11
			Devitrified/Patina			3		3
Glass Total					24	52	10	86
Metal	Brass				2			2
	Copper	Alloy		ca. 1800-		1		1
	Iron	Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	8	23		31
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	2			2
		Indeterminate Method					11	11
Metal Total					12	24	11	47
Organic	Faunal	Bone				1		1
	Floral	Wood					1	1
Organic Total						1	1	2
Grand Total					**99**	**151**	**58**	**308**

Table 2-59 Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 45, TU 20.

Common Name	WISSI Fills			Weight (g)
	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	
Bird	2.2	15.3	0.9	18.4
Bony fish			0.9	0.9
Cattle		75.8	260	335.8
Chicken		6.6		6.6
Ducks, Geese, and Swans			0.5	0.5
Mammal	7.1	23.8		30.9
Medium mammal			35.7	35.7
Pig	15.6	17.3	14.7	47.6
Sheep/Goat		18.5		18.5
Grand Total	**24.9**	**157.3**	**312.7**	**494.9**

formed part of a yard deposit and were related to those identified in Feature 5 and in Slacum-era privies (Features 12 and 13).

Fill 1

A total of 99 artifacts were recovered from Fill 1; they consisted of ceramic (n=63), glass (n=24), and metal (n=12) (Figure 2-153). Over 60 percent of ceramics from Fill 1 were identified as pearlware. Decorative techniques on the pearlware were typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century and included hand-painted (ca. 1795-1830) and transfer printed (ca. 1795-1830) varieties. Creamware accounted for the majority of the remainder (n=17; 27%), with at least 6 sherds representing portions of a chamber pot. The remaining ware types included small quantities of lusterware, domestic slipware, Chinese export porcelain, refined red-bodied earthenware, and a fragment of kaolin tobacco pipe.

Although form was not specified for much of the ceramics, portions of a chamber pot, plates, mug, and saucer all were identified suggesting that whole or nearly whole vessels may have been deposited in this area. Glass recovered from Fill 1 of Test Unit 20 constituted a small collection of aqua flat/window (n=15), copper green bottle glass (n=3), colorless table glass fragments (n=5), and a flip cup/tumbler base. Two brass escutcheons, two whole hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails, and eight square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nails comprised the remainder. Discarded materials consisted of brick (2006.4 g), mortar (4.1 g), and oyster shell (144.3 g).

Fill 2

Fill 2 contained the highest proportion of artifacts. A total of 151 artifacts were recovered from Fill 2, consisting of ceramic (n=74), glass (n=52), metal (n=24), and an indeterminate worked bone fragment. The ceramics looked similar to those of Fill 1, except for higher proportions of creamware (n=24; 32%) in Fill 2. Coarse, red-bodied earthenware also was present (n=3); there also was a singular fragment of tin-enameled earthenware (ca. 1600-1802). The glass included flat aqua glass fragments (n=14), copper green bottle glass fragments (n=9), and other indeterminate curved fragments (n=14). Table glass include 14 colorless fragments. A copper alloy shanked button, three kaolin tobacco pipe stems, and square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail/nail fragments comprised the remainder. Discarded materials included brick (261024.6 g), slate (4.73 g), clam (2.5 g), and oyster shell (100 g).

Fill 3

Fill 3 contained the lowest proportion of artifacts: a total of 58 artifacts were recovered. The materials from Fill 3 resemble both those of Fills 1 and 2. For example, the ceramics are similar in ware type composition, decoration and form. One notable dissimilarity is that the highest proportions of creamware (n=21; 59%) were recovered



Figure 2-153 **Photograph showing representative artifacts recovered from Feature 45, Unit 20, Fill 1. Top Row (left to right) furniture hardware (FS488), tobacco pipe bowl fragment (FS488), refined red-bodied earthenware fragments (FS488). Bottom Row (left to right) hand-painted pearlware saucer base (FS488), transfer printed pearlware (FS488), creamware chamber pot rim (FS488)**

in Fill 3, suggesting that it likely was deposited sometime around the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The glass was limited to two fragments of decanter, three flat aqua glass fragments, three colorless curved glass fragments, and two copper green bottle glass fragments. Eleven indeterminate nail fragments and a fragment of wood comprised the remainder of the collection. Discarded material was limited to brick (4600 g).

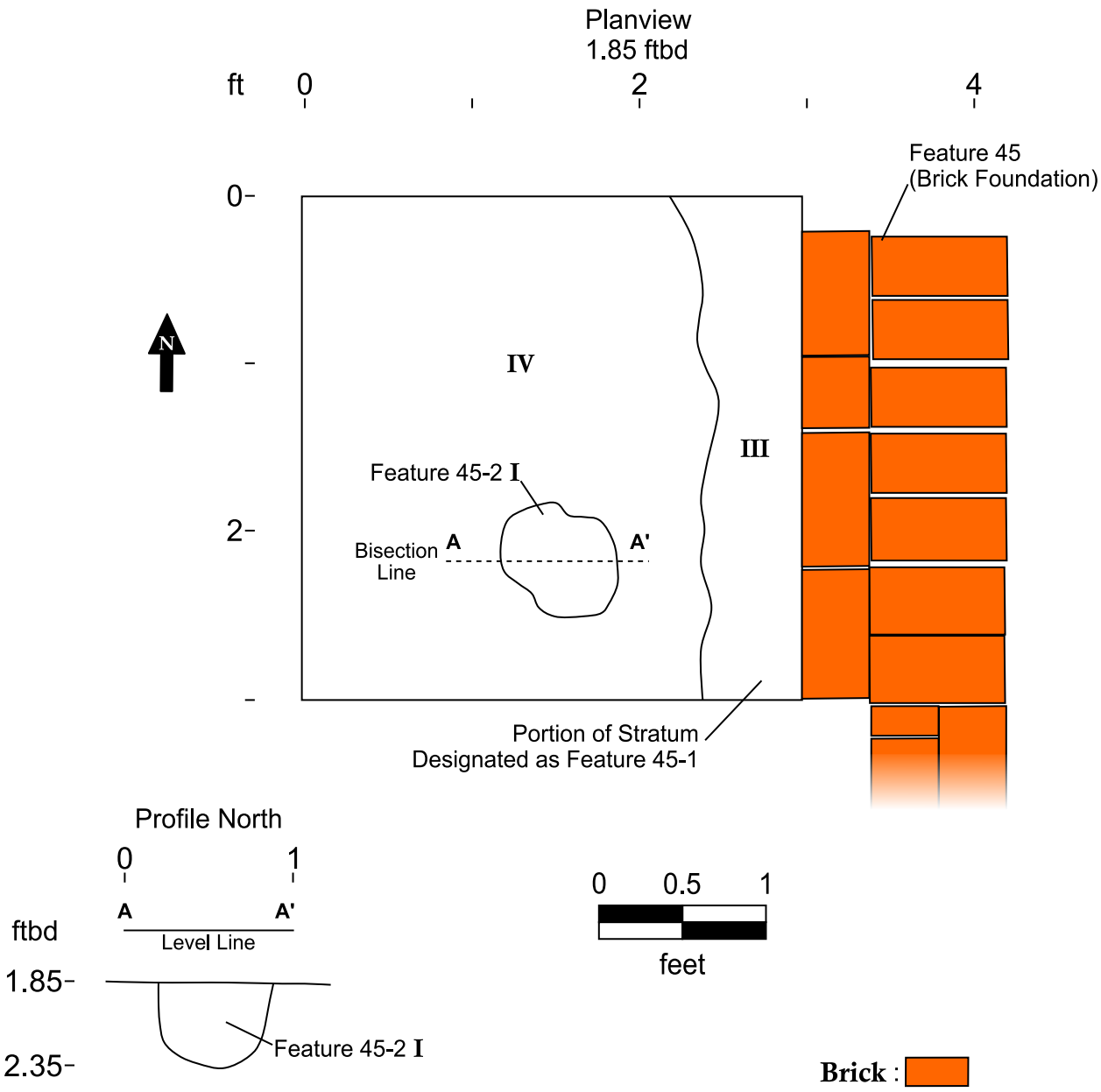
Feature 45 Sub-Features

Four sub-features were identified during excavation of Feature 045. Feature 045-1 was a builder's trench identified along the exterior of Feature 45. Feature 45-2 was a post mold identified adjacent to the builder's trench on the exterior of Feature 45. Features 45-3 and 45-4 were identified in the interior of Feature 45. Feature 45-3 was an area of deep fill material, and Feature 45-4 was the remains of a wooden post.

<u>Feature 45-1, Unit 20 (Builder's Trench)</u>

Feature 45-1 was a builder's trench associated with the construction of a brick support pier in the western foundation wall of Feature 45 (Figure 2-154 and 2-155). The support pier was situated just south of the mid-point of the foundation wall; it most likely was installed as a structural support for an overhead sill beam or joist that originally would have spanned the opening into the cellar.

Feature 45-1 was identified at a depth of 1.85 ft (0.56 m) below datum (approximately 7.34 ft [2.24 m] amsl) during the excavation of Unit 20. The feature was identified at the subsoil interface, at the base of Fill 3, as a distinct linear soil stain measuring 0.6 m (0.18 m) in width and extending along the length of the support pier. Soil within the feature was described as a continuation of a lens of mottled deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam, gray (10YR 5/1) silt, and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay mixed with charcoal (Figure 2-156). Most of this soil



Feature 45-2 **I** :10YR 3/3 Dark brown silty clay loam

III :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/1 Gray silt and 6/2 Light brownish gray silty clay with inclusions of 10YR 5/3 Yellowish brown sand and 2.5YR 4/8 Red clay with Charcoal

IV :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand striated with 10YR 5/3 Brown sand

RT South
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Parcel 77.1
Feature 45: Test Unit 20 and Subfeatures 45-1 and 45-2
Planview and North Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
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Figure 2-154 Drawing showing plan view (north) and soil profile (north) of Features 45-1 and 45-2 in Unit 20 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-155 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 45-1 (top, along wall) and Feature 45-2 (center right) in Unit 20, view east (WSSI staff, 5/15/2017)



Figure 2-156 Photograph showing profile of Feature 45-1, Unit 20, view east (WSSI staff, 5/15/2017)

had been removed as Fill 3. Feature 45-1 extended to 2.25 ft (0.69 m) below datum, terminating 0.05 ft (0.02 m) below the base of the support pier. A thin lens of Feature 45-1 soil was visible along the underside of the support pier (Figure 2-157).

The portion of Feature 45-1 that extended into Unit 20 was completely excavated.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were recovered from Feature 45-1.

Feature 45-2, Unit 20 (Post Mold)

Feature 45-2 was a small post mold identified at a depth of 1.85 ft (0.56 m) below datum at the subsoil interface in Unit 20 (see Figure 2-154 and 2-155). The post mold measured 0.7 ft (0.21 m) in diameter; it was filled with dark brown silty clay loam. Feature 45-2 was bisected and the southern half removed. When excavated, the feature was 0.5 ft (0.15 m) in depth with steeply sloping side walls and a rounded (concave) base. No evidence of a post remained.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were recovered from Feature 45-2.

Feature 45-2, NE Quad (Post)

This feature also was designated Feature 45-2, which duplicated the feature designation already given for a post mold in Unit 20.

Feature 45-2 (NE Quad) was the base of a degraded wooden post identified in NE Quad A during removal of NE Quad A, Fill 9. The post was evident at 3.3 ft (1 m) below datum as a vaguely circular area of decayed wood (Figure 2-157). The surrounding soil was described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly sand mottled with very pale brown (10YR 7/4) gravelly sand. This area of mottled soil measured approximately 1.5 x 2.5 ft (0.46 x 0.76 m); the post was located in the southwestern corner of the area. A broader area of gray (7.5YR 6/1) clay surrounded the post and the area of mottled gravelly sand. Both soils were limited in distribution and appeared to have been confined to the northeastern corner of the cellar (Feature 45). They did not appear to extend into adjacent excavation areas except as inclusions within other deposits.

During excavation of NE Quad A, the wooden post was left in place (*in situ*), and the surrounding soil was excavated (Figure 2-158). The post extended a total of 0.25 ft (0.08 m); it was underlain by a continuation of the mottled gravelly sand that had surrounded it. The gravelly sand extended an additional 0.2 ft (0.06 m) beneath the post and ended cleanly on the clay lens. Although no clear evidence of a post hole was found, it is likely the area of mottled gravelly sand was fill material within a post hole.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were recovered from Feature 45-2, NE Quad.

Feature 45-3 (Intrusive deposit)

Feature 45-3 was a deep area of fill material identified in the interior of Feature 45, in Unit 53. This deposit resembled an excavated hole and may have been a post-removal hole. It was identified at 3.15 ft (0.96 m) below datum following the removal of Fill 6 of Unit 53. Within Unit 53, Fill 6 overlay the "oyster midden" deposit and was grouped within the Upper Fill Package.

The portion of Feature 45-3 that extended into Unit 53 was excavated completely. The feature was 0.4 ft (0.12 m) in depth and, in profile, was evident as a continuation of an area of mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam that had been identified in other portions of the unit. This deposit contained charcoal and possible inclusions of ash (Figure 2-159). A thin layer of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand in the base of Feature 45-3 may have derived from siltation within the open hole prior to its infilling.

Cultural Material

A single indeterminate curved fragment of aqua glass was recovered from Feature 45-3.

Feature 46 (Historic Pit)

Feature 46 was a historic pit located in the southeastern corner of Parcel 77.1. This feature was situated south of and nearly centered between two other privies (Features 12 and 13) that also occupied that corner of the property.



Figure 2-157 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 45-2 in NE Quad-A, view east (WSSI staff, 6/20/2017)



Figure 2-158 Photograph showing profile of Feature 45-2 in NE Quad-A, view west (WSSI staff, 6/20/2017)



Figure 2-159 Photograph showing Feature 45-3 visible in the eastern profile of Unit 53, view east (WSSI staff, 6/22/2017)

While it is possible that Feature 46 constituted an unlined privy pit, it is more likely that the feature was the previous location of a wood-lined box privy that was almost completely dismantled when it was abandoned. While privies typically were abandoned in place and thus are easily identifiable based on their wood or brick linings, Feature 46 had no obvious lining. Rather, the wood boards in the feature interior constitute debris deposited when the feature was closed. The wood boards capping the upper extent of the feature clearly were intended to securely cover the hole. These boards either may have been original material from dismantling the privy or coincidental fill material. The dimensions of Feature 46 were large for a single-seat box privy but consistent with Feature 13, a brick-lined privy shaft on the same property that was 6 ft (1.83 m) in diameter. Cesspool pits often were larger in dimension than privy pits. Thus, Feature 46 originally may have been built as a cesspool.

Compared to typical privy features, relatively few artifacts were recovered from Feature 46 suggesting at minimum that it had been cleaned out prior to its final abandonment. Diagnostic artifacts indicated that the pit was filled and capped sometime after ca. 1850, but that its original period of use dated from the late eighteenth century through the early nineteenth century after ca. 1795. This period of use coincides with Slacum's purchase of the property; may have been the third privy indicated on the property at the time of his ownership.

Feature Description

At its upper interface, Feature 46 appeared as a vaguely circular area of dark, loamy soil (Figure 2-160). The area measured 5 ft (1.52 m) north/south by 4 ft (1.22 m) east/west and it was defined by a mottled area of black (10YR 2/1) loam that was edged with wood on all sides. It was identified at 7.73 ft (2.35 m) amsl, which was consistent with the elevation at which Feature 12 was identified.

When fully excavated, Feature 46 was revealed as a large, relatively deep pit. The main portion of



Figure 2-160 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 46 surface, view north (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)

the pit measured about 4.2 ft (1.28 m) in width north/south; a slightly deeper section of mottled substrata underlay the main body of the pit and measured 3.2 ft (0.98 m) in width north/south. The east/west dimension was unknown. The pit was 4.35 ft (1.33 m) in depth with well-defined sidewalls and a slightly stepped base. As part of the abandonment process, a series of wooden planks had been laid across the pit opening (Figure 2-161 and 2-162). Covered with soil, the planks had decayed and bowed downward during soil settling (Figure 2-163). The planks had been laid across the feature in a north-south direction, and the edges of the planks were evident along the northern and southern edges of the pit when it was identified. The longest of the boards was estimated to have been 5.2 ft (1.58 m) in length.

Atypical for a historic pit, the sidewalls of Feature 46 were jagged and uneven; areas where the surrounding soil had been undercut and other areas where surface soils appeared to have slumped into the pit were noted. This suggests both that the pit had been left open for a period of time and that its contents likely were disturbed. A lens of clayey substrata in the base of the feature may have been the original bottom of Feature 46, which would have been consistent with the original use of the feature as a privy.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 46 was located just west of Phase I Trench 8A (later renumbered 8B). It was not, however, identified during the excavation of the trench, but rather during mechanized excavation to remove overburden soils in the northwestern portion of the project area. At that time, a Resource Management Plan was prepared and the feature was mitigated.

Resource Management Plan

An archaeological RMP was prepared for Feature 46 (see Appendix IV). The Plan specified that fifty percent (50%) of the feature would be sampled archaeologically through bisection. If the feature proved to have "superior integrity or night soil deposits," then the remaining half of the feature would be excavated. Removed soils were to

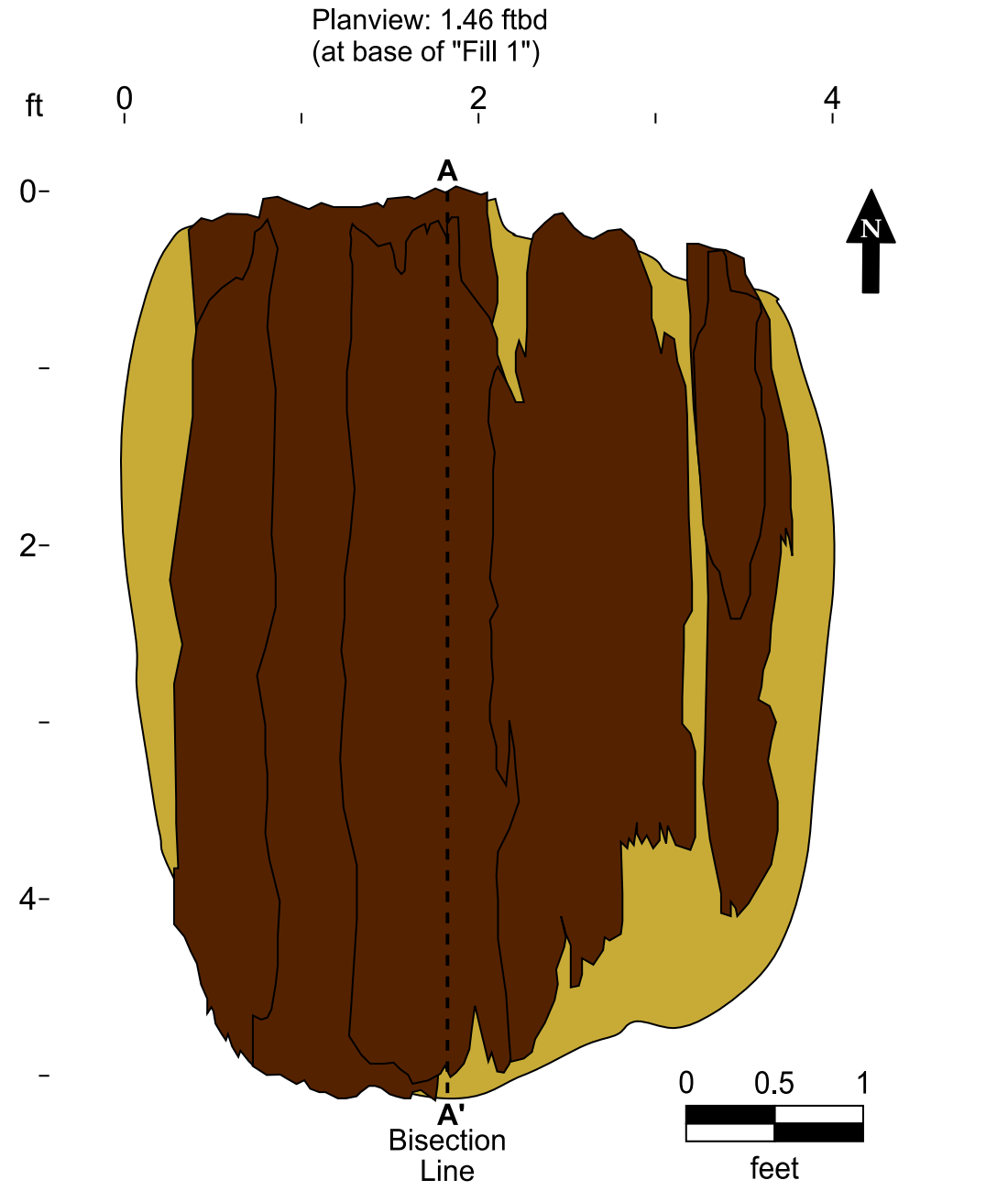


Figure 2-161 Drawing showing Feature 46, plan view (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-162 Photograph showing plan view of wood planking in Feature 46, fully exposed at the base of Fill 1, view north (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)



Figure 2-163 Photograph showing oblique view of wood planking in Feature 46, view west (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)

be dry-screened, unless potentially significant deposits were identified; those soils then would be water-screened through 1/16"-mesh. Four soil samples would be taken from each intact deposit of privy soil and subjected to flotation. If warranted, samples were to be submitted for specialized analysis. No more than 3,000 artifacts and 500 faunal specimens were anticipated.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

Feature 46 was bisected and its western half was removed. That half was subdivided into two parts: the northwestern quadrant (NW Quad); and the southwestern quadrant (SW Quad). The quads appear to have been excavated at the same time, with the north quad followed by the southern quad. Once feature excavation was completed, the surrounding non-feature soil was removed to ensure that the feature had been fully defined. The eastern half of the feature was not excavated. It was estimated that 50 percent of the feature was sampled archaeologically.

Excavation Sequence

Cultural deposits associated with Feature 46 lacked the distinct layering and well-defined transitions typical of primary deposits. The feature soils were intermixed with uneven interfaces and undulating, diffuse boundaries. Excavators noted the interwoven nature of the soils during excavation, observing that deposits both over- and underlay each other. Deposits along the edge of the feature were most distinct and appeared to be composed of non-feature soil that had fallen or slumped into the open pit during its closure. Artifacts from this soil, as well as from soil overlying the wood boards covering the feature, indicated this had occurred sometime after ca. 1850. However, the bulk of the disturbance to the feature appears to have occurred ca. 1810 and likely coincided with an initial abandonment and closure of the feature. If it was a privy, it appears that most of the wood structure was removed at that time and their open hole was filled and capped.

Deposits on the interior and exterior of Feature 46 were excavated. Deposits on the exterior were natural, non-feature deposits; deposits on the interior consisted of fill material deposited during abandonment of the feature. Fill deposits in the interior of Feature 46 were excavated in six levels (Fills 1-6). Fill material overlying the wood boards was removed as Fill 1, while soil underlying the boards was removed as Fills 1-6 (Table 2-60). The upper portion of the feature was excavated as Fills 2, 2B and 3, and the lower portion was excavated as Fills 4-6. Soils along the exterior of the feature were excavated but not recorded.

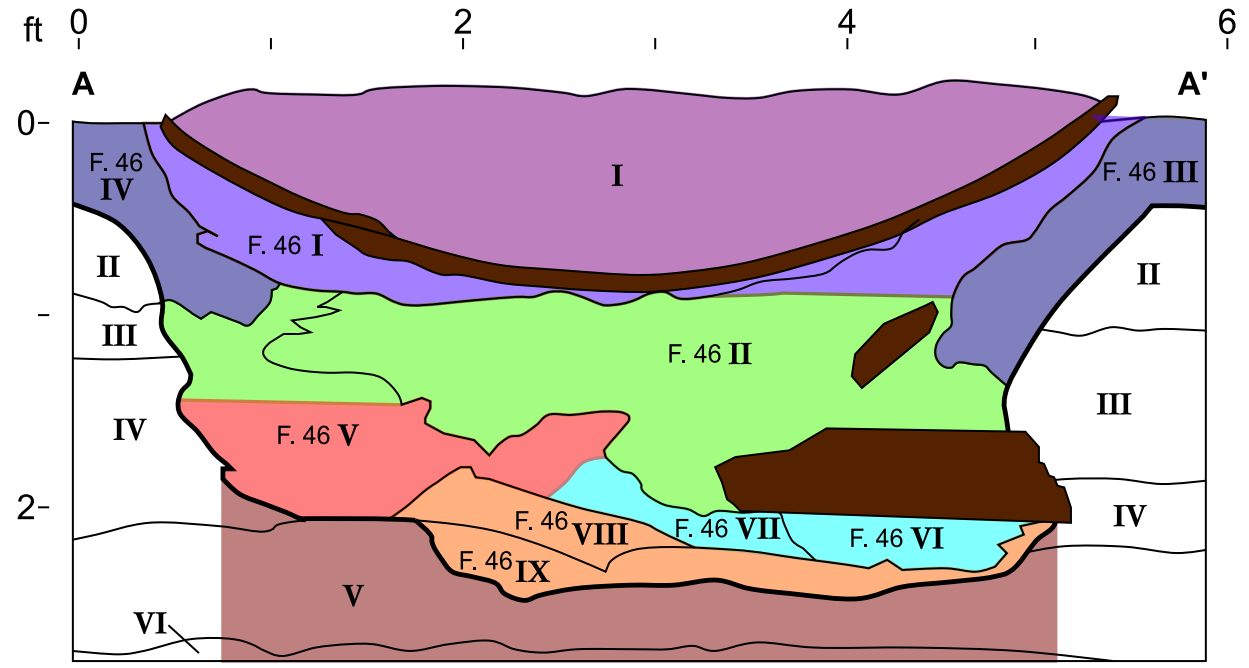
Table 2-60 Summary of Excavation Levels in Feature 46

Context	Excavation Area	WSSI Level
Capping Material	NW Quad	Fill 001
	SW Quad	Fill 001
Upper Fill Material	NW Quad	Fill 002
		Fill 003
	SW Quad	Fill 002
		Fill 002B
		Fill 003
Lower Fill Material	NW Quad	Fill 004
		Fill 005
		Fill 006
	SW Quad	Fill 005
		Fill 006

Fill 1: Privy Cap

The uppermost deposit associated with Feature 13 was a thick layer of fill material that covered the remains of a series of wooden boards laid across the pit (Figure 2-164 and 2-165). The fill soil overlying the boards was composed of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay and gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay. This soil was redeposited and not part of the feature interior. The capping material was 0.8 ft (24.38 cm) thick in the center where the boards bowed inward, and less than 0.1 ft (3.05 cm) thick along the feature edges.

The boards beneath the capping material were approximately 1.15 ft (35 cm) in width and laid to overlap such that the pattern resembled clapboard, with the bottommost board set across the western edge of the pit and each succeeding board laid to overlap by about one-third. The north/south length of the boards matched the length of the pit, but due to their degraded condition, it is likely that the boards originally were longer and had been truncated to their current length. The boards bowed downward at the center of the feature, indicating the soil in the feature in-



Feature 46

I :10YR 2/1 Black loam mottled with 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray loamy sand

II :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray loamy sand mottled with 10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand with inclusions of 10YR 7/1 Light gray sand

III :10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown coarse sand

IV :10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown coarse sand mottled with 10YR 6/3 Pale brown sand

V :10YR 6/3 Pale brown sand mottled with 10YR 4/1 Dark gray sandy loam and 10YR 5/3 Brown sand

VI :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray loam mottled with 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sandy loam and 10YR 5/1 Gray sandy loam

VII :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand and 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown loamy sand

VIII :7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand mottled with 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray loamy sand

IX :10Y 6/1 Greenish gray fine sandy clay with inclusions of N 6/0 Gray clay

0 0.5 1
feet

I :10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown sandy clay and 10YR 5/1 Gray sandy clay

II :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand striated with 7.5YR 4/4 Brown sand

III :10YR 7/3 Very pale brown sandy clay mottled with N7/0 Light gray clay

IV :N 7/0 Light gray clay striated with 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray loamy sand and inclusions of 10Y 6/1 Greenish gray fine sandy clay

V :7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 6/2 Pinkish gray fine sandy clay and striated with 2.5YR 3/6 Dark red compact sand

VI :10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown coarse sand

Fill 1 : **Fill 2B** : **Fill 4** : **Fill 7** : **Wood** :

Fill 2 : **Fill 3** : **Fill 5** : **Fill 6** :

Removed without examination :

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 77.1
Feature 46
East Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 2-164 Drawing showing Feature 46, profile east (RCGA staff)



Figure 2-165 Photograph showing exposed wood planking in Feature 46, fully exposed at the base of Fill 1, profile east (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)

terior had settled since the boards had been laid. It was unlikely that an air gap had been left because the fill soil underlying the boards was continuous and extended beneath the board edges.

The capping material was excavated as Fill 1. It was removed in a single natural level. Artifacts recovered from the capping fill soil indicated that it had been laid down sometime after ca. 1850.

Fill 2, 2B, and 3: Upper Fill Material

Although Feature 46 appears to have been filled in a single event, the fill material within the pit contained differences in soil mottling that indicted the material had been deposited in several discrete or individual events. These deposits were intermixed along their edges, and in some places within their interiors (Figure 2-166).

The uppermost deposit in Feature 46 was a thin lens of mottled black (10YR 2/1) loam that directly underlay the wood boards. This deposit was excavated as Fill 2. It consisted of an organic layer containing decayed wood. The soil along the upper edges of the feature was excavated as Fill 2B. Along the southern edge, Fill 2b consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) coarse sand. The same sand occurred along the northern edge of the feature, but in that area it was mottled with pale brown (10YR 6/3 sand). These soils were intermixed with a thick deposit of mottled very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loamy sand that had distinct inclusions of light gray (10YR 7/1) sand. This deposit was at least 1.1 ft (33.53 cm) thick; it contained nearly all sections of wood boards in its lower extent.

Fill 3 encompassed deposits immediately underlying Fills 2 and 2B. These deposits comprised the primary fill material within the upper portion of the privy interior. In the center of Feature 46, Fill 3 was comprised of mottled very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loamy sand with inclusions of light gray (10YR 7/1) sand. Along the northern edge of the feature, Fill 3 included an area of mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand. The lower portion of this latter deposit was removed as Fill 4.

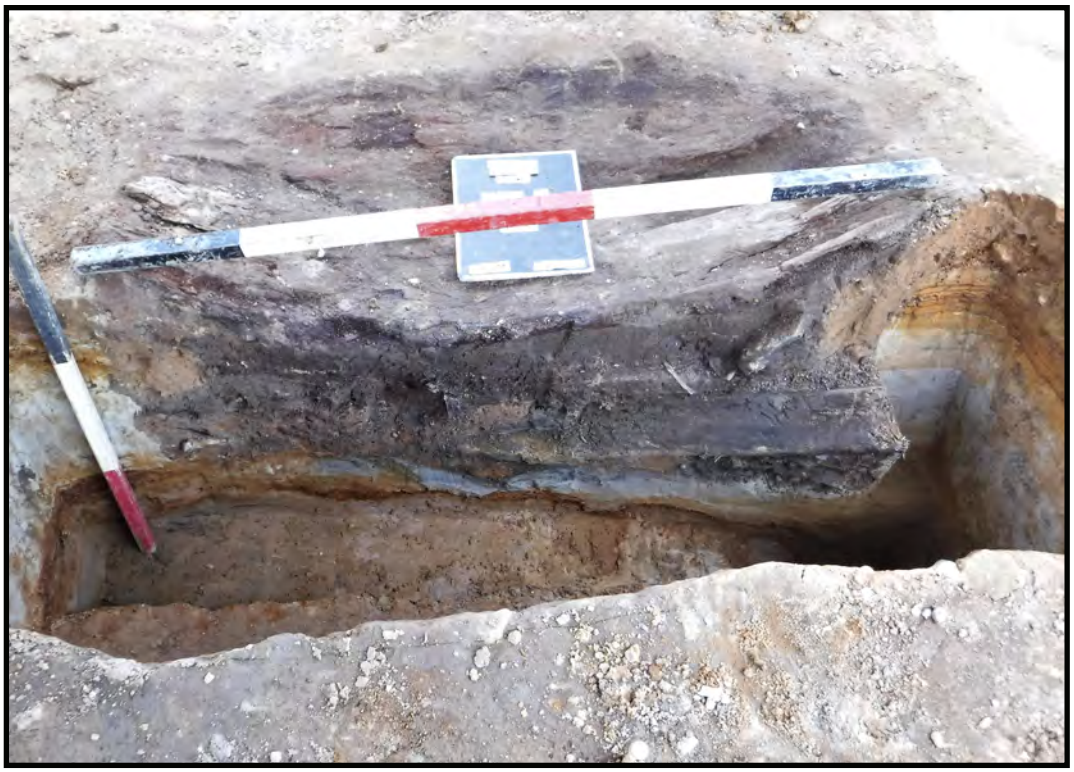


Figure 2-166 Photograph showing Feature 46, fully excavated, profile east (WSSI staff, 5/31/2017)

Fill 4, 5, and 6: Lower Fill Material

The lower deposits within Feature 46 appeared to be an extension of the upper deposits, although with a greater percentage of soil mixing. These deposits included at least five discrete episodes of filling; like the overlying deposits, they were intermixed and appeared to have been deposited at approximately the same time. Fill 4 encompassed the lower portion of a deposit of mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand that occurred along the northern edge of the feature. Fill 5 was a small pocket of mottled very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam that underlay a section of a wood board in the southern base of the feature. This deposit was edged by a thin lens of light gray (N 7/1) clay that also extended across the base of Feature 46; this deposit and an underlying layer of greenish gray (10Y 6/1) fine sandy clay were excavated as Fill 6.

These deposits directly overlay undisturbed natural substrata. Fills 4-6 yielded low numbers of artifacts (described below) that suggested that the original period of use of the feature was around the turn of the century. Artifacts in these deposits included a piece of British-made yellow ware (ca. 1775-1830) that was identical stylistically to a fragment recovered from Fill 3, again indicating that the deposits within Feature 46 came from the same source, and that the original contents of the feature had been disturbed and/or were mixed with fill material intended to cap the feature.

Fill 7: Natural Substrata

The natural substrata immediately underlying the base of Feature 46 was excavated as Fill 7. This soil consisted of strong brown 7.5YR 5/6) sand mottled with pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) fine sandy clay with distinct striations of dark red (2.5Y 3/6) compact sand.

Cultural Material

Artifacts from Feature 46 are summarized in Table 2-61. Based on the artifact analysis, Feature 46 was filled with soil containing primarily domestic refuse. The refuse dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and indicated that the feature had been filled during the latter period. Fills 1-3, which included the capping material and the upper fill layers within the feature interior, yielded the majority of the artifacts. Ar-

Table 2-61 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 46

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 002B	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment				3						3
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem				1						1
	Earthenware	Astbury	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775		1						1
		British Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1775-1830				1			1	2
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed				1					1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820				1				1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	27	5	2	5				39
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1	2						3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820					3			3
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	1							1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	1							1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1							1
		Domestic Slipware	Pan, Body		ca. 1733-1850	3							3
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830				3				3
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810		1	2					3
					ca. 1775-1830				1				1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	12		1				1	14
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4							4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810				1				1
					ca. 1795-1830	1							1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1835	2	1						3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1							1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830					1			1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1					2		3
					ca. 1795-1830	1			2				3
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815				1				1
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1							1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1							1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810					1			1
					ca. 1795-1830	1							1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	1							
		Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed						1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		3	2		1				6
				Indeterminate				2					2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Glazed					1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion	Glaze Missing		1							1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1	1						2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body				2		2				4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Indeterminate		4	2						6
	Porcelain	Hard Paste, Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1850-present			1					1
		Chinese Export	Saucer, Base		ca. 1660-1860	1							1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	3							3
		Hard Paste, Indeterminate	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle			1							1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body							1			1
		Domestic Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1750-1900		1						1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body				1						1
Ceramic Total						74	23	9	19	7	2	2	136

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 002B	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Grand Total
Glass		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment								3		3
			Window, Flat Fragment			3	39	4	34	4		1	85
		Colorless	Decanter, Lip/ Neck							1			1
			Tableware, Body				27		5				32
			Tableware, Rim				2		2				4
				Acid-Etched			1						1
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body						2				2
			Wine Bottle, Body						6				6
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder						1				1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1					1	2
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			3			2		1		6
			Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder				1						1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment				4						4
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			5			2	5	7	2	21
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			4	3	3					10
			Medical Bottle, Body				8						8
			Medicine Bottle, Body					1					1
			Wine Bottle, Shoulder/ Body				7						7
	Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Decanter, Base						1				1
			Decanter, Body						31				31
	Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Body					4					4
	Non-Machine Made	Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Kick/ Push-up				1						1
Glass Total						15	94	12	86	10	11	4	232
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion							1		2	3
		Alloy	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment				11						11
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	4			3	2			9
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1							1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	6							6
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment				2	1	2				5
	Lead		Window Came, Fragment			1							1
Metal Total						12	13	1	5	3		2	36
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole			1		1					2
		Leather	Fragment				1						1
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment				5		2	3			10
	Floral	Cork	Cork, Whole						1				1
Organic Total						1	6	1	3	3			14
Grand Total						**102**	**136**	**23**	**113**	**23**	**13**	**8**	**418**

tifact concentrations decreased significantly towards the base of the feature, consistent with the casual deposition of materials into an open pit or privy shaft. Mean ceramic dates were consistent across most fill layers within the feature, generally dating from the 1790s-1810s (Table 2-62).

Fill 1: Privy Cap

Fill 1 of Feature 46 yielded 102 artifacts. No faunal specimens were recovered. This collection dated from the late eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth centuries. Ceramics (n=74), glass (n=15), metal (n=12) and organic (n=1) materials were present. The ceramic assemblage included ware types dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, such as pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=25) ,creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=31), and Chinese Export porcelain (n=3). The remainder from Fill 1 comprised largely architectural-related debris including flat/window glass (n=3), nails (n=7), nail fragments (n=4), and a possible lead window came fragment. Nails were all non-machine made. Indeterminate glass fragments (n=12) and a one-hole bone button represented the remainder. Discarded materials were brick (138 g), slate (2.54 g), and oyster shell (58 g).

Fill 2, 2B, and 3: Upper Fill Material

The artifacts from the upper fill layers of Feature 46 consisted of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century artifacts consistent with domestic materials from other infilling episodes in the project area. The majority (n=272; 65%) from Feature 46 was contained within these upper fill material excavated as Fills 2, 2B and 3. Artifacts from these excavation levels mainly consisted of small sherds of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=13) and creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=15) common within Parcel 77.1. None of the vessel forms were identifiable. Large quantities of glass also were recovered and included Tableware (including fragments of at least one decanter), a medicine bottle, and wine bottle glass. Personal artifacts were limited to a one-hole bone button and pieces of leather.

Architectural-related materials included square-shanked cut/wrought (ca. 1600-1890) nails (n=3), indeterminate nail fragments (n=5), and flat/window glass (n=77). Approximately 433 seeds (field counted) and a fragment of wood also were recorded. Discarded materials were brick (25448.94 g), mortar (27.71 g), slate (2.54 g), clam (10.58 g), oyster (73.39), and indeterminate bivalve (125 g).

Fill 4, 5, and 6: Lower Fill Material

The artifacts from the lower strata of Feature 46 were indicative of incidental discard of materials into an open pit. Much lower quantities of artifacts (n=44) were recovered from the lower strata, which also included much lower quantities of architectural-related materials. This collection generally included isolated sherds/fragments of British yellow ware (ca. 1775-1830), creamware (ca. 1760-1820), pearlware (ca, 1775-1830), buff-bodied stoneware, indeterminate curved glass fragments, a fragment of a decanter, and a few fragments of leather. Low quantities of flat/window (n=5) and square shanked cut/wrought iron (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments (n=2) were recorded. Discarded materials were brick (8101.76 g), slate (0.27 g), clam (74.27 g), oyster (17 g), and indeterminate bivalve shell (0.15 g).

Specialized Analysis

Soil samples and screen-recovered materials from Fills 3-5 were submitted for zooarchaeological (faunal) and archaeobotanical analysis. Summarized below, the results of these analyses are provided in full in Appendix V.

Faunal Materials

Excavation levels Fills 3-5 of this feature contained just seven faunal specimens. The low artifact content in general, and not only in terms of faunal remains but in terms of artifact count, suggests that this feature must have been cleaned out prior to going out of use. The faunal remains consisted of fish, unidentifiable large mammal, and a single cattle bone.

Archaeobotanical Analysis

Screen-recovered botanical material from Fill 3 was analyzed from Feature 46. This provenience contained a higher number of visible seeds; it was noted during excavation to represent the uppermost of intact deposits within the feature. Compared to privy features analyzed for the current

Table 2-62 Feature 46 Temporal Calculations

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fill 1	ca. 1810 (Shell-Edged Pearlware)	ca. 1733-present	1797.5	65	1787	76
Fill 2	ca. 1810 (Even Scallop Shell-Edge Porcelain)	ca. 1725-1900	1795	12	1795	12
Fill 2B	ca. 1775 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1760-present	1793.5	5	1793.5	5
Fill 3	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1798	15	1789.2	18
Fill 4	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1779.3	7	1779.3	7
Fill 5	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1775-1810	1792.5	2	1792.5	2
Fill 6	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1775-1830	1802.5	2	1802.5	2
*excludes nails						

project area, this provenience yielded a minimal amount of botanical material. This material consisted mostly of cherry pits (28 g), although evidence of peach (1 g), almond (1 g) and watermelon (30 g) also was identified.

Feature 58 (Support Pier)

Feature 58 was a brick support pier identified in the northwestern portion of Parcel 77.1. Located approximately 5 ft (1.52 m) west of the southwestern corner of Feature 45, the pier was identified during monitoring of soil removal from that portion of Parcel 77.1 (Figure 2-167). The upper part of the pier was exposed at 7.26 ft (2.21 m) amsl as a concentration of brick set with degraded lime mortar. Additional excavation to expose the pier revealed a rectangular pier measuring 2.7 ft (0.82 m) north/south and 1.4 ft (0.43 m) east/west (Figure 2-168 and 2-169). The remaining section of pier was 10 courses in depth, or approximately 1.84 ft (0.56 m) deep. Soil surrounding the pier was described as brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were associated with Feature 58.

Feature 69 (Demolition Debris)

Feature 69 was an area of disturbed soil and demolition debris in the northwestern portion of Parcel 77.1, south of Feature 58 and southwest of Feature 45 (Figure 2-170). The area was investigated as Feature 69 due to the presence of a large rectangular area of mottled soil that appeared to represent fill material within the upper extent of a wood-lined pit.

Feature Description

Feature 69 was identified during mechanized excavation to remove overburden soil along the western edge of Parcel 77.1. The excavation surface was uneven at the time Feature 69 was identified, and nearly two feet of elevational difference was recorded between the eastern and western sides of the feature. The highest elevation, 8.96 ft (2.73 m) amsl, was recorded in the southwest corner; the lowest elevation, 7.07 ft (2.15 m) amsl, was recorded in the southeastern corner. Excavation was halted at this uneven depth due to the identification of an area of decayed wood and brick fragments that included a "rectangular dark stain." (WSSI Field Records, F69, Fill 1). As originally defined, the area measured 5 ft (1.52 m) north/south by 13 ft (3.7 m) east/west and abutted the southern edge of Feature 58, a brick support pier 5 ft (1.52 m) adjacent to the southwestern corner of Feature 45. The wood and brick fragments later were determined to constitute demolition debris related to razing of the building that stood in that location.

Field Methods

Feature 69 was investigated through the excavation of an L-shaped area occupying approximately 66.84 ft^2 (6.21 m^2). The longest edges of the excavation area were the southern and eastern edges, which were 13 ft (3.96 m) and 6.5 ft (1.98 m), respectively. After completion of the first excavation level, the excavation area was "bisected" north/south, and excavation proceeded in the eastern half of the area only. Excavation was undertaken in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels, termed "Fills." Feature 69 was excavated in four levels, or Fills. The excavation was 1.45 ft (0.44 m) in depth; in the deeper southeastern corner of the excavation area, it ended at 5.62 ft (1.71 m) amsl.

After excavation of Feature 69 was completed, a director's window was excavated next to Feature 58 to expose the base of the brick pier. The director's window was recorded on the stratigraphic profile of Feature 69 as containing two additional soil layers (Fills 5 and 6). The director's window appears to have measured 2 ft (0.61 m) square and 2 ft (0.61 m) in depth. An accompanying excavation record form was not completed, so no additional details are known.

Excavation Sequence

The soil sequence exposed during investigation of Feature 69 consisted mostly of disturbed and/or redeposited soil (Figure 2-171 and 2-172). A layer of potentially intact natural substrata was exposed in the base of the excavation area; it was excavated partially within the director's window.



Figure 2-167 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 58, view south (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)

Fills 1-4: Disturbed Soil

The uppermost deposit in the area excavated as Feature 69 consisted of a layer of fill material composed of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay mottled with light bluish gray (5PB 7/1) clay and olive yellow (2.5Y 6/8) clay. This deposit was 0.4 ft (12 cm) thick; it was removed as Fill 1. Artifacts recovered from Fill 1 indicated that it post-dated ca. 1800.

Removal of Fill 1 exposed a deposit of demolition debris containing whole and partial bricks, stones, mortar and wood debris, and historic artifacts (Figure 2-173). This deposit also was composed of mottled soil; the prominent soils were brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand. This deposit was excavated as Fills 2-3. Several intact boards were exposed partway through the deposit (Figure 2-174). These boards were determined to represent part of the demolition debris, and thus not in an original context. When completely excavated, this deposit was 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) in thickness; it ended unevenly on a layer of what appears to have been fill material.

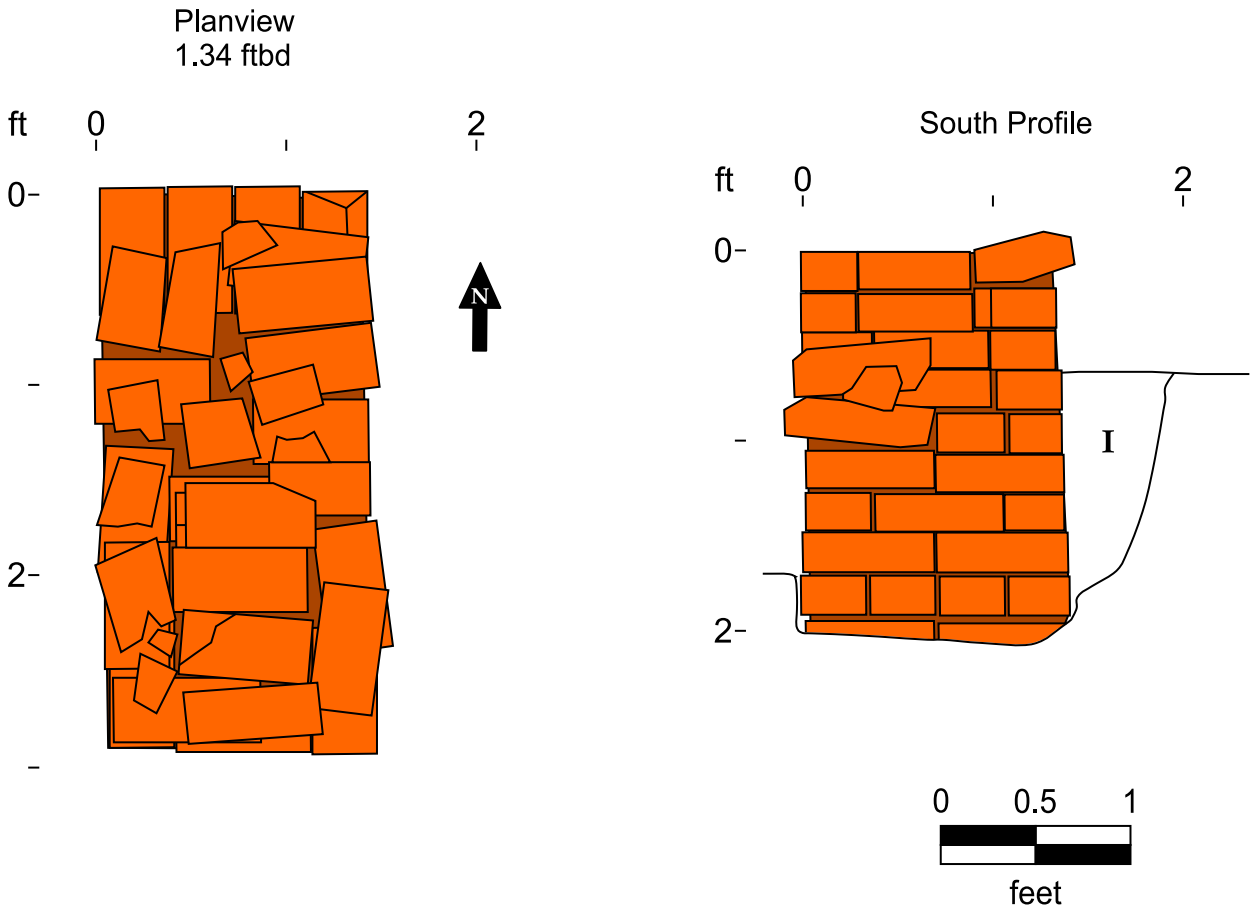
Excavated as Fill 3, this underlying deposit consisted of bluish gray (10B 6/1) clay mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand. While the origin of the clay was not known, it was similar in appearance to a deposit of clay exposed in the base of Feature 45 that was thought to have marked the lowest extent of the cellar. The strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottling suggested the deposit was mixed with underlying substrata.

Fills 5-6: Natural Substrata

The undisturbed natural subsoil underlying Feature 58 was excavated in two levels, as Fills 5 and 6. Exposed in a director's window, this soil was described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand and light gray (10YR 7/2) sand.

Cultural Material

Feature 69 was an area of disturbed soil containing mixed demolition debris. Artifacts recovered from this location indicated the artifacts and debris had been deposited as part of a single ep-



I :10YR 5/3 Brown sandy clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand (Fill 2 - Feature 69)

Brick :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Feature 58
Planview and South Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

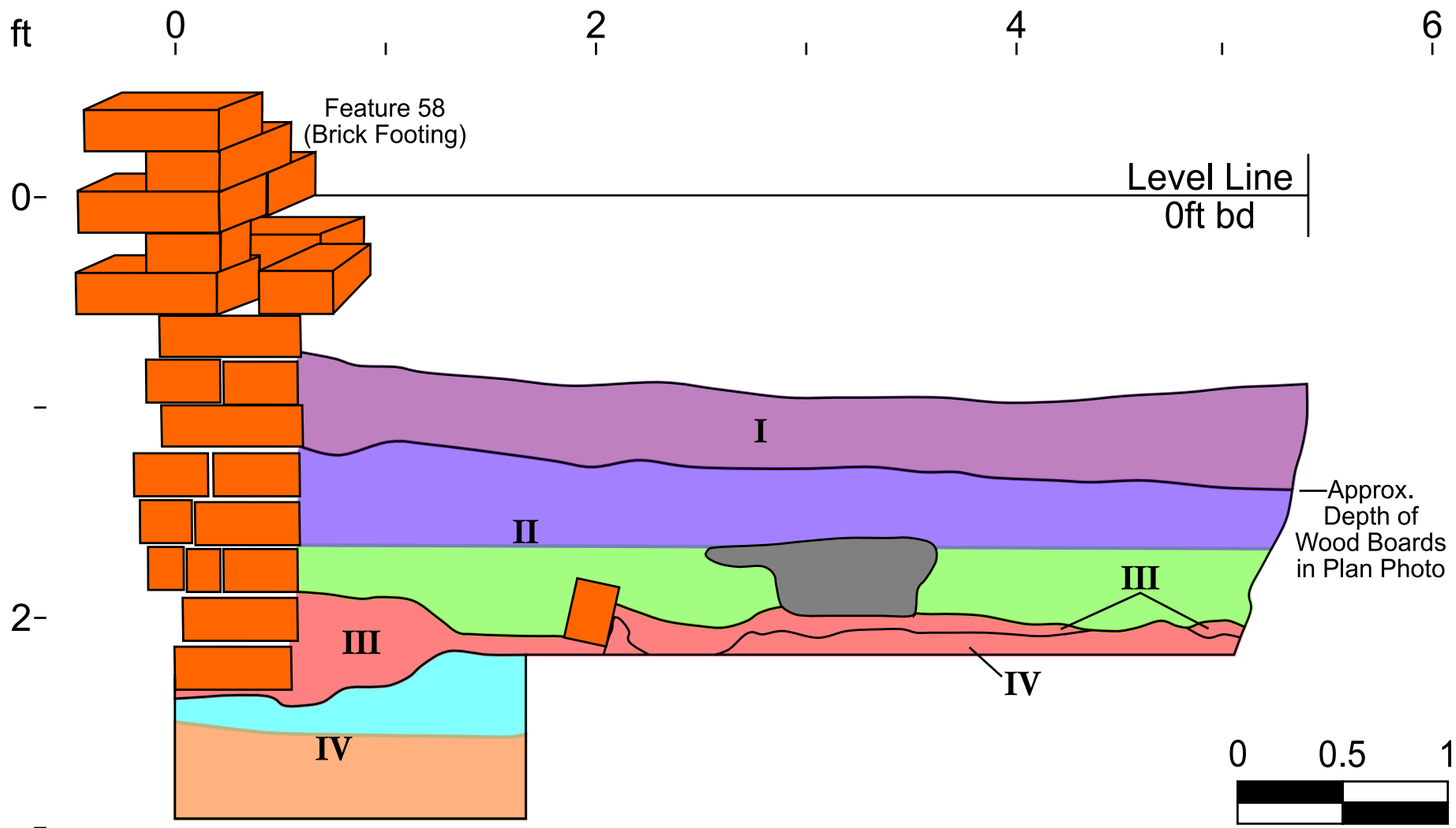
Figure 2-168 Drawing showing Feature 58, plan and profile south



Figure 2-169 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 58, view east (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)



Figure 2-170 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 69, view north at the top of "Fill 1" (WSSI staff, 6/21/2017)



I :10YR 6/3 Pale brown sandy loam mottled with Gley2 5PB7/1 Light bluish gray clay and 2.5Y 6/8 Olive yellow clay

II :10YR 5/3 Brown sandy clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand

III :Gley2 10B 6/1 Bluish gray clay mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam and 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand

IV :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand and 10YR 7/2 Light gray sand

Fill 1 : **Fill 3** : **Fill 5** :

Fill 2 : **Fill 4** : **Fill 6** :

Brick :

Stone :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.1
Feature 69
North Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 2-171 Drawing showing Feature 69, profile north (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-172 Photograph showing Feature 69, profile north (WSSI staff, 6/26/2017)



Figure 2-173 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 69, view north at the base of Fill 1 (WSSI staff, 6/22/2017)



Figure 2-174 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 69, view north at the base of Fill 3 (WSSI staff, 6/26/2017)

isode that occurred sometime after 1815 (Table 2-63). The average period of manufacture for the artifacts recovered from this location was 1810.

Surface

Artifacts recovered from the surface of Feature 69 are summarized in Table 2-64. Ceramic (n=47), glass (n=14), and metal (n=18) artifacts comprised the surface collection. Consistent with late eighteenth and early nineteenth century material, pearlware (n=20) and creamware (n=15) dominated the ceramics. Pearlware exhibited typical decorative techniques such as hand-painting, shell-edge, and transfer printing. Creamware generally was molded and included beaded and Royal edge shapes. A portion of a bone china saucer and a domestic slipware dish also were identified. Form was identifiable for a portion of the ceramics and included a pitcher, dish, at least three saucers, and a tea pot.

Kitchen-related glass included a pattern molded flask and portions of a dip-molded snuff/tobacco bottle. The remainder of the glass was flat/window glass and indeterminate fragments. Finally, the metal consisted of a copper alloy furniture knob, a copper alloy drawer pull, ferrous strap metal hardware, and nails and nail fragments. The nails and nail fragments were square shanked; some exhibited evidence of hand-wrought manufacture. Faunal remains (456.2 g) were largely domesticated livestock such as cattle (303.5 g), pig (35.4 g), sheep/goat (24.1 g), and large (57.9 g) to medium (20 g) mammal (Table 2-65). Bird and cat also were represented.

Discarded materials from the surface consisted only of brick (29.11 g).

Fill 1

Fill 1 contained the majority (n=822; 64%) of artifacts recovered from Feature 69 (Table 2-66).

Table 2-63 Feature 69 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surface	ca. 1815 (Blue Floral Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1730-present*	1804	38		
Fill 1	ca. 1811 (Mocha Pearlware)	ca. 1720-present*	1815.3	521	-	-
Fill 2	ca. 1816 (Transfer Printed Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1865*	1800.1	192	-	-
Fill 3	ca. 1795 (Decorated Pearlware)	ca. 1740-1830*	1808	10	-	-
Fill 4	ca. 1795 (Decorated Pearlware)	ca. 1795-1830	1812.5	1	-	-
Overall	ca. 1816 (Transfer Printed Pearlware)	ca. 1660-present*	1810.8	762	-	-
*excludes nails						

Table 2-64 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 69, Surface

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Kaolin	Kaolin	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3
	Earthenware	Creamware	Pitcher, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	1
		Domestic Slipware	Dish, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	2
		Pearlware	Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Tea Pot, Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Tea Pot, Spout	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
					ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
					ca. 1815-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		4
	Porcelain	Bone China	Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	1
	Stoneware	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
Ceramic Total						47
Glass		Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			4
	Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Tobacco Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	6
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
	Molded, Pattern	Other	Flask, Base/ Body			2
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
Glass Total						14
Metal	Copper	Alloy	Furniture Knob, Whole			1
	Iron		Handle, Whole			1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			4
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	7
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			4
Metal Total						18
Grand Total						**79**

Table 2-65 Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 69

Taxon	Surface	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Grand Total
Bird	6.5	54.6	12.7		73.8
Bony fish		7.5	4		11.5
Cat	7				7
Cattle	303.5	555.9	185.7	24	1069.1
Chicken		4.5	0.7		5.2
Dog		1.9			1.9
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	1.8	2.4	0.7		4.9
Large mammal	57.9	100	23.6		181.5
Mammal		281.1		1.4	282.5
Medium mammal	20		96.1		116.1
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies			0.6		0.6
Pig	35.4	170.6	73.8		279.8
Rodent			0.4		0.4
Sheep			8.1		8.1
Sheep/Goat	24.1		33	10.6	67.7
Sturgeon		0.7			0.7
Turkey		19.9			19.9
Turtles		86.3			86.3
Unidentifiable		0.9			0.9
Grand Total	**456.2**	**1286.3**	**439.4**	**36**	**2217.9**

Ceramic (n=647), glass (n=90), and metal (n=85) materials comprised the bulk of the artifact. Consistent with late eighteenth and early nineteenth century materials, pearlware (n=373) and creamware (n=90) dominated the ceramic collection. Decorative techniques typical of the period such as hand-painting, shell-edge, factory slipware (dip't), and transfer printed designs adorned the collection of pearlware and creamware. Bone china also was identified, as was white salt-glaze stoneware more typical of the mid eighteenth century. Form was identifiable for portions of the collection and included at least two pitchers, two saucers, a tea cup, two tea pots, and a chamber pot. White clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=20) also were encountered with some frequency.

Due to the lack of either observable characteristics, the glass largely consisted of indeterminate fragments (n=66) including both curved and flat varieties. Twenty-four fragments of table glass also were identified. The remainder consisted of two shanked copper alloy flat disc buttons, square shanked nail fragments (n=66), hand-wrought nails (n=13), a cast iron pulley, and two indeterminate ferrous fragments. At least one button exhibited an omega shank dating after ca. 1800.

Faunal remains were identified in highest quantities (by weight) in Fill 1 (see Table 2-65). Domesticated animals such as cattle (555.9 g), pig (170.6 g), and large/indeterminate mammal (381.1 g) were most common. Birds including chicken, duck/geese/swan, and turkey also were noted. Wild species such as turtle and fish were present. Sturgeon fish also was identified.

Discarded material from Fill 1 consisted of brick (17250.98 g), mortar (600 g), slag (1.8 g), clam (108.51 g), oyster (3927.98 g), coal (1.41 g), and slate (30.06 g).

Fill 2

Artifacts recovered from Fill 2 are summarized in Table 2-67. Ceramics (n=204), glass (n=113), metal (n=50), organic (n=1), and lithic (n=1) materials were present. Consistent with the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, pearlware (n=96) and creamware (n=88) dominated the ceramics. Decorative techniques typical of the period, such as hand-painting, shell-

Table 2-66 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 69, Fill 1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			5
			Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole	Molded Decoration		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			13
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			1
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
		Creamware	Chamberpot, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	41
			Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	7
			Pitcher, Rim/ Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	7
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	16
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Burned, Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	8
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	51
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	9
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	27
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Tea Cup, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Tea Pot, Lid	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	11
			Tea Pot, Other	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	4
					ca. 1795-1830	35
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	35
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	32
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	8
					ca. 1810-1830	11
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	16
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	11
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	22
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	29
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	20
				Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	10
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1775-1830	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
					ca. 1795-1830	7
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1816	1
		Red Bodied	Bottle, Base/ Body/ Rim	Glazed		32
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glaze Missing		5
				Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		11
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		38
				Transfer Printed		13
	Porcelain	Bone China	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	9
			Pitcher, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	12
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1795-present	29
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	6
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1900	1
		Other	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed		1
		White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1
Ceramic Total						647
Glass		Colorless	Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched		2
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		19
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			7
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Melted		2
			Tableware, Body			22
	Non-Machine Made	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			24
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		12
Glass Total						90
Metal	Copper	Alloy	Shanked Button, Whole			2
					ca. 1800-present	1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			3
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	66
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	13
Metal Total						85
Grand Total						**822**

Table 2-67 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 69, Fill 2

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Biface	Quartzite	Unfinished biface	Early-Middle stage	Unmodified		1
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole	Molded Decoration		1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Chamberpot, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	37
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	16
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	12
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	9
				Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	5
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	11
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	13
			Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	3
			Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1816-1830	30
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	2
					ca. 1775-1810	2
					ca. 1810-1830	8
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	6
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	2
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		8
		Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		2
		Whieldon-Type	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1720-1805	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1660-1860	6
	Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1720-1830	1
Ceramic Total						205
Glass		Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			55
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1730-1865	28
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Tableware, Body			24
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			4
		Colorless	Tumbler, Base			2
Glass Total						113
Metal	Copper		Coin, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Whole			1
		Alloy	Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment			1
		Alloy, Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			6
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	11
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	24
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	5
Metal Total						50
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Shoe, Fragment			1
Organic Total						1
Grand Total						369

edge, factory slipware (dip't), and transfer printed motifs, decorated the collection of pearlware and creamware. Chinese export porcelain (n=6) also was identified as was Whieldon-type ware and white salt-glazed stoneware, both typical of the mid to late eighteenth century.

Window/flat glass comprised nearly half of the glass, while the remainder consisted of portions of Tableware (n=26) including at least one tumbler, and bottle glass (n=32) including at least one dip-molded case bottle (ca. 1730-1865). Nails dominated the metal and included square shanked (ca. 1600-1890; n= 24), machine cut (ca. 1815-1890; n=11), and hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815; n=5) varieties. Small finds included a corroded British coin, a flat disc shanked button, a wound head straight pin, and copper alloy decorative hardware. The remainder of the artifacts included indeterminate ferrous fragments, leather, and an early-middle stage unfinished quartzite biface.

Faunal remains consisted largely of domesticated species such as cattle (185.7 g), pig (73.8 g), and sheep/goat (41.1 g) (see Table 2-65). Other large (23.6 g) and medium (96.1 g) mammal bone also was noted. Bird, fish and rodents were noted in smaller quantities.

Discarded material from Fill 2 consisted of brick (16900 g), mortar (5.39 g), oyster (900 g), coal (1.02 g), and slate (6.3 g).

Fill 3

The ceramic (n=11), glass (n=5), metal (n=1), and organic (n=1) materials identified in Fill 3 are summarized in Table 2-68. Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century domestic refuse was represented in the materials recovered from Fill 3. The ceramics were typical of the period, consisting mostly of pearlware (n=7) with fewer exemplars of other diagnostic ware types such as creamware, bone china, and white salt-glazed stoneware. Form was largely unspecified; however, portions of at least one mug and a single saucer were identified.

The remainder of the artifacts consisted of general types of refuse including window/flat glass, glass Tableware, fragments of a case bottle, a square-shanked nail fragment and a fragment of shoe leather. Identified faunal remains were limited to cattle (24 g), sheep/goat (10.6 g) and indeterminate mammal (1.4 g).

Discarded material from Fill 3 was limited to brick (1900 g) and oyster (52.41 g).

Fill 4

Materials recovered from Fill 4 consisted only of oyster shell (500 g) and a single sherd of hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830). No faunal remains were found within Fill 4.

Table 2-68 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 69, Fill 3

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	2
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Mug, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
	Porcelain	Bone China	Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	1
	Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Dot/Diaper/Basket	ca. 1740-1775	1
Ceramic Total						11
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Tableware, Rim			1
		Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body			3
Glass Total						5
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1
Metal Total						1
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Shoe, Fragment			1
Organic Total						1
Grand Total						**18**

Chapter 3
Parcel 77.2

This chapter details the results of the archaeological investigation of Study Parcel 77.2 (Parcel 77.2). Parcel 77.2 is located in the northwestern portion of the Project Area and is one of several subdivisions of town lot No. 77, which was laid out in 1749 by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Ring and Pippinger 2008:66; Figure 3-1). The early history of Parcel 77.2 is the same as that of Parcel 77.1. For the purposes of this report, this subdivision of Lot 77 has been designated Parcel 77.2. Parcel 77.2 is bordered by South Union Street on the west, by private property on the north (Parcel 77.1) and south (Parcel 77.3), and by lands owned by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Parcel PL-3). The northern boundary of Parcel 77.2 is located 80 ft (24.4 m) south of the corner of Duke and South Union Streets. The parcel measures 24 ft (7.3 m) north/south by 56-ft 1-in (17.1 m) east/west.

Historic Context

A summary of the historic ownership and development of the parcel, from its establishment through the late nineteenth century follows below. This history supplements the historic context provided by Claypool and Johnston (2014) and by Mullen et al. (2014).

Ownership of Parcel 77.2 (1749-1794)

This 24-ft wide by 56 ft-1 in deep parcel originally was part of Lot 77, which had been laid out in 1749 as one of the original town lots for Alexandria (Ring and Pippinger 2008:66, 120; Figures 3-2 and 3-3). The early history of this parcel follows that of Parcels 77.1, 77.3 and 77.4, each of which were formed in 1786 when Thomas Fleming, then owner of Lot 77, subdivided the lot. Fleming had purchased Lot 77 in 1770, after having leased it from Nathaniel Chapman's estate for the previous decade (Alexandria Land Records, Book B:153). After Fleming's death in 1786, one of his executors, George Hunter, sold this property to pay Fleming's debts.

Thomas Patten obtained Parcel 77.2, and the adjoining Parcels 77.3 and 77.4 from one of Fleming's executors in 1797 (Pulliam 2006:1; Husting Court Book E:337-340). He also acquired a small parcel located east of Lot 77 (Parcel PL-1) in the same transaction (Husting Court Book E:337-340). William Hartshorne purchased Parcel 77.2 from Patten a month later (Hustings Court Book I:287). Apparently having purchased it as an investment property, Hartshorne sold the property a month later, May 2, 1797, to Archibald McCliesh (1763-1819) (Alexandria Hustings Court Book I:287).

McCliesh Family Ownership of Parcel 77.2 (1794-1892)

It is likely that McCliesh built the dwelling on Parcel 77.2 shortly after he purchased the property. Property taxes for the year 1802 list McCliesh as the occupant of a brick house on Union Street (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1802, Ward 1). He was taxed for four titheables and a cow that year. Later in 1802, McCliesh leased a small parcel located on the Strand, south of Hooe and Harrison's warehouse (Alexandria Land Records, Book B:255). The 1807 tax finds McCliesh still residing at his two-story house on Union Street, but also taxed for a bake house and lot on the Strand and a shop and lot on Union Street (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1807, Ward 1). Miller (no first name) was listed as the tenant of the bake house lot.

The 1808 census for Alexandria lists McCliesh's (McClish) occupation as a cooper (Pippinger 2000). His household included his brother-in-law William Wools and seven others, including two enslaved persons (Alexandria Census 1808, Ward 1). Archibald McCliesh, Sr. was born in Scotland in 1763 and was in his thirties at

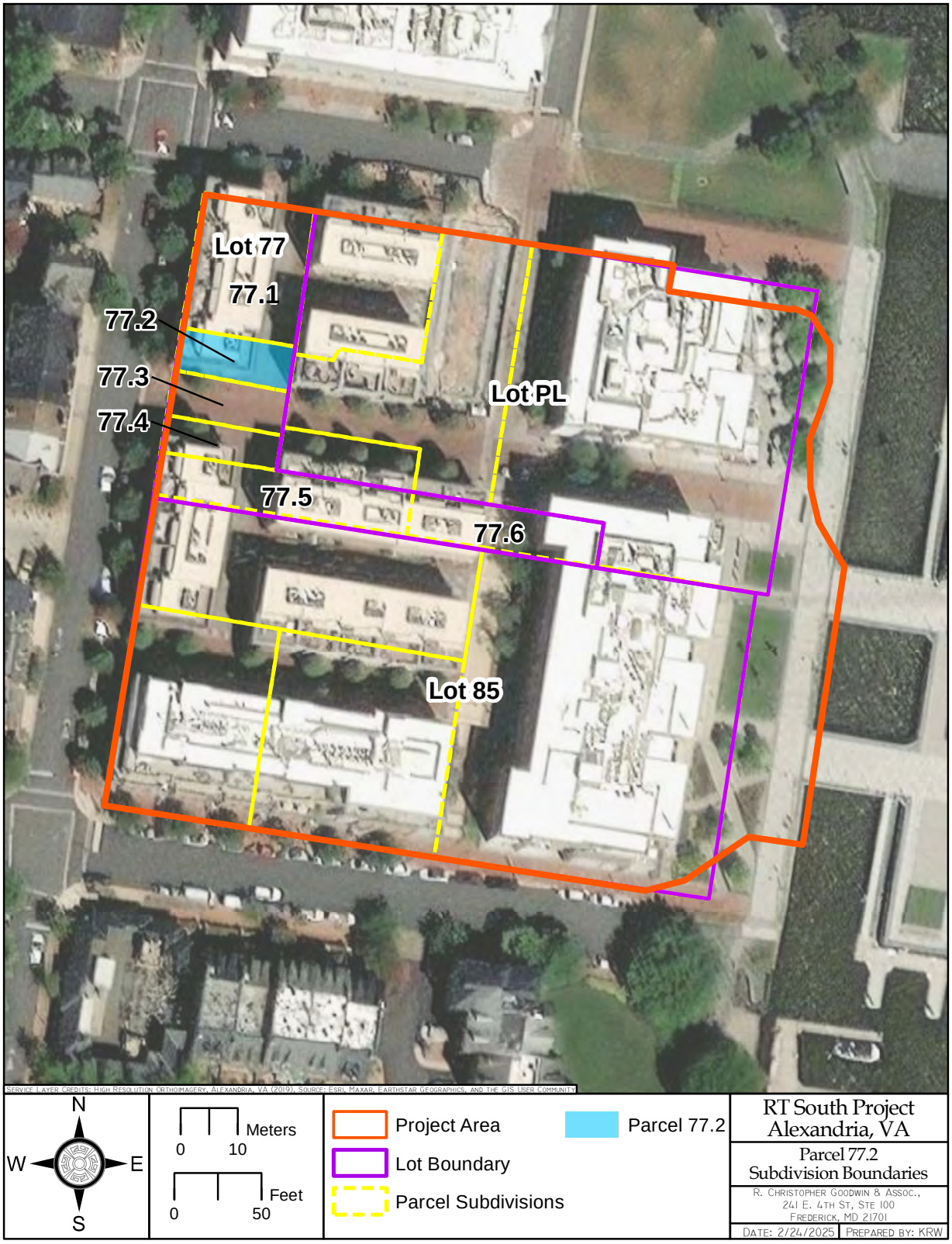


Figure 3-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-2, overlaid on modern aerial.**

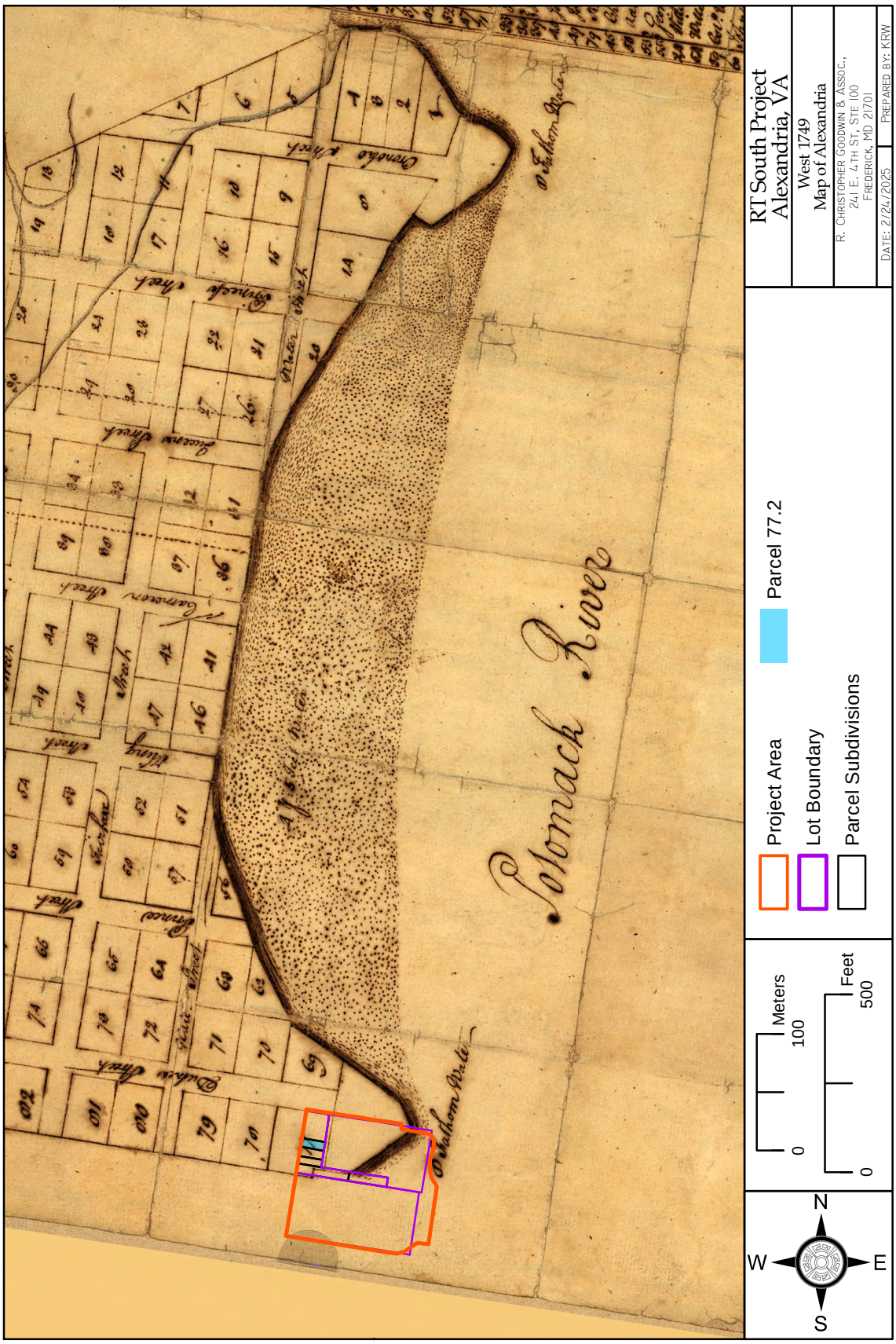


Figure 3-2 Detail of John West Jr's 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-2

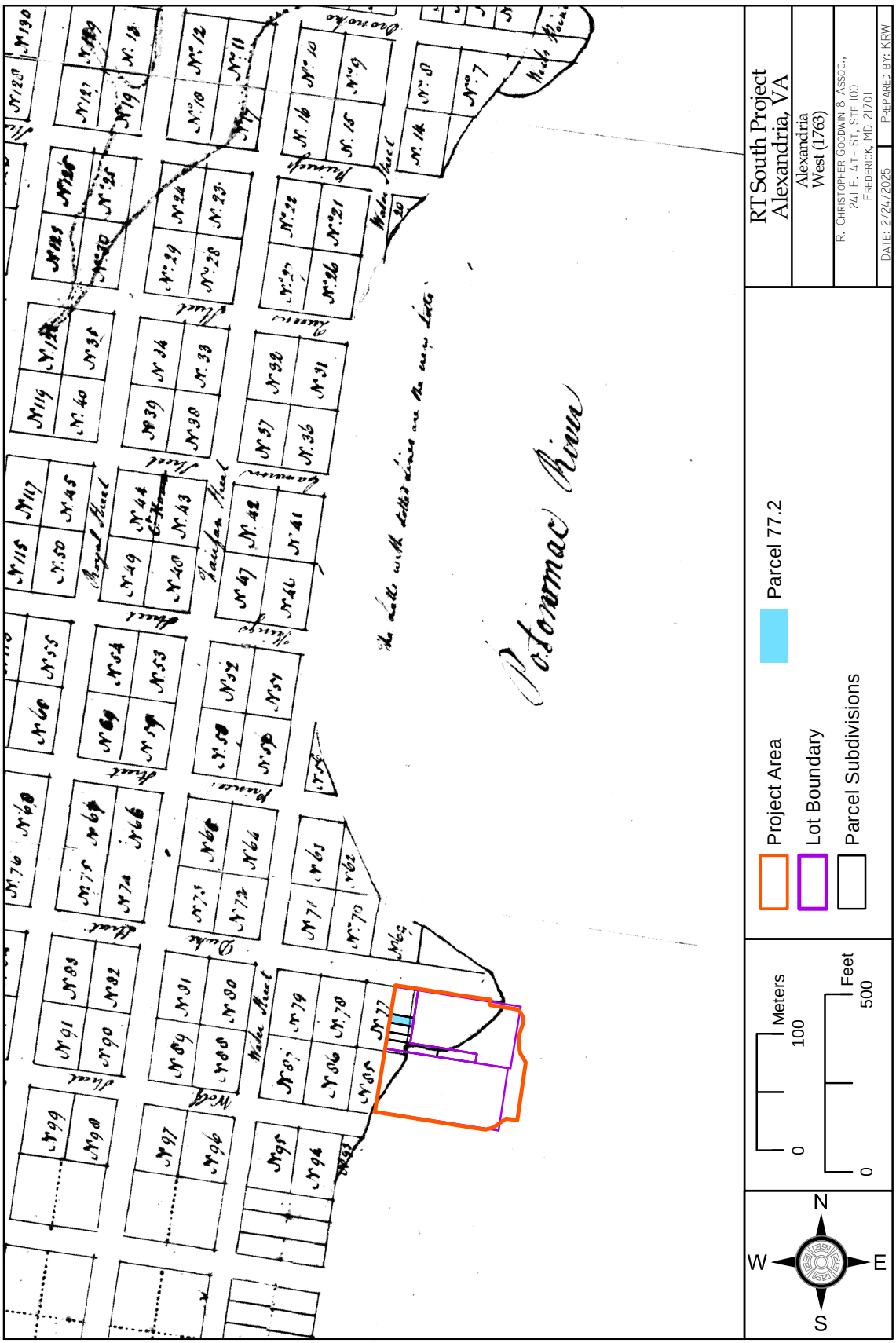


Figure 3-3 **Detail of John West Jr's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-2**

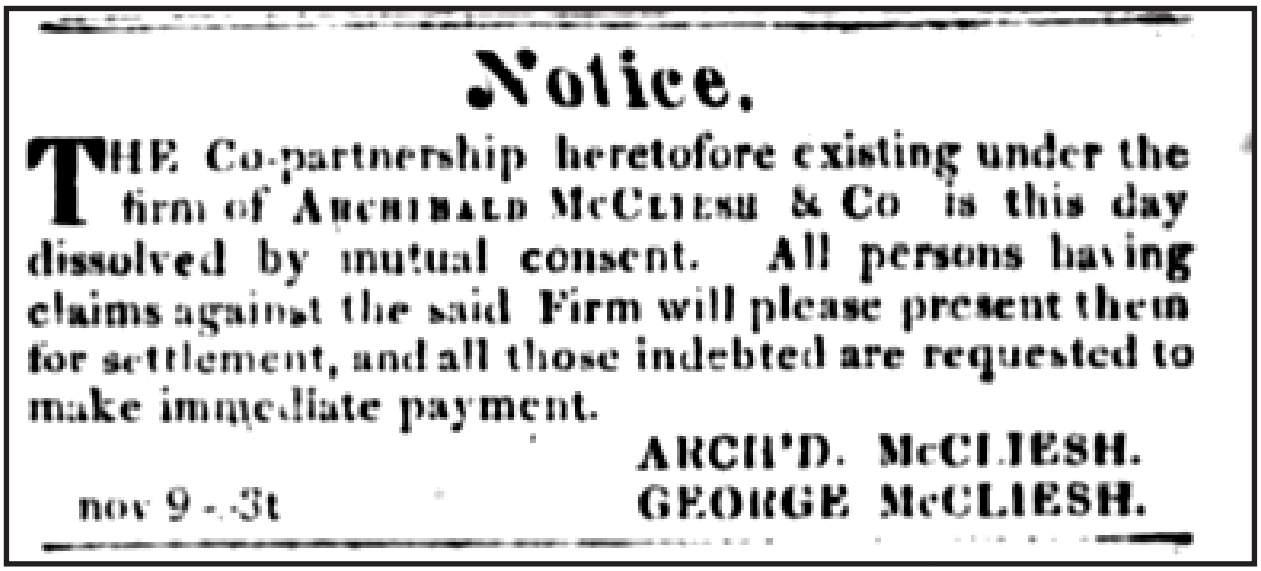
the time he purchased the property in Alexandria. His wife, Elizabeth Wools McCliesh was also Scottish. Presbyterian Cemetery of Alexandria records show that Archibald and Elizabeth (Eliza) had three sons, Archibald Jr. (1797-1831), William (1799-1821) and George (1802-1880) (findagrave.com).

Archibald McCliesh, Sr. passed away at age 55 on May 6, 1819 (Alexandria Probate, Accounts, 12/2/1823, Book 5:215). The record of his accounts shows that he owned three houses: a house on Union Street; a second house and shop; and a house in the country. McCliesh's personal property inventory included household goods, furniture, and supplies related to his work as a cooper, such as hoops, staves, and several types of barrels (Alexandria Probate Records, Inventories, 6/21/1819, Book 4:311).

The 1823 Alexandria Tax Assessment lists the Archibald McCliesh Estate with a two-story house valued at $1600. The dwelling was occupied by his widow and two others. (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1823, Ward 1). Elizabeth McCliesh was listed as head of household in the 1830 census (U.S. Federal Census Alexandria 1830, Ward 1). The two-story brick dwelling was large enough to accommodate a large family and help including, two male children (ages 10-15), two adult males (ages 20-30), two adult males (ages 30-40), two adult females (ages 50-60) and one Black female (age 10-24).

A notice in the Alexandria Gazette from 1827 announced that brothers, Archibald and George had formed a co-partnership in a firm entitled, *Archibald McCliesh & Company* (Alexandria Gazette 11/12/1927 p. 3). According to the advertisement, the firm was to be dissolved and claims against the brothers settled. It is unclear what type of firm the brothers operated, but it may have been associated with the family's cooper business (Figure 3-4). Land tax assessments show that the McCliesh heirs owned two buildings. The two-story house and lot on Union Street are listed in the 1827 assessment. This property was occupied by Elizabeth McCliesh and was valued at $2,000 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1827, Ward 1). The 1828 assessment listed both the dwelling and a one-story shop on Union Street. The shop was valued at $600.00 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1828, Ward 1).

Archibald McCliesh Jr. passed away at the age of 32 in 1831 (Alexandria Gazette, 1/21/1833 p.3). George was the administrator of his brother's estate. The McCliesh property was the subject of an Alexandria County Chancery Court case in May 1833 between Lincoln Chamberlain, a merchant and owner of local grocery stores, and George McCliesh, the administrator of Archibald McCliesh Jr. The court ruled in favor of Chamberlain and the McCliesh's real estate was put up for public sale (Phenix Gazette 7/12/1833



Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ARCHIBALD McCLIESH & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said Firm will please present them for settlement, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ARCH'D. McCLIESH.
GEORGE McCLIESH.

nov 9 - 3t

Figure 3-4 **Notice in the Alexandria Gazette for the dissolution of Archibald McCliesh and Company (Alexandria Gazette, 11/12/1927 p. 3).**

p.1) (Figure 3-5). George was the highest bidder and purchased the property.

George McCliesh was listed as head of the household in the 1850 census (U.S. Federal Census, 1850 Alexandria, Ward 1). He was a cooper with real estate valued at $4,000. George was residing in the house on Parcel 77.2 with his mother, Eliza (age 73), his wife Catharine (age 46) and their children, Archibald (15), Elizabeth (12) and George (9). Samuel Jabor (Black, age 21) also was listed in the household, as well as William Wools (age 60). The 1850 Slave Schedule shows George McCliesh with three enslaved persons: a male (age 28); a female (age 24); and a female (age 10) (U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedules, 1850, Alexandria).

The 1860 census lists George McCliesh as a cooper with real estate valued at $14,000 and personal property valued at $3,000 (U.S. Federal Census, 1860 Alexandria, Ward 1). His mother Elizabeth, his son George (age 19) who was working as a commission clerk, and William Wools were all residing in the household. Mary Goins (mulatto, age 30) was working as the cook for the family. The property stayed in the McCliesh family for a period of time even after Catherine McCliesh passed away in 1869 and George McCliesh passed in 1874 (findagrave.com). Depicted on Hopkins (1877) and on later Sanborn maps (var. 1885-1921), the dwelling was a 2-story brick building that fronted directly on South Union Street (Figure 3-6). By 1885, the McCliesh's had added a two-story rear room (Sanborn 1885; Figure 3-7).

Late Nineteenth Century Ownership of Parcel 77.2

Brothers Peter and Robert Aitcheson purchased Parcel 77.2 for $500.00 from Margaret McCliesh of New York in 1892 (Alexandria Land Records, Book 28:229). Margaret was the widow of Archibald McCliesh and the daughter-in-law of George McCliesh. The deed stated that George had devised the property to Margaret in his will (Alexandria Land Records, Book 28:229). The conveyance included the house and improvements. The Aitcheson's operated a lumber yard and already owned several large parcels on the opposite side of Union Street (Claypool and Johnston 2014:25). They also held the lease for land located east of Parcel 77.2, on the portion of Point Lumley managed by the Town Trustees as public land (Claypool and Johnston 2014:25).



Public Sale.

☞ In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court for the County of Alexandria, District of Columbia, sitting in Chancery at May Term, 1883, in favor of Lincoln Chamberlain, surviving partner of Lincoln & Luther Chamberlain, Complainants, against George McCleish, administrator of Archibald McCleish, dec'd, and others, Defendants,—I shall proceed to sell, for Cash, at the front door of the Council Chamber, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, at 12 o'clock, all the right, title and interest, of Archibald McCleish, Jun., dec'd, to the undivided property, as follows.

One LOT of LAND, beginning on Union street 80 feet to the southward of Duke street, and running thence, southwardly with Union street, 24 feet; thence eastwardly 56 feet 1 inch; thence northwardly, and parallel with Union street, 24 feet; thence westwardly to the beginning 56 feet. Also,

Two other LOTS of LAND, one situated on the east side of Pitt street and south side of Cherry street, marked No. 13; the other on the east side of Pitt street and north side of Locust street, marked No 22; containing half an acre each Also,

One other LOT of GROUND, beginning on Union street at the centre of the square formed by the line of John Lloyd; thence westwardly with his line, and parallel to Prince street, 150 feet; thence southwardly 22 feet 3 inches, thence east 150 feet to Union street; thence north on Union street 22 feet to the beginning. C. SCOTT, Commissioner.

jy 4—d1wkeot3Aug

Figure 3-5 **Notice in the Phenix Gazette for the Public Auction of Archibald McCliesh Jr's estate (Phenix Gazette 7/12/1833 p.1)**

The 1896 Sanborn map shows the former McCliesh dwelling as the only residential building remaining within Lot 77 (Sanborn 1896:Plate 8; Figure 3-8). Although the rear room has been removed, the two-story brick dwelling apparently remained in use as a dwelling (Sanborn 1896: Plate 8). The Sanborn map (1896) shows the building was addressed as 308 South Union Street. By 1902, the Bryant Fertilizer Company had completed construction of its fertilizer warehouse at the corner of Duke and Union Streets. McCliesh's former dwelling was incorporated into the design of the warehouse and stood within the southwestern corner of the warehouse structure (Sanborn 1902: Plate 14; Figure 3-9). The former dwelling does not however appear to have been occupied and, five years later in 1907, it is coded as "vacant" (Sanborn 1907: Plate 14; Figure 3-10).

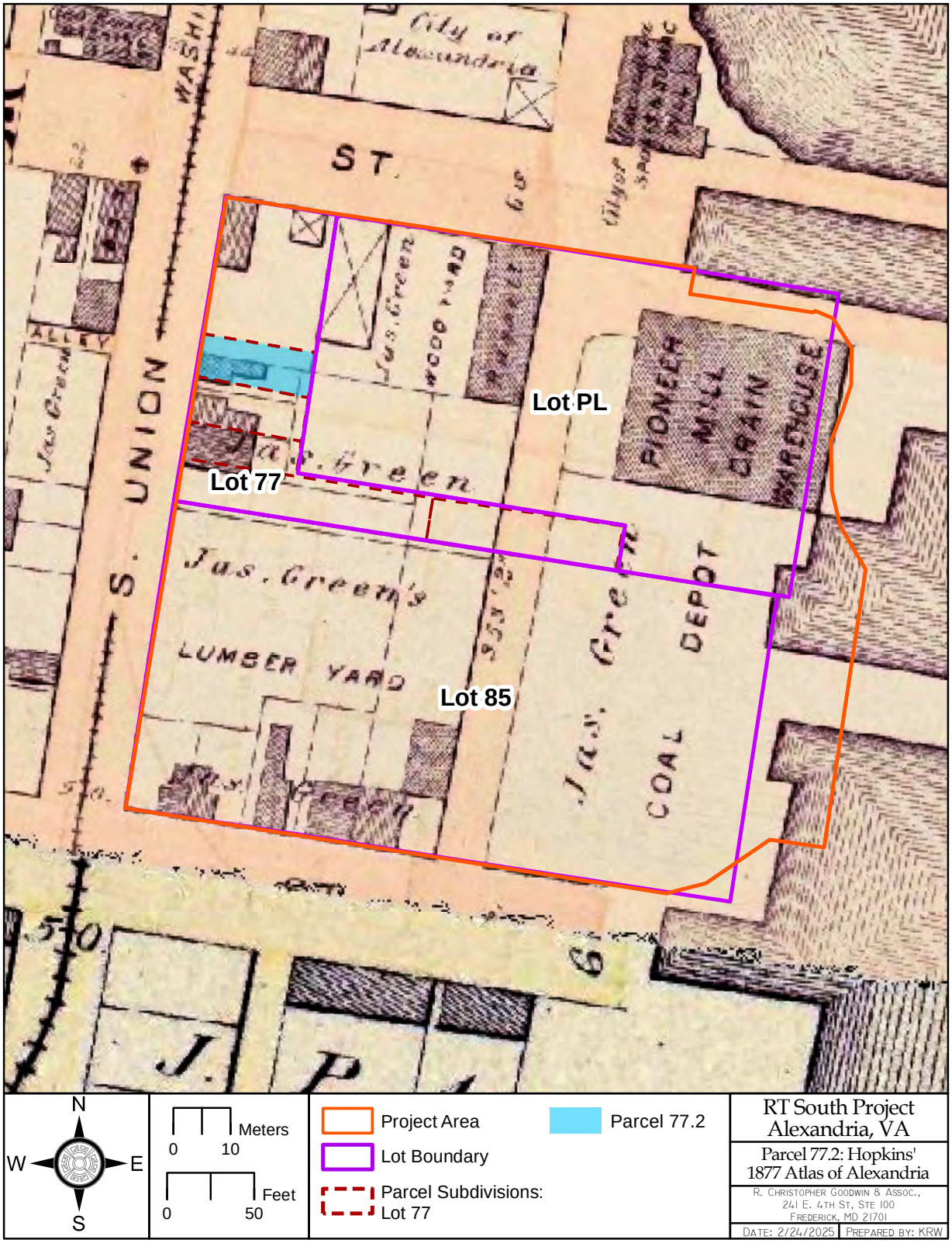


Figure 3-6 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-2**

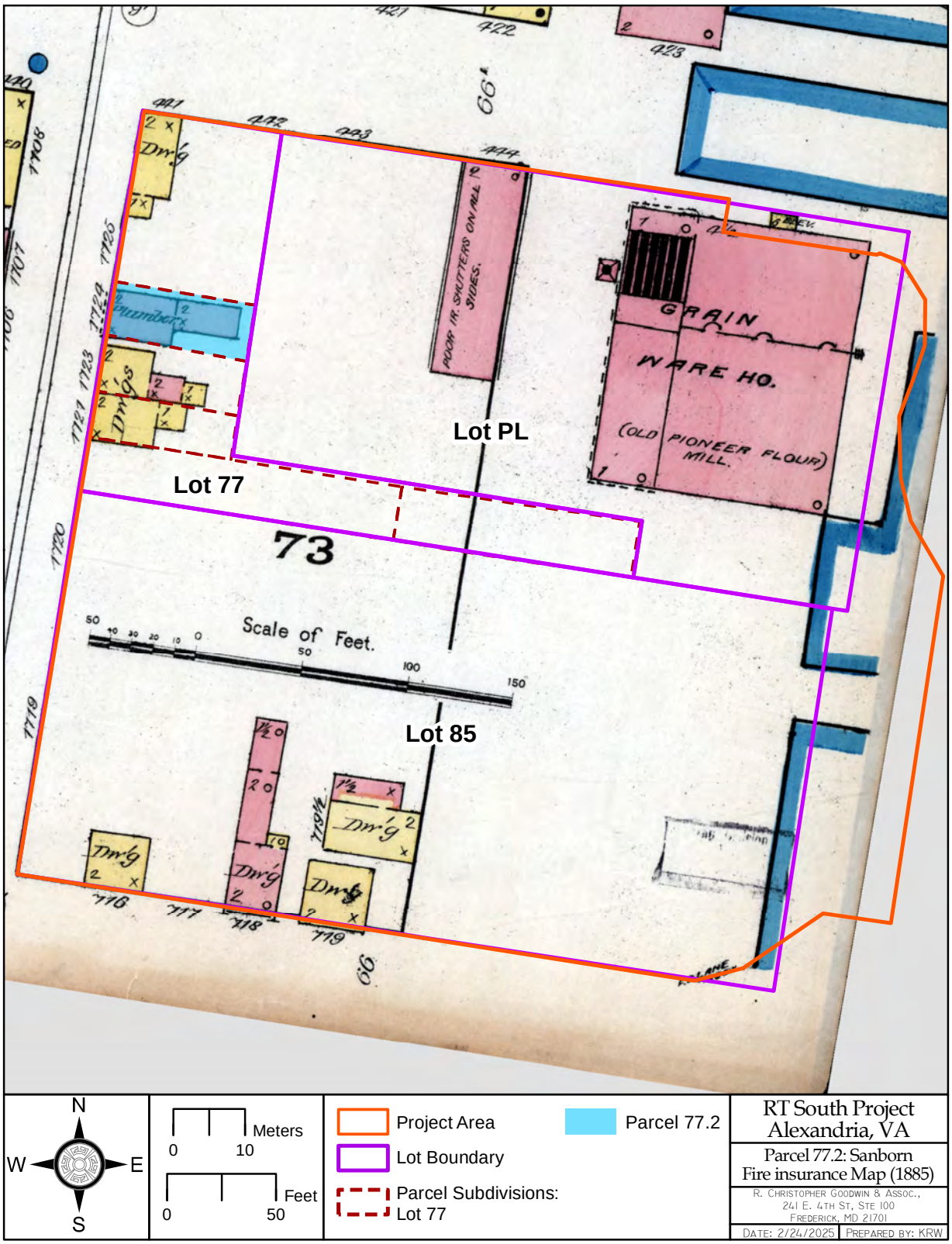


Figure 3-7 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-2**

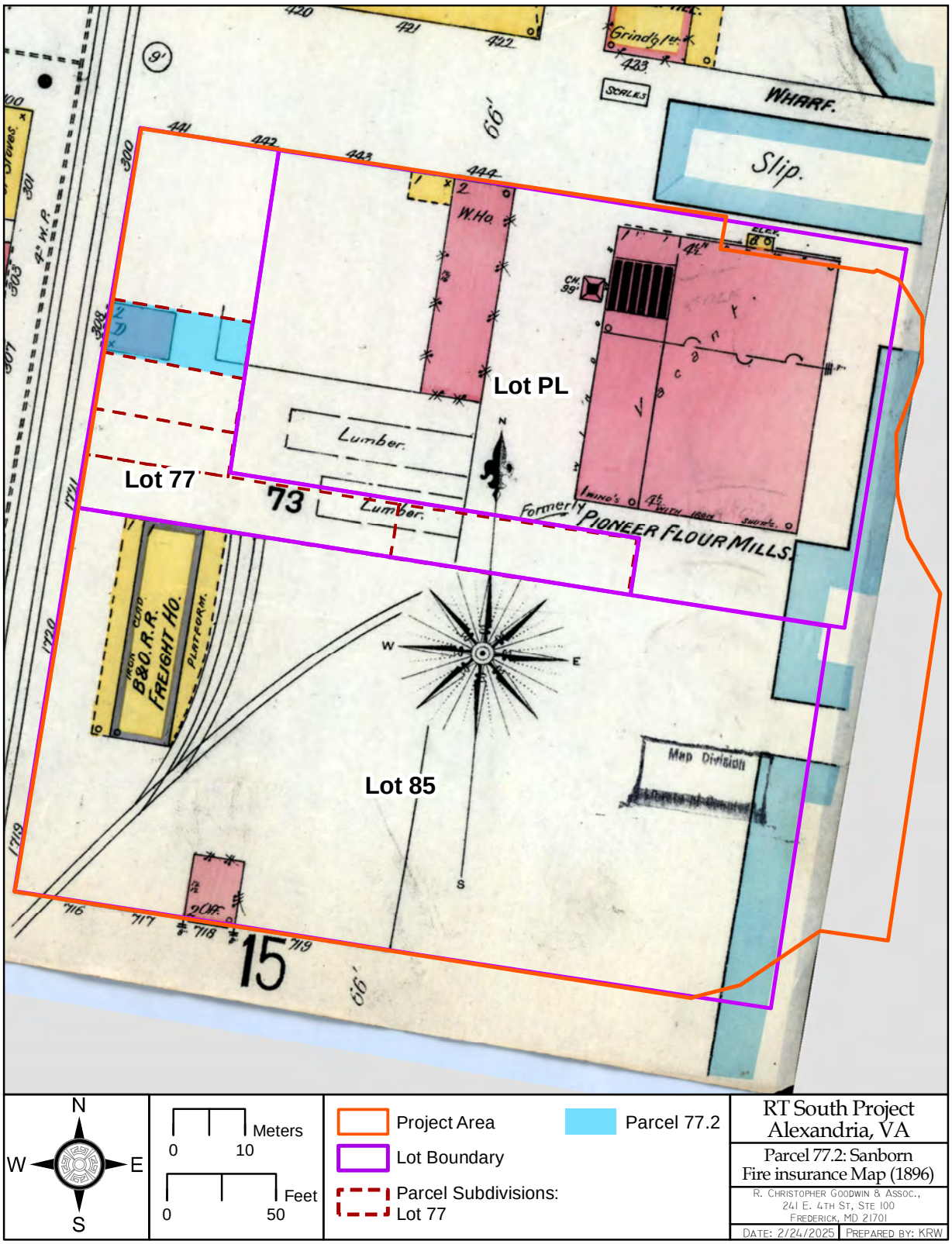


Figure 3-8 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-2**

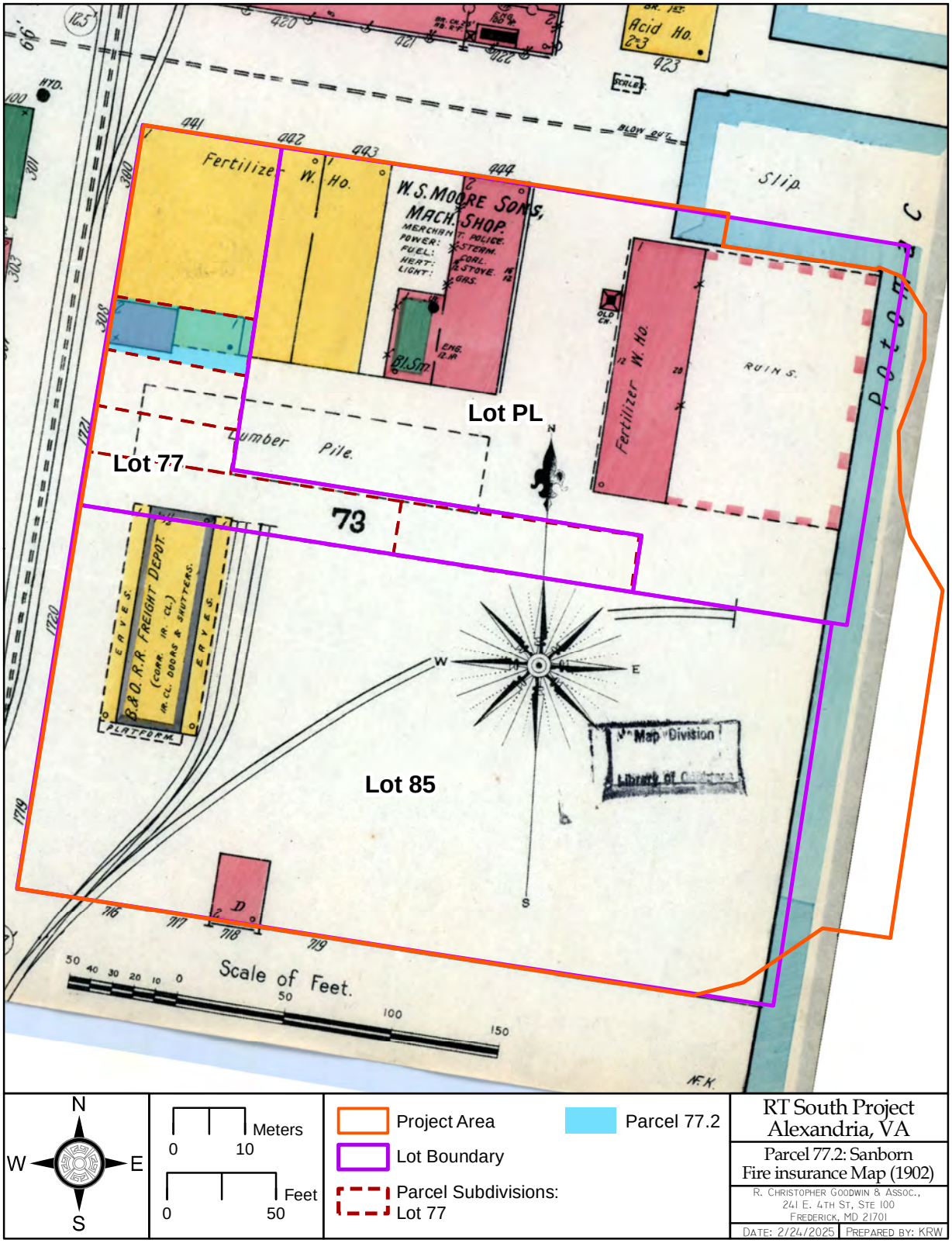


Figure 3-9 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1902) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-2**

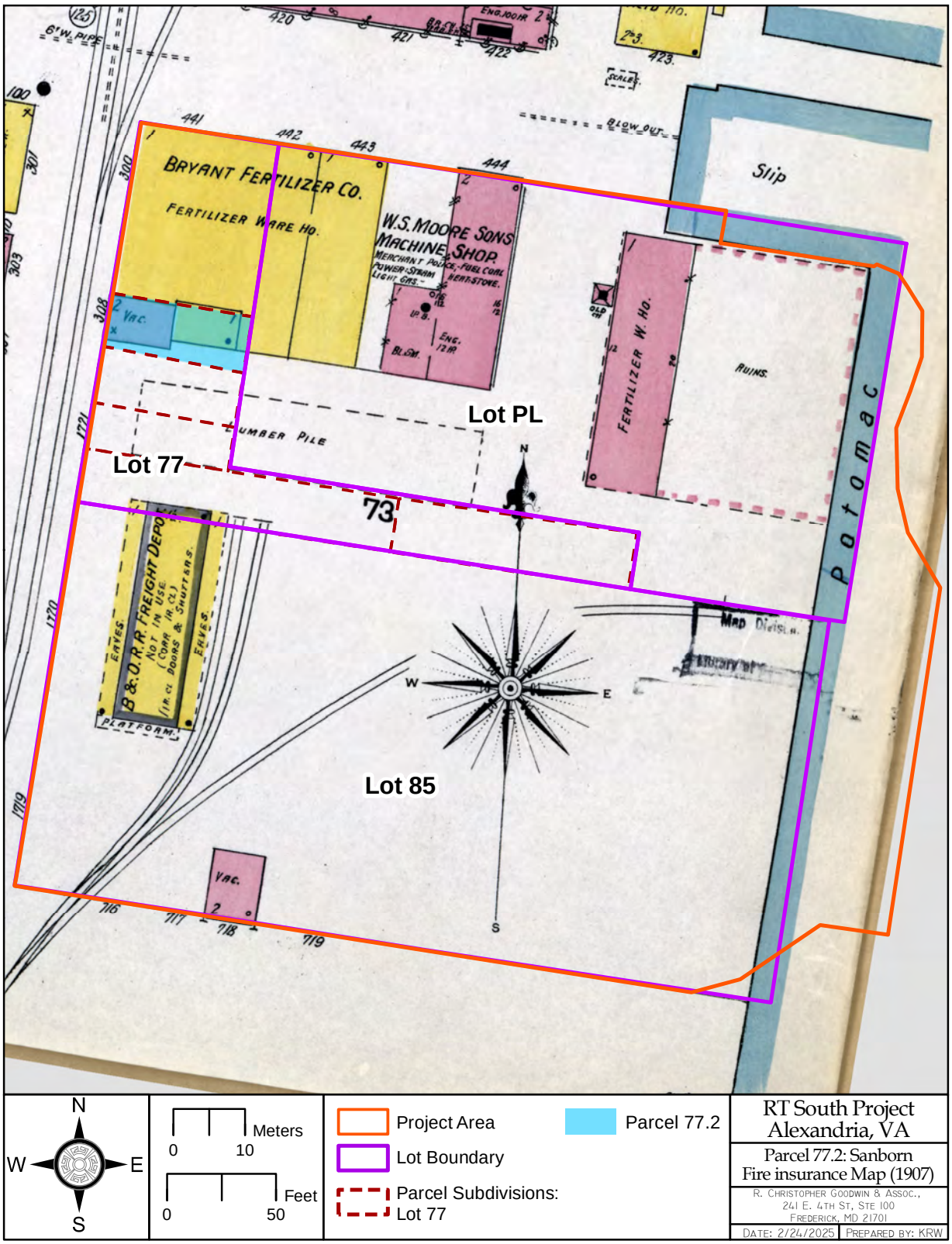


Figure 3-10 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1907) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-2**

Parcel 77.2 was sold in 1918, after the Aitcheson brothers declared bankruptcy. Notations on the 1921 Sanborn indicate that the dwelling, although still standing, was substantially modified after the sale (Sanborn 1921: Plate 14; Figure 3-11). Still coded as a brick building with a shingle roof, it was raised to 2-1/2 stories in height and a frame cornice was added. Additional notations showed the wall facing South Union Street was 23 inches thick, while the northern wall was 8 inches thick on the first floor, and 12 inches thick on the second floor. Used as an office, the building opened into the The Bryant Fertilizer Company warehouse building through a passage or doorway in its eastern wall. The property would change owners several more times before the dwelling was finally demolished in 1936 (Library of Congress, HABS 1936: VA-267; Figure 3-12).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of 13 archaeological features were identified within Parcel 77.2 (Figure 3-13; Tables 2-1 and 2-2). All of the features post-dated the subdivision of Lot 77 and were associated with the McCliesh's ownership of the parcel. Among the features identified was the foundation of the McCliesh's two-story dwelling house (Feature 18). Located in the western portion of the parcel, the dwelling's basement or cellar space contained a subfloor drainage system consisting of a series of interconnected drainage trenches (Features 18-4, 18-5, 18-6, 18-7 and 18-8) that fed into a wood-lined sump pit (Feature 18-2). A short trench (Feature 18-4) connected the sump pit to a brick-lined catchment (Feature 19) located outside of the building. In addition to these features, an area of modern disturbance (Feature 18-3), a possible posthole (Feature 55), and an area of stone rubble that may have identified the location of a rear yard structure (Feature 22) were identified.

The archaeological investigation of Parcel 77.2 yielded a total of two prehistoric artifacts and 4,744 historic artifacts. In addition to these artifacts, 6,813.4 g of faunal material was recovered. These totals do not include material that was field-discarded or botanical items recovered during on-site screening of soil removed from feature contexts. Totals of both field-discarded artifacts and botanical materials are provided, where appropriate, in the following feature discussions.

Feature 18 (Historic Foundation)

Feature 18 was the stone foundation of Archibald McCliesh's two-story brick dwelling house. The dwelling was built sometime after 1794 and stood until 1936. It later served as an office for the Aitcheson Brothers lumber business, and as an office for The Bryant Fertilizer warehouse. It is one of the few buildings within the Project Area for which architectural details are known. Captured in a 1936 photograph taken prior to its demolition, the house was a two-story, three-bay brick building (Figure 3-13) The brick on the front elevation was laid in Flemish bond. The side gable roof was clad in wood shingles and featured a central wood-frame dormer with wood shingled sides and a front facing gable roof. The eave had a dentiled cornice with a band of fretwork below. One interior brick chimney projected above the side gable end. A central opening near the ground under the first story window had a header lintel that possibly was a coal delivery point.

The first floor had two ways and a central window. One doorway was an arched opening with a brick header surround. The door contained a single, six-paneled wood door with a fanlight. The second doorway was a rectangular opening that appeared to be a later alteration and that may have been a former window opening. The rectangular doorway had no ornamental surround; it was the approximate width of the central window, but was slightly taller. The upper portion of the rectangular doorway appeared to contain a transom window. Both door openings were elevated above the sidewalk. The second story contained three windows with wood-frame, six-over-six light windows, although the lower sash was missing. The windows originally had wood shutters.

The rear elevation of the house was partially visible in a second photograph taken nearly 50 years earlier, in ca. 1880 (Alexandria Library, Special Collections). At this time, the building was still owned by the heirs of Archibald McCliesh. In this photograph, the rear elevation also featured three windows in the upper story; one window was slightly lower than the other

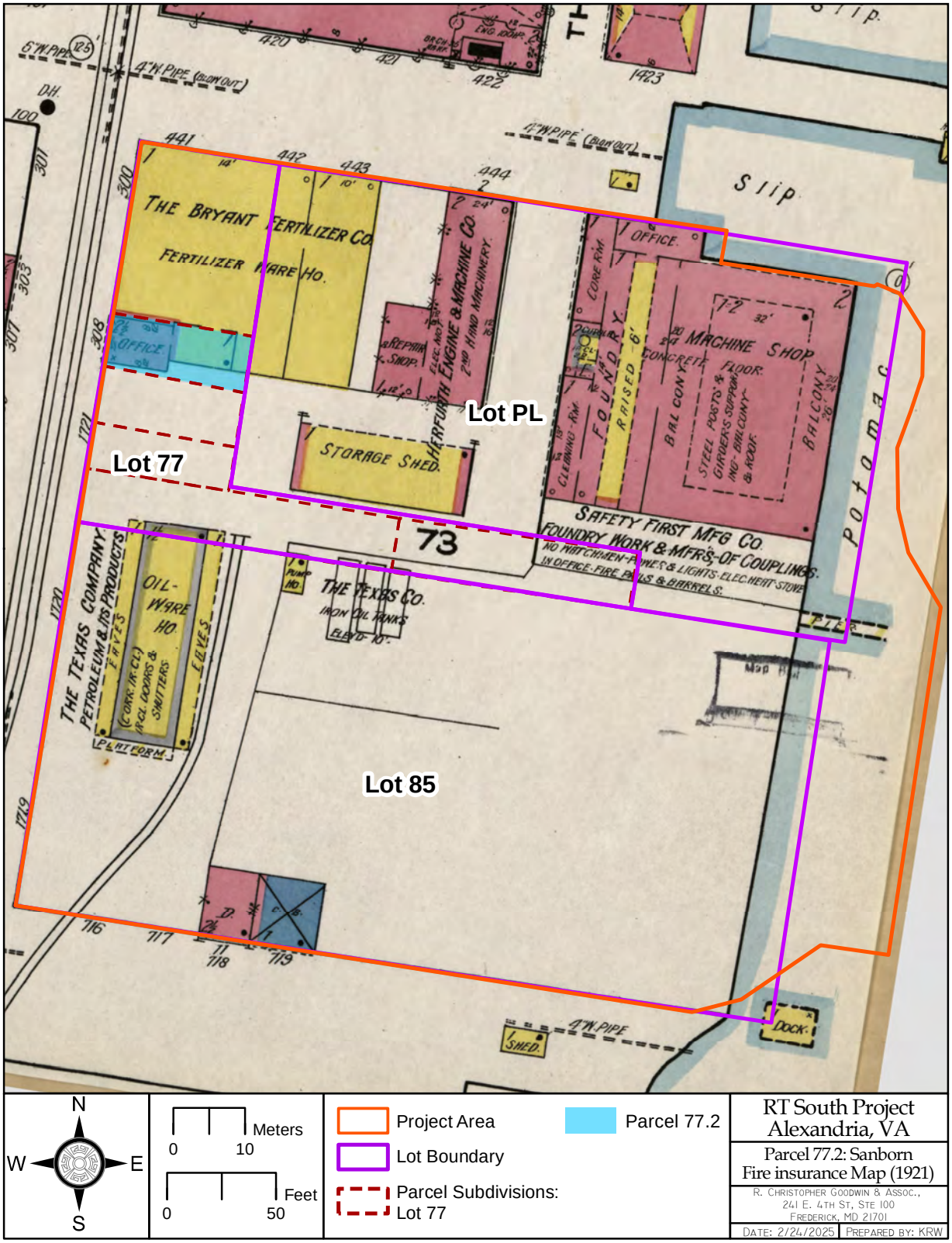


Figure 3-11 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1921) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-2**



Figure 3-12 **Historic photograph showing 308 South Union Street in 1936 (HABS, Library of Congress)**

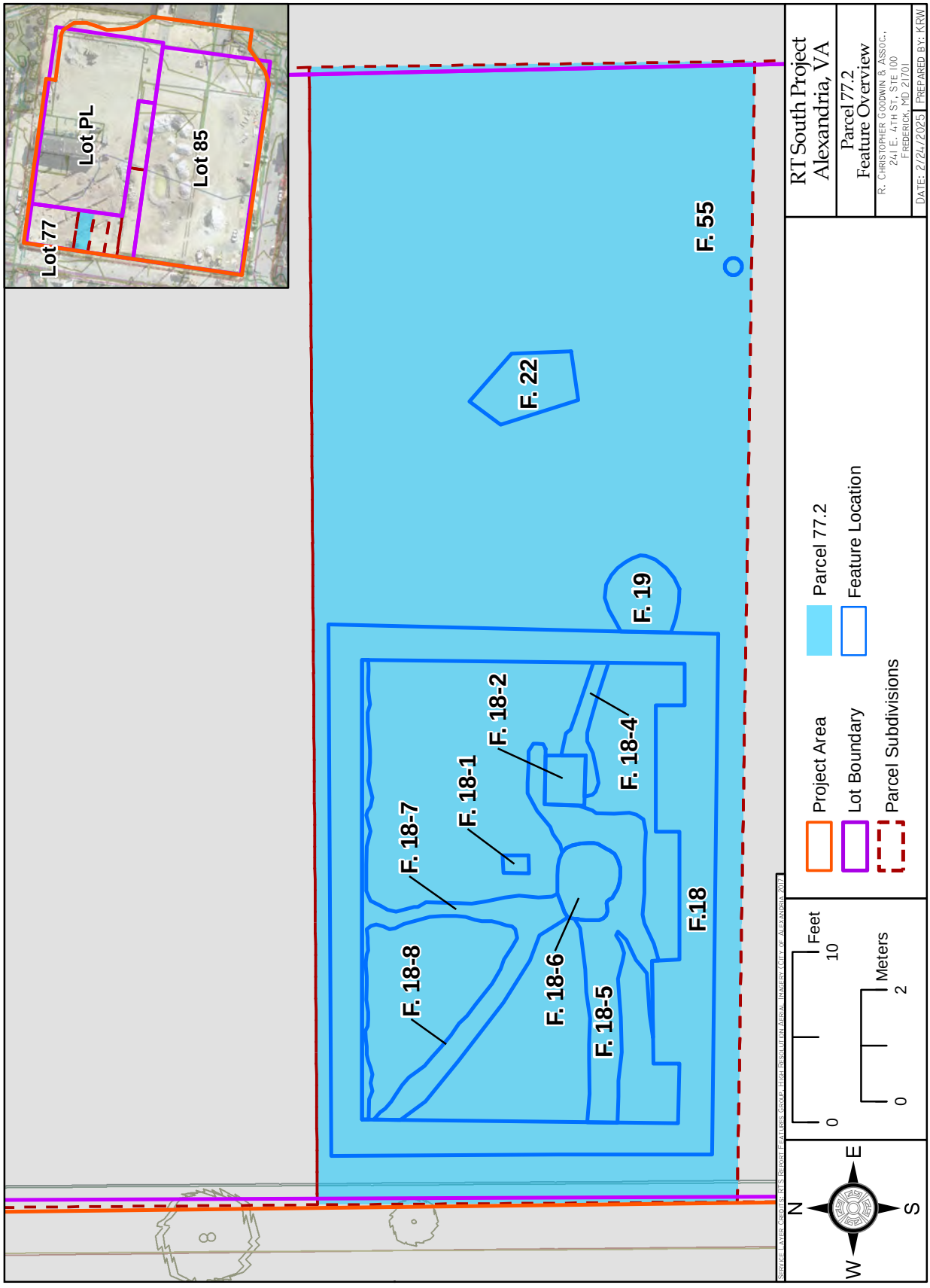


Figure 3-13 Map showing the location of archaeological features in Parcel 77.2

Table 3-1 Summary of Archaeological Features in Parcel 77.2

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
18	18-01 thru 18-08	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 18th-early 20th century	8.35	22.5 x 30.5	3.2	3-3x3-ft units	1-12x9-ft quad; 11-3x3-ft units	1
19	19-01	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-late 19th century	7.41	4.6 (diameter)	2.2	Documentation	Bisected: both halves excavated	1
22	none	Debris	Indeterminate	8.8	6 (diameter)	1-course	n/a	Bisected; east half excavated	1
55	none	Post hole/Post	Indeterminate	Unknown	11.4-in (diameter)	1.2-in	n/a	Bisected; east half excavated	1
Grand Total									**4**

Table 3-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-Features in Parcel 77.2

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
18	18-01	Building/Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th-early 20th century	7.74	2.1 x 1	22-in	Documentation	1
18	18-02	Pit	Late 18th-early 19th century	5.76	3 x 3	3.7-ft	Bisected; both halves excavated	1
18	18-03	Other	Late 19th-early 20th century	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	1
18	18-04	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	5.26	1 (width)	0.6-ft	Fully excavated	1
18	18-05	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	5.26	1.7 (width)	0.5-ft	Sectioned to obtain profile; sample size unknown	1
18	18-06	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	5.26	4 (diameter)	0.55-ft	Fully excavated	1
18	18-07	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	5.26	1 (width)	n/a	Sectioned to obtain profile; sample size unknown	1
18	18-08	Drainage Feature	Late 18th-early 19th century	5.26	1.5 (width)	0.6-ft	Sectioned to obtain profile; sample size unknown	1
19	19-01	Other	Late 18th-early 19th century	6.01	0.9 (diameter)	0.6-ft	Fully excavated	1
Grand Total								**9**

two windows. A single central dormer projected from the rear plane of the roof. The rear yard of the property was obstructed by a large wood shed and lumber pile that stood on the adjacent parcel owned by James Green.

Feature Description

As previously noted, Feature 18 consisted of the remains of the stone foundation walls for Archibald McCliesh's two-story brick dwelling house. The dwelling house was located immediately north of the dwelling house on the neighboring parcel (Parcel 77.3). Shown in Figure 3-14, the two foundations were both of stone, with the foundation for McCiesh's dwelling being slightly larger in overall dimension. Feature 18 measured 22.5 ft (6.86 m) north/south by 30.5 ft (9.3 m) east/west and had stone walls that were approximately 2 ft (0.61 m) thick (Figure 3-15). The stone was set with lime-based mortar and had been dressed on the interior and exterior of the foundation. The interior was coated with a thick layer coarse sand mortar mixed with either shell or lime (Figure 3-16). Although typically applied to the exterior of a foundation, this may have served as parging or waterproofing.

The interior of the foundation was partially covered by a layer of brick that formed an uneven "floor" that covered much of the building interior (Figure 3-17). The "floor" was composed of whole and partial bricks laid in a pattern that resembled one-third running bond. The brick surface was noticeably uneven and "wavy," which suggested either it had been laid on an uneven surface or that the material beneath the brickwork had settled unevenly. A change in the pattern of brickwork in the southeastern corner of the foundation corresponded with an area of disturbance and repair in that area. An area of slightly higher brickwork and stonework along the southern wall of the foundation was the remains of the chimney footing (Figure 3-18).

During excavation of the fill material in the interior of the foundation, several addition-



Figure 3-14 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 18 in relationship to Feature 4 (background), view south (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)**

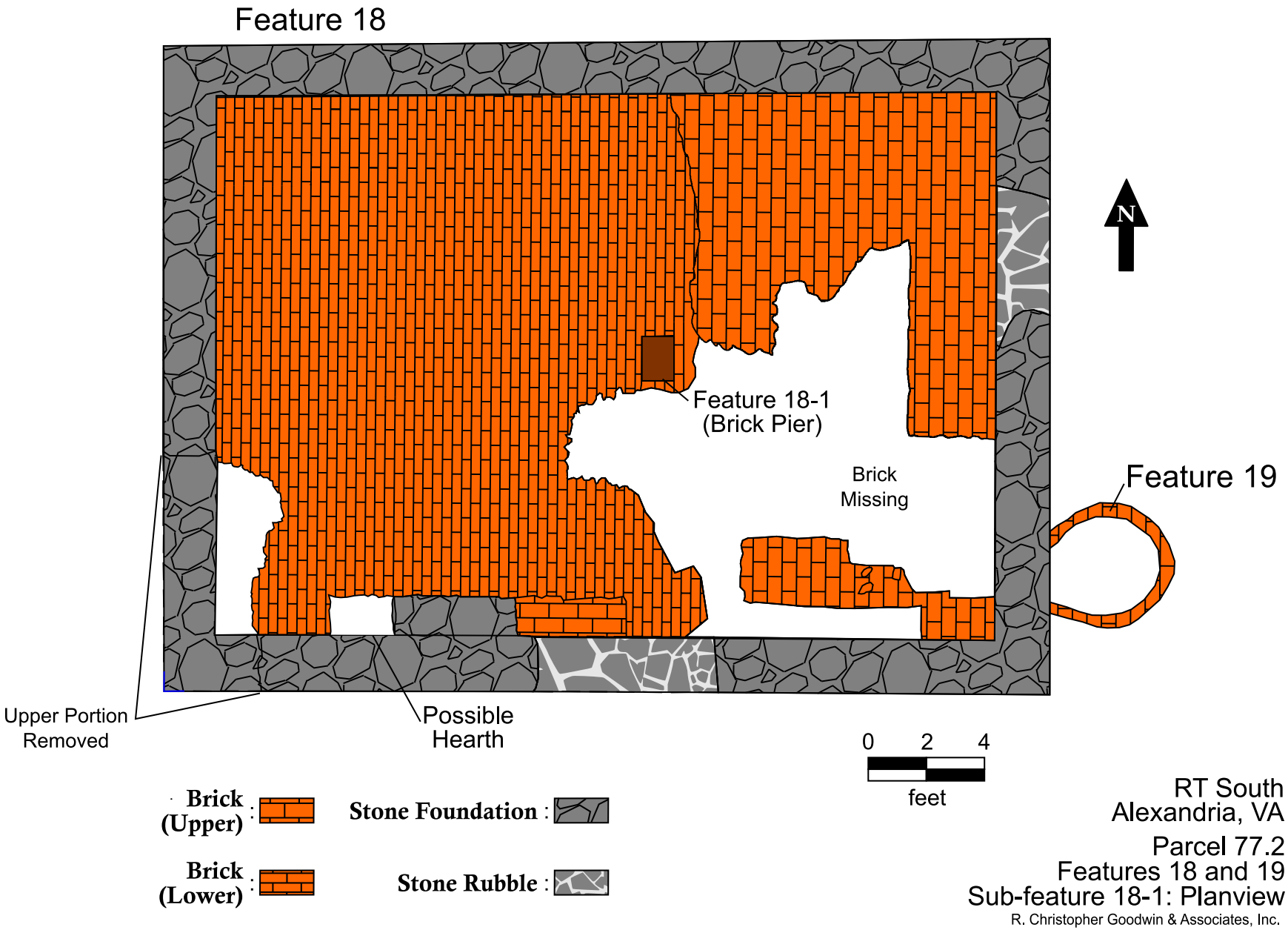


Figure 3-15 Plan of Feature 18 showing the remains of the brick flooring of the crawlspace (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-16 **Photograph showing possible parging material on interior of foundation, view southeast (WSSI staff, 3/23/2017)**



Figure 3-17 **Photograph showing Feature 18 fully exposed, plan at construction surface, view west (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)**



Figure 3-18 Photograph showing detail view of stone and brickwork of chimney footing near southeastern corner of Feature 18, view south (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)

al archaeological features were identified. Feature 18-1 consisted of a brick support pier located near the center of the foundation; this feature would have supported the floor joists for the buildings' first floor. Additional cultural features identified during removal of fill material in the interior of the foundation were given the designations Features 18-2, and 18-4 through 18-8. Feature 5-3 was an area of recent disturbance within the southern central portion of the foundation. Feature 19, a brick-lined catchment, adjoined the western side of Feature 18, near its southeastern corner.

When McCliesh built his dwelling house, it had an accessible full-depth cellar that extended to the base of the foundation walls. The cellar occupied the entire footprint of the building. When the Aitcheson brothers purchased the property in 1892, they filled in the cellar. An estimated 1,400 cubic ft (51.85 cubic yards) of fill dirt was placed in the interior of the foundation. A modern dump truck has a capacity of 10-14 cubic yards, so the amount of fill material in the foundation interior was equivalent to about five loads of soil. The brick "floor" that was previously described was laid on top of the fill material, forming the new floor of the cellar. This change coincided with the change in the use of the building, from a dwelling to office space. It may also have been a simple solution to solve the issue of water seepage into the cellar.

The original cellar floor was bare earth. It was crossed by a series of shallow drainage trenches that led into a sump pit located in the eastern portion of the cellar (Figure 3-19). Described in detail in the sub-feature section below, by the early nineteenth century this network of trenches had become clogged with sediment. A sump box (Feature 18-2) located in the eastern half of the cellar also was abandoned at that time.

The remains of two wooden crates or pallets in the southwestern corner of the cellar indicated that the cellar had been used to some degree by the dwelling's occupants. The crates were situated next to each other along the western foundation wall (Figure 3-20). Both measured 3 ft (0.91 m)

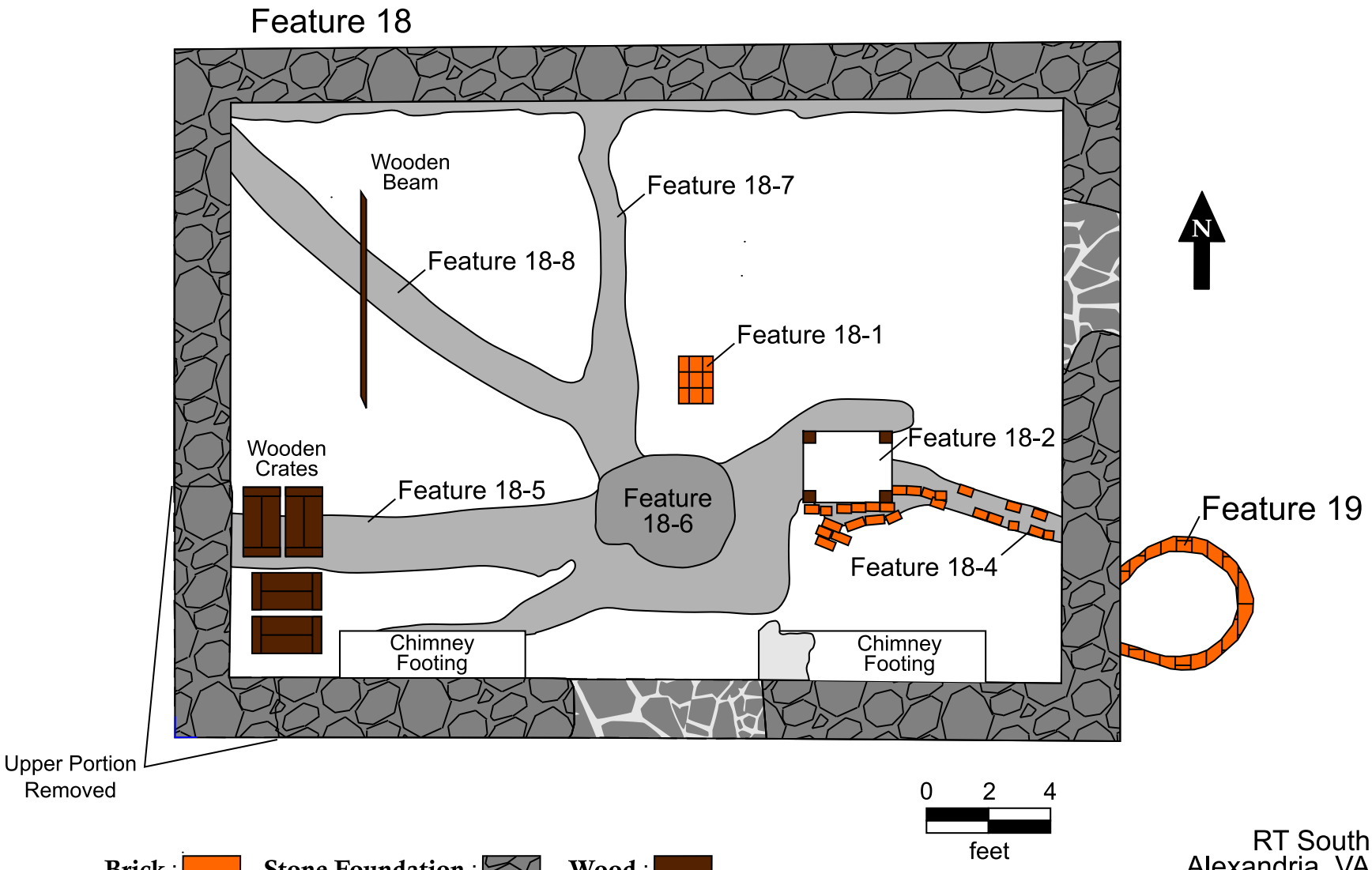


Figure 3-19 Plan showing the locations of Features 18-01 through 18-08 in Feature 18 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-20 **Photograph showing the possible remains of two wooden crates or pallets identified in the southwestern corner of the foundation, view west (WSSI staff, 6/2/2017)**

in dimension and consisted of two wide boards laid side-by-side. The wide boards were nailed to a pair of narrow boards oriented in the opposite direction and placed at the crate edges (Figure 3-21). Two boards had striations that appeared to be semi-circular, suggesting these boards had been milled using a circular blade. Several nails and a large piece of iron were visibly associated with the crates. Several short sections of lumber also were exposed on the cellar floor; they appeared to have been laid down to provide small areas of firm footing or to bridge drainage trenches, and not as formal flooring.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

The northwestern corner of Feature 18 was exposed during the excavation of Phase I Trench 3A (Figure 3-22). The feature was identified at an elevation of 7.7 ft (2.35 m) amsl and included the remains of the stone foundation walls, as well as the partial remains of a brick floor in the interior of the foundation. Feature 13, a brick-lined catchment that also was identified during the excavation of Phase I Trench 3A, was associated with Feature 18 and was located adjacent to the southeastern corner of the foundation.

As part of the archaeological evaluation, three 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (Units 4, 6 and 8) were excavated in the interior of Feature 18. Unit 4 was placed in the southeastern corner of the foundation, Unit 6 was placed in the center adjacent to the support pier, and Unit 8 was placed in the northwestern corner (Figure 3-23). Each of these units was excavated into natural substrata, which was encountered at 5.21 ft (1.59 m) amsl in Unit 1 and 5.35 ft (1.63 m) amsl in Unit 8.

These initial units revealed that the brick floor covered a thick deposit of fill material that had been laid over the original floor of the cellar. Potentially intact cultural deposits were identified in the base of the cellar, and a RMP was developed (see Appendix IV).

Resource Management Plan

The RMP developed for Feature 18 stated that the foundation interior would be bisected and the southern half excavated first. That half



Figure 3-21 **Photograph showing the remains of wood boards underlying the wooden crates or pallets, view west (WSSI staff, 6/8/2017)**



Figure 3-22 **Photograph showing the northeastern corner of Feature 18 exposed in WSSI Trench 3A, view west (WSSI staff, 2/28/2017)**

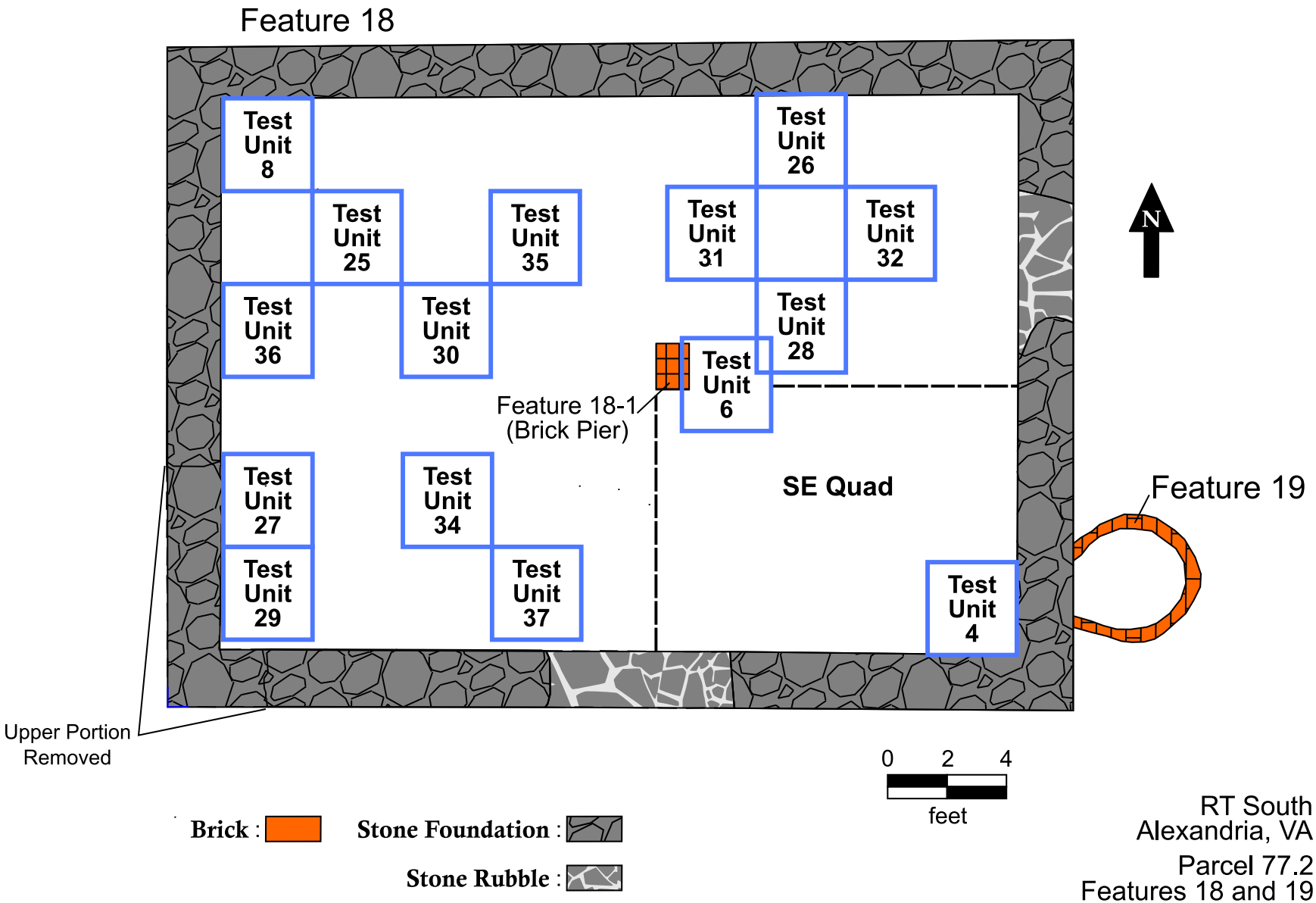


Figure 3-23 Map showing the locations of WSSI excavation units in Feature 18 (RCG&A staff)

would be subdivided into two excavation quadrants (northeast and southeast) with the southeast quadrant excavated first. If sufficient data was gained through excavation of these quadrants, then the remaining soil within the cellar was to be removed without examination. Once completely excavated, photogrammetry would be used to record the foundation details. Excavation would proceed in natural and arbitrary levels termed "Fills." Modern overburden (Fill 1) would be removed without examination, and the underlying fill material (Fill 2) would be hand-sorted (not screened). Soil from Fill 3 would be water-screened through 1/16-in hardware cloth unless dry-screening (mesh size not specified) was approved by Alexandria Archaeology. Recordation followed standard procedures. Three soil samples would be retained, including one sample from Fill 3.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

During the data recovery effort, Feature 18 was divided into quadrants, but only the southeastern quadrant (SE Quad) was excavated. The SE Quad measured 12 ft (3.7 m) north/south by 9 ft (2.7 m) east/west. The remainder of the feature was sampled using a series of 11 - 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units arranged in an open checkerboard pattern. Combined with the three Phase I Units, these excavation areas examined a total of 250.5 ft^2 (23.3 m^2), or 50 percent of the foundation interior.

Excavation Sequence

The depositional sequence in the interior of Feature 18 consisted of three basic deposits: fill material; cellar floor deposits; and natural substrata. The uppermost deposit was a thick layer of fill material that although stratified had been deposited as a single mass-filling event. It immediately underlay the brick "floor" and in some portions of the foundation, directly overlay a thin lens of mottled sand that identified the original earthen floor of the cellar. In other portions of the foundation, the fill material rested directly upon natural substrata (subsoil).

A complex of drainage trenches cut into the cellar floor channeled water into a wood-lined sump pit located in the southeastern quadrant of the cellar. Discussed separately below, this feature complex included four distinct drainage trenches (Features 18-4 through 18-8) and the sump pit (Feature 18-2).

Fill Deposit (Fills 1 and 2)

The fill material directly overlaying the brick flooring was removed as part of Fill 1. This material consisted mostly of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) very gravelly sand. Most of this material had been removed during the initial delineation of Feature 18, which occurred during the Phase I/II archaeological investigation.

Fill 2 consisted of a thick, stratified fill package that underlay the brick flooring, but overlay the original earthen floor of the cellar. This material had been laid down in two mass episodes (Figures 3-24 and 3-25). These episodes were regarded as being essentially contemporaneous in their deposition, which occurred after 1892, when the Aitcheson brothers purchased the building (Alexandria Land Records, Book 28:229). The basal layer of the deposit consisted of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam that resembled redeposited subsoil. It underlay an upper deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) clay. Inclusions of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam with brick fragments were noted within the upper extent of this deposit and were interpreted as intrusive material.

Cellar Floor Deposits (Fills 3 and 4)

Deposits associated with the original earthen floor of the cellar consisted mostly of mottled sandy soils that were barely distinguishable from the overlying fill material. Slightly darker in hue, these deposits often were identified by the presence of small fragments of brick, mortar, wood, and occasionally charcoal within their matrix. Excavated as Fills 3 and 4, the cellar floor deposits most commonly were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam. In the western portion of the foundation, the cellar floor deposits contained distinct inclusion of manganese. The manganese occurred as fine lenses (Figure 3-26) and as large inclusions that resembled charcoal (Figure 3-27).

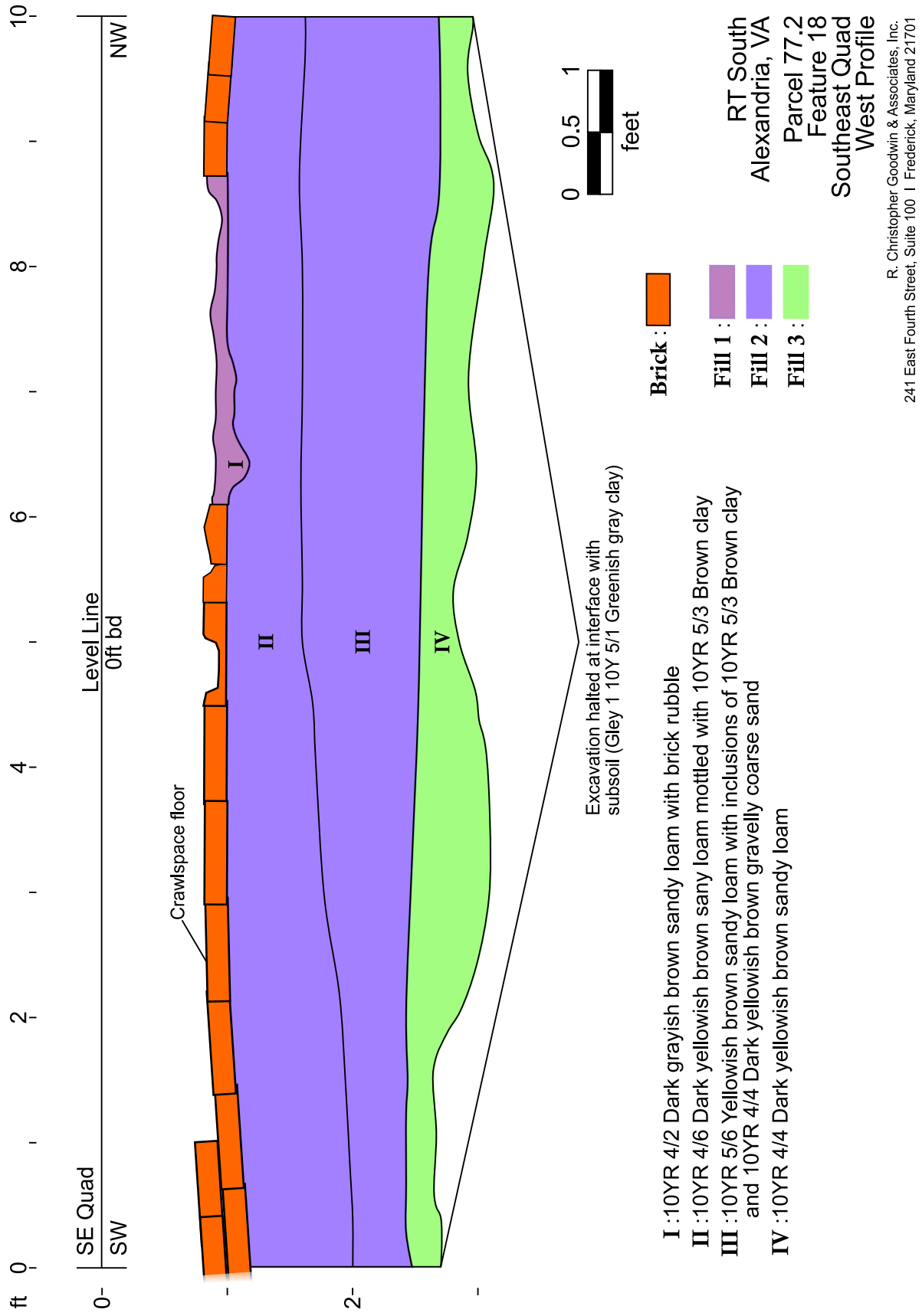


Figure 3-24 Drawing showing Feature 18, SE Quad, profile west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-25 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 18, SE Quad, view west (WSSI staff, 5/19/2017)

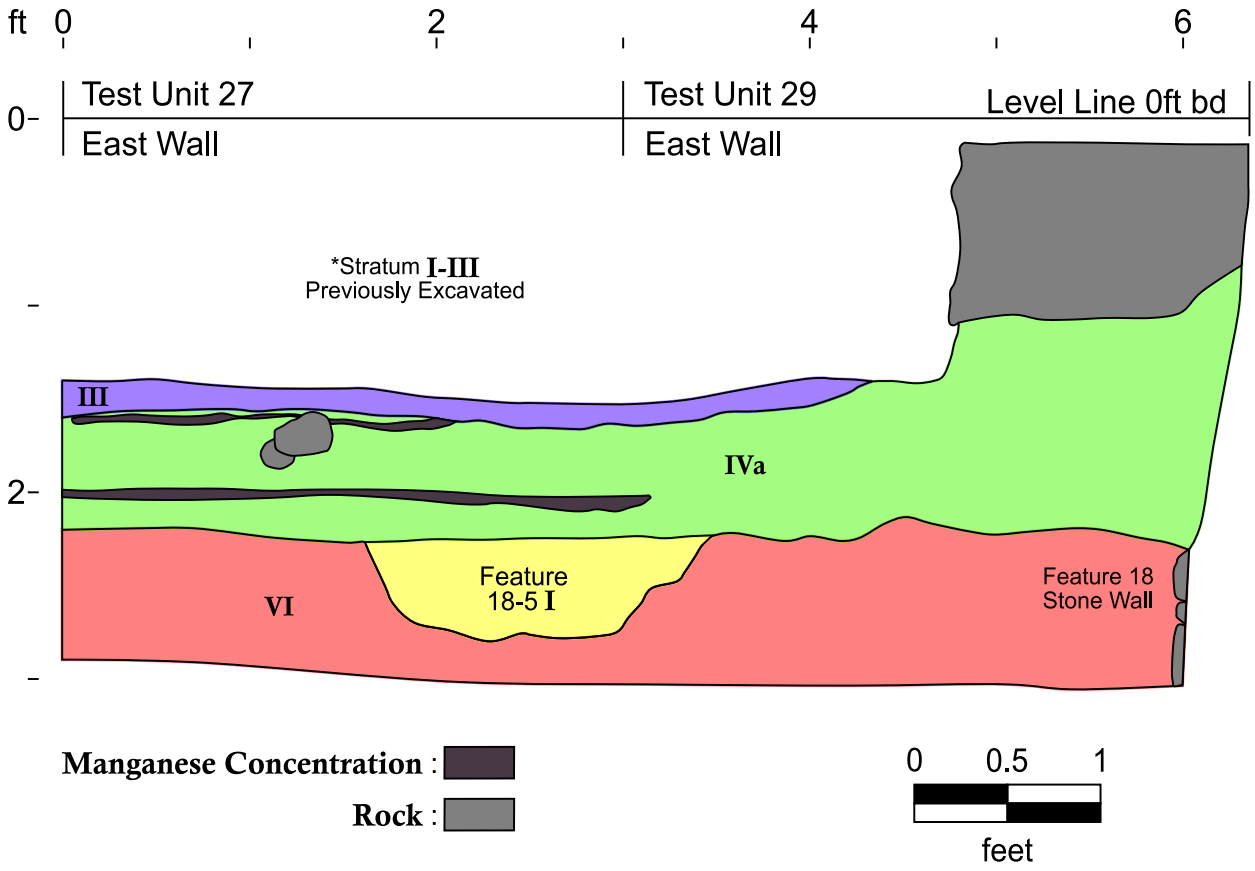
The cellar floor deposits generally were less than 0.4 ft (12 cm) thick. They were discontinuous across the base of the cellar and in some areas were very thin. In Unit 25, located in the northeastern corner of the foundation, the cellar floor deposit was slightly darker in color, being described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand with inclusions of mortar and coal (Figure 3-28). Charcoal flecking also was evident in Unit 25, as were the remains of two wooden beams (Figures 3-29 and 3-30). The beams rested on natural substrata, with the central of the two beams straddling a portion of the drainage complex (Figure 3-31). The beams appeared to have been discarded logs rather than planks; in profile they had a distinct half-rounded shape. It was unclear whether the beam had been intentionally placed across the drainage trench, or if its placement was coincidental.

One of the more interesting artifacts recovered from excavation of the cellar floor deposits was a hand-painted pearlware bowl (ca. 1775-1810) containing a chicken bone. Excavators noted "a rice bowl with a chicken bone was found in the SE corner" of Unit 26 (WSSI Field Records, F18, TU 26, Fill 3). No photographs of the bowl were taken and its exact provenience within the unit is unknown. Unit 26 abutted the interior of the northern foundation wall, near its midpoint. The unit also identified a shallow trench filled with chipping debris from construction of the foundation (Figures 3-32 and 3-33). No feature number was assigned to the trench.

Natural Substrata (Fill 5)

Natural substrata or subsoil was encountered in all excavation units. This soil was excavated as Fill 5 and generally consisted of a stiff clay. In the southeastern portion of the foundation, it was described as greenish gray (10Y 5/1) clay. Units in the central and northwestern portions of the foundation described it as gray (10YR 6/1) clay or as gray (10YR 6/1) clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) gravelly sandy clay.

Feature 18 extended at least 0.7 ft (0.21 m) into the natural substratum. The only excavation unit that recorded a potential builder's trench was Unit 26, located along the northern foundation



Feature 18-5 **I** :10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown gravelly sand mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand and 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand

III :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 7/6 Yellow sand with coal and 10YR 4/3 Dark yellowish brown sand

IVa :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/3 Pale brown sand and 10YR 5/3 Brown clay with Manganese concretions

VI :10YR 6/1 Gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown gravelly sandy clay

Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :
Feature :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.2
Feature 18: Test Units 27 and 29
Subfeature 18-5: East Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 3-26 Drawing showing Feature 18, Unit 27 and Unit 29, profile east (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-27 **Photograph showing Feature 18, Unit 27 and Unit 29, profile east. Feature 18-05 is visible in Unit 27.**



Figure 3-28 **Photograph showing cellar deposit (stratum V) in Feature 18, Unit 25, view north (WSSI staff, 6/1/2017)**



Figure 3-29 Photograph showing natural clay substratum in Feature 18, Unit 25, view north (WSSI staff, 6/2/2017)

wall. As previously stated, the potential trench was filled with chipping debris from construction of the foundation; it was not given a feature designation and was excavated as part of Fill 3.

Cultural Materials

A total of 4,216 historic artifacts were recovered from the excavation of Feature 18 and sub-features 18-01 through 18-08 (Table 3-3). The majority of those artifacts were found during excavation of Feature 18; its units yielded a combined total of 3,222 historic artifacts. Since each drainage trench within the drainage complex received an individual sub-feature designation and was excavated separately, artifacts recovered from individual trenches are discussed separately below.

In most excavation units, cultural deposits in the interior of Feature 18 were removed in three natural levels (Fills 1-3). Fills 1 and 2 consisted of thick deposits of redeposited subsoil that had been placed in the interior of Feature 18 to infill the cellar. In most excavation units, Fills 1 and 2 were removed without sampling. Exception were in Units 4, 6, and 8, and in the SE Quad, where artifacts were retained from both Fill 1 and Fill 2. Where present, the thin lens of sandy soil identified as the probable cellar floor was excavated as Fill 3 and/or Fill 4. The natural substratum underlying this deposit typically was excavated as Fill 4 and/or Fill 5. The probable cellar floor was sampled in all excavation areas.

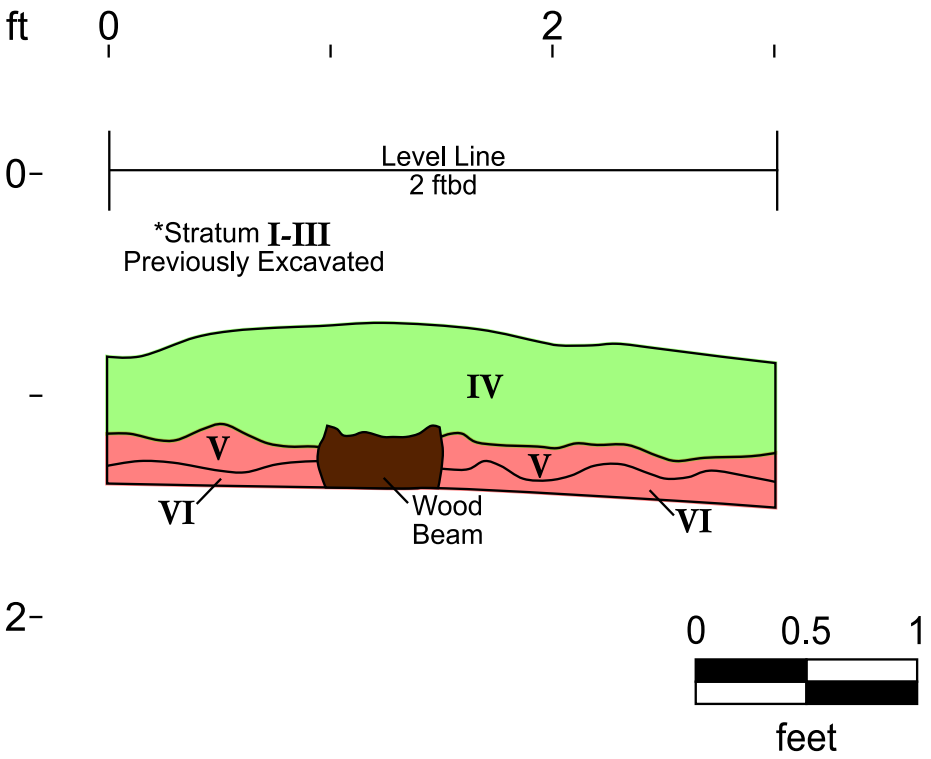
Fill Deposit (Fills 1-2)

Fill 1

A single sherd of hand-painted whiteware (ca. 1830-1860) was the only artifact retained from this excavation level.

Fill 2

Artifacts from the upper fill generally were representative of domestic/household refuse (Table 3-4). Indicative of secondary fill, this includes small fragments and sherds with limited analytical utility. Excluding the recovery of two post-1890 decal-decorated ceramics (likely intrusive), diagnostic artifacts provided a TPQ of 1845



Wood :

IV :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand

V :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loamy sand with mortar and coal

VI :10YR 6/1 Gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown gavelly sandy clay

Fill 3 :

Fill 4 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.2
Feature 18: Test Unit 25
North Profile

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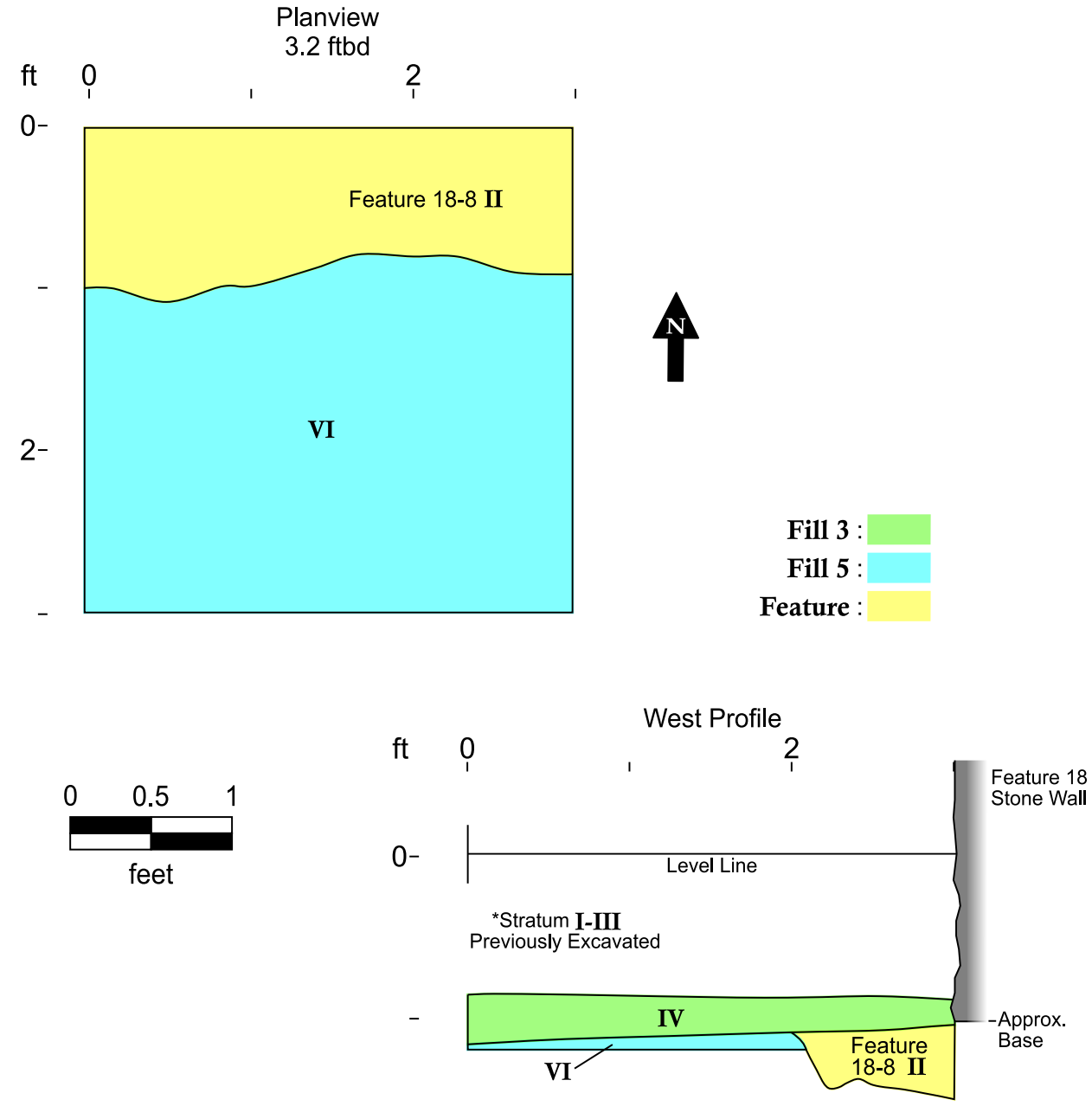
Figure 3-30 Drawing showing Feature 18, Unit 25, profile north (RCG&A staff)

Table 3-3 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 18 and Sub-features 18-01 through 18-08

Group	Feature 18	Feature 18-02	Feature 18-03	Feature 18-04	Feature 18-06	Grand Total
Ceramic	1341	290	56	17	2	1706
Composite	2	1				3
Glass	1423	264	95	5		1787
Manufactured	1	3		1		5
Metal	423	123	27	46		619
Organic	21	29	2	5		57
Stone	3					3
Synthetic	8		1			9
Glass/Cork		27				27
Grand Total	**3222**	**737**	**181**	**74**	**2**	**4216**



Figure 3-31 Photograph showing the wooden beam fully exposed in Feature 18, Unit 25, view north (WSSI staff, 6/8/2017). Feature 18-08 extends beneath the beam.



Feature 18-8 **II** :10YR 5/3 Yellowish brown gravelly sandy clay loam with inclusions of 10YR 5/1 Gray clay and rock

IV :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand

VI :10YR 6/1 Gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown gavelly sandy clay

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.2
Feature 18: Test Unit 26 and Subfeatures 18-8
Planview and West Profile

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241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 3-32 Drawing showing Feature 18-08 in Unit 26, plan view and profile west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-33 Photograph showing a continuation of Feature 18-08 in Unit 26, plan view at 3.2 ft (0.97 m) (WSSI staff, 6/2/2017)

(Table 3-5), which is consistent with the conversion of the residence to an office sometime after 1892. Furthermore, based on recovered ceramics, the average period of use was 1852. Further indicative of secondary deposition of materials during the late nineteenth century, the collection included a range of diagnostic artifacts dating from the late eighteenth through late nineteenth centuries. For example, the ceramics included ware types representative of the late eighteenth century including creamware, pearlware, domestic slipware, and Chinese export porcelain. Later ware types, such as Rockingham, whiteware, yellow ware, bone china, and Prosser porcelain, are indicative of the mid- to late nineteenth century.

Likewise, glass included a range of forms. Although much of the collection likely was non-machine made, a variety of manufacture types and temporal indicators were present. For instance, milk glass fragments were recorded as was embossed lettering indicative of molded manufacture. Personal items were plentiful and included such later nineteenth century diagnostic items as Prosser-type buttons (ca. 1841-1910) and a plastic lice comb fragment. Architectural materials also were noted in significant quantities including flat/window glass (n=604) and nails/nail fragments (n=60). Discarded materials included brick (59.35 g), clam (91.62 g), oyster (11.9 g), ballast (869.92 g), coal (95.05 g), and slate (194.42 g).

Faunal remains recovered from Fill 2 are shown in Table 3-6. Overall, the fauna generally included domesticated species such as cattle (1339.7 g), pig (465.8 g), sheep/goat (58.8 g), and birds including chicken (12.4 g) and turkey (45.9 g).

Probable Cellar Floor Deposits and Natural Substrata (Fills 3-5)

Artifacts recovered from the lower strata of Feature 18 generally dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Table 3-7). A small number of mid-nineteenth century artifacts recovered from Fill 3 are likely intrusive material attributed to a combination of natural soil mixing and excavation method. These lower de-

Table 3-4 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 18, Fill 2

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay			16
				ca. 1730-1790	1
			Molded Decoration		12
	Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	53
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	23
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	10
			Stained	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	8
		Ironstone		ca. 1840-present	53
				ca. 1880-present	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-1850s	9
				ca. 1840-present	5
			Stained	ca. 1840-present	5
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	42
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
				ca. 1795-1830	7
				ca. 1815-1830	4
			Rouletted, Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
				ca. 1810-1830	3
			Sponged	ca. 1800-1815	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1815	2
				ca. 1795-1830	6
				ca. 1820-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Glazed		74
			Unglazed		11
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	5
		Refined, White Bodied			12
			Indeterminate		1
			Stained		1
		Rockingham/ Bennington Type		ca. 1845-1900	3
		Whiteware		ca. 1820-present	36
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	18
			Common Cable/ Earthworm	ca. 1820-1850	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	7
				ca. 1835-1870s	10
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	16
			Transfer Printed		5
				ca. 1828-1836	3
				ca. 1828-1842	4
				ca. 1828-present	53
				ca. 1832-1847	16
		Yellow Ware		ca. 1830-1930s	6
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	5

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramics, cont.	Porcelain				1
		Bone China		ca. 1795-present	9
			Panels	ca. 1795-present	12
		Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860	2
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
		Hard-Paste			10
		Other			2
			Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process			1
				ca. 1841-1910	3
	Stoneware	American Gray		ca. 1720-1900	1
		British Brown		ca. 1690-1775	4
		Buff-Bodied			1
		Gray			2
		Westerwald		ca. 1700-1775	1
			Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	6
Ceramic Total					613
Composite	Brick/Ferrous				2
Composite Total					2
Glass		Aqua			604
		Colorless			140
			Scallops		2
		Copper Green	Enameled		1
		Milk Glass			1
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Amber	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1775-1880	19
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green		ca. 1760-1820s	1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			21
		Colorless			28
		Copper Green			44
			Devitrified/Patina		1
		Milk Glass	Ribs		2
	Lead	Black			1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Aqua			2
			Embossed Lettering		3
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green			1
	Press Molded	Colorless	Panels		1
Glass Total					872
Metal	Copper	Alloy			2
				ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
	Iron				62
		Cut		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	35
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	10
		Indeterminate Method			14
Metal Total					125
Organic	Faunal	Bone			4
		Leather			5
Organic Total					9
Stone	Slate				1
Stone Total					1
Synthetic	Plastic				2
Synthetic Total					2
Grand Total					**1624**

Table 3-5 Feature 18 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Feature 18 (TU_SE Quad) Fill 2	ca. 1895 (Decal) [ca. 1845 Rockingham-type]	ca. 1660-present*	1851.5	464	1840	530
Feature 18 (TU_SE Quad Fill 3-5)	ca. 1895 (Decal) [ca.1830s (Decorated Whiteware)]	ca. 1660-present [ca. 1660-1840s]	1799.1	314	1783.9	447
Feature 18-1	No Artifacts					
Feature 18-2 Upper Fill (Feat Fill, Fill 2-3)	ca. 1895 (Gilding/Decal)	ca. 1690-present*	1863.5	160	1846.1	208
Feature 18-2 Lower Fill (Fill 5-6)	ca. 1815 (Blue Floral Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1860*	1809.9	97	1805.09	120
Feature 18-3	ca. 1890 (Wire Nail)	ca. 1760-present	1880.7	48	1880.7	48
Feature 18-4	ca. 1810 (Even Scallop Shell Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830*	1797	11	1786	13
Feature 18-5	No Artifacts					
Feature 18-6	No Diagnostic Artifacts					
Feature 18-7	No Diagnostic Artifacts					
Feature 18-8	No Artifacts					
*excludes nails						

Table 3-6 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 18, Fill 2

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bird	25.8
Bony fish	4.5
Cat	91.2
Cattle	1339.7
Chicken	12.4
Duck	0.6
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	2.1
Large mammal	8.5
Mammal	221.1
Medium mammal	25.9
Pig	465.8
Rabbit/Hare	5.9
Rodent	0.8
Sheep/Goat	58.8
Turkey	45.9
Turtles	0.7
Grand Total	**2309.7**

Table 3-7 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 18, Fills 3-5

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Grand Total
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay			17	4		21
			Molded Decoration		1			1
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied			1			1
		Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860		1		1
		Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	98	3	3	104
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	24			24
			Stained	ca. 1760-1820	7			7
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1			1
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	45			45
		Ironstone		ca. 1840-present	1			1
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	43	3	1	47
			Engine Turned, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	2			2
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2	1		3
				ca. 1795-1830	12			12
				ca. 1815-1830	3	1		4
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1775-1830	1			1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	5			5
				ca. 1810-1830	6			6
				ca. 1810-1835	2			2
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1775-1810	3			3
				ca. 1795-1814	2			2
				ca. 1795-1830	1	1		2
		Red Bodied			1			1
				ca. 1804-1828	3			3
			Glazed		48	1		49
			Unglazed		22	3	1	26
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	16	2		18
		Refined, White Bodied			4	1	1	6
			Burned		1			1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1			1
			Transfer Printed		2			2
		Rockingham/ Bennington Type		ca. 1845-1900	1			1
		Whiteware		ca. 1820-present	3			3
			Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	2			2
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1835-1870s	1			1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	1			1
		Yellow Glazed		ca. 1785-1835	1			1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860	16	1		17
		Continental Hard-Paste		ca. 1850-present	4			4
		Indeterminate			1			1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process		ca. 1841-1910	1			1
	Stoneware	British Brown		ca. 1690-1775	1			1
		Gray			1			1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830	1			1
Ceramic Total					409	22	6	437
Glass		Aqua			169	6		175
		Colorless			20	11		31
			Acid-Etched		7			7
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green		ca. 1760-1820s	9			9
			Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	15			15
		Dark Green		ca. 1730-1820s	1			1
	Indeterminate Method	Amber			3			3
		Aqua			8			8
		Cobalt Blue			1			1
		Colorless			18			18
			Acid-Etched		3			3
		Copper Green			4		5	9
			Devitrified/Patina			1		1
		Green		ca. 1892-present	1			1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Colorless	Embossed Lettering		1			1
Glass Total					260	18	5	283
Metal	Copper	Alloy			9			9
		Alloy, Indeterminate Method			1			1
	Iron				90	7		97
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	88	4		92
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	19			19
		Indeterminate Method			17	12	1	30
	Lead				1			1
Metal Total					225	23	1	249
Organic	Faunal	Bone			5			5
		Leather				1		1
Organic Total					5	1		6
Synthetic	Plastic				2			2
Synthetic Total					2			2
Grand Total					**901**	**64**	**12**	**977**

posits were interpreted as intact cultural deposits due both to the relatively large sizes of the artifacts and the more homogeneous nature of the materials in terms of types, functional categories, and temporal associations. Temporal analysis places this collection during the period of ownership by McCliesh and his heirs. Diagnostic ceramics provided a mean ceramic date (MCD) of 1799. Excluding the abovementioned mid- to late nineteenth century diagnostic materials, the materials within this deposit appear to have been deposited after the 1830s.

Household related refuse was plentiful, and distinct vessels and specific household tools or utilitarian items were represented. Relatively complete and identifiable vessels in ware types typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were recovered from Fills 3-5. This included examples of "sets" of creamware and pearlware vessels. Among these were a creamware pitcher, plate, platter, soup plate, and tureen and a pearlware bowl, plate, and tea cup. Utilitarian ceramic vessels also were noted and included portions of milk pans, storage jars, a sugar mold, and at least one flower pot. Typical for Lot 77, kiln furniture also was present.

Glass also included more complete and identifiable vessels than typical for fill contexts. Notable quantities of tableware were noted, as were portions of several wine bottles. Like Fill 2 of Feature 18, flat/window glass (n=165) and nails/nail fragments (n=122) were noted in high quantities. Hardware items, including a plate lock, also were recorded. Identified personal items consisted of a straight pin, copper alloy button, bone button mold/blanks, a bone utensil handle, and white clay tobacco pipe stems (n=17).

Perhaps the most notable artifact was a hand-painted pearlware bowl (ca. 1775-1810) in the "China Glaze" style (Figure 3-34). The bowl had been found during excavation of Unit 26. Excavation records note that "a rice bowl with a chicken bone was found in the SE corner" (WSSI Field Records, F18, TU 26, Fill 3). When the collection was received by RCG&A, the bone and bowl had been placed in the same bag, suggesting that they had been found together. No additional provenience information or photographs were available. The possibility that these items were intentionally placed speaks to the likely presence of African Americans (Fesler 2021; Leone and Fry 1999; Patten 1992; Samford 1996; Singleton 1995). The 1850 Slave Schedule does show George McCliesh with three enslaved persons: a male (age 28); a female (age 24); and a female (age 10) (U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedules, 1850, Alexandria).

Discarded artifacts for Fills 3-5 consisted of brick (102586.38 g; most in Fill 3 and Fill 4), whole brick (33200 g), mortar (2244.49 g), plaster (0.32 g), clam (104.22 g), snail (0.8 g), oyster (2698.8 g), indeterminate bivalve (20 g), ballast (28.23 g), coal (10.88 g), and slate (90.52 g). Charcoal (0.24 g) and a seed (0.16 g) also were recovered.

Faunal materials are summarized in Table 3-8. A total of 2980.5 g of faunal material was recovered. The majority of the faunal remains were recovered from Fill 3. They generally were represented by domesticated food sources such as cattle (1707.3 g), pig (330.9 g), sheep/goat (65.4 g), and smaller quantities of bird (63.3 g) species and fish (12.6 g). Remains from Fill 4 were limited in the variety of species that generally were consistent with food remains. Cattle (32 g), pig (33.3 g) and sheep/goat (24.8 g) were most common along with indeterminate mammalian remains. No faunal remains were identified within Fill 5.

Feature 18 Sub-features

Eight additional features (18-01 through 18-08) were identified during the excavation of Feature 18. Feature 18-01 was a support pier for the building's first floor. Feature 18-02 was a sump pit, while Features 18-04 through 18-08 were shallow drainage trenches and basins that led into Feature 18-02. Lastly, Feature 18-03 was an area of modern disturbance.

Feature 18-01

The brick support pier located near the center of Feature 18 was designated Feature 18-01. The pier measured 1 ft (0.3 m) east/west by 2.1 ft (0.64 m) north/south; it was eight courses in height (Figure 3-35). The pier extended above the brickwork comprising the crawlspace floor, but it had been truncated so its original height is unknown. It was offset slightly east of the foundation centerline. Situated along the north/south centerline



Figure 3-34 **Hand-painted pearlware teacup found in situ during excavations overturned atop a chicken bone. Recovered from Feature 18, Unit 26, Fill 3 (FS 209).**

Table 3-8 **Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 18, Fills 3-5**

Common Name	Fill 003	Fill 003 Surface	Fill 004	Weight (g)
Bird	21			21
Bony fish	12.6		3.2	15.8
Canada goose	24.1			24.1
Cattle	1707.3	39.8	32	1779.1
Chicken	6.1			6.1
Large mammal	38.8		73	111.8
Mammal	251.5		70.8	322.3
Medium mammal	37.1		12.8	49.9
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies			5.4	5.4
Pig	330.9		33.3	364.2
Rabbit/Hare	2.9			2.9
Rodent	4.6			4.6
Sheep			9	9
Sheep/Goat	65.4	34.6	15.8	115.8
Turkey	12.1			12.1
Turtles	10.1			10.1
Unidentifiable	3		0.2	3.2
Unidentified	63		60.1	123.1
Grand Total	**2590.5**	**74.4**	**315.6**	**2980.5**



Figure 3-35 Photograph showing profile of Feature 18-01, view north (WSSI staff, 3/23/2017)

of the building, it would have supported a central beam for the first floor of the building. The pier had been constructed on an unformed mass of mortar and stone debris that served as the foundation for the pier.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts and no faunal remains were associated with this feature.

Feature 18-02

Feature 18-02 was a wood-lined shaft that resembled a box privy. However, it appears to have been built as a sump pit. The shaft measured 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) in dimension and was identified at approximately 5.76 ft (1.76 m) amsl during excavation of the SE Quad. When first identified, the feature appeared as an irregular area of gravelly fill material edged with wood (Figure 3-36). Two additional drainage features, a brick-lined trench (Feature 18-04) and a shallow basin-shaped drainage (Feature 18-06), extended outward from Feature 18-02 (Figure 3-37 and 3-38). These features were intended to channel ground water into Feature 18-02, where a pump would lift the water out of the cellar. This system was similar to the pump system in Feature 4, which used a pump submerged in a barrel to remove water from the cellar of that dwelling. An area of casual brickwork along the southern side of the sump box may have been laid down to provide firm footing while accessing the sump box.

Feature 18-02 was bisected and its southern half removed first, followed by the northern half. Five distinct deposits were identified within the feature interior (Figure 3-39). These deposits completely filled the sump box and directly overlay natural substrata in the base of the box. The uppermost deposit within the sump box was loose gravel fill (Figure 3-40). This material filled the upper 1 ft (0.3 m) of the sump box and was excavated as Fill 2.

Removal of the gravel fill revealed additional fill material of visibly mottled very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy loam containing brick fragments and bottle glass (Figures 3-41 and 3-42). Excavated as Fill 3, this deposit was a maximum of 0.65 ft (0.2 m) thick and it overlay a slight-



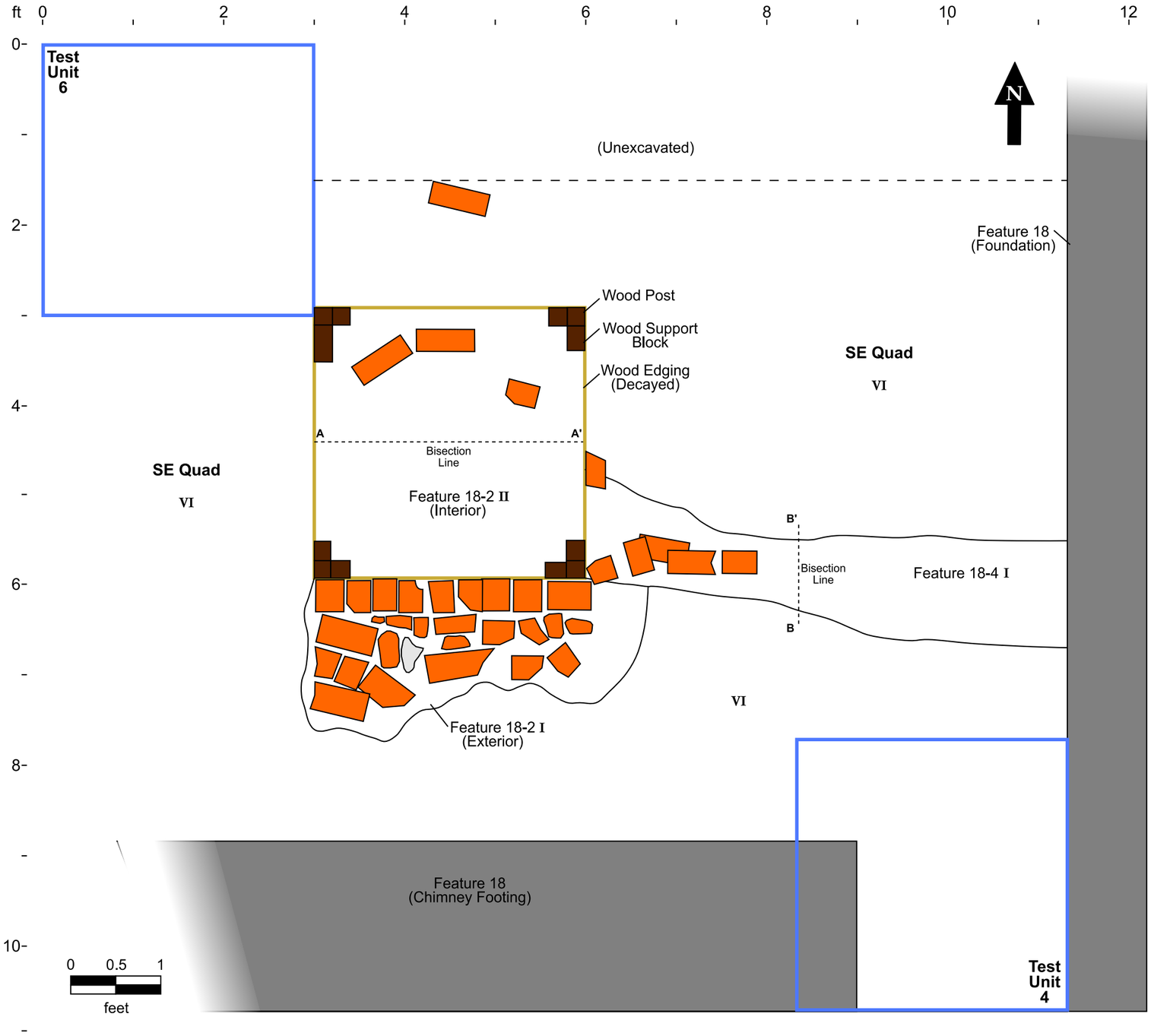
Figure 3-36 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 18-02, view south (WSSI staff, 5/16/2017)

ly darker deposit of mottled sand that was excavated as Fill 4. That latter deposit was distinctly basin shaped, with the center of the deposit being the thickest part.

Below Fill 4 lay a deposit of black (10YR 2/2) sand (Fill 5) This deposit was mottled visibly with lighter colored sand containing a moderate amount of brick and wood debris that indicated this deposit also was fill material (Figure 3-43). At the base of feature stratum IV were several pieces of wood debris that marked the base of the fill material contemporaneous with abandonment of the sump box. The underlying deposit was a wet, gray (10YR 5/1) sand that was lightly mixed with soil from the overlying fill deposit. Interpreted as a natural siltation layer that had accumulated during use of the sump box, this layer also contained mottling with a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay substratum that underlay the sump box feature. It was excavated as Fills 5 and 6.

When fully excavated, the sump box was 3.7 ft (1.13 m) deep. Although the sump box had been built in the same manner that box privies were constructed, its wide horizontal side boards held in place by interior vertical corner posts, there was no evidence that Feature 18-02 had been used as a privy. While privy posts typically ended evenly at the base of the box siding, the corner posts of Feature 18-02 had been cut at an angle and then driven into the subsoil (Figure 3-44). The corner posts also had been reinforced with additional posts driven in beside the corner posts in order to provide additional support for the side boards, presumably against sediment creep or slump.

Feature 18-02 does not appear to have been a repurposed privy. Although similar in design, the feature appears to have been built specifically as a drainage feature. Accumulations of waste material that commonly adhered to the lower sides of a privy structure were not evident, nor was the fill material inside a feature high in organic content as would have been typical of a privy or cesspool pit. The soil also did not have the distinct odor that characterizes privy deposits. A collection of bricks placed along the southern exterior edge of the feature had settled into the earthen floor giving the appearance of a partial floor, suggest-



Feature 18-2 I :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand
Feature 18-2 II :10YR 7/4 Very pale brown sandy loam
Feature 18-4 I :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay

VI :10YR 6/1 Gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown gavelly sandy clay

Brick : Wood :
Decayed Wood : Stone :
Mortar :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.2
Subfeatures 18-2 and 18-4
Planview

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Figure 3-37 Drawing showing Features 18-02 and 18-04, profile north (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-38 Photograph showing overview of Features 18-02 and 18-04, view south (WSSI staff, 5/16/2017)

ing the feature was accessed regularly from the southern side. While it is unlikely the feature had doubled as a cistern, it is possible that it was used as a "dairy" or cold storage area.

Cultural Materials

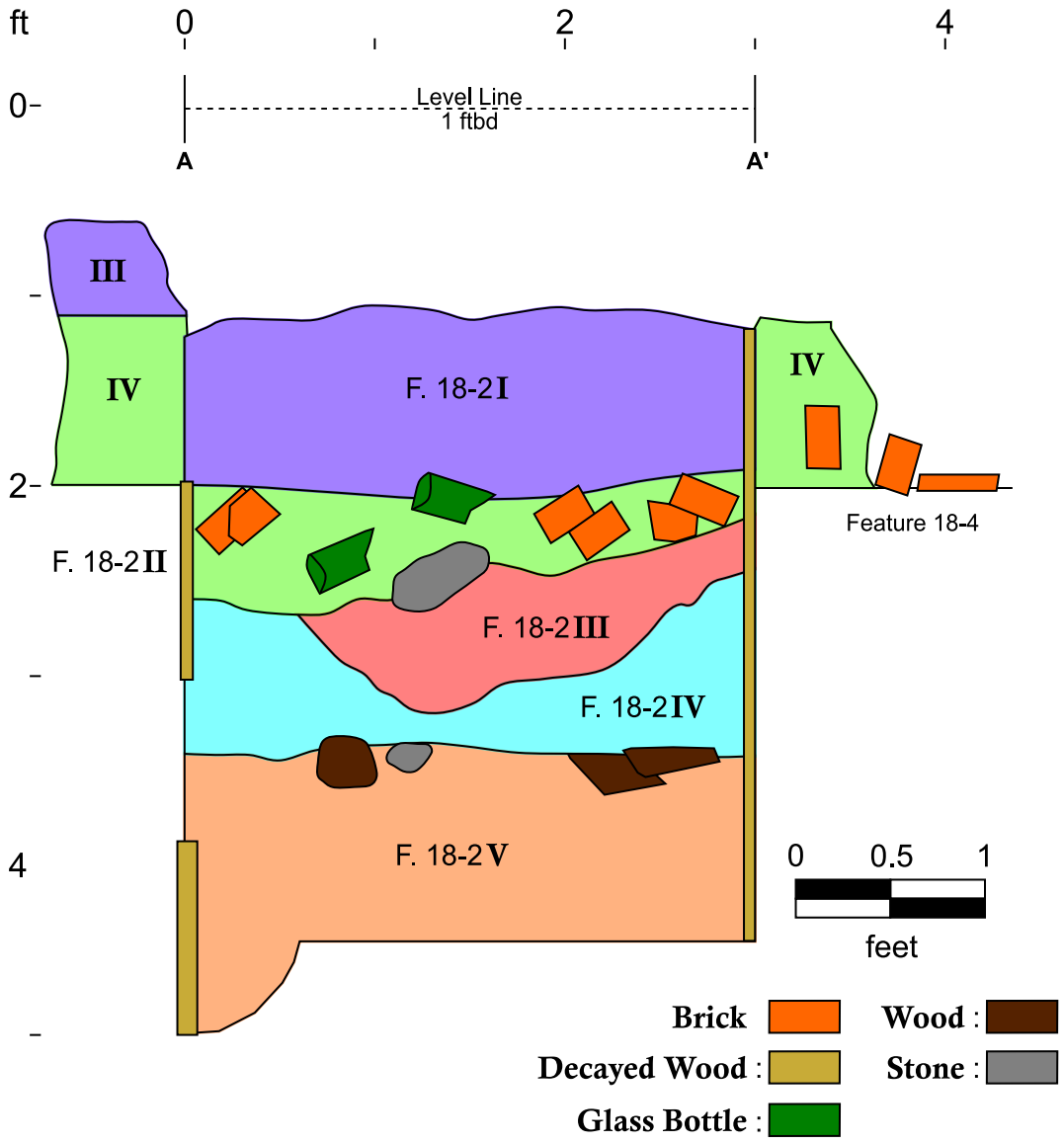
Feature 18-02 was a sump box. Artifacts associated with Feature 18-02 were recovered during excavation of the feature interior. Fills 1-4 consist of post-use fill material deposited within the feature during its abandonment; Fill 5 consists of a thick sediment layer that most likely built up in the base of the sump box during its use. Artifacts recovered from the post-use fill deposit date broadly from the 1860s.

Faunal remains from Feature 18-02 are summarized in Table 3-9. In total, 1378.6 g of faunal remains were recovered from Feature 18-02. The majority of the recovered remains were identified in Fill 3 and Fill 5 of Feature 18-2. Overall, the fauna represents food remains represented by domesticated food sources such as cattle (554.9 g), pig (234.1 g), sheep/goat (173.7 g), and birds such as turkey (14.4 g) and chicken (21.1 g). Wild species may represent food sources or incidental inclusion.

Fills 1-3

The artifacts from the uppermost deposits in Feature 18-02 were typical of artifacts from redeposited or fill contexts (Table 3-10). Consisting of domestic or household refuse, the artifacts within the deposit generally were small in size and represented fragments of many different incomplete vessels. Diagnostic artifacts indicate that the materials were deposited during the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. These artifacts include a patent medicine bottle manufactured for Gilbert Bros. & Co., Baltimore (Figure 3-45). The bottle was identified as a cup-bottom molded with a tooled finish and based on these manufacturing based diagnostic features, the druggist bottle dated from ca. 1850 through the 1920s (Lindsey 2021).

Likewise, diagnostic mid- to late-nineteenth century ware types such as ironstone (ca. 1840-present), whiteware (ca. 1820-present), yellowware (ca. 1830-1930s), bone china (ca.



Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :
Fill 5 :
Fill 6 :

Feature 18-2 I :Gravel with inclusions of 10YR 4/3 Brown sandy loam

Feature 18-2 II :10YR 7/4 Very pale brown sandy loam

Feature 18-2 III :10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sand

Feature 18-2 IV :10YR 2/2 Black sand

Feature 18-2 V :10YR 5/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 2/1 Black sandy loam and with inclusions of 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown clay

III :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand with inclusions of 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown clay

IV :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.2
Subfeature 18-2
North Profile

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Figure 3-39 Drawing showing Feature 18-02, profile north (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-40 **Photograph showing profile view of Feature 18-02 with feature stratum I (WSSI Fill 2) bisected, view north (WSSI staff, 5/18/2017)**



Figure 3-41 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 18-02 with feature stratum I (WSSI Fill 2) removed, view north (WSSI staff, 5/19/2017)**



Figure 3-42 **Photograph showing Feature 18-02 with feature strata II-IV (WSSI Fill 3-5) bisected, view north (WSSI staff, 5/22/2017)**



Figure 3-43 **Photograph showing Feature 18-02 at top of feature stratum IV (WSSI Fill 4), view north (WSSI staff, 5/30/2017)**



Figure 3-44 Photograph showing corner posts removed from Feature 18-02 (WSSI staff, 5/31/2017)

Table 3-9 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 18-02

Common Name	Feat. Fill	Fill 002, Exterior	Fill 002, Interior	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Weight (g)
Bird	0.5			3.7	0.3	19		23.5
Bony fish				0.8		3.2	0.5	4.5
Canada goose						2		2
Cattle	35.3			97.6		363.9	58.1	554.9
Chicken	2			12.2		6.9		21.1
Ducks, Geese, and Swans						7		7
Goat						35.4		35.4
Large mammal			16.3			4.9		21.2
Mammal	19.4	3.5	5.3	115.8		79.3		223.3
Medium mammal			3.3			34.5		37.8
Pig	4.8			4		225.3		234.1
Rabbit/Hare				1.6				1.6
Rodent	0.2			1.2				1.4
Sheep				6.9		32.1		39
Sheep/Goat			26	20.9		87.8		134.7
Turkey						14.4		14.4
Turtles			2.6	19.7				22.3
Unidentifiable						0.4		0.4
Grand Total	**62.2**	**3.5**	**53.5**	**284.4**	**0.3**	**916.1**	**58.6**	**1378.6**

Table 3-10 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 18-02

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	WSSI Stratum								Grand Total
					Feat. Fill	Fill 002, Exterior	Fill 002, Interior	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	From Removal	
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay			2			1		1			4
			Stained					2					2
	Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	7	4		13					24
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820							7		7
		Ironstone		ca. 1840-present	21								21
			Stained	ca. 1840-present	12								12
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1840-present	6								6
			"Royal Mark" partial mark	ca. 1840-present	1								1
			Molded Decoration (Harvest Motif)	ca. 1860-1900s	1								1
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	1		2	12		9			24
			Glazed								3		3
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830						2			2
				ca. 1795-1830	2					1			3
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800				6		1	1		8
				ca. 1775-1830						1			1
				ca. 1810-1830			1	3			6		10
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830						8			8
			Transfer Printed (Chinese)	ca. 1795-1814						1	2		3
			Hand-Painted (Blue Floral Painted)	ca. 1815-1830						4			4
			Transfer Printed ("Tyrian" motif, Barthwell & Goodfellow Maker)	ca. 1818-1823				2					2
			Transfer Printed ("Willow" Border)	ca. 1795-1830						1			1
			Hand-Painted ("China Glaze")	ca. 1775-1810							1		1
			Hand-Painted (Chinese House)	ca. 1795-1815							8		8
		Pratt Ware		ca. 1790-1820						1			1
		Red Bodied	Glazed			2	2	2		1			7
			Unglazed					1		1			2
			Unglazed, Pie Crust Rim	ca. 1790-1810						1			1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840							37		37
		Refined, White Bodied			3		1			1			5
			Burned					1					1
			Stained							1		1	2
			Transfer Printed					5					5
		Whiteware	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860				1					1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1860	1								1
				ca. 1830-1890				4					4
			Stained	ca. 1820-present				1					1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-present			3						3
				ca. 1828-present	2		6	3					11
			Transfer Printed (Scenic Vignette)	ca. 1832-1847			4						4
			Transfer Printed (Exotic View w/ Floral Vingettes Border)	ca. 1830-1840s				14					14
		Yellow Ware		ca. 1830-1930s	1								1
	Porcelain	Bone China		ca. 1795-present	15	1	3						19
			Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present				3					3
		Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860						1			1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825						2			2
		Continental Hard-Paste		ca. 1850-present				1					1
		Indeterminate	Gilded	ca. 1895-present	1								1
	Stoneware	American Gray		ca. 1720-1900			1	1					2
		British Brown		ca. 1690-1775						1			1
		Red Bodied			1								1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1790-1830							1		1
			Molded Decoration							1			1
Ceramic Total					77	7	23	76		40	66	1	290
Composite	Wood/Ferrous										1		1
Composite Total											1		1
Glass		Aqua			50		5	45		16			116
		Colorless			25						1		26
			Facets		6								6
	Cup-Bottom Molded	Aqua	Embossed Lettering ("Gilbert Bros & Co. Baltimore)	ca. 1850-1920s	1								1
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green		ca. 1730-1840								5	5
				ca. 1730-1865				16					16
				ca. 1790-1840						7			7
		Dark Green		ca. 1730-1840							7		7
	Free Blown	Dark Green	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1760-1820s							1		1

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	WSSI Stratum								Grand Total
					Feat. Fill	Fill 002, Exterior	Fill 002, Interior	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	From Removal	
Glass, cont.	Indeterminate Method	Amber			12			1					13
		Aqua					1		1			3	5
		Colorless			20			2			2		24
			Melted								1		1
		Copper Green			11		1			3			15
		Milk Glass			2								2
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Amber			1								1
		Aqua			12					3			15
		Colorless			2								2
	Molded, Optic	Colorless	Ribs		1								1
Glass Total					143		7	64	1	29	12	8	264
Manufactured	Brick							1	1	1			3
Manufactured Total								1	1	1			3
Metal	Copper	Alloy					1				2		3
			Stamped (Floral)					1					1
		Alloy, Wire			1								1
	Indeterminate										1		1
	Iron				7	8		39		4	37		95
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890			4						4
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815						2	1		3
		Indeterminate Method			1	1	1	7		2			12
	Pewter										1	1	2
	Tin										1		1
Metal Total					9	9	6	47		8	43	1	123
Organic	Faunal	Bone						1					1
		Coral						1					1
		Leather								11	5	1	17
		Shell								1			1
		Sheep/Goat Horn Core								1			1
	Floral	Wood								3	2	3	8
Organic Total								2		16	7	4	29
Glass/Cork	Dip-Molded	Amber		ca. 1730-1840				27					27
Glass/Cork Total								27					27
Grand Total					**229**	**16**	**36**	**217**	**2**	**94**	**129**	**14**	**737**



Figure 3-45 Gilbert Bros & Co. aqua medicine bottle. Embossed "GILBERT & BROS BALTIMORE" (FS 245).

1795-present), Continental hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present), and decal (ca. 1895-present) and gilded (ca. 1895-present) decorations were noted. At least two maker's marks were identified including a partial Royal Mark (Figure 3-46) and another associated with Bathwell & Goodfellow. The latter was on the reverse of a fragment of transfer-printed pearlware in the pattern "Tyrian," manufactured ca. 1818-1823 (Figures 3-47 and 3-48) (Godden 1964:60). Earlier ware types and decorative techniques found on ceramic types within this deposit likely illustrate mixing, either from underlying deposits or from materials included within the fill material.

Other artifacts within the upper fill deposit consisted of a two-piece shanked copper alloy button, a fragment of coral, a bone button mold/black, several square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) and indeterminate nails, and a strap hardware fragment.

Fill 4

Fill 4 was a transitional layer in Feature 18-02. Unlike the strata above and below, Fill 4 lacked artifacts and was described as a layer of mortar, plaster, and coal.

Fills 5 and 6

Fills 5 and 6 were deposited during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries and represent intact, primary deposits. Compared with uppermost deposits within the feature, the artifacts from Fills 5 and 6 were larger in size and more readily identifiable as to ware type and form. Temporal analysis indicated that this collection dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Thus, it was associated with the period when McCliesh and his heirs owned and occupied the property. Household-related refuse was plentiful, producing distinct examples of specific household tools and utilitarian items.

The ceramics consisted of 106 sherds of household wares and vessels. In contrast to the upper strata, ware types were more typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. They included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=7), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=49), Pratt ware (ca. 1790-1820; n=1), refined red-bodied earthenware (ca. 180-1840; n=37), Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860; n=3), British Brown stoneware (ca. 1690-1775; n=1), and refined red-bodied stoneware (ca. 1790-1830; n=1). Vessel forms



Figure 3-46 **A partial transfer printed maker's mark with the royal mark common to Staffordshire potters of the nineteenth century (FS 245).**

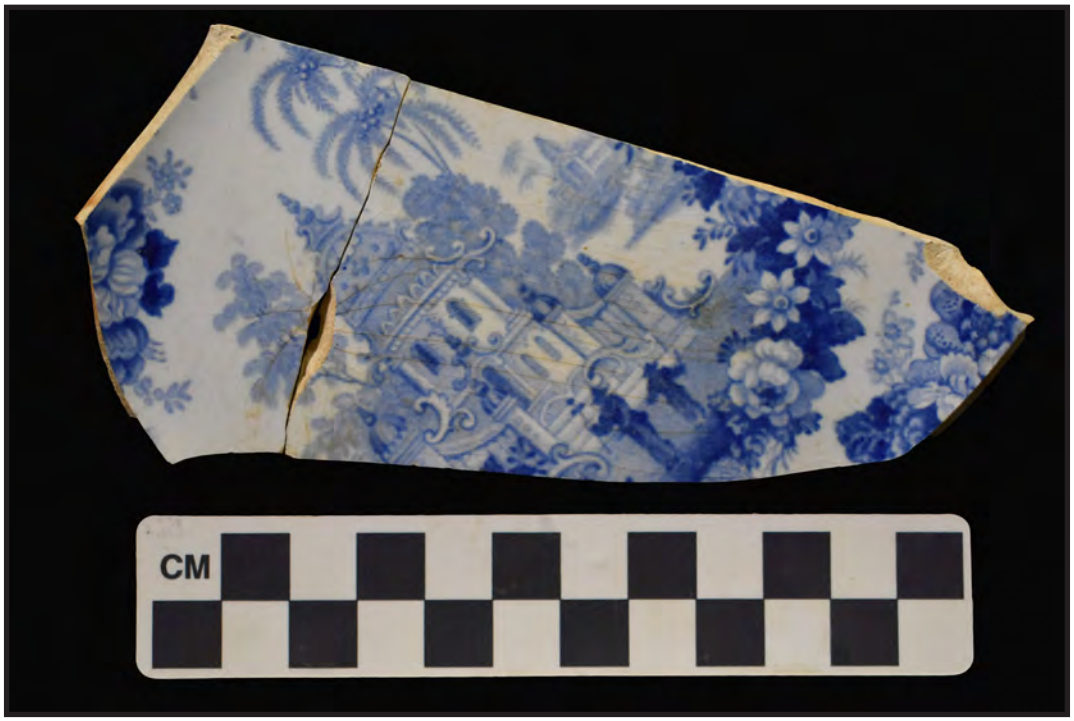


Figure 3-47 **Transfer printed ceramic in Tyrian pattern (FS 240). Likely produced by the Bathwell & Goodfellow firm, England, early nineteenth century.**



Figure 3-48 **View of manufacture mark on transfer printed ceramic in Tyrian pattern (FS 240). Likely produced by the Bathwell & Goodfellow firm, England, early nineteenth century.**

identified included a platter, at least two bowls, a soup plate, a saucer, a colander, and a flower pot. Notably, some of these vessels appear to have been deposited almost whole. These vessels were represented in high quantities of sherds that commonly signify post-depositional fracture.

Recovered glass artifacts (n=41) generally were household-related. They included fragments of wine bottle glass (n=15), indeterminate bottle glass (n=6), and indeterminate cured glass (n=3). At least one flip cup, and three bottles including a whole free-blown dark green wine bottle with an applied string ring, were recovered. Flat/window glass (n=16) comprised the remainder of the glass.

In addition to the above artifacts, the moist environment of Feature 18-02 preserved a number of metal and organic materials typical of items in everyday use by the occupants of the dwelling. Some of these artifacts were removed from the general artifact collection and currently are being assessed by Alexandria Archaeology to determine their conservation needs. These artifacts include a complete hatchet, a cupreous bridle boss (plain domed with central nipple), a hearth/fireplace tool with decorative finial, an iron broiler fragment from a hearth/fireplace, a ferrous blade w/ tang, a ferrous hinge, ferrous flat metal fragments that may derive from a container (n=33), a padlock, strap hardware, door hardware, a tin can or small pail, and a pewter syringe (Figures 3-49, 3-50, and 3-51). Also recovered from Fills 5 and 6 were three hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails, two indeterminate nail fragments, a shanked button, and a sew-through shell button fragment.

Organic materials from Fills 5 and 6 included nondescript fragments of leather (n=9), shoe leather and soles (n=5), belt leather (n=1), a horn handle fragment, barrel head fragments (n=3), and an indeterminate square fragment of wood. Also noted in the collection were pieces of bark, charcoal, some botanicals (nut and seed) and natural wood fragments. Excavators also identified something as a "tapeworm" in the field and retained it as a "sample." Although Feature 18-02 was not selected for specialized analysis and the sample has dried, it has been retained with the artifact collection.

Discarded materials consisted of brick (202286 g) (including approximately seven whole bricks 4W x 8L x 2.5H), mortar (128.89 g), coke (6.83 g), slag (71.15 g), a bark sample from water-screening (1.78 g), charcoal (0.77 g), nut (25.04



Figure 3-49 **Household activity related metal artifacts preserved in sub-feature 18-02. (top row, from left to right) Top Row a large hinge (FS 243). Middle Row (left to right) petwer syringe (FS 235), door hardware (FS 243), a padlock (FS 237). Bottom Row (left to right) bridle boss (FS 244), a metal fragment from a possible container (FS 243), blade fragment (FS 243).**



Figure 3-50 **A possible ferrous iron grill broiler (FS 237).**



Figure 3-51 **Additional household related items (top to bottom) ferrous strap (FS 242) and fireplace tool with decorative finial (FS 244).**

g), seed/fruit peel (59.48 g), wood fragments (26.01 g). Clam (320.71 g), indeterminate shell (0.58 g), oyster (677 g), ballast (1707.85 g), coal (22.48 g), and slate (106.11 g), and at least one roofing tile with a nail hole.

Feature 18-03

Feature 18-03 was determined to be an area of modern disturbance. This feature was not described in field records.

Cultural Materials

Feature 18-03 was identified as an area of possible disturbance. The artifacts are summarized in Table 3-11. A total of 181 artifacts were recovered from Feature 18-03. The majority (including discarded materials) were architectural in nature. Flat/window glass accounted for 34 percent of the total artifacts, and the majority of the metal represented construction-related hardware (n=13). Another 12 artifacts were indeterminate ferrous fragments. Architectural discards included brick (91903.64 g), concrete (6100 g), slate (22.47 g), mortar (1700 g), and plaster (975.34 g). The remainder of the artifacts included typical domestic refuse. The glass was largely indeterminate bottle or curved glass fragments (n=32). A condiment bottle and portion of a lamp chimney rim were specifically identified.

The ceramics consisted of a total of 56 sherds dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. Ironstone (ca. 1840-present) accounted for nearly 68 percent of the ceramics and included portions of a James Keiler & Son's Dundee Marmalade jar (Figure 3-52). Bone China (ca. 1795-present), yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s), and pearlware embossed with the "wheatsheaf" edge decoration also were present; they represent typical mid- to late nineteenth century ware types. Small quantities of creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=4) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=2) also were noted. Red-bodied earthenware, refined white-bodied earthenware, and gray-bodied stoneware also were noted. Other recovered items consisted of indeterminate fragments of aluminum (n=2), a sew-through shell button, a fragment of indeterminate textile, and a plastic pipe stem.

Faunal remains were limited (70.5 g) in Feature 18-03. Of the recovered remains, cattle (55 g) was in majority. Bird (1 g), ducks/geese/swan (1.9 g), rodent (0.1 g), and indeterminate medium mammal (12.5 g) also were recovered.

Table 3-11 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 18-03

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	4
		Ironstone		ca. 1840-present	28
				ca. 1860s-	9
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	1
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1820-1835	1
		Red Bodied	Glazed		2
			Unglazed		3
		Refined, White Bodied	Burned, Transfer Printed		1
		Yellow Ware	Molded Decoration	ca. 1830-1930s	1
	Porcelain	Bone China		ca. 1795-present	2
	Stoneware	Gray			2
Ceramic Total					56
Glass		Aqua			61
		Colorless	Panels		1
			Scallops		1
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Amber		ca. 1775-1880	1
			Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1775-1880	3
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			1
		Colorless			26
		Copper Green	Devitrified/Patina		1
Glass Total					95
Metal	Aluminum				2
	Iron				15
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	3
		Indeterminate Method			5
		Wire		ca. 1890-present	2
Metal Total					27
Organic	Faunal	Shell			1
	Textile				1
Organic Total					2
Synthetic	Plastic				1
Synthetic Total					1
Grand Total					**181**



Figure 3-52 **Portions of a Keiller & Sons stoneware marmalade jar (FS 247). One of the first commercialized products in England, it was first sold in the United States ca. 1880.**

Discarded materials included indeterminate shell (0.15 g), oyster shell (1100 g), charcoal (1.15 g), and ballast (1790.03 g).

Temporal analysis of Feature 18-03 supported its identification as a disturbed deposit likely dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The presence of wire manufactured nails indicates these materials were deposited sometime after the 1890s. Additionally, the average use of the deposit during the ca. 1880s further suggests more recent disturbance.

Feature 18-04

This feature was a relatively deep drainage trench extending between the sump box (Feature 18-02) and a brick-lined catchment (Feature 19) on the exterior of the dwelling foundation. The feature was identified at approximately 5.26 ft (1.6 m) amsl during excavation of the SE Quad. The feature was evident as a linear area of lightly mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay that averaged 1 ft (0.31 m) in width (Figure 3-53). Fragments of brick and a large piece of metal were evident within the feature fill. When excavated, Feature 18-04 was 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) deep with nearly vertical side walls; its sloping base included a narrow furrow or channel along the centerline of the trench (Figures 3-54 and 3-55).

Cultural Materials

Materials were recovered from Fill 1 of the eastern and western bisections. Seventy-three artifacts were present; they are summarized in Table 3-12. The artifacts were dominated by a large quantity of indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=43), many of which were likely concretions. Excluding the indeterminate fragments, a total of 30 artifacts were recovered. Over half of them were ceramic (n= 17). Ware types consisted of creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=6), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=4), shell-edged pearlware (ca. 1810-1830; n=1), and red-bodied earthenware. The red-bodied earthenware was identified as portions of milk pan. Body sherds of a creamware pitcher with wide horizontal bands also were identified.

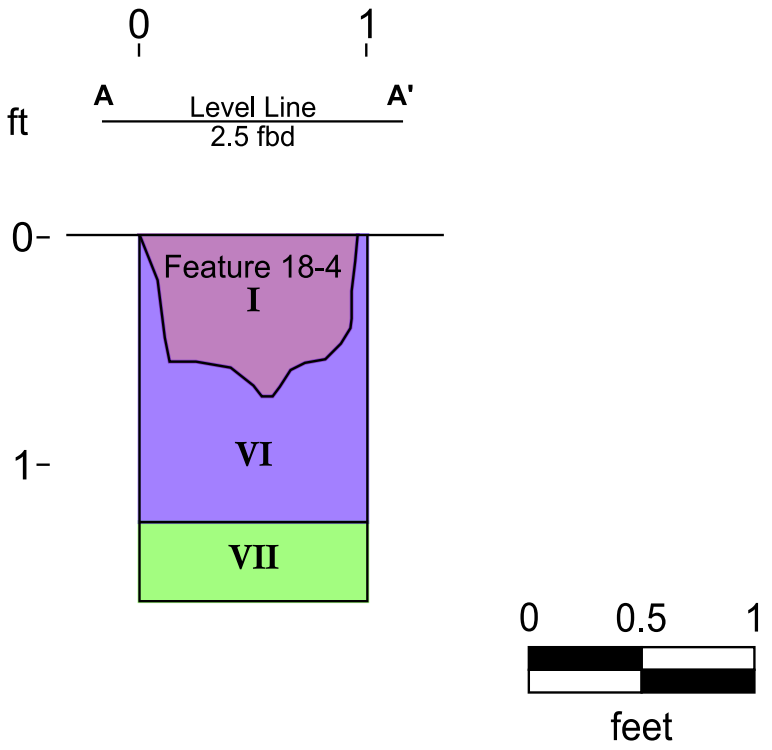
Flat/window glass (n=1), indeterminate colorless glass (n=4), a horseshoe, a square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragment, and a handwrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail comprised the remainder of the retained artifacts. Faunal remains were limited to cattle (60.1 g), pig (9.6



Figure 3-53 Photograph showing plan of Feature 18-04, view north (WSSI staff, 5/18/2017)



Figure 3-54 Photograph showing east bisection of Feature 18-04, plan view north (WSSI staff, 5/23/2017)



Feature 18-4 **I** :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay

VI :10YR 6/1 Gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown gavelly sandy clay

VII :7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand

Fill 1 :

Fill 2 :

Fill 3 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.2
Subfeature 18-4
West Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 3-55 Drawing showing Feature 18-4, profile west (RCG&A staff)

Table 3-12 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 18-04

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay			1
	Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	5
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Glazed		5
Ceramic Total					17
Glass		Aqua			1
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless			4
Glass Total					5
Manufactured	Brick				1
Manufactured Total					1
Metal	Iron				44
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	1
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	1
Metal Total					46
Organic	Faunal	Leather			5
Organic Total					5
Grand Total					**74**

g), and indeterminate medium mammal (4.4 g). The subfloor drainage trench likely was filled sometime after 1810. The average use period of the artifacts was 1797.

Discarded materials included brick (19101.8 g) including two whole bricks (roughly 4W x 8L x 2.5H) and a paver (8.5W x 4.5L x 2.25H).

Features 18-05 through 18-08

Features 18-05 through 18-08 were a series of shallow, interconnected drainage trenches that fed into a central basin. The basin then drained into a wood-lined sump pit (Feature 18-02). The trenches were designated Features 18-05, 18-07, and 18-08, and the basin was Feature 18-06. This collection of drainage features had been excavated into original cellar floor. Most of the drainage trenches contained very small pebbles, as well as fine-grained sediments that most typical of water-borne deposits.

Feature 18-05 was a 1.7 ft (0.52 m) wide trench that extended from the western foundation wall into the central drainage basin (Feature 18-06). It was parallel to the southern foundation wall and crossed beneath the northern of the two wooden crates or pallets identified within Units 27 and 29. The feature soil was described as mottled light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) gravelly sand. In profile, the drainage trench was 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) deep and distinctly basin-shaped.

Feature 18-06 was the central drainage basin into which most of the drainage trenches fed. This feature was approximately 4 ft (1.22 m) in diameter and averaged 0.55 ft (16.76 cm) in depth. The base of the basin was uneven, with a slight hump in the center and a deeper section toward the eastern portion of the feature. The interior fill was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) gravelly sand. Figure 3-56 shows Features 18-05 and 18-06, as well as a partially excavated unnumbered drainage trench south of Feature 18-05.

Stone rubble also is visible overlying the unexcavated trench connecting Features 18-07 and 18-08 to the drainage basin (Feature 18-06) in Figure 3-57. Excavation records indicate that the rubble overlay "some bricks and a cut off



Figure 3-56 **Representative artifacts recovered from Feature 18-04, Fill 1. Top Row (left to right) a horseshoe (FS 248), a hand-wrought nail fragment (FS 248), hand-painted pearlware sherd (FS 249). Middle Row (left to right) creamware pitcher fragment (FS 248), redware milk pan body fragment (FS 249). Bottom Row rim from a redware milk pan (FS 248).**



Figure 3-57 **Photograph showing plan view of Features 18-05 and 18-06, view north (WSSI staff, 6/8/2017)**

wood plank that were resting underneath the stones" (WSSI Field Records, F18-06). No feature number was assigned, and the stone, bricks, and wood were removed without additional comment. In hindsight, the stones may have been the remains of an original center pier supporting the first floor of the dwelling. The stones were located centrally within the foundation, while the brick support pier was offset slightly to the east of the building's centerline.

Feature 18-07 was a slightly meandering 1 ft (0.3 m) wide drainage trench that crossed north/south along the centerline of the foundation from the northern wall of the foundation to basin Feature 18-06. It passed along the western side of the brick support pier (Feature 18-01) and functioned to channel water from two narrow drainage trenches parallel to the northern foundation wall into basin Feature 18-06. Feature 18-07 contained yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand.

Feature 18-08 was a 1.5 ft (0.46 m) wide drainage trench that extended from the northwestern corner of the foundation into basin Feature 18-06. This feature was similar in structure to Feature 18-05, with a basin-shaped profile and interior fill composed of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand containing small brick fragments. Feature 18-08 was 0.6 ft (18.39 cm) in depth. In Unit 25, Feature 18-08 was crossed by a wooden beam.

Cultural Materials

Excavation of the sediments in the interiors of the trenches within the drainage complex yielded very few artifacts.

Feature 18-05

No artifacts and no faunal remains were recovered from Feature 18-05.

Feature 18-06

Materials recovered from Feature 18-06 were limited to a fragment of glazed red-bodied earthenware, a sherd of buff-bodied stoneware, and discarded brick (8310 g). There were no faunal remains.

Feature 18-07

Discarded brick (24 g) was noted in Feature 18-07. No faunal remains were present.

Feature 18-08

No artifacts or faunal remains were recovered from Feature 18-08.;

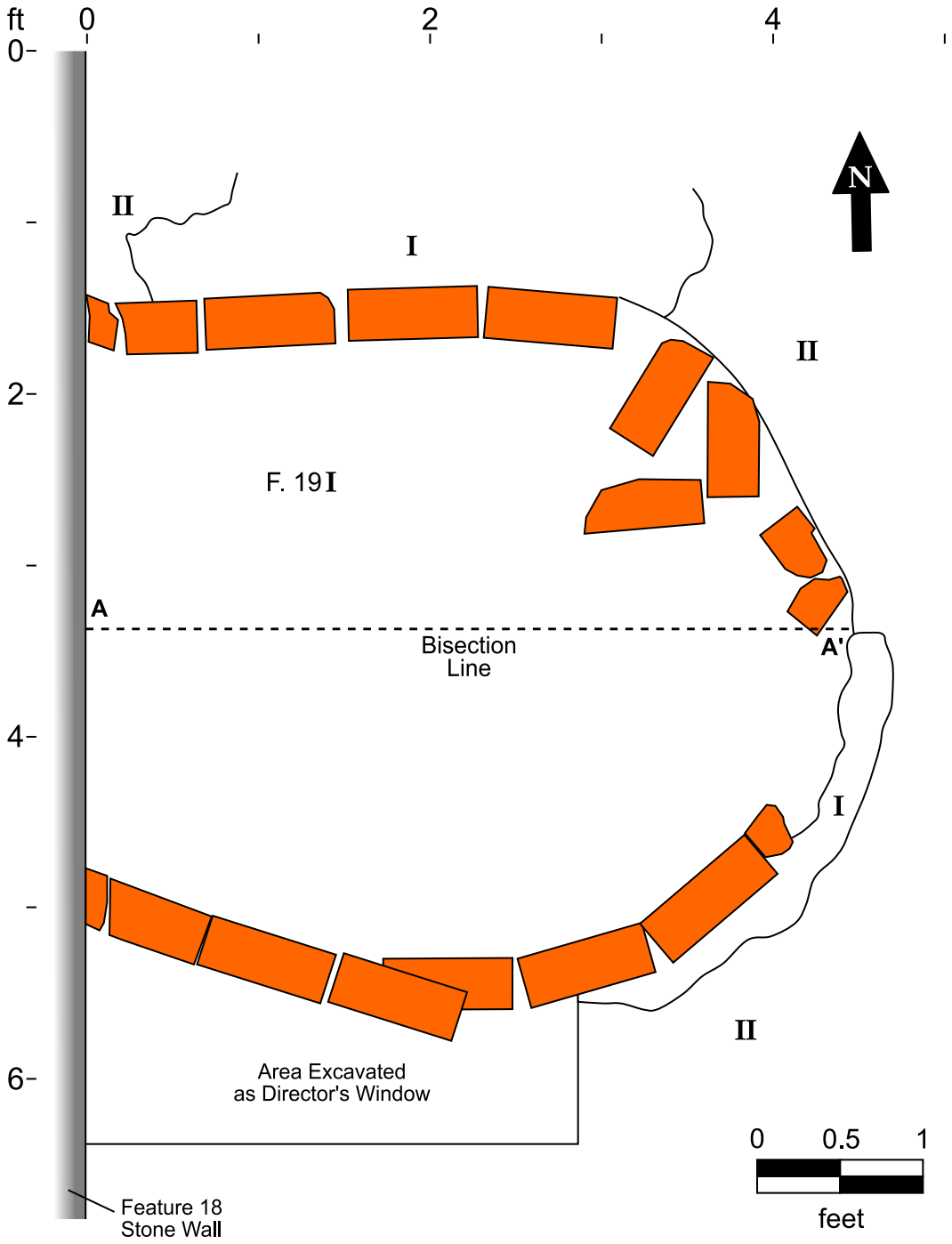
Feature 19 (Brick-lined Catchment Basin)

Feature 19 was the lower extent of a brick-lined shaft. This feature abutted the southeastern corner of Feature 18, the foundation of a dwelling that stood on the parcel ca. 1797-1936. Feature 19 was built after construction of Feature 18 was completed. Based upon diagnostic artifacts within the feature interior, it was filled and abandoned sometime after 1885. This corresponded with the date when the interior of Feature 18 was filled, which was just prior to the 1892 sale of the property and its conversion from residential to commercial space.

While Feature 19 resembled a privy or well shaft, archaeological investigations indicated that the shaft most likely was used as a second-stage filtration basin for removing groundwater from the cellar. The basin received groundwater pumped from the sump located in the cellar of Feature 18 (Feature 18-4), allowing it to be held and then pumped to another location. It also is possible that Feature 19 was intended to help divert groundwater from the cellar. As such, it was installed with the intent of functioning as an exterior sump, as well. Archaeological deposits within Feature 19 related mostly to its abandonment. Feature 19-01, the remains of a metal bucket and its wooden platform, were the only items within Feature 19 that related to the feature's use.

Feature Description

Feature 19 was a brick-lined shaft feature attached to the exterior foundation wall of Feature 18 (Figures 3-58 and 3-59). The shaft was not completely round or circular in its upper extent; this appeared to be by design, and not the result of deformity through soil pressure or post-occupational disturbance. Feature 19 had a maximum exterior dimension of 4.6 ft (1.4 m), and it was 2.2 ft (0.67 m) in depth. The stonework of the foundation wall for Feature 18 formed the western edge of the feature, while the remainder edges of Feature 19 were formed by several courses of dry-laid brick. At least 10 courses of brickwork remained intact.



Feature 19 I :10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay

I :10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown sandy clay

II :10YR 4/2 Dark yellowish brown gravelly sandy loam

Brick :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.2
Feature 19
Planview at Surface

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 3-58 Plan showing Feature 19 fully exposed (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-59 Photograph showing Feature 19 fully exposed, view west. Feature 4 is visible in the immediate background (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)

Both whole and partial bricks were used in the construction of Feature 19 (Figure 3-60). The bricks were arranged as stretcher courses a single course wide. The brick used in construction appeared to have been scavenged brick obtained from multiple sources. Visible brick types included clinkers (over-fired brick), poorly molded bricks, and bricks with mortar adhering to one or more surfaces. Several bricks had molded central ridges that suggested they originally were used or intended for use as paving or roadway bricks. Other bricks were inconsistently larger or smaller than neighboring bricks. Large gaps in the brickwork were unfilled, suggesting the feature may have served as a filtration tank to allow water to seep back into the ground, rather than as a cistern.

Although excavation along the exterior of Feature 19 did not specifically identify a builder's trench, the presence of a builder's trench was indicated in the RMP prepared for the feature. No information on the builder's trench was available, and it does not appear to have been re-identified or excavated during later stages of the archaeological investigation.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 19 was identified during the Phase I archaeological investigation. It was discovered during the excavation of Trench 3A, at an elevation of 7.41 ft (2.26 m) amsl (Figures 3-61 and 3-62). The feature was identified tentatively as a well or cistern shaft at that time, and a RMP was prepared (see Appendix IV).

Resource Management Plan

The RMP indicated that the feature would be bisected, and that the southern half of the feature would be excavated first, followed by the northern half. The builder's trench would be excavated separately. Soils removed from these portions of the feature would be dry-screened through ¼-in mesh unless intact privy deposits were encountered; such deposits would be water-screened (mesh not specified). If potentially significant deposits were identified, then the southern half of the feature would be water-screened through 1/16-in mesh. Up to five soil samples from intact interior deposits would be retained for flotation



Figure 3-60 **Photograph of Feature 19 showing brickwork exposed in director's window excavated along feature exterior, view north (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)**



Figure 3-61 **Photograph showing the eastern edge of Feature 19 exposed in WSSI Trench 3A, view north-west (WSSI staff, 2/28/2017)**



Figure 3-62 Photograph showing Feature 19 partially exposed in Trench 19, plan, view east (WSSI staff, 2/28/2017)

and macro-botanical analysis. If intact privy deposits were discovered, five additional soil samples would be taken from those deposits and submitted for specialized analysis.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

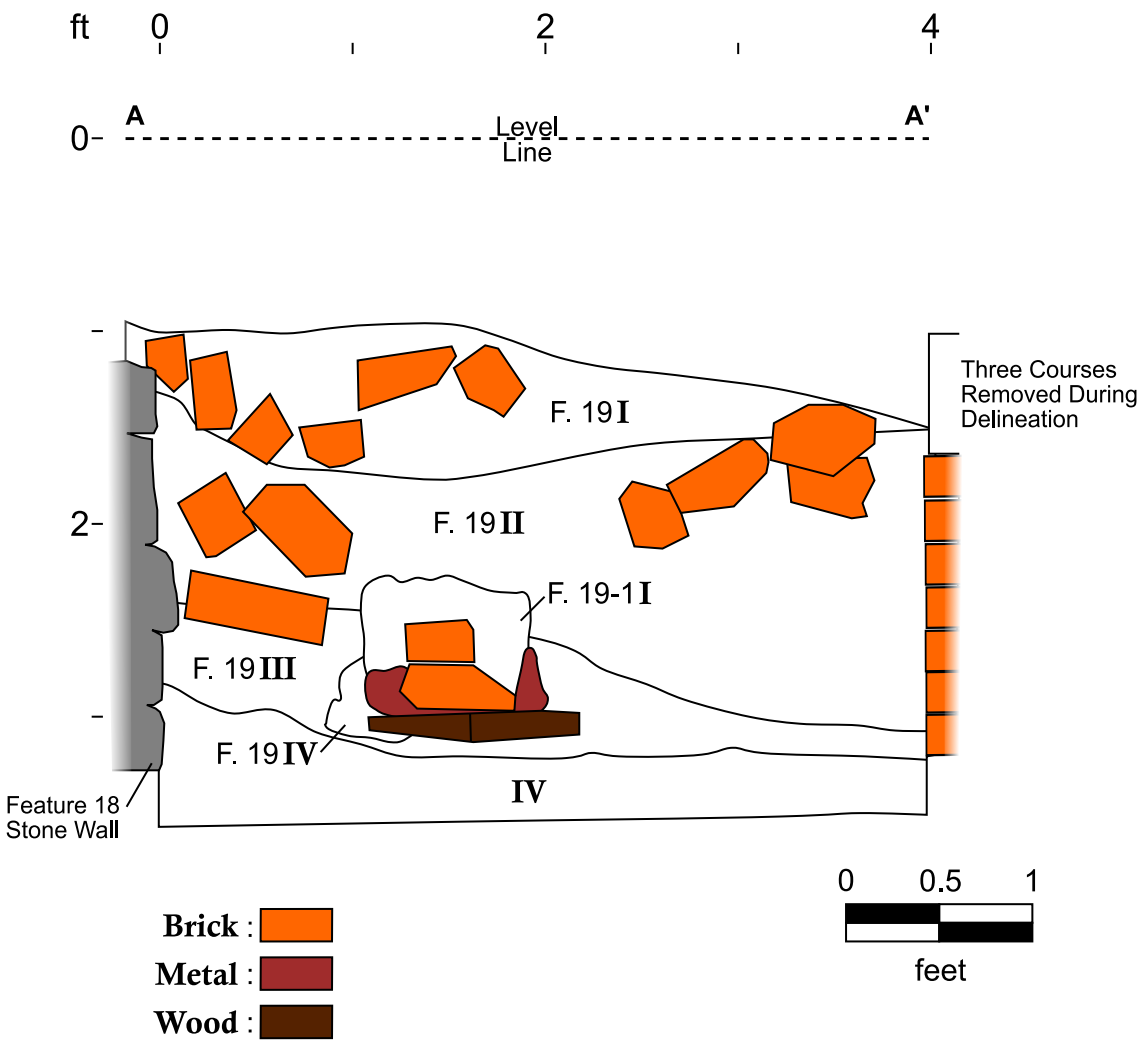
In accordance with the RMP, Feature 19 was bisected and the southern half removed first, followed by the northern half. Archaeological records were completed for the south half of the feature, but not the northern half. These records were scant and contained little information. The records did indicate that soil in the interior of Feature 13 was removed in three excavation levels (Fills 1-3). Fill 1 included the upper extent of the post-use fill material, while Fill 2 contained the lower extent of fill material, as well as a layer of sediment that likely accumulated in the base of Feature 19 during its use. Fill 3 was excavated into the top of the natural substratum underlying the feature. No soil samples were taken from Feature 19.

Excavation Sequence

Feature 19 was filled in a single mass depositional event. The material dumped into the feature to close or permanently abandon it was deposited in two episodes, but appeared to derive from the same source. This material was overlay an unevenly distributed deposit of sediment that appeared to have accumulated around and beneath a pump platform that was centrally located in the base of the feature (Figures 3-63 and 3-64).

Fill 1

The excavators of Feature 19 noted that "clean cultural levels were not identified" within the feature, and that excavation proceeded in arbitrary levels. As such, all of the soil in the interior of Feature 19 was excavated as Fill 1. Level 1 of Fill 1 removed a deposit of fill material that had been placed within the shaft upon its abandonment. This soil was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy clay. It overlay a second fill deposit that also had been placed in the shaft during



Feature 19 I :10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay
Feature 19 II :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy clay loam
Feature 19 III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown silty clay loam
Feature 19 IV :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam
Feature 19-1 I :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand with metal and wood
VI :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown sandy clay

RT South
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Parcel 77.2
Feature 19
North Profile
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Figure 3-63 Drawing showing Feature 19, profile north (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-64 Photograph showing Feature 19, profile north of south bisection (WSSI staff, 5/10/2017)

its abandonment. This second deposit was excavated as part of Fill 1 Level 2 and consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay loam. Both of these capping deposits contained whole and partial brick fragments that most likely have originated from razing of the upper extent of the feature.

Fill 1, Level 3 included several deposits in the base of the shaft. Among these deposits was a thin layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam that covered the base of the feature. This layer surrounded the remains of a metal bucket (Feature 19-01) that had been placed in the approximate center of the feature. An area of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam was noted along the western side of the bucket. This deposit was thickest along the western side of the shaft where it reached nearly to the top of the bucket. The bucket was estimated to have been 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) tall.

Natural Substrata

The natural substratum underlying Feature 19 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay. No excavation forms were completed for this soil and it was unknown whether it was excavated as Fill 2, or simply removed to ensure the base of the feature had been reached.

Cultural Material

Fill material within Feature 19 was deposited in a single episode at abandonment of the feature. Analysis of materials recovered from Levels 1-3 of Fill 1 revealed no significant differences in the collections that would have indicated that the feature was filled over a lengthy period of time, or that the feature originally had been used as a privy or repository for refuse generated during the occupation of Parcel 77-2. In short, all of the artifacts recovered from Feature 19 were found within fill material related to its abandonment. Feature 19-01 consisted of the remains of a metal bucket that had been submerged in the center of Feature 19, presumably as a base or platform for a pump mechanism.

Table 3-13 summarizes the 537 artifacts from Feature 19. All these materials were recovered from the southern bisection of Feature 19, from Fill 1. Glass artifacts comprised 60%, with nearly

Table 3-13 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 19

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics	Ceramic	Kaolin	Kaolin	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			4
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl	Molded Decoration		1
		Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1765-1810	1
			Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1840-present	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
			Pearlware	Basket, Rim/ Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	9
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Panels	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Unglazed		4
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			2
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Transfer Printed		1
			Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1600-1802	1
			Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1820-present	4
			Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	1
		Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1795-present	1
			Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	1
			Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-present	1
			Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1841-1910	5
		Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	1
			Indeterminate Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
	Ceramic Total						59
	Composite	Wood/Bone		Domino Token, Whole			1
		Wood/Copper Alloy	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
	Composite Total						2
	Glass	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Body			18
		Carnival		Indeterminate Form, Fragment	Etched		1
		Dip-Molded	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1790-1865	1
			Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Shoulder/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	10
		Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
			Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			6
				Indeterminate Bottle, Other			5
			Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			6
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
				Indeterminate Bottle, Neck			3
				Wine Bottle, Body			35
				Wine Bottle, Neck			3
		Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
				Perfume Bottle, Base/ Body	Molded Decoration		1
			Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			5
		Molded, Turn Or Paste	Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1870-1920s	4
		N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			216
		Press Molded	Solarized, Manganese	Tumbler, Rim/ Body	Panels	ca. 1885-1915	2
	Glass Total						323
	Metal	Copper Alloy		Escutcheon, Fragment			2
				Finishing Nail, Whole			1
				Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
		Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			43
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	3
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			93
				Spike, Fragment			1
	Metal Total						145
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Handle, Fragment			1
				Sew Through Button, Fragment			1
				Sew Through Button, Whole			1
			Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
	Organic Total						4
	Synthetic	Plastic		Comb, Fragment			2
	Synthetic Total						2
Historics Total							535
Lithics	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
				Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
	Debitage Total						2
Lithics Total							2
Grand Total							**537**

67% of glass comprised of flat/window fragments. The remainder of the glass included fragments of bottle glass and tableware (Figure 3-65). Fragments of wine and perfume bottles were identified specifically. Manufacture of the bottle glass ranged from earlier dip-molded (ca. 1730-1865) to later turn molded (ca. 1870-1920s). Additionally, fragments of solarized manganese glass (ca. 1885-1915), a late nineteenth/early twentieth century type, also were identified.

The metal was comprised largely of indeterminate nail fragments (64%; n=93). Three handwrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails, a spike fragment, copper alloy escutcheon fragments (n=2), a copper alloy finishing nail, an indeterminate cupreous fragment, and indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=44) comprised the remainder of the metal collection.

Disturbance of the deposit is most evident in the ceramics (Figure 3-66). While decorated varieties of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) dominated, (n=17) much of it exhibiting transfer printed decoration, there were singular examples of diagnostic ware types that spanned the entire time period from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. This type of distribution and the range of ware types is indicative of secondary deposition. In this case, it may result simply from later feature filling. The remainder of the ceramics included white clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=6), and five Prosser buttons (ca. 1841-1910).

A domino, a wood and copper alloy fragment, a bone handle, two sew through bone buttons, a fragment of leather and two fragments of plastic comb also were found. Two non-cortical fragments of quartzite debitage were noted in Feature 19. Discarded materials consisted of brick (60868.38 g) (one with attached ferrous rod, 3.5W x 8L x 2H), mortar (0.4 g), architectural stone (184.29 g), slag (46.25 g), oyster (202.62 g), seeds (7.64 g; n=5), ballast (9.86 g), coal (5.08 g), and slate (0.12 g).

Temporal analysis (Table 3-14) of the artifacts associated with Feature 19 supports the interpretation that the brick lined drainage feature was filled during the last decades of the nineteenth century. It is likely that the feature was in use during the eighteenth century and filled sometime after 1885, perhaps when the property was converted to an office space in 1892. Since the feature fill was excavated as a single deposit, it is unknown if an intact layer remained at the bottom of Feature 19, or if the entire deposit consisted of mixed secondary fill. The average period of use for the deposited materials was 1841.

Feature 19 Sub-features

One sub-feature was identified during excavation of Feature 19.

Feature 19-01

Feature 19-01 was exposed in the bottom center of Feature 19, at approximately 6.01 ft (1.83 m) amsl (Figure 3-67). The feature consisted of the remains of a metal bucket perched on a wooden platform. The bucket was filled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand, brick fragments and a "sandy ball" that later was identified as mortar. The bucket was estimated to measure 0.9 ft (27.4 cm) in diameter at its top, and 0.75 ft (22.86 cm) at its base; it was approximately 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) in height, and rested on a wooden platform that was slightly larger than the size of the bucket.

Cultural Material

Thirteen historic period artifacts were recovered from Feature 19-01. Over half (61.5%; n = 8) were indeterminate ferrous fragments. Two fragments of flat/window glass, a white clay tobacco pipe stem, a fragment of copper green bottle glass, and a ferrous and bone handle comprised the remainder. Discarded materials were oyster (1400 g), brick (77400 g), and mortar (800 g). No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Feature 22 (Stonework)

Feature 55 consisted of an area of articulated stone paving in the rear or eastern portion of Parcel 77.2. The feature contained large and small undressed fieldstone rock arranged in a possible circular pattern (Figure 3-68). Larger fieldstone was positioned on the exterior of the pattern and oriented such that the narrow ends faced in/out. Smaller fieldstone was piled in the center of the feature. The stonework was incomplete on the western end, where several large border stones were missing. None of the stones were posi-



Figure 3-65 **Representative glass recovered from Feature 19. Top Row (left to right) tumbler rim (FS 252), jewelry piece (FS 251). Bottom Row (left to right) possible perfume bottle (FS 251), wine bottle neck (FS 251), wine bottle fragment (FS 252**



Figure 3-66 **Representative ceramic recovered from Feature 19. Top Row (left to right) white clay tobacco pipe fragments (FS 251), Prosser-type buttons (FS 252). Second Row (left to right) tin enameled earthenware (FS 251), red-bodied earthenware (FS 251). Third Row (left to right) gray bodied stoneware (FS 252), ironstone (FS 251), yellowware (FS 251), and transfer printed pearlware (FS 252).**

Table 3-14 Feature 19 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD) without Nails	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Feature 19	ca. 1885 (Solarized Manganese Glass)	ca. 1660-present*	1841	43	1833	63	1840	60
Feature 09-01	No Diagnostic Artifacts							

*excludes nails



Figure 3-67 **Photograph showing the upper extent of Feature 19 (WSSI Fill 1, Level 2) exposed in the south bisection, view north at 2.5 ft (0.76 m) below datum (WSSI staff, 5/10/2017)**



Figure 3-68 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 22, view east (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)**

tioned to provide a flat or level surface, such as an outbuilding floor, hearth, or patio area. No evidence of exposure to heat or charcoal flecking was noted in association with the feature.

Feature 55 measured approximately 6 ft (1.83 m) in diameter. When excavated, it was found to consist of a single course of fieldstone laid directly on the substratum (Figure 3-69). The substratum was described as strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) gravelly clay. No artifacts were associated with this feature, and no soil samples were taken.

Feature 55 (Possible Posthole)

Feature 55 was the base of a possible posthole located along the eastern bounds of Parcel 77.2 (Figure 3-70). The feature measured 11.4 in (29 cm) in diameter. In plan view, it was irregular in shape with straight southern and western edges and rounded northern and eastern edges. When excavated, the feature was 1.2 in (3 cm) in depth, with nearly vertical sidewalls and a flat base. The posthole fill consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam that contained several large fragments of brick and several cobbles. The feature had been excavated into "compact clay" subsoil. Based on photographs, the subsoil appeared to have been yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay striated with light gray (10YR 7/2) clay.

Brick fragments were the only artifacts present within Feature 55. These artifacts were not counted or weighed. No soil samples were taken from Feature 55.



Figure 3-69 **Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 22, view west (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)**



Figure 3-70 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 55, view east (WSSI staff, 4/20/2017)

Chapter 4
Parcel 77.3

Introduction

This chapter details the results of the archaeological investigation of Study Parcel 77.3 (Parcel 77.3). Parcel 77.3 was located along the western edge of the RTS Project Area (Figure 4-1). The property was part of town lot No. 77, which had been laid out by the Town of Alexandria in 1749 (Ring and Pippinger 2008:66), and which was unequally split by Union Street in the 1780s. In 1786, the eastern portion of Lot 77 was further divided and the new parcels put up for sale. For the purposes of this report, the property division depicted in Figure 4-1, which relates to the 1786 subdivision of Lot 77, has been designated Parcel 77.3.

Parcel 77.3 was located between Parcels 77.2 and 77.4. This property was a single lot measuring 24-ft (north/south) by 56-ft 1-in (east/west). It was bound by S. Union Street on the west, by private property on the north (Parcel 77.2) and south (Parcel 77.4), and by lands owned by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Parcel PL-2) on the east.

Cultural History

Originally part of Lot 77, the early history of this property followed that of neighboring Parcels 77.1, 77.2 and 77.4, each of which had been formed in 1786 when Thomas Fleming subdivided the lot (Figures 4-2 and 4-3). Fleming had purchased Lot 77 in 1770, after leasing it from Nathaniel Chapman's estate for the previous decade (Alexandria Land Records, Book B:153). He subdivided Lot 77 in 1786, with the intent of leasing various parts of the property. Like the neighboring subdivisions of Lot 77, Parcel 77.3 was 24-ft wide by 56 ft-1 deep.

Thomas Patten obtained Parcel 77.3, as well adjoining Parcels 77.2 and 77.4 from one of Fleming's executors in 1797 (Pulliam 2006:1; Husting Court Book E:337-340; Mullen et al. 2014). Patten also acquired Parcel PL-1 in the same transaction (Husting Court Book E:337-340). John Reardon purchased Parcel 77.3 from Patten a month later (Hustings Court Book I:419). John Reardon was a cooper by trade (Alexandria Census 1810). He passed away in 1803 and his wife Rachael was appointed executor of the estate (Alexandria Wills, Book A:196, Book B:166). Reardon's accounts show that at the time of his death, he owned a cooper's shop as well as tools and supplies associated with the industry, such as hoops and staves. The account statement also notes that Reardon's estate was charged $3.00 for his Union Street property.

Parcel 77.3 appears to have been vacant during the Reardon's ownership, as it was not until 1810 that Reardon's estate was taxed for a house on his property (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810, Ward 1). At that time, Edward Jones, a weaver by trade, was the tenant (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810). Elizabeth Jones was listed as the tenant on the 1812 and 1817 land tax list for Alexandria (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1812, 1817).

Frederick Immohr purchased Parcel 77.3 from Reardon's estate in 1817(Alexandria Land Records G2:27). Captain Immohr and his spouse, Rebecca, were born in Germany. Frederick was naturalized in 1813 (District of Columbia Naturalization Records, O.M.H. p.188). The 1820 Alexandria Census states that the Immohr household included eight persons, all white, including one person who was engaged in commerce (Alexandria Census, 1820, Ward 1). The 1823 land tax assessment states that Imomhr dwelling was valued at $750.00 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1823, Ward 1).

Frederick passed away in 1829 and was buried in St. Paul's Cemetery (findagrave.com). The 1830 Probate record shows that Rebecca was appointed administratrix and neighbor, George McCleish, was also part of the proceed-

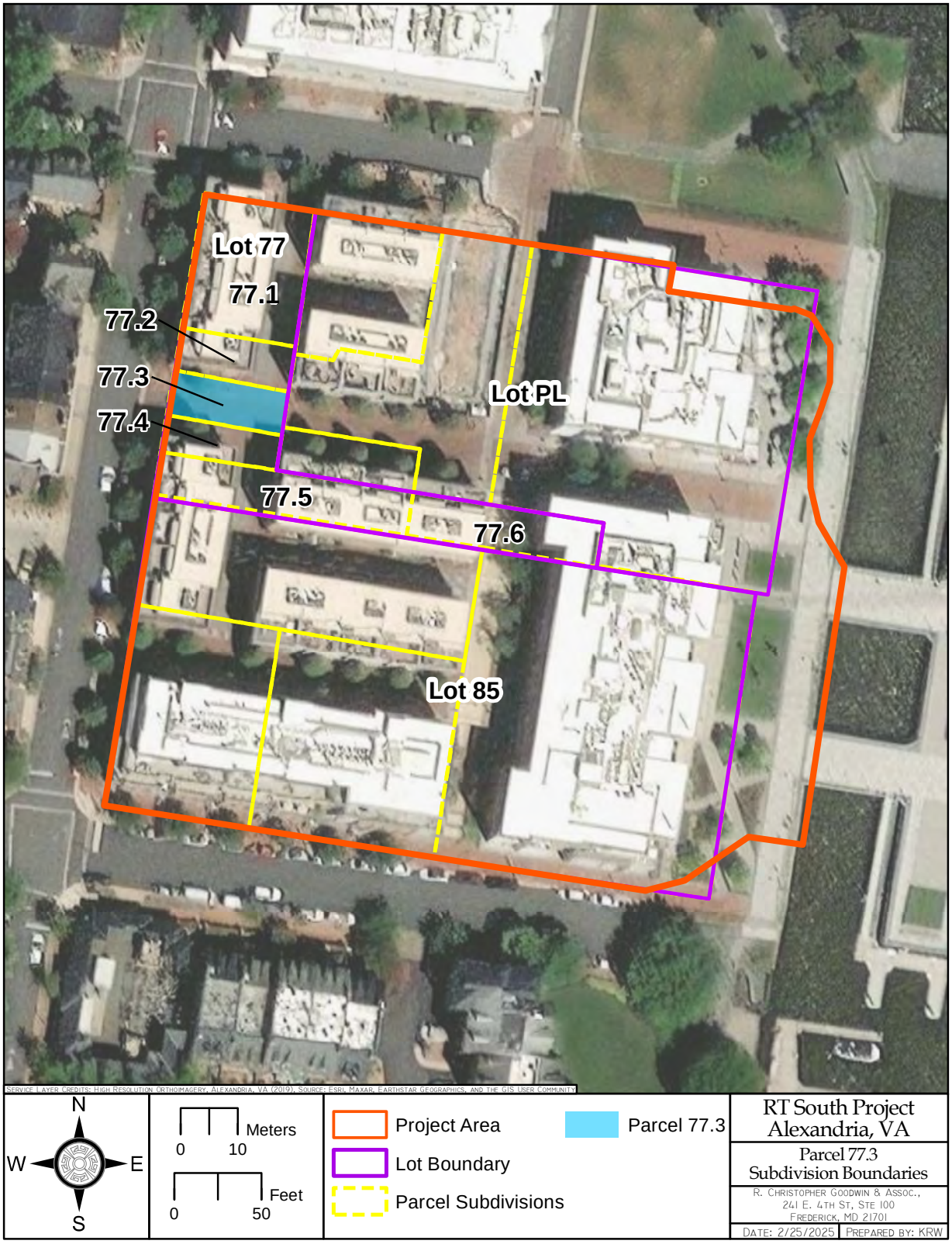


Figure 4-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-3, overlaid on modern aerial.**

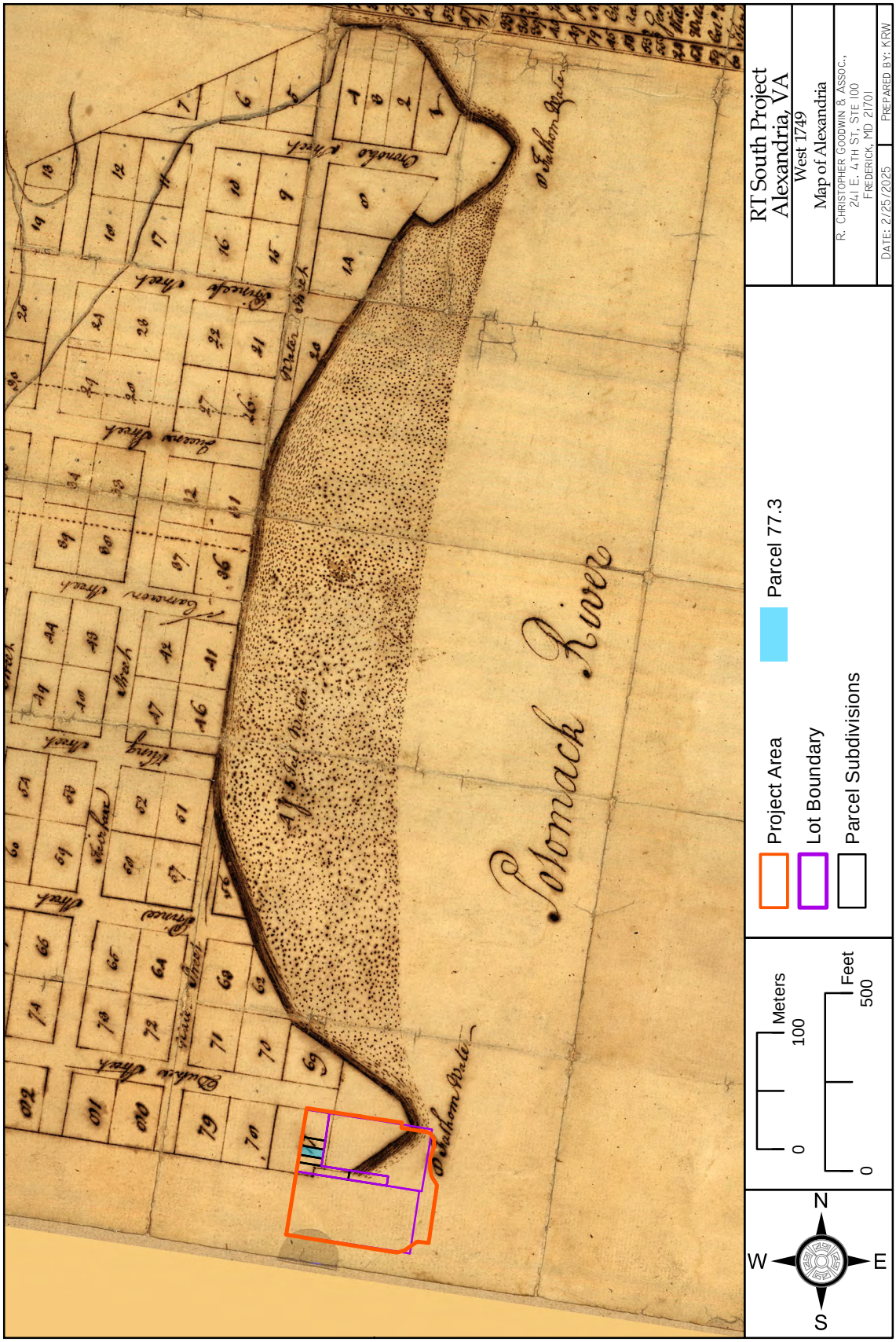


Figure 4-2 Detail of John West Jr.'s 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-3

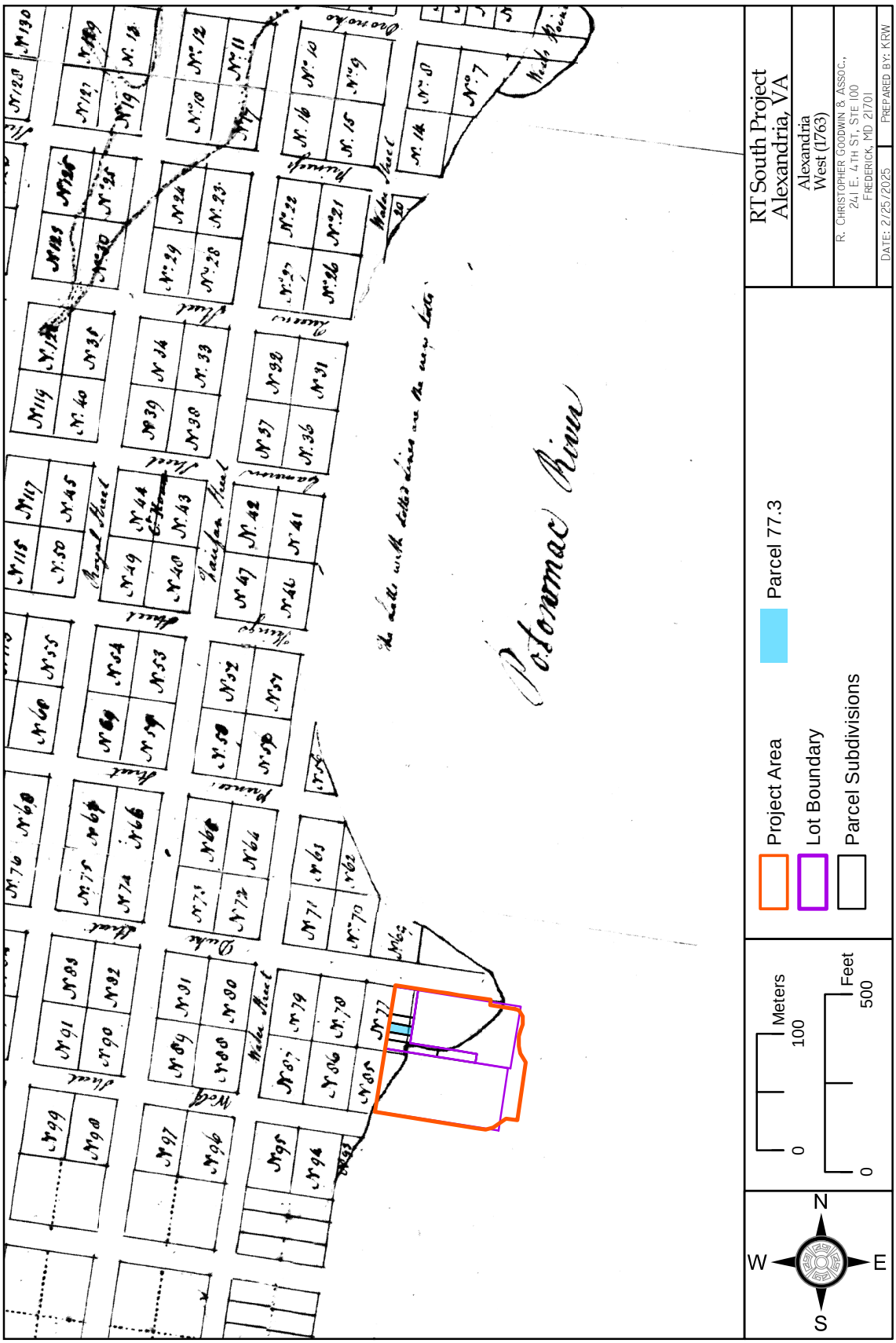
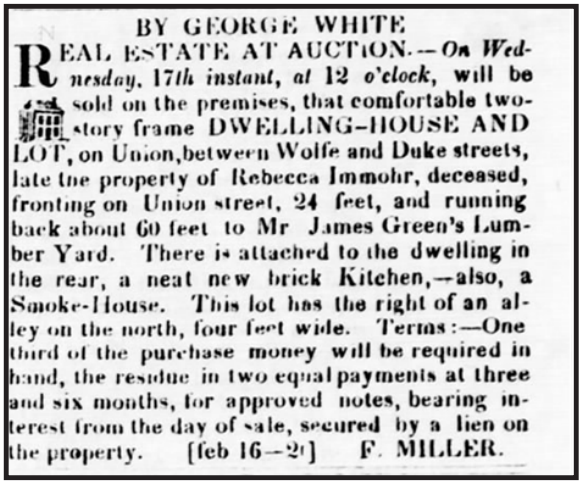


Figure 4-3 Detail of John West Jr.'s 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-3

ings (Alexandria Accounts Book 3:385). The heirs retained ownership of Parcel 77.3. Tax records for 1830 shows that a tenant, Hanson Simpson, was occupying the house. The value of the property had increased to $1,000.00 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1830, Ward 1). Tax records from 1833 and 1845 show that Mrs. Immohr was residing in the dwelling (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1833 and 1845, Ward 1). Rebecca Immohr passed away in 1845 and her heirs sold the property to the Trustees of merchant Hugh C. Smith in 1847 (Alexandria Land Records, Book K3:18). The notice of sale described the dwelling as having an attached rear kitchen and a smoke house (Alexandria Gazette 2/16/1847 p3; Figure 4-4). The lot included rights to a four-foot-wide alley, although it was not clear where the alleyway was located (Alexandria Gazette 2/16/1847 p3).



BY GEORGE WHITE

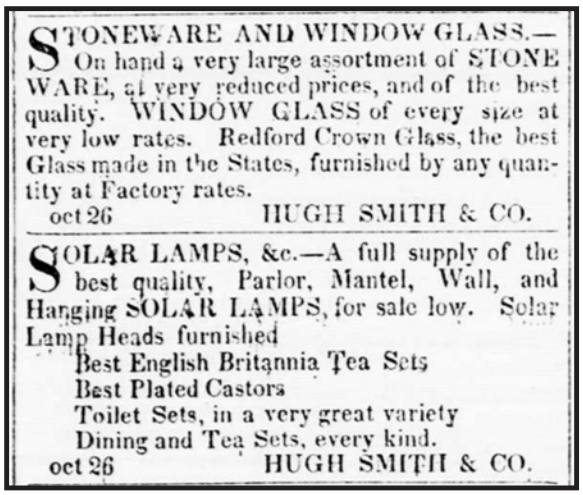
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—*On Wednesday, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock,* will be sold on the premises, that comfortable two-story frame DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT, on Union, between Wolfe and Duke streets, late the property of Rebecca Immohr, deceased, fronting on Union street, 24 feet, and running back about 60 feet to Mr James Green's Lumber Yard. There is attached to the dwelling in the rear, a neat new brick Kitchen,—also, a Smoke-House. This lot has the right of an alley on the north, four feet wide. Terms:—One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the residue in two equal payments at three and six months, for approved notes, bearing interest from the day of sale, secured by a lien on the property. [feb 16—2t] F. MILLER.

Figure 4-4 **Advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette for sale of Rebecca Immohr estate (Alexandria Gazette, 2/16/1847 p3)**

The 1850 census records two Hugh Smith's residing in Alexandria, both of whom are merchants. Hugh C. Smith (age 46) was a china and glass merchant, while Hugh Smith, his father (age 82) listed his occupation simply as "merchant" (U.S. Federal Census, Alexandria 1850, Ward 1). A notice from 1843 in the Alexandria Gazette advertised a variety of lamps, and tea sets at the store (Figure 4-5; Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser, 10/26/1843, pg 3). Hugh Smith & Company situated at King Street, was a very successful family business, employing sons Hugh Smith and James Smith. The elder Smith and his wife were first-generation Americans, having emigrated from England and Ireland, respectively. Their son, Hugh C. Smith, married Isabella Keightly from Liverpool. They were parents to four children. Hugh C. Smith passed away in 1854 and his father, Hugh, in 1855 (Alexandria Probate Records, Will Book 7:135).

The Smith's did not reside in the house on Parcel 77.3. The deed for the conveyance indicated that the parcel had been held in trust for Ann Fisher (Alexandria Land Records, Book K3:18). The 1860 census records Ann Fisher (age 72), a native of England, as residing in the City of Alexandria. She was not residing in the dwelling on S. Union Street but in the household of Jacob and Elizabeth Roxberry (U.S. Federal Census, Alexandria 1860, Ward 1).

Ann Fisher passed in 1872 (Alexandria Gazette 4/20/1872). Martha Fisher and other heirs sold the property in 1873 to Sheriff I.C. O'Neal for $200.00 (Alexandria Land Records, Book K3:288). James and Mary Quintin acquired the property in April 1881 (Alexandria Land Records, Book 30:375). Records suggest that they did not occupy the property full-time, or perhaps not at all. James Quintin was the captain of the steamer "Harry Lodger" and made his permanent home in Prince George's County (Chataigne's Alexandria Directory 1876, p.127). Since the boat made daily trips to and from Alexandria, it is possible that Quin-



STONEWARE AND WINDOW GLASS.—On hand a very large assortment of STONE WARE, at very reduced prices, and of the best quality. WINDOW GLASS of every size at very low rates. Redford Crown Glass, the best Glass made in the States, furnished by any quantity at Factory rates.
oct 26 HUGH SMITH & CO.

SOLAR LAMPS, &c.—A full supply of the best quality, Parlor, Mantel, Wall, and Hanging SOLAR LAMPS, for sale low. Solar Lamp Heads furnished
Best English Britannia Tea Sets
Best Plated Castors
Toilet Sets, in a very great variety
Dining and Tea Sets, every kind.
oct 26 HUGH SMITH & CO.

Figure 4-5 **Advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette for items at Hugh Smith & Co. China Store (Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser, 10/26/1843)**

tin may have stayed at the Union Street house as needed. Or, it is possible that the James and Mary leased the property to tenants.

The Quintin's did move permanently to Alexandria. They are shown as residents in the 1887 directory, residing on Royal and Cameron Streets (Chataigne's Alexandria Directory 1887). They sold Lot 77.3 with the dwelling to Peter and Robert Aitcheson for $300.00 in 1893 (Alexandria Land Records, Book K3:288). Their dwelling is depicted on the 1877 Hopkins Atlas of Alexandria (Figure 4-6). The 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map depicts the dwelling as a two-story frame dwelling with a two-story rear addition and a single-story rear room (Figure 4-7). By 1896, the dwelling on Parcel 77.3 had been demolished and the parcel was vacant (Sanborn 1896; Figure 4-8).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of eight archaeological features were identified within Parcel 77.3 (Figure 4-9; Tables 4-1 and 4-2). Like a majority of the features identified in Lot 77, the features on Parcel 77.3 dated from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. The main features on the Parcel 77.3 were the foundation of a dwelling (Feature 4) that originally fronted on South Union Street, and an indeterminate area of mottled soil (Feature 55) that may have been a posthole. Associated with Feature 4 were several sub-features. Feature 4-1 was a deposit of late nineteenth or early twentieth century fill material that contained ash and oyster shell. A possible builder's trench along the interior of the southern foundation wall was designated as Feature 4-2, while a stack of badly decayed wooden boards near the southwestern corner of the foundation was Feature 4-3. A shallow drainage trench (Feature 4-4) in the northwestern corner of the cellar fed into the remains of a barrel with a wooden pump (Feature 4-5). A second sump pit (Feature 4-3) located in the eastern half of the cellar contained only sediment.

A total of 11 prehistoric artifacts and 6,035 historic artifacts were recovered during the archaeological investigation of Parcel 77.3. These artifacts included almost equal numbers of ceramic (n=2089), glass (n=1926), metal (n=1953) artifacts along with lesser numbers of composite (n=1), organic (n=46), stone (n=10), and synthetic artifacts (n=9). In addition to these artifacts, 6222.9 g of faunal material was recovered. These totals do not include material that was field-discarded or botanical items that were recovered during on-site screening of soil removed from feature contexts. Totals of both field-discarded artifacts and botanical materials are provided, where appropriate, in the following feature discussions.

Feature 4 (Historic Foundation)

Feature 4 was the stone foundation for a dwelling that stood along South Union Street during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The dwelling was built sometime after 1797 while the property was owned by John Reardon. Reardon's heirs sold the property to Frederick Immohr in 1817. The property changed hands several times before the late nineteenth century, when the Aitchenson brothers purchased it sometime around 1892 with the goal of expanding their lumber business. The dwelling was depicted on the 1885 Sanborn map just prior to that purchase as a two story frame dwelling with two attached rear rooms. By 1896, the dwelling had been demolished (Sanborn 1896).

Feature 4 was identified during Phase II/III investigation and was subjected to archaeological investigation. The foundation was identified at an elevation of 8.80 ft (2.68 m) amsl (southeast corner). Feature 4 was located immediately south of Feature 18, a dwelling that was built around the same time as Feature 4 and that also fronted South Union Street (Figure 4-10). Although the buildings had proportionally different configurations, both building foundations were set back from the street the same distance.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the excavation of Feature 4 suggested that the dwelling foundation may have been filled partially several decades prior to its demolition. The soil used as fill material contained a wide range of artifacts with periods of manufacture spanning the late seventeenth through the mid-eighteenth century, and including several artifacts manufactured after ca. 1850. The fill material overlay deposits of soil that had accumulated in the base of the cellar, as well as stone chipping debris left from construction of the foundation. Two sump pits, one of which still contained a wooden pump housed in a

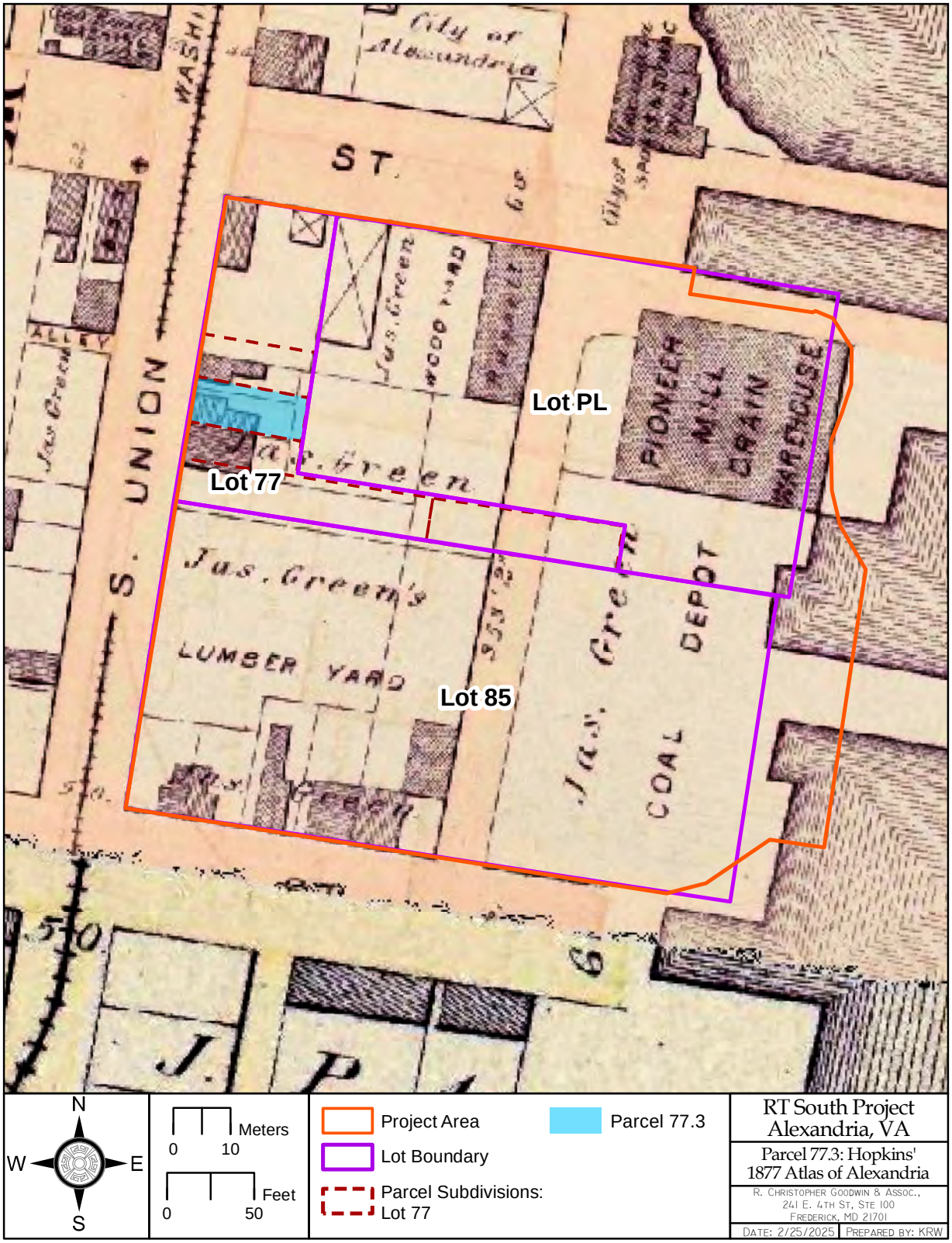


Figure 4-6. Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-3

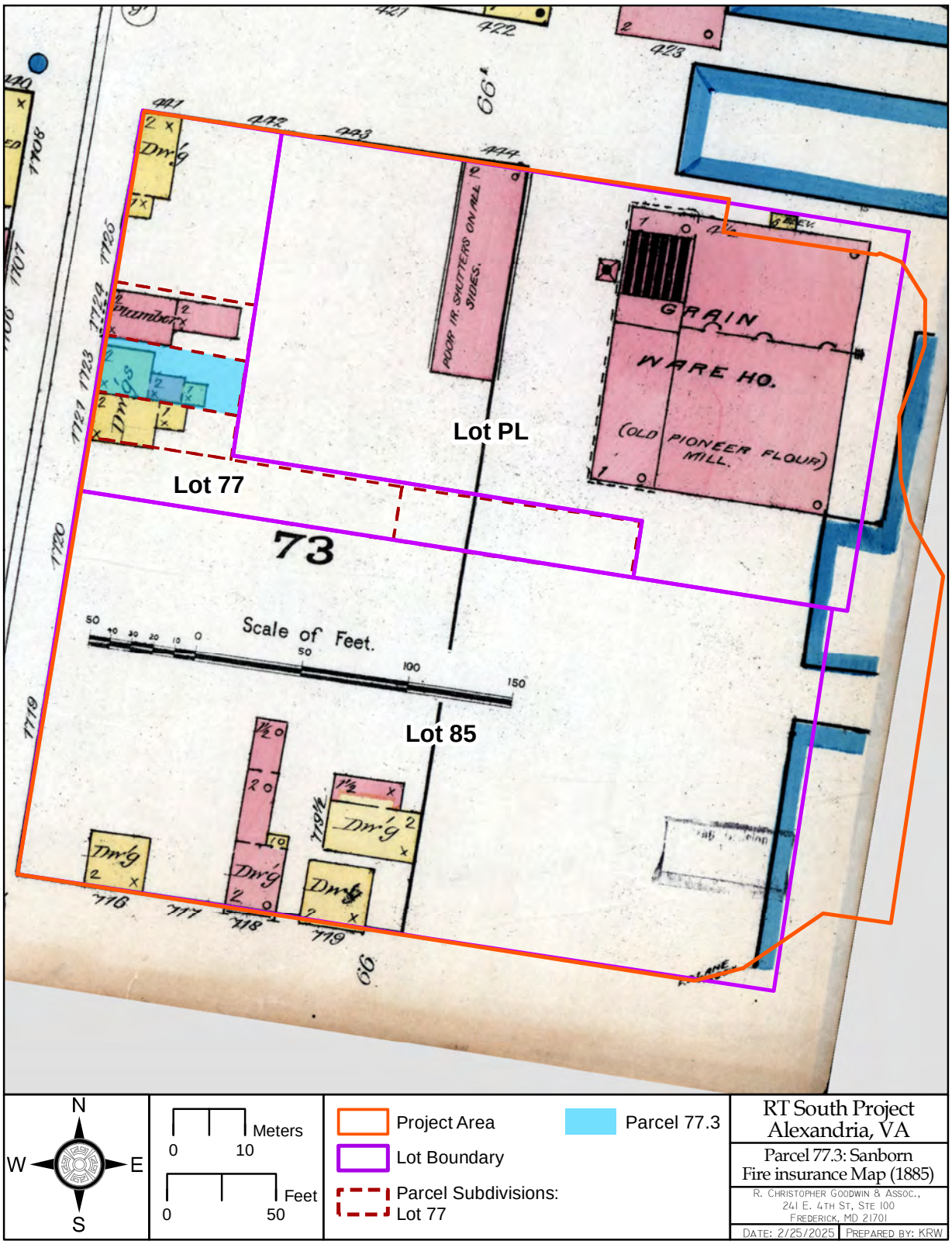


Figure 4-7 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-3**

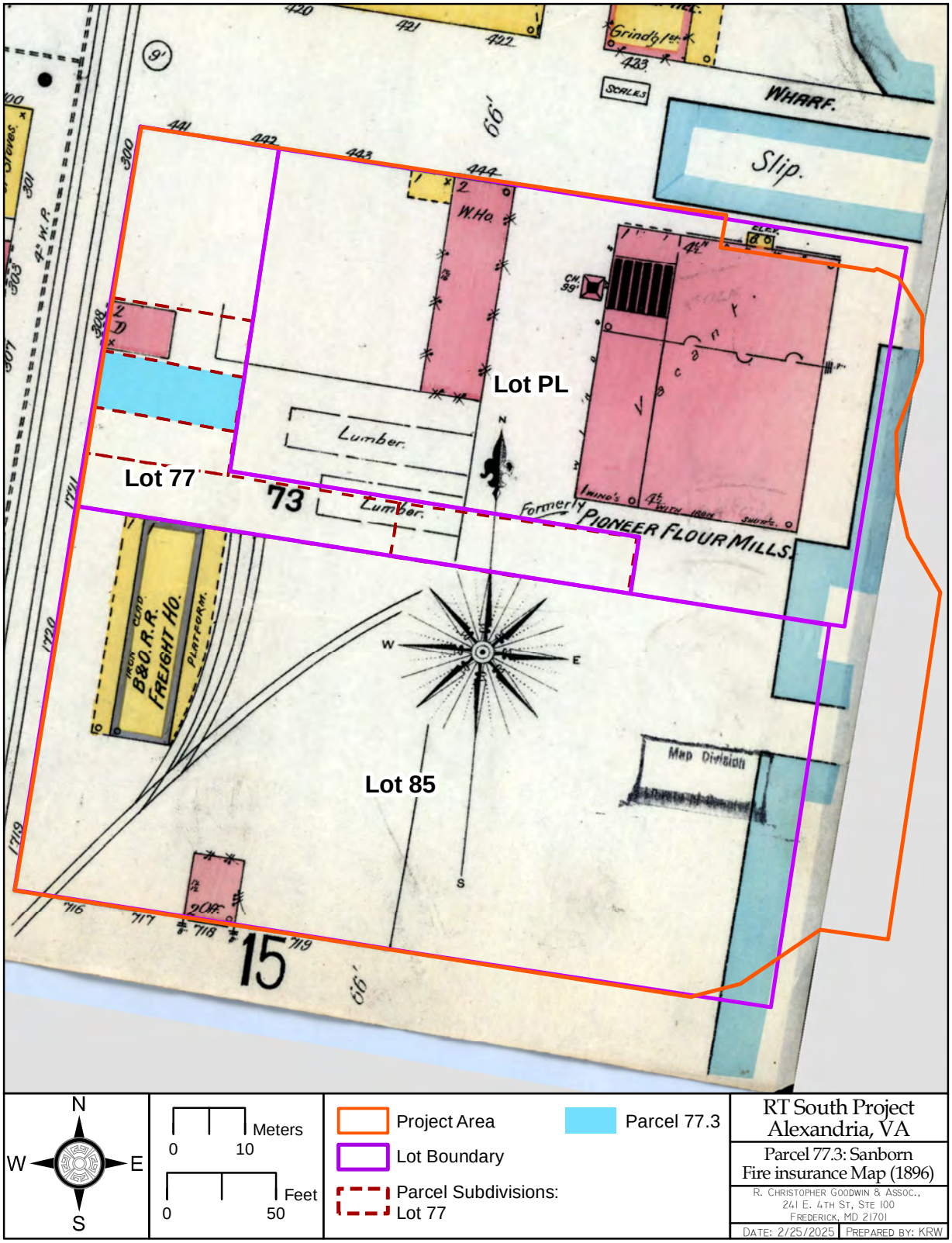


Figure 4-8. **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-3**

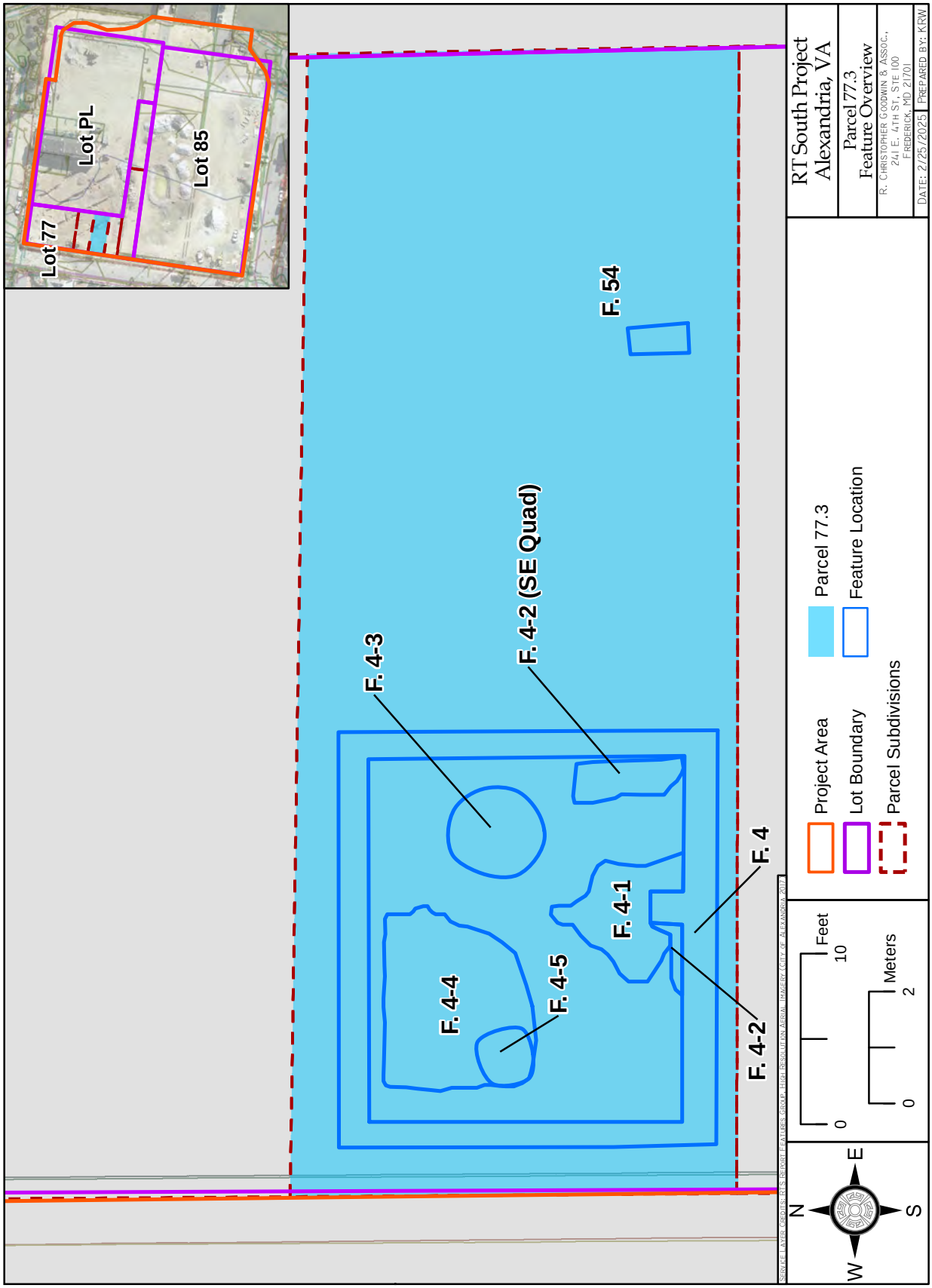


Figure 4-9 Map showing the location of archaeological features in Parcel 77.3 (RCG&A staff)

Table 4-1 Summary of Archaeological Features Identified in Parcel 77.3

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
4	4-1, 4-2 (TU 7), 4-2 (SE Quad), 4-3, 4-4, 4-5	Building/ Structure Foundation	19th-20th century	3.3	24.5 x 21	3	2- 3x3-ft Units	Quartered -SE Quad excavated; 10-3x3-ft Units after removal of fill overlying cellar floor	1
54	none	Soil Deposit	Late 18th - Early 19th century	not recorded	3.9 x 2.2	0.03	n/a	Bisected; fully excavated	1
Grand Total									**2**

Table 4-2 Summary of Sub-Features Identified in Parcel 77.3

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
4	4-1	Soil Deposit	Late 19th-20th century	3.3	7 x 8.5	0.5-ft	Excavated	1
	4-2 (SE Quad)	Isolated Board/Timber	Late 19th-early 20th century	5.16	10 x 4.5	n/a	Documented; Not excavated	1
	4-2 (Unit 7)	Building/Structure Foundation Element	Early-mid 19th century	4.49	1 (width)	0.75-ft	Excavated within Unit 7	1
	4-3	Pit	Late 18th-early 19th century;	5.4	3.7 (diameter)	1.2-ft	Bisected; western half ecavted	1
	4-4	Pit	Late 18th-early 19th century	5.57	7.5 x 4.2	0.4-ft	Bisected; fully excavated	1
	4-5	Barrel	Late 18th-early 19th century	6	2.25 (dia)	1.4-ft	Bisected; fully excavated	1
Grand Total								**6**



Figure 4-10 Photograph showing overview of Feature 4 (background) in relationship to Feature 18 (foreground), view south (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)

small cask as well as a pile of boards also were exposed in the base of the foundation. No evidence was found that the cellar had been used actively by the buildings' occupants for storage or as an extra activity or living area.

Feature Description

Feature 4 was the lower 3.36 ft (1.02 m) of a stone foundation that once supported a brick two-story dwelling. The foundation measured 21 ft (6.4 m) east/west by 24.5 ft (7.5 m) north/south; it had walls that were 1.5 ft (0.46 m) thick (Figures 4-11 and 4-12). The stone used in the foundation appeared to have been limestone rock. While most of the stonework was dry-laid, a section of the western wall appeared to have been set with mortar composed of sand and lime. The stone was coursed and had been dressed such that the interior wall of the cellar was even or smooth. The foundation interior did not appear to have been parged, a treatment commonly used to prevent water seepage. A course of brick laid along the base of the foundation wall may have been added to assist with drainage; alternatively, it may have supported a raised wooden floor (Figure 4-13). A short stone wall along the interior of the southern wall of the foundation most likely supported a chimney, while a short section of brickwork exposed along the exterior of the wall fronting South Union Street may represent the remains of a stair or porch footing (Figures 4-14 and 4-15).

Based upon the relative depth of the foundation walls and the cellar floor, Feature 4 most likely had a full-height cellar with a dirt floor. There was no evidence of an exterior entrance into the cellar, although only the lower extent of the foundation remained and the entrance may have been located higher in the foundation. The cellar did not appear to have been used actively for any purposes other than drainage of water from beneath the building. The floor of the cellar was a mixture of subsoil, chipping debris from construction of the foundation, and fine sediment that appeared to have filtered into the foundation and covered the floor. Few artifacts were recovered from these de-



Figure 4-11 **Photograph showing an overview of Feature 4 (brick and stone foundation), view north (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017). The southeast corner of Feature 18 is in the foreground.**



Figure 4-12 **Photograph showing an overview of Feature 4, view west (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)**



Figure 4-13 **Photograph showing oblique view of brick edging along interior of southwest foundation wall of Feature 4, view southeast (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)**



Figure 4-14 **Photograph showing plan view of possible chimney support along interior of southern foundation wall of Feature 4, view north (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)**



Figure 4-15 **Photograph showing possible stair or porch support wall along exterior of western foundation wall, of Feature 4 view west (WSSI staff, 3/20/2017)**

posits, and no distinct activity areas or occupational deposits or layers were apparent.

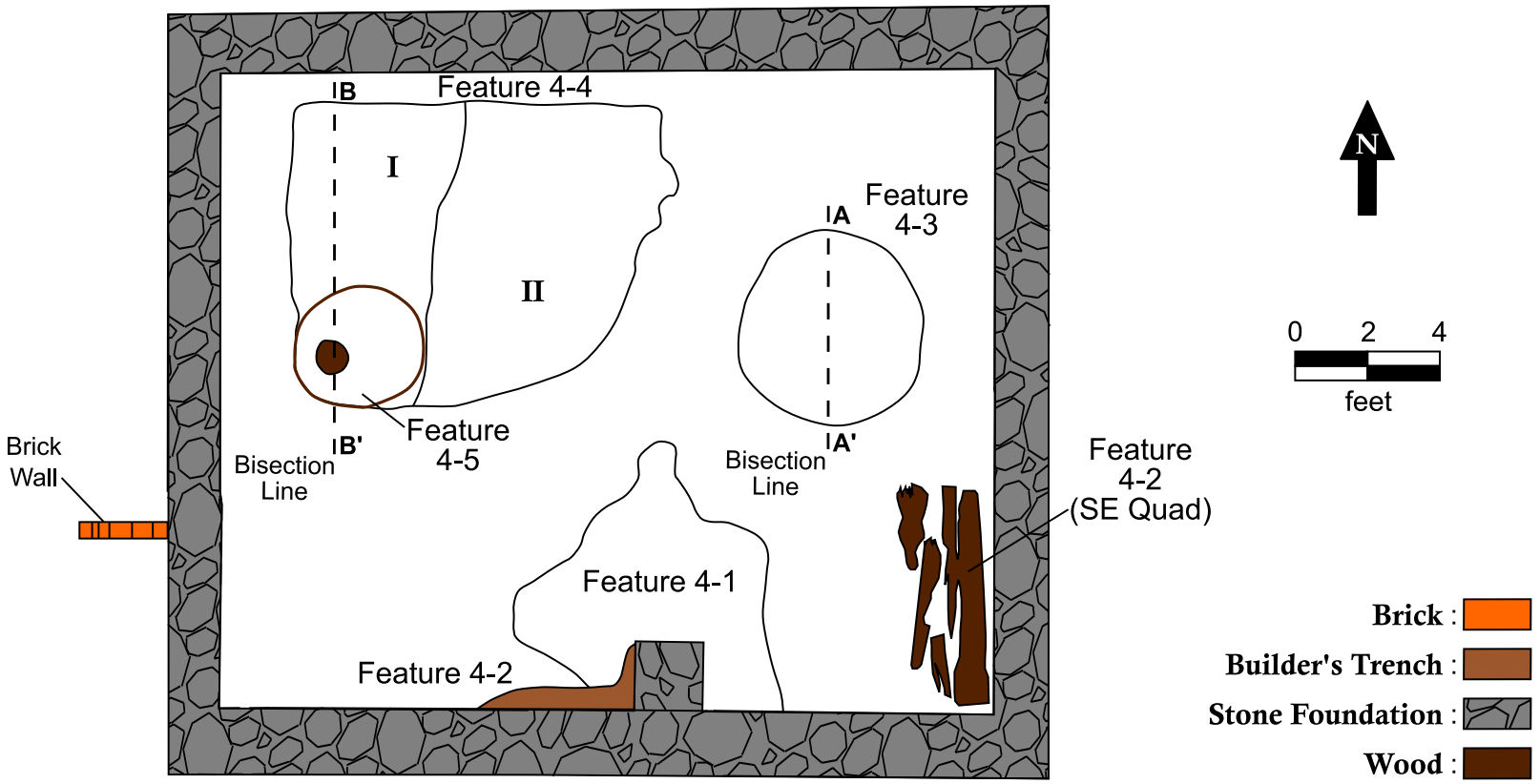
Several archaeological features were identified in the base of the cellar (Figure 4-16). A pile of boards (Feature 4-2 SE) exposed near the southeastern corner of the foundation appeared simply to be a pile of boards rather than the remains of flooring as initially suspected. The boards rested on subsoil and included various sizes of boards oriented in various directions. An abandoned (filled in) sump pit (Feature 4-3) was located in the eastern central portion of the cellar. A more recent sump pit with a sump still in place (Feature 4-5) was located in the western central portion of the cellar. A shallow depression adjacent to the more recent sump pit was designated Feature 4-4; it most likely had been excavated to facilitate water drainage into the sump hole. In addition to these features, a possible builder's trench (Feature 4-2 TU 7) followed the southern wall of the foundation adjacent to what appears to have been a chimney support. These features are described in detail in the Subfeature subsection below.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

During the initial phase of the archaeological investigation, two 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (Units 5 and 7) were placed within the interior of Feature 4 (Figure 4-17). Unit 5 was placed in the southeastern corner of the foundation, and Unit 7 was placed along the southern wall of the foundation on the western side of the short wall suspected to have been a chimney footing. Unit 5 was excavated to a depth of 2.75 ft (0.84 m), or to a depth of approximately 6.05 ft (1.84 m) amsl. Unit 7 was excavated to an estimated depth of 3.25 ft (0.99 m), or to a depth of approximately 5.74 ft (1.75 m) amsl.

Initial archaeological investigations revealed a deep deposit of mixed fill material overlying potentially intact cultural deposits at the base of the cellar. The cultural deposits were thin and mixed with subsoil. In Unit 5, the southern edge of a stack of boards discarded in that corner of the cellar was exposed; it initially was interpreted as flooring material. A thin lens of brick frag-



Feature 4-1 :10YR 2/1 Black ashy loam with ~20% oyster shell

Feature 4-2 :10YR 5/4 Dark yellowish brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand and ~20% fieldstone

Feature 4-2 (SE Quad) :Decayed wooden boards

Feature 4-3 :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand

Feature 4-4 I :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Feature 4-4 II :10YR 4/2 Dark yellowish brown loamy sand

Feature 4-5 :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with brick flecking

RT South
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Parcel 77.3
Features 4
Subfeature: Planview

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Figure 4-16 Plan showing the locations of archaeological features related to Feature 4 (RCGA staff)

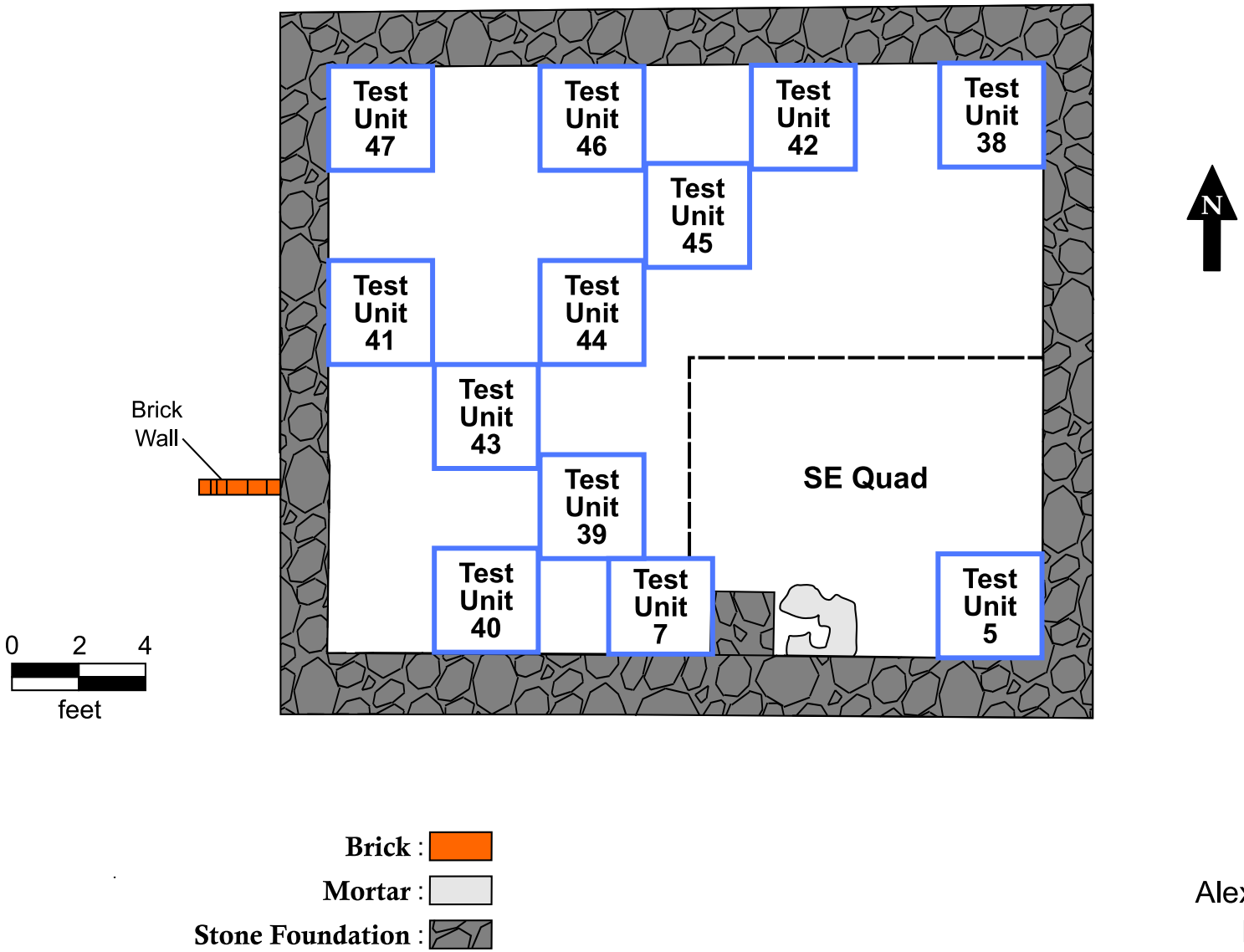


Figure 4-17 Plan showing the locations of WSSI excavation units/quadrants in Feature 4 (RCGA staff)

ments mixed with fill material overlay the "flooring" material. In Unit 7, a possible builder's trench (Feature 4-2) was overlain by a thin layer of mottled sand containing fieldstone chipping debris at the base of the cellar. A potential deposit of hearth cleanings (Feature 4-1) noted at the top of Unit 7 was fill material. Based on the potential for intact deposits within the base of the cellar, additional archaeological excavation was recommended of Feature 4.

Resource Management Plan

To guide the data recovery effort, a RMP was completed for Feature 4. The RMP specified that the southern half, or 50% of the feature, would be subject to archaeological investigation. Investigation would begin in the southeastern quadrant of the feature and proceed to the northeastern quadrant. If excavation of the southeastern quadrant was unable to provide new information regarding Feature 4, then the northeastern quadrant would be removed without archaeological sampling. Since the RMP also called for photogrammetry of the foundation interior, the western half of the foundation fill would be removed. Soils removed for archaeological sampling would be dry-screened through 1/4–in hardware cloth. Standard recordation methods would be used during excavation. The RMP specified profiles would be drawn of "interior soils" with the intent of obtaining a cross-section profile of Feature 4. Although it was not specified in the RMP, excavation proceeded in "Fills," a WSSI-specific term for natural and arbitrary excavation levels.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

The data recovery effort varied slightly from that described in the RMP. The initial southeastern quadrant excavation (SE Quad) was completed in the southeastern corner of the feature. The quad measured 8.5 x 10 ft (2.59 x 3.05 m) and sampled 25% of the feature interior. The abandoned sump pit (Feature 4-03) was identified in the northern profile of the quad, and a stack of boards (no feature number) was identified in the southeastern corner of the quad. In addition, thin cultural deposits potentially related to use or abandonment of the cellar were exposed in the base of the excavation. To provide a more comprehensive sample of interior deposits within Feature 4, ten 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (Units 38-47) were distributed across the remainder of the feature interior. Combined with the SE Quad and Units 5 and 7, a total of 184 ft^2 (17.09 m^2), or 54.12 percent of the feature interior was sampled archaeologically. No excavation was conducted on the exterior of the feature.

Excavation Sequence

The soil sequence exposed within the interior of Feature 4 consisted of three basic deposits: fill material; cultural deposits identifying the original cellar floor; and, subsoil. With some variations, this sequence was identified across Feature 4. The fill deposit was documented fully only for Units 5 and 7, and in the SE Quad. Cellar deposits were identified in most units, as was subsoil. Cellar deposits in the northern portion of the feature tended to include more fieldstone chipping debris, while deposits in the southern portion of the feature exhibited a thicker layer of accumulated sand overlying the chipping debris.

During analysis, individual soil profiles for all excavation areas completed within Feature 4 were examined and cross-referenced to provide an overall sequence of deposition that spanned the foundation. Most variations in soil color and texture among the excavation units were found to be related to excavator preference: adjacent units frequently had differing interpretations of the deposits that were identical. These various interpretations were merged into composite descriptions that reflected the continuity in deposits across the feature. These deposits are discussed in detail below.

Fill Material (Fills 1-7)

The uppermost deposits in Feature 4 consisted of soil that had been intentionally placed in the foundation interior to fill it in. The fill material was excavated in three levels (Fills 1-3) in the initial excavation units (Units 5 and 7), and in six levels (Fills 1-6) in the SE Quad (Table 4-3). In later excavation units, the upper extent of the fill deposit was removed prior to the start of archaeological excavation and excavation began at the top of the cellar deposits, which generally were designated as Fills 8 and 9.

Table 4-3 Summary of Analytical Contexts

Excavation Unit	Analysis Category		
	Fill over Cellar Floor	Cellar Floor	Subsoil
Unit 5	Fills 1-4	Fills 5-6	n/a
Unit 7	Fills 1-3	Fills 4-6	Fill 7
Unit 38	Fill 7	Fills 8-9	Fill 10
Unit 39	n/a	Fills 7-8	Fill 9
Unit 40	Fill 7	Fill 8	Fill 9
Unit 41	Fill 6	Fills 7-8	Fill 9
Unit 42	Fill 7	Fills 8-9	n/a
Unit 43	Fill 7	Fills 8-9	n/a
Unit 44	Fill 7	Fills 8-9	n/a
Unit 45	Fill 7	Fills 8-9	n/a
Unit 46	Fill 7	Fill 8	Fill 9
Unit 47	Fill 7	Fills 8-9	Fill 10
SE Quad	Fills 1-6	Fills 7-8	Fill 9

Fill 1 generally consisted of modern overburden that had not been completely removed during delineation of the feature. This soil had been deposited within the last year and was not associated with use or closure of the feature.

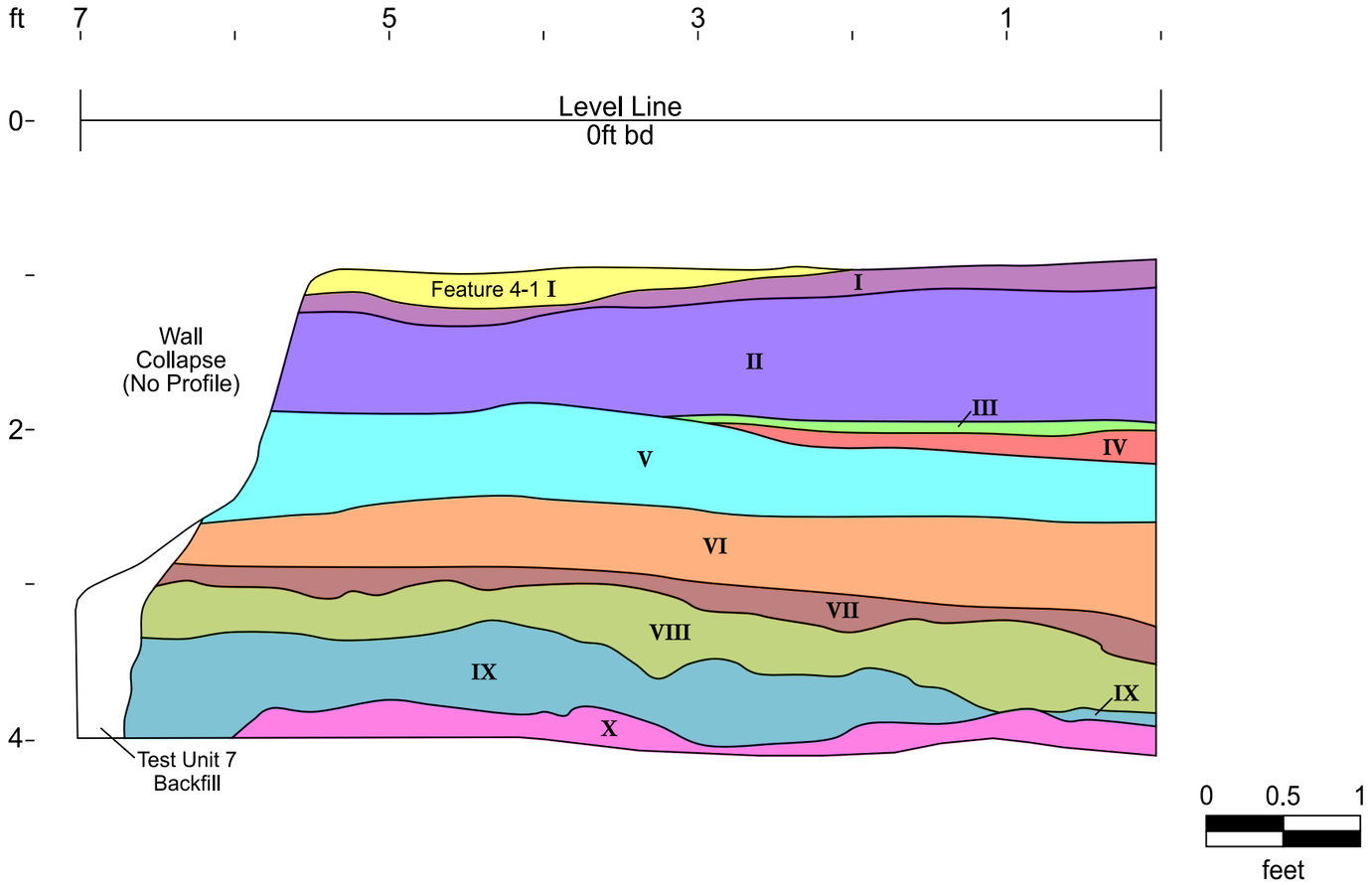
Feature-related fill material was composed of two distinct fill episodes; based upon diagnostic artifacts, they both were deposited sometime after ca. 1850. This sequence was best exemplified in the SE Quad and in Unit 7 (Figures 4-18 through 4-22). The uppermost deposit (Fill 2) was composed of demolition debris. Deposited in a single mass episode, this deposit contained mostly medium-large brick fragments and mortar (rubble). Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy clay mixed with the rubble was consistent with soil used in the lower part of the fill deposit: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam capped by a thin, discontinuous layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam. This fill sequence was noted in all portions of Feature 4.

Although the lower fill deposits (Fills 3-6) were stratified, diagnostic artifacts recovered from these deposits indicate that they were deposited at the same time during what essentially was a single depositional episode. The soil used was typical of subsoil found in upland areas; as such, it was characterized as redeposited subsoil. Artifacts within the soil fill also were considered redeposited, since they could not be associated directly with use or occupation of the property.

While diagnostic artifacts within the rubble and soil fills provided consistent dates of deposition (after ca. 1850), the presence of the thin layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam suggests that the cellar may have been filled in two episodes. This would essentially mimic the situation seen in Feature 18, where the cellar was filled in to create a crawlspace when the building was renovated. While this most likely was done to mitigate issues with water seepage or dampness in the cellar, it also would have created the second cellar surface potentially indicated in a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam.

Cellar Floor Deposits (Fills 8 and 9)

With the exception of maintaining drainage pumps, the cellar space in Feature 4 does not appear to have been actively used. The original floor of the cellar appears to have been left as subsoil mixed with limestone chipping debris from the setting of the foundation (Figures 4-23 and 4-24). Exemplified in Unit 47, this deposit most commonly was described as greenish gray (10GY 6/1) clay mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy clay. It ranged from 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) to 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) in thickness and was most distinct near the foundation walls. Both the upper and lower interfaces of the de-



I :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown compact clay
II :10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with 30% brick and mortar fragments
III :10YR 3/3 Dark brown silt loam
IV :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam
V :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam
VI :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand
VII :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand
VIII :10GY 6/1 Greenish gray clay mottled with 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with fieldstone
IX :5YR 4/6 Yellowish red sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand and 10YR 5/1 Gray sand
X :10YR 5/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand

Feature 4-1 I :10YR 2/1 Black ashy loam with ~20% oyster shell

Fill 1 : **Fill 4** : **Fill 7** : **Fill 10** :
Fill 2 : **Fill 5** : **Fill 8** : **Feature** :
Fill 3 : **Fill 6** : **Fill 9** :

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Parcel 77.3
Feature 4: SE Quad
West Profile

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Figure 4-18 **Profile showing soil sequence in SE Quad of Feature 4, view west (RCGA staff)**



Figure 4-19 Photograph showing soil profile in SE Quad of Feature 4, view west (WSSI staff, 5/18/2017)

posit were uneven and choppy, suggesting uneven settling and also indicating that layer had been the working surface during construction of the foundation. Units excavated along the northern wall of Feature 4 noted decayed and possibly burned wood fragments, as well as pieces of brick and mortar. The excavators of these units also noted artifacts were concentrated along the foundation wall, including a creamware saucer (ca. 1760-1820) found in Unit 42 and a bone brush handle found in Unit 46.

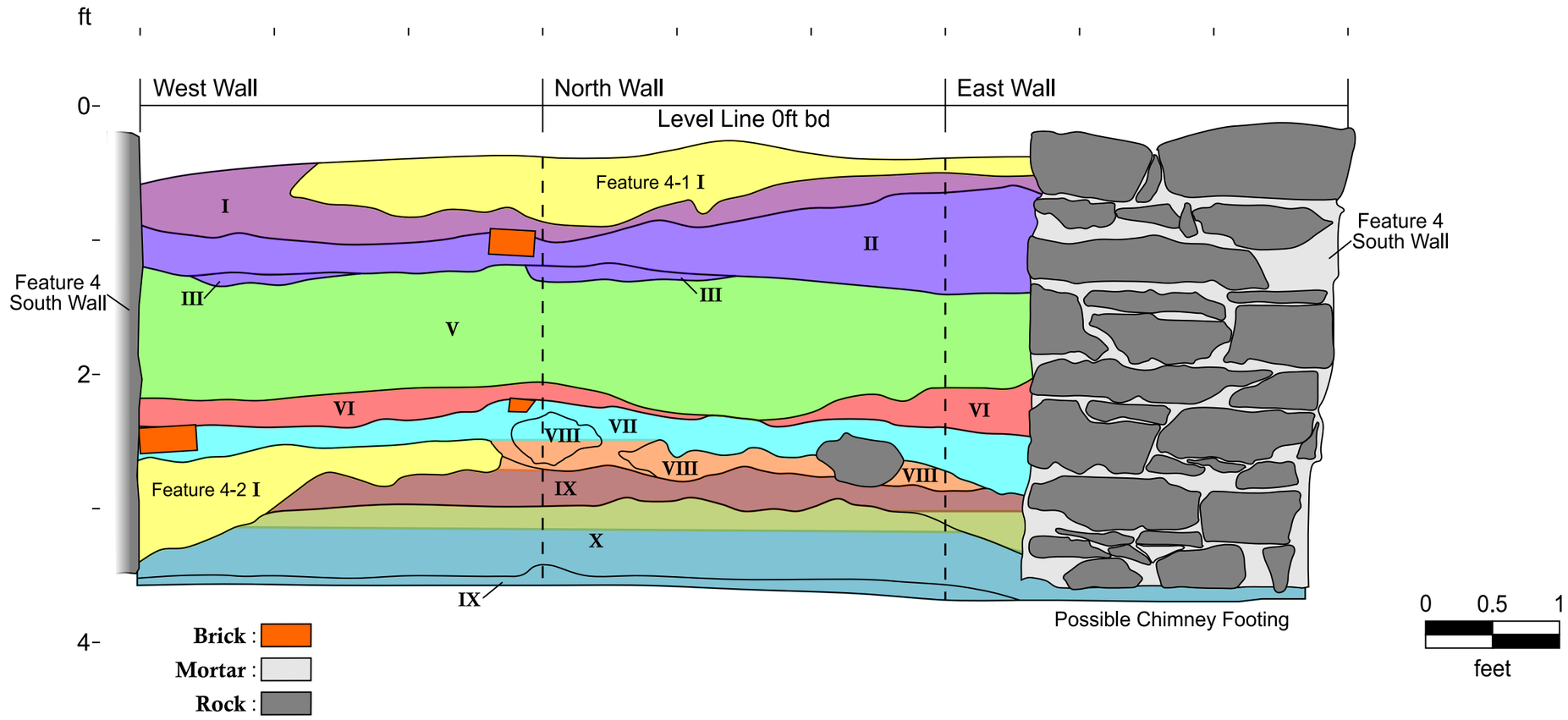
The layer of chipping debris was overlain by a thin, discontinuous layer of soil that had a visually distinct reddish-brown hue. This soil was described variously as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) or strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand. Although it occasionally included fine lenses of coal, this deposit did not have the characteristics of a typical cultural occupation surface. Thus, it was interpreted as a natural soil layer that had accumulated on the cellar floor through natural filtration of sediment.

Cellar floor deposits were encountered in most excavation units. They most commonly were excavated as Fills 8 and 9, although in some Units they were excavated as Fills 5 and 6, or Fills 7 and 8.

Subsoil (Fill 10)

The strata underlying cellar deposits in Feature 4 generally consisted of compact mottled sands. These sands varied in color across the excavation area. They universally were described as "subsoil" during excavation. Most portions of the excavation area were underlain by yellowish red (5YR 4/6) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and gray (10YR 5/1) sands (Figures 4-25 and 4-26). In some areas, this mottling was reversed and gray (10YR 5/1) sand was dominant, while in other areas yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand was dominant.

Strata classified as subsoil generally were excavated as Fill 10, although in some units it was removed as Fill 9 or Fill 7 (see Table 6-2). While the location of Feature 4 was determined to have been on the crest of the original bluff overlooking the active shoreline, it is possible that subsoil in Feature 4 either was redeposited materi-



I :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown compact clay
II :10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with 30% brick and mortar fragments
III :10YR 3/3 Dark brown silt loam
V :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam
VI :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown clay mottled with 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand
VII :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand
VIII :10GY 6/1 Greenish gray clay mottled with 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with fieldstone
IX :5YR 4/6 Yellowish red sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand and 10YR 5/1 Gray sand
X :10YR 5/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand
XI :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand

Feature 4-1 I :10YR 2/1 Black ashy loam with ~20% oyster shell
Feature 4-2 I :10YR 5/4 Dark yellowish brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sand with ~20% fieldstone

Fill 1 : **Fill 2** : **Fill 3** : **Fill 4** : **Fill 5** : **Fill 6** : **Fill 7** : **Fill 8** : **Fill 9** : **Feature** :

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Parcel 77.3
Feature 4: Test Unit 7
North, East, and West Profiles

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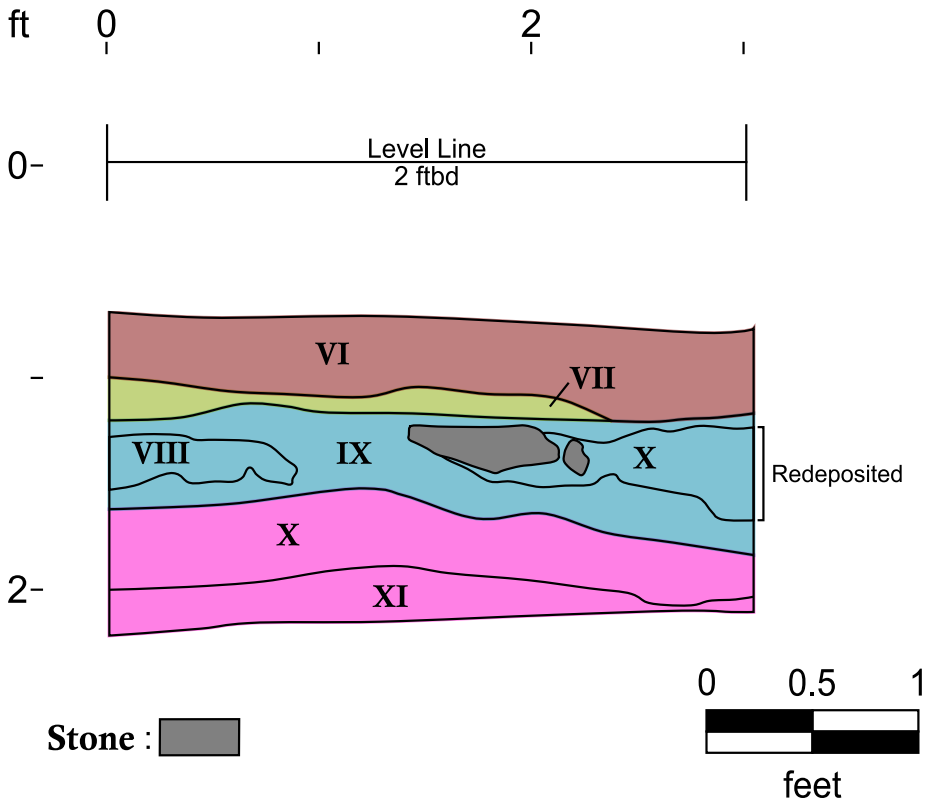
Figure 4-20 **Drawing showing Unit 7 of Feature 4, profiles west, north and east (RCGA staff)**



Figure 4-21 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 7 of Feature 4, view north (WSSI staff, 3/29/2017)



Figure 4-22 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 7 of Feature 4, view east (WSSI staff, 3/29/2017). Short wall shown to right.



VI :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand

VII :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand

VIII :10GY 6/1 Greenish gray clay mottled with 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with fieldstone

IX :5YR 4/6 Yellowish red sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand and 10YR 5/1 Gray sand

X :10YR 5/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand

XI :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand

Fill 7 : **Fill 9** :
Fill 8 : **Fill 10** :

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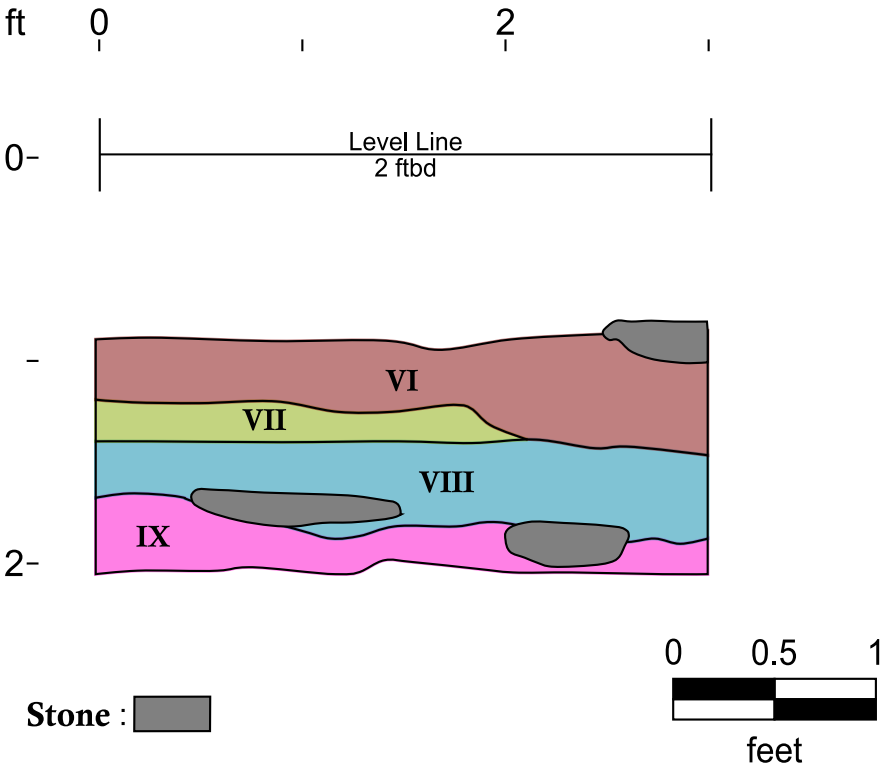
Parcel 77.3
Feature 4: Test Unit 44
West Profile

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Figure 4-23 Drawing showing Unit 42 of Feature 4, profile west (RCGA staff)



Figure 4-24 Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 42 of Feature 4, view west (WSSI staff, 6/6/2017)



VI :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand

VII :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand

VIII :10GY 6/1 Greenish gray clay mottled with 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with fieldstone

IX :5YR 4/6 Yellowish red sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand and 10YR 5/1 Gray sand

Fill 7 : **Fill 9** :
Fill 8 : **Fill 10** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.2
Feature 4: Test Unit 47
West Profile

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Figure 4-25 Drawing showing Unit 44 of Feature 4, profile west (RCGA staff)



Figure 4-26 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 44 of Feature 4, view west (WSSI staff, 6/8/2017)

al or original material that had been disturbed during the initial stages of the land creation process. This possibility was suggested in the mottled and occasionally marbled appearance of the subsoil, which was not typical for naturally occurring deposits. Excavation was not conducted along the exterior of Feature 4; as such, the exterior "natural" soil sequence was not known.

Cultural Material

A total of 6,017 historic artifacts were recovered during archaeological investigation of Feature 4 and its sub-features (Table 4-4). Feature 4 yielded nearly equal numbers of ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, but substantially lower quantities of organic, stone, synthetic, composite, and other artifact types. Creamware (n=529) and pearlware (n=786) were the most common ceramic wares among the 2,081 ceramic artifacts recovered. These two ware types represented 29 percent (n=605) of the ceramics, which included at least 34 distinct ware types. In addition to the historic artifacts, a total of 11 prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from Feature 4. All of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from fill contexts within the upper portion of Feature 4, and thus lacked integrity.

The artifacts from Feature 4 and its sub-features were consistent with the use of the dwelling during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, followed by its infilling during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Table 4-5 summarizes the calculated mean ceramic and artifact dates for Feature 4 and each of its sub-features. The features are discussed in detail below.

Non-Provenienced "Surface" Artifacts

Artifacts recovered during initial delineation of Feature 4 were designated on artifact collection bags as materials recovered from the "Surface." Although suspected to have been recovered from fill contexts, these collection bags contained no additional provenience information. Thus, they are discussed separately for the purposes of artifact analysis.

Table 4-6 summarizes artifacts recovered from the "surface" of Feature 4. It was assumed these artifacts were recovered during the ini-

Table 4-4 Summary of Artifact Totals by Feature

Group	Feature 4	Feature 4-1	Feature 4-2	Feature 4-3	Feature 4-4	Feature 4-5	Grand Total
Ceramic	1669	23	1	1	114	273	2081
Composite	1	1					2
Glass	1742	49			63	64	1918
Metal	1860	5		2	52	30	1949
Organic	38			1	2	5	49
Other	2						2
Stone	9						9
Synthetic	8	1					9
Stone		1					1
Grand Total	**5329**	**80**	**1**	**4**	**231**	**372**	**6017**

Table 4-5 Feature 4 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Feature 4 (Fill)	1864 (Indian Head Penny)	ca. 1660-present*	1796.7	1370	1754.5	2928
Feature 4 (Cellar)	ca. 1820 (Whiteware)	ca. 1700-present	1832.1	41	1798.7	56
Feature 4 (Subsoil)	ca. 1780 (Hand-Painted Porcelain)	ca. 1740-1825	1786.2	4	1752.5	7
Feature 4-01	ca. 1868 (Celluloid)	ca. 1775-present	1901.9	20	1903.4	21
Feature 4-02	ca. 1660 (Chinese Export Porcelain)	ca. 1660-1860	1760	1	1760	1
Feature 4-03	ca. 1820 (Whiteware)*	ca. 1820-1890	1910	1	1827.5	2
Feature 4-04	1848 (Liberty Head Coin)	ca. 1660-present*	1822.3	100	1805.2	119
Feature 4-05	ca. 1828 (Transfer Printed Whiteware)	ca. 1660-present*	1798.3	239	1792.8	256
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts						
*excludes nails						

Table 4-6 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 4 "Surface"

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Marble, Whole	Unglazed		1
		Ironstone	Dish, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present	2
			Plate, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1840-present	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-present	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	4
		Pearlware	Saucer, Rim/ Body	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
			Soup Plate, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
		Whiteware	Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1860-1890	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1826-1842	1
					ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	2
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1850-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
	Porcelain	Continental Hard-Paste	Plate, Base/ Body		ca. 1850-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Luster	ca. 1850-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1850-present	1
	Stoneware	Gray	Reed Stemmed Pipe, Stem/ Bowl	Glazed	ca. 1850-1853	1
		Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-present	1
Ceramic Total						51
Glass	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Mineral Water Bottle, Base/ Body	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1870-1920	2
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			5
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Amber	Liquor Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1935-1964	1
	Molded, Press	Colorless	Tableware, Base/ Body	Facets		2
		Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1
Glass Total						**18**

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Metal	Brass		Lamp Hardware, Whole			1
	Composite Metal		Roofing Tile, Fragment			1
	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole	Stamped		1
	Iron		Strap Hardware, Fragment			1
	Silver		Utensil Handle, Fragment	Engraved		1
Metal Total						5
Organic	Faunal	Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole			1
Organic Total						1
Other	Mica		Lamp, Fragment			2
Other Total						2
Stone	Flint	British Gray	Gunflint, Whole			1
Stone Total						1
Synthetic	Vulcanized Rubber		Comb, Whole		ca. 1851-present	1
Synthetic Total						1
Grand Total						**79**

tial delineation of the feature and were retained as a representative sample of diagnostic materials. Since the artifacts lack specific provenience information and most likely were not related to the historic use of the feature, detailed analysis of this collection was determined unlikely to contribute useful information to the interpretation of Feature 4. The following discussion presented in shortened format was not included in the temporal analysis of Feature 4.

Recovered artifacts were typical of domestic refuse dating generally from the late eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Based largely on diagnostic ceramics, ware types included pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=7), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=16), and ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=21) that was popular across a long timeframe. More recent artifacts within the collection date from the twentieth century. These artifacts include a liquor bottle embossed with the Federal Prohibition warning (ca. 1935-1964), a ballast mineral water bottle (ca. 1870-1920), and a vulcanized rubber (ca. 1851-present) comb. Discarded materials include a drainage brick fragment (231.39 g), small brick fragments (0.2 g), oyster (24.91 g), and coal (14.7 g).

In addition to these artifacts, 279.6 g of faunal specimens were recovered. Faunal specimens consisted of cattle (215.4 g), large bird (6.1 g), oyster (25.8 g), and sheep (32.3 g).

"Grouped" Excavation Levels

Additional artifacts were identified in "grouped" fills (e.g., Fill 6-7). Although these artifacts likely formed part of the fill material discussed below, provenience information did not specify the locations of the excavations (e.g., a unit or portion of the feature). Therefore, they were not included in the collection associated with the Fill Deposit and are discussed only briefly. These materials as summarized in Table 4-7 are similar to those found in stratified cellar fill materials. Notable artifacts are an illegible copper coin and a copper alloy candle snuffer. No faunal specimens were recovered.

Deposits Related to Cellar Infilling

The interior of Feature 4 contained a thick, stratified deposit of fill material that had been deposited over the original base of the cellar. The deposit contained at least five distinct depositional episodes, with the uppermost being modern construction fill. These deposits were sampled during the initial phase of the archaeological investigation. During later phases of the investigation, the fill material was removed without sampling. Since detailed analysis of the fill package was unlikely to contribute any useful information beyond a potential date of deposition, discussion of material recovered from these excavation levels is discussed below in a shortened format.

Table 4-7 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 4 Grouped Fills

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3
	Earthenware	Creamware	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	5
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1780s	2
		Pearlware	Chamberpot, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Dish, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Platter, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	5
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	6
			Tea Bowl, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
					ca. 1795-1830	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned		1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1850-present	2
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1830-1930	1
	Porcelain	Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1880-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1880-present	1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		1
Ceramic Total						54
Glass	Free Blown	Blue-Green	Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			3
		Colorless	Pharmaceutical Bottle, Whole			2
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless	Sauce Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1
	Soda	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1
Glass Total						10
Metal	Copper	Alloy	Candle Snuffer, Whole			1
			Coin, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Whole			1
	Iron	Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
		Indeterminate Method	Spike, Whole			2
Metal Total						7
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Whole			1
Organic Total						1
Grand Total						

The sampled fill deposits dated from the eighteenth through the late nineteenth centuries; they were consistent with domestic refuse and bluff soils used as fill material across the project area. Although the calculated mean ceramic date was 1796, the recovery of an 1864 Indian Head penny and twentieth century plastics indicated the artifacts derived from a mixed context typical of fill soils.

Tables 4-8 through 4-11 summarize the artifacts recovered from soils used to infill Feature 4. These soils yielded a total of 5,047 total artifacts consisting of 5,036 historic period and 11 prehistoric period artifacts. Generally, these artifacts consisted of ceramics (n=1,152), glass (n=1,667), metal (n=1,811), organic (n=30), stone (n=8), synthetic (n=7), and composite (n=1) materials. In addition, 4,241.7 g of faunal specimens also were recovered (Table 4-12). Mammal bone was recovered most often with domesticated animals such as cattle, pig, and sheep/goat, noted most often. Poultry such as chicken and duck/geese/swan also were present along with wild species such as fish and rabbit/hare. Other birds, cat, and rodent remains also were present. Discarded materials are summarized in Table 4-13; they consisted of the typical discarded materials such as architectural debris, shellfish, ballast, and coal.

Consistent with deposits composed of fill materials that were mixed with nearby bluff soils, the artifacts contained a variety of domestic refuse exhibiting materials dating from the early eighteenth through the twentieth centuries (Figure 4-27). For instance, diagnostic colonial period artifacts were recovered from the fill along with solidly late nineteenth or twentieth century artifacts such as a hard rubber radio dial, plastics, Prosser-type buttons, and an Indian Head penny. Artifacts such as kiln furniture, early colonial ware types, and the prehistoric artifacts may indicate that the fill material was composed of bluff soils.

Cellar Deposits

The cellar deposit of Feature 4 yielded a total of 114 historic artifacts and 558.3 g of faunal specimens. Additional materials consisting of construction materials such as one whole brick, brick fragments (88854.86 g), mortar (41.04 g), plaster (6.96 g), and oyster (276.82 g), and clam (87.6 g) were discarded. Artifacts recovered from the cellar portion of Feature 4 are summarized in Table 4-14. Based on recovered diagnostic artifacts (see Table 4-5), the cellar was largely unused prior to its filling ca. 1850. A small number of artifacts from this deposit that dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and were consistent with household refuse.

The artifacts consisted of ceramics (n=47), glass (n=31), metal (n=31), and organic (n=5) materials. The majority of diagnostic artifacts were identified among the ceramics. Based on ceramic manufacture dates, the average period of use was ca. 1830s. Items dating from the colonial and early republic periods may represent the limited initial use of the cellar (Figure 4-28). For instance, ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=10), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=14), and singular examples of Astbury-type (ca. 1725-1775), domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850), Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1765-1810), and Nottingham-type stoneware (ca. 1700-1810) typical of this period were recovered in the highest quantities. Decoration included both the Royal shape and transfer printing (ca. 1760-1815) on creamware, and hand-painted (ca. 1775-1810; ca. 1795-1830) and shell-edged (ca. 1775-1800) on pearlware. Form was largely unspecified. However, at least one early tea pot lid, plate, and saucer were noted. Whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=13), representative of the mid to late nineteenth century was recovered in more limited quantities; and may represent intrusive materials from the fill or early abandonment of the cellar. Indeterminate refined white-bodied earthenware (n=5) and hard-paste porcelain (n=1) comprised the remainder of the ceramics.

Five fragments of table glass were generally non-diagnostic as were curved/bottle glass fragments (n=12). Few activity-related or personal items were noted in the cellar deposit, which is indicative of limited use of the cellar for household activities. This small collection (Figure 4-29) included a copper alloy shanked button, possible bone handle/brush handle fragment, and indeterminate leather fragments (n=3). The remainder of the items recovered from the cellar deposit were architectural and consisted of a ferrous rod fragment, a bolt, nail fragments (n=4), nails (n=9), an indeterminate hardware fragment, and a wooden

Table 4-8 Summary of Historic Ceramic Artifacts from Feature 4 Fill Deposit

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			9
				ca. 1730-1790	1
			Molded Decoration		1
		Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem			2
		Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem/ Bowl	Molded Decoration		5
		Tobacco Pipe, Stem			25
			Molded Decoration		3
		Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			1
Clay		Marble, Whole	Unglazed		1
Earthenware		Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	10
	Astbury	Tea Pot, Spout	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	11
	Buckley	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1775	2
	Creamware	Chamberpot, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	22
		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	5
		Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Plate, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
		Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	8
			Stained	ca. 1760-1820	17
		Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	7
		Tea Cup, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	57
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	154
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	7
			Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	24
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	5
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	9
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	19
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Applique	ca. 1760-1820	3
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	8
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	8
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	3
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	4
	Domestic Slipware	Pan, Rim/ Body	Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	6
	French Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1690-1765	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1700-1800	1
	Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1765-1810	1
				ca. 1810-present	1
	Indeterminate	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Burned, Indeterminate		1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned		2
	Ironstone	Saucer, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present	7
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Copper Luster ("Tea Leaf")	ca. 1850-present	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Spattered	ca. 1860-1935	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present	6
			Copper Luster ("Tea Leaf")	ca. 1850-present	3
	Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1751-1818	6
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1751-1818	2
	Midlands Yellow	Candlestick, Base		ca. 1670-1795	1
	Pearlware	Bowl, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	4
		Cup, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
		Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	14
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Mug, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	8
		Saucer, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	3
		Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	14
		Saucer, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
		Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				ca. 1795-1830	3
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
		Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
		Shell, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	16
		Shell, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Shell, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
		Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1780-1800	2
		Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	18
		Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Tea Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
		Tea Pot, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Earthenware, cont.	Pearlware, cont.	Toy Cup, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Toy Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	10
			Sponged	ca. 1800-1815	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	88
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	147
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Embossed Rim	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	6
				ca. 1775-1830	2
				ca. 1780-1800	6
				ca. 1810-1830	21
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
				ca. 1815-1830	4
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	23
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	9
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	9
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	21
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	8
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	30
			Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	3
			Engine Turned, Bands and Lines	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	8
				ca. 1775-1830	1
				ca. 1795-1830	18
			Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	2
			Rilling, Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1
			Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	2
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1775-1830	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	4
				ca. 1795-1830	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	6
			Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	3
			Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	2
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
				ca. 1795-1830	17
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
	Pratt Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1790-1820	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1790-1820	1
	Red Bodied	Bowl, Rim/ Body	Glazed		4
		Flower Pot, Body	Unglazed		1
		Flower Pot, Rim	Unglazed, Other	ca. 1790-1810	1
		Flower Pot, Rim/ Body	Unglazed, Other	ca. 1790-1810	3
		Jar, Body	Glazed	ca. 1680-1780	3
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		25
				ca. 1680-1780	6
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Glazed		8
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		14
	Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed		1
		Reed Stemmed Pipe, Bowl Fragment	Glazed		2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned		1
				ca. 1762-1786	3
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Indeterminate		1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		3
	Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted		2
		Indeterminate Form, Fragment	Glaze Missing		1
			Indeterminate		1
		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		3
		Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body	Burned		3
		Saucer, Rim	Burned, Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-present	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Burned, Transfer Printed		1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned		5
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Indeterminate		1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Molded Decoration		3
	Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1600-1802	1
	Whiteware	Cup, Rim/ Body		ca. 1830-present	5
		Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	6
		Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	7
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1820-present	37

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Earthenware, cont.	Whiteware, cont,	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1828-present	4
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	14
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	9
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1860	4
				ca. 1830-1890	1
			Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1820-present	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	4
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	2
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1828-present	2
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1828-present	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1820-present	2
			Copper Luster (“Tea Leaf”)	ca. 1850-1900	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1828-present	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	1
			Copper Luster (“Tea Leaf”)	ca. 1850-1900	2
			Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	3
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	30
	Yellow Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1785-1835	1
	Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	1
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	7
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	2
Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Rim	Indeterminate	ca. 1660-1860	1
		Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	21
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1660-1860	13
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	38
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1775-1810	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1660-1860	7
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1660-1860	13
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	2
			Hand-Painted Underglaze	ca. 1750-1800	7
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	8
				ca. 1780-1825	1
	Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Gilded	ca. 1850-present	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-present	2
			Hand-Painted Underglaze	ca. 1850-present	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1850-present	1
	Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1840-1910	13
	Soft-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1745-1795	1
Stoneware	Black Basalt	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1766-1830	1
	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	1
	Brown	Marble, Whole	Unglazed		1
	Buff-Bodied	Marble, Whole	Unglazed		1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
			Indeterminate		5
	Debased Scratch Blue	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1765-1795	1
	Domestic Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1750-1900	3
			Glazed	ca. 1750-1900	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1750-1900	1
	Domestic Buff-Bodied	Bottle, Lip	Glazed	ca. 1750-1900	1
	Domestic Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed	ca. 1720-1900	4
	Red Bodied	Storage Jar, Rim/ Body	Glazed		2
	White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1720-1805	1
Ceramic Total					1512

Table 4-9 Summary of Historic Glass Artifacts from Feature 4 Fill Deposit

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
N/A	Aqua	Flat, Fragment	Devitrified		5
		Window, Flat Fragment			348
Undetermined	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Devitrified		10
	Black	Shanked Button, Whole	Facets		1
	Blue	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
	Colorless	Bottle Stopper, Whole			1
		Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
		Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1
		Indeterminate Form, N/A	Melted		1
		Lamp, Fragment			5
		Lamp, Rim/ Body			61
		Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched		1
		Tableware, Rim/ Body			8
			Devitrified/Patina		26
			Enameled		2
		Tumbler, Base			3
	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
		Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Devitrified		6
		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
	Light Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
	Solarized, Manganese	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment		ca. 1875-1920	1
Free Blown	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Body			10
		Pharmaceutical Bottle, Base			1
		Pharmaceutical Bottle, Lip			1
	Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			6
	Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Lip			1
	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina		2
		Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
			Devitrified		20
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			99
			Devitrified		15
		Indeterminate Bottle, Shoulder	Devitrified		1
		Wine Bottle, Kick/Push-up	Devitrified/Patina		1
	Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified		72
		Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1
		Wine Bottle, Base	Devitrified		3
		Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck	Devitrified	ca. 1760-1820s	4

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Bottle, Fragment	Devitrified		5
		Indeterminate Bottle, Base			2
		Indeterminate Bottle, Body			13
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			9
		Indeterminate Bottle, Fragment			1
		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			420
			Devitrified		2
			Devitrified/Patina		33
	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			50
		Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			208
		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			16
		Tableware, Body			1
	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			4
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			12
			Devitrified/Patina		95
		Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			5
			Devitrified		2
		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified		4
		Wine Bottle, Base/ Body			1
	Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified		8
	Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
	Indeterminate, Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		16
	Light Green	Flat, Fragment			2
	Red	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment		ca. 1840s-1880s	1
	Solarized, Manganese	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1875-1920	9
Molded, Optic	Colorless	Tableware, Body			3
Molded, Press, Lead	Colorless	Stemware, Foot			2
Molded, Press, Soda	Colorless	Tumbler, Base	Panels		1
	Colorless	Flat, Fragment			4
		Tableware, Curved Fragment			1
			Devitrified		7
Glass Total					**1667**

Table 4-10 Summary of Other Historic Artifacts from Feature 4 Fill Deposit

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Composite	Ferrous/ Bone		Utensil Handle, Fragment			1
Composite Total						1
Metal	Brass		Lamp Hardware, Fragment			3
			Shanked Button, Whole			1
					1800-	1
	Copper		Coin, Whole	Stamped	1864-1864	1
			Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1770s-1800	1
		Alloy	Coin, Whole			1
			Drawer Pull, Whole			1
			Hardware, Fragment			3
			Shanked Button, Whole			4
					ca. 18th-early-19th	1
				Plated	ca. 1770-1800	1
					ca. 1837-1865	1
				Stamped	ca. 1790-1810	1
	Iron		Buckle, Whole			1
			Chain Link, Fragment			1
			Drawer Pull, Whole			1
			Hinge, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Flat, Fragment			6
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			47
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			87
			Key, Fragment			1
			Ring, Whole			1
			Rod, Fragment			1
			Scissors, Fragment			2
			Staple, Whole			1
			Wire, Fragment			1
		Cut	Indeterminate Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	3
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	78
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Hand Wrought	Bolt, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1
			Bolt, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
			Indeterminate Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	3
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1418
				Clinched	ca. 1600-1815	4
			Nail, Whole		ca 1600-1815	3
					ca. 1600-1815	1
				Clinched	ca. 1600-1815	23
		Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			10
			Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment			1
			Nail, Fragment			78
			Spike, Fragment			8
			Stake, Whole			1
		Wire	Spike, Whole		ca. 1890-present	1
	Pewter		Shanked Button, Whole			1
Metal Total						1811

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Brush, Fragment			1
			Fan Blade, Fragment			1
			Handle, Fragment			1
			Mold Button, Whole			1
			Mold/Blank Button, Fragment			2
			Mold/Blank Button, Whole			5
			Sew Through Button, Whole			1
			Tambour/Crochet Hook, Whole	Engine Turned		1
			Tooth Brush, Head			1
			Utensil Handle, Fragment			1
			Sewing-Related Tool, Fragment			2
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			7
			N/A			1
		Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole			4
			Shanked Button, Whole		late-18th-early-19th	1
Organic Total						30
Stone	Flint	British Gray	Gunflint, Whole			1
	Sandstone		Kiln Furniture, Whole			1
	Slate	Gray	Pencil, Fragment			6
Stone Total						8
Synthetic	Bakelite		Comb, Fragment			1
	Plastic		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Sew Through Button, Whole			3
	Vulcanized Rubber		Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1851-	1
			Radio Dial, Whole		ca. 1851-	1
Synthetic Total						**7**

Table 4-11 Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Fill 4 Fill Deposit

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Lithics	Biface	Quartz	Unfinished biface	Early-Middle stage	Unmodified		1
				Indeterminate	Unmodified		1
		Quartzite	Unfinished biface	Middle stage	Unmodified		1
				Middle-Late stage	Unmodified		1
	Biface Total						4
	Debitage	Jasper	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
		Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		2
			Secondary	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
		Quartzite	Non-cortex	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
				Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
			Secondary	Biface thinning flake--early stage	Unmodified		1
	Debitage Total						7
Lithics Total							**11**

Table 4-12 Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 4 Fill Deposit

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bird	0.3
Bony fish	4.1
Cat	2.7
Cattle	2276.4
Chicken	25.8
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	5
Goat	7.6
Large mammal	55.1
Mammal	1193.3
Medium mammal	81.2
Pig	403.8
Rabbit/Hare	8.9
Rodent	2.3
Sheep	32
Sheep/Goat	142.5
Wading Bird	0.7
Grand Total	**4241.7**

Table 4-13 Summary of Discarded Artifacts from Feature 4 Fill Deposit

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Total	Total Weight (g)
Manufactured	Brick		Brick, Fragment	292	385925.32
			Brick, Whole	12	19500
	Mortar			116	2128.88
	Other			15	20.59
	Plaster			9	59.16
	Slag			28	340.9
Manufactured Total				472	407974.85
Organic	Faunal	Shell	Clam Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges	52	279.5
			Indeterminate Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges	3	11.21
			Indeterminate Form, N/A	7	3.59
			Other, N/A	1	0.48
			Oyster Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges	115	15411.32
				1	1.8
	Floral	Wood	N/A	1	2.11
Organic Total				180	15710.01
Botanical	Floral	Charcoal	N/A	1	2.59
Botanical Total				1	2.59
Stone	Chert/Flint		Ballast	5	89.13
	Coal			9	12.06
	Slate			17	194.38
Stone Total				31	295.57
Grand Total				**684**	**423983.02**



Figure 4-27 **Representative artifacts recovered from deposits overlying the Cellar Floor deposit in Feature 4. Top Row (left to right) radio dial (FS 3), plastic (FS 6), Prosser-type button (FS 6), 1864 Indian Head penny (FS 6), hard rubber comb tooth (FS 6), biface (FS 6). Second Row (left to right) kiln furniture (FS 15), Staffordshire slipware-type candle holder base (FS 8), debased scratch blue stoneware (FS 7), domestic slipware (FS 7). Third Row (left to right) Buckley-type (FS 7), transfer printed pearlware (FS 7), tin enameled earthenware (FS 8), and creamware plate rim (FS 7).**



Figure 4-28 **Representative ceramics recovered from Cellar Floor deposits in Feature 4. Top Row (left to right) Nottingham-type stoneware (FS 21), Chinese export porcelain (FS 39), blue shell-edged pearlware (FS 12). Middle Row (left to right) hand-painted pearlware in china glaze motif (FS 33, FS 29), domestic slipware (FS 12). Bottom Row (left to right) royal shape creamware plate rim (FS 37), creamware flatware fragment (FS 13), and an Astbury-type tea pot/hollowware lid (FS 13).**

Table 4-14 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 4 Cellar Deposits

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Astbury	Tea Pot, Lid	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	1
		Creamware	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
					ca. 1795-1830	4
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Burned		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body			1
				Glaze Missing		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Burned		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
		Whiteware	Plate, Base/ Body		ca. 1820-present	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	5
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	2
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	1
		Hard-Paste, Indeterminate	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
	Stoneware	Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1700-1810	1
Ceramic Total						47
Glass	Undetermined	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			5
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			4
	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			14
Glass Total						31
Metal	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			9
			Rod, Fragment			1
		Hand Wrought	Bolt, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	5
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	9
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment			1
			Nail, Fragment			4
Metal Total						31
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3
	Floral	Wood	Dowel, Fragment			1
Organic Total						5
Grand Total						**114**



Figure 4-29 **A shanked copper alloy flat disc button (FS 12) and rectangular fragment of bone with drilled hole (FS 33) recovered from the cellar floor deposit of Feature 4.**

dowel fragment. Nails were hand wrought (ca. 1600-1815). Nine indeterminate ferrous fragments also were noted, likely corrosion or architectural in nature.

Table 4-15 summarizes the faunal remains recovered from the cellar deposit of Feature 4. The majority were cattle, pig, and sheep, with shellfish noted.

Table 4-15 **Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 4 Cellar Deposit**

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bony fish	0.1
Cattle	377.8
Clam	90.5
Mammal	15.5
Medium mammal	22.2
Oyster	0.6
Pig	29.5
Rodent	1
Sheep/Goat	21.1
Grand Total	**558.3**

Subsoil

The subsoil deposit of Feature 4 yielded a total of 28 historic artifacts and 190.5 g of faunal specimens. Additional materials consisting of brick (70056.9 g), mortar (191.06 g), and oyster (33.33 g) were discarded. Artifacts recovered from the subsoil portion of Feature 4 are summarized in Table 4-16. The sample size of diagnostic artifacts was limited, but the artifacts were confined to types from the mid to late eighteenth century. Therefore, artifacts recovered from this deposit dated from the late eighteenth century and were consistent with materials in the original bluff soils (Figure 4-30). It also is possible that these items may have originated from the initial use of the cellar and were pushed into the cellar floor/subsoil. However, the lack of active use of the space would suggest that this is unlikely.

Recovered ceramics were typical of the colonial period and included a white clay tobacco pipe stem, a fragment of creamware (ca. 1760-1820), a hand-painted pearlware sherd (ca. 1775-1810), a fragment of Whieldon-type ceramic (ca. 1740-1780), and a fragment of hand-painted Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1765-1810). A fragment of lamp glass, fragments of a free blown vial (n=13), an indeterminate bottle glass fragment, a shanked copper alloy flat disc button, and an indeterminate fragment of leather comprised the remainder

Table 4-16 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 4 Subsoil Deposits

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
		Whieldon-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid		ca. 1740-1780	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	1
Ceramic Total						5
Glass	Undetermined	Colorless	Lamp, Fragment			1
	Free Blown	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
		Light Green	Vial/ Phial, Base/ Body			13
	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1
Glass Total						16
Metal	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole			1
	Iron		Strap Hardware, Fragment			1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	3
		Indeterminate Method	Wire, Fragment			1
Metal Total						6
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
Organic Total						1
Grand Total						**28**



Figure 4-30 **Representative artifacts recovered from the subsoil deposit of Feature 4. Top Row (left to right) hand-painted pearlware in china glaze motif (FS 14), Whieldon-type (FS 30), creanware (FS 27), Chinese export porcelain (FS 14). Bottom Row (left to right) glass vial base (FS 27), a flat disc shankered copper button (FS 14), a hand wrought nail fragment (FS 14), and a white clay tobacco pipe stem (FS 30).**

of the non-architectural domestic materials. Architectural related items consisted of flat/window glass (n=1), strap hardware fragment (n=1), hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails (n=3), and a fragment of ferrous wire.

Table 4-17 summarizes the faunal specimens present in the subsoil deposit of Feature 4. Typical domesticated species and shellfish were noted such as chicken, cattle, pig, and sheep/goat.

Feature 4 Sub-Features

Six additional archaeological features were identified during excavation of Feature 4. These features were designated Features 4-1 through 4-5; however, the designation "Feature 4-2" was used twice for two separate features. With the exception of Feature 4-1, which was a deposit of fill material from the building's demolition, these features were related to the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century use of Feature 4 prior to filling of the cellar. Consistent with artifacts recovered from the Fill deposit, diagnostic artifacts from sub-features indicate that the cellar was filled sometime after ca. 1850, and potentially as late as after ca. 1895. This latter date was consistent with the infilling date of Feature 18, which occurred during the early twentieth century and that suggests that the conversion of the cellar into a crawlspace may have been part of a broader renovation program ongoing during that period. Large scale renovations at the turn of the century typically were tied to upgrading homes with utilities, including indoor plumbing, heating, and electrical service.

<u>Feature 4-1 (Unit 7)</u>

This feature was located in an area of differential fill material identified when Feature 4 initially was exposed. The deposit was concentrated in the southern central portion of Feature 4; it was suspected to have been associated with demolition of the building's chimney. The deposit was com-

Table 4-17 Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 4 Subsoil Deposit

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	N Bisection	S Bisection	Grand Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820		1	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830		1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		2	2
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Figurine, Head				1	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1		1
Ceramic Total						2	6	8
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2	5	7
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1	1
Glass Total						2	6	8
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890		4	4
Metal Total							4	4
Stone	Flint		Ballast, N/A				1	1
Stone Total							1	1
Grand Total						**4**	**17**	**21**

posed mostly of black (10YR 2/1) loamy ash, but also contained a conspicuous amount of oyster shell and brick fragments. As initially delineated, the deposit encompassed an irregular area measuring approximately 7 x 8.5 ft (2.13 x 2.59 ft).

Feature 4-1 was sampled in Unit 7. It was excavated in a single level as Fill 1, and had a maximum thickness of 0.5 ft (15.24 cm). The feature fill overlay yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact clay that was identified as modern redeposited construction fill material.

Cultural Material

Feature 4-1 yielded a total of 80 historic artifacts. No faunal specimens were recorded. Additional materials consisting of construction-related debris (2300 g), slag (126.76 g), and shell (3854.23 g) were discarded. Artifacts recovered from Feature 4-01 are summarized in Table 4-18. The artifacts generally were representative of mid- to late nineteenth century secondary fill (Figure 4-31).

The collection generally included glass (n=49), ceramics (n=23), metal (n=5), stone (n=1), synthetic (n=1), and composite (n=1) materials. The glass consisted largely of non-diagnostic glass and included flat/window glass (n=31) and indeterminate bottle glass fragments (n=18). Ironstone (ca. 1840-present) dominated the ceramics (n=15). Other diagnostic late nineteenth century types included transfer printed whiteware (ca. 1828-present; n=1) and a Prosser-type button (ca. 1840-1910). Pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=2), domestic gray stoneware (ca. 1787-1900; n=1), and refined white-bodied earthenware (n=3) composed the rest of this collection.

A fragment of celluloid plastic (ca. 1868) was the only other diagnostic artifact. Although the plastic may be an outlier, intrusive to Feature 4-1, it also could indicate that deposition occurred into the twentieth century. The remainder included a fragment of wood with nails, indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=4), an indeterminate nail fragment, and a fragment of a slate pencil.

Identification of the celluloid plastic suggests that the fill was redeposited sometime after 1868. Calculation of the mean ceramic date (see Table 4-5) from the limited sample of diagnostic artifacts suggests that the materials likely dated from the early twentieth century.

Feature 4-2 (Unit 7)

Feature 4-2 was a possible builder's trench identified near the base of excavation in Unit 7. It was identified at 4.49 ft (13.7 m) amsl, at the upper interface of subsoil (Figure 4-32). It appeared as a linear area of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Figure 4-33). The deposit was parallel to the southern wall of the foundation, with the main portion of the feature extending outward from the wall 1.4 ft (43.67 cm). A thin lens of mottled feature soil extended farther outward from the main portion of Feature 4-2, but this area was less than 0.2 ft (6 cm) in thickness and appeared to contain soils that were not replaced within the builder's trench. A single brick overlay the builder's trench fill along the foundation wall. Although additional bricks were not noted within Unit 7, a single course of brickwork was evident along the foundation wall in the southwestern half of the foundation

In profile, the builder's trench was 0.75 ft (22.86 cm) in depth exhibiting a base that sloped evenly down toward the base of the foundation wall. Feature 4-2 in Unit 7 ended at the base of the foundation wall. A single fragment of Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860) was the only artifact recovered from Feature 4-2 in Unit 7. No artifacts were discarded.

Cultural Material

A single fragment of Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860) was the only artifact recovered from Feature 4-2 in Unit 7. No faunal specimens were recovered.

Feature 4-2 (SE Quad)

In the southeastern corner of Feature 4, a pile of wooden boards initially exposed in Unit 5 also was designated Feature 4-2. The boards were fully exposed during excavation of the SE quad (Figure 4-34). The boards rested on subsoil and were identified at 5.6 ft (1.7 m) amsl. At least six boards or board pieces were evident within the pile, which covered an area measuring 4.5 x 10 ft (1.37 x 3.05 m; east/west x north/south) parallel

Table 4-18 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 4-1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-present	15
		Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body			3
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
	Porcelain	Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1840-1910	1
	Stoneware	Domestic Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900	1
Ceramic Total						23
Composite	Wood/Ferrous		Wood w/ Nails, Fragment			1
Composite Total						1
Glass		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			23
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			4
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified		5
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			7
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
	Soda	Aqua	Window, Fragment			8
Glass Total						49
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			4
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Nail, Fragment			1
Metal Total						5
Stone	Slate	Gray	Pencil, Whole			1
Stone Total						1
Synthetic	Celluloid	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Whole		ca. 1868-	1
Synthetic Total						1
Grand Total						**80**



Figure 4-31 **Representative artifacts recovered from Feature 4-1. Top Row (left to right) a slate pencil fragment (FS 54), Prosser-type button (FS 54). Bottom Row (left to right) undecorated pearlware (FS 54), hand-painted pearlware (FS 54), transfer printed whiteware (FS 54), ironstone plate base (FS 54).**



Figure 4-32 **Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 7, view west (WSSI staff, 3/29/2017)**



Figure 4-33 Photograph showing Feature 4-2 (Unit 7), plan view (WSSI staff, 3/28/2017)



Figure 4-34 Photograph showing Feature 4-2 (SE Quad), plan view (WSSI staff, 3/28/2017)

to the eastern wall of the foundation. The boards did not form part of a flooring system, and simply appeared to have been discarded in the corner of the foundation. It also is possible that the boards covered the original sump pit and were discarded when that pit was filled.

Cultural Material

The wooden boards were the only artifacts associated with Feature 4-2. The feature does not appear to have been excavated and no additional artifacts are associated with this feature.

Feature 4-3

Feature 4-3 was an abandoned sump pit that was located in the eastern half of the foundation. The feature was centered north/south in the foundation, and also centered in the eastern half of the foundation. The feature was identified at approximately 5.4 ft (1.65 m) amsl following removal of the upper fill package of Feature 4. The sump pit was visible in the northern profile of the SE Quad (Figures 4-35, 4-36 and 3-37). When fully exposed, the feature proved to be round in shape, measuring 3.7 ft (1.13 m) in diameter (Figure 4-38).

Feature 4-3 was bisected and its western half was removed in three excavation levels (Fills 1-3). In profile, the feature was basin-shaped with steeply sloping side walls. A shallow step near the base of the feature coincided with a deposit of brown (10YR 5/3) sand found to lie across the base of the feature. The step reduced the feature diameter by 1.6 ft (0.49 m), making the overall diameter approximately 3.8 ft (1.16 m) at the feature base (Figures 4-39 and 4-40). As excavated, the feature was 1.2 ft (0.36 m) in depth.

The uppermost deposit within Feature 4-3 was Fill 1. This was a continuation of the Feature 4 Fill 5, which was associated with the infilling of the cellar. Feature 4-3 Fill 2 underlay Fill 1 and was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand. This deposit was 0.7 ft (0.21 m) in thickness at its deepest point, which was in the center of the feature. Fill 2 rested evenly on Fill 3, which was interpreted as a siltation layer that had accumulated in the base of the feature during its use.

Overall, the soil sequence within Feature 4-3 suggested both that the sump pit had not completely filled when initially abandoned, and that it had been open and in use for a period of time before its abandonment. The sump pit had been added after the foundation was completed: it was excavated through the deposit of chipping debris that defined the base of the cellar. The siltation layer on the base of the sump most likely was a continuation of the deposit of siltation layer that covered the base of the cellar.

Cultural Material

The only artifacts recovered from Feature 4-3 were found within Fill 2. A piece of wood, a square-shanked nail (ca. 1600-1820) a fragment of plain whiteware (ca. 1820-present), and a single lead shot were recovered. Brick was discarded (70.51 g). No faunal specimens were recovered. These artifacts were coincidental in the fill material of the feature and provided a date of deposition that post-dated ca. 1820.

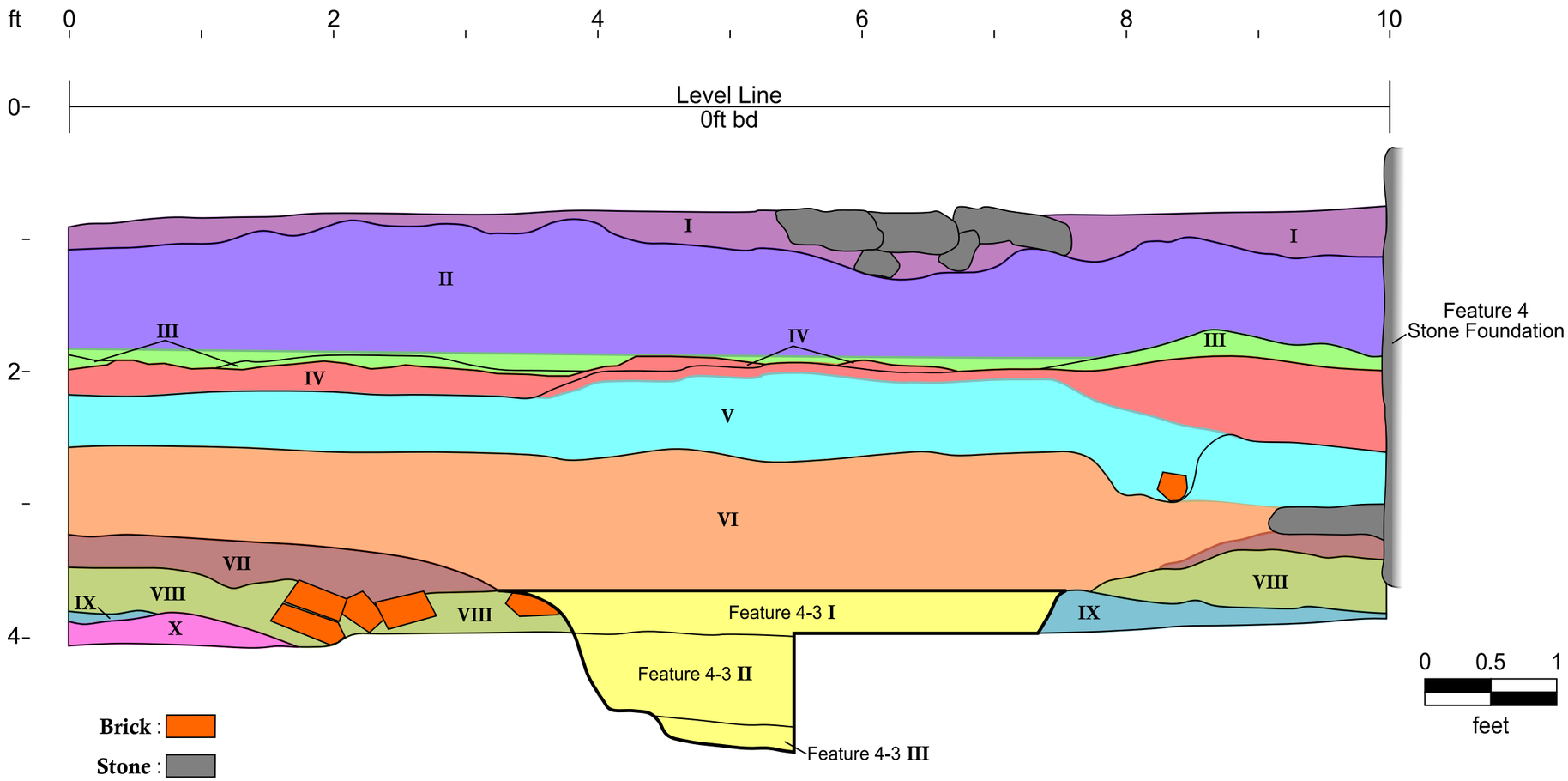
Feature 4-4

This feature was a broad nearly rectangular area of mottled soil identified along the northern edge of Feature 4-5, a small sump pit located in the northwestern quarter of Feature 4. It was identified at approximately 5.57 ft (1.7 m) amsl and was basically rectangular in shape. It was defined by an area of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sand juxtaposed with an area of slightly lighter color dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand (Figures 4-41 and 4-42). The feature had an overall length of 7.5 ft (2.29 m) and was oriented with its long axis north/south. Feature 4-4 was wider at its northern end, where it measured 4.2 ft (1.28 m) in width. It narrowed to 2.3 ft (0.7 m) in width at its southern end where it overlay soil infilling the sump pit.

Feature 4-4 was bisected and the western half excavated, followed by the eastern half. The feature ranged from 0.1 ft (3.0 cm) to 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) in depth. It had a broadly undulating base that sloped very gradually downward toward Feature 4-5 (Figures 4-43 and 4-44). The feature edges sloped very gradually inward, making it appear as a broad, shallow basin.

Table 4-19 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 4-4

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3
	Earthenware	Astbury	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1725-1775	1
		Creamware	Plate, Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
		Pearlware	Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
			Saucer, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	33
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Embossed Rim	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
					ca. 1810-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1811-1830	3
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Hand-Painted		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body			2
		Rockingham/ Bennington Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-1900	7
		Whiteware	Tea Cup, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	2
		Yellow Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1785-1835	3
	Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	1
		Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1660-1860	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1840-1910	1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Marble, Whole	Unglazed		1
Ceramic Total						114
Glass	Undetermined	Black	Shanked Button, Whole			1
		Colorless	Decorative Bottle, Base/ Body			1
			Tableware, Rim/ Body	Acid-Etched		2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			7
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified		8
		Colorless	Bottle, Curved Fragment			6
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
	Machine Made	Amber	Beverage Bottle, Base			1
	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2
			Window, Fragment			31
Glass Total						63
Metal	Copper		Coin, Whole		1848-1848	1
	Copper Alloy		Furniture Tack, Whole			1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			8
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
			Staple, Whole			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	17
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Nail, Fragment			7
			Nail, Fragment			13
	Pewter		Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1800-1830s	1
Metal Total						52
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Whole			1
		Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole			1
Organic Total						2
Grand Total						**231**



I :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown compact clay
II :10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with 30% brick and mortar fragments
III :10YR 3/3 Dark brown silt loam
IV :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam
V :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam
VI :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand
VII :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand
VIII :10GY 6/1 Greenish gray clay mottled with 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with fieldstone
IX :5YR 4/6 Yellowish red sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand and 10YR 5/1 Gray sand
X :10YR 5/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand

Feature 4-3 I :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand
Feature 4-3 II :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sand
Feature 4-3 III :10YR 5/3 Brown sand

Fill 1 : **Fill 2** : **Fill 3** : **Fill 4** : **Fill 5** : **Fill 6** : **Fill 7** : **Fill 8** : **Fill 9** : **Fill 10** : **Feature** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 77.3
Feature 4: SE Quad
North Profile
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Figure 4-35 **Profile showing Feature 4-3 visible in soil profile in SE Quad, view north (RCGA staff)**



Figure 4-36 Photograph showing Feature 4-3 visible in soil profile in SE Quad, view north (WSSI staff, 5/18/2017)



Figure 4-37 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 4-3, view north (WSSI staff, 5/10/2017)

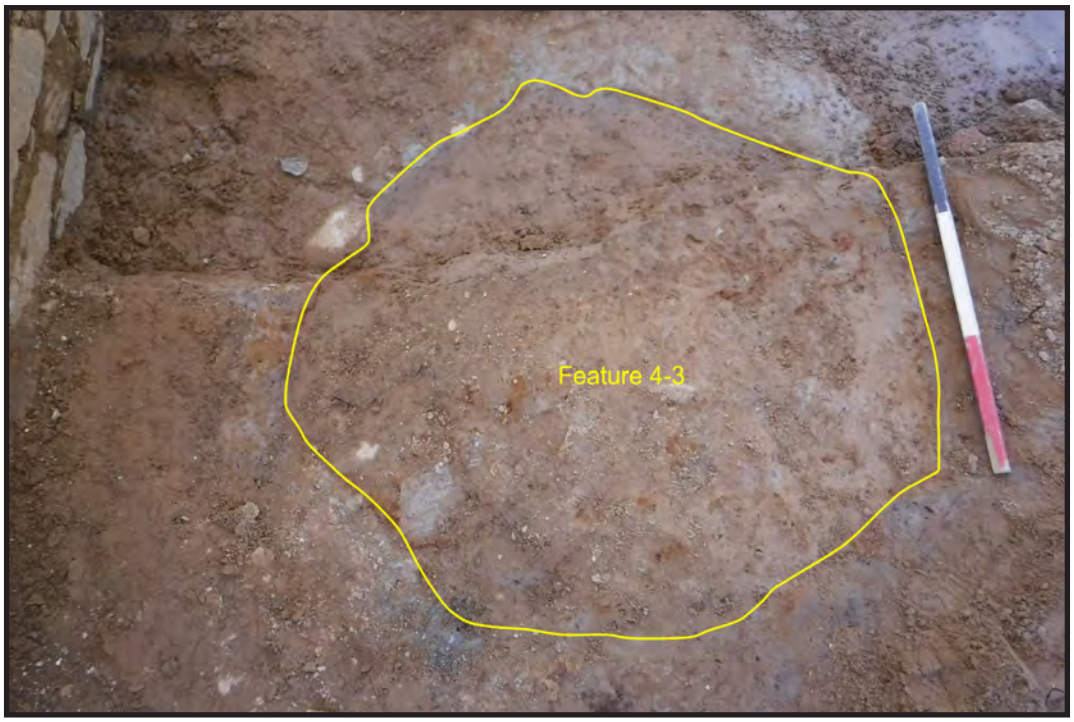


Figure 4-38 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 4-3 fully exposed, view north (WSSI staff, 6/1/2017)

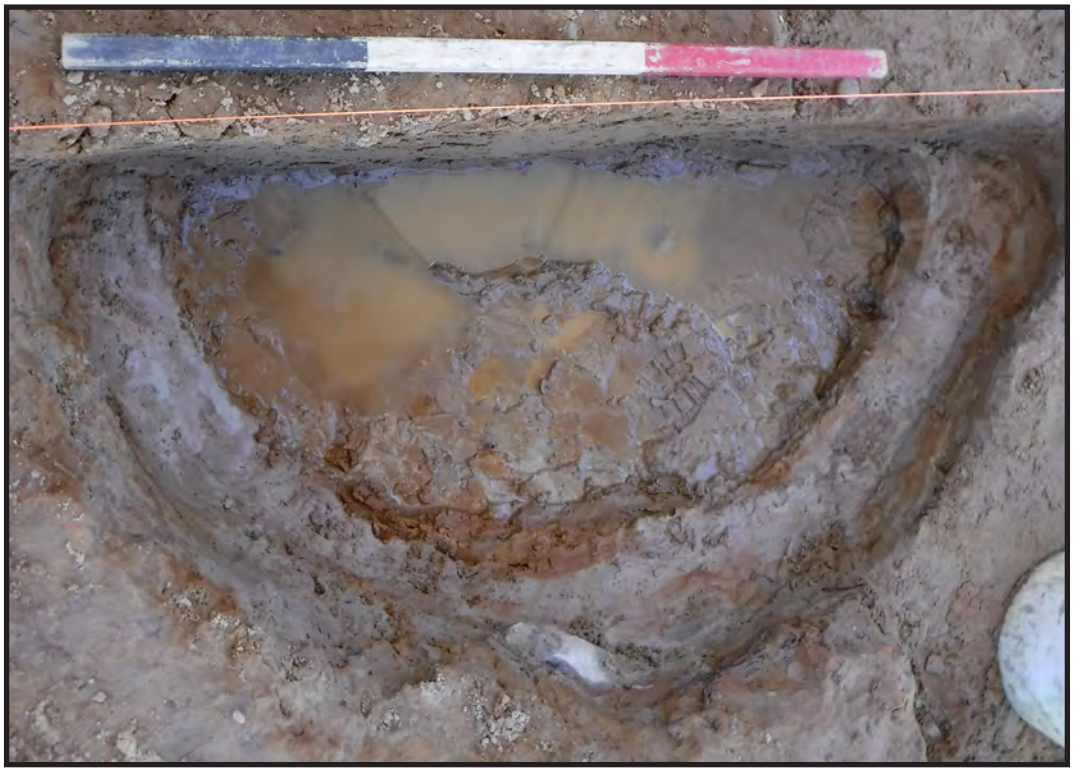


Figure 4-39 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 4-3 bisection, view north (WSSI staff, 6/2/2017)



Figure 4-40 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 4-3 bisection, view north (WSSI staff, 6/2/2017)

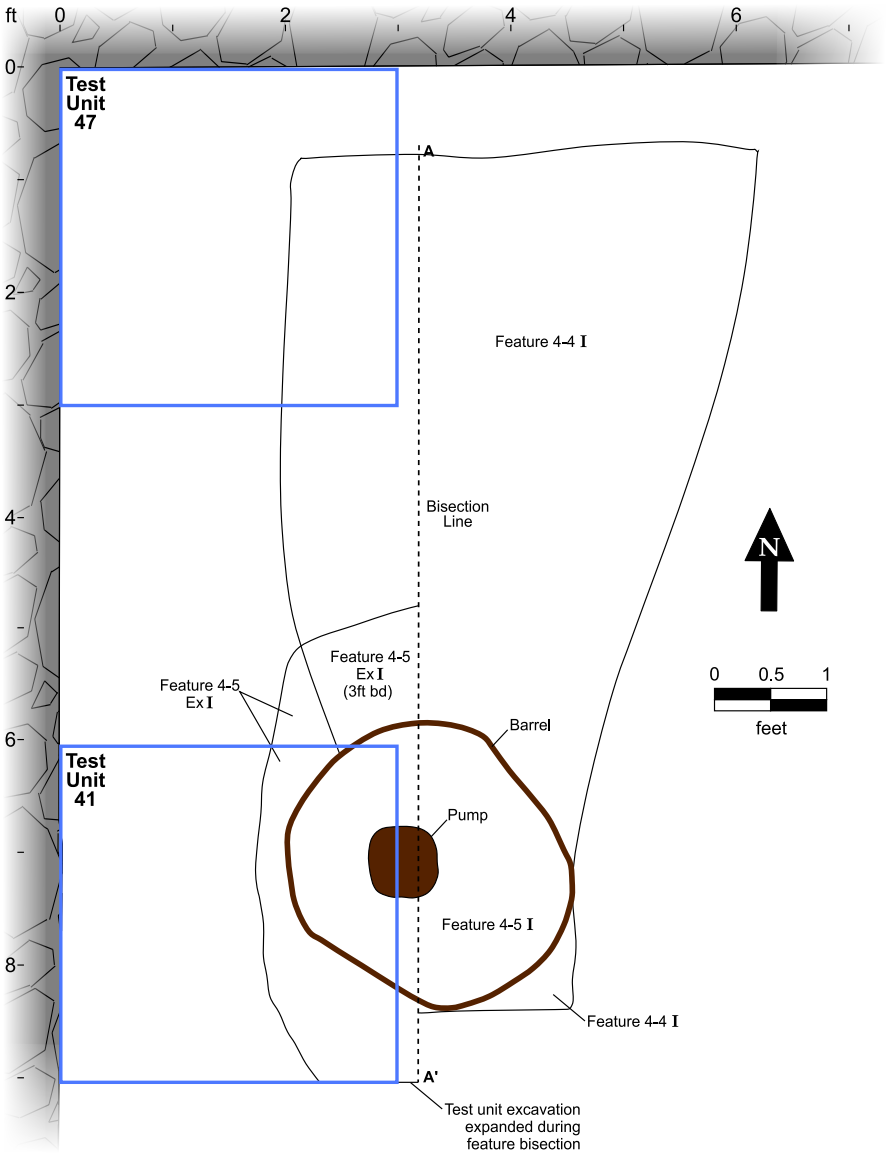
Cultural Material

Feature 4-4 yielded a total of 231 historic artifacts and 292.2 g of faunal specimens. Additional materials consisting of construction debris such as brick (5505.23 g), mortar (1547 g), and plaster (67 g); and other items like clam (88.23 g) and oyster (2288.02 g) shell, as well as slate (2.54 g) were discarded. Artifacts recovered from Feature 4-4 are summarized in Table 4-19. Generally, these artifacts are representative of mid-nineteenth century domestic refuse.

The artifacts included ceramics (n=114), glass (n=63), metal (n=52), and organic materials (n=2). In general, the ceramics included ware types ranging in age from the late eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=50) was the most common, and undecorated (n=35) pearlware was recovered most often. However, the range of decorative techniques including dip't (n=4), embossed/shell edge (n=4), and hand-painted (n=7) (Figure 4-45). Creamware (n=18) and whiteware (n=15) comprised much of the remainder. Decoration on the whiteware included varieties typical of the mid nineteenth century such as flow blue (ca. 1840-1860) and sponged (ca. 1840-1880). White clay tobacco pipe fragments, a stoneware marble, and a Prosser-type button (ca. 1840-1910) defined the remainder of the ceramics.

Flat/window glass represented the majority (n=33) of glass recovered from Feature 4-4. Aside from a shanked black glass button and two fragments of acid etched tableware, the remainder of the glass included bottle glass (n=27) much of it non-diagnostic. It was noted that one fragment of free blown glass as well as a fragment of machine made (post-1881) amber glass both were identified showing that the deposit was disturbed, likely due to redeposition.

The remainder was largely comprised of hand wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails (n=17), a square shanked nail (ca. 1600-1890), and indeterminate nails (n=13) and nail fragments (n=7). Personal and clothing related items included the Prosser-type button and a marble, a bone sew through button, a shell sew through button, a shanked pewter button (ca. 1800-1830s), and the Liberty head coin (Figure 4-46). A furniture tack, fer-



Feature 4-4 I :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay
Feature 4-5 I :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
Feature 4-5 Ex I :10YR 5/3 Brown silty sand mottled with 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown loamy sand

Stone Foundation :
Wood :

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 77.3
Feature 4: Test Units 41 and 47
Subfeatures 4-4 and 4-5: Planview (3 ft bd)
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Figure 4-41 Plan showing Features 4-4 and 4-5 in the northwestern corner of Feature 4, view west (RCGA staff)



Figure 4-42 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 4-4, view west (WSSI staff, 6/2/2017)

rous staples, and indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=10) also were recovered.

Faunal materials are summarized in Table 4-20. Recovered specimens included domesticated mammals such as cattle and pig. Wild food sources such as bony fish, duck/geese/swan, and possibly turtle also were noted. Indeterminate mammal/medium mammal and rodent comprised the remainder of the fauna.

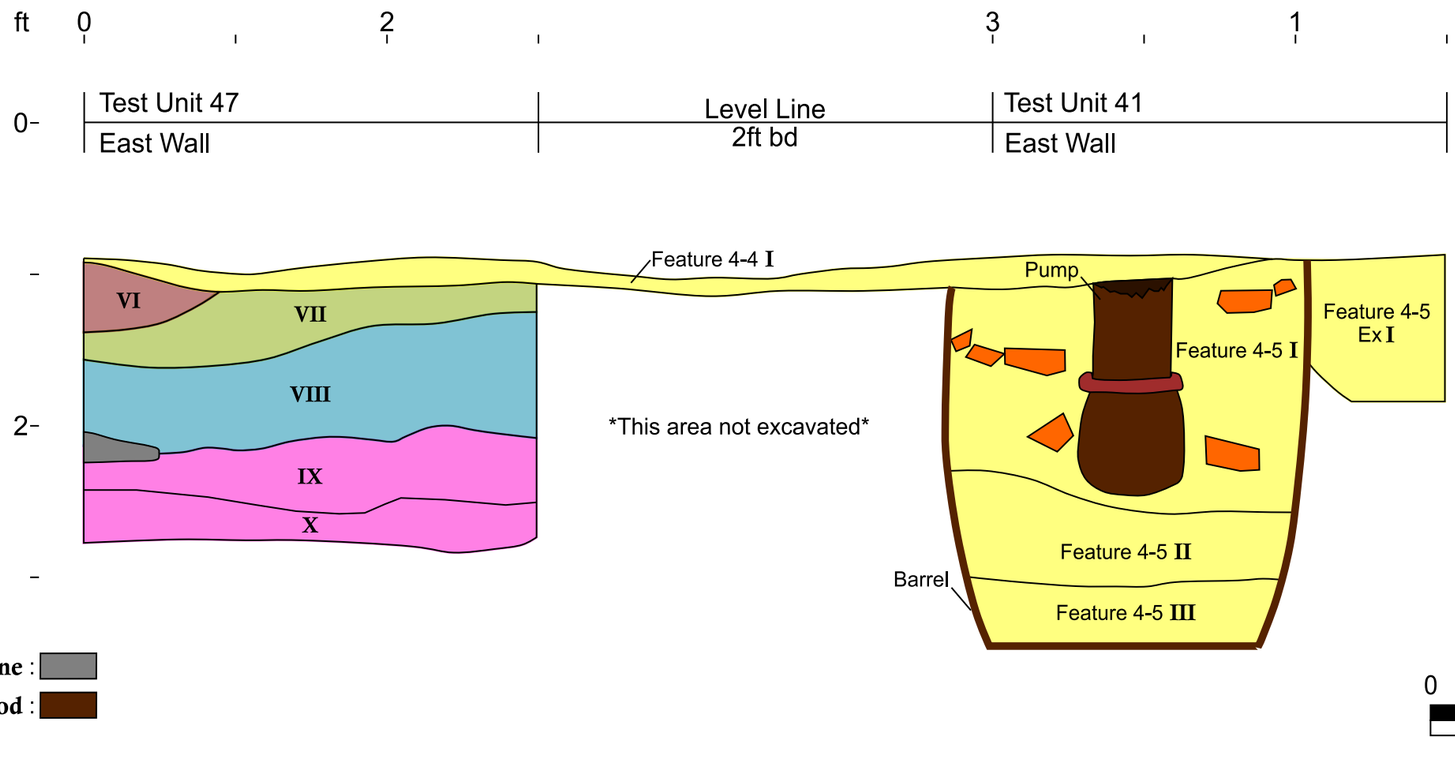
A Liberty head coin minted in 1848 was recovered from Feature 4-4 indicating that the materials were deposited after that date (see Table 4-5). Although the average use period for the artifacts is slightly earlier at 1822, it would appear that the collection generally dates from the mid nineteenth century.

Feature 4-5

Feature 4-5 was a sump pit comprised of wooden pump set within a wooden cask. The feature was identified in the northwestern quadrant of Feature 4 during excavation of Feature 4-4. It underlay the southern edge of Feature 4-4, which was 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) in thickness where it overlay Feature 4-5. When fully defined, a builder's trench for Feature 4-5 was found to extend around Feature 4-5 and beneath Feature 4-4. A portion the builder's trench extended into Unit 41; it was excavated as part of that unit.

Both the wooden cask and the remains of the wooden pump shaft were evident at the upper interface of the feature (Figure 4-47). Fill soil in the interior of the cask was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam with brick fragments and brick flecking (Fill 1). An area of mottled soil along the exterior of the cask was identified as possible fill material within the installation hole. This soil extended an average of 0.9 ft (0.27 m) outward from the cask, and it was described as mottled brown (10YR 5/3) sand. Although not noted in the feature profile, the installation pit for the cask continued to the base of the feature and remained evident as an irregular area of mottled soil encircling the exterior of the cask (Figure 4-48).

Feature 4-5 was bisected and its western half excavated first (Figure 4-49; see Figure 4-42). When fully excavated, the cask was found to have



VI :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay

VII :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 Light yellowish brown sandy clay

VIII :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with Gley 1 10YR 6/1 Greenish gray clay and 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown sand with fieldstone

IX :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sandy loam striated with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand

X :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand

Feature 4-4 I :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay

Feature 4-5 I :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam

Feature 4-5 II :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown loamy sand with fine oyster shell fragments

Feature 4-5 III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loamy sand

Feature 4-5 Ex I :10YR 5/3 Brown silty sand mottled with 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown loamy sand

Fill 7 : **Fill 9** : **Feature** :

Fill 8 : **Fill 10** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.3
Feature 4: Test Units 41 and 47
Subfeatures 4-4 and 4-5: East Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
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Figure 4-43 **Drawing showing soil profiles of Feature 4-4 and 4-5 bisections, view east (RCGA staff)**



Figure 4-44 **Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 4-4 bisection, view east (WSSI staff, 6/8/2017)**



Figure 4-45 **Representative ceramics recovered from Feature 4-4. Top Row (left to right) polychrome hand-painted pearlware (FS 58), cobalt hand-painted pearlware (FS 59), overglaze hand-painted Chinese export porcelain (FS 58), Astbury-type (FS 58). Bottom Row (left to right) transfer-printed whiteware in the Willow motif (FS 59), Rockingham-type ceramic (FS 59), and cream-ware plate fragment (FS 59).**



Figure 4-46 **Personal artifacts recovered from Feature 4-4. Top Row (left to right) a shell button (FS 59), a black glass button (FS 59), a Prosser-type button (FS 59), a pewter button (FS 59), a bone button (FS 59). Bottom Row (left to right) a limestone marble (FS 57) and white clay tobacco pipe stems (FS 59).**

Table 4-20 **Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 4-4**

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bony fish	1
Cattle	205.8
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	0.6
Mammal	52.4
Medium mammal	16
Pig	13.2
Rodent	2.5
Turtles	0.7
Grand Total	**292.2**



Figure 4-47 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 4-5 with pump shaft exposed (center), view west (WSSI staff, 6/7/2017)**



Figure 4-48 **Photograph showing plan view of installation hole around west side of Feature 4-5, view west (WSSI staff, 6/6/2017)**



Figure 4-49 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 4-5 bisection, view west (WSSI staff, 6/7/2017)

been truncated just above its mid-point or bulge, leaving the lower 2.5 ft (0.76 m) of the cask and pump intact. The cask measured an estimated 2.25 ft (0.68 m) in diameter at its bulge, and 1.8 ft (0.56 m) in diameter at its head (base). The pump shaft also had been truncated; only the lower 1.4 ft (0.43 m) of that object remained intact. The interior of the cask contained three deposits of soil. While the lower two deposits most likely accumulated during active use of the sump, the uppermost deposit was fill material deposited within the sump during filling of the cellar. Feature 4-5 Fill 1, the uppermost deposit, extended to just below the base of the pump shaft. This deposit overlay a 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) thick layer of grayish brown (10YR 5.2) loamy sand containing finely crushed oyster shell, and a 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand that covered the base of the cask.

The cask was built using 24 wooden staves bound with iron hoops (Figures 4-50 and 4-51). Two staves had uniform holes drilled through them, while a third had a non-standard sized hole. Marks where a fourth hole had been contemplated were apparent on another barrel stave (Figure 4-52). The barrel head (base) had three holes drilled into it, presumably to allow water into the cask. The initials "L B" were etched on the exterior surface of the barrel head (Figure 4-53). The wooden pump appeared to have been built from two pieces of wood banded together with an iron collar. The shaft of the pump was hollow (Figures 4-54 and 4-55). No other details of the pump construction were available.

The fill soil within Feature 4-5 contained a mixture of domestic and architectural materials that were typical of secondary deposits of general household refuse. The most recent ceramic artifact was a piece of hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present), indicating that the pump barrel persisted at least until the mid-nineteenth century. This was consistent with the date of deposition of Feature 4-4, which had suggested that the sump, pump and the shallow depression helped funnel water into the pump housing which remained open at least until the late nineteenth century.

Cultural Material

Feature 4-05 yielded a total of 372 historic artifacts and 656.2 g of faunal specimens. Addi-



Figure 4-50 **Photograph showing plan view of interior of Feature 4-5 fully excavated, view southeast (WSSI staff, 6/8/2017)**

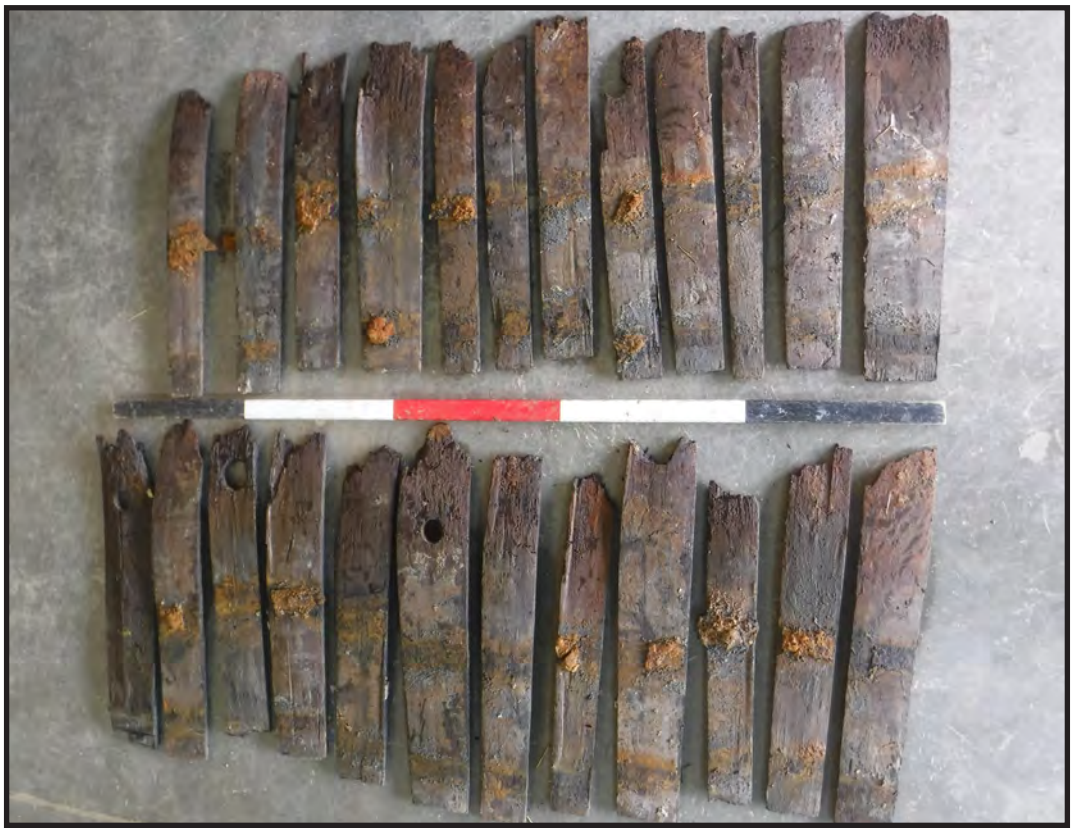


Figure 4-51 **Photograph showing overview of barrel staves from Feature 4-5 (WSSI staff, 6/11/2017)**



Figure 4-52 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 4-5 barrel stave with markings for undrilled hole (WSSI staff, 6/11/2017)**

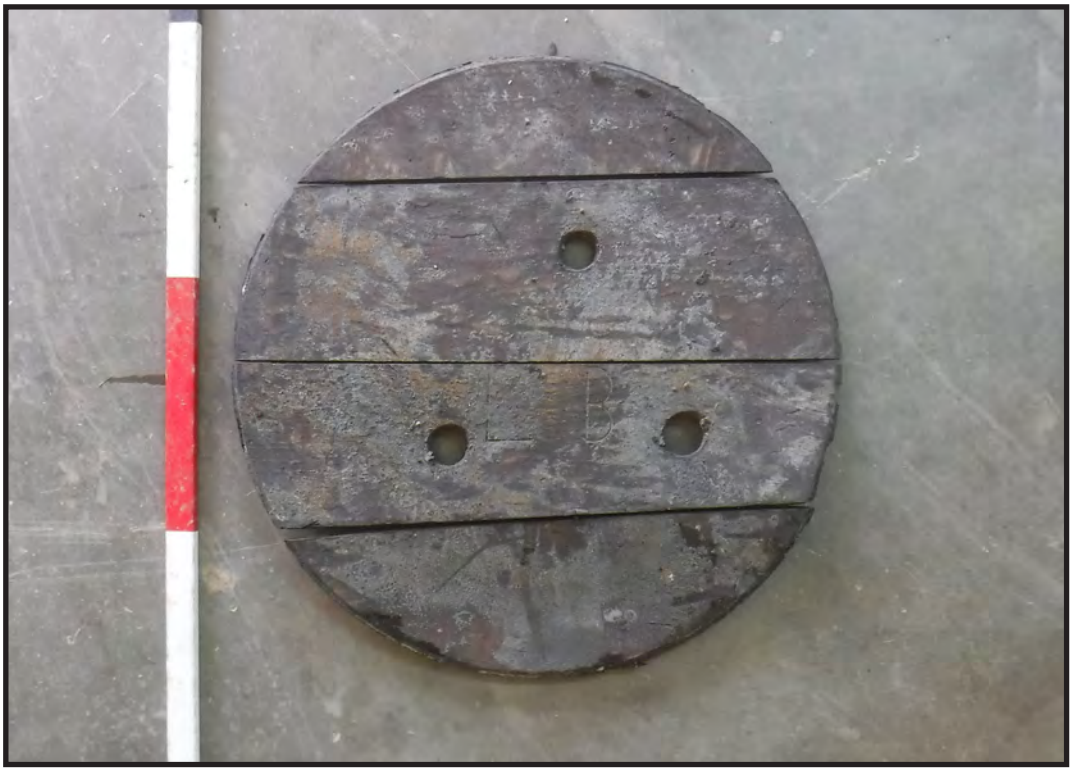


Figure 4-53 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 4-5 barrel head with markings "L B" (WSSI staff, 6/11/2017)**



Figure 4-54 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 4-5 pump shaft and head, view 1 (WSSI staff, 6/11/2017)**



Figure 4-55 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 4-5 pump shaft and head, view 2 (WSSI staff, 6/11/2017)**

tional materials consisting of construction materials such as brick (156426.69 g), mortar (12132.63 g), and plaster (18.48 g); shell including clam (1.9 g) mussel (2.71 g), and oyster (11633.24 g); and, slate (5.34 g) were discarded. A small sub sample of botanical remains was noted and included a nut fragment and seeds (n=9). Table 4-21 summarizes artifacts recovered from Feature 4-05; Table 4-22 summarizes artifacts that were discarded. The artifacts generally were representative of domestic refuse, with diagnostic items generally dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (see Figure 6-48). The average period of use was 1798; and, the presence of transfer printed whiteware suggested deposition may have continued until ca. 1828 (see Table 6-4).

Ceramics (n=273), glass (n=64), metal (n=30), and organic (n=5) materials were recovered from Feature 4-5. Pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=105), creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=117), and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860; n=6), typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, comprised the majority of the ceramics (Figure 4-56). Decorative techniques, mainly on pearlware, also were typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and included hand-painted decoration and shell-edged varieties. Colonial ware types such as Astbury-type (ca. 1725-1775; n=2) and Jackfield-type (ca. 1751-1818) were represented in small quantities, as were more common mid nineteenth century types such as whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=5).

Recovered glass included flat/window (n=22) and largely non-diagnostic bottle glass. Although much of the bottle glass was indeterminate, it appears that it was non-machine made and may have been free blown or dip molded. A bottle stopper, fragments of wine bottles, and fragments of a case bottle specifically were noted. Table glass (n=3) and lamp (n=1) glass were noted in much smaller quantities. The remainder of the artifacts consisted of a ferrous handle fragment, a ferrous utensil tang, a cut (ca. 1815-1890) nail, hand wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail fragments (n=16), indeterminate hardware (n=4), and indeterminate nail fragments (n=3). Indeterminate fragments of leather (n=5) and ferrous fragments (n=4) were noted.

The fauna is summarized in Table 4-23. The majority of the fauna included domesticated species such as cattle, pig, and sheep/goat. In addition, poultry such as chicken, turkey, and ducks/geese/swan also were recorded.

Feature 54 (Historic Pit)

Feature 54 was a shallow rectangular soil stain identified in the southeastern corner of Parcel 77-4. The nature and/or function of this feature is unknown.

The soil stain measured 3.9 ft (1.89 m) north/south by 2.2 ft (0.67 m) east/west. The feature contained an interior fill of lightly mottled brown (10YR 5/3) sand containing a moderate amount of landscape gravel and naturally occurring pebbles (Figure 4-57). Small fragments of brick, oyster shell and mortar also were visible within the feature matrix. The northeastern corner of the feature appeared to have been disturbed; it contained large inclusions of lighter colored clay. The surrounding soil consisted of redeposited subsoil (fill material) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 54 was bisected. The southern half was excavated first, followed by the northern half. The feature fill was excavated in a single natural level, termed "Fill 1." The feature was 0.03 ft (0.01 m) and exhibited vertical side walls and a flat base (Figure 4-58). No evidence of a post or post mold was found, so the function of the feature remains unknown.

Cultural Material

A total of 21 artifacts were recovered from Feature 54 (Table 4-24). Again, the artifacts were typical of a deposit of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century domestic refuse. Although the majority of artifacts were recovered from the southern bisection, the artifacts from both bisections were similar.

The artifacts included ceramics (n=8), glass (n=8), and metal (n=4). Ceramic subtypes were typical of wares recovered from domestic sites dating from the last quarter of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Flat/window glass (n=7), an indeterminate curved glass fragment, cut/wrought nail fragments (n=4), and a fragment of ballast comprised the remainder of the

Table 4-21 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 4-5

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			2
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Astbury	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1725-1775	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1725-1775	1
		Creamware	Tea Cup, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	98
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Black Glaze		1
		Pearlware	Platter, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
			Saucer, Base		ca. 1775-1830	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	52
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	8
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	8
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1780-1800	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	13
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
					ca. 1815-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		3
					ca. 1680-1780	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed	ca. 1680-1780	2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
				Hand-Painted		2
				Transfer Printed		1
			Indeterminate Form, Rim	Shell-Edged		1
			Plate, Base/ Body			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Indeterminate		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed		4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Sponged		2
				Transfer Printed		1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
		Yellow Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1785-1835	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	2
				Hand-Painted Underglaze	ca. 1750-1800	1
		Hard-Paste, Indeterminate	Unspecified Flat Form, Body			7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted?		1
	Stoneware	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Unglazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
Ceramic Total						273
Glass		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Devitrified		2
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			16
		Colorless	Bottle Stopper, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
			Lamp, Curved Fragment			1
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			2
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			8
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
			Wine Bottle, Curved Fragment	Devitrified		4
	Free Blown	Aqua	Bottle, Curved Fragment			2
		Blue-Green	Bottle, Lip/ Neck			2
		Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body			2
				Devitrified		1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Flat Fragment			2
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Lip			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			3
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			4
		Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			6
		Colorless	Tableware, Curved Fragment	Acid-Etched		1
Glass Total						64
Metal	Iron		Handle, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Indeterminate Tool, Fragment			3
			Utensil Handle, Tang			1
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	16
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Hardware, Whole			4
			Nail, Fragment			3
Metal Total						30
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			4
			Indeterminate Portion			1
Organic Total						5
Grand Total						**372**

Table 4-22 Summary of Discarded Artifacts from Feature 4-5

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Total	Weight (g)
Manufactured	Brick		N/A		78	156425.21
				Glazed	1	1.48
	Mortar		N/A		111	12132.63
	Plaster		N/A		2	18.48
Manufactured Total					192	168577.8
Organic (Discard)	Faunal	Shell	Clam Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges		1	1.9
			Mussel Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges		2	2.71
			Oyster Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges		75	11633.24
	Floral	Wood			2	41.7
Organic (Discard) Total					80	11679.55
Organic (Botanical)	Floral	Nut	N/A		1	
		Seed	Indeterminate Form, Whole		1	0.07
			N/A		5	14.17
Organic (Botanical) Total					7	14.24
Stone (Discard)	Slate	Gray	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment		1	
			Indeterminate Form, N/A		1	5.34
Stone (Discard) Total					2	5.34
Grand Total					**281**	**180276.93**



Figure 4-56 Representative ceramics recovered from Feature 4-5. Top Row (left to right) Astbury-type ceramic (FS 60), yellow-glazed white-bodied earthenware (FS 65), Chinese-export porcelain (FS 64). Bottom Row (left to right) Jackfield-type ceramic (FS 64), hand-painted pearlware (FS 63), hand-painted floral polychrome pearlware (FS 61), creamware cup rim (FS 61).

Table 4-23 Summary of Faunal Materials from Feature 4-5

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bony fish	5.8
Cattle	278.4
Chicken	1.5
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	0.9
Large Bird	0.7
Large mammal	93.3
Mammal	70.9
Mammal bone, worked	0.4
Medium mammal	89.1
Pig	78.9
Rodent	0.5
Sheep/Goat	10.4
Turkey	25.4
Grand Total	**656.2**



Figure 4-57 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 54, view east (WSSI staff, 4/20/2017)

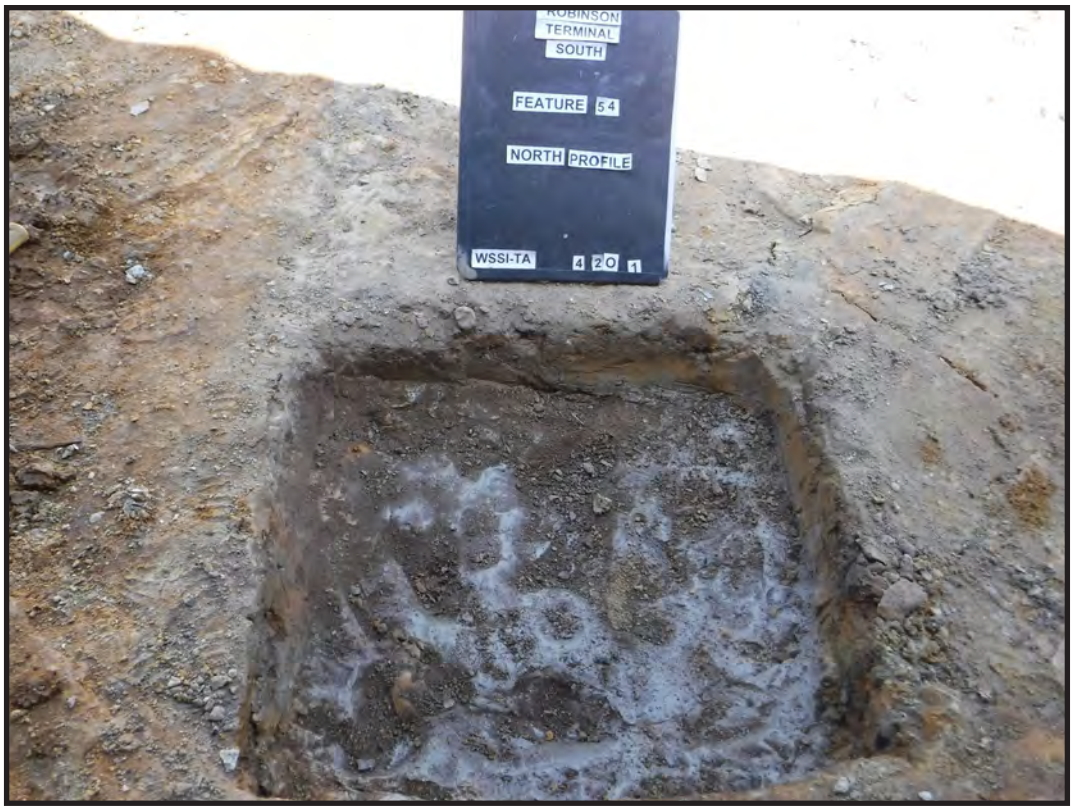


Figure 4-58 Photograph showing profile of Feature 54, view north (WSSI staff, 4/20/2017)

Table 4-24 Summary of Historic Artifacts Retained from Feature 54

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	2
		Pearlware	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied			1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
Ceramic Total					8
Glass		Aqua			7
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless			1
Glass Total					8
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	4
Metal Total					4
Stone	Flint	Ballast			1
Stone Total					1
Grand Total					**21**

artifacts. Discarded materials consisted of brick (130 g), mortar (23 g), and oyster shell (175 g).

The presence of hand-painted pearlware recovered from the feature fill suggested that the feature was filled sometime after ca. 1795. This was consistent with the MCD of 1802 and with the MAD of 1779, both of which supported a filling date during the last quarter of the eighteenth century or the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Table 4-25). The surrounding fill matrix into which the feature had been excavated was not sampled, so it is unknown if the artifacts may have derived partially from that fill matrix.

Table 4-25 Feature 54 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Overall	ca. 1795* (hand-painted pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830*	1802	6	1779	10

*excludes nails

Chapter 5
Parcel 77.4

Introduction

This chapter details the results of the archaeological investigation of Study Parcel 77.4 (Parcel 77.4). This parcel is located along the western edge of the RTS Project Area (Figure 5-1), between Parcels 77.3 and 77.5. Parel 77.4 was formed in 1786 through the partitioning of Lot 77, one of the original town lots laid out by the Town of Alexandria in 1749 (Ring and Pippinger 2008:66). For the purposes of this report, the property division depicted in Figure 5-1, which relates to the 1786 subdivision of Lot 77, has been designated Parcel 77.4. As laid out in 1786, Parcel 77.4 measured 24-ft (north/south) by 56-ft 1-in (east/west). The property was bound by S. Union Street on the west, by private property on the north (Parcel 77.3) and south (Parcel 77.5), and by lands owned by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Parcel PL-1) on the east.

Historic Context

Parcel 77.4 was located in the southeastern corner of the original Lot 77 and, as it was laid out in 1749, originally was bound on the south and east by lands held by trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Ring and Pippinger 2008:66: Figures 5-2 and 5-3). The early history of this parcel follows that of Parcels 77.1, 77.2 and 77.3, each of which were formed in 1786 when Thomas Fleming subdivided the lot. Fleming purchased Lot 77 in 1770, after having leased it from Nathaniel Chapman's estate for the previous decade (Alexandria Land Records Book B:153). After Fleming's death in 1786, executor George Hunter sold the property to pay off Fleming's debts.

Parcel 77.4 was one of the parcels that Thomas Patten acquired in 1797 from Fleming's executor (Pulliam 2006:1; Husting Court Book E:337-340; Mullen et al. 2014). Parcel 77.4 was slightly smaller than Parcels 77.2 and 77.3, being only 23-ft 7-in wide by 56-ft 1-in deep, with the narrow portion of the lot fronting South Union Street. Patten sold Parcel 77.4 the following year, in 1798, to Thomas Mazervery (Hustings Court Book K:284). Thomas Mazervery was listed as the owner and occupant of a house and lot on Union Street in the 1810 tax assessment. He was a shopkeeper and the house and lot were valued at $600.00 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810, Ward 1).

Theodore Skinner purchased Parcel 77.4 from Mazervery in 1810 (Alexandria Land Records Book S:368). Skinner had moved to Alexandria from Hartford, Connecticut. The deed described the parcel as being located 128 ft south of Duke Street and being 23-ft 1-in in width (Alexandria Land Records Book S:368). The 1812 tax assessment lists "Captain Skinner" as the owner of a two-story house and lot on Union Street (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1812, Ward 1). His tenants were Henry Frazier and Susan Sellars. Captain Skinner was a merchant who partnered with Captain Henry Bayne.

Skinner passed away at age 42 on March 1, 1815, and his death announcement invited friends to attend the funeral at his house on Union Street (Alexandria Gazette 3/1/1815 p. 3; Figure 5-4). In his 1815 will Skinner devised Parcel 77.4 as a life estate, including the house and personal property, to Rebecca Fletcher (Alexandria Probate Book 2:9). It stipulated that after the death of Rebecca the estate was to be divided equally between any of Skinner's brothers or sisters still living. The document also states that Skinner was residing in the house at the time. An inventory of Captain Skinner's personal estate consisted primarily of an enormous stock of store goods, including 64 paint brushes, 41 jugs and pitchers, hams, chocolate, spices, and numerous barrels of whiskey, flour, and fish. Many types of tools, household and personal goods were also itemized (Alexandria Probate, Accounts, Book 2:108).

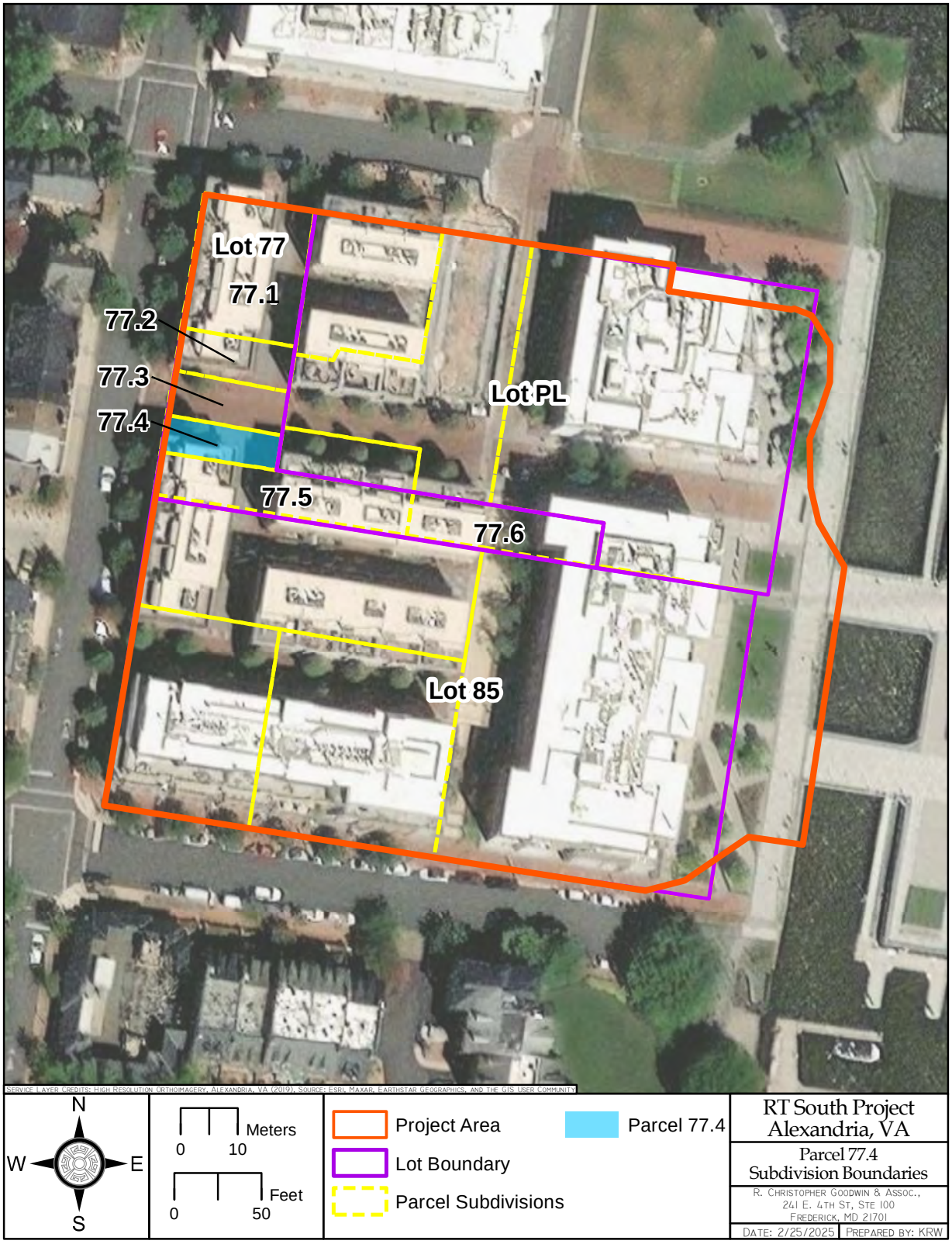


Figure 5-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-4, overlaid on modern aerial.**

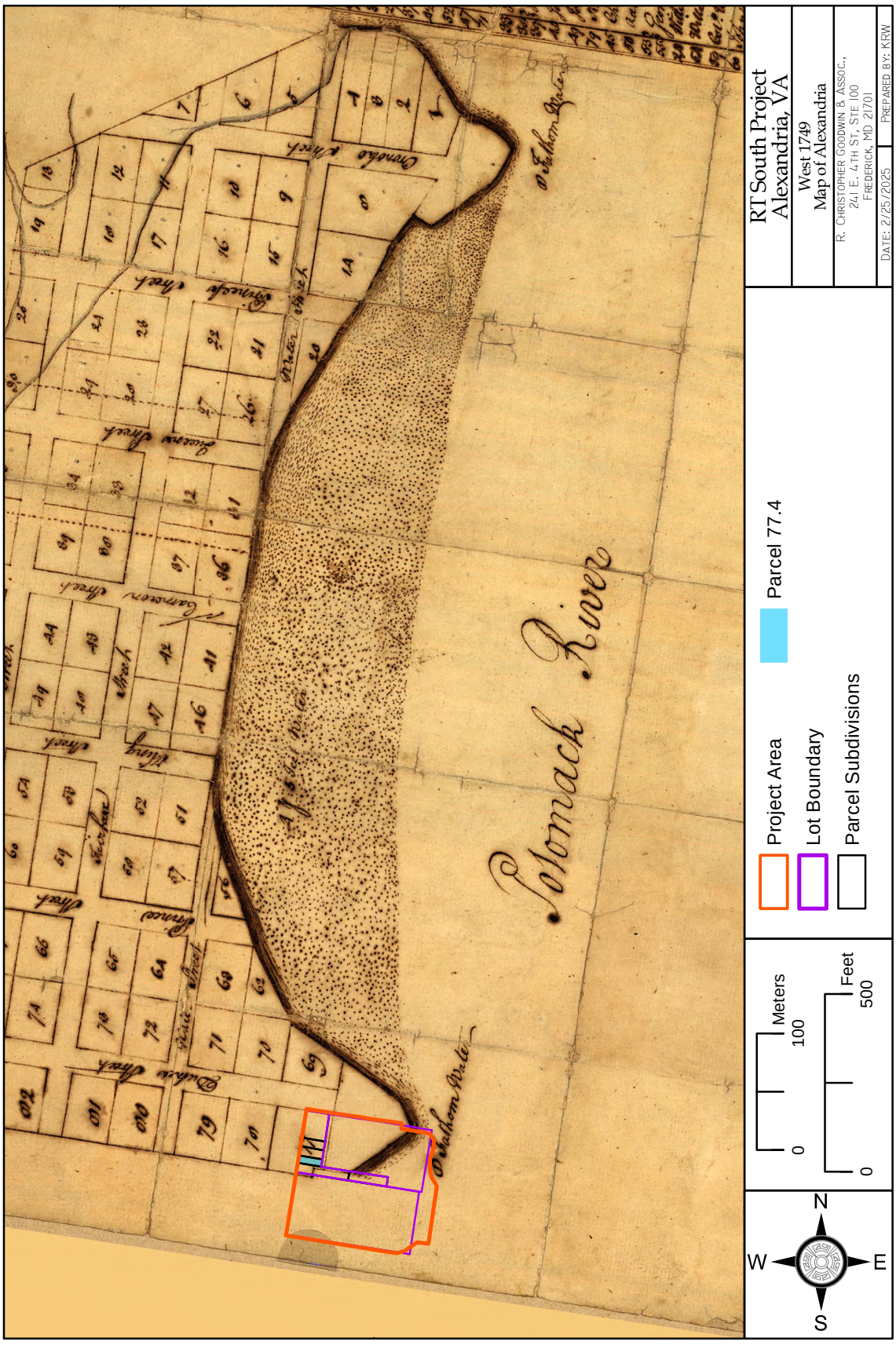


Figure 5-2 **Detail of John West Jr's 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-4**

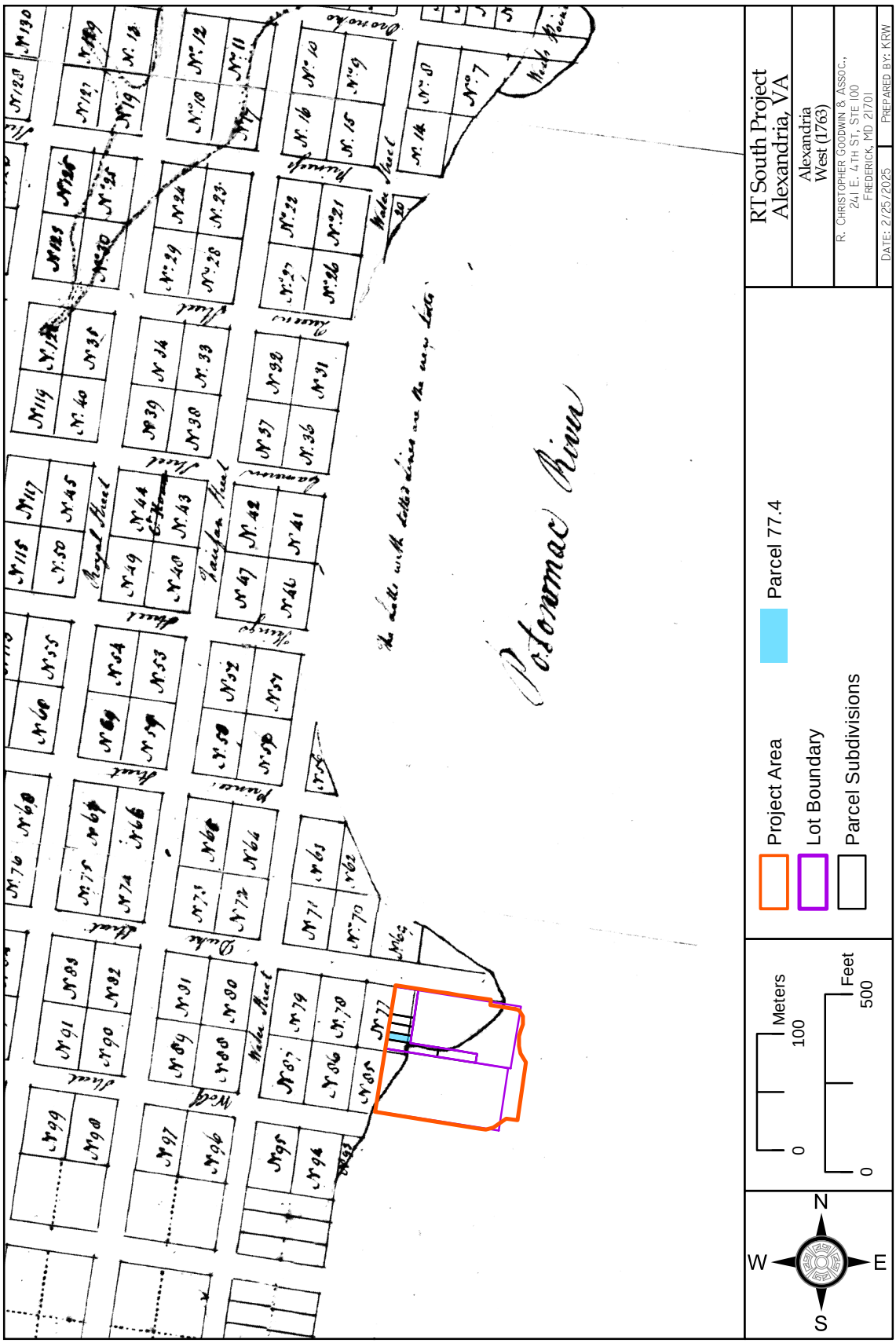
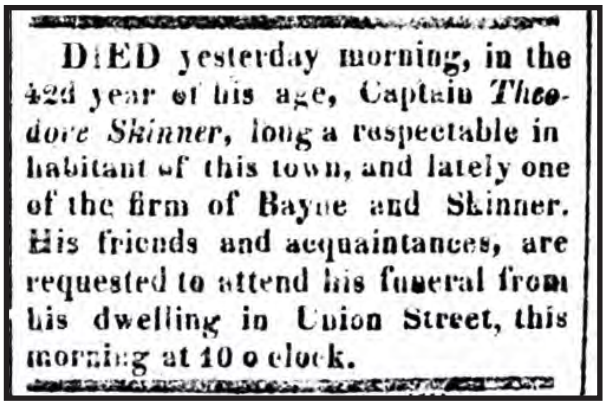


Figure 5-3 Detail of John West Jr's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-4



DIED yesterday morning, in the 42d year of his age, Captain *Theodore Skinner*, long a respectable inhabitant of this town, and lately one of the firm of Bayne and Skinner. His friends and acquaintances, are requested to attend his funeral from his dwelling in Union Street, this morning at 10 o clock.

Figure 5-4 **Death Announcement for Captain Theodore Skinner in the Alexandria Gazette (Alexandria Gazette 3/1/1815 p. 3)**



Umbrella Manufactory.

SAMUEL KIRK,

DESIRES to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that as Daniel Peerce Umbrella Maker, the person who purchased his stock in trade has left town; he purposes again commencing and will be happy to execute any business in making and repairing

UMBRELLAS,

on the most reasonable terms, at his shop on Union. near Duke street, until he finds a more suitable place.

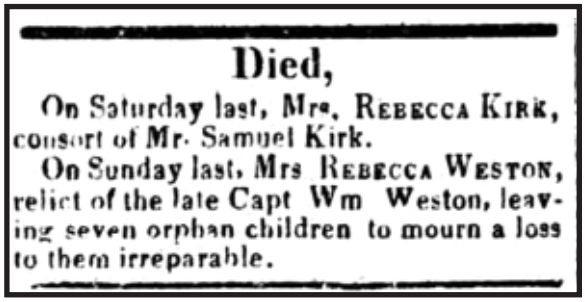
sept 5 d3tlaw3t

Figure 5-5 **Alexandria Gazette Advertisement for Samuel Kirk's Shop on Prince and Duke Streets (Alexandria Gazette 9/5/1821 p.3).**

Samuel Kirk married Rebecca Fletcher on July 20, 1815 (Washington D.C. Compiled Marriage Records 1801 - 1825). Marriage records suggest that Rebecca was Kirk's second wife and that his first wife, Barbara Britton Kirk, passed away in 1813 (Fairfax County, Virginia Compiled Marriage Records). The couple resided in the house that Rebecca inherited from Captain Skinner. The 1820 census indicates that the Kirk household had three residents. It states that Samuel and Rebecca were both over the age of 45 and there was also one male (aged 16 - 26) in the household (U.S. Federal Census, 1820, Alexandria, Ward 1). From 1805 through 1824, Samuel Kirk posted newspaper advertisements for his business. Kirk operated an *Umbrella, Parasol and Trunk Manufactory* on King Street in 1814 (Alexandria Gazette 4/9/1814 p.3). Kirk later moved his shop to Union Street between Prince and Duke Streets in 1821 (Alexandria Gazette 9/5/1821 p.3; Figure 5-5).

In 1823 Samuel Kirk was taxed as proprietor and occupant of a two-story house on Union Street, south of the McCleish and Immohr properties (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1823, Ward 1). The assessment listed Kirk as a shopkeeper and the house was valued at $900.00. Kirk was also taxed for a one-story house, valued at $350.00 in the Union Street alley (Parcel 77.5) that was occupied by Mrs. Muir.

Rebecca Fletcher Kirk passed away in May 1824. The Alexandria Gazette posted her death notice (Alexandria Gazette 5/25/1824 p.3; Figure 5-6). Within weeks of his wife's passing Samuel Kirk announced the "intention to decline business" and the sale of his Stock of Goods and Shop Furniture (Alexandria Gazette 6/10/1824 p. 4; Figure 5-7). This notice also advertised the rent of the house "he at present occupies on



Died,

On Saturday last, Mrs. REBECCA KIRK, consort of Mr. Samuel Kirk.

On Sunday last, Mrs REBECCA WESTON, relict of the late Capt Wm Weston, leaving seven orphan children to mourn a loss to them irreparable.

Figure 5-6 **Alexandria Gazette Death Notice for Rebecca Kirk (Alexandria Gazette 5/25/1824 p.3).**



Notice.

THE subscriber intending to decline business, offers for sale the remainder of his

Stock of Goods and Shop Furniture,

and will rent the house he at present occupies on Union street, below Duke street, together with a store house and large garden.

I wish to sell a small house and lot of ground on Alfred street—it will be sold low.

SAMUEL KIRK.

may 25 3t

Figure 5-7 **Notice of the sale of Kirk's stock of goods and the rental of the house on Lot 77.4 in the Alexandria Gazette Alexandria Gazette 6/10/1824 p. 4)**

Union Street, below Duke Street, together with the store house and large garden (Alexandria Gazette 6/10/1824 p. 4)."

The 1825 and 1826 tax assessments state that Parcel 77.4 was in the ownership of Skinner's estate (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1825 and 1826, Ward 1). The property was valued at $700 during those two years. Joseph Harris purchased Parcel 77.4 from Sarah Pemberton and Abigail Chapman of New York, Captain Skinner's heirs, on July 10, 1826 (Alexandria Land Records Book P2:386). Harris apparently may made improvements to the property soon after the purchase as the value of Parcel 77.4 increased to $1,000 for the year 1827 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1827, Ward 1). That year John Burwood was occupying the dwelling.

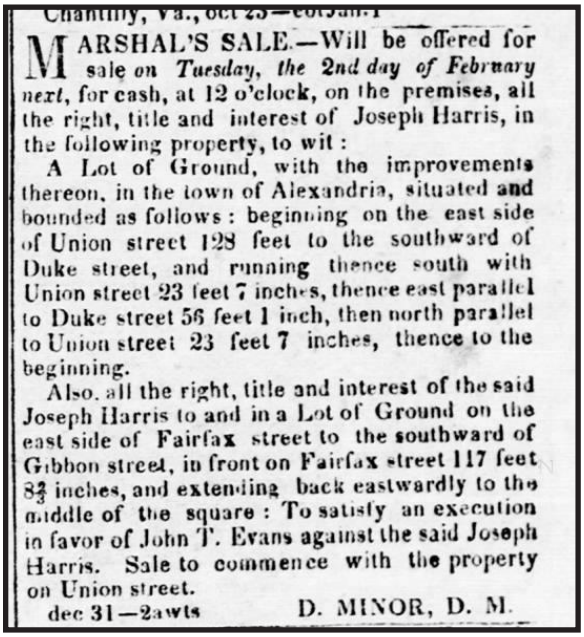
The 1830 tax assessment lists Joseph Harris, as proprietor, and Joseph Matthews, as the sole tenant of the Union Street house (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1830, Ward 1). Joseph Harris is listed in the 1834 Alexandria Directory under *Joseph Harris and Son, Merchants* (Cohen & Company 1834). The business office was on Prince Street near Union Street. Harris's residence was a two-story brick home on Water and Franklin Street (Alexandria Gazette 11/16/1839 p.3). Joseph Harris conveyed Parcel 77.4 to his son, George W. Harris, in 1842, however, newspaper and assessment records indicate that property soon fell out of George's ownership (Alexandria Land Records Book B3:475).

The 1844 Tax Assessment lists Joseph Harris as the proprietor of Parcel 77.4 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1844, Ward 1). The house and lot were valued at $800.00 and Captain William Jackson was the sole tenant. One newspaper account indicates that Captain Jackson hailed from Winchester, Virginia and may have been involved in training of Alexandria military troops (Alexandria Gazette 9/24/1857 p.3). In January 1847, Parcel 77.4 was advertised for sale in the Alexandria Gazette as "Lot of ground, with the improvements thereon" as part of Joseph Harris's holdings (Alexandria Gazette 1/28/1847 p.2; Figure 5-8).

George Harris purchased the property (Alexandria Land Records, Book H3:46). George and Eliza Harris retained ownership of Parcel 77.4 until 1855, when it was sold with "the tenement" to John Harper and Nathaniel Boush (Alexandria Land Records Book R3:238). Harper and Boush conveyed the property to John and Wilmer Corse, of the banking and exchange firm entitled the "Corse Brothers" in 1857 (Alexandria Land Records Book S3:318). The 1877 Hopkins Atlas of Alexandria shows the house on Union Street owned by James Green (Figure 5-9). Depicted on the 1885 Sanborn map, the dwelling was a two-story frame building with an attached single-story rear room also of frame construction (Sanborn 1885; Figure 5-10). The property would have had additional owners before 1892, when the Aitcheson's purchased the property (Mullen et al. 2014). By 1896, the dwelling had been demolished and the lot was vacant.

Results of Archaeological Investigations

Three archaeological features were identified within Parcel 77.4 (Figure 5-11; Table 5-1). Feature 23 was the remains of a possible storage room that would have been attached to the rear of the dwelling on Parcel 77.4. The structure was filled in sometime after 1828, when a rear room was added onto the dwelling. The two other features identified on Parcel 77.4 were a barrel privy (Feature 48) located along the rear lot line, and a probable posthole (Feature 77) also located along



Chantilly, Va., oct 25—eotjan-1

MARSHAL'S SALE.—Will be offered for sale *on Tuesday, the 2nd day of February next*, for cash, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Harris, in the following property, to wit:

A Lot of Ground, with the improvements thereon, in the town of Alexandria, situated and bounded as follows: beginning on the east side of Union street 128 feet to the southward of Duke street, and running thence south with Union street 23 feet 7 inches, thence east parallel to Duke street 56 feet 1 inch, then north parallel to Union street 23 feet 7 inches, thence to the beginning.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Harris to and in a Lot of Ground on the east side of Fairfax street to the southward of Gibbon street, in front on Fairfax street 117 feet 8⅔ inches, and extending back eastwardly to the middle of the square: To satisfy an execution in favor of John T. Evans against the said Joseph Harris. Sale to commence with the property on Union street.

dec 31—2awts D. MINOR, D. M.

Figure 5-8 **Advertisement for Joseph Harris's property on Union Street in the Alexandria Gazette (Alexandria Gazette 1/28/1847 p.2)**

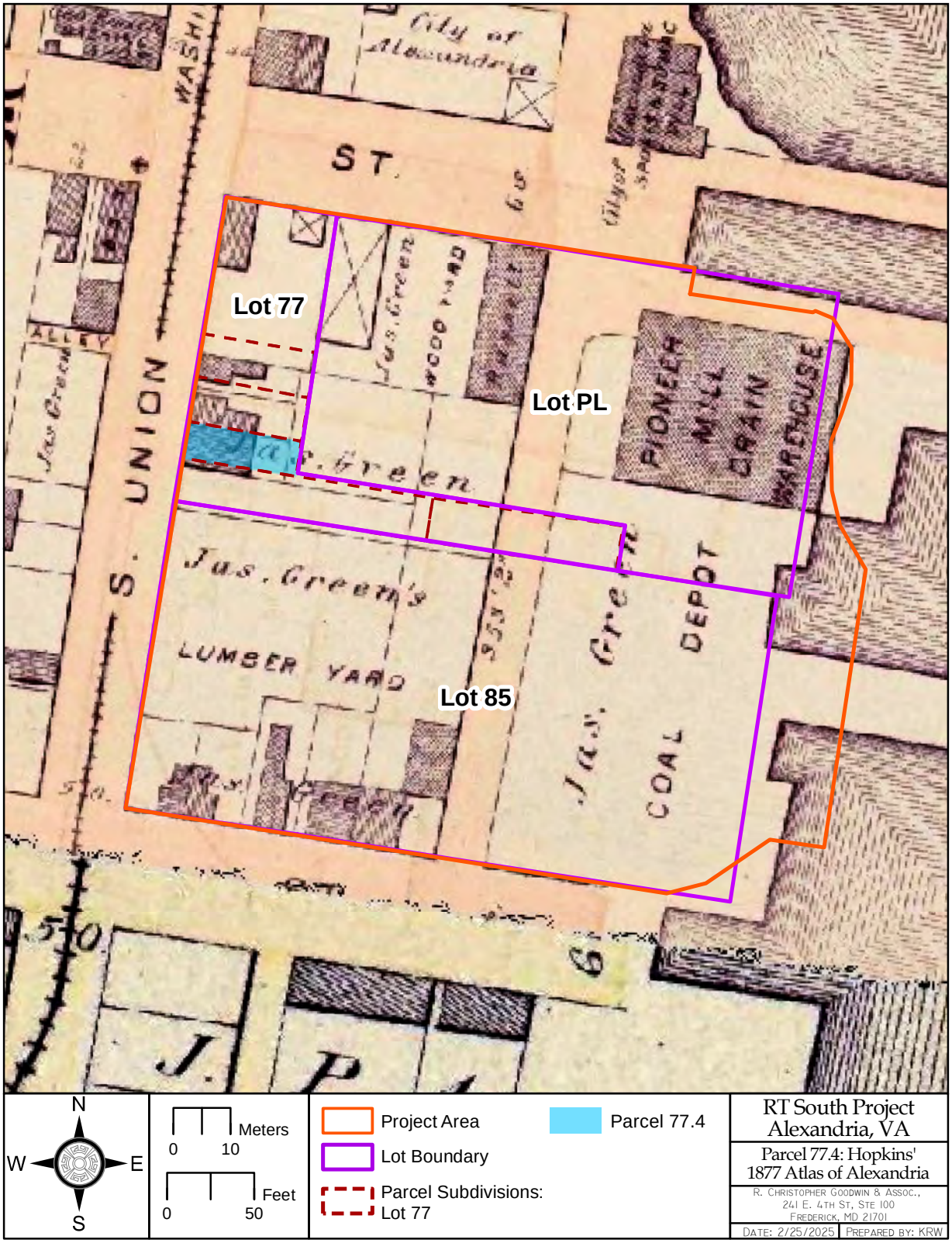


Figure 5-9 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' (1877) Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-4**

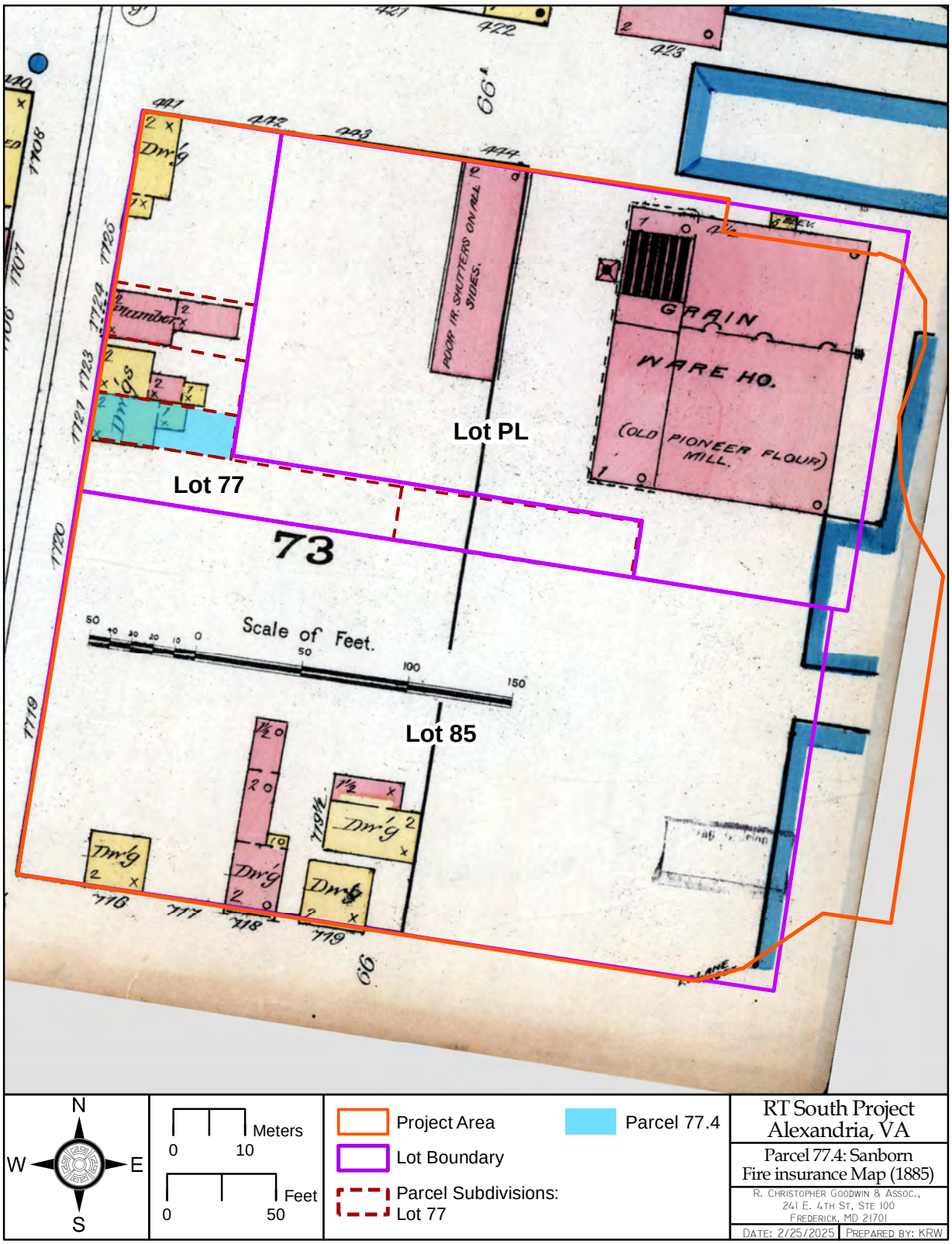


Figure 5-10 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-4**

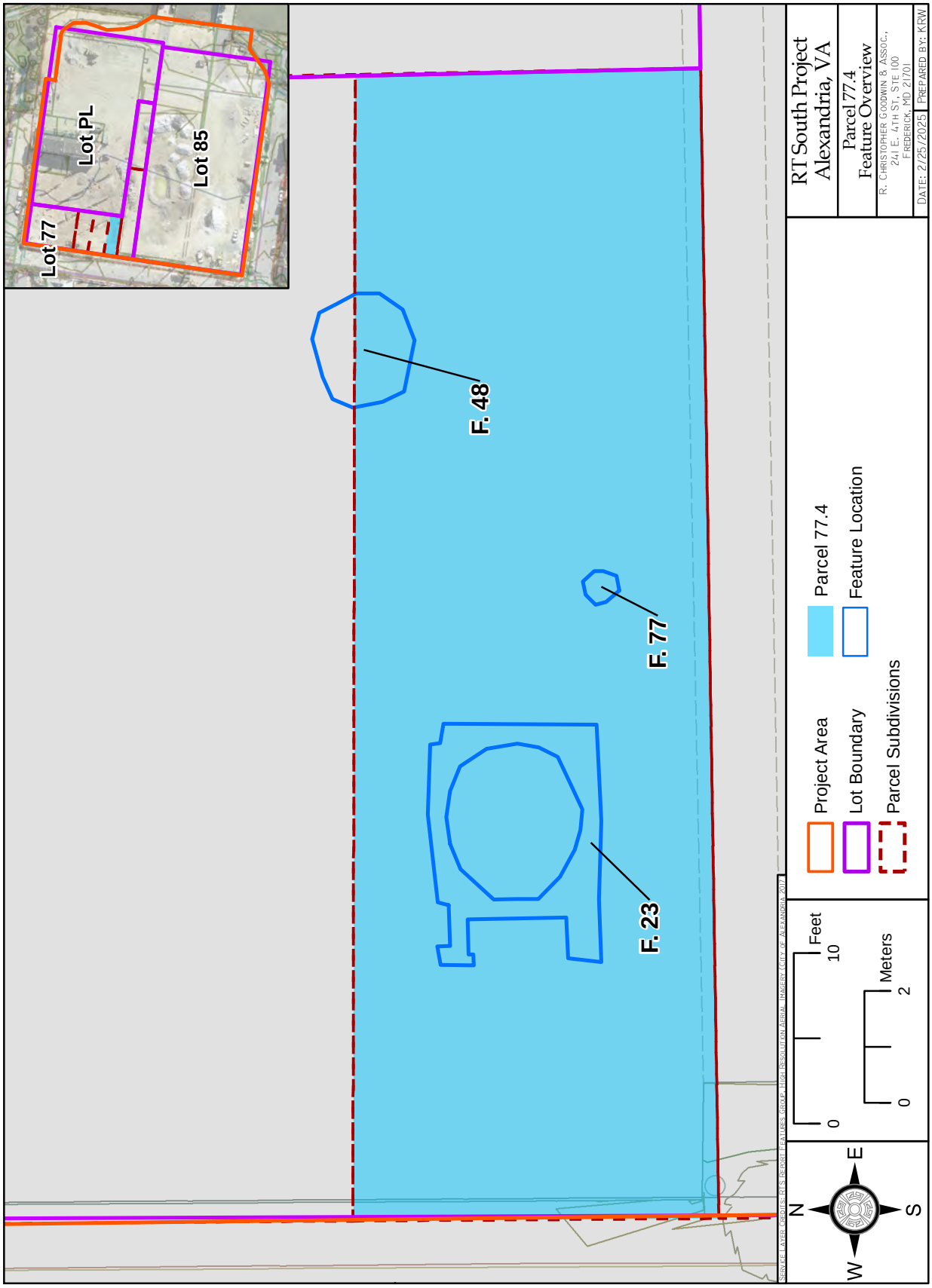


Figure 5-11 Map showing the location of archaeological features in Parcel 77.4

Table 5-1 Summary of Archaeological Features Identified in Parcel 77.4

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
23	none	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 18th-early 19th century	8.57	9.8 t x 10.8	1	Documented in Trench 10;1-3x3-ft Unit; Bisection and full excavation of interior fill	1- Quad in interior; 1-3x3-ft Unit on exterior; judgemental excavation (var. sizes)	1
48	none	Privy	Early 19th century	Unknown	2 (approx. diameter)	3.4 (approx.)	Documented in Trench 9	Bisected; fully excavated	1
77	none	Post hole/Post	Early 19th century	Unknown	1.5 x 1.4	0.3	n/a	Bisected; fully excavated	1
Grand Total									**3**

the rear lot line. The privy had been used for a brief period during the early nineteenth century and then capped around 1810. Artifacts within the privy were typical of those associated with domestic or residential households.

A total of 767 historic artifacts were recovered during archaeological investigation of Parcel 77.4. Historic artifacts consisted mostly of ceramics (n=410) and glass (n=200) fragments, with lower quantities of metal (n=135) and organic (n=22) materials. In addition to these artifacts, 1,069 g of faunal material was recovered. These totals do not include material that was field-discarded or botanical items that were recovered during on-site screening of soil removed from feature contexts. Totals of both field-discarded artifacts and botanical materials are provided, where appropriate, in the following feature discussions.

Feature 23 (Historic Foundation)

Feature 23 most likely represents the remains of a possible storage room. This small brick foundation was located in the central portion of Parcel 77.4; it adjoined the rear of a dwelling that originally had fronted South Union Street. The foundation originally had been identified during excavation of Phase I Trench 10, at an elevation of approximately 8.57 ft (2.6 m) amsl (NE corner). Feature 23 was fully exposed and excavated during the Phase II/III investigation. Feature 23 was built sometime between 1798 and 1810, while diagnostic artifacts indicate that Feature 23 had been filled sometime after 1828. It is likely that the upper extent of the feature was removed when it was filled in. This data fits well with the property history, which shows that Parcel 77.4 changed ownership in 1826.

Feature Description

Feature 23 was severely truncated and only the lower 1.5 ft (45.72 m) of the structure remained intact. Built entirely from brick, Feature 23 exhibited a circular interior footprint, but a rectangular exterior footprint (Figures 5-12 and 5-13) The interior footprint measured 8 ft (2.44 m) north/south by 8.5 ft (2.59 m) east/west; a



Figure 5-12 Photograph showing Feature 23 exposed at construction surface, view east (WSSI staff, 6/12/2017)

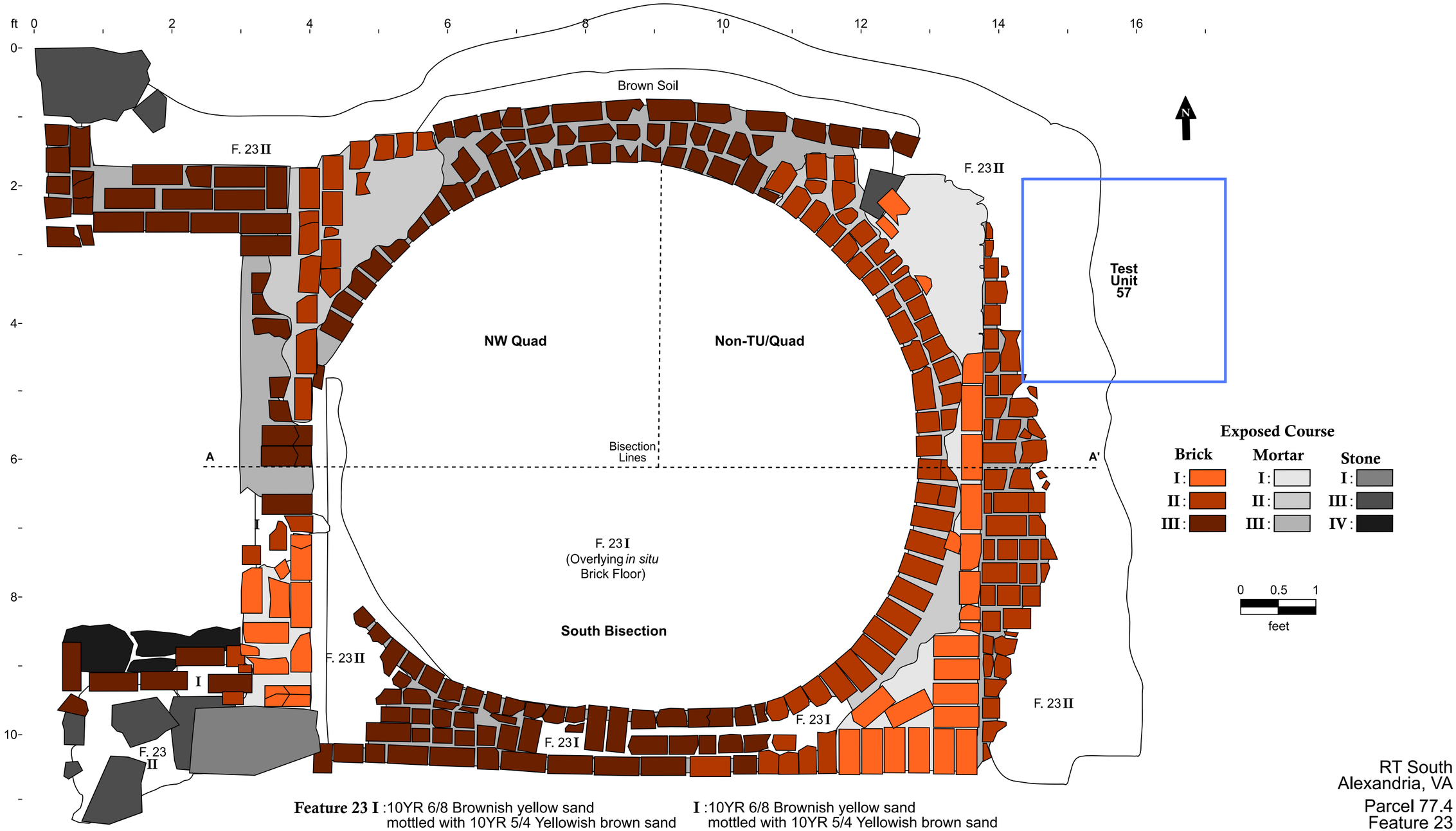


Figure 5-13 **Plan of Feature 23, view north (RCG&A staff)**

possible opening was noted along the center of the western wall where the feature adjoined the dwelling. The exterior footprint measured 9.8 ft (2.97 m) north/south by 10.8 ft (3.29 m) east/west. No openings were evident in the exterior façade of the structure, and a possible opening along the center of the western wall did not penetrate the wall. This may have been due to the abandonment of the structure when the original opening may have been bricked over.

Brick used in construction of the lower courses of both the inner circular footprint and the exterior rectangular footprint were primarily partial; whole and mostly whole bricks were reserved for the upper courses of the structure. Bricks facing the interior of the structure were arranged as header courses, while bricks along the exterior of the structure were laid primarily as stretcher courses. The lower courses each used two half-bricks to approximate the size of whole brick in the construction; this suggests that the intent was to transition to whole bricks for the upper course of the structure. Bricks in the upper coursework appeared to have been set using Portland cement; it was unclear if mortar or cement had been used in the lower coursework.

Feature 23 was underlain by the remains of a brick floor (Figure 5-14). Partial bricks had been laid end-to-end to create parallel east/west rows of brickwork to form the flooring. Excavations along the exterior of the eastern wall of Feature 23 revealed that the brick flooring continued beyond the feature's walls, and that it ended unevenly in a shape that approximated the curve of the feature interior (Figures 5-15 and 5-16).

A deposit of mottled light bluish gray (5B 7/1) clay (F23 II) overlay the brick flooring along the eastern exterior of the feature. It was interpreted as a possible builder's trench (Figure 5-17). An irregular deposit of mottled light bluish gray (5B 7/1) clay also was apparent along the northern and southern exterior walls of Feature 23, suggesting that the floor also extended beyond the edge of the feature in those directions. Along the western edge of the feature, where Feature 23 adjoined the dwelling foundation, the mottled clay deposit was evident on the interior of the foundation. It also overtopped the brickwork on the southwestern corner of Feature 23. In the feature interior, the deposit was mixed with fieldstone chipping debris (Figure 5-18).

The gap in the interior foundation was an architecturally unique part of the feature where the interior brickwork curved outward to form a possible opening or entranceway. The gap measured approximately 2.2 ft (0.67 m) in width. The lowest course of brickwork framing the gap was stepped out slightly, forming a narrow ledge along the interior of the feature that continued to the feature's mid-point. This type of funneling design was common in ice-houses to draw meltwater out of the ice-house structure beneath an elevated flooring system. Due to the shallow depth of Feature 23, it seems unlikely this feature could have been an efficient ice-house. Also, archaeological excavations indicated the floor sloped away from the gap, making it unlikely as a drainage feature.

Feature 23 adjoined the rear of the dwelling that originally stood on the western portion of the parcel. The dwelling foundation was not excavated archaeologically, so its depth and configuration are not known. The dwelling foundation was built of fieldstone. Where the dwelling foundation adjoined Feature 23, the fieldstone walls had been extended to meet the western edge of Feature 23. The interior alcove space formed by the extension measured 6 ft (1.83 m) north/south by 2 ft (0.61 m) east/west (Figure 5-19). The connecting walls were capped with brick and bordered on the exterior by what appeared to be fieldstone rubble. The capping brickwork continued across the western wall of Feature 23, overtopping the gap in the interior foundation.

Excavation of the interior alcove space may have provided additional information on the sequence of construction of Feature 23 in relationship to the dwelling. Those data suggest that it is likely Feature 23 was built after the dwelling foundation had been completed. The fieldstone piled along the exterior of the foundation for the alcove space resembled foundation stones, indicating that part of the dwelling foundation was removed when Feature 23 was built. Although the brickwork capping the alcove walls and the western wall of Feature 23 appeared to have been laid at approximately the same time, it is more likely this brickwork post-dated the use of Feature 23 and was that it related to its abandonment.



Figure 5-14 **Photograph showing overburden removed from interior of Feature 23 and brick flooring exposed, view east (WSSI staff, 6/16/2017)**



Figure 5-15 **Photograph showing continuation of brick flooring on exterior of Feature 23, view west (WSSI staff, 6/29/2017)**



Figure 5-16 **Photograph showing oblique view of continuation of brick flooring on exterior of Feature 23, view northwest (WSSI staff, 6/29/2017)**



Figure 5-17 **Photograph showing redeposited subsoil along exterior of Feature 23, view west (WSSI staff, 6/27/2-17)**



Figure 5-18 Photograph showing clay and chipping debris in interior of Feature 23, view west (WSSI staff, 6/16/2017)



Figure 5-19 Photograph showing alcove space formed by extension of dwelling foundation, view south (WSSI staff, 6/16/2017)

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 23 was identified during excavation of Phase I Trench 10. At that time, the feature was fully exposed and its dimensions documented. A 3 x 3-ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) unit (Unit 47) was placed in the interior of Feature 23 to assess the depth of deposits. This unit was located in the southern half of the feature. It was determined that a brick floor covered the interior of the feature; the floor was covered by a thin layer of sandy soil. At this point, deposits in the feature interior were bisected. The south half of the feature was removed first, followed by the northern half. Both excavations ended at the top of the brick flooring. Excavation appears to have progressed in natural levels, termed "Fills."

Resource Management Plan

The RMP developed for Feature 23 indicated that mitigation of the feature would include the removal of one-quarter (25%) of the brick flooring to allow sampling of the deposits beneath brick flooring. An additional quarter (25%) of the feature would be excavated, if warranted. Excavation would proceed in natural and/or cultural levels. Up to two flotation samples would be taken from occupational deposits within the feature interior, or from additional features associated with the foundation.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

In accordance with the RMP, the brick flooring was removed in the northwestern portion of the feature, which was designated as "NW Quad." After documentation, the remainder of the brickwork in the feature interior was removed for the purposes of photogrammetry.

The exterior of the feature was investigated through the excavation of a single 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) test unit (Unit 57), which was placed 0.5 ft (0.15 m) east and 0.5 ft (0.15 m) south of the northeastern corner of Feature 23. A judgmental excavation area also was located along the eastern wall of Feature 23; this area was not given a specific designation. Unit 57 was not fully excavated and its documentation is incomplete. The unit appears to have been expanded to include an area of judgmental excavation intended to investigate a possible builders trench identified along the exterior of the foundation.

Documentation of Feature 23 was not completed and, as a result, full interpretation of the feature was not possible. No excavation records were available for Unit 57, the North Bisection of the feature interior, or for the possible builders trench (labeled "Builder's Trench"). Unit 47, in contrast, had excavation records, however, no photographs of the unit were available and its exact location within the feature interior was unknown. A preliminary field drawing of Feature 23 lacked architectural details visible in photographs. RCG&A staff extrapolated the detailed scale drawing presented in this report from available data.

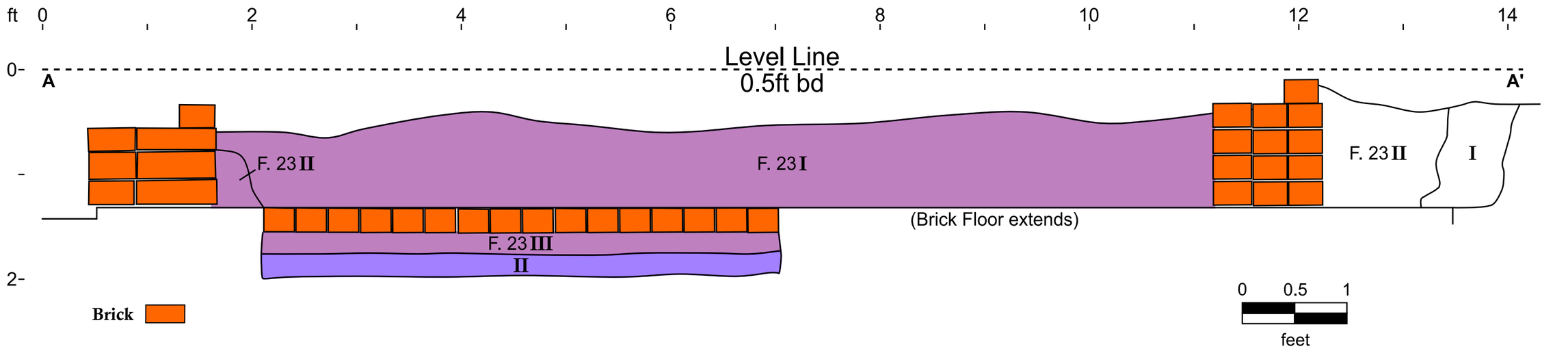
Excavation Sequence

Figure 5-20 shows a composite profile of the soil sequence for Feature 23 based on excavation records and photographs for the South Bisection, NW Quad, and TU 57 excavation areas.

The interior of Feature 23 was filled in a single episode. The interior fill soil was excavated as "Fill 1." It consisted of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Figure 5-21). The excavators noted that the interior fill soil strongly resembled the soil on the exterior of the feature, suggesting that the fill material may have been deposited across the entire parcel and that it was related to a broader change in use of the property.

Fill 1 overlay a brick floor. The brick flooring that provided the structural base for Feature 23 had been laid on a thin layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) coarse sand that rested on subsoil (Figure 5-22). Light bluish gray (5B 7/1) clay subsoil mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay underlay the sand bedding material (Figure 5-23). The sand bedding material was excavated as "Fill 2." The subsoil, which actually was land-fill material laid down during the expansion of historic Lots 77 and 85, was not excavated.

Soils along the exterior of Feature 23 were poorly documented. A possible builder's trench defined by an irregular area of light bluish gray (5B 7/1) clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand extended along the northern, eastern, and southern sides of Feature 23. That



Feature 23 I :10YR 6/8 Brownish yellow sand
mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand

Feature 23 II :5B 7/1 Light bluish gray clay
mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand

Feature 23 III :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown coarse sand

Fill 1 : **Fill 2** :

I :10YR 6/8 Brownish yellow sand
mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand

II :5B 7/1 Light bluish gray clay
mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown silty clay

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 77.4
Feature 23
North Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 5-20 Drawing showing Feature 23, profile north (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-21 Photograph showing Feature 23 South Bisection, profile north (WSSI staff, 6/14/2017)



Figure 5-22 Photograph showing Feature 23 NW Quad, profile south (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)



Figure 5-23 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 23 NW Quad with brick flooring and sand bedding layer removed, view south (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)**

deposit was excavated in Unit 57 (Figure 5-24) and in an informal, judgmental excavation along the eastern edge of Feature 23. The possible builder's trench was 1 ft (0.3 m) deep and varied from approximately 0.3 ft (0.09 m) to 1 ft (0.3 m) in width. The clay deposit within the possible builder's trench was composed of redeposited subsoil. It is likely this material was chosen as a form of parging layer to insulate the structure and to provide a measure of waterproofing.

With the exception of the previous notation indicating soils on the interior of the feature resembled the soils on the exterior, no indications of the soil matrix surrounding the builder's trench were provided in the excavation records.

Cultural Material

Table 5-2 summarizes the artifacts retained from Feature 23. Artifacts discarded in the field are summarized in Table 5-3. A total of 14 historic period artifacts were recovered from Feature 23. The artifacts recovered from Feature 23 represented a secondary domestic deposit generally dating from the late eighteenth through the nineteenth centuries. The presence of transfer-printed whiteware within the artifact collection indicated that Feature 23 had been filled sometime after ca. 1828 (Table 5-4). Based on the limited quantity of diagnostic artifacts, the overall average period of use for Feature 23 was 1855.

Exterior, Possible Builder's Trench (Fill 1)

A single fragment of a domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850) hollow vessel was recovered from the possible builder's trench. Discarded materials included brick (16190 g) and mortar (90 g).

Interior, Fill Overlying Brick Floor (Fill 1)

The majority of artifacts (n=13) were encountered within the interior fill that overlaid the brick floor. The artifact collection included ceramics (n=6), glass (n=3), and metal (n=4). Creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=1), hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830; n=1), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=1), transfer printed whiteware (ca. 1828-present; n=2), and a sherd of refined



Figure 5-24 Photograph showing Feature 23 Unit 57, profile south (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)

Table 5-2 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 23

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	1
		Pearlware	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate		1
		Whiteware		ca. 1820-present	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
Ceramic Total					7
Glass		Aqua			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Aqua	Embossed Lettering		1
Glass Total					3
Metal	Iron				2
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	2
Metal Total					4
Grand Total					**14**

Table 5-3 Summary of Field Discarded Artifacts from Feature 23

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Weight (g)	Total
Manufactured	Brick			26200	238
	Mortar			7547.24	140
Manufactured Total				33747.24	378
Organic	Faunal	Shell	Oyster Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges	119	11
Organic Total				119	11
Grand Total				**33866.24**	**389**

Table 5-4 Feature 23 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Interior Fill, Overlying Brick Floor (Fill 1)	ca. 1828 (Transfer Printed Whiteware)	ca. 1760-present*	1868.1	5	1833	7
Exterior, Possible Builder's Trench	ca. 1733 (Domestic Slipware)	ca. 1733-1850	1791.5	1	1791.5	1
Overall	ca. 1828 (Transfer Printed Whiteware)	ca. 1733-present	1855.3	6	1827.8	8
*excludes nails						

white-bodied earthenware with indeterminate decoration comprised the rest of the ceramics. Glass included non-diagnostic fragments of flat/window, indeterminate bottle glass, and an embossed bottle fragment. Metal artifacts consisted of a bolt fragment and nail fragment with square shanks (ca. 1600-1890), a fragment of wire, and an indeterminate fragment. Discarded materials included brick (10010 g), mortar (7457.24 g), and oyster shell (119 g).

Interior, Fill Underlying Brick Floor (Fill 2)

No artifacts were recovered from excavation beneath the brick flooring of Feature 23.

Feature 48 (Barrel Privy)

Feature 48 was the remains of a barrel privy. It was located along the rear lot line of Parcel 77.4, approximately 25 ft (7.62 m) east of Feature 23 and less than 5 ft (1.52 m) south of the northeastern corner of the parcel. The feature, identified during excavation of Phase I Trench 09, initially was plotted within Parcel 77.3. The feature was re-identified during the Phase II/III investigation, and its location was re-plotted within Parcel 77.4.

Diagnostic artifacts from Feature 48 indicated the privy had been in use during the early nineteenth century, and that the use was domestic in nature. This was consistent with the property's use as a residence and later as a rental property. The privy also appeared to have been used and capped within a relatively short period of time: the most recent period of use occurred after 1810.

Feature Description

Feature 48 was evident as the remains of a wooden barrel (Figure 5-25). The barrel interior was filled with a combination of modern engineered fill and historic fill material. Soil surrounding the barrel included an irregular deposit of mottled clay subsoil that had been placed around the barrel to fill the installation hole.

When excavated, it was apparent that the barrel had been truncated and only the lower two-thirds, or 2.5 ft (0.76 m) of the feature remained intact (Figure 5-26). The barrel was estimated originally to have measured 2 ft (0.61 m) in diameter at its head, and 3.4 ft (1.04 m) in height, with an estimated capacity of 32.7 gallons. Given this estimate, the barrel most likely was a barrel, which typically had a capacity of 36 gallons.



Figure 5-25 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 48, view south (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)



Figure 5-26 Photograph showing exterior of barrel, view southwest (WSSI staff, 6/6 2017)



Figure 5-27 Photograph showing north bisection with barrel partially splayed open to access feature interior, view south (WSSI staff, 5/30/2017)

The privy barrel was removed partially during excavation of the northern half of Feature 48 (Figure 5-27). The remains of several round, wooden hoops were visible on the exterior of the barrel. One hoop was located near the barrel base, with one noted just above the bilge of the barrel. A wrap of four wooden hoops was evident below the bilge of the barrel but above the base hoop. A total of 38 staves of varying widths were used in the construction of the barrel. No information on the composition or thickness of the barrel staves or hoops or of the type of binding used for the wooden hoops was available.

Archaeological Excavation

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 48 was identified in the southern end of Phase I Trench 9. Identified as a possible barrel privy, the feature was documented, but was not excavated.

Resource Management Plan

An archaeological Resource Management Plan was completed for Feature 48. The RMP indicated that the feature would be bisected and the soils dry-screened (mesh size not specified). If intact privy contents or other significant deposits were encountered, those deposits would be water-screened on-site using 1/16-in mesh. Four soil samples were to be taken and processed by flotation, with samples from intact privy contents subjected to specialized analysis. Feature 48 was projected to yield no more than 250 artifacts and 200 faunal specimens.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

The only archaeological records for Feature 48 pertain to the excavation of the northern half of the feature interior ("North Bisection"). Artifacts recovered from the southern half of the feature and the feature exteriors, as well as soil samples from the southern half of the feature, indicate those portions of the feature also were excavated. Based upon these data, Feature 48 appears to have been excavated completely. Soil in the northern half of the barrel was removed first. Following completion of the "North Bisection," soil along the northern exterior of the barrel was

excavated, and the exposed barrel staves were removed. The southern half of the feature ("South Bisection") then was excavated.

The soil in the interior of the barrel was removed in seven excavation levels, termed "Fills" (Table 5-5). Discussed below, the levels included both cultural deposits and natural soil strata. Soil samples of varying volume were taken from each excavation level (Fills 1-7) of the South Bisection; no samples were taken from the North Bisection. Soil samples from Fills 4-6 were processed by flotation and submitted for specialized analysis. Soil samples from Fills 1-3 and 7 were processed by water-screening.

Table 5-5 Summary of Feature 48 Analytical Categories

Analytical Category	WSSI Level
Capping Fill Deposit	Fill 01
	Fill 02
	Fill 03
Privy Contents	Fill 04
	Fill 05
	Fill 06
Privy Base	Fill 07

Excavation Sequence

Deposits associated with Feature 48 consisted of soils in the interior of the privy barrel, as well as soil deposited around the exterior of the barrel (Figures 5-28 and 5-29). Soils around the exterior of the privy barrel consisted of fill material placed within the excavated hole to install the barrel in the ground in order to close the hole. These soils were excavated as "Exterior Wall" and were visible as an irregular deposit of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay heavily mottled with redeposited subsoil. Ranging from 1.2 ft (36.58 cm) to less than 0.1 ft (3.05 cm) in width, the fill soil extended to the base of the barrel staves. The fill material did not appear to extend beneath the base of the barrel, which rested on undisturbed "subsoil."

Capping Fill Deposit (Fills 1-3)

The uppermost soils in the interior of Feature 48 were mixed with modern engineered fill material. This area of disturbed soil was excavated as Fill 1. Underlying the layer of disturbed soil was a 1.3 ft (39.6 cm) thick deposit of historic fill material that had been placed within Feature 48 to cap the privy contents and "close" the feature. Analysis of the artifacts recovered from the capping fill material indicated deposition in a single episode. This deposit was composed of moderately compact brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam mottled with sandy loam of the same color. It contained conspicuous inclusions of greenish gray (5GY 6/1) clay, large fragments of brick and a moderate amount of oyster shell. A large fieldstone rock also was included within this deposit, which was removed in two excavation levels (Fills 2-3).

Privy Contents (Fills 4-6)

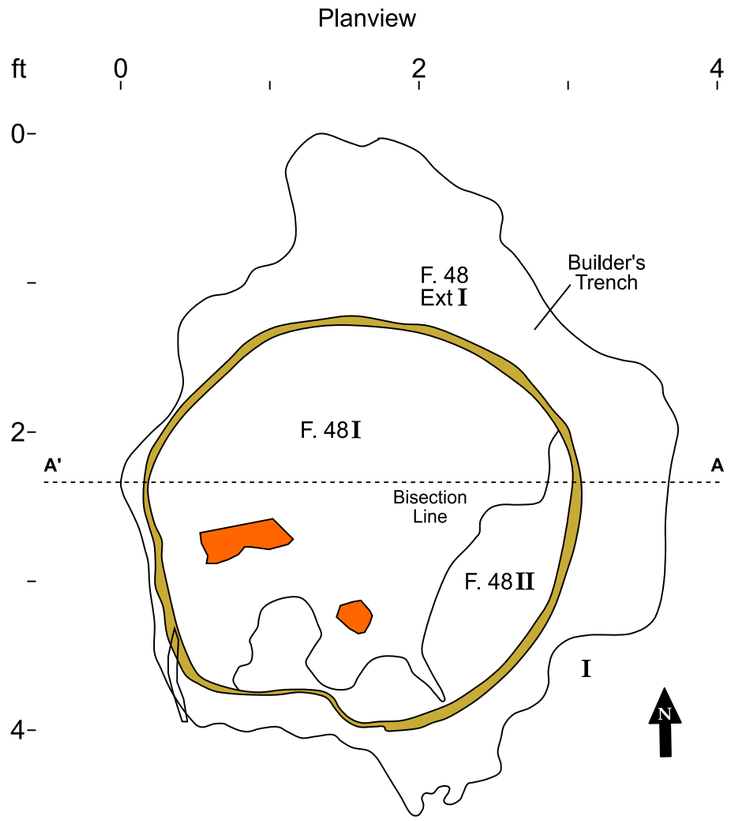
The privy contents consisted of three distinct deposits that appeared to have been deposited at nearly the same time. Feature strata III and IV were overlapping deposits of mottled black (10YR 2/1) loam. These deposits were excavated as Fill 4. They unevenly overlay feature strata V and VI, which were overlapping and partially intermixed deposits of privy contents. The more distinct of these deposits was composed of pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) sandy loam striated with black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam. Excavated as Fill 5, the deposit contained a high quantity of artifacts, as well as fragments of decayed wood and a portion of a barrel head. The deposit was interpreted as "nightsoil" during the excavation, but it appeared to contain only a small percentage of organic material when compared to other deposits.

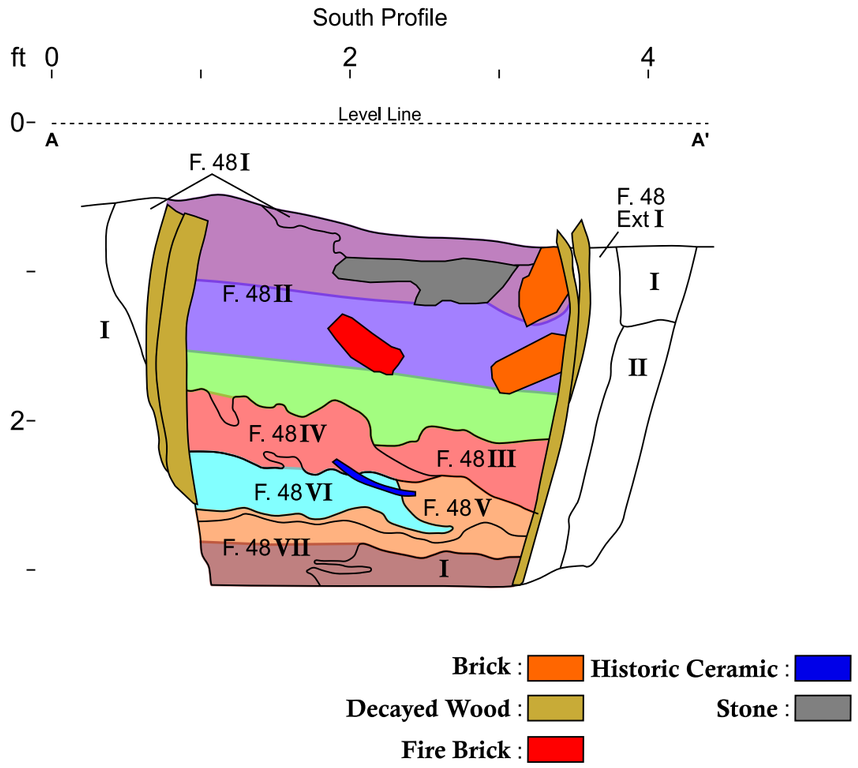
Privy Base (Fill 7)

The final deposit within Feature 48 was a layer of redeposited subsoil packed into the base of the barrel (Figures 5-30 and 5-31). Described as light greenish gray (10Y 7/1) clay striated with black (10YR 2/1) sand, the deposit averaged 0.4 ft (12.1 cm) in thickness and extended to the end of the barrel staves. It was excavated as Fill 7. This deposit unevenly overlay a deposit of light bluish gray (5B 7/1) clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay that was interpreted as "subsoil".

Cultural Material

Feature 48 yielded a total of 733 historic artifacts (Table 5-6) and 1057.4 g of faunal material





Feature 48 I :10YR 7/3 Very pale brown sand mottled with 10YR 4/3 Brown sandy loam
Feature 48 II :10YR 4/3 Brown sandy loam mottled with 5GY 6/1 Greenish gray clay
Feature 48 III :10YR 2/1 Black loam mottled with 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray loam
Feature 48 IV :10YR 2/1 Black loam mottled with 5GY 6/1 Greenish gray clay
Feature 48 V :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy loam mottled with 2.5Y 7/4 Pale brown sandy loam
Feature 48 VI :2.5Y 7/4 Pale brown sandy loam striated with 10YR 2/1 Black sandy loam
Feature 48 VII :10Y 7/1 Light greenish gray clay striated with 10YR 2/1 Black sand
Feature 48 Ext I :10YR 4/3 Brown sandy clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown silty clay and 5B 7/1 Light bluish gray clay

I :10YR 6/8 Brownish yellow compact sand mottled with 10YR 6/2 Light yellowish brown sandy clay
II :5B 7/1 Light bluish gray clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown silty clay

Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :
Fill 5 :
Fill 6 :
Fill 7 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 77.4
Feature 48
Planview and South Profile
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 5-28 Drawing showing Feature 48, plan and profile south (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-29 **Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 48, view south (WSSI staff, 5/30/2017) (Note: signboard incorrectly says north profile)**



Figure 5-30 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 48 at base of north bisection, view south (WSSI staff, 5/30/2017)**

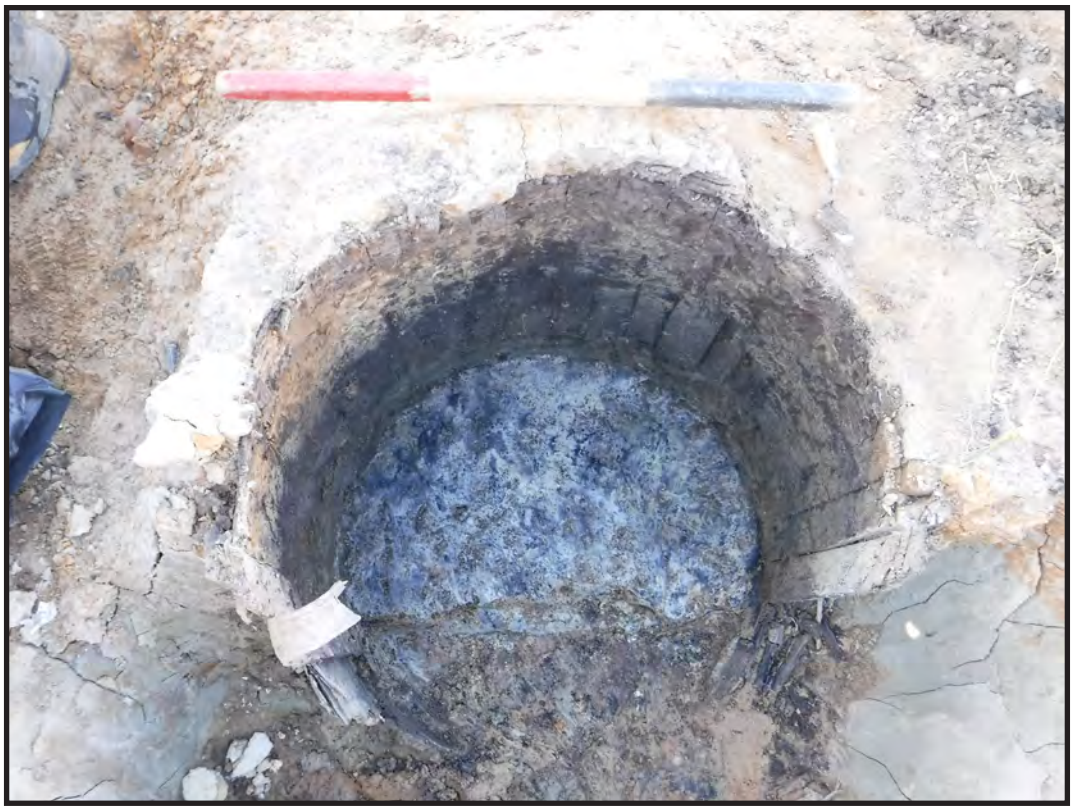


Figure 5-31 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 48 at base of south bisection (north bisection completed), view south (WSSI staff, 6/6/2017)**

(Table 5-7). A total of 7,324 seeds and three nuts also were collected during the field investigation and were included within the artifact collection as field-recovered materials. Artifacts not collected consisted of 148 pieces of shell, 141 fragments of brick, and 2 pieces of charcoal that were counted, weighed and discarded in the field (Table 5-8). The results of specialized analysis of soil samples taken from Fills 4-6 are provided in Appendices V.

Temporal analysis of the artifact collection from Feature 48 yielded inconclusive results (Table 5-9). The depositional dates for individual deposits within the feature were similar, suggesting that all of the deposits within Feature 48 were essentially contemporaneous. These data indicate that the capping of the privy very closely followed its use, and that its use was very short-lived. The characteristics and types of artifacts recovered from Fills 1-3 were consistent with the interpretation of those strata as fill layers capping primary deposits within the privy. Based upon the quantities of botanical/organic materials recovered from excavation levels Fill 4-6, those deposits appear to represent the primary deposits within the privy. Fill 7 yielded very few artifacts, which was consistent with the identification of that deposit as a base layer within the privy. These depositional episodes are discussed below.

Capping Fill Deposit (Fills 1-3)

The fill material capping the privy contents was excavated in three levels (Fills 1-3) (see Table 5-5). This deposit yielded 403 artifacts, consisting primarily of ceramics (n=179), glass (n=111), metal (n=106) and organic (n=7) artifacts. Artifacts from Fills 1-3 generally were consistent in composition and in temporal association (Table 5-10).

Diagnostic ceramic ware types dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. They included types such as creamware (n=48), pearlware (n=38), Chinese export porcelain (n=6) and refined red-bodied stoneware (n=5). The refined tableware was more fragmented than in lower levels of the privy, suggesting more breakage or wear prior to final discard. The capping

Table 5-6 Summary of Historic Artifacts (retained) from Feature 48

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay			7
	Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	127
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	42
			Stained	ca. 1760-1820	6
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	1
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	13
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				ca. 1775-1830	4
				ca. 1795-1830	46
			Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
				ca. 1810-1830	30
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Engine Turned		2
			Glazed		64
			Unglazed		4
		Refined, White Bodied	Burned		1
			Indeterminate		1
		Yellow Glazed	Molded Decoraiton	ca. 1785-1835	1
					1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860	3
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
			Hand-Painted Over and Under	ca. 1800-1900	1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810	14
				ca. 1780-1825	4
	Stoneware	American Gray		ca. 1720-1900	4
		Gray			2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed	ca. 1790-1830	6
Ceramic Total					391
Glass		Aqua			3
		Colorless			39
	Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	5
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			22
			Devitrified/Patina		12
		Cobalt Blue			1
		Colorless			26
		Copper Green			19
			Devitrified/Patina		22
	Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless			14
			Burned		4
	Non-Machine Made	Colorless			1
		Copper Green			5
		Dark Green	Devitrified/Patina		3
	Press Molded, Lead	Colorless			13
	Undetermined Mold	Aqua	Embossed Lettering		1
Glass Total					190

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Metal	Copper	Alloy		ca. 1800-present	1
		Alloy, Handmade			1
	Iron				22
		Cut		ca. 1815-1890	21
		Cut/Wrought		ca. 1600-1890	56
		Hand Wrought		ca. 1600-1815	25
		Indeterminate Method			1
	Lead				2
	Other Alloy		Plated		1
Metal Total					130
Organic	Faunal	Bone			1
		Leather			6
		Shell			1
	Floral	Wood			14
Organic Total					22
Grand Total					**733**

Table 5-7 Summary of General Analysis of Faunal Material from Feature 48

Taxon	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Weight (g)
Alligator/Crocodile/Cayman				13.16	11.1			24.26
Bird		0.8	4.1	13.2	0.8			18.9
Blue crab				0.4	6.6			7
Bony fish	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.54	32.3	2.3	0.6	37.74
Cat		0.5						0.5
Cattle	20.6	460		24.4	130.7			635.7
Chicken			0.4	0.9	2.1			3.4
Ducks, Geese, and Swans				13.5				13.5
Large mammal				21.2				21.2
Mammal	23.2				5.2			28.4
Medium mammal	27.2	23.9	18.8	4.7	0.8			75.4
Perching bird			0.1	0.1				0.2
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies			3.4					3.4
Pig	33.9	46.8	48.6	19.1				148.4
Rodent	0.1							0.1
Sheep		29.9						29.9
Turtles		1.7	4.3	3.2				9.2
Unidentifiable					0.2			0.2
Grand Total	**105.1**	**563.9**	**81.3**	**114.4**	**189.8**	**2.3**	**0.6**	**1057.4**

Table 5-8 Summary of Field Discarded Artifacts from Feature 48

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Weight (g)	Total
Manufactured	Brick		N/A	44845.39	104
	Mortar		N/A	941.74	41
	Slag		N/A	183.03	4
Manufactured Total				45970.16	149
Organic (Botanical)	Floral	Charcoal	N/A	2.94	2
Organic (Botanical) Total				2.94	2
Organic (Discard)	Faunal	Shell	Clam Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges	1412.98	31
			Gastropoda, Shell Fragments- no hinges	6.97	2
			Indeterminate Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges	1700	34
			Oyster Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges	2896.1	82
Organic (Discard) Total				6016.05	149
Grand Total				**51989.15**	**300**

Table 5-9 Feature 48 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Exterior Wall	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1790-1830	1811.3	2	1811.3	2
Fill 1	ca. 1815/1810 (Machine Cut Nail/Even Shell-Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1930s*	1797.9	24	1782.7	59
Fill 2	ca. 1810 (Even Shell-Edged Pearlware)	ca.1720-1865*	1799.9	59	1786.4	107
Fill 3	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1900*	1794.8	21	1759.9	45
Fill 4	ca. 1810 (Even Shell-Edged Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830*	1805	12	1797.5	13
Fill 5	ca. 1810 (Even Shell-Edged Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1900	1797	181	1797	181
Fill 6	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1796.1	11	1796.1	11
Fill 7	No Diagnostic Artifacts					
Overall	ca. 1815/1810 (Machine Cut Nail/Even Shell-Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1930s*	1797.8	310	1788.3	418
Fills 1-3	ca. 1815/1810 (Machine Cut Nail/Even Shell-Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1930s*	1798.4	104	1779.7	211
Fills 4-6	ca. 1810 (Even Shell-Edged Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830*	1799.4	204	1796.9	205
*excludes nails						

Table 5-10 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 48 Privy Cap

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			4
	Earthenware	Creamware	Chamberpot, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	20
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	9
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Domestic Slipware	Dish, Base		ca. 1733-1850	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	8
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2
					ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
					ca. 1795-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
		Red Bodied	Dish, Body	Glazed		2
			Pan, Base/ Body	Glazed		2
			Pan, Body	Glazed		5
			Pan, Rim/ Body	Glazed		6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed		3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		16
				Unglazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Glazed		25
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion	Engine Turned		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Unglazed		2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		1
		Yellow Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Molded Decoration	ca. 1785-1835	2
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	4
		Gray	Kiln Furniture, Whole			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1790-1830	5
Ceramic Total						179
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			3
	Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	5
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			15
				Devitrified/Patina		10
		Cobalt Blue	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			6
			Tableware, Body			12
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			16
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		21
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		1
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			2
		Colorless, Leaded	Tableware, Body			1
			Tableware, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		4
	Non-Machine Made	Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Base			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			5
	Press Molded, Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Body			3
	Undetermined Mold	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
Glass Total						111
Metal	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1800-present	1
	Iron		Umbrella/Parasol Hardware, Fragment			1
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	21
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	56
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	24
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			1
	Lead		Bale Seal, Whole			1
	Other Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole	Plated		1
Metal Total						106
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			5
		Shell	Shanked Button, Whole			1
Organic Total						7
Grand Total						**403**

fill material also contained more utilitarian vessels, including a domestic slipware dish (ca. 1733-1850) base, fragments of a red-bodied earthenware dish and pan, and a creamware chamber pot rim. In addition to the typical domestic refuse, kiln furniture also was present.

Like the ceramics, the glass contained more utilitarian types of bottle glass than the privy contents, which tended to have higher quantities of tableware. Although manufacture was indeterminate for much of the collection, at least one wine bottle base was dip-molded (ca. 1730-1865) and much of the remainder exhibited characteristics typical of non-machine made manufacture. Construction hardware and architecture-related artifacts also were more prevalent in the capping fill deposit than in the privy contents. Nails generally were square-shanked, supporting a general period of manufacture during the eighteenth century.

The remainder of the collection included a copper alloy button (ca. 1800-present), a fragment of umbrella/parasol hardware, a bale seal, a plated shanked button, a button mold/blank, five fragments of leather, and a shanked shell button. Field discarded artifacts from Fills 1-3 included brick (20718.39 g), mortar (434.16 g), clam (1409.52 g), oyster (2130.49 g), and indeterminate shell (1700 g). Slag (175.69 g) and small quantities of charcoal (n=2; 2.94 g) and seeds (n=4; 2.44 g) also were recorded.

The presence of even shell-edged pearlware suggests that the capping fill deposit was placed in the privy sometime after ca. 1810. The average period of use was ca. 1800. The temporal association of the upper fill was similar to that of the privy contents, discussed below.

Privy Contents (Fills 4-6)

The privy contents were excavated in three levels (Fills 4-6). Stratigraphically, Fill 4 was composed of two overlapping deposits that appeared to have been deposited after Fill 5 and Fill 6. These four deposits illustrate the intact privy contents (Table 5-11). Based upon the artifacts recovered from each deposit, these deposits were contemporaneous in their deposition, and noted differences in soil composition may be circumstantial.

Compared to artifacts recovered from the capping fill material, the privy contents contained fewer ceramic and glass utilitarian wares and higher quantities of tableware. For much of the ceramic and glass, the types and sizes of the artifacts suggest that the deposit was a primary deposit of domestic household refuse. Compared to Fills 1-3, refined ceramic and glass tableware dominated. Tea ware, other serving vessels, and tableware such as a tumblers, stemware, flip cups, and other tableware were common. Fills 4-7 also contained large quantities of botanical material (n=7323; 828.76 g). The quantities of shell (clam 3.46 g), snail (6.97 g), oyster (765.61 g) and slag (7.34 g) notably decreased. With the exception of brick (24,127 g) and mortar (507.58 g), architectural artifacts were notably absent from Fills 4-7.

The presence of fragments of even scalloped shell-edged pearlware (ca. 1810-1830) in Fills 4 and 5 suggested that the privy contents were deposited sometime after 1810. The average use period of artifacts in the privy contents was calculated as 1799, which was consistent with the use-period calculated for the capping fill material.

Fill 4

A total of 61 artifacts was recovered from Fill 4. These artifacts included ceramic (n=17), glass (n=11), metal (n=20), and organic (n=13) artifacts. Ceramic artifacts were typical of mid to late eighteenth and early nineteenth century ware types and included examples of kaolin tobacco pipe fragments (n=2), creamware (n=3), hand-painted pearlware (n=5), shell-edged pearlware (n=2), hand-painted porcelain (n=2), and red-bodied earthenware (n=2). The ceramics contained a number of tea-related vessels, while the glass consisted of tableware (n=3), indeterminate glass fragments (n=3), and fragments of a tumbler or flip cup. The remainder from Fill 4 included indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=18), strap hardware, a hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail fragment, an indeterminate fragment of leather, and wooden artifacts (n=12). Wooden artifacts in temporary storage at Alexandria Archaeology include carved square fragments, fragments of pegs, and a utensil handle.

Table 5-11 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 48 Intact Privy Contents

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			2			2
	Earthenware	Creamware	Chamberpot, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820		7		7
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		24		24
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820		8		8
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820		25	3	28
			Punch Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820		18		18
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820		13	5	18
			Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820		13		13
			Tea Cup, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820		2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2			2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Stained	ca. 1760-1820		6		6
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830		1		1
			Mug, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		7		7
			Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830		13		13
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		20	2	22
			Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		3		3
			Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	5			5
			Tea Cup, Whole	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830			1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830		4		4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		1		1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1			1
					ca. 1810-1830	1			1
		Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed		1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2			2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Indeterminate			1		1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2			2
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810		14		14
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted Over and Under	ca. 1800-1900		1		1
Ceramic Total						17	182	11	210
Glass	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Rim/ Body				36		36
			Tumbler, Base				1		1
			Tumbler, Base/ Body				2		2
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment				3		3
				Devitrified/Patina		2			2
		Colorless	Tableware, Rim			1			1
			Tableware, Rim/ Body				7		7
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1			1
	Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Stemware, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot				13		13
	Non-Machine Made	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina			3		3
	Press Molded, Lead	Colorless	Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim			5			5
			Cup, Body				3		3
			Cup, Rim/ Body			2			2
Glass Total						11	68		79
Metal	Copper Alloy	Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole				1		1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			18	1		19
			Padlock Lock, Whole				1		1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			1			1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1			1
	Lead		Shot, Whole				1		1
Metal Total						20	4		24
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1			1
	Floral	Wood	Barrel Other, Whole				2		2
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3			3
			Utensil Handle, Fragment			2			2
			Peg, Fragment			7			7
Organic Total						13	2		15
Grand Total						**61**	**256**	**11**	**328**

Fragments of shell-edged pearlware recovered from Fill 4 indicated that this deposit post-dated 1810. Based upon periods of manufacture of diagnostic artifacts, Fill 4 had a calculated average period of use of ca. 1809.

Fill 5

This deposit yielded a majority of the artifacts from the intact privy contents (Fills 4-6). Fill 5 yielded a total of 256 historic artifacts, or 78% of the materials from the privy contents. Those materials consisted of ceramics (n=182), glass (n=68), metal (n=4), and organic (n=2) artifacts. The ceramics consisted of a number of mendable vessels largely consisting of tableware and tea ware. Given that many of the vessels were mendable or nearly complete shows that these vessels were deposited whole or mostly in whole condition. Again, ware types were typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; they included ceramic types such as creamware, pearlware, and Chinese export porcelain. Most vessels were decorated and included decorative techniques like Royal shape, hand-painting, and shell-edged decoration.

Likewise, the glass contained large quantities of tableware, specifically tumblers, stemware, and a flip cup. Window glass and bottle glass were notably absent. A straight pin, an indeterminate ferrous fragment, a padlock, lead shot, and a wooden barrel head comprised the remainder of the collection from Fill 5. Botanical remains within the artifact collection included approximately 6,241 seeds and three fragments of nut.

Fragments of shell-edged pearlware recovered from Fill 5 indicated the deposit post-dated 1810. The shell-edged pearlware fragments recovered from Fills 4 and 5 both exhibited green shell-edged decoration, while the fragments of shell-edged pearlware recovered from Fills 1-3 were blue. Fill 5 had a calculated average period of use of 1798.

Fill 6

Fill 6 yielded only 23 artifacts. The eleven ceramic artifacts recovered included three sherds from a Royal shape creamware plate, five sherds of a creamware saucer, and three sherds of a hand-painted pearlware tea cup. The large size and completeness of these artifacts suggests this was a primary deposit. In addition to ceramic artifacts, Fill 6 contained a piece of slag (2.34 g) and 11 seeds.

The presence of the pearlware sherds indicates that the deposit post-dates 1795. Average period of use of this collection was 1796.

Privy Base (Fill 7)

The redeposited subsoil within the base of the barrel privy was excavated in a single level (Fill 7). This level consisted of feature stratum VII, as well as the upper extent of the undisturbed "subsoil" into which the feature had been excavated.

No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Fill 7. This excavation level yielded five seeds that most likely filtered into stratum VII from the overlying privy content layers.

Privy Exterior Fill (Exterior Wall)

Fill soil within the privy's installation pit also was excavated in a single level, termed "Exterior Wall." Artifacts recovered from the installation pit consisted of a sherd of hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830) and a glazed, refined red-bodied stoneware tea pot spout (ca. 1790-1830). These artifacts were consistent with those from the privy interior.

Specialized Analysis

Minimum Vessel Analysis

A MNV analysis was performed on the ceramics and glass from Fills 4-6; they represent the intact deposits of privy contents. Those deposits were identified as feature strata III-VI. The deposits yielded a total of 210 individual ceramic sherds and 79 pieces of glass. The MNV identified a total of 25 individual ceramic vessels and five glass vessels. Cross-mends between Fill 4 and Fill 5 clearly indicated those deposits were related and derived from the same source.

Ceramic Vessels

As compared to artifacts from other intact privy deposits (e.g., Feature 12 and Feature 13), the ceramic vessels from Feature 48 were more tightly dated and exhibited less variability among vessel types and functions. Based on the types of artifacts recovered from the intact privy con-

tents and their nearly whole condition, the privy appears to have been the final destination for a household's no-longer desired or needed table service. Whether this was related to a change in the household situation or simply was the result of a change in fashion or style is not known.

Figure 5-32 summarizes the ceramic vessels form Feature 48 by ware type. All of the ware types within Feature 48 dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Aside from singular sherds representing red-bodied earthenware vessels, refined ware types were the majority of the ceramic vessels. For example, creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=11; 44%) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=8; 32%) made up over three-quarters of the total vessels. Single Asian export porcelain vessels also were identified.

Decoration

Decorative techniques also were typical of the period. They included undecorated or Royal shape creamware, and both shell edge and hand-painted patterns for pearlware (Figure 5-33). The latter exhibited a polychrome palette most common ca. 1795-1830 (Figure 5-34). Decoration on porcelain included overglaze hand-painted floral designs (Figure 5-35) manufactured for the American market (most common ca. 1765-1810) and a style typical of Imari style porcelain (ca. 1700-1800; see Figure 5-32 bottom right), which was painted in underglaze blue and overglaze red enamel and gold gilt (MACL 2021).

Form and Function

The ceramic vessels also were analyzed based on vessel form and function (Figure 5-36). Four vessel functional groupings emerged: Dining, Teaware, Drinking, and Personal Functional Groups (Table 5-12).

Dining

Dining related ceramic vessels were discarded in the highest frequencies (n=10; 40%) in Feature 48. Dining vessels were divided further into consumption and serving vessels. All of the dining vessels in Feature 48 were consumption related (Figures 5-37 and 5-38). Examples included plates, soup plates, a cup, and unspecified flatware. No serving related vessels were noted.

Teaware

Vessels used for the service and ceremony of tea consumption comprised a significant proportion (n=7; 28%) of the vessels discarded in Feature 48. Tea cups/bowls and saucers were most common and were noted in plain creamware (Figure 5-39), hand-painted pearlware, and hand-painted Chinese export porcelain (Figure 5-40). The latter were decorated in black and red overglaze neoclassical patterns typical of porcelain manufactured for the American market. No service pieces, e.g. tea pots, creamers, sugars, or tea canisters were identified.

Drinking

At least three drinking related vessels were identified. Examples included a hand-painted pearlware mug (Figure 5-41), a creamware hollow vessel, and a creamware punch bowl (Figure 5-42). Additional drinking related vessels were noted in the glass, as well.

Personal

Hygiene/Chamber related ceramic vessels included a single creamware chamber pot. The chamber pot measured approximately 24 cm in diameter and exhibited an everted rim.

Glass Vessels

Table 5-13 summarizes the glass vessels recovered from Feature 48. Five glass vessels were identified. These consisted of four table glass vessels and a single wine bottle. All vessels were related to the drinking functional group. Table glass included at least two tumblers, another cup, and a stemware vessel (Figure 5-43 and 5-44). The wine bottle was non-machine made. Few small finds or personal items were recovered from the intact privy contents of Feature 48.

Faunal Materials

Faunal remains from Feature 48 were selected for detailed analysis. While the examined faunal sample was moderate in size, just 339 pieces of bone weighing 280 g, it nonetheless was interesting in its species content (Table 5-14). It was one of only two features that contained evidence of cats. It also contained remains of food animals, both domestic ones—cattle, pigs, sheep/goats,

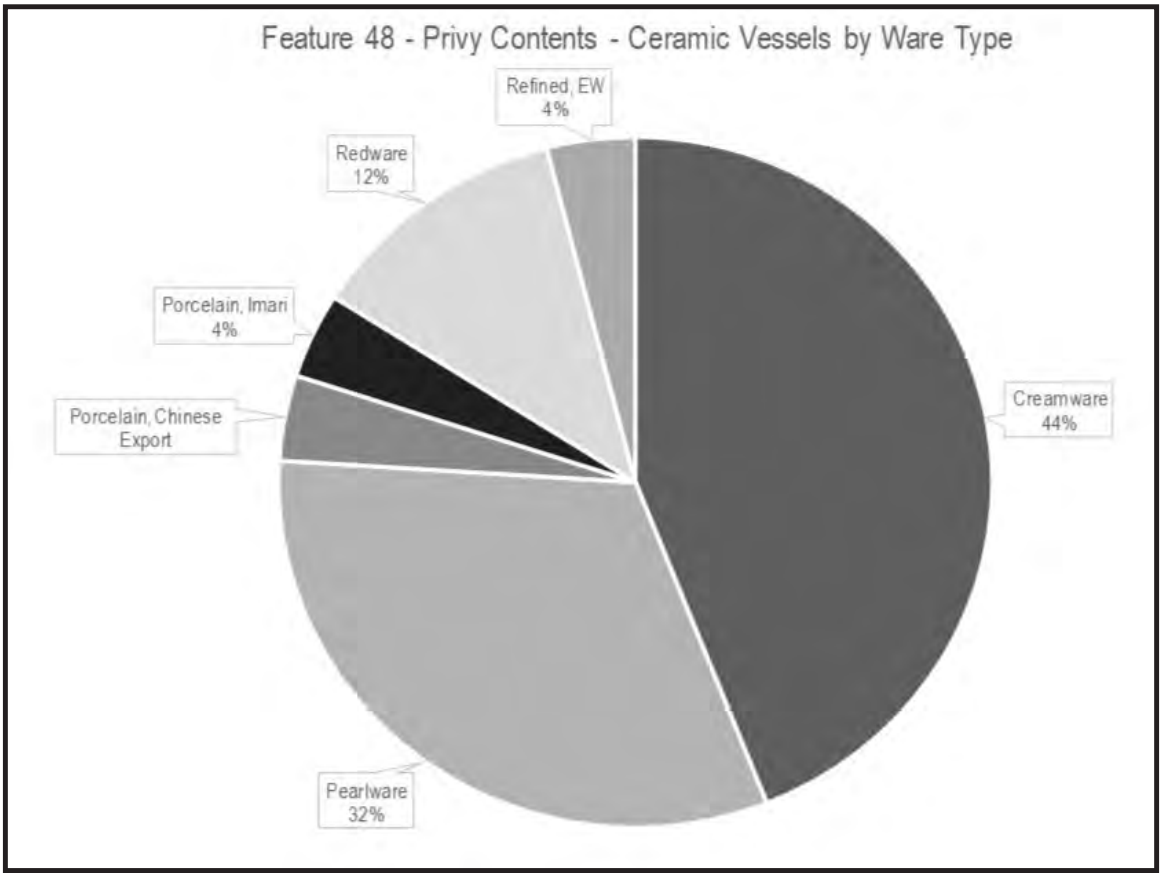


Figure 5-32 **Chart showing ceramic vessel sub-assemblage for Feature 48 by ware type (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 5-33 **Examples of typical decoration on ceramic sub-assemblage from privy contents from Feature 48 (top row) green shell edge pearlware plate (FS 566, 557; Vessel Feature 48-020) (bottom row, left to right) Imari porcelain flatware (FS 566; Vessel Feature 48-013), creamware plate with Royal shape rim (FS 566; Vessel Feature 48-006).**



Figure 5-34 **Polychrome hand-painted pearlware tea cup, ca. 1765-1810, from Feature 48 (FS 565, 566; Vessel 48-022).**



Figure 5-35 **Chinese export porcelain cup decorated with overglaze hand-painted floral design from Feature 48. Manufactured for the American market between ca. 1765 – 1810 (FS 557, 566; Vessel 48-012).**

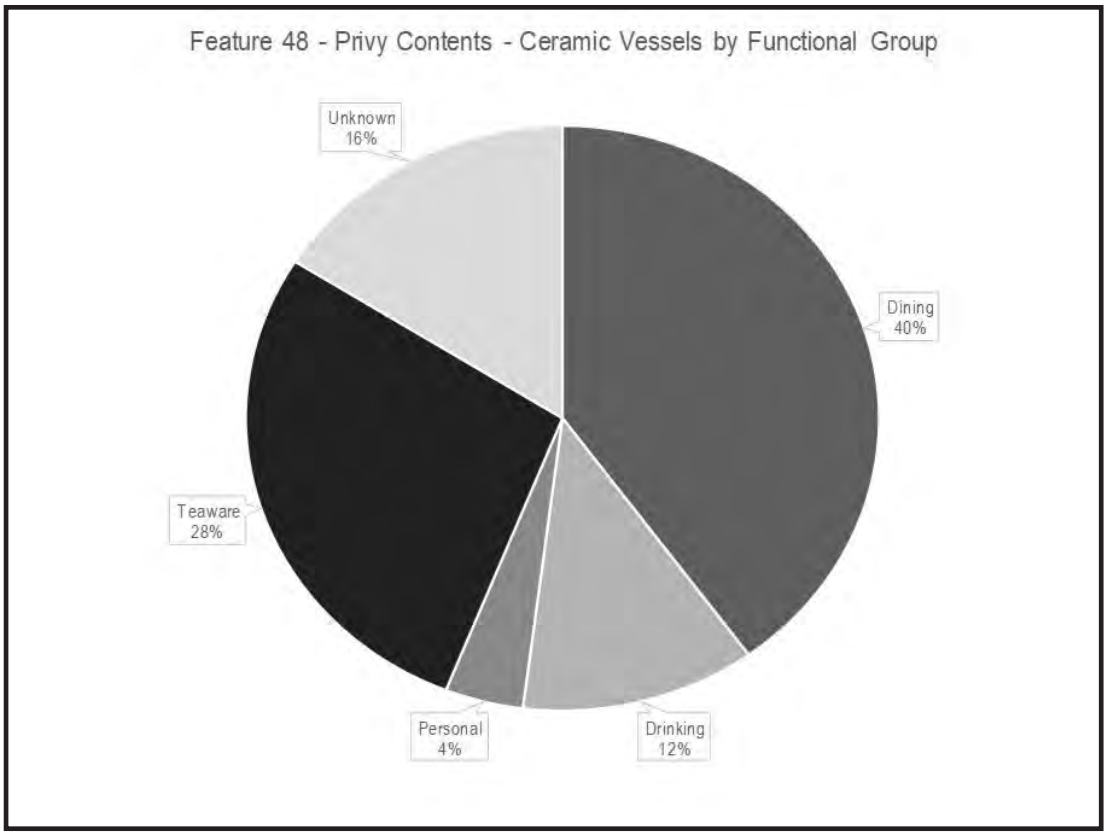


Figure 5-36 **Chart showing ceramic vessel sub-assemblage for Feature 48, by vessel form and function (RCG&A staff)**

Table 5-12 **Summary of Ceramic Vessels from Feature 48 Intact Privy Contents by Ware Type and Form**

Dining Group by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Creamware	Cup	1
		Plate	4
		Soup Plate	1
	Pearlware	Flatware	2
		Soup Plate	1
	Porcelain, Imari	Flatware	1
Drinking Group by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Pearlware	Mug	1
Serving	Creamware	Hollow ware	1
		Punch Bowl	1
Personal Group by Ware Type and Form			
Personal, Chamber/Hygiene	Creamware	Chamberpot	1
Teaware Group by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Creamware	Saucer	2
	Pearlware	Cup, Tea	3
		Flatware	1
	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Cup, Tea	1
Unknown Group by Ware Type and Form			
Unknown	Redware	Hollow ware	3
	Refined, EW	Hollow ware	1



Figure 5-37 Creamware plate with Royal shape rim from Feature 48 (FS 566; Vessel 48-010).



Figure 5-38 Green shell-edge decorated pearlware soup plate from Feature 48 (FS 557, 566; Vessel 48-011).



Figure 5-39 **Tea consumption vessels were common in the privy contents from Feature 48, such as this plain creamware saucer (FS 556, 557; Vessel 48-003).**



Figure 5-40 **Decorated tea cups/bowls from the privy contents in Feature 48 (left to right) hand-painted pearlware tea cup (FS 565, 566; Vessel 48-022), overglaze hand-painted Chinese export porcelain tea cup (FS 557, 566; Vessel 48-012), hand-painted pearlware tea cup (FS 557, 566; Vessel 48-023).**



Figure 5-41 **Complete hand-painted pearlware mug, ca. 1795-1830, recovered from Feature 48 (FS 557; Vessel 48-018).**



Figure 5-42 **Partial creamware punch bowl from Feature 48 (FS 566; Vessel 48-011).**

Table 5-13 Glass Vessels from Intact Privy Contents by Function & Form

Function	Form	Total
Drinking, Consumption	Cup	1
	Stemware	1
	Tumbler	2
Drinking, Consumption Total		4
Drinking, Storage	Bottle, Wine	1
Drinking, Storage Total		1
Grand Total		**5**

Table 5-14 Summary of Faunal Analysis for Feature 48 Intact Contexts (Fills 4-5)

Species	NISP*	Weight (g)	Biomass	Biomass %	NISP %
Blue Crab	3	2.8	2.118	0.01	0.01
UID Fish	368	46.7	20.813	0.14	0.83
Alligator/Crocodile/Cayman	8	11.6	3.290	0.02	0.02
Box/Water turtles	1	3.2	1.388	0.01	0
Chicken	8	8.9	7.576	0.05	0.02
Duck family	6	10.2	8.577	0.06	0.01
Cow	3	85.6	60.747	0.42	0.01
Domestic cat	1	0.5	0.593	0	0
Domestic pig	2	36.3	28.068	0.19	0
Sheep/Goat	1	16	13.428	0.09	0
UID Vertebrate	42	80.6	--	--	0.09
Totals	**443**	**302.4**	**146.599**	**--**	
*Number of Identified Specimens					



Figure 5-43 Glass tumblers/flip cups from Feature 48 (left to right): Vessel 48-002, Vessel 48-003, Vessel 48-001.



Figure 5-44 Glass stemware from Feature 48 (Vessel 48-004).

and chickens, as well as those of common wild food animals. The latter included crabs, a relatively large number of fish, waterfowl, and reptiles. Fish contributed approximately 47 kg of meat and was second in importance only to cattle.

The reptiles require further discussion. Aside from a shell fragment from a turtle, the other reptile species present was a crocodilian, that is a member of the taxonomic family—distributed nearly worldwide—that includes alligators, crocodiles, and caymans. In all, 10 osteoderms (bony "scales") from one or more such animals were recovered from Fill 5, South Bisection. It was not possible to discern how many, if more than one, individuals the osteoderms represented. At least one of the osteoderms was from the skull area, but the bodily location(s) of the others were not clear.

Given the various organic and inorganic exotics within the entire RT South artifact collection, it certainly is possible that these remains derived from an exotic (i.e., non-North American) species. Member species of the Alligatoridae family are not easily separated skeletally, much less from their osteoderms. Two species exist within North America alone, the American Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) and the less well-known American Crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*). In addition, there was the Cayman of the Caribbean, the Central American crocodile, and Old World species known from sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Levant, and East/Southeast Asia. Even farther afield, salt water crocodiles inhabit Australia. Any of these species, even the North American ones, would have been an exotic in Alexandria, Virginia. Alligators have been seen in the state in modern times, but only occasional adult migrants within the Great Dismal Swamp area, rather than breeding populations (Virginia Living Museum 2014-2020). The animal, whatever genus/species it represents, therefore must have been part of a trophy or curiosity that eventually was discarded.

Botanical Materials

Feature 48 was the only barrel privy identified within the project area that had intact privy contents. Soil samples from Fills 4-6, which consisted of intact privy contents, were selected for analysis (see Appendix V). In addition to soil samples, botanical material recovered in the field during the screening process was subject to botanical analysis. Identifiable specimens consisted

mostly of edible varieties, with purslane, pigweed, goose grass, violet and rush being the only weeds or non-edible plants identified (Table 5-15). Consistent with other features in Parcel 77-1 (including Features 12, 13, 45, and 46), a wide variety of garden and orchard crops, as well as several wild-harvested foods were present. Watermelon, strawberry, huckleberry, blackberry/raspberry, blueberry, and grape each were present, as was evidence that the occupants of Parcel 77-4 had access to orchard crops such as apple, cherry, peach, and plum. Black walnut, persimmon, and chestnut also appeared in the floral collection, adding to the diversity of food that was available. A low quantity of indeterminate uncarbonized wood also was present.

An interesting side note is that black walnut hulls have many medicinal uses, including the treatment of parasitic worm infections.

Feature 77 (Possible Historic Posthole)

Feature 77 was a shallow, irregular soil stain identified near the southeastern corner of Feature 23 in Parcel 77.4. The feature measured 1.5 ft (0.45 m) north/south by 1.4 ft (0.43 m) east/west. It was vaguely circular in shape (Figures 5-45 and 5-46). Feature 77 was defined by a mottled fill of compact grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand and gray (10YR 5/1) clay. Fragments of brick were evident at the upper interface of the feature.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 77 was bisected and the eastern half excavated (Figure 5-47). The feature was 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) in depth with vertical side walls and a flat base. The interior fill remained consistent throughout and indicated that the feature had been filled in a single episode. The western half of the feature was not excavated. Although no evidence of a post was found, the size and shape of the feature suggests it was a posthole.

Cultural Material

The eastern bisection of Feature 77 yielded 39 historic artifacts (Table 5-16). An additional 19 historic artifacts were classified as field discards and not retained for analysis. The artifacts were representative of an early nineteenth century domestic refuse deposit. Ceramic artifacts comprised over half (n=12; 60%) of the artifacts and included subtypes typical of the first half of the nineteenth century, including pearlware (n=2) and whiteware (n=1). Indeterminate fragments of a copper-green wine bottle (n=3), indeterminate fragments of colorless curved glass (n=3), a cut/wrought (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragment and a mold-blown blue-green soda bottle with a blob top represented the remainder of the glass. Discarded materials included brick (n=1; 50 g), coal (n=2; 2.45 g), mussel shell (n=3; 11.94 g), and oyster shell (n=13; 340 g) (Table 5-17).

The mean ceramic date (MCD) for Feature 77 was calculated at 1833, based on the periods of manufacture of five diagnostic ceramic artifacts. The most recent artifact recovered from Feature 77 was a fragment of light blue transfer-printed whiteware, manufactured after 1828. These data suggest the feature was filled during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The variety of artifact types present within the feature fill further suggests that the feature was excavated through an early-mid nineteenth occupation surface.

Table 5-15 Summary of Botanical Remains from Feature 48, Fills 4-6

Category	Common Name	Fill 4		Fill 5	Fill 6	
		Soil Sample	Screen-Recovered	Screen-Recovered	Soil Sample	Screen-Recovered
Seeds, Nuts, Cobs, Misc.	Apple	x	x	x		x
	Black walnut			x		
	Blackberry/raspberry	x			x	
	Blueberry	x				
	Cherry	x	x	x	x	x
	Chestnut		x			
	Goose grass	x				
	Grape	x	x	x	x	x
	Huckleberry	x		x		
	Peach	x	x	x		
	Persimmon			x		
	Pigweed	x			x	
	Plum		x	x		
	Purslane	x				
	Rush				x	
	Strawberry	x		x	x	
	Violet	x			x	
	Watermelon	x	x	x		x

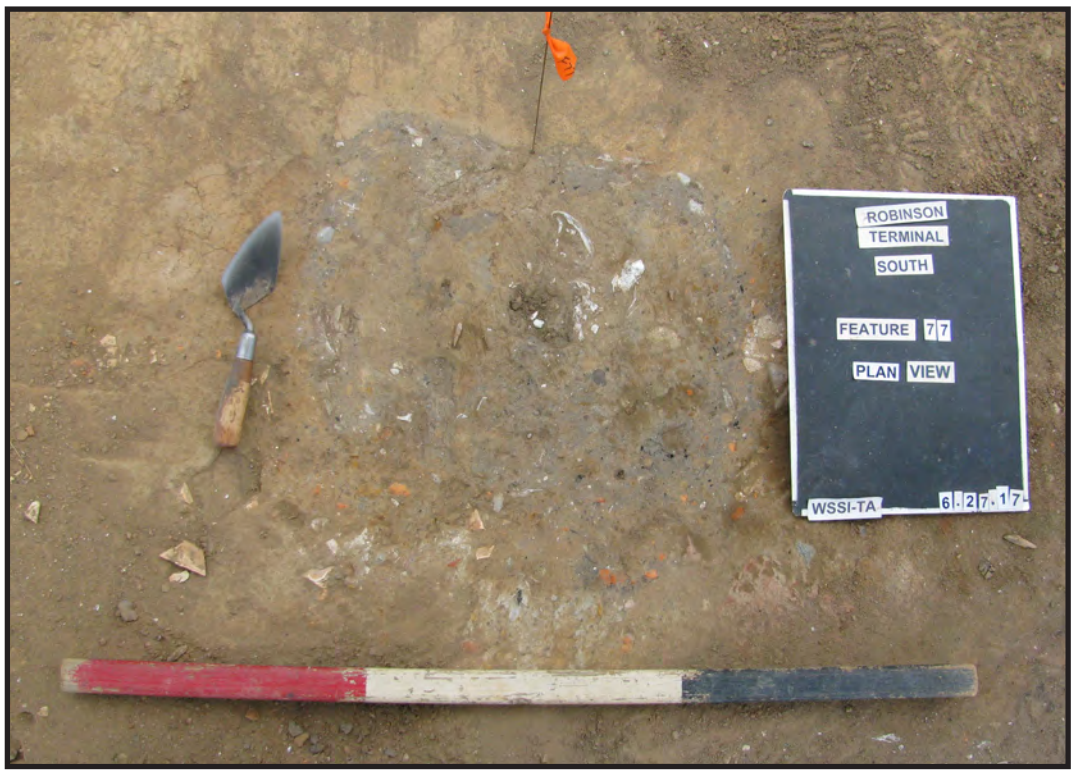


Figure 5-45 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 77, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)

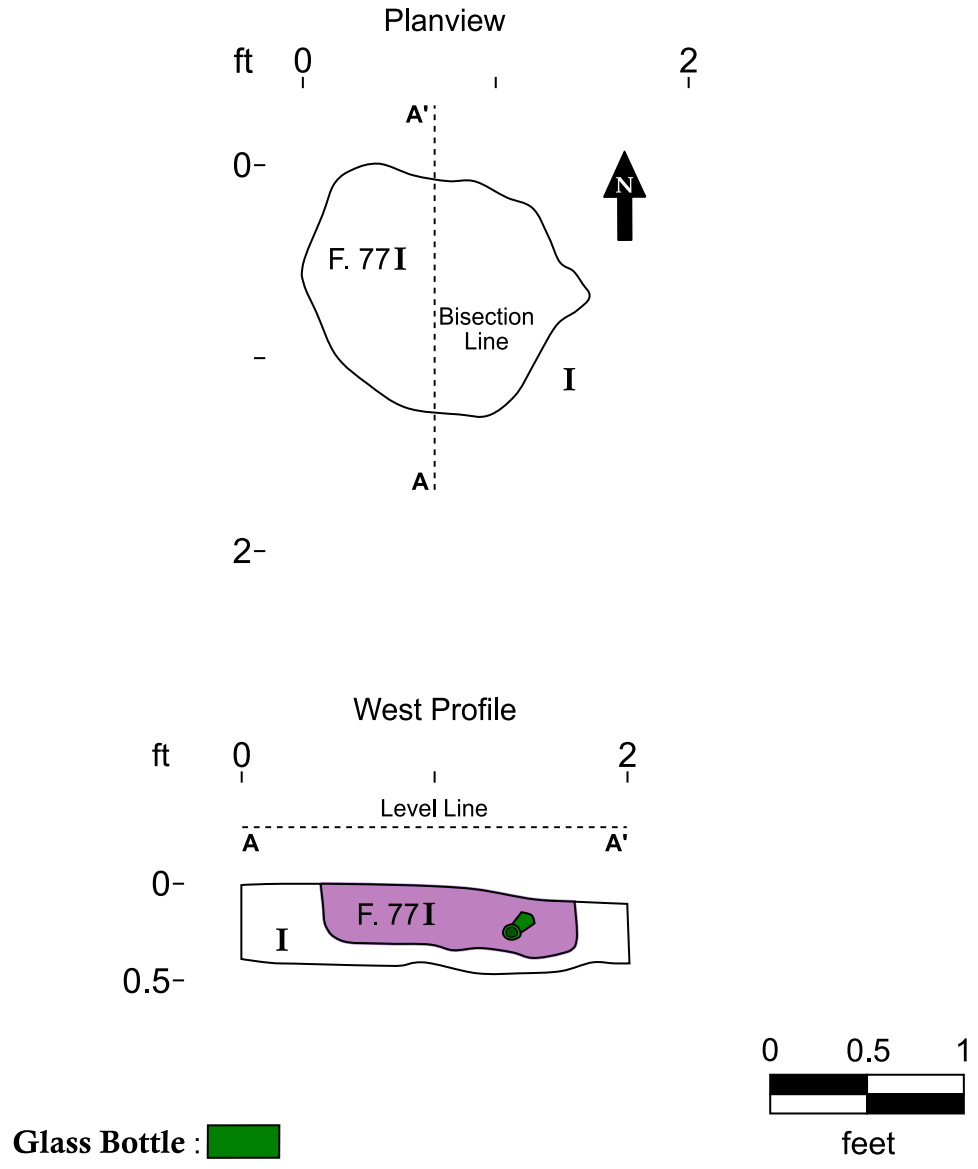


Figure 5-46 Drawing showing Feature 77, plan and profile west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-47 Photograph showing Feature 77, profile west (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)

Table 5-16 Summary of Historic Artifacts (retained) from Feature 77

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Stained		7
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
	Stoneware	Domestic Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	2
Ceramic Total						12
Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			3
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Blue-Green	Soda Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			1
Glass Total						7
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1
Metal Total						1
Grand Total						**20**

Table 5-17 Summary of Field Discarded Artifacts from Feature 77

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Sum of Count	Sum of Weight
Manufactured	Brick		N/A	1	50
Manufactured Total				1	50
Organic	Faunal	Shell	Mussel Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges	3	11.94
			Oyster Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges	13	340
Organic Total				16	351.94
Stone	Coal		N/A	2	2.45
Stone Total				2	2.45
Grand Total				**19**	**404.39**

Chapter 6
Parcel 77.5

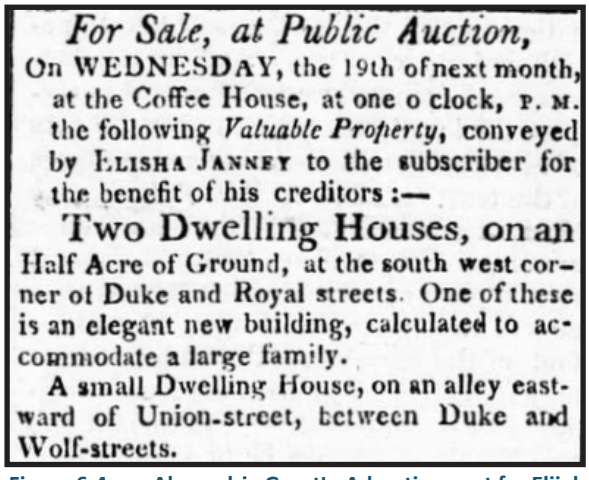
Introduction

This chapter det1+79ails the results of the archaeological investigation of Study Parcel 77.4 (Parcel 77.4). This parcel is located along the western edge of the RTS Project Area between Parcels 77.4 and 85.3 (Figure 6-1). Parcel 77.5 appears to be made-land. The property was created during the mid-eighteenth century by filling in a natural inlet along the southern side of Point Lumley to create useable land. The new land enlarged the size of Lot 77, originally laid out by the Town of Alexandria in 1749 (Ring and Pippinger 2008:66). The strip of land measured 25-ft wide by 136-ft deep and was bounded on the west by Union Street, and by private property on the north (Parcel 77.4), east (Parcel 77.6), and south (Parcel 85.3). Since this new land became part of Lot 77, it has been included within that study area and, for the purposes of this report, has been designated as Parcel 77.5.

Historic Context

Thomas Fleming appears to have been the earliest owner of the parcel, possibly acquiring it through "banking out" or the process of creating useable land through infilling. Fleming had operated a wharf and a shipyard on Point Lumley since at least the 1750s (Pulliam 2006). In September of 1760, Fleming obtained a lease for Lot 77 from Nathanael Chapman's heirs (Alexandria Land Records, Book B:153). He later purchased Lot 77, after briefly having owned adjoining Lot 85. In 1774, Fleming procured an additional 25-ft parcel from the Trustees (Pulliam 2017). A 1774 plat depicting the lands Fleming leased from the town trustees indicated Parcel 77-5 was part of Lot 77 at that time (Ring 2019:170). Fleming may have used the parcel to access to his wharf and shipyard. Dendrochronological analysis of the wharf timbers indicate it may have been completed as early as 1772 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). By the time of Fleming's death in 1786, Parcel 77.5 had become part of Lot 77. It was included in the property that Fleming's executor, George Hunter, sold and from that point forward conveyed as a part of Lot 77 (Pulliam 2006).

In the 1810 Tax Assessment, Dr. Matthews is listed as the proprietor of a house and lot in Parcel 77.5 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810, Ward 1). Andrew Bartle was a tenant occupying the one-story house in 1810 with four other residents. Bartle was a merchant and held a tavern license. The 1810 census verified that Andrew Bartle was residing on Union Street, however, in this record Bartle's occupation was listed as house joiner (U.S. Federal Census, 1820, Alexandria, Ward 1). Elisha Janney advertised the sale of a "small Dwelling House, on an alley eastward of Union Street, between Duke and Wolf-streets" in June 1811 (Alexandria Gazette, Commercial and Political, 6/18/1811 p.1; Figure 6-4). The property was conveyed to Anthony P. Gover, a trustee for Janney. Gover conveyed Parcel 77.5 to Samuel Kirk in 1822 (Alexandria Land Records Book P2:333).



For Sale, at Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th of next month, at the Coffee House, at one o clock, P. M. the following *Valuable Property*, conveyed by ELISHA JANNEY to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors :—
Two Dwelling Houses, on an Half Acre of Ground, at the south west corner of Duke and Royal streets. One of these is an elegant new building, calculated to accommodate a large family.
A small Dwelling House, on an alley eastward of Union-street, between Duke and Wolf-streets.

Figure 6-4 Alexandria Gazette Advertisement for Elijah Janney's dwelling house on an alley eastward of Union Street (Alexandria Gazette, 6/18/1811)

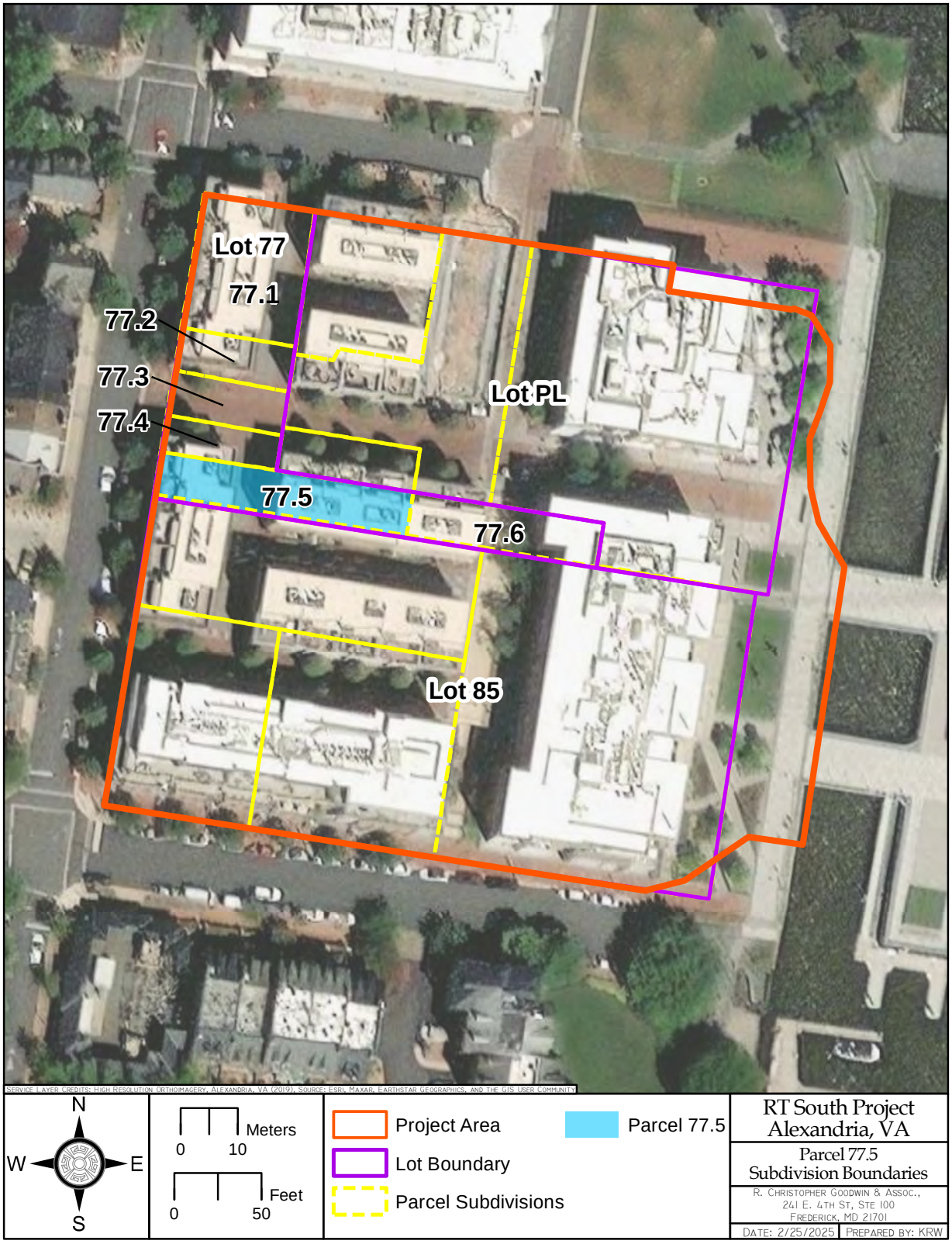


Figure 6-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-5, overlaid on modern aerial.**

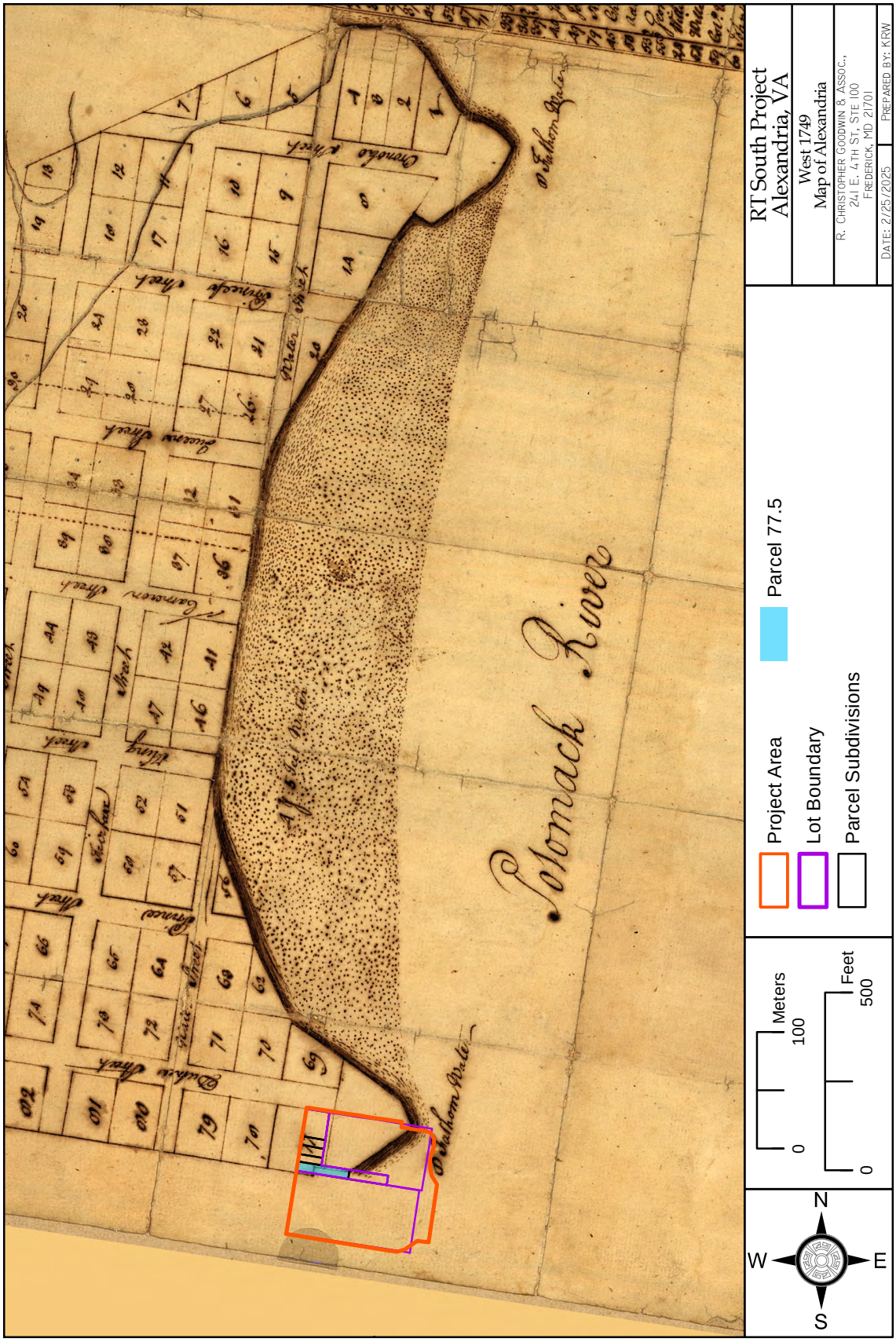


Figure 6-2 **Detail of John West Jr's 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-5**

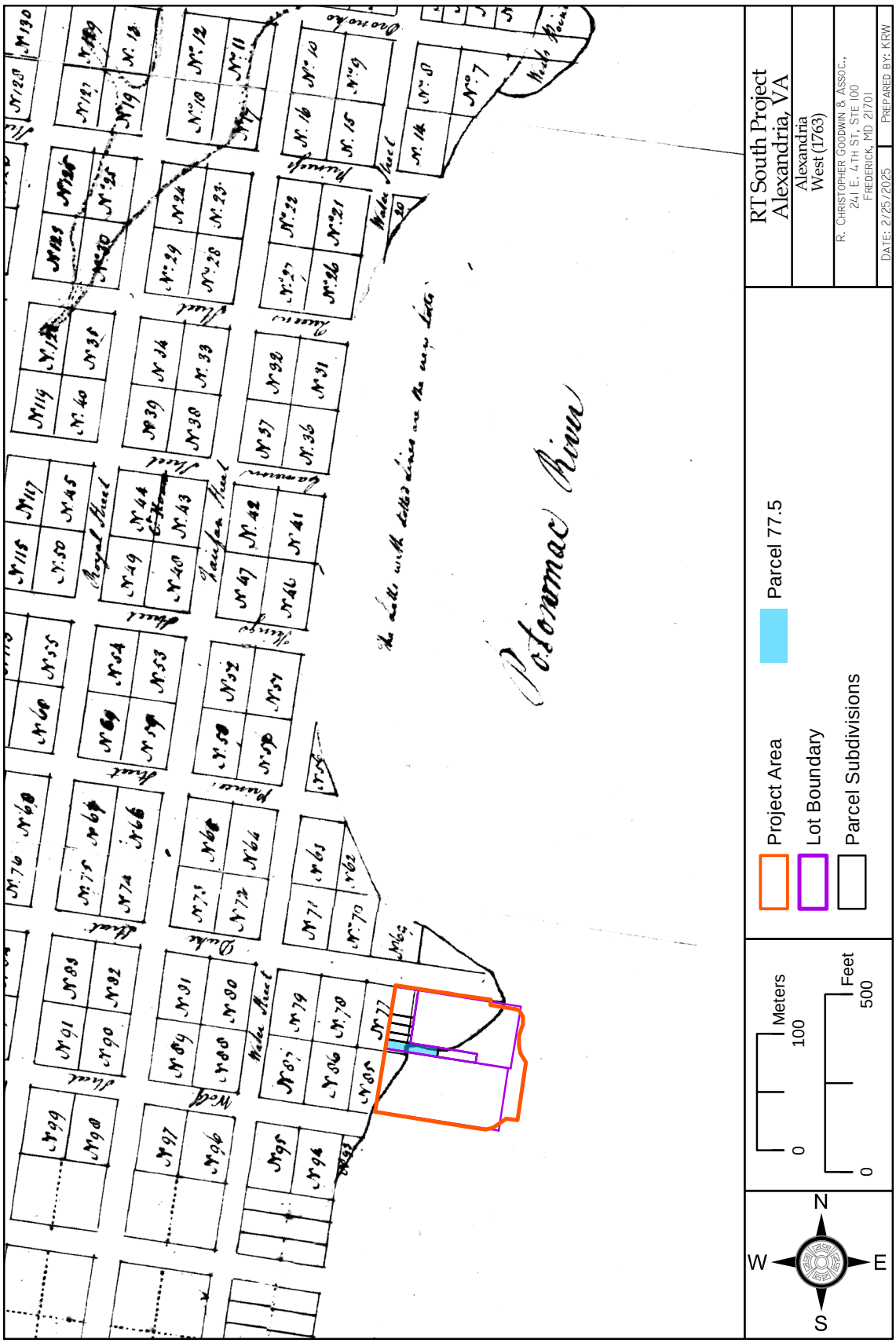


Figure 6-3 **Detail of John West Jr's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-5**

In 1823, Samuel Kirk was taxed for the one-story house, valued at $350.00, in the Union Street alley. The house was occupied by Mrs. Muir (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1823, Ward 1). The assessment also states that Samuel Kirk and his wife, Rebecca, were residing in Parcel 77.4, next door. After Rebecca Kirk passed away in May 1824, Samuel Kirk announced the "intention to decline business" and to sell his" Stock of Goods and Shop Furniture" at his umbrella manufacturing shop (Alexandria Gazette 5/25/1824 p.3, 6/10/1824 p.4). He advertised the rent of his house in Parcel 77.4 and conveyed Parcel 77.5, "a lot of ground with improvements" to Josiah Davis in 1825 for $150.00 (Alexandria Land Records Book P2:333). The record noted that the property lease was to continue until 1838.

From 1830 through 1845 Josiah Davis was listed as proprietor of the one-story house and lot in Parcel 77.5. The house was valued at $400.00 occupied by tenant, Benjamin Adams (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1830 and 1844, Ward 1). Josiah Davis sold the lot to James Green in 1845 for $350.00 (Alexandria Land Records Book E3:272). Green retained this property for the commercial development of Lot 77 throughout the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The 1877 Hopkins Atlas of Alexandria shows Parcel 77.5 bordering James Green's Lumber Yard, the old frame dwelling had been removed (Hopkins 1877; Figure 6-5). James Green' passed away in 1880 and his real estate was partitioned amongst his heirs (Alexandria Probate, Will Book 1:313). The lot remained vacant through the late nineteenth century (Figures 6-6 and 6-7).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of 20 archaeological features were associated within Parcel 77.5 (Figure 6-8; Tables 6-1 and 6-2). Five of the features included in the discussion of Parcel 77.5 were located within the adjacent Parcel 85.3; they formed part of a larger complex of features that spanned both parcels. One additional feature (Feature 82), an area of decayed wood, also spanned both parcels and was discussed with Parcel 85.3. The majority of the features within Parcel 77.5 were brick piers (Features 76-1 through 76-9) associated with a twentieth century warehouse of the Robinson Terminal Warehouse Company. Also identified were seven postholes (Features 33, 83-1, 83-2; 83-3; 84-2; 85; and 96), a truncated barrel (Feature 32), a shallow pit filled with demolition debris (Feature 84), and an area of stone paving (Feature 83) that may have been the remains of a bake oven floor. Artifacts associated with these features dated generally from the late eighteenth to the early nineteenth centuries.

A total of 1,172 historic artifacts and a single prehistoric artifact were recovered during archaeological investigation of Parcel 77.5. The prehistoric artifact was a piece of debitage, while the historic artifacts consisted mostly of ceramic (n=702) fragments. Also recovered were glass (n=287), metal (n=175) and organic (n=6) materials. In addition to these artifacts, 1,069 g of faunal material was recovered. These totals do not include material that was field-discarded or botanical items that were recovered during on-site screening of soil that had been removed from feature contexts. Totals of both field-discarded artifacts and botanical materials are provided, where appropriate, in the following feature discussions.

Feature 32 (Barrel Privy)

Feature 32 was identified as a possible barrel privy located in the northern central portion of Parcel 77.5. The feature was not directly associated with a dwelling or structure, although it was situated directly south of privy Feature 48, which was located along the rear lot line of neighboring Parcel 77.4. This suggests that it may have been associated with a temporary building in Parcel 77.5 that fronted Union Street. Like privy Feature 48, Feature 32 was situated in the northern portion of the lot.

Feature Description

Field records indicate Feature 32 was the remains of a probable barrel privy. It was identified at an elevation of 7.7 ft (2.35 m) amsl during the excavation of Phase I Trench 9B. Approximately three-quarters of the barrel's staves were visible at the feature surface. The feature measured 2.8 ft (0.85 m) north/south by 2.1 ft (0.64 m) east/west (Figure 6-9). Soil in the interior of the feature was described as dark grayish brown

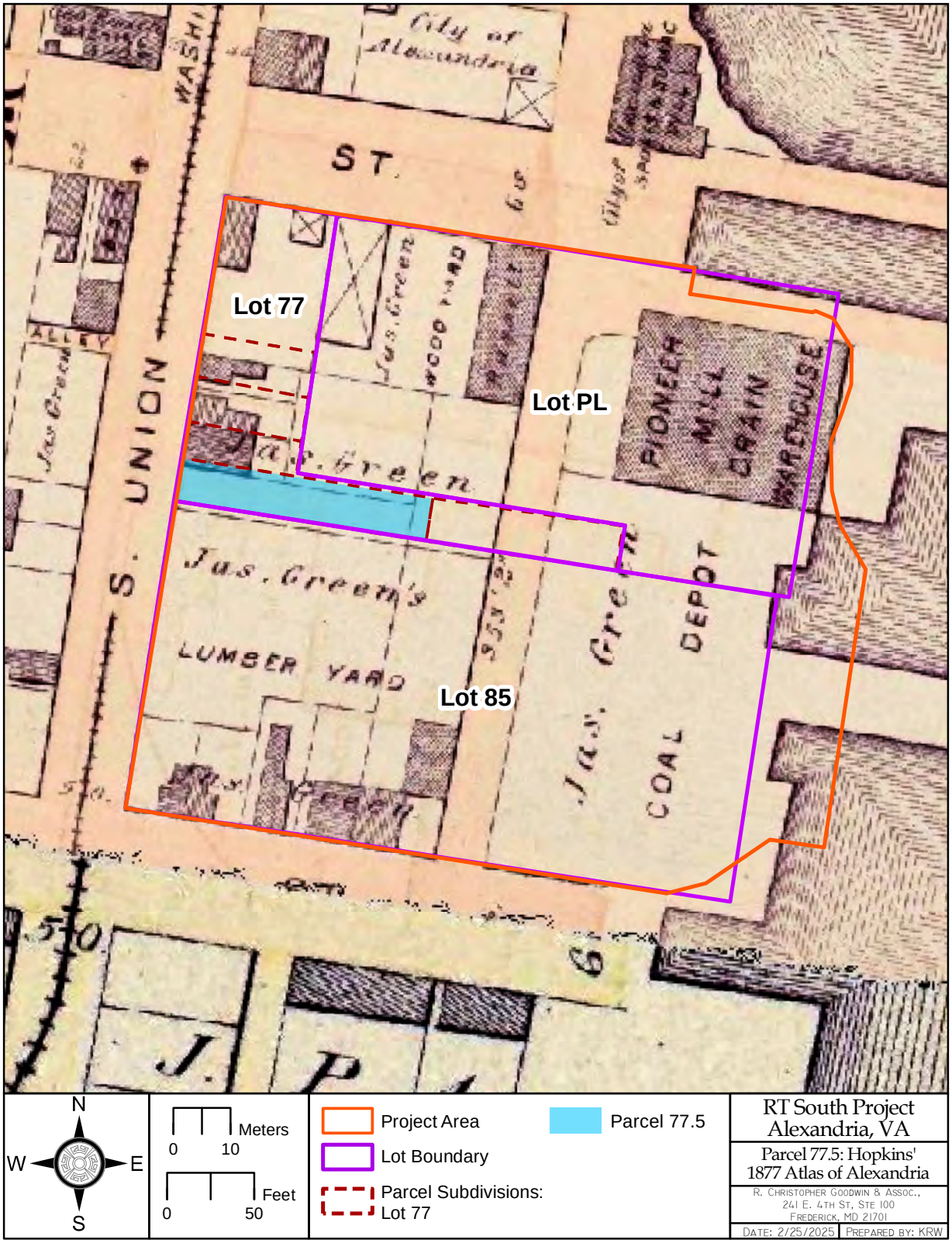


Figure 6-5 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-5**

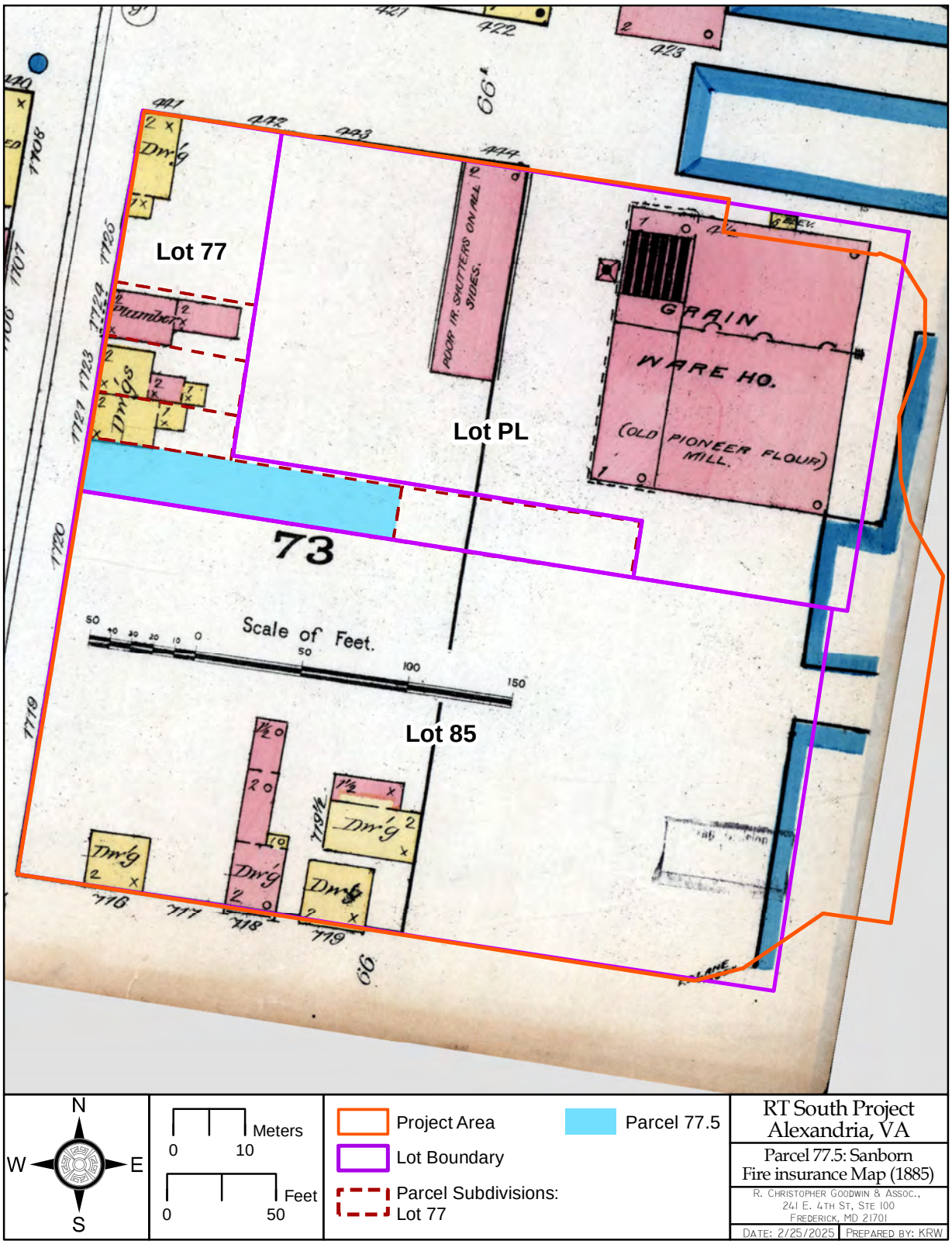


Figure 6-6 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-5**

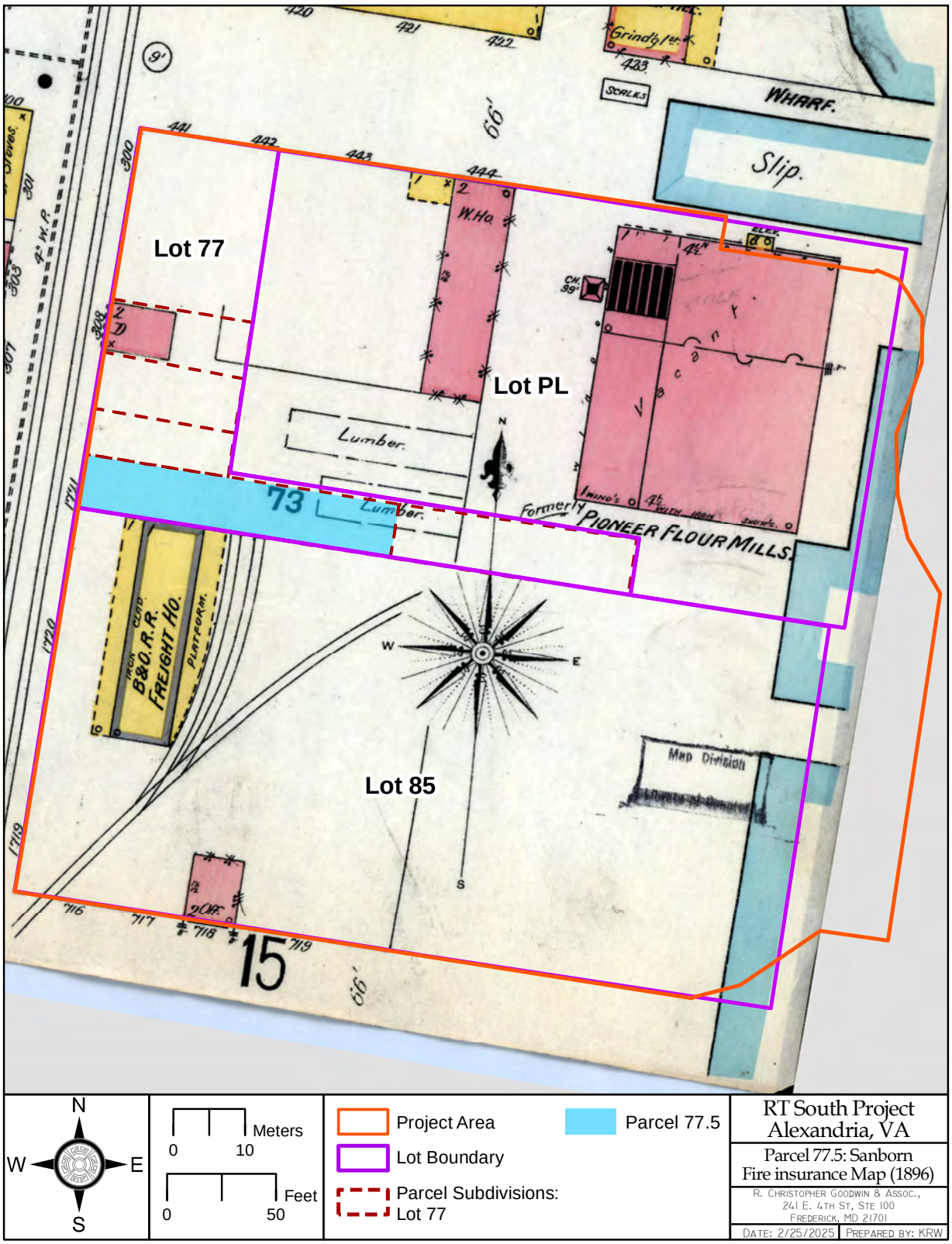


Figure 6-7 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77-5**

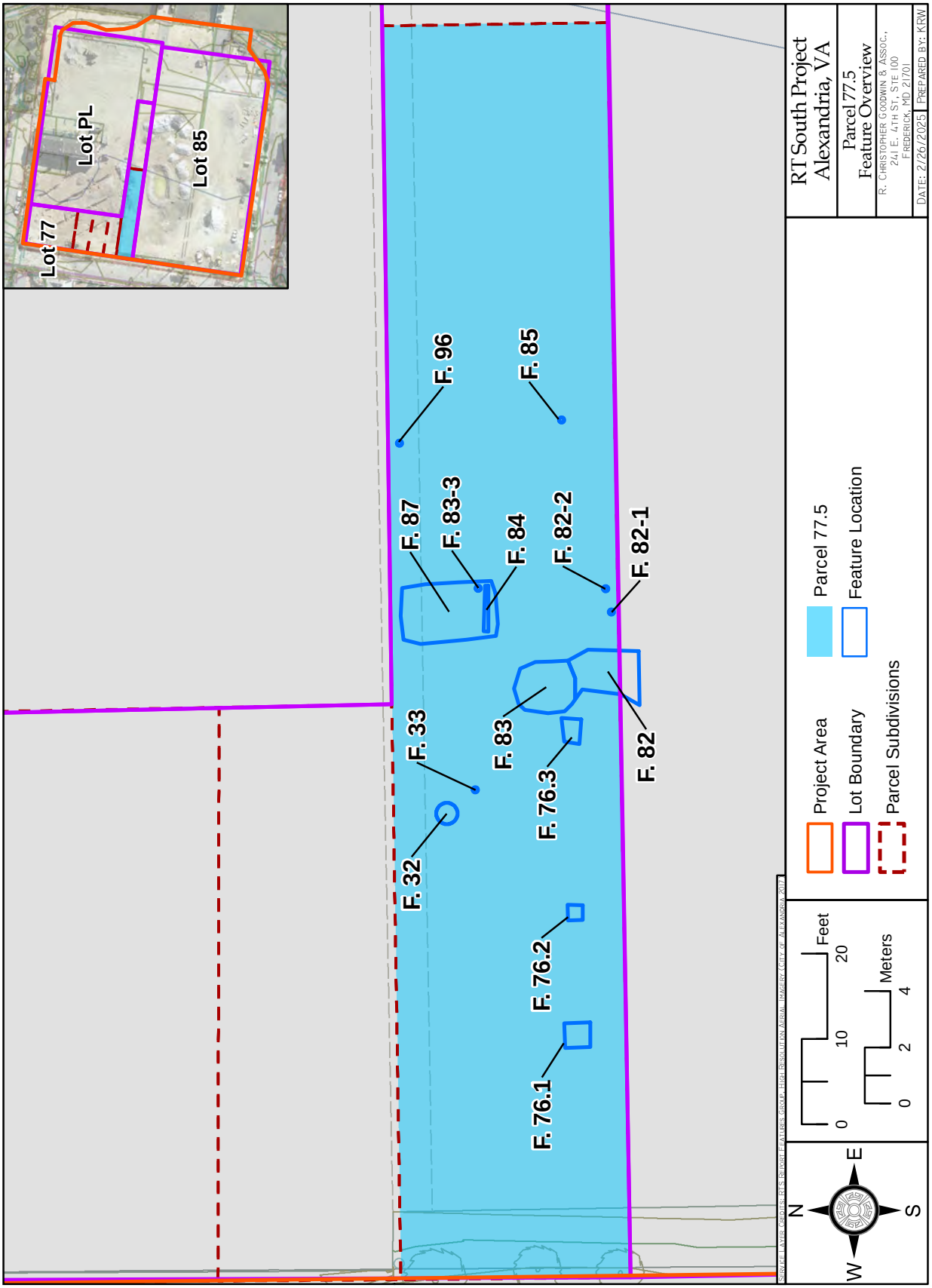


Figure 6-8 Map showing the location of archaeological features in Parcel 77.5

Table 6-1 Summary of Primary Archaeological Features

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
32	none	Privy	Unknown	7.7	2.8x 2.1	Unknown	n/a	Documented	1
33	none	Post hole/Post	19th century	7.8	1.1 (diameter)	0.7	n/a	Bisected; east half excavated	1
76	76-1 through 76-9	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	various sizes	Unknown	n/a	Documented	1
83	83-1; 83-2; 83-3	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th - 19th century	8.1	8 x 10	Single course	n/a	Documented	1
84	84-1; 84-2	Pit	Late 18th-early 19th century	7	2.8 (diameter)	1	n/a	Portion in Unit 78 excavated	1
85	none	Post hole/Post	19th century	7	0.8	Unknown	n/a	Documented	1
96	none	Post hole/Post	19th century	5.2	0.5	Unknown	n/a	Documented	1
Grand Total									**7**

Table 6-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-features

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
76	76-01	Building/Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	3 x 3	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
76	76-02	Building/Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	1.75 x 1.6	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
76	76-03	Building/Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	2.1 x 1.5	2-ft	Documented; excavated	1
76	76-04	Building/Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	Unknown	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
76	76-05	Building/Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	1.8 x 2.1	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
76	76-06	Building/Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	2.4 x 2.6	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
76	76-07	Building/Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	2.1 x 2.3	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
76	76-08	Building/Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	2.1 x 2.1	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
76	76-09	Building/Structure Foundation Element	20th century	8.4	2.8 x 2.8	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
83	83-01 (Unit 77)	Soil Deposit	Unknown	5.4	0.65 x 0.75	0.3-ft	Bisected; fully excavated	1
83	83-01/02 (Unit 76)	Post hole/Post	Late 18th-early 19th century	Unknown	Unknown	1.15-ft	Only 0.4-ft within Unit 76; this portion excavated	1
83	83-03	Post hole/Post	Late 18th-early 19th century	Unknown	0.2 (diameter)	1-ft	Driven post	1
84	84-01	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No field records	1
84	84-02	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	0.3 (diameter)	Unknown	No field records	1
Grand Total								**14**



Figure 6-9 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 32, view west (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)

(10YR 4/2) gravelly sandy loam with occasional fragments of brick.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 32 was fully exposed during the Phase II/III investigation. This feature does not, however, appear to have been excavated and no additional details are known.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were recovered from Feature 32.

Feature 33 (Historic Posthole)

Feature 33 was a round posthole containing an offset wooden post. The feature was located in the western portion of Parcel 77.5, approximately 5 ft (1.52 m) southeast of privy Feature 32. The posthole was in alignment with the rear lot line of Parcels 77.1 through 77.4, which paralleled South Union Street.

Feature Description

Feature 33 was identified during the Phase II/III investigation at an elevation of 7.8 ft (2.38 m) amsl. The feature consisted of a truncated wooden post surrounded by a circular soil stain of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty sand (Figure 6-10). The posthole measured 1.1 ft (0.34 m) in diameter and contained a square post measuring 0.35 ft (10.67 cm) in dimension. The post was situated in the northern portion of the feature, slightly north of the feature centerline.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 33 was bisected and its eastern half was excavated (Figure 6-11). The posthole was 0.7 ft (0.21 m) in depth with vertical side walls and a rounded or concave base. The interior fill was consistent throughout and indicated that the feature had been filled in a single episode. The post extended to the base of the posthole and rested on natural substrata. Approximately 0.1 ft (3 cm) of the subsoil was excavated to verify that the base of the posthole had been reached. This soil was described as black (10YR 2/1) silty clay mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay.

The western half of the feature was not excavated. In the eastern half of the feature, the post-



Figure 6-10 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 33, view west (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)



Figure 6-11 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 33, view west (WSSI staff, 6/29/2017)

Table 6-3 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 33

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Strat			Grand Total
						Surface Collection	Fill 001	Fill 002	
Ceramic	Kaolin	Kaolin	Tobacco Pipe, Stem				1		1
	Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		2		2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830		1		1
					ca. 1795-1830		1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2			2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion					1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate			1		1
Ceramic Total						2	7	1	10
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				8		8
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment					1	1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1		1
Glass Total							9	1	10
Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815		1		1
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815		3		3
Metal Total							4		4
Grand Total						**2**	**20**	**2**	**24**

hole fill was excavated as Fill 1, and the underlying subsoil was excavated as Fill 2.

Cultural Material

Artifacts recovered from posthole Feature 33 are summarized in Table 6-3. The materials recovered from Feature 33 indicate the posthole was excavated sometime after ca. 1795. The artifacts within the posthole fill were typical of materials associated with late eighteenth and early nineteenth century domestic sites and included a low quantity of domestic and architectural items.

Most of the artifacts from Feature 33 were contained within Fill 1 (n=20; 83.3%). These included two pieces of transfer printed pearlware (ca. 1795-1830) recovered from the feature surface during delineation. Diagnostic artifacts were limited to transfer-printed pearlware (ca. 1795-1830; n=1), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=2), hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=2), hand wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails (n=3) and a nail fragment. The remainder from Fill 1 consisted of a kaolin tobacco pipe stem, a sherd of refined white-bodied earthenware, aqua flat/window glass (n=8), and a fragment of colorless non-diagnostic curved glass. A sherd of refined white-bodied earthenware and a fragment of non-diagnostic flat aqua glass were the only artifacts within Fill 2. Combined, these artifacts provided a MCD of 1808 for the posthole fill.

Feature 76 (Brick support piers)

Feature 76 consisted of a series of nine brick piers identified in the western portion of Parcel 77.5. The piers extended into Parcel 85.3 and were identified at an average elevation of 8.4 ft (2.56 m) amsl. The piers were arranged in two east/west rows spaced 13.5 ft (4.1 m) apart center-to-center (Figure 6-12). Each row was intended to contain five piers that would have supported a structure measuring at least 44 ft (13.4 m) east/west by 15 ft (4.57 m) north/south. The eastern and western most pairs of piers in each row were spaced 8 ft (2.44 m) apart, center-to-center. These pairs were spaced an average of 13.8 ft (4.2 m) from the central pier in each row. The westernmost pier in the northern row was missing, so the pattern was incomplete. Based on photographs, the piers appear to have been built with machine-manufactured brick set with cement.

Feature Description

The piers were described inconsistently in field records; some piers were described only as "brick pier from 20th century building," while other piers had dimensions and locational sketches. The piers were numbered 76-1 through 76-9 beginning with the westernmost pier in the northern row and proceeding clockwise to the eastern end of the row, and then wrapping around to head westward along the southernmost row. The available information for each pier is summarized below.

Feature 76-01

No information was recorded for this pier. Photographs indicate that it was a square pier constructed of brick and measuring about 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) (Figure 6-13). It appears similar in style and dimension to Features 76-8 and 76-9. Feature 76-01 was the westernmost pier in the northern row of piers.

Feature 76-02

Field records only indicate that this pier measured 1.75 x 1.6 ft (0.53 x 0.49 m) (Figure 6-14). This pier was the central pier in the northern row of piers.

Feature 76-03

This pier measured 1.5 ft (0.46 m) east/west by 2.1 ft (0.64 ft) north/south (Figure 6-15). Field records indicate that this pier was partially removed during backhoe excavation; it was 2 ft (0.61 m) in depth. The records also indicate that this pier originally was numbered as Feature 37. Pier 76-03 is the second easternmost pier in the northern row.

Feature 76-04

No dimensions were recorded for this pier. Field records indicate that it was constructed on top of Feature 83, the stone floor of a possible



Figure 6-12 **Photograph showing overview of central portion of Feature 76 (foreground), view north (WSSI staff, 6/8/2017)**



Figure 6-13 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 76-01, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)**



Figure 6-14 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 76-02, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 6-15 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 76-03, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)

bake oven. This pier was the easternmost pier in the northern row of piers (Figure 6-16).

Feature 76-05

This pier measured 1.8 x 2.1 ft (0.54 x 0.64 m) and had two visible courses (Figure 6-17). It was the easternmost pier in the southern row.

Feature 76-06

This pier had three visible courses of brick. It was a stepped pier (Figure 6-18). The maximum dimensions of the pier (at its third course) were 2.4 x 2.6 ft (0.73 x 0.79 m). Feature 76-06 was the second easternmost pier in the southern row.

Feature 76-07

Field records indicate that this pier measured 2.1 x 2.13 ft (0.64 x 0.65 m) (Figure 6-19). It was the central pier in the southern row of piers.

Feature 76-08

No information was recorded for this pier. Photographs indicate that the pier was comparable in size to Feature 76-07 and most likely measured 2.1 ft (0.64 m) in dimension (Figure 6-20). Feature 76-08 was the second westernmost pier in the southern row.

Feature 76-09

No information was recorded for this pier. Photographs indicate that this pier measured approximately 2.8 ft (0.85 m) in dimension, and that it was similar to Feature 76-01 (Figure 6-21). Feature 76-09 was the westernmost pier in the southern row.

Excavation Sequence

The brick piers were not excavated.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were recovered in association with any of the brick piers.

Feature 83 (Stone paving)

Feature 83 may have been the remains of the floor of a bake oven. The feature was identified in the southern central portion of Parcel 77.5. It consisted of an area of articulated stone paving (Figure 6-22). The paving was located 9.4 ft (2.87 m) north of Feature 81, a large brick and stone foundation for an unknown structure that briefly may have served as a kitchen and dwelling around the turn of the eighteenth century (ca. 1791-1802) (Figure 6-23). Historic records indicate the presence of bake ovens within the project area. Although it previously had been assumed the ovens were located within Parcel 85-3, they also could have been located within Parcel 77-5, which historically was used as an alley.

Feature 83 was identified during the Phase II/III investigation when mechanized excavation was used to remove overburden soil prior to construction. The feature was identified at an elevation of 8.08 ft (2.46 m) amsl; it may have been partially removed during the overburden removal process. The remains of two wooden posts (Features 83-01/83-02 and 83-03) were identified near Feature 83; they were designated as sub-features of Feature 83. Only Feature 83-01/83-02 was associated directly with Feature 83.

Overall, the soil sequence identified in Units 76 and 77 indicated that Feature 83 had been built in an area that already was in use during the late eighteenth century. Brick rubble within the fill of Feature 83-01 /83-02 indicated that the posthole had been excavated through a surface layer containing brick rubble. The base material of Feature 83 also included brick rubble, suggesting that the previous structure had included brick in its architecture. The post and the fill material within the posthole later had been truncated by fill material underlying Feature 83, indicating that Feature 83-01/83-02 predated Feature 83.

Feature Description

Feature 83 was defined by an area of partially dressed fieldstone that had been laid flat to create a reasonably level surface (see Figure 6-22). The uppermost stone, which formed the floor, was laid in a single course set on a base of stone and brick rubble. A base edging course of stone may have underlain the interior fill and created a more stable base for the flooring. The uppermost stonework was laid in a pattern that consisted of two concentric inner rings of large stones framed by a row of foundation edge stones that were laid to form a rectangular footprint. The rectangular footprint was aligned with Feature 81; if com-



Figure 6-16 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 76-04, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 6-17 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 76-05, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 6-18 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 76-06, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 6-19 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 76-07, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 6-20 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 76-08, view south (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 6-21 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 76-09, view south (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 6-22 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 83, view south (WSSI staff, 6/30/2017)



Figure 6-23 Photograph showing overview of Feature 83 in relationship to Feature 81 (in background), view south (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)

plete, it was estimated to have measured 8 ft (2.44 m) north/south by 10 ft (3 m) east/west.

The random sizes and shapes of the stone may have contributed to the many gaps in the stonework that had been filled unevenly with smaller pieces of angular fieldstone. The smaller stone did not appear to be chipping debris, but it is possible that material used in construction of Feature 83 and that it was repurposed from construction or demolition of other nearby buildings. While conceptually a bake oven should have a level floor suitable for building a warming fire in preparation for baking, a concentration of burned soil along the southern edge of Feature 83 suggested that the mostly-level floor of Feature 83 actually was adequate; the ashes of the warming fire could be swept out prior to laying the bread in the oven (Figure 6-24).

Field Methods

Feature 83 was not specifically examined during the archaeological investigation. Of the 11 excavation units placed in Parcel 77-5 during Phase II/III investigation, only three were located near Feature 83. Unit 76 was placed at the southeastern corner of Feature 83, and Unit 77 was placed along the northern edge of Feature 83. Unit 108 was located near the northwestern corner of Feature 83, but did not directly abut the feature. Each of these units was 3 x 3 m (0.91 x 0.91 m) in size. An area of burned material visible along the southern edge of Feature 83 also was not sampled.

Excavation Sequence

The area adjacent to Feature 83 was sampled through excavation of three units (76, 77, and 108). Unit 76 was excavated fully and contained eight stratigraphic layers excavated in five levels (Fills 1-5). The western profile of this unit exposed part of the layer of burned soil adjacent to Feature 83, as well as a truncated posthole (Feature 83-01/83-02) that appeared to underlie the eastern edge of Feature 83. Field records for Unit 77 indicate that this unit was halted within Fill 1. However, photographs show that the unit excavation was completed and that it contained three stratigraphic layers. Excavation of Unit 108 appears to have been halted after the excavation of Fill 1; no photographs of this unit were taken.

The soil profiles for Unit 77 and 76, each located on different sides of Feature 83, were relatively consistent. Unit 77 exhibited a straightforward soil profile consisting of three stratigraphic levels; the uppermost being described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. This deposit was mottled distinctly and included a thin lens of possible very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand along the lower interface of the deposit. These two deposits were excavated in Unit 76 as Fills 2 and 3 (Figures 6-25 and 6-26). In that unit, Fill 3 overlay the top of Feature 83-01/83-02, a truncated posthole containing the remains of a driven post. Although the next stratigraphic layer appeared to be natural, in Unit 76 this layer contained inclusions of black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam suggesting that it was disturbed. Strata beneath this layer consisted of gravelly sands and clays that were interpreted as natural substrata.

Cultural Material

Since Feature 83 was not excavated, no cultural material was associated directly with that feature. Artifacts recovered from Units 76, 77, and 108 were related to non-specific activities occurring within the yard space surrounding Feature 83. These artifacts indicated an average period of use for the area immediately surrounding Feature 83 during the last decade of the eighteenth century (Table 6-4). This suggests that the primary period of use for the feature was during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Unit 76

Forty-one historic period artifacts were recovered from four excavation levels (Fills 1-4) in Unit 76 (Table 6-5). Artifacts from each of the excavation levels were similar. In general, the artifacts recovered from Unit 76 were representative of late eighteenth century domestic refuse. Over half of the artifacts were ceramics. Ceramic ware types were typical of the last half of the eighteenth century and included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=16), hand-painted creamware (ca. 1760-1810; n=1), and hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=1). The remainder of the ce-



Figure 6-24 **Photograph showing plan view of area of charcoal and burned soil south of Feature 83, view north (WSSI staff, 6/30/2017)**

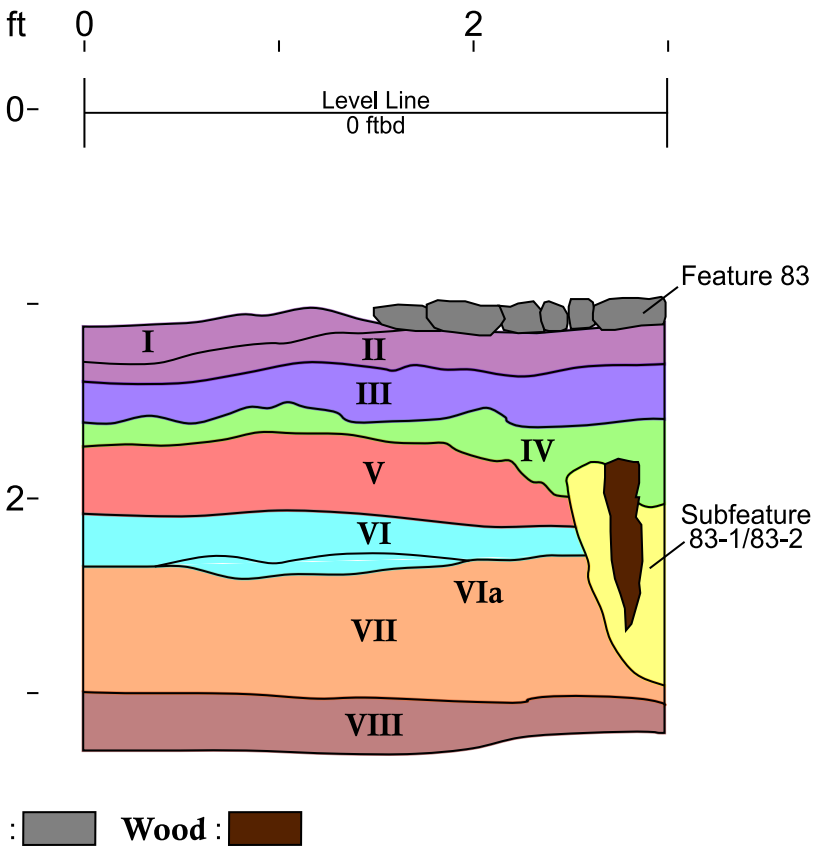
ramics consisted of a kaolin tobacco pipe stem and four sherds of refined white-bodied earthenware. Three fragments of diagnostic dip-molded copper green bottle glass (ca. 1730-1865) also were identified. Tableware (n=1), copper green glass fragments (n=2), an indeterminate ferrous fragment, a hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) spike, two square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) spikes, and eight square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments comprised the remainder of the artifacts. Discarded materials included brick (4336 g) and mortar (170 g). Identification of pearlware suggests the materials were deposited sometime after ca. 1775. Additionally, the average use/occupation of the fill was ca. 1790.

Unit 77

Twenty-nine historic period artifacts were recovered from Unit 77 (see Table 6-5). Materials were recovered from a single fill level (Fill 1). They were typical of late eighteenth century domestic refuse. The vast majority of the artifacts were ceramics (72.4%; n=21). Ceramic ware types were typical of the last half of the eighteenth century and included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=9), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=6), Whieldon-type (ca. 1740-1780; n=1), and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860; n=1). The remainder of the artifacts consisted of a fragment of flat colorless glass, indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=5), a square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail, and a fragment of unidentified leather. Brick (1500 g) was discarded in the field. Identification of hand-painted pearlware indicates that the fill was deposited sometime after ca. 1795. The average use of the materials was ca. 1793.

Unit 108

Seven historic period artifacts were recovered from Fill 1 of Unit 108 (see Table 6-5). The artifacts consisted of creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=3), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=1), trailed slip pearlware (ca. 1811-1830; n=1), a sherd of Whieldon-type (ca. 1740-1780), and a ferrous handle fragment. Identification of pearlware indicates that the fill was deposited after ca. 1775.



I :10YR 2/1 Black sandy loam mottled with 10YR 6/1 gray sand

II :10YR 4/3 Brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 7/6 Yellow sand

III :10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sand

IV :10YR 2/2 Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 6/1 gray sand

V :10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand

VI :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sandy clay loam mottled with 10YR 2/1 Black sandy loam

VIa :10YR 2/1 Black sandy loam (inclusion within stratum **VI**)

VII :10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown gravelly sand

VIII :5B 6/1 Bluish gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand

Feature 83-1/83-2 :10YR 6/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow coarse sand

Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :
Fill 5 :
Fill 6 :
Fill 7 :
Feature :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 75.5
Feature 83: Test Unit 76
West Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 6-25 Drawing showing Features 83 and 83-01/83-02 in Unit 76, profile west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 6-26 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 83-01/83-02 in Unit 76, view west (WSSI staff, 8/01/2017)

The calculated average period of use of the materials was ca. 1792.

Feature 83 Subfeatures

Three features within Parcel 77.5 were given the prefix "83." Although the features were designated consecutively 83-01 through 83-03, there appears to have been some overlap in the designation of Features 83-01 and 83-02.

Feature 83-01 (Unit 77)

One of the features labeled as Feature 83-01 was a rectangular area of mottled soil identified during the excavation of Unit 77 (Figure 6-27). Tentatively identified as a posthole, this feature was found within 0.2 ft (6 cm) of opening the unit. It measured approximately 0.65 x 0.75 ft (19.8 x 22.9 cm), and was oriented with the long edge east/west. The feature extended outside of the unit to the west; it was not completely delineated. Fill soil within Feature 83-01 was described as brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6; 10YR 5/4) loamy sand. When excavated, the feature was 0.3 ft (9.14 cm) deep. Field records indicate that the feature contained several small fragments of wood and brick that were not retained.

Cultural Material

Field records indicate that this feature contained several small fragments of wood and brick that were not retained. These items were not weighed or counted.

Feature 83-01/83-02 (Unit 76)

The second feature designated Feature 83-01 was identified in the northwestern corner of Unit 76 (Figure 6-28). It was a truncated posthole containing the remains of a wooden post. The feature was identified in the northwestern corner of Unit 76 after removal of 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) of stratum I (Fill 1) soil. The feature extended outside of the unit such that only 0.4 ft (12.2 cm) of the feature edge was captured within the excavation unit. The feature was not delineated fully, and its horizontal extent was unknown.

Table 6-4 Temporal Calculations Table for Units 76, 77 and 108

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
TU 76, Fill 1	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1760-1820*	1790	4	1763	8
TU 76, Fill 2	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1730-1865*	1792	6	1789	10
TU 76, Fill 3	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1760-1820*	1789	7	1769	13
TU 76, Fill 4	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1760-1820*	1790	1	1790	1
TU 76, Overall	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1865*	1790	18	1774	32
TU 77 (All Fill 1)	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1740-1860*	1793	17	1790	18
TU 108 (All Fill 1)	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1740-1830	1792	6	1792	6
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts						
*excluding nails						

Table 6-5 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Units 76, 77 and 108

Unit	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Grand Total
TU 0076	Ceramic	Kaolin	Kaolin	Tobacco Pipe, Stem				1			1
		Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820			5		5
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820				1	1
				Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820			1		1
				Saucer, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		4			4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820		1			1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3				3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810			1		1
					Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1				1
			Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830		1			1
			Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted				4		4
	Glass	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865		3			3
		Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Tableware, Base	Ribs		1				1
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1				1
				Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment						1	1
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion						1	1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	3	1	4		8
				Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890			2		2
			Hand Wrought	Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1				1
TU 0076 Total							10	11	17	3	41
TU 0077	Ceramic	Kaolin	Kaolin	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1				1
		Earthenware	Creamware	Bowl, Base	Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	1				1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1				1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2				2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5				5
			Indeterminate Gray-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1				1
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2				2
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	2				2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1				1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1				1
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2				2
			Whieldon-Type	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1740-1780	1				1
		Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	1				1
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1				1
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			5				5
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1				1
	Organic	Faunal	Leather	N/A			1				1
TU 0077 Total							29				29
TU 0108	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3				3
			Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1				1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Trailed Slip	ca. 1811-1830	1				1
			Whieldon-Type	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1740-1780	1				1
	Metal	Iron		Handle, Fragment			1				1
TU 0108 Total							7				7
Grand Total							**46**	**11**	**17**	**3**	**77**



Figure 6-27 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 83-01 in Unit 77, view north (WSSI staff, 7/27/2017)**



Figure 6-28 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 83-01/83-02 in Unit 76, view north (WSSI staff, 8/01/2017)**

Feature 83-01 appears to have been intended to be designated as Feature 83-02, but it was numbered Feature 83-01 instead. The feature was excavated as Feature 83-01, and then renumbered as Feature 83-02 for both the closing photographs and the unit profile. Field records for Features 83-01 and 83-02 of Unit 76 indicate the feature was located in the northwestern corner of Unit 76, and appear to describe the same feature. So, the artifacts recovered from Features 83-01 and 83-02 in Unit 76 actually were recovered from the same feature.

Feature 83-01/83-02 was bisected by Unit 76 (see Figure 6-26). Soil within the postmold was described as gray (10YR 6/1) sand mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) coarse sand. Although not indicated in the feature description, photographs of the feature show a concentration of brick fragments (rubble) within the upper portion of the posthole fill. The postmold was 1.15 ft (35.1 cm) deep and had steeply sloping sidewalls terminating in a pointed base. The remains of a driven post with a sharply tapered point were found in the western portion of the postmold. The post was 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) in diameter at the point where the shaft had been broken off.

Cultural Material

This feature was designated alternately as Features 83-01 and 83-02. The thirteen artifacts were attributed to Feature 83-01; four artifacts were attributed to Feature 83-02. Artifacts from Feature 83-01 consisted of three fragments of creamware (ca. 1760-1820), four fragments of copper green bottle glass, five square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments, and a hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) spike. Artifacts from Feature 83-02 were a kaolin tobacco pipe stem, a hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail, and two fragments of square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nails.

Although a limited quantity of diagnostic artifacts was recovered from Feature 83-01/83-02, the identification of creamware indicated that the posthole was filled sometime after ca. 1760.

Feature 83-03 (Unit 78)

Feature 83-03 was the lower portion of a driven wooden post. The feature was located approximately 10.2 ft (3.11 m) northeast of Feature 83. It was part of a fence line that extended north/south through Parcels 85-3, 77-5, PL-1 and PL 2. Feature 83-03 was located near the southeastern corner of Unit 78, approximately 1 ft (0.3 m) north of Feature 84-02, a driven post located outside of Unit 78 (Figure 6-29).

No field records were available for Feature 83-03, which appears to have been identified within Fill 1 of Unit 78. Photographs indicate that the post was about 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) in diameter and tapered to a rounded, stubby point (Figure 6-30). It was approximately 1 ft (0.3 m) in length. No postmold was evident.

Cultural Material

Several brick (851 g; n=7) fragments discarded in the field were the only artifacts associated with Feature 83-03.

Feature 84 (Historic Pit)

Feature 84 was a historic pit that appears to have been excavated for the singular purpose of discarding a pile of wooden roofing shingles and several miscellaneous boards. The pit was identified during excavation of Unit 78, which had been placed 6.7 ft (2.04 m) northeast of Feature 83, the remains of a stone floor of a possible bake oven. Feature 84 appeared to have been intrusive into an earlier area of disturbance (no feature designation) that also contained wood and wood shingle debris.

Little information was available for Feature 84. The following information was obtained from photographs and field records for Unit 78. Field records for that unit were incomplete and did not contain soil profiles or full descriptions of the excavation levels.

Feature Description and Field Methods

Based upon field photographs, Feature 84 was a circular pit measuring about 2.8 ft (0.85 m) in diameter (Figure 6-31). When excavated, the pit was approximately 1 ft (0.3 m) in depth. It had been filled in a single episode with mottled fill estimated to have been composed of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam mottled with dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy loam with inclusions of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam. A thick layer of decayed wooden shingles was evi-



Figure 6-29 **Labeled photograph showing plan view of Features 84 and 83-03 in Unit 78, view north (WSSI staff, 8/01/2017). Feature 84-02 is visible in lower right.**



Figure 6-30 **Photograph showing profile view of Feature 83-03 in Unit 78, view west (WSSI staff, 8/1/2017)**

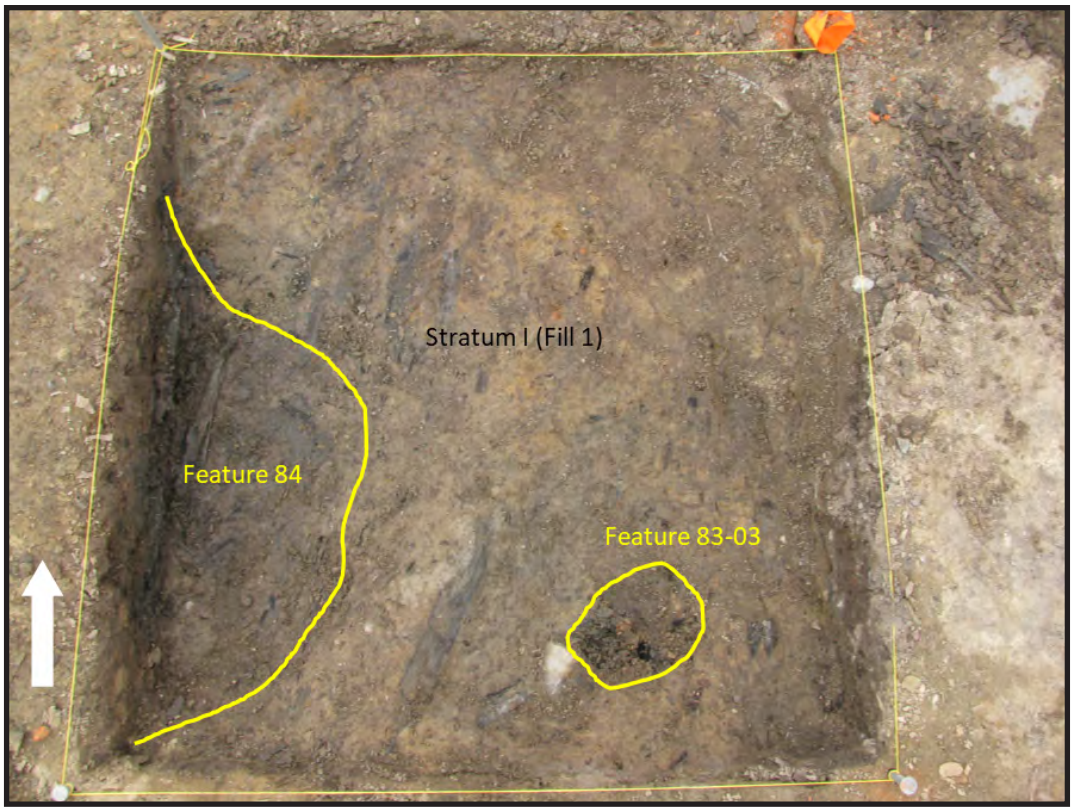


Figure 6-31 Labeled photograph showing plan view of Feature 84 and Feature 83-03 in Unit 78, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)

dent in the base of the pit; it had been deposited prior to filling the pit with soil.

Feature 84 overlay an earlier area of disturbance that consisted of a pit containing mottled fill soil mixed with wood shingles and wood debris. This pit was off-set slightly to the south of Feature 84 such that Feature 84 overlay only the southern two-thirds of that feature. The lower pit was estimated to have been 3 ft (0.91 m) in diameter. It was not excavated fully in Unit 78, and its depth is unknown. Fill soil within the lower pit was estimated to have been composed of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam. In addition to wood debris, the pit contained small fragments of brick.

Feature 84 was bisected and the eastern half excavated within Unit 78 (Figure 6-32). Excavation records do not specify the excavation methods, depths, or stratigraphic sequence of Feature 84. Artifact bags labeled "Feature 84" indicate that four levels (Fills 1-4) were excavated within the feature. Corresponding record forms for Unit 78 also were labeled "Feature 84," and contained four excavation levels (Fills 1-4). This suggests that cultural material associated with Feature 84 was not separated from the general unit matrix.

Cultural Material

Table 6-6 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 84. As previously noted, cultural material specifically associated with Feature 84 does not appear to have been separated from the general non-feature soil in Unit 78. As such, the following discussion pertains to Unit 78 as a whole, and does not specifically reflect artifacts recovered from Feature 84.

A total of 28 artifacts were attributed to Feature 84. These artifacts were recovered from Fills 2-4 of Unit 78. Artifacts recovered from Fill 1 of Unit 78, which would have been related most closely to Feature 84, were "lost" in the field and are not included in this discussion. Over half (n=15; 54%) of the recovered artifacts were from Fill 2. Smaller quantities of artifacts were recovered from the underlying strata (Fill 3 and 4). Glass comprised the majority of artifacts recovered from Fill 2 and included a variety of frag-

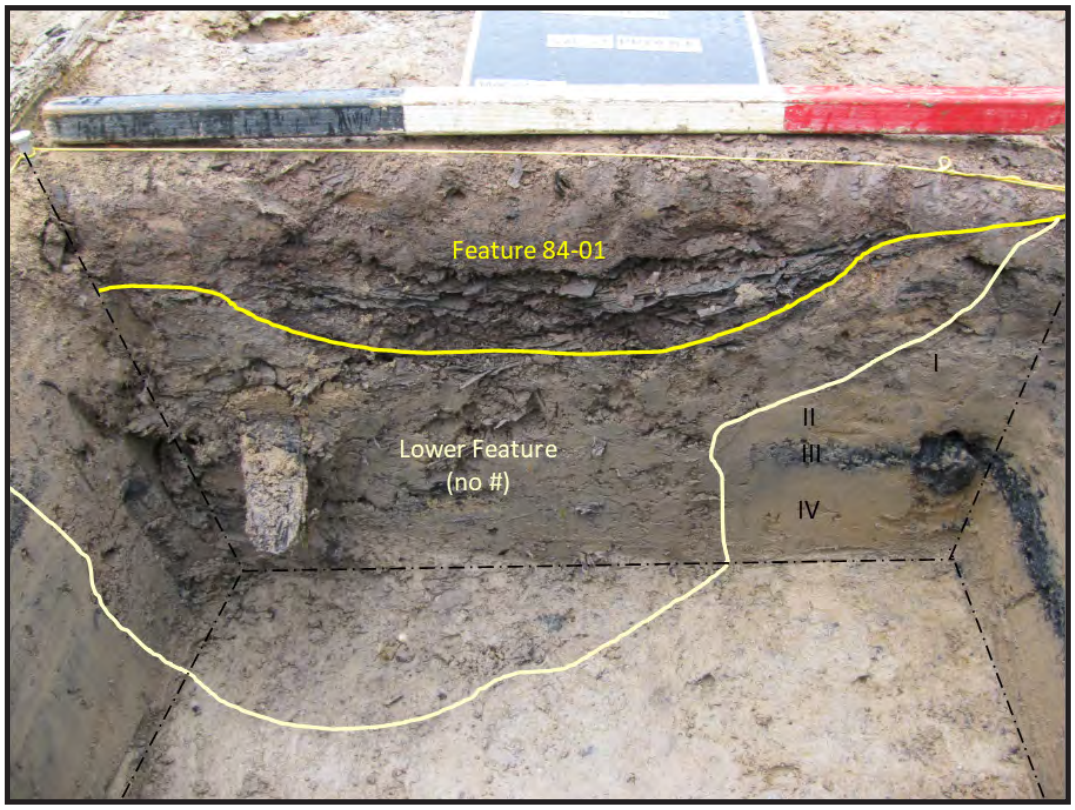


Figure 6-32 Labeled photograph showing profile view of Feature 84 and Feature 83-03 in Unit 78, view west (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)

ments from window, tableware, and bottle forms. The remainder consisted of four fragments of refined white-bodied earthenware and a single machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) spike fragment. Fill 3 contained six sherds of undecorated pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) and two fragments of strap hardware. Finally, Fill 4 consisted of two fragments of non-machine made copper green bottle glass, two fragments of strap hardware, and a hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) spike.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts were limited, which skewed MCD calculations. Overall, however, the deposits sampled as Feature 84 post-date 1815 and likely represent activity during the last quarter of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A closer look at the temporal results from the series suggests that the lower two excavation levels (Fills 3 and 4) may represent a more intact, or at least an older deposit. These levels would have included artifacts associated with the unnumbered lower pit, as well as the surrounding non-feature soil.

Feature 84 Sub-features

Although excavation records indicate that only one feature (Feature 83-3) was identified during the excavation of Unit 78, two sub-features bear the prefix "84." Feature 84-1 is an unknown feature, while Feature 84-2 was a wooden post.

Feature 84-01

There are no descriptions or photographs of this feature.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Feature 84-02

Field photographs indicate that Feature 84-2 was a round post (Figure 6-33). In the excavation photographs, the feature appears to have been located on the exterior of Unit 78, adjacent to the unit's southeastern corner. The post appears to have been 0.3 ft (9.14 cm) in diameter driven directly into the ground (Figure 6-34). There are no

Table 6-6 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 84, Unit 78

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	WSSI Level			Total
						Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	
Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		6		6
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			4			4
Ceramic Total						4	6		10
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			3			3
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched		1			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1			1
		Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body			2			2
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					2	2
	Undetermined Mold	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			3			3
Glass Total						10		2	12
Metal	Iron		Strap Hardware, Fragment				2	2	4
		Cut	Spike, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	1			1
		Hand Wrought	Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815			1	1
Metal Total						1	2	3	6
Grand Total						**15**	**8**	**5**	**28**



Figure 6-33 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 84-02, view north (WSSI staff, 8/01/2017)



Figure 6-34 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 84-02, view west (WSSI staff, 8/01/2017)

field records for this feature. The artifact bag labeled "Feature 84-2" indicated only that the artifacts were obtained from the eastern bisection, or the east half of the feature.

Cultural Material

Three historic period artifacts were recovered from this feature. Two fragments of flat/window glass and a pearlware rim sherd with dip't (engine turned) decoration (ca. 1785-1815) comprised the materials recovered from Feature 84-2.

Feature 85 (Historic Post)

Feature 85 consisted of the truncated remains of a round wooden post. The feature was identified in the southern central portion of Parcel 77.5, near the southern lot line. Feature 85 was the third southernmost post in a line of eight posts that extended north/south across the eastern third of the Parcel 77.5, and through the central portions of adjacent Parcels 85-3, PL-1 and PL-2. From south to north, these posts were designated Features 87, 86, 85, 96, 97, 98, 100, and 102. The fence line marked by the posts would have been located approximately 105 ft (32 m) east of South Union Street and parallel to that street. Feature 85 was identified during the Phase II/III excavation, at an elevation of 7.0 ft (2.13 m) amsl.

Feature Description and Field Methods

Feature 85 was a truncated wooden post (Figures 6-35 and 6-36). The post appears to have been round and measuring approximately 0.8 ft (24.38 cm) in diameter. Field records indicate a possible post mold extending along the western edge of the feature, but no additional details were provided.

Feature 85 was not excavated.

Cultural Material

No cultural materials or faunal remains were associated with Feature 85.

Feature 96 (Historic Post)

Feature 96 was a round wooden post. The feature was identified in the northern central portion of Parcel 77.5, along the northern lot line. It was the central of a line of eight posts extending north/south across the eastern third of the Parcel 77.5 and through the central portions of adjacent Parcels 85-3, PL-1 and PL-2. The fence line marked by the posts would have been located approximately 105 ft (32 m) east of South Union Street, and parallel to that street. Feature 96 was identified during the Phase II/III excavation, at an elevation of 7.7 ft (2.35 m) amsl.

Feature Description and Field Methods

Feature 96 was a truncated wooden post (Figures 6-37 and 6-38). The post appears to have been square with a flat northern face and a rounded southern face. It measured approximately 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) in each dimension. No posthole was evident.

Feature 96 was not excavated.

Cultural Material

No cultural materials or faunal remains were associated with Feature 96.



Figure 6-35 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 85, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 6-36 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 85, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 6-37 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 96, view north (WSSI staff, 7/28/2017)



Figure 6-38 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 96, view north (WSSI staff, 7/28/2017)

Chapter 7
Parcel 77.6

Introduction

This chapter details the results of the archaeological investigation of Study Parcel 77.6 (Parcel 77.6). This parcel is located in the central portion of the RTS Project Area (Figure 7-1), between land belonging to Town of Alexandria on Point Lumley and land included within town Lot 85. Like Parcel 77.5, Parcel 77.6 is made-land that was created during the mid-eighteenth century by filling part of the natural shoreline of the Potomac River. The created land became part of Lot 77 and, due to this, has been designated as Parcel 77.6. Parcel 77.6 measured 25-ft wide (north/south) by 136-ft deep (east/west). The property was land-locked was bordered on the west by Parcel 77.5, on the north by Parcel Pl-5, on the east by Parcel PL-4, and on the south by Parcels 85-3 and 85.4.

Historic Context

Parcel 77.6 was created sometime after 1770 through the process of land-making. The property location is depicted as open water on West's (1748) map of Alexandria and on Washington's (1763) map of Alexandria showing newly added town lots (Figures 7-2 and 7-3). Fleming most likely created this land to access to his wharf and shipyard, which was located at the eastern end of Parcel 77.6. The wharf may have been completed as early as 1772 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). The parcel was partially depicted on a 1774 plat showing the lands Thomas Fleming leased from the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Ring 2019:170), indicating that it had been created sometime prior to 1774.

After Thomas Fleming's death in 1786, George Hunter, an executor of Fleming's estate, sold Parcel 77.6 to Robert Townshend Hooe (Hustings Court Book E:419). The deed noted that the parcel was "made land" adjacent to Point Lumley. This sale was confirmed by Fleming's executors (Hustings Court Book F:294) several weeks later. The metes and bounds for Parcel 77.6 were described as follows.

> "Beginning upon the southern line of the said Lott 77, one hundred and thirty-six feet one inch to the eastward of Union Street at the intersection of a line drawn southerly from the west line of the said Hooe's Warehouse extending thence eastwardly with that line and the River Potomack and returning from thence to the place of beginning and running from thence Northwardly with a line parallel to Union Street twenty-five feet be the same more or less to the line of the ground belonging to the said Town of Alexandria ….. (Hustings Court Book E:420)."

Robert Hooe passed away in 1809 (Alexandria Wills, Book C:185). James H. Hooe and John Muncaster, the surviving partners of Robert T. Hooe & Company, were appointed executors of the will. They were instructed to sell portions of Robert's real estate, including the unexpired lease for 29 years of the Wharf Lot and "that piece demised unto us by the Mayor and Commonality of the Town of Alexandria, upon which our stone warehouse stands, and from which our wharfing extended, together with the wharf and warehouse" (Alexandria Wills, Book C:187). The Common Council announced the lease of the stone warehouse to the highest bidder in 1809, stating that warehouse was "lately occupied by R.T. Hooe and Co." (Alexandria Gazette, 10/14/1809 p.3).

The Corporation leased the stone warehouse and lots near the warehouse on the corner of Duke Street and the Strand, to merchant, John Muncaster, "as assignee of a lease from the Corporation" for a term of 29 years beginning January 1, 1809 (Alexandria Land Records Book

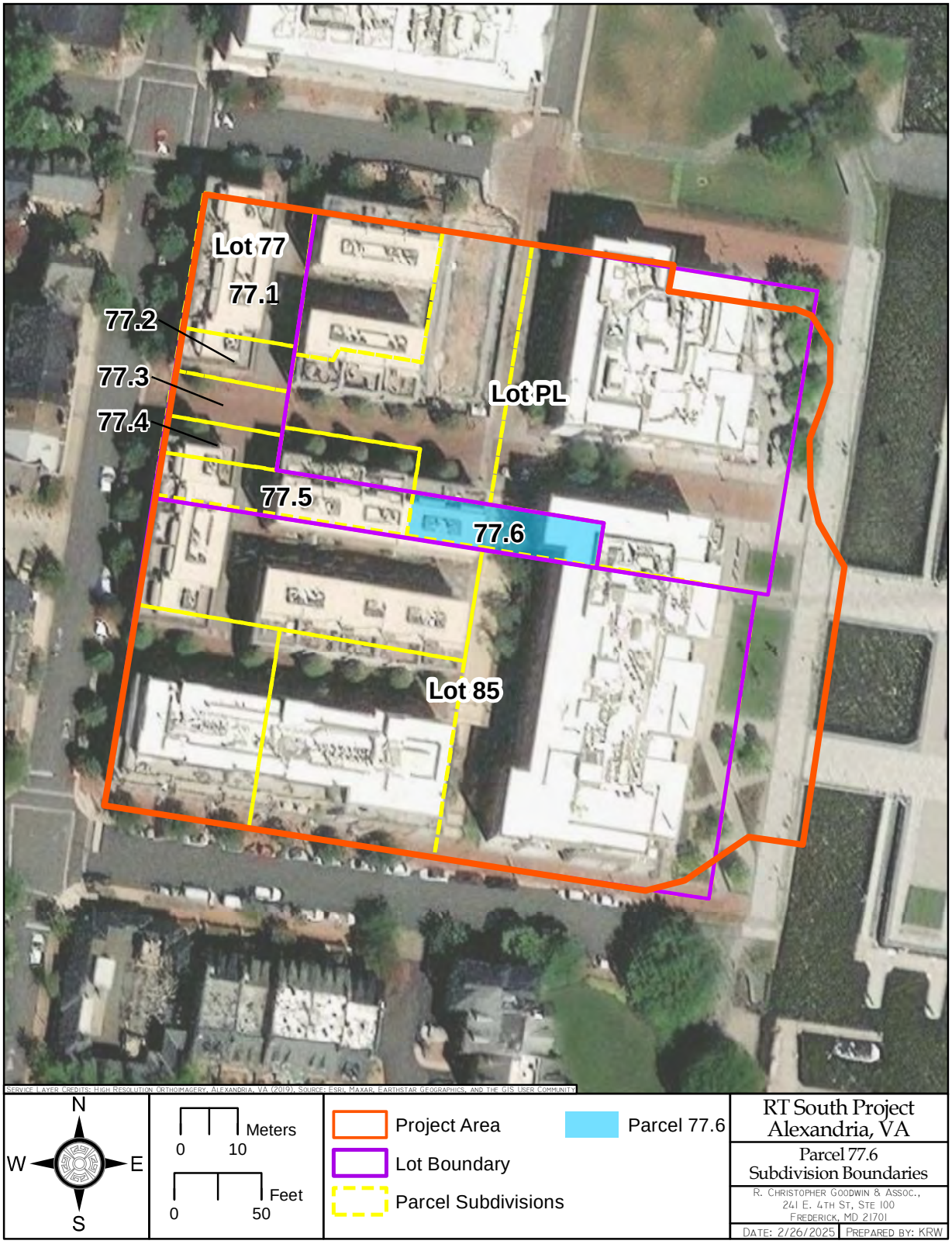


Figure 7-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77.6, overlaid on modern aerial.**

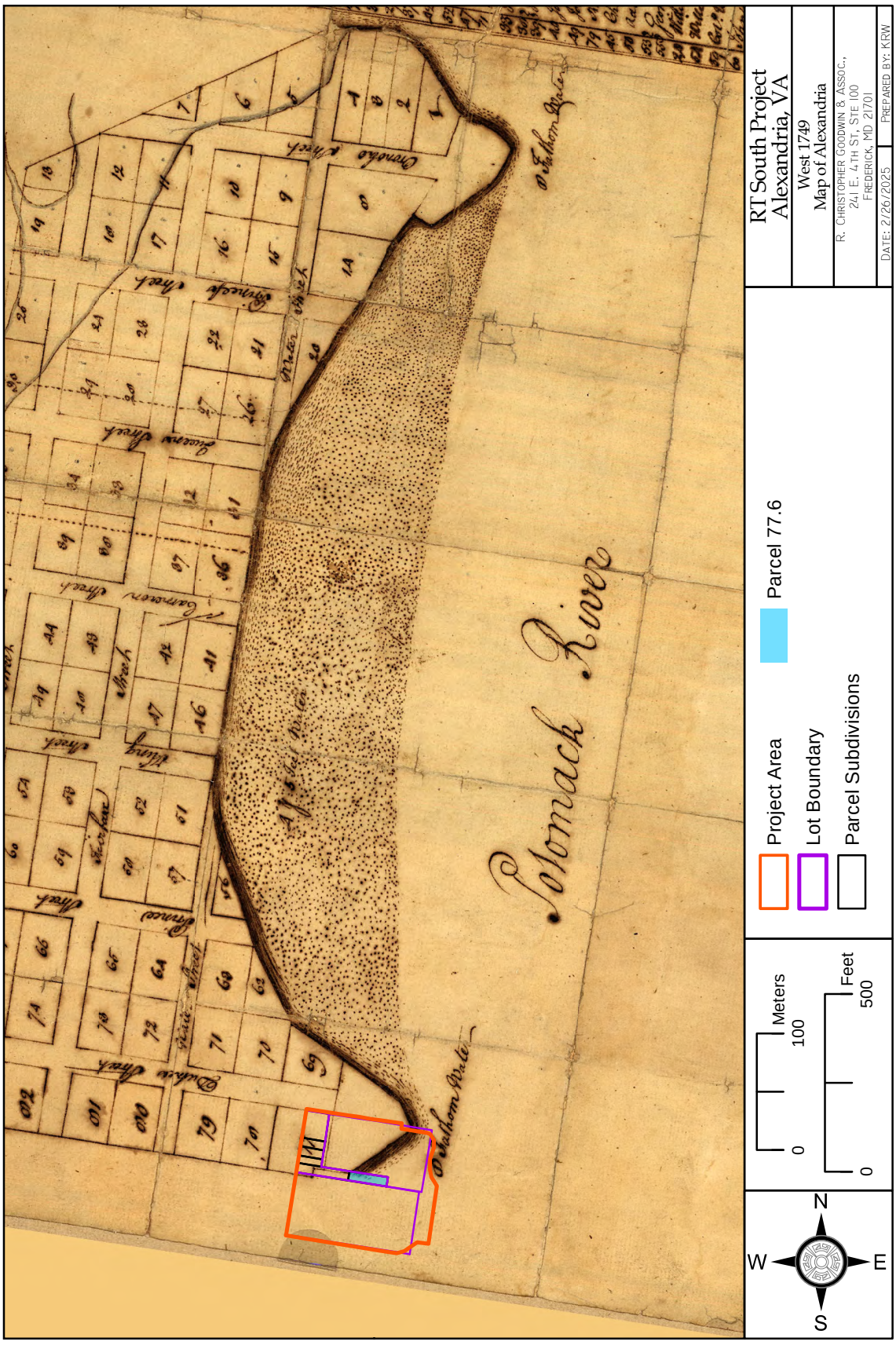


Figure 7-2 **Detail of John West Jr's 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77.6**

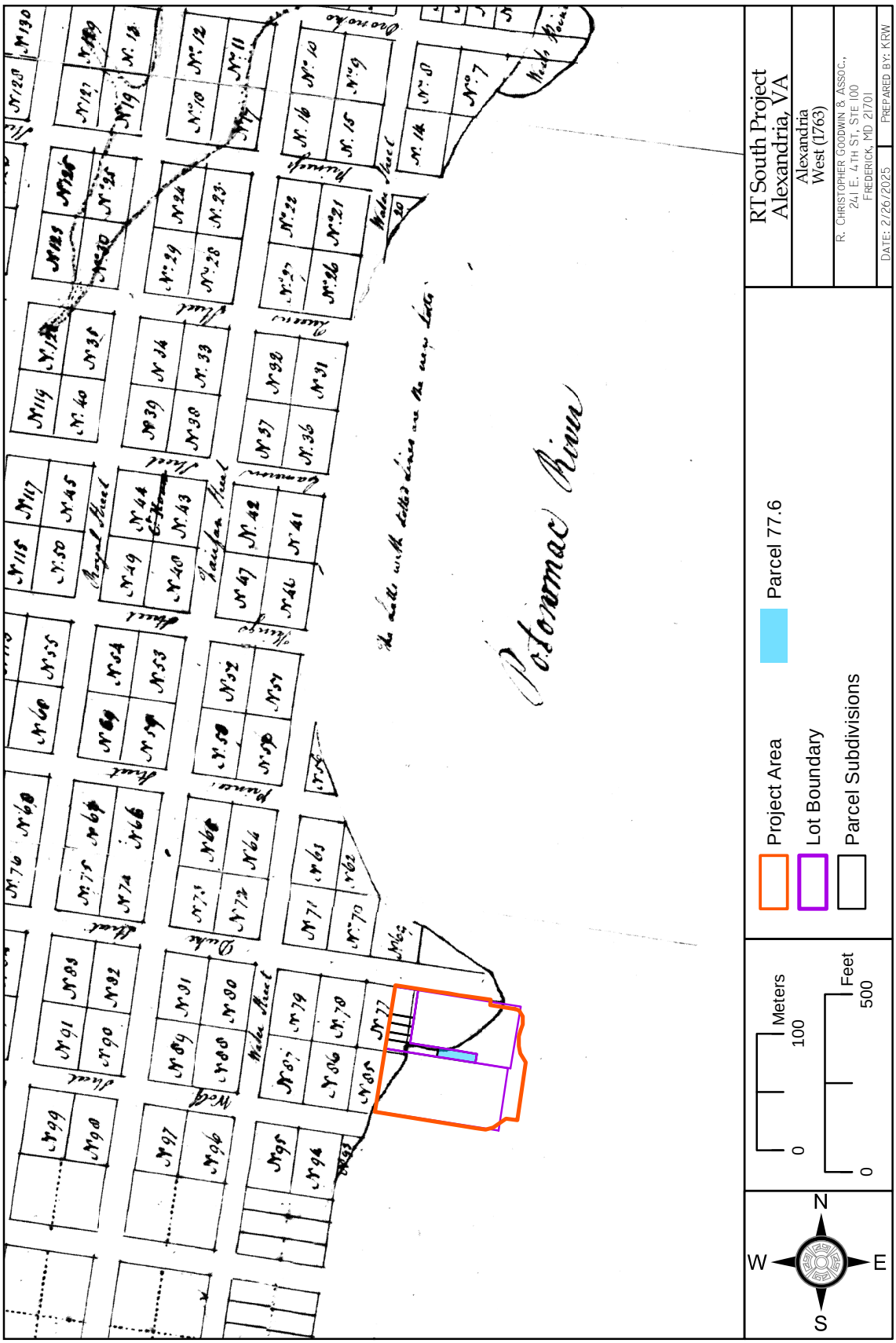


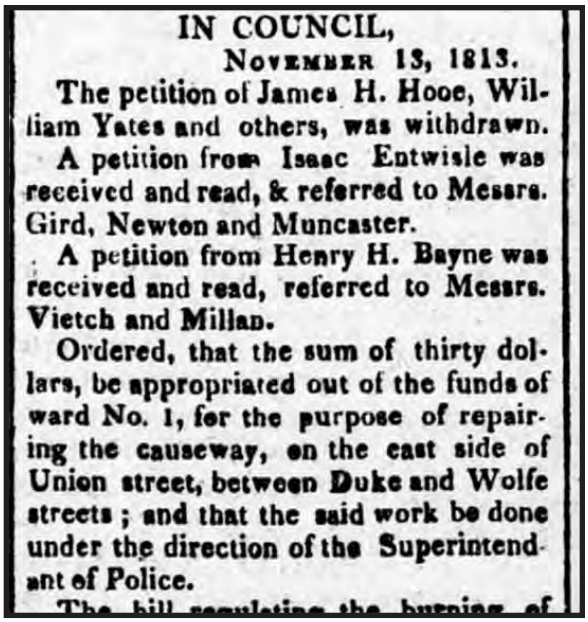
Figure 7-3 **Detail of John West Jr's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77.6**

Q2:170). John Muncaster was a prominent businessman who sat on the Alexandria Town Council in 1813 and worked as an election commissioner for a period of years (Alexandria Gazette 5/4/1813; 5/5/1820). The 1810 tax assessment shows that Muncaster was proprietor of several properties in town including the two-story stone warehouse and two, one-story houses in the vicinity of the warehouse.

In addition to the stone warehouse there was apparently a wharf house and lot. A notation in Robert Hooe's accounts stated that John Muncaster purchased Hooe's "wharf house and lot of ground situate eastward of Union Street between Union and Wolf Streets fronting on the water 25 feet" was purchased by John Muncaster for $1000,00 (Alexandria Wills, Book C:441).

In a separate instrument, dated January 14,1811, John and Elizabeth Muncaster secured a mortgage from Charles Simms (President, Bank of Alexandria) and Thomas Swann (President, Bank of Potomac) and conveyed two parcels to Simms and Swann. These lots adjoined public lands but were not part of public lands. The first was Parcel 77.6 and the second parcel adjoined it on the north. The metes and bounds for Parcel 77.6 were the same for the east-west placement the parcel, "136 feet and one inch to the eastward of Union Street extending into the River" (Alexandria Land Records, Book Q2:170). However, the description of the north-south width of the parcel does not match the 1794 and the 1809 descriptions which stated the width was 25 feet. The 1811 indenture, as well as later documents (1827, 1834 and 1844), state that the north-south width of Parcel 77.6 is "supposed to be thirty-seven feet four inches" (Alexandria Land Records, Book Q2:170).

A section of Parcel 77.6 may have served as an elevated causeway or embankment that led to the river. The town council ordered repairs to a causeway between Duke and Wolfe Streets, and east of Union Street, in their meeting on November 13, 1813 (Alexandria Gazette, 11/13/1813; Figure 7-4). Notices in the Alexandria Gazette for Muncaster's Wharf and Warehouse advertised the sales of corn, flour and other goods from the years 1815 through 1818 (Alexandria Gazette, 1/11/1815 p.3). It appears that Muncaster leased



IN COUNCIL,

NOVEMBER 13, 1813.

The petition of James H. Hooe, William Yates and others, was withdrawn.

A petition from Isaac Entwisle was received and read, & referred to Messrs. Gird, Newton and Muncaster.

A petition from Henry H. Bayne was received and read, referred to Messrs. Vietch and Millan.

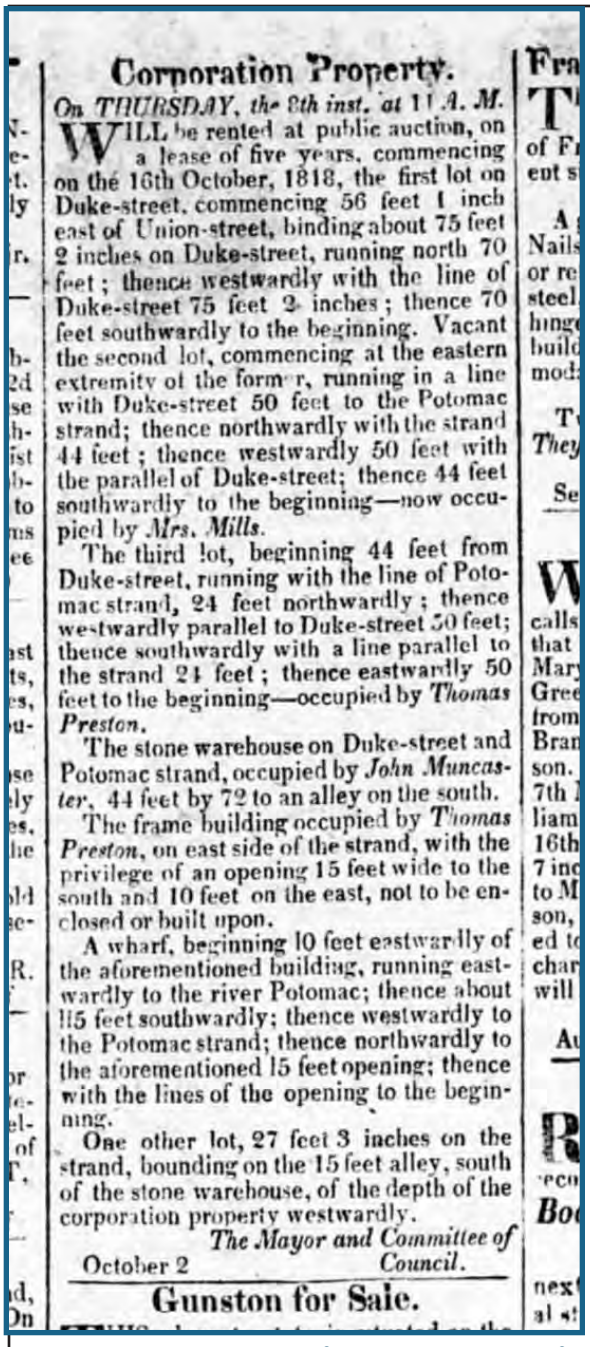
Ordered, that the sum of thirty dollars, be appropriated out of the funds of ward No. 1, for the purpose of repairing the causeway, on the east side of Union street, between Duke and Wolfe streets; and that the said work be done under the direction of the Superintendant of Police.

The bill regulating the burning of

Figure 7-4 **Announcement of order to repair the causeway east of Union Street (Alexandria Gazette, 11/13/1813)**

the wharf and warehouse through 1818, this is when buildings and adjacent parcels returned to Corporation's ownership and the properties were newly advertised for a lease of five years (Alexandria Gazette 10/5/1818 p.3; Figure 7-5). However, Parcel 77.6 was not advertised with the Corporation property. It was held in trust by the original lenders and interests were conveyed to several other lenders during the period from 1811 through 1844 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q2:170, E2:407).

John Muncaster was a prominent businessman who sat on the Alexandria Town Council in 1813 and worked as an election commissioner for a period of years (Alexandria Gazette 5/4/1813; 5/5/1820). Muncaster owned a number of properties throughout town. The 1810 tax assessment shows that he was taxed for the bake house and lot that was situated on Union Street to the River. This was expensive real estate, valued at $4,250.000. Muncaster was taxed in 1823 for a house in the alley by Duke Street. It was a two-story house occupied by James Hill and valued at $9,100 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1823, Ward 1). Muncaster also owned a house further east on the parcel that ran from the river to the alley, which was occupied by John Janney and Thomas Preston, who operated the lumber yard near the wharf.



Corporation Property.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 11 A. M.

WILL be rented at public auction, on a lease of five years, commencing on the 16th October, 1818, the first lot on Duke-street, commencing 56 feet 1 inch east of Union-street, binding about 75 feet 2 inches on Duke-street, running north 70 feet; thence westwardly with the line of Duke-street 75 feet 2 inches; thence 70 feet southwardly to the beginning. Vacant the second lot, commencing at the eastern extremity of the former, running in a line with Duke-street 50 feet to the Potomac strand; thence northwardly with the strand 44 feet; thence westwardly 50 feet with the parallel of Duke-street; thence 44 feet southwardly to the beginning—now occupied by *Mrs. Mills.*

The third lot, beginning 44 feet from Duke-street, running with the line of Potomac strand, 24 feet northwardly; thence westwardly parallel to Duke-street 50 feet; thence southwardly with a line parallel to the strand 24 feet; thence eastwardly 50 feet to the beginning—occupied by *Thomas Preston.*

The stone warehouse on Duke-street and Potomac strand, occupied by *John Muncaster*, 44 feet by 72 to an alley on the south.

The frame building occupied by *Thomas Preston*, on east side of the strand, with the privilege of an opening 15 feet wide to the south and 10 feet on the east, not to be enclosed or built upon.

A wharf, beginning 10 feet eastwardly of the aforementioned building, running eastwardly to the river Potomac; thence about 115 feet southwardly; thence westwardly to the Potomac strand; thence northwardly to the aforementioned 15 feet opening; thence with the lines of the opening to the beginning.

One other lot, 27 feet 3 inches on the strand, bounding on the 15 feet alley, south of the stone warehouse, of the depth of the corporation property westwardly.

The Mayor and Committee of Council.

October 2

Gunston for Sale.

Figure 7-5 **Announcement of Corporation Property for lease (Alexandria Gazette, 10/5/1818).**

Parcel 77.6 was conveyed from Benjamin Waters and William Miller of the first part, and the Trustees of the Bank of Potomac, of the second part, to James Green, of the third part, on April 9, 1845, for $1,350.00 (Alexandria Land Records, Book E3:407). Green retained this property as he developed Lot 77. The 1877 Hopkins Atlas of Alexandria indicates that the western section of Parcel 77.6 lay in James Green's Lumber Yard, and the eastern portion in Green's Coal Yard property (Hopkins 1877; Figure 7-6). James Green passed away on September 8, 1880, and his obituary indicates that he was a highly respected member of the Alexandria community (Alexandria Gazette 9/8/1880 p.1; Figure 7-7). His real estate was partitioned amongst his heirs (Alexandria Probate, Will Book 1:313). The land remained vacant through the late nineteenth century (Sanborn 1885, 1896; Figures 7-8 and 7-9).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

Only two archaeological features were identified within Parcel 77.6 (Figure 7-10; Table 7-1). Feature 88 was the remains of a brick floor for an unknown structure, and Feature 117 was reported to have been the remains of a brick support pier. The period of construction and use of these features was unknown.

No cultural materials were recovered from Parcel 77.6.

Feature 88 (Utility Pipe and Remains of Brick Floor)

Feature 88 was of a section of an iron utility pipe that had been installed over a brick floor (Figure 7-11). Both the utility pipe and the exposed section of brick flooring were considered Feature 88. Feature 88 was located in the eastern portion of Parcel 77-6, directly south of Feature 114. The feature was identified approximately 5.02 ft (1.53 m) amsl during the removal of a layer of modern fill material.

<u>Description</u>

The feature only was partially exposed during excavation. As such, its original extent remains unknown. The exposed portion of the brick floor measured approximately 5.5 ft (1.68 m) north/south by 6.5 ft (1.98 m) east/west. It was partially edged on the northwestern and eastern sides by a double course of brick, but the pattern was incomplete in the northeastern corner of the feature where a section of the brick flooring continued beyond the edging layer. This suggested that the original construction may have been ell-shaped. Both whole and partial bricks were in-

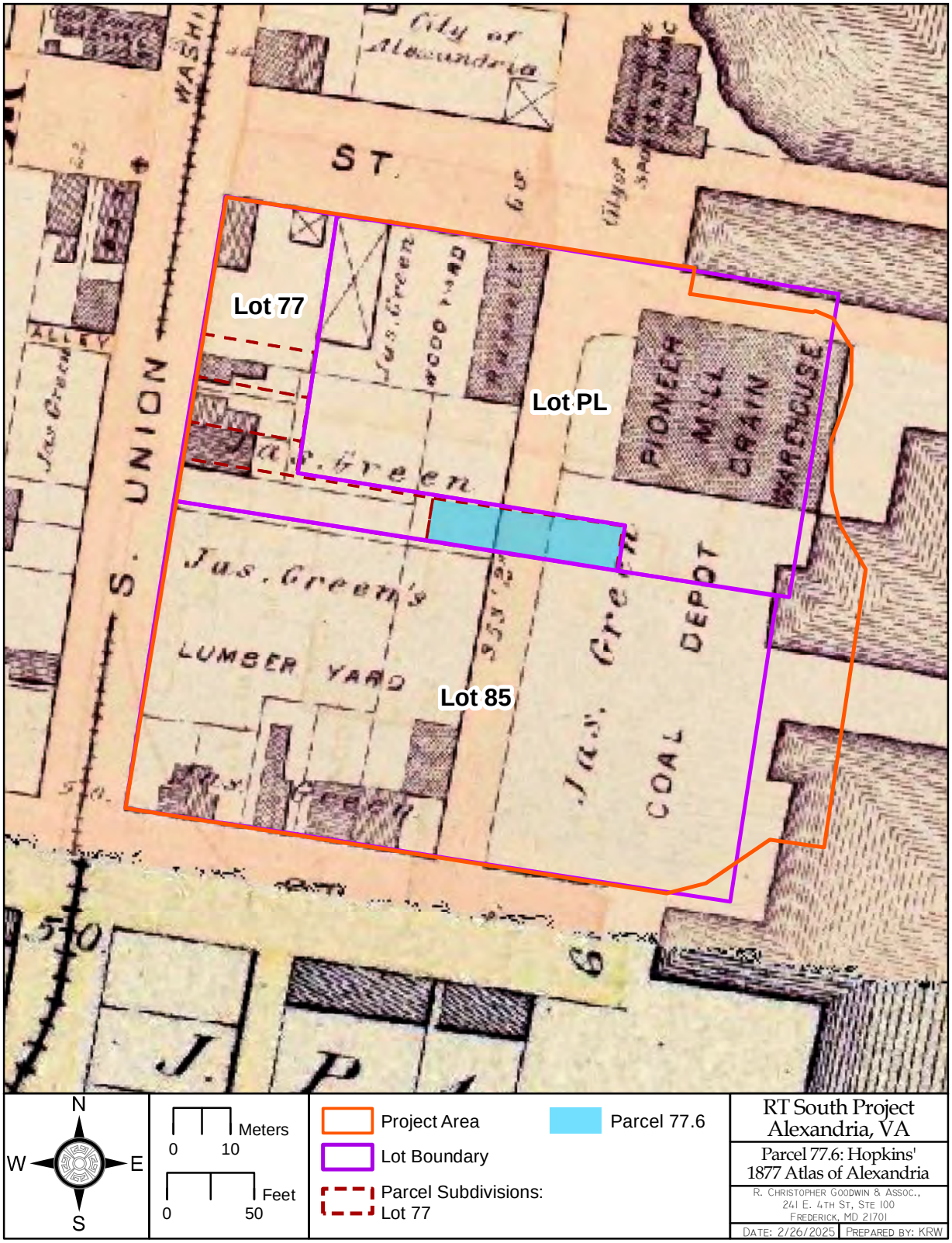
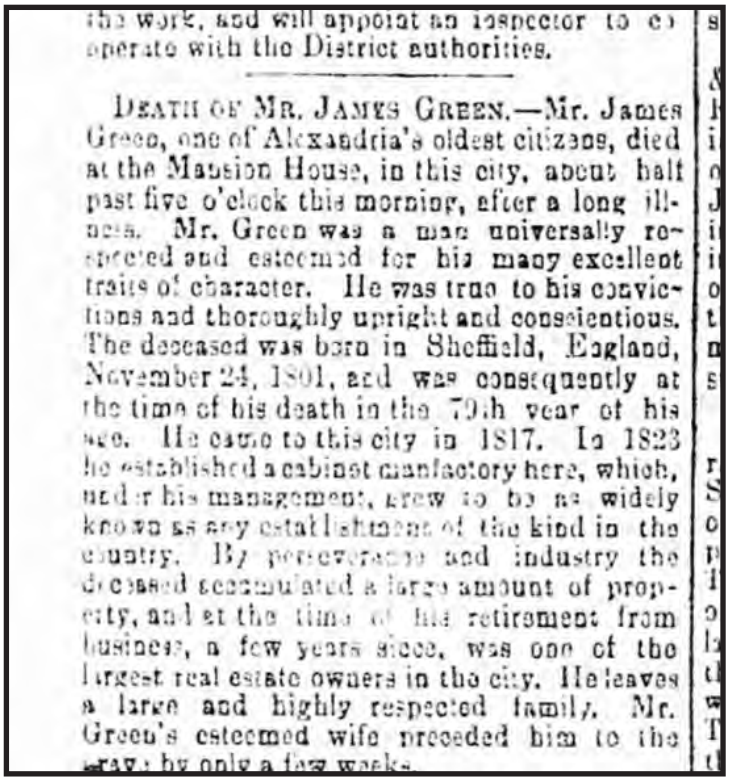


Figure 7-6 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77.6**



the work, and will appoint an inspector to co-operate with the District authorities.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES GREEN.—Mr. James Green, one of Alexandria's oldest citizens, died at the Mansion House, in this city, about half past five o'clock this morning, after a long illness. Mr. Green was a man universally respected and esteemed for his many excellent traits of character. He was true to his convictions and thoroughly upright and conscientious. The deceased was born in Sheffield, England, November 24, 1801, and was consequently at the time of his death in the 79th year of his age. He came to this city in 1817. In 1823 he established a cabinet manfactory here, which, under his management, grew to be as widely known as any establishment of the kind in the country. By perseverance and industry the deceased accumulated a large amount of property, and at the time of his retirement from business, a few years since, was one of the largest real estate owners in the city. He leaves a large and highly respected family. Mr. Green's esteemed wife preceded him to the grave by only a few weeks.

Figure 7-7 **Obituary in the Alexandria Gazette for James Green (Alexandria Gazette, 9/8/1880).**

Table 7-1 **Summary of Archaeological Features in Parcel 77.6**

Feature	Sub-features	Description	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (N/S x E/W)	Depth (ft)	Resource Mgnt. Plan	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Comments
88	None	Utility pipe and brick flooring	Unknown	5.02	5.5-ft x 6.5-ft	Unknown	No	None	Monitoring	Partially exposed; Not excavated
117	None	Brick pier	Unknown	6.23	Unknown	Unknown	No	None	None	Not excavated

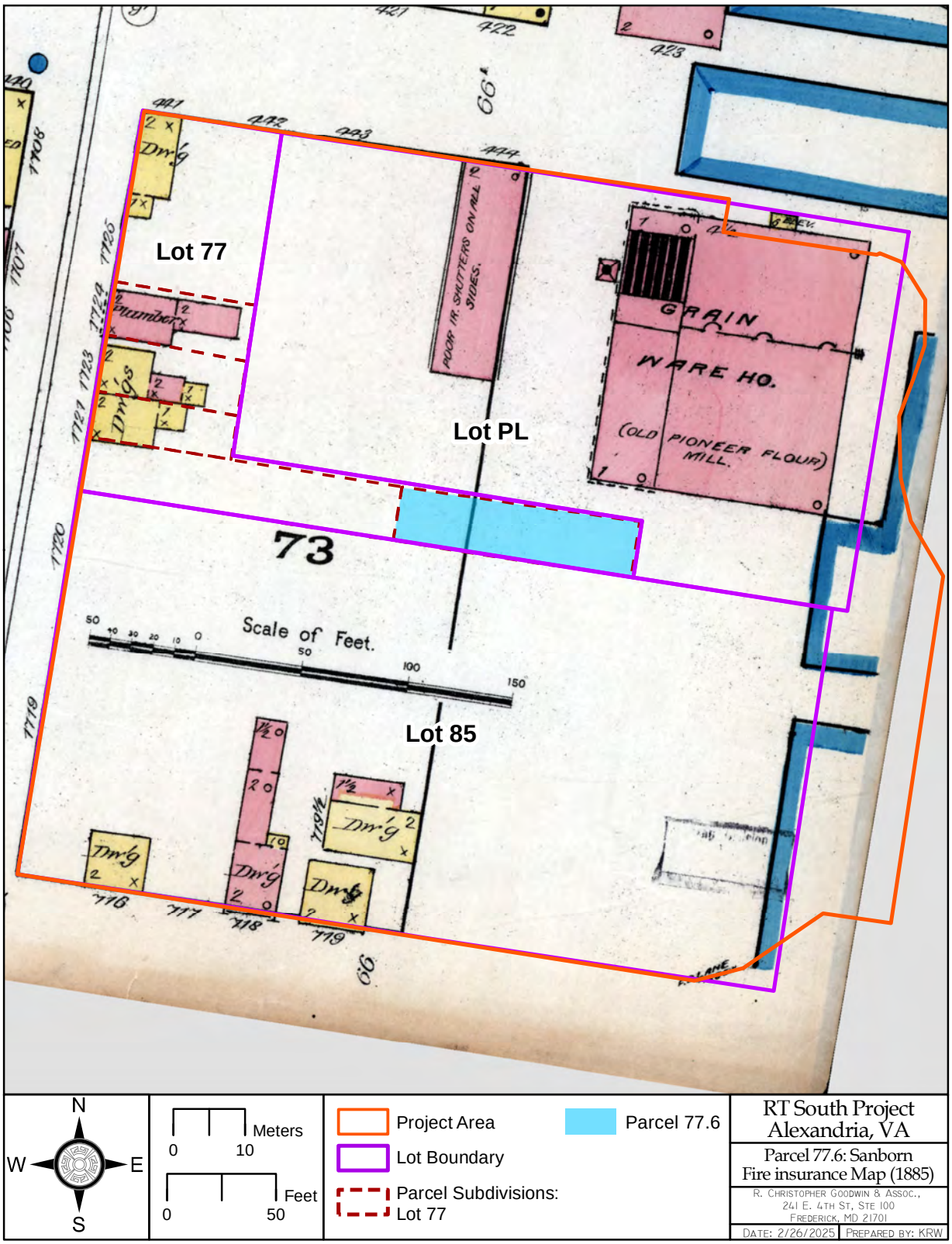


Figure 7-8 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77.6**

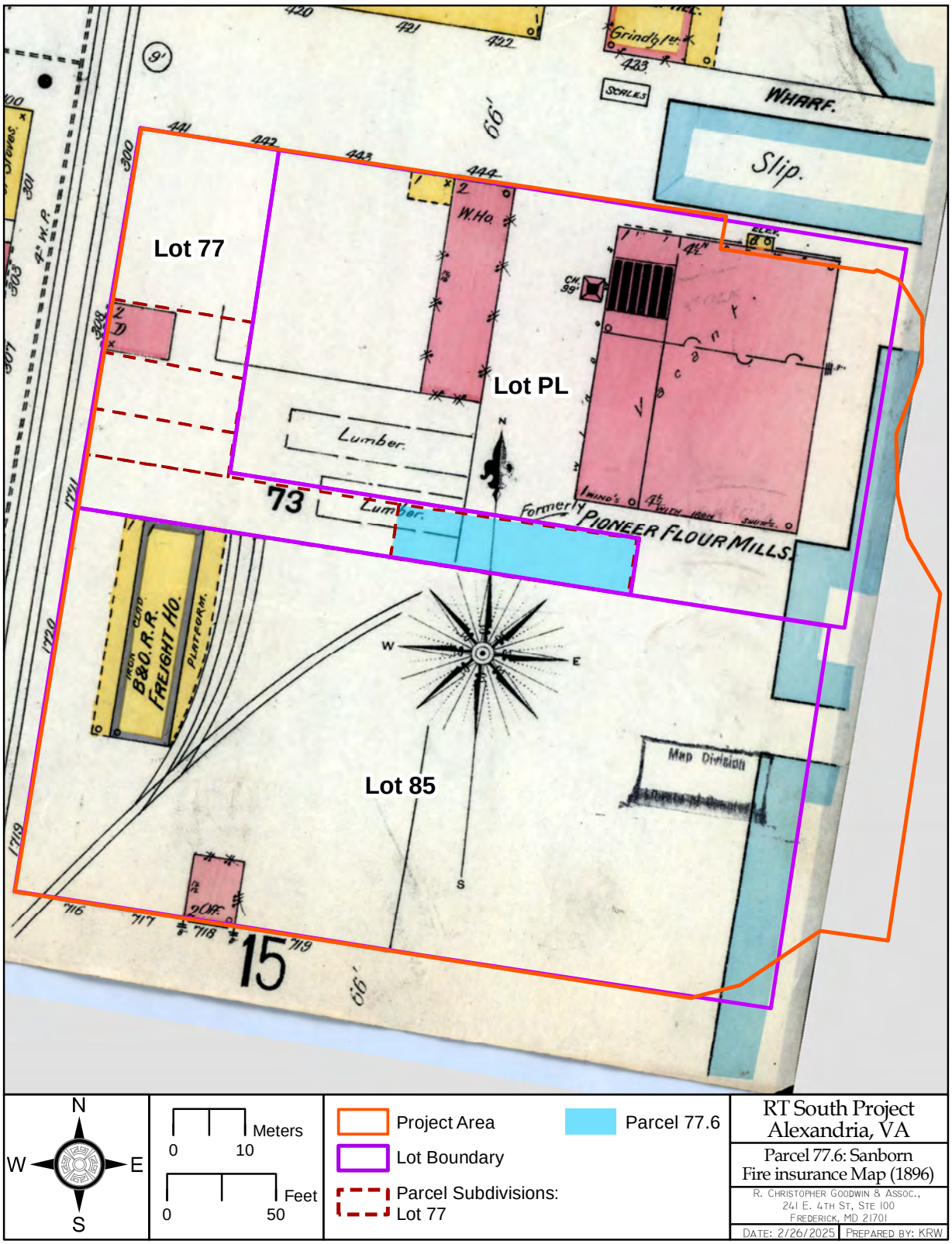


Figure 7-9 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 77 and Parcel 77.6**

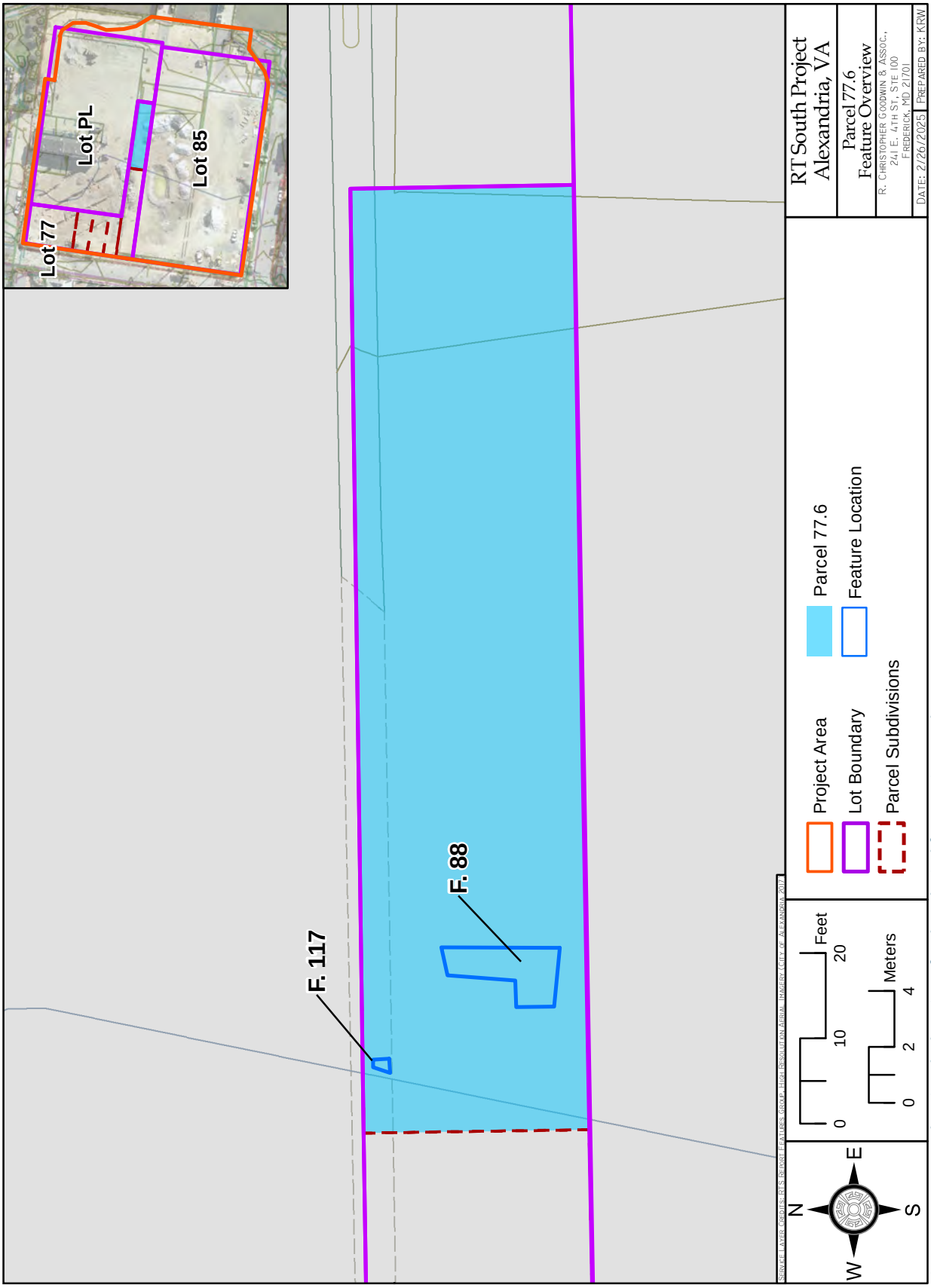


Figure 7-10 Map showing the location of archaeological features in Parcel 77.6



Figure 7-11 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 88, view east (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)

cluded within the flooring; these were laid in a pattern that approximated half-running bond. The flooring surface was uneven, potentially due to post-use settling.

The utility pipe that crossed over the brick flooring was estimated to be 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) in diameter; most likely, it was a water or sewage line. Installation of the pipe appeared to have required removal of a small section of the brick flooring to create a pipe trench. This indicates that the pipe post-dated the brick flooring and that the two feature components were not contemporaneous. Soil within the installation trench appeared to be dark gray (10YR 4/2) gravelly sandy loam. Coal fragments were visible within the installation trench.

<u>Cultural Materials</u>

Feature 88 was not excavated and no artifacts were collected. Field records did not indicate if the brick flooring had been dry-laid or set with mortar; or if the floor a formal bedding layer of sand or other material beneath the brickwork.

Feature 117 (Unknown Feature)

Feature 117 was recorded as a brick pier during fieldwork. It was located in the western portion of Parcel 77.6, west of Feature 88. This feature originally was recorded as Feature 114. It was identified at 6.23 ft (1.9 m) amsl during mechanized excavation to remove overburden in that portion of the project area. No additional information is known about this feature.

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1821 Notice of relocation of Umbrella Manufactory, September 5.
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