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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 III of VI



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Technical Report

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Chapter 1
Lot 85



Introduction

Volume III of the Robinson Terminal South (RTS) report series details the results of archaeological investigations undertaken with the boundaries of Town Lot 85. Lot 85 is located in the southern portion of the RTS project area and includes four study parcels, which have been designated as Parcels 85.1 through 85.4 (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The lot number (85) references the original property number assigned by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria when the property was laid out in 1763. The prefix "85" indicates the location of the parcel within Lot 85, while the suffix (1-4) was assigned during analysis. The Strand was used as a boundary between to divide study Parcels 85.1-85.3 from Parcel 85.4. This north-south oriented alleyway crossed through the RTS project area between Duke Street and Wolfe Street and was in place by at least 1787. Parcels 85.1 through 85.3 were located western of the Strand, while Parcel 85.4 was located eastern of the Strand.

As it was originally laid out by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria, Lot 85 encompassed approximately 0.55 acres (Figure 1-3). It was bounded on the north by Lot 77, on the west by Lot 86, on the south by Wolfe Street, and on the east by the Potomac River. The shape of the lot was much different in 1763 than it was 20 years later, when Union Street was extended through Lot 85. In 1763, only the northeastern tip of Lot 85, which was about 0.058 acres of land, was included within the RTS project area; the rest of the RTS project area was tidal shoreline or open water. Thomas Fleming, who had been leasing other parcels of land on Point Lumley, was the first owner of Lot 85. Dendrochronological evidence suggests that Fleming had begun building out Lot 85 during the mid-1760s, around the same time he began to build out other portions of Point Lumley. One of the earliest structures in Lot 85 was a warehouse or storehouse built on the tidal sands of the marsh. It was connected to a timber-cribbed wharf that extended into the Potomac River.

By the time Union Street had been laid out in the early 1780s, Lot 85 had been significantly enlarged though the creation of new land along the Potomac riverfront. The early wharf structure begun by Fleming had been extended and new wharf and bulkhead structures added. Some of the wharf structures were of open timber-cribbed construction, while others were tie-back braced timber walls. At least 1.33 acres of new land was added to Lot 85 through the construction of these structures and their infilling. These features were large-scale features that dated primarily from the mid-late eighteenth century when the land along Point Lumley was just beginning to be developed.

The developmental history of Lot 85 is relatively complex. Thomas Fleming, the first owner of Lot 85, invested in building out the land and making it a useable addition to the shipyard and wharf he was already building on Point Lumley. James Kirk, the next owner, continued to build out the land. He also leased various sized tracts within Lot 85 to other individuals who built additional wharves, warehouses and structures. The leases ran for different durations and often their boundaries were fluid, changing as the new leases were let or as leased property was sublet. The four parcel designations within Lot 85 were intended to replicate the major property divisions within the lot as they appeared during the early nineteenth century. This was the period from which many of archaeological features dated and was also the period where property divisions within Lot 85 were better defined.

Summary of Investigations in Lot 85

Archaeological investigations in Lot 85 (Parcels 85.1 through 85.4) identified at total of 67

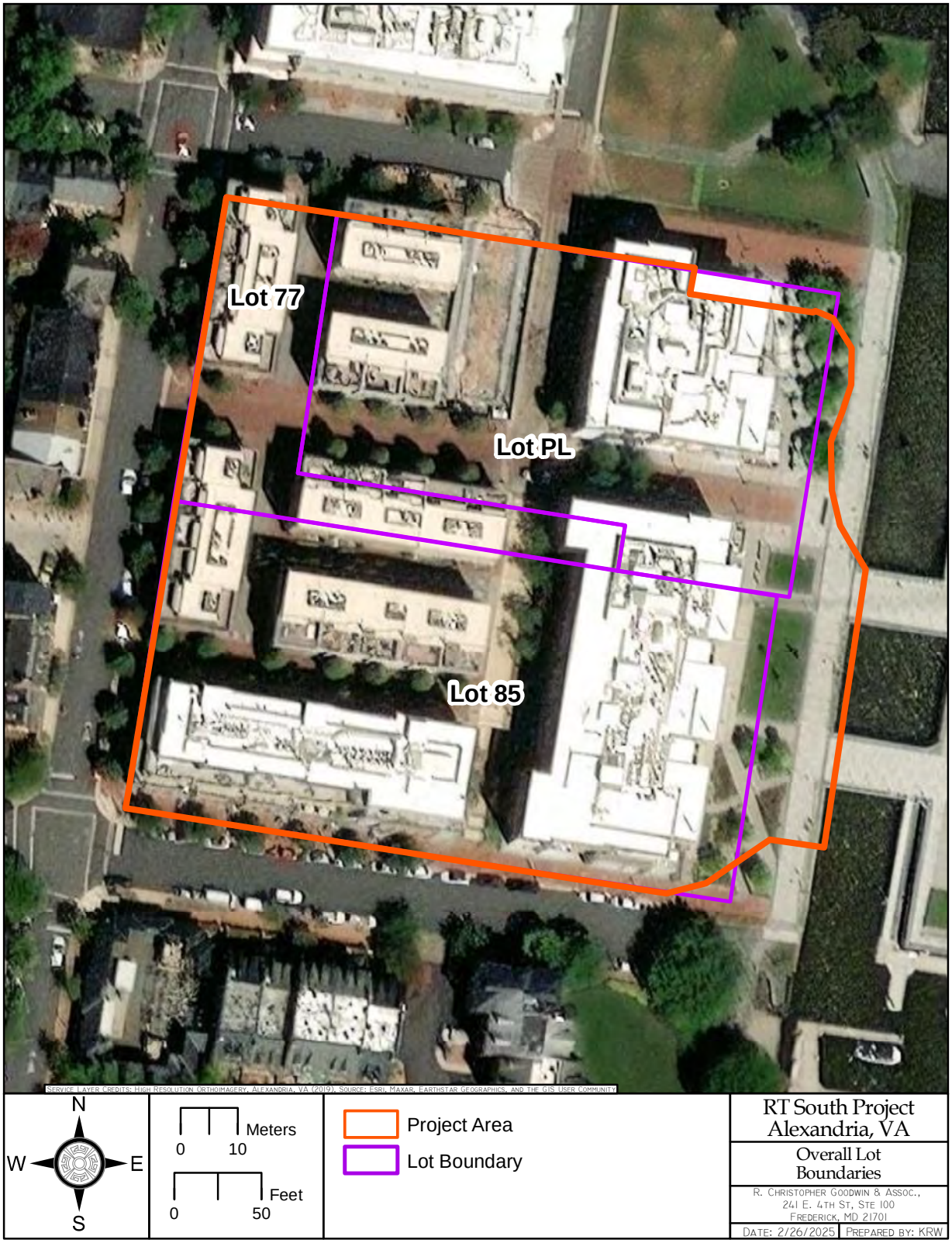


Figure 1-1 **Map showing the boundaries of Lot 77, Lot 85 and the public lands on Point Lumley (PL) (RCG&A staff)**

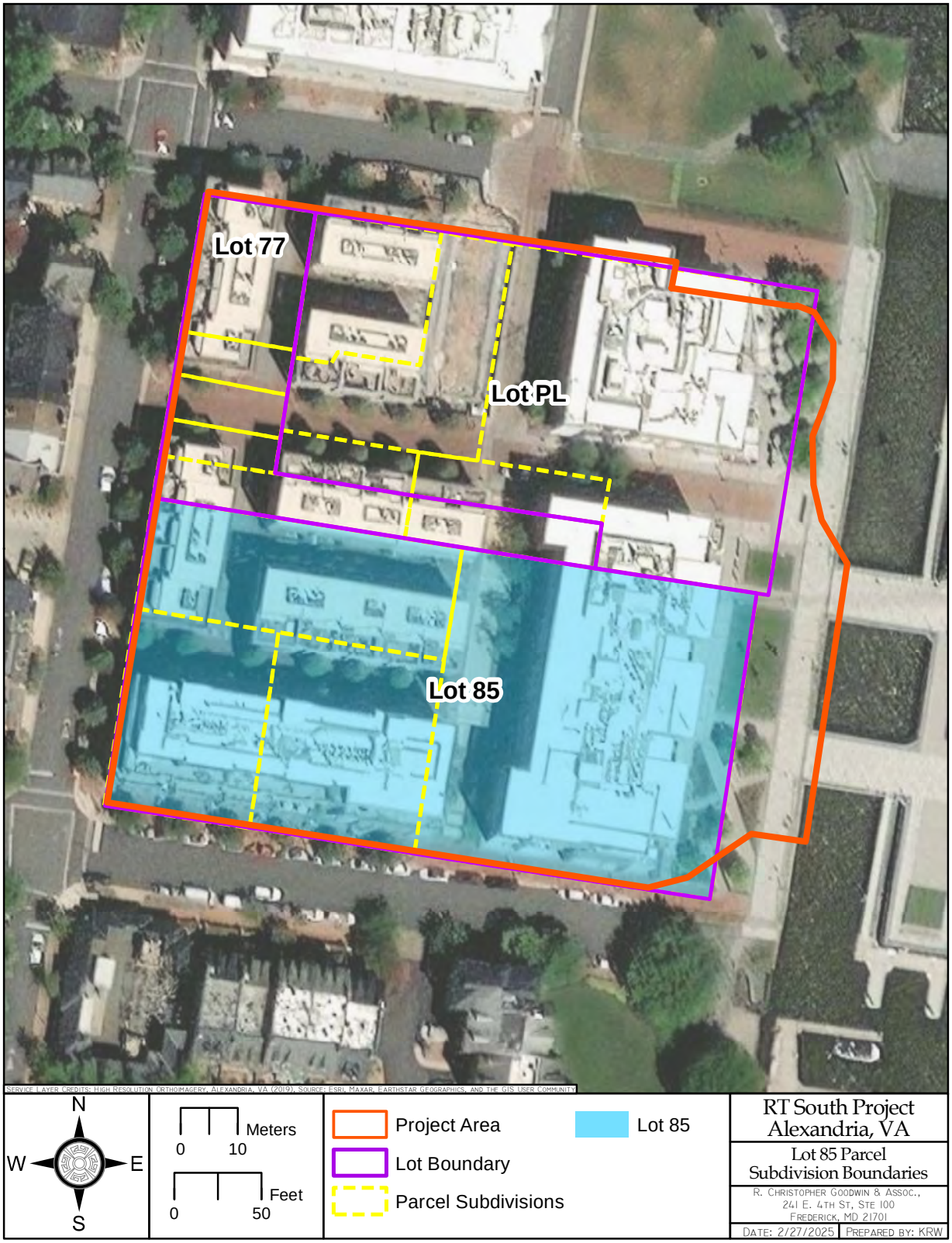


Figure 1-2 **Map showing the locations of study Parcels 85-1 through 85-4 within Lot 85 (RCG&A staff)**

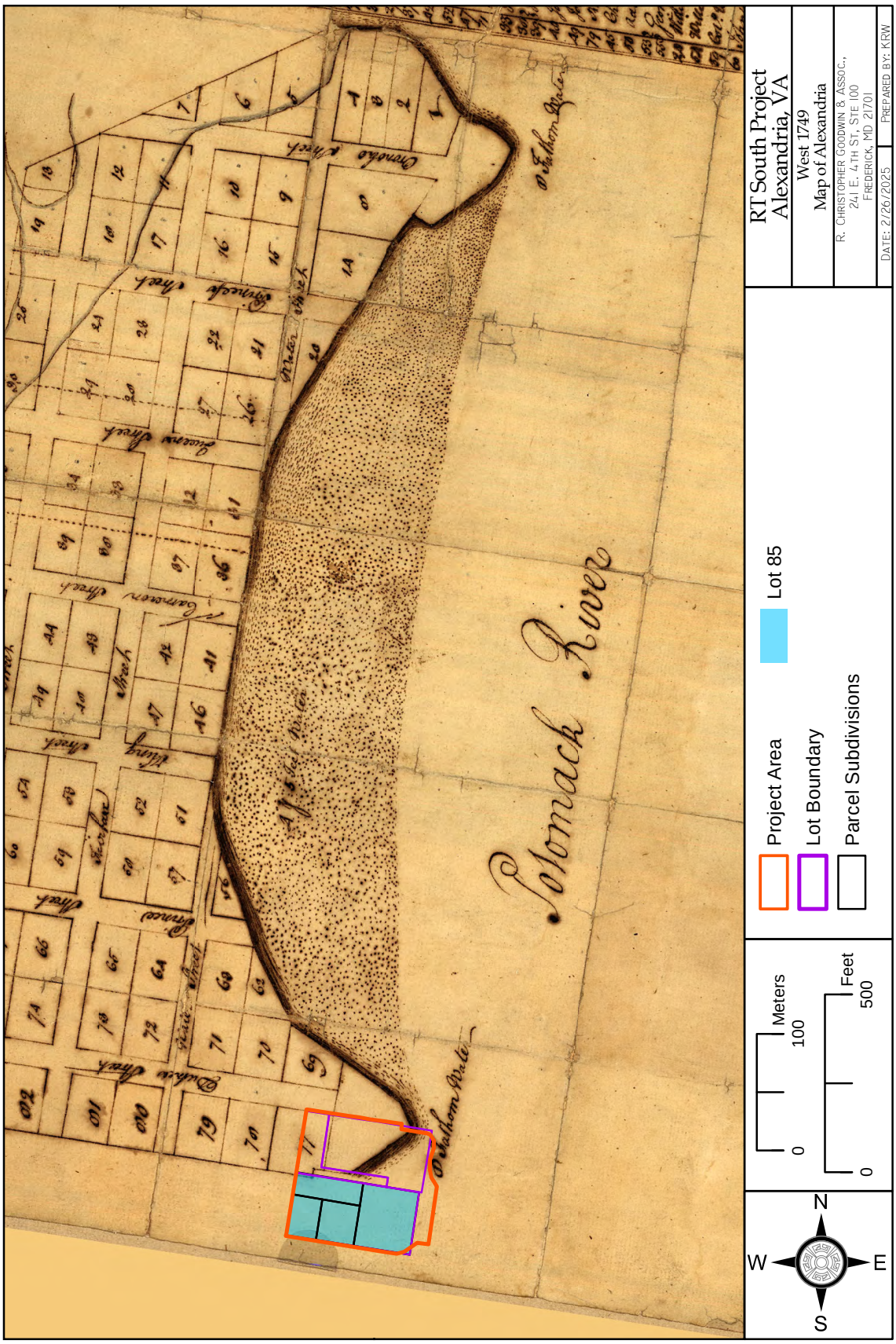


Figure 1-3 Detail of John West Jr.'s 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcels 85-1 through 85-4 (Library of Congress)

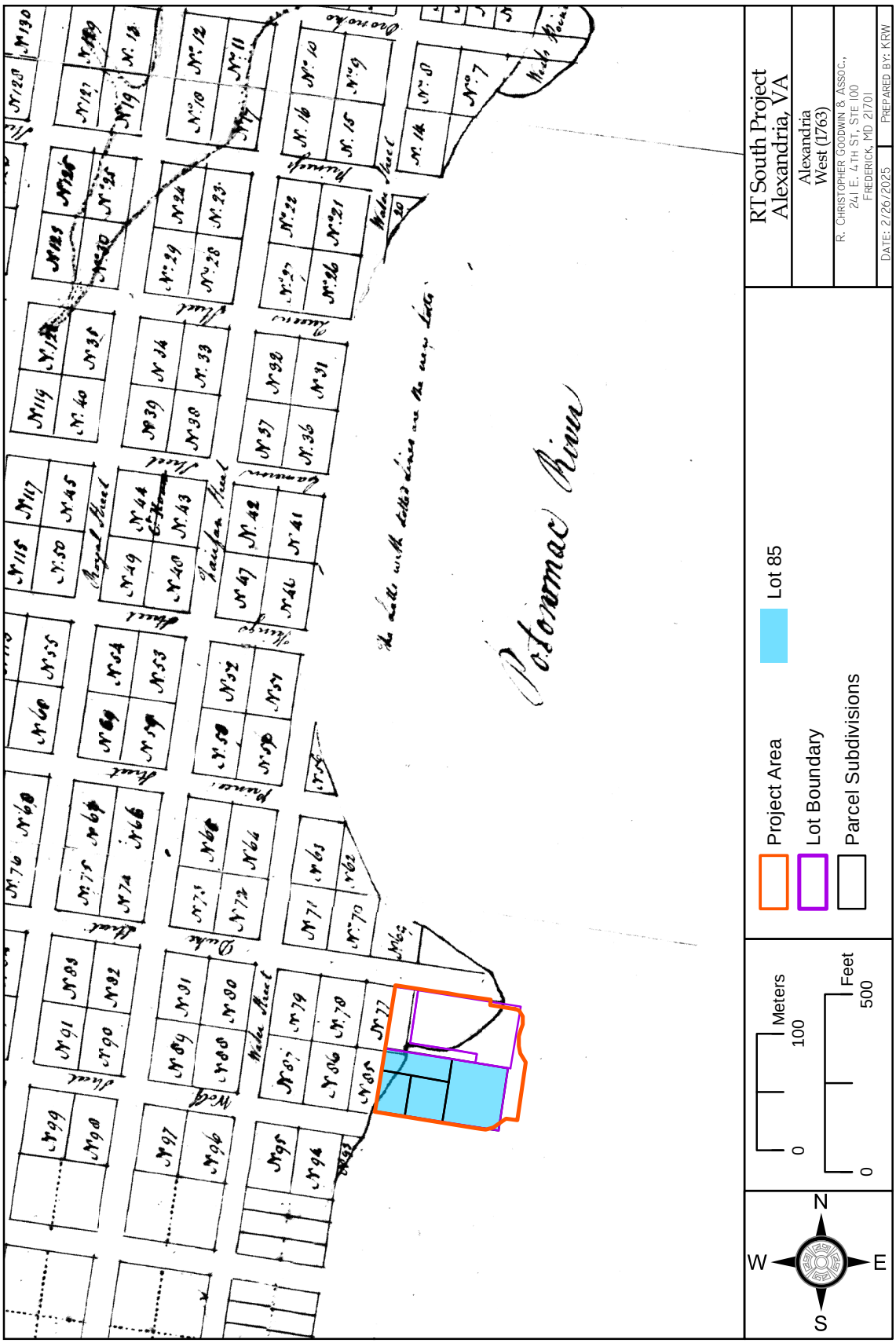


Figure 1-4 **Detail of John West Jr.'s 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcels 85-1 through 85-4 (Library of Congress)**

features (Figure 1-5; Table 1-1). The features include 49 primary features and 18 sub-features. The features and sub-features identified during the investigation of Lot 85 dated from the mid-eighteenth century through the late 20th century and included a diverse range of feature types (Tables 1-2 and 1-3). The most common type of feature was post holes (n=20) followed by building foundations (n=10). Many of the building foundations in Lot 85 were industrial or commercial buildings such as warehouses or storehouses, although the foundations of several residential buildings also were identified. Like in Lot 77 building foundation consisted mostly of intact or nearly intact cellar walls. Other types of features identified within Lot 85 included building foundation elements such as support piers or chimney footings, privies, and non-privy barrels.

Significant features identified in Lot 85 included the remains of the Strand, an alleyway that paralleled the Potomac River between Duke Street and Wolfe Street, the remains of a mid-eighteenth-century wharf structure and warehouse, and the remains of a wooden vessel that had been used in the land-making process in Lot 85. Possible evidence of the presence of free or enslaved African Americans was identified in the archaeological record of two buildings that stood along Wolfe Street; one building had been used as a tavern and residence and the other was the mid-eighteenth-century wharf and warehouse structure, which had later been used as a tenement. The three privies identified in Lot 85 were only partially intact and yielded little information.

The archaeological investigations in Lot 85 yielded a total of 56 pre-contact and 41,872 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 8,141.97 kg of material, or approximately 5,044 items, were discarded during field investigations, with an additional 200.55 kg of material (n=2,154 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 46 soil samples were collected from 11 feature contexts in Lot 85. 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 III

Volume III of the RTS report series is intended to discuss only the archaeological features identified within Lot 85. The volume is divided into five chapters. Chapter 1 provides a brief introduction to Lot 85, while Chapters 2-5 detail the results of investigations in Parcels 85.1 through 85.4, 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.

As noted in Volume II of this 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 desig-

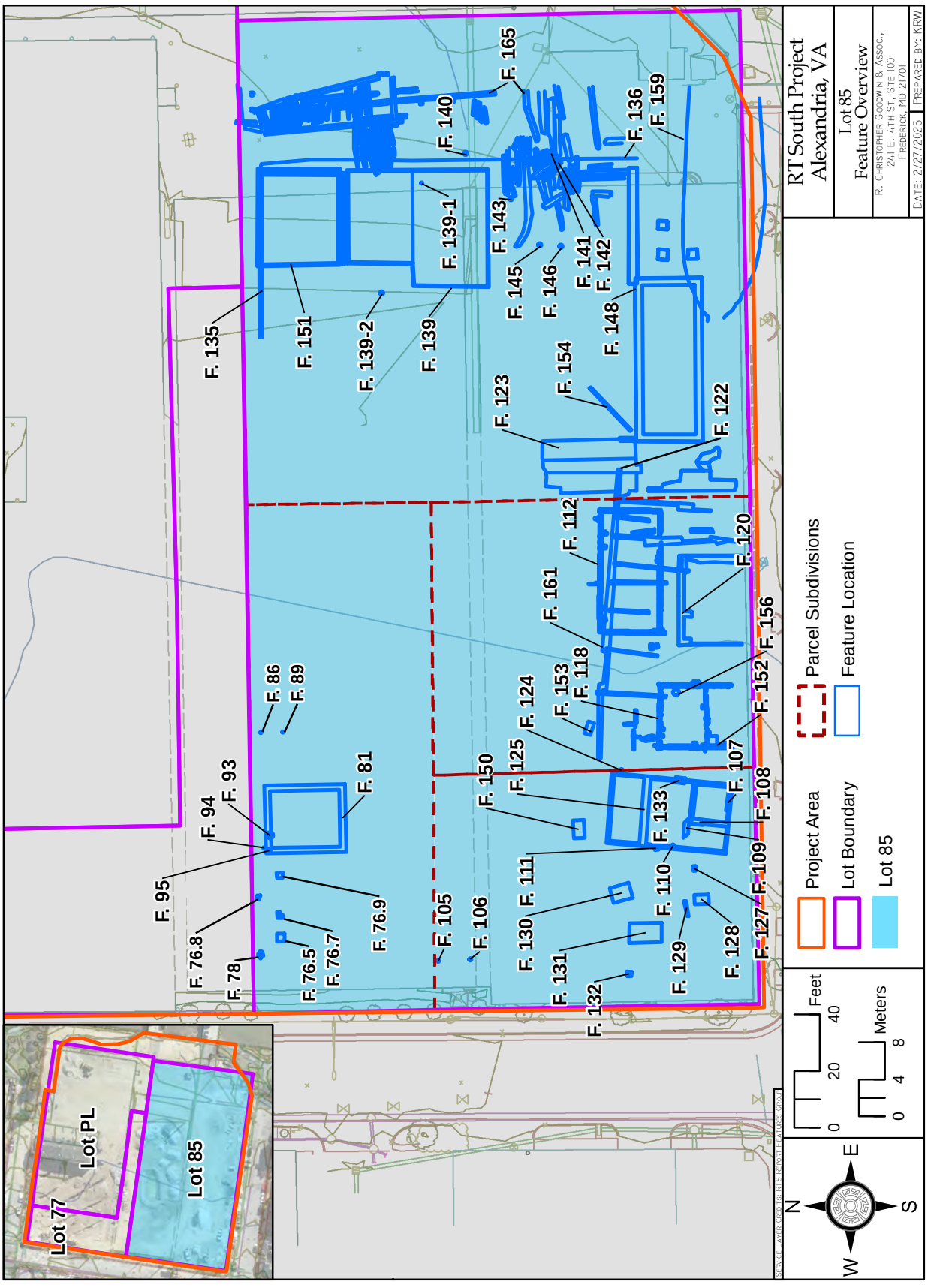


Figure 1-5 Map showing the locations of archaeological features identified in Lot 85, Parcels 85-1 through 85-4

Table 1-1 List of Archaeological Features Identified in Lot 85, Parcels 85.1-85.4

Parcel	Feature & Sub-Features	Feature Type	Time Period	Total
85-1	106	Unknown	Unknown	1
	107	Unknown	Unknown	1
	108	Unknown	Unknown	1
	109	Unknown	Unknown	1
	110	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	124	Other	20th century	1
	125	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	127	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	(blank)	1
	128	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	2nd quarter 19th century	1
	129	Isolated Board/Timber	Unknown	1
	130	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	19th century	1
	131	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Unknown	1
	132	Unknown	Unknown	1
	133	Unknown	Unknown	1
	150	Privy	Early 18th century, after 1810	1
	157	Privy	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	125-10	Soil Deposit	Unknown	1
	125-11	Unknown	Unknown	1
	125-12	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Early 19th century	1
	125-12/11	Pit	Post-1815	1
	131-1	Soil Deposit	Post-1840	1
	131-2	Post hole/Post	First half 19th century	1
Parcel 85-1 Total				22
85-2	112	Building/ Structure Foundation	ca. 1825-1890s	1
	118	Building/ Structure Foundation	ca. 1817-1930s	1
	120	Building/ Structure Foundation	ca. 1790s-1890s	1
	152	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	ca. 1817-1930s	1
	153	Building/ Structure Foundation	Mid 18th century	1
	156	Privy	2nd half 18th century	1
	161	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Late 1760s-1780s	1
	118-1	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Post-1814	1
Parcel 85-2 Total				8
85-3	78	Post hole/Post	Post-1840	1
	81	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 19th-early 20th century	1
	82	Isolated Board/Timber	Late 18th century	1
	86	Post hole/Post	Late 18th century	1
	87	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	89	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	93	Barrel	Late 18th-early 19th century	1
	94	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	95	Barrel	Unknown	1
	81-01	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	81-02	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
Parcel 85-3 Total				11

Parcel	Feature & Sub-Features	Feature Type	Time Period	Total
85-4	122	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	123	Road/Walkway	Late 18th - Mid 19th century	1
	135	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 19th or early 20th century	1
	136	Road/Walkway	Late 19th or early 20th century	1
	139	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early 19th century	1
	140	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	141	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	142	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	143	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	144	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	145	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	146	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	148	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 19th or early 20th century	1
	151	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early 19th century	1
	159	Ship	2nd half 18th century	1
	162	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	1
	165	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	1
	136-1	Post hole/Post	Late 19th- 20th century	1
	139-1	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	139-2	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	159-1	Unknown	Mid-late 18th century	1
	165-1	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	1
	165-2	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	1
	165-3	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	1
	165-4	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	1
	165-5	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	1
Parcel 85-4 Total				26
Grand Total				**67**

Table 1-2 Summary of Archaeological Features Identified in Lot 85 by Type

Feature Type	Total
Barrel	2
Building/ Structure Foundation	10
Building/ Structure Foundation Element	6
Isolated Board/Timber	2
Other	1
Pit	1
Post hole/Post	20
Privy	3
Road/Walkway	2
Ship	1
Soil Deposit	2
Unknown	8
Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	9
Grand Total	**67**

Table 1-3 List of Archaeological Features Identified in Lot 85 by Type and Description

Feature Type	Feature & Sub-Features	Parcel	Description	Total
Barrel	93	85-3	Wooden Barrel	1
	95	85-3	Wooden Barrel	1
Barrel Total				2
Building/ Structure Foundation	81	85-3	Brick foundation, possibly for bake house	1
	112	85-2	Brick foundation and interior fill material	1
	118	85-2	Brick foundation and interior fill material	1
	120	85-2	Stone foundation and interior fill material	1
	125	85-1	Fieldstone foundation and interior fill material	1
	135	85-4	Stone Foundation, warehouse	1
	139	85-4	Stone Foundation, warehouse	1
	148	85-4	Stone Foundation, warehouse	1
	151	85-4	Stone Foundation, warehouse	1
	153	85-2	Brick foundation and adjacent cobble/stone surface	1
Building/ Structure Foundation Total				10
Building/ Structure Foundation Element	127	85-1	Building pier or footing (brick)	1
	128	85-1	Chimney Footing	1
	130	85-1	Brick floor and foundation wall	1
	131	85-1	Brick flooring and foundation sections	1
	152	85-2	Interior wall of F118	1
	125-12	85-1	Hearth pad and soil mottling	1
Building/ Structure Foundation Element Total				6
Isolated Board/Timber	82	85-3	Boards	1
	129	85-1	Wooden board	1
Isolated Board/Timber Total				2
Other	124	85-1	Machine platform	1
Other Total				1
Pit	125-12/11	85-1	Historic Pit	1
Pit Total				1
Post hole/Post	78	85-3	Post hole	1
	86	85-3	Post hole	1
	87	85-3	Post hole	1
	89	85-3	Post hole	1
	94	85-3	Post hole	1
	110	85-1	Post hole	1
	122	85-4	Post hole	1
	140	85-4	Post hole	1
	141	85-4	Post hole	1
	142	85-4	Post hole	1
	143	85-4	Wooden post	1
	144	85-4	Wooden post	1
	145	85-4	Wooden post	1
	146	85-4	Post hole	1
	131-2	85-1	Post hole and wooden post	1
	136-1	85-4	Post hole and wooden post	1
	139-1	85-4	Post hole and wooden post	1
	139-2	85-4	Post hole and wooden post	1
	81-01	85-3	Post hole and wooden post	1
	81-02	85-3	Post hole	1
Post hole/Post Total				20

Feature Type	Feature & Sub-Features	Parcel	Description	Total
Privy	150	85-1	Box Privy	1
	156	85-2	Barrel Privy	1
	157	85-1	Box Privy	1
Privy Total				3
Road/Walkway	123	85-4	Road bed	1
	136	85-4	Brick-surfaced walkway	1
Road/Walkway Total				2
Ship	159	85-4	Ship 1	1
Ship Total				1
Soil Deposit	125-10	85-1	Soil mottling	1
	131-1	85-1	Soil mottling	1
Soil Deposit Total				2
Unknown	106	85-1	No Description	1
	107	85-1	No Description	1
	108	85-1	No Description	1
	109	85-1	No Description	1
	132	85-1	No Description	1
	133	85-1	No Description	1
	125-11	85-1	No Description	1
	159-1	85-4	Either interior fill within Feature 159; or portion of bulkhead	1
Unknown Total				8
Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	161	85-2	Wharf	1
	162	85-4	Grillage and Ricking	1
	165	85-4	Bulkhead and Ricking	1
	118-1	85-2	Wooden cribbing	1
	165-1	85-4	Bulkhead section	1
	165-2	85-4	Tieback for bulkhead	1
	165-3	85-4	Bulkhead section	1
	165-4	85-4	Bulkhead section	1
	165-5	85-4	Ricking	1
Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing Total				9
Grand Total				**67**

Table 1-4 Summary of Pre-contact and Historic Artifacts from Lot 85

Category	Group	Total
Historics	Ceramic	10989
	Composite	43
	Glass	10690
	Indeterminate	11
	Manufactured	10
	Metal	8091
	Organic	11890
	Other	4
	Stone	121
	Synthetic	23
Historics Total		41872
Lithics	Biface	7
	Core	1
	Debitage	29
	Fire-cracked rock	18
	Flake Tool	1
Lithics Total		56
Grand Total		**41928**

Table 1-5 Summary of Discarded Historic Artifacts from Lot 85

Discard Location	Group	Class	Total	
			Count	Weight (g)
Field Discard	Manufactured	Brick	2034	6808989.1
		Concrete	3	12796.89
		Mortar	898	273097.24
	Manufactured Total		2935	7094883.23
	Organic	Faunal	2015	642385.9
	Organic Total		2015	642385.9
	Stone	Coal		3000
		Indeterminate	94	401700
	Stone Total		94	404700
Field Discard Total			5044	8141969.130
Lab Discard	Indeterminate		3	
	Indeterminate Total		3	
	Manufactured	Brick	212	2602.01
		Mortar	136	1582.2
		Other	157	715.91
		Plaster	183	1420.06
		Slag	185	3440.13
	Manufactured Total		873	9760.31
	Organic	Faunal	563	4160.73
		Floral	364	1753.31
	Organic Total		927	5914.04
	Stone	Asbestos	1	
		Chert	93	1345.2
		Coal	126	660.51
		Flint	5	232.66
		Other	1	62.1
		Slate	122	2079.31
	Stone Total		348	4379.78
	Synthetic	Plastic	3	0.82
	Synthetic Total		3	0.82
Lab Discard Total			2154	20054.95
Grand Total			**7198**	**8162024.080**

nation (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.

Chapter 2
Parcel 85.1

Introduction

Parcel 85.1 is located in the southwestern corner of the Robinson Terminal South Project Area (Figure 2-1). It is the southwestern-most subdivision of historic Lot 85, which was laid out in 1763 along the southern edge of Point Lumley (Ring and Pippinger 2008:75). The boundaries of Parcel 85.1 were determined based upon the pattern of land use within Lot 85 during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. As defined for this report, Parcel 85.1 measures 105 ft (32 m) north/south by 80 ft (24.38 m) east/west and is situated northeast of the intersection of Wolfe Street and South Union Street. Parcel 85.2 lies to the east of Parcel 85.1, and Parcel 85.3 lies to the north.

Historic Context

Parcel 85.1 was located along the eastern side of South Union Street, north of Wolfe Street and west of Parcel 85.2. The parcel measured 105 ft (32 m) north/south by 80 ft (24.38 m) east/west and encompassed a portion of Lot 85 that was not heavily utilized until the early nineteenth century. The majority of the land within this parcel appears to have been formed by "banking out" or infilling the shoreline to make useable land. Maps depicting the historic shoreline for Alexandria indicate most of Parcel 85.1 originally lay on the tidal flats bordering the river (Figures 2-2 and 2-3).

A part of Alexandria Town Lot 85, Parcel 85.1 shares its early history with that lot. The lot was laid out in 1762, when the Trustees expanded the town. Thomas Fleming acquired Lot 85 from the Town Trustees in 1763 (Fairfax County Land Records Book F:435). James Kirk purchased Lot 85 from Thomas Fleming in 1770 (Fairfax County Land Records Book H: 208:333). Kirk was tanner and merchant who had moved to Alexandria from Germantown, Pennsylvania, a township on the outskirts of Philadelphia. James Kirk married Thomas Fleming's daughter, Bridget (Pulliam 2006b).

When Fleming passed away in 1786, he appointed his wife, Betty Fleming and a friend, George Hunter, as executors in his will (Fairfax County Will Book D1:160). Betty and her daughters were devised shares of the estate. However, Betty Fleming passed away and her daughters inherited the entire estate, with Bridget getting the largest share. James Kirk developed the property and worked to complete the wharf that was started by Thomas Fleming on the southern portion of Lot 85 along Wolfe Street. Kirk infilled the area and then extended the wharf eastward, farther into the Potomac River. The Strand was laid out during this period. It was a 21-foot alleyway that connected Wolfe Street to Duke Street and formed the eastern boundary for Parcels 85.3 and 85.2. Kirk's Wharf lay to the east of the Strand at the lower end of Wolfe Street.

James Kirk passed away in 1786 and his wife, Bridget, inherited his real estate including Lot 85. This left Bridget as the guardian of the Kirk's son, Robert, who was a child at the time of his father's death. Lot 85 passed to Robert after the death of his mother, Bridget, in 1797 and he began to manage the family's holdings in Alexandria (Alexandria Probate, Accounts Book 1:136). Robert appears to have resided on the portion of Lot 85 located on the west side of Union Street. His residence, which he advertised for rent in 1804, included a two-story house with a kitchen, smoke house, stable, and two large gardens (*Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1804). Tax assessments and accounts show that Charles Jamieson also leased property from Robert Kirk in Parcel 85.1.

Robert Kirk passed away in 1811 and Archibald McClean was the administrator of his accounts. The logbook from Kirk's estate covers the period from 1797 until 1811 and lists some of Kirk's past expenses, as well as rents due on

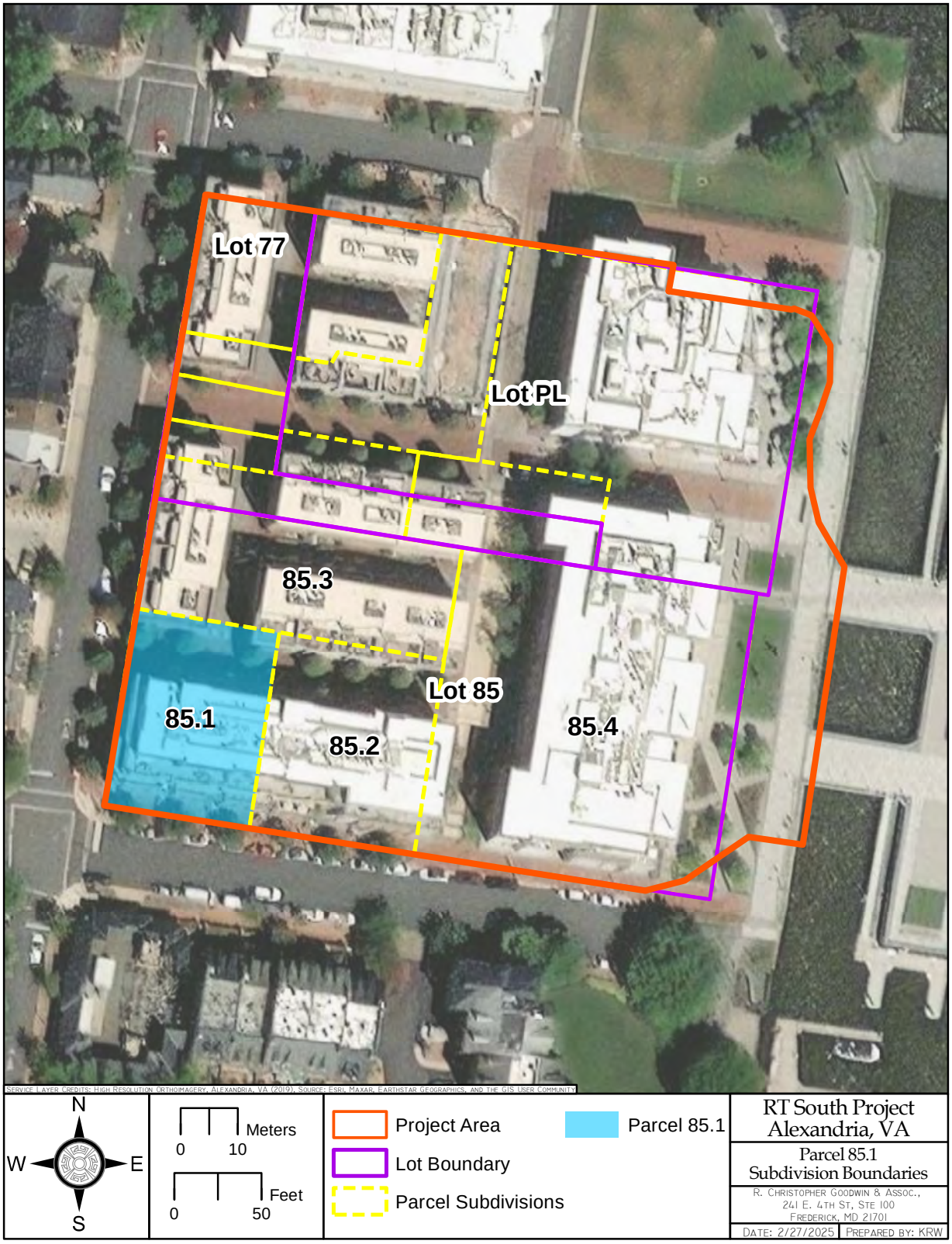


Figure 2-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-1, overlaid on modern aerial**

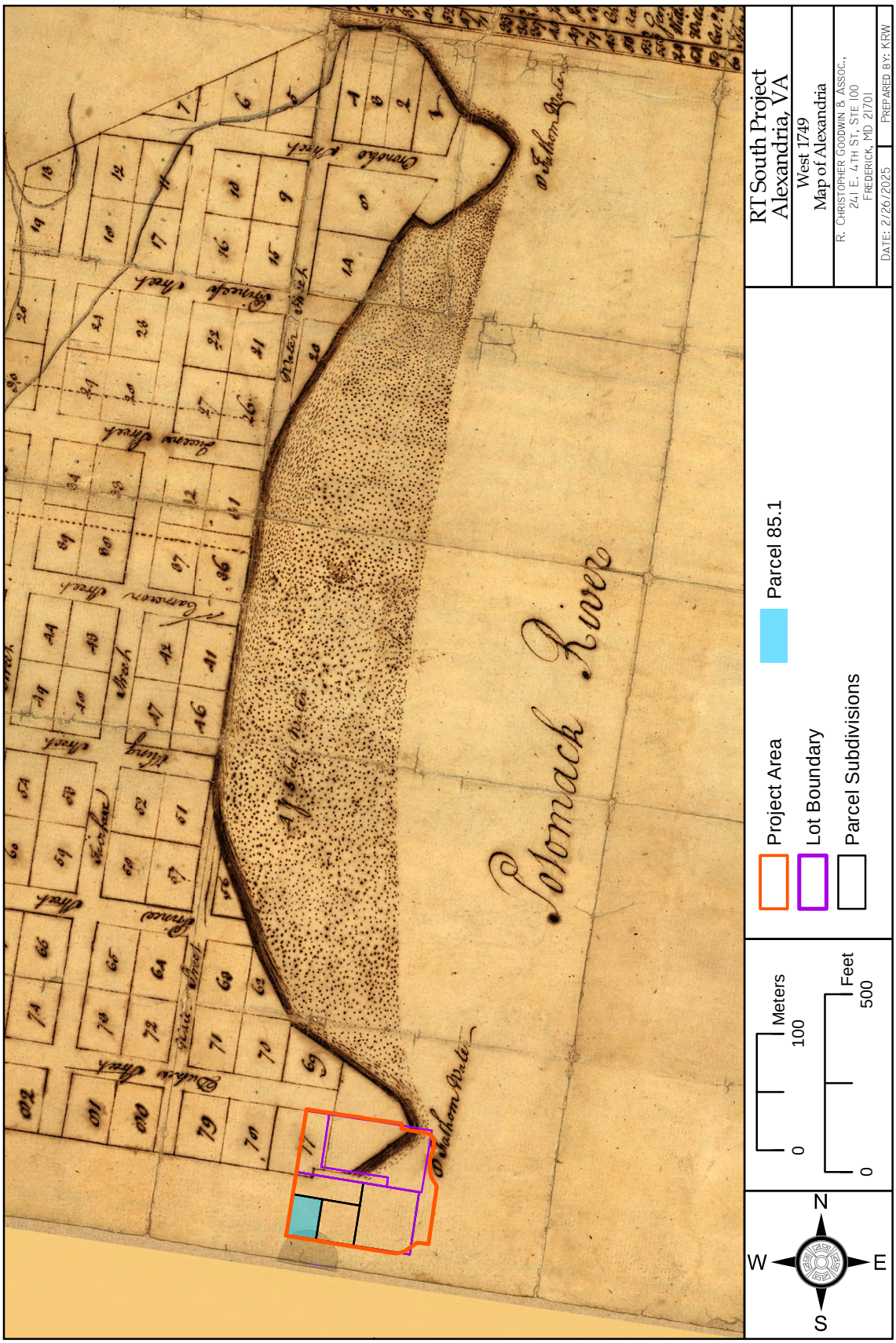


Figure 2-2 Detail of John West Jr.'s 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-1

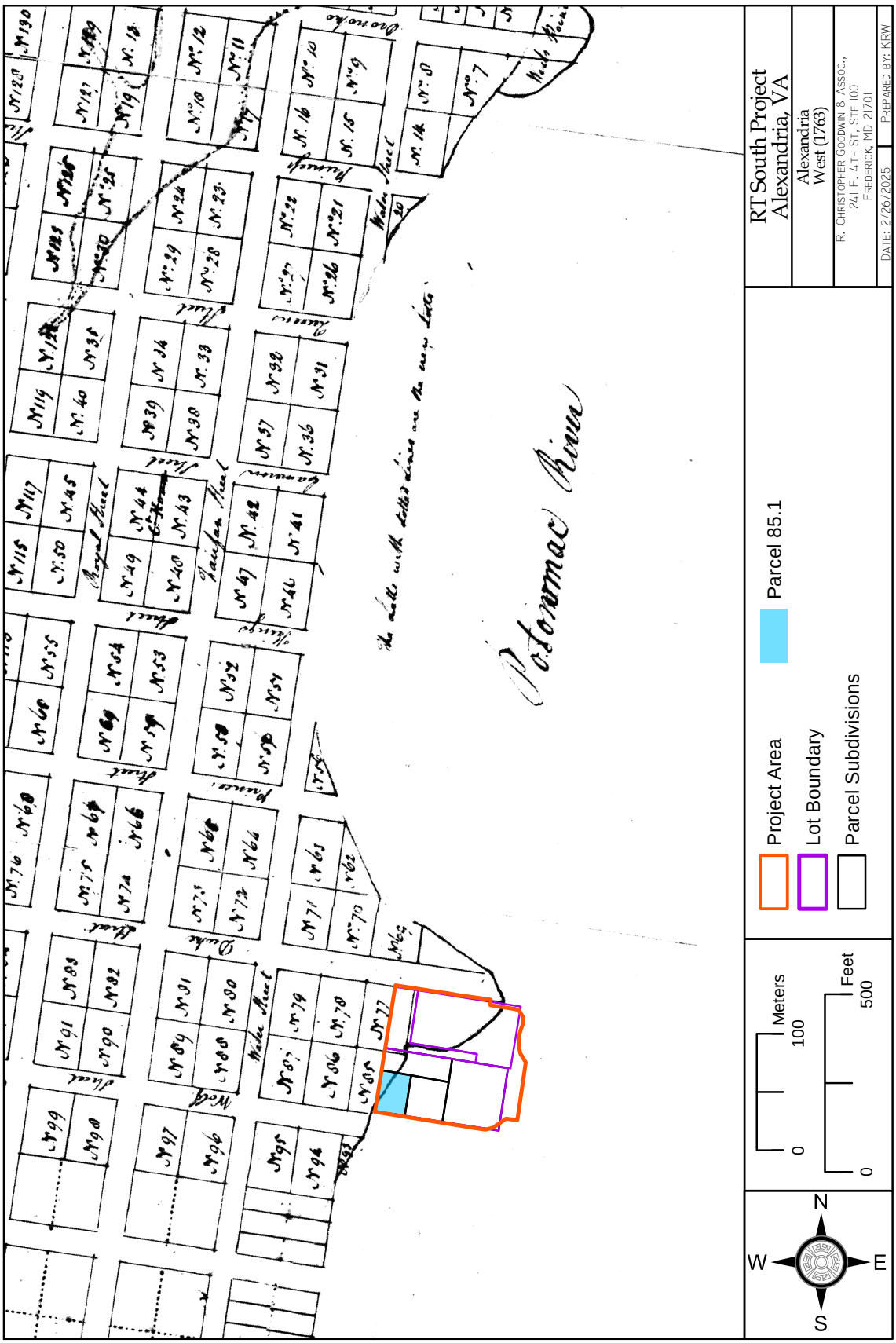


Figure 2-3 **Detail of John West Jr.'s 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-1**

his property (Alexandria Probate Accounts, Book 1:250). Included in the logbook were three references to a cooper's shop. In 1801, George Hill paid $15.00 to Robert Kirk for rent of a cooper's shop. In 1802, Charles Jamieson paid Kirk $15.00 for rent of the shop in the spring and in the fall (Figure 2-4).

Newspaper advertisements show that Charles Jamieson was occupying one shop near Hooe's Wharf and leasing a second shop on Robert Kirk's property on Union Street. Jamieson advertised the sale of barrels at his cooper's shop which was situated near Hooe's Wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 4/2/1802, p. 3; Figure 2-5). However, in a second notice Jamieson advertised the sale or lease of a cooper's shop "with a double chimney fronting Union, between Duke and Wolf Streets, with a lot 75 x 20 feet, enclosed, near the Lower Ferry - an excellent stand for a retail shop" (Alexandria Gazette, 5/5/1804, p. 4; Figure 2-6). Jamieson posted another notice seeking "two of three journeymen coopers" (Alexandria Gazette, 1/26/1803, p.4). These advertisements, taken together suggest that Jamison may have been involved in managing two cooper's shops and also hiring coopers who could travel.

Robert Kirk was listed as owner of the lot associated with the cooper's shop in the 1802 tax assessment (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1802, Ward 1). The assessment stated that the lot containing "Jamieson's Cooper Shop" was near the wharf and was valued at $100.00 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1802, Ward 1). The lot was listed next to "Thomas Vowell's sheds", which were also located near the wharf. Based upon the description in the advertisement and the notation in the 1802 tax assessment if appears that Jamieson's shop would have been located at the corner of Union and Wolfe Streets. Charles Jamieson passed away suddenly in 1804, just one month after his notice

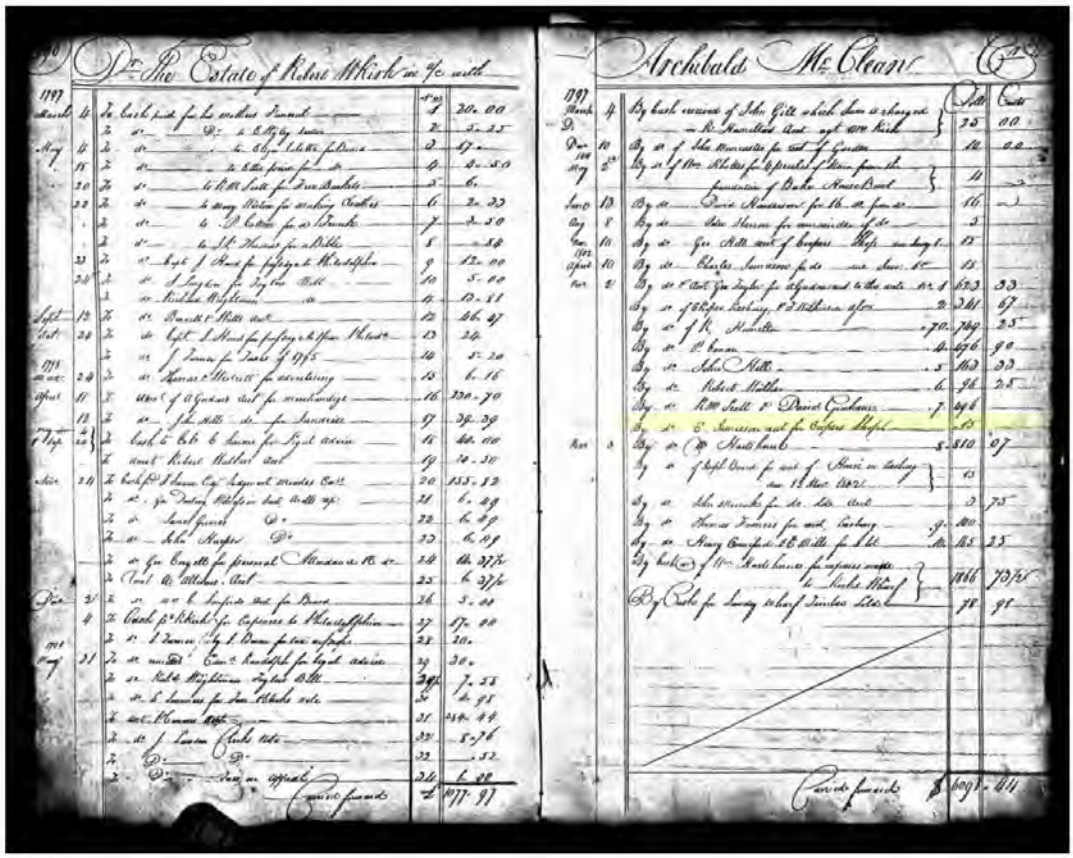
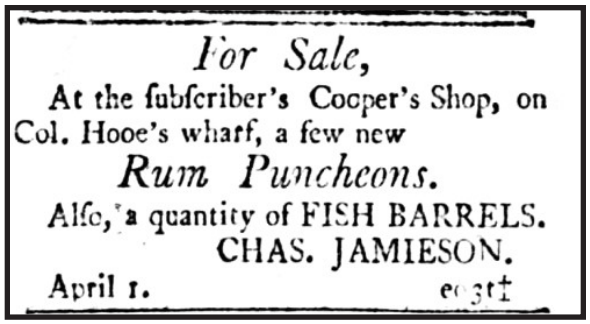
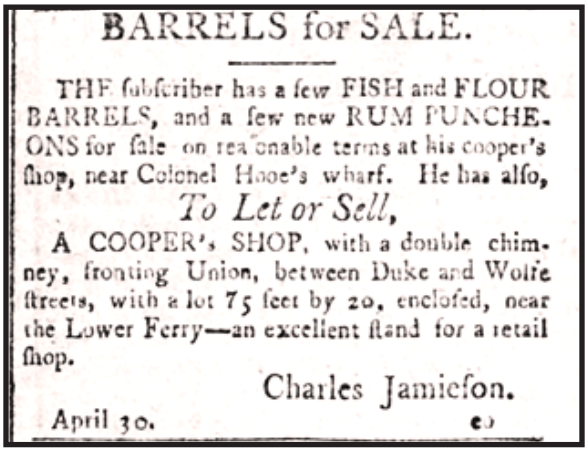


Figure 2-4 **Detail from Robert Kirk's Account Book, listing money paid from George Hill and Charles Jamieson for the rent of the Cooper's Shop in 1801 and 1802 (Alexandria Probate Accounts, Book 1:250)**



For Sale,
At the ſubſcriber's Cooper's Shop, on Col. Hooe's wharf, a few new
Rum Puncheons.
Alſo, a quantity of FISH BARRELS.
CHAS. JAMIESON.
April 1. eo3t‡

Figure 2-5 **Advertisement for barrels Charles Jamieson's Cooper' Shop (Alexandria Gazette, 4/2/1802, p. 3)**



BARRELS for SALE.

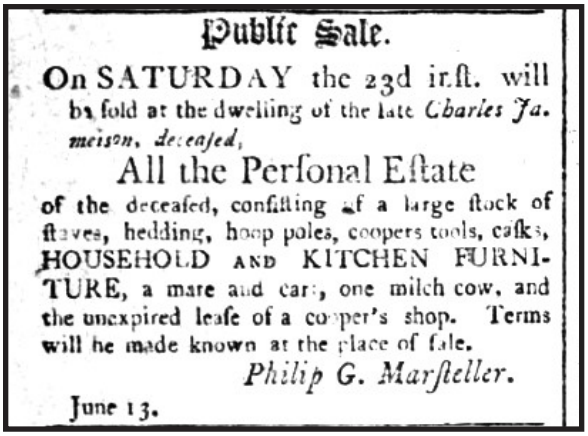
THE ſubſcriber has a few FISH and FLOUR BARRELS, and a few new RUM PUNCHEONS for ſale on reaſonable terms at his cooper's ſhop, near Colonel Hooe's wharf. He has alſo,
To Let or Sell,
A COOPER's SHOP, with a double chimney, fronting Union, between Duke and Wolfe ſtreets, with a lot 75 feet by 20, enclоſed, near the Lower Ferry—an excellent ſtand for a retail ſhop.
Charles Jamieſon.
April 30. eo

Figure 2-6 **Advertisement for barrels at Charles Jamieson's Cooper's Shop (Alexandria Gazette, 5/5/1804, p. 4)**

for the lease of the Union Street shop. Charles was buried by Reverend James Muir at the Presbyterian Meeting House (Pippenger 2009). Charles died of jaundice at 59 years of age. In 1803 and 1804 there was serious yellow fever epidemic in Alexandria. Jaundice, or the yellowing of the skin, was a key symptom. It is possible that Charles died of yellow fever. The same month that Charles died the Common Council regulated the quarantine of vessels coming into port that might contain cargo that could putrefy, surmising that spoiled foods might bring on the fever (Alexandria Gazette, 7/14/1804; Mitchell and Miller 1804). The areas near the wharves saw a higher occurrence of cases. Many Alexandria residents removed to the country to avoid getting sick.

Andrew Jamieson and Phillip Martsellar were appointed administrators of Charles Jamieson's estate. Charles did not write a will, however, an inventory of his personal estate was compiled by several other cooper's including Archibald McCleish, Robert Anderson and John Hunter (Alexandria Will, Book B:Inventory, p. 85; Estate Accounts, p. 255). Jamieson's inventory included an extensive array to tools related to the industry suggesting a large operation that would require the labor of more than one cooper. For example, Charles left behind thousands of staves of varying types, 12 sets of cooper's tools, 13 cooper's axes, and a wide variety of barrels, iron hoops and hoop poles. Jamieson's personal estate also included furniture, books and clothing items, suggesting that he had sufficient income to purchase a few luxury goods. The log also noted that there was 8-½ years unexpired lease on Jamieson's cooper's shop. Phillip Martsellar posted a notice of the sale of the Jamieson's personal estate, which included "All the Personal Estate of the deceased consisting of a large stock of staves, bedding, hoop poles, cooper's tools, casks, Household and Kitchen furniture, a mare and cart, one milk cow, and an unexpired lease of the cooper's shop" (Alexandria Gazette, 6/17/1804, p.2; Figure 2-7).

The 1805 tax assessment does not list a cooper's shop on Kirk's property. It shows that Kirk owned a lot measuring 176 feet on Union Street and extending 161 feet to the Potomac Strand valued at $4,500. He owned a second lot measuring 176 feet by 100 feet on Wolfe and Union Streets valued at $4,250 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1805, Ward 1). The 1807 tax assessment shows that Kirk was renting two parcels within Lot 85 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1807, Ward 1). The first lot at Union and Wolfe



Public Sale.
On SATURDAY the 23d inſt. will be ſold at the dwelling of the late *Charles Jamieſon, deceaſed,*
All the Perſonal Eſtate
of the deceaſed, conſiſting of a large ſtock of ſtaves, bedding, hoop poles, coopers tools, caſks, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a mare and cart, one milch cow, and the unexpired leaſe of a cooper's ſhop. Terms will be made known at the place of ſale.
Philip G. Marſteller.
June 13.

Figure 2-7 **Notice of the sale of the personal estate of Charles Jamieson, deceased (Alexandria Gazette, 6/18/1804, p. 2)**

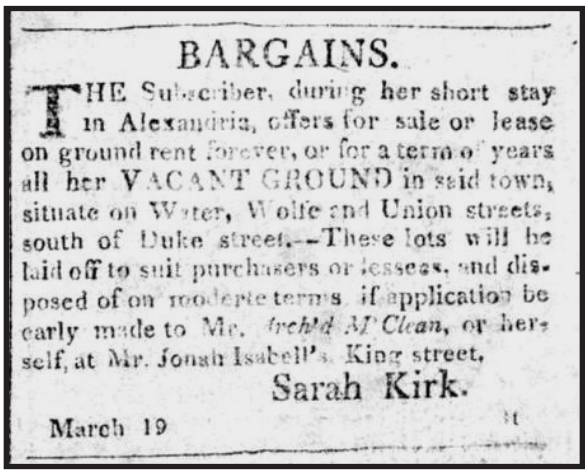
Streets measured 176 x 15 ft (53.6 x 4.57 m). It was valued at $400; the tenant was Thomas White, a blacksmith. A second parcel at Wolfe and Union Streets measured 176 x 108 ft (53.6 x 32.92 m). It was valued at $3,000; the tenants were African Americans who were not individually listed (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1807, Ward 1).

The 1810 census record shows that Kirk's Wolfe and Union Street corner lot was occupied by Violet Nutt, a washerwoman (Alexandria Census 1810, Ward 1). She was listed as a free African American residing with five others in the household who were also listed as free. In total, the residents were two men over 16, one boy under 16, two women over 16, and one girl under 16. The census information correlates with the tax assessment, but with a few differences. The 1810 tax assessment lists Robert Kirk as proprietor of a 176 by 108 ft (53.6 by 32.9 m) lot on Wolfe and Union Street with one house (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1810, Ward 1). The tenants were Violet Kirk, John Hedgeman, and John Forrester; all of the occupants were African Americans.

Robert Kirk passed away in 1811, and he devised his real and personal estate to his wife, Sarah, in his will (Alexandria Wills, Book 1:132; Alexandria Land Records P-2:331). To his son, James, Robert devised the wharf, but only after he reached the age of majority. The will noted that at the time the wharf was "in the tenure of William Hartshorne and Mordecai Miller" (Alexandria Wills, Book 1:132). Robert's wife, Sarah Kirk and her father, William Keyser were appointed executor and executrix. Archibald McLean was the administrator of his estate.

Sarah inherited substantial real estate, including Lot 85 (Alexandria Land Records Book P-2:331). Robert Kirk's accounts show that Archibald McLean was working out of Germantown, Pennsylvania, This is also where Robert Kirk was buried, at the Church of the Brethren (findagrave.com). Records indicate that after her husband's death, Sarah Kirk and moved back and forth between Germantown and Alexandria to conduct business.

The 1812 assessment shows that Sarah was owner of a 176 by 175 ft (53.6 by 53.3 m) lot with houses at the intersection of Wolfe and Union Streets (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1812). The dimensions of the lot indicated the property included Parcel 85.1, as well as the western half of Parcel 85.3. Sarah Kirk listed numerous properties for sale in 1812 (*Alexandria Daily Gazette*, March 20, 1812, p.1: Figure 2-8). This included all of her "vacant ground on Water, Wolfe and Union Streets south of Duke Street." Furthermore, the notice stated that "the ground would be laid out to suit those individuals purchasing or leasing" (*Alexandria Daily Gazette*, March 20, 1812, p.1).



BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber, during her short stay in Alexandria, offers for sale or lease on ground rent forever, or for a term of years all her VACANT GROUND in said town, situate on Water, Wolfe and Union streets, south of Duke street.--These lots will be laid off to suit purchasers or lessees, and disposed of on moderate terms if application be early made to Mr. Archd M'Clean, or herself, at Mr. Jonah Isabell's, King street.

Sarah Kirk.

March 19

Figure 2-8 **Advertisement for sale of vacant ground owned by Sarah Kirk on Water, Wolfe and Union Streets (Alexandria Gazette, Commercial and Political, 3/20/1812, p. 1)**

In 1814, Kirk's lot encompassed both Parcel's 85.1 and Parcel 85.3 as defined in the current study. Sarah Kirk sold part of Lot 85.1 to Thomas Preston and Thomas Janney, merchants, in 1814 (Alexandria Land Records F-2:316). This property began at the intersection of Wolfe and Union Streets and extended northward 177 feet (53.95 m) to the center of the square. From the center it extended 180 feet (54.86 m) eastward to Strand Street, then with the Strand southward 95 feet to the north line of William Patterson's parcel, then extending westwardly 82 feet (25 m). From there it extended south to Wolfe Street. Land already leased by Patterson was exempted from the purchase, but Preston and Janney had rights to use the 10-foot alley.

Thomas Preston advertised the sale or rent of seven lots on Union and Wolfe Streets, opposite Isaac Entwistle's property (Alexandria Gazette 5/2/1815, p.4). Entwistle's property was outside the project area, across the street on the

south side of Wolfe Street. In 1817, Preston and Janney were taxed for several houses within Parcel 85.1 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1817, Ward 1). These included two houses and lots located at Union Street and an alley, two one-story houses, lots at Wolfe and Union Streets, and two houses and lots between Union Street and the alley. The tenant on the latter property was Hanson Moreland.

Preston and Janney had moved part of their lumberyard to Parcel 85.1 by 1823. They were taxed for a house and lumberyard on Wolfe and Union Streets. The property was valued at $2,200 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1823, Ward 1). William Patterson was one of three tenants occupying the house. Patterson lost his two-story brick house and lot on Wolfe Street due to a lawsuit involving his debt and may have been residing in Preston and Janney's tenement temporarily (Alexandria Gazette 5/22/1822 p3). A second tenant, John G. Lamor, listed as a shopkeeper, was the second tenant and John Pomeroy was the third.

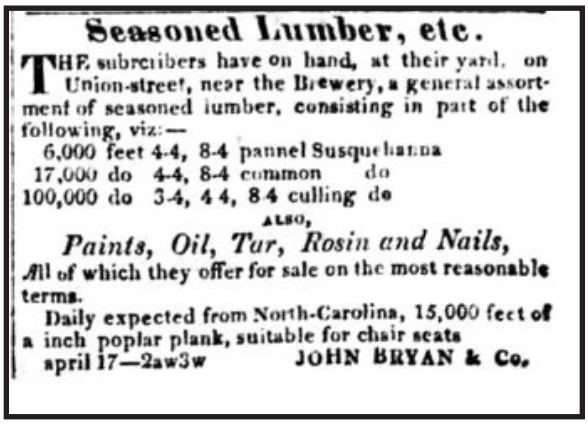
In 1825, Janney and Preston's property maintained its value, but the lumberyard was listed as vacant. William Patterson also was no longer occupying the one-story house in Parcel 85.1. Two one-story houses were occupied by Richard Ratcliffe, Mrs. Breast and Mrs. Cummings. This assessment correlates with the land record that states that Thomas Janney and Thomas Preston conveyed Parcel 85.1 back to Sarah Kirk in 1826 (Alexandria Land Records Book P-2:521). The metes and bounds of the lot match the original lot dimensions, which would encompass Parcels 85.1 and 85.3 (as designated by the current study).

Sarah Kirk's buildings on Union and Wolfe Streets were described as "sheds and tenements" in the 1829 assessment (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1829, Ward 1). The 1830 assessment also listed Sarah Kirk as proprietor (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1830, Ward 1). The property value was $3,000 and there were three one-story houses. The first tenant was Nicholas Drefs. One house was occupied by three tithables of the John Bryan & Company, a lumber company; one occupant from the company was a shopkeeper. The third tenant was James Hadgin. An 1828 advertisement for John Bryan & Co. indicates that the business was housed at Union Street (Figure 2-9). However, the lot was vacant by 1830 suggesting that the company may have been using the property for company housing rather than commerce.

Sarah Kirk conveyed Parcels 85.1 and 85.3 to James Green, a furniture manufacturer, in 1843 (Alexandria Land Records Book D-3:51). The portion of Lot 85 between Union Street and the Strand became part of Green's lumber yard, while a coal depot occupied the part of Lot 85 east of the Strand. Two adjoining frame dwellings, later designated 716 Wolfe Street, lay within Parcel 85.1. The 1847 tax assessment for James Green shows that he was proprietor of multiple lots and structures on Wolfe and Union Street valued at $1500, 1,000, 2500, and $150 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1847).

The 1850 tax assessment shows that James Green was leasing the dwellings on his newly acquired property. The record enumerated James Green's houses and lots on Wolfe, Union and Strand Streets (Alexandria Tax Assessment, 1850 Ward 1). In total, the properties were valued at $7,000. Green's tenants were listed as follows: Sarah Lindsay, John Parsons, Jeremiah Franks, William Poor, Mrs. Greenwood, Isaac Entwistle, Henry Lawrence, Richard Brown, Lucy Phillips, William Stearns and John Humphries. Green's leases were not recorded in the land records, and city directories and census records for this time period might provide street names but not street numbers, thus, it was difficult to determine which family was residing in which house.

For the most part, those individuals listed on the 1850 assessment were also found grouped to-



Seasoned Lumber, etc.

THE subscribers have on hand, at their yard, on Union-street, near the Brewery, a general assortment of seasoned lumber, consisting in part of the following, viz:—

6,000 feet 4-4, 8-4 pannel Susquehanna
17,000 do 4-4, 8-4 common do
100,000 do 3-4, 4-4, 8-4 culling do

ALSO,

Paints, Oil, Tar, Rosin and Nails,

All of which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Daily expected from North-Carolina, 15,000 feet of 1 inch poplar plank, suitable for chair seats

april 17—2aw3w JOHN BRYAN & Co.

Figure 2-9 **Advertisement for merchandise of John Bryan & Company (Alexandria Gazette, 4/18/1828, p. 2)**

gether on the 1850 census (Alexandria Census 1850, Ward 1). Most of James Green's tenants in the square were born in Maryland or Virginia and several were employed in ship-related occupations, such as mariners, or ship's pilots. During the mid-nineteenth century, the Green's tenants formed of a neighborhood of middle-class working families. Some of the same families appeared on the 1860 census as well, including Lucy Phillips and her son; Richard Phillips, an oyster dealer; Captain William Stearns, a steamboat engineer; Henry Lawrence, a laborer; and William Poor, a ship's pilot (Alexandria Census 1860, Ward 1).

The Hopkins 1877 *Atlas of Alexandria* shows two adjoining buildings standing on Parcel 85.1, both along Wolfe Street (Figure 2-10). Less than a decade later, only one building remained on Parcel 85.1 (Sanborn 1885, 1891; Figures 2-11 and 2-12). That building, which was depicted as a two-story frame dwelling, was demolished between 1891 and 1896 (Sanborn 1891). In 1881, the heirs of James Green conveyed much of Lot 85 to the Potomac Manufacturing Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 11:13). In 1884, at the general meeting of the stockholders, it was decided that Potomac Manufacturing Company would sell the "entire plant and property of the company" and form the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588). Parcel 85.1 was then conveyed the Real Estate Development Company of Baltimore (Alexandria Land Records, Book 33:138 and 44:155).

Parcel 85.1 was subject to major ground-disturbing impacts when the B&O Freight Station was constructed (Alexandria Chancery Case, Annie L. Moore vs. Bryant Fertilizer Co. 1901; Figure 2-13). In 1894, a City Ordinance was passed allowing the Real Estate Company of Baltimore to pave the area east of Union Street, removing the curb and creating a "gentle slope to conform to the grade of the street" (Alexandria Gazette 8/14/1894, p.3). This ordinance allowed the placement of gates on Strand Street and the eventual closing of Strand Street east of Union Street. Tracks were laid across the Strand and were connected to the Virginia Midland Railway, which was on Wolfe Street (Alexandria Gazette 8/10/1894 p.3).

By 1896, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company freight house on Parcels 85.1 and 85.3 had been completed (Sanborn 1896; Figure 2-14). Two spur lines from the main railway line in Union Street extended along the western side of the freight depot. A third line continued onto the wharves along the Potomac River, ending just south of Potomac Mills. The freight depot was of concrete block construction, 1-1/2 stories in height with iron clad doors and shutters (Sanborn 1902; Figure 2-15). It was oriented parallel to Union Street and included an open loading platform on the southern side of the building. Wide eaves overhung the eastern and western sides of the building and sheltered additional loading platforms. By 1921, the Texas Oil Company had taken over control of the freight depot (Figure 2-16). The depot, however, remained unchanged until 1939, when the Robinson Terminal Warehouse Corporation purchased Lot 85 (Sanborn 1912, 1941). The freight depot was demolished and replaced by two warehouses. The larger of the warehouses occupied the entirety of Lot 85 (Parcels 85.1-85.4).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of 22 archaeological features were identified within Parcel 85.1 (Figures 2-17 and 2-18; Tables 2-1 and 2-2). These features ranged from the remains of building foundations (Features 125, 128, 130, and 131) and box privies (Features 150 and 157) to an isolated wooden board (Feature 129). Two brick piers (Feature 127 and 132), several postholes (Features 110 and 131.2) and areas of intrusive disturbance (Features 125-10, 125-12/13, and 131-1) also were present. No information was available for five features (Features 106 through 109, and 133), and it was presumed those features were determined in the field to have been natural areas of disturbance. Artifacts associated with cultural features identified in Parcel 85.1 dated from the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-late nineteenth centuries, with the earliest features located in the eastern half of the parcel and the more recent features located in the western half of the parcel.

A total of 13,641 historic artifacts and 45 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the ar-

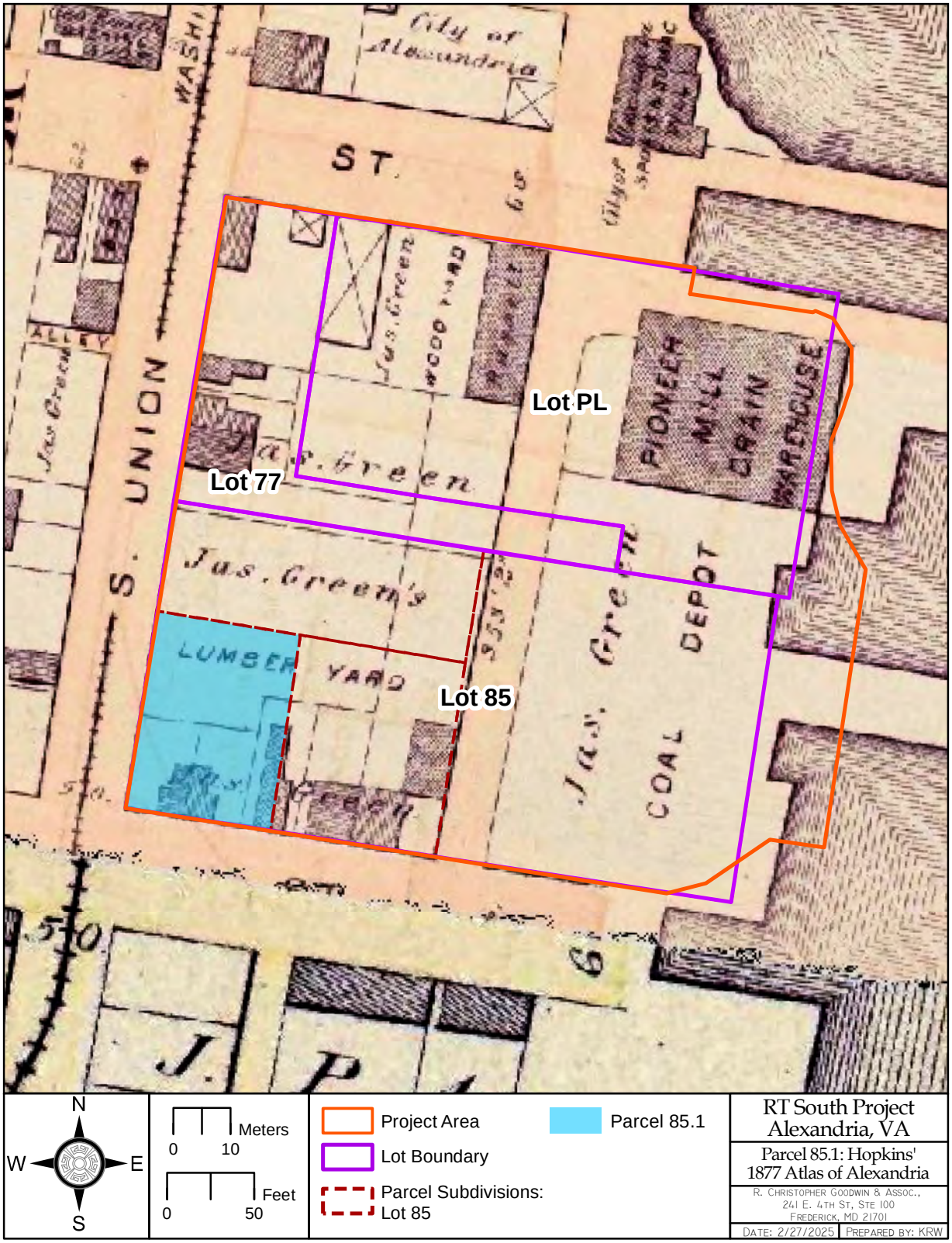


Figure 2-10 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-1**

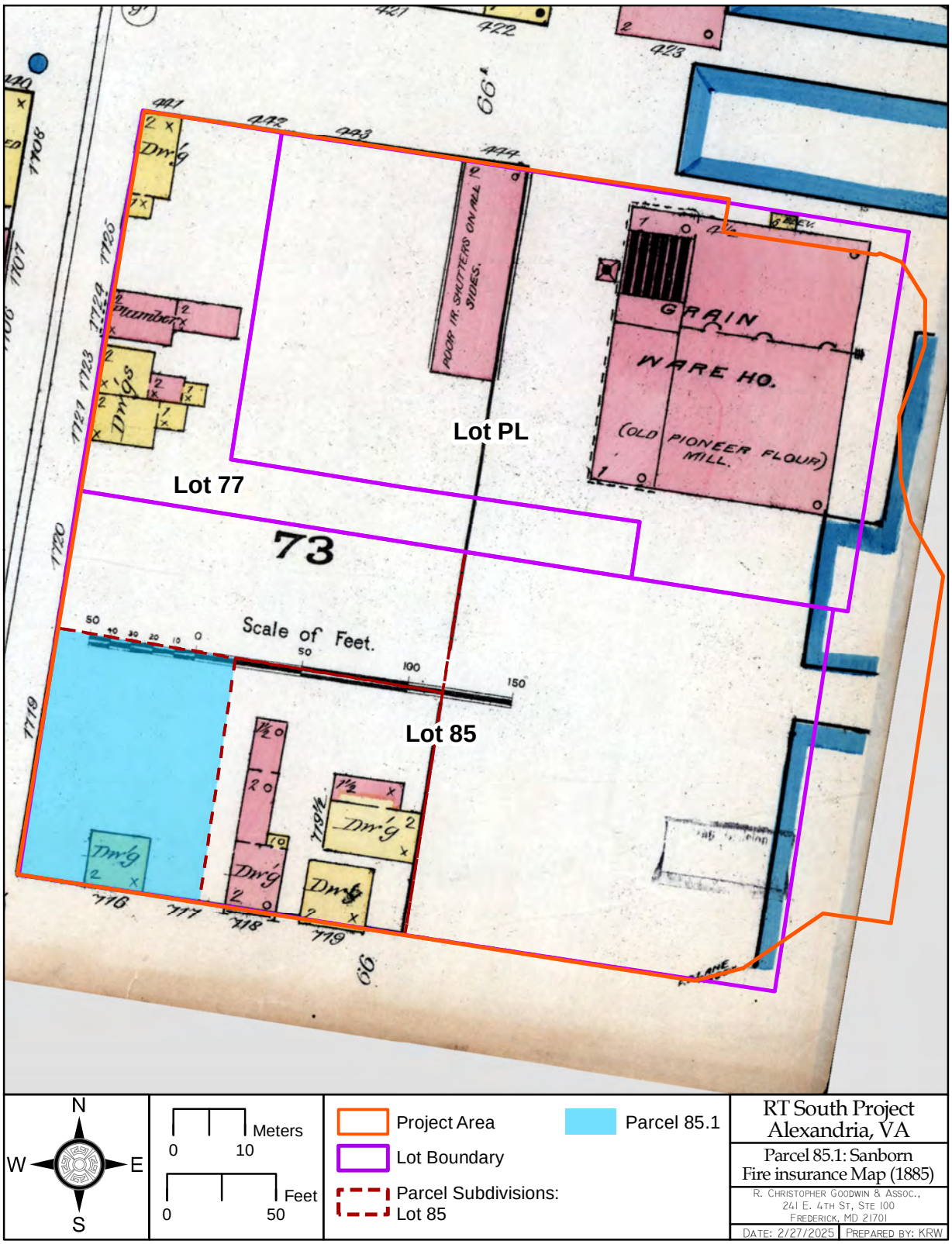


Figure 2-11 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-1**



Figure 2-12 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1891) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-1**

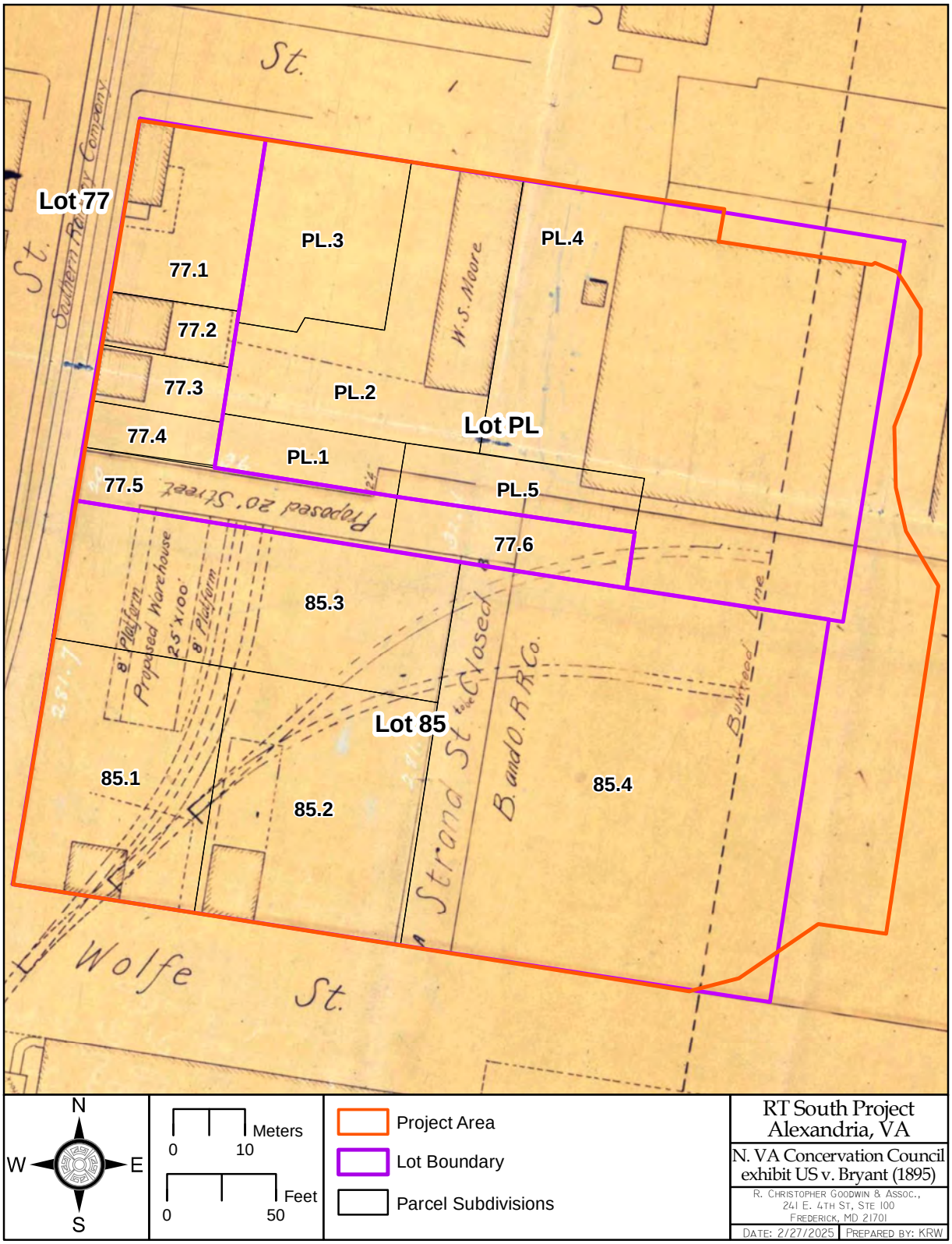


Figure 2-13 **Detail from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (1891) Proposed Sidings and Freight Warehouse at Wolfe and Union Sts, Alexandria, Va. plat showing the proposed location of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad warehouse and sidings (Library of Virginia)**

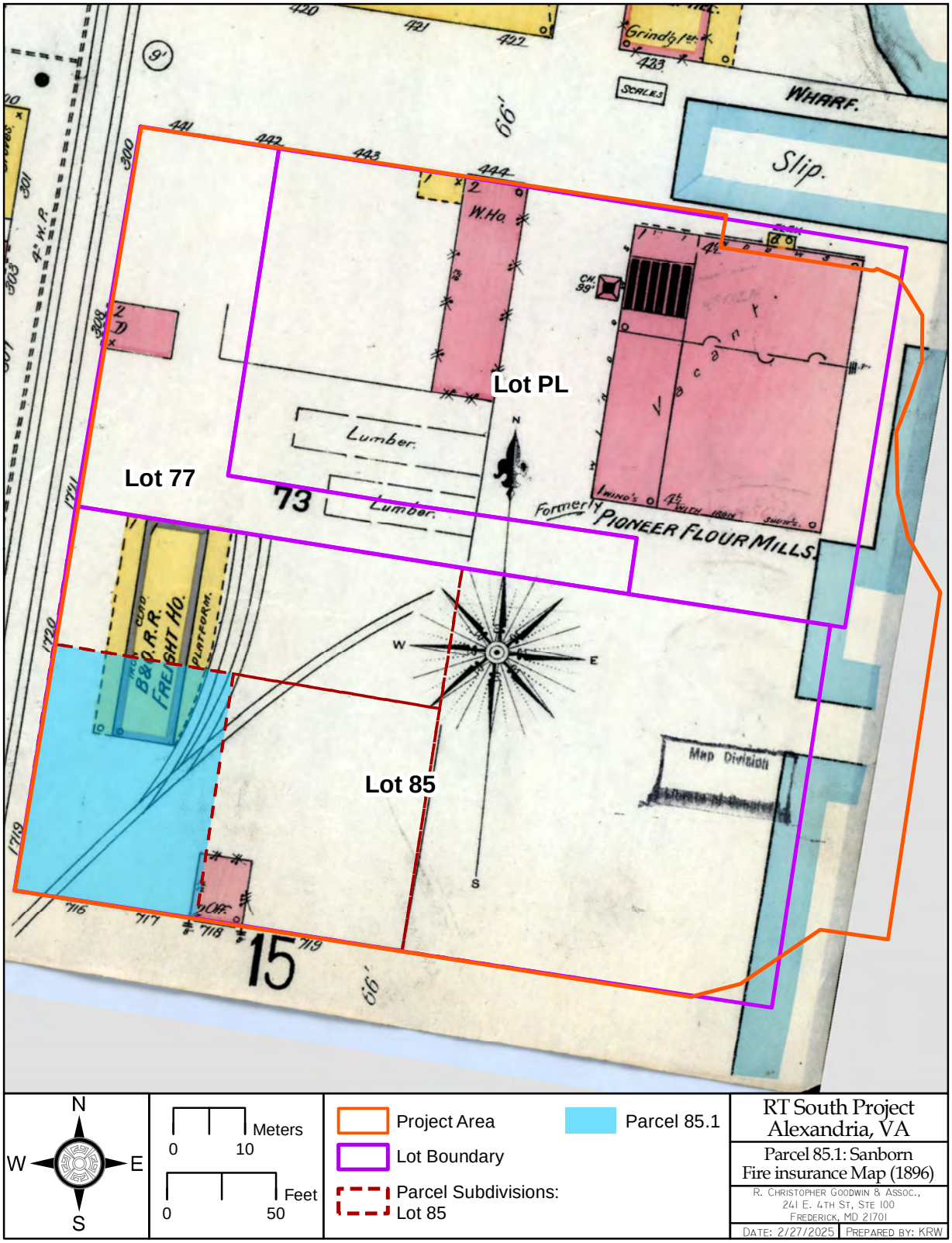


Figure 2-14 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-1**

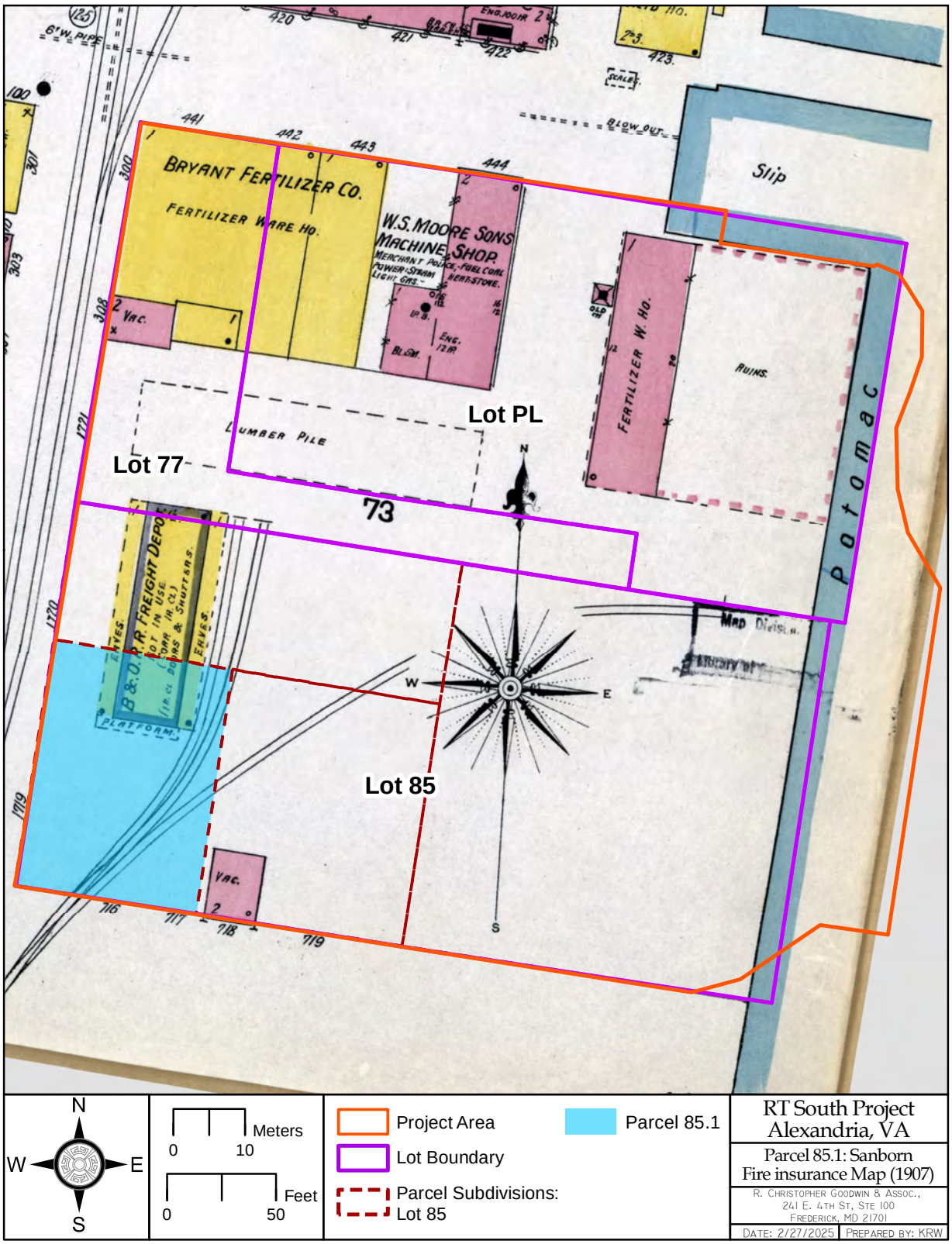


Figure 2-15 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1902) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-1**

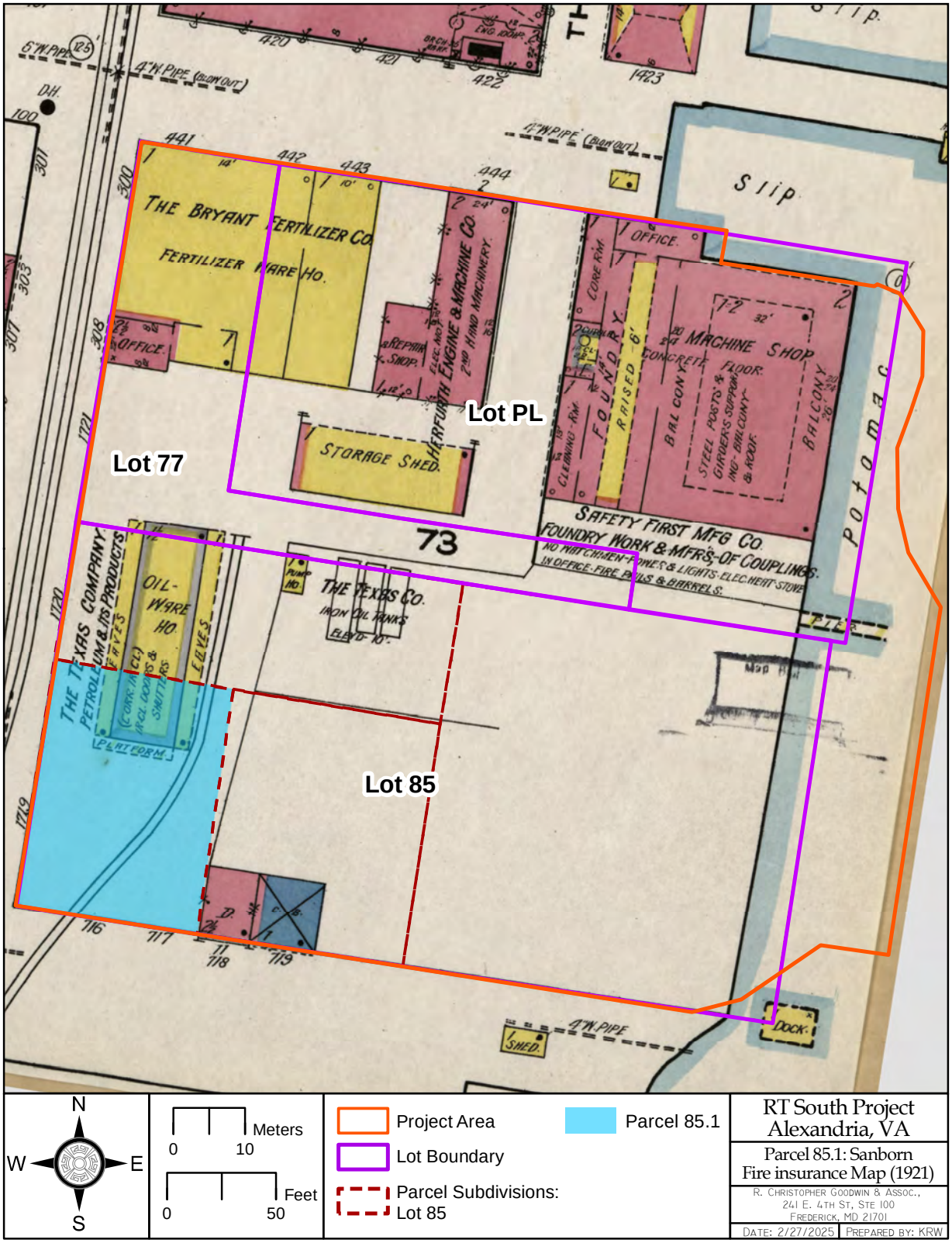


Figure 2-16 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1921) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-1**

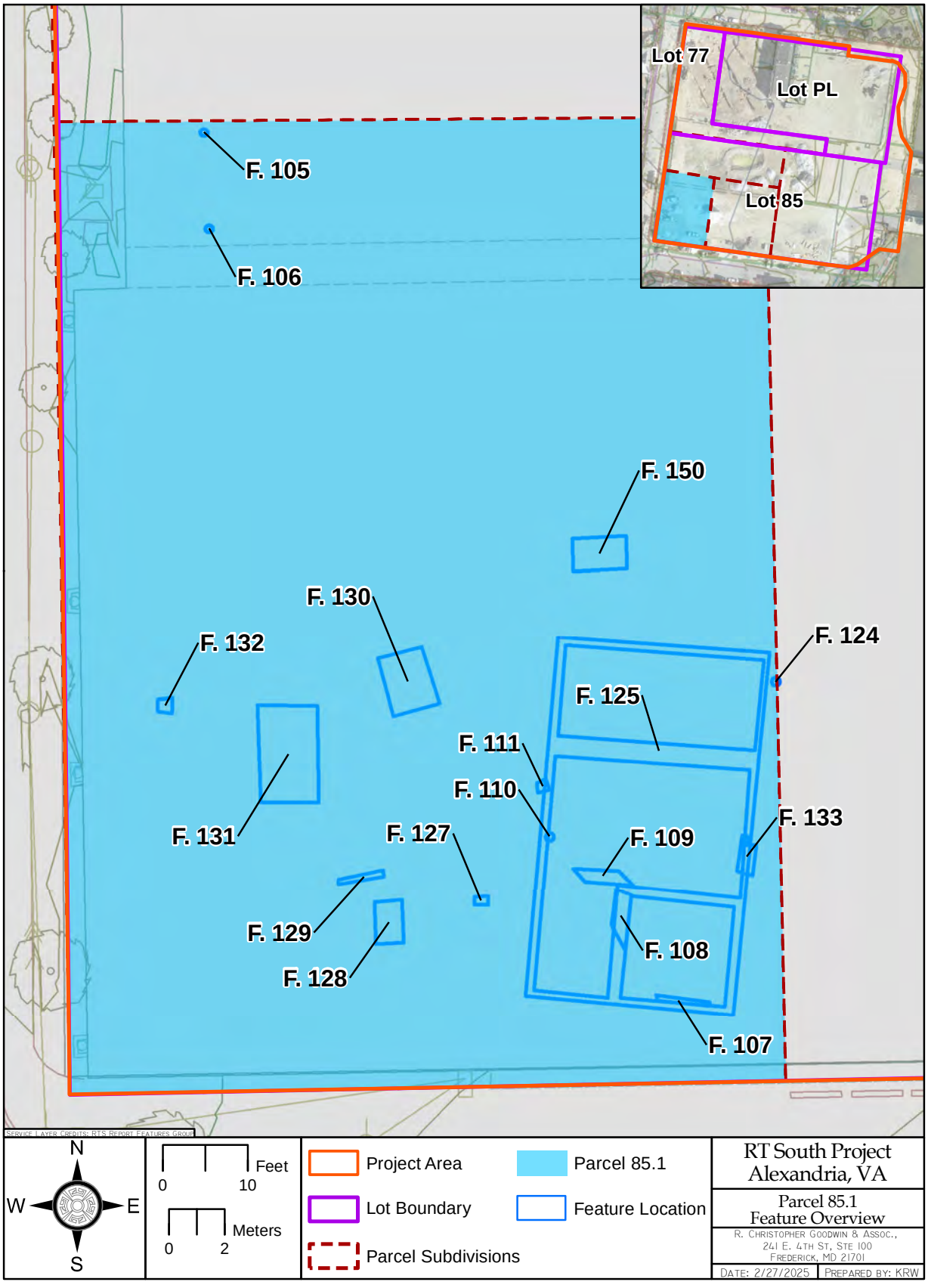


Figure 2-17 **Map showing the locations of archaeological features in Parcel 85.1 (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 2-18 Photograph showing an overview of archaeological features in Parcel 85.1, view south (WSSI staff, 8/22/2017)

chaeological investigation of Parcel 85.1. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of bifaces (n=5), debitage (n=21), a core, and fire-cracked rock (n=18). Historic artifacts included a wide variety of materials, of which ceramic (n=5,728), glass (n=2,930) and metal (n=4,379) artifacts comprised the majority of the materials recovered. Also recovered were composite artifacts (n=22), manufactured items (n=1), organic items (n=502) materials stone (n=18), synthetic materials (n=4). In addition to these artifacts, 3,902.45 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. Totals of both field-discarded artifacts and botanical materials are provided, where appropriate, in the below feature discussions.

Feature 110 (Posthole)

Feature 110 was a circular posthole identified during the excavation of Feature 125, a foundation located in the southeastern corner of Parcel 85-1. Feature 110 was located near the western edge of the foundation, within the central of its three bays. It was exposed at an elevation of approximately 5.38 ft (1.64 m) amsl and, based upon field records, appears to have been a wooden post set within a round post hole. The post hole fill was composed of pale brown (2.5 Y 7/3) sandy clay. The dimensions of the post hole were not recorded, but the post appears to have been 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) in diameter.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

The feature was bisected and the western half excavated to a depth of approximately 0.7 ft (21.34 cm) below the surface of the feature. At that depth, Feature 126, a wooden bulkhead, was exposed. The bulkhead feature directly underlay the Feature 110. No photographs of Feature 110 were taken during field excavation.

Cultural Material

Although the presence of ceramic, glass, nails, brick, and oyster shell was noted during the excavation of Feature 110, none of the artifacts within

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
106	none	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a	1
107	none	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a	1
108	none	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a	1
109	none	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a	1
110	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	5.38	0.5 (diameter)	0.7	No	Bisected; western half excavated	1
124	none	Other	20th century	4.74	5.5 x 5.5	Not Excavated	Recordation	n/a	1
125	125-2, 125-10, 125-11, 125-12/13, 125-14	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 18th-early 19th century	4.65	24 x 40	3.5	4-3x3-ft units	15 blocks of varying size from 4.5x4.5-ft to 6x6-ft	1
127	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	(blank)	5.32	19.2 x 38.4	0.4	n/a	Recordation	1
128	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	2nd quarter 19th century	6.46	5.8 x 3.4	Unknown	n/a	1-3x3-ft unit	1
129	none	Isolated Board/Timber	Unknown	6.19	0.5 x 6	Unknown	n/a	Recordation	1
130	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	19th century	6.91	6 x 5	1	n/a	1-3x3-ft unit	1
131	131-1; 131-2	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Unknown	7.05	12 x 12	Unknown	n/a	Recordation	1
132	none	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a	1
133	none	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a	1
150	none	Privy	Early 18th century, after 1810	4.98	2.6 x 5	3.5	n/a	Bisected; fully excavated	1
157	none	Privy	Late 18th-early 19th century	Unknown	1.5 x 4.2	3.5	n/a	NE quadrant partially excavated	1
Grand Total									**18**

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
125	125-10	Soil Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	1.5 x 1.5	0.5	In Feature 135, Unit 89; Bisected; no details	1
125	125-11	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Feature Description	1
125	125-12/13	Pit	Post-1815	Unknown	1.3 x 1.5	0.9	In Feature 125, Unit 86; Bisected; fully excavated	1
125	125-14	Building/Structure Foundation Element	Early 19th century	4.65	3.8 x 4.5	0.8	In Feature 125, Blocks 9 and 13; Bisected; easthalf excavated	1
131	131-1	Soil Deposit	Post-1840	Unknown	1.5 x 2.5	0.3	In Feature 130; Bisected; east half excavated	1
131	131-2	Post hole/Post	First half 19th century	Unknown	0.4 (diameter)	1.5	Bisected; east half excavated	1
Grand Total								**6**

the collection were attributed to Feature 110 and it was assumed these artifacts were not retained for analysis and were discarded on-site. Field records also note the presence of a single horseshoe adjacent to the east side of the Feature 100; this artifact also was not retained. A soil sample was collected from Feature 110. This sample was water screened during artifact analysis.

Feature 124 (Brick and Stone Pad)

The only documentation for this feature was a brief description that stated "the feature is a brick machine platform, on a stone pad" (WSSI Field Records, F124). The description indicated the feature measured approximately 5.5 ft (1.68 m) in length and width, and that two "cutouts" of uneven size were present. The larger cutout was brick-surfaced and the smaller cutout was rubble-surfaced. These were presumed to have been access points for the underside of the machinery. The central portion of the pad was described as "hollow" and filled with brick rubble.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 124 was identified at 4.74 ft (1.44 m) amsl. Although the field records indicated a plan and profile were completed for this feature, these records were not available. The feature also lacked photo-documentation. It was unclear whether the feature was fully excavated or only the bisected portion was excavated.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were recovered in association with this feature.

Feature 125 (Warehouse/Dwelling Foundation)

Feature 125 was a stone foundation situated near the southeast corner of Parcel 85.1. The foundation was unique in that it appears to have been constructed using a design more typical of an English-style barn. The building, however, does not appear to have ever been used for storing hay or threshing grain, nor did it appear to have been outfitted to stable animals. Instead, Feature 125 appears to have functioned as a warehouse and work space. The building may also have served as a workspace or temporary living quarters for free or enslaved African-Americans.

Positioned on the banks of the Potomac River and at the head of a short timber-cribbed wharf, the building was ideally situated to directly ship or receive goods from the waterfront. Rather than having doorways that opened onto Wolfe Street, each of the buildings three bays opened onto the wharf. Dendrochronological analysis of the trees used in the construction of the wharf showed they had been felled in 1767/1768 and 1770 (Worthington and Seiter 2019), making it likely that Feature 125 also had been built during the same period. It was during this period that Thomas Fleming had been actively engaged in building out the land along Point Lumley, presumably to start up a ship-building enterprise. Fleming rented land on Point Lumely and was also the owner of Lot 85 from 1763 until 1770, when the property transferred to James Kirk.

Artifacts recovered from the interior of Feature 125 indicated the building had been in use during the last quarter of the eighteenth century through at least 1804. Feature 125 was probably standing in 1774 when Daniel Roberdeau opened his distillery on the south side of Wolfe Street (Engineering-Science 1989). The distillery buildings were located "below the bank" of the river, with a storehouse and a wood yard situated on a newly constructed wharf that adjoined the 66-ft wide "public wharf" that presumably was a reference to the wharves on Lot 85 (*Virginia Gazette*, December 1, 1774).

The abandonment and infilling of Feature 125 may have been precipitated by a change in ownership of Lot 85. When Robert Kirk passed away in 1811, he left his real estate to his wife, Sarah. This included several houses and a shed at the intersection of Wolf and Union Streets. Since Feature 125 does not appear to have originally been used as a dwelling, it likely that Feature 125 was the "shed" listed in the 1810 Alexandria tax assessment. The next year, Sarah Kirk advertised several properties for sale, including several vacant lots on Wolf and Union Streets (*Alexandria Daily* Gazette, March 20, 1812, p.1). The houses erected by Robert Kirk at the intersection of those streets, however, appear to have still been

standing in 1812, as the next leasers of the lot, Preston and Janney, were taxed for several one- and two-story houses on their rented lot.

Artifacts recovered from a deposit of fill material covering Feature 125 indicate the building was razed and filled over during the 1840s. This coincides with James Green's purchase of Lot 85 in 1846. By the late nineteenth century, at least two new buildings are standing on Parcel 85.1 near the former location of Feature 125; these are depicted on Hopkins *1877 City Atlas of Alexandria, Virginia*.

Feature Description

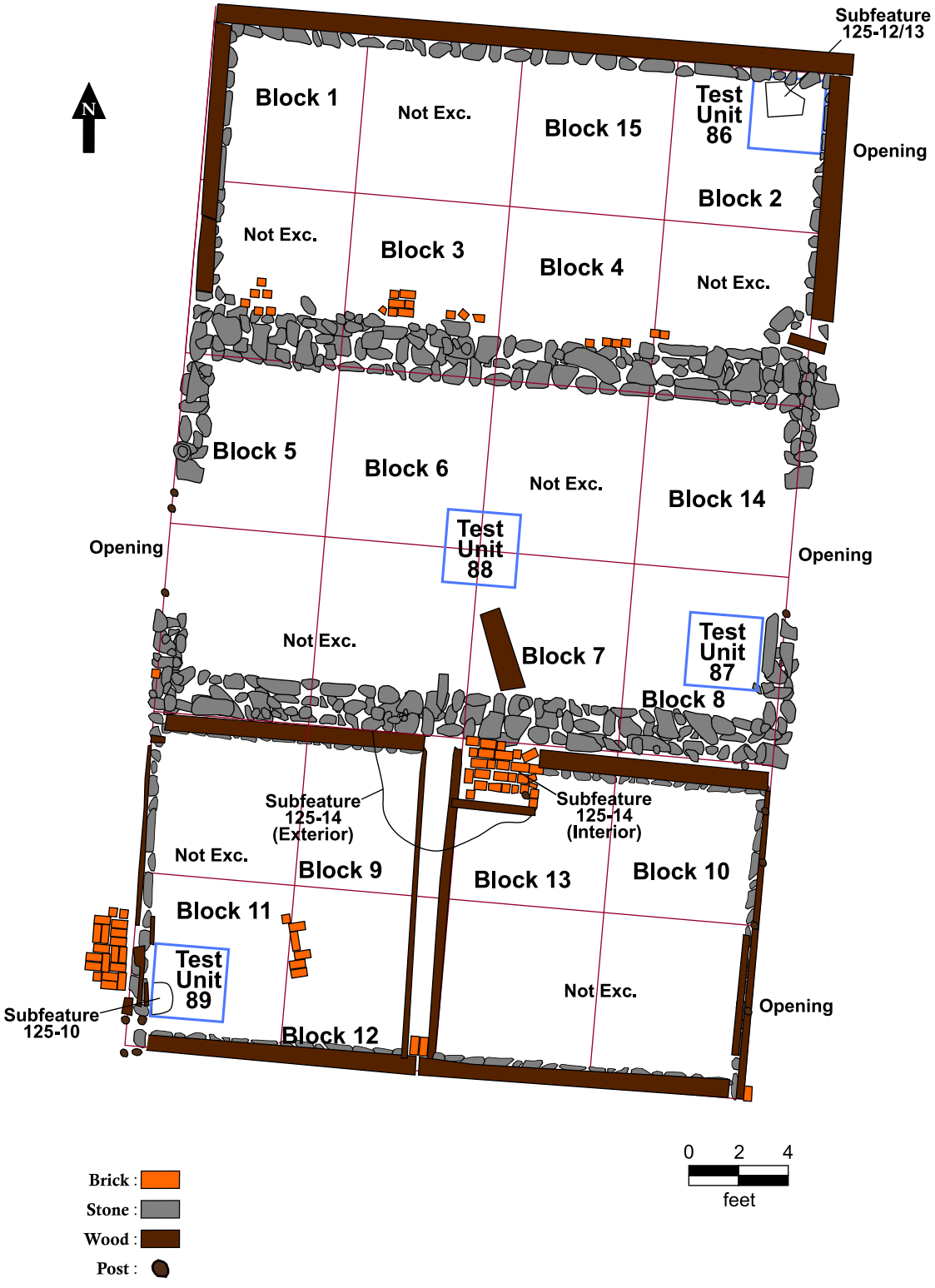
Feature 125 was a stone foundation for a timber-frame building. This building would have been located on the shoreline, or "below the bank" of the river. Archaeological investigations revealed that the foundation had not been underpinned by wood blocking or by timbers, suggesting that it had been built on a more stable portion of the shoreline or that the land was sufficiently elevated in that area to be considered above the mean high tide line. The wooden cribbing of the wharf structure (Feature 161) located on the eastern side of Feature 125 did not extend beneath the building's foundation; further indicating it rested on firm ground and had been set back sufficiently from the active shoreline.

The foundation was built in three sections, with the center section having been completed first, followed by the northern and southern sections. Each of the sections had slightly different interior dimensions, with the center section being the largest, and the southern section along Wolfe Street beginning the smallest (Figures 2-19 and 2-20). The structure had overall exterior dimensions of 24 ft x 40 ft (7.32 x 12.19 m). Each of the foundation bays had at least one opening along the east side of the building that would have served as an access point into the building interior. The northern and central bays had full-height entryways, and the southern bay had a half-height entryway that may have been a crawlspace entrance. The central bay also had an additional full-height entryway on the western side of the building. A wood-framed hearth pad within the southern portion of the structure appears to have been a later addition (Figure 2-21). The hearth was designated Feature 125-14 and is discussed separately below.

Although only 3.5 ft (1.07 m) of the foundation remained intact, large wall plates (sill beams) that would have supported upright framing mem-



Figure 2-19 Photograph showing foundation fully excavated, view south (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)



RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.1
Feature 125
Planview: Quad, Subfeature, and Test Unit Locations
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 2-20 Plan of Feature 125 showing the locations of excavation areas (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-21 Photograph showing foundation fully excavated, view north. Hearth is visible in lower right as a brick-enclosed area (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)

bers for the first floor of the structure remained in place on top of the stone foundation walls. Most wall plates contained mortises, or holes where upright posts would have been joined onto the plate (Figures 2-22 and 2-23). Figure 2-24 shows a detail view of a section of sill beam containing mortises. The wall plates were joined at their corners by tongue and fork joints, also known as bridle joints (Figure 2-25). These joints typically are secured with wooden pegs. Two floating joists had been added in the southern bay of the structure to act as a flue for a hearth. The joists were lapped over the sill beam, but did not appear to have been pegged (Figures 2-26 and 2-27).

Discussion

The construction style used for Feature 125 was unique for the project area. Feature 151, located on the western side of Strand Street in Parcel 85.4, also was a random stone foundation that exhibited a 3-bay layout. That foundation, however, was very shallow and was intended only as a footing to support the frame warehouse structure built upon it. The closest comparable building to Feature 125 is an English-style barn. Also known as a "Yankee" barn or "Connecticut" barn, English barns were common throughout the northern mid-Atlantic during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (PA Museum Commission, n.d.). Generally built for processing grain, English barns were distinct for their three-bay design that included a central threshing floor with doors on both ends of the threshing floor. As part of the design, the threshing bay doors were located along the eave or long side of the structure rather than along the gable ends. The flanking bays of the threshing floor generally were used for livestock, or as mows where fodder, hay, or straw, or grain could be stored.

English-style three-bay barns generally were one story in height and were not banked (PA Museum Commission, n.d.). Originally used exclusively for storing threshed grain, these barns were adapted by English settlers to become "a multifunctional barn that contained spaces for stabling cows and horses, sorting hay, threshing and storing grain, as well as places for keeping tools and other necessary equipment" (Vlach 2003:17). Vlach (2003:39) attributes the barn style to settlers from the British Isle, who introduced the three-bay barn to New England. By the late eighteenth century, the three-bay barn



Figure 2-22 **Photograph showing relationship of the sill beams to the stonework of the central bay, view north (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)**



Figure 2-23 **Photograph showing mortises in sill beams used in the northern bay, view west (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)**



Figure 2-24 Photograph showing detail of mortises in sill beams, view north (WSSI staff, 8/21/2017)



Figure 2-25 Photograph showing detail of tongue and fork joint at northeast corner of northern bay, view north (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)



Figure 2-26 **Photograph showing detail of eastern joist for hearth flue resting on exterior sill beam, view north (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)**



Figure 2-27 **Photograph showing eastern joist for hearth flue resting on interior sill beam, view east (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)**

was the most common style of barn constructed in the Mid-Atlantic tidewater region (Lanier and Herman 1997:184). The style had spread into the Midwest and north into Canada by the turn of the nineteenth century.

Vlach (2003:39) noted that although three-bay barns were usually "symmetrical in form, one side was sometimes built larger than the other in order to serve a more specialized function." Three-bay barns were generally of "frame construction, measuring 20 to 25 feet deep and 25 to 50 feet long, and were divided on the interior into three spaces structurally defined by the frame itself" (Lanier and Herman 1997:184). The dimensions of the English barn typically were divisible by 16 ft (4.88 m), or were of a dimension that could be equally divided across the barn's length (McHenry County Historical Society, n.d.). At 24 x 40 ft in size, the dimensions of Feature 125 would have been typical for an English-style barn.

A survey of English barns in Illinois indicated that the masonry foundations of English-style barns often were 2-ft thick and extended up to 2-ft above the ground level (Mroszcyk 2007). These barns had an interior design similar to bank barns, where the central threshing floor was separated from the flanking bays by "flailing or mowstead walls" (Mroszcyk 2007). Feature 125 had been constructed in this style, where the stonework for the central bay rose above the level of the wall plates of the flanking bays (see Figure 2-22). Lannier and Herman (1997:185), agree that three-bay barns were multifunctional spaces, and that the space can be configured as needed by adding temporary lofts or flooring. In their example, one bay might be floored and used as a granary and threshing floor, while the other bays were used as working space or for equipment storage.

Characteristic of the English barn, the central bay of Feature 125 had two doorway openings; one opening on the eastern side of the foundation and a second opening on the western side of the foundation (Figures 2-28 and 2-29). These openings were centrally located within the bay, as opposed to the openings on the flanking bays, which were placed near the exterior corners of each bay. In the northern bay, the opening was positioned near the northeastern corner of the foundation (Figure 2-30); while in the southern bay, the opening was positioned near the southeastern corner of the foundation (Figure 2-31). The openings in the central bay were estimated to have been at least 5 ft (1.54 m) in width, and the openings in the northern and southern bays were at least 4 ft (1.22 m) in width.

In a threshing barn, timbers placed across the thresholds of the open doorways prevented the accidental loss of grain, as well as kept cattle from entering the threshing floor. Heritage Restorations (n.d.) defined these types of thresholds as "a removable board about 5" high and extending from door post to door post and setting on the floor." The openings in the central bay of Feature 125 each were partially blocked by short sections of mortised timber that was held in place by wooden posts placed at the edges of the openings. An upright or vertical board backed the timber sections in both doorways (Figure 2-32). Additional posts placed in the western opening of the central bay narrowed the entrance space on that side of the structure. This arrangement of posts and timbers was not apparent in the openings for the northern or southern bays, suggesting those bays did not require removable thresholds.

A unique architectural feature that Feature 125 shared with English barns built in Britain was the inclusion of narrow ventilation slits in the construction of the interior walls of the central bay (Figures 2-33 and 2-34). The ventilation slits in Feature 125 were placed such that there were two slits in each interior wall. They were approximately 1 ft (0.3 m) in length and 0.28 ft (8 cm) in width, and extended from the base of the wall plate to a point near the base of the foundation. The use of ventilation slits to promote air flow has been well documented in both English threshing barns and in bank barns built in mid-Maryland and Pennsylvania. The threshing process relied on the circulation of air through the threshing floor to help winnow or separate the chaff from the heavier grain.

It is likely that Feature 125 was no longer in active use when the adjoining wharf was covered over with new soil in an effort to create new land. The decision to abandon Feature 125 and raise the elevation of the land may have been precipitated by the Great Coastal Hurricane of 1806, which occurred on August 23, 1806. Little infor-



Figure 2-28 **Photograph showing eastern opening into central bay partially blocked by timber and boards, view east (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)**



Figure 2-29 **Photograph showing western opening into central bay partially blocked by timber and boards, view west (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)**



Figure 2-30 Photograph showing eastern opening into northern bay, view east (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)



Figure 2-31 Photograph showing eastern opening into southern bay, view east (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)



Figure 2-32 **Photograph showing vertical board backing on threshold timber in northern bay, view south (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)**



Figure 2-33 **Photograph showing ventilation slits in foundation walls of the central bay, view east (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)**



Figure 2-34 Photograph showing detail of ventilation slits, view east (WSSI staff, 5/1/2018)

mation has been recorded on the impacts of the storm in Alexandria, although it did cause significant flooding in coastal areas north and south of Alexandria. Enough new soil had been added over top of the wharf and adjacent shoreline that, in 1814, William Patterson was able to begin construction of a new two-story brick dwelling on the eastern side of Feature 125.

Although the exact sequence of land filling is not known, it is reasonable that, at first, the lower entryways of Feature 125 were simply boarded up to allow land to be built up around the foundation. This would in effect, change the use of the second story of the structure, making it the main floor of what would then be a one-story building. This appears to be the point that a hearth pad and flue are added and that the building may have been used as a living quarters, in addition to being used for storage.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 125 was identified in Phase I/II Trench 12 (PG-2), a 46-ft (14.02 m) long mechanized excavation trench that crossed the southwestern corner of Parcel 85.1 (Figure 2-35). A series of three wooden beams and a portion of a stone foundation wall were exposed in the southern portion of the trench, at an average of 3 ft (0.91 m) below the construction surface. The feature was fully exposed during the data recovery investigation (Figure 2-36). This foundation was identified at an elevation of 4.65 ft (1.42 m) amsl and was located approximately 10 ft (3.1 m) west of Feature 118. Historically, the two features would have been separated by a 6-10 ft (1.8-3.0 m) wide alley.

During the initial phase of the archaeological investigation, four 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (TUs 86-89) were placed within the interior of Feature 125 (see Figure 2-20). Unit 86 was placed in the northeastern corner of the northern portion of the foundation. This unit was excavated to a depth of 4.4 ft (1.34 m) below the temporary construction surface, or to a depth of approximately 0.25 ft (7.6 cm) amsl. Units 87 and 88 were placed in the central bay of the foundation, with Unit 87 located near the eastern opening of the foundation and Unit 88 placed in the approximate center of the foundation. These units were excavated to just over 2 ft (0.61 m) in depth, with Unit 87 ending at a depth of approximately 2.4 ft (0.73 m) amsl and Unit 88 ending at a depth of approximately 2.56 ft (0.78 m) amsl. Unit 89 was



Figure 2-35 **Photograph showing an overview of Trench 12 (PG-2), with wood beams and stone wall visible in southern portion of trench, view south (WSSI staff, 7/14/2017)**



Figure 2-36 **Photograph showing Feature 125 exposed at the temporary construction surface, view south (WSSI staff, 8/21/2017)**

placed in the southwestern corner of the southern bay of the foundation. This unit was excavated to a depth of 2.7 ft (0.82 m) below surface, or approximately 2.29 ft (0.68 m) amsl.

The initial archaeological investigation revealed the presence of a potentially intact "occupation layer" composed of organic-rich sediment (RMP, Feature 125). This layer contained a high quantity of historic artifacts and faunal remains. Preliminary analysis of the artifacts during the field investigation indicated these artifacts predated the mid-nineteenth century and were recovered from sealed contexts that exhibited no evidence of later disturbance. Potentially significant deposits included a cap layer of fill material, and the underlying "occupation layer" that may have been directly related to the historic use of the building. The construction methods used for the foundation, which consisted of a timber-framed structure set on stone foundation walls, also were unique for the Project Area. Based upon the presence of these potentially intact and significant deposits, and the unique construction of the foundation, data recovery was recommended.

Resource Management Plan

A Resource Management Plan (RMP) was completed for Feature 125. The RMP specified no more than 50 percent of the feature interior would be subject to archaeological investigation. Initial excavation would consist of the placement of alternately spaced blocks (size not specified) designed to sample interior deposits within each of the three bays of the foundation. A 1-gallon soil sample was to be retained from each deposit potentially "related to construction or occupation activity"; a maximum of 18 samples would be taken. In addition to block excavation, two supplemental 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units would be placed along the southern end of the foundation (interior or exterior placement not specified). Following the completion of block and unit excavation, all remaining soil within the feature would be removed though a combination of mechanized and hand excavation. Soil "associated with the occupation of the feature" was to be dry-screened through ¼-in hardware cloth. Identified features would be bisected and one-half screened through ¼-in mesh; a 1-gallon sample would be retained from the remaining half. Standard recordation methods would be used during excavation. 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)

During the data recovery, 15 excavation blocks were placed in the interior of Feature 125. The blocks measured from 4.5 x 4.5 ft (1.37 x 1.37 m) to 6 x 6 ft (1.83 x 1.83 m) in size and were distributed within each of the three bays of the foundation. Blocks 1-4 and 15 were placed in the northern bay of the foundation; Blocks 5-8 and 14 were placed in the central bay; and Blocks 9-12 were placed in the southern bay. No excavations were conducted on the exterior of the foundation. Using this sampling strategy, approximately 81.73 percent, or 449 ft^2 of the exposed interior of Feature 125, was sampled through archaeological excavation.

Partway through the excavation, the decision was made to remove the uppermost fill deposits to reach the "occupation layer" that had previously been identified. This adjustment in methodology is described succinctly in the field records for Block 6, as: "Taking out all the soils above occupational level and chucking. (Removing with shovel and buckets). Only want to screen occupational level (normally Fill 3) to obtain artifacts (WSSI Field Records, Block 6, Fill 1/2).

In addition, four sub-features were identified during the excavation of Feature 125. These were designated as Features 125-10 through 125-14 (see Table 2-2). No information was recorded for Feature 125-11. Features 125-10 and 125-12/13 were intrusive excavations; and Feature 125-14 was a hearth pad and flue located in the interior of Feature 125.

Excavation Sequence

Analysis of Feature 125 showed that each of the three bays of the foundation had been in use during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but that the use may have been interrupted by significant flood or rainfall events. The soils layers within Feature 125 consisted of a combination of cultural deposits and natural siltation layers. Cultural deposits included fill ma-

terial deposited within the foundation during its abandonment, as well as layers of organic-rich sediment that had covered the floor of the structure when it had been in use. These deposits were intermixed with natural siltation layers, as well as with sediments that may have comprised the natural shoreline. While there was variation in the distribution and appearance of these soils, the overall sequence of deposition was similar across each of the foundation bays.

During analysis, individual soil profiles for all excavation units/blocks completed within Feature 125 were examined and cross-referenced with the goal of developing an overall sequence of deposition within the foundation. Unlike other features, where distinct deposits were given a specific designation during excavation, each of the units/blocks in Feature 125 appears to have been excavated independently and, as a result, each unit/block has differing excavation levels or "Fill" designations associated with the deposits that were encountered. The analytical units developed for Feature 125 and their associated WSSI excavation levels ("Fills") are presented in Table 2-3. The below headings of "Fills var." indicates that multiple excavation levels are associated with that analytical category.

Fills var. (see Table 2-3): Fill Material

The uppermost deposits within Feature 125 were comprised of a thick package of fill material (redeposited soil) that appears to have been laid down with the intent to both infill and completely cover over the foundation remains. Evident in the profile of Trench 12 (PG-2), this fill package overlay the top of the foundation walls by at least 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) (Figure 2-37). Composed of a combination of redeposited topsoil and subsoil, the fill package also had been identified in the western portion of Parcel 85.1, where it underlay the remains of several dwellings (Features 128, 130, and 131) situated near the intersection of Wolfe and South Union Streets. In that location, as well as within Feature 125, artifacts recovered from the fill deposit indicated the soil had been deposited after 1804.

Typical of redeposited soil, the fill material within the upper portion of Feature 125 was composed of several different types of soil that had been combined to greater or lesser degrees during the deposition process. This appears to have presented the initial difficulty in coordinating excavation levels across the feature, as the redeposited soil was segregated in some excavation units/blocks and grouped together in others. As such, there was no consistency in Fill designations once the intact, cultural deposits were reached. In example, the upper fill package was excavated as Fills 1-2 (4 units/blocks), Fills 1-3 (5 units/blocks), Fills 1-4 (2 units/blocks), Fills 1-5 (1 unit/block), and as Fills 1-6 (1 unit/block). In the six excavation blocks where the upper fill package was removed without screening, it was designated as either Fills 1-2 or as Fills 1-3.

The upper fill package in Feature 125 can be grouped into two distinct deposits: redeposited subsoil; and redeposited topsoil. The uppermost deposit was redeposited subsoil. This soil was generally excavated as Fill 1 and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy or silty clay that was mottled with yellow (10YR 7/6) clay and/or yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay. Additional areas of redeposited subsoil occurred in the southern bay of the foundation; these deposits consisted of mottled yellow (10YR 7/6) clay, light greenish gray (10Y 7/1) clay, and gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay. The second redeposited soil appeared to be redeposited topsoil. This soil was described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay. Combined, these two deposits filled the upper 2 ft (0.61 m) of the foundation interior and overlay the intact cultural deposits described below.

Fills var. (see Table 2-3): Deposit 1

During analysis, Deposits 1 and 2 were identified as "marker" deposits. These deposits were easily identified within the stratigraphic sequence due to their unique soil characteristics. They also contained comparatively high quantities of artifacts, as well as noticeable concentrations of wood in the form of wood chips and boards, as well as wooden objects, like barrel pieces and tools. Deposit 1 directly underlay the fill package described above. In the overall depositional sequence for Feature 125, Deposit 1 correlates to Stratum VIII. This deposit was identified within all three bays of the foundation (Figure 2-38), but was noticeably concentrated in the eastern half of

Table 2-3 Summary of Analytical Contexts for Feature 125

Excavation Unit/ Block	Analytical Group					
	Fill Material	Deposit 1	Siltation Layer	Deposit 2	Natural Substrata	Sub-Feature
TU 86	Fill 1-4	Fills 5-6	Fill 7	Fill 8	Fill 9	125-12/13
TU 87	Fill 1-3	Fill 4	Fill 5	Fill 6	Fill 7-8	
TU 88	Fill 1-5	Fills 6-7	Fill 8			
TU 89	Fill 1-4	Fill 5	Fill 6			125-10
Block 001	Fill 1-2	Fill 3-4	Fill 5			
Block 002	Removed	Fill 3-4	Fill 5			
Block 003	Fill 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4			
Block 004	Fill 1-6	Fill 7	Fill 8			
Block 005	Fill 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4			
Block 006	Fill 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4			
Block 007	Fill 1-3	Fill 4	Fill 5			
Block 008	Removed	Fill 4	Fill 5			
Block 009	Removed	Fill 4	n/a			125-14
Block 010	Fill 1-3	Fill 4, Fill 6	Fill 5, Fill 7			
Block 011	Fill 1-3	Fill 4	Fill 5-6			
Block 012	Fill 1-3	Fill 4	Fill 5			
Block 013	Removed	Fill 3	Fill 4			125-14
Block 014	Removed	Fill 4	Fill 5-6			
Block 015	Removed	Fill 3	Fill 4	Fill 5		

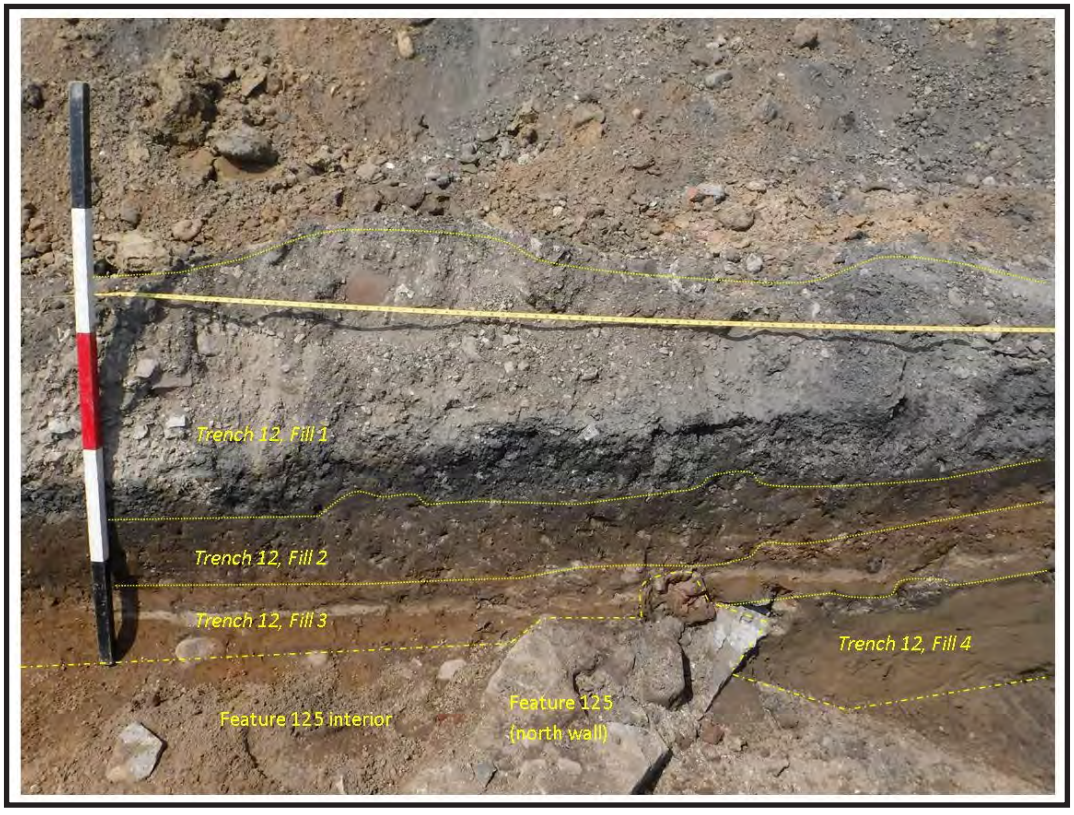


Figure 2-37 Photograph showing Trench 12, profile southwest with fill material (Trench 12, Fill 3) overlying Feature 125 (WSSI staff, 7/14/2017)

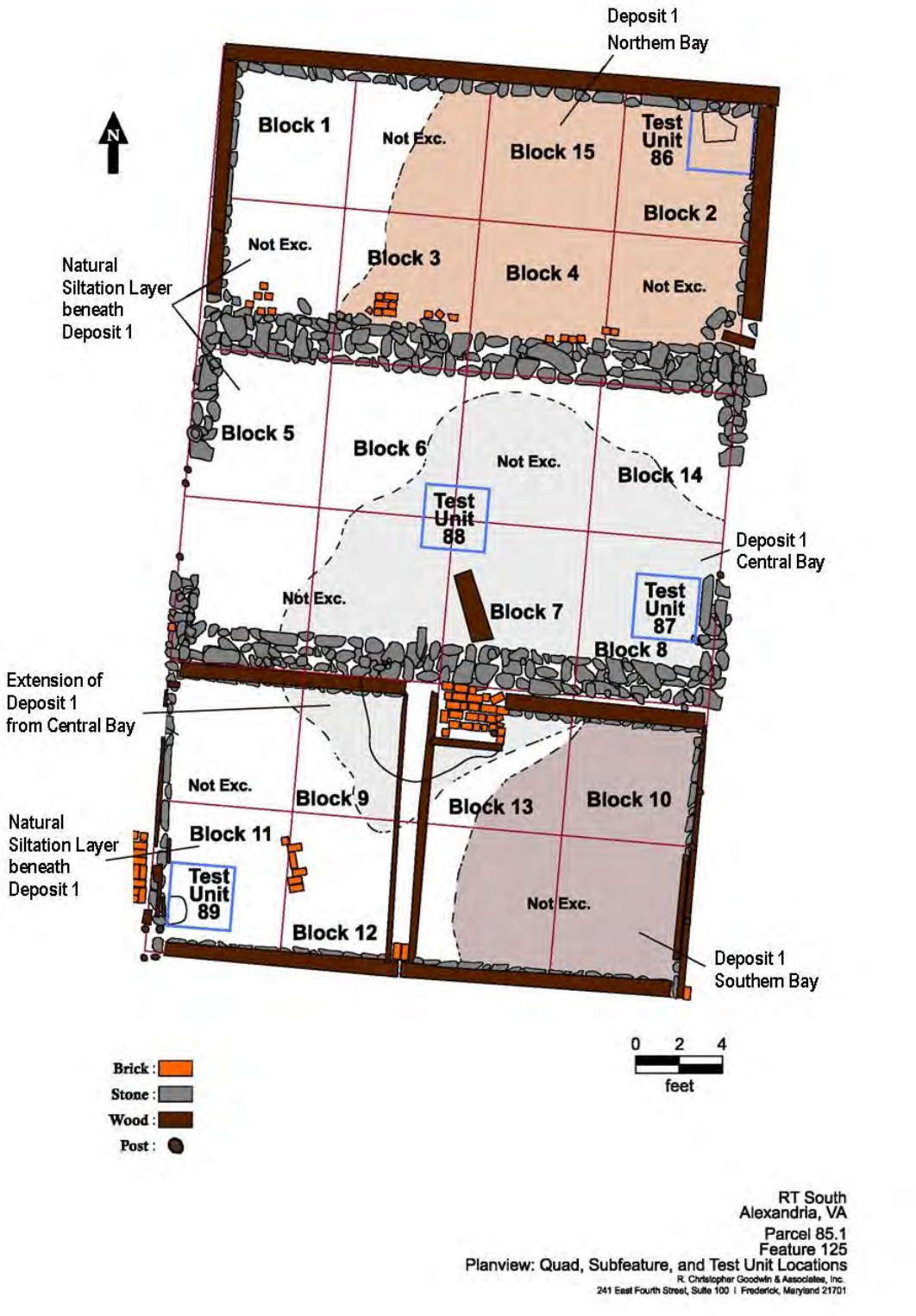


Figure 2-38 Plan of Feature 125 showing the distribution of Cultural 1 (Marker Deposit 1) and the Siltation Layer (RCG&A staff)

the feature. Although excavations were not conducted on the exterior of Feature 125, it is highly likely that this deposit is a landscape deposit and that it is not confined to the foundation interior.

Deposit 1 was best described in Unit 87, where it was characterized as "a mottled layer of organic debris, wood chips, clay and sand" (WSSI Field Records, Unit 87). The excavators also noted the presence of a high quantity of fish scales. Adjacent excavation areas observed coal, brick and oyster shell within Deposit 1. The deposit was thickest adjacent to entryways or foundation openings on the eastern side of the foundation, thinning considerably as it extended into the foundation interior. This was most evident in Block 6 (Figures 2-39 and 2-40). As it extended into the interior of the foundation, Deposit 1 became heavily mottled with lighter-hued sediment from an underlying natural deposit of alluvial silt.

While it was clear that Deposit 1 represented a single depositional episode or period of use, this was not immediately evident in the excavation records. Whether due to differences in recordation or to different environmental conditions within each of the bays of the foundation, the descriptions for Deposit 1 varied between excavation units/blocks. That said, the descriptions presented below were the most commonly used descriptions for the deposit.

In the northern bay of the foundation, Deposit 1 was defined by a thin lens of black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay (Figures 2-41 and 2-42). This deposit generally was less than 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) in thickness and had uneven upper and lower interfaces. It tended to slope downward toward the center of Feature 125. Where it lay along the central wall, it contained a small quantity of brick and stone rubble (Figure 2-43). In the northeastern corner of the northern bay, Deposit 1 overlay Deposit 2, which correlates to Stratum X in the overall stratigraphic sequence. In all other parts of the northern bay, Deposit 1 overlay a thin layer of alluvial silt. The silt layer correlates to Stratum IX in the overall sequence.

In the central bay of the foundation, Deposit 1 consisted of two distinct layers. The upper layer consisted of mottled very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam, while the lower portion consisted of striated black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam. The finely layered stratification of the lower portion of Deposit 1 was most apparent in Block 7, where it was distinct as a 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) thick layer of dark-colored soil containing small fragments of brick and oyster shell (Figures 2-44 and 2-45). Excavation records for Block 7 also noted Deposit 1 contained high quantities of decayed wood and coal (WSSI Field Records, Block 7). Figure 2-46 shows a board and two barrel heads exposed at the base of Deposit 1.

The inclusion of coal, oyster shell and stone within Deposit 1 was apparent in the eastern profile of Block 6, excavated along the western wall of the central bay (Figure 2-47). The eastern profile of Block 6 also showed a concentration of fieldstone that appeared to cover a shallow depression or pit. Field records did not indicate whether the bottom-most stone, which was oriented horizontally, actually concealed any items (WSSI Field Records, Block 6). Additional stone is visible in on the top of the profile wall, but it was unclear whether this stone originated from the excavation of Block 6 or from and adjacent unit/block. Field records did not indicate the presence of stone in Block 6, or in adjacent Blocks 7 or 14.

Deposit 1 was only distinct in the eastern half of the southern bay. Here, the deposit consisted of a thick layer of black (10YR 2/1) sand that contained a high quantity of wood chips and wood fragments, as well as several boards. Like in the central bay, the boards were exposed at the base of the deposit and were laying flat. In the western half of the southern bay, Deposit 1 was mixed with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam, and very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam. This mottled deposit was evident in Block 11, where it underlay a deposit of yellow- and white-hued fill material (Figures 2-48 and 2-49).

Fill var. (see Table 2-3): Natural Siltation Layers

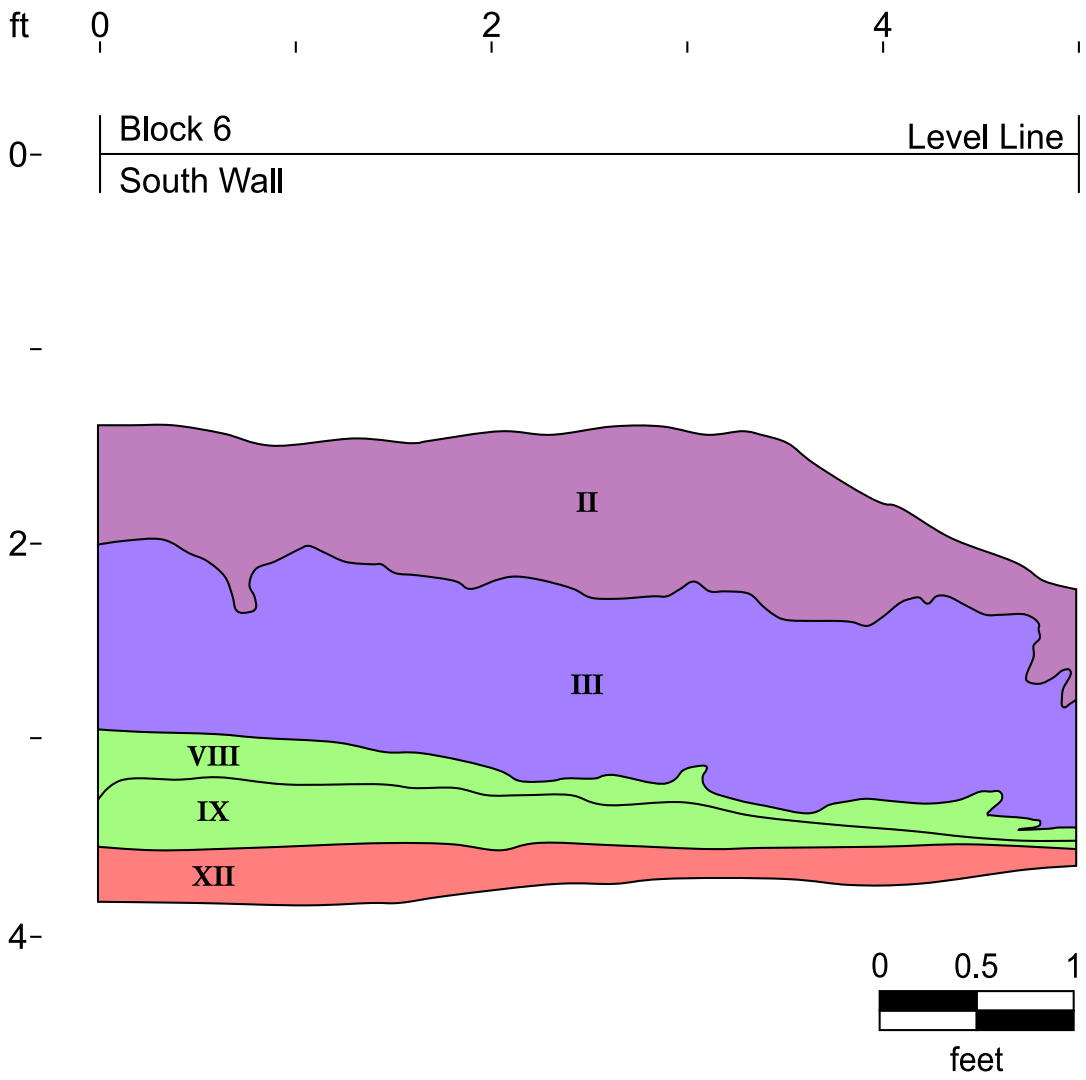
Beneath Deposit 1 were a series of thin alluvial deposits. These flood episodes were evident as fine lenses of silt that ranged from dark gray (10YR 4/1) to grayish brown (10YR 5/2) in color. In many parts of the foundation, these fine layers of sediment also had been evident within Deposit 1. When included within Deposit 1, they gave



Figure 2-39 Photograph showing soil profile of Block 6, profile south (WSSI staff, 2/23/2018)



Figure 2-40 Block 6, profile south (RCG&A staff)



II :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay, 10YR 7/6 Yellow clay, and 10YR 7/1 Light greenish gray clay

III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay and 10YR 5/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam

VIII :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray silt loam mottled with 10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand

IX :10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand mottled with 10YR 3/1 Dark gray sand

XII :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown silty clay

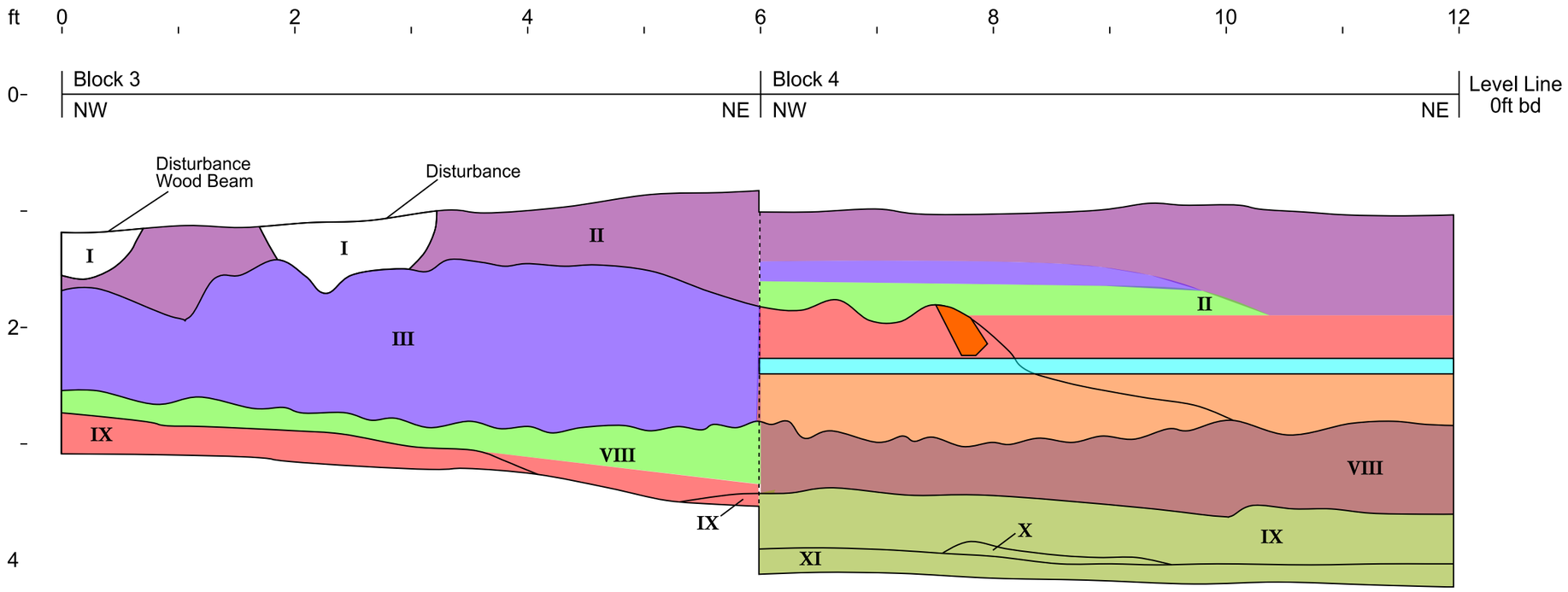
Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.1
Feature 125
Block 6: South Profile

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Figure 2-41 Photograph showing soil profile of Blocks 3 and 4, profile north (WSSI staff, 2/22/2018)



I :10YR 4/1 Dark gray sandy loam mottled with 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam

II :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay, 10YR 7/6 Yellow clay, and 10YR 7/1 Light greenish gray clay

III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay and 10YR 5/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam

VIII :10YR 2/1 Black sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown clay

IX :10YR 4/1 Dark gray clay mottled with 10YR 3/1 Very Dark gray sand

X :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sand

XI :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown clay

Brick :

Fill 1 : **Fill 5** :

Fill 2 : **Fill 6** :

Fill 3 : **Fill 7** :

Fill 4 : **Fill 8** :

0 0.5 1
feet

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.1
Feature 125: Blocks 3 and 4
North Profile

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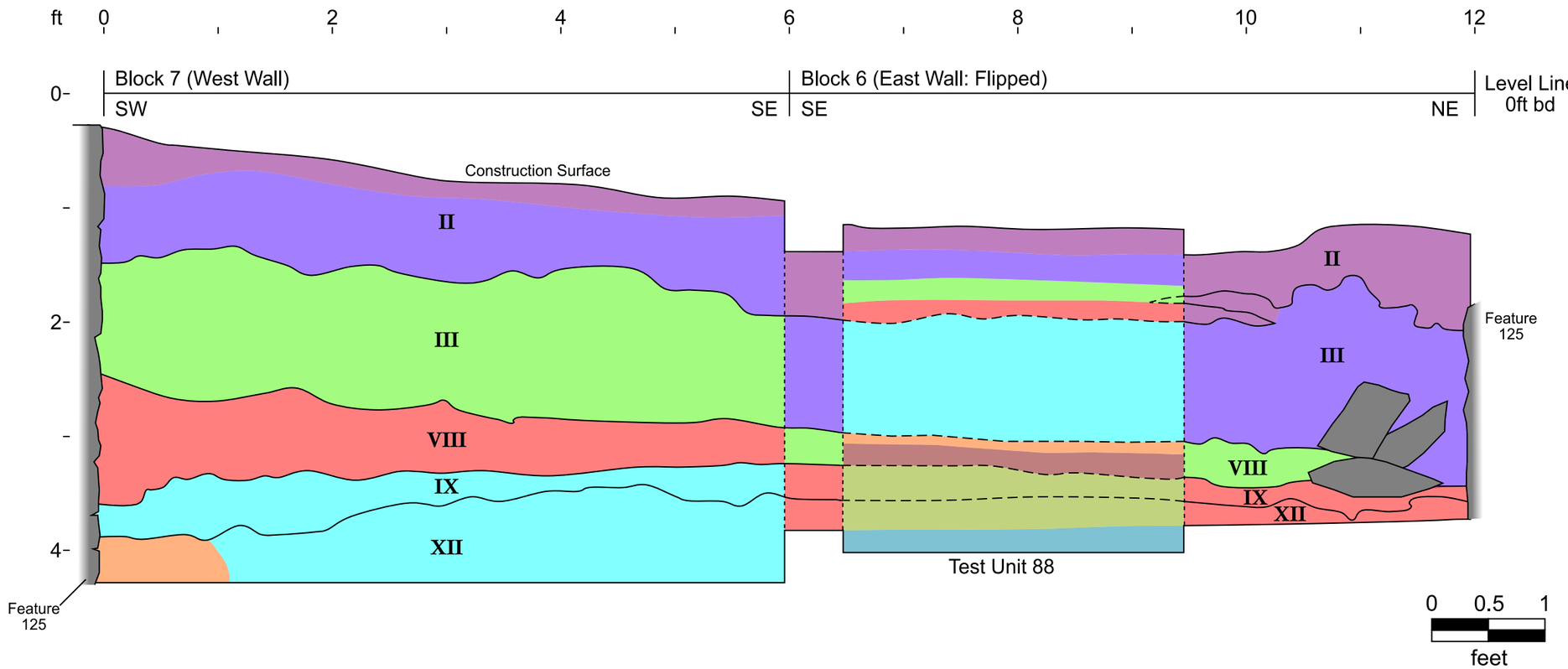
Figure 2-42 **Blocks 3 and 4, profile north (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 2-43 Photograph showing plan view of brick fragments within Cultural Deposit 1 in Block 4, view north (WSSI staff, 2/1/2018)



Figure 2-44 Photograph showing soil profile of Block 7, profile west (WSSI staff, 2/14/2018)



II :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay, 10YR 7/6 Yellow clay, and 10YR 7/1 Light greenish gray clay

III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay and 10YR 5/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam

VIII :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray silt loam mottled with 10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand

IX :10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand mottled with 10YR 3/1 Dark gray sand

XII :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown silty clay

Stone :

Fill 1 : **Fill 4** : **Fill 7** :
Fill 2 : **Fill 5** : **Fill 8** :
Fill 3 : **Fill 6** : **Fill 9** :

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Parcel 85.1
Feature 125: Blocks 6 and 7
Conceptual Profile
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Figure 2-45 Blocks 6 and 7, conceptual profile east (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-46 **Photograph showing plan view of wood board and barrel heads at base of Cultural Deposit 1 in Block 14, view west (WSSI staff, 2/23/2018)**



Figure 2-47 **Photograph showing soil profile of Block 6, profile east (WSSI staff, 2/23/2018)**



Figure 2-48 Photograph showing soil profile of Block 11, profile east (WSSI staff, 2/06/2018)

the deposit a finely striated or striped appearance that suggested these alluvial events were discrete episodes, possibly associated with storms or unseasonably high tides.

The siltation layers were most prominent in the western portion of the foundation, where Deposit 1 was either very thin or absent. Shown in Figures 2-50 and 2-51, the siltation layers both underlay and appeared to be mixed with deposits from Deposit 1. In Block 5, in the western end of the central bay, the siltation layers formed a thick deposit that overlay additional siltation layers mixed with black (10YR 2/1) sand. The underlying deposits were not excavated (Figures 2-52 and 2-53). Excavation records for Block 5 indicate the siltation layer contained a moderate amount of wood debris (WSSI Field Records, Block 5).

These deposits generally comprised the final excavation level of each unit/block. It was unclear whether these deposits underlay the foundation, or were deposits specific to the interior of the foundation. While some excavation records indicated the base of the foundation was not reached, other records were not specific. As such, the depth of the foundation remains unknown. The suspicion is, however, that the siltation layer was a natural "surface" layer on the shoreline during the time Feature 125 was built and that the presence of the deposit in the interior of the foundation was due both to flooding action bringing sediment into the foundation, as well as the foundation settling in to the sediment.

Fill var. (see Table 2-3): Deposit 2

Deposit 2 consisted of a discrete deposit of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy clay loam identified in the northeastern corner of the northern bay of the foundation. It was identified in Unit 86, and in Blocks 2 and 15 and appeared to have been confined to the area immediately inside the doorway. In profile, the deposit appeared to have been "piled" against the wall of the foundation (Figures 2-54 and 2-55). It overlay a layer of stone debris and oyster shell that, in turn, appeared to overlay on a mottled continuation of the siltation layer. Deposit 2 was a maximum of 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) thick.

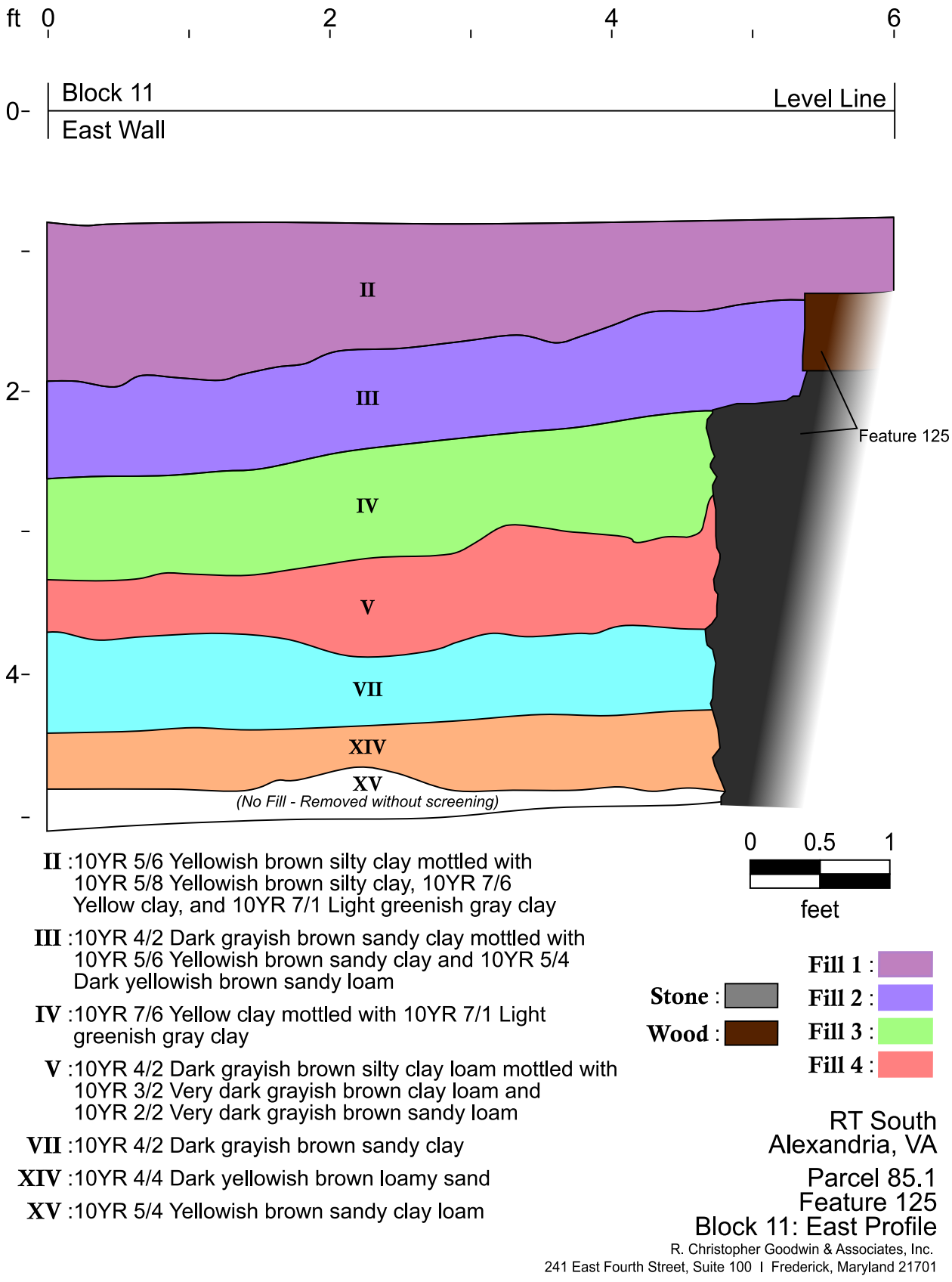


Figure 2-49 **Block 11, profile east (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 2-50 Photograph showing soil profile of Block 1, profile south (WSSI staff, 2/23/2018)

Deposit 2 was excavated as part of Fill 5 in Block 15, and as Fill 8 in Unit 86. A possible continuation of Deposit 2 identified in Unit 87 was excavated as Fill 6.

Fill var. (see Table 2-3): Natural Substrata

Excavations in Units 86 and 87 extended deeper than other excavations conducted within the interior of Feature 125. In both units, a deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay was exposed beneath the siltation layer. This deposit was described as compact, sterile subsoil. Excavation records for Unit 86 indicated it "extends past [the] bottom of [the] stone wall", but it was unclear whether this indicted it extended through the doorway that also was exposed in the unit, or underlay the foundation (WSSI Field Records, Unit 86). In Unit 87, the deposit contained large pieces of wood and was characterized as "another tidal deposit" (WSSI Field Records, Unit 87).

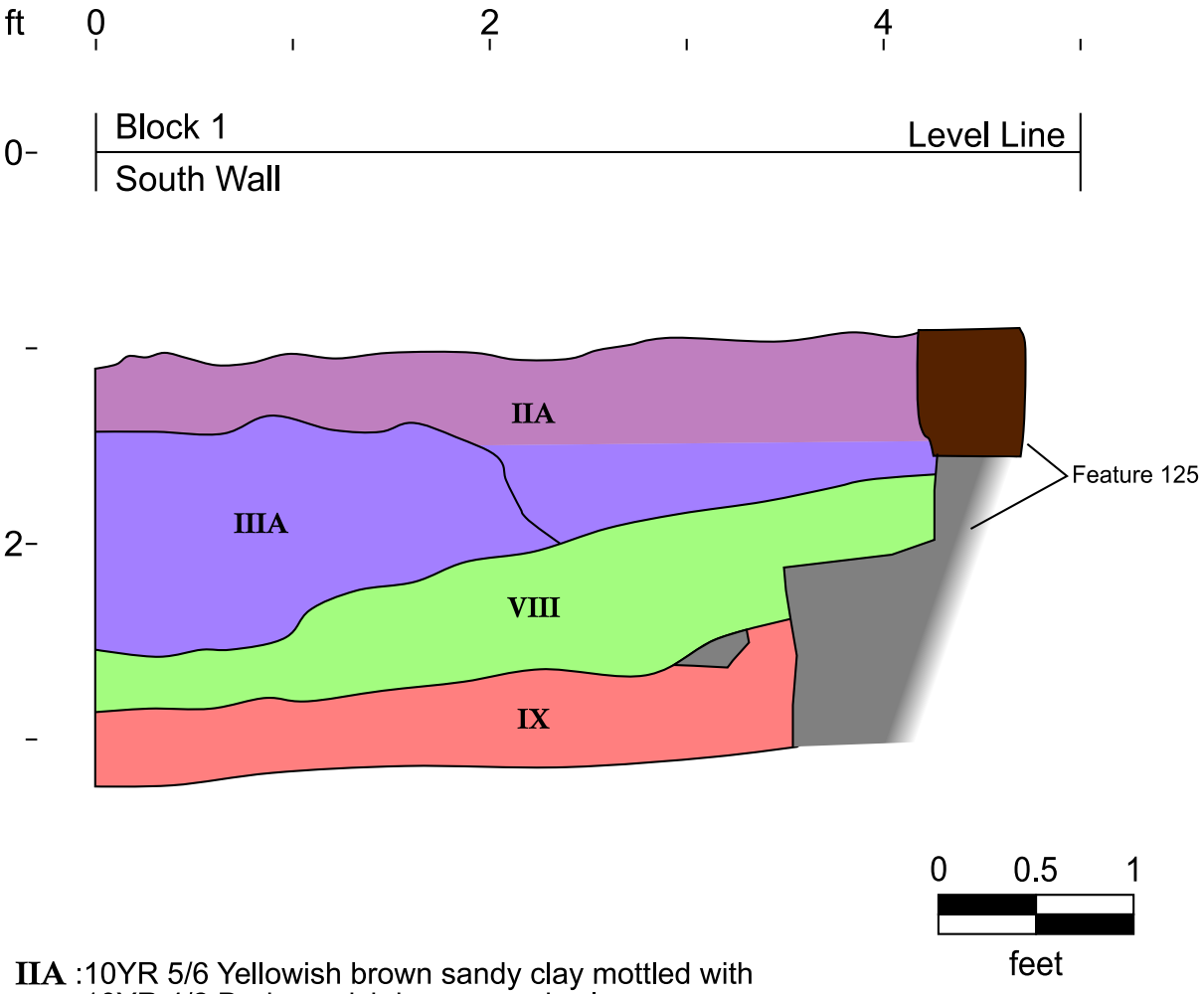
Cultural Material

Artifacts recovered from Feature 125 are described below.

Non-provenienced and Unknown Contexts

Feature 125, Test Unit 99. Twenty-three artifacts were recovered from contexts labeled as Feature 125, Test Unit 99. The collection included indeterminate colorless glass (n=2), square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments (n=4), wire (ca. 1890-present) nails (n=8) and nail fragments (n=9). While these materials were labeled as Feature 125, the unit indicated on the artifact bag (Test Unit 99) was located in Feature 120. Unit 89 was, however, located within Feature 125. Both units had artifacts bags associated with excavation levels in those units. It was, therefore, unclear from which location these artifacts were recovered.

"Slots" and Photogrammetry Cleaning. Thirty-five artifacts were recovered from non-provenienced contexts. While most non-provenienced artifacts were part of a general collection related to photogrammetry cleaning, some non-provenienced artifacts were obtained during the excavation of "slots." The locations of the slot excavations was unknown and the artifact bags did not provide enough identifying information



IIA :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay

IIIA :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay

VIII :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray silt loam mottled with 10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand

IX :10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand mottled with 10YR 3/1 Dark gray sand

Stone :
Wood :
Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.1
Feature 125
Block 1: South Profile

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Figure 2-51 Block 1, profile south (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-52 Photograph showing soil profile of Block 5, profile south (WSSI staff, 2/15/2018)

to identify vertically or horizontally where materials had originated. Due to the lack of provenience information, these artifacts were excluded from analysis. Among the non-provenienced artifacts were fragments of a transfer printed commemorative creamware jug with a stock printed three mast ship flying a United States flag (Figure 2-56). A cannon ball, a brass sliding rule (Figure 2-57), several large hooks, and a parasol/umbrella stretcher were included among the non-provenienced artifacts.

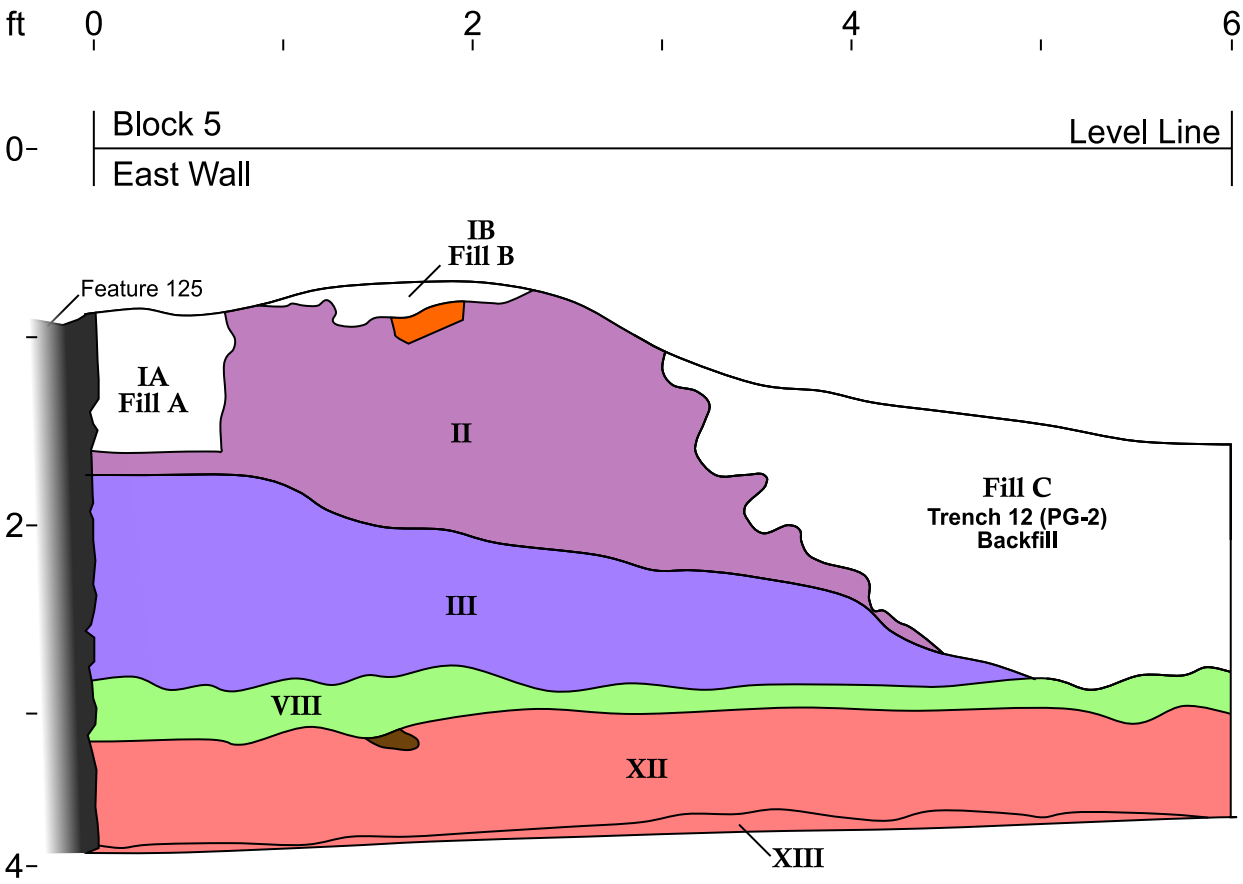
Unlabeled Bags in Block 4 Box (FS 946). These artifacts bags contained no identifying information. Grouped together as FS 946, they were found together in an artifact storage box labeled "Block 4." While the artifacts were assumed to have been recovered from Block 4, the depth and excavation level where the artifacts had been found was provided. These artifacts were catalogued as non-provenienced Block 4 materials and, due to their lack of context, will not be included in analyses due to a lack of provenience information.

Fills var. (see Table 2-3): Fill Material

The analytical context of Fill Material yielded a total of 2,030 historic-period artifacts, 17 prehistoric period artifacts, and 5,468.1 g of faunal remains. In some excavation units/blocks, the fill material was sampled archaeologically (the resulting collection), while in other excavation units/blocks the fill material was removed without screening. Temporal analyses of the sampled fill material indicated it was deposited during the early nineteenth century, sometime after 1804 (Table 2-4). This was based on the recovery of an 1804 Liberty half cent.

Table 2-5 summarizes the artifact collection from fill contexts. Table 2-6 summarizes the faunal material retained from individual analytical contexts within Feature 125, including material recovered from fill contexts. Due to the nature of the fill deposits, a full description of the artifacts recovered from these contexts was not warranted.

Based on the types of artifacts recovered, the soil used to infill Feature 125 was imported fill material not directly related to the use of Feature



IA :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sand

IB :10YR 4/1 Dark gray sandy clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay

II :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay, 10YR 7/6 Yellow clay, and 10YR 7/1 Light greenish gray clay

III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay and 10YR 5/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam

VIII :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray silt loam mottled with 10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand

XII :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown silty clay

XIII :10YR 5/2 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand

0 0.5 1
feet

Brick :
Leather :
Stone :

Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.1
Feature 125
Block 5: East Profile

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Figure 2-53 Block 5, profile south (RCG&A staff)



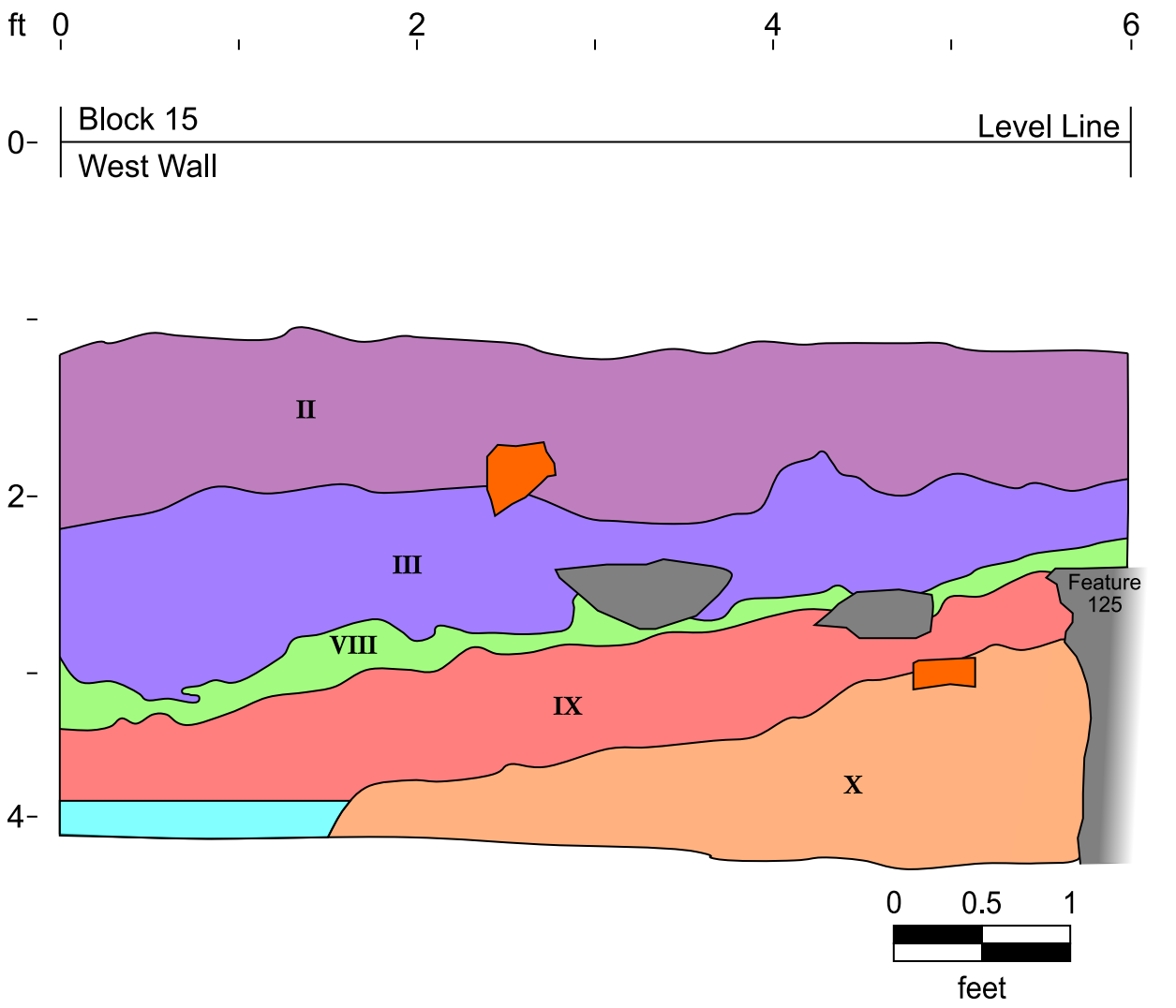
Figure 2-54 Photograph showing soil profile of Block 15, profile west (WSSI staff, 2/23/2018)

125. The presence of both prehistoric and early colonial period artifacts was consistent with its identification as fill material, as well as with its likely origin as redeposited bluff soil. As previously discussed, this soil most likely was gained from one of the many episodes of "cutting" that occurred during the expansion of Alexandria's streets and its waterfront areas. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the fill material within Feature 125 consisted of fire-cracked rock (n=7), debitage (n=9), and a single unfinished early stage biface. Quartz and quartzite, both local raw materials, comprised the only material types.

The fill material within Feature 125 was clearly stratified, and although it appeared to have been deposited in two separate mass events, this was only partially evident during artifact analysis. Of the artifacts recovered from fill contexts, 4.42 percent (n=123 of 2,782) of the artifacts postdated 1820 for their beginning period of manufacture. These artifacts were recovered from Fill 1 of Blocks 5, 7, 10 and 11; Fill 2 of Block 5; and from various levels in Units 86-89. After completing the excavation of Fill 2 in Block 5, the excavators of that level noted potential disturbance from Phase I Trench 12 (PG-2) in the southeastern corner of the block (WSSI Field Records, Block 5). The disturbance extended into the next excavation level (Fill 3). As such, it is likely that many, if not all, of the more recent artifacts within Fill 2 of Block 5 originated from backfilled soil within Trench 12 (PG-2).

Fills var. (see Table 2-3): Deposit 1

The Deposit 1 context appears to relate to the initial or original use of Feature 125. This context yielded a total of 8,409 historic period artifacts, 11 prehistoric period artifacts, and 36,230.9 g of faunal remains (see Table 2-6). Based upon the manufacture periods of diagnostic artifacts within the Deposit 1 context, this deposit dates from the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The types of artifacts recovered from the deposit were typical of a non-domestic use, such as a work space or storage area. Like the over- and underlying deposits, the Deposit 1 context also yielded a low number of artifacts manufactured after 1810. These artifacts comprised less than 1



II :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay, 10YR 7/6 Yellow clay, and 10YR 7/1 Light greenish gray clay

III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay and 10YR 5/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam

VIII :10YR 2/1 Black sand

IX :10YR 4/1 Dark gray clay

X :10YR 2/2 Dark Gray sandy clay loam

Brick :

Stone :

Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :
Fill 5 :
Fill 6 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.1
Feature 125
Block 15: West Profile

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Figure 2-55 Block 15, profile west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-56 Transfer Printed creamware jug with maritime stock pattern (FS 993)



Figure 2-57 Brass sliding rule (FS 996)

Table 2-4 Feature 125 Temporal Calculations Table

Feature	Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
125	Fill Material	ca. 1850 (Sprig Molded Ceramic) [1804 coin]	ca. 1600-present	1810.1	736
	Deposit 1	ca. 1815 (Hand-painted pearlware) [1806 Coin]**	ca. 1600-1860s	1791.8	2414
	Siltation Layer	ca. 1815 (Transfer Printed Pearlware)	ca. 1670-1850	1788.2	356
	Deposit 2	ca. 1795 (Transfe Printed Pearlware) [1784 coin]	ca. 1670-1860	1789.4	208
	Natural Substrata	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1795.4	7
125-10	All Fills	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1775-1830	1802.5	1
125-12/125-13	All Fills	ca. 1840 (Flow Blue)	ca. 1775-present*	1821.9	8
125-14	Fill 1, Interior	ca. 1795 (Transfer Printed Pearlware)	ca. 1750-1865*	1796.3	13
	Fill 1, Exterior	ca.1828 (Transfer Printed Whiteware)	ca. 1730-present*	1812.2	41
	Fill 2 Exterior	ca. 1795 (Transfer Printed Pearlware)	ca. 1725-1830*	1791.4	46
	Fill 2, Interior	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1775-1830	1802.5	1
	All Fills	ca. 1828 (Transfer Printed Whiteware)	ca. 1725-present*	1800.6	101
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts					
*excludes nails					
**Mid-nineteenth century materials are likely intrusive; excluded from TPQ analysis					

Table 2-5 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from the Fill of Feature 125

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			13
				Molded Decoration		3
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			11
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl	Stamped		1
	Clay		Marble, Whole			1
	Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glaze Missing	ca. 1600-1802	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1600-1802	1
		Buckley	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1775	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	22
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	43
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	8
			Pitcher, Body/ Handle	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Platter, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Saucer, Base	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	4
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
			Soup Plate, Rim	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	9
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	2
					ca. 1760-1820	3
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	8
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
				Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	10
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	1
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	10
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	3
		Domestic Slipware	Dish, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	4
		French Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1800	1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	2
		Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1751-1818	1
		Pearlware	Bowl, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	2
			Bowl, Rim/ Body	Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	2
			Chamberpot, Rim/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	9
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	16
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	8
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	65
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	4
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	15
			Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	5
			Pitcher, Rim	Stained	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2
			Plate, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Punch Bowl, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	5
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	15
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	13
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	8
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	15
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2
					ca. 1795-1830	6
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	29
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-1835	5
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	3
					ca. 1810-1830	16
				Stained, Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	5
					ca. 1775-1830	2
					ca. 1795-1830	6
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	10
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
					ca. 1775-1830	1
					ca. 1795-1830	17
					ca. 1815-1830	2
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	5
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1775-1830	2
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	7
				Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
					ca. 1795-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
					ca. 1795-1830	2
					ca. 1815-1830	1
				Rilling, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	4
				Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Common Cable/ Earthworm	ca. 1811-1830	5
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	4
					ca. 1815-1830	10
				Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	13

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic, cont.	Earthenware, cont.	Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim	Unglazed, Molded Decoration	ca. 1790-1810	1
			Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed		2
				Unglazed		1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glazed		1
			Pan, Base/ Body	Glazed		2
			Pan, Rim	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed		32
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glaze Missing		1
				Glazed		22
				Unglazed		3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
				Unglazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		17
				Unglazed		3
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	3
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			4
				Burned		1
				Glaze Missing		1
				Stained		6
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Stained		14
			Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Stained		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned		4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Burned		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Burned, Transfer Printed		2
		Staffordshire Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1670-1795	3
				Combed and Dotted Slip	ca. 1670-1795	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1670-1795	4
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	9
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Sprig Molded	ca. 1850-1920s	1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1830-1930s	3
	Porcelain	Bone China	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	6
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-present	1
			Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	3
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body		ca. 1795-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1795-present	1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1795-present	1
		Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1600-1860	1
					ca. 1660-1860	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	2
			Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1660-1860	6
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1660-1860	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1660-1860	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
		Soft-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1745-1795	1
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1750-1900	3
		American Buff-Bodied	Bottle, Shoulder		ca. 1750-1900	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Heel/ Stem/ Bowl		ca. 1750-1900	5
		American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	11
		British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	1
		Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
		Buff-Bodied				1
			Ginger Beer Bottle, Body		ca. 1840-1900	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
					ca. 1850-1920s	12
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1850-1920s	27
		Debased Scratch Blue	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1765-1795	2
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Glazed		1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			3
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1790-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830	2
		Rhenish Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1650-1775	1
		Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	1
		White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1720-1805	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1720-1805	3
Composite	Ferrous/Bone		Handle, Whole			2
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			222
	Undetermined	Black	Jewelry, Fragment			1
		Colorless	Tableware, Base			1
	Cut	Colorless	Decorative Other, Fragment			1
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	16
			Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	19
			Wine Bottle, Lip		ca. 1760-1820s	1
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	5
		Dark Green	Tobacco Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	6
			Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	9
	Free Blown	Aqua	Bottle, Lip			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			20
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			8
				Devitrified/Patina		2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
		Blue	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Glass, cont.	Indeterminate Method cont.	Colorless	Bottle, Body			3
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4
			Tableware, Base			1
			Tableware, Body			1
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			28
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			17
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
	Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Body			3
			Tableware, Rim			1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			11
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			16
			Wine Bottle, Body			18
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		3
			Wine Bottle, Body			15
				Devitrified/Patina		3
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
		Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
	Press Molded	Colorless	Drinking Glass, Base	Facets		1
			Indeterminate Form, Body			1
			Stemware, Foot			1
			Tableware, Base	Facets		1
			Tableware, Body			22
			Tableware, Rim			1
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			33
	Press Molded, Lead	Colorless	Decanter, Lip/ Neck	Facets		1
Indeterminate			Rope, Fragment			9
Metal	Brass		Ring Button, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Whole	Gilded		1
	Copper Alloy		Coin, Whole		1804	1
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Rod, Fragment			2
			Shanked Button, Fragment			1
			Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1800-	1
					ca. 18th c-19th c.	1
			Thimble, Fragment			1
			Thimble, Whole			1
			Wire, Fragment			1
		Handmade	Straight Pin, Fragment			7
			Straight Pin, Whole			4
				Plated		10
		Indeterminate Method	Straight Pin, Fragment			1
	Iron		Bracket, Whole			1
			Handle, Shell Fragments with hinges, whole			1
			Hardware, Fragment			1
			Hinge, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			8
			Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment			1
			Key, Fragment			1
			Key, Whole			1
			Pintle, Whole			1
			Screw, Whole			44
			Staple, Whole			1
			Strap Hinge, Whole			1
			Steel Striker, Whole			1
			Utensil Handle, Tang			1
			Wire, Fragment			4
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	3
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	18
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	111
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	9
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	2
		Hand Wrought	Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	2
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	90
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	178
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1
			Tack, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Nail, Fragment			2
		Mold Cast	Other, Fragment			1
	Lead		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
	Pewter		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 17th-mid-18th c	1
	Steel		Grommet, Fragment			3
	Tin		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3
	White Metal (Lead Alloy)		Handle, Whole			1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole			15
			Sew Through Button, Whole			1
			Tooth Brush, Fragment			1
			Utensil Handle, Fragment			1
			Waste Button, Fragment			2
		Coral	N/A			2
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			28
			Indeterminate Form, N/A			10
			Other, Fragment			1
			Shoe, Fragment			8
	Floral	Wood	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3
			Other, Whole			1
Stone	Flint		Gunflint, Whole			1
Synthetic	Celluloid		Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1868-1920	1
Grand Total						**2030**

Table 2-6 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 125

Common Name	Fill	Deposit 1	Siltation	Deposit 2	Natural	Grand Total
Bird	61.1	361.4	27.3	7	7.2	464
Blue crab	2.5	6.2				8.7
Bony fish	35.1	192.1	36.5	0.1	5.5	269.3
Canada goose		4.6	20			24.6
Cat	10.5	136.7	1.5			148.7
Catfish		1.1				1.1
Cattle	2759.1	19559.6	3081.5	578.8	148.8	26127.8
Chicken	7.9	62.4	1.2	7.8		79.3
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	12.3	147.4	14.8			174.5
Gar		7.7	0.1			7.8
Goat		68.7				68.7
Horse	616.3	2457.5				3073.8
Large mammal	906.3	4120.6	1085.3	73.2	94.7	6280.1
Mammal	15.2	248.7	77	408.7		749.6
Medium mammal	377.3	1424.6	348.7	6	13.8	2170.4
Perching bird	0.1	1.8				1.9
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies		26.9				26.9
Pig	449.7	5382.6	456.2	3.1		6291.6
Rabbit/Hare	5.7	6.4				12.1
Rodent	7.3	53.9	1.1			62.3
Sheep	52.6	279.7	113.2			445.5
Sheep/Goat	114.2	1410.1	237	81.3		1842.6
Small mammal	2.7	0.1	0.8			3.6
Squirrel		3.1				3.1
Sturgeon		5.1	1.1			6.2
Turkey	1.9	74.1	13.2			89.2
Turtles	29.1	80.5	6.8			116.4
Unidentifiable	1	13.2	1.8			16
Unidentified	0.2					0.2
White-Tailed deer		94.1	55.2			149.3
Grand Total	**5468.1**	**36230.9**	**5580.3**	**1166**	**270**	**48715.3**

percent (0.3%; n=28 of 8,409) of the Deposit 1 deposit, but suggest the surface had been open for deposition through the first decade of the nineteenth century. Four artifacts manufactured after ca. 1830 were judged to have been intrusive.

Table 2-7 summarizes the ceramic artifacts recovered from Deposit 1. Creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=1154), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=856), and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860; n=157), all of which were common ware types for refined tableware during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, comprised nearly three-quarters (70%) of the ceramic collection. Although the majority of the ceramic collection was undecorated, decorated examples of several ware types were present. For creamware, the Royal shape rim was most common; while hand-painting, shell-edged, and transfer-printed patterns were most common for pearlware. Likewise, hand-painting was most common on Chinese export porcelain. Among the tableware forms identified were some common tableware forms (Table 2-8). Although comprising a smaller portion of the overall collection of ceramic artifacts, coarse utilitarian wares were present and were represented by ware types such as domestic slipware, red-bodied earthenware, and coarse stoneware.

A total of 1,503 fragments of glass were recovered from Deposit 1 (Table 2-9). Flat/window glass accounted for a small portion (n=202; 13%) of the total glass collection. Tableware forms including portions of tableware (n=452; 30%) and bottle glass (n=818; 54.4%) accounted for the majority of the glass collection. Tableware included portions of flip cup/tumbler (n=39), decanter (n=13), bottle stoppers (n=2), stemware (n=8), and cruet (n=1). A range of bottle types was noted, including case bottle fragments (n=187), medicine bottle glass (n=41), foodstuff bottles including wine (n=420) and olive oil (n=14) bottles, and snuff bottles (n=21). Indeterminate bottle fragments (n=135) comprised the remainder of the collection of bottle glass. A shanked glass button, fragments of a flask (n=8), and indeterminate glass fragments (n=22) comprised the remainder of the glass recovered from the Deposit 1 context.

The ceramic and glass artifacts recovered from the Deposit 1 context were typical of artifacts discarded as domestic refuse. Several other categories of artifacts within the Deposit 1 context, however, were not commonly found in high quantities in domestic contexts. These artifacts included identifiable kitchen-related, personal, and activity-related artifacts that were not typically discarded as household refuse. Some these artifacts, particularly the organic and metal artifacts, may be represented in the collection solely due to the wet environment, which preserved those artifacts. Architectural-related artifacts were particularly well-represented (Table 2-10). These included nails and nail fragments (n=1,489), spikes (n=83), door hardware, lock fragments, other hardware and hinges, and wooden spikes and dowels.

Kitchen-related items included portions of typical eighteenth century table utensils (Table 2-11; Figure 2-58). These included knives (n=5), forks (n=8), and a spoon fragment. Also present were several indeterminate handles, a possible tin container, a fragment of a cast iron vessel, and a wire closure. Two furniture-related items consisted of a brass keyhole escutcheon and fragments of a scissor-style candle snuffer (Figure 2-59).

Personal items (Table 2-12) consisted of tobacco pipe fragments (n=297), fragments of a lice comb, jewelry (n=2), key fragments (n=2), a possible jaw harp, several coins (n=9), and a cowrie shell. The recovered tobacco pipes included two fragments stamped "TD" (ca. 1748-1770; n=2), two fragments stamped "W MORGAN LIVERPOOL" (ca. 1767-1780s; Higgins 2014; 197), and one stamped "TR." One Masonic-marked pipe bowl also was recovered. This pipe bowl was decorated with a stag skull facing the smoker and the Masonic square and compass on the reverse (Figure 2-60).

Coins recovered from the Deposit 1 context dated from 1766-1848. The 1848 coin was a Liberty one cent piece recovered from an area of disturbance in Block 11/Unit 89. This coin was intrusive into Deposit 1. Omitting this coin, the remaining coins dated from 1766-1806. All of the coins were of British coinage or were from the-then newly formed United States of America (Figure 2-61). The coins consisted of a British George III half penny (ca. 1714); an Ireland George III half penny (1766); a George III half penny (1799); two Liberty half cents (1804, 1806); and a Liberty one cent (1806). The two

Table 2-7 Ceramics Recovered from Feature 125, Cultural 1 by Ware Type and Decoration (count by sherd)

Ware Type	Form																										Grand Total
	Baker	Basket	Bottle	Bowl	Punch Bowl	Chamberpot	Creamer	Tea Cup	Dish	Indeterminate Form	Jug	Mug	Pan	Plate	Soup Plate	Platter	Porringer	Pot	Flower Pot	Salt	Tea Pot	Saucer	Tankard	Tureen	Unspecified Flat Form	Unspecified Hollow Vessel	Vase	
Agateware																										2		2
Black Basalt																										1		1
Brown										3																7		10
Buff-Bodied																										6		6
Chinese Export				1				13		26							3					26			24	60	4	157
Creamware				48		9		33		248		9		110	30	14					21	25		15	281	311		1154
Debased Scratch Blue																										5		5
Gravel Tempered																		10								17		27
Gray																										3		3
Green Glazed																										3		3
Hard-Paste																									3	3		6
Jackfield																										6		6
Nottingham-Type																										3		3
Pearlware	1	1		16	10		4	106		124	2	13		40							17	127		2	125	266		854
Red Bodied			1	46		1			7				15					14	2				8			146		240
Refined, Red Bodied						8						20														55		83
Refined, White Bodied										36												4			4	19		63
Scratch Blue																										2		2
Soft-Paste										1											5				2	4		12
Tin-Enameled																									16	6		22
Westerwald																										7		7
Whieldon-Type																					1					2		3
White Salt-Glazed										2										2					2	14		20
Yellow Ware																										2		2
Domestic Slipware									25																	12		37
British Brown			4								9															15		28
Staffordshire Slipware																									2	15		17
Grand Total	**1**	**1**	**5**	**111**	**10**	**18**	**4**	**152**	**32**	**440**	**11**	**42**	**15**	**150**	**30**	**14**	**3**	**24**	**2**	**2**	**44**	**182**	**8**	**17**	**459**	**992**	**4**	**2773**

Table 2-8 Ceramics Recovered from Feature 125, Cultural 1 by Ware Type and Form (count by sherd)

Type	Sub Type	Decoration																							Grand Total
		Undecorated	Banded (Annular)	Beaded	Cobalt Glaze	Combed and Dotted Slip	Combed Slip	Embossed Rim	Engine Turned	Hand-Painted	Hand-Painted Over and Under	Hand-Painted Overglaze	Indeterminate	Marbelized	Mocha	Molded Decoration	Royal Pattern	Scallops	Shell-Edged	Slipped	Sponged	Stamped	Trailed Slip	Transfer Printed	
White Clay	White Clay	290														3						5			298
Clay		4																							4
Earthenware	Agateware	2																							2
	Buff-Bodied	4																							4
	Creamware	883	3	3				8	4	4		53	4	26		5	136	2						23	1154
	Debased Scratch Blue	4																							4
	Gravel Tempered	27																							27
	Green Glazed	1														2									3
	Jackfield	6																							6
	Pearlware	207	16				15		15	367			1	3	1	3			83					145	856
	Red Bodied	189																		51					240
	Refined, Red Bodied	40																		34					74
	Refined, White Bodied	45							1	8		4	1			1					1			2	63
	Tin-Enameled	5								17															22
	Whieldon-Type	3																							3
	Yellow Ware	2																							2
	Domestic Slipware	37																							37
	Staffordshire Slipware	3				12																	2		17
Porcelain	Chinese Export	39								46	5	67													157
	Hard-Paste	5								1															6
	Soft-Paste	1								8		1												2	12
Stoneware	Black Basalt															1									1
	Brown	10																							10
	Buff-Bodied	2																							2
	Debased Scratch Blue	1																							1
	Gray	3																							3
	Nottingham-Type	3																							3
	Refined, Red Bodied	4							5																9
	Scratch Blue	2																							2
	Westerwald				7																				7
	White Salt-Glazed	19														1									20
	British Brown	27																				1			28
Grand Total		**1868**	**19**	**3**	**7**	**12**	**15**	**8**	**25**	**451**	**5**	**125**	**6**	**29**	**1**	**16**	**136**	**2**	**83**	**85**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**172**	**3077**

Table 2-9 Glass Artifacts Recovered from Feature 125, Cultural 1

Form	Manufacture	Sub Type	Date Range	Total
Case Bottle	Dip-Molded	Copper Green		172
	Non-Machine Made	Amber		15
Medicine Bottle	Free Blown	Aqua		23
		Colorless		15
		Copper Green		1
Olive Oil Bottle	Free Blown	Aqua		14
Snuff Bottle	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	ca. 1730-1865	4
	Non-Machine Made	Amber		17
Wine Bottle	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	ca 1730-1840	4
			ca. 1730-1825	1
			ca. 1730-1865	340
			ca. 1760-1820s	15
		Dark Green	ca. 1730-1865	10
	Indeterminate Method	Dark Green		2
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green		45
		Dark Green		3
Indeterminate Bottle	Free Blown	Aqua		5
		Copper Green		2
		Green		9
	Indeterminate Method	Amber		7
		Aqua		10
		Colorless		1
		Copper Green		2
	Non-Machine Made	Amber		5
		Blue-Green		8
		Cobalt Blue		1
		Colorless		9
		Copper Green		74
		Dark Green		1
	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Dark Green		1
Shanked Button		Dark Green		1
Flip Cup/Tumbler		Colorless		39
Decanter		Colorless		13
Flask		Aqua		8
Drinking Glass		Colorless		2
Indeterminate Form	Indeterminate Method	Aqua		8
		Colorless		9
		Milk Glass		1
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua		4
Stemware		Colorless		8
Bottle Stopper		Colorless		1
Decanter Type Stopper		Colorless		1
Tableware		Colorless		386
		Blue-Green		1
Cruet	Molded, Pattern	Colorless		1
Vial/ Phial	Non-Machine Made	Colorless		2
Window		Aqua		202
Grand Total				**1503**

Table 2-10 Summary of Architectural Related Artifacts from Feature 125, Cultural 1

Material	Type	Form	Date	Comments	Count
Composite	Ferrous/Wood	Spike	ca. 1600-1815	Spike w/ attached wood	1
Metal	Copper Alloy	Decorative Hinge			2
	Iron	Bolt			2
		Bracket			1
				Tapered Oval w/ attached nails	1
		Hardware		Oval, two holes in each rounded end	1
		Door Hardware			3
				Rectangular, Heavy w/ two attachment holes and one remaining nail	1
		Indeterminate Hardware		Possible Straps, other hardware	3
		Strap Hardware			12
				One fragment w/ chain link	2
		Hinge			3
		Strap Hinge			6
		Hook			1
		Decorative Hook			1
		Large Stock Lock Fragments			1
		Nail	ca. 1815-1890		1
			ca. 1600-1815		1486
					2
		Finishing Nail	ca. 1600-1815		2
		Masonary Nail	ca. 1600-1815		3
		Roofing Nail	ca. 1600-1815		1
		Pintle			1
		Drainage Pipe			1
		Screw			1
		Spike	ca. 1600-1815		82
		Staple			4
	Lead	Window Came			1
Organic	Wood	Dowel		Hand hewn	4
	Wood	Spike		Square, Tapered One End (6.5 x 0.05 in)	1

Table 2-11 Summary of Additional Kitchen Related Artifacts from Feature 125, Cultural 1

Material	Type	Form	Comments	Count
Composite	Ferrous/Bone	Fork	Ferrous Metal Two-Tined, Bone Handle Attached, Bent	1
			Two-Tined, Bone Handle Attached	1
			Two-Tine w/ rat-tail tang and bone handle pistol grip; 18th century	1
			Two-tine, Rat-tail tang, Pistol Grip; Small, child's?	1
		Handle	Wedge rectangular bone handle w/ metal tang; small, child's?	1
			Wedge-shaped bone handle w/ Flat Brass Butt Cap	1
		Knife	Incised Bone Handle Attached	1
			Knife w/ humpback and choil, Rat-Tail Tang and Black Bone Handle	1
			Rat-tail tang w/ wedge shaped bone handle; 18th century	1
			Wedge Shaped Bone Handle w/ partial blade and tang; Likely Rat-Tail tang	1
Metal	Iron	Blade		1
		Fork	2-prong; likely late 18th c.	1
			Full Flat Tang, Missing Pistol Handle	1
			Two-Tine w/ Rat Tail Tang	1
			Two-tine, through tang, missing handle cover; 18th century	1
		Knife		1
	Tin	Container?	Circular Cover w/ wire Ring pull	1
	Pewter	Spoon	Small, Egg-shaped bowl w/ round end handle and no rat-tail	1
	Iron	Cast Iron Vessel	Cast Iron Vessel	1
		Wire	Wire closure	1
Organic	Bone	Handle	Carved	1



Figure 2-58 Utensils from Feature 125. Top to bottom, spoon (FS 969), fork (FS 956), fork (FS 982), knife blade (FS 89), and knife handle (FS 696), and knife (FS 982)



Figure 2-59 Furniture related items from Feature 125. Keyhole escutcheon (top; FS 960), scissor style candle snuffer (bottom; FS 966)

Table 2-12 Summary of Personal Related Artifacts from Feature 125, Cultural 1

Material	Type	Form	Date	Comments	Count
Ceramic	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe			297
Composite	Brass/Glass	Jewelry		Black Glass Oval Brooch, Beveled Edge w/ Brass Inset, Hinged Pin and Catch, Gold Plated, Scratched	1
Metal	Copper	Coin	1766	Ireland George III Halfpenny	1
			1799	George III Halfpenny	1
			1804	Liberty Half Cent	1
			1806	Liberty Half Cent	1
			1806	Liberty One Cent	1
			1848*	Liberty One Cent	1
			ca. 1714-1901	George III Halfpenny	1
	Brass	Jewelry			1
	Iron	Key			2
		Jaw Harp?			1
	Copper Alloy	Coin/Button?		Worn Coin or Flat Disc Button missing shank	1
	Gold	Coin/Token?		Worn, Thin coin/token.seal; Indeterminate Stamped faces	1
	Iron	Steel Striker			1
Organic	Shell	Cowrie Shell		Oval hole cut in top, possibly for stringing and wearing	1
	Bone	Lice Comb			2
*From disturbed context Block 11/TU 89					



Figure 2-60 **White clay tobacco pipe bowl with masonic decoration. Stag head (facing smoker) and masonic square and compass (reverse) (FS 944)**



Figure 2-61 **Coinage from Feature 125. Top Row (left to right) 1804 Liberty Half Cent (FS 986), 1806 Liberty Half Cent (FS 985), George III Halfpenny (FS 986). Bottom Row (left to right) 1848 Liberty Large Cent (FS 982), 1806 Liberty Large Cent (FS 982), 1799 George III Halfpenny (FS 986)**

coins minted in 1806 provided a solid TPQ for the Deposit 1 context.

The last personal item of note, a cowrie shell, had a hole pierced in the top of the shell (Figure 2-62). This item was a potential indication of the presence of African Americans in association with Feature 125. While no additional artifacts were found that would clearly indicate their presence, the collection of sewing-related artifacts recovered from Feature 125 was comparable to the collection recovered from Feature 120, where a more definitive African American presence was identified. While the sewing-related artifacts in Feature 120 appeared to have been within a domestic or household context, the sewing-related artifacts from Feature 125 were more typical of an occupational context, such as work performed by a tailor or seamstress (Figure 2-63).

Clothing-related items (Table 2-13) such as buttons (n=77), wound head straight pins (n=341), buckle/buckle parts (n=12), and shoe leather (n=3) were recovered in unusually high frequencies. Among the flat-disc shanked buttons were a range of copper alloy, brass, and pewter buttons dating from the mid-to-late eighteenth century. Twenty-six utilitarian one-hole bone buttons or button molds also were present. These buttons would have been used as fasteners on utilitarian clothing such as undergarments (Marcel 1994:4). In addition to these artifacts were tools related to clothing manufacture and repair such as thimbles (n=5), a pair of embroidery scissors, a possible thread barrel lid, and a possible bone awl (Table 2-14). Feature 125 also contained the highest concentration of bone button-making waste within the Project Area. The feature yielded a total of 40 fragments of button-making waste, with 17 fragments (42.5 percent) recovered from the Deposit 1 context. Other contexts that yielded button-making waste within Feature 125 were: the Fill context (n=2), Deposit 2 (n=1); the Siltation layers (n=19); and the natural deposits underlying the siltation layers (n=1).

In addition to sewing-related materials, children's toys (n=17), horse hardware (n=5), and other small tools were noted, suggesting other household and commercial activities occurred in and around the building. Finally, barrel fragments (n=4) and a wooden scoop were recovered. A barrel head was incised "…POST/…YORK/POR…ON/QUALITY" and contained food stuffs or other supplies illustrating the building's use within the sphere of merchant shipping. Similar materials were identified within the Siltation context.

Discarded materials in the Deposit 1 context included brick (276480.57 g), mortar (8683.83 g), slag (1232.64 g), ballast (781.33 g), slate (2.84 g), and coal (22.21 g). Clam (887.48 g), oyster (151868.41 g), and gastropod (62.5 g) also were discarded. Botanical remains consisted of charcoal (85 g), nut fragments (152.48 g; n=50), seed (209.71 g; n=96), and natural wood fragments (1014.34 g).

In addition to historic artifacts, a low number of prehistoric artifacts was recovered from the Deposit 1 context. These artifacts consisted of a few pieces of fire-cracked rock (n=6), some debitage (n=3), and two unfinished early-middle stage quartz bifaces. Their inclusion within this context was interpreted as a further indication that although the depositional layers within the Deposit 1 context were intact and undisturbed, those deposits included distinct siltation layers containing redeposited natural and cultural materials. Catastrophic flooding events, such as the hurricane of 1788 (July 24) that caused substantial damage along Alexandria's waterfront, have an equal potential to dislocate artifacts from their original contexts, as do more localized flooding or rainfall events.

The faunal remains from Deposit 1 accounted for the largest sample by far from a single feature within the RTS Project Area (see Table 2-6). Added to the general amount of bone is ca. 30 kg of remains from large and medium mammals, both identified and unidentified. The identified large- and medium-classed mammal sample, namely cattle, pigs, horse(s), and caprines (sheep and goats) contains many specimens that were professionally sawn at slaughterhouses. The combined weight and butchery evidence points to a potential use for the building for meat storage for ships stores and/or for sale at markets. Similar evidence might be cited for the relatively large samples of waterfowl and fish, both of which could have been preserved for transport through smoking or salting.



Figure 2-62 Altered cowrie shell from Feature 125 (FS 969)



Figure 2-63 Assortment of sewing related artifacts from Feature 125, Cultural 1. Top Row (left to right) small bone button (FS 914), large bone button (FS 966), flat disc metal buttons (FS 966). Middle Row (left to right) straight pins (FS 956), thimble (FS 956), leather ornament (FS 966), possible bone thread barrel lid (986). Bottom Row scissors (FS 960) and shoe buckle (FS 956)

Table 2-13 Summary of Clothing Related Artifacts from Feature 125, Cultural 1

Material	Type	Form	Date	Comments	Count
Metal	Iron	Buckle		Curved Rectangular	1
				Loop Hook with double-pronged tongues; 2 buckles represented	3
				Possible shoe buckle chape; Loop Hook w/ double-pronged tongue	2
				Two-Prong Tongue	1
	Brass	Shoe Buckle		Rounded Oval; Complete Frame	2
	Copper Alloy	Buckle Frame			1
					1
	Pewter	Shoe Buckle		Shoe Buckle?; Oval, partial frame	1
	Brass	Shanked Button		Flat Disc, Missing Shank	1
			ca. 1760-1800	Flat Disc, Shank Cast in Boss	1
			ca. 1770-1800	Flat Disc, Alpha Shank	1
			ca. 1800-	Flat Disc, Omega Shank	2
			ca. 18th c-19th c.	Flat Disc, Drilled Eye	1
	Copper Alloy	Button Ring		for thread covered button	2
		Sew Through Button		4-hole; copper alloy two piece button with bone inset	1
		Shanked Button		Flat Disc, Indeterminate Shank	2
				Flat Disc, Missing Shank	2
			18th ce.-mid-19th c	Flat Disc, Drilled Eye	1
			18th-early 19th	Flat Disc, Cone w/ Wire Eye	1
			ca. 1760-1800	Flat Disc, Shank Cast in Boss	8
				Tombac, Flat Disc, Shank Cast in Boss	2
			ca. 1760-1820	Flat Disc, Shank Cast in Boss	1
			ca. 1770-1800	Flat Disc, Alpha Shank	4
				Flat Disc, Alpha Shank; Backmark: “GILTED”	1
				Flat Disc, Alpha Shank; Indeterminate Decoration on Face	1
				Flat Disc, Alpha; Scalloped Edge	1
			ca. 1800	Flat Disc, Omega Shank	10
				Flat Disc, Omega Shank; Backmark: “GILT”	1
			ca. 1800-1830s	Flat Disc, Embedded Wire	1
			ca. 18th-e. 19th	Flat Disc, Cone w/ Wire Eye	1
			ca. 18th-mid-19th	Octagonal, English Rose, Drilled Eye	1
	Other Alloy	Shanked Button		Flat Disc, Indeterminate Shank	1
	Pewter	Shanked Button	18th c.-mid-19th c		1
			18th c-mid-19th c	Flat Disc, Drilled Eye	1
			ca. 1760-1800	Flat Disc, Shank Cast in Boss	4
			ca. 1800-1830s	Flat Disc, Embedded Wire Shank	1
	Copper Alloy	Straight Pin		Wound Head; Possible Brass or Plated	341
Organic	Bone	Indeterminate Button Fragment		Possible button from burned bone	1
	Bone	Button Mold/Blank (1 hole)			26
	Bone	Sew Through Button		4-hole	1
	Leather	Shoe			3

Table 2-14 Summary of Activity and Commercial Related Artifacts from Feature 125, Cultural 1

Function	Material	Type	Form	Date Range	Comments	Total
Activities	Ceramic	Clay	Marble			5
		Refined White Bodied Earthenware	Toy Dishes		Cup and Saucer?	2
	Composite	Ferrous/Wood	Gimlet (Tool)		Ferrous Metal Gimlet, Wood T-Handle Attached (3.75 x 2 in)	1
		Ferrous/Leather	Nail	ca. 1600-1815	Fragments of leather w/ nails. Possible Saddle?	2
	Metal	Copper Alloy	Bridle Boss			2
			Leather Ornament			2
			Thimble			4
			Thimble (Child's Size)			1
			Decorative Chain Link (Horse Hardware?)		Long oval, small double circle, and larger circle repeating, small circular tag/disc at end	1
			Handle		Delicate handle w/ decorative edgework	1
		Iron	Hoe (Tool)	ca. 1740-1790	Broad Hoe, likely Type III, 9.5in x 9in x 2in collar (Egloff 1980)	1
			Fishing Hook			2
			Pocket Knife		Folding Pocket Knife; missing inlay	1
			Stock File (Tool)			4
			Tool		Rounded rectangular w/ end flattened into a flat wide oval	1
			Possible Hoe (Tool)		Narrow (4cm) bent rectangular w/ ring attachment; Hoe-shaped	1
			Draw Knife (Tool)			1
			Tool		Single rod of iron formed into a handled tool with oval-shaped end w/ curled tip; Tanner or Blacksmithing tool?	1
			Buckle		Complete Chape: Loop Hook w/ double-pronged tongue	1
			Cap		Thin, Flat Round	2
			Pail		Small circular link; Horse Hardware?	1
		Tin	Unspecified Hollow Vessel		Pail lid and rim	5
		Lead	Print Type			1
		Brass	Embroidery Scissors			1
	Organic	Bone	Button Waste			17
			Possible Thread Barrel Lid (Sewing)			1
			Puppet (Toy?)		Curved Shoe w/ hole in either side; String Puppet?	1
		Bone	Tool		Sharpened sheep ulna, possible tool	1
	Organic	Leather	Cord	Knotted		1
	Stone	Limestone	Marble			9
		Slate	Pencil			1
Commercial/ Industrial	Metal	Iron	Barrel Hoop			12
			Horse Shoe			1
	Organic	Wood	Barrel Slat			1
			Barrel Head		Barrel Head Fragments, Incised "...POST/...YORK/POR...ON/ QUALITY," x2 Mend (18.5 in diameter)	2
			Scoop		Wood Scoop, Carved Initials "B.B" on base (8 x 2.5 in)	1

The few horse elements, all intact limb bones, are not, however, evidence of meat transport. These bones showed no signs of butchery and presumably were discarded within the building as trash from a dead animal, or possibly leftovers from glue manufacture (which utilized principally the lower limb extremities, especially hooves). Interestingly, even deer elements were present, if just one, in the Deposit 1 faunal collection—they were extremely rare throughout the project area. That, and bones from other wild fauna, suggest that those responsible for obtaining meat to pack for shipment, or those eating meals and leaving the waste (bones) behind in the building, must have had at least occasional access to hunting equipment or occasionally sought out market hunters to either diversify their meals or include something less ordinary with the barreled meat.

While domestic consumption may have contributed some portion of the bones recovered from the Deposit 1 context, the huge sample unlike any other nearby certainly points to a different accumulative process. The most likely contributors to the large assemblage of faunal material is the meatpacking industry. The bone accumulation seems to relate both to accumulating events or processes (meatpacking), as well as to the feature's abandonment. The presence of this large quantity of bone suggests that Feature 125 was abandoned with stores of goods still in place, possibly awaiting shipment that never occurred.

Fills var. (see Table 2-3): Siltation Layers

The Siltation context was a mixed context containing natural alluvial deposits intermixed with Deposit 1 and Deposit 2 deposits. This context yielded a total of 1,055 historic period artifacts, 17 prehistoric period artifacts, and 5,580.3 g of faunal material. As expected from a mixed context, the artifacts within this deposit were consistent with the materials recovered from those over- and underlying contexts, supporting that these three contexts represented a continuous sequence of use. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the Siltation layer indicated these deposits also dated from the last quarter of the eighteenth century (see Table 2-4). Like the overlying deposits, this context also contained a very low quantity of mid-nineteenth century artifacts that were considered intrusive to the deposit, as well as a variety of household items. The higher proportions of hardware, architectural materials, and certain categories of personal items recovered from the Siltation context however suggested this deposit was a non-domestic deposit.

Table 2-15 and Table 2-16 summarize the ceramic artifacts recovered from the Siltation context of Feature 125. Creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=203) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), the most common ware types for refined tableware during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, comprised the majority (54 percent) of the ceramic collection. With the exception of pearlware, most of the ceramic wares were undecorated. Pearlware, however, exhibited hand-painted or shell-edge decorations in styles common from ca. 1774 through the 1810s. Identified tableware forms were mostly common forms, with utilitarian forms being largely absent from the collection.

Table 2-17 summarizes the collection of glass from the Siltation context. A total of 212 fragments of glass were recovered. Flat/window glass accounted for only a small portion (n=53; 25 percent) of the total glass collection. Table glass (n=62; 30 percent) and bottle glass (n=72; 34 percent) accounted for the majority of the glass collection. At least one drinking glass and a flip cup/tumbler were identified among the table glass. Bottles types included fragments of case bottle glass (n=17), a fragment of a medicine bottle (n=1), fragments of foodstuff bottles such as wine (n=47) and olive oil (n=5), and snuff bottle fragments (n=2). Indeterminate bottle fragments (n=25) comprised the remainder of the collection.

Like the overlying Deposit 1 context, the Siltation context yielded an unusually high number of non-domestic artifacts that suggested Feature 125 had not been used as a residence or quarters. Summarized in Table 2-18, these artifacts included an assortment of kitchen-related and personal items, as well as a large quantity of architectural-related artifacts, hardware, and some tools. As noted previously, it was uncommon for these artifacts to have been discarded as refuse, or in such quantities. Nails and nail fragments (n=261), spikes (n=6), a bolt fragment, and a hinge fragment were included among the assortment of architectural-related items.

Table 2-15 Ceramics Recovered from Feature 125, Siltation Layers by Ware Type and Decoration (count by sherd)

Type	Sub Type	Decoration														
		Undecorated	Banded (Annular)	Cobalt Glaze	Combed and Dotted Slip	Engine Turned	Hand-Painted	Hand-Painted Overglaze	Marbelized	Molded Decoration	Royal Pattern	Shell-Edged	Slipped	Stamped	Transfer Printed	Grand Total
Ball Clay	Ball Clay	31												3		34
Clay	n/a	1														1
Earthenware	Agateware	3														3
	Buff-Bodied												1			1
	Creamware	168				1	4	2	15	2	10				1	203
	Jackfield	1														1
	Pearlware	19	2				37			1		10			14	83
	Red Bodied	32											5			37
	Refined, Red Bodied	4														4
	Refined, White Bodied	12					1									13
	Domestic Slipware	10														10
	Staffordshire Slipware				2											2
	Tin-Enameled						8									8
	Whiteware	1														1
Porcelain	Chinese Export						9	4								13
	Hard-Paste	3														3
	Indeterminate	1														1
Stoneware	British Brown	5														5
	Buff-Bodied	1														1
	Gray	4														4
	Nottingham-Type	12														12
	Refined, Red Bodied	1														1
	Westerwald	1		3												4
Grand Total		**310**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**59**	**6**	**15**	**3**	**10**	**10**	**6**	**3**	**15**	**445**

Table 2-16 Ceramics Recovered from Feature 125, Siltation Layers by Ware Type and Form (count by sherd)

Ware Type	Form															
	Basket	Bowl	Dish	Indeterminate Form	Mug	Pitcher	Plate	Platter	Saucer	Soup Plate	Tankard	Tea Cup	Tea Pot	Unspecified Flat Form	Unspecified Hollow Vessel	Grand Total
Agateware															3	3
British Brown											4					4
British Brown Stoneware															1	1
Buff-Bodied Earthenware															1	1
Buff-Bodied Stoneware															1	1
Chinese Export Porcelain		1		1					1			1		5	4	13
Creamware		28		13	4	1	5		2	4		36		28	82	203
Domestic Slipware			3												7	10
Staffordshire Slipware															2	2
Gray-Bodied Stoneware															4	4
Hard-Paste Porcelain	2								1							3
Indeterminate Porcelain				1												1
Jackfield-type															1	1
Nottingham-Type Stoneware											12					12
Pearlware		7		9			4		14				1	29	19	83
Red Bodied Earthenware		1			11						5				20	37
Refined, Red Bodied Earthenware															5	5
Refined, White Bodied Earthenware				2										4	7	13
Tin-Enameled Earthenware								8								8
Westerwald															4	4
Whiteware														1		1
Grand Total	**2**	**37**	**3**	**26**	**15**	**1**	**9**	**8**	**18**	**4**	**21**	**37**	**1**	**67**	**161**	**410**

Table 2-17 Glass Artifacts Recovered from Feature 125, Siltation Layers

Form	Manufacture	Sub Type	Date Range	Total
Case Bottle	Dip-Molded	Copper Green		17
Medicine Bottle	Free Blown	Aqua		1
Olive Oil Bottle	Non-Machine Made	Aqua		5
Snuff Bottle	Free Blown	Copper Green		2
Wine Bottle	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	ca. 1730-1865	17
			ca. 1760-1820s	1
		Dark Green	ca. 1730-1865	14
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green		14
		Dark Green		1
Indeterminate Bottle	Molded, Pattern	Copper Green	ca. 1750-1850	2
	Dip-Molded	Green	ca. 1730-1865	3
	Free Blown	Copper Green		5
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless		1
		Copper Green		1
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua		1
		Copper Green		12
Drinking Glass		Colorless		7
Flip Cup/Tumbler	Press Molded	Colorless		1
Indeterminate Form	Indeterminate Method	Colorless		3
Tableware	Indeterminate Method	Colorless		51
Window		Aqua		53
Grand Total				**212**

Table 2-18 Other Artifacts Recovered from Feature 125, Siltation Layers by Functional Group

Function	Material	Type	Form	Date Range	Notes	Total
Activities	Organic	Bone	Button Waste			19
	Ceramic	Clay	Marble			1
	Stone	Limestone	Marble			3
Architectural	Metal	Iron	Bolt	ca. 1600-1815		1
			Hinge			1
			Nail	ca. 1600-1890		5
				ca. 1600-1815		255
			Roofing Nail	ca. 1600-1815		1
			Spike	ca. 1600-1815		6
Clothing	Metal	Brass	Shanked Button	18th/mid-19th c.	Flat Disc, Drilled Eye	1
		Copper Alloy			Naval Button (Eagle Holding Anchor); Backmark: "H&T GILT"	1
				ca. 1760-1800	Possible Tombac; Flat Disc, Shank Cast in Boss	1
				ca. 1770-1800		1
				ca. 1800	Flat Disc, Omega Shank	1
		Pewter		ca. 1760-1800	Flat Disc, Shank Cast in Boss	1
				17th/mid-18th c.	Flat Disc, Cast Eye	2
		Copper Alloy	Straight Pin		Wound Head	9
	Organic	Bone	Button Mold/Blank (1 hole)			6
		Leather	Shoe			5
Industrial/Commercial	Metal	Iron	Barrel Hoop			1
	Organic	Wood	Pulley			2
Kitchen	Composite	Ferrous/Bone	Knife		Ferrous Metal Knife, Carved Bone Handle Attached	1
					Ferrous Metal w/ Incised Bone Handle Attached, Type 5 or 6, Early 18th c. - Mid-18th c. (Noel Hume 1976:182)	1
	Metal	Iron	Knife			2
		Pewter	Spoon		Small Spoon (4cm x 2.5cm); Egg-shaped bowl	1
	Organic	Cork	Cork			1
Personal	Ceramic	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe			34
	Organic	Horn	Comb			1

Kitchen-related items included portions of several knives (n=4), a pewter spoon fragment, and a whole cork. Stylistically, the knives dated from the eighteenth century.

Personal items recovered from the Siltation context consisted of tobacco pipe fragments (n=34), fragments of a comb, and several marbles (n=4). The collection of tobacco pipes included three marked fragments. These fragments consisted of a stamped "TD" pipe (ca. 1748-1770), another pipe stamped "W MORGAN LIVERPOOL" (ca. 1767-1780s; Higgins 2014; 197), and a pipe marked "RUSCOE." The latter pipe was tentatively attributed to the makers, W R Ruscoe (Atkinson and Oswald 1969:63).

The Siltation context yielded an additional quantity of sewing-related artifacts that could have been attributed to the presence of a tailor or seamstress (Figure 2-64). Clothing-related items, such as buttons (n=14), wound head straight pins (n=9), and shoe leather (n=5) each were present. The flat disc, shanked buttons recovered included a range of copper alloy, brass, and pewter buttons dating from the mid- to late-eighteenth century. Among them was at least one naval button depicting an eagle holding an anchor (Figure 2-65). Also identified were six utilitarian one-hole bone buttons or button molds. These buttons would have been used as fasteners on utilitarian clothing such as undergarments (Marcel 1994:4). Evidence of utilitarian bone button manufacture in the form of 19 fragments of bone button making waste also was identified.

Botanical remains consisted of charcoal (9.39 g), nut fragments (54.82 g; n=11), seed (26.75 g; n=66), and natural wood fragments (128.71 g; n=60). Discarded artifacts from the Siltation layer included brick (66904.25 g), mortar (3027.02 g), plaster (19.4 g), slag (19.44 g), ballast (24.98 g), and coal (18.23 g). Clam (603.96 g), oyster (20632.18 g), and snail (2.5 g) also were discarded.

A small quantity of prehistoric artifacts was recovered from the Siltation context. Fire-cracked rock (n=5), debitage (n=7), two unfinished middle stage quartzite bifaces, and a quartzite core comprised the small collection of lithic materials recovered. Like the Deposit 1 context, these materials were interpreted as redeposited materials.

Fills var. (see Table 2-3): Deposit 2

Contexts identified as Deposit 2 yielded a total of 1,180 historic period artifacts and 1,166 g of faunal material. No prehistoric period artifacts were recovered from this context. The Deposit 2 context was contemporaneous in its depositional period to the Siltation and Deposit 1 contexts. The recovery of a 1784 Spanish real confirmed that the materials were deposited sometime during the last quarter of the eighteenth century (see Table 2-4). The deposit also had a comparable artifact composition in regards to artifact types and ware types.

Table 2-19 summarizes the artifact collection from the Deposit 2 context. Ceramic (n=301), glass (n=79), metal (n=780), organic (n=16), stone (n=1), and composite (n=2) materials comprised the collection. Ceramic ware types were again typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries with many of the fragments exhibiting decoration. Ware types such as agateware (ca. 1730-1780; n=1), Staffordshire slipware (ca. 1670-1795; n=1), Nottingham-type stoneware (ca. 1700-1810; n=1), and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=4) more tightly dated the deposit to the period from the 1770s to the 1790s. Identifiable vessel forms consisted of tea-related wares, a platter, a plate, a mug, a jug, bowls, and possible milk pans. Utilitarian wares, typically red-bodied earthenware, coarse stoneware, and domestic slipware were recovered in much lower quantities. Some of the ceramic artifacts were deposited whole or nearly whole, suggesting these items may simply have been left when the foundation was infilled.

Glass was recovered in relatively low quantities. Identified glass types were limited to flat/window (n=9), wine bottle (n=26) and case bottle (n=3) glass, and several fragments of tableware (n=26) and stemware (n=6).

Nails and nail fragments (n=731) accounted for much of the remainder of the artifact collection, however the presence of personal, activity, and industrial related artifacts further signal the commercial use of Feature 125. Like the Siltation and Deposit 1 contexts, Deposit 2 yielded personal items such as tobacco pipe fragments, buttons, combs, and marbles. Sewing/clothing-related ar-



Figure 2-64 **Assortment of sewing related fasteners from Feature 125, Siltation. Top Row (left to right) straight pins (FS 956). Middle Row (left to right) large bone button fragment (FS 990), small bone button (FS 990), and small bone button (FS 948). Bottom Row (left to right) flat disc metal buttons (FS 961 and FS 939)**



Figure 2-65 **Detail of Naval flat metal button (FS 939)**

Table 2-19 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 125, Deposit 2

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			15
			Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole			3
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			31
				Stamped		3
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			1
	Earthenware	Agateware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1730-1780	1
		Creamware	Bowl, Body	Engine Turned, Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	10
			Platter, Base		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Saucer, Base		ca. 1760-1820	8
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	6
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	5
			Saucer, Body		ca. 1760-1820	10
			Saucer, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	14
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	27
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	8
		Domestic Slipware	Dish, Body		ca. 1733-1850	1
		Pearlware	Bowl, Base	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Mug, Rim/ Body	Rilling, Dotted Slip	ca. 1785-1815	2
			Plate, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	1
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	11
			Tea Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	32
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	3
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Bowl, Rim	Slipped		1
			Milk Pan, Rim/ Body	Glazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim			1
				Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim	Burned		1
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Burned		16
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Indeterminate		1
		Staffordshire Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Dotted Slip	ca. 1670-1795	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	5
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1760	3
					ca. 1750-1800	6
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	5
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1685-1793	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	5
	Stoneware	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
		Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1700-1810	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Jug, Base/ Body/ Rim	Glazed		12
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1805	4
Composite	Shell/Metal		Cuff Links/Sleeve Buttons, Whole			1
	Ferrous/Bone		Utensil Knife, Fragment			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			9
	Dip-Molded	Amber	Case Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	3
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	21
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1730-1840	1
					ca. 1760-1820s	1
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	1
				Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1760-1820s	2
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Tableware, Rim/ Body			12
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			4
		Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
	Non-Machine Made, Lead	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			4
	Press Molded, Lead	Colorless	Stemware, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot			6
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			13
Indeterminate	Indeterminate		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Metal	Copper		Coin, Whole			1
	Copper Alloy		Buckle, Fragment			1
			Buckle, Whole			1
			Decorative Indeterminate Form, Fragment	Etched		1
			Decorative Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
				Etched		1
			Hardware, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1760-1800	2
					ca. 18th-e. 19th	1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			1
			Thimble, Whole			2
		Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			3
	Iron		Decorative Tack, Whole			1
			Fishing Hook, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			7
			Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
			Key, Fragment			1
			Small Pulley with D-Hook, Whole			1
			Padlock Lock, Whole			1
			Staple, Whole			1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			12
			Tool, Fragment			1
			Wire, Fragment			1
		Hand Wrought	Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	33
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	279
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	382
			Roofing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	3
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	22
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	12
		Mold Cast	Cast Iron Foot, Whole			1
	Lead		Shot, Whole			1
	Other Alloy		Wire, Fragment			1
	Silver		Coin (Spanish Real), Whole		1784	1
			Utensil Handle, Fragment			1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Lice Comb, Fragment			1
			Mold/Blank Button, Whole			1
			Button Waste, Fragment			1
		Coral	N/A			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			7
	Floral	Wood	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			2
			Indeterminate Form, Whole			2
			Pulley, Whole			1
Stone			Marble, Whole			1
Grand Total						**1180**

tifacts including buckles, buttons, straight pins, thimbles. Possible small tools, hardware, possible barrel portions, and pulleys also were present.

Discarded artifacts from the Deposit 2 context included brick (32539.78 g), mortar (64.05 g), ballast (135.22 g), and coal (26.57 g). Oyster (16113.94 g), clam (5.18 g), and marine shell (18.65 g). Botanical remains consisted of charcoal (4.23 g), nut (n=14; 21.71 g), a fruit pit (3.05 g), and natural wood (112.68 g).

Fills var. (see Table 2-3): Natural Substrata

Contexts in Feature 125 identified as Natural Substrata yielded a total of 33 artifacts and 270 g of faunal material. Table 2-20 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the Natural Substrata context in Feature 125. The few temporally diagnostic artifacts dated from the late eighteenth century. Materials from this context were consistent with the artifacts recovered from the overlying cultural deposits. A total of nine historic period ceramics were recovered and included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=4), undecorated (ca. 1775-1830; n=1) and hand-painted (ca. 1775-1830; n=2) pearlware. Two white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments also were included in the ceramic collection.

Glass artifacts included fragments of dip-molded wine bottle (ca. 1760-1820s; n=5) and indeterminate flat aqua glass. Personal and activity-related items consisted of straight pins (n=3), a lice comb fragment, shoe leather (n=4), and indeterminate leather fragments (n=3). Most interesting was the bone waste (found throughout Feature 125) from the manufacture of buttons, a wooden trowel (Figure 2-66), and a fragment of wood and leather described as a plank with attached leather. These are indicative of the commercial activities that the building was used for during the second half of the eighteenth century.

Architectural-related materials were limited to a hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail (n=1) and nail fragments (n=2). Discarded materials included brick (559.6 g) and coal (17.3 g). Oyster shell (103.95 g) was discarded. A single seed (3.33 g) also was recovered.

Specialized Analysis Results

Archaeobotanical Analysis

Archaeobotanical analysis was conducted for nine soil samples collected from Deposit 1 and Deposit 2 deposits. During the archaeological investigation, these distinct, black-colored deposits were identified as a probable "occupation layer." Soil samples were collected from all 15 of the excavation blocks, each of which contained varied expressions of this deposit. The samples selected for specialized analysis were judged to represent a cross-depositional sample that included areas where the "occupation layer" was concentrated and areas where it was mixed with over- or underlying deposits. These deposits were drawn from excavation Blocks 2, 3, and 6-10 and included samples of over- or underlying deposits as applicable for analysis.

Overall, the archaeobotanical analysis revealed the "occupation layer" contained very few botanical remains. Wood charcoal was represented by only 43 fragments, identified as ash (n=8), pine (n=15), white oak (n=11), red oak (n=7), and indeterminate (n=2). Most of these specimens were recovered from samples taken from Blocks 6 and 7, in the central bay of the foundation. These blocks, along with Block 10, also yielded most of the uncarbonized wood from Feature 125. The only new species identified was black locust, of which only 1 g of material was identified. In contrast to the privy features that contained an abundance of seed, nuts and other plant material, samples from Feature 125 contained a very limited quantity of edible and non-edible plant remains. Coconut shell, bitternut, black walnut, peach and cherry were the only remains present. These remains were distributed across the sampled blocks and occurred in such low quantities that no conclusions could be drawn regarding potential concentrations or activity areas.

Faunal Material

A total of 48,715.3 g of faunal remains was recovered from various analytical contexts within the interior of Feature 125 (see Table 2-4). Similar to the artifact collections from Feature 125,

Table 2-20 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 125, Natural

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			2
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
Glass	Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	5
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			2
Metal	Copper	Alloy, Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			3
	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	2
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Lice Comb, Fragment			1
			Waste Button, Fragment			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3
			Shoe, N/A			4
	Floral	Wood	Wood Plank w/ Leather, Fragment			1
			Trowel, Whole			1
Grand Total						**33**



Figure 2-66 Photograph of wooden trowel prior to conservation treatment

the majority of faunal remains were recovered from the cultural deposits identified during excavation (e.g., Deposit 1; Deposit 2; and Siltation).

As a whole, the faunal assemblage from Feature 125 contained the greatest variety of species and the highest concentrations of remains of any feature in the Project Area. General observations of the faunal assemblage suggest that the majority of the remains represent cattle (26,127.9 g). Other domesticated food sources such as pig (6,291.6 g), sheep/goat (2,356.8 g), and some birds such as goose, chicken, and turkey were noted in small quantities by weight. Of significance is the variety of marine resources including blue crab (8.7 g), turtle (116.4 g), bony fish (269.3 g), and specific fish species such as gar (7.8 g), catfish (1.1 g), and sturgeon (6.2 g). Wild food sources were encountered with less frequency and other wild species may represent animals living, and pestering, on the wharf (e.g., rodents and cats). Horse also seemed to comprise a fairly large proportion of the faunal collection. Portions of the faunal collection from significant deposits within Feature 125 were selected for additional specialized study.

Discussion: Artifact Distribution Analysis

During analysis, two distinct cultural deposits (Deposits 1 and 2) were identified. The deposits were contemporaneous and had been laid down within a short span of time. Layers of silt from what appeared to have been one or more significant flooding events had disturbed the deposits, but also helped to preserve them. Artifacts recovered from Deposits 1 and 2 provided evidence that Feature 125 had been used as a workspace and also as a warehouse or storage location during the late eighteenth century. This use continued until ca. 1804, when the use of the building changed and the lower level was sealed.

In comparing various artifact collections obtained from the Project Area, the collection associated with Feature 125 was more consistent with collections obtained from warehouse and commercial-related structures (e.g., Feature 151 and Feature 91) than with dwellings. The collection from Feature 125 contained a large number of artifacts that could be used to store or ship products. These included storage containers (e.g., wooden barrels, corked glass bottles, etc.), hardware (some possibly maritime-related), and the remains of pulley systems that could be used to move goods. Unique among the other warehouse features, Feature 125 also seems to have served an additional function as a workspace. The high quantity of sewing- and clothing-related artifacts, as well as an unusual concentrations of bone button-making waste suggests that part of Feature 125 had been used as a seamstress workshop. Tools related to coopering also were present, suggesting that either barrel making or small-scale barrel repair, packing, etc. took place in the building.

To explore these observations, an analysis of different artifact groupings and their horizontal distribution within Feature 125 was explored. Artifacts within the analytical contexts of Deposit 1, Deposit 2, and Siltation Layers were used in the comparison. Artifact distributions were based on the relative percentage of a particular type or grouping of artifacts across all excavated units and blocks of Feature 125. Excavation blocks/units were then keyed out based on the relative percentage of a selected artifact type/group within that excavation area. The gradient scale and corresponding percentage bands range from lowest (light-colored) to highest (dark-colored) concentrations.

The distribution analysis showed that the areas just inside the structure openings were concentrated areas of activity. To illustrate, the distribution of all recovered artifacts (excluding botanical remains and discarded artifacts) is shown in Figure 2-67 and the distribution of faunal remains (based on weight) is shown in Figure 2-68. Based on these distributions, it appears that refuse accumulated on either side of the entrances, just inside of the structure's bays. Some of this accumulation may be related to flooding or tidal action which can "pool" materials in certain location depending upon the type of obstruction and the volume and velocity of the flowing water. The corners of the foundation may also represent areas where refuse was pushed or accumulated as spaces within Feature 125 were cleaned.

In order to determine which types of activities occurred within the Feature 125 and if those activities were specific to a certain portion of the feature, the distributions of selected activity-related artifacts and groups of artifacts also were

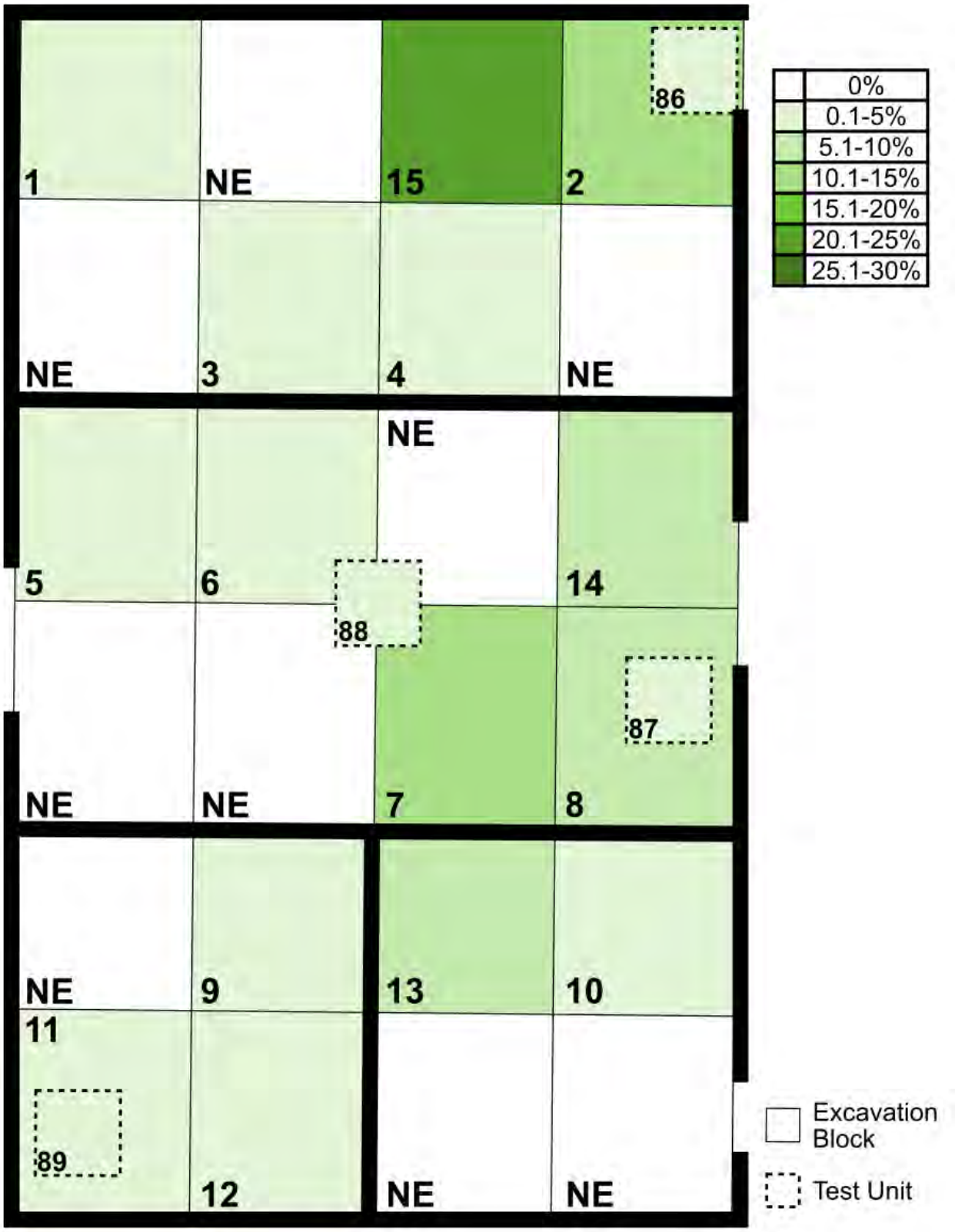


Figure 2-67 **Map showing distribution of recovered cultural material (artifacts and faunal remains) from Feature 125, all excavation levels (RCG&A staff)**

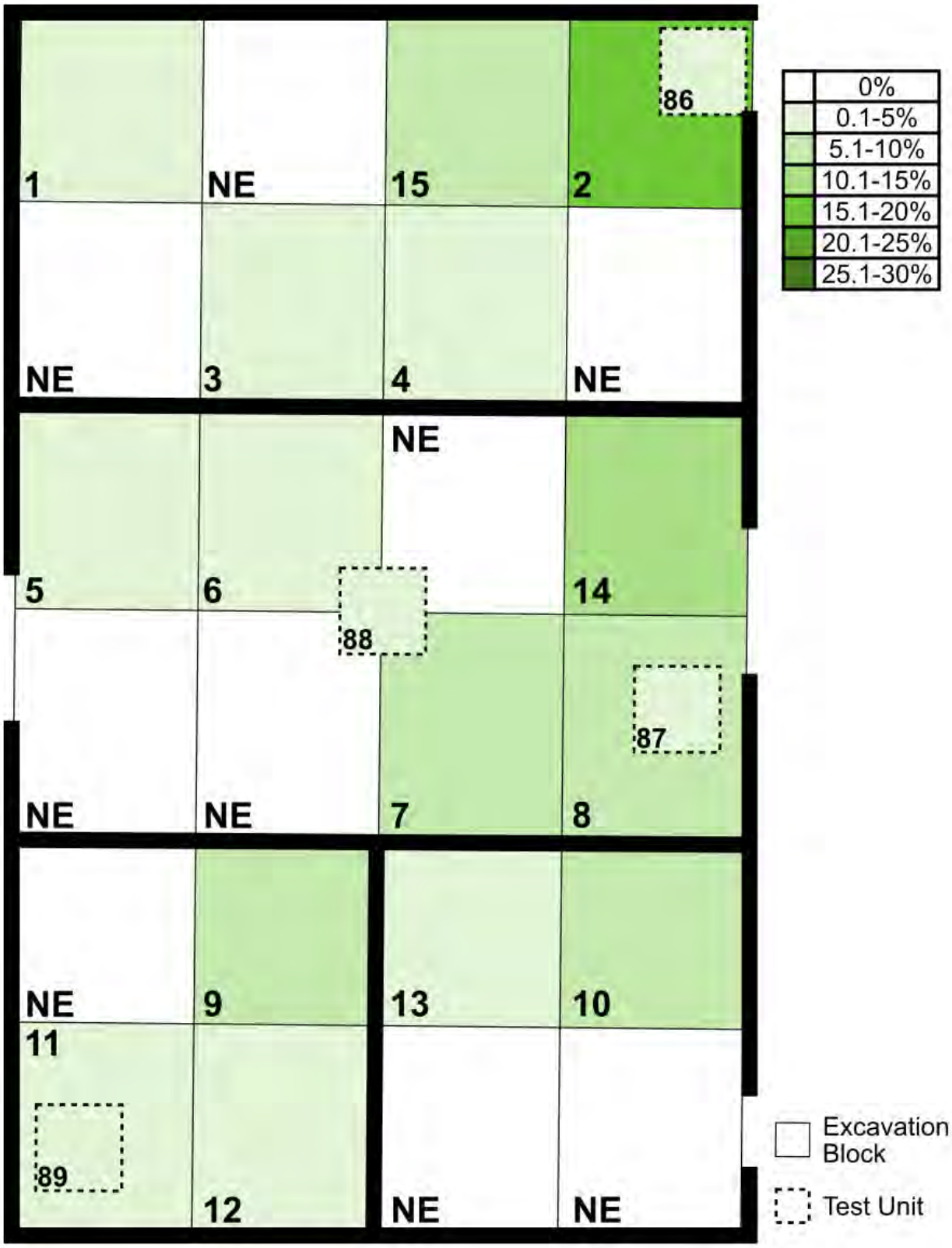


Figure 2-68 Map showing distribution of faunal remains recovered from Feature 125, all excavation levels (RCG&A staff)

mapped. Bone button waste, defined as discarded fragments of flat animal bone with evidence of drilled button blanks, was one indicator of cultural activity that was mapped. Shown in Figure 2-69, the distribution of button waste was nearly identical to the distribution of sewing-related artifacts, shown in Figure 2-70. Sewing-related artifacts included clothing fasteners, sewing implements, and clothing-related fragments. Sewing-related artifacts in particular were concentrated just inside the structure entryways. Although bone button waste was more evenly distributed across the feature, the highest concentrations also occurred just inside the structure's entryways and in the interior of the southern bay. This correlation suggests that the interior of the structure was poorly lit, and that sewing- and tailoring-related activities occurred where there was better lighting near the structure's entryways. Although the hearth appears to have been a later addition to the structure, sewing-related artifacts also tended to concentrate in the center of the southern bay, suggesting that this space may have been a designated as work space.

Although tobacco pipe fragments are ubiquitous within historic artifact assemblages, when found in significant concentrations they can indicate potential areas of work or activity. As Figure 2-71 illustrates, tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from every excavation unit/block within Feature 125. Concentrations of tobacco pipes, however, occurred directly southwest of concentrations of sewing-related artifacts, suggesting a direct correlation between the two artifact types. Tobacco pipes also correlated well with higher concentrations of bone button waste, which tended to have a broader distribution.

Figure 2-72 illustrates the distribution of artifacts typically found in warehouse settings or in commercial workspaces. This grouping included wooden barrel parts, barrel hoops, possible cooper's tools, a wooden scoop, and wooden pulleys. These materials also had a broad distribution, but showed distinct areas of concentration in the interior of each bay. The highest concentrations were in the northern and central bays, particularly in Blocks 15 and 7 and, to a lesser degree, in Block 13. Interestingly, the distribution of warehouse-related artifacts correlates directly with concentrations of faunal material. Bone was broadly distributed, with distinct areas of concentration in Blocks 15 and 7, and lesser concentration in Block 13. Given that nearly all of the bone had been butchered, it is possible that the bone had been stored in barrels as salted meat (salt pork). If the structure had been flooded while the barrels were stored within it, it is possible the meat was not useable and the barrels were simply left in the structure interior when it was closed up.

Overall, these distributions are consistent with the use of Feature 125 as warehouse and work space. Feature 125 had been built such that the ground floor of the building was a functional space easily accessed from the exterior of the building. Each bay of the three-bay structure had at least one opening along the east side of the building that would have served as an entryway. The northern and central bays had full-height doorways, and the southern bay had a half-height doorway that may have been a crawlspace entrance. During the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, the east-facing entryways would have opened directly onto a short wharf.

The use of Feature 125, however, was short-lived. By 1800, the landscape surrounding Feature 125 had changed dramatically. Much of the adjacent shoreline had been infilled to make new land, raising its elevation and perhaps contributing to the flooding of Feature 125. The wharf that adjoined the Feature 125 now supported two new buildings built directly on the wharf. A thick layer of fill material covered the rest of the wharf surface. This works well with the archaeological evidence from Feature 125, which indicates the foundation was infilled after 1804 and that the fill episode was a non-specific or landscape-wide event that extended beyond the interior of the foundation. The doorways would have been sealed at this point and the original first floor of the building infilled to create a new first floor at a higher level. The brick hearth pad and boxed flue appear to have been added at this point. Almost completely rebuilt, this building may have stood until the mid-nineteenth centu-

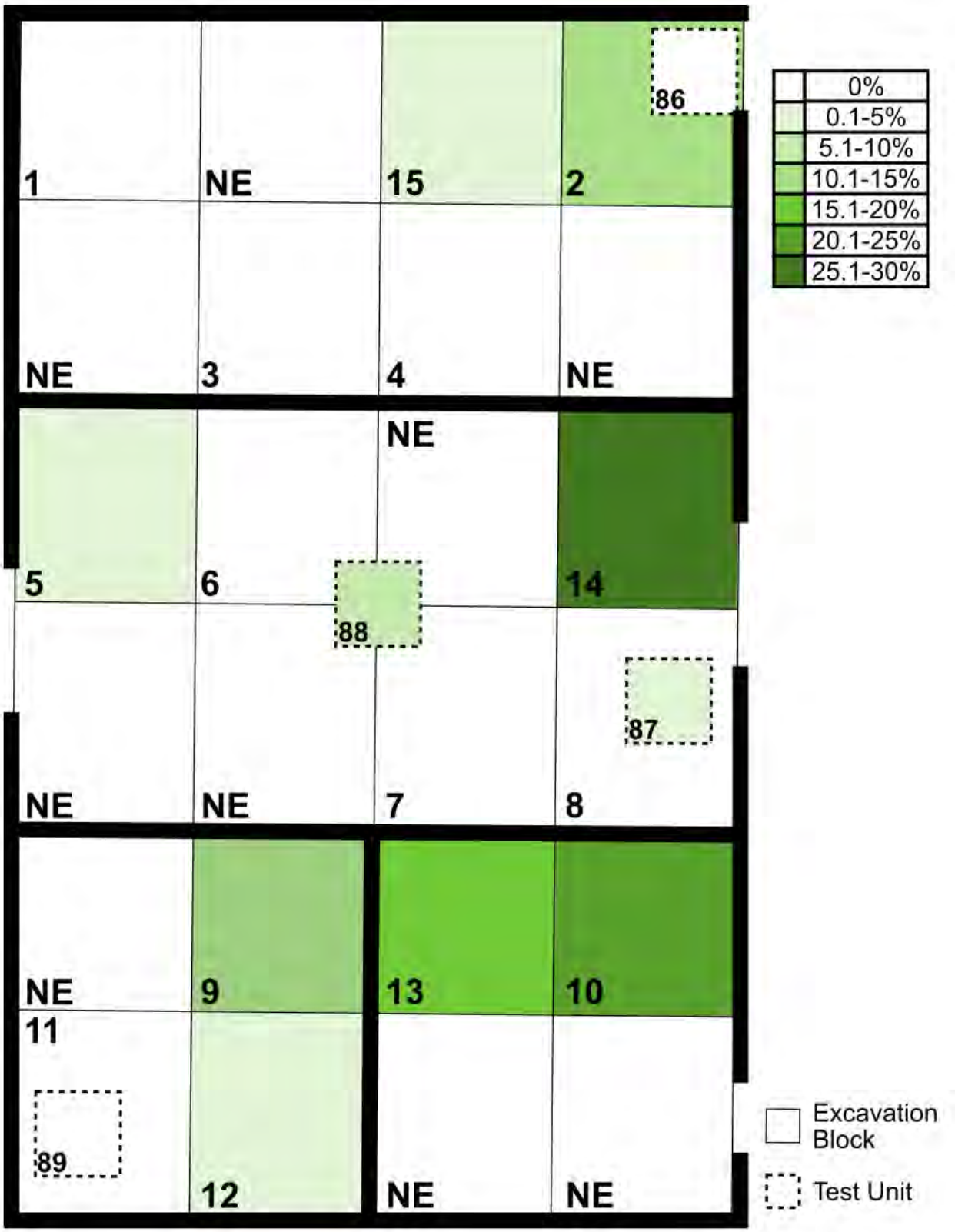


Figure 2-69 Map showing distribution of bone button waste recovered from Feature 125, all excavation levels (RCG&A staff)

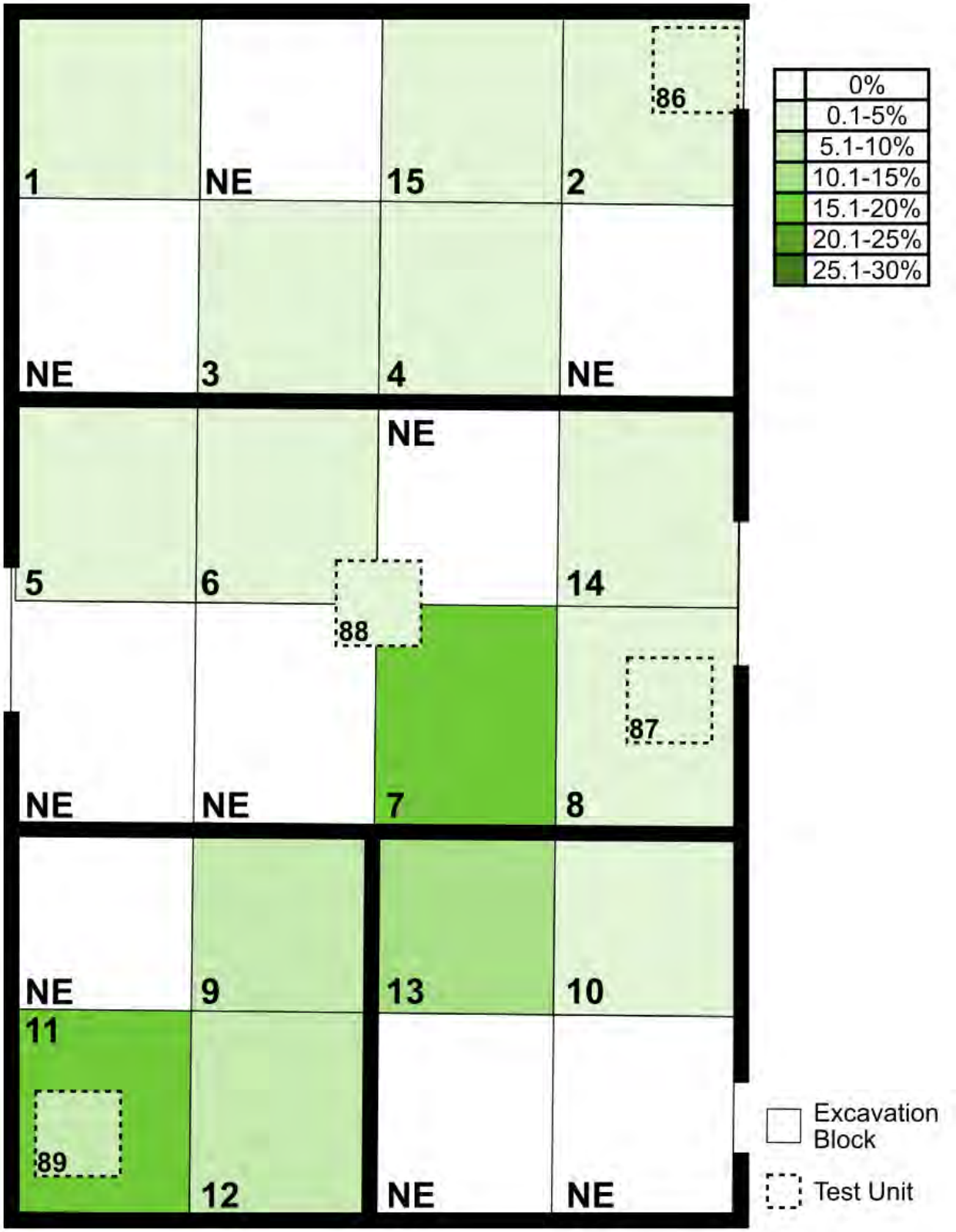


Figure 2-70 **Map showing distribution of sewing-related artifacts recovered from Feature 125, all excavation levels (RCG&A staff)**

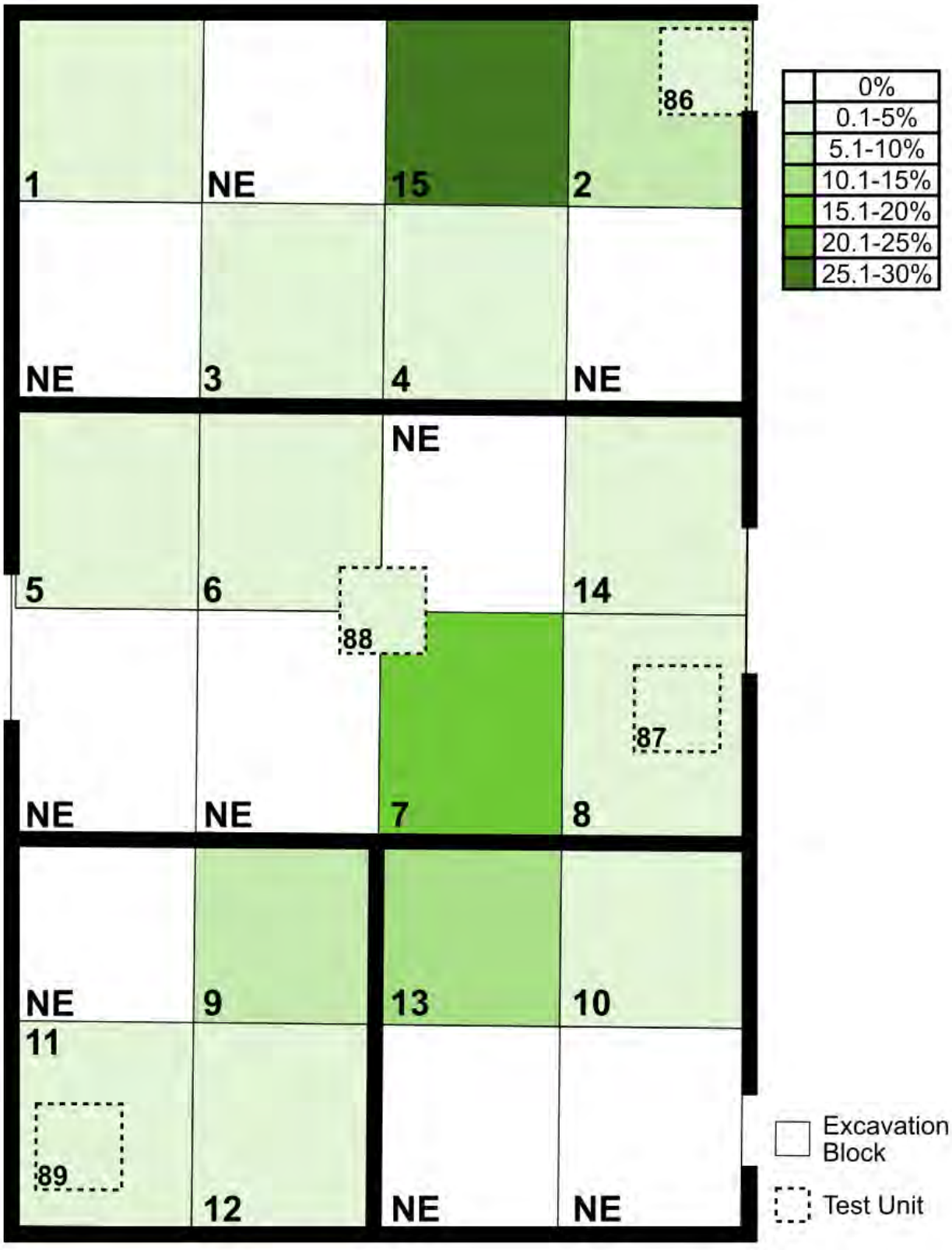


Figure 2-71 **Map showing distribution of tobacco pipe fragments recovered from Feature 125, all excavation levels (RCG&A staff)**

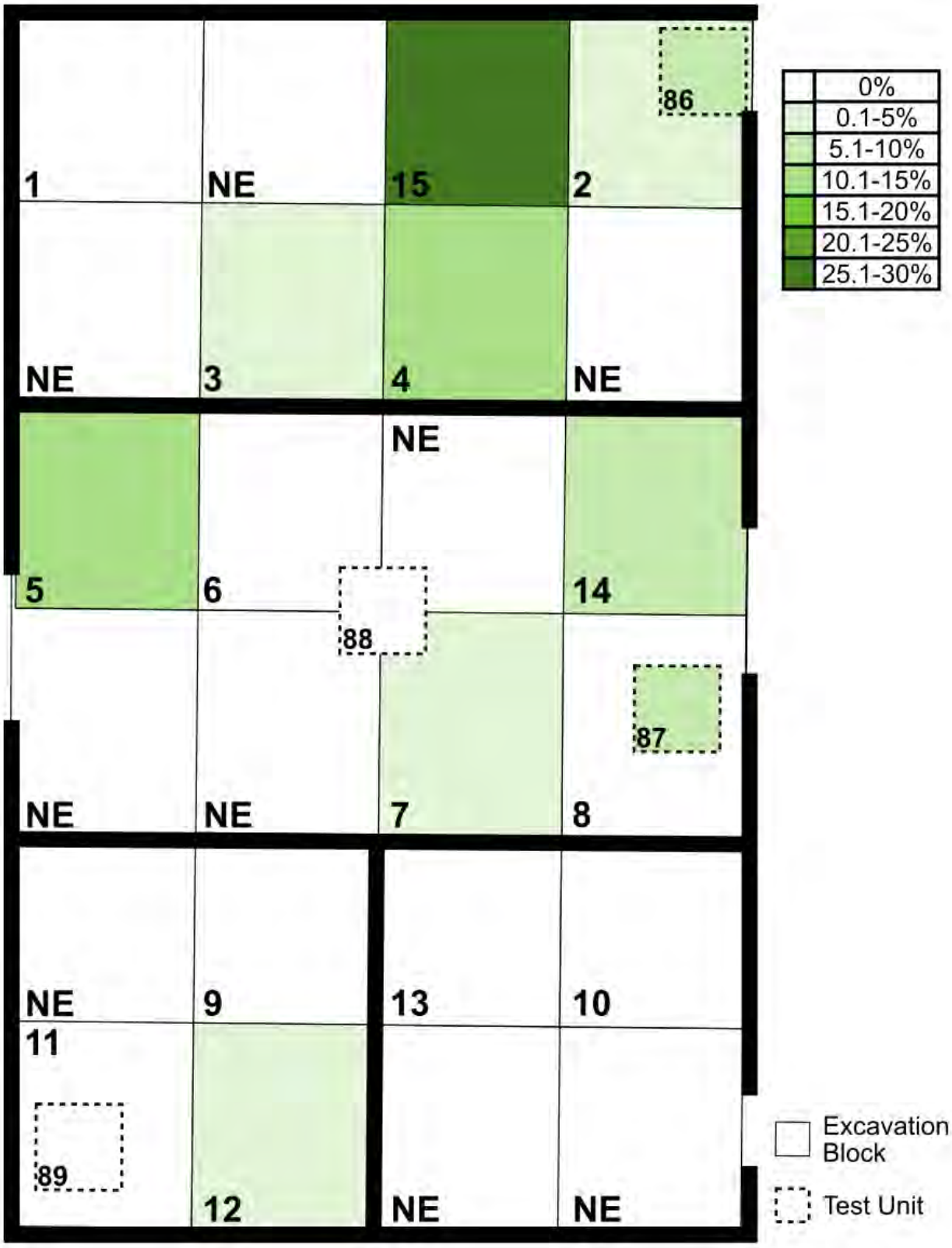


Figure 2-72 **Map showing distribution of warehouse-related artifacts recovered from Feature 125, all excavation levels (RCG&A staff)**

ry as one of the several one-story houses used as rental buildings on Parcel 85.1.

Feature 125 Sub-features

Four sub-features were identified during the excavation of Feature 125. The features were designated beginning with the suffix "10", and consisted of Features 125-10, 125-11, 125-12/13, and 125-14. No information was recorded for Feature 125-11 and it was assumed this feature was determined to have been non-cultural. Features 125-10 and 125-12/13 consisted of intrusive pits excavated into the uppermost fill deposit; these features post-dated the use of Feature 125. Feature 125-14 consisted of a brick hearth pad and its associated wood framing and flue. This feature was identified in the southern bay of the foundation and dated from the final period of use of Feature 125. These features are described below.

Feature 125-10

This feature was a shallow area of soil mottling identified in Unit 89 (Figure 2-73). It consisted mostly of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam with a low percentage of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay. When excavated, it measured 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) in depth and had straight sidewalls with a flat base. Excavation records were not completed for this feature. Based upon photographs of the feature, it was bisected and the north half excavated.

Cultural Material

Three historic period artifacts and 4.1 g of faunal material were recovered from Feature 125-10. Artifacts consisted of a sherd of undecorated pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), a fragment of colorless table glass, and an indeterminate fragment of leather that was located at Alexandria Archaeology for conversation at the time of writing. Recovered faunal remains were identified as indeterminate medium mammal. Oyster shell (120 g) was discarded in the field.

Feature 125-12/13

This feature consisted of the upper (Feature 125-12) and lower (Feature 125-13) deposits within a small historic pit. The upper portion of the feature was identified during excavation of Fill 2 in Unit 86. Unit 86 was located in the northwestern corner of the northern bay of Feature 125. The feature was defined by a distinct area of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand surrounded by an area of mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey sand (Figure 2-74). A small, flat, stone was positioned vertically within the fill material along the western side of the feature. As defined, the feature measured 1.3 x 1.5 ft (39.62 x 45.72 cm; north south x east/west).

Feature 125-12/13 was bisected and the eastern half excavated (Figure 2-75). Excavation was halted 0.4 ft (12.2 cm) below the feature surface when a deposit of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) medium-coarse sand containing decayed wood was encountered. This new deposit was designated Feature 125-13 (Figure 2-76). Feature 125-13 was bisected and the eastern half removed (Figure 2-77). This portion of the feature also had straight sidewalls and a level base. The remains of a degraded wooden object that may have been a large bowl were exposed in the base of the pit.

Cultural Material

Feature 125-12/13 yielded a total of 32 historic-period artifacts and 2.6 g of faunal remains. Table 2-21 summarizes the artifacts recovered from this feature. The artifacts dated from the second quarter of the nineteenth century and were consistent with general domestic refuse. Ceramics included undecorated pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=3), undecorated whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=1), flow blue decorated whiteware (ca. 1840-1860; n=1), indeterminate transfer printed refined white-bodied earthenware (n=1), and indeterminate buff bodied stoneware. The collection of non-architectural glass comprised indeterminate fragments (n=10) and did not exhibit diagnostic characteristics aside from evidence of melting/burning (n=4). Architectural remains including flat/window glass (n=8), machine-cut nails (ca. 1815-1890; n=3), and a square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragment comprised the remainder of the collection. Brick (135 g), mortar (89 g), and slate (0.3 g) were discarded.

Faunal remains were limited to indeterminate mammal (2.4 g) and bony fish (0.2 g). Clam (0.5 g) and oyster (177.5 g) shell were identified



Figure 2-73 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 125-10 in Unit 89, view south (WSSI staff, 8/24/2017)



Figure 2-74 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 125-12 in Unit 86, view north (WSSI staff, 8/25/2017)



Figure 2-75 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 125-12 in Unit 86, view west (WSSI staff, 8/25/2017)



Figure 2-76 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 125-13 in Unit 86, view north (WSSI staff, 8/28/2017)



Figure 2-77 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 125-12 in Unit 86, view west (WSSI staff, 8/28/2017)

and discarded in the field. A single unidentified botanical remain (2.72 g) also was noted.

In general the artifacts represent general domestic refuse likely deposited sometime after 1840. Based on the temporal association of the artifacts, the feature is intrusive to the fill material within the upper extent of Feature 125.

Feature 125-14

Feature 125-14 was a timber-framed brick hearth pad identified in the southern bay of Feature 125. This feature was apparent when the foundation was initially exposed (Figure 2-78). A pair of wooden beams along the southern side of the hearth appeared to be the remains of a narrow flue that would have provided additional air circulation (Figures 2-79 and 2-80). These were included within the feature designation, as were two discontinuous areas of soil mottling identified near the hearth.

The brickwork in the hearth pad was composed of dry-laid whole and partial brick. The brickwork had been laid across the top of the sill plate for the foundation wall, which suggested the hearth was a later addition to the building (Figure 2-81). The hearth pad was underlain by a layer of fire-reddened soil that rested on a thick deposit of mottled fill material. Along the southern side of the structure, a pair of shoring boards held in place by two driven posts held the interior soil in place (Figure 2-82). These boards were removed to reveal an additional board underlying the edge of the hearth's brickwork (Figure 2-83). A layer of heat-reddened soil was visible above the board, indicating hearth pad had been used.

The eastern and western sides of the hearth pad were supported by randomly laid whole and partial bricks set on a foundation of random stone (Figures 2-84). This brickwork was approximately 1 ft (0.30 m) in width and had been dry-laid. Although this arrangement gave the appearance of a traditional chimney hearth when excavated (Figures 10-52 and 10-53), the shoring boards placed along the southern side of the hearth foundation would not have allowed access to the interior of the footing. The interior fill of the hearth footing was bisected and the eastern half excavated in two levels (Fills 1 and 2). Fill 1 was de-

Table 2-21 Summary of Artifacts from Sub-Features 125-12 and 125-13

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification/Decoration	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Base/ Body	Stained	ca. 1775-1830	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Stained	ca. 1775-1830	3
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed		1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1820-present	1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			8
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Melted		4
Metal	Iron	Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	3
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1
Grand Total						**32**



Figure 2-78 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 125-14 at construction surface, view north (WSSI staff, 8/21/2017)**



Figure 2-79 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 125-14 with wooden flue exposed, view north (WSSI staff, 2/16/2018)**



Figure 2-80 **Photograph showing alternate plan view of Feature 125-14 with wooden flue exposed, view east (WSSI staff, 2/16/2018)**



Figure 2-81 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 125-14 with brickwork of hearth pad overlying wall plate, view north (WSSI staff, 2/16/2018)**



Figure 2-82 **Photograph showing view of south side of Feature 125-14 with exterior shoring boards in place, view north (WSSI staff, 2/22/2018)**



Figure 2-83 **Photograph showing view of south side of Feature 125-14 after removal of exterior shoring boards, view north (WSSI staff, 2/23/2018)**



Figure 2-84 Photograph showing brick and stone footing exposed in Feature 125-14, view northwest (WSSI staff, 3/1/2018)

scribed as brown (10YR 5/3) sand, and Fill 2 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay. Field records indicate the footing interior contained brick, oyster shell, bone, and ceramic artifacts. The records also indicate the western portion of the feature "will be simply cleaned down to flat" (WSSI Field Records, F125-14). No artifacts were retained from the western portion of the feature.

The soil surrounding Feature 125-14 was excavated within Blocks 9 and 13 of Feature 125. During excavation, two soil deposits on the exterior of the hearth were determined to be associated with Feature 125-14. The uppermost deposit was excavated as Fill 1. This deposit consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam that extended outward from the hearth surface in an uneven radius of approximately 1-4 ft (0.3-1.2 m). The majority of the deposit was contained within the flue and, when excavated, was found to overlay the wooden base of the flue. Where the wooden boards in the base of the flue were absent, the deposit overlay a layer of redeposited subsoil (Figure 2-85). In Figures 2-86 and 2-87, this deposit is shown as Feature 125-14 Stratum I.

The second exterior deposit associated with Feature 125-14 was a deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam that occurred along the southern side of the hearth. This deposit was present in Blocks 9 and 13 and was excavated as Fill 2 of Feature 125-14. Based upon the soil profile, this deposit may have been fill material within a builder's trench for the hearth footing. While field records suggest this deposit was excavated separately in Block 13, a portion of the deposit appears to have been combined with Fill 2 and/or Fill 3. This deposit was not excavated separately in Block 9.

Cultural Material

This feature yielded a total of 263 historic period artifacts and 591.6 g of faunal remains. Table 2-22 summarizes the historic period artifacts recovered from Feature 125-14. Overall, the artifacts dated from the early nineteenth century and were consistent with general domestic refuse. With the exception of a few more recent artifacts, the collection associated with Feature 125-14 is similar in composition and temporal associ-



Figure 2-85 **Photograph showing stone footing in interior of Feature 125-14, view north (WSSI staff, 3/1/2018)**



Figure 2-86 **Photograph showing view of Feature 125-14 with all shoring boards removed, view north (WSSI staff, 3/1/2018)**



Figure 2-87 Photograph showing soil profile of Block 13 and Feature 125-14, view west (WSSI staff, 2/26/2018)

ation to the "occupation" deposits in the main part of Feature 125.

The majority of artifacts (n=132) were recovered from "Fill 1" on the exterior of the brick pad. Artifact densities decrease dramatically within "Fill 2." Additionally, due to the brick pad, few materials are recovered from the "interior" of Feature 125-14. In both the aforementioned contexts, much of the collections are comprised of a highly fragmented single artifact. For example, fragments of wine bottle (n=26) within "fill 1 interior" and portions of a creamware teapot (n=36) from the "fill 2 exterior" comprised approximately half of the total collection. This would suggest the items were deposited whole or nearly whole and few additional materials were thrown out in deposits associated with this sub-feature. Taking this into consideration, the collection from Feature 125-14 will be discussed as a single context.

The ceramic artifacts associated with Feature 125-14 totaled 124 fragments. Both creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=45) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=49) were recovered in the highest quantities. As noted above, at least 36 sherds represented a portion of a single creamware teapot. While the majority of the creamware was undecorated, decoration was noted on much of the pearlware. A range of decorative techniques were noted including polychrome (ca. 1775-1830) and blue floral (ca. 1815-1830) hand-painting, transfer printed (ca. 1795-1830), and mocha (ca. 1811-1830). Chinese export porcelain (n=2) was recovered in much smaller quantities. Of particular note is the presence of two earlier colonial types, Astbury-type (ca. 1725-1775) and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1740-1775). Transfer printed whiteware (ca. 1828-present) also was present, as were white clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=14).

Wine bottle glass (n=44) comprised over three quarters of glass (n=55) recovered from Feature 125-14. Almost half of those fragments having come from a provenience indicated as "Fill 1 interior." Likely dip-molded, the wine bottles generally dated between ca. 1730-1865. Flat/window glass (n=4), indeterminate glass fragments (n=6), and an indeterminate fragment of colorless table glass comprised the remainder of the recovered glass.

Table 2-22 Summary of Artifacts from Sub-Feature 125-14

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001, Exterior	Fill 001, Interior	Fill 002, Exterior	Fill 002, Interior	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment	Molded Decoration		2				2
			Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole					1		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem/ Bowl	Molded Decoration		3				3
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3	3	2		8
	Earthenware	Astbury	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1725-1775			1		1
		Creamware	Chamberpot, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820		6			6
			Tea Pot, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820			36		36
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820			1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820		1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1				1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830			5		5
			Saucer, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1				1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	7				7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	9				9
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2				2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	5				5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814		2			2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830				1	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	6				6
					ca. 1795-1830	2				2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814			2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3				3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		2			2
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			1			1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1				1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim	Burned		1				1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Embossed Rim		1				1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Embossed Rim		1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Burned		1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted		1				1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2				2
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800		1			1
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825			1		1
		Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1				1
	Stoneware	Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim			1				1
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Embossed Rim	ca. 1740-1775	1				1
Composite	Ferrous/Wood		Chisel, Whole			1				1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment					4		4
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	14				14
			Wine Bottle, Base/Body/Neck	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865		26			26
			Wine Bottle, Shoulder/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	1				1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			4				4
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1				1
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina				3		3
	Molded, Pattern	Amber	Indeterminate Form, Body			1				1
	Non-Machine Made, Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Base					1		1
Indeterminate	Indeterminate		Thin Coated Wire, Fragment			1				1
Metal	Copper Alloy		Scissors, Fragment					1		1
			Decorative Plate, Whole			1				1
			Shoe Buckle, Whole			1				1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			1				1
		Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			9		3		12
		Indeterminate Method	Finishing Nail, Whole			1				1
	Iron		Buckle, Fragment					1		1
			Clothing Pin, Fragment					1		1
			Wire, Fragment			3				3
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	7				7
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	10	3			13
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815			5		5
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	13	2	10		25
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1				1
		Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Fragment				1			1
		Mold Cast	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1			1
	Other Alloy		Spring, Whole					1		1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole			1				1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3		1		4
		Shell	Shanked Button, Whole		late 18th-e. 19th	1				1
Grand Total						**132**	**50**	**80**	**1**	**263**

The rest of the collection from Feature 125-14 consisted of personal (largely clothing-related) items and architectural related refuse. Clothing-related personal items were recovered from the exterior of the feature, most within "Fill 1." These included a copper alloy shoe buckle, straight pins (n=12), ferrous buckle fragment, a utilitarian one-hole bone button, and a shanked-shell button with a drilled eye (late eighteenth to early nineteenth century). Leather (n=4), removed to Alexandria Archaeology for conservation treatment, also was recovered. Other household related items such as fragment of scissors, a chisel, furniture hardware (n=2), a springs (n=2), and an indeterminate wedge of cast iron were noted. Architectural related materials included strap hardware (n=1), wire (n=3), nails (n=32), nail fragments (n=18), a spike, and a bolt fragment. Both hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) and machine-cut (ca. 1815-1890) were represented.

Discarded materials consisted of brick (144613.96 g), mortar (103.31 g), and slag (455.42 g). Botanical remains included natural wood (7.74 g), unidentified seeds (n=2; 2.64 g), unidentified nut (n=2; 3.03 g), and charcoal (1.19 g).

Faunal remains also were concentrated on the exterior of Feature 125-14 (Table 2-23). Domesticated remains were noted, pig (154.7 g) and sheep/goat (40 g); however, cattle was absent. Bird remains, specifically duck/geese/swan (267.2g), comprised the majority of the faunal remains. Chicken (13.3 g) and unidentified bird (9.4 g) also are present. Oyster (84807.91 g) and clam (13.42 g) shell were discarded.

Feature 127 (Brick pier)

Feature 127 was a brick pier (Figure 2-88). It was identified at approximately 5.32 ft (1.62 m) amsl in the southern central portion of Parcel 85-1, approximately 5 ft (1.52 m) west of Feature 125. The pier measured 19.2 x 38.4 ft (48.77 x 97.54 cm). Bricks in the pier had been set with mortar (type not specified).

<u>Field Methods & Excavation Sequence</u>

A director's window (size not specified) was excavated along the western side of the pier to determine its depth. The window revealed only a single course of brick remained intact. The field records also indicated wood was encountered at the base of the director's window, as well as to the west of the feature on the construction surface. No additional details were provided in the field records and the purpose of the wood was unknown.

<u>Cultural Material</u>

A total of five machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) nails and nail fragments, and a piece of domes-

Table 2-23 Summary of Faunal Material from Sub-Feature 125-14

Common Name	Fill 001, Exterior	Fill 001, Interior	Fill 002 Exterior	Fill 002 Interior	Grand Total
Bird	1.7	2.5	5.2		9.4
Bony fish	5.2		1.6		6.8
Canada goose			11.3	3.5	14.8
Cat			1.7		1.7
Chicken	2.1	1.3	8.8	1.1	13.3
Duck			4.8		4.8
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	261.3	1.1			262.4
Large mammal	4.8	2.7	23.5		31
Mammal	5		2.7		7.7
Medium mammal	12.2		28.5	1.6	42.3
Pig	124.8	18.6	11.3		154.7
Rodent	0.1		0.8		0.9
Sheep/Goat	40				40
Turtles			1.8		1.8
Grand Total	**457.2**	**26.2**	**102**	**6.2**	**591.6**

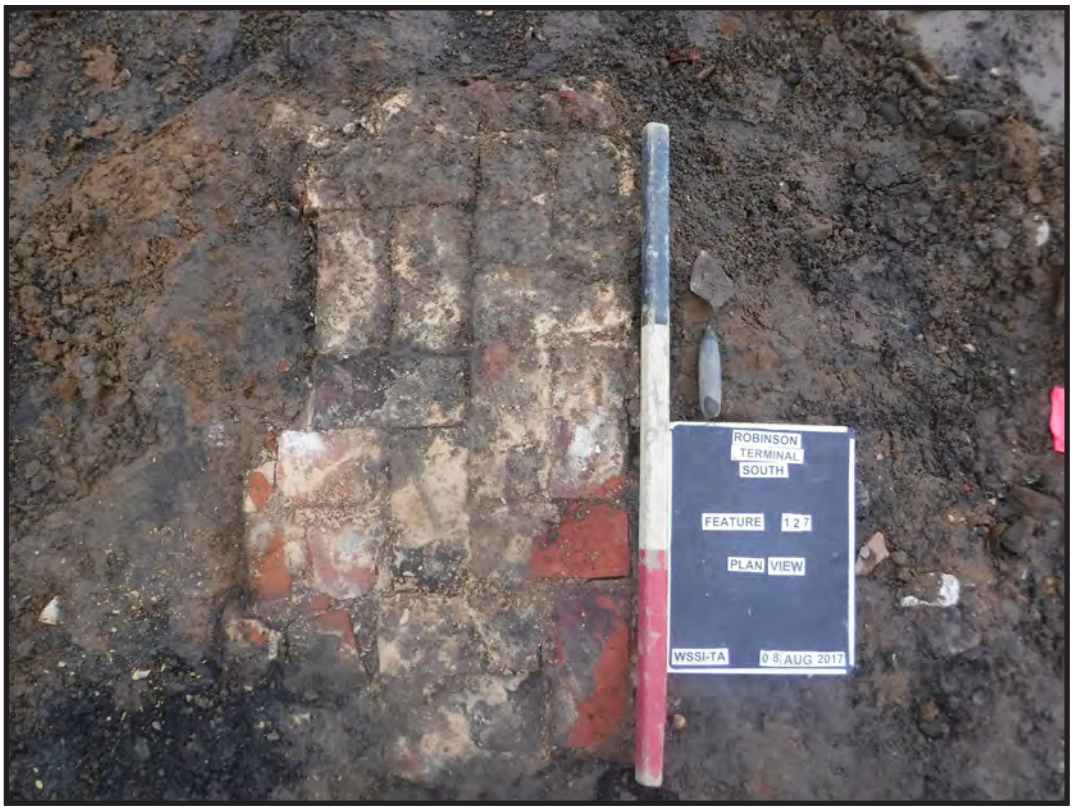


Figure 2-88 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 127, view north (WSSI staff, 8/8/2017)

tic salt-glazed brown stoneware (ca. 1750-1900) were recovered during excavation of the director's window. No faunal remains were recovered.

Feature 128 (Chimney Footing)

Feature 128 was an I-shaped chimney footing containing two hearths (Figure 2-89). It was identified at 6.46 ft (1.97 m) amsl in the southwestern portion of Parcel 85.1, immediately south of Feature 129, and west of Feature 125. The feature was identified and fully exposed during the Phase II/III investigation. Archival research has indicated that several dwellings had stood within Parcel 85-1, near the corner of Wolfe and South Union Streets at various times from the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century. Most of these buildings were frame dwellings. Artifacts recovered in association with Feature 128 indicated this feature may have been associated with a dwelling that stood in Parcel 85.1 during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Only the lowest course of the chimney footing remained intact. This portion measured 3.4 ft (1.04 m) east/west by 5.8 ft (1.77 m) north/south and was oriented such that the hearth openings faced to the east and west. The openings measured 3.7 ft (1.13 m) in width and were 1 ft (0.3 m) deep. The west-facing hearth opening was surfaced with stone, while the west-facing hearth opening was bare earth. The interior of the hearth was not excavated and the number of courses of brick remaining was not determined.

Field Methods & Excavation Sequence

A single 3 x 3 ft (0.91x 0.91 m) unit (Unit 84) was placed alongside the western hearth opening. Field records indicated it was placed in that location to determine if further investigation was warranted. The unit revealed two cultural deposits (Fills 1 and 2) overlying natural substrata (Fill 3) (Figure 2-90). The uppermost layer (Fill 1) was composed of loose soil generated during the mechanized excavation of the surrounding area. This soil was characterized as of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam mottled with black (10YR 2/1) sandy clay. It was 0.3 ft (7.62 cm) thick and contained charcoal inclusions. A mix-



Figure 2-89 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 128 (double hearth), view east (WSSI staff, 8/16/2017)**



Figure 2-90 **Photograph showing an overview and soil profile of Unit 84 (Feature 128), view east (WSSI staff, 8/17/2017)**

ture of historic ceramics, glass, metal and faunal material was recovered from this level.

The second layer exposed within Unit 84 was a 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) thick deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay with charcoal and brick inclusions. Designated Fill 2 during excavation, this cultural deposit had a high density of historic artifacts that included historic ceramics, glass, metal and faunal material. The natural substratum composed of reddish brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay underlay stratum II (Fill 2). An average of 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) of this deposit was excavated. It contained very few artifacts; these materials most likely intrusive from the overlying cultural deposit.

Cultural Material

Feature 128 yielded a total of 396 artifacts and 327.5 g of faunal remains. Artifacts were recovered from a single excavation unit (Unit 84) and were found within all three excavation levels (Fills 1-3) within that unit. Table 2-24 summarizes the artifacts and Table 2-25 summarizes the faunal material recovered from Feature 128. Overall, the artifacts dated from the second quarter of the nineteenth century (Table 2-26) and were consistent with general domestic refuse.

Fill 1

A total of 81 artifacts and 88.6 g of faunal material were recovered from Fill 1. Ceramic (n=40; 49.4%), metal (n=31; 38.3%), and glass (n=10; 12.3%) comprised the artifact collection. Pearlware (n=24; 60%) comprised the majority of the recovered ceramic sherds. Although much of the pearlware was undecorated, identified decorative techniques were typical of the first quarter of the nineteenth century and included examples of blue floral hand-painted and transfer printed wares. The remainder of the recovered ceramic artifacts was nineteenth century ware types such as whiteware (ca. 1820-present), refined red-bodied earthenware (ca. 1800-1840), and bone china (ca. 1795-present). Hand-painted decoration on whiteware in the chrome color palette (MACL 2021) suggested that deposition post-dated 1830. Square-shanked nails (ca. 1600-1890) comprised approximately 37 percent of the total artifact collection. Additional artifacts within the collection included a fragment of copper alloy wire, indeterminate glass fragments (n=4), and non-machine made green wine bottle glass fragments (n=6). Faunal remains from Fill 1 (88.6 g) consisted of large/medium mammal (53.5 g) and bird remains (32.6 g), with the majority (22.6 g) representing ducks/geese/swan. Turtle (2 g) and bony fish (0.5 g) also were recovered. Discarded materials consisted of brick (2900 g), mortar (600 g), slate (8.24 g), oyster shell (130 g), and indeterminate shell (1.09 g).

Fill 2

A total of 310 artifacts and 236.4 g of faunal remains were recovered from Fill 2. Ceramic (n=171; 55.2%), metal (n=72; 23.2%), glass (n=64; 20.6%), and singular examples of organic, stone, and synthetic materials were identified. Similar to Fill 1, pearlware (n=95; 55.6%) comprised the majority of the recovered ceramic. Although much of the collection was undecorated, the identified decorative techniques were typical of the first quarter of the nineteenth century (MACL 2021). These ranged from blue floral-painted (ca. 1815-1830), transfer-printed (ca. 1795-1830), even and impressed shell-edge (ca. 1810-1830), to dip't (cat's eye) (ca. 1811-1830) decorations. The rest of the ceramic sub-assemblage consisted of other ware types typical of the nineteenth century, such as whiteware (ca. 1820-present), bone china (ca. 1795-present), and domestic gray-bodied stoneware (ca. 1720-1900). Hand-painted decoration on whiteware in the chrome color palette suggested deposition continued until at least 1830.

The glass collection consisted of green wine bottle glass (n=37), table glass fragments (n=14), and a fragment of tumbler base. Architectural remains (n=81; 26.1%) comprised approximately a quarter of the artifacts recovered from Fill 2. Flat/window glass (n=12), nails and nail fragments (n=69) comprised the architectural related items. Both hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) and machine-cut (ca. 1815-1890) nails were recovered. The remainder of the collection included examples of domestic refuse such as a sew-through bone button, a fragment of slate pencil, a fragment of copper alloy wire, and a fragment of plastic.

The faunal remains was more varied in Fill 2 and contained the majority of the total faunal re-

Table 2-24 Summary of Historic Artifacts Retained from Feature 128

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment					1	1
				Molded Decoration			3		3
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem				1		1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2			2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820		9		9
			Pitcher, Base/ Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820		3		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		1		1
		Pearlware	Bowl, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		5		5
			Indeterminate Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830			1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		6		6
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830		17		17
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830		26		26
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	11			11
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	2			2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830		1		1
					ca. 1810-1830		12	3	15
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2			2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	3	7		10
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cat's Eye	ca. 1811-1830		2		2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830		3		3
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830		1		1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	6	6		12
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		6		6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1775-1830		3		3
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2	4		6
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed, Molded Decoration	ca. 1800-1840	2	9		11
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Burned			1		1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glaze Missing		1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Burned			1		1
		Whiteware	Tea Pot, Body		ca. 1820-present		1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	2			2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		5		5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-present		1		1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	2			2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1820-present		4		4
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860		5		5
		Yellow Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1785-1835		1		1
	Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	3			3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1795-present		3		3
		Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1660-1860		2		2
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900		21		21
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	1			1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				12		12
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			3			3
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1			1
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body				37		37
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina		6			6
	Press Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Rim/ Body				14		14
			Tumbler, Base				1		1
Metal	Copper Alloy		Wire, Fragment			1			1
	Iron	Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890		12		12
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	30	47		77
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815		10		10
		Indeterminate Method	Wire, Fragment				3		3
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Whole				1		1
Stone	Slate		Pencil, Fragment				1		1
Synthetic	Plastic		Indeterminate Form, Fragment				1		1
Grand Total						81	310	5	396

Table 2-25 Summary of Faunal Remains from Feature 128

Common Name	WSSI Excavation Level			Weight (g)
	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	
Bird	10	4.5		14.5
Bony fish	0.5	0.5		1
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	22.6	113.6		134.6
Large mammal	40	62.1	2.5	104.6
Medium mammal	13.5	38.5		52
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies		6.3		6.3
Pig		8.7		8.7
Turtles	2	2.2		4.2
Grand Total	**88.6**	**236.4**	**2.5**	**327.5**

Table 2-26 Feature 128, Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fill 1	ca. 1830 (Shell-edge Whiteware)	ca. 1720-present*	1823.6	37
Fill 2	ca. 1830 (Hand-Painted Whiteware)	ca. 1660-present*	1818	161
Fill 3	ca. 1810 (Shell-Edge Whiteware)	ca. 1775-1830	1815.6	4
Overall	ca. 1830 (Hand-Painted Whiteware)	ca. 1660-present*	1819	202
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

mains. Large/medium mammal (100.6 g) and pig (8.7g) were represented. Bird (124.4 g) also was present and included specific identifications such as ducks/geese/swan (113.6 g) and pheasants/grouse (6.3 g). Turtle (2.2 g) and bony fish (0.5 g) also were present. Discarded materials consisted of mortar (27 g), coal (3.19 g), slate (4.09 g), oyster (2403.21 g), and indeterminate shell (2.65 g).

Fill 3

Five artifacts and 2.5 g of faunal material were recovered from Fill 3. The collection consisted of a single clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, a sherd of undecorated pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), and three fragments of shell-edge decorated pearlware with even and impressed edge design (ca. 1810-1830). Faunal materials were limited to large mammal (2.5 g).

Feature 129 (Wood Board)

Feature 129 was an isolated 6-ft (1.82 m) long wooden board exposed during the removal of overburden soil (Figure 2-91). The board was located 4.4 ft (1.34 m) north of Feature 128 and adjacent to an area of "dark soil with flecks of charcoal" (WSSI Field Records, F129). No additional information was provided. The feature was identified at approximately 6.19 ft (1.89 m) amsl.

Cultural Material

Two mended basal sherds of an undecorated flat pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) vessel were recovered in association with Feature 129. An unidentified diamond-shaped maker's mark was stamped on the base of the sherds. No faunal remains were recovered from Feature 129.

Feature 130 (Historic Foundation)

Feature 130 was a section of brick flooring that most likely was associated with one of the several frame dwellings that stood on Parcel 85.1 at various times during the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century. The brickwork was located in the central portion of Parcel 85.1, north of another section of brickwork (Feature 131) and the remains of a brick chim-



Figure 2-91 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 129, view south (WSSI staff, 8/16/2017)

ney footing (Feature 128). Feature 130 was incomplete and it was not clear whether the section of brickwork originally had been part of an interior or exterior surface. A narrow section of stonework included within the brickwork also was of unknown function. Artifacts recovered in association with Feature 130 indicated brickwork had been laid on a disturbed surface and that it may post-date 1860.

Feature Description

Feature 130 was an incomplete section of brick flooring that may have been laid as either an interior or exterior surface (Figure 2-92). It was identified at an elevation of 6.91 ft (2.11 m) amsl. As defined during the archaeological excavation, Feature 130 also included the northwestern corner of a foundation wall for an adjacent building or structure located east of the flooring section. A single, incomplete layer of paving stone separated the brick flooring from the foundation wall. The exposed portion of the foundation wall was two courses in width and was composed of partial bricks. The brick flooring section and the layer of paving stones both appeared to have been dry-laid, or set without the use of mortar. The bricks comprising the flooring section were partial bricks laid in east-west oriented rows or courses. The flooring section measured approximately 6 ft (1.83 m) north/south by 5 ft (1.52 m) east/west.

Deposits surrounding Feature 130 were not documented. Field photographs of the feature showed a concentration of oyster shell and brick rubble along the western and southern edges of the flooring section. The brick rubble appeared to continue northwest of the feature, while the oyster shell was confined to the immediate vicinity of Feature 130.

Field Methods

During the initial phase of the archaeological investigation, one 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) unit (Unit 85) was placed along the exterior of Feature 130. Unit 85 was placed in the interior corner of the foundation wall. The unit was excavated to a depth of 1.7 ft (0.52 m) below feature surface, or to a depth of 5.21 ft (1.59 m) amsl. The foun-



Figure 2-92 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 130 (brick foundation with brick and stone floor), view south (WSSI staff, 8/8/2017)**

dation remains were three courses in depth and rested on a thick layer of disturbed soil that contained mortar, brick, and oyster shell fragments. No evidence of a builder's trench or other associated features were observed.

A Resource Management Plan was not completed for this feature. No additional excavation was undertaken.

Excavation Sequence

Unit 85 was the only excavation unit excavated near Feature 130. The soil sequence exposed in Unit 85 showed a disturbed soil profile consisting of multiple layers of redeposited soil (fill material) overlying natural substrata. These deposits were excavated in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels termed "Fills." At least seven distinct deposits (Fills I-VII) were identified overlying the natural subsoil (no Fill designation) (Figures 2-93 and 2-94).

Fills 1-7: Fill Material

The uppermost deposit was described as black (10YR 2/1) loam (Fill 1). This layer was essentially a surface layer and had no recorded excavation depth. It overlay a 0.15 ft (4.6 cm) thick layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand (Fill 2) that in turn overlay a deposit of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay (Fill 3) of the same thickness. This latter deposit extended beneath the final course of the brick foundation. Fill 3 rested on a combination of redeposited subsoil (Fill 4) and disturbed topsoil fill material (Fill 5). Fill 4 was composed of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay and Fill 5 was composed of brown (10YR 4/3) loam. These deposits overlay an additional layer of redeposited subsoil that was 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) in thickness. Designated Fill 6, this deposit was composed of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay mottled with dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam. Fill 6 was partially truncated by the overlying two strata, suggesting the three deposits (Fills 4-6) had been laid down at the same time and were contemporaneous.

Fill 7 was a thin lens of disturbed dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam containing wood fragments and "a few long boards, which had nails driven into them" (WSSI Field Re-



Figure 2-93 **Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 85 north wall profile, view north (WSSI staff, 8/17/2017)**

cords, F130). The boards were oriented northeast/southwest and appeared to have been discarded pieces of lumber rather than the remains of flooring (Figure 2-95). Fill 7 was less than 0.1 ft (3.05 cm) thick and rested on natural substrata composed of gray (10YR 6/1) sand (Fill 8).

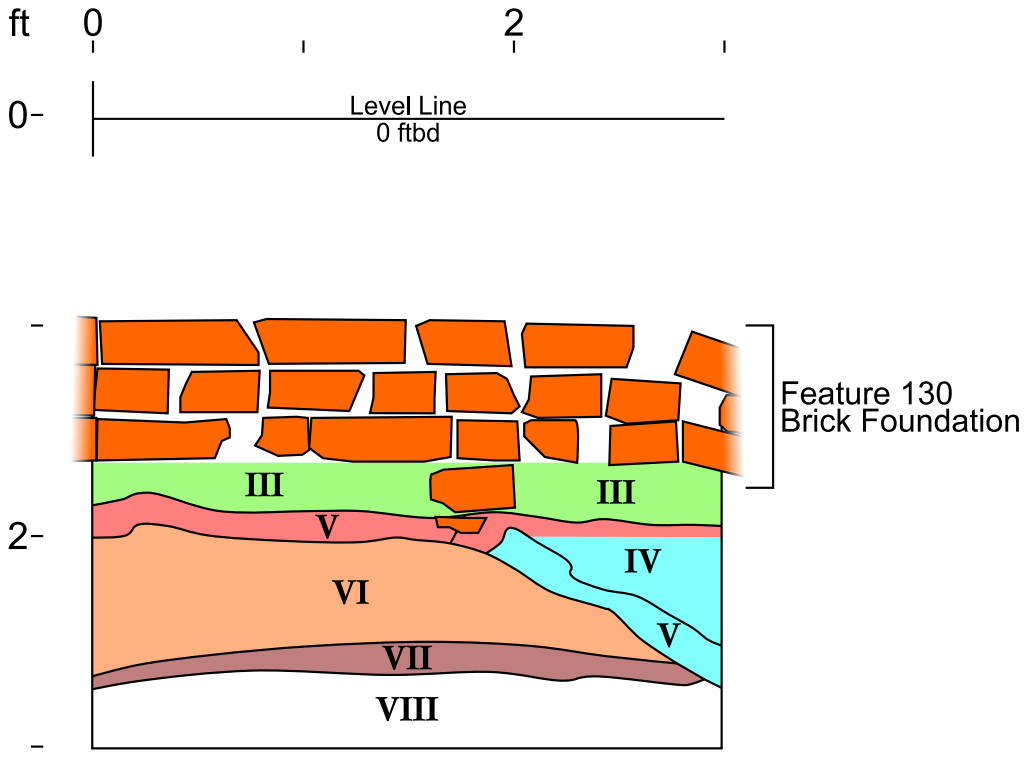
Fill 8: Natural Substrata

The natural substrata underlying the fill package was excavated as Fill 8. Field notes were not completed for this excavation level and it was unclear whether the material was screened or simply removed to obtain the profile. A notation on the profile indicated this layer was composed of gray (10YR 6/1) sand.

Cultural Material

Feature 130 yielded a total of 821 artifacts and 992.7 g of faunal material. All of the artifacts were recovered from a single excavation unit (Unit 85). The artifacts were recovered from the surface of the excavation unit, as well as from the upper seven excavation levels (Fills 1-7). Table 2-27 summarizes the artifacts and Table 2-28 summarizes the faunal material recovered from Feature 130.

As a whole, the artifacts recovered from Unit 85 dated from the nineteenth century and were characteristic of archaeological deposits comprised of general domestic refuse (Table 2-29). Temporal analysis of diagnostic artifacts from the different excavation levels yielded a wide range of mean ceramic dates that spanned the nineteenth century. This analysis also indicated that most deposits contained more recent materials mixed with earlier artifacts, suggesting that the deposits contained disturbed or potentially redeposited material. Deposits may have been laid down as recently as 1860. Although differences in soil composition were apparent, the infilling episode appears to have occurred as a single depositional event. This was indicated by the overall consistency in the composition of the artifact collections recovered from each excavation level, as well as by the presence of both earlier and more recent artifacts types within excavation levels.



III :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam

IV :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay

V :10YR 4/3 Brown loam

VI :7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown clay mottled with 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam

VII :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam with wood fragments

VIII :10YR 6/1 Gray sand

Brick :

Fill 3 :

Fill 4 :

Fill 5 :

Fill 6 :

Fill 7 :

0 0.5 1

feet

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.1
Feature 130: Test Unit 85
North Profile

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

Figure 2-94 Soil profile of Unit 85, north profile (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-95 Photograph showing overview of Unit 85 in progress with boards in Stratum V, view north (WSSI staff, 8/17/2017)

The majority of the artifact collection from Unit 85 was comprised of ceramic fragments and nails. Although late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century ceramic ware types such as pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) dominated the collection, a wide range of both earlier and later ceramic ware types also were present. These included typical Colonial Period ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820), tin-enameled (ca. 1600-1802), Whieldon-type (ca. 1740-1780), and Staffordshire slipware (ca. 1670-1795). Also present were nineteenth century ware types such as ironstone (ca. 1840-present), whiteware (ca. 1820-present), yellowware (ca. 1830-1930s), continental hard paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present), and a Prosser-type button (ca. 1841-1910). Decorative techniques on both pearlware and whiteware were represented by later techniques, motifs, and palettes (MACL 2021) that suggested the fill material may have been laid down as recently as 1860. These more recent techniques included transfer printing (ca. 1795-1830), blue floral hand-painted (ca. 1815-1830), shell-edged (ca. 1775-1830; ca. 1830-1890), and hand-painted chrome colors (ca. 1830-1860).

The glass sub-assemblage was generally indeterminate as to manufacture, although no machine-made glass was noted. Table glass and bottle glass comprised the majority of the recovered glass. The remainder of the collection consisted of nails and nail fragments (n=191), a shanked flat disc button, fragments of collar or flashing (n=4), a wire fragment, a bone sew-through button, a fragment of button-making waste, a fragment of slate pencil, and indeterminate metal fragments (n=25). Plastic sheeting was noted throughout much of Feature 130 further suggesting the materials were disturbed fill.

Cattle (580.4 g), pig (134.1 g), and sheep/goat (7.2 g) comprised much of the faunal collection. Other large/medium mammal bones (256 g) were noted. Bird (11.6 g), ducks/geese/swan (1.8 g), and chicken (0.6 g) accounted for the other potential other food sources recovered, along with bony fish (1 g).

Table 2-27 Summary of Historic Artifacts Retained from Feature 130

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface Collection	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment				1	1						2
				Molded Decoration					1					1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem				1					1		2
	Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1600-1802				1					1
		Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion									1		1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820				4					4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820							3		3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815					1	1			2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Engine Turned, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815					10				10
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850				1					1
		Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1765-1810				1					1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present		3							3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1840-present							3		3
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830				11					11
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830			3		23	6	11		43
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830					17				17
			Jug, Spout	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830					1				1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Burned, Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830						1			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830						6			6
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830				3					3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830					9		12		21
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830					4				4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			1	8					9
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830				1	3				4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814								1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814					11				11
					ca. 1795-1830				16	3				19
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830				5					5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830					10				10
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830							9		9
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830				1					1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830				5					5
					ca. 1795-1830				2					2
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815						1			1
				Mocha	ca. 1811-1830				2		2			4
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1775-1830					2				2
				Rilling, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815			1						1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			6		10	1	8		25
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1775-1830			1		1				2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830					4				4
				Mocha	ca. 1811-1830			4						4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830						8			8
		Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion									2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body								1			1
				Glazed						9	5			14
				Unglazed					3			2		5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed							1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed					6					6
		Refined, Red Bodied	Tankard, Body/ Handle	Glazed									36	36
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed				3				1		4
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body							9		3		12
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1						2	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890						2			2
				Transfer Printed						1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate				1						1
				Other	ca. 1785-1850							1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned							1			1
		Staffordshire Slipware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1670-1795				1					1
		Whieldon-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1740-1780				1					1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present			1						1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1820-present						11			11
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present						2			2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1860			1						1
					ca. 1860-1890					1				1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1835-1870s							4		4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present						1			1
				Hand-Painted			1							1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present		1							1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1820-present		3							3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860						16			16
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1830-1930s					4				4

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface Collection	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
Ceramics, cont.	Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1795-present							2		2
		Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860						1			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825							1		1
		Continental Hard-Paste	Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-present					5				5
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Portion						1					1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Fragment		ca. 1841-1910		1							1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	1								1
				Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900					1				1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body							1				1
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim									1		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Luster	ca. 1845-present					2				2
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				6	3	3	7	3	10	5	37
	Undetermined	Colorless	Stemware, Foot							2				2
			Tableware, Rim/ Body							9				9
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder				1							1
	3 Piece Hinge Mold	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base					2						2
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body									1		1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				6							6
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment							1		2		3
				Melted		1								1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment								4			4
			Tableware, Body				4		2			18		24
			Tableware, Rim					1						1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				2					4		6
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body						19	40	12			71
	Press Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Diamonds							1			1
			Tableware, Rim	Diamonds			1							1
			Tumbler, Base						1					1
			Tumbler, Rim	Acid-Etched								1		1
Metal	Brass		Hardware (Flashing), Fragment								3			3
	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole							1				1
	Iron		Collar Hardware, Whole									1		1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				6	5	3	6	2			22
			Indeterminate Form, Whole			1				1				2
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890						22			22
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890				5	8	6		2	21
		Cut/Wrought	Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890					2				2
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	2	50	14	9	50		13	2	140
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890		2					3		5
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815					1				1
	Lead		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion							1				1
	Other Alloy		Wire, Fragment								1			1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Whole							1				1
			Waste Button, Fragment								1			1
Stone	Slate		Pencil, Fragment							1				1
Synthetic	Plastic		Plastic Sheeting				1							1
Grand Total						**5**	**91**	**48**	**116**	**273**	**122**	**118**	**48**	**821**

Table 2-28 Summary of Faunal Remains from Feature 130

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bird	11.6
Bony fish	1
Cattle	580.4
Chicken	0.6
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	1.8
Large mammal	170
Medium mammal	86
Pig	134.1
Sheep/Goat	7.2
Grand Total	**992.7**

Table 2-29 Feature 130, Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surface	ca. 1720 (Gray-Bodied Stoneware)	ca. 1720-1900	1810	1
Fill 1	ca. 1841 (Prosser Button)	ca. 1820-present	1909.4	8
Fill 2	ca. 1830 (Shell-Edge Whiteware)	ca. 1775-present	1818.6	18
Fill 3	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1670-1850	1803.6	63
Fill 4	ca. 1860 (Shell-Edge Whiteware)	ca. 1720-present	1816.1	122
Fill 5	ca. 1830 (Hand-Painted Whiteware)	ca. 1660-present	1841.8	59
Fill 6	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1760-present	1821	54
Fill 7	ca.1795 (Transfer Printed Pearlware)*	ca. 1795-1814	1804.5	1
Overall	ca. 1860 (Shell-Edge Whiteware)	ca. 1660-present	1821.5	326
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Discarded materials consisted of brick (4798.09 g), mortar (131.07 g), slag (18.97 g), coal (2.06 g), slate (5.57 g), oyster (11530.27 g), and clam (200.3 g).

Feature 131 (Foundation)

Feature 131 was an area of brick flooring and associated foundation sections, postholes, and soil mottling identified near the southwestern corner of Parcel 85-1. These interrelated features extended across a 12 ft (3.33 m) square area that was located between Features 132 and 130. As previously stated during discussion of Features 128 and 130, these seemingly isolated sections of brickwork and foundation section most likely were related to the various frame buildings that were erected on the property during the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the investigation of Feature 131, this feature most likely was contemporaneous with the other foundation elements identified in the southwestern corner of Parcel 85-1.

Feature Description

Feature 131 was identified during the Phase II/III archaeological investigation, while removing overburden soil from the southwestern corner of the project area. It was identified at an elevation of 7.05 ft (2.15 m) amsl and, as defined, measured 12 x 12 ft (3.33 x 3.33 m) in dimension (Figure 2-96).

Although field records described Feature 131 as a "rectangular brick/cut stone pad" that may have been part of a floor (WSSI Field Records, F131), this feature clearly contained elements from multiple construction and/or demolition episodes. The main component of Feature 131 was an area of brick paving that included the remains of a chimney footing. This area was com-



Figure 2-96 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 131 (partial foundation with hearth), view south (WSSI staff, 8/15/2017)

posed of areas of intact brickwork, interspersed with areas of disarticulated brick, stone paving, and cobbles. The most of the areas of brick paving associated with Feature 131 were composed of whole bricks laid in a random pattern (no pattern). The surface of these paved areas was uneven, suggesting the bricks had been laid directly on the ground surface without prior preparation. Most of the cobbles and paving stones associated with Feature 131 occurred along the eastern edge of the brickwork and appeared to have been laid as edging material.

The remains of at least one chimney footing was evident within the area of brick paving associated with eastern portion of the feature. This footing opened to the west, presumably into the interior of the building. The hearth opening measured 1.4 ft (0.43 m) in width and 1 ft (0.3 m) in depth. Brickwork west of the hearth opening was stepped down slightly and also appeared to have been laid separately from the brickwork surrounding the chimney footing. A second hearth opening may have been located on the opposite side of this hearth, but this area was infilled with stone and brick rubble and was not distinct as a hearth or chimney footing.

The remains of a wooden post (Feature 131-2) was identified along the eastern edge of Feature 131, directly opposite the opening for the west-facing hearth opening. A second post and posthole was located in the center of Feature 131, in an area of soil mottling (Feature 131-1).

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 131 was not excavated. The soils associated with the feature were not described in field records and the depth of the brickwork related to Feature 131 was unknown. The cultural materials associated with Feature 131 were recovered from the "surface" of the feature and were found in overburden soils removed during delineation of the feature's horizontal extent.

Cultural Material

The only artifacts recovered from Feature 131 were faunal remains. These were identified as cattle (37.8 g) and were recovered from the "surface" of the feature.

Feature 131 Sub-Features

Two sub-features were identified in association with Feature 131. Feature 131-1 was an area of soil mottling adjacent to a wooden post, and Feature 131-2 was the remains of a wooden post.

Feature 131.1 (Soil Mottling)

Feature 131-1 consisted of an oval-shaped area of soil discoloration located in the cen-

tral portion of Feature 131, slightly north of the hearth opening and east of an area of brick and cobble paving (Figure 2-97). The feature measured approximately 1.5 ft (0.46 m) north/south by 2.5 ft (0.76 m) east/west. A round posthole (no feature number) intruded on the western edge of Feature 131.1.

Field records describe Feature 131.1 as an area of grayish brown (10YR /4) coarse sand containing charcoal, degraded brick and brick rubble (WSSI Field Records, F131-1). Stone and decayed metal also were evident at the upper interface of the feature. Feature 131-1 was bisected north/south along its long axis and the eastern half of the feature excavated in a single level (Fill 1) to a depth of 0.3 ft (9.14 cm) (Figure 2-98). At this depth, the fill material within Feature 131.1 appeared to have transitioned to mottled strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand that resembled redeposited substrata mixed with redeposited soil from the upper portion of the feature. The strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand was not excavated and its depth was unknown. As excavated, Feature 131-1 had irregular sides and a flat base.

Cultural Material

Feature 131-1 yielded a total of 65 historic artifacts and 304.6 g of faunal material. Table 2-30 summarizes the artifacts and Table 2-31 summarizes the faunal remains recovered from Feature 131. Diagnostic artifacts from Feature 131-1 indicated the feature had been filled in sometime after 1840 (Table 2-32). The feature fill had originated from a domestic context and was a secondary deposit. This was evident due to the broad range of artifact types within the fill material, their relatively small size, and the lack of consistency in manufacturing periods for diagnostic materials.

Ceramic ware types within Feature 131-1 included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=5), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=4), engine turned refined white-bodied earthenware (ca. 1785-1815; n=5), ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=1), and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860; n=3). The glass sub-assemblage was comprised of non-machine made container glass that included case bottle (n=6) and wine bottle (n=5) glass. Architectural debris comprised much of the remaining collection. This collection consisted of a ferrous staple, square shanked nail fragments (ca. 1600-1890; n=14), hand wrought nails (ca. 1600-1815; n=4), a lead spigot, and flat/window glass (n=9). A ribbed tobacco pipe bowl fragment and indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=6) comprised the remainder of the collection. No materials were discarded.

The majority of recovered faunal remains were cattle (108.4 g), pig (34.7 g), and other large/medium mammals (118.1 g). While domesticated animals were represented most often, white-tailed deer (42.3 g), bird (0.6 g), and fish (0.4 g) also were present, as were the remains of at least one cat (0.1 g).

Feature 131.2 (Post and Posthole)

Feature 131.2 consisted of a circular posthole containing a decomposed wooden post (Figure 2-99). The posthole measured 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) in diameter and was located along the eastern exterior edge of a large section of intact brickwork that included the remains of a chimney footing (Feature 131). The hearth opening was located opposite the posthole, but this was judged to have been coincidental as the posthole post-dated the use of the brick foundation and hearth.

Feature 131.2 was bisected along its north/south axis and the eastern half was excavated in a single level (Fill 1; Figure 2-100). The western half of the posthole was not excavated. The bisection revealed a "knotty wooden post" within the center of a straight-sided posthole (WSSI Field Records, F131-2). Although field records indicate the post was 0.1 ft (3 cm) in diameter and 0.3 ft (9 cm) in depth, photo-documentation suggests the post actually was 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) in width and approximately 1.5 ft (0.46 m) in depth. The posthole fill was described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine to medium sand underlain by light gray (10YR 7/1) fine to medium sand. Mottling with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay redeposited subsoil was apparent in the upper portion of the feature. The posthole had been excavated into natural substrata that consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay.

Cultural Material

Feature 131-2 yielded a total of 22 historic artifacts and 1 g of faunal material. Generally dating from the first half of the nineteenth cen-



Figure 2-97 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 131-1 (soil stain), view south (WSSI staff, 8/15/2017)



Figure 2-98 Photograph showing an overview and soil profile of Feature 131-1 (soil stain, bisected), view west (WSSI staff, 8/16/2017)

Table 2-30 Summary of Historic Artifacts Retained from Feature 131-1

Feature	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Feature 131-1	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment	Molded Decoration		1
		Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
			Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Refined, White Bodied	Jug, Body/ Handle	Engine Turned, Other	ca. 1785-1815	5
		Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	3
	Glass		Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			9
		Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		6
				Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina		5
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			6
				Staple, Whole			1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	14
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	4
		Lead	Alloy	Hardware, Whole			1
Feature 131-1 Total							65
Feature 131-2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	6
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed		2
			Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present	1
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			6
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	7
Feature 131-2 Total							22
Grand Total							**87**

Table 2-31 Summary of Faunal Remains from Feature 131-1

Common Name	Feature 131	Feature 131-1	Feature 131-2	Weight (g)
Bird		0.6		0.6
Bony fish		0.4		0.4
Cat		0.1		0.1
Cattle	37.8	108.4		146.2
Large mammal		76.6		76.6
Mammal			0.3	0.3
Medium mammal		41.5		41.5
Pig		34.7		34.7
Rabbit/Hare			0.7	0.7
White-Tailed deer		42.3		42.3
Grand Total	**37.8**	**304.6**	**1**	**343.4**

Table 2-32 Feature 131, Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
131-1	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1660-present*	1798.9	18
131-2	ca. 1820 (Whiteware)	ca. 1775-present*	1817.9	7
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				



Figure 2-99 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 131-2, view south (WSSI staff, 8/15/2017)



Figure 2-100 Photograph showing west profile of Feature 131-2, view west (WSSI staff, 8/17/2017)

tury, the artifacts were typical of general domestic refuse (see Table 2-32). Recovered artifacts included pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=6), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=1), transfer printed refined white-bodied earthenware (n=2), non-machine made wine bottle glass (n=6), and square-shanked nail fragments (ca. 1600-1890; n=7). The whiteware fragment indicated the posthole had been excavated and refilled sometime after 1820. Faunal remains within Feature 131-2 consisted of mammal (0.3 g) and rabbit/hare (0.7 g). No materials were discarded.

Feature 150 (Box Privy)

Feature 150 was the remains of a two-seat, wood-lined rectangular box privy. The privy was located in the eastern central portion of Parcel 85.1, approximately 8 ft (2.4 m) north of Feature 125. Although located near Feature 125, the privy was placed on a different orientation and may not have been directly associated with that feature. Diagnostic artifacts indicated that Feature 150 was filled during the early nineteenth century, sometime after 1811. Although the fill material within the privy consisted mostly of demolition debris and redeposited subsoil, staining on the interior of the privy box indicated the privy had been in use prior to its abandonment. The privy appeared to have been cleaned out prior to abandonment. Excavators noted that "no definitive night soil layer was found" (WSSI Field Records, F150).

Feature Description

Feature 150 was identified during the Phase II/III investigation. The upper extent of the privy box was apparent at 4.98 ft (1.52 m) amsl (Figure 2-101). The box measured 2.6 ft (0.79 m) north/south by 5 ft (1.52 m) east/west and would have accommodated two people. When fully excavated, the remaining portion of the privy was 3.5 ft (1.07 m) deep. Exposed after removal of the interior fill material, the privy box had been constructed using horizontal wooden boards slatted together and held in place by square corner posts (Figures 2-102 and 2-103). No additional details on the construction of the privy were available.



Figure 2-101 Feature 150, plan at construction surface (WSSI staff, 10/16/2017)



Figure 2-102 Photograph showing construction detail of Feature 150 exterior eastern wall, view west (WSSI staff, 2/16/2018)



Figure 2-103 Photograph showing Feature 150 fully excavated, view west (WSSI staff, 2/21/2018)

Field Methods

Resource Management Plan

An Archaeological Resource Management Plan was prepared for Feature 150 upon its identification. The RMP indicated the feature would be bisected and the soils dry-screened (mesh size was not specified). If deposits containing intact privy contents were encountered, those deposits would be water-screened through 1/16-in mesh. Excavation would be in either arbitrary or natural levels and would consist of 50% of the privy interior. If intact privy contents were present, the remaining 50% of those deposits would be excavated and retained without processing. These soils would be available for Alexandria Archaeology. The collection of soil samples was not specified in the RMP.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

Feature 150 was bisected and the eastern half removed, followed by the western half (Figure 2-104). Excavation was undertaken in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels, termed "Fills." The interior of Feature 150 was removed in three excavation or "Fill" levels. No soil samples were taken from interior fill deposits. Archaeological records for Feature 150 only were completed for the eastern half of the feature. These records, which appear to have been written prior to excavation of the feature, indicate the western half of the feature "will be removed by each fill [level] and placed into large tubs to be processed by Alexandria Archaeology" (WSSI Field Records, F150). That soils was not part of the artifact collection and was presumed WSSI



Figure 2-104 Photograph showing Feature 150 with Fills 1-3 removed from east half of feature, plan view south (WSSI staff, 2/16/2018)

turned over those samples to Alexandria Archaeology for processing.

Excavation Sequence

Cultural deposits associated with Feature 150 consisted only of soils in the interior of the privy. These deposits were related to a single depositional event, which was the closure or abandonment of the privy. Analysis of materials recovered from the privy indicated it was cleaned out prior to closing and that this most likely occurred during the early nineteenth century, sometime after 1811. The privy was closed by dumping a large quantity of demolition debris and soil into the open privy box. While internal stratification of the privy contents was visually apparent, these deposits each yielded comparable collections of artifacts that indicated the fill material had been added at the same time and most likely originated from the same context domestic context.

The uppermost deposit within Feature 150 consisted of a thick cap of yellowish brown (10YR5/4 sandy clay (Figures 2-105 and 2-106). This deposit was excavated as Fill 1 and contained a low quantity of brick, stone, oyster shell, as well as several historic artifacts. It was relatively thin and evenly overlay a much thicker deposit of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand mottled with gray (10YR 5/1) sand (stratum II) that appeared to consist of redeposited subsoil. This deposit contained few artifacts and, based upon the uneven distribution of the fill material, had been deposited in the interior of the privy box at a time when the underlying soil was wet and unstable.

The final cultural deposit within Feature 150 was a thick deposit of demolition debris that covered the base of the privy. This deposit was described as dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay that contained "a significant amount of decaying wood and bone" (WSSI Field Records, F150). It was excavated as Fill 3. The excavators noted that "no definitive night soil layer was present" within the base of the privy and summarized that the privy had been cleaned out prior to closure (WSSI Field Records, F150).



Figure 2-105 Photograph showing Feature 150, profile west (WSSI staff, 2/21/2018)

Fill 3 overlay natural substrata in the base of the privy box. The substrata consisted of dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay and was excavated as Fill 4. The base boards of the privy box and presumably the corner posts as well, extended slightly into the natural substrata. It was unclear whether this was due to natural siltation, settling of the privy box, or whether the boards had been pushed into the clay during construction of the box. The exterior of the privy was not excavated and the consistency of the surrounding soil was unknown. It also was possible the clay had been placed in the base of the privy box to prevent or slow the seepage of groundwater into the privy box.

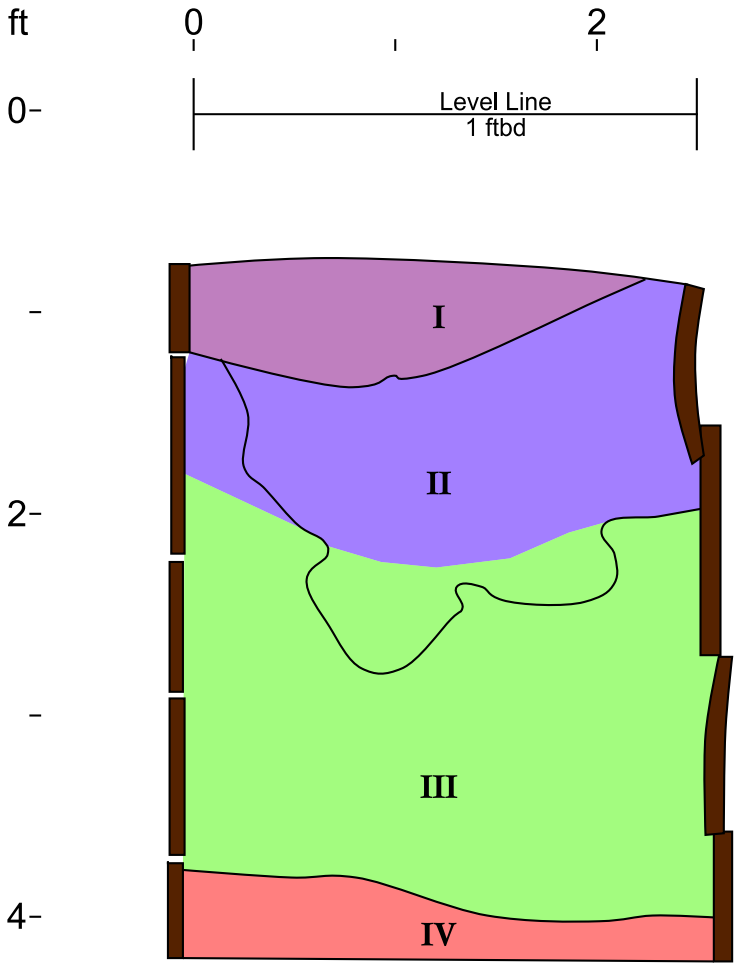
Cultural Material

Feature 150 yielded a total of 72 artifacts and 1,071.4 g of faunal material. Table 2-33 summarizes the artifacts and Table 2-34 summarizes the faunal material recovered from Feature 150. The majority of the artifacts from Feature 150 were contained within the lower stratum, which was excavated as Fill 3. These artifacts were relatively large in size and may represent a primary fill episode.

Artifacts recovered from Fill 1 of Feature 150 consisted of two pieces of creamware (ca. 1760-1820), a single sherd of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), an indeterminate nail fragment, and several pieces of medium mammal bone (3.9 g). In addition, brick (3800 g) was discarded in the field.

A total of ten artifacts were recovered from Fill 2. Utilitarian ceramic vessel sherds comprised the whole of the ceramic artifacts from Fill 2 and consisted of nine fragments of domestic gray stoneware storage jar (ca. 1720-1900) and a fragment of glazed red-bodied earthenware. Brick (2530 g) and oyster shell (n=5, no weight provided) were discarded in the field. An additional clam shell (n=1; 4.88 g) was discarded in the laboratory.

Fill 3 yielded a total of 58 artifacts (80.55%). These consisted of ceramic (n=56), metal (n=5), organic (n=6), and glass (n=4) artifacts. Pearlware (n=32; 74.4%) comprised the majority of the sub-assemblage of ceramic artifacts and includ-



I :10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy clay
II :10YR 6/8 Brownish yellow sand mottled with 10YR 5/1 Gray sand
III :10YR 4/1 Dark gray silty clay with stone fill
IV :10YR 4/1 Dark gray clay

0 0.5 1
feet

Wood :

Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.1
Feature 150
East Profile

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

Figure 2-106 Feature 150, profile west (RCG&A staff)

Table 2-33 Summary of Historic Artifacts Retained from Feature 150

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Strat			Grand Total
						Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820			4	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2			2
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1733-1850			5	5
		Pearlware	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim	Rilling, Mocha	ca. 1811-1830			20	20
			Jug, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815			4	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830			1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1		1	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			3	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830			1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830			2	2
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed				1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed			1		1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Storage Jar, Base/ Body		ca. 1720-1900		9		9
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900			1	1
Ceramic Total						3	10	43	56
Glass		Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment					2	2
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865			2	2
Glass Total								4	4
Metal	Copper	Alloy, Indeterminate Method	Straight Pin, Fragment					1	1
	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890			1	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815			3	3
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			1			1
Metal Total						1		5	6
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment					2	2
	Floral	Seed	N/A					4	4
Organic Total								6	6
Grand Total						**4**	**10**	**58**	**72**

Table 2-34 Summary of Faunal Remains from Feature 150

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bony fish	0.4
Cat	10.4
Cattle	915.6
Chicken	11.7
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	56.1
Large mammal	7.5
Medium mammal	24.6
Pig	18.1
Sheep/Goat	16.6
Turtles	10.4
Grand Total	**1071.4**

ed a variety of decorative techniques such as dip't (ca. 1785-1830), hand-painted (ca. 1775-1830), transfer printed (ca. 1795-1830), and shell-edged (ca. 1810-1830). Most notable were 20 fragments of a dip't pearlware bowl including both riling and a mocha decoration. The remainder of the ceramic sub-assemblage consisted of fragments of creamware in the Royal shape (ca. 1760-1820), domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850), and domestic gray stoneware (ca. 1720-1900). Metal artifacts consisted of three hand-wrought nails (ca. 1600-1815), a spike fragment, and a fragment of copper-alloy straight pin. Glass artifacts were identified as two fragments of aqua flat/window fragments and two fragments of dip-molded wine bottle bases (ca. 1730-1865).

Also recovered from Fill 3 were several organic remains, consisting of four unidentified seeds and two wet leather fragments. Faunal remains in Fill 3 largely represented domesticated mammal species such as cattle (915.6 g), pig (18.1 g), and sheep/goat (16.6 g) (see Table 2-36). Unidentified large/medium mammal bone (32.1 g) also was recovered. Additional recovered remains represented bony fish (0.4 g), cat (10.4 g), chicken (11.7 g), ducks/geese/swan (56.1 g), and turtle (10.4 g). Brick (64017.91 g), oyster shell (14017.4 g), and natural wood fragments (9.25 g) were discarded in the field and laboratory.

Based on the presence of mocha decorated dip't pearlware, the fill material within the privy box was deposited after 1811 (Table 2-35). When combined with other diagnostic ceramics, the mean date of use for the deposited materials was 1810. This date was consistent across each deposit, indicating the materials were discarded sometime during the early nineteenth century and that they more than likely represent a single depositional event.

Feature 157 (Box Privy)

Feature 157 was the remains of a wood-lined box privy. The privy was located in the southeastern portion of Parcel 85.1, approximately 6 ft (1.8 m) east of Feature 150 and 8 ft (2.4 m) north of Feature 125. Like Feature 150, this feature had been excavated in a slightly different orientation than Feature 125 and may not have been directly related to that feature. Feature 157 appears to have been cleaned out and then abandoned during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The feature was later disturbed and partially refilled with more recent soil. Material within the privy primarily consisted of wood debris capped with soil. Staining on the interior of the privy box indicated that the privy had been in use prior to its abandonment.

Feature Description

Feature 157 was identified during the Phase II/III investigation, during mechanized exca-

Table 2-35 Feature 150, Temporal Calculations Table

	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fill 1	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1760 - 1830	1794	3
Fill 2	ca. 1720 (American Stoneware)	ca. 1720 - 1900	1810	9
Fill 3	ca. 1811 (Dip't (Mocha) Pearlware)	ca. 1600 - 1900	1810	42
Overall	ca. 1811 (Dip't (Mocha) Pearlware)	ca. 1600 - 1900	1809	54
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

vation to lower the construction surface an additional amount. This excavation followed the completion of archaeological investigation of adjacent Features 157 and 125 and their removal. Although its location was indicated in the RMP, precise location and elevation data was not available for this feature.

As previously indicated, the upper extent of the privy box was identified during mechanized excavation. The southern edge of the privy box was partially removed during the mechanized excavation, leaving the northern half at a slightly higher elevation (Figure 2-107). The privy box was estimated in the field to measure 1.7 ft (0.52 m) north/south by 4.2 ft (1.28 m) east/west and, at those dimensions, would have accommodated two people. Later delineation of the feature dimensions exposed a length of decayed wood farther south than the original privy edge, which suggested the actual bounds of the privy were much larger and that it may have measured 3 ft (0.91 m) north/south (Figure 2-108). These dimensions still suggest the privy was a two-seat privy.

Feature 157 was not fully excavated. The examined portion, which consisted of its northeastern quarter, was 3.5 ft (1.07 m) deep. Like Feature 150, the privy box had been constructed using horizontal wooden boards slatted together and held in place by square corner posts. A vertical or upright board placed in the interior of the privy most likely supported a barrel, whose remains appear to have been identified when the feature was initially exposed during mechanized excavation (Figures 2-109 and 2-110).

No additional details on the construction of the privy were available.

Field Methods

Resource Management Plan

An Archaeological Resource Management Plan was completed for Feature 157 following its identification during the Phase II/III investigation. The RMP indicated the feature would be bisected and the soils dry-screened (mesh not specified). If deposits containing intact privy contents were encountered, those deposits would be water-screened through 1/16-in mesh. Excavation would be in either arbitrary or natural levels and would consist of 50% of the privy interior. If intact privy contents were present, the remaining 50% of those deposits would be excavated and retained without processing. These soils would be available for Alexandria Archaeology. The collection of soil samples was not specified in the RMP.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

Feature 157 was bisected and the northeastern quarter of the feature removed. Archaeological records indicate this portion of the feature was removed stratigraphically. Excavation proceeded in natural levels, termed "Fills." The interior of Feature 157 was removed in three excavation or "Fill" levels. Three soil samples were taken from interior fill deposits. These samples were determined to have derived from contexts that did not contain intact privy contents. The samples were processed in the laboratory through water-screening.

Excavation Sequence

Cultural deposits associated with Feature 157 consisted only of soils removed from the northeastern interior quadrant of the privy. These deposits were excavated in four levels (Fills 3-6) (Figures 2-111 and 2-112). The two overlying excavation levels (Fills 1-2) removed modern construction fill material and were considered non-feature deposits.

All of the deposits within the privy were related to its abandonment; no intact privy deposits were present. Analysis of the artifacts recovered from the privy interior indicated it was cleaned out prior to closing and that this most likely occurred during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries. Like adjacent Feature 150, the privy was closed by dumping a large quantity of demolition debris and soil into the open privy box. The fill material was coarsely stratified, with the majority of the wood debris contained in the upper fill material, while the lower fill material was relatively clean.

Fills 1-2: Modern Construction Fill

The uppermost deposit within Feature 157 was described as "typical construction debris" (WSSI Field Records, F157). This deposit was a maximum of 0.45 ft (13.7 cm) thick and consisted of a continuation of the modern construction fill material used to cover the project area be-



Figure 2-107 Feature 157, plan at construction surface (WSSI staff, 3/22/2018)



Figure 2-108 Photograph showing Feature 157 fully delineated, plan view north (WSSI staff, 4/2/2018)



Figure 2-109 **Photograph showing construction detail of Feature 157 with interior support for conversion to a barrel privy partially exposed in the interior northeastern corner of the feature, view north (WSSI staff, 4/3/2018)**



Figure 2-110 **Photograph showing alternate view of interior support for conversion of Feature 157 for use with a barrel, view north (WSSI staff, 4/3/2018)**



Figure 2-111 Photograph showing Feature 157, profile west (WSSI staff, 4/5/2018)

tween various stages of mechanized excavation. It was removed as Fill 1. Fill 1 overlay a 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) deposit of mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay that contained a high quantity of "wood chips" (WSSI Field Records, F157). Excavated as Fill 2, this deposit was a continuation of Fill 1 and was composed of the modern construction-related fill material. As modern fill material, Fills 1 and 2 were considered non-feature deposits.

Fills 3-6: Privy Deposits

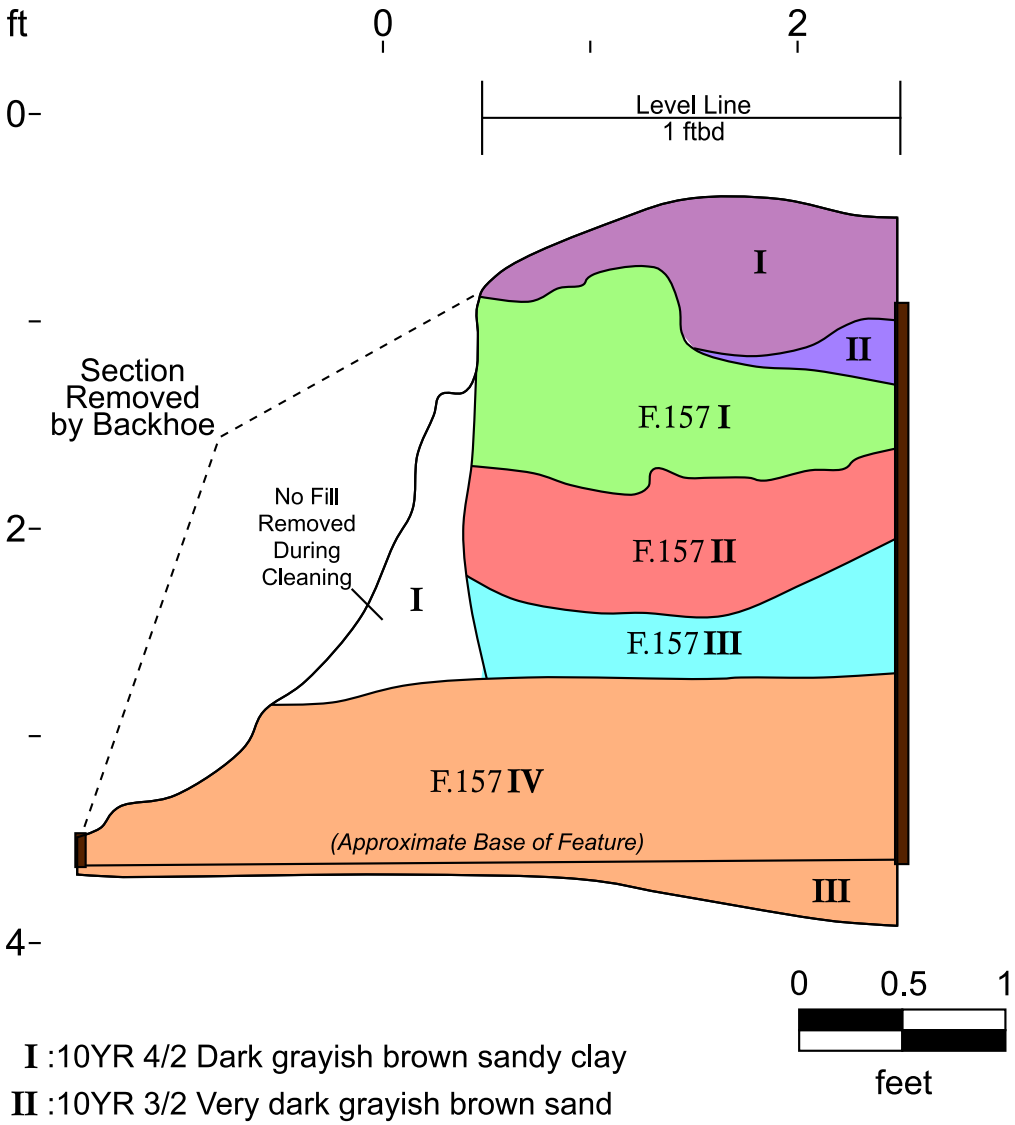
Deposits related to the closure or abandonment of privy Feature 157 were excavated as Fills 3 and 4. Fill 3 consisted of a mottled deposit of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey sand. Excavators noted the presence of "corn cobs" and that the artifacts were generally small in size (WSSI Field Records, F157). Although this deposit was comprised of fill material deposited within the privy during its closure, but it may have become mixed with the remains of the original privy contents during the abandonment process.

Underlying Fill 3 was a relatively uniform layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) clayey sand. The deposit was excavated as Fill 4. It reached a maximum thickness of 1.05 ft (0.32 m), with the thickest parts occurring along the side walls of the privy box. Excavators also noted that the privy deposits appeared to slope downward to the south, indicating that Fill 4 either had been deposited unevenly or had been deposited on an uneven surface (WSSI Field Records, F157). Fill 4 overlay a deposit of dark greenish gray (10GY 4/1) sand that contained a large quantity of wood debris (see Figure 2-107). This deposit was excavated as Fill 5. Like Fill 4, Fill 5 also was thicker along the sides of the privy box and had a distinct, basin-shaped profile.

The lowest deposit within Feature 157 was a 1 ft (0.3 m) thick deposit of dark greenish gray (10GY 4/1) sand that covered the base of the privy box. Excavated as Fill 5, this deposit contained an even higher quantity of "wood chips" than the overlying Fill 4 deposit (WSSI Field Records, F157). Due to this similarity in soil color and texture, as well as the inclusion of wood debris, these deposits likely derived from the same source. Fill 5 was assumed to have extended to the natural base of the privy.

Natural Substrata (Not Excavated)

The base of the privy box was not reached and no additional details were available. The natural



I :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay

II :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sand

III :10GY 4/1 Dark greenish gray sand

F.157 I :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam mottled with 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy clay loam

F.157 II :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy clay loam

F.157 III :10GY 4/1 Dark greenish gray sand with wood fragments

F.157 IV :10GY 4/1 Dark greenish gray sand

Wood :

Fill 1 : **Fill 4** :

Fill 2 : **Fill 5** :

Fill 3 : **Fill 6** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.1
Feature 157
West Profile

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

Figure 2-112 Feature 157, profile west (RCG&A staff)

substrata underlying the privy box was assumed to have been a continuation of the deposits within Fill 5. These deposits were comparable to deposits exposed during the excavation of Feature 125 and adjacent features known to have been located within the historic shoreline of Point Lumley and potentially situated within tidal flats or on the margins of the active shoreline.

Cultural Material

Feature 157 yielded a total of 144 artifacts and 82.6 g of faunal remains. Table 2-36 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 157. Generally dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the materials were consistent with a cleaned out privy that was later disturbed. The generally low quantities of artifacts, particularly those dating from the mid- to late eighteenth centuries, were evidence of a cleaned-out privy.

Overall, the artifact collection included glass (n=119; 82.6%) and smaller quantities of ceramic (n=14), organic (n=5), metal (n=4), manufactured (n=1), and stone (n=1) artifacts. Consistent with its historical use as a privy, approximately 129 floral remains consisting of a variety of seeds, also were recovered. Small quantities of brick (3.38 g), slag (2.44 g), oyster shell (38 g), and natural wood (1.24 g) were discarded in the laboratory after processing. Faunal material included a total of 82.6 g of remains largely representing food sources such as cattle (43.8 g) and pig (27.3 g). The remainder of the faunal collection consisted of indeterminate mammal (9.5 g) and cat (2 g).

Based on diagnostic artifacts, the privy was likely in use during the mid- to late eighteenth centuries (Table 2-37). Botanical remains, as well as bottle glass dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and a variety of small/personal finds were consistent with its original use as a privy. Personal items included fragments of textile, a lead bale seal, a fragment of a lice comb, four one-hole bone buttons, and a gunflint. Small quantities of later nineteenth century artifacts, such as Albany slipped stoneware, indicated the privy had been disturbed after it had fallen out of use and had been abandoned.

Table 2-36 Summary of Historic Artifacts Retained from Feature 157

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Strat					
						Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 006	Grand Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed						1	1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1820-present	1					1
	Porcelain	Bone China	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1795-present				1		1
		Chinese Export (Batavian Brown)	Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1685-1793	7					7
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-1920s	1					1
		White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1720-1805					3	3
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			5	2				7
	Free Blown	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			21					21
			Olive Oil Bottle, Base/ Body				10				10
		Copper Green	Case Bottle, Base/ Body			10					10
			Case Bottle, Base/Body/Neck						36		36
			Case Bottle, Body				2				2
			Wine Bottle, Base	Devitrified/Patina			1				1
			Wine Bottle, Base/ Body			10					10
			Wine Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina			5				5
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1760-1820s		2				2
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment					1			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				6				6
			Tableware, Body			2					
			Tableware, Body	Enameled						4	4
	Press Molded	Colorless	Flip Cup, Base/ Body						2		2
Manufactured	Textile		Indeterminate Form, Fragment						1		1
Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	2			1		3
	Lead		Bale Seal, Whole	Stamped			1				1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Lice Comb, Fragment			1					1
			Mold/Blank Button, Whole			3	1				4
Stone	Flint		Gunflint, Whole			1					1
Grand Total						**64**	**30**	**1**	**41**	**8**	**144**

Table 2-37 Feature 157, Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fill 1	ca. 1850 (Albany Slip Stoneware)	ca. 1600-present (likely mid-20th)	1775	9
Fill 2	ca. 1760 (Wine Bottle Finish)	ca. 1760-1820s	-	-
Fill 3	-	-	-	-
Fill 4	ca. 1795 (Bone China)	ca. 1600-present	1898	1
Fill 6	ca. 1720 (White Salt-Glaze)	ca. 1720-1805	1763	3
Overall	ca. 1850 (Albany Slip Stoneware)	ca. 1600-present (likely mid-20th)	1781	13
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Chapter 3
Parcel 85.2

Introduction

Parcel 85.2 is located along the southern edge of the Robinson Terminal South Project Area, (Figure 3-1). It is bordered by Parcels 85.1, 85.3, and 85.4 and is the central of the three subdivisions of Town Lot 85 that have been defined as part of this report. Parcel 85.2 encompasses a 115 x 91 ft (35.05 x 27.7 m; north/south by east/west) area of made land situated northwest of the intersection of the Strand and Wolfe Street. Strand Street borders the eastern edge of the parcel and historically may have encroached slightly into the parcel. Narrow alleyways that, at one time were used to access the interior of Lot 85, define the western and northern edges of the parcel.

Parcel 85.2 consists entirely of land that was created by infilling the natural shoreline of the Potomac River. A timber-framed wharf built on the shoreline during the last quarter of the eighteenth century also was infilled to create land for construction of the buildings on Parcel 85.2. The boundaries for Parcel 85.2, as defined for this report, were based upon the patterns of land use within Lot 85 during the early-mid nineteenth century. Although they each have a slightly different early history, by the mid-nineteenth century, most of the land within Parcel 85.2 was owned by a single landowner. Also by that time, the parcel was well-bounded by roads and alleyways.

Historic Context

When Thomas Fleming purchased Lot 85 in 1763, much of eastern portion of the approximately half-acre property lay within the active shoreline of the Potomac River (Figure 3-2). This included the area that would eventually become Parcel 85.2. Fleming already leased much of the land to the north of Lot 85, including the public lands lying south of Duke Street on Point Lumley, and the adjoining portion of Lot 77 that he leased from Nathaniel Chapman's heirs. A shipbuilder by trade, Fleming had reportedly established a small shipyard on Point Lumley and by 1752, had completed construction of his first ship (Claypool and Johnston 2014:3). Andrew Burnaby noted that the shipyard contained a "dock for building ships, with water sufficiently deep to launch a vessel of any rate or magnitude" (Harrison 1964:416).

In 1761, Fleming received permission to build a warehouse on Point Lumley that would be located "under the bank" (Ring and Pippenger 2008:147). The warehouse was to have measured 24 x 40 ft (7.32 x 12.19 m) and would be built at Fleming's expense. Two years later and without having begun construction of the warehouse, Fleming purchased Lot 85. This lot directly adjoined the public lands on which Fleming had already established his shipyard and where he now sought to build a warehouse (Figure 3-3). With the purchase of Lot 85, Fleming appears to have shifted his focus from building on the public lands to improving his new lot. The town trustees confirmed this in 1769 stating that "As Mr. Fleming has not built the said Warehouse and is at present supplied with a water lot (Lot 85), he declines the said Lease & Building" (Ring and Pippenger 2008:161), indicating that he was no longer interested in continuing his lease.

During this time, Fleming had begun making improvements on Lot 85. Dendrochronological analysis places construction of the wharf along the southern edge of Lot 85 around 1770 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). This suggests the wharf most likely had been completed or was well under way by the time Fleming sold the property to James Kirk in 1770. The wharf extends beneath much of Parcel 85.2 and forms the foundation for the later infilling of Lot 85 between Wolfe Street and Fleming's earlier wharf built on the public lands at Point Lumley.

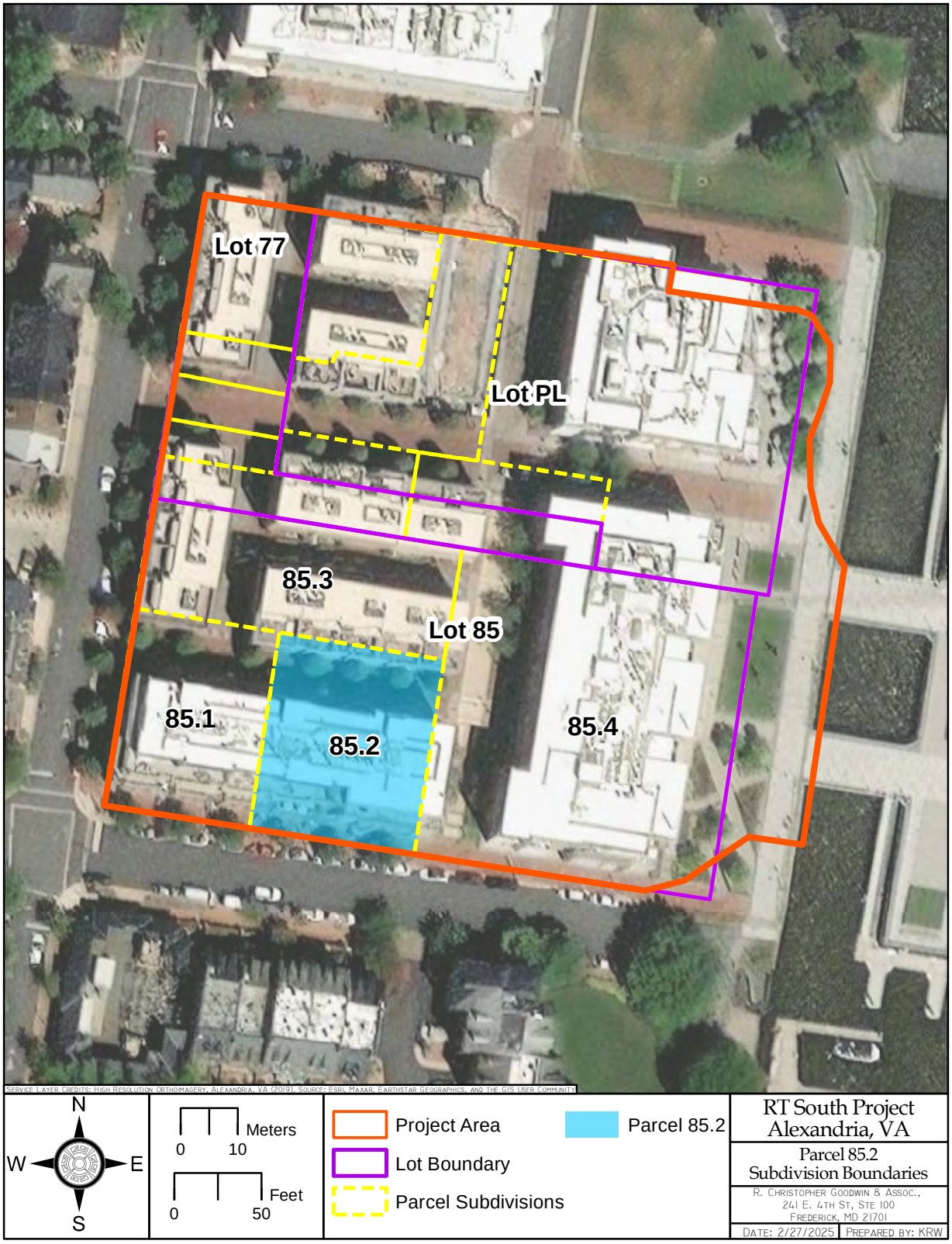


Figure 3-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-2, overlaid on modern aerial**

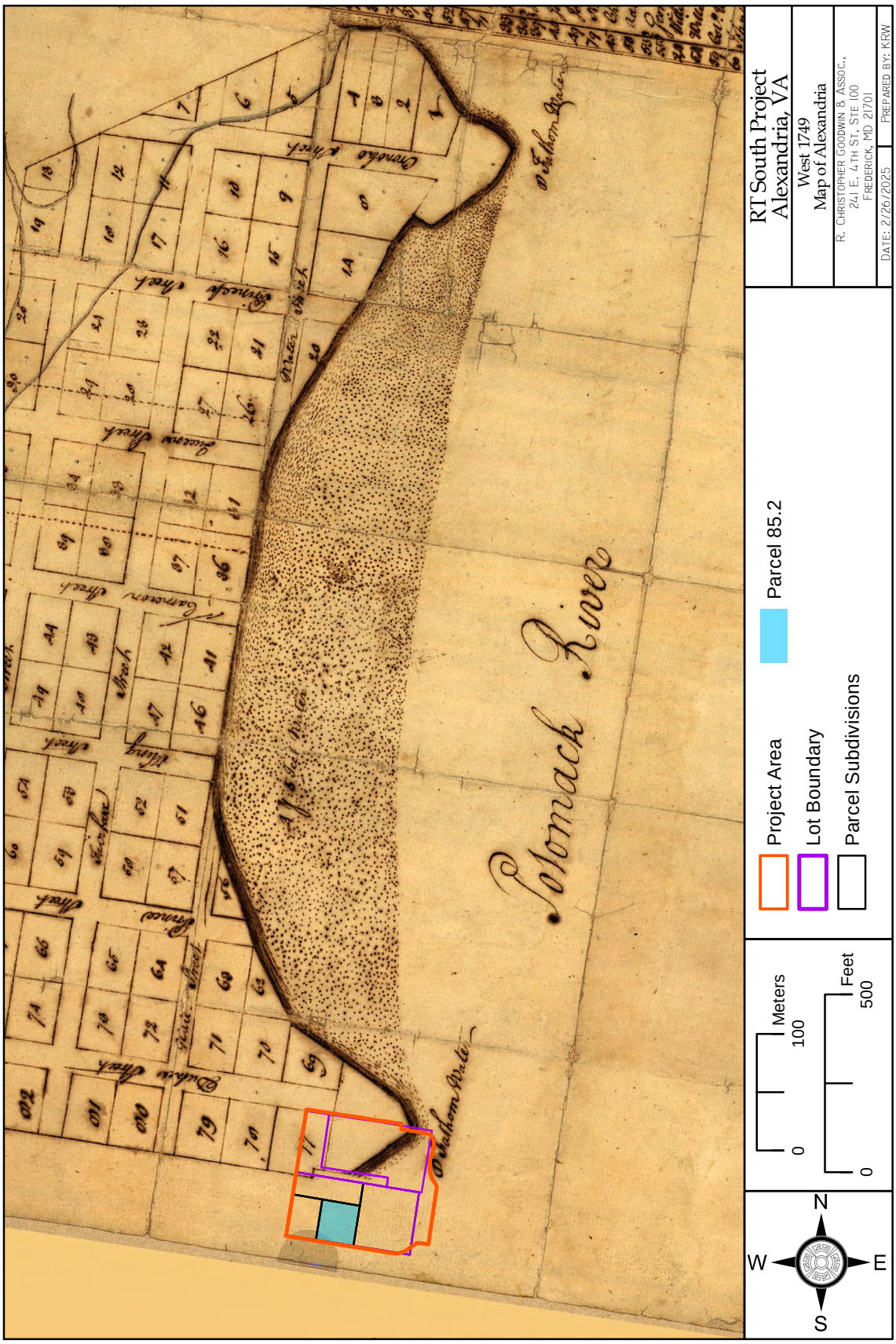


Figure 3-2 **Detail of John West Jr's 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-2**

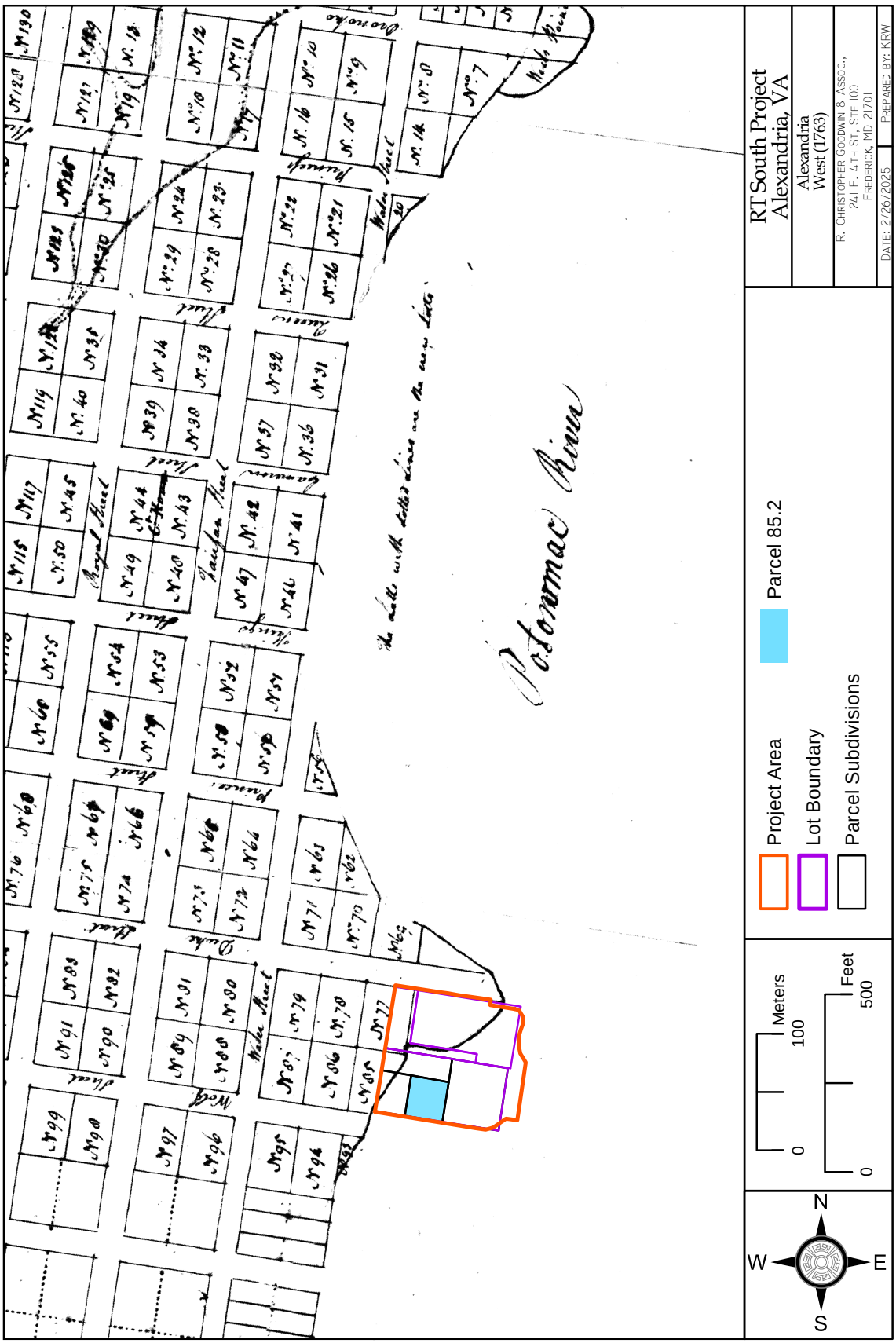


Figure 3-3 Detail of John West Jr's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-2

James Kirk continued to infill the property, gradually "banking out" or extending the bank line. He also began to extend the wharf that Fleming had constructed along the southern edge of Lot 85. By 1786, much of shoreline between Fleming's original wharf on the public lands and his newer wharf on Lot 85 had been filled. Additional wharves and bulkheads filled this space and enlarged the amount of useable land on both Point Lumley and Lot 85. Also by this period, an alleyway known as the "Strand" had been completed. The alleyway paralleled the Potomac River between Duke and Wolfe Streets and provided access to the quayside warehouses and buildings on both Lot 85 and the public lands.

James Kirk passed away in 1786 and his wife, Bridget, inherited his real estate, including Lot 85. Bridget was Thomas Fleming's daughter. Bridget was also guardian of their son, Robert Kirk, who was about age five the time of his father's death. Robert would eventually manage the family's holdings. Bridget leased Lot 85 to Joseph Caverly in 1787 (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:120). The property was described as lying east of Union Street and north of Wolfe Street and including an adjoining wharf. The term of the lease was from May of 1787 until August of 1802. The same year, Joseph Caverly sublet Lot 85 to John Murray & Company, merchants. The lease specified that the company would keep "the wharf properly secured with good and sufficient logs so as to prevent the tides overflowing the same" (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:126). John Murray & Company transferred the remainder of their lease to Thomas Patten & Company in 1892 (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:130).

Land records indicate that Joseph Caverly built a dwelling on the west side of the Strand, fronting Wolfe Street sometime before 1791 (Alexandria Land Records, Book F:309). The remains of this dwelling were identified archaeologically as Feature 120. The dwelling was referred to in a deed as "that two story frame dwelling house lately built by Joseph Caverly upon the said wharf" (Alexandria Land Records, Book F:309). The dwelling was separated from an early structure (Feature 125) built at the foot (landward end) of the wharf by a short expanse of open ground created by depositing soil on top of the wharf structure. Another short expanse of open ground lay to the east of Caverly's dwelling. This land sloped gently downward to the Strand. It also had been created by adding soil on top of the wharf structure. Archaeological investigation of the Strand (Feature 123) showed that when that alleyway originally was laid out, the wharf was already covered with at least 5 ft (1.5 m) of soil.

Lot 85 passed to Robert Kirk after the death of his mother, Bridget, in 1797 (Alexandria Probate, Accounts, Book 1:136). In 1805, Robert Kirk leased part of Parcel 85.2 to William Patterson for a term of 15 years (Alexandria Land Records, Book K:92). The lot was situated on the "north side of Wolfe Street to the Eastward of Union Street and beginning on Wolfe Street fifteen feet to the West of the dwelling house on the premises hereby intended to be granted now occupied by said William Patterson" (Alexandria Land Records, Book K:92). The lot measured 82 ft (25 m) north/south by 65 ft (19.8 m) east/west and contained the house built by Joseph Caverly. Patterson was residing in Alexandria by 1800; he listed in the Alexandria Personal Property Tax assessment as having an ordinary license (Alexandria Personal Property Tax, 1800).

Kirk's (Kirke's) Wharf became a hub of commerce in Alexandria, with a warehouse and a ferry located at the lower end of Wolfe Street. There also was a grocery store, which later operated as a tavern and provided temporary housing for mariners and travelers. This was a period of rapid development and several new buildings were constructed north of Wolfe Street during the early nineteenth century.

The 1810 census lists William Patterson as occupying a two-story house on Wolfe Street (Alexandria Census 1810, Ward 1). Other occupants in the household were a woman over 16 years of age, two boys under 16, and two enslaved persons: a man over 16, and one boy under 16. The 1810 tax assessment also states that William Patterson was proprietor of a two-story house and lot on Wolfe Street, which was valued at $350.00 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1810, Ward 1). The assessment indicated there were four residents in the household. No enslaved or free Black persons were listed. Patterson was listed as a shopkeeper with a tavern license. This is one of several as-

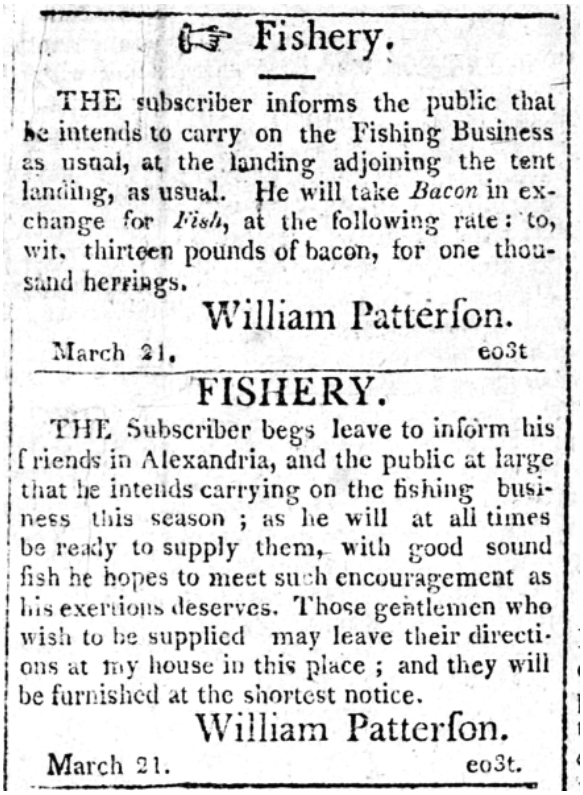
sessments in which Patterson was listed as holding a tavern license, raising the possibility that his dwelling was utilized as a tavern at different times during the early nineteenth century. The records also indicate that William Patterson was operating a grocery store out of his Wolfe Street house.

Newspaper notices provide additional information about Patterson. He operated a fishery "adjoining the tent landing" (Alexandria Daily Advertiser 3/25/1808, p.1; Figure 3-4). He posted a later notice in 1814 announcing that he would be taking over Mason's Ferry. He also sought to contract with someone who could cure the shad and herring that was brought in and, in the same notice, advertised the rent of his grocery store at the Lower Ferry landing (Alexandria Daily Advertiser 2/3/1814 p.1; Figure 3-5).

Robert W. Kirk passed away in 1811. In his will, he devised his real and personal estate to his wife, Sarah (Alexandria Wills, Book 1:132). Robert devised the wharf to his son, James, but only after he reached the age of majority. The document noted that at the time the wharf was "in the tenure of William Hartshorne and Mordecai Miller" (Alexandria Wills, Book 1:132). Both Hartshore and Miller leased land on the eastern side of the Strand (in Parcel 85.4). Robert's wife, Sarah Kirk and her father, William Keyser were appointed executor and executrix. Archibald McLean was the administrator of his estate.

Sarah inherited substantial real estate, including Lot 85 (Alexandria Land Records Book P-2:331). Robert Kirk's accounts show that Archibald McLean was working out of Germantown, Pennsylvania, a township on the outskirts of Philadelphia. This is also where Robert Kirk was buried, at the Germantown Church of the Brethren (findagrave.com). Records indicate that after her husband's death Sarah Kirk moved back and forth between Germantown and Alexandria to conduct business.

In 1812, Sarah was listed as proprietor of a 176 x 175 ft (53.6 x 53.3 m) lot with houses that was located at the intersection of Wolfe and Union Streets (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1812). This included Parcel 85.1 and a portion of Parcel 85.2. Sarah Kirk listed numerous properties for sale in 1812 (*Alexandria Daily Gazette*, March



☞ Fishery.

THE subscriber informs the public that he intends to carry on the Fishing Business as usual, at the landing adjoining the tent landing, as usual. He will take *Bacon* in exchange for *Fish*, at the following rate: to, wit. thirteen pounds of bacon, for one thousand herrings.

William Patterson.

March 21. eo3t

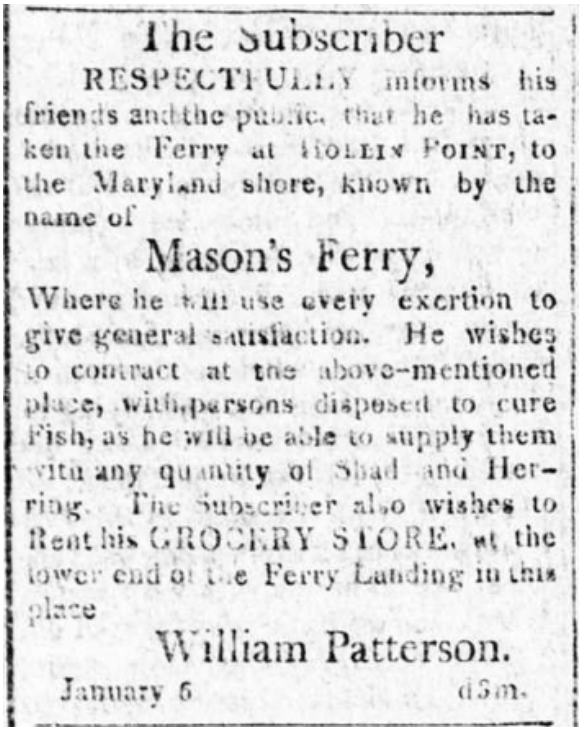
FISHERY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends in Alexandria, and the public at large that he intends carrying on the fishing business this season; as he will at all times be ready to supply them, with good sound fish he hopes to meet such encouragement as his exertions deserves. Those gentlemen who wish to be supplied may leave their directions at my house in this place; and they will be furnished at the shortest notice.

William Patterson.

March 21. eo3t.

Figure 3-4 **Announcement for William Patterson's fishing operation (Alexandria Daily Advertiser, 3/25/1808, p. 1)**



The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Ferry at HOLLIS POINT, to the Maryland shore, known by the name of

Mason's Ferry,

Where he will use every exertion to give general satisfaction. He wishes to contract at the above-mentioned place, with persons disposed to cure Fish, as he will be able to supply them with any quantity of Shad and Herring. The Subscriber also wishes to Rent his GROCERY STORE, at the lower end of the Ferry Landing in this place

William Patterson.

January 6 d3m.

Figure 3-5 **Announcement of William Patterson to operate ferry, cure fish, and rent his grocery store (Alexandria Gazette, Commercial and Political, 2/3/1814, p. 1).**

20, 1812, p.1). The advertisement stated that the lands for sale included all of her "vacant ground on Water, Wolfe and Union Streets and that the ground would be laid out to suit those individuals purchasing or leasing" (*Alexandria Daily Gazette*, March 20, 1812, p.1). The notice also stated that she was only in town for a short period of time.

During this period, William Patterson acquired additional real estate. He purchased a second lot in Parcel 85.2 that adjoined the original lot he had leased from Robert Kirk in 1805 (Alexandria Land Records, N-2:168). It was situated west of the frame dwelling (Feature 120) Patterson described in his earlier lease. The lot measured 82 ft (25 m) north/south by 26 ft (7.9 m) east/west. By 1817, Patterson had built a two-story brick dwelling on the new lot (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1817, Ward 1). The foundation of this dwelling was identified archaeologically as Feature 118.

The 1820 census indicates that William Patterson was managing a large household of nine individuals with a boy and girl under ten years of age and several adults under age 40 (Alexandria Census 1820, Ward 1). Of these residents, four were engaged in commerce and two in manufacturing. There were also six enslaved persons enumerated in the Patterson household. There were two boys under the age of 14 and a man aged 14-26. There also was one girl under the age of 14 and two women aged 26-45. One record indicates that Patterson was residing in the new brick house, rather than the old frame house at this time. A lease from 1823 referred to the eastern lot that contained the frame house, as Patterson's tenement lot (Alexandria Land Records, Book N-2:168).

In 1822, William Patterson was listed as an insolvent debtor (*Alexandria Gazette* 5/22/1822, p.4). Patterson's property was sold "for not complying with a former sale" (*Alexandria Gazette* 5/22/1822, p.4; Figure 3-6). Patterson's two-story brick dwelling was described in a notice of a Marshal's sale. It was situated on the "north side of Wolfe Street, between Union street and the wharf, fronting on Wolfe Street 26 feet and extending back 96 feet" (*Alexandria Gazette* 5/22/1822, p.4). This description places the property within the west side of Parcel 85.2.



Marshal's Sale.

WILL be sold in consequence of the purchaser not complying with a former sale, on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, for cash, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of William Patterson, in and to a lot of ground, with a two story brick house thereon; situate on the north side of Wolf street, between Union street and the wharf, fronting on Wolf street 26 feet and extending back 96 feet. Sold to satisfy an execution in favor of Charles Slade's administrators, against the said William Patterson.

D. MINOR, D M,
for T. Ringgold, Marshal.

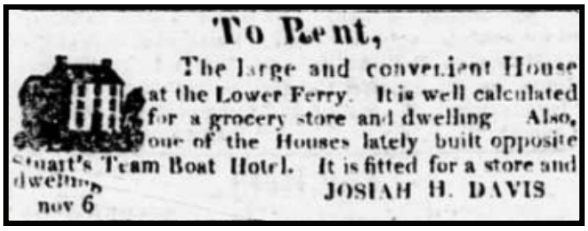
feb 27

Figure 3-6 **Notice of Marshal's Sale of William Patterson's house and lot (Alexandria Gazette and Advertiser, 3/29/1823, p.3)**

Sarah Kirk and her father, William Keyser, immediately re-leased this property to Thomas Sanford, an agent for the Kirk's (Alexandria Land Records, N-2:168). Sanford sold the lot containing Patterson's brick house (built ca. 1817) to Josiah Davis in 1825 (Alexandria Land Records, Book G-3:381). Kirk and Keyser sold "the residue of Robert Kirk's estate" to Josiah Davis in 1826 (Alexandria Land Records, Book P2:331). Josiah Davis also acquired Caverly's (ca. 1790s) frame dwelling and a small area of made land surrounding it. By 1828, Davis owned all of the lots in Parcel 85.2.

In addition to his considerable real estate, Davis managed multiple businesses during the 1830s and early 1840s. He established a rope-making business and a lumber yard. He continued to develop his consolidated properties over the next two decades, adding an additional brick dwelling house and, later, a frame house to Lot 85.2. He advertised Patterson's former dwelling for rent in 1829, noting that it "is well calculated for a grocery store and dwelling" (*Phenix Gazette*, 6 November 1829; Figure 3-7).

By 1830, Patterson's brick house and Caverly's frame house were operating as a tavern complex. This was verified by the 1830 tax assessment. The assessment confirmed that Josiah Davis was proprietor of two, two-story houses on Wolfe Street and the Strand. The houses and lots were



To Rent,

The large and convenient House at the Lower Ferry. It is well calculated for a grocery store and dwelling. Also, one of the Houses lately built opposite Stuart's Team Boat Hotel. It is fitted for a store and dwelling.

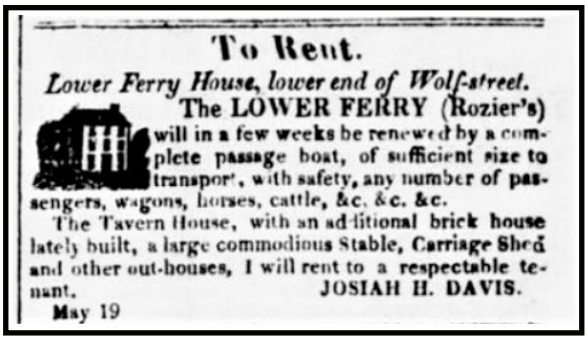
nov 6 JOSIAH H. DAVIS

Figure 3-7 Notice of house for rent at Lower Ferry, posted by Josiah Davis (Phenix Gazette, 11/6/1829)

valued at $3,800. One house was occupied by William B. Stuart and the other by James Allen. The 1830 census states that William Stuart was head of a household with twelve residents and five of these were enslaved persons (Alexandria Census 1830, Ward 1).

The 1833 assessment showed that Josiah Davis was taxed for two houses and lots on Wolfe and the Strand. James Posey was the occupant in the first house listed. He was retailing liquor and had a tavern license. The record also lists a second tavern house, on the Strand only, occupied by James Allen who also was licensed and retailing liquor. Referred to simply as the "Tavern House" in an advertisement placed in the *Phenix Gazette*, the tavern may not have had a formal name (*Phenix Gazette*, 7/7/1830: Figure 3-8). The brick dwelling referred to in the same advertisement was a new dwelling that Davis had built near the northeastern corner of Parcel 85.2; this building was identified archaeologically as Feature 112. By this period, the property also contained a stable, a carriage house, and several additional outbuildings (*Phenix Gazette*, 20 May 1930). The Lower Ferry, also known as Rozier's Ferry, operated from the foot of Wolfe Street during this period and Josiah Davis appears to have had some ties to the ferry operation. In 1827, it was operated by Aquilla Emerson, who also resided within the square (*Phenix Gazette*, 6/5/1827: Figure 3-9).

An 1841 notice advertised the sale of Josiah Davis's real estate including houses within Lot 85.2; these were a brick dwelling, the frame tavern house, and the brick tavern house adjoining (*Alexandria Gazette,* 8/19/1841, p.1: Figure 3-10). The advertisement stated that buildings were adjoining or situated very close to one another (*Alexandria Gazette,* 8/19/1841, p.1). In 1844, Davis advertised his large frame tavern house, which he noted had been "formerly occupied as a tavern",



To Rent.

Lower Ferry House, lower end of Wolf-street.

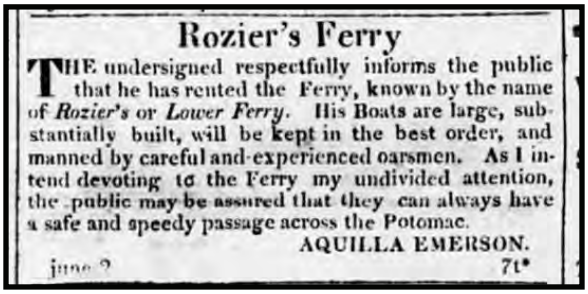
The LOWER FERRY (Rozier's) will in a few weeks be renewed by a complete passage boat, of sufficient size to transport, with safety, any number of passengers, wagons, horses, cattle, &c. &c. &c.

The Tavern House, with an additional brick house lately built, a large commodious Stable, Carriage Shed and other out-houses, I will rent to a respectable tenant.

JOSIAH H. DAVIS.

May 19

Figure 3-8 Notice of Tavern House for rent (Phenix Gazette, 7/7/1830, p.1.)



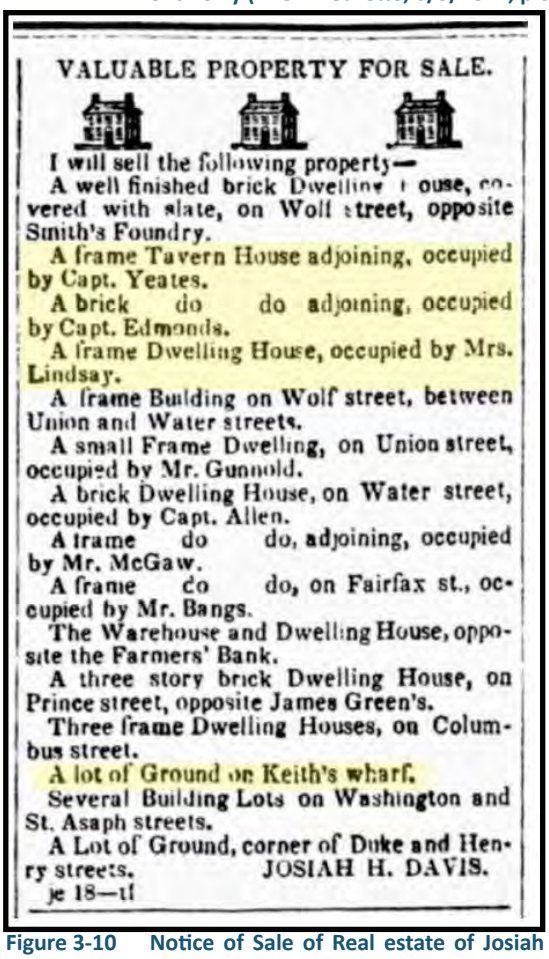
Rozier's Ferry

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has rented the Ferry, known by the name of *Rozier's* or *Lower Ferry*. His Boats are large, substantially built, will be kept in the best order, and manned by careful and experienced oarsmen. As I intend devoting to the Ferry my undivided attention, the public may be assured that they can always have a safe and speedy passage across the Potomac.

AQUILLA EMERSON.

june 2 7t*

Figure 3-9 Notice of Aquilla Emerson renting the Rozier's Ferry (Phenix Gazette, 6/5/1827, p.3)



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I will sell the following property—

A well finished brick Dwelling House, covered with slate, on Wolf street, opposite Smith's Foundry.

A frame Tavern House adjoining, occupied by Capt. Yeates.

A brick do do adjoining, occupied by Capt. Edmonds.

A frame Dwelling House, occupied by Mrs. Lindsay.

A frame Building on Wolf street, between Union and Water streets.

A small Frame Dwelling, on Union street, occupied by Mr. Gunnold.

A brick Dwelling House, on Water street, occupied by Capt. Allen.

A frame do do, adjoining, occupied by Mr. McGaw.

A frame do do, on Fairfax st., occupied by Mr. Bangs.

The Warehouse and Dwelling House, opposite the Farmers' Bank.

A three story brick Dwelling House, on Prince street, opposite James Green's.

Three frame Dwelling Houses, on Columbus street.

A lot of Ground on Keith's wharf.

Several Building Lots on Washington and St. Asaph streets.

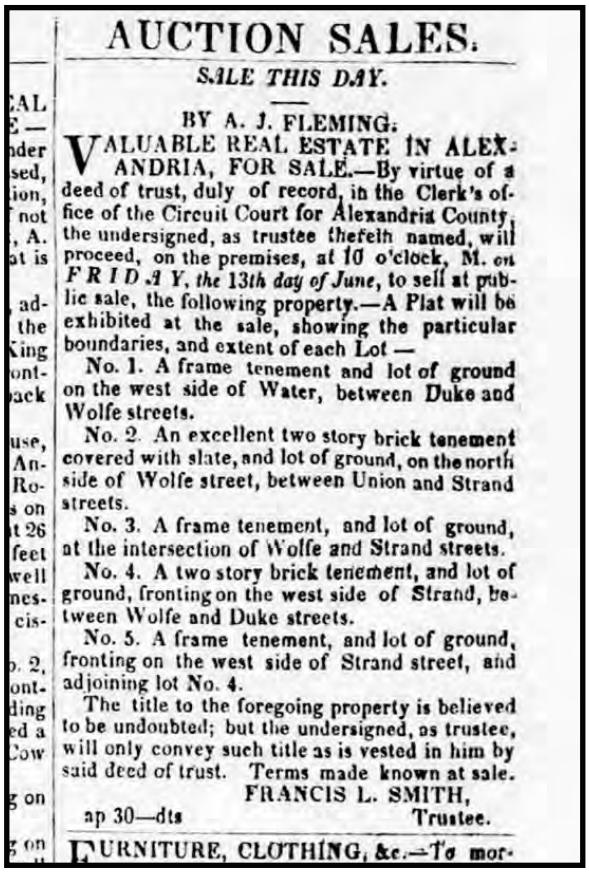
A Lot of Ground, corner of Duke and Henry streets.

JOSIAH H. DAVIS.

je 18—tf

Figure 3-10 Notice of Sale of Real estate of Josiah Davis (Alexandria Gazette, 7/9/1841, p.1)

for rent (*Alexandria Gazette*, 7/ 8/1844, p.3). These advertisements suggested that the tavern went out of operation in 1843 or 1844. Josiah Davis and his wife, Sally mortgaged the property in 1842 and then defaulted (Alexandria Land Records Book G-3:380). Francis Smith was appointed Trustee by the Circuit Court to sell the mortgaged real estate. The property was sold at public auction in 1845, to James Green, the furniture manufacturer (Figure 3-11).



AUCTION SALES.

SALE THIS DAY.

BY A. J. FLEMING.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ALEXANDRIA, FOR SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust, duly of record, in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Alexandria County, the undersigned, as trustee therein named, will proceed, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, M. on *FRIDAY, the 13th day of June*, to sell at public sale, the following property.—A Plat will be exhibited at the sale, showing the particular boundaries, and extent of each Lot —

No. 1. A frame tenement and lot of ground on the west side of Water, between Duke and Wolfe streets.

No. 2. An excellent two story brick tenement covered with slate, and lot of ground, on the north side of Wolfe street, between Union and Strand streets.

No. 3. A frame tenement, and lot of ground, at the intersection of Wolfe and Strand streets.

No. 4. A two story brick tenement, and lot of ground, fronting on the west side of Strand, between Wolfe and Duke streets.

No. 5. A frame tenement, and lot of ground, fronting on the west side of Strand street, and adjoining lot No. 4.

The title to the foregoing property is believed to be undoubted; but the undersigned, as trustee, will only convey such title as is vested in him by said deed of trust. Terms made known at sale.

FRANCIS L. SMITH,
ap 30—dts Trustee.

FURNITURE, CLOTHING, &c.—To mor-

Figure 3-11 Notice of Sale of Real estate of Josiah Davis (Alexandria Gazette, 6/13/1845, p.3)

The portion of Lot 85 between Union Street and the Strand (Parcels 85.1-85.3) became part of Green's lumber yard, while a coal depot occupied the part of Lot 85 (Parcel 85.4) east of the Strand. The 1850 tax assessment showed that James Green was leasing the dwellings on his newly acquired property. The record enumerated James Green's houses and lots on Wolfe, Union and Strand Streets (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1850, Ward 1). In total, the properties were valued at $7,000. Tenants were listed as follows: Sarah Lindsay, John Parsons, Jeremiah Franks, William Poor, Mrs. Greenwood, Isaac Entwistle, Henry Lawrence, Richard Brown, Lucy Phillips, William Stearns and John Humphries. It was difficult, however, to determine which family was residing in which house. James Green's leases were not recorded in the land records. The city directories and census records for this time period occasionally provided street names, but not street numbers. However, the combined census and city directory research suggested that the tenants that occupied Parcel 85.2, in the four, two-story houses north of Wolfe Street and the frame house on the Strand, were: Sarah Lindsay; John Parsons; Jeremiah Franks (a mariner); William Poor (a ship's pilot); and Mrs. Greenwood. Several directories also stated that Richard Phillips lived at 50 Union Street, so he also may have been residing within the property. For the most part, those individuals listed on the 1850 assessment were also found grouped together on the 1850 census (Alexandria Census 1850, Ward 1). Most of Green's tenants were born in Maryland or Virginia and were employed in ship-related occupations, such as mariners, or ship's pilots. However, several of Green's tenants did not list an occupation in the census.

During the mid-nineteenth century, Green's Wolfe Street, Union Street and Strand tenants formed a neighborhood of middle-class working families. Some of the same families appeared on the 1860 census as well, including Lucy Phillips and her son, Richard Phillips, an oyster dealer, Captain William Stearns, a steamboat engineer, Henry Lawrence, a laborer, and William Poor, a ship's pilot (Alexandria Census 1860, Ward 1). The 1850 assessment indicated that James Green also owned or leased other properties in the block including the Corporation Property west of the Strand, Duke Street east of the Strand and the wharf, as well as, houses and lots in the lumberyard and on the Strand and Wolfe. His properties were valued at $17,000 (Alexandria Tax Assessment, 1850 Ward 1). Green continued to advertise his houses within the project area for rent, as they became available (Alexandria Gazette, 11/19/1857, p.4; Figure 3-12).

The 1877 Hopkins *City Atlas of Alexandria* shows the configuration of five dwellings (outlined in red) fronting Wolfe Street and one dwelling fronting the Strand in Parcels 85.1 and 85.2



FOR RENT.—Two Brick DWELLING HOUSES, on Wolfe street, opposite Smith & Perkins' Foundry. One of them well adapted for a large Boarding House. Also two Brick WAREHOUSES on the wharf. Also, a Brick WAREHOUSE on King street, and a number of VACANT LOTS, well situated for Wood, Coal, and Plaster Lots. Apply to
GREEN & BROTHER,
je 5—tf cor. of Prince and Fairfax sts.

Figure 3-12 **Notice for Green & Brother renting two brick dwellings on Wolfe Street (Alexandria Gazette, 11/19/1857, p.4)**

(Figure 3-13). Green's lumberyard encompassed the area north of the dwellings.

James Green passed away on September 8, 1880, and his real estate was partitioned amongst his heirs (Alexandria Probate, Will Book 1:313). In 1881, the heirs of James Green conveyed much of Lot 85 to the Potomac Manufacturing Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 11:13). In 1884, at the general meeting of the stockholders it was decided that Potomac Manufacturing Company would sell the "entire plant and property of the company" and form the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588).

Ownership of the land comprising Parcel 85.2 changed several more times through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Both Caverly's ca. 1790s frame dwelling and the ca. 1830s brick dwelling built by Josiah Davis were demolished sometime between 1891 and 1896 (Sanborn 1891, 1896; Figures 3-14, 3-15 and 3-16). The same Sanborn maps indicate the buildings were still being used as dwellings during the late nineteenth century. William Patterson's (ca. 1817) brick dwelling stood until the 1930s. It was used as a residence and later as an office; it was modified several times by side and rear additions and then finally demolished in 1939, after the Robinson Terminal Warehouse Corporation purchased the property (Claypool and Johnston 2014).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

Eight archaeological features were identified within Parcel 85.2 (Figure 3-17; Tables 3-1 and 3-2). Four of the features (Features 112, 118, 120, and 153) were the foundations for buildings that once stood along either Wolfe Street or the Strand. Feature 120 was the frame dwelling built by Joseph Caverly sometime between 1787 and 1791; it was the first building constructed in Parcel 85.2. Feature 118 was the foundation of the brick dwelling built by William Patterson in ca. 1817, while Feature 112 was the foundation of the dwelling built by Josiah Davis in 1825. Feature 153 was the foundation of a building most likely constructed by Josiah Davis to enlarge Feature 112; very little information was available for this feature. Feature 161 was the remains of Fleming's ca. 1760s wharf. The final feature was Feature 118-1, a section of wooden cribbing exposed in the interior of Feature 118.

All of the buildings in Parcel 85.2 had been built on made-land. Features 118 and 120 were located on land created by infilling a timber-cribbed wharf that had been laid directly on the shoreline. The remains of the wharf structure were identified during a later phase of archaeological investigation and were designated as Feature 161. Other archaeological features consisted of the remains of a barrel privy (Feature 156) located in the interior of Patterson's brick dwelling (Feature 118). Despite being located in the interior of the building, Feature 156 did not appear to have been directly associated with that building. Artifacts recovered from the privy dated from the mid-late eighteenth century and suggested instead that the privy had been associated with either Feature 120 or 125. A final feature, Feature 152, was mapped within Parcel 85.2, but no information was available about this feature and it was assumed to have been a non-cultural (natural) feature.

Archaeological investigations conducted in Parcel 85.2 yielded a total of 12,836 historic artifacts and five prehistoric artifacts. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of a biface and four pieces of debitage. Like Parcel 85.1, the historic artifact collection was dominated by ceramic (n=3,821), glass (n=5,696), and metal (n=2,918) artifacts. The investigations also yielded moderate quantities of organic (n=332) artifacts, as well as low quantities of composite (n=16), manufactured (n=6), stone (n=27), and synthetic (n=20) artifacts. Faunal material was well represented in Parcel 85.2, with 14,308.5 g of bone recovered during the investigation. These totals do not include material that was field-discarded or botanical items that were

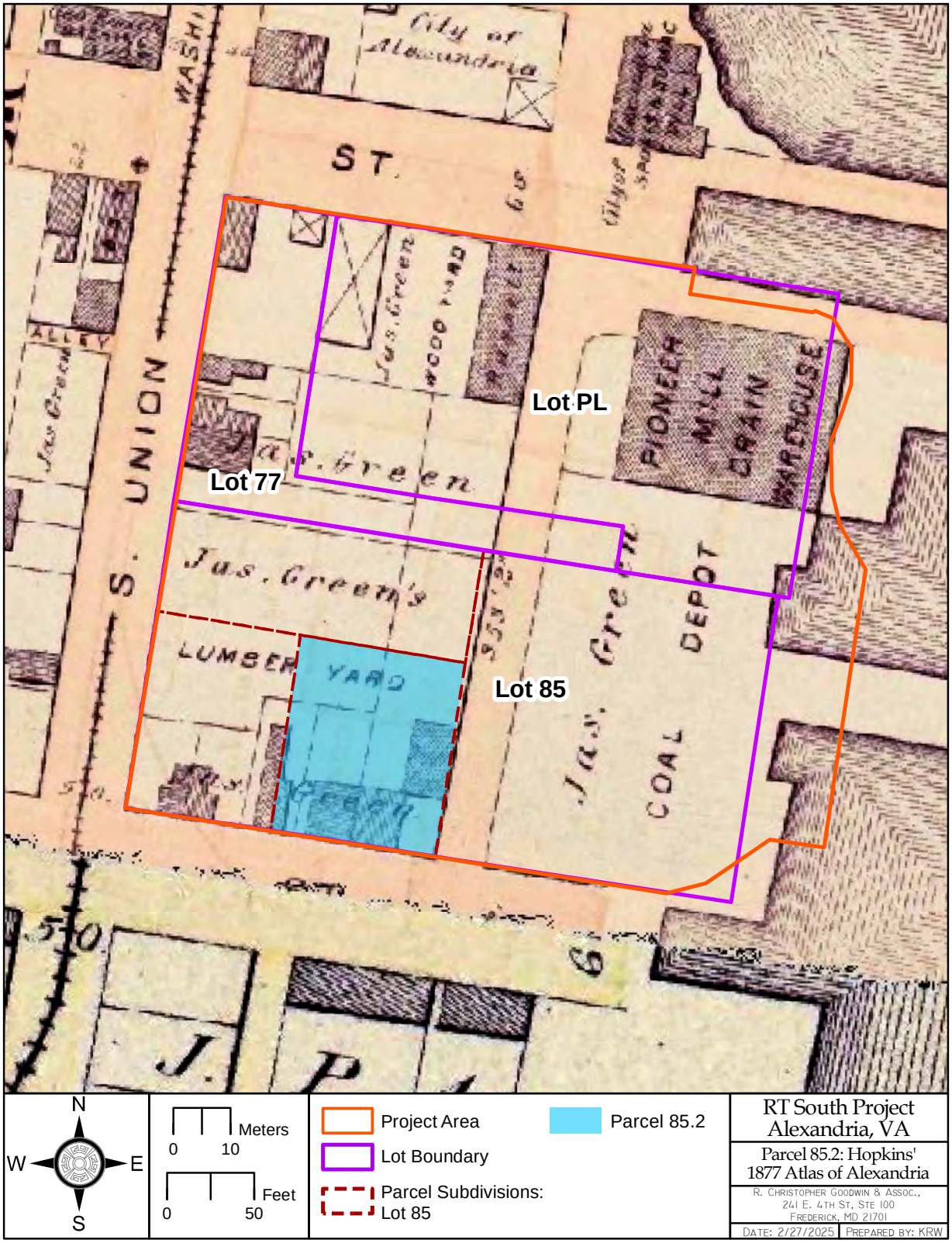


Figure 3-13 **Detail of G.M. Hopkins (1877) City Atlas of Alexandria showing the configuration of dwelling fronting Wolfe Street and the Strand in Parcels 85.1 and 85.2**

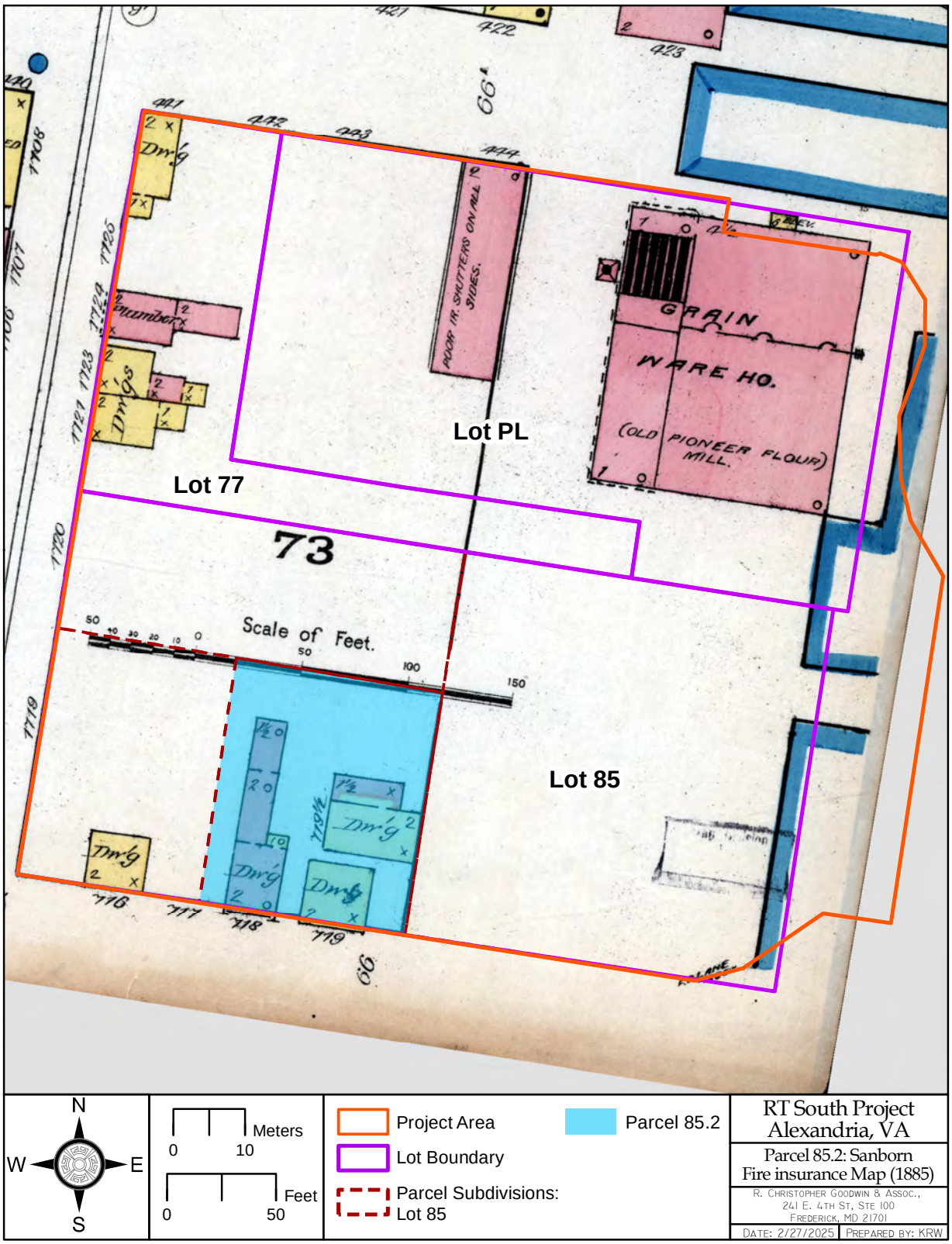


Figure 3-14 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-2**

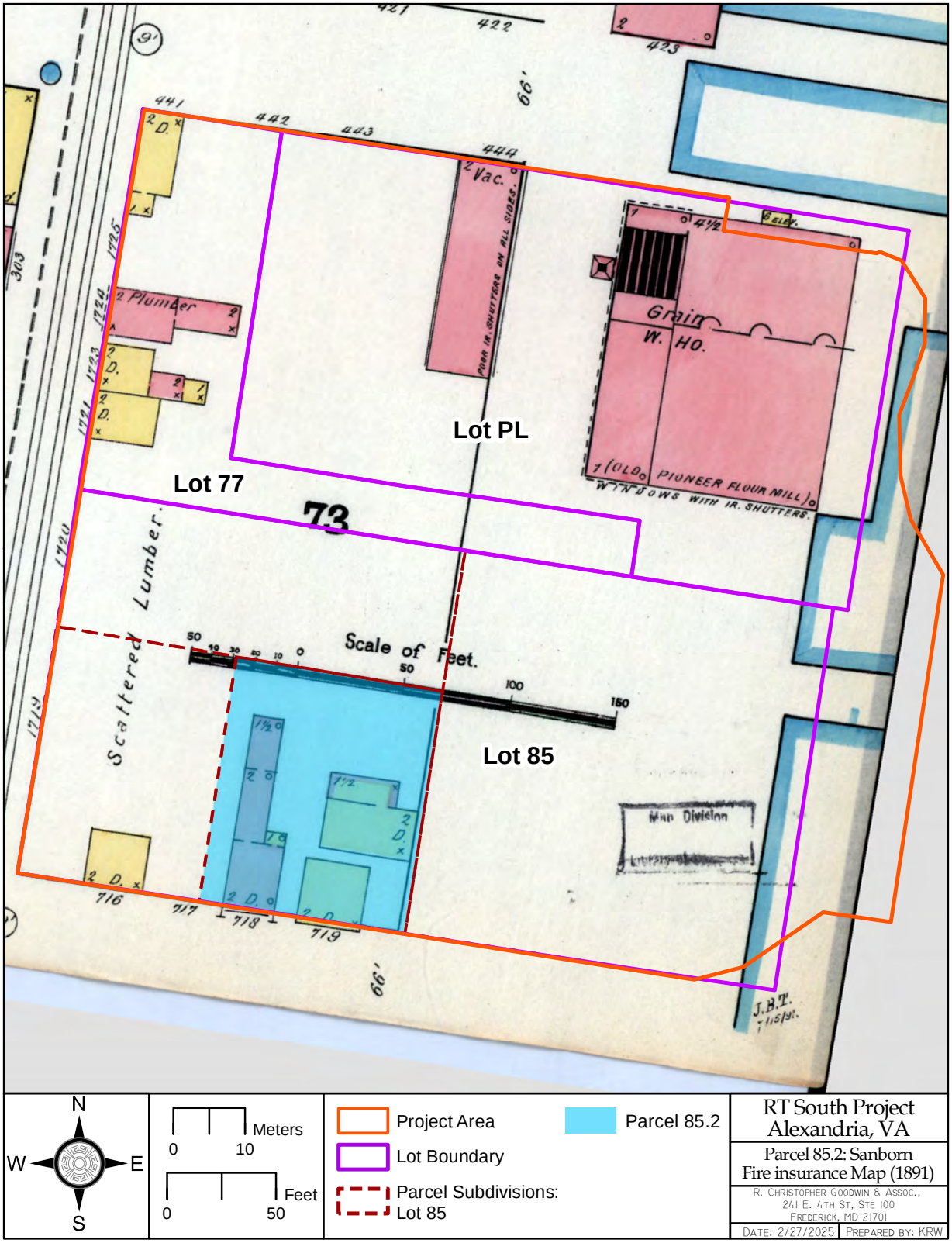


Figure 3-15 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1891) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-2**

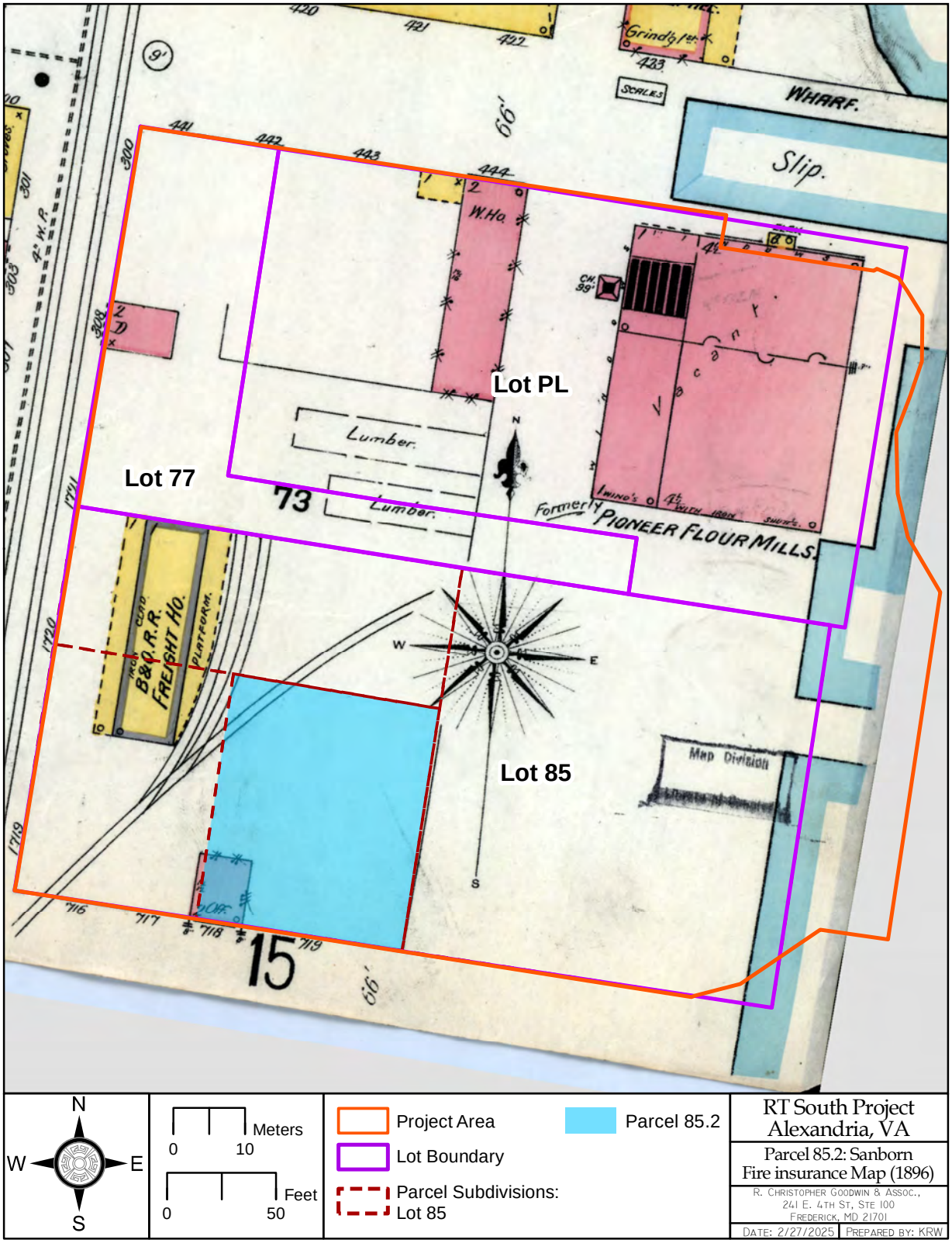


Figure 3-16 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-2**

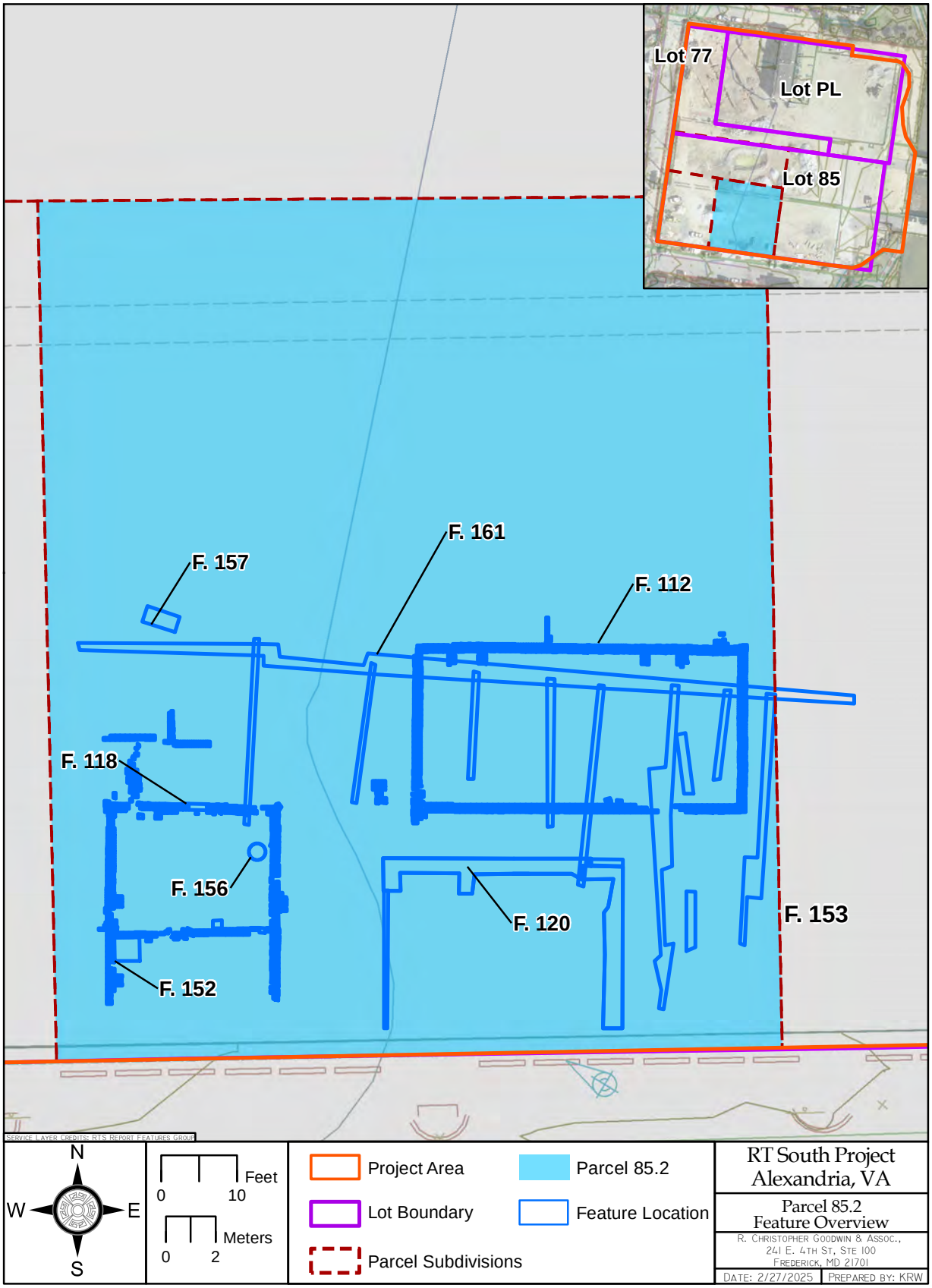


Figure 3-17 **Map showing the locations of archaeological features in Parcel 85.2 (RCG&A staff)**

Table 3-1 Summary of Primary Features in Parcel 85.2

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
112	none	Building/ Structure Foundation	ca. 1825-1890s	4.48	24 x 45	2.6	5-3x3 ft units	No	1
118	118-1	Building/ Structure Foundation	ca. 1817-1930s	5.1	36 x 22.5	2.25	2-3x3 ft units	No	1
120	none	Building/ Structure Foundation	ca. 1790s-1890s	4.38	24 x 31.6	4	2-3x3 ft units	2-10x17 ft blocks subdivided into 4-5x8.5 ft blocks	1
152	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	ca. 1817-1930s	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	1
153	none	Building/ Structure Foundation	Mid 18th century	Unknown	25 x 16 (foundation); 22 x 7 (cobbles)	0.6 (approx)	5-0.5x2 ft director's windows	No	1
156	none	Privy	2nd half 18th century	Unknown	1.75 (approx. diameter)	Unknown	Salvage excavation	No	1
161	none	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Late 1760s-1780s	-3.21 (approx.)	55.5 x 100 (approx.)	Unknown	Delineation; documentation	Documentation	1
Grand Total									**7**

Table 3-2 Summary of Sub-Features in Parcel 85.2

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
118	118-1	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Post-1814	Unknown	Unknown	0.1-ft	Not excavated	1
Grand Total								**1**

recovered during on-site screening of soil. Totals of both field-discarded artifacts and botanical materials are provided, where appropriate, in the below feature discussions.

Feature 112 (Historic Foundation)

Feature 112 was the foundation for a brick dwelling built by Josiah Davis shortly after he purchased the property in 1825 (Alexandria Land Records Book R2:60). Most likely built during the early 1830s, the dwelling was located on the western side of the Strand, immediately north of Caverly's ca. 1791 frame dwelling (Feature 120). It was built on man-made land formed by infilling a timber-cribbed wharf (Feature 161) that had been built on the tidal flats of the Potomac River. The foundation for the dwelling had been excavated deeply enough into the made-land that only 2.7 ft (0.82 m) of soil lay between the base of the foundation and the top of the wharf. The building stood until the 1890s. It was enlarged by the addition of another structure that also fronted the Strand. Designated as Feature 153, this building was located between Caverly's frame dwelling and the alleyway and is described separately.

While the deposits exposed during the excavation of Feature 112 did not directly relate to the occupation of that building, they did provide information on the infilling process that was occurring on Parcel 85.2 and in adjacent parts of the project area. This process also was documented during the excavation of Features 118 and 120 and appears to have both been largely consistent and to have occurred within a relatively short period of time. Differences in soil descriptions show that the fill material derived from different sources and often arrived as "mixed" soil that contained subsoil, topsoil, and occasionally organic debris. The lowest layers appeared to be dredge material, while the upper layers were more consistent with redeposited bluff or upland soil. The bulk of the material was deposited between 1770 and ca. 1791, during the period when the property was owned by the Kirk's.

Feature Description

Only the lower 2.6 ft (0.79 m) of Feature 112 remained intact (Figure 3-18). These remains indicated the main portion of the dwelling had an overall exterior dimension of 24 ft (7.32 m) north/south by 45 ft (13.7 m) east/west. Two pairs of short walls that projected into the foundation interior from the northern foundation wall most likely were the remains of chimney footings (Figures 3-19 and 3-20). The spacing of the footings indicated the hearths would have been small, most likely measuring less than 3.5 ft (1.07) in width. This arrangement suggested the interior was partitioned into at least two rooms. A possible threshold, comprised of a short area of recessed brickwork, suggested the dwelling entrance had been on the eastern side of the building, facing the Strand (Figure 3-21). Short sections of brick work along the exterior of the foundation, such as the one shown in Figure 3-22, indicated the dwelling had one or more attached rooms along its northern side; the dimensions of these rooms is unknown. Feature 112 did not have a cellar.

The surviving portion of the dwelling's foundation had been built using whole brick set with mortar or cement. The surviving walls were 1.5 ft (0.46 m) wide and 10 courses deep. The walls were underpinned by pairs of wooden boards that were stacked upon each other to form a double height platform (Figure 3-23). The platform extended approximately 0.3 ft (9 cm) beyond the inside edge of the brickwork for the foundation wall. No evidence of a cellar was found.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 112 had been identified during archaeological monitoring conducted as part of the Phase I/II investigation. The foundation was identified at an elevation of 4.48 ft (1.37 m) amsl and was fully exposed during the Phase I/II survey. As part of the Phase I/II investigation, five 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (TUs 90-94) were placed within the interior of Feature 112 (Figures 3-24 and 3-25). The units sampled deposits in the northwestern and southeastern corners of the foundation, in its center, and along its southern wall.

Completed units were excavated to depths ranging from 2.3 ft (0.7 m) to 3.35 ft (10.2 m) below the construction surface, with the deepest unit reaching 0.85 ft (0.26 m) amsl. Unit 91 was terminated after the removal of the upper 2.0 ft



Figure 3-18 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 112, view southeast (WSSI staff, 8/22/2017)



Figure 3-19 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 112 western chimney footing, view south (WSSI staff, 8/22/2017)



Figure 3-20 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 112 eastern chimney footing, view south (WSSI staff, 8/22/2017)**



Figure 3-21 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 112 northeast corner, view southeast. Possible threshold on eastern wall in background (WSSI staff, 8/22/2017)**



Figure 3-22 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 112 northern wall with adjoining wall for possible addition, view south (WSSI staff, 8/22/2017)**



Figure 3-23 **Photograph showing plan view of wood underpinning exposed beneath brick foundation wall in Unit 90, view north (WSSI staff, 8/25/2017)**



Figure 3-24 Photograph showing WSSI field crew excavating Feature 112, view southeast (WSSI staff, 8/24/2017)

(0.61 m) of soil (Fills 1-5) due to rain and excessive water seepage and was not completed. All units were excavated using standard methods of archaeological excavation and recordation. Excavation was conducted in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels termed "Fills." All removed soils were dry-screened through a minimum of ¼-in hardware cloth (mesh). No soil samples were taken from Feature 112.

The Phase I/II archeological investigation failed to indicate the presence of intact deposits that could contribute new or potentially significant information toward addressing research questions already developed for the Project. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended for Feature 112. As investigated at the Phase I/II level, approximately 7.03 percent, or 45 ft^2 of the exposed interior of Feature 112 was sampled archaeologically.

Excavation Sequence

Feature 112 was built on man-made land. The foundation had been excavated into the fill material comprising the made-land and, as such, soil deposits in the interior of Feature 112 were not related to the occupation or use of that feature. Instead, they represented a sequence of artificial infilling where imported fill soil and debris was intentionally deposited for the main purpose of creating new land.

The overall soil sequence in Feature 112 was relatively consistent across the feature. The most significant variation occurred in the upper fill material, which contained differing quantities of demolition debris and clayey fill material. This debris dated from the last half of the nineteenth century and was likely related to the razing of the building. Cultural and natural deposits underlying the demolition debris were related to land-making activities. These deposits dated from the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century and showed that the land had built up gradually as a series of relatively thin surfaces separated by thicker deposits of fill material that resembled dredge spoil. These deposits were visually consistent with deposits exposed in the lower portion of Feature 120, and appear to represent a continuation of that landscape. The lower depos-

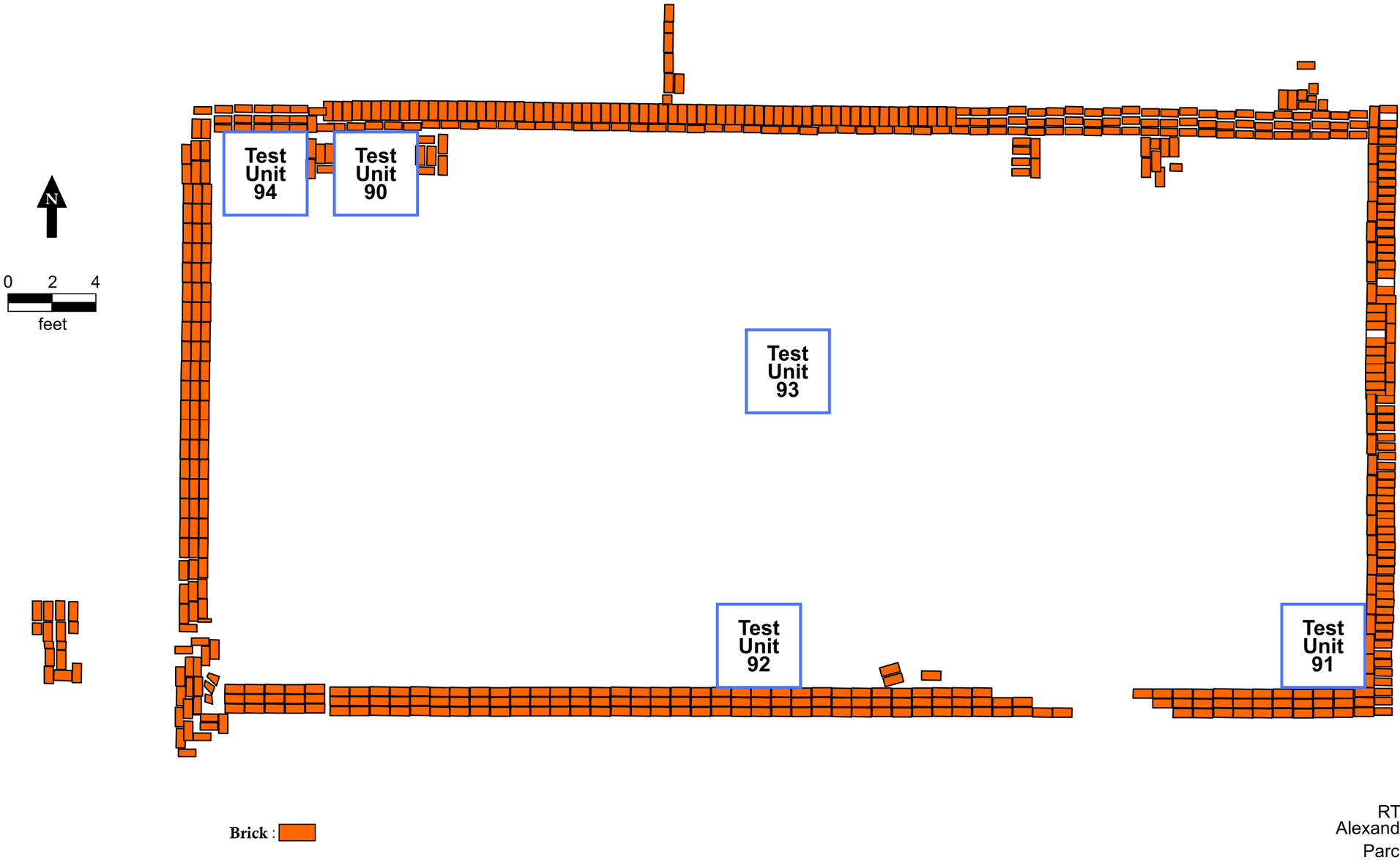


Figure 3-25 Map showing the Feature 112 and the locations of excavation areas (RCG&A staff)

its of the wharf-infilling sequence contained copious amounts of wood shavings or "chips" that were probably the byproducts of other wharf- and ship-building activities. Although the surface of the wharf was not exposed during the excavation of Feature 112, the similarity in these wood-rich deposits with deposits exposed in Feature 120 indicate the excavations had nearly reached the timber-cribbing of the wharf.

The analytical contexts developed for Feature 112, along with their associated WSSI excavation levels, ("Fills") are presented in Table 3-3. Three main contexts were developed for Feature 112: Upper Fill Material; Intermediary Fill Material; and Lower Fill Material. As previously described, each of these contexts consists of fill material deposited over a man-made wharf structure. Although these deposits were consistent across the excavation area, each unit was excavated differently and, as such, the Fill or level designations do not consistently align.

Table 3-3 Summary of Analytical Groups for Feature 112

Excavation Area	Analytical Context		
	Upper Fill Material	Intermediary Fill Material	Lower Fill Material
Unit 90	Fill 1-4	Fill 5-7	Fill 8-12
Unit 91	Fill 1	Fill 2-5	n/a
Unit 92	Fill 1-2	Fill 3-7	Fill 8-10
Unit 93	Fill 1	Fill 2-6	Fill 7-10
Unit 94	Fill 1-4	Fill 5-8	Fill 9-12

Fills var. (see Table 3-3): Upper Fill Material

The upper fill material within Feature 112 consisted of stratified layers of demolition debris and relatively clean fill soil that was deposited in the foundation interior sometime after 1885. This material was related to the demolition of the building, which occurred sometime between 1885 and 1896 (Sanborn 1885, 1896).

A thin layer of demolition material, described simply as "brick and mortar rubble" in field records was the basal deposit for this analytical context (WSSI Field Records, F112, Unit 90). Along the northern wall of the foundation, in Unit 90, the demolition debris was designated Fills 2 and 4 (Figures 3-26, 3-27, and 3-28). In Unit 92, located along the southern wall of the foundation, the demolition debris occurred as Fills 2 and 3 (Figures 3-29, 3-30, and 3-31). In both units, the debris was approximately 1.2 ft (33.53 cm) thick and was overlain by stratified layers of mottled sandy fill material (Fill 1). Most prominent along the foundation walls, the demolition debris was not readily apparent in the center of Feature 112, where the upper fill material was composed of mottled fill soil containing only occasional fragments of brick and mortar.

Fills var. (see Table 3-3): Intermediary Fill Material

Underlying the demolition debris were multiple thin layers of fill material. Designated as Intermediary Fill Material, these layers comprised a 1 ft (0.3 m) thick fill package that overlay the original infill material for the timber-cribbed wharf structure (Feature 161) beneath Feature 112. Individual fill layers ranged from 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) to less than 0.1 ft (3.04 cm) in thickness and appeared as alternating bands of gray-colored and black-colored sandy and clayey sediment.

At least three distinct deposits were readily identifiable. The uppermost deposit was generally described as mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand; this deposit was not present in Unit 90. A layer of brown (10YR 4/3) sand generally underlay this deposit. In Unit 92, this layer was designated Fill 5 and the remains of two logs were exposed at its base (Figure 3-32). The logs extended north beyond the unit and were not fully exposed.

Soils underlying the brown (10YR 5/4) sand layer generally consisted of soils mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam or clayey sand. These soils contained visible charcoal flecking.

Fills var. (see Table 3-3): Lower Fill Material

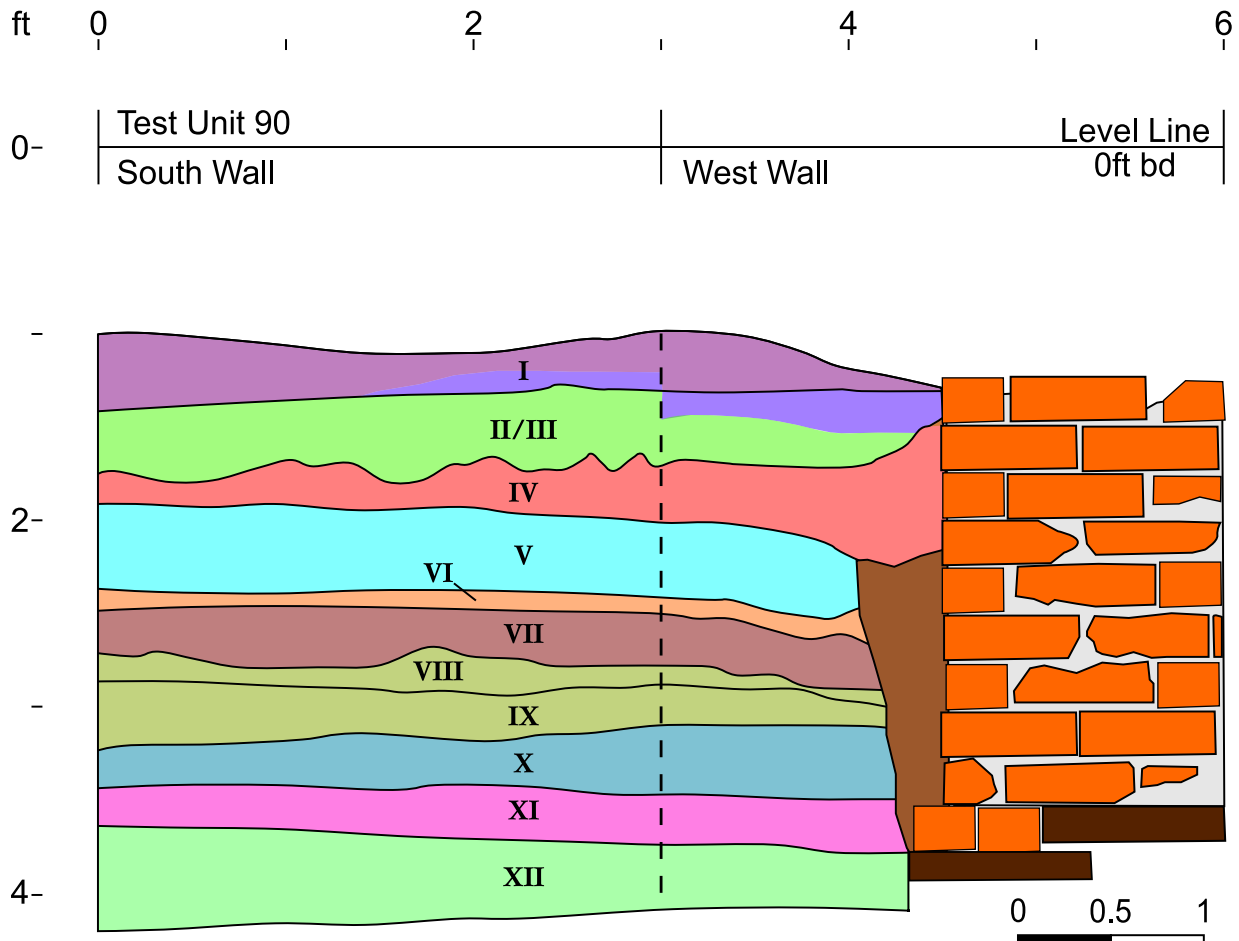
Described as a "decomposed wood lens" in Unit 90, this distinct layer of wood chips marked the beginning of the Lower Fill Material context (WSSI Field Records, F112, Unit 90). Deposits within the Lower Fill Material context consisted of alternating layers of clayey sand and decomposed wood. While these deposits were clearly infill material designed to build up the land surface along the northern edge of the wharf, the deposits of decayed wood may also represent occa-



Figure 3-26 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 90, view south (WSSI staff, 9/1/2017)



Figure 3-27 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 90, view north (WSSI staff, 9/1/2017)



I :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy loam

II/III :10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand mottled with 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with charcoal and brick flecking

IV :Brick and mortar rubble mixed with Stratum II

V :10YR 4/3 Brown sand

VI :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam with charcoal flecking

VII :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown clayey sand

VIII :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray decomposed wood

IX :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown clayey sand

X :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray decomposed wood

XI :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray sandy loam

XII :10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand

B.T. :10YR 4/3 Brown sand mottled with 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam and 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam and decomposed wood

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.3
Feature 112
Test Unit 90: South and West Profiles

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

Figure 3-28 Soil profile of Unit 90, south and west profile (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-29 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 92, view north (WSSI staff, 9/14/2017)



Figure 3-30 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 92, view east (WSSI staff, 9/14/2017)

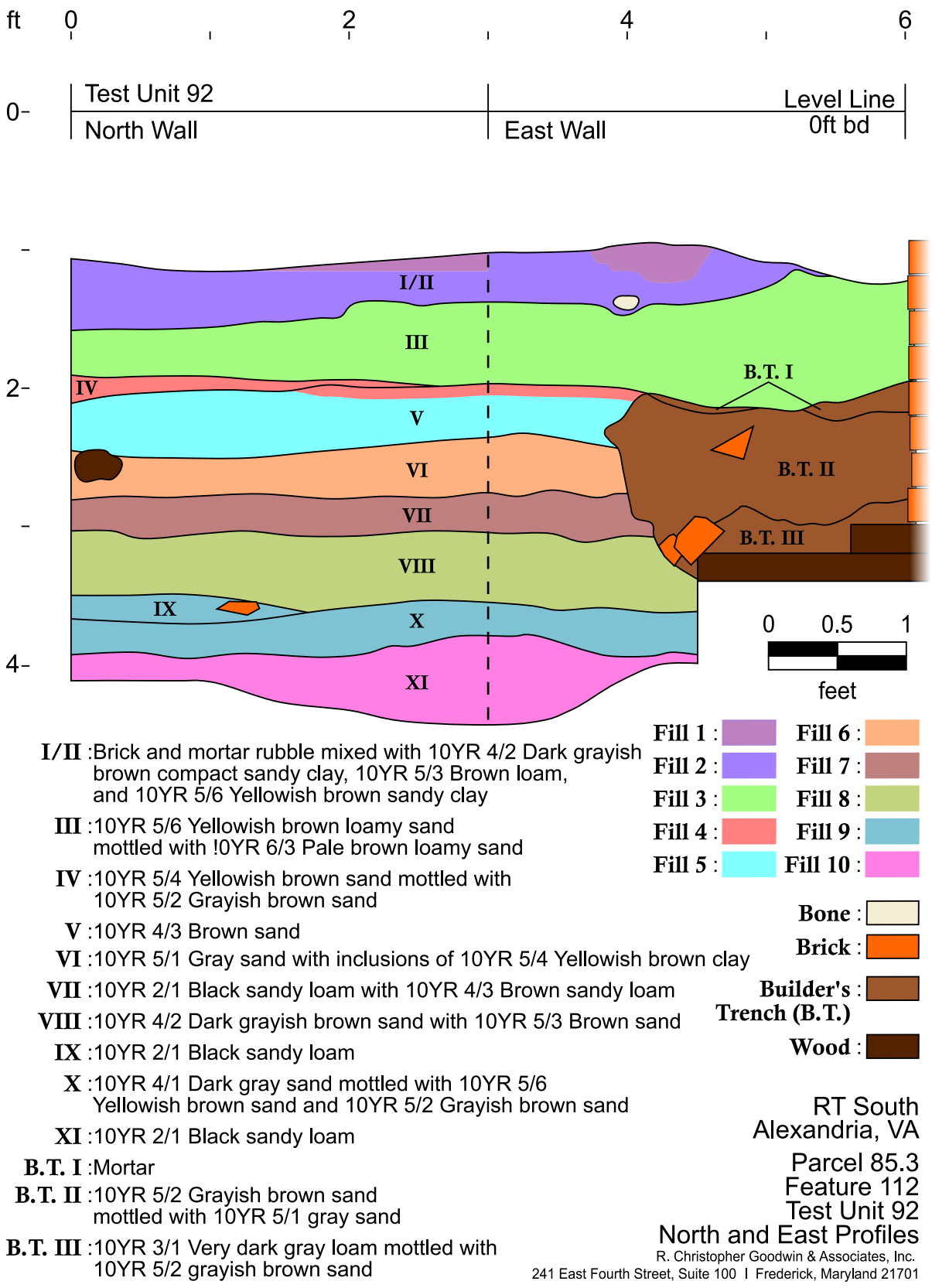


Figure 3-31 **Soil profile of Unit 92, north and east profile (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 3-32 **Photograph showing plan view of Unit 92 in progress, with decayed boards at top of stratum V (Fill 5) visible, view north (WSSI staff, 8/23/2017)**

sions where flood-deposited debris had accumulated in the low-lying parts of the shoreline.

Soils within this context mostly were described as very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam containing a high quantity of decomposed wood. Fill 8 in Unit 90 also appeared to contain a high quantity of charcoal or charred wood (Figure 3-33), while Fill 9 in Unit 90 included areas where distinct impressions of sticks or brush were evident (Figure 3-34). The quantity of wood debris decreased with depth in all units. In the base of Unit 90, an additional deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey sand was exposed; this deposit was designated as Fill 11.

Builder's Trench

Units placed along the interior of the foundation wall of Feature 112 exposed the builder's trench for the foundation. In these units, the builder's trench was distinctly capped by soils comprising the Upper Fill Material context described above. In Unit 90, these were Fills 1-4, and in Unit 92, these were Fills 1-3; it was unclear whether Fill 4 may have also capped the builder's trench. Soil within the builder's trench was generally composed of mottled brown (10YR 4/3) sand combined with very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam and decomposed wood. The builder's trench matched the width of the underpinning boards exposed beneath the foundation walls of Feature 112, further indicating the trench was associated with the construction of the building. The builder's trench extended only 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) outward from the foundation wall in Unit 90. In Unit 92, where the underpinning boards were significantly wider, the builder's trench extended 2.15 ft (65.53 cm) outward from the foundation wall.

Although identified during excavation, the builder's trench was not excavated separately. As it is likely the builder's trench contained artifacts and that these artifacts dated from ca. 1830, more recent material identified within Fills 5-11, therefore, has been interpreted as intrusive due to the inclusion of the builder's trench material within those deposits.



Figure 3-33 **Photograph showing plan view of Unit 90 in progress, with underpinning board (bottom) and top of Strata IX (Fill 9; center) and stratum X (Fill 10; top) visible, view north (WSSI staff, 8/25/2017)**



Figure 3-34 **Photograph showing plan view of Unit 92 in progress, with underpinning board (left) and top of stratum X (Fill 10) visible, view east (WSSI staff, 9/11/2017)**

Cultural Material

A total of 1,603 artifacts and 1055.4 g of faunal material were recovered from Feature 112. Table 3-4 presents the temporal calculations for Feature 112. Since the entirety of the collection from Feature 112 was recovered from fill material, only limited descriptions of the collection have been presented below.

Surface Collection

Seven artifacts were recovered from the "surface" of Feature 112. Table 3-5 summarizes this small collection of artifacts, which likely was recovered during delineation of the foundation walls. The only four diagnostic artifacts were ceramic sherds. These were a piece annular whiteware (ca. 1820-1850), a piece of yellow-glazed earthenware (ca. 1785-1835), and two fragments of annular/banded yellow ware (ca. 1840-1930). A fragment of non-diagnostic amber bottle glass, a sew-through shell button, and a cast concrete decorative architectural element comprised the remainder of the surface collection from Feature 112.

Fills var. (see Table 3-3): Upper Fill Material

Artifact collections from the uppermost fill layers consisted mostly of demolition debris. Field records indicated these layers contained high quantities of mortar and brick rubble separated by layers of clay fill. Typical for demolition horizons, they also yielded low quantities of artifacts. A total of 436 artifacts and 119.3 g of faunal remains were recovered from the Upper Fill Material context of Feature 112 (Table 3-6). The artifact collection consisted of ceramic (n=240),

Table 3-4 Feature 112 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)*	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surface	ca. 1840 (Banded Yellowware)	ca. 1785-1930	1853.8	4
Fill 1	ca. 1885 (Solarized Manganese Glass)	ca. 1750-present*	1849	55
Fill 2	ca. 1895 (Decal Porcelain)	ca. 1660-present*	1838	159
Fill 3	ca. 1850 (Continental Porcelain)	ca. 1660-present*	1809.7	37
Fill 4	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1860*	1807.5	21
Fill 5	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1600-1920s*	1804.8	52
Fill 6	ca. 1810 (Shell-Edge Pearlware)*	ca. 1660-1830*	1796.7	42
Fill 7	ca. 1810 (Shell-Edge Pearlware)*	ca. 1720-1920s*	1804.4	31
Fill 8	ca. 1830 (Yellowware)	ca. 1660-1930s*	1795.4	74
Fill 9	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1733-1850*	1799	40
Fill 10	ca. 1810 (Shell-Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1600-1830	1811.3	2
Fill 11	ca. 1785 (Dip't Refined White-Bodied Earthenware)	ca. 1600-1850	1784.7	10
Overall	**ca. 1895 (Decal Porcelain)**	**ca. 1600-present**	**1817.5**	**527**
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				
**small sample size and cut nails effected this average				
Excludes TU 92 because notes indicate that water issues have confused stratigraphy				

Table 3-5 Summary of Artifacts from the Surface of Feature 112

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	1
		Yellow Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1785-1835	1
		Yellow Ware	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	2
Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
Manufactured	Concrete		Indeterminate Form, N/A			1
Organic	Faunal	Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole			1
Grand Total						**7**

Table 3-6 Summary of Artifacts from Upper Fill Material in Feature 112

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment				2	2
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem				1	1
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		1	1	2
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	1		1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	4		4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4	14	18
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820		1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Stained	ca. 1760-1820		3	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815		1	1
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820		1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		1	1
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810		1	1
		Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1810-		1	1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1810-	1		1
		Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1840-present	1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1840-present		42	42
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	3		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Bands and Lines	ca. 1840-present		1	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	6		6
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	1	1	2
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830		19	19
			Indeterminate Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1		1
			Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830		8	8
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained	ca. 1775-1830		17	17
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1		1
					ca. 1810-1830		6	6
				Stained, Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830		1	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Stained	ca. 1775-1830		1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830		1	1
				Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815		2	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810		1	1
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830		5	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	3	8	11
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Other	Stained	ca. 1775-1830		1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830		1	1
				Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815		1	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		2	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		4	4
		Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body	Unglazed			7	7
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Glazed			1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		3		3
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1800-1840	9		9
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840		1	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Stained			5	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned, Transfer Printed		1		1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	4		4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	10		10
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	1		1
		Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1830-1930s		1	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860		1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825		4	4
		Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present		1	1
		Nanking	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1830		1	1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Jar, Rim/ Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900		3	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1920s	1		1
				Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1750-1920s	2		2
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-1920s	2		2
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body				2	2

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Grand Total
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			2		2
			Window, Flat Fragment			16	27	43
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Molded Decoration		1		1
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip		ca. 1760-1820s		1	1
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2		2
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			10	10	20
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1		1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Base				1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			18	6	24
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				5	5
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina			3	3
			Wine Bottle, Base	Devitrified/Patina		3		3
		Light Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1		1
		Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1		1
		Solarized, Manganese	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1885-1915		6	6
				Embossed Lettering	ca. 1885-1915	2		2
	Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1		1
	Lead	Colorless	Tumbler, Base				1	1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				1	1
Metal	Brass		Shanked Button, Whole	Stamped			1	1
	Copper Alloy		Bobbin (?), Whole			1		1
			Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1760-1800		1	1
				Plated	ca. 1770-1800		1	1
	Iron		Wire, Fragment			3		3
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	8	20	28
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890		5	5
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	3	14	17
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890		1	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815		1	1
		Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Fragment			1		1
			Nail, Fragment			1		1
		Wire	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1890-present	4		4
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present	4	2	6
	Lead		Shot, Whole				1	1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Whole				1	1
		Leather	Fragment				1	1
		Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole				1	1
Synthetic	Plastic		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			2		2
Grand Total						**145**	**291**	**436**

glass (n=119), metal (n=72), organic (n=3), and synthetic (n=2) materials. The small size and wide variety of artifact types within the collection was indicative of a secondary deposit, such as fill material. Recovered diagnostic artifacts generally dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and, as a whole, were deposited sometime after 1885 (see Table 3-4).

Ceramic artifacts included a range of ware types dating from the last quarter of the eighteenth century through the twentieth century. Pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n= 93), including a variety of decorative varieties dominated the collection. Consistent with secondary depositional contexts, the ceramic artifacts within the Upper Fill context were highly fragmented and largely incomplete. Few vessel forms were identifiable. Compared to the underlying contexts, artifacts from the upper strata also contained higher quantities of nineteenth and twentieth century ceramic ware types, such as whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=15), ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=47), yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=1), and later examples of porcelain (ca. 1850-present; n=1). Glass was largely indeterminate, or non-diagnostic, therefore manufacture method also was largely indeterminate. Identifiable forms consisted of tableware (n=2), bottles (n=39), and indeterminate fragments (n=32).

Although the majority of the glass was non-diagnostic, at least one wine bottle with an applied string ring (ca. 1760-1820s) was identified. Additionally, a fragment of solarized manganese glass (ca. 1885-1915) was noted. Personal items such as white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments (n=3), a possible bobbin, flat metal buttons (n=3), a bone sew through button, a shell sew through button, indeterminate leather fragment, lead shot, and two fragments of plastic comprised the remainder of the collection.

Architectural remains comprised approximately a quarter of the retained artifact collection and consisted of flat/window glass (n=45) and construction hardware (n=67). Discarded architectural materials included brick (75338.5 g), mortar (1484.8 g), and plaster (0.65 g). Additional discarded materials consisted of clinker (0.5 g), slag (44.5 g), clam (7.37 g), oyster (13019.6 g), ballast (1.54 g), coal (0.53 g), and slate (39.23 g).

Faunal remains are summarized in Table 3-7. The remains were mostly comprised of indeterminate large mammal (56.6 g) and pig (20.5 g). "Bird", or poultry (16.4 g), and unidentified medium mammal (10.2 g), were also among the larger quantities. The remaining faunal remains were bony fish (3 g), ducks, geese, and swans (1.6 g), uncategorized mammal (10.2 g), and rabbit/ hare (0.8 g).

Table 3-7 Summary of Faunal Material from Upper Fill Material in Feature 112

Common Name	Fill 001	Fill 002	Total
Bird	1.3	15.1	16.4
Bony fish		3	3
Ducks, Geese, and Swans		1.6	1.6
Large mammal		56.6	56.6
Mammal	10.2		10.2
Medium mammal	0.8	9.4	10.2
Pig	19.3	1.2	20.5
Rabbit/Hare		0.8	0.8
Grand Total	**31.6**	**87.7**	**119.3**

Fills var. (see Table 3-3): Intermediary Fill Material

Temporal analysis of diagnostic ceramic artifacts indicated that the Intermediary Fill Material was deposited during the early nineteenth century, with deposition continuing well into the mid-nineteenth century (see Table 3-4). This fits well with the known period of construction of Feature 112, which was after 1825.

Table 3-8 summarizes the artifact collection from the Intermediary Fill context of Feature 112. Architectural materials such as flat/window glass and construction hardware comprised approximately 34 percent of the total retained collection. In addition, significant quantities of brick (170,276.88 g), mortar (31,781.46 g), and slate (7.53 g) were discarded. With the exception of a single wire-manufactured nail, the nails recovered from these deposits were square-shanked, and were either hand-wrought or machine-cut in manufacture. As a side note, Feature 118 exhibited a nearly identical composition within strata III (Fill 3), which also consisted of fill material deposited between completion of the wharf infill and demolition of the building.

Based on the size and completeness of vessels, the collection from the Intermediary Fill

Table 3-8 Summary of Artifacts from Intermediary Fill Material in Feature 112

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment						1		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot					1			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3		4			7
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Unglazed					1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed			1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2				1	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed			2				2
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820				5		5
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820			2		2	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820				1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5					5
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820			1			1
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	4	2				6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820			1	1		2
				Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	4					4
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820				2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820					4	4
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820				1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820					2	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	1					1
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850		1	1			2
		Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1810	1	1				2
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830				1		1
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830			1		1	2
				Stained, Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830		1				1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	1		9	11		21
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	3	5				8
			Tea Cup, Rim	Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830			2			2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830				2		2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1			9		10
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2					2
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830		2	13		8	23
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		1				1
					ca. 1815-1830			1			1
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830				1		1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800					1	1
					ca. 1810-1830		1	1	2	3	7
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1820				1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830			3			3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Stained	ca. 1775-1830		1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2					2
					ca. 1795-1830	2		4	1		7
				Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	2					2
				Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815			1			1
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830		3				3
				Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830					1	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1775-1830	2					2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1775-1830	1					1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Embossed Rim	ca. 1775-1830	1					1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830		1			1	2
					ca. 1815-1830	1					1
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830		1				1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		1	1			2
		Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim/ Body	Unglazed		2					2
			Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed						1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glazed				2			2
			Pan, Rim	Glazed				1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2	4	8	1	2	17
				Unglazed					1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1					1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840					5	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840			1			1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body					4			4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained		1					1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1					1
				Stained			1				1
				Transfer Printed		1					1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body				1				1
				Stained		4					4
				Transfer Printed				1			1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	2					2
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1600-1860			1			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860				3		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1					1
		Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion							1	1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
Ceramics, cont.	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1920s					1	1
		American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1920s			6		1	7
		Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1		1			2
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805			2			2
				Dot/Diaper/Basket	ca. 1720-1805					1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Dot/Diaper/Basket	ca. 1720-1805			1			1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1720-1805				1		1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			12	11	26	5	11	65
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1775-1880	3					3
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	3					3
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865		3				3
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Bottle, Base/ Body					3			3
			Bottle, Body			3					3
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			6	1		6		13
				Devitrified/Patina		5					5
		Blue	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					3			3
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1	1	2	2	6
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment				1				1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				2	3	4		9
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina				6			6
		Colorless, Lead	Tableware, Body				1				1
Metal	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 18th-e. 19th	1					1
	Iron		Staple, Whole					1			1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment						1		1
			Strap Hardware, Whole					1			1
			Wire, Fragment						1		1
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	6	6	10	10	3	35
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	2		8	1	5	16
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	13	4				17
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815					3	3
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1				1
			Nail, Fragment			7	3	5	2	2	19
		Wire	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1890-present	1					1
	Other Alloy	Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole							1	1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Fragment					1			1
Stone	Limestone		Marble, Whole			1					1
Grand Total						**117**	**64**	**142**	**78**	**63**	**464**

context was indicative of a secondary, mixed deposit. Diagnostic artifacts dating broadly from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and frequently occurred together in the same depositional layer. For example, creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=38) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=114) were found in relatively high quantities, but these artifacts occurred in association with colonial period ceramics, such domestic slipware (ca. 1730-1850), Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860), and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805). This type of juxtaposition is typical for redeposited or fill contexts.

As mentioned above, glass formed a smaller percentage of the overall collection from the Intermediary Fill context. A total of 124 glass artifacts were recovered from this context. The collection consisted of flat/window (n=65), bottle (n=33), tableware (n=1), and indeterminate fragments (n=25). The bottle glass was characterized as non-machine made in its manufacture method, and included at least two wine bottles. Most of the container glass was indeterminate in its manufacture method. Of note was the identification of a free-blown snuff bottle and a fragment of a stemware foot.

Personal items were recovered, but were limited to white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments (n=9), a copper alloy flat disc shanked button, a handmade wound head alloy straight pin, a bone button mold/blank, and a limestone marble. Four white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments were identified, but no other small finds or personal items were present. Other discarded materials consisted of clam (190.85 g), oyster (35466.68 g), indeterminate bivalve (2.14 g), and slate (7.53 g).

Faunal remains are summarized in Table 3-9. The collection consisted mostly of domesticated animals, namely cattle (118.9 g) and pig (91.5 g). Unidentified large mammal (53.2 g) and medium mammal (56.4 g) also were recovered in significant quantities. Found in smaller quantities were bird (24.1 g), bony fish (1 g), chicken (2.6 g), and sheep/goat (3.7 g).

Table 3-9 Summary of Faunal Material from Intermediary Fill Material in Feature 112

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bird	24.1
Bony fish	0.5
Cattle	118.9
Chicken	2.6
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	12.3
Large mammal	53.2
Mammal	2.1
Medium mammal	56.4
Perching bird	0.4
Pig	91.5
Sheep/Goat	3.7
Unidentifiable	0.3
Grand Total	**366**

Fills var. (see Table 3-3): Lower Fill Material

Table 3-10 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Lower Fill Material context in Feature 112. When compared to the overlying strata, artifact densities in this context dropped significantly (n=258). The artifacts dated almost exclusively from the mid- to late eighteenth centuries (see Table 3-4), which was expected for deposits directly associated with construction of Fleming's (later Kirk's) wharf (Feature 161).

In large measure, the artifacts recovered from the Lower Fill context were typical of domestic refuse that would have been discarded into an open setting, such as a yard or vacant lot (Figure 3-35). The majority of the artifacts were ceramic (n=148) fragments, with smaller quantities of glass (n=43) and other materials present. Architectural remains comprised a much lower percentage of the artifact collection compared with the fill layers above. For the lower fill strata, mid-to-late eighteenth century ceramics comprised the totality of the collection. These include the ubiquitous creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=50) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=41), as well as examples of colonial period ceramics such as domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850), Faience (ca. 1700-1800), white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805), and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1760).

Recovered glass artifacts were consistent with non-machine made glass and consisted of bottle (n=20), tableware (n=1), and indeterminate fragments (n=13). Bottle glass included at least one case bottle and a single wine bottle. Most interestingly, a bottle base with a flaked edge (Figure 3-36) was noted. Consistent with land-

Table 3-10 Summary of Artifacts from Lower Fill Material in Feature 112

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 008	Fill 009	Fill 009+	Fill 010	Fill 011	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment				1				1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3					3
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed					1		1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820					1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820		5				5
				Stained	ca.1760-1820	5					5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Stained	ca. 1760-1820		2				2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		2				2
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	7	5				12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1					1
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820					1	1
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	2					2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	14					14
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820					1	1
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	3					3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	1					1
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1733-1850					1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	4	15				19
		French Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1800					1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1700-1800					1	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1					1
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	1					1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830		2				2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830				1		1
					ca. 1815-1830	1					1
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	17					17
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1					1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830				1		1
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	1					1
				Stained, Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1					1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2					2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830		4				4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Neck/ Shoulder	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830		1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810					1	1
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830	1					1
				Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1					1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830		1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830					1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Shell Fragments with hinges, whole	Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	2					2
		Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body	Unglazed		1		1			2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			4		1	1	6
				Unglazed			1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		3					3
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	2	1				3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1					1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Indeterminate				1			1
				Stained						1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Indeterminate		1					1
				Stained					1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1					1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1850					1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Stained			1				1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1660-1860	2					2
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1920s		2				2
		White Salt-Glazed	Plate, Rim	Embossed Rim	ca. 1740-1805					1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1					1
				Dot/Diaper/Basket	ca. 1720-1805	1					1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			9	2			1	12
	Non-Machine	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment							1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1	2				3
		Colorless	Bottle, Base	Other		1					1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering			1				1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				3				3
			Indeterminate Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				2				2
		Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body			3					3
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1				9	10
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment							3	3
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				2				2
			Wine Bottle, Kick/Push-up			1					1
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless, Lead	Tableware, Body			1					1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 008	Fill 009	Fill 009+	Fill 010	Fill 011	Grand Total
Metal	Copper Alloy	Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			1					1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1				1	2
			Ring, Whole			1					1
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	9	1				10
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	5					5
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	2					2
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	5	5			1	11
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	7	10	2		8	27
			Roofing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815				1		1
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment			1					1
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1	4				5
Stone	Limestone		Marble, Whole							1	1
Grand Total						**132**	**79**	**4**	**6**	**37**	**258**



Figure 3-35 **Artifacts recovered from the Lower Fill context of Feature 112. Top Row (left to right) white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment (FS 806), white clay tobacco pipe stems (FS 805), straight pin (FS 829), limestone marble (FS 858); Middle Row (left to right) copper green case bottle fragment (FS 839), faience sherd (FS 858), creamware flatware rim in royal shape (FS842), white salt glazed flatware rim in molded dot diaper basketweave pattern (FS 858), hand-painted pearlware rim (FS 819); Bottom Row (left to right) hand-painted Chinese export porcelain saucer fragment (FS 829), green wine bottle fragment (FS 839), glazed red-bodied earthenware sherd (FS 839), domestic slipware rim sherd (FS 839)**



Figure 3-36 **Detail of possible flaked colorless glass bottle fragment (FS 829)**

fill soils, except for white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments (n =4), a straight pin, and limestone marble, no other personal items or small finds were present. Discarded materials consisted of brick (20764.67 g), mortar (61.53 g), clinker (48.81 g), slag (33.37 g), clam (105.52 g), oyster (3674.82 g), indeterminate bivalve (1.8 g), coal (3.04 g), and slate with attached mortar (26.83 g).

Table 3-11 summarizes the faunal remains recovered from Fills 8-11. Domesticated animals such as cattle (198.8 g), pig (111.1 g), and sheep/goat (33.8 g) were recovered most often. Unidentified large mammal (127.2 g) and medium mammal (66.9 g) also were recovered. Birds comprised the majority of the remaining collection.

Table 3-11 Summary of Faunal Material from Lower Fill Material in Feature 112

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bird	13.3
Bony fish	0.7
Cattle	198.8
Chicken	1.8
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	15
Large mammal	127.2
Mammal	0.3
Medium mammal	66.9
Pig	111.1
Rodent	1.2
Sheep/Goat	33.8
Grand Total	**570.1**

Test Unit 92

Field records for the excavation of Test Unit 92 indicated that issues with flooding compromised the integrity of the unit's excavation. The records also stated that multiple individuals excavated Test Unit 92, possibly the reason that the resultant soil profiles did not match the excavation sequence. Rather than introduce errors into the analysis of Feature 112, artifacts recovered from Unit 92 were excluded from the above analysis and are described separately in Table 3-12 and Table 3-13.

Overall, the artifacts recovered from Unit 92 were comparable to those described above. Diagnostic artifacts generally showed more recent deposits in the upper portion of the soil sequence, and earlier deposits in the lower portion of the sequence. As previously noted, the builder's trench for Feature 112 had not been separated from the general excavation levels and these intrusive materials were apparent during analysis.

Feature 118 (Historic Foundation)

Feature 118 was the remains of a stone and brick foundation that supported the two-story dwelling built by William Patterson in ca. 1817. The building was located in the southwestern corner of Parcel 85.2, west of Feature 125 (Parcel 85.1) and east of Feature 120 (Parcel 85.2) (Figure 3-37). It fronted Wolfe Street and would have been centrally located between Union Street and the Strand. Like Features 112 and 120, Feature 118 had been built on man-made land formed by infilling the tidal flats along the river shoreline. A timber-cribbed wharf (Feature 161) that formed the base for the new land lay less than 1 ft (0.30 m) below the base of Feature 118.

Feature 118 was situated on a 82 ft (25 m) north/south by 26 ft (7.9 m) east/west lot located in the southwestern corner of Parcel 85.2. William Patterson purchased the lot from Robert Kirk's heirs sometime after 1812. By 1817, he had built a new two-story brick dwelling on the lot (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1817, Ward 1). Patterson resided in the house until ca. 1822, when the dwelling was sold as part of a Marshal's sale to repay Patterson's debts (*Alexandria Gazette* 5/22/1822, p.4). The property reverted to Sarah Kirk, who leased the property to Thomas Sanford, and agent for the Kirk's. In 1825, Sanford sold the property containing Patterson's brick house to Josiah Davis.

The house was a "large and convenient House" that was "well calculated for a grocery store and dwelling" (*Phenix Gazette,* 11/6/1829). It was later described as a "well finished brick Dwelling House, covered with slate" (*Alexandria Gazette* 8/9/1941). Depicted on the 1885 Sanborn map, the house was shown as a 2-story brick dwelling with several rear rooms attached to the rear (north side) of the building. A small single-story frame room was attached to the northeastern corner of the building, and two brick rooms were attached to the northwestern corner of the building. One of the brick rooms was a 2-story room, and the other was 1-1/2 story in height. The building had a parapet that projected 6 in (15.24 cm) above the

Table 3-12 Summary of Artifacts from Test Unit 92 in Feature 112

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 008	Fill 009	Fill 010	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem							1	2	1			4
	Earthenware	Creamware	Chamberpot, Rim	Stained	ca. 1760-1820					1					1
			Indeterminate Form, Body	Stained	ca. 1760-1820		3								3
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820				4	6					10
			Jug, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815				1						1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820			1	7	6					14
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820						5	6		1	12
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815			1							1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Stained	ca. 1760-1820						2				2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Scallops	ca. 1760-1820							3			3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Stained, Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815						1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820				3						3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Stained	ca. 1760-1820						3				3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Stained	ca. 1760-1820							1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820							1			1
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810					1					1
		Green Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1810-					1					1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1	3								4
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830			2					2		4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			2							2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830			18	22	6					46
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830				3						3
			Other, Fragment		ca. 1775-1830				1						1
			Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830							1			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830				1						1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830							1			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830					3					3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830							7			7
				Stained	ca. 1775-1830		2		6	9					17
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830						1				1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830				1						1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830				5			1			6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830					2		1			3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810				3		3	3			9
				Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830						1				1
				Stained, Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		2		1						3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830					5	1				6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830							1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830						1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1775-1830		2								2
				Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815					1					1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830		1								1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830							1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830				3						3
					ca. 1815-1830					10					10
					ca. 1815-1890				10						10
		Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body	Unglazed			2		2	3					7
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Unglazed			1								1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Glazed					1						1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed							2	4			6
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840				1		2				3
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body						10						10
				Transfer Printed					5						5
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2									2
				Burned								3			3
				Hand-Painted								1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed							1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned, Indeterminate					1						1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1820-present		1								1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-1847		1								1
					ca. 1828-present				2						2
		Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1830-1930s							1			1
	Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present		2								2
		Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860				1		3				4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1660-1860					1					1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825						1	2			3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825					1					1
		Continental Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1850-present			1							1
			Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1850-present				1						1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1850-present			2							2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1850-present				1						1
		Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present			1							1
		Soft-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1745-1795							1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1745-1795						1				1
	Stoneware	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body						1						1
		Rosso Antico	Tea Pot, Rim	Engine Turned	ca. 1762-1786						1				1
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1805					1					1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 008	Fill 009	Fill 010	Grand Total
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				3	3	11	7	4	4	4	1	37
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				3								3
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				9	8	2		2				21
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment							3	2				5
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					1							1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1	6		2	2					11
		Copper Green	Bottle, Body							1					1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body					2	3			2			7
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				2				1				3
	Undetermined	Colorless, Lead	Tableware, Rim	Molded Decoration								1			1
	Molded, Press	Colorless, Lead	Tumbler, Base								1				1
Metal	Copper Alloy		Furniture Escutcheon, Whole							1					1
			Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1770-1800					1					1
				Plated						1					1
			Hinge, Whole							1					1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion					6							6
	Iron	Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890					10	4				14
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890		1		1	5					7
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815					2	3	5			10
			Roofing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815			1							1
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815						1				1
		Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Fragment								1				1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion							1					1
			Nail, Fragment			4	8		5						17
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole				1								1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment									5			5
Grand Total						**8**	**53**	**49**	**121**	**93**	**50**	**57**	**6**	**2**	**439**

Table 3-13 Summary of Faunal Material from Test Unit 92 in Feature 112

Common Name	WSSI Excavation Levels							Weight (g)
	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 008	Fill 009	
Bird	2.2			0.2	1.1			3.5
Bony fish					0.5			0.5
Cattle			235.6		39.3			274.9
Chicken			3.4					3.4
Ducks, Geese, and Swans				1.6				1.6
Large mammal		18.3	16.1	22.3	8.6	18.3		83.6
Medium mammal		13.2	8.3	2.5	0.8	8.4		33.2
Pig					49.2	55.6		104.8
Sheep/Goat						17.6	7	24.6
Unidentifiable			4.7					4.7
Grand Total	**2.2**	**31.5**	**268.1**	**26.6**	**99.5**	**99.9**	**7**	**534.8**



Figure 3-37 Photograph showing overview of the location of Feature 118 (center) in relation to Feature 120 (foreground, left) and Feature 112 (foreground, right), view west (WSSI staff, 8/24/2017)

roof and may also have had a cornice. The roofing material was coded as non-combustible roofing and most likely was slate.

By 1896, the building was no longer used as a residence (Sanborn 1896). In its conversion to an office, the rear rooms were removed and the parapet increased to 8 in (20.3 cm). A notation on the map indicated the walls of the building were 12-in (30.48 cm) thick and that there were no windows on the western side of the building. There were two windows on each floor on the rear of the building, and two windows plus a dormer window on the eastern side of the building. The building was vacant in 1907, but by 1912 it was again in use as an office building (Sanborn 1907, 1912). The building continued to be used as an office until it was demolished in 1939 (Claypool and Johnston 2014).

Description

Like the adjacent foundation features, only the lower extent of Feature 118 remained intact. The foundation consisted of two portions: the main dwelling; and portions of at least two attached rear rooms or additions (Figures 3-38 and 3-39). The foundation of the main dwelling fronted Wolfe Street and would have supported the 2-story brick dwelling that Patterson built after he leased the lot in 1814. This foundation was rectangular, measuring 22.5 ft (6.86 m) east/west and at least 36 ft (10.97 m) north/south. A central wall extended east/west across its interior, dividing it into two halves. The northern half was fully exposed during the archaeological investigation, but the southern half extended beyond the excavation area and was not fully delineated. At some point, the foundation of the main dwelling had been repaired using poured concrete. Concrete blocks were added to form a possible interior threshold, and some of the brickwork on the exterior of the eastern wall was replaced by poured concrete (Figure 3-40). Brickwork visible on the exterior of the foundation in Figure 3-40 may have been the remains of a walkway or gutter.

Attached to the rear of the dwelling foundation were the foundation remains of at least two rooms. The foundations for the rooms were only partially intact and the complete dimensions were



Figure 3-38 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 118, view south (WSSI staff, 8/11/2017)

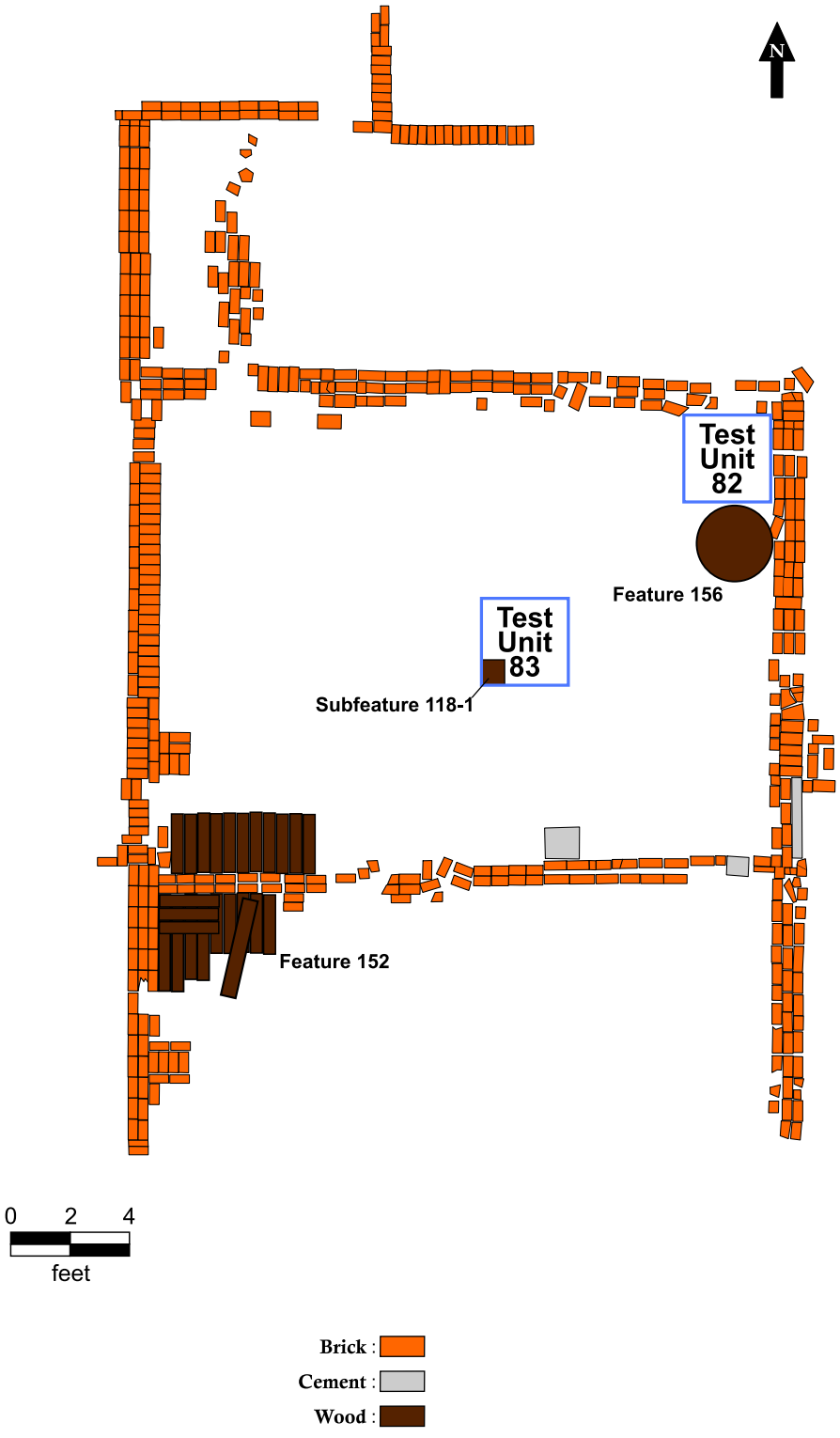


Figure 3-39 Map showing the Feature 118 and the locations of excavation areas (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-40 Photograph showing concrete used in construction of Feature 118, view northwest (WSSI staff, 8/11/2017)

not known. The room directly attached to the rear of the dwelling measured at least 8 ft (2.44 m) in width (north/south) and 15 ft (4.57 m) in length. A small area of brick paving in the interior of the room may have been the remains of a brick floor, suggesting this room may have been a kitchen area. A section of brick foundation wall extending north from this room most likely was the partial remains of the 1-1/2 story room depicted on late nineteenth century Sanborn maps (1885, 1896).

Excavations conducted in the interior main dwelling showed that building had a substantial foundation that would have easily supported a 2-story brick dwelling. Shown in Figure 3-41, the brickwork of the dwelling's walls rested on a stone foundation that was estimated to have been 2 ft (0.61 m) in width. The lower nine courses of the brickwork remained intact. The brick was set with a lime-based mortar that contained a high amount of sand. The supporting stonework was set using the same mortar. The stonework was 2.25 ft (0.69 m) in depth and rested on a layer of wood planking that served as the underpinning for the foundation.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 118 may have been identified in Trench PG-3 or PG-4. These parallel trenches were excavated during the Phase I/II survey and each crossed the general location of Feature 118. The trenches, however, were renumbered during recordation and it was not clear which of the new trench designations correlated to Trenches PG-3 and PG-4.

Feature 118 was partially exposed during a later stage of the Phase I/II survey and, at that time, was fully exposed. It was identified at an elevation of 5.1 ft (1.55 m) amsl. Two 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (Units 82 and 83) were placed within the interior of Feature 118, in the northern half of the main dwelling (see Figure 11-27). Unit 82 was placed in the northeastern corner of the foundation, and Unit 83 was placed in the center of the foundation. Unit 82 was excavated to a depth of 4 ft (1.22 m) or +0.81 ft (0.25 m) amsl. Fill material in the interior of Feature 118 was removed prior to the excavation of Unit 83 and, as such that excavation was much shallower,



Figure 3-41 Photograph showing stone foundation underpinning brick foundation wall in Unit 82, view north (WSSI staff, 9/14/2017)

but extended to a comparable depth of approximately +0.8 ft (0.24 m) amsl.

Both units were excavated using standard archaeological excavation methods and were recorded using standard procedures. Excavation was conducted in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels termed "Fills." Removed soils were dry-screened through a minimum of ¼-in hardware cloth (mesh). No soil samples were taken from Feature 118.

The Phase I/II archeological investigation indicated that the deposits in the interior of Feature 118 were composed of fill material. Although deposited during the construction of Feature 118, these deposits did not relate to the occupation or use of the dwelling. The dwelling did not have a cellar space and no other subsurface features were identified that may have provided information on the dwellings' occupants or its use. As such, no additional archaeological investigation was recommended for Feature 118. As investigated at the Phase I/II level, less than 1 percent (0.7 percent; 6 ft^2 [0.56 m^2]), of the exposed interior of main dwelling of Feature 118 was sampled archaeologically.

Excavation Sequence

Like Feature 112, Feature 118 was built on top of the ca. 1760s wharf structure begun by Thomas Fleming. By the time Feature 118 was completed in 1817, the original wharf structure and most of the shoreline alongside the wharf had been infilled and was covered by several feet of soil, brush, and rock. Features 120 and 125 were standing and the Strand had been cut through between Wolfe Street and Duke Street. The fill sequence exposed in the interior of Feature 118 suggested that additional infilling occurred during the construction of Feature 118, which raised the surface of the man-made land even higher. This was indicated by the lack of a builder's trench along the dwelling's foundation walls, and by the relative uniformity of the fill deposits within the foundation.

The two excavation units placed in the interior of Feature 118 exhibited a relatively consis-

tent soil profile consisting of three main fill deposits. These deposits were grouped as: Upper Fill Material; Intermediary Fill Material; and Lower Fill Material. These contexts, along with their associated WSSI excavation levels, ("Fills") are presented in Table 3-14.

Table 3-14 Summary of Analytical Groups for Feature 118

Excavation Area	Analytical Context		
	Upper Fill	Intermediate Fill	Lower Fill
Unit 82	Fill 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4-7
Unit 83	Fill 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4-7

Fills 1-2: Upper Fill Material

The uppermost deposits in Feature 118 consisted of demolition debris mixed with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand and brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand. At least three discrete layers of demolition debris were present. These layers were best exemplified in Unit 82 (Figures 3-42 and 3-43). In this unit, the uppermost layer contained a significantly higher quantity of large brick and mortar fragments, while the underlying deposit contained lower quantities of demolition debris. These deposits overlay a third deposit of demolition debris that consisted mostly of brick fragments. Combined, these deposits were 1.3 ft (0.4 m) thick. In Unit 82, they extended to the top of the stone foundation and, due to the lack of an obvious builder's trench, must have been deposited after completion of the brickwork. In Unit 83, the uppermost deposits had been partially removed during investigation of the feature interior, leaving only their lower extents present.

Fill 3: Intermediary Fill Material

The Intermediary Fill Material underlay consisted of fill material that most likely was laid down during the construction of Feature 118. These deposits underlay the Upper Fill Material and overlay deposits that appeared to have been associated with the use of the ca. 1760s wharf structure.

In both units, only one deposit of fill material was included within this context. In Unit 82, this deposit consisted of a dense layer of brick rubble identified along the foundation wall. Designated Fill 3, this deposit measured 0.9 ft (0.27 m) thick and overtopped the stone foundation wall. It thinned as it extended southward away from the wall, suggesting it may have been deposited during the construction of Feature 118 as either waste material, or as fill material intended to provide a firm footing during construction. This deposit was not present in Unit 83.

In Unit 83, a thick deposit of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay underlay the Upper Fill Material and appears to have been laid down in the foundation interior during its construction (Figures 3-44 and 3-45). This deposit was visually like Fill 1 (stratum I) of Feature 120 and appeared to consist of redeposited subsoil mixed with a low quantity of topsoil. It was designated Fill 3 and measured 0.8 ft (0.33 m) in thickness.

Fills 4-7: Lower Fill Material

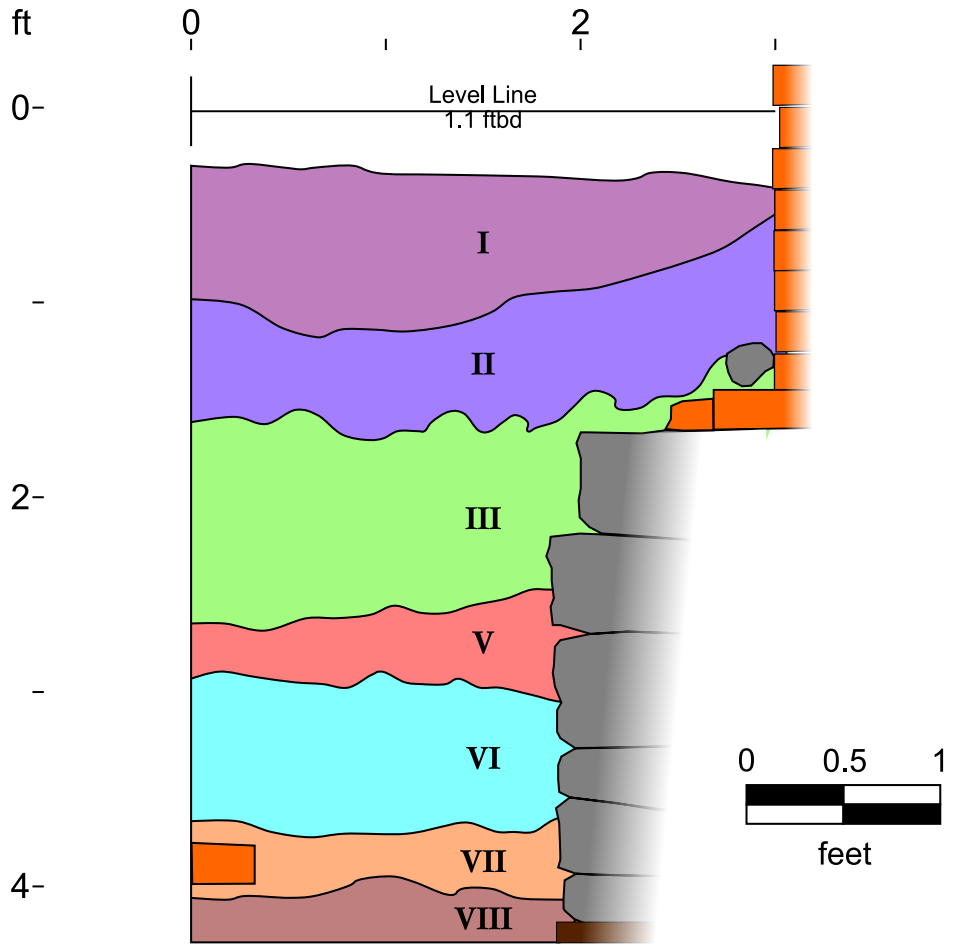
In Feature 118, the Lower Fill Context consisted of soil that may have formed the "surface" of the infilled wharf structure. In contrast with Feature 112, where these deposits were tightly stratified, these deposits appeared to consist of a single thick deposit of redeposited alluvial sediment. Encompassing Fills 4-7, these deposits contained noticeable quantities of wood "chips" and wood debris. The deposits also were identified in Features 112, 120, and 125.

The uppermost deposit in this context consisted of gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay. In Unit 82, this corresponded to Fill 5, while in Unit 83, this deposit corresponded to Fill 4. Excavation of Unit 83 was discontinued within Fill 5. In Unit 82, the underlying deposits consisted of irregular layers of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam overlying mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam (Fills 6-7). Fill 5 was 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) thick, while Fill 6 was only 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) thick. Excavation was discontinued within Fill 7 and its depth was unknown.

These soils continued beyond the base of the foundation. Like Feature 112, the foundation for Feature 118 was underlain by wooden boards that served as cribbing. The stonework rested directly on the boards; no builder's trench was evident on the interior of the foundation wall, suggesting that the interior was filled after the foundation had been completed. It is unlikely that the builder's trench was located on the exterior of the build-



Figure 3-42 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 82, view west (WSSI staff, 9/14/2017)



I :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loamy sand mottled with 10YR 5/3 Brown loamy sand

II :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loamy sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loamy sand and brown 10YR 5/3 Brown loamy sand with brick and mortar

III :10YR 5/3 Brown loamy sand with brick

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

VI :10YR 5/1 Gray sandy clay

VII :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam

VIII :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam with 10YR 6/1 Gray clay and "wood chips"

Brick : **Stone** : **Wood** :

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

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.2
Feature 118: Test Unit 82
West Profile

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

Figure 3-43 **Soil profile of Unit 82, south and west profile (RCG&A staff)**



Figure 3-44 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 92, view north (WSSI staff, 9/14/2017)

ing, but even if this were the case, evidence of an excavation trench to place the cribbing and foundation stones would have been evident on the interior of the foundation, especially as the cribbing boards extended beyond the foundation stones.

Cultural Material

A total of 1,709 artifacts and 1,797.6 g of faunal material were recovered from Feature 118. Table 3-15 summarizes the temporal calculations for Feature 118.

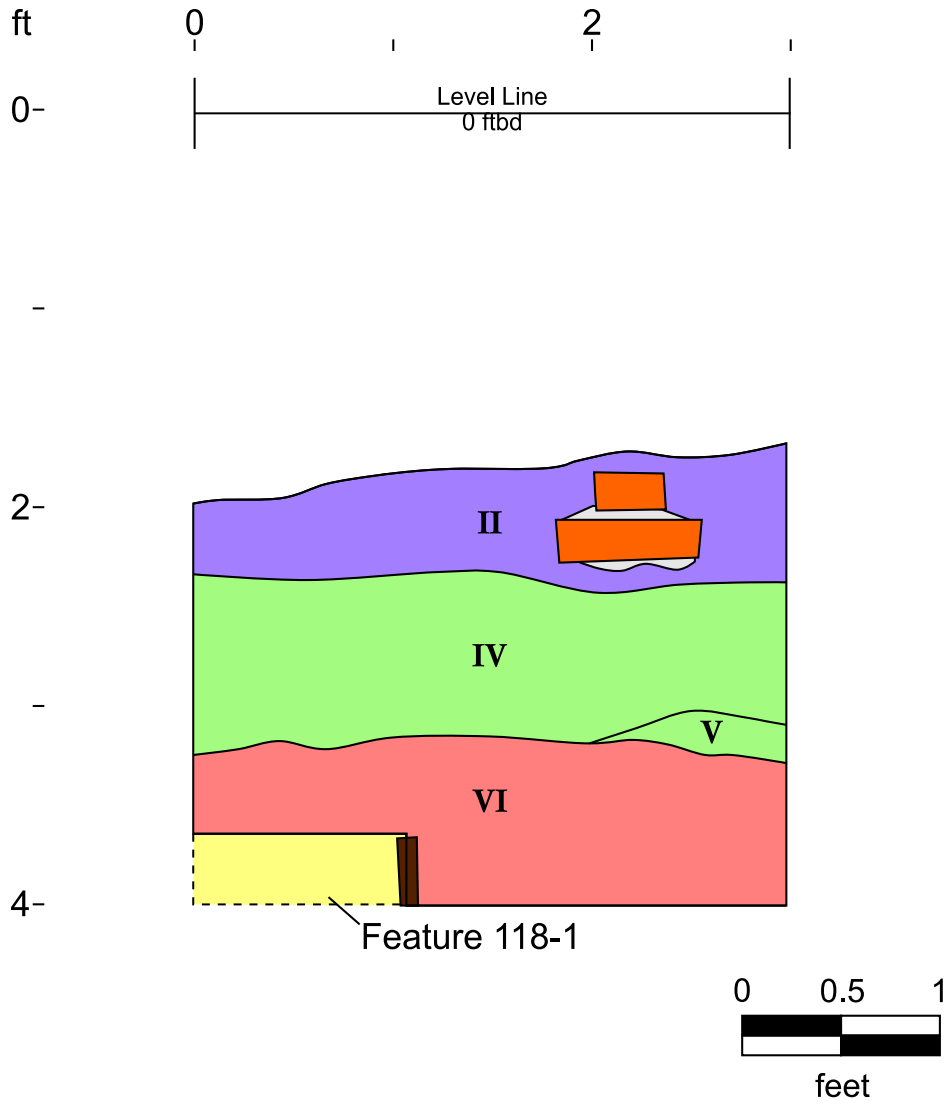
Surface Collection

Two glass medicine bottles were recovered from the surface of Feature 118. Dating from the early twentieth century, the two bottles were machine made with at least one exhibiting an Owens Bottle Co. manufacturer's mark (ca. 1919-1929). The other medicine bottle was a Tonsiline bottle (ca. 1890-1920s) for the treatment of sore throat, catarrh, and cough. Described as having recessed panels and double ring patent finish, the bottle was embossed with the company's iconic giraffe (Figures 3-46 and 3-47). The Tonsiline Co. is still in business today and still uses the giraffe in its advertisements.

Fills 1-2: Upper Fill Material

Table 3-16 summarizes the materials recovered from Fill 1 and Fill 2 of Feature 118. Architectural remains comprised a large portion of the retained artifact collection. Fragments of sewer pipe (n=3), sanitary porcelain (n=3), flat/window glass (n=441), and various nails and assorted hardware (n=176) accounted for nearly 60 percent of the retained collection. In addition, discarded architectural remains included brick (128,809.21 g), concrete, mortar (36708.67 g), plaster (100.97 g), and slate (6.28 g).

Typical of assemblages dating after the mid-nineteenth century, container (bottles and jars) glass accounted for nearly 80 percent of the sub-assemblage of non-architectural materials. Significant portions of the glass artifacts exhibited characteristics consistent with machine made manufacture and post-date 1881. Additional diagnostic glass containers included milk glass lid liner fragments (ca. 1869-present; n=6), solarized



II :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loamy sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loamy sand and brown 10YR 5/3 Brown loamy sand with brick and mortar

IV :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay

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

VI :10YR 5/1 Gray sandy clay

Brick : **Mortar** : **Wood** :

Fill 2 : **Feature** :

Fill 3 :

Fill 4 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.2
Feature 118: Test Unit 83
West Profile

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241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 3-45 Soil profile of Unit 83, west profile (RCG&A staff)

Table 3-15 Feature 118 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surface	ca. 1919 (Owens manufactured bottle)	ca. 1890-1929	-	-
Fill 1	ca. 1903 (Suction Scar on Machine Made Bottle)	ca. 1775-present	1848.5	14
Fill 2	ca. 1869 (Lid Liner)*	ca. 1760-present*	1855.1	40
Fill 3	ca. 1840 (Flow Blue; Ironstone)	ca. 1700-present	1806.2	156
Fill 4	ca. 1815 (Blue Floral Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1670-1830*	1799.2	36
Fill 5	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)*	ca. 1760-1830*	1799.1	8
Fill 6	ca. 1810 (Shell Edge Pearlware)*^	ca. 1760-1830 (present)*	1796.1	98
Fill 7	ca. 1815 (Blue Floral Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1733-1850*	1791.4	15
Overall				
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				
**small sample size and cut nails effected this average				
^adjusted TPQ, 1901 Capseat Milk Bottle likely intrusive				



Figure 3-46 Tosiline Co. Bottle (FS 846)



Figure 3-47 Detail of Embossing on Tosiline Co. Bottle (FS 846)

manganese glass fragments (ca. 1885-1915; n=2), a capseat milk bottle finish (ca. 1901-present), and a club sauce bottle with complete glass bottle stopper (ca. 1850-1950s). A range of ceramics dating from the last quarter of the eighteenth century through the twentieth century were recovered. Consistent with secondary deposit or backfill, the ceramics were highly fragmented and largely incomplete therefore few vessel forms were identifiable. Compared to the underlying strata, the upper strata contained higher quantities of nineteenth and twentieth century ceramic ware types such as whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=17), ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=5), yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=4), and later porcelain (ca. 1850-present; n=2). Toys including a porcelain marble (ca. 1850-1910), porcelain doll arm, and limestone marble and personal items such as a Prosser button (ca. 1841-1910) and white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe stems (n=3) comprised the remainder of the collection.

Table 3-17 summarizes the faunal material from Fills 1 and 2 from Feature 118. Domesticated species, specifically cattle (37.3 g) and pig (81.7 g), comprised the majority of the recovered faunal material. The remainder of the collection included bird (4.9 g), duck/geese/swan (3.6 g), and large/medium mammal (45.2 g).

The collection from Fill 1 and Fill 2 are consistent with materials resulting from the demolition and backfill of a structure. As compared to the lower strata, architectural debris was recovered in significantly higher concentrations and comprised the majority of the artifact collection. The remainder of the collection was fragmentary domestic refuse indicative of secondary deposit or backfill deposition. Recovered artifacts generally dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and disposal occurred until sometime after 1903 (see Table 3-15). Based on temporal associations, the deposits likely relate to the total demolition of the buildings on Lot 85.2 by 1896.

Fill 3: Intermediary Fill Material

Table 3-16 summarizes the artifact collection from Fill 3 of Feature 118. As compared to the upper strata, Fill 3 contained relatively less architectural material. Architectural materials included flat/window glass and construction hardware. In addition, significant quantities of brick (104,521.1 g), mortar (1,490 g), and slate (283.26 g) were discarded. All nails were square-shanked,

Table 3-16 Summary of Artifacts from the Upper Fill Material in Feature 118

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1	2	3
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820		8	8
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	2		2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1	1	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1840-present		1	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		2	2
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830		1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830		1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	5		5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830		1	1
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1775-1830	1		1
		Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Unglazed		3		3
			Sewer Pipe, Fragment	Unglazed		2	1	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed			1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			1	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Hand-Painted		1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Indeterminate			2	2
		Whiteware	Tea Cup, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-1840		3	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present		5	5
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860		1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		4	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present		2	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1820-present	2		2
		Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s		2	2
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930		1	1
	Porcelain		Marble, Whole	Hand-Painted	ca. 1850-1910		1	1
		Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825		1	1
		Continental Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1850-present		2	2
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Body			1		1
		Other	Toy Doll, Arm				1	1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Fixture, Fragment				2	2
				Embossed Lettering		1		1
			Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1841-1910		1	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment				1	1
			Window, Flat Fragment			136	305	441
	Undetermined	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			9		9
		Copper Green	Tableware, Body				3	3
		Milk Glass	Canning/ Preserve Lid Liner, Fragment	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1869-present		6	6
	Cup Bottom Mold	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920s	1		1
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			14		14
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			11	4	15
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1		1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				2	2
		Blue	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1		1
		Blue-Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1		1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			19	4	23
				Embossed Lettering		1		1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				5	5
				Melted		1		1
			Tableware, Body			42		42
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			8		8
				Devitrified/Patina			12	12
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				2	2
		Light Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			5		5
		Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2		2
		Other	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1		1
		Solarized, Manganese	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1885-1915	2		2
	Machine Made	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1903-present	4		4
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			169		169
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip		ca. 1881-present	7		7
			Indeterminate Bottle, Neck			5		5
			Milk Bottle, Lip		ca. 1901-	1		1
			Sauce Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1850s-1950s	1		1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck	Devitrified/Patina			1	1
	Molded, Press	Colorless	Dish, Rim/ Body			2		2
			Tableware, Handle			1		1
	Post Bottom Mold	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920s	1		1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Grand Total
Metal	Brass		Collar Hardware, Whole				1	1
	Copper Alloy		Indeterminate, Fragment			1		1
			Wire, Fragment			1		1
		Iron	Bolt, Whole			1	1	2
			Bottle Cap, Fragment		ca. 1892-present	1		1
			Hinge, Whole			2		2
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment				3	3
			Indeterminate, Fragment			2	5	7
			Rod, Fragment			1		1
			Wire, Fragment			1	2	3
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	7	4	11
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	2		2
		Cut/Wire	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-present		47	47
		Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Whole			2		2
			Nail, Fragment			39	21	60
		Other	Sewer Pipe, Fragment			7		7
		Wire	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1890-present	15		15
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present	16	9	25
			Roofing Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present	2		2
			Screw, Whole		ca. 1890-present	1		1
	Lead		Indeterminate, Fragment			1		1
Stone	Limestone		Marble, Whole				1	1
Grand Total						**571**	**489**	**1060**

Table 3-17 Summary of Faunal Material from the Upper Fill Material in Feature 118

Common Name	Fill 001	Fill 002	Weight (g)
Bird		4.9	4.9
Cattle	14.7	22.6	37.3
Ducks, Geese, and Swans		3.6	3.6
Large mammal	6.1	25.5	31.6
Medium mammal	2.2	11.4	13.6
Pig		81.7	81.7
Grand Total	23	149.7	172.7

indicating either hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) or machine-cut manufacture (ca. 1815-1890). Therefore the demolished structure was constructed prior to 1890.

Based on the size and completeness of vessels, the Fill 3 artifacts were indicative of secondary deposit. Compared to the upper strata, the artifacts from Fill 3 generally dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and were consistent with domestic refuse. Percentages of container glass drop significantly beginning in Fill 3 and the number of ceramics, and particularly mid-eighteenth century ceramics, begins to increase. For example, creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=68) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=66) were found in higher quantities in Fill 3 along with examples of Colonial period ceramics such as Faience (ca. 1700-1800), Jackfield-type (ca. 1751-1818), and domestic slipware (ca. 1730-1850). As mentioned above, glass formed a much smaller portion of the recovered artifacts and much of the container glass was of indeterminate manufacture method. Of note is the identification of a free-blown snuff bottle and fragment of a stemware foot. Four white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments were identified, but no other small finds or personal items were present.

Table 3-19 summarizes the faunal material from Fill 3 of Feature 118. Faunal remains (503.6 g) consisted of mostly domesticated species, namely cattle (267.9 g), pig (90.6 g), and sheep/goat (9.3 g). Other possible domesticated species included turkey (4.2 g) and bird (19 g).

Fill 3 is a transitional level between the upper building destruction layers and late eighteenth century materials in the lower strata. Diagnostic ceramic artifacts indicated that the collection dated from the early nineteenth century (see Table 3-15). Materials were deposited well into the mid-nineteenth century.

Fills 4–7: Lower Fill Material

The artifact collection from Fill 4 through Fill 7 represented the wharf underlying the foundation at #718 Wolfe Street (Figure 3-48). Compared to the upper strata, the artifact density dropped significantly in Fill 4, 5, 6, and 7 (n=288). The collection dated almost exclusively (the presence of cut nails and a fragment of a capseat milk bottle likely represent intrusion from natural site processes or the effects of the high water table during excavation) from the mid-to-late eighteenth century (see Table 3-15). The collection was consistent with materials used to construct the wharf and create usable land by Kirk in the late 1760s and Fleming in the 1770s.

Table 3-20 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the wharf deposit from Feature 118. The collection was consistent with generic domestic refuse dating to this period and included a majority of ceramic (n=190) and smaller quantities of glass and other materials. Architectural remains comprised a much lower percentage of the recovered artifacts as compared with the fill layers above. Similar to the trends that emerged in Fill 3, percentages of container glass dropped significantly and ceramic comprised the majority of the collection. For the lower fill strata, mid-to-late eighteenth century ceramics comprise the totality of the collection. These included the ubiquitous creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=79) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=72) as well as examples of Colonial period ceramics such as Staf-

Table 3-19 Summary of Faunal Material from Intermediary Fill Material in Feature 118

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bird	19
Bony fish	1.6
Cattle	267.9
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	2.6
Large mammal	56.2
Medium mammal	52.1
Pig	90.6
Rodent	0.1
Sheep/Goat	9.3
Turkey	4.2
Grand Total	**503.6**

Table 3-18 Summary of Artifacts from Intermediary Fill Material in Feature 118

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 003
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			2
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			1
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		2
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	20
			Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	8
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	19
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	4
				Scallops	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	6
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850	2
		French Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1700-1800	1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
		Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1751-1818	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	3
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	18
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1793-1841	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	23
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1815	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	8
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
					ca. 1815-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Unspecified Fragment	Unglazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		11
				Unglazed		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1850	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
				Burned		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned		1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1820-present	7
	Porcelain	Canton	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1830	1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830	1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			43
	Undetermined	Colorless	Stemware, Foot			1
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Snuff Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
		Blue	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			6
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			5
				Devitrified/Patina		14
Metal	Iron		Bracket, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			7
			Nut, Whole			1
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	4
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	73
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	3
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	4
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**359**



Figure 3-48 **Artifacts recovered from the wharf deposits associated with Feature 118. Top Row (left to right) white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment (FS 852), white clay tobacco pipe stems (FS 852); Middle Row (left to right) shell-edge decorated pearlware rim sherd (FS 857), transfer printed creamware sherd (FS 851), Chinese export porcelain sherds (FS 852); Bottom Row (left to right) dip't pearlware hollowware (FS 852), hand-painted pearlware sherd (FS 852), domestic slipware rim sherd (FS 853), creamware rim sherd in royal shape (FA 852)**

fordshire slipware (ca. 1670-1795), domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850), and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1780-1825). Consistent with landfill soils, except for white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments (n=13), no other personal items or small finds were present.

Table 3-21 summarizes the faunal material from the wharf deposit from Feature 118. Domesticated species, particularly cattle (643.3 g) and pig (178.8 g) comprised the majority of recovered materials. A variety of birds including chicken (4.1 g), duck (10.4 g), duck/geese/swan (2 g), and turkey (31.1 g) also were present.

Feature 118 Sub-features

One sub-feature, Feature 118-1, was identified during the excavation of Unit 83. Two additional features (Features 152 and 156) also were associated with Feature 118, but were identified during a later stage of excavation and were given independent feature designations. Feature 152 consisted of the lower extent of the interior foundation wall of Feature 118; this feature is described briefly below. Feature 156 was the remains of a barrel privy that may have pre-dated Feature 118; this feature was described independently and is not included within the below discussion.

Feature 118-1

Feature 118-1 was a section of wooden cribbing exposed in the base of Unit 82, at approximately 0.8 ft (0.24 m) amsl. As exposed in the base of the unit, the feature consisted a single board positioned east/west and staked on its southern side to remain in a vertical position (Figure 3-49; see Figure 3-44). The board was estimated to measure 0.1 ft (3 cm) in thickness. Feature 118-1 was not excavated. Soil on the "interior" of Feature 118-1 was a continuation of Fill 5 (stratum VI).

Feature 118-1 later was exposed during mechanized removal of Feature 118 and was found to have been one of two short sections of wooden boards within the interior of the foundation. The boards were not fully exposed and no additional details were known.

Table 3-20 Summary of Artifacts from the Lower Fill Material in Feature 118

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment					2	1	3
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem					8	2	10
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2				2
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820		1	10		11
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820			4		4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1		19	5	25
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820			11		11
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820			1	1	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	10		9	3	22
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810				1	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815		1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820			1	1	2
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1733-1850				1	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	4				4
			Tea Cup, Base	Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830			1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830				1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	6	4	10		20
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3				3
					ca. 1815-1830				1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	5				5
					ca. 1810-1830	1		3		4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830			2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815			10		10
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830			4		4
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1		2		3
					ca. 1775-1830		2			2
					ca. 1795-1830			1		1
					ca. 1815-1830	1				1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2		4		6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830			2		2
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830			1		1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1				1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed				1	1	2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned					1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned				2		2
				Stained		7				7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Burned				1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned				1		1
				Indeterminate			1			1
		Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1				1
		Staffordshire Slipware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Combed Slip	ca. 1670-1795	1				1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825			3		3
		Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1				1
		Soft-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Molded Decoration	ca. 1745-1795				1	1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body						1	1
Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1				1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			8	5	7	2	22
	Machine Made	Colorless	Milk Bottle, Lip		ca. 1901-present			1		1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1				1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3		1		4
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4	4			8
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body						1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1		1		2
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				3			3
Metal	Iron		Blade, Fragment			1				1
			Bracket, Whole					1		1
			Staple, Whole					1		1
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	3	3			6
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	4	2	2		8
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890			4	3	7
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890			3		3
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	7				7
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	5		4	7	16
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1				1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			3				3
	Other Alloy		Other, Whole					1		1
Grand Total						**89**	**26**	**139**	**34**	**288**

Table 3-21 Summary of Faunal Material from Lower Fill Material in Feature 118

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bird	10.3
Bony fish	1.4
Cattle	643.3
Chicken	4.1
Duck	10.4
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	2
Large mammal	169.5
Medium mammal	58.2
Pig	178.8
Rabbit/Hare	4.9
Sheep/Goat	4.9
Squirrel	1.4
Turkey	31.1
Unidentifiable	1
Grand Total	**1121.3**



Figure 3-49 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 118-01 in Unit 83, view north (WSSI staff, 8/22/2017)

Feature 152

This feature was the lower extent of the foundation wall that divided the main dwelling into northern and southern halves. Like the exterior foundation wall, the interior wall was set on a stone foundation tha t was underpinned by wood planks (Figure 3-50). The feature was not fully documented and no additional details are known. The soil surrounding Feature 152 was a continuation of Fills 5 and 6 (Strata VI and VII) of Feature 118. These soils were previously characterized as infill material covering the ca. 1760s wharf cribbing. Feature 152 was not excavated and no artifacts appear to have been recovered in association with this feature.

Feature 120 (Historic Foundation)

Feature 120 was foundation of Joseph Caverly's two-story frame dwelling, built around ca. 1790. The building was located in the southeastern corner of Parcel 85.2, approximately 23 ft (7.01 m) west of the Strand and immediately north of Wolfe Street. It fronted directly on Wolfe Street and may have encroached on the public right-of-way of that street. Like other features in Parcel 85.2, Feature 120 had been built directly on top of the ca. 1760s wharf that had been begun by Thomas Fleming as an extension of Lot 85. The dwelling stood near the eastern end of the wharf, on a thick layer of soil and wood debris that comprised the wharf's surface.

The earliest description of the building was as "that two story frame dwelling house lately built by Joseph Caverly upon the said wharf" (Alexandria Land Records F:309). William Patterson leased the lot containing the house from Robert Kirk in 1805. The lease was to run for a period of 15 years. Patterson resided in the house until at least 1817, when he moved next door into his newly completed brick house (Feature 112). In 1810, Patterson's household included himself, a woman over 16 years of age, two boys under 16 years of age, and two enslaved persons. He was listed as a shopkeeper and held a tavern license. By 1820, Patterson had six enslaved persons in his household, as well as nine other individuals, some of whom were engaged in commerce and manufacturing. An 1823 lease for the property suggested that after Patterson moved out of the frame dwelling (Feature 120) it was used as a tenement (Alexandria Land Records, Book N-2:168).

Josiah Davis purchased the lot containing Caverly's frame dwelling from Kirk's estate in 1826 (Alexandria Land Records, Book P2:331). It is likely that the dwelling was the "Tavern house" referred to in an 1830 advertisement Davis placed in the *Phenix Gazette* (7/7/1830). The building remained in operation as a tavern through at least 1833, as the 1833 tax assessment lists Davis as owning two taverns, one of which was located on the Strand (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1833). James Allen, who held a tavern license and retailed liquor, occupied the tavern on the Strand. Davis advertised the tavern house for sale in 1841, and again in 1844, noting in the latest advertisement that it had had been "formerly occupied as a tavern" (*Alexandria Gazette* 8/19/1841, p.1; *Alexandria Gazette*, 7/8/1844, p. 3).

James Green purchased the lot containing the tavern house in 1845. Still standing in the early 1890s, the house was depicted on Sanborn (1885, 1891) maps as a two-story frame dwelling with a wood shingle roof. It was demolished sometime before 1907, likely during the 1890s (Sanborn 1907). By 1912, a frame building associated with the Herfurth Brothers, listed as manufactures of "artificial stone," covered the location of Feature 120 (Sanborn 1912). This building had been removed by 1921 and replaced by a concrete block building (Sanborn 1921). By 1941, the warehouses of the Robinson Terminal Warehouse Company covered the feature location.

Feature Description

Feature 120 was the lower extent of a stone and brick foundation that originally supported a ca. 1790s frame dwelling. The upper extent of the foundation had been unevenly removed at some point when the land was graded, leaving only the lower 3.5-4 ft (1.1-1.2 m) of the foundation intact (Figures 3-51 and 3-52). The uneven removal of the foundation left some portions at higher elevations than others. A chimney footing in the eastern portion of the foundation was identified at 4.46 ft (1.36 m) amsl and was the highest point on the foundation. Identified more than 1 ft (0.3



Figure 3-50 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 152, view west (WSSI Staff, 2/19/2018)



Figure 3-51 Photograph showing foundation fully exposed, view west (WSSI staff, 3/8/2018). Completed archaeological excavation Blocks 1A/1B (background) and Blocks 2A/2B (foreground) visible

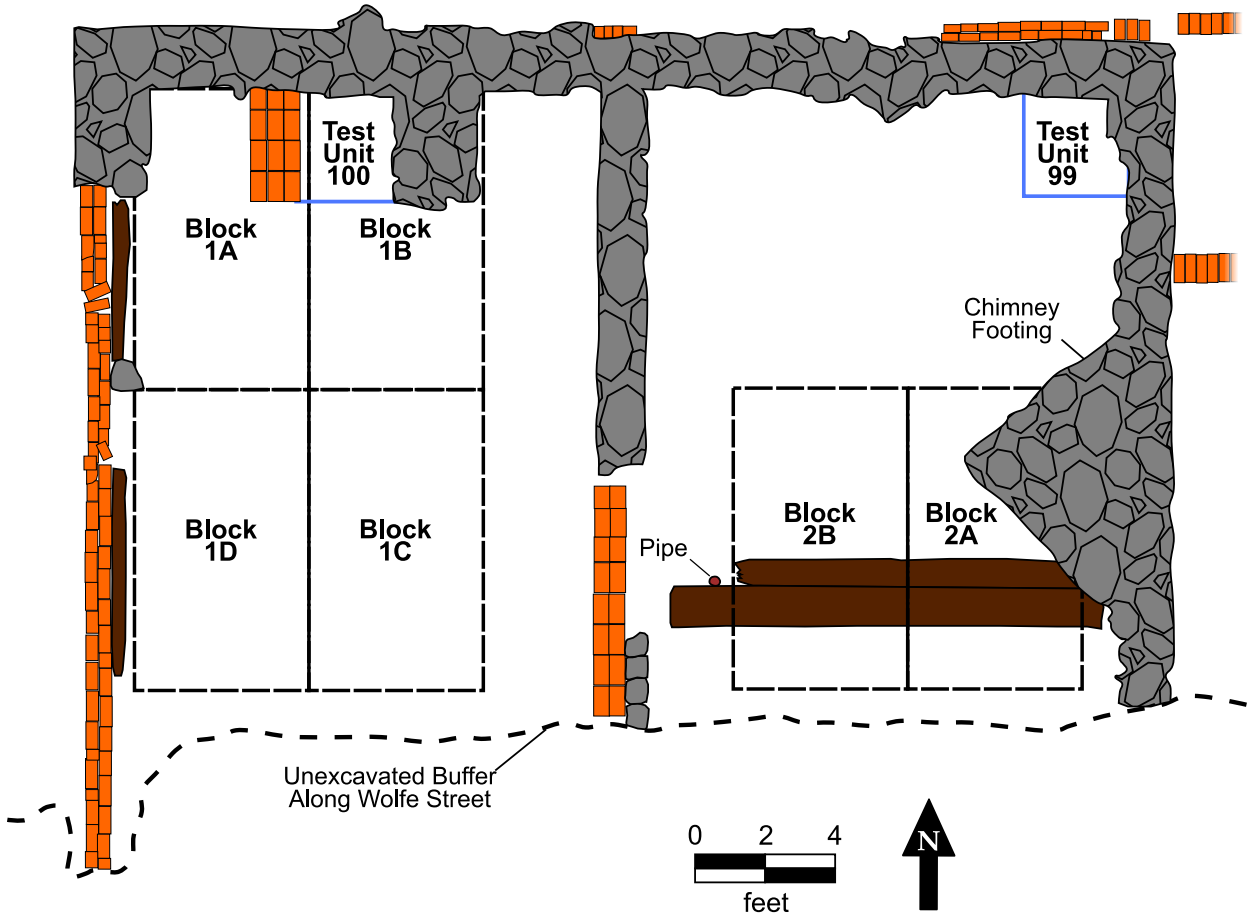


Figure 3-52 Plan of Feature 120 (RCG&A staff)

m) deeper at 3.77 ft (1.15 m) amsl, the brickwork along the western wall of the foundation was the lowest point of the foundation.

The foundation remains indicated the building had been laid out in a double pen, double pile format with a shared fireplace in the eastern half of the building. The rooms in the western half of the building may originally have been unheated, although there was evidence for later modifications that provided a base for a possible chimney or stove flue in the northwestern room. Archival records provided no additional information on the architectural style of the "dwelling house" or on the later modifications to the building, which were visible in the surviving foundation remains. There were many variations on the double pen, double pile house, some of which developed as an expansion of the double pen side passage house, while others derived from German-American architectural styles and included a divided central passage that partitioned the house into functionally distinct areas.

Feature 120 extended beneath the current right-of-way for Wolfe Street and its full extent was not determined. As exposed during the archaeological investigation, the foundation had an overall measurement of 31.6 ft (9.63 m) in east/west by at least 24 ft (7.3 m) north/south. The foundation was divided by a central wall that crossed north/south through the center of the foundation, dividing it into two rooms that both had interior measurements of 15 ft (4.6 m) in width (east/west). The only visible chimney footing associated with Feature 120 was in the eastern half of the foundation. Triangular in shape, the footing was built of stone set in a pattern known as random stone (Figure 3-53). The footing was centrally located along the interior of the building's eastern wall, suggesting the eastern half of the building had been divided into two north/south rooms, each with a corner fireplace on the first-floor level.

The archaeological investigation indicated the two halves of the foundation each had a historically different pattern of use. The foundation underlying the eastern half of the building appeared to have been designed as a fully enclosed cellar space. The lack of an obvious exterior entrance suggested entrance to the space would have been from the interior of the building by a ladder or stair. This portion of the foundation was built of fieldstone laid in a random pattern. The fieldstone walls measured 1.6 ft (0.49 m) in thickness and appeared to have been dry-laid, that is, set without mortar.

The foundation remains defining the western half of the building indicated that portion of the building originally had an open or perhaps a partially frame-enclosed ground floor level (Figure 3-54). A 2 ft (0.61 m) thick stone wall with two attached interior short walls extended along the northern edge of the building, defining the space. While it was assumed this wall was contemporaneous in its construction to the eastern half of the building, the union between the two walls was not exposed during the archaeological investigation and it is possible that this space was actually a later addition. The increased thickness of the wall indicates this wall was intended to support a greater load. The wall ended evenly at the northwestern corner of the building and clearly was not intended to fully enclose the ground floor level.

The function of the two interior short walls in the western half of the building was unclear. Each of the walls ended evenly, indicating they were intended as short walls and were not truncated sections of interior dividing walls. By their positioning, they created a slightly off-center space that may originally have supported a ground-level hearth pad or possibly a stair. Later modifications to the westernmost of the interior short walls increased its height and suggested that the short walls were redesigned to support a first-floor chimney or hearth (Figure 3-55). It is also possible the short walls were simply buttresses and served no additional function beyond support for the primary stonework of the foundation.

It was evident that the stone foundation had been significantly modified at least twice. The first modification was to pierce the central wall to allow access to the eastern bay of the foundation. A pair of wooden planks spanned the space between the breached central wall and the eastern foundation wall (Figure 3-56). The planks had been cut to fit against the angled base of the chimney footing and, at the central wall, were secured by an iron pipe driven into the dirt of the cellar floor. Although the planks were not re-



Figure 3-53 **Photograph showing interior view of stone chimney footing in interior of eastern foundation wall, view west (WSSI staff, 3/8/2018)**



Figure 3-54 **Photograph showing overview of the western half of the foundation, view east (WSSI staff, 3/8/2018)**



Figure 3-55 **Photograph showing oblique view of modification to lower short wall in the western half of the foundation, view northwest (WSSI staff, 3/7/2018)**



Figure 3-56 **Photograph showing wooden planks laid across base of cellar in eastern half of the foundation (WSSI staff, 3/7/2018)**

moved during the archaeological investigation, they most likely rested directly on the cellar floor. There was no archaeological evidence that that portion of the foundation had been used and, as such, the man-made fill material covering the wooden cribbing of the underlying wharf structure would have formed the cellar floor.

The second modification to the foundation was the addition of brickwork to fully support the western half of the building and to raise the height of the westernmost short wall. With this modification, the ground-floor level was fully enclosed along its western side and the breach in the central wall was sealed (Figures 3-57 and Figure 3-58). In both locations, the brickwork measured 0.7 ft (21 cm) in thickness, or was the equivalent of two courses in width and appeared to have been dry-laid. These modifications indicated the use of the building and, in particular, the ground floor space had changed and it was no longer desirable to have a ground-floor level that was open or accessed from the exterior of the building. The brickwork added to enclose the ground floor space did not extend to the full depth of the stone foundation. It was underpinned by wooden shingle planking (Figure 3-59).

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Phase I Trench 16A was excavated across the location of Feature 120, but failed to identify the foundation remains due to the depth of fill material overlying the feature. The northern two-thirds of the foundation exposed during a later stage of the Phase I/II investigation, during the removal of overburden soil. The uppermost portion of Feature 120 was identified at an elevation of 4.38 ft (1.36 m) amsl. Limited archaeological investigation was conducted on the foundation at that time (Figure 3-60). During the evaluation, the southern third of the foundation was found to underlay the modern right-of-way of Wolfe Street; this portion of the feature was not accessible for archaeological investigation.

During the initial phase of the archaeological investigation, two 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (TUs 99 and 100) were placed within the interior of Feature 120 (see Figure 3-52). Unit 99 was placed in the northeastern corner of the eastern half of the foundation. This unit was excavated to a depth of 4 ft (1.2 m) or approximately 0.39 ft (0.1 m) amsl. Unit 100 was placed in the western bay of the foundation, between the two interior short walls. The unit was excavated to an estimated depth of 3.6 ft (1.02 m) or to approximately 0.78 ft (0.24 cm) amsl.

The initial archaeological investigation revealed a majority of the fill material within the upper extent of the foundation had been deposited during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The underlying deposits, however, yielded a low quantity of late eighteenth century material mixed with late nineteenth century material. Most of this earlier material was found in levels "Fill 4" and "Fill 5" of Unit 100. Since it was unclear whether the more recent material had been introduced during excavation, data recovery was recommended to clarify the periods of construction, patterns of use, and the demolition sequence for Feature 120.

Resource Management Plan

To guide the data recovery effort, an RMP was completed for Feature 120 (see Appendix III). The RMP specified that 25% of the feature's interior would be subject to archaeological investigation. Initial excavation would consist of the placement of either an 11 x 16 ft (3.35 x 4.88 m) block or two 8 x 11 ft (2.43 x 3.35 m) blocks in the northwestern corner (western bay) of Feature 120. Soil "associated with the occupation of the feature" would be either dry-screened or wet-screened through ¼-in hardware cloth. Identified features would be bisected and one-half of the removed soil screened through ¼-in mesh; a 1-gal sample would be retained from the remaining half. Standard recordation methods would be used during excavation. Although it was not specified in the RMP, excavation proceeded in "Fills", which was a WSSI-specific term for both natural and arbitrary excavation levels.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

During the data recovery, two 10 x 17 ft (3.05 x 5.18 m) excavation blocks (Blocks 1 and 2) were placed in the interior of Feature 120. Block 1 was placed in the western bay of the foundation, and Block 2 was placed in the eastern bay of the foun-



Figure 3-57 Photograph showing brick infill in breach in central wall, view south (WSSI staff, 3/8/2018)



Figure 3-58 **Photograph showing brick infill in the northwestern corner of the western half of the foundation, view south (WSSI staff, 8/24/2017)**



Figure 3-59 **Photograph showing wood shingle planking underpinning brick infill in western wall, view west (WSSI staff, 3/6/2018)**



Figure 3-60 **Photograph showing Feature 120 exposed at the temporary construction surface (EL 4.38 ft) amsl, view southeast (WSSI staff, 8/24/2017)**

dation (see Figure 3-52). Both blocks were placed such that their northern edges abutted the interior surface of the northern wall of Feature 120. As part of the excavation process, each block was subdivided into four 5 x 8.5 ft (1.52 x 2.59 m) sub-blocks and assigned a suffix (A-D) denoting the location of the sub-block within the overall block. To providing an additional challenge, the pattern of sub-block designations was different in each block. In Block 1, sub-block designations proceeded clockwise beginning with the northwestern sub-block, while in Block 2 designations proceeded clockwise beginning with the southeastern sub-block. In both blocks, Blocks A and B were fully excavated, and Blocks C and D were either not excavated or were partially excavated.

Using this sampling strategy, approximately 40.4%, or 188 ft^2 of the exposed interior of Feature 120, was sampled by archaeological excavation. This number is calculated based upon completed Phase II Units 99 and 100, as well as the completion of excavation Blocks 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B. No excavation was conducted on the exterior of the feature. Two soil samples were taken from deposits within Feature 120. One sample was taken from Block 1A, Fill 3, and the other sample was taken from Block 1B, Fill 3. Both samples were submitted for archaeobotanical and faunal analysis.

Excavation Sequence

Diagnostic artifacts indicated that Feature 120 was demolished during the last half of the nineteenth century, sometime after 1850. At that time, brick debris from the demolition of Feature 120 and adjacent buildings was dumped into Feature 120, filling the foundation. In the western portion of the foundation, the debris overlay a partially intact late eighteenth-to-early nineteenth century surface layer that contained evidence of African American persons having once used that space and that the space likely functioned as a tavern during this period as well. In both portions of the foundation, archaeologists encountered fill deposits associated with the construction of the ca. 1760s wharf. These deposits were consistent with those identified in nearby Features 112, 118 and 145, which also had been

built on land created by the construction and infilling of the wharf.

Soil layers exposed during the excavation of Feature 120 included both cultural deposits and natural siltation layers. These soils were identified in differing distributions in both halves of the foundation and, as a result, the overall soil sequence for the eastern half of the foundation was slightly different than the soil sequence identified in the western half of the foundation. The soil sequence for the eastern half of the foundation was exemplified in Unit 99 and Blocks 2A and 2B, while the soil sequence for the western half of the foundation was exemplified in Units 100 and Blocks 1A and 1B.

During analysis, individual soil profiles for all excavation units/blocks completed within Feature 120 were examined and cross-referenced to provide an overall sequence of deposition that spanned both halves of the foundation. Analytical units developed based upon this sequence permitted a more holistic examination of the depositional sequence exposed in the interior of Feature 120. These analytical units and their associated WSSI excavation levels ("Fills") and strata designations are presented in Table 3-22. Discussed below, these analytical contexts consisted of: Upper Fill Material; Coal Deposit; Cultural/Alluvial Deposits; Wood Debris Layer; and Lower Fill Material. These deposits and layers date from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century and include deposits related to the initial use of Feature 120.

Fills var. (see Table 3-22): Upper Fill Material

Archival documents indicated Feature 120 was demolished around the turn of the twentieth century, between 1896 and 1907 (Sanborn 1896, 1907). Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the Upper Fill context contained early twentieth century material, which was consistent with the date of demolition. The type of debris found within the building interior, however, was inconsistent with the demolition of a frame building. Containing mostly brick and mortar, this debris may have originated from the demolition of one of several adjacent brick buildings (Features 112 or 118). Charred material within the rubble deposit may indicate that the debris was piled up, and then burned on-site and finally deposited within the cellar of Feature 120. The noticeable lack of stone debris within this deposit indicated that the foundation stones from the upper extent of Feature 120 had been salvaged, rather than used as fill material.

In both halves of Feature 120, the uppermost deposits consisted of stratified deposits of demolition debris. The debris was comprised mostly of brick fragments mixed with crushed brick, mortar, and coal. Although they undoubtedly occurred at the same time, at least five distinct fill deposits or fill episodes were evident within the Upper Fill

Table 3-22 Summary of Analytical Contexts for Feature 120

Excavation Area	Analytical Contexts					
	Non-Provenienced	Upper Fill Material	Coal Deposit	Cultural/ Alluvial Deposits	Wood Debris Layer	Lower Fill Material
Surface	Surface					
Unit 99		Fill 3-6	Fill 7		Fill 8	Fill 9
Unit 100		Fill 1-3		Fill 4		Fill 5-6
Trench (Block 1)	General Collection					
Block 1		Fill 1				
Block 1A		Fill 2		Fill 3	Fill 4	Fill 5
Block 1B		Fill 2		Fill 3	Fill 4	
Block 2A		Fill 1-3, 5	Fill 4			Fill 6
Block 2B		Fill 1-5				Fill 6

context. These deposits were differentiated based upon the relative percentages of brick and mortar contained within each deposit, as well as upon differences in soil descriptions.

The Upper Fill Material context was fully excavated in Unit 99, but only partially excavated in the remaining excavation areas. In Unit 100, as well as in Blocks 1A/1B and 2A/2B, the majority of the Upper Fill context was removed prior to the start of the archaeological excavation. In each excavation area, the deposits within the Upper Fill context were combined differently and excavated as different "Fill" levels (see Table 3-22). Profiles for Unit 99 are presented as Figures 3-61 and 3-62; and profiles for Unit 100 are presented as Figures 3-63 and 3-64. Representative profiles for Blocks 1A and 1B are presented as Figures 3-65, 3-66, and 3-67, and profiles for Blocks 2A and 2B are presented as Figures 3-68 and 3-69.

Fill 7 (Unit 99), Fill 4 (Block 2A): Coal Deposit

In the eastern half of the foundation, a discrete deposit of black sand (10YR 2/1) mixed with coal underlay the rubble deposit. This deposit initially was suspected to have been a cultural occupation horizon. Upon analysis the deposit was determined to have been an isolated deposit of demolition debris that occurred only along the eastern edge of Feature 120. The deposit was comprised of at least two discrete dumping episodes and was at least 0.4 ft (12.19 in) thick.

The Coal Deposit was readily apparent in Unit 99, where it was excavated as Fill 7. In this unit, it overlay another fill deposit composed mostly of wood debris (Fill 8). During the excavation of Blocks 2A and 2B, the deposit of black sand (10YR 2/1) was combined with over- and underlying deposits as part of Fill 4. In Block 2A, it appeared as a darker deposit immediately underlying the rubble deposit (Figure 3-70; see Figure 3-66). It was only minimally represented in Block 2B, where it was confined to the eastern edge of the block. In both blocks, the deposit overlay a discontinuous lens of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay.

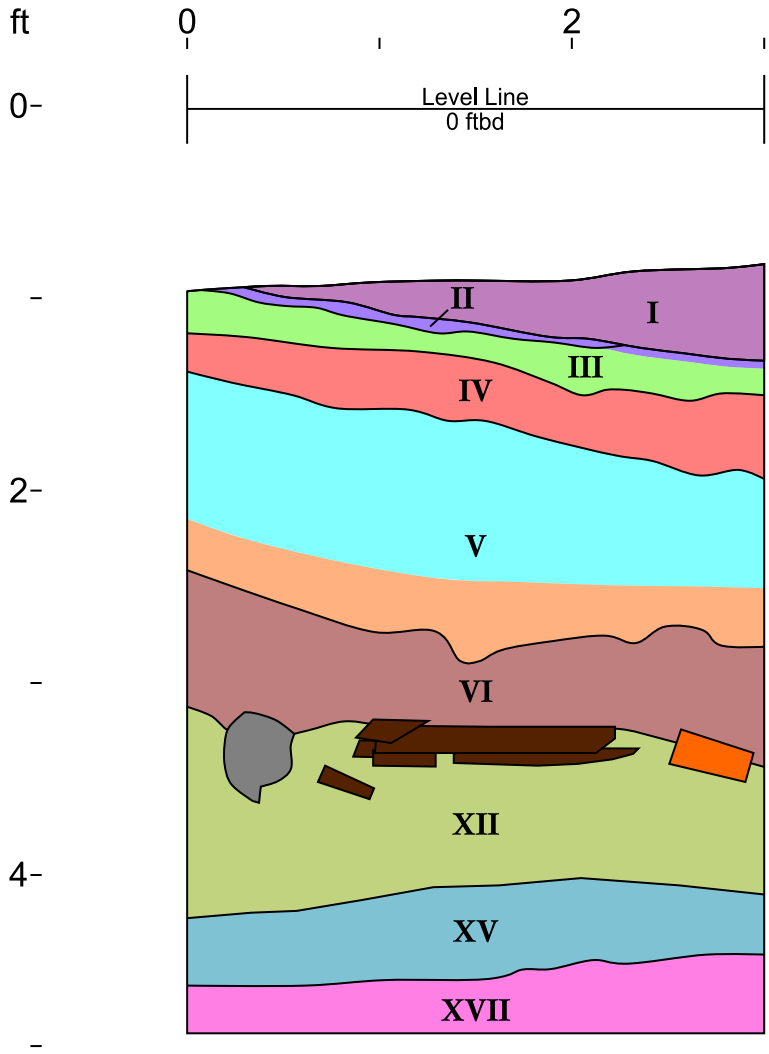
For analytical purposes, only artifacts recovered from Unit 99, Fill 7, and Block 2A, Fill 4 were considered representative of this deposit. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from those provenances indicate the deposit was laid down at the same time as the Upper Fill Material context.

Fill 3 (Blocks 1A/1B), Fill 4 (Unit 100): Cultural/ Alluvial Deposits

In the western half of the foundation, the deposits underlying the Upper Fill context were considerably more complex. Present only in Unit 100 and in Blocks 1A/1B, these deposits appeared to consist of natural alluvial sediments striated with thin lenses of sediment denoting discrete cultural occupation layers. They were similar in appearance to the deposits exposed during the investigation of Features 112, 118, and 125 and may represent a continuation of that sequence of land development and use.

Detailed analysis of individual deposits contributing to the Cultural/Alluvial context however not possible due to the excavation methods that were used in Feature 120. Unlike Features 112, 118, and 125, where most of these deposits were separated during excavation, in Feature 120 these discrete deposits were excavated together as a single excavation level. In the southern half of Blocks 1A and 1B, where the four deposits comprising the context were distinctly apparent, they were excavated in a single 0.9 ft (0.27 m) thick excavation level designated as Fill 3; this level extended across the entire 5 x 8.5 ft (1.52 x 2.59 m) sub-block and included disturbed soils in the northern half of the block (described below). In addition, in Block 1A, it was unclear from the excavation records whether the uppermost layer within the sequence had been included within Fill 3, or had been removed as part of Fill 2.

Interestingly, in the northern half of Blocks 1A and 1B, and in Unit 100, the distinctly stratified sequence observed in the southern half of Blocks 1A and 1B was not present. Instead, the soil sequence consisted of a single 1.0 ft (0.3 m) thick deposit of intensely mottled dark grayish brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay loam. It was cryptically described in field records as "black sand in southern portion of unit, brown-black mottled sand in northern portion" (WSSI Field Records, F120). The mottled soil was excavated as Fills 4-5 in Unit 100; in Blocks 1A and 1B, it was combined with stratified deposits in the southern half of the excavation area and excavated as Fill 3.



I :7.5YR 4/4 Brown sandy loam with brick and mortar

II :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy clay loam with charcoal

III :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy clay loam

IV :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy clay loam with decayed mortar and brick

V :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with 2.5YR 3/1 Very dark gray with mortar, brick, and stone

VI :10YR 2/1 Black sand with coal

XII :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam with wood fragmentsl

XV :10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand

XVII :10YR 5/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray sand

0 0.5 1

feet

Brick : **Stone** : **Wood** :

Fill 1 : **Fill 4** : **Fill 7** :

Fill 2 : **Fill 5** : **Fill 8** :

Fill 3 : **Fill 6** : **Fill 9** :

Fill 10 :

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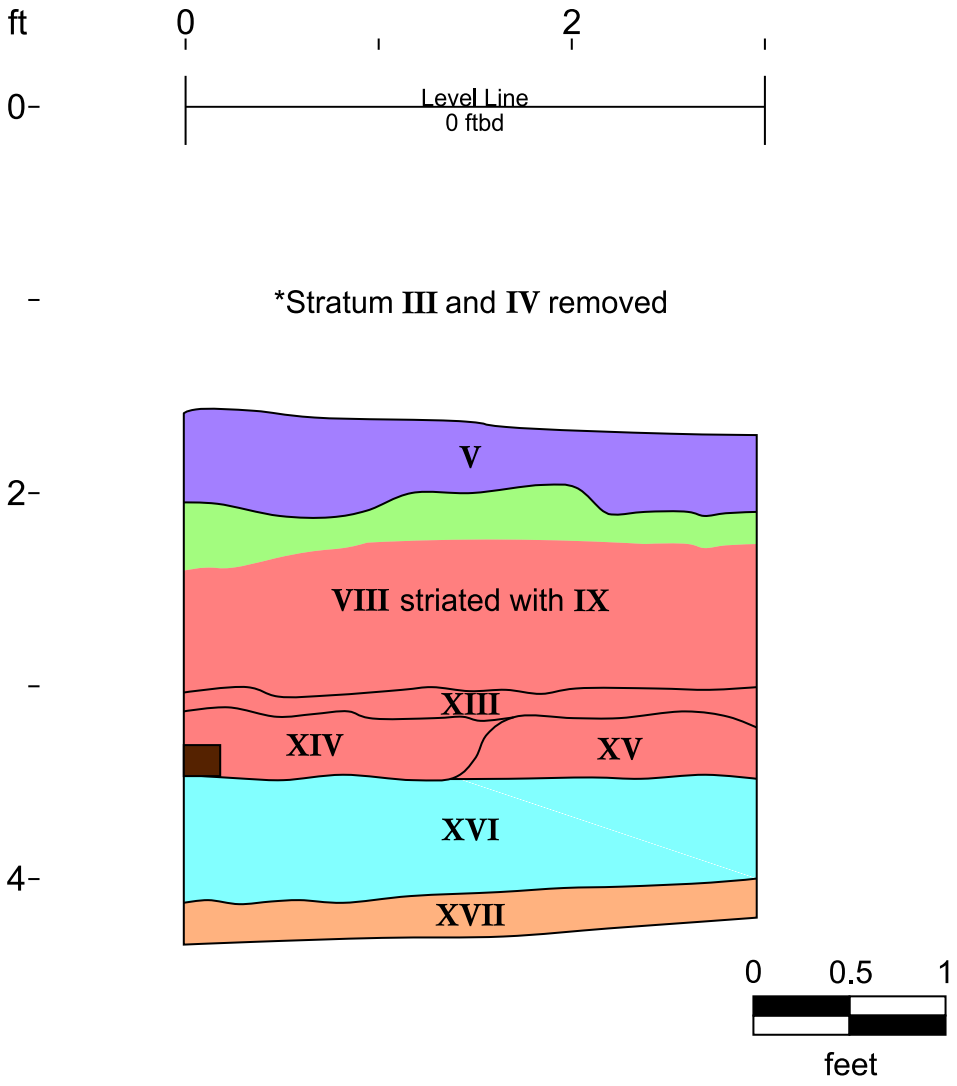
Parcel 85.2
Feature 120: Test Unit 99
South Profile

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Figure 3-61 Unit 99, Profile South (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-62 Photograph showing Unit 99, south profile (WSSI staff, 9/18/2017)



V :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with 2.5YR 3/1 Very dark gray with mortar, brick, and stone

VIII :2.5Y 4/2 Dark grayish brown clay loam

IX :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand striated with 10YR 2/1 Black sand

XIV :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam

XV :10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand

XVI :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loamy sand

XVII :10YR 5/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray sand

Wood :

Fill 2 : **Fill 5** :

Fill 3 : **Fill 6** :

Fill 4 :

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Feature 120: Test Unit 100
South Profile

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Figure 3-63 Unit 100, Profile South (RCG&A staff)

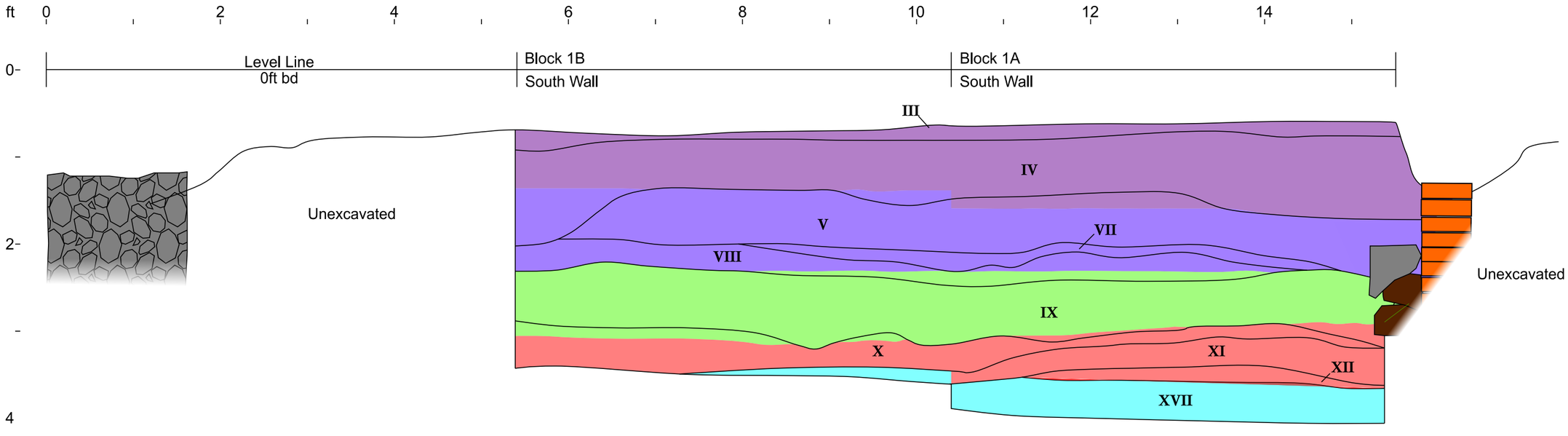


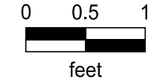
Figure 3-64 Photograph showing Unit 100, south profile (WSSI staff, 9/18/2017)

During analysis for this report, it was determined that the mottled appearance of the soil was the result of disturbance to previously intact stratified soils in the foundation interior. The intact soils had been excavated and then redeposited, thereby mixing the strata and giving the soil a mottled, disturbed appearance. Essentially a large builder's trench, the area of mottled soil in the northern portion of the foundation's western half was determined to be associated with later modifications to the foundation, specifically the addition of the chimney footings and the infilling of the western foundation wall with brick. The mottled sand was the builder's trench, and the black sand was an intact cultural deposit, most likely Stratum IX.

Although certain patterns were evident both visually in photographs and in the artifact data, due to the conflation of the data during excavation, these patterns could not be directly supported. One of the patterns involved the potential presence of African-Americans in association with Feature 120; while another involved the potential use of the western half of the foundation as a functional space, potentially a quarters or sheltered workspace. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the Cultural/Alluvial context included materials identifiable as items commonly associated with enslaved or free-Black persons. Based upon the artifacts recovered, this area may have served as a space where African-Americans lived and labored during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

A final consideration was that the open, western portion of the foundation had been subject to frequent flooding, either by unusually high tides or by unusual rainfall events. This was suggested in the soil profile by the presence of fine undulations along the upper interface of one possible siltation layer, suggesting this deposit had settled on a surface that had been scoured by flowing water. The upper interface of this possible siltation layer was marked with wispy striations and shallow areas of mottling that further suggested its deposition was essentially contemporaneous with the overlying cultural deposit. This would have been expected in an area that was actively used as workspace or potentially a temporary living quarters.





III :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy clay loam
IV :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy clay loam with decayed mortar and brick
V :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with 2.5YR 3/1 Very dark gray with mortar, brick, and stone
VII :10YR 2/1 Black sand mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand
VIII :2.5Y 4/2 Dark grayish brown clay loam
IX :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand striated with 10YR 2/1 Black sand
X :2.5Y 4/2 Dark grayish brown clay loam
XI :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand
XII :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam with wood fragments
XVII :10YR 5/1 Gray sand mottled with 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray sand

Brick : **Stone Foundation** :
Stone : **Wood** :

Fill 1 : **Fill 4** :
Fill 2 : **Fill 5** :
Fill 3 :

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Feature 120: Block 1A and 1B
South Profiles

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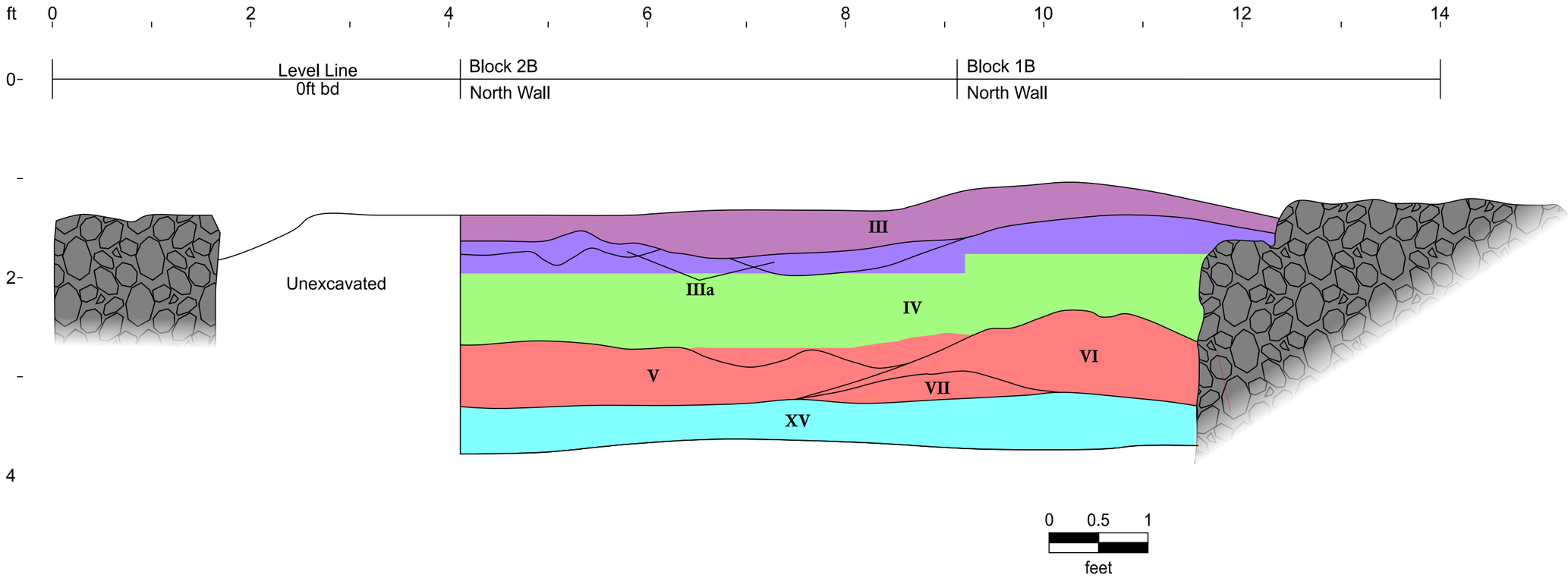
Figure 3-65 Blocks 1A and 1B, profile south (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-66 Photograph showing Block 1A, profile south (WSSI staff, 3/6/2018)



Figure 3-67 Photograph showing Block 1B, profile south (WSSI staff, 3/6/2018)



III :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy clay loam
IIIa :10YR 2/1 Black sandy clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown clay
IV :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy clay loam with decayed mortar and brick
V :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with 2.5YR 3/1 Very dark gray with mortar, brick, and stone
VI :10YR 2/1 Black sand with coal
VII :10YR 2/1 Black sand mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand
XV :10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.2
Feature 120: Block 2A and 2B
North Profiles
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Figure 3-68 Blocks 2A and 2B, profile north (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-69 Photograph showing Block 2A and 2B, profile north (WSSI staff, 3/7/2018)



Figure 3-70 Photograph showing Coal Deposit in east profile of Block 2A (WSSI staff, 3/7/2018)

Fill 8 (Unit 99), Fill 4 (Blocks 1A/1B): Wood Debris Layer

Deposits of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) soil with "wood scraps throughout" were exposed in both the eastern and western portions of Feature 120 (WSSI Field Records, F120). The deposits in the eastern half of the foundation had been disturbed by mid-nineteenth century alterations to the building, but deposits in the western half of the foundation appeared to have been intact, original deposits potentially related to infilling of the wharf structure beneath Feature 120.

Eastern Deposits. Wood-containing deposits in the eastern half of the foundation were excavated in Unit 99 as Fill 8. In this excavation unit, the deposits consisted of a single depositional layer that was 0.9 ft (0.27 m) thick. Encountered at approximately 1.33 ft (0.41 m) amsl, it consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam. In contrast to the wood debris deposits in the western half of the foundation, the eastern deposit contained mostly large pieces of architectural wood, including at least one window shutter and two board sections (Figure 3-71). Additional architectural debris, such as a "large rock", were noted within the deposit (WSSI Field Records, F120). Excavation of the wood debris layer in Unit 99 was not completed due to water seepage.

Western Deposits. The wood debris layer also was encountered in the western portion of the foundation. Here it was identified in Blocks 1A and 1B, at approximately 1.68 ft (0.48 m) amsl. It consisted of two distinct deposits that were excavated together as Fill 4. Visually, these strata resembled deposits within the overlying Cultural/Alluvial context, and actually may have been a continuation or extension of that depositional sequence. The uneven, slightly undulating upper interfaces of the wood debris layers in the western part of the foundation suggested these deposits had been scoured by water.

In addition to the presence of wood fragments, excavators noted the presence of wood debris at the base of the excavation level, stating that the wood was "discontinuous." Thin strips of wood were visible beneath the brick section of the foundation wall, where they had been used as underpinning. The wood debris context was equivalent in depth to the underpinning noted beneath the brick section of the foundation wall and it was possible that the wood pieces were waste boards from the reconstruction of the building foundation.

Fills var. (see Table 3-22): Lower Fill Material

Although a comparison of elevation points taken on the wharf structure and on Feature 120 suggested that more than 3 ft (0.91 m) of soil separated the base of Feature 120 from the wooden cribbing of the wharf, the deposits identified in the lower extent of Feature 120 were typical of the soil used to both infill and form the working surface of the wharf. Exposed in other portions of the Project Area, these gray-colored soils were suspected to have been dredge spoil used to infill the wharf cribbing, as well as fill in adjacent portions of the natural shoreline. This fill material often mixed with brush and redeposited clayey subsoil from upland settings.

Characterized as compact "gley subsoil" in the field records, these soils were inconsistently sampled during excavation. Excavation was halted after removal of only 0.2 ft (6 cm) of the Lower Fill context in Blocks 1A, 2A, and 2B; while 1.2 ft (36.58 cm) was excavated in Unit 100, and 0.9 ft (0.27 m) was excavated in Unit 99. The deposits were not sampled at all in Block 1B.

Eastern Half of Foundation. The Lower Fill context was minimally sampled in Unit 99, and in Blocks 2A and 2B. In Unit 99, soil comprising the Lower Fill context was excavated as Fills 9 and 10. The uppermost deposit was described as mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand, while the lower deposit was described as mottled dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand with inclusions of brick. Water seepage hampered the excavation of these deposits, and only Fill 9 was completely excavated.

In Blocks 2A and 2B, the upper 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) of Lower Fill Context was sampled as Fill 6. The soil was described as "gley subsoil." Two large planks placed to span the distance between the chimney footer and the breach in the central wall lay directly on top of the Fill 6 and marked the base of the "cellar" in the eastern half of the foundation (see Figure 3-55). Where the planks were not present, the soil of the Lower Fill context was overlain by deposits associated with the Upper Fill context or the Coal Deposit.



Figure 3-71 **Photograph showing upper extent of Wood Debris Layer in Unit 99, view north (WSSI staff, 9/18/2017)**

Western Half of Foundation. In Unit 100, approximately 1.2 ft (36.58 cm) of Lower Fill context was sampled. In this unit, it was excavated as Fills 5 and 6. Excavators noted soil differences during excavation, but did not segregate the different soils, making interpretation of these deposits problematic. For example, although several pieces of wood, a pair of scissors and a thimble were noted in association with a deposit of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam, this deposit was combined with an adjacent deposit of mottled light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand and together, these deposits were excavated as part of Fill 5.

In Block 1B, excavation was halted at the upper interface of the Lower Fill context, while in Block 1A approximately 0.2 ft (6 cm) of the context was excavated. Excavated as Fill 5, this deposit was described as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam. The excavators noted that soil within the excavation level was "no longer feature fill" and that artifacts recovered from Fill 5 may have been intrusive. An underlying deposit of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam (Fill 6) was considered subsoil and was not excavated.

Cultural Material

Non-Provenienced Artifacts

Artifacts recovered during the initial delineation of Feature 120 were designated on artifact collection bags as materials recovered from "Surface Collection," "Cleaning," or "Block 1 Trench." These collection bags contained no additional provenience information. For the purposes of the artifact analysis (see Cultural Material), these non-provenienced artifacts were discussed separately. Artifacts contained within these bags, however, were consistent with materials recovered from Upper Fill context identified in both halves of the foundation and were assumed to have originated from these deposits.

"Surface Collection" and "Cleaning." Table 3-23 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the "surface" of Feature 120. It was assumed these artifacts were recovered during the initial delinea-

Table 3-23 Summary of Artifacts from the Surface of Feature 120

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem	Stamped	ca. 1861-1891	1
	Earthenware	American Ironstone	Saucer, Base		ca. 1879-1904	1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1840-present	1
		Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1810-1840	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1835	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned, Luster	ca. 1815-1860s	2
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1826-1842	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	2
	Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1795-present	1
				Sprig Molded	late 19th-	1
		Other	Marble, Whole	Unglazed, Hand-Painted	ca. 1850-1910	1
	Stoneware	Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1700-1775	1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Body			1
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Aqua	Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
		Colorless	Perfume Bottle, Whole			1
	Molded, Press	Colorless	Flip Cup, Base			1
	Plate	Colorless	Window, Flat Fragment			1
	Undetermined Mold	Aqua	Bottle, Base/ Body			3
	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Blue-Green	Soda Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1
Metal	Iron		Knife, Fragment			1
			Tool, Fragment			1
			Wire, Fragment			3
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	4
		Wire	Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present	1
Grand Total						51

tion of the feature and were retained as a representative sample of diagnostic materials.

A total of 51 artifacts and 5.7 g of pig remains were recovered during surface collection or cleaning activities. The artifact collection included ceramic (n=26), glass (n=15), and metal (n=10) material types. Ceramic artifacts generally dated from the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Diagnostic ware types included ironstone (n=6), whiteware (n=6), bone china (n=2), yellow ware (n=2), and lusterware (n=1). At least one sherd from a saucer was marked on the base "BURFORD'S/PORCELAIN", a ware type manufactured from 1879-1904 (Lehner 1988:67). Smaller quantities of eighteenth century ceramic ware types also were noted such as shell-edge pearlware (n=1), hand-painted china glaze pearlware (n=3), and Westerwald stoneware (n=1). Vessel forms were unspecified. A stamped Davidson (Glasgow) pipe, ca. 1861-1891 and hand-painted porcelain marble, ca. 1850-1910 comprised the remainder of the ceramic collection (Museums Victoria 2021; Samford 2021).

The collection of glass artifacts was largely comprised of a variety of bottle glass (n=10). Glass manufacture was varied and included free blown and molded varieties. Identifiable bottles included portions of a perfume bottle and soda bottles. Table glass (n=2), including at least one flip cup/tumbler, and flat/window (n=3) comprised the remainder of the collection of glass. At least one fragment of flat/window glass was identified as plate glass.

Metal artifacts generally included construction hardware such as machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) nails (n=4) and a wire (ca. 1890-present) nail (n=1). Three fragments of wire, a fragment of soldering iron, and a knife blade fragment defined the remainder of the collection. The latter was described as a curved blade with tip typical of the eighteenth century. Slate (75.59 g) was discarded in the lab.

"Block 1 Trench." Beyond their recovery from excavation Block 1, the provenience of these artifacts was unknown. Like the surface collection finds, it was assumed these artifacts were recovered during the initial delineation of the feature, potentially from an informal excavation to expose the foundation wall. In general, the artifacts from Block 1 Trench were consistent with materials recovered from the Rubble Deposit, discussed below, and were representative of general domestic refuse from the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The 47 artifacts recovered from Block 1 Trench consisted of ceramic (n=31), glass (n=8), metal (n=3), organic (n=4), and synthetic (n=1) materials. The ceramic collection from Block 1, Trench 1 was comprised of ware types typical of the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For example, ware types included ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=7), Rockingham-type (ca. 1845-1900; n=2), yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=1), and Continental hard paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present; n=4). In addition, while clay tobacco pipes (n=6) were identified, a stoneware stub pipe/reed stemmed pipe, typical of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries also was recovered.

Additional diagnostic small finds included a Bennington marble (ca. 1825-1910; n=1) (Samford 2021), Prosser-type buttons (n=8; ca. 1841-1910; Sprague 2002), a fragment of a hard rubber comb (ca. 1851) (Luscomb 1967:91), and an 1861 Indian Head penny. Flat/window glass (n=3), table glass (n=3), indeterminate glass fragments (n=2), lead shot, a lead alloy furniture escutcheon, and indeterminate leather fragments (n=2) comprised the remainder of the collection.

Fills var. (see Table 3-22): Upper Fill Material

Both the eastern and western portions of Feature 120 were overlain by a thick, stratified deposit of demolition debris. Although the deposit contained at least five distinct depositional episodes (Strata I-V), these episodes were inconsistently combined during excavation. As such, analysis of individual deposits was not possible and all materials deriving from the demolition deposits were analyzed as a group. In addition, due to the apparent lack of original integrity of the Upper Fill Material context, it was determined that detailed analysis of the collection was unlikely to contribute any additional meaningful information toward the interpretation of Feature 120 or Parcel 85.2. As such, the artifact discussion presented below has been presented in an abridged format.

The Upper Fill context yielded the majority of artifacts (n=6,830; n=70.79% of 9,648) from Feature 120. Not included in this total were a low number of prehistoric lithic artifacts (n=3), as well as faunal material (5765.3 g) recovered from Feature 120. Temporal analysis of diagnostic ceramic artifacts recovered from the Upper Fill context provided a Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) of 1883.6 (Table 3-24). This date was heavily influenced by the large number of ceramic fragments whose periods of manufacture extended into the present. Included within the ceramic collection were a handful of eighteenth-century ceramic types, as well as several types whose periods of manufacture did not extend beyond the first quarter of the nineteenth century. These earlier artifacts were recovered from contexts that also contained late nineteenth century ceramic artifacts, indicating the depositional episodes comprising the Upper Fill context were secondary deposits (redeposited material).

Examining the Upper Fill context collection as a whole showed that despite the mid-nineteenth century MCD, the rubble may actually have been deposited during the early twentieth century. This was suggested by the presence of Bakelite plastic (n=1; ca. 1907-present), solarized Selenite table glass (n=6; ca. 1914-1950s), a milk bottle fragment with a Capseat closure (ca. 1901) and a glass marble (n=1; ca. 1901-present) within the deposit. These artifacts were well distributed among the WSSI excavation levels (Fills 1-4), with three pieces of Selenite table glass and the glass marble each recovered from the deepest excavation levels within the Upper Fill context (Block 2B, Fill 4; Unit 99, Fill 3).

Table 3-25 summarizes the collection of ceramic artifacts recovered from the Upper Fill context. The collection included a total of 1,224 ceramic artifacts consisting largely of ware types typical of the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries such as ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=335) and whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=403). Other diagnostic types of this period also were noted including Rockingham-type (ca. 1845-1900; n=19) and yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=12). Eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramic ware types such as tin-enameled earthenware (ca. 1600-1802; n=1), Westerwald (ca. 1700-1775; n=1); imported Brown stoneware (ca. 1690-1775; n=1); creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=61) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=72) also were present.

The glass collection consisted of 2,002 non-architectural related artifacts (Table 3-26). Similar to the ceramic collection, the glass collection contained a variety of bottle/container and tableware vessel fragments ranging from non-machine to machine made varieties. For example, solarized manganese glass (ca. 1885-1915; n=13), solarized selenite (ca. 1914-1950s; n=7), milk glass canning jar lid liner fragments (ca. 1869-present; n=3), and a crown cap soda bottle fragment (ca. 1892-present) were found. Glass containers consisted of a range of bottle types including food storage, beverage, hygiene, and household bottles. The range

Table 3-24 Feature 120 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Upper Fill Material	ca. 1914 (Solarized Selenite Glass)	ca. 1690-present*	1883.6	1051
Strat VI (East)	ca. 1865 (2 Cent Coin)	ca. 1750-present*	1884.3	141
Cultural/Alluvial (West)	ca. 1850 (Hard Paste Porcelain)	ca. 1660-present*	1806.7	374
Lower Fill Material (West)	ca. 1895 (Decal)/ca. 1820 (Whiteware)	ca. 1660-present*	1793.8	299
Lower Fill Material w/o TU 99 (West)	ca. 1895 (Decal)/ca. 1785 (Dip't Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1830	1787.9	282
Lower Fill Material -TU 99 Fill 8 only	ca. 1850 (Hard Paste Porcelain)	ca. 1785-present*	1891.5	17
Possible Wharf Fill (East)	ca. 1850 (Hard Paste Porcelain)	ca. 1730-present*	1884.3	7
Possible Wharf Fill (West)	ca. 1820 (Whiteware)	ca. 1660-present*	1809.5	40
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Table 3-25 Summary of Ceramic Artifacts from the Upper Fill Material in Feature 120

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			10
			Molded Decoration		7
		Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole			1
				ca. 1820-1860	1
			Molded Decoration		1
				ca. 1790-1820	1
		Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem			1
		Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem/ Bowl			1
		Tobacco Pipe, Stem			37
			Glazed		1
			Molded Decoration		2
		Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			1
			Molded Decoration		4
Clay		Marble, Whole	Unglazed		1
Earthenware	Bone China	Indeterminate Form, Body	Luster	ca. 1795-1860s	3
	Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glazed		1
	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	6
		Indeterminate Form, Rim	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pitcher, Base	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	1
		Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Stained, Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	3
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Stained, Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	16
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	8
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
	Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850	1
	Indeterminate	Kiln Furniture, Fragment			1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		1
	Ironstone	Figurine, Fragment	Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	1
		Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	21
		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1840-present	3
		Pitcher, Rim/ Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	3
		Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-present	23
		Platter, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present	2
		Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-present	36
		Tea Cup, Base	Burned, Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	4
		Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-1850s	2
		Tea Cup, Body/ Handle		ca. 1840-present	1
		Tea Cup, Rim		ca. 1859-e. 20th	1
		Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1840-present	25
			Burned	ca. 1840-present	9
			Stained	ca. 1840-present	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Stained	ca. 1840-present	6
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Burned	ca. 1840-present	9
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	71
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	44
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-1850s	4
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1840-present	5
			Indeterminate	ca. 1840-present	2
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	1
			Stained	ca. 1840-present	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	17
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1840-present	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1840-present	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1840-present	2
				ca. 1870-1880s	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1840-present	12
			Burned	ca. 1840-present	3
			Burned, Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	6
			Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-1850s	5
				ca. 1840-present	1
				ca. 1860s-present	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Burned, Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	3
	Lustreware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1815-1860s	1

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Earthenware, cont.	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	7
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Tea Cup, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-present	1
				ca. 1816-1836	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	9
			Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-1835	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				ca. 1815-1830	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
				ca. 1795-1830	3
				ca. 1815-1830	1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	2
				ca. 1775-1810	2
				ca. 1810-1835	11
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	3
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Common Cable/ Earthworm	ca. 1811-1830	2
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				ca. 1775-1830	3
				ca. 1795-1830	1
				ca. 1815-1830	1
			Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				ca. 1795-present	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1775-1830	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				ca. 1795-1830	3
			Rilling, Common Cable/ Earthworm	ca. 1811-1830	1
	Red Bodied	Drainage Pipe, Fragment	Glazed		1
		Flower Pot, Rim/ Body	Unglazed		2
		Indeterminate Form, Body	Unglazed		1
		Pan, Rim	Glazed		1
		Sewer Pipe, Fragment	Glazed		9
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed		1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Glazed		5
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
			Unglazed		4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Unglazed		3
	Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	2
	Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			3
			Burned, Indeterminate		1
			Indeterminate		8
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Indeterminate		1
			Stained		4
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	2
				ca. 1810-1890	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned, Transfer Printed		1
			Indeterminate		1
			Molded Decoration		1
			Stained		1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Burned, Transfer Printed		1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle			1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-1835	1
	Rockingham/ Bennington Type	Spittoon, Base		ca. 1845-1900	2
		Spittoon, Rim		ca. 1845-1900	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1845-1900	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-1900	14
	Staffordshire Ironstone	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1864-1892	5
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1840-1887	1
	Staffordshire Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Dotted Slip	ca. 1670-1795	3
	Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1600-1802	1

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Earthenware, cont.	Whiteware	Chamberpot, Body		ca. 1820-present	1
		Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	45
			Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	11
		Pitcher, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present	1
		Plate, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1840-	3
		Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1860	5
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1832-1848	1
		Platter, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-1836	5
		Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Burned, Cut Sponge	ca. 1845-1870s	2
			Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	8
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	14
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1826-1842	7
		Tea Cup, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
		Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1820-present	10
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	9
		Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1850s	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1820-present	10
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present	1
				ca. 1830-1860	2
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-1836	1
				ca. 1828-present	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1826-1842	3
				ca. 1828-1847	1
				ca. 1828-present	5
				ca. 1832-1847	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	33
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
			Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	3
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	6
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	7
			Bands and Lines	ca. 1820-present	1
			Cut Sponge	ca. 1840-1870s	1
			Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	4
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1790-present	1
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1826-1842	5
				ca. 1828-1836	1
				ca. 1828-1842	2
				ca. 1828-present	7
				ca. 1832-1847	4
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1820-present	3
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	5
			Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	3
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1820-present	3
			Stained	ca. 1820-present	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	12
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	6
				ca. 1850-present	10
			Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	3
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2
			Marbelized	ca. 1820-1850	1
			Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	1
			Sprig Molded	ca. 1880s-	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-1840	2
				ca. 1828-present	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1880s-present	12
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1820-present	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1820-present	3
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1820-present	6
				ca. 1850-1920s	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
			Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	4
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1826-1842	1
				ca. 1828-ca. 1847	2
				ca. 1828-present	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	3
				ca. 1820-1850	5
			Burned	ca. 1820-present	7
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Earthenware, cont.	Yellow Ware	Basin, Rim		ca. 1830-1930s	2
		Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	7
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	3
Porcelain		Vase, Rim/ Body	Pierced		1
	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	1
	Continental Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1850-present	3
		Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1850-present	10
		Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-present	2
		Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-present	8
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1850-present	1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-present	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1850-present	2
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-present	5
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Decalcomania	ca. 1895-	2
				ca. 1895-present	1
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1850-present	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1850-present	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1850-present	1
			Gilded	ca. 1880-present	2
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1850-present	1
		Vase, Rim	Molded Decoration	ca. 1850-present	1
	Hard-Paste	Figurine, Fragment			2
		Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1850-present	6
		Pedestalled Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	1
		Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted		1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1850-present	1
	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Body			3
	Other	Doll, Arm			1
		Doll, Head	Hand-Painted		2
		Marble, Whole	Glazed, Hand-Painted	ca. 1850-1910	2
			Unglazed	ca. 1850-1910	1
		Tile, Whole	Unglazed		1
		Toy Cup, Fragment			2
		Toy Doll, Arm			1
		Toy Doll, Head		ca. 1850-1920s	1
			Hand-Painted		1
		Toy Saucer, Fragment			1
		Toy Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Fragment			22
	Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Electrical Insulator, Fragment			1
		Electrical Insulator, Whole			2
		Sew Through Button, Fragment		ca. 1841-1910	4
		Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1841-1910	56
		Shanked Button, Whole			2
				ca. 1841-1910	2
	Soft-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1745-1795	1
Stoneware		Sewer Pipe, Fragment	Glazed		2
	Black Basalt	Tea Pot, Body	Glazed	ca. 1835-1845	1
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1835-1845	1
	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	1
	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-1920	1
				ca. 1850-1920s	10
	Domestic Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1750-1900	2
	Domestic Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	3
				ca. 1840-1900	3
			Applique	ca. 1750-1920s	1
			Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	1
	Domestic Gray	Storage Jar, Base/ Body/ Rim	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900	12
		Storage Jar, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900	11
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1720-1900	2
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	4
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1720-1900	2
	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			3
	Indeterminate	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
	Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1810-1840	3
		Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1845-	2
			Rilling, Transfer Printed	ca. 1815-1860s	3
	Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1700-1775	1
Grand Total:					**1224**

Table 3-26 Summary of Glass Artifacts from the Upper Fill Material in Feature 120

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
N/A	Amethyst	Shanked Button, Whole	Facets		1
	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		4
		Lamp, Base			6
		Mirror, Flat Fragment			1
		Tableware, Curved Fragment			2
		Window, Flat Fragment			1799
	Black	Sew Through Button, Whole			1
	Colorless	Cosmetic Jar, Base	Embossed Lettering		1
		Flask, Body			1
		Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			9
		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Other		35
		Lamp Chimney, Rim/ Body			88
		Lamp, Rim/ Body			5
			Devitrified/Patina		12
		Tableware, Body			5
			Acid-Etched		3
			Diamonds		1
			Ribs		5
		Tableware, Rim			5
		Tumbler, Base	Mitres		1
		Tumbler, Base/ Body/ Rim	Panels		4
		Tumbler, Rim			4
			Ribs		1
	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
		Tableware, Body			79
	Milk Glass	Canning/ Preserve Lid Liner, Fragment			2
			Embossed Lettering	ca. 1869-present	1
		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
	Solarized, Manganese	Tableware, Rim		ca. 1885-1915	1
2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1775-1880	5
		Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1730-1865	1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1775-1880	10
				ca. 1840-	1
				ca. 1840-1880s	2
		Medicine Bottle, Whole	Embossed Lettering	1840-1900s	1
		Olive Bottle, Neck		ca. 1775-1880s	1
	Cobalt Blue	Ink Bottle, Base	Embossed Lettering		1
3 Piece Hinge Mold	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Base	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1850-1920s	1
	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/Body/Neck	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1821-	8
		Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1821-	27
	Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1820-1920s	7
Cup Bottom Mold	Aqua	Food Storage Bottle, Whole	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1850-1920s	1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920s	11
				ca. 1880-1910s	3
	Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Whole		ca. 1850-1920s	1
	Solarized, Manganese	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920s	1
Cut	Colorless	Tableware, Body			1
Dip-Molded	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	1
	Colorless	Wine Bottle, Neck		ca. 1760-1865	5
	Copper Green	Liquor Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1730s-1865	1
		Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	7
		Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	152
		Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1840	1
				ca. 1760-1865	3
		Wine Bottle, Neck		ca. 1730-1865	1
Free Blown	Aqua	Olive Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			1
	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle			1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Body			15
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			4
	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			101
			Embossed Lettering		3
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			26
			Melted		2
		Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			16
	Blue	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
	Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			5
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			6
	Colorless	Bottle, Body	Molded Decoration		1
		Decanter, Lip			1
		Flask, Base			1
		Flask, Body			1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Body			125
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			33
		Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1
		Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			366
			Melted		3
		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			25
		Snuff Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			25
		Tableware, Body			43
			Acid-Etched		1
		Tableware, Curved Fragment			8
			Enameled		1
	Copper Green	Bottle, Body			1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Body			39
			Embossed Lettering		1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			2
		Indeterminate Bottle, Neck			1
		Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Wine Bottle, Body			2
	Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			5
	Green	Beverage Bottle, Body			2
		Beverage Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1892-present	1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Body			8
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			3
	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		1
	Light Green	Soda Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
	Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			6
			Molded Decoration		9
		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
	Other	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
	Solarized, Manganese	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1885-1915	8
			Embossed Lettering	ca. 1885-1915	1
		Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment		ca. 1885-1915	1
	Solarized, Selenite	Tableware, Rim		ca. 1914-1950s	1
Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Curved Fragment			3
Lead	Colorless	Cup, Handle			1
		Tableware, Rim/ Body			12
Lead Crystal	Colorless	Tableware, Base			2
Machine Made	Aqua	Canning/ Preserve Jar, Rim	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1820-1890s	1
		Food Storage Jar, Rim		ca. 1850-1890s	2
	Colorless	Marble, Whole		ca. 1901-present	1
		Medicine Bottle, Whole	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1881-present	1
		Milk Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1901-	1

Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			16
			Embossed Lettering		1
	Aqua	Bottle, Base/ Body			2
		Cosmetic Bottle, Base/ Body	Embossed Lettering		1
		Food Storage Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder	Embossed Lettering		1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Body			160
			Devitrified/Patina, Embossed Lettering		1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			58
		Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			3
		Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			8
		Indeterminate Bottle, Shoulder			1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Shoulder/ Body			1
		Jar, Rim			1
		Medicine Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920s	1
		Medicine Bottle, Base/ Body	Embossed Lettering		1
		Medicine Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
				ca. 1840-1870s	3
				ca. 1850-1920s	4
		Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1850-1920s	2
	Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
		Indeterminate Bottle, Lip		ca. 1820-	1
	Colorless	Canning/ Preserve Jar, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
		Cosmetic Bottle, Whole		ca. 1840-1880	1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Base	Other		2
		Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		2
		Medicine Bottle, Lip			1
		Sauce Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1
	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			40
	Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			38
			Embossed Lettering		1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Neck			1
		Wine Bottle, Base			1
		Wine Bottle, Body			27
	Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
	Solarized, Manganese	Other Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1885-1915	1
Molded, Optic	Solarized, Selenite	Tableware, Body		ca. 1914-1950s	1
		Tableware, Rim/ Body		ca. 1914-1950s	5
Molded, Press	Colorless	Tableware, Base/ Body/ Rim	Diamonds		1
		Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched		1
			Diamonds		2
			Hobnails		4
		Tableware, Rim			4
			Diamonds		1
			Molded Decoration		2
		Tableware, Rim/ Body	Panels		10
		Tumbler, Base			1
			Ribs		1
Molded, Press, Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Hobnails		3
		Tumbler, Base			1
Molded, Turn Or Paste	Copper Green	Liquor Bottle, Body			31
		Liquor Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1870-1920s	2
		Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1870-1920s	14
	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1870-1920s	3
Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			22
Safety	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
		Window, Flat Fragment			15
Undetermined Mold	Aqua	Soda Bottle, Lip			1
	Blue-Green	Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1840-1880	3
		Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			1
	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			10
		Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
Undetermined Mold-Blown	Aqua	Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1
		Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1850-1920s	1
		Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
	Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			8
	Colorless	Perfume Bottle, Whole			1
Grand Total:					**3816**

of glass bottles was indicative of the period when machinery made glass manufacture was more cost effective. Represented products included Rumford's baking powder, a hair dye bottle, and a Barry's Tricopherous bottle. The latter product was a patent medicine preparation for skin and hair.

A variety of activity, clothing, furniture, and personal related artifacts were present in the Upper Fill Material. Table 3-27 summarizes the range of small finds recovered. Although it was not possible to determine the origin of the Upper Fill Material, the small finds recovered from this deposit were typical of a domestic household collection. For example, toy and game-related items such as a bone domino, pieces of at least six porcelain dolls, marbles (n=12), a brass harmonica plate, slate pencils (n=11), a possible Cribbage peg, and pieces of at least one toy tea set relate to both the presence of children and time spent at leisure activities. The marbles were varied and included limestone marbles (n=7), porcelain marbles (n=3; ca. 1850-1910), a glass marble (ca. 1901-present), and a clay marble. Other artifacts such as a copper bridle boss and a wooden horse brush relate to the care of horses. Bone waste from button making, a pair of scissors, fragments of wooden barrels or casks, iron trowels, metal buckets, flowerpots, and a pair of gunflints each relate to the performance of various everyday tasks.

Household items related classified as furniture-related (n=113) also were common within the Upper Fill context. These included part of a Rockingham spittoon, lamp glass (n=111), a brass keyhole escutcheon, lamp hardware (n=5), a wooden knob, and pieces of a porcelain figurine. Clothing and other personal items within the collection speak to the way individuals cared for and presented themselves. A range of clothing related fasteners common to the nineteenth century were recovered including a hook and eye, and a large number of buttons (n=100). Prosser-type buttons (n=62) (ca. 1841-1910; Sprauge 2002) were the most common and included at least five types of sew-through button and two types of shanked button. Among the sew-through buttons were examples of 4-hole calico, dish-type, inkwell, pie crust, and tire shaped buttons, and 3-hole tire-shaped buttons. Buttons manufactured from other materials also were well rep-

Table 3-27 Summary of Small Finds from the Upper Fill Material in Feature 120

Activities Group	
Domino	1
Toy Dishes	27
Bridle Boss	1
Horse Brush	1
Bucket	31
Harness Buckle	1
Button Waste	1
Porcelain Doll	6
Barrel Fragment	4
Leather Ornament	1
Marble	12
Slate Pencil	11
Harmonica Plate	2
Flower Pot Fragments	2
Scissors	1
Bone Game Token	1
Trowel	2
Arms Group	
Gunflint	2
Shot Gun Shell	1
Clothing Group	
Buckle	4
Button, Mold/Blank	5
Button, Sew Through	86
Button, Shanked	9
Grommet	1
Hook & Eye	2
Shoe	1
Stud	3
Straight Pin	19
Furniture Group	
Lamp Chimney	111
Escutcheon	1
Figurine	3
Furniture Hardware	3
Lamp Hardware	5
Knob	1
Spittoon	4
Industrial Group	
Kiln Furniture	1
Kitchen Group	
Handle	1
Spoon	2
Personal Group	
Coin	3
Comb	6
Plastic Handle	1
Umbrella/Parasol Hardware	1
Tobacco Pipe	68

resented and included buttons made from glass (n=2), copper (n=4), iron (n=1), bone (n=12), shell (n=10), wood (n=1), and rubber (n=6). The synthetic buttons were produced after ca. 1851 (Luscomb 1967:91) and included two 2-hole buttons stamped "GOODYEAR PAT N.R. CO" and "GOODYEAR'S PAT N.R. CO." In addition to these buttons, a piece of bone waste from the manufacture of bone buttons was recovered.

Other personal items included coins (n=3), rubber and plastic combs (ca. 1851; n=6), machine-headed straight pins (n=19), tobacco pipe fragments (n=68), and a piece of umbrella/parasol hardware. The coins were identified as two Indian Head pennies, dated 1860 and 1881, and a Liberty Head one-cent piece, dated 1853. Cosmetic, perfume, medicinal and snuff bottles were included among the artifacts classified as the personal items. Most of these bottles post-dated 1850. Included among the bottles were an aqua-colored bottle embossed "HAIR DYE" and an aqua-colored bottle embossed "TRICOPHEROUS/[F] OR THE SKIN/AND [HAIR].

Architectural-related artifacts within the Upper Fill context including drainage/sewer pipe fragments (n=10), electrical insulators (n=3), ceramic tile (n=1), flat/window glass (n=1,799), safety glass (n=15), nails (n=954), and spikes (n=34) (Table 3-28). Included among the nails were several roofing (n=6) and finishing (n=8) nails, as well as and a variety of common nails. Identifiable manufacturing methods for nails consisted of hand-wrought (N=76), machine cut (n=620), and wire (n=10). An additional 143 nails exhibited square shafts indicative of hand-wrought or machine-cut manufacture. Two of the insulator fragments were pieces of a Cleat-type insulator (patented in 1895) stamped "B&D PAT/AUG 13, 95/NO. 1." Hardware items (n=10), as well as a variety of screws (n=9), bolts (n=19), hinges (n=6), a nut, and several washers (n=4) also were recovered.

A variety of architectural materials also were discarded, including brick (4,107,461.58 g), mortar (124,267.67 g), plaster (1,271.66 g), slate (521.82 g), and a piece of asbestos (type not specified). Based on the average weight of a modern standard-sized brick (2.6 kg), the quantity of discarded brick was statistically equivalent to approximately 1,580 bricks. Noted among the bricks was a fragment of a fire-brick. Other discarded materials were slag (961.84 g), chert and flint ballast stones (207.06 g), coal (432.84 g), clam shell (120.14 g), oyster shell (61,53.35 g), and indeterminate bivalve fragments (21,400 g). Small quantities of charcoal (5.04 g), wood (98.98g) and coral (n=2) also were noted.

Faunal remains from the Upper Fill context (Table 3-29) included a total of 5765.3 g of specimens. While cattle (1869.4) and pig (1304.5) remains dominated the collection, a wide range of species was represented including both domesticated and wild food sources. In addition, non-food sources such as domesticated cat and rodent also were indicated.

Fill 7 (Unit 99), Fill 4 (Block 2A): Coal Deposit

The Coal Deposit context was confined to the eastern half of Feature 120. Table 3-30 summarizes the 526 artifacts recovered from this deposit. Artifact manufacture periods ranged from the early eighteenth century through the present suggesting a significant degree of disturbance. Based on temporal analysis of diagnostic artifacts, the average period of use of the materials from this deposit was 1884.3. Recovery of a 2-cent copper coin dated 1865 indicates the artifacts were discarded after 1865. The presence of annular whiteware (ca. 1850-present) and Continental hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present) also indicate the discard occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century. Overall, the artifacts recovered from this deposit were consistent with those recovered from the Upper Fill Materials indicating that the deposit was associated with the demolition of the "dwelling house."

The collection of artifacts from the Coal Deposit context were similar in composition to the collection recovered from the Upper Fill context. For instance, both ceramic (n=159) and glass (n=252) were found in significant quantities and, although the majority of materials dated from the mid-nineteenth through the twentieth centuries, manufacture ranges of the artifacts spanned the eighteenth century through the present. Typical of this period, ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=35), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=62), and yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=19) were the dominate

Table 3-28 Summary of Architectural-Related Artifacts from the Upper Fill Material in Feature 120

Material	Type	Sub Type	Form	Form Type	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Red Bodied	Pipe	Drainage	1
				Sewer	9
	Porcelain	Other	Insulator	Electrical	3
			Tile		1
	Stoneware		Pipe	Sewer	2
Glass		Aqua	Window		1799
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form		28
	Safety	Aqua	Window		15
Metal	Aluminum		Nail		1
	Brass		Screw		1
	Iron		Bolt		19
			Hardware		2
				Collar	1
				Strap	3
			Hinge		6
			Nail		940
				Finishing	8
				Roofing	6
			Nut		1
			Ring	Indeterminate	2
			Screw		7
			Spike		34
			Washer		2
	Lead		Pipe		1
	Other Alloy		Hardware		1
			Rod		1
	Steel		Screw		1
			Washer		1
	Tin		Hardware	Collar	3
Grand Total					2900

Table 3-29 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 120

Common Name	Non-Provenienced	Rubble	Strat VI	Wharf- East	Faux-Alluvial	Wharf- West	Wood Chip - TU 99	Wood Chip - Block 1A/1B	Grand Total (g)
Bird		255.9	30.4		182.4	50.1	8	2.3	529.1
Bony fish		9.1	1.6	0.1	29.8	29	3	2.9	75.5
Canada goose		58.3	24.5		38.8		12.6		134.2
Cat		52						1.8	53.8
Cattle		1869.4	520.5		709.5	227.3	131.5	411.7	3869.9
Chicken		43	14.8		24.3				82.1
Duck					71.9				71.9
Ducks, Geese, and Swans		83.8	7.3	0.6	49.1	33.1	4.8	0.8	179.5
Goat		30.2							30.2
Large mammal		897.6	144.6		332.2	49.9	37.2	137	1598.5
Mammal		21.3	10.5		48.9	22.1		8.2	111
Medium mammal		695.6	102.1	0.5	366.4	31.2	29.3	39	1264.1
Oyster						0.8			0.8
Perching bird		0.4			0.4	0.1			0.9
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies		3.1				1.3	4		8.4
Pig	5.7	1304.5	151.7		518.6	95.9	10.4	38.1	2124.9
Rabbit/Hare		5.6			11.3	8.1	5.6		30.6
Rodent		21.5	1.7		5.5	0.1	3.6		32.4
Sheep		152.7			17.2				169.9
Sheep/Goat		167			3.8				170.8
Sheep/Goat/Pig								3.4	3.4
Small Bird		0.3							0.3
Small carnivore		4.5							4.5
Small mammal		6.8							6.8
Squirrel		7.9	1.3		1.9	6.4			17.5
Turkey		48.8	13		41.3	1.9			105
Turtles		17.3			5.2	2.9			25.4
Unidentifiable		8.7	0.6		7.4	0.4			17.1
Grand Total	**5.7**	**5765.3**	**1024.6**	**1.2**	**2465.9**	**560.6**	**250**	**645.2**	**10718.5**

Table 3-30 Summary of Artifacts from Isolated Deposit (Stratum VI) in Feature 120

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment	Molded Decoration		2
			Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole	Molded Decoration		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3
	Clay		Marble, Whole	Unglazed		1
	Earthenware	Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1840-present	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	3
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	6
				Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned	ca. 1840-present	2
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	5
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1835	3
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Glazed		3
		Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained, Transfer Printed		2
		Rockingham/ Bennington Type	Tea Pot, Spout		ca. 1845-1900	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-1900	2
		Whiteware	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim	Stained, Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Cup, Body/ Handle	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	7
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	5
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1832-1847	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	4
				Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-1836	8
					ca. 1832-1847	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1820-present	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1850-present	2
				Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	1
				Luster	ca. 1815-1860s	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	6
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	7
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	8
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1830-1930s	2
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	2
	Porcelain	Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1850-present	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1850-present	1
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Base	Indeterminate		1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1841-1910	11
	Stoneware	Domestic Brown	Bottle, Neck		ca. 1750-1900	1
		Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1845-	2
Composite	Glass/Metal		Bead, Whole			2
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Mirror, Fragment			1
			Window, Flat Fragment			77
	Undetermined	Colorless	Decanter, Base			1
			Decanter, Neck			3
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			16
			Tableware, Body			2
			Tableware, Body/ Handle			1
			Tableware, Rim			1
			Tumbler, Rim/ Body	Panels		13
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Vial/ Phial, Base/ Body			6
	3 Piece Hinge Mold	Blue-Green	Soda Bottle, Lip			1
			Soda Bottle, Whole	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1855-	1
	Free Blown	Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			19
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
		Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
	Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Curved Fragment			63
			Tumbler, Base			1
	Lead Crystal	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Hobnails		1
	Molded, Press	Colorless	Tableware, Rim/ Body			5
	Molded, Press, Lead	Colorless	Decanter Type Stopper, Whole			1
			Tableware, Base			1
			Tableware, Curved Fragment			3
	Undetermined Mold	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			4
	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Whole			4
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			19

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Metal	Aluminum		Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			6
	Copper		Coin, Whole		1865-	1
	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole			1
	Iron		Bolt, Whole			1
			Escutcheon, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
			Indeterminate Tool, Whole			1
			Saw, Fragment			1
			Scissors, Fragment			1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			16
			Wire, Fragment			9
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	31
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	6
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	2
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	5
		Wire	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1890-present	1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Whole			2
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			15
		Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole			4
Stone	Slate		Pencil, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**520**

ware types recovered. A similar glass collection to the Upper Fill context also was identified. In addition to a large quantity of architectural window glass (n=77), the collection also included a variety of bottle/container (n=76) and table glass (n=77). Milk, soda, wine, and medicinal bottles were most common forms identified. The remaining glass (n=20) was of indeterminate manufacture.

Small finds and personal items recovered from this context also were consistent with personal items recovered from the Upper Fill context. These included a marble, a scissors fragment, a slate pencil, and an assortment of buttons/fasteners including Prosser-type buttons (n=11; Sprague 2002) and a copper-alloy button. An 1865 two-cent coin and a glass bead with a metal eye that may have been a furniture decoration also were recovered from Stratum VI.

Architectural materials recovered from the Coal Deposit context included a large quantity of flat/window glass (n=77), as well as nails/nail fragments (n=45) and hardware. Nails were largely square shanked (ca. 1600-1890; n=44) with only one nail identified as wire manufacture (ca. 1890-present). Hardware items included a saw fragment, a bolt, an escutcheon, pieces of iron strapping (n=16), and wire (n=9). Faunal remains included a total of 1024.6 g of specimens. Cattle (520.5 g), pig (151.7 g), and other large mammal (144.6 g) were the most plentiful, but various species of birds and wild mammals, e.g., squirrels, also were present.

Discarded architectural materials included brick (47,210.7 g), mortar (20,139.7 g) and slate (249.75 g). Oyster shell (8,800 g) was the only other discarded material.

Fill 3 (Blocks 1A/1B), Fill 4 (Unit 100): Cultural/Alluvial Deposits

The artifact collection from the Cultural/Alluvial Deposits in the western half of Feature 120 yielded artifacts suggesting that this portion of the foundation had been actively used. The recovered artifact collection contained significant quantities of activity-related and personal items. Among these materials was a collection of artifacts specifically indicative of the presence of African Americans. While this space may not have been specifically used as a quarters, it may have served as a workspace and/or some type of "gathering" space (whether forced or voluntary).

Ceramic (n=587) and glass (n=183) comprised a smaller proportion of the artifacts recovered from the Cultural/Alluvial context when compared to typical domestic collections, or collections deriving from imported fill contexts. Tobacco pipe fragments, which typically are indicators of work areas versus domestic spaces, accounted for nearly 32 percent of the total ceramic collection. The ceramic collection, excluding tobacco pipes, generally dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and contained ware types typical of that period (Table 3-31). For example, pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=151; 37.8 percent) and creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=144; 36 percent), comprised over 60 percent of the recovered ceramics. Smaller quantities of Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860) also were recovered. Vessel form was largely unspecified (Table 3-32). Many of the ceramic artifacts consisted of small, worn fragments. Mid-nineteenth century ware types within the collection most likely represent intrusive material originating from disturbed deposits associated with the builder's trench. If these materials did originate from the builder's trench, then it is likely the brick chimney footers were added after the sale of the property in 1846.

The glass collection contained few diagnostic artifacts (Table 3-33). Much of the collection was represented by indeterminate forms, although a few bottle and tableware fragments were identified. Like the ceramic collection, the glass artifacts were fragmentary and worn in appearance. This suggested they had been discarded into a setting where they were trampled, such as a working space.

Architectural materials were found in less significant quantities in the western portion of the foundation, as compared to the eastern portion of the foundation. The quantities of architectural materials also was relatively low compared to typical collections of domestic refuse. Most of the diagnostic nails/nail fragments (n=237) were identifiable as hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815); the remaining were square-shanked. Two keys also were identified representing incidental loss and further evidence of an active activity area.

Table 3-31 Summary of Ceramic Artifacts from Historic/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120, by Ware Type

Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Earthenware	Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	113
		Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	2
		Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
		Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1760-1820	1
		Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	25
		Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	2
	Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	3
		Other		1
	Ironstone		ca. 1840-present	2
	Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	44
			ca. 1784-1842	3
		Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
		Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	8
		Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	23
			ca. 1775-1830	1
			ca. 1795-1820	9
			ca. 1795-1830	16
			ca. 1815-1830	1
		Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	2
		Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	4
		Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	5
			ca. 1775-1830	11
			ca. 1810-1835	11
		Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	12
	Red Bodied	Glazed		7
	Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed		2
		Glazed, Molded Decoration	ca. 1800-1840	1
	Refined, White Bodied			1
		Burned		5
		Burned, Hand-Painted		1
		Glazed		1
		Indeterminate		1
		Stained		5
		Stained, Transfer Printed		1
	Rockingham/ Bennington Type		ca. 1845-1900	2
	Whiteware		ca. 1820-present	8
		Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present	1
			ca. 1830-1860	2
		Transfer Printed	ca. 1826-1842	1
			ca. 1828-present	4
	Yellow Ware		ca. 1830-1930s	1
		Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	1
Porcelain	Chinese Export		ca. 1660-1860	11
		Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	6
		Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	15
	Continental Hard-Paste		ca. 1850-present	3
		Hand-Painted	ca. 1850-present	1
		Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-present	10
	Hard-Paste	Hand-Painted		1
	Soft-Paste		ca. 1745-1795	1
		Hand-Painted	ca. 1745-1795	1
		Molded Decoration	ca. 1745-1795	1
Stoneware	Gray			3
	Lustreware		ca. 1845-	1
Total				**400**
*excluding tobacco pipes				

Table 3-32 Summary of Ceramic Artifacts from Historic/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120, by Form

Ware Type	Form							Grand Total
	Indeterminate Form	Pitcher	Plate	Saucer	Tea Cup	Unspecified Flat Form	Unspecified Hollow Vessel	
Creamware	22		8		2	81	31	144
Domestic Slipware						3	1	4
Ironstone						2		2
Pearlware	13	4		4		63	67	151
Red-Bodied Earthenware							7	7
Refined, Red-Bodied Earthenware							3	3
Refined, White-Bodied Earthenware						11	4	15
Rockingham Type							2	2
Whiteware						11	5	16
Yellowware							2	2
Chinese Export Porcelain	5					20	7	32
Continental Hard-Paste Porcelain							14	14
Hard-Paste Porcelain							1	1
Soft-Paste Porcelain					1	1	1	3
Gray-Bodied Stoneware							3	3
Luster-Decorated Stoneware							1	1
Total	**40**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**3**	**192**	**149**	**400**

Table 3-33 Summary of Glass Artifacts from Historic/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120

Group	SubType	Class	Type	Total
Glass	Bead, Whole		Blue	1
	Flip Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Molded, Press	Colorless	28
	Indeterminate Bottle, Base	Cup Bottom Mold	Blue-Green	1
		Undetermined Mold	Aqua	1
	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Indeterminate Method	Copper Green	23
	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	13
			Blue-Green	3
			Copper Green	2
	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	1
			Colorless	10
			Indeterminate	1
			Milk Glass	1
		Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	3
	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment		Colorless	1
	Tableware, Base/ Body/ Rim	Molded, Press, Lead	Colorless	1
	Tableware, Curved Fragment	Molded, Press	Colorless	2
	Tableware, Rim	Undetermined	Colorless	2
	Window, Flat Fragment	N/A	Aqua	68
	Wine Bottle, Body	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	20
	Wine Bottle, Lip	Indeterminate Method	Copper Green	1
Glass Total				**183**

After the Upper Fill context, the highest quantities of faunal specimens were noted within the Cultural/Alluvial context (2465.9 g). As seen in other portions of Feature 120 cattle (709.5 g), pig (518.6 g), and large/medium mammal (698.6 g) were most prevalent. In contrast to the other deposits, a greater variety of bird species are noted including goose (38.8), chicken (24.3 g), duck (71.9 g), turkey (41.3 g), and general categories including bird (182.4 g) and duck/geese/swan (49.1 g). Fish (29.8 g) and other wild species also were identified. It is possible that this area served as a place to process animals for consumption, while the presence of more bird species may suggest individuals kept or farmed poultry in the space.

Discarded architectural-related materials included brick (19528.79 g) and mortar (3034.14 g). Additional discarded materials included clinker (6.98 g), plaster (4.42 g), ballast (11.32 g), slate (462.4 g), clam (85.21 g), oyster (11308.71 g), indeterminate shell (3.92g). Charcoal (12.04 g), nut (0.8 g), seed (20.43 g), and wood (128.2 g) also were noted.

Artifact Function. Analysis of the artifact collection from a functional perspective shows that artifacts typically associated with household activities, such as cooking, dining, and clothing repair were well represented. Along with the presence of horse tack and hunting/fishing gear, these artifacts suggested the western half of the foundation may have served both as a quarters and potentially as a secondary "work" space.

Table 3-34 summarizes the personal- and activity-related artifacts recovered from the Cultural/Alluvial context identified in the western half of Feature 120. The relatively large number of table utensils recovered from the deposit was an obvious indication of cooking and dining activities. Forks (n=2), knives (n=1), spoons (n=11), and indeterminate utensils (n=4) all were recovered (Figure 3-72). A cast iron grate that may have been part of a kitchen hearth also was identified.

Sewing-related artifacts were plentiful and included straight pins (n=126) and buttons (n=34), as well as buckles (n=3), shell-face shirt studs (n=2), a bead, and embroidery scissors (Figure 3-73). The majority of the straight pins were handmade with wound heads (n=124). At least one pin was a large pin possibly used as a hat pin. The majority of buttons (n=22) were shanked flat disc, metal buttons. Identifiable shanks and back marks were typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Figure 3-74). Ten bone button mold/blanks also were identified, as well as a fragment of button-making waste and a metal ring for a thread-covered

Table 3-34 Summary of Personal and Activity-Related Artifacts from Historic/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120

Activities/Household Group	
Axe	1
Bridle Boss	1
Fishing Hook/Barb	2
Gunflint	1
Leather Ornament	1
Embroidery Scissors	1
Clothing/Adornment Group	
Bead	1
Buttons	34
Flat Disc, Metal	22
Bone Mold/Blank	10
Ring	1
Waste	1
Buckle	3
Buckle, Shoe	1
Eyeglasses	2
Shoe Leather	13
Straight Pins	126
Wound Head	124
Machine Headed	2
Stud	2
Coinage Group	
Coins	14
Tokens	2
Weight	1
Kitchen Group	
Fork	2
Knife	1
Lid	1
Spoon	11
Utensil	4
Personal Group	
Bone Handle	1
Brush	1
Domino	1
Slate Pencil	1
Tobacco Pipe	187
Razor	1



Figure 3-72 **Sample of utensils recovered from the Cultural/Alluvial Deposits of Feature 120 (top to bottom) two-tine fork (FS 881), tablespoon (FS 881), teaspoon (FS 885), and table knife (FS 885)**



Figure 3-73 **Sewing related objects recovered from Cultural/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120. Top Row (left to right) three flat disc buttons (FS 885, 881), the second with a stamped design (FS 881) and the third with a floral pattern (FS 881); Second Row (left to right) shell stud (FS 881), two bone buttons (FS 881), Third Row (left to right) three straight pins (FS 885), a hat pin (FS 881), Bottom Row (left to right) a "D" shaped buckle (FS 885) and a pair of embroidery scissors (FS 881)**



Figure 3-74 **Sample of flat disc metal buttons recovered from the Cultural/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120. Buttons are from Field Samples 881 and 885**

button. A faceted blue glass bead also was present within the collection.

In addition to sewing-related materials, other activity-related artifacts were recovered. Horse hardware (bridle boss and leather ornament), a fishing hook, and a gunflint speak to other activities that occurred in and around this space, such as the stabling of horses and hunting and fishing. Concentrations of tobacco pipe fragments, which typically indicate work spaces or locations where groups of individuals gather, also were recovered in high numbers. A total of 187 tobacco pipe fragments was recovered the Cultural/Alluvial context of Feature 120. This number included 162 stem fragments; the rest of the fragments were bowl pieces (Figure 3-75). One bowl fragment was stamped with the letters "TD" and had an unknown maker's mark (Figure 3-76). The other bowl had two molded designs; a Federal-style eagle motif and a Liberty figure (Figures 3-77 and 3-78).

Table 3-35 summarizes the range of coinage and tokens recovered from this context. The majority of the coins were minted between the 1780s and first quarter of the nineteenth century. Many of the coins were Liberty Head half and large cents and would have been locally acceptable as currency during that period (Figure 3-79). Some of the other coins recovered from Feature 120 were Spanish reals minted as late as 1782. All of the Spanish reals were pierced, suggesting they were no longer used as currency and may have been worn as personal adornment.

In addition to those coins, two tokens were recovered (Figures 3-80 and 3-81). One token was made from mother pearl and had an inscription: "A Brighton Gift/Vase of Flowers." Nothing further was known of this token. The other token was a British propaganda token depicting Newgate Prison and listing the names of four men convicted of sedition in 1794. Two of the men had been convicted for publishing Thomas Paine's *The*



Figure 3-75 **Sample of white clay tobacco pipes (FS 881) recovered from Cultural/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120**



Figure 3-76 **White clay tobacco pipe marked "TD (FS 881)"**



Figure 3-77 Close-up of white clay tobacco pipe bowl decorated with Federal Eagle motif



Figure 3-78 Close-up of white clay tobacco pipe bowl decorated with capped liberty

Table 3-35 Summary of Coins and Tokens from Historic/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120

Coin/Token	Description	Material	Date	Total
Connecticut Copper		Copper	1785-1788	1
Liberty Head Half Cent		Copper	1803	1
Liberty Head Large Cent		Copper	1795	1
			1800	1
			1801	1
			1803	2
			1806	2
			1807	1
			1810-1819	1
Spanish Real (Pierced)	Milled, 1/2 Real, Minted in Mexico City, Assayer "F.F."	Silver	1782	1
Spanish Real (Pierced)	Milled, 1/2 Real, Minted in Mexico City, Assayer "F.M."	Silver	1759-1788	1
Spanish Real (Pierced)	Milled, 2 Real, Minted in Mexico City, Assayer "F.M."	Silver	1759-1788	1
Propaganda Token/Halfpenny	Milled, "NEWGATE [Negate Prison] MDCCXCIV" (obverse), "PAYABLE AT THE RESIDENCE/ OF MESS.RS SYMONDS/ WINTERBOTHAM/ RIDGWAY/ &/ HOLT"	Copper	1795	1
Token(?)	Mother of Pearl, "A Brighton Gift/ Vase of Flowers"	Faunal	n/a	1



Figure 3-79 Liberty Head Coins. Variety of dates and styles generally dating from the late eighteenth and first quarter of the nineteenth centuries (FS 881 and 885)



Figure 3-80 **British propaganda token, 1795 (FS 885). Depiction of Newgate Prison (obverse), Reads Payable at the Residence of Messrs,,Symonds Winterbotham Ridgway & Holt (reverse)**



Figure 3-81 **Shell token (FS 885). Engraved "A Brighton Gift" with vase and flowers**

Right of Man (Fitzwilliam Museum 2021). The tokens were apparently a means by which English revolutionaries expressed their discontent with, and support of, revolution and new forms of government, like those successful in both France and later in the United States of America.

African American Presence. Although the individuals who used Feature 120 were largely unknown, it seems likely that some of them were African Americans, either enslaved or freed. Evidence from tax and census records indicates that African Americans were associated with the property during the early 1800s, while the property was under the ownership of William Patterson. In 1810, Patterson's household included two enslaved persons, both males; one male was over 16 years of age and the other male was under 16 years of age (Alexandria Census 1810, Ward 1). Six enslaved African-Americans were enumerated on the 1820 census (Alexandria Census 1820, Ward 1). A surviving lease from 1823 refers to Patterson's "tenement lot", which was the lot containing Feature 120.

Ongoing archaeological research from a variety of ethnographic and archaeological sources has suggested that the presence of African-Americans often is indicated by certain objects or collections of objects. The positioning of objects within a space may also be an indication that African-Americans, whose traditions and spiritual culture were rooted in West African customs (Artemel et al. 1987; Jones 2000; Klingelhofer 1987; Kraus et al. 2010; Lee 2011; Leone and Fry 1999; Patten 1992; Russell 1997; Samford 1996; Singleton 1995; Wilkie 1997), were present.

Objects commonly attributed to their presence often included a mixture of mundane items alongside items that clearly had specific function or meaning. The list of these items continues to evolve as additional research adds to the understanding of how context imports meaning to commonplace items. Pieced coins, quartz crystals, blue beads, modified potsherds, and caches of animal bones are among the artifacts commonly attributed to an African-American presence on archaeological sites. In his research on possible African-American caches in Annapolis, Leone (2005) showed that collections of pins, buttons, spoons, and broken ceramic vessels may also be strong indicators of an African-American presence. Whether purposefully placed within a building or space as a cache, or bundled as minkisi, objects used as charms for healing, divination, and conjuring, African-Americans used these everyday objects to express their cultural beliefs and identities (Ferguson 1992; Lee 2011; Wilkie 1997).

Certain artifacts recovered from the Cultural/Alluvial context of Feature 120 appear to be representative of an African-American presence. Collectively, these artifacts consisted of a faceted blue glass bead (Figure 3-82), pierced coins, buttons, spoons, and straight pins. Glass beads and blue glass beads in particular have long been interpreted by archaeologists as charms worn or used by enslaved individuals "for protection, to promote health and well-being, to protect from harm, or to influence the future" (Lee 2011:111). Pierced coins, particularly silver coins such as Spanish reals, also were used as charms worn for protection or well-being (Lee 2011; Russell 1997:68; Wilkie 1997). Numerous WPA narratives, as well as African-American folklore, relate that silver coins were commonly worn as charms for good luck, protection from evil, and to promote well-being and good health (Lee 2011:113; Patten 1992:6; Orser 1994:41; Russell 1997:69).

Pierced coins have been found on numerous eighteenth and nineteenth century sites associated with both enslaved and freed African-Americans. At Poplar Forest, a pierced Spanish half real was recovered from the yard outside of a slave cabin, while three additional coins were recovered from other locations on the property; all of the coins were associated with enslaved laborers (Lee 2011:113). Russell (1997:68) noted the identification of two different pierced coins from the Hermitage collections. In Alexandria, Virginia pieced coins were noted on at least two African-American archaeological sites near the Wilkes Street Tunnel (Cressey 1994). One coin was described as an eighteenth century silver Spanish real and the other as a silver Liberty dime transformed into a love token. During excavation of the Alexandria Slave Pen at 1315 Duke Street in 1987, a pieced Chinese coin was identified in the quarters associated with the large-scale slave trade operation of Franklin and Armfield (Arte-

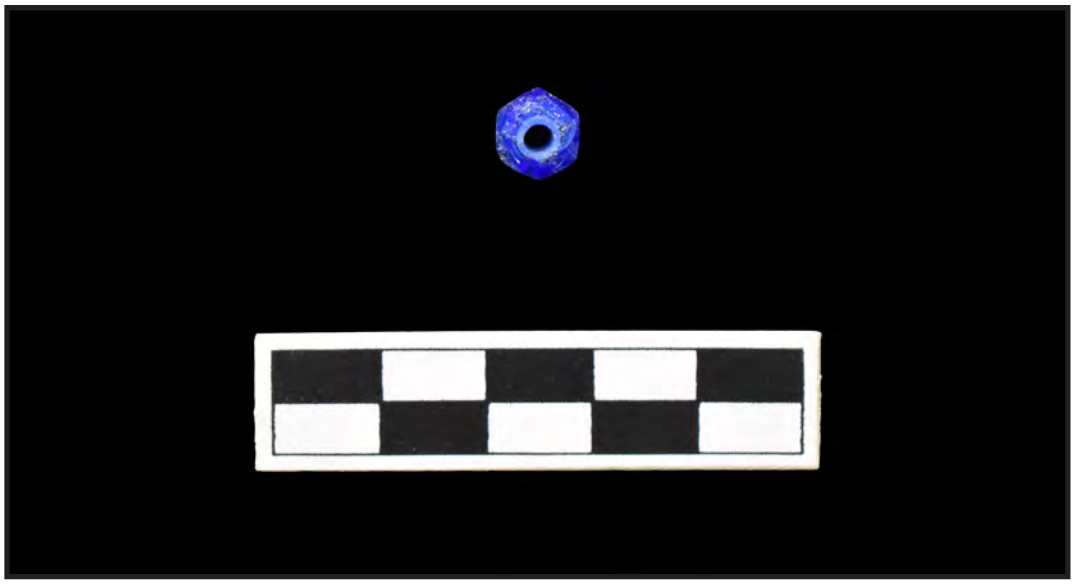


Figure 3-82 Faceted blue glass bead (FS 885)

mel et al. 1987). Three pierced silver Spanish reals were recovered from Feature 120 (Figures 3-83 and 3-84). One of the coins had a legible date of 1782, and the others likely were minted between 1759 and 1788. The coins would have been legal tender in the United States at the time, therefore their modification suggests the value of the coins was in their use as a charm rather than their monetary value.

Other objects from the Cultural/Alluvial context of Feature 120 that were recovered in significant quantities were spoons, buttons, and pins. These artifacts also have been noted for their possible use as ritual objects. For example, Ferguson (1992:117) and Klingelhofer (1987) noted the presence of engraved spoons on sites associated with enslaved populations at Garrison Plantation in Maryland, Kingsmill Plantation in Virginia, and in Marron communities. Both researchers argue for a possible connection between these objects and African-American spiritual belief and ritual. A total of eleven spoons or portions of spoons were recovered from the Cultural/Alluvial context of Feature 120 (Figure 3-85). Although no visible markings were noted, their concentration may speak to a meaning beyond their obvious use at the table.

Buttons and pins also were sometimes noted as components of caches or bundles. As discussed above, a total of 34 buttons and 126 straight pins were recovered from the Cultural/Alluvial context (Figure 3-86). Unfortunately, the field records did not indicate if the artifacts were recovered in significant concentrations within the excavation area, or in unique locations that would have indicated a cache. Additionally, it appears that the building's foundation was likely altered sometime in the mid-nineteenth century, which may have disturbed or dispersed any caches located within those areas. However, these items have been shown to be common "on sites associated with African Americans (both slave and free), but not on sites associated exclusively with European Americans" (Jones 2000). It is very likely, therefore, that these items are indicative of the presence of African-Americans at Feature 120.

Fill 8 (Unit 99), Fill 4 (Blocks 1A/1B): Wood Debris Layer

Fill 8 (Unit 99). Fill 8 of Unit 99 was included within the Wood Debris context based upon the field description of the deposit and the presence of a concentrated wood debris. Although the field records indicated this deposit was comparable to other deposits of wood debris in Feature 120, the artifacts recovered from this deposit indicate it was formed much more recently. Table 3-36 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Test Unit 99, Fill 8. Based on temporal analysis of diagnostic artifacts, this collection has a MCD of 1891.5 (mean ceramic date). Considering all diagnostic artifacts, the calculated mean artifact



Figure 3-83 Pierced silver Spanish reals (obverse)



Figure 3-84 Pierced silver Spanish reals (reverse)



Figure 3-85 **Samples of spoons recovered from Cultural/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120. From top to bottom, pewter Teaspoon (FS 885), two iron alloy teaspoons (FS 881), a silver teaspoon (FS 885), and a pewter tablespoon (FS 881)**



Figure 3-86 **Sample of personal items recovered from Cultural/Alluvial Deposits in Feature 120. Top Row (left to right) bone button (FS 882), piece of dry leather (FS 882), straight pins (FS 866); Bottom Row (left to right) a buckle (FS 886) and two bone fan blades (FS 886)**

Table 3-36 Summary of Artifacts from Lower Fill Material in Feature 120, Unit 99 (Fill 8)

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Biface	Rhyolite	Finished biface	Projectile point/knife	Retouched and Utilized		1
Ceramic	Kaolin	Kaolin	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment	Molded Decoration		2
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
		Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body	Unglazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Stained		5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1850	1
		Rockingham/ Bennington Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-1900	1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2
			Tea Cup, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-1836	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	1
	Porcelain	Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1850-present	1
Composite	Glass/Cuperous		Bead, Whole			1
	Ferrous/Wood		Shingle Roofing, Fragment			3
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			20
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Body			8
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Shoulder/ Body			23
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
Metal	Brass		Sew Through Button, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Whole			1
	Copper Alloy	Machine Made	Straight Pin, Whole			3
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
			Ring, Whole			1
			Shingle Roofing, Fragment			12
			Wire, Fragment			1
			Lid, Whole			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	2
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	8
		Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Fragment			1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			4
	Floral	Wood	Plank, Fragment			5
Grand Total						**128**

date for the collection was 1826. Overall, this indicated that the discard of the materials within this context occurred sometime after the mid-nineteenth century.

A total of 128 artifacts were recovered from the Wood Debris context of Unit 99. These artifacts generally dated from the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The ceramic collection, typical of a mid-nineteenth century collection, largely consisted of whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=12, 44.4 percent) and smaller quantities of ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=1), Rockingham (ca. 1845-1900; n=1), yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=1), and Continental porcelain (ca. 1850-present; n=1). The majority of the ceramic collection was decorated with transfer printing common on whiteware and banded or annular on yellow ware. The form was generally unspecified, but at least one tea cup and a fragment of unglazed red-bodied flowerpot also was identified.

The remainder of the non-architectural collection consisted of glass tableware (n=8), wine bottle fragments (n=23), indeterminate aqua fragments (n=3), two brass buttons, a bone button mold/blank, and three machine headed straight pins. A rhyolite biface also was included within the Lower Fill context and was the only prehistoric artifact recovered from the context. Architectural materials recovered from this context consisted of 15 shingle fragments, ten nails, a bolt fragment, and at least five wooden plank fragments. Nails were square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890), with at least eight being of hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) manufacture. A total of 250 g of faunal material was recovered. Cattle (131.5 g) and large/medium mammal (66.5 g) comprised the majority of the faunal collection. Pig (10.4 g) and Canada goose (12.6 g) were found in smaller quantities along with bird (8 g), bony fish (3 g), duck/geese/swan (4.8 g), pheasants/grouse/allies (4 g), rabbit/hare (5.6 g), and rodent (3.6 g).

Discarded architectural materials consisted of brick (103 g) and mortar (400 g). Oyster (1100 g), nut (4.87 g) and seed (12.89 g) also were noted and discarded in the field.

Fill 4 (Block 1A and 1B). Table 3-37 summarizes the artifact collection from the Wood Debris context in the western half of Feature 120. This context was described as containing abundant wood chips and the remains of wooden planks. Although correlated in the field with Fill 8 in Unit 99, artifacts recovered from deposits within the Wood Debris context of Blocks 1A and 1B, indicated these were separate deposits. Based on the analysis of diagnostic artifacts, the average period of use for the artifact collection was 1787, with discard occurring sometime after 1785. A fragment of decal porcelain recovered from this context was likely intrusive. This relatively early date of deposition suggests that artifacts within the Wood Debris context were deposited around the same time that Feature 120 was built and that they may represent artifacts on the historic "surface" of the wharf.

The artifact collection associated the Wood Debris context in Blocks 1A and 1B was typical of eighteenth-century domestic refuse collections (Figure 3-87). Ceramic artifacts comprised the majority of the artifact collection (n=294, 57.6 percent), with over half of the ceramic collection comprised of creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=189; 32.65 percent) and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860; n=69; 26.53 percent). These ware types were popular during the mid-eighteenth century. They eventually would be replaced by pearlware as the popular choice for dining and tea ware. Vessel form was unspecified for much of the collection, however at least two pepper pots, a tea cup, and a milk pan were identified. Six white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments comprised the remainder of the ceramic collection.

The collection of non-architectural glass was comprised of six fragments of a copper green case bottle and five fragments of table glass. Personal and small find items included clothing related items, such as wound head straight pins (n=70), a buckle fragment, carved bone fan blade fragments (n=3), bone buttons (n=2), and leather fragments (n=8) (Figure 3-88). Household and kitchen-related items consisted of a two-tined bone handled fork, a ferrous two-tined fork fragment, a scissor candle snuffer, and a spool fragment (Figure 3-89). Architectural-related materials consisted of flat/window glass (n=10), nails/nail fragments (n=101), and a screw. The nails were exclusively hand wrought (ca. 1600-1815). Faunal materials (645.2 g) consisted mostly of cattle (411.7 g), large mammal (137 g), and pig

Table 3-37 Summary of Artifacts from the Lower Fill Material context in Feature 120, Blocks 1A and 1B (Fill 4)

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			3
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3
	Earthenware	Creamware	Pepper Pot, Fragment		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Tea Cup, Base		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Stained	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	76
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Burned, Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	3
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	22
				Stained, Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	22
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	24
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	25
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	2
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Stained	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Pepper Pot, Fragment		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	3
		Red Bodied	Milk Pan, Rim/ Body	Glazed		3
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained, Hand-Painted		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Burned, Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	5
				Burned		1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	4
		Whieldon-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1740-1780	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	11
			Pepper Pot, Fragment	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	3
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	14
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca.1750-1800	11
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1660-1860	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	13
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	4
		Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	1
	Stoneware	Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Unglazed		1
		Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	1
Composite	Ferrous/Bone		Fork, Whole			1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			10
	Indeterminate Method	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body			6
		Colorless, Lead	Tableware, Body			4
	Molded, Press	Colorless	Tableware, Base	Starburst		1
Metal	Copper Alloy	Handmade	Straight Pin, Fragment			14
			Straight Pin, Whole			56
	Iron		Buckle, Fragment			1
			Candle Snuffer, Fragment			1
			Fork, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
			Ring, Whole			1
			Screw, Whole			1
			Wire, Fragment			1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	22
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	66
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	9
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			4
	Lead		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Spool, Fragment			1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Fan Blade, Fragment			3
			Mold/Blank Button, Whole			1
			Sew Through Button, Whole			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3
			N/A			5
Stone	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Kiln Furniture?			1
Grand Total						**511**



Figure 3-87 **Sample of domestic materials recovered from the Wood Debris Layer in Feature 120. Bottom Row (left to right) creamware tea cup base (FS 886), creamware plate rim in royal shape (FS 886), redware milk pan rim (FS 882); Top Row (left to right) fragments of a case bottle (FS 886), Westerwald stoneware sherd (FS 886), fragment of pearlware pepper pot (FS 882), fragment of creamware pepper pot (FS 886), hand-painted creamware rim (FS 882), a dip't creamware rim (FS 886), and a sherd of Whieldon-type ceramic (FS 886)**



Figure 3-88 **Pins and buttons like these were found in notable quantities in the Wood Debris Layer in Feature 120**



Figure 3-89 **Sample of household and kitchen items recovered from the Wood Debris Layer in Feature 120. From top to bottom, a lead tool/utensil fragment (FS 882), a scissor candle snuffer (FS 882), a two-tine fork fragment (FS 882), and a two-tine fork with bone3 handle (FS 886)**

(38.1 g). Bird, sheep/goat, fish, and cat were recovered in small quantities.

Discarded architectural materials consisted of brick (7600 g) and mortar (30.8 g). Other discarded materials included clinker (9.36 g), plaster (0.91 g), slag (25.21 g), ballast (48.56 g), clam (18.58 g), oyster (25.21 g), and indeterminate shell (180 g). Wood (3.5 4 g) also were identified.

Fills var. (see Table 3-22): Lower Fill Material

The artifact collections differed greatly in both the eastern and western halves of Feature 120. In the eastern half, deposits regarded as basal deposits or "subsoil" yielded artifacts consistent with the overlying Upper Fill context, indicating substantial disturbance from demolition of the building. In the western half of Feature 120, the "sterile" deposits encountered at the base of excavation yielded predominately mid-late eighteenth artifacts. Due to these differences, the eastern (Blocks 1A and 1B, Unit 99) and western (Blocks 2A and 2B, Unit 100) halves of the foundation are discussed separately below.

East half of Foundation (Blocks 1A and 1B, Unit 99). Artifact recovered from the Lower Fill context in the eastern half of the foundation consisted primarily of intrusive materials from the overlying Upper Fill context. Only a small number of artifacts potentially associated with active use of the wharf or dating from the construction of Feature 120 were recovered. These artifacts were recovered in association with mid-to-late nineteenth century materials and, as such, emanated from a disturbed context.

Table 3-38 summarizes the collection from the Lower Fill Context in the eastern portion of Feature 120. A total of 56 artifacts were recovered, with the most recent artifact being a piece of hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present). Diagnostic ceramic artifacts provided a calculated MCD of 1884.3. This was consistent with the collection, which contained domestic materials dating primarily from the late-eighteenth through the late-nineteenth centuries.

The ceramic collection included early-to-mid nineteenth century ware types as ironstone (ca. 1840-present, n=1), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=3), and hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present; n=1) (Figure 3-90). The single sherd of the ironstone was plain, while the whiteware collection

Table 3-38 Summary of Artifacts from the Possible Wharf Fill context in Feature 120, East Half of Foundation

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Stained		1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
	Porcelain	Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1850-present	1
	Stoneware	Domestic Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1920s	1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			5
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	17
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
	Free Blown	Colorless	Wine Bottle, Body			7
	Lead	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
Metal	Copper		Coin, Whole		1793	1
	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole	Plated		1
		Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			2
	Iron		Knife, Tang			1
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			3
	Tin		Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			5
Organic	Faunal	Coral	N/A			1
Grand Total						**55**



Figure 3-90 Sample of kitchen related artifacts from the Lower Fill context (east half) of Feature 120. Top Row (left to right) whiteware chamberpot fragment (FS 896), utensil handle (FS 896); Middle Row (left to right) ironstone platter rim (FS 896), transfer printed whiteware plate rim (FS 890); Bottom Row (left to right) ironstone saucer rim (FS 890), transfer printed whiteware teacup fragments (FS 890)

included hand-painted (n=1) and transfer printed (n=2) wares. A fragment of domestic stoneware (ca. 1750-1920s) also was identified. The vessel form was unspecified. Also related to dining goods, a knife tang was recovered. The non-architectural glass collection included 26 glass fragments consisting exclusively of bottle glass. Dip-molded copper-green wine bottle glass (n=17) dominated the collection; this glass was manufactured from the mid-eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth century (ca. 1730-1865). Several pieces of free-blown glass (n=7) and a piece of leaded glass also were recovered.

Very few personal and household items were recovered from the Lower Fill context in the eastern half of the foundation. These artifacts consisted of a 1793 Liberty Large cent, several straight pins with wound heads (n=2), an iron knife tang, and a shanked copper alloy button (Figures 3-91 and 3-92). Architectural related items consisted of nails/nail fragments (n=4) and flat/window (n=5) glass. The only identifiable nail type was a machine-cut nail (ca. 1815-1890). Discarded architectural materials consisted of brick (58.02 g) and mortar (34 g). Other discarded materials were clam (14.55 g), oyster shell (84 g), and a piece of coral. Very few faunal specimens (1.2 g) were noted. A fragment of duck/geese/swan bone and a medium mammal were noted.

West Half of Foundation. Table 3-39 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the Lower Fill context on the western side of Feature 120. This deposit was characterized as "subsoil" during field excavation (WSSI Field Records, F120).

The portion of this context located in the western half of Feature 120 dated significantly earlier than the eastern portion of this context. Based on temporal analysis of diagnostic artifacts, the average period of use of the materials from the "subsoil" in the western half of the foundation was 1759 (see Table 3-24). The presence of fragments of whiteware may indicate deposition sometime after 1820, however it is much more likely that the whiteware was intrusive and that the materials were part of the fill used to construct the wharf in the 1770s/1780s. Both a Liberty Head dating from the 1790s and a Spanish real dating from 1733 also were recovered from this context. The dates of these coins suggests that these deposits were related to wharf construction.

The artifact collection was typical of mid-to-late-eighteenth century domestic refuse. Consistent with that time period, ceramic artifacts outnumbered glass artifacts. A total of 88 ceramic artifacts comprised the ceramic collection. Apart from the whiteware mentioned previously, the ceramic collection included typical colonial period wares such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n= 12), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=12), Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860; n= 10), and small quantities of colonial period stoneware such as black basalt (ca. 1766-1830; n=1) and white salt glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=1). Vessel form was largely unspecified for much of the collection suggesting that the materials were smaller fragments representative of secondary deposit. The remainder of the collection included fragments of white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipes (n=35).

The non-architectural glass collection was limited to various fragments of indeterminate glass fragments (n=12) and a single fragment of table glass. The remainder of the collection included a few personal and household items such as a thimble, coins, shanked buttons (n=2), straight pins (n=7), a knife, scissors, a bone button mold/blank, and leather fragments (n=5). Architectural related materials were smaller in quantity and included nails/nail fragments (n=49) and flat/window glass (n=10). Nails were square shanked with the majority identified as hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815).

Faunal material included 560.6 g of specimens. Similar to the other portions of Feature 120, cattle (227.3 g), pig (95.9 g), and large/medium mammal (103.2 g) were most common. Smaller quantities of fish, birds, and other wild species were identified.

Discarded architectural materials consisted of brick (2441.15 g) and mortar (38.4 g). Other discarded materials consisted of clam (21 g), oyster (767 g), and unspecified nuts (8.94 g) and seeds (246.26 g).

Specialized Analysis

Archaeobotanical Analysis

Two soil samples were submitted for archaeobotanical analysis from Feature 120. Both samples



Figure 3-91 **Sample of personal artifacts recovered from the Lower Fill context (east half) of Feature 120. Top Row (left to right) toy teacup (FS 890), hook and eye fastener (FS 896); Middle Row (left to right) white clay tobacco pipe stems (FS 890), straight pins (FS 896); Bottom Row (left to right) two shell buttons (FS 896), bone button (FS 890) , metal button (FS 891), two Prosser-type buttons (FS 890)**



Figure 3-92 **Sample of household related artifacts recovered from Lower Fill context (east half) of Feature 120. Top Row (left to right) trowel (FS 890), tin can fragment (FS 890); Bottom Row bucket handle (FS 890)**

Table 3-39 Summary of Artifacts from the Possible Wharf Fill context in Feature 120, West Half of Foundation

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Kaolin	Kaolin	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			6
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			25
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			4
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	3
				Stained, Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
		Pearlware	Tea Pot, Lid	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
					ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Glazed		2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained		7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Stained		1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Stained	ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Stained	ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Stained	ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Stained	ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Stained	ca. 1820-present	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	3
	Stoneware	Black Basalt	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1766-1830	1
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1720-1805	1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			10
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
		Black	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
				Devitrified/Patina		4
	Molded, Press	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Indeterminate		1
Metal	Brass		Thimble, Whole			1
	Copper		Coin, Whole		1790-1799	1
	Copper Alloy		Hardware, Fragment			1
			Hook, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1800-	1
				Plated		1
			Straight Pin, Whole			7
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			6
			Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
			Knife, Whole			1
			Scissors, Whole			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	13
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	34
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			1
	Lead		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
	Silver		Coin, Whole	Pierced	1733-1733	1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole			1
		Leather	N/A			5
Grand Total						**190**

were taken from Fill 3 (Cultural/Alluvial context) of Blocks 1A and 1B. The samples yielded little in the way of botanical remains (McKnight 2021). A total of 11 g of wood charcoal, which included evidence of pine, white oak, and red oak species, was recovered. Also identified were pieces of black walnut shell (2 g) and peach pit (7 g). The limited presence of edibles in Feature 120 was comparable to that identified within Feature 125, which also yielded low quantities of black walnut, bitternut, and peach pits, but no other edibles.

Faunal Analysis

Faunal remains recovered from Fill 3 (Cultural/Alluvial context) of Blocks 1A and 1B was chosen for detailed faunal analysis. These samples totaled 2,285.9 g of faunal material. The number of identified specimens (NISP) was 882, with unidentified vertibrates (n=721; 1150.3 g) being the most prevalent. Identifiable specimens consisted of a wide variety of domestic and wild food resources. Identified wild food sources included ducks (NISP=46), turtles (NISP=2), Bobwhite quail (NISP=2), Canada geese (NISP=12), rabbits (NISP=4), and fish (NISP=19). The turkey (NISP=10) remains may have been raised domestically, or caught wild. Domestic animals, including cattle (NISP=18), pig (NISP=24), chickens (NISP=15) and sheep/goat (NISP=7) also were well represented. Only three cattle bones displayed evidence of butchering; a calcaneus and a tibia each had hack marks, while a scapula had been sawn.

Summary of Analysis of Feature 120

The archaeological investigation of Feature 120 indicated that the "two story frame dwelling house lately built by Joseph Caverly upon the said wharf" had indeed been built on fill material over top of a wharf structure (Alexandria Land Records F:309). During a later stage of archaeological excavation, the timber cribbing of the wharf structure was exposed approximately 3.4 ft (1 m) below the base of Feature 120. The cribbing was overlain by a thick deposit of sandy and clayey fill material that formed the "land" on which Feature 120 had been built. This man-made land formed the basal layers of the stratigraphic sequence in Feature 120.

Little information has been found in regards to the layout of the dwelling that Caverly built upon the wharf. Advertisements in the *Phenix Gazette* and the *Alexandria Gazette* indicate it was used as a tavern house during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Its floorplan was typical of eighteenth-century taverns, which often had large corner fireplaces and several unheated rooms off the main room. It also appeared to have been arranged such that the ground-floor level on the western side of the building opened directly into the yard, while the foundation beneath the eastern side of the building may not have been accessible at all. This situation was not unlike that of Feature 120, where the ground floor of that building opened directly onto the surrounding land.

Although much of the interior of Feature 120 had been disturbed by later renovations to the foundation, some intact deposits associated with the early use of the building were identified. These deposits appear to have been preserved only in the western half of the foundation and only in its southernmost extent. The stratified deposits, which were analyzed as part of the Cultural/Alluvial context, contained an unusual concentration of personal items that suggested the western part of Feature 120 may have served as a quarters or a functional domestic/work space within the house yard. This space, which appears to have been open to the house yard, appears to have been subject to periodic flooding or inundation events. Thick siltation layers mixed with cultural material were evidence of flooding events. These siltation layers may also have been man-made, by depositing dredge spoil or other ready shoreline material as a means to "clean" the surface of the yard.

Excluding intrusive mid-nineteenth century materials, the *terminus post quem* for the collection was ca. 1815, with diagnostic materials generally ranging from 1660 to the 1830s. Coins recovered from this deposit were minted during the 1780s through the 1810s. This was within the period when William Patterson leased the property. At that point, it is likely that Caverly's dwelling was functioning as a tavern house. It was advertised as such in 1830 and 1840, and it is likely that Patterson was the one who made the change from its use as a dwelling to commercial establishment. Patterson also held a tavern license.

There also is an indication that a ferry may have operated from the lower end of Wolfe Street during the early 1800s. Known locally as the Lower Ferry or Rozier's ferry, the ferry served local needs. It was in operation by at least 1812, and apparently operated through the 1830s (*Alexandria Daily Gazette*, 15 April 1812; *Alexandria Gazette*, 20 May 1830). Francis Rozier operated the ferry until at least 1827. He advertised the ferry for rent in 1827, and the lease appears to have been taken up by Davis, who advertised that the Lower Ferry House, located at the lower end of Wolfe Street, "will in a few weeks be renewed by a complete passage boat, of sufficient size to transport, with safety, any number of passengers, wagons, horses, cattle" and such (*Phenix Gazette*, 3 February 1827, 20 May 1830).

The indication that African-Americans, either free or enslaved, were associated with Feature 120 during the early nineteenth century raises several new questions that were unknown at the beginning of the archaeological investigation. The presence of African-Americans in the context of early nineteenth century Alexandria was not unexpected or unusual, despite the fact that these individuals often were poorly documented in the historical record and their presence passed largely unknown. While it was known that several of the property's owners had slaves, the locations where those slaves worked or were quartered remains largely unknown.

Based upon the artifacts recovered from Feature 120, it seems likely that the ground-floor level of the building did function as a quarters, or at minimum as a gathering space for free or enslaved African-Americans. Taverns often had their own populations of free or enslaved African Americans, raising the possibility that the space could have housed the tavern's own population of African American workers or servants. Alternately, since Feature 120 did function as a tavern or ferry landing during the early nineteenth century, the ground-floor space may have been used as a temporary lodging or "gathering" space for free or enslaved African-Americans waiting to continue their journeys. While there were no indications that the space had been used as a temporary holding pen, such as those documented at the Bruin Slave Jail and the Alexandria Slave Pen (Kraus et al. 2010:29), taverns were common places to conduct business.

The artifacts recovered from the western half of Feature 120, within the Cultural/Alluvial context, indicated the space had been both active and dynamic. There was little evidence of use of the space for trash or refuse disposal, indicating it had been kept "clean." Fragments of ceramic and glass vessels, as well as faunal material, each were represented in relatively low proportions compared to the number of personal items recovered. That the area had been used as a working or "gathering" space was indicated by the high numbers of tobacco pipe fragments found. Smoking was ubiquitous during this period, and individuals often smoked as they worked and socialized. The presence of high numbers of sewing-related items, as well as horse tack and items for food procurement, preparation, and consumption indicated this space was multifunctional and may have been used as a quarters or living space, particularly since most African Americans took their meals separately.

The activities that occurred in this space, however, do not appear to have occurred in isolation. Evidence of bone button manufacture was identified within Feature 120, as well as within nearby Feature 125. Deposits in Feature 125 also yielded high quantities of sewing-related items, as well as animal tack and items for food preparation and consumption. The function of that feature, however, was not as a dwelling or tavern, but as a possible warehouse and area for conducting miscellaneous tasks potentially related to outfitting ships. It is the similarity between the two collections of artifacts, combined with their shared landscape at the vanishing shoreline along Kirk's wharf, which suggests a connection between the two features.

Feature 153 (Historic Foundation)

The remains of a brick foundation and an adjacent cobblestone surface that were identified in the southeastern portion of Parcel 85.2 were given the collective designation of Feature 153. The feature was located south of Feature 112, between Features 120 and 123. The foundation remains were only partially intact, but appeared to consist of the foundations for two rooms that would have been attached to the southern side of

Feature 112, but also the eastern side of Feature 120 (Figure 3-93). The rooms seemed to open onto a cobblestone surface that sloped down to the original surface of the Strand (alleyway). Like Features 112, 118, and 120, Feature 153 had been built on top of the ca. 1760s wharf (Feature 161) that roughly paralleled along Wolfe Street. By the time Feature 153 was built, the wharf would have been well covered with soil.

It is likely that Josiah Davis built Feature 153 shortly after he purchased the property in 1828 (Alexandria Land Records R-2:60). The foundation portion of Feature 153 was clearly intended to be an extension of Feature 112 and may have been intended to provide better access to both Feature 112 and Feature 120 from the Strand. Based upon the insubstantial foundation remains, Feature 153 most likely was a frame building or structure. The building does not appear to have stood for very long, as it was not indicated on the 1885 Sanborn map. It is, therefore, likely that the building was removed sometime after 1846, when James Green purchased Parcel 85.2 (Alexandria Land Records G-3:380).

Feature Description

The foundation portion of Feature 153 consisted of the remains of three brick walls that would have supported the northern, eastern and central walls of a small building or potentially a porch (Figures 3-94 and 3-95). The walls were a single course in width, or approximately 0.69 ft (21 cm) wide. Four vertical courses remained intact for the central wall, which was oriented east/west, but only two courses remained of the northern wall. The eastern wall was represented by several discontinuous sections of brickwork that were each approximately 0.92 ft (28 cm) wide and three courses in depth. This wall was not complete and it appeared that the southern portion had been removed by later disturbance. The northern section of this wall was more consistent in its dimensions to the foundation walls of Feature 112, further supporting that it was intended as an extension of that foundation. The walls may also have served as retaining walls to differentiate the privately-owned portion of the property from the public space or any walkways that may have bordered the Strand.

Although it was heavily disturbed, the foundation was determined to have matched the north/south dimension of Feature 120, which was estimated to have measured at least 25 ft (7.62 m) in length. The northern wall of the foundation was completer and more measured 16 ft (4.88 m). Soil exposed in the interior of the foundation was highly mottled and most likely consisted entirely of fill material (Figure 3-96). This soil contained irregular areas of redeposited subsoil mixed with darker- and lighter-colored sands and clay. Shallow excavations in the northeastern quadrant of the feature indicated these deposits continued for at least another 0.5 ft (15.24 cm).

The cobblestone surface adjacent to the building foundation, which was included as part of Feature 153, was not fully exposed. The exposed portion was a maximum of 7 ft (2.13 m) in width and consisted of large stones randomly deposited on the landscape (Figure 3-97). The cobble surface was indicated in field records to have occupied the space between the building foundation and the Strand. Since the Strand was not exposed at the same time as the cobble surface, their exact relationship is unknown.

Based upon the photographs of the feature complex, the cobbles appear to have been deposited on a slightly downward-sloping surface lower in elevation than the anticipated surface of the house lot. Obviously fill material, these cobbles may have been a relatively temporary surface that functioned similar to rip-rap or revetment stone placed along the active shoreline to prevent erosion. As the land continued to be built up, the stones were buried and helped stabilize the new land surface.

The remains of three tree stumps protruded through interior of the foundation portion of Feature 153. An additional stump extended through the cobble surface along the eastern side of Feature 153. Since it is unlikely the trees would have been left in place as the shoreline of Lot 85 was developed, it is likely they are later additions to the landscape and may actually have been the remains of large posts from later dock or warehouse structures rather than the remains of live trees. As previously stated, no additional details regarding this feature or the monitoring conducted during its removal were available.



Figure 3-93 Photograph showing overview of Feature 153, view southeast (WSSI staff, 3/12/2018)



Figure 3-94 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 153, view north (WSSI staff, 3/12/2018)

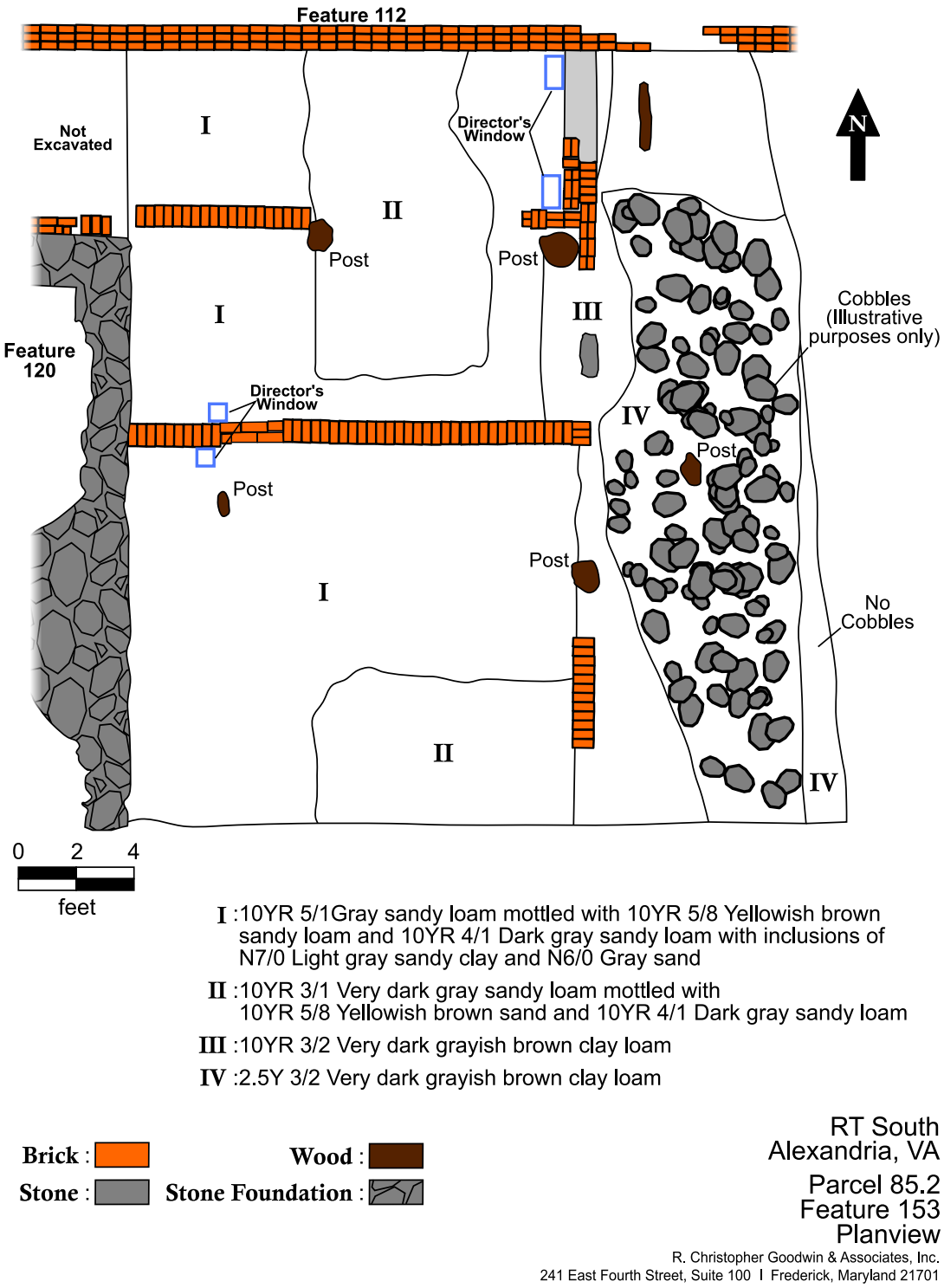


Figure 3-95 Map showing plan view of Feature 153 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 3-96 **Photograph showing relationship of Feature 120 (left) to Feature 153 (center/right), view north (WSSI staff, 3/12/2018)**



Figure 3-97 **Photograph showing overview of cobbles along eastern side of Feature 153, view west (WSSI staff, 3/12/2018)**

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 153 appears to have been identified during a later stage of the archaeological investigation, possibly during archaeological monitoring of the removal of overburden soil around Feature 120. This feature was not mapped at the time of its discovery, and no elevations were recorded for any portions of it. The feature appears to have been delineated at the time of its discovery, and limited archaeological investigations conducted at that time.

Based upon photographs taken of the feature, at least five small director's windows were excavated within the feature interior. Field records completed for these excavations were non-specific, and little information beyond that contained in the photographs and sketch (not-to-scale drawing) is known. Soil descriptions provided for deposits within Feature 153 were estimated based upon descriptions provided for nearby features. No cultural materials were recovered during excavation of the director's windows.

Director's Windows

At least five director's windows were excavated in the interior of Feature 153. The windows measured approximately 0.5 x 2 ft (15.24 x 60.96 cm) and were oriented with their long axis north-south. Two windows were placed on either side of the central wall, near its western end. Two windows also were placed along the northern wall, one on the southern side of the wall near its western end, and one along the northern side of the wall near its eastern end. The final window was placed along the western side of the eastern wall of the building, at its intersection with the foundation wall of Feature 112.

The only details available for these excavation areas comes from a photograph taken of the final window, which adjoined the foundation of Feature 112 (Figure 3-98). At a relatively shallow depth, excavators encountered an area of decayed wood planking that appeared to extend across the entire director's window. Archaeological investigation of Feature 112 previously had demonstrated the decayed wood to be the remains of wooden planks used to underpin or support the brick foundation for that structure.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were recovered in association with Feature 153.

Feature 156 (Barrel Privy)

Feature 156 was reported to have been the remains of a barrel privy. The degraded remains of the privy were identified during mechanized excavation undertaken to remove the foundation remains of Feature 118 (Figure 3-99). Field records completed for this feature consist of a single page indicating that the privy was identified during backhoe excavation and was approximately 1.75 ft (0.53 m) in diameter. The records further indicated that the feature "collapsed overnight" and that as an "emergency salvage effort [the] entire feature [was] collected in plastic tub and taken to [the] lab" (WSSI Field Records, F156).

Locational information taken at the time of the discovery indicated the feature had been located within the foundation of Feature 118, in the northeastern corner of the main dwelling. No elevational data was recorded for this feature, although it appears to have been identified at a depth below the base of the foundation of Feature 118, as that foundation had been removed at the time the feature was identified.

Based upon the artifacts recovered from Feature 156, this privy appears to have been closed during the mid to late eighteenth century. This pre-dates the construction of Feature 118 and suggests the privy more likely was associated with either Feature 120 or Feature 125. Both of those features were standing during the late eighteenth century and, at that time, Feature 156 would have been situated within an area of vacant land between the two buildings.

Cultural Material

Feature 156 yielded 92 artifacts and 196.8 g of faunal material. It is unknown whether these artifacts were collected at the time Feature 156 was identified, or were from the portion of the feature that was removed to the WSSI laboratory. No soil samples were taken for this feature.

Materials generally dated from the mid to late eighteenth century and were consistent with materials deposited in a single fill episode. The re-



Figure 3-98 **Photograph showing plan view of decayed wood exposed in director's window in northeast interior of Feature 153, view north (WSSI staff, 3/12/2018)**



Figure 3-99 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 156, view northeast (WSSI staff, 3/22/2018)**

Table 3-40 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 156

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Clay	Other	Kiln Furniture, Whole			1
	Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1600-1802	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim			1
		Creamware	Plate, Whole	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
		Red Bodied	Chamberpot, Whole	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	7
	Stoneware	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1
	N/A	Colorless	Tableware, Rim/ Body			20
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Whole			1
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
	Non-Machine Made	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			15
Metal	Copper Alloy	Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			2
	Iron		Shot, Whole			1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	8
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	15
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			11
Grand Total						**92**

Table 3-41 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 156

Common Name	Weight (g)
Bony fish	1.1
Cattle	119.3
Chicken	18.1
Large mammal	23.6
Mammal	0.8
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies	0.1
Pig	29.6
Rodent	4.2
Grand Total	**196.8**

covery of whole vessels and a large quantity of botanical remains does indicate that the barrel had originally been used as a privy and that, typical for privies, had also been used as a location for refuse disposal. The artifact collection from Feature 156 is summarized in Table 3-40 and the faunal materials are summarized in Table 3-41.

The artifacts recovered were typical of domestic refuse and included a large quantity of glass tableware (n = 20) and colonial period ceramic fragments including British tin-Enameled earthenware (ca. 1600-1802) and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1780-1825). Of note were several whole vessels, including a creamware plate in the royal shape (ca. 1760-1820), a red-bodied earthenware chamber pot, and a free-blown wine bottle. The remainder of the collection consisted of non-diagnostic glass fragments, a copper alloy straight pin with wound head, lead shot, wet leather fragments, and hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails. Faunal remains were largely representative of food sources, such as cattle (119.3 g), pig (29.6 g), chicken (18.1 g), and bony fish (1.1 g).

In addition, approximately 10,111 seeds (791.27 g) and 190.68 g of discarded oyster shell were recorded.

Feature 161 (Timber-Cribbed Wharf Structure)

The remains of a timber-cribbed bulkhead or wharf structure, originally constructed as an extension of Lot 85, were designated as Feature 161. The wharf extended along the northern edge of Wolfe Street for a distance of approximately 100 ft (30.5 m) and was approximately 55.5 ft (16.9 m) in width. The orientation of the wharf was slightly more southeast than the modern orientation of Wolfe Street and a portion of the wharf extends beneath the modern right-of-way. The orientation of the structure matched the orientation of a second wharf structure (Feature 160) built along the southern edge of Lot 77. Both Feature 160 and Feature 161 included the remains of ships that had been incorporated into the construction of the wharf. The ship associated with Feature 161 was designated separately, as Feature 159 (Ship 3), and is not included here as part of the discussion of Feature 161.

Based upon the data collected during the archaeological investigation, the timber-cribbing of the wharf appeared to have been constructed on the natural shoreline, which sloped gradually eastward down to the river. The surface of the wharf also sloped downward to the east, such that the western end was identified 2-3 ft (0.61-0.91 m) higher in elevation than the eastern end. The depth of the fill soil overlying the wharf cribbing also was deeper at the western end of the wharf, where approximately 3 ft (0.91 m) of soil separated the top of the wharf cribbing from the base of Feature 120. At the western end of the feature, the wharf cribbing appeared to have been partially exposed during excavation of Feature 118, suggesting that it barely underlay that feature.

Thomas Fleming was the original owner of Lot 85, having purchased it from the Trustees of Alexandria in 1763. He sold the lot to James Kirk in 1770 and, at the same time, purchased Lot 77 for himself. Dendrochronology conducted on some of the wharf timbers from Feature 161 indicated that the trees used in its construction had been felled during the winter of 1767/1768 and summer of 1770 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). Brush mixed with redeposited substrata from upland settings and dredge spoil presumably obtained from excavation of ship docks and wharfs was used to infill the wharf structure. By 1787, the wharf had been infilled and the land around it raised sufficiently for building and road construction to have been started on the newly made land.

Description

When Richard Harrison described the wharf at Point Lumley as a "formidable affair," he most likely was not referring to Feature 161 (Shumate 1985:44, cited in Mullen et al. 2014:9). Feature 161 was, however, a substantial wharf. Measuring at least 55.5 ft (16.9 m) by 100 ft (30.48 m), the wharf had been constructed using a method known as cribbing (Figures 3-100, 3-101, and 3-102). In this method, timbers were notched and stacked in an alternating pattern to create a pen that could be infilled with soil, rock, and debris (Engineering Science 1993). The surviving sections of Feature 161 were of closed-crib construction, meaning that header-and-stretcher

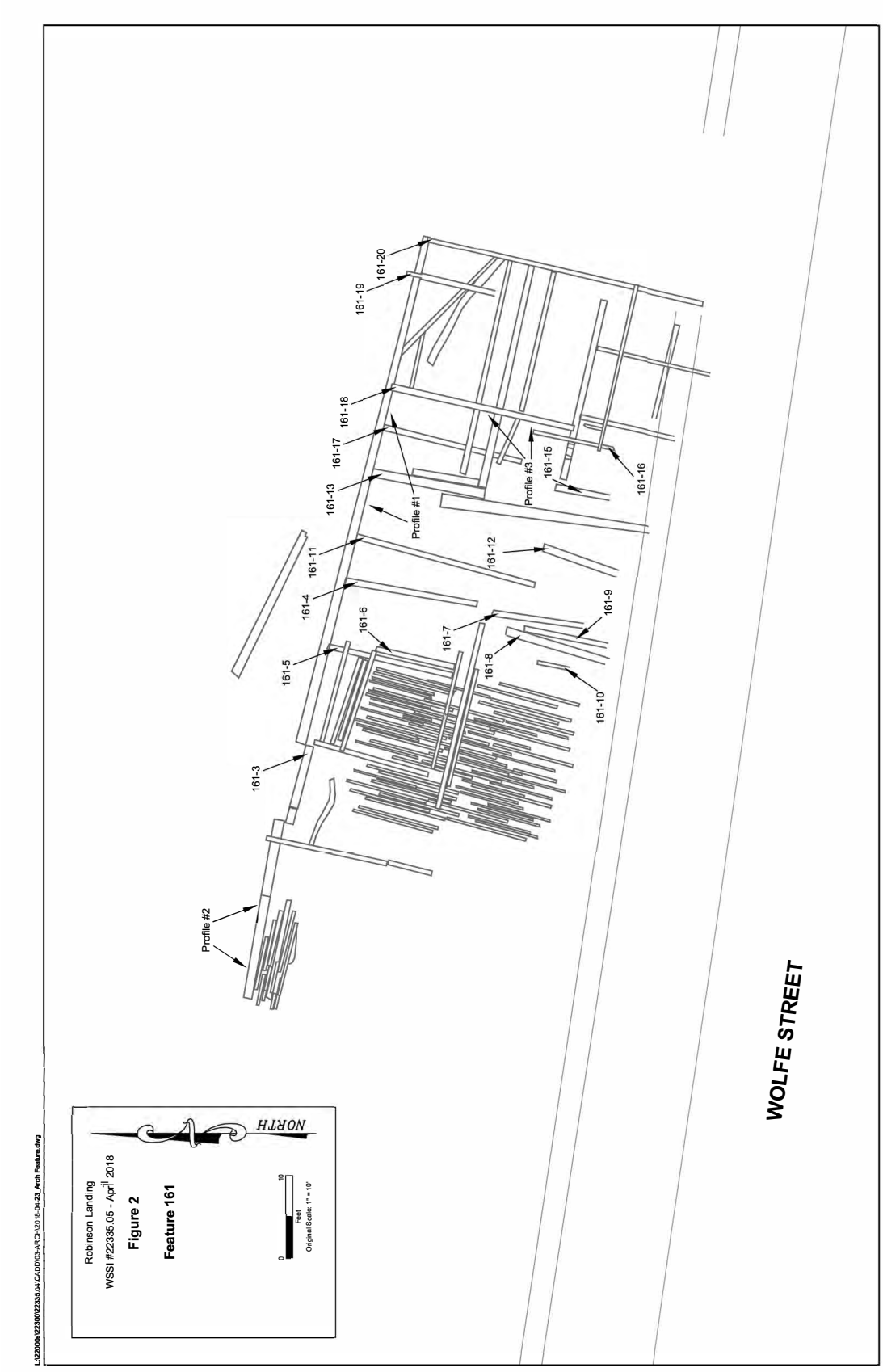


Figure 3-100 Plan view of Feature 161 (WSSI staff, prepared for Resource Management Plan)



Figure 3-101 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 161, view east (WSSI staff, 4/18/2018)



Figure 3-102 Photograph showing alternate view of Feature 161, view southeast (WSSI staff, 4/19/2018)

sections of the wharf were stacked tightly together, with no gaps in the crib wall. Wharves of this construction type typically were filled with soil, rather than stone. The southern side of the wharf structure was not exposed, but it is likely that portion also was of closed-crib construction.

While some sources indicate the cribs were built on land, then transported to the site and sunk, the surviving portions of Feature 161 appear to have been constructed in place (Figure 3-103). The structure appears to rest on compact, alluvial sediments. The gray color of the sediments suggests that the portion of the shoreline where the wharf was built may have been a mud flat, or shallow tidal inlet. The lower exterior courses of the wharf cribbing were formed using round logs, while the upper courses were formed using square timbers. While no bark was evident on the exterior of the round logs, large sections of bark remained on the interiors, suggesting that these lower structural members had originally been placed without removal of their bark (Figure 3-104) Cross-bracing in the interior of the wharf cribbing consisted of a combination of smaller round logs and square timbers. Although some areas of bark were visible on the interior round logs, these logs also appear to have been stripped of bark.

Overall, the construction of the wharf appears to have been completed without the use of spikes or trunnels. A single metal spike visible in the cribbing of the northern wall of the wharf appears to have secured a repaired area (Figure 3-105). No additional spikes were noted in the construction. The construction of the wharf included almost a full range of timber-framing joints. A butt joint was used in the western wall of the structure, where two shorter logs were joined (Figure 3-106). Half-lap scarf joints were visible in the northern wall of the structure and appeared to have been used to join longer logs and timbers (Figure 3-107). The northeast corner of the structure had been joined using a combination of half-lap scarf, tabled-scarf, and dovetail joints (Figure 3-108). Examples of tabled-scarf joints also were found where interior tiebacks or framing were joined to the exterior cribbing (Figure 3-109). Typical of structures assembled in place and constructed using non-standard size materials, each of the joints had been custom-sized to accommodate the joining log or timber (Figure 3-110). Where joints did not fit properly, such as in the northeastern corner of the structure, stone chinking was used to fill the gap and secure the joint (Figure 3-111; see Figure 3-108).

Square-cut notches visible on the interior and exterior surfaces of the outer structure of the wharf may have been for the attachment of vertical framing members (Figure 3-112). Not all of the vertical notches lined up, however, suggesting that some of the notches were unrelated to the construction of the wharf (Figure 3-113). These notches may indicate the use of salvaged logs from other wharves or building projects. Several triangular-cut notches also were evident. These notches did not appear to have been used to secure internal or external framing members and may have been cut during timbering or to facilitate transportation of the logs.

The internal structure of the wharf was comprised of a series of large logs that extended perpendicular to the exterior walls of the structure (Figure 3-114). These logs were joined to the exterior walls using tabled-scarf joints, essentially notches cut in the exterior logs. Where logs crossed in the interior of the wharf, they appeared to have simply been overlapped without the use of joints. The interior of the wharf was not fully excavated and it was not known whether these members formed an open-crib in the wharf interior, or were meant simply to function as tiebacks for the exterior walls. Framing on the interior of the northeastern corner of the wharf did include a diagonal brace (Figure 3-115).

The western end of the wharf had been covered by a layer of closely spaced small logs (Figure 3-116). These logs may have been part of the wharf "surface" on which the soil overtopping the wharf was deposited. The "surface" logs were laid east/west across the internal framing members of the wharf. While oriented in the same direction, they appear to have been deposited as a stack, rather than laid as an intentionally flat surface, further suggesting they were intended as structural support rather than as an actual working surface. The remains of sticks or brush, also oriented east/west over top of the internal support members, were visible overlying the framing members and soil to the east of the log "surface" (Figure 3-117). These materials also may have been laid down as a "sur-



Figure 3-103 Photograph showing an overview Feature 161 showing the stepped progression of interior framing members, view southwest (WSSI staff, 4/18/2018)



Figure 3-104 Photograph showing bark on the interior of the northern cribbing of Feature 161, view north (WSSI staff, 4/17/2022)



Figure 3-105 Photograph showing detail of spike potentially used to secure patch in exterior cribbing of northern wall, view southwest (WSSI staff, 4/18/2018)



Figure 3-106 Photograph showing butt joint in exterior cribbing of eastern wall of Feature 161, view west (WSSI staff, 4/23/2018)



Figure 3-107 Photograph showing half-lap scarf joint in exterior cribbing of northern wall of Feature 161, view south (WSSI staff, 4/23/2018)



Figure 3-108 Photograph showing variety of joints used in northeastern corner of Feature 161, view south (WSSI staff, 4/24/2018)



Figure 3-109 Photograph showing example of tabled scarf joint on interior of northern wall of Feature 161, view northwest (WSSI staff, 4/18/2018)



Figure 3-110 Photograph showing customization of joints for oversize framing members at northeastern corner of Feature 161, view south (WSSI staff, 4/18/2018)



Figure 3-111 Photograph showing detail of stone chinking used in northeastern corner of Feature 161, view south (WSSI staff, 4/24/2018)



Figure 3-112 Photograph showing vertical notches in exterior of northern wall of Feature 161, view south (WSSI staff, 4/18/2018)



Figure 3-113 Photograph showing overview of notches in exterior of northern wall of Feature 161, view south (WSSI staff, 4/17/2018)



Figure 3-114 Photograph showing view of interior framing in eastern portion of Feature 161, view north (WSSI staff, 4/18/2018)



Figure 3-115 Photograph showing detail of diagonal framing used in interior of northeastern corner of Feature 161, view north (WSSI staff, 4/18/2018)



Figure 3-116 Photograph showing logs stacked as possible "surface" for fill overtopping Feature 161, view north (WSSI staff, 4/19/2018)



Figure 3-117 Photograph showing sticks or brush overlying the interior framing along the northern edge of Feature 161, view south (WSSI staff, 4/19/2018)

face" capping the fill material within the cribbing and providing a more stable surface for additional fill material overtopping the wharf structure.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 161 initially was identified during excavation of Feature 118. Unit excavation in the interior of Feature 161 revealed an upright wooden board (Feature 118-1) at the base of the excavation unit. During mechanized removal of the foundation remains, additional upright boards, as well as "loose" boards that appeared to have been discarded as fill material, also were exposed. Additional portions of the wharf structure also were exposed during this stage of excavation, leading to the reassessment of the upright boards and their re-identification as internal partitions or framing members within the interior of the wharf structure. When fully excavated, Feature 161 was determined to have extended beneath Features 112, 118, 120, 153, and 123.

Resource Management Plan

A Resource Management Plan completed for Feature 161 identified the feature as a bulkhead wharf. The plan contains extensive background research on Lot 85, as well as a summary description of the wharf after it had been identified. The proposed data recovery efforts included complete delineation of the feature within the limits of the project area and to the depth of planned construction impacts, and full documentation. Documentation was to include dendroarchaeological analysis conducted by Michael Worthington of Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory. WSSI staff were to monitor removal of Feature 161 as construction progressed.

The dendroarchaeological analysis was completed in 2019 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). The report previously was submitted to Alexandria Archaeology and was not included as part of this report.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

No archaeological excavation units (e.g., units, blocks, quadrants, etc.) were placed in the interior of Feature 161. The feature was delineated through a combination of mechanized and hand-excavation. Artifacts recovered during delineation of the feature were retained for analysis and are described below. No provenience information was provided for these artifacts and

it was not known whether they were recovered from soils overlying the feature, in its interior, or along its exterior.

Excavation Sequence

Material used to infill within the cribbing of the wharf was described as "dense clay with few shell and brick fragment[s]," with the soil underlying the infill consisting of "sandier" gray-colored soil. Infill along the exterior of the timber cribbing included stone and "clay fill" (WSSI Field Records, F161). A layer of stone rubble, approximately 1.5 ft (0.46 m) thick, was noted along the northern side of the timber cribbing. This covering was not documented photographically and its horizontal extent is unknown.

No additional details were provided regarding the stratigraphic sequence on the interior or exterior of the feature.

Cultural Material

A total of 20 artifacts were recovered during delineation of the wood cribbing comprising the wharf structure (Table 3-42). In general, the artifacts dated from the early eighteenth and mid-eighteenth centuries (Table 3-43). The artifacts consisted of Colonial period stoneware and earthenware ceramic types, such as Agateware (ca. 1730-1780), creamware (ca. 1760-1820), British Brown stoneware (ca 1690-1775), and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1745). A single fragment of glass recovered in association with the cribbing was identified as a fragment of dip-molded wine bottle glass (ca. 1730-1865). Two large mollusk shells also were recovered.

Table 3-42 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 161

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Agateware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Rilling	ca. 1730-1780	1
		Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		5
	Stoneware	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1690-1775	8
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1720-1805	1
		Yorktown	Jar, Rim		ca. 1720-1745	1
Glass	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	1
Organic	Faunal	Shell	Mollusca, N/A			2
Grand Total						**20**

Table 3-43 Feature 161 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Overall	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1690-1865 (more likely 1805)	1746	13
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Chapter 4
Parcel 85.3

Introduction

Parcel 85.3 is located in the western central portion of the Robinson Terminal South Project Area (Figure 4-1). It encompasses the northwestern section of Lot 85 and, like other subdivisions of Lot 85 that were created for the purposes of this report; its boundaries were determined based upon the pattern of land use within Lot 85 during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The parcel measures 66 ft (20.12 m) north/south by 180 ft (54.86 m) east/west and extends from South Union Street eastward to the Strand. It is bordered on the side by the property line dividing Lots 77 and 85; and on the south by Parcels 85.1 and 85.2. It encompasses just over a quarter acre (0.27-ac) of made-land. Early maps of Alexandria showed the natural shoreline extending across the northwestern corner of Parcel 85.3, leaving the bulk of the parcel, 2.2 ac or 80.3 percent, lying within the active shoreline.

Historic Context

Parcel 85.3 shares its early history with Lot 85. Thomas Fleming acquired Lot 85 from the Town Trustees in 1763 (Fairfax County Land Records Book F:435) (Figures 4-2 and 4-3). As originally laid out, Lot 85 included land on both sides of Union Street. James Kirk purchased Lot 85 from Thomas Fleming in 1770 (Fairfax County Land Records Book H: 208:333). Kirk was tanner and merchant who had moved to Alexandria from Germantown Pennsylvania, a township on the outskirts of Philadelphia. James married Thomas Fleming's daughter, Bridget (Pulliam 2006b). James Kirk worked to finish the wharf started by Fleming, built warehouses on the waterfront, a bake house on Union Street, and a cooper's shop.

Fleming passed away in 1786, and he appointed his wife, Betty Fleming and a friend, George Hunter, as executors in his will (Fairfax County Will Book D1:160). Betty and her daughters were devised shares of the estate. However, Betty Fleming passed away and her daughters inherited the entire estate, with Bridget getting the largest share. The Strand was laid out during this period. It was originally 20-feet wide, but later a 21-foot alleyway that connected Wolfe Street to Duke Street and formed the eastern boundary for Parcels 85.3 and 85.2. Kirk's Wharf lay to the east of the Strand at the lower end of Wolfe Street.

James Kirk Esq. passed away in 1786. His obituary in the *Advertiser* noted that he was the late Mayor of the town and went on to state that "He was a gentleman deservedly esteemed-and by his death the community is deprived of a valuable member" (Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser, 3/301786). Bridget inherited his real estate including Lot 85 (Alexandria Probate, Accounts Book 1:136). This left Bridget as the guardian of the Kirk's son, Robert, who was a child at the time of his father's death. Lot 85 passed to Robert after the death of his mother, Bridget, in 1797.

Bake House Chronology and Discussion (1786 – 1807)

Land records show that Parcel 85.3 contained a bake house or kitchen and at least one dwelling. The bake house is documented in the deeds, tax assessments, account records and newspaper advertisements.

Soon after James' Kirk's death in 1786, the bake house property was advertised for public sale by agent Phillip Martsellar (*Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser*, 6/15/1786, p.3; Figure 4-4). The notice described the property as the "noted bake house of James Kirk Esq." who was now deceased and indicated that the bake house was being run at the time by an African American man who had experience in the biscuit-making business. It also described the "board yard"

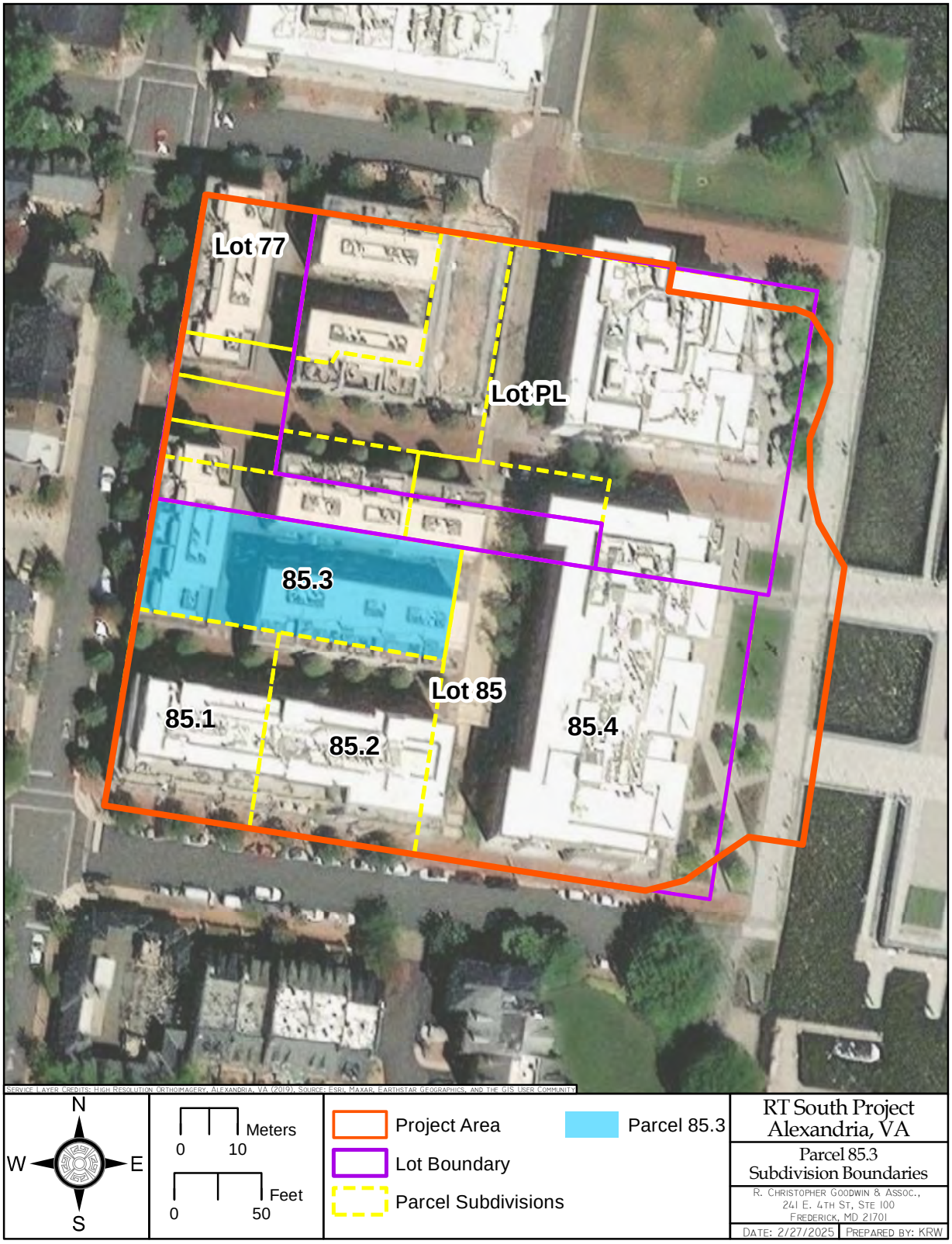


Figure 4-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-3, overlaid on modern aerial**

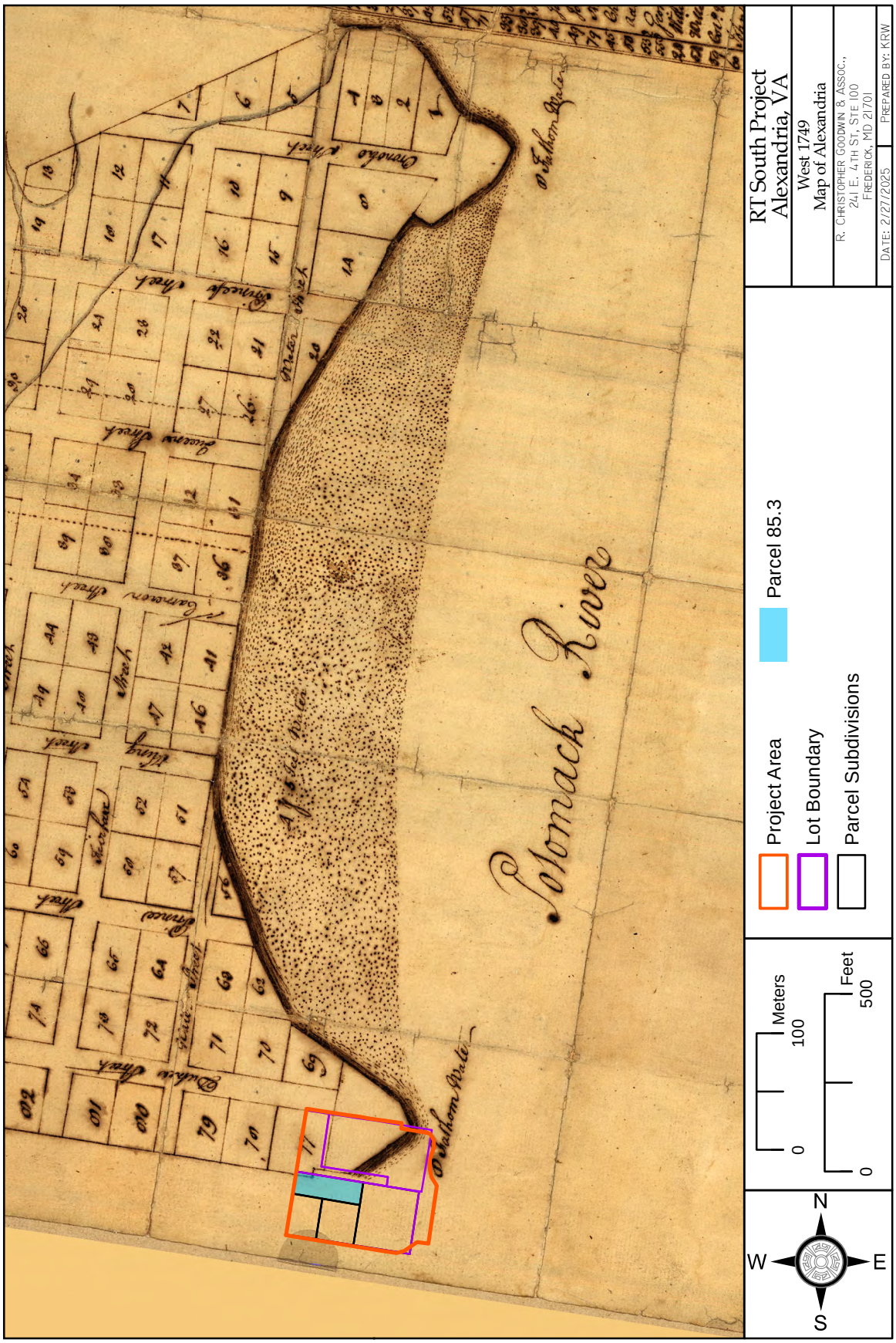


Figure 4-2 **Detail of John West Jr.'s 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-3**

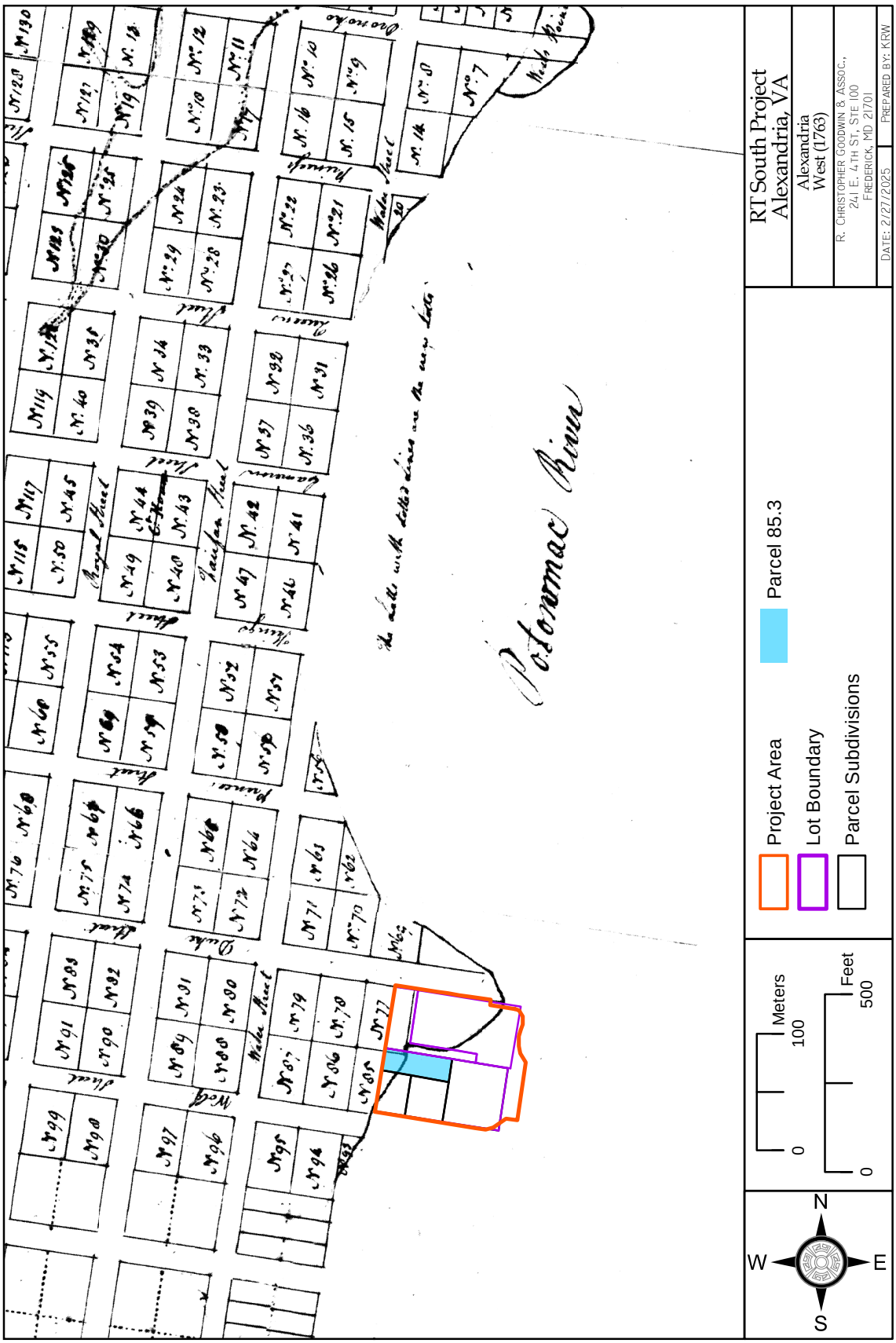
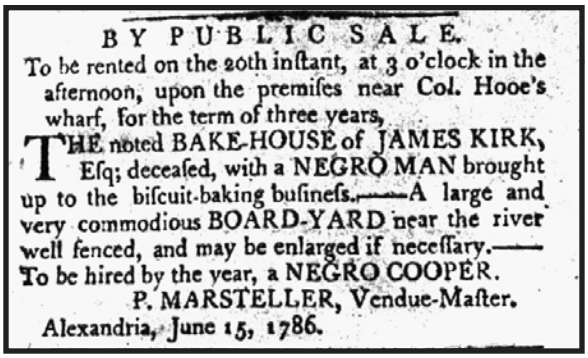


Figure 4-3 **Detail of John West Jr.'s 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-3**



BY PUBLIC SALE.

To be rented on the 20th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premiſes near Col. Hooe's wharf, for the term of three years,

THE noted BAKE-HOUSE of JAMES KIRK, Eſq; deceaſed, with a NEGRO MAN brought up to the biſcuit-baking buſineſs.——A large and very commodious BOARD-YARD near the river well fenced, and may be enlarged if neceſſary.——To be hired by the year, a NEGRO COOPER.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.

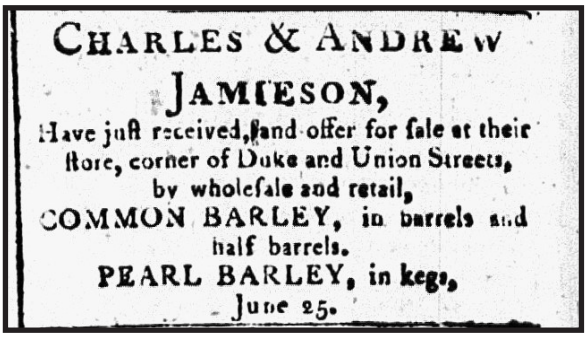
Alexandria, June 15, 1786.

Figure 4-4 **Advertisement for James' Kirk's bake house (Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser, 6/15/1796 p.3)**

Advertiser, 6/29/1786, p.3). A "large, well-fenced fenced board yard" was also offered (*Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser*, 6/29/1786, p.3). In October of the same year, Kirk's Wharf and the bake house were both offered for rent for a term of 14 years. The rent for the wharf was conditional, as the renter would be required to "completely finish the said wharves" (*Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser*, 6/29/1786, p.3). The notice also advertised, "a bake house in good order, a new framed house not finished, near the bake house, and a lumber yard well enclosed (*Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser*, 10/5/1786, p.3)." A review of land records did not yield information on who leased the property in 1786.

Bridget Kirk leased the portion of Lot 85.3 that contained the bake house to Andrew Jamieson in 1791 (Hustings Court Book D:413). Jamieson was an established businessman having partnered with his brother Charles and various merchants during the 1780s. As early as 1785, Jamieson had formed *Andrew Jamieson & Company* near the printing office (*Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser*, 12/15/1785, p.3) A notice for *Charles & Andrew Jamieson* situated on the corner of Duke and Union Street near Col. Hooe's Wharf, shows that the brothers were selling spirits and wine, as well as Queens ware, clothing items and foodstuffs. A later notice advertised the sale of barley at their store (*Columbia Mirror and Alexandria Gazette*, 6/25/1796, p.3; Figure 4-5).

Andrew Jamieson leased Parcel 85.3 for a term of 11 years and 7 months (Alexandria Land Records, Hustings Court Book D:413). As part of the agreement, Jamieson would work toward "repairing the Bake house and ovens and building a half-story structure over the ovens" (Alexandria Land Records, Hustings Court Book D:413). He would also complete construction of a "tenement" next to the bake house and add a rear kitchen. The cost of the repairs would be deducted from his lease.



CHARLES & ANDREW JAMIESON,

Have juſt received, and offer for ſale at their ſtore, corner of Duke and Union Streets, by wholeſale and retail,

COMMON BARLEY, in barrels and half barrels.

PEARL BARLEY, in kegs,

June 25.

Figure 4-5 **Advertisement for kegs of barley at Charles and Andrew Jamieson's Store (Columbia Mirror and Alexandria Gazette, 6/25/1796, p.3)**

In 1794, Joseph Caverly leased the same parcel of land to Andrew Jamieson under the same terms (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:120). This overlap seems to have been in recognition of an earlier lease, in which Bridget Kirk had leased the entirety of Lot 85 to Joseph Caverly. Under a separate lease, James Caverly leased Jamieson an adjoining parcel of land (Alexandria Land Records, Book D:469). This record references Jamieson's dwelling on the Strand and his wood yard along Union Street. The bake house and ovens were not mentioned but were presumed to have been located between the dwelling and the wood yard.

Archaeological investigations in Parcel 77.5, immediately north of Parcel 85.3, identified the possible remains of a possible bake oven (Feature 83). This feature was situated directly north of the foundation of a large building (Feature 81 in Parcel 85.3) that may have been used as a dwelling and/or kitchen. A possible link between the two parcels was suggested by this relationship. Artifacts recovered during the investigation indicated the possible bake oven had been built in an area that was in active use during the 1790s and that it may have been built in or near an earlier, demolished structure.

Thomas Fleming appears to have created Parcel 77.5 by infilling the shoreline to create useable land. Parcel 77.5 had been infilled by 1774,

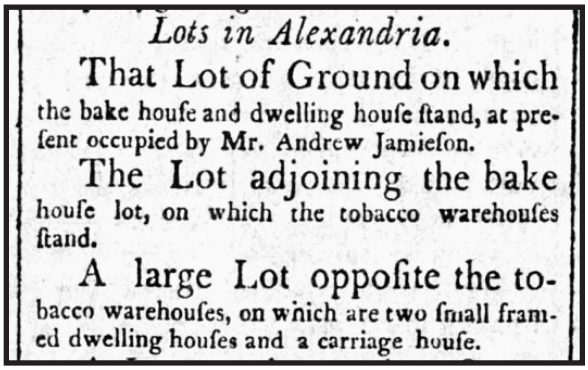
when Fleming leased an adjoining parcel from the Town Trustees. The lot was included in Fleming's property at the time of his death and has been conveyed as part of Lot 77 since that time. It was unclear whether Fleming had built any structures on the lot during his ownership. By 1809, however, tax assessments and newspaper notices stated that there was a small, one-story house on Parcel 77.5. Elisha Janney owned the property at that time, having acquired it from Thomas Patten after Fleming's death. Janney became indebted to numerous creditors and sold Parcel 77.5 in 1815 to settle his debts (Alexandria Land Records Book S:52).

Since the historical and archaeological data suggest that Parcels 85.3 and 77.5 may have been related by more than a shared property line, it is possible that the original bake oven may have been on Parcel 77.5 while the bake house was located on Lot 85, as indicated in the 1791 lease from Kirk to Jamieson. The small frame house on Parcel 77.5 may have been part of the complex of buildings that were repaired or built by Andrew Jamieson. Since the bake house was already standing in 1786 it seems likely that operation may have been a joint venture between Fleming and his son-in-law James Kirk. As such, it is very likely that the oven Jamieson was charged with repairing included the possible bake oven located on Parcel 77.5 and that Feature 81 was one of the two other structures, either the bake house or the tenement/kitchen that Jamieson was to repair.

Jamieson leased or purchased another bake house located at the intersection of Oronoco and Water (Lee) Streets in 1795 (Ring and Pippenger 1995:5). That bake house and a nearby dwelling occupied by Jamieson were destroyed in a fire only four months after Jamieson leased that property. The fire reportedly destroyed "a large quantity of flour and bread," although many items from the dwelling were able to be saved (*Columbia Mirror and Alexandria Gazette,* June 27, 1795). It is possible that Jamieson was seeking to diversify his business with the lease of a second bake house in the town. Known for the manufacture of crackers or ship's biscuits, Jamieson would undoubtedly have produced other items that would have been sold at local markets and groceries, such as breads, pastries, or cakes.

The 1800 tax assessment shows that the bake house in Parcel 85.3 was in the possession of *Hepburn & Dundas* but occupied by Andrew Jamieson (Alexandria Tax Assessment, 1800 Ward 1). The property was valued at $1,500. Jamieson continued as occupy the property until the end his lease as indicated in a notice for sale posted in the *Alexandria Gazette* by *Hepburn & Dundas.* It lists the property as "That lot of ground on which the bake house and dwelling house stand, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson" (Figure 4-6; *Alexandria Gazette* May 31, 1803).

Robert Kirk passed away in 1811 and Archibald McClean was the administrator of his accounts. The logbook from his estate covers the period from 1797 until 1811 and lists some of Kirk's past expenses and well as rents due on his property (Alexandria Probate Accounts, Book 1:250). There is one reference to the bake house stating that cash was received of William Rhodes "for four perches of stone from the foundation of Bake House Brnt" (Alexandria Probate Accounts, Book 1:250; Figure 4-7). It is unclear what "Brnt" indicates, but one possibility is that the bake house had burned down and, on May 2, 1801 Robert Kirk sold some of the stone from the foundation.



Lots in Alexandria.

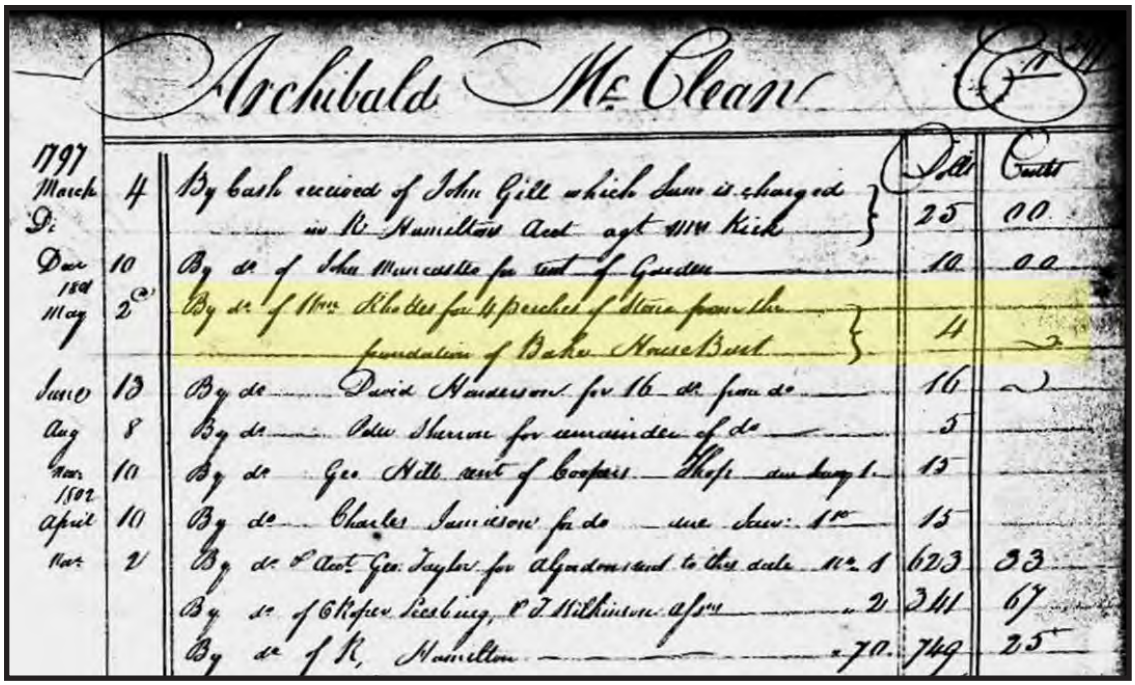
That Lot of Ground on which the bake houſe and dwelling houſe ſtand, at preſent occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieſon.

The Lot adjoining the bake houſe lot, on which the tobacco warehouſes ſtand.

A large Lot oppoſite the tobacco warehouſes, on which are two ſmall framed dwelling houſes and a carriage houſe.

Figure 4-6 **Notice for the sale of Jamieson's Bake House and Dwelling House, Alexandria Gazette, 5/31/1803. (Alexandria Gazette, 5/31/1803)**

It is important to note that a search of newspapers for advertisements relating to the Parcel 85.3 bake house in the early nineteenth century produced only results referring to Jamieson's lease. There were no advertisements found for goods produced at the bake house. An example of a comparable business in Alexandria during the first decade of the eighteenth century would be


Archibald McClean

1797			Dollars	Cents
March	4	By cash received of John Gill which sum is charged in R. Hamilton's Acct agt the Kirk	25	00
Dec	10	By do of John Mercantile for rent of Garden	10	00
1801 May	2	By do of Wm Rhodes for 4 perches of Stone from the foundation of Bake House Back	4	2
June	13	By do David Anderson for 16 do from do	16	2
Aug	8	By do John Sherrin for remainder of do	5	
Nov	10	By do Geo Hill rent of Corpors Shop one year	15	
1802 April	10	By do Charles Jamieson for do due Nov: 1st	15	
Nov	2	By do & Acct Gen Taylor for Adjustment to this date No 1	623	33
		By do of 6 Rafters Peesburg & Withinton a/s No 2	341	67
		By do of R. Hamilton No 70	749	25

Figure 4-7 **Detail from Robert Kirk's Account Book stating that stones were removed from bake house foundation in 1801 (Alexandria Probate Accounts, Book 1:250)**

that in the next block north, a bake house run by *Rickett's & Newton* near Gilpin's Wharf. Benjamin Ricketts ran their facility and the bake house was valued at $4,250 before it burned down in the 1810 fire (Alexandria Gazette, 10/4/1810). This was a much higher assessment than Jamieson's bake house in Parcel 85.3, which was only valued a $1,000 in 1807 (Alexandria Tax Assessment, 1807 and 1810, Ward 1). Furthermore, there were numerous advertisements related to the *Rickett's & Newton* bake house. Based upon tax assessment and newspaper research it seems unlikely that Jamieson's bake house within Parcel 85.3 was operating during the early nineteenth century. As mentioned before, the 1801 notation in Kirk's account book suggests that the bake house may have ceased operations due to fire, either during Jamieson's proprietorship or when it was held by *Hepburn & Dundas.*

The 1805 tax assessment for Robert Kirk was not clear because it listed his land in Parcel 85.3, but not the buildings. It showed that Kirk owned a lot that measured 176 feet on Union Street, extending 161 feet to the Potomac Strand, and valued at $4,500 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1805, Ward 1). He was taxed for a second property measuring 176 feet by 100 feet on Wolfe and Union Streets valued at $4,250. This would have included all of Parcel 85.1 and the western portion Parcel 85.3. This encompassed the area half-way up the block between Wolfe and Duke Streets to Lot 77. No houses or buildings were listed on these properties. One possible explanation for this notation is that Kirk was leasing the buildings and did not own them. The other possibility is that there was an omission from the assessment.

It is interesting to note that Archibald McCleish, a cooper, was listed as proprietor of the bake house in the project area in 1804 and 1805 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1804 and 1805, Ward 1). Although the records were not clear, it is likely that the bake house was located on the Strand (in Parcel PL-2), and not in Parcel 85.3. The bake house and a house were taxed as one property in 1807, described as situated on an alley and occupied by M. Miller. The property was valued at $1,000 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1807, Ward 1). There is, however, no listing of the bake house in the 1810 or later assessments (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1807, Ward 1). It is known that sometime between 1807 and 1810, Archibald McCleish lost the house he was leasing from the Corporation on Point Lumley

(Parcel PL 2) due to a fire. That lease reverted back to the Corporation, which may be why McCleish was taxed only for his brick dwelling on Union Street in the 1810 tax assessment (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1810, Ward 1).

Chronology and Discussion (1810–1921)

The 1810 tax assessment listed Robert Kirk as proprietor of a 176 by 108-foot lot on Wolfe and Union Streets with a house. The property was valued at $2,500 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1810, Ward 1). This lot would have included Parcel 85.1 and the western portion of Parcel 85.3. While this lot would have also encompassed the area containing the bake house, there was no bake house listed in the 1810 assessment or in any later assessments that were reviewed. There was no indication from the assessment of where the house was located within this large lot, however, it did state that the house was occupied by African Americans tenants Violet Kirk, John Hedgeman, and John Forrester. The 1810 census information correlates with the tax assessment, but with a few differences. This assessment states that Kirk's Wolfe and Union Streets lot was occupied by Violet Nutt, a washerwoman (Alexandria Census 1810, Ward 1). She was listed as a free African American woman residing with five others in the household who were also listed as free. In total, the residents were two men over 16, one boy under 16, two women over 16 and one girl, under 16.

Robert Kirk passed away in 1811. He devised his real and personal estate to his wife, Sarah in his will (Alexandria Wills, Book 1:132; Alexandria Land Records P-2:331). To his son, James, Robert devised the wharf, but only after he reached the age of majority. The will noted that at the time the wharf was "in the tenure of William Hartshorne and Mordecai Miller" (Alexandria Wills, Book 1:132). Robert's wife, Sarah Kirk and her father, William Keyser were appointed executor and executrix. Archibald McLean was the administrator of his estate.

Sarah inherited substantial real estate, including Lot 85 (Alexandria Land Records Book P-2:331). Robert Kirk's accounts show that Archibald Mclean was working out of Germantown, Pennsylvania, a township on the outskirts of Philadelphia. This is also where Robert Kirk was buried, at the Church of the Brethren (findagrave.com). Records indicate that after her husband's death Sarah Kirk moved back and forth between Germantown and Alexandria to conduct business.

Sarah was listed as owner of a 176 by 175-foot lot with houses at the intersection of Wolfe and Union Streets in 1812 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1812). This included Parcels 85.1 and a portion of 85.3. Sarah Kirk listed numerous properties for sale in 1812 (*Alexandria Daily Gazette*, March 20, 1812, p.1). This included all of her "vacant ground on Water, Wolfe and Union Streets and that the ground would be laid out to suit those individuals purchasing or leasing" (*Alexandria Daily Gazette*, March 20, 1812, p.1). The notice also stated that she was only in town for a short period of time.

Sarah Kirk sold part of Lot 85.1 to Thomas Preston and Thomas Janney, merchants, in 1814 (Alexandria Land Records F-2:316). This property began at the intersection of Wolfe and Union Streets and extended northward 177 feet to the center of the square. From the center it extended 180 feet eastward to Strand Street, then with the Strand southward 95 feet to the north line of William Patterson's parcel, then finally westward 82 feet. In 1814, Kirk's lot encompassed both Parcel's 85.1 and Parcel 85.3 as defined in the current study. Land already leased by Patterson was exempted from the purchase, but Preston and Janney had rights to use the 10-foot alley.

Preston and Janney, lumber merchants, had moved part of their lumberyard to Parcels 85.1 and 85.3 by 1823. They were taxed for a house and lumberyard on Wolfe and Union Streets. The property was valued at $2,200 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1823, Ward 1). William Patterson was one three tenants occupying the house. Patterson had lost his two-story brick house on Wolfe Street due to a lawsuit involving his debt and may have been residing in Preston and Janney's tenement temporarily. A second tenant, John G. Lamor, a shopkeeper, was the second tenant, and John Pomeroy was the third tenant.

In 1825, Janney and Preston's property retained its value, but the lumberyard was listed as vacant. William Patterson was no longer occupy-

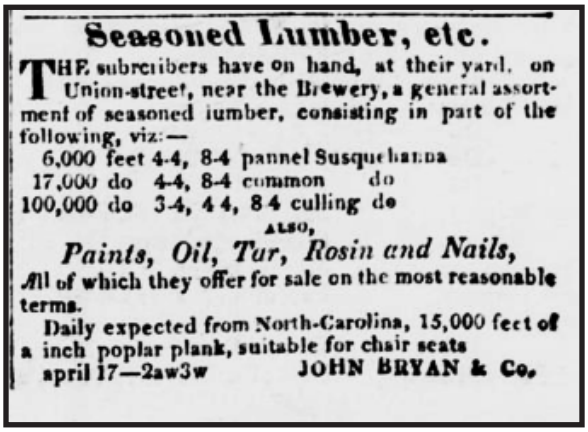
ing the one-story house in 85.3. Two one-story houses were occupied by Richard Ratcliffe, Mrs. Breast and Mrs. Cummings. This correlates with the land record that states that Thomas Janney and Thomas Preston conveyed Parcel 85.3 back to Sarah Kirk in 1826 (Alexandria Land Records Book P-2:521). The metes and bounds of the lot matched the original lot dimensions, which would encompass Parcels 85.1 and 85.3 (as designated by the current study). This did not include the reservation of the lot for Joseph Dean, as he had passed away and the term of his lease had expired. Preston and Janney had been paying additional rent for the Dean reservation (Alexandria Land Records Book P-2:521).

Sarah Kirk's buildings on Union and Wolfe Streets were described as "sheds and tenements" in the 1829 assessment (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1829, Ward 1). The 1830 assessment also listed Sarah Kirk as proprietor (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment, 1830, Ward 1). The property value was $3,000 and there were three one-story houses. The tenant of one house was Nicholas Drefs. A second house was occupied by three tithables of the John Bryan & Company, a lumber company. One occupant from the company was a shopkeeper. An 1828 advertisement for John Bryan & Co. indicated that the business was housed at Union Street (Figure 4-8). The lot was vacant by 1830, however, suggesting that the company may have been using the property for company housing rather than commerce. The third house was occupied by tenant James Hadgin.

Sarah Kirk conveyed Parcels 85.1 and 85.3 to James Green, a furniture manufacturer, in 1843 (Alexandria Land Records Book D-3:51). The portion of Lot 85 between Union Street and the Strand became part of Green's lumber yard, while a coal depot occupied the part of Lot 85 east of the Strand. Hopkins 1877 *Map of Alexandria* shows Parcel 85.3 as a vacant lot, with no standing buildings (Figure 4-9). By that period, Green owned the entirety of Lot 85, as well as the southern portion of Lot 77 and all of the former public lands of Point Lumley. In 1881, the heirs of James Green conveyed much of Lot 85 to the Potomac Manufacturing Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 11:13). In 1884, at the general meeting of the stockholders, it was decided that Potomac Manufacturing Company would sell the "entire plant and property of the company" and form the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588). Parcel 85.3 was then conveyed the Real Estate Development Company of Baltimore (Alexandria Land Records, Book 33: 138 and 44:155).

Parcel 85.3 was subject to major ground-disturbing impacts when the B&O Freight Station was constructed in the late nineteenth century (Figure 4-10). In 1894, a city ordinance was passed allowing the Real Estate Company of Baltimore to pave the area east of Union Street removing the curb and creating a "gentle slope to conform to the grade of the street" (Alexandria Gazette 8/14/1894 p.3). A second ordinance allowed the placement of gates on Strand Street and the eventual closing of Strand Street east of Union Street. Tracks were laid across the Strand and were connected to the Virginia Midland Railway, which, at that time, had an operational line on Wolfe Street (Alexandria Gazette 8/10/1894 p.3).

By 1896, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company freight house on Parcels 85.1 and 85.3 had been completed (Sanborn 1896; Figure 4-11). Two spur lines from the main railway line in Union Street extended along the western side of the freight depot. A third line continued onto the wharves along the Potomac River, ending just south of Potomac Mills. The freight depot was of concrete block construction, 1-1/2 stories in height with iron clad doors and shutters (Sanborn 1902). It was oriented parallel to Union Street and



Seasoned Lumber, etc.

THE subscribers have on hand, at their yard, on Union-street, near the Brewery, a general assortment of seasoned lumber, consisting in part of the following, viz:—

6,000 feet 4-4, 8-4 pannel Susquehanna
17,000 do 4-4, 8-4 common do
100,000 do 3-4, 4-4, 8-4 culling do

ALSO,

Paints, Oil, Tar, Rosin and Nails,

All of which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Daily expected from North-Carolina, 15,000 feet of 4 inch poplar plank, suitable for chair seats

april 17—2aw3w JOHN BRYAN & Co.

Figure 4-8 **Advertisement for merchandise of John Bryan & Company (Alexandria Gazette, 4/18/1828, p.2)**

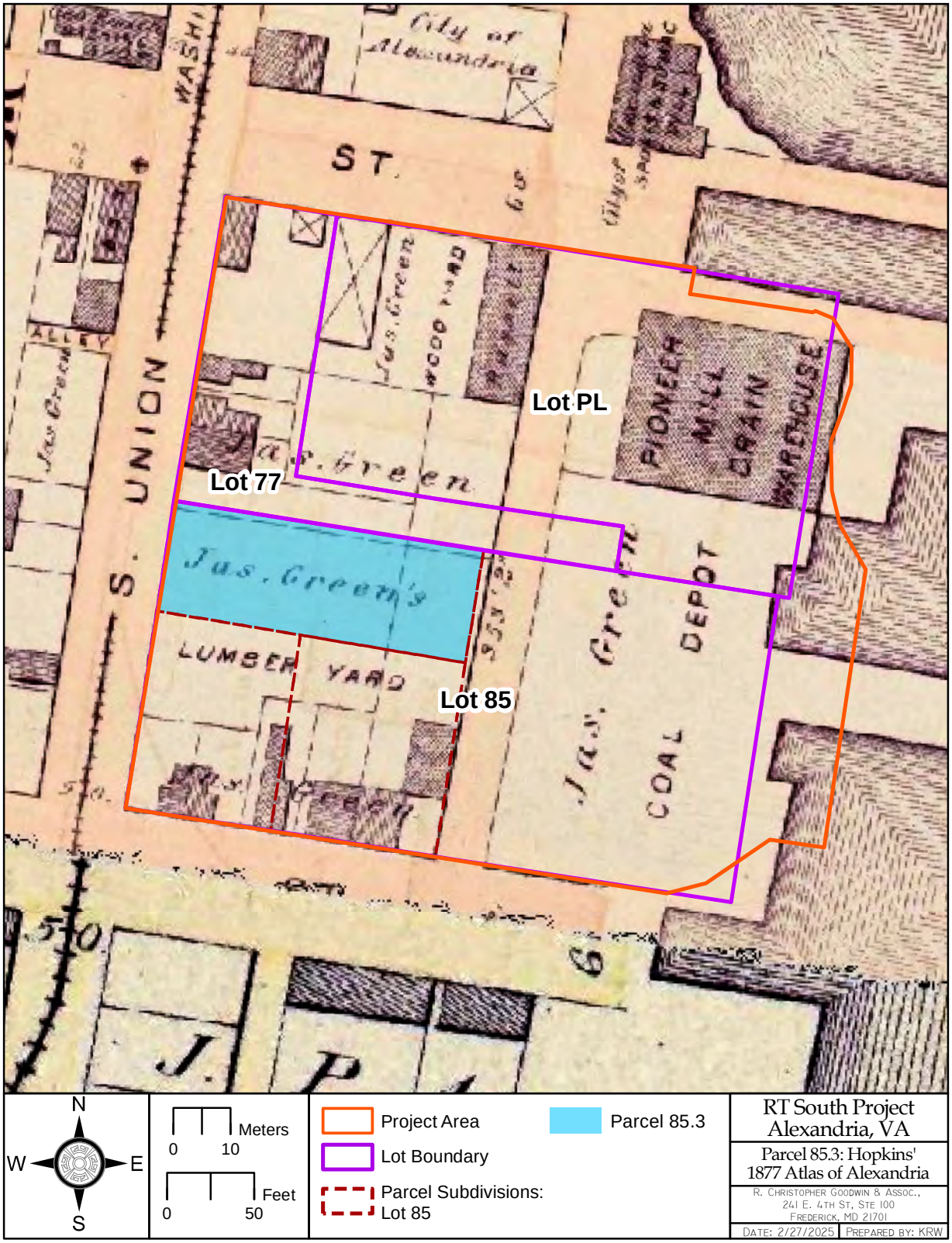


Figure 4-9 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' (1877) Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-3**

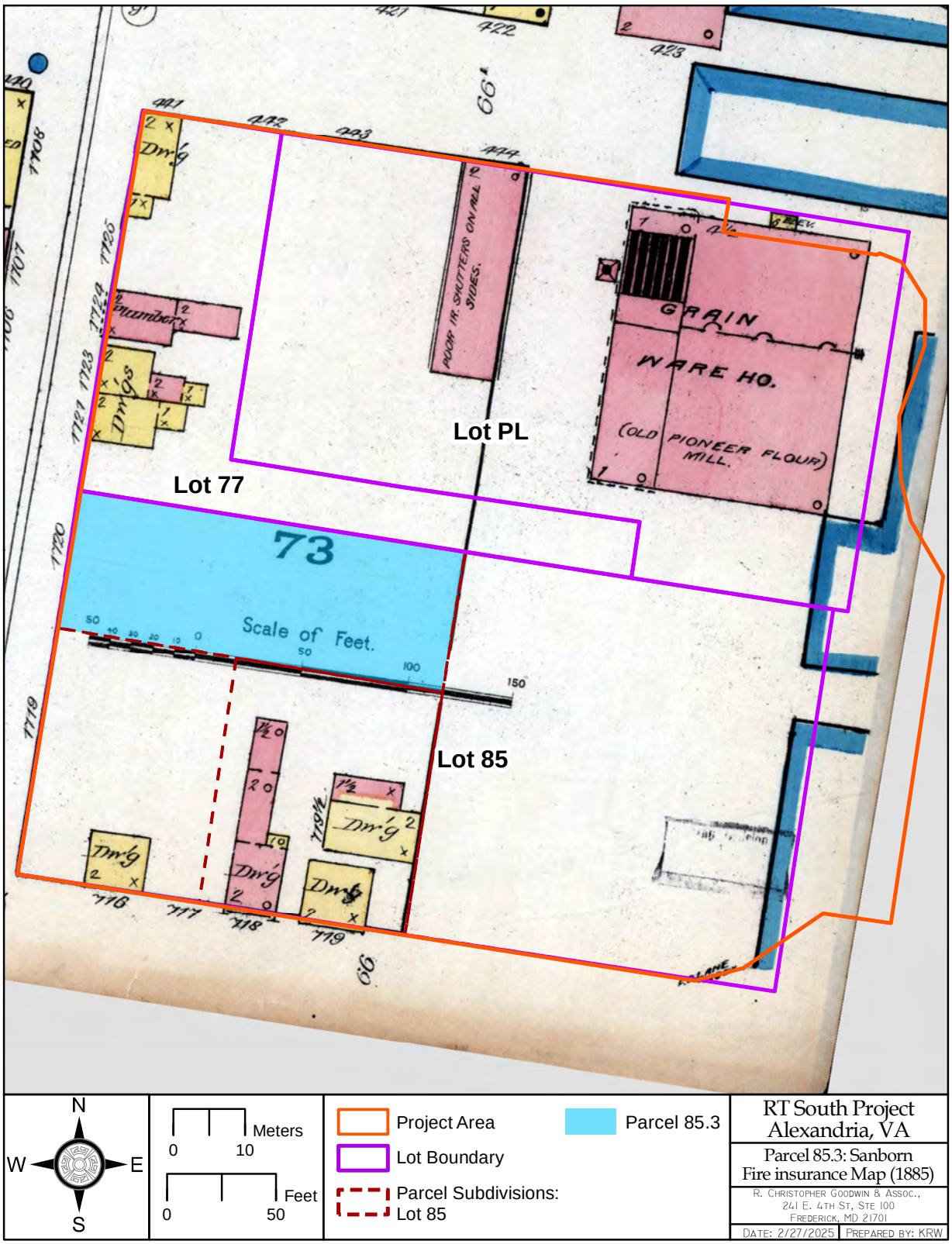


Figure 4-10 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-3**

included an open loading platform on the southern side of the building. Wide eaves overhung the eastern and western sides of the building and sheltered additional loading platforms. By 1921, the Texas Oil Company had taken over control of the freight depot (Figure 4-12). The depot, however, remained unchanged until 1939, when the Robinson Terminal Warehouse Corporation purchased Lot 85 (Sanborn 1912, 1941). The freight depot was demolished and replaced by two warehouses. The large warehouses occupied the entirety of Lot 85 (Parcels 85.1-85.4) until recently.

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of 16 archaeological features were identified within Parcel 85.3 (Figure 4-13; Tables 4-1 and 4-2). Most of the features were postholes. Posthole Features 86 and 87 were the southernmost two postholes in a fence line that once crossed north-south through Parcels 85.1, 85.3, and PL.1. Posthole 81-1 was located in the interior of foundation Feature 81, while posthole Feature 94 was located along the exterior of Feature 81, near its northwestern corner. Finally, posthole Features 78 and 89 were isolated postholes identified along the northern edge of Parcel 85.3.

Also identified within Parcel 85.3 was a stone foundation (Feature 81) that may have been the remains of the bake house described in historical records for the property, an area of decayed wooden boards (Feature 82), and the remains of two barrels (Features 93 and 95). Neither of the barrels had been used as privies, although one of the barrels contained an organic-rich deposit that suggested it may have been used as a composting barrel for kitchen waste.

In addition to these features, five of the nine brick piers associated with a mid-twentieth century warehouse building of the Robinson Terminal Warehouse Corporation (ca. 1949) were located within Parcel 85.3. The piers (Features 76-5 through 76-9) spanned Parcels 85.3 and 77.5 and were previously described within Parcel 77.5.

A total of 1,592 historic artifacts and a single prehistoric artifact were recovered during the archaeological investigation of Parcel 85.3. The lone prehistoric artifact consisted of a piece of debitage. Historic artifacts dated from the late eighteenth century through the modern period. They consisted primarily of ceramic (n=782), glass (n=500), and metal (n=298) artifacts. Small quantities of composite (n=1), organic (n=6), stone (n=3) and other (n=2) artifacts also were recovered during the investigation of Parcel 85.3. Comparatively, Parcel 85.3 yielded the lowest quantity of faunal materials recovered from any parcel within Lot 85. Only 58.08 g of faunal material was recovered. The amount of discarded material also was relatively low, with only Parcel 85-4 recording a lower quantity of discarded material. A total of 181.87 kg of brick, 64.17 kg of organic material and 17.75 g of stone were discarded from excavation areas within Parcel 85.3.

Feature 78 (Historic Posthole)

Although this feature was identified during field excavation as a posthole containing a wooden post, it is more likely that Feature 78 was a post-removal hole. This small pit feature was located near the northwestern corner of Parcel 85-3, approximately 38 ft (11.6 m) west of the northwestern corner of Feature 81. It was identified at approximately 8.29 ft (2.5 m) amsl during the removal of overburden soil in the vicinity of Feature 81.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

The description for Feature 78 indicated that the feature consisted of a rectangular posthole measuring 0.5 ft (15 cm) in depth. When this portion of the feature was excavated, it revealed a circular post mold extending an additional 1.5 ft (45.7 cm) below surface. The rectangular portion of the feature measured 1.7 ft (0.52 m) north/south by 2.8 ft (0.85 m) east/west (Figure 4-14).

The feature was bisected and the western half excavated. In profile, the rectangular area defined as the posthole appeared to slope directly into the deeper, central portion described as the post mold (Figure 4-15). Both the "posthole" and the "post mold" were described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam that contained fragments of wood throughout. A distinct post mold was not visible. Fragments of wood within the posthole did, however, suggest that it had once contained a post.

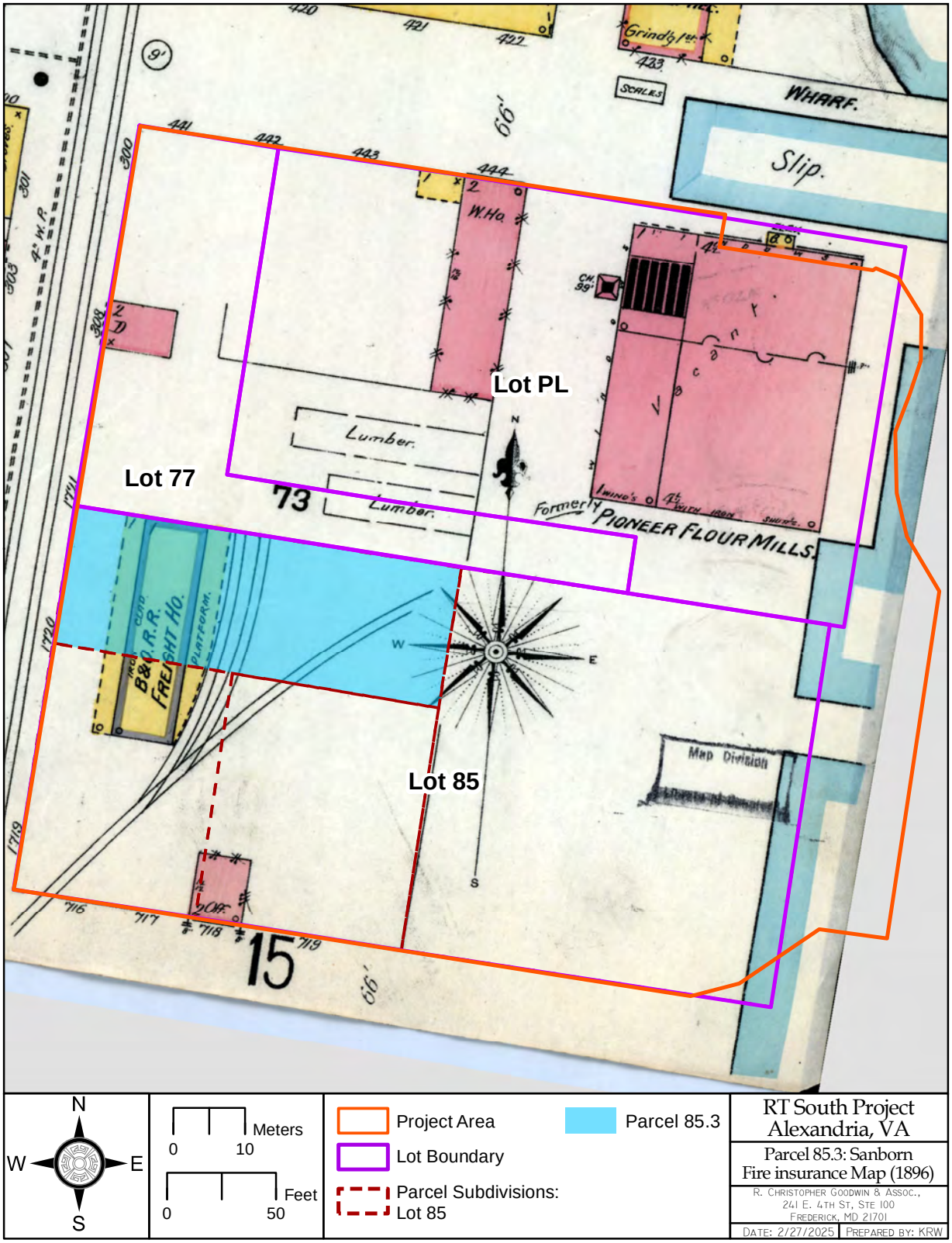


Figure 4-11 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-3**

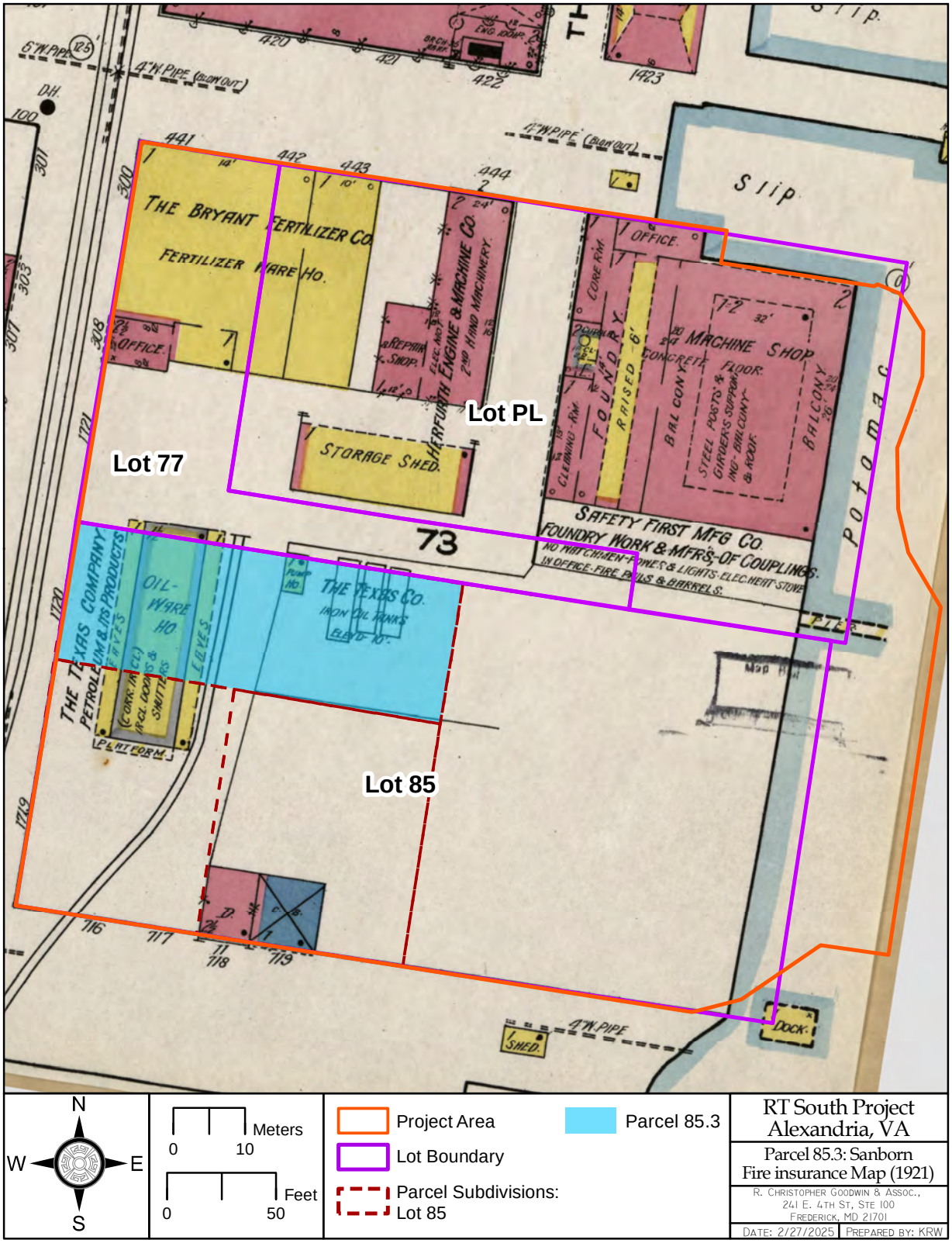


Figure 4-12 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1921) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-3**

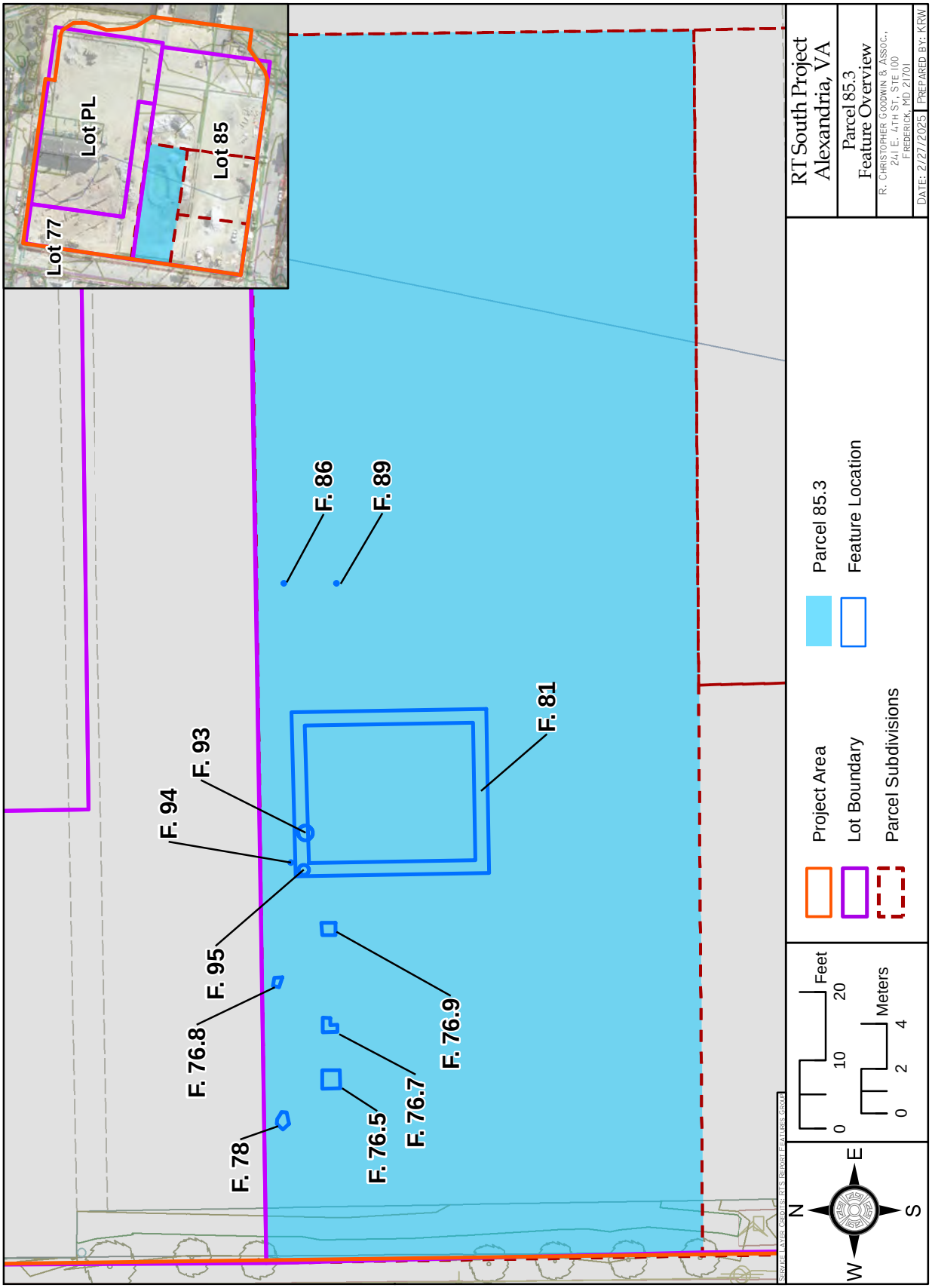


Figure 4-13 Map showing the locations of archaeological features in Parcel 85.3 (RCG&A staff)

Table 4-1 Summary of Primary Archaeological Features in Parcel 85.3

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
78	none	Post hole/Post	Post-1840	8.29	1.7 x 2.8	2	Bisected; west half excavated	n/a	1
81	81-1, 81-2	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 19th-early 20th century	5.74	29 x 24	Unknown	4-3 x 3 ft units	5-6 x 3 ft blocks	1
82	none	Isolated Board/Timber	Late 18th century	Unknown	3.5 x 6	Unknown	Delineation	n/a	1
86	none	Post hole/Post	Late 18th century	6.4	1.7 (diameter)	1.95	Basected; south half excavated	n/a	1
87	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	1.4 x 2	Unknown	Not excavated	n/a	1
89	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	4.73	Not excavated	n/a	1
93	none	Barrel	Late 18th-early 19th century	8.01	1.7 (diameter)	1.1	Bisected; completely excavated	n/a	1
94	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	7.29	1.1 (diameter)	1	Bisected; north half excavated	n/a	1
95	none	Barrel	Unknown	8.05	1.7 (diameter)	0.7	Completely excavated	n/a	1
Grand Total									9

Table 4-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-features in Parcel 85.3

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
81	81-01	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
81	81-02	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Documented; Not excavated	1
Grand Total								**2**



Figure 4-14 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 78, view north (WSSI staff, 6/272017)

Cultural Material

A total of 85 artifacts and 156.6 g of faunal remains were recovered from the western half of Feature 78. Table 4-3 summarizes the recovered artifacts. The artifact collection recovered from Feature 78 was typical of general domestic refuse. A fragment of sponged whiteware recovered from the feature fill indicated that the feature had been filled after 1840.

Over half of the recovered artifacts were ceramic (n=56; 66%) with subtypes and decorative techniques typical of the first half of the nineteenth century. White clay tobacco pipe stems (n=2) and a bowl fragment (n=1) comprised the remainder of the recovered ceramics. Flat/window glass (n=23), indeterminate curved glass fragments (n=3), indeterminate fragments of copper green bottle glass (n=2), fruit pits (n=7; 9 g), and a fragment of a slate pencil comprised the remainder of the recovered artifacts. Discarded artifacts were brick (203 g), clam shell (6.23 g), oyster shell (880 g), and slate (1.75 g).

Recovered faunal artifacts consisted mostly of unidentified mammal remains (124.7 g). The few identified species consisted of pig (27.4 g), ducks/geese/swan (4 g), and bony fish (0.5 g).

Feature 81 (Historic Foundation)

Feature 81 was the remains of a stone foundation that may have been the foundation of the bake house described in land records as being located within Lot 85. The foundation was situated in the northern central portion of Parcel 85.3, near the northern property line that historically separated Lot 85 from Lot 77. Land records for the property indicate that a bake house and ovens had been standing somewhere within Lot 85 during the late eighteenth century. An area of stonework (Feature 83) located to the north of Feature 81 was interpreted as the potential remains of a bake oven (Figures 4-16 and 4-17). Several closely laid wooden boards (designated as Feature 82) that may have been the remains of flooring were located between Features 81 and 83. Features 93 and 94, both wooden barrels, were also associated with Feature 81, but may have post-dated the use of the building as a bakery complex.



Figure 4-15 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 78, view north (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)

Table 4-3 Summary of Historic Artifacts from Feature 78

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			2
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	3
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	10
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	3
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	2
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		3
		Whiteware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	9
				Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	8
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1830-1930s	1
	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
Ceramic Total						56
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			23
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
Glass Total						28
Stone	Slate		Pencil, Fragment			1
Stone Total						1
Grand Total						**85**

Feature Description

Documentation of Feature 81 was incomplete. The information included below was based on a single plan drawing and several overview photographs taken following the Phase I/II unit excavations. All detail photographs included in the following discussion were resized from the overview photographs; no additional photographs were available.

As previously indicated, Feature 81 was a stone foundation, most likely for a bake house. The foundation was identified at an elevation of 5.74 ft (1.75 m) amsl. The partial remains of a brick floor were identified along the western interior of the foundation, and the remains of a hearth and cold storage cellar were found in the northeastern portion of the foundation (Figure 4-18). Excavations in the southeastern portion of the foundation identified an area of deep subsurface disturbance that appears to have negatively affected the archaeological integrity of that portion of the feature.

Feature 81 measured 24 ft (7.32 m) east/west by 29 ft (8.84 m). The foundation walls were 2 ft (0.61 m) thick and appeared to have been dry-laid in a random stone pattern. Larger stones were evident at the corners of the foundation, while smaller stones had been used for the main sections of the walls. A gap in the stonework along the southern foundation wall, near the southwestern corner, may have been an entranceway. The gap measured approximately 8.5 ft (2.59 m) in width and coincided with an area of brick flooring that extended along the western interior edge of the foundation.

The stonework of the foundation included at least one short wall located along the western wall of the foundation. It was located 4 ft (1.22 m) south of the northern wall of the foundation and appeared to have been a double wall comprised of two 0.7 ft (21.3 cm) wide walls that had been built next to each other to form a single wide wall. The short wall extended 3 ft (0.91 m) into the interior of the Feature 81 and was located directly opposite of a brick hearth located in the northern central portion of the foundation. The remains of a possible second short wall were indicated by a gap in the brickwork where three foundation stones had been placed. This potential wall was located 10.2 ft (3.11 m) south of the first short wall. An area of brickwork that resembled the base of a support pier occurred along the northern side of the second pier and may have been intended to form a double wall. The potential pier base measured 1.4 ft (42.7 cm) in width and extended to a length that was even with the other northern short walls.

The brick flooring identified along the western interior edge of the foundation was incomplete, but appeared to indicate that the building interior had been divided into several functionally distinct areas. Brickwork located between the two short walls may have been the remains of a hearth. This brickwork was composed of partial bricks dry-laid in a variation of a stacked or running bond pattern that was coursed north/south or parallel to the western wall of the foundation (Figure 4-19). It may originally have extended about 1 ft (30.48 cm) east of the end of the short wall. This was suggested by a course of brick laid in the opposite direction that may have been intended as an edging course. Surviving brickwork on the eastern side of the edging course had been laid perpendicular to the western wall of the foundation, suggesting a change in the use of that portion of the building. All of the brickwork in this area was coated with soot and described as "burned" (WSSI Field Records, F81).

In contrast, the brickwork in the southwestern corner of the building was dry-laid in a pattern that in some areas resembled a combination of stacked and running bond, and in other areas appeared to have been randomly laid (Figure 4-20). Although the surviving portion of this brickwork also extended to the end of the short walls, it is likely that it originally covered a larger portion of the feature interior. This brickwork did not appear to have been "burned" or covered with soot, making it likely this area was not used as a hearth and was instead a workspace area.

The base of a freestanding hearth (chimney) or oven located in the northern central portion of the foundation was only partially intact (Figure 4-21). The feature was built of brick and measured at least 4.4 ft (1.34 m) in length (north/south) and 3 ft (0.91 m) in width (east/west). An inset area of brickwork on the eastern face of the feature suggested the firebox had been on the east-



Figure 4-16 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 83 (foreground) and Feature 81 (background), view south (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)**



Figure 4-17 Photograph showing alternate view of Feature 83 (foreground) and Feature 83 (background, left), view northeast (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)

ern side. The partial remains of a brick pad backed the firebox at a height approximately 1.5 ft (45.72 cm) above the elevation at which the brickwork along the western side of the foundation had been identified. The brick pad was badly decayed, with an extensive area of fire-reddened soil underlying visible beneath the brick pad (Figure 4-22). The fire-reddened soil appeared to extend south of the hearth remains, suggesting that the hearth originally had been larger and may have included an additional firebox.

The plan drawing of Feature 81 depicted a wooden beam extending north/south through the northeastern portion of Feature 81, between the remains of the hearth and the brick-lined pit. The beam was discontinuous, with a 6 ft (1.823 m) section extending from the northeastern corner of the hearth structure through the northern wall of the foundation. As mapped, the beam was about 0.3 ft (9.14 cm) in width, and was broken off 1 ft (30.48 cm) beyond the outside edge of the wall (WSSI Field Records, F81). The protruding end of the beam was either supported by bricks or surrounded by brick; it was unclear which was depicted in the drawing. A second, narrower beam was depicted on the southern side of the hearth structure. This beam was approximately 1.5 ft (0.46 m) in length and extended north/south from the hearth to a brick pier located south of the hearth. It was unknown whether the pier was associated with Feature 81 or was intrusive into the feature.

In the northeastern corner of the foundation was a relatively deep brick-lined pit. The pit had been built in a quarter-circle shape designed to fit into the corner of the building (see Figures 4-9 and 4-12). The lower six courses of brickwork remained intact, with the seventh course representing brickwork covering the floor of the pit. The pit had overall exterior dimensions of 6.4 ft (1.95 m) along both the north and eastern foundation walls, with an interior space measuring 5.2 ft (1.58 m) along those same walls. The brickwork on the quarter-circle side (south) of the feature was stepped in toward the interior of the pit. Although the brickwork along the foundation walls (north and east) was inset a sufficient distance to

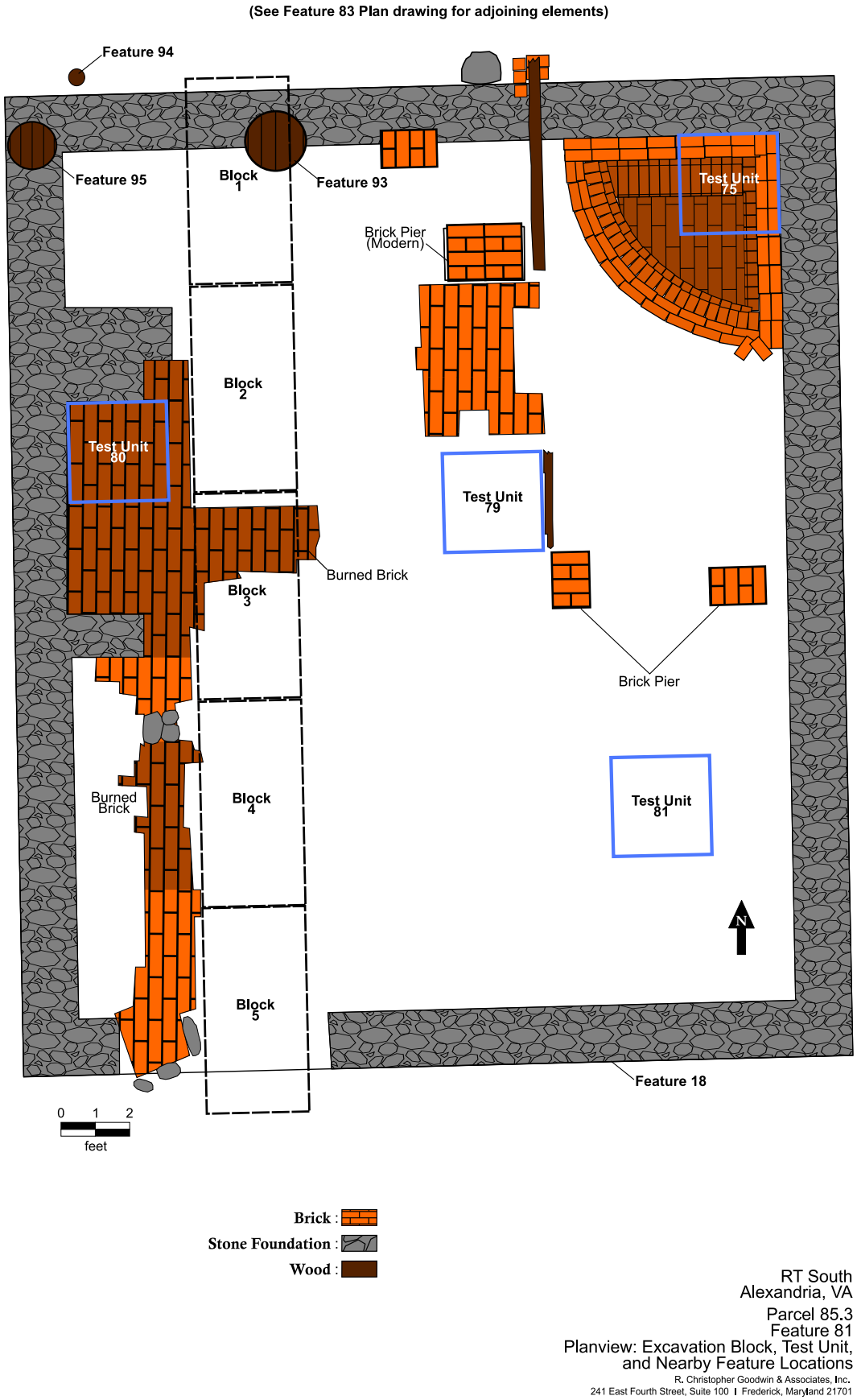


Figure 4-18 Map showing the Feature 81 and the locations of excavation areas (RCG&A staff)



Figure 4-19 **Photograph showing plan view of brick flooring along southwestern interior edge of Feature 81 (between stone short walls), view east (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)**



Figure 4-20 **Photograph showing plan view of brick flooring along southeastern interior edge of Feature 81 (south of short walls), view east (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)**



Figure 4-21 **Photograph showing overview of possible firebox on eastern side of hearth, view northwest. Brick-lined pit visible to right of hearth (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)**



Figure 4-22 **Photograph showing overview of fire-reddened soil underlying hearth, view east (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)**

have allowed the brickwork to extend upward and increase the depth of the pit, differences in the fill material within the pit and overlying it suggest that the surface of the pit was at floor level.

Photographs of Unit 75, excavated within the brick-lined pit, showed that the brick-lined floor of the pit sloped downward toward the south (Figure 4-23). Based on the slope of the floor and the lack of indications that the interior had been faced or parged for use as a catchment or cistern, it is likely that it was used as a cold storage cellar. The pit did not appear to have functioned as a privy as it did not yield any evidence that it had originally contained privy contents.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

It was unclear whether Feature 81 had been identified during the initial Phase I/II mechanized trench excavations. Although three trenches were placed in the southern portion of the project area in the location of Feature 81, none of the trenches were numbered on the overall site map and none clearly indicated that foundation remains had been identified during their excavation.

Once identified, a total of four 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (Units 75 and 79-81) were excavated in the interior of Feature 81. Unit 75 was placed in the northeastern corner of the foundation, Unit 80 was placed along the western foundation wall, and Units 79 and 81 were placed in center of the foundation. A portion of a brick floor was identified in Unit 80, and a brick-lined pit was identified in Unit 75. Additional archaeological investigation was recommended for Feature 81 based upon the discovery of these intact architectural elements.

Resource Management Plan

A RMP was prepared for Feature 81 (see Appendix IV). The RMP identified potential impacts to Feature 81 related to the installation of new utility lines that would extend through the western edge of Feature 81. A proposed sewer line would overlay the western foundation wall of Feature 81 and would have minimal impacts, while a proposed electrical line had a deeper footprint and would impact the upper 0.64 ft (19.5 cm) of the foundation, as well as adjacent Features 83 and 93. In consultation with Alexandria



Figure 4-23 Photograph showing plan view of brick-lined cold storage cellar in Unit 75, view north (WSSI staff, 9/11/2017)

Archaeology, it was determined that Feature 81 would be completely delineated and documented; and that the footprint of the electrical utility as it crossed Features 81 and 83 would be excavated to the depth of the historic infill or to subsoil. The investigation area would measure 3 x 40 ft (0.91 x 12.19 m) and be subdivided into four units in the interior of Feature 81, and three units along the exterior of Feature 81. Feature 93, which was located within Feature 81, would be documented and bisected.

Standard excavation methods would be used for Feature 81. Identified cultural features would be bisected and a 1-gallon soil sample retained. All soil would be dry-screened through ¼-in hardware cloth. The need for specialized analysis would be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Photogrammetry was not proposed for Feature 81. The Resource Management Plan indicated that after the completion of the archaeological investigation, Feature 81 would be covered with landscape fabric and gravel and its location marked appropriately to avoid future construction impacts. Archaeological monitoring was recommended if construction plans changed and the feature was to be impacted. Alexandria Archaeology has indicated that Feature 81 was located within a proposed roadway and was not within an part of the project area subject to deep excavation.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

In fulfillment of the RMP, a total of five units or blocks were excavated in the interior of Feature 81, within the footprint of the planned electrical utility. Three additional blocks were placed north of Feature 81 as an extension of the utility trench. The interior blocks were designated as Feature 81 Blocks 1-5, while the exterior blocks were designated as Feature 83 Blocks 1-3. These blocks crossed the western quarter of Feature 81 and also included the western half of Feature 93, which was located within the foundation wall of Feature 81. Blocks measured 3 ft (0.91 m) in width (east/west) by 6 ft (1.83 m) in length and were arranged as a linear trench within the footprint of the planned electrical utility. Including the Phase I/II units, a total of 117 ft^2 (10.87 m^2) or approximately 19.7 percent of Feature 81 was subject to archaeological investigation. At the completion of the archaeological investigation, Feature 81 was covered with plastic sheeting and backfilled (Figures 4-24 and 4-25).

Excavation Sequence and Cultural Material

The soil sequences exposed during the investigation of Feature 81 showed that portions of the feature had been deeply disturbed, while other portions appeared to be intact. Artifacts recovered from Unit 75, which had been placed within the cold storage cellar, showed the cellar had been filled sometime after ca. 1840. A similar date was obtained from deposits along the exterior of the foundation in Block 1, and from Features 93 and 95. Excavations conducted beneath an area of brick flooring along the western edge of the foundation indicated the flooring had been laid down after ca. 1795. Together, this information suggested the general period of use for the building was between ca. 1795 and 1840. At some point during the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries (after ca. 1892), the southern third of the foundation interior was excavated out and then refilled. The reason for the disturbance was unknown.

Although some deposits do appear to be continuous across the feature interior, many deposits contained mixed fill materials and were not able to be confidently linked. In addition, Blocks 1-5 were excavated after much of the fill material in the interior of Feature 81 had been removed and, as such those soil profiles do not align with the soil profiles of the previously excavated units. Those excavation areas also were not carried as deeply as the unit excavations and, as such, it was unclear how the sequences exposed in several of the blocks linked to the sequences exposed during unit excavation.

Due to the differences in the soil sequences in each of the investigated portions of Feature 81, each excavation area and its associated cultural material has been discussed separately below. Materials recovered from unit excavations are summarized in Tables 4-4 and 4-5; and materials recovered from block excavations are summarized in Table 4-6. Artifacts recovered from Feature 81 generally dated from the late eighteenth



Figure 4-24 **Photograph showing plastic sheeting covering northeastern quarter of Feature 81, view north (WSSI staff, 2/8/2018)**



Figure 4-25 **Photograph showing gravel backfill over plastic sheeting in southeastern portion of Feature 81, view northeast (WSSI staff, 2/8/2018)**

and early nineteenth centuries. These artifacts were more typical of domestic-related refuse than artifacts from a commercial bakery establishment. The only artifacts that may potentially be associated with the use of Feature 81 as a bake house are red-bodied earthenware utilitarian wares. These artifacts, however, are also common in domestic assemblages and, based upon the quantity of domestic-related material within the artifact assemblage, it is more likely that is the context from which they derived.

Surface Collection

It assumed that artifacts designated as "surface collection" were recovered during delineation of the feature. It was, however, unclear whether those artifacts originated from intact deposits associated with Feature 81 or from fill or disturbed deposits that were not directly associated with Feature 81.

A total of 135 artifacts and 465.9 g of faunal material was recovered from the surface of Feature 81. Table 4-7 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 81. Dating from the mid-eighteenth century through the twentieth century the artifacts are consistent with general domestic refuse. Of note, however is the identification of kiln furniture as well as a brass candle snuffer fragment. Table 4-8 summarizes the faunal material recovered from the surface of Feature 81. Cattle (335.7 g) comprised the majority of the faunal collection. Additional domesticated animals such as pig (99.6 g) and sheep/goat (8.5 g) also were present.

Unit 75

This unit was placed in the northeastern corner of Feature 81, within the northeastern corner of the cold storage cellar. It was excavated to the base of the cellar, which was encountered 2.4 ft (73.15 cm) below the top of the stone foundation wall (Figures 4-26, 4-27, and 4-28). Three stratigraphic horizons were exposed within Unit 75. All of the horizons were deposits of historic fill material related to the abandonment of Feature 81 sometime after ca. 1840. Fill 1 encompassed the uppermost two deposits (strata I and II); these deposits consisted of demolition debris containing brick rubble, large stones, and gravel. They each were 1.6 ft (48.77 cm) thick and had been deposited at the same time. These deposits ended at the uppermost course of brickwork for the cellar and capped a deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey sand that filled the interior of the cellar. This lower deposit was excavated as Fill 3; it contained charcoal and brick flecking, as well as inclusions of gray (10YR 6/1) clay.

Cultural Material

A total of 218 artifacts and 141.3 g of faunal material was recovered from Unit 75. Artifacts were recovered from the two upper fill strata (Fill 1 and Fill 2) of the Unit. The remainder of the strata were not screened and no material was retained.

Overall, the artifacts were representative of a deposit of general domestic refuse dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Among the materials present were ceramic artifacts, such as white clay (kaolin) pipe fragments, creamware, domestic slipware, pearlware, stoneware and porcelain. Other materials consisted of wine and indeterminate bottle glass, flat/window glass, nails and nail fragments, a bone button and a fragment of leather. Brick (98394 g), mortar (51.27 g), shell (810.46 g), and charcoal (1.01 g) were recorded in the field and discarded. Discarded materials within Fill 2 consisted of lower quantities of brick (7400 g) and shell (13423.03 g). The faunal collection from Fills 1 and 2 consisted mostly of domesticated cattle (89.5 g), with low quantities of duck/geese/swan, and indeterminate mammal and bird.

The majority of artifacts from Unit 75 were recovered from Fill 1 (87.6%; n=191). Diagnostic materials within this excavation level ranged from the early eighteenth century through the present. The presence of annular yellow ware suggests that the materials within Fill 1 were deposited sometime after ca. 1840. Materials recovered from Fill 2 also exhibited a broad range of manufacture periods, essentially dating from the early eighteenth through the early nineteenth centu-

Table 4-4 Summary of Artifacts from Unit Excavation within Feature 81

Unit	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
TU 0075	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment				1							1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem					2						2
		Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820		9							9
				Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820		11							11
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820		8							8
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820			2						2
			Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850		1							1
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830		4							4
				Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1775-1830		1							1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830		1							1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830		1							1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1775-1830			1						1
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed				1						1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			4							4
					Unglazed			1							1
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Indeterminate			4							4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body					1						1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged			1							1
					Transfer Printed			1							1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned			3							3
			Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present		2							2
			Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Mocha	ca. 1840-1930		1							1
		Porcelain	Canton	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted Underglaze	ca. 1800-1830		1							1
		Stoneware	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body				3							3
			Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1700-1810		1							1
	Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				21	9						30
		Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865			1						1
		Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1							1
			Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment				14							14
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Melted			4							4
			Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				6							6
		Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Bottle, Body					2						2
			Copper Green	Bottle, Shoulder					1						1
				Wine Bottle, Body				18	1						19
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				3	1						4
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890		58							58
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815		7	1						8
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment					2						2
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Whole					1						1
			Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment					1						1
TU 0075 Total								191	27						218
TU 0079	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem					1						1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem							1				1
		Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820			3	2					5
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820		7							7
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		3			1				4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		1							1
			Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850		1							1
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			2						2
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830		12	2	1					15
				Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Luster	ca. 1780-1820		9							9
				Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		4							4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830		2							2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		2							2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830			1						1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830					1				1
			Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Base/ Body	Unglazed			3							3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed						4				4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed				1						1
			Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged			2							2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate			1							1
			Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present		1							1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		2							2
		Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825		3							3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800					1				1

Unit	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
TU 0079 Cont.	Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				12	9						21
		Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Kick/Push-up		ca. 1730-1865				2					2
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body							4				4
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina			4							4
			Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body							1				1
				Tableware, Body				8	6						14
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body							3				3
		Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Bottle, Body				2							2
			Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body						3					3
				Indeterminate Bottle, Body					5						5
				Wine Bottle, Body							3				3
			Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body				6							6
	Metal	Copper Alloy		Thimble, Whole				1							1
		Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890		22							22
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815				1	1	1			3
				Railroad Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815								2	2
				Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815							1		1
				Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815							2		2
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment					3						3
TU 0079 Total								108	33	9	20	1	3	2	176
TU 0080	Ceramic	Kaolin	Kaolin	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1								1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			7								7
		Earthenware	Creamware	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	4								4
				Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1								1
				Saucer, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	3								3
				Tea Cup, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1								1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1								1
			Domestic Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body			4								4
			Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850		1							1
			Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1								1
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	4								4
				Saucer, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3								3
				Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1								1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	5								5
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1816	1								1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2								2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1								1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2								2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1								1
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1								1
		Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	3								3
			American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	1								1
			White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1								1
	Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				1							1
		Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1730-1820s			4						4
		Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Tableware, Base/ Body					2						2
				Tableware, Body				9							9
					Facets		1								1
		Non-Machine Made	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body			3								3
	Metal	Iron		Bolt, Fragment			1								1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion					1						1
				Rod, Fragment			1								1
				Staple, Fragment					1						1
				Strap Hardware, Fragment			2								2
			Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	3								3
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890		6		1					7
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815			16						16
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	6		4						10
TU 0080 Total							**66**	**17**	**28**	**1**					**112**

Unit	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
TU 0081	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820								4	4
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820				11					11
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820				18					18
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820				3				3	6
					Burned, Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820					2				2
			Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850				2					2
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830				4					4
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830				12				8	20
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830				5				3	8
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830								1	1
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830								5	5
						ca. 1810-1830				4					4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830				3					3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830				1					1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830				1					1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830								1	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830				4					4
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed				1	1					2
					Unglazed					1					1
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed									5	5
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion					2						2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned					3					3
			Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present				1					1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860								1	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1820-present								1	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860				1					1
		Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1795-present				1					1
			Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860				2					2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825				1					1
			Other	Electrical Hardware, Fragment						1					1
		Stoneware	American Gray	Milk Pan, Rim	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900				1					1
			Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim						1					1
			Buff-Bodied	Bottle, Body		ca. 1840-1900				1					1
			Gray	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion						2					2
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830				1					1
			White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805							1		1
	Debitage	Quartzite	Secondary	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified								1		1
	Glass	N/A	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment							1				1
				Window, Flat Fragment					1	10				8	19
			Colorless	Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched					1					1
			Red	Other, Fragment						1					1
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment						9					9
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment										2	2
			Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					1					2	3
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment						14				2	16
			Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment						1				1	2
		Lead	Colorless	Stemware, Foot/ Stem						1					1
		Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1881-present								4	4
				Indeterminate Bottle, Lip		ca. 1892-present								1	1
		Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Colorless	Bottle, Body	Molded Decoration					1					1
		Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body						17					17
			Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body										3	3
	Metal	Iron		Bolt, Fragment						1					1
				Handle, Whole						1					1
				Indeterminate Form, Fragment										1	1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion						2					2
				Screw, Fragment						1					1
				Wire, Fragment					2					2	4
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890			1					6	7
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815				8					8
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815				4				3	7
	Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment						4					4
TU 0081 Total									8	162	3		2	67	242
Grand Total							**66**	**316**	**96**	**172**	**23**	**1**	**5**	**69**	**748**

Table 4-5 Summary of Faunal Material from Unit Excavation within Feature 81

Unit	Common Name	Surface	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 006	Fill 007	Total Weight (g)
TU 0075	Bird		1.2	1.9					3.1
	Cattle		89.5						89.5
	Ducks, Geese, and Swans			1					1
	Large mammal			38					38
	Mammal		8.8	0.9					9.7
TU 0079	Bird		1.5						1.5
	Cattle		42.1		67.5				109.6
	Chicken		4.1						4.1
	Large mammal					13.9			13.9
	Mammal		62.2						62.2
	Pig		30.3		36.9				67.2
	Sheep/Goat		50.9						50.9
TU 0080	Mammal	3.9							3.9
	Pig	23.5							23.5
	Sheep/Goat	12.9							12.9
TU 0081	Bird				2.2				2.2
	Cattle				345.6				345.6
	Chicken							4.9	4.9
	Large mammal						16.5	62.9	79.4
	Mammal				20				20
	Medium mammal							20	20
	Pig				66.1				66.1
	Sheep/Goat				21		33.7		54.7
Grand Total		**40.3**	**290.5**	**41.8**	**559.3**	**13.9**	**50.2**	**87.8**	**1083.9**

Table 4-6 Summary of Artifacts from the Block Excavation within Feature 81

Unit	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	NW corner Fill 001	NW corner Fill 002	Grand Total
Block 001	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			2					2
		Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	6					6
				Pitcher, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	6					6
				Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820			1			1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		2			1	3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		1				1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		1				1
			Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830		6				6
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	4			1	2	7
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830			1			1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830					1	1
						ca. 1810-1830			1			1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		1				1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3					3
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1					1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed			4				4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1					1
					Glazed		2					2
					Unglazed			1				1
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned				1			1
					Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1					1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840		1				1
			Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1					1
		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-1920	1					1
	Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2	7	12		2	23
			Colorless	Stemware, Stem/ Bowl					2			2
		Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2					2
				Tableware, Body				3				3
		Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					1			1
			Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body							2	2
	Metal	Copper Alloy		Shoe Buckle, Fragment				1				1
		Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion					1			1
				Wire, Fragment					1			1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	3	6				9
				Pintle, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890					4	4
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815			18			18
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815		1				1
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment						1		1
Block 001 Total							35	35	39	2	12	123
Block 002	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3					3
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	2					2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1					1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	2					2
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1					1
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1					1
	Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2					2
		Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1					1
		Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			1					1
	Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	4					4
Block 002 Total							18					18

Unit	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	NW corner Fill 001	NW corner Fill 002	Grand Total
Block 003	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2					2
				Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820		10				10
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820			5			5
			Lustreware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1780-1820	1					1
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			1				1
			Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1600-1802		1				1
		Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900			2			2
	Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1	1	7			9
		Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Bottle, Base			1					1
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment					2			2
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1				1
		Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2					2
	Metal	Iron		Strap Hardware, Fragment				1				1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1	6	4			11
		White Metal (Lead Alloy)		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1				1
Block 003 Total							8	22	20			50
Block 004	Ceramic	Kaolin	Kaolin	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			2					2
		Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	11					11
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	12					12
			Domestic Slipware	Dish, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	2					2
			Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1840-present	2					2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Sponged	ca. 1840-present	1					1
			Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	16					16
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	5					5
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1					1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1					1
			Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body	Unglazed		2					2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2					2
			Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	2					2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-1842	2					2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1					1
			Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1830-1930s	2					2
		Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Shoulder		ca. 1720-1900	1					1
	Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			12					12
			Colorless	Tableware, Rim/ Body			3					3
		Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	5					5
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			11					11
			Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			7					7
					Enameled		1					1
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1					1
			Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			8					8
	Metal	Iron		Horse Shoe, Fragment			1					1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2					2
				Wire, Fragment			1					1
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	7					7
Block 004 Total							124					124
Block 005	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		1				1
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		2				2
	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890		1				1
Block 005 Total								4				4
Grand Total							185	61	59	2	12	319

Table 4-7 Summary Artifacts from Feature 81, Surface Collection

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			8
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			4
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Saucer, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Soup Plate, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
		Domestic Slipware	Dish, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
		Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1751-1818	1
		Pearlware	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
			Saucer, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
					ca. 1795-1830	2
			Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	3
					ca. 1810-1830	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
					ca. 1775-1830	1
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	4
		Red Bodied	Kiln Furniture, Fragment	Unglazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		5
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed		3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned		1
		Whiteware	Saucer, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
	Porcelain	Canton	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted Underglaze	ca. 1800-1830	1
		Other	Electrical Hardware, Fragment			1
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	7
		Brown	Bottle, Body		ca. 1820-1900	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1850-1920s	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Tea Pot, Lid	Engine Turned	ca. 1762-1786	1
			Tea Pot, Spout	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830	2
Composite	Ferrous/Enameled(?)		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		1
Glass	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	4
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body			14
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
	Free Blown	Aqua	Case Bottle, Body			1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
Metal	Brass		Candle Snuffer, Fragment	Plated		1
	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Fragment			1
	Iron		Bolt, Fragment			1
			Rod, Fragment			1
			Wire, Fragment			2
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	4
Stone	Marble		Architectural, Fragment			1
Grand Total						135

Table 4-8 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 81, Surface Collection

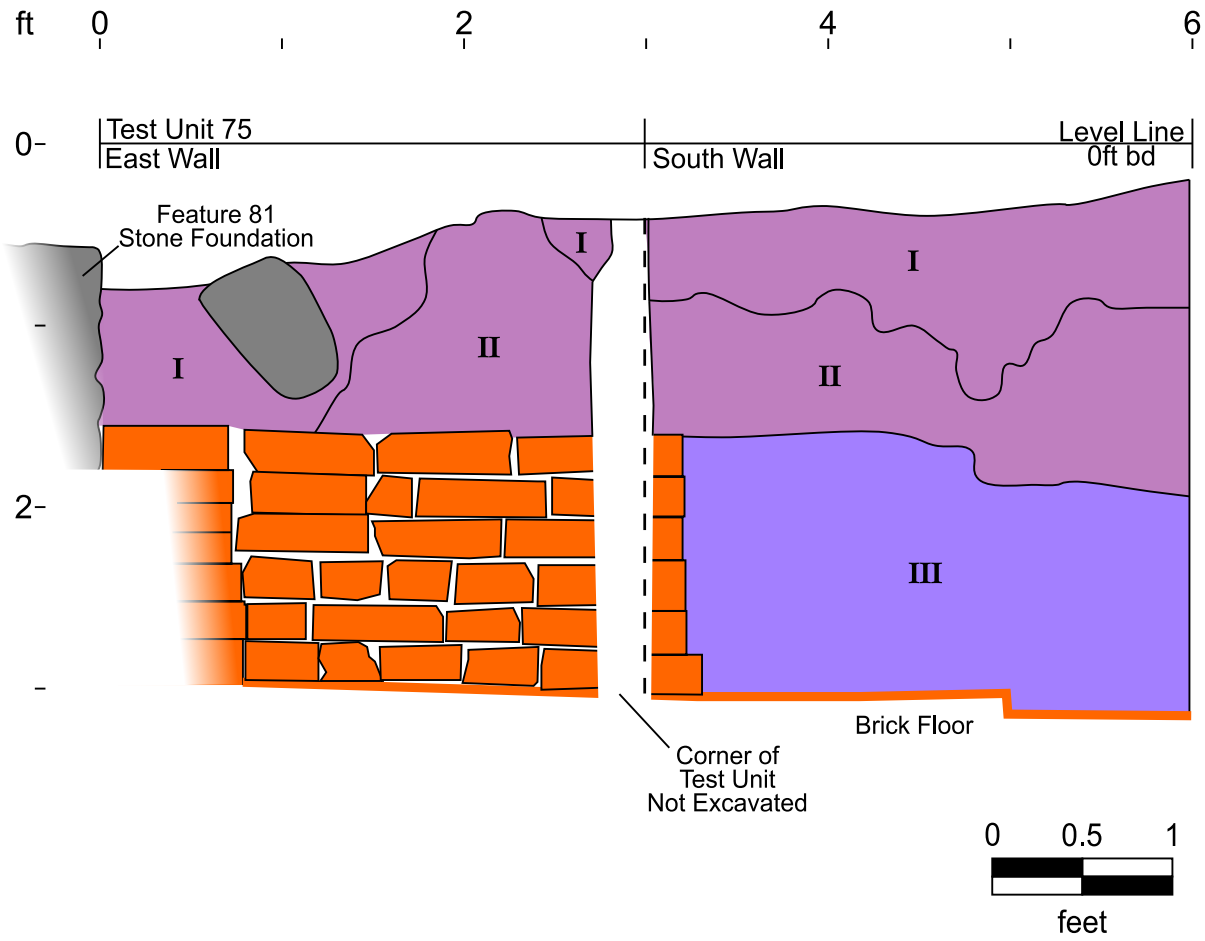
Common Name	Weight (g)
Bird	1.6
Cattle	335.7
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	1.8
Large mammal	8
Medium mammal	10.7
Pig	99.6
Sheep/Goat	8.5
Total	**465.9**



Figure 4-26 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 75, view east (WSSI staff, 9/11/2017)



Figure 4-27 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 75, view south (WSSI staff, 9/11/2017)



I :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam

II :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam with brick and stone rubble

III :10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand, with charcoal and brick flecking and with inclusions of 10YR 6/1 gray clay

Brick : **Fill 1** :

Stone : **Fill 2** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.3
Feature 81: Test Units 75
East and South Profiles

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Figure 4-28 Soil profile of Unit 75, south and west profile (RCG&A staff)

ries. The presence of pearlware within this excavation level suggests Fill 2 was deposited sometime after 1775. As a side note, based upon artifact size and condition, the artifact collection from Fill 2 appeared to have more integrity than the collection from Fill 1.

Unit 79

Unit 79 was placed in the center of Feature 81, immediately south of the remains of the hearth structure and west of a wooden beam that extended across the "floor" of the feature. A brick pier located at the southeastern corner of the unit was of unknown association and may not have been related to Feature 81. Unit 79 was excavated to a depth of 4 ft (1.22 m). The unit had a complex profile that contained at least seven distinct fill deposits overlying a layer of natural subsoil that was characterized simply as "gley" (WSSI Field Records, Unit 79; Figures 4-29 and 4-30).

The uppermost three deposits (Fills 1-3) each contained demolition debris with moderate amounts of brick rubble. These sandy deposits varied from dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to brown (10YR 3/4) in color and contained mottling of either yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand or strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sand. These deposits extended to 2.1 ft (0.64 m) below surface and overlay a deposit of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay. Designated Fill 4, this deposit was visually redder in appearance than other deposits within Unit 79 and may have contained fire-altered soil. Fill 4 overlay two deposits of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand, the uppermost of which was mottled with greenish gray (N 6/0) clay. Below these deposits was Fill 7, a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay that contained oyster shell. A layer of "gley" exposed along the western edge of the unit was identified as subsoil and was not excavated.

Cultural Material

A total of 176 artifacts and 309.4 g of faunal material were recovered from Unit 79. Materials recovered from the upper fill strata (Fills 1-4) were typical of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century refuse deposits. Ware types were typical of the period and included white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments, creamware (ca. 1760-1820), domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), red-bodied earthenware, and Chinese export porcelain (1750-1825). In addition, fragments of dip-molded dark green wine bottle glass, case bottle glass, Tableware, and a thimble were recovered. The remainder of the collection from Fills 1-4 consisted of indeterminate glass and discarded materials, such as slag (16.22 g), brick (24.47 g), and oyster shell (1.07 g).

The quantities of artifacts recovered from Fills 5-7 were drastically lower than the quantities recovered from the upper four fill deposits. Collections from the lower deposits were essentially limited to large hand-wrought spikes (n=5) and a hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail. Identified faunal materials consisted of domesticated species such as sheep/goat (50.9 g), cattle (109.6), pig (67.2 g), and chicken (4.1 g).

Based upon the consistent nature of the artifact collection from the upper strata, these deposits appear to be intact and to date from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The overall date of materials from Fills 1-4 was from the 1790s through the early 1800s, with the majority of the materials deposited sometime after ca. 1795.

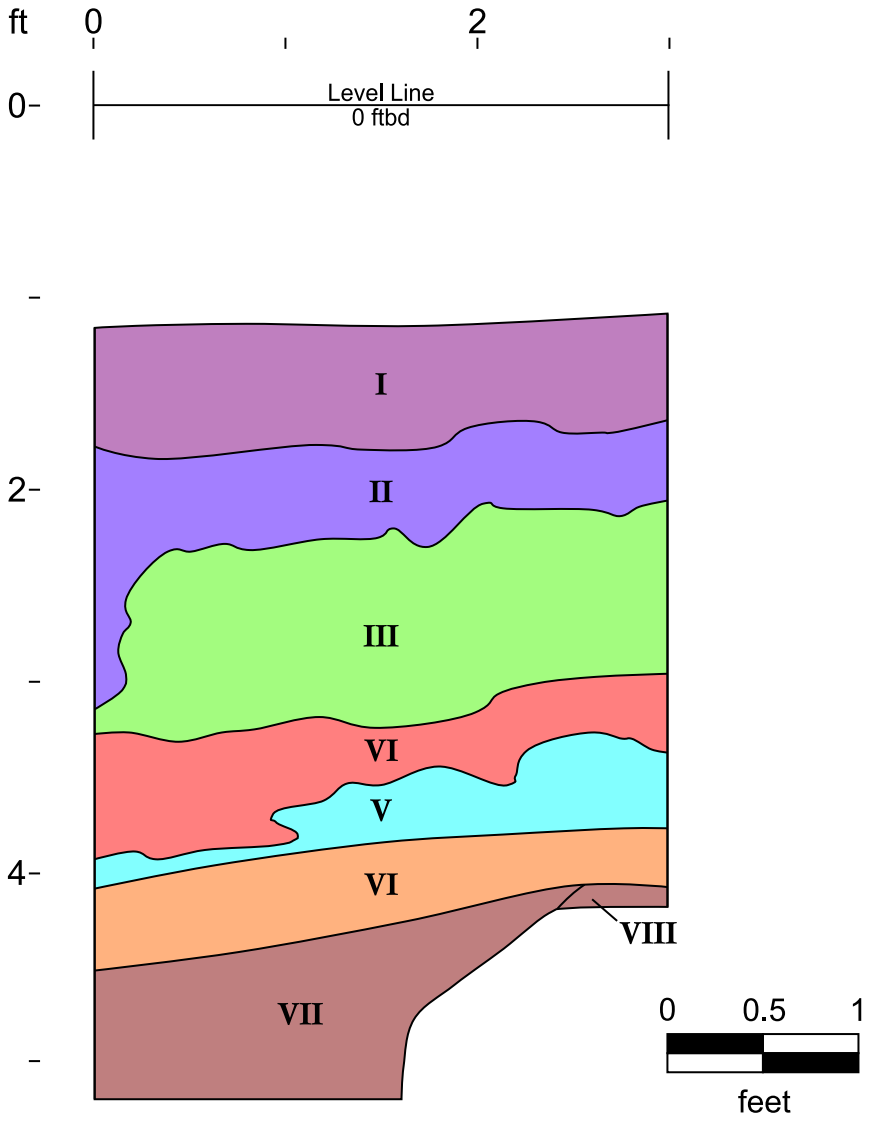
Unit 80

Unit 80 was placed in the western portion of Feature 81, at the intersection of the western foundation wall and the northernmost short wall. This unit was excavated to a depth of 0.5 ft (0.15 m) below surface. It contained two deposits of fill material overlying an intact layer of charcoal that in turn overlay a section of brick flooring. All of these deposits were thin layers of soil, generally 0.2 ft (6 cm) or less in thickness.

The uppermost deposit (Fill I) consisted of modern construction fill composed of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. It overlay a thin layer of demolition debris (Fill 2) that was described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam and containing brick, mortar, stone, and charcoal. This layer evenly overlay a lens of black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam that contained large



Figure 4-29 Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 79, view south (WSSI staff, 9/6/2017)



I :10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown sand with brick rubble

II :10YR 3/4 Brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand, with brick rubble

III :10YR 3/4 Brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sand, with brick rubble

IV :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown clay, with charcoal

V :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sand mottled with N 6/0 Greenish gray clay

VI :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sand

VII :10YR 5/3 Brown sandy clay with oyster shell

VIII :"Gley"

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

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.3
Feature 81: Test Unit 79
South Profile

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Figure 4-30 Soil profile of Unit 79, south profile (RCG&A staff)

pieces of charcoal (Figure 4-31). This layer directly overlay a section of brick flooring. Excavation was halted at the top of the flooring.

Cultural Material

Unit 80 yielded an artifact collection that was comparable to the collection recovered from Unit 79. Most of the artifacts were found within the uppermost excavation levels (Fills 1-2), with very few artifacts recovered from the lower excavation levels (Fills 3-4). The overall date of the collection was from the 1790s through the early 1800s, with the majority of the materials likely deposited sometime after ca. 1795.

A total of 112 artifacts and 40.3 g of faunal material were recovered from Unit 80 (see Tables 4-5 and 4-6). The artifacts were typical of domestic refuse and included ceramic ware types typical of the period. Represented ceramic types consisted of white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments, creamware (ca. 17650-1820), domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), red-bodied earthenware, domestic stoneware (ca. 1720-1900), and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805). A sherd of ironstone (ca. 1840-present) also was recovered. Glass artifacts included flat/window glass, fragments of a dip-molded copper green wine bottle with applied string ring (ca. 1730-1820s), and Tableware. Metal artifacts were limited to nails and various fragments of hardware and fasteners. Although the number of nails increased in the lower strata, the overall quantity recovered was still considered low. Faunal materials generally included domesticated species such as pig (23.5 g) and sheep/goat (12.9 g).

Discarded materials from Unit 80 were brick (1915 g), mortar (132 g), oyster shell (10 g), slag (0.61 g), and charcoal (0.49 g).

Unit 81

This unit was located in the central portion of Feature 81, approximately 5 ft (1.52 m) south and 2 m (0.61m) east of Unit 79. Although this unit also was located in the center of the foundation, and also exhibited a soil profile that contained deep, stratified fill deposits, the deposits were different in composition that those in Unit 79. Unit



Figure 4-31 Photograph showing charcoal layer (Fill 3) in Unit 80, view north (WSSI staff, 7/28/2017)

81 was excavated to a depth of 3.9 ft (1.19 m) below surface (Figures 4-32 and 4-33).

Like Unit 79, the uppermost three deposits (Fills 1-3) in Unit 81 contained sandy soils with noticeable quantities of brick and stone debris. Concrete, which had not been noted in Unit 79 was present in Fill 3. These deposits were 2 ft (0.61 m) thick and overlay a thin layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand. Below this layer were alternating deposits of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay with oyster shell (Fills 5 and 7) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) or very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay lacking oyster shell (Fills 6 and 8). The natural "gley" soil was not reached in Unit 81 and excavation ended within Fill 8.

Cultural Material

Unit 81 yielded a total of 242 artifacts and 592.9 g of faunal material. The majority of artifacts were recovered from Fill 3 (67%: n=162), with Fill 7 (27.7%; n=67) yielding the second highest concentration of artifacts. These contexts, however, do not appear to have been intact deposits. The artifact collections from Unit 81, overall, were more typical of materials recovered from demolition/fill contexts. The artifacts exhibited a broad range of diagnostic materials that also had a broad range of manufacture periods. These periods suggested the deposit dated from the early eighteenth century through the present. The most recent artifact, a piece of a partial crown cap bottle finish from Fill 7, however demonstrates that the materials within Unit 81 were deposited after ca. 1892. Additional late nineteenth century materials included machine or molded bottle glass, milk glass, and possible machine cut fasteners. The presence of flow blue-decorated earthenware in Fill 3 indicated that deposit was laid down sometime after 1840, which was consistent with the upper fill package across the remainder of Feature 81.

Artifacts discarded from Unit 81 were typical of a demolition/fill context. Brick (37449.63 g) was the most common discarded artifact. Also discarded were mortar (174.99 g), combustion by-product (36.7 g), slag (194.41 g), clam (19.65 g), oyster (48000.7 g), wood (22.79 g), and coal (1.11 g). Although Unit 81 appears to have been extensively disturbed, it contained the highest quantity of faunal material by weight of any of the units excavated within Feature 81. Identified species within Unit 81 were represented domesticated food sources such as cattle (345.6 g), pig (66.1 g), sheep/goat (54.7 g), and chicken (4.9 g). Faunal material exhibited the same distribution as the artifacts, with the majority of faunal material recovered from Fill 3 and Fill 7.

Block 1

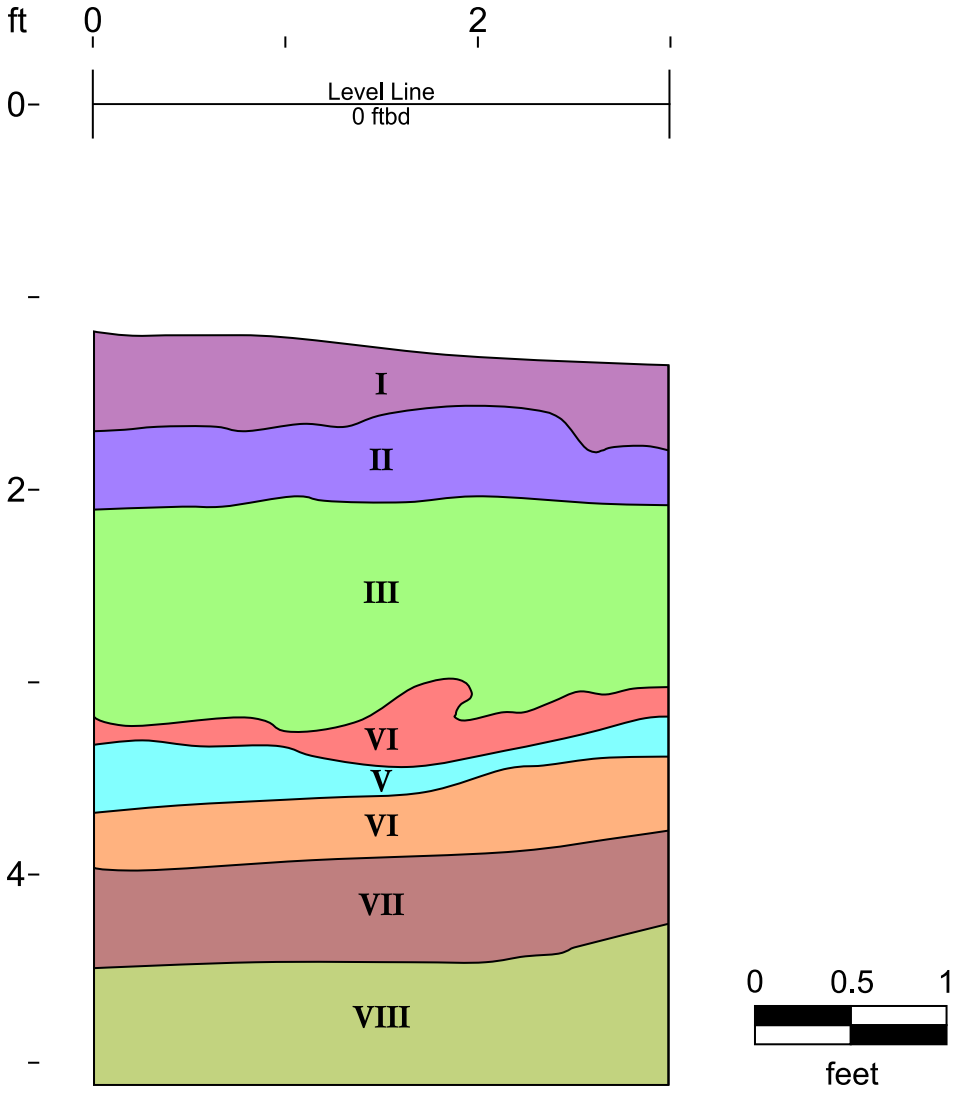
Block 1 was the northernmost unit in a series of five blocks that extended across the length of Feature 81 in the planned location of an electrical utility. Block 1 extended across the northern foundation wall of Feature 81 such that only the southern 3.9 ft (1.19 m) of the unit lay within the interior of the foundation. Approximately 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) of the block lay outside of Feature 81, while rest of the unit was occupied by the stone foundation wall. Feature 93, a truncated barrel located within the foundation wall, was included within Block 1. Feature 93 was not designated as a sub-feature of Feature 81 and, as such, has been described independently.

Soil within Block 1 was removed in six excavation levels (Fills 1-6). Some Fill levels were isolated deposits and are not depicted in Figures 4-34 and 4-35). Soil on the interior and exterior of Feature 81 was not separated and it was unclear which deposits (strata) were included in each excavation level, as the soil descriptions on the field record forms did not match the soil profile completed during field excavations. For example, although field drawings indicated Fills 1 and 2 were soils removed from the interior of Feature 93, field records suggest that Fills 1 and 2 also included areas outside of Feature 93.

Fill 3 appears to have encompassed soils surrounding Feature 93, on both the interior and exterior of Feature 81. This excavation level removed all cultural deposits overlying subsoil in a single level; it also combined soils on the interior and exterior of the feature. The upper portion of Fill 3 consisted of two deposits (strata I and II), both of which appeared to be related to the abandonment of Feature 81. These deposits occurred



Figure 4-32 **Photograph showing soil profile in Unit 81, view west (WSSI staff, 9/12/2017)**



I :10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay, with brick and stone rubble

II :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10RY 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam, with brick and stone rubble

III :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam, with brick, stone, and concrete rubble

IV :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sand

V :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy clay with oyster shell

VI :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay

VII :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy clay with 40% oyster shell

VIII :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy clay

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

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.3
Feature 81: Test Unit 81
West Profile

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Figure 4-33 Soil profile of Unit 81, west profile (RCG&A staff)



Figure 4-34 Photograph showing soil profile in Block 1, view east (WSSI staff, 1/29/2018)

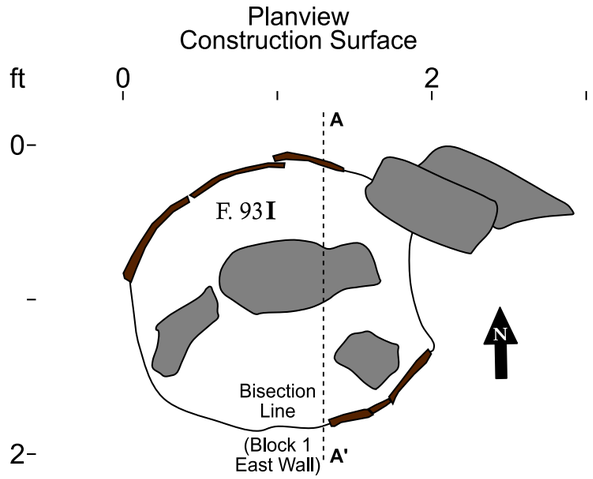
on the interior and exterior of Feature 81. An area of disturbed soil between the base of Feature 93 and the stone foundation wall of Feature 81 also was included within Fill 3. This deposit included displaced stones, suggesting that Feature 93 was intrusive into the foundation wall. On the interior of Feature 81 were three additional discrete deposits that appeared to have been related to the active use of Feature 81. These deposits (strata III-V) were also excavated as part of Fill 3.

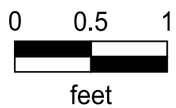
Fill 4 was a layer of gray (10YR 5/1) clay that extended across Block 1 and continued into Block 2. This layer overlay a deposit of redeposited subsoil composed of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sand mottled with red (2.5YR 4/8) sand. This redeposited soil was excavated as Fills 5 and 6; it had been laid down during the initial banking out of Parcel 85.3 and pre-dated the construction of Feature 81.

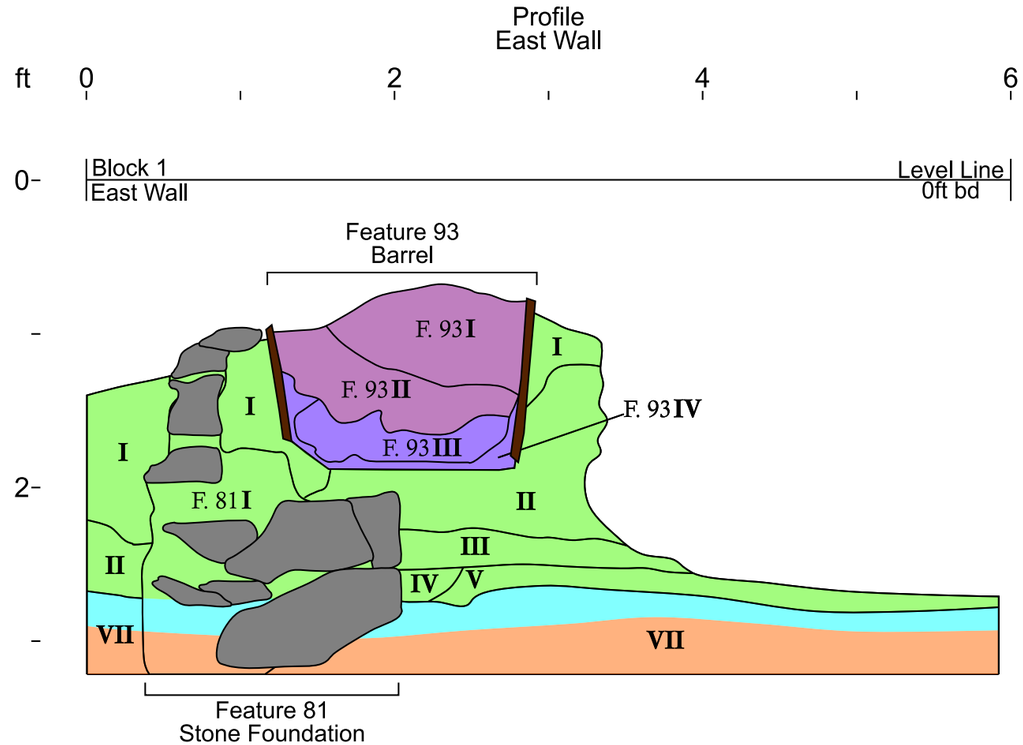
Cultural Material

A total of 123 artifacts and 16.9 g of faunal material was recovered from Block 1. The quantities of artifacts and the types of diagnostic artifacts recovered from each of the three excavation levels (Fills 1-3) were consistent. Although a few later nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from within Fill 1, the artifacts from Block 1 generally dated from around 1800. Therefore it is likely that the fill layers are intact, or at least less disturbed, and that these deposits date from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

A total of 54 ceramic artifacts was recovered from Fills 1-3. These artifacts were typical of late eighteenth and early nineteenth ware types and included creamware (ca. 1760-1820) and a variety of decorated pearlware (ca. 1775-1830). At least nine sherds of red-bodied utilitarian earthenware also were recovered. The majority of glass artifacts were flat/window (n=23). Other architectural-related materials were nails and nail fragments and a pintle. All of the nails had square shanks (ca. 1600-1890), with at least two identifiable as hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) in manufacture. The remainder of the artifact collection from Block 1 consisted of a handful of tobacco pipe stems (n=2), fragments of table/stemware (n=5), non-machine made bottle glass fragments (n=3),







Feature 81 **I** :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand
Feature 93 **I** :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown silty loam
Feature 93 **II** :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loam
Feature 93 **III** :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loam mottled with 10YR 2/1 Black loam
Feature 93 **VI** :10YR 2/1 black organic loam

I :10YR 4/1 Dark gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand
II :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand
III :10YR 3/4 Brown sand with decayed brick and “debris”
IV :10YR 2/1 Black sand mottled with 10YR 5/1 Dark gray clay
V :10YR 5/1 Gray clay
VII :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 2.5Y 4/8 Red sand

Stone : **Wood** :

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

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.3
Feature 81 and 93
Planview and Block 1 East Profile
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Figure 4-35 Soil profile of Block 1, east profile (RCG&A staff)

and a shoe buckle fragment. Discarded materials were limited to brick (29600 g) and oyster shell (500 g). Faunal material was limited to medium (7.6 g) and large (9.3 g) mammal remains.

Block 2

This block was located between Blocks 1 and 3. The northern wall of the block adjoined Block 1 and the southern wall adjoined Block 3. The block was located directly east of the northernmost short wall and passed alongside the location of previously excavated Unit 80, which had been placed within the junction of the short wall and the main foundation wall. Sections of brick flooring lay along the western and southern sides of the unit.

Block 2 was excavated after most of the fill material in the interior of Feature 81 had been removed. Excavation levels for this block began at Fill 1, which was modern fill material (Figures 4-36 and 4-37). Fill 2 was equivalent to Fill 4 in Block 1 and consisted of a thin lens of gray (10YR 5/1) clay. The redeposited subsoil associated with the initial banking out of Lot 85 was excavated as Fill 3. Excavation of Block 2 was halted after the removal of the upper 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) of Fill 3.

Cultural Material

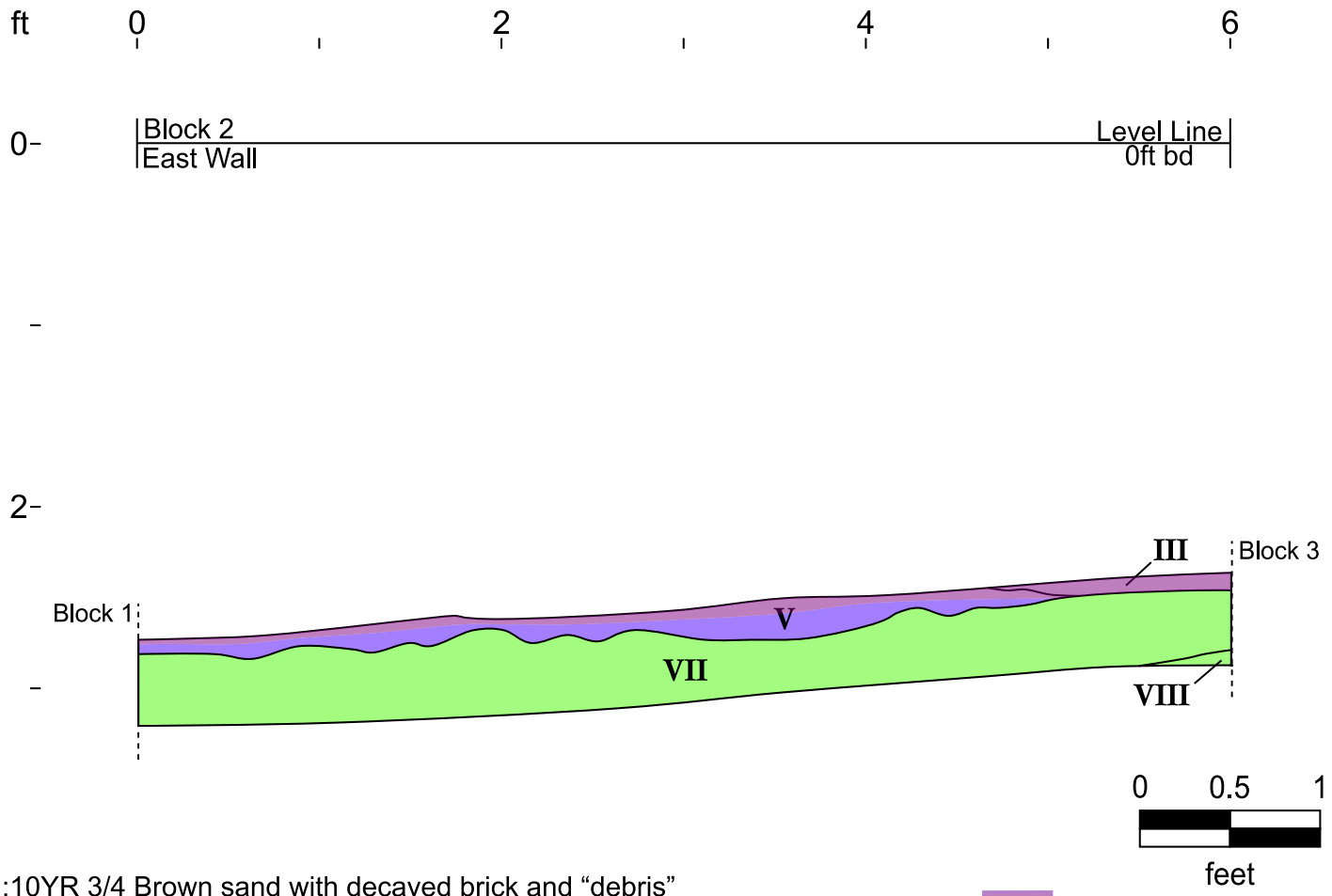
A total of 18 artifacts and 0.2 g of faunal remains were recovered from Block 2. Ceramic artifacts were recovered in the highest quantities, with creamware (ca. 1760-1820) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) being well represented. The remainder of the artifact collection consisted of flat/window glass (n=2), a fragment of indeterminate colorless glass, a fragment of copper green wine bottle glass, and four fragments of handwrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails. No discarded materials were noted. Faunal remains were limited to a small quantity of bird (0.2 g) bone. As a whole, these artifacts dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and most were likely deposited sometime after ca. 1795.

Block 3

Block 3 also was excavated after most of the fill material in the interior of Feature 81 had been removed. Located between Blocks 2 and 4, this



Figure 4-36 Photograph showing soil profile in Block 2, view east (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)



III :10YR 3/4 Brown sand with decayed brick and "debris"
V :10YR 5/1 Gray clay
VII :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 2.5Y 4/8 Red sand
VIII :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy loam with brick and oyster shell

Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.3
Feature 81: Block 2
East Profile

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Figure 4-37 **Soil profile of Block 2, east profile (RCG&A staff)**

block encompassed a surviving section of brick flooring (Figure 4-38). The surface of the flooring exhibited accumulations of soot that suggested it may have been located within a large hearth framed by the two short walls of the foundation.

Excavation of Block 3 started at the same elevation as excavation within Block 2 (Figures 4-39 and 4-40). The thin lens of gray (10YR 5/1) clay and the underlying layer of mottled, redeposited subsoil that had been excavated as Fills 1 and 2 in Block 1 were removed as Fill 1 in Block 2. These deposits overlay another fill deposit composed of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam containing brick and oyster shell. This deposit was excavated as Fill 2.

The soil sequence along the southern edge of Block 3 had been disturbed by the excavation of a deep pit that extended into Blocks 4 and 5. Described as "Disturbance 1", this area of mixed fill material most likely was an extension of the disturbance noted in Unit 81. In Blocks 3-5, this area of disturbance consisted of highly mottled soil mixed with stone and brick rubble and "gravel" (WSSI Field Records, F81). Soil from the disturbed area was not excavated separately in Block 2; it was excavated as part of Fill 2.

Cultural Material

A total of 50 artifacts and 1.3 g of faunal were recovered from Block 3. The artifacts dated broadly from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and were likely deposited sometime after 1780.

Typical for the excavation blocks in Feature 81, the quantities of artifacts and the types of recovered diagnostic artifacts were consistent across the fill strata. A total of 22 ceramic artifacts was recovered. Slightly less than half of the recovered sherds were pieces from a single creamware saucer (ca. 1760-1820). Lusterware (ca. 1780-1820) and British tin-enameled earthenware (ca. 1600-1802), also typical of the late eighteenth century, also were present. Flat/window glass (n=9), indeterminate bottle glass (n=6), a fragment of a ferrous strap, an indeterminate ferrous fragment, and several square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments (n=11) comprised the remainder of the collection. Faunal remains were limited to mammal (1.3 g) bone. Brick (286.8 g) was the only material discarded from Block 3.

Block 4

Block 4 was located between Blocks 3 and 5, in the southeastern portion of Feature 81. The northern end of the unit was directly opposite the remains of the southern short wall, which was identified by a concentration of three large stones set within the brickwork extending along that side of the foundation. As previously discussed, the brickwork to the south of the stones was laid in a different pattern and lacked the coating of soot that characterized the brickwork on the northern side of the short pier. This had suggested that the southwestern portion of the building had been functionally different than the northwestern portion.

Like the adjacent blocks, the excavation of Block 4 was begun after a majority of the fill material had been removed from the interior of the foundation. The block was excavated in a single excavation level, Fill 1, to a depth of 2 ft (0.61 m) (Figures 4-41 and 4-42). An area of disturbance that previously had been designated as "Disturbance 1" was found to occupy a majority of the excavation area, leaving intact soil only in the southwestern quarter of the block. Although the area of disturbance was not fully investigated, it is likely this feature was a utility trench. Soil within Disturbance 1 was not separated from undisturbed soil found in the remainder of the unit.

One notable aspect of the soil profile in Block 4 was that the potential utility trench (Disturbance 1) appeared to extend beneath the brickwork previously characterized as the remains of flooring within Feature 81. It is possible, however, that the brickwork was replaced following the excavation of Disturbance 1, or that the disturbance did not fully continue beneath the brickwork.

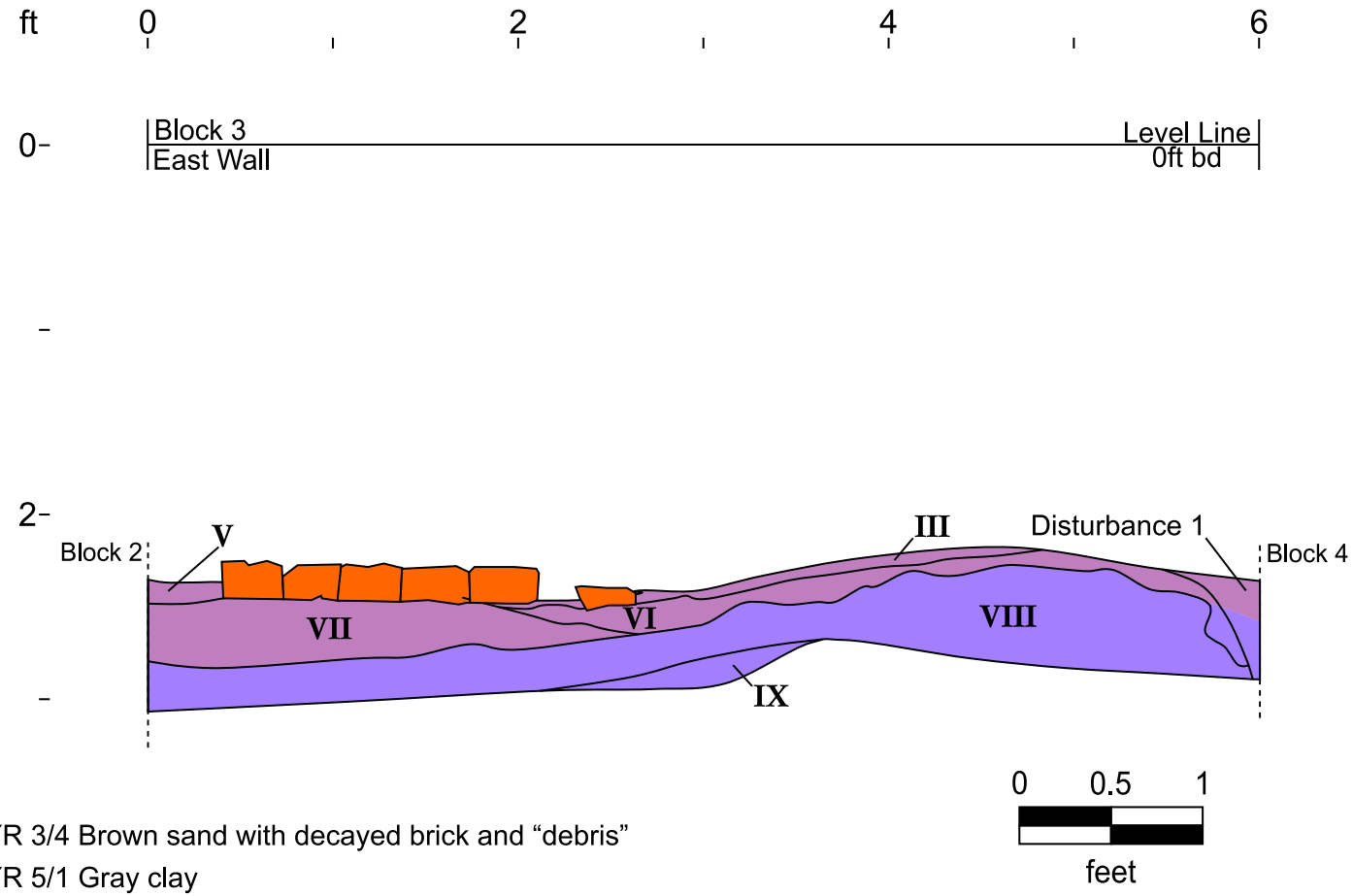
Another notable aspect is that basal soil layer in the southern portion of the block (stratum XI) appears to have been a truncated natural deposit. It was overlain by a fill deposit containing noticeable quantities of oyster shell; this deposit resembled Fill 8 in Unit 79 and was interpreted as fill material associated with the original banking out process.



Figure 4-38 Photograph showing plan view of brick flooring within Block 3, view west (WSSI staff, 1/26/2018)



Figure 4-39 Photograph showing soil profile in Block 3, view east (WSSI staff, 1/29/2018)



III :10YR 3/4 Brown sand with decayed brick and "debris"

V :10YR 5/1 Gray clay

VI :7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/1 Gray clay

VII :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 2.5Y 4/8 Red sand

VIII :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy loam with brick and oyster shell

IX :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand striated with 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sand and N 7/1 Light gray clay

Brick : **Fill 1** : **Fill 2** :

Figure 4-40 Soil profile of Block 3, east profile (RCG&A staff)

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.3
Feature 81: Block 3
East Profile

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Figure 4-41 Photograph showing soil profile in Block 4, view west (WSSI staff, 1/26/2018)

Cultural Material

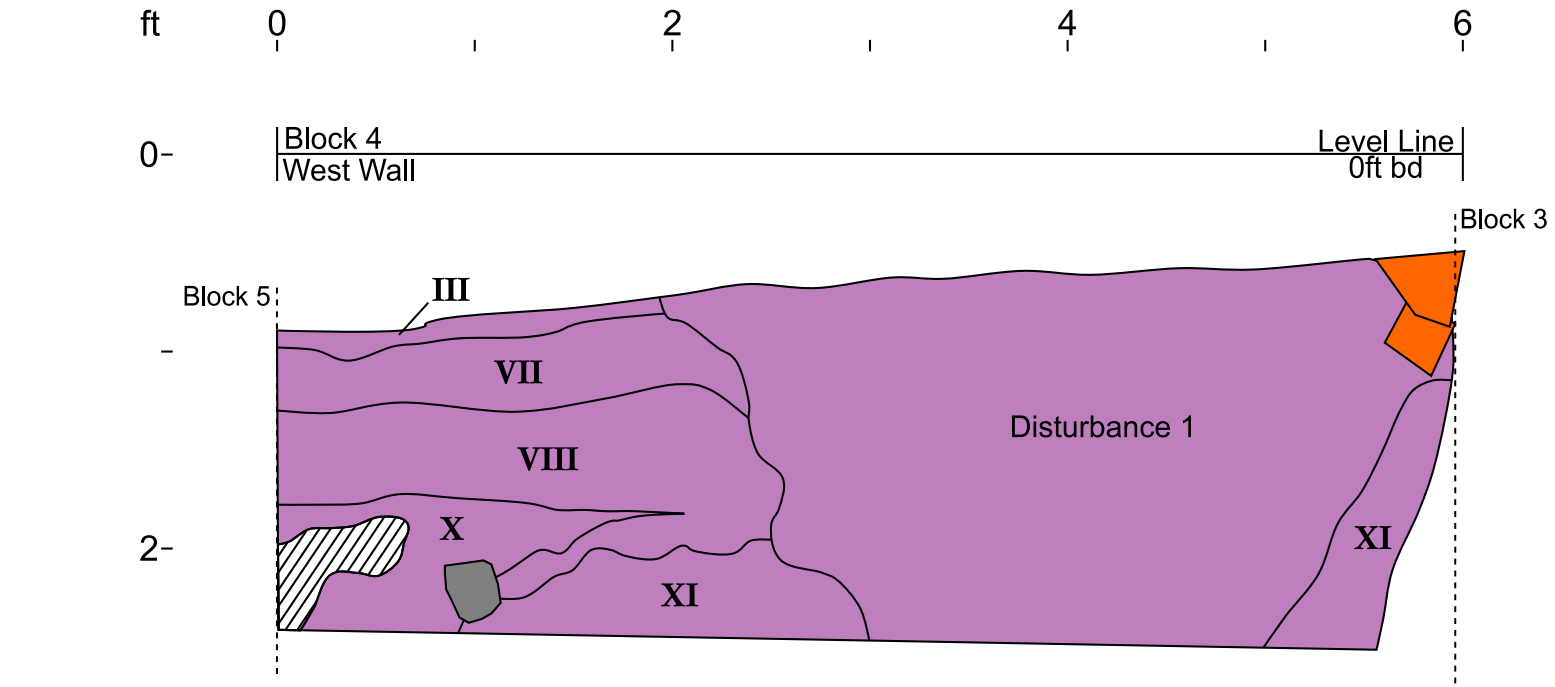
A total of 124 artifacts and 62.1 g of faunal remains were recovered from Block 4. Generally, the artifacts recovered from Block 4 dated from the early nineteenth century.

Over half of the recovered artifacts (52%; n=65) were fragments of ceramic artifacts. Identified ware types were typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and included creamware (ca. 1760-182), domestic slipware (ca. 1733-185), and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830). Ironstone (ca. 1840-present), whiteware (ca. 1820-present) and yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s) also were present within the upper excavation levels. Block 4 also yielded two fragments of a domestic slipware dish and several utilitarian red-bodied earthenware sherds that may represent wares used in baking, as opposed to wares typically used for dining. These were the only potential baking-related wares recovered from Feature 81.

Glass artifacts from Block 4 consisted of flat/window glass (n=12), tableware (n=3), dip-molded wine bottle glass (ca. 1730-1865; n=5), indeterminate glass (n=28), and indeterminate milk glass (n=8). A horse shoe fragment, two indeterminate ferrous fragments, a fragment of wire, and seven hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails also were recovered. Faunal remains consisted of cattle (57.3 g), along with a small quantity of pig (1.1 g) and indeterminate medium mammal (3.7 g). Discarded materials were brick (29.21 g), slag (112.92 g), and clam shell (25.53 g).

Block 5

This excavation area was located south of Block 4. It crossed the remains of the southern foundation wall of Feature 81 and was the southernmost excavation unit placed within the footprint of the planned electrical utility. No photographs were taken of this excavation block. Excavation records indicate that the block was excavated to a depth of 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) below surface and that it had been completely disturbed. Based upon photographs of Block 4, the disturbance was a continuation of Disturbance 1.



III :10YR 3/4 Brown sand with decayed brick and "debris"
VII :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 2.5Y 4/8 Red sand
VIII :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy loam with brick and oyster shell
X :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam with oyster
XI :N 7/1 Light gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand

0 0.5 1
feet

Brick :
Fill 1 :
Oyster Shell :
Rock :

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.3
Feature 81: Block 4
West Profile
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Figure 4-42 Soil profile of Block 4, west profile (RCG&A staff)

Cultural Materials

Only four artifacts were recovered from Block 5. The artifacts consisted of creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=1), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=2), and a square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragment. No discarded materials or faunal material were noted.

Sub-Features of Feature 81

Two additional features were identified during the excavation of Feature 81. Feature 81-01 was a wooden post (location not specified). Feature 81-02 was identified as a posthole, but does not appear to have been formally recorded or excavated.

Feature 81-01

This feature was recorded as a modern wooden post. It appears to have been located along the western side of Feature 81, within the area of brickwork. The exact location of the feature was not recorded and the brickwork adjacent to the feature does not match any of the brickwork exposed in the overview photographs, so its location remains unknown.

The feature appears to have been identified following the removal of the upper fill package from the interior of the foundation. As depicted in Figure 4-43, Feature 81-01 consists of the lower section of a 0.6 ft (18.29 m) diameter post. The post was surrounded by dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy loam that most likely was a continuation of Fill 2 of Unit 80.

The post was "bisected" and the western half excavated. As no posthole was evident, a director's window was opened around the post and the soil within the window was excavated to a depth even with the base of the post. Field records indicated that the post had been placed adjacent to an area of intact brickwork and that the base of the post was even with the base of the brickwork, which was a single course in depth (Figure 4-44).

Cultural Materials

No artifacts were recovered from Feature 81-01.

Feature 81-02

No description of this feature has been found and, as such, it is not described. No artifacts were associated with Feature 81-02.

Feature 82 (Wooden Boards)

Feature 82 was comprised of the decayed remains of at least four boards that had been laid side-by-side to form a "surface." The boards were located along the northern central edge of Parcel 85.3, between the eastern edges of Features 81 and 83. They covered an area measuring at least 3.5 ft (1.07 m) x 6 ft (1.83 m) east/west and appeared to have been partially charred or burned (Figure 4-45). The feature was identified during mechanized excavation to remove overburden soil around Features 81 and 83.

Feature Description

Little additional information is known about this feature. Excavation records suggest that the boards formed a "wood floor", but also indicate that the boards had settled in the center and formed a concave surface "giving the appearance of a small hull" (WSSI Field Records, F82). Several nails protruded from the surface of the boards and the remains of a wooden post was noted near the southeastern corner of the feature. The excavators also noted the recovery of "what appears to be a biscuit in the center of the dark wood that is collapsed downward in the curve" (Figure 4-46; WSSI Field Records, F82).

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 82 was not specifically examined during the archaeological investigation. Unit 110 was placed 3 ft (0.91 m) north of Feature 81, presumably to examine soil sequences in that location. This 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) unit abutted the eastern edge of Feature 82.

Only two levels (Fills 1-2) were excavated in Unit 110. The uppermost level (Fill 1) measured 0.25 ft (7.6 cm) in thickness and contained dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam with fragments of wood and charcoal. The deposit included a portion of the wood-covered surface and was described as "uneven fill" that ended on a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand with



Figure 4-43 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 81-01, view north (WSSI staff, 7/27/2017)



Figure 4-44 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 81-01, view east (WSSI staff, 7/27/2017)



Figure 4-45 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 82, view west (WSSI staff, 6/30/2017)

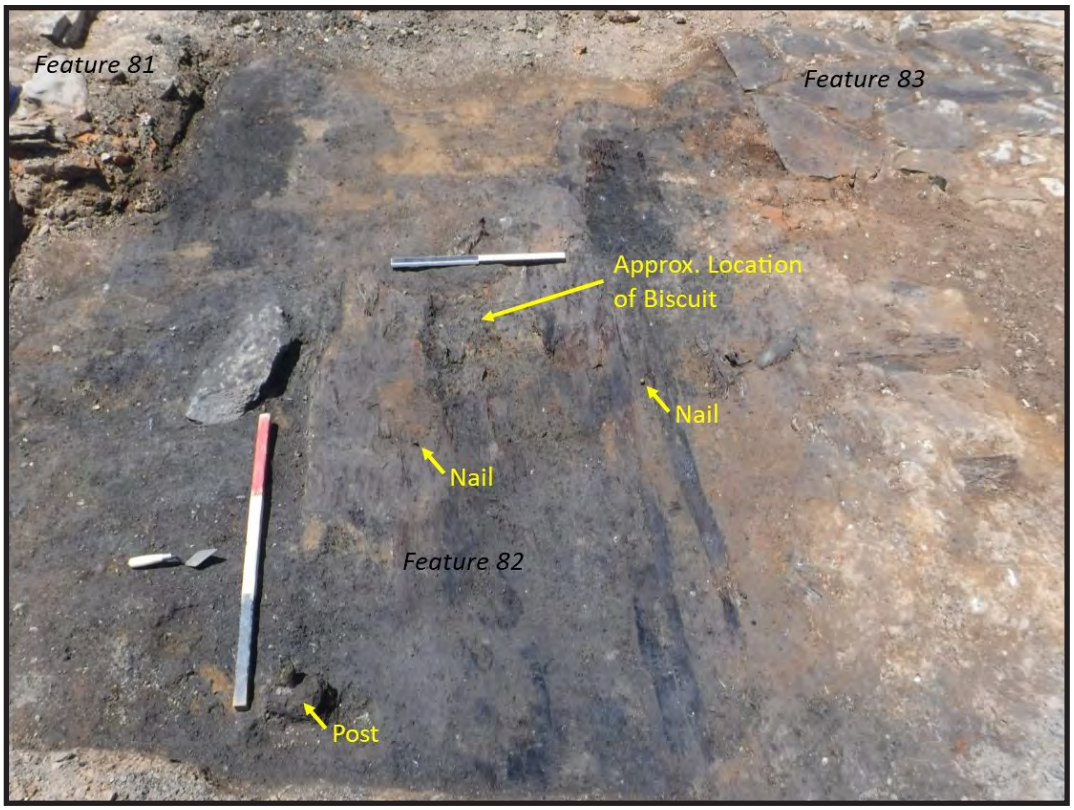


Figure 4-46 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 82 with probable location of biscuit indicated, view west (WSSI staff, 6/30/2017)

inclusions of gray (10YR 5/1) clay. This deposit (Fill 2) also contained charcoal flecking. A thin layer of charcoal was noted in the northwestern corner of the unit, presumably at the base of the level. Fill 2 was 0.15 ft (4.6 cm) thick and overlay a deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand. Although field records indicate the lower deposit (Fill 3) was not excavated, seven artifacts were attributed to Fill 3. No photographs were found for this unit.

Cultural Material

A total of 36 artifacts and 316.5 g of cattle remains were associated with Feature 82. Table 4-9 summarizes the artifacts associated with Feature 82. According to excavation records, ten of the artifacts were recovered during delineation of the feature. These were marked as "surface" finds and consisted of a two-tine fork, a white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe heel/stem fragment, six hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails, and a well-preserved burned hard tack biscuit. The biscuit currently is undergoing analysis at Alexandria Archaeology and was not included in the artifact collection analyzed for this report. A total of 316.5 g of cattle remains also were recovered from the "surface" of the feature.

The remaining artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Unit 110. These artifacts consisted of ceramic (n=13), glass (n=6), and metal (n=7) items. Fragments of creamware (n=5) and pearlware (n=4), as well as a portion of a red-bodied earthenware flower pot were present. Among the glass artifacts were fragments of a wine bottle and at least two other indeterminate bottles. Metal artifacts included a spike, a piece of strap hardware, and several hand-wrought (n=2) and cut/wrought nails (n=3). A total of 1760 g of brick was discarded from Unit 110; most of the brick was within Fill 2 (1160 g).

With the exception of the biscuit, none of the artifacts recovered from Feature 82 or Unit 110 were directly related to the production of hard tack, or would have been indicative of the location of a bakery or bake house. The recovered artifacts were typical of domestic refuse deposits and included a variety of artifact types, as well as a range of decorative patterns. Overall, the artifacts suggest that the wooden boards were in place during the late eighteenth century.

Feature 86 (Posthole)

Feature 86 was a small, circular post removal hole located approximately 21 ft (6.4 m) east of the northeastern corner of Feature 81. It was the second posthole from the southern end of a line of at least eight postholes that extended north/south across portions of Parcels 85.3, 77.5, and PL.1. The posts would have been located approximately 105 ft (32 m) east of South Union Street and would have paralleled that street.

Feature Description

Feature 86 was identified during the removal of overburden as part of the Phase II/III delineation of nearby Features 81 and 83 (Parcel 77.5). It was identified at an elevation of 6.4 ft (1.95 m) amsl. Feature 86 measured 1.7 ft (51.8 cm) diameter (Figure 4-47). It contained black (10YR 2/1) gravelly silty sand fill with fragments of brick and oyster shell.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

The feature was bisected and the southern half excavated. It was 1.95 ft (0.59 m) in depth, with vertical side walls and a flat base (Figure 4-48). Field records noted that the feature had been excavated into a "dark clay layer with ceramic and oyster shell", and it is likely that many of the artifacts recovered from Feature 86 originated from this layer (WSSI Field Records, F86). This deposit was interpreted as the surrounding soil, as the soil underlying the feature was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand. No evidence of an intact wooden post or the decayed remains of a post (post mold) were identified. The northern half of the feature was not excavated.

Cultural Material

A total of 51 artifacts and 110.2 g of faunal remains were recovered from the southern half of Feature 86. Table 4-10 summarizes the recovered artifacts.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 86 were typical of late eighteenth century domestic refuse. Nearly three-quarters of recovered artifacts were ceramic fragments (n=37; 73%), with ware types

Table 4-9 Summary of Artifacts Associated with Feature 82

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Strat				
						Surface	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment						1	1
			Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem	Molded Decoration		1				1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		2			2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820			3		3
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810			1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820			1		1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830			2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830		1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830		1			1
		Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim	Unglazed				1		1
Ceramic Total						1	4	8	1	14
Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					1		1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment						1	1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				1		2	3
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body					1		1
Glass Total							1	2	3	6
Metal	Iron		Fork, Fragment			1				1
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815			1		1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment				1			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890				3	3
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815		1			1
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	6		1		7
Metal Total						7	2	2	3	14
Other	Other		Hard Tack, Fragment	Burned		2				2
Other Total						2				2
Grand Total						**10**	**7**	**12**	**7**	**36**



Figure 4-47 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 86, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)



Figure 4-48 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 86, view north (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)

and decorative techniques typical of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Although Albany and Bristol- glazed gray-bodied stoneware were recovered from Feature 86, the presence of creamware within the posthole fill indicates it was filled after 1760. As previously noted, however, the posthole was excavated into existing cultural deposits and, as such, contains redeposited artifacts that do not necessarily indicate the actual date of excavation of the posthole. A single white clay tobacco pipe stem comprised the remainder of the ceramic collection.

Glass was varied and consisted of several fragments each of flat/window glass (n=4), indeterminate curved glass (n=2), and indeterminate copper green bottle glass (n=5). Three cut/wrought (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments completed the artifact collection from Feature 86. Identifiable faunal remains were limited to cattle (63.7g) and undetermined mammal (46.5g). Discarded artifacts were listed as brick (3600 g), clinker (n=92), clam shell (3.26 g), and oyster shell (100 g).

Feature 87 (Posthole)

Feature 87 was a round posthole identified in the northern central portion of Parcel 85.3. The feature was identified during the Phase II/III investigation, at an elevation of 6.16 ft (1.88 m) amsl and was the southernmost posthole in a line of at least eight postholes that crossed north/south through that portion of the parcel. Feature 87 was located south of Feature 86, a slightly smaller posthole also located within the line of postholes. Feature 81, a stone foundation, was located approximately 21 ft (6.4 m) west of Feature 87.

Feature Description

Little information is known about Feature 87. The recorded dimensions of the feature were 1.4 ft (42.7 cm) north/south by 2 ft (60.96 cm) east/west, which were comparatively large for a posthole (Figure 4-49). The interior fill was described only as "dark sandy fill with gravel inclusions" (WSSI Field Records, F87). No post or decayed remains of a post (post mold) were visible at the upper interface of the feature.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 87 was not excavated.

Cultural Materials

No cultural materials were retained from Feature 87.

Feature 89 (Posthole)

Feature 89 was a round posthole identified in the northeastern corner of Parcel 85.3. The posthole contained a truncated wooden post that was visible at the upper interface of the feature (Figure 4-50). The feature was identified at 4.73 ft (1.44 m) amsl. Field records indicated the feature was located adjacent to an area of asphalt paving, as well as near a pile of "randomly deposited" wood in "obvious cut shapes" (WSSI Field Records, F89). No additional descriptions were provided.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 89 was not excavated. No field drawings or soil descriptions were associated with this feature.

Cultural Materials

No cultural materials were recovered in association with Feature 89.

Feature 93 (Barrel)

Feature 93 was the lower portion of a wooden barrel. It was identified within the northern foundation wall of Feature 81, approximately 7.8 ft (2.38 m) east of the northeastern corner of the foundation. Feature 93 was identified during the excavation of Block 1 and was the second of two barrels identified along the northern wall of Feature 81. The other barrel (Feature 96) was located at the northeastern corner of the foundation. The upper extent of Feature 93 was apparent at 8.01 ft (2.44 m) amsl, which was consistent with the elevation at which the foundation wall had been identified.

Table 4-10 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 86

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	3
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	5
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring			2
	Stoneware	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-1920s	1
Ceramic Total						37
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			4
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			5
Glass Total						11
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	3
Metal Total						3
Grand Total						**51**



Figure 4-49 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 87, view west (WSSI staff, 6/27/2017)

Feature Description

At its uppermost extent, Feature 93 measured 1.7 ft (51.82 cm) in diameter and was defined primarily by the remains of its barrel staves (Figures 4-51 and 4-52). The fill in the uppermost extent of the barrel interior contained stone debris along with fragments of oyster shell and gravel. Although it was described as dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam, this soil was visually darker in color and was more consistent with adjacent soil that was described as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) in color.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

The western half of Feature 93 was excavated as part of Block 1 of Feature 81. The staves in the western half of the barrel were fully exposed during the excavation and appeared to have been truncated slightly below the bulge or mid-point of the barrel (Figure 4-53). A section of the wood hoop remained intact on the lower exterior of the barrel (Figures 4-54 and 4-55). The hoop appeared to encircle the barrel twice, although it was unclear whether it was a single piece of wood, or was two separate hoops that were pressed together.

Although field records were completed only for the western half of the feature, artifacts were recovered from the eastern half, indicating that the feature had been completely excavated. Field records do indicate that all of the soil from the eastern and western halves of Fill 3 was collected, with the intent of water screening the soil at a later date.

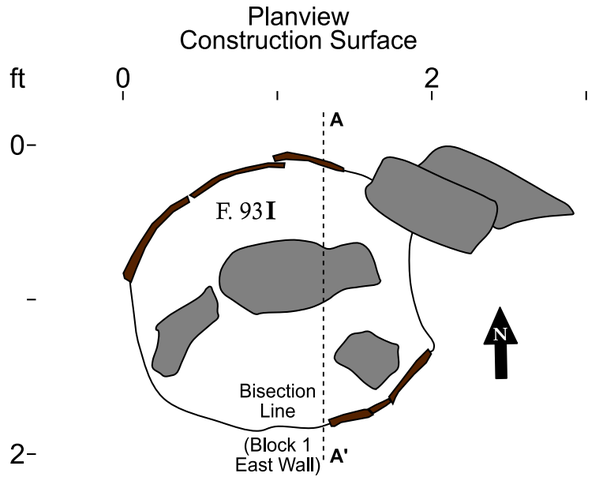
The interior of Feature 93 contained four distinct deposits of soil (Figure 4-56). These deposits were excavated in three levels (Fills 1-3). Fill 1 combined the uppermost deposit and a portion of the underlying deposit. The remainder of the second stratum was excavated as Fill 2, while the final two deposits within the feature were combined as Fill 3. Based upon the soil profile, Feature 93 appears to have been cleaned out at least once prior to being abandoned. It was unclear whether any of the deposits within the feature represented continued use of the barrel for refuse disposal after its initial cleaning, or whether those

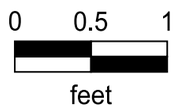


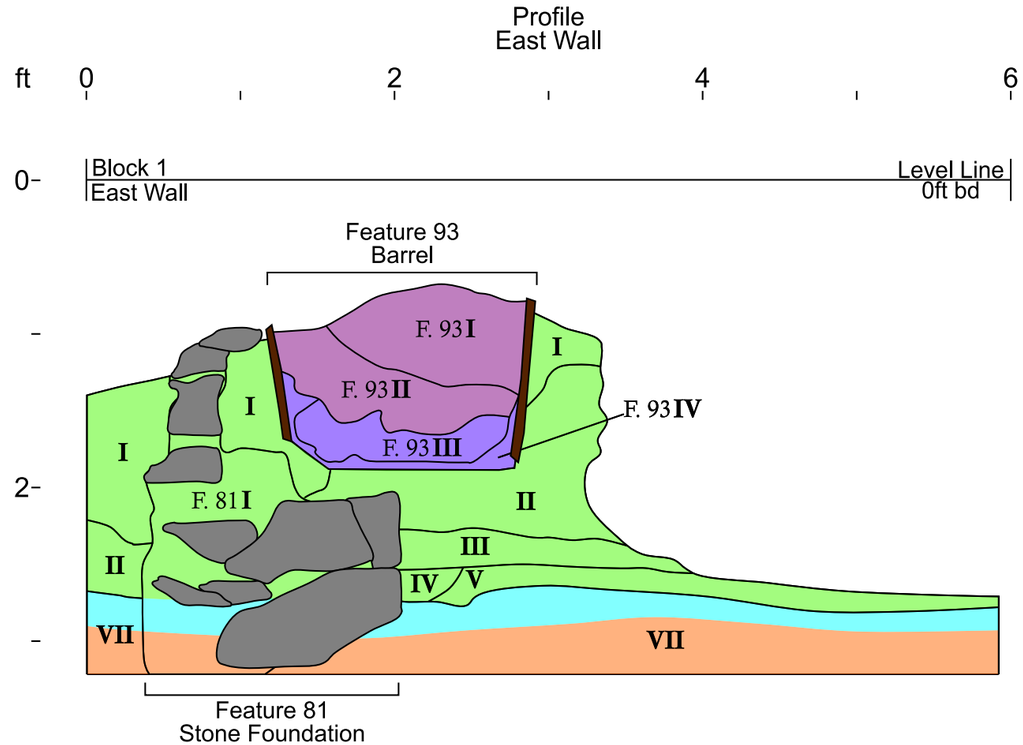
Figure 4-50 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 89 (posthole), view east (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)



Figure 4-51 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 93, view north (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)







Feature 81 **I** :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand
Feature 93 **I** :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown silty loam
Feature 93 **II** :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loam
Feature 93 **III** :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loam mottled with 10YR 2/1 Black loam
Feature 93 **VI** :10YR 2/1 black organic loam

I :10YR 4/1 Dark gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand
II :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand
III :10YR 3/4 Brown sand with decayed brick and "debris"
IV :10YR 2/1 Black sand mottled with 10YR 5/1 Dark gray clay
V :10YR 5/1 Gray clay
VII :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 2.5Y 4/8 Red sand

Stone : **Wood** :

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

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.3
Feature 81 and 93
Planview and Block 1 East Profile
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 4-52 Plan and profile east of Feature 93 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 4-53 **Photograph showing barrel staves of Feature 93, as exposed within Block 1, view east (WSSI staff, 1/29/2018)**



Figure 4-54 **Photograph showing alternate view of barrel staves of Feature 93, as exposed within Block 1, view southeast (WSSI staff, 1/29/2018)**



Figure 4-55 Photograph showing section of wood hoop recovered from Feature 93 (WSSI staff, 1/29/2018)



Figure 4-56 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 93, as exposed in Block 1, view east (WSSI staff, 1/29/2018)

deposits were related to the abandonment of the feature and were simply fill material.

Cultural Material

A total of 178 artifacts and 104.9 g of faunal material were recovered from Feature 93. Table 4-11 summarizes the artifacts and Table 4-12 summarizes the faunal material. Artifacts were retained both from the interior of the barrel (n=130) and from the exterior of the barrel (n=48). Field records did not indicate the provenience of artifacts recovered from the exterior of the feature, and it was unclear whether those artifacts were directly associated with deposits in the interior of the feature or were separate deposits. The soil retained from Fill 3 was included in the artifact collection. Examination of this soil showed at least one bag contained soil from stratum IV, while the rest of the soil appeared to have been collected from strata II and III. The soil retained from stratum IV was submitted for archaeobotanical analysis. The remainder of the soil was water screened.

The artifacts recovered from Feature 93 generally dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and were typical of materials recovered from deposits of domestic refuse. Excluding artifacts recovered from the exterior of the barrel, the artifacts recovered from Feature 93 were consistent in type and in their periods of manufacture (temporal periods), suggesting that the soil in the interior of the barrel had been deposited within a short period of time and may potentially have been part of a singular filling event. A small number of late nineteenth century artifacts recovered from Fills 1 and 2 appear to be indicative of later disturbance to the feature, rather than indicators of a later date of abandonment and infilling. Excluding these artifacts, this places deposition within Feature 93 as occurring sometime after 1795.

A total of 56 artifacts were recovered from Fill 1. Over half (52%; n=29) of the collection consisted of ceramic fragments. These included typical late eighteenth and early nineteenth ware types such as white clay (kaolin) tobac-

Table 4-11 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 93

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 001, Exterior	Fill 002	Fill 003	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment						1	1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			2	1		1	4
				Molded Decoration			1			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820			4	2	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	10				10
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Beaded	ca. 1760-1820			1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820		5			5
		Pearlware	Bowl, Base		ca. 1775-1830				1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	8			5	13
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		3	2		5
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		2			2
					ca. 1815-1830			1		1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			1	1	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830			1		1
					ca. 1815-1830			1		1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1			1	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830				3	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810		2			2
					ca. 1795-1830		2			2
					ca. 1815-1830	1				1
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	1				1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830		1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1775-1830				1	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1				1
					ca. 1815-1830			1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830			5		5
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			4	1	1	6
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed, Beaded	ca. 1800-1840		2			2
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1820-present	1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2				2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1820-present			1		1
	Stoneware	Brown	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1				1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body				2			2
		Gray	Milk Pan, Rim			1				1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1790-1830		1			1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			8	7	5		20
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Rim				1			1
	Contact Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	1				1
	Free Blown	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body						15	15
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body						6	6
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment						1	1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3		2		5
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3	1	1		5
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					1		1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment						2	2
			Wine Bottle, Body			7				7
	Molded, Optic	Colorless	Stemware, Foot	Ribs		1				1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1		1	2
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890		1			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890		10			10
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	3				3
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1				1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment					4		4
	Pewter		Utensil Handle, Fragment				1			1
Grand Total						**56**	**48**	**32**	**42**	**178**

Table 4-12 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 93

Common Name	Fill 001	Fill 001, Exterior	Fill 002	Weight (g)
Bird	0.9		4.6	5.5
Cattle		54.2		54.2
Chicken	8			8
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	0.4			0.4
Large mammal	5.2	7.7		12.9
Mammal	1.3			1.3
Medium mammal	21.2			21.2
Unidentifiable		1.4		1.4
Grand Total	37	63.3	4.6	104.9

co pipe fragments, creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=10), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=9), shell-edge decorated pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=1), blue floral hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1815-1830; n= 1), and hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830; n=1). Three examples of whiteware and later blue floral painted pearlware (ca. 1815-1830) were indicative of the mid nineteenth century and may have been intrusive. The remainder of the ceramic collection consisted of brown-bodied stoneware and the rim of a gray-bodied stoneware milk pan.

Glass artifacts consisted of flat/window glass (n=8), a contact molded copper green wine bottle base (ca. 1730-1865), indeterminate glass fragments (n=6), wine bottle glass (n=7), and a stemware foot (n=1). Metal artifacts were limited to three hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail fragments and a whole hand-wrought nail. In addition to these artifacts, a total of 37 g of faunal material was retained from Fill 1. The majority was undetermined mammal (27.7 g), although smaller quantities of birds such as undetermined bird (0.9 g), chicken (8 g), and ducks/geese/swan (0.4 g) also were present. Discarded materials consisted only of natural wood (2.53 g).

Forty-eight artifacts were attributed to "Fill 1 Exterior." Over half of the collection (54%; n=26) was ceramic artifacts. This collection included white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments (n=1), creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n= 5), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=3), hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830; n=6), shell-edge decorated pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=1), red-bodied earthenware (n=4), refined red-bodied earthenware (ca. 1800-1840; n=2), buff-bodied stoneware (n=2) and a sherd of refined red-bodied stoneware (ca. 1790-1830).

The remainder of the collection consisted of flat/window glass (n=7), tableware (n=1), an indeterminate glass fragment, an indeterminate ferrous fragment, nail and nail fragments (n=11), and a pewter utensil handle fragment. Materials from this context were similar to the other strata except for a higher relative percentage of architectural related materials. Architectural materials consisted of flat/window glass (n=7), a machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) nail, and several square shanked (ca.1600-1890) nail fragments (n=10). Cattle remains (54.2 g) comprised the majority of the recovered faunal material. Discarded materials were limited to oyster shell (0.89 g) and slate (9.39 g).

Thirty-two artifacts were recovered from Fill 2. Ceramic artifacts comprised nearly 60 percent (n=19) of the artifact collection and included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=5), a variety of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=12), a sherd of red-bodied earthenware, and a sherd of whiteware (ca. 1820-present). The remainder of the Fill 2 artifacts consisted of flat/window glass (n=5), indeterminate glass fragments (n=3), a fragment of a copper green bottle, and four indeterminate nail fragments. A small quantity of bird remains (4.6 g) was recovered from Fill 2. Discarded artifacts included oyster (0.13 g), natural wood (0.22 g), and slate (1.2 g).

Materials from Fill 3 were recovered by water screening both the eastern and western halves of Feature 93. Artifacts recovered from water screening are described briefly below. Glass comprised the majority (n=24) of the collection. Glass artifacts were dominated by 21 fragments of a free blown aqua bottle described as being rectangular with chamfered corners. The remainder of the identified glass consisted of an indeterminate fragment of amber glass and two fragments of indeterminate copper green glass. White clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments (n=2), creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=2), a variety of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=12), a sherd of red-bodied earthenware, and an indeterminate ferrous fragment also were recovered from the water screened soil. Discarded materials consisted of brick (37.87 g), mortar (13.34 g), oyster shell (204.56 g), natural wood (3.35 g), and unsorted seeds (10.17 g). No faunal remains were indicated in Fill 3.

Specialized Analysis

Two soil samples, both from Fill 3 of Feature 93, were submitted for archaeobotanical, pollen, and phytolith analysis. One sample was taken from the eastern half of the feature and the other was taken from the western half of the feature.

Archaeobotanical Results (McKnight 2021)

The samples from Fill 3 were processed by flotation. Samples from both halves of the feature were consistent and contained a variety of small seeds, most of which consisted of grasses and

edible fruits. Identified grasses and plants consisted of pigweed, jimson weed, and violet. Edible fruits were strawberry, cherry, plum, blackberry/raspberry, tomato, and grape. All of these fruits had uses as preserves or as ingredients for cooking. Depending upon the variety of grape, the fruits could dried or processed into wine. Other seeds identified within the privy had uses as culinary ingredients or as medicinal plants, presenting the possibility that Feature 81 may have functioned as a dwelling or tenement. Jimson weed, a member of the nightshade family and toxic if consumed in large quantities, was used both in recipes and as a medicinal plant (Hodge 2014:88). Tomato also is a member of the nightshade family, was a versatile fruit that by the early nineteenth century was used in a familiar fashion for soups, sauces, stews, pies, and eaten fresh in salads (Randolph and Pennel 1824).

The samples also contained ash, brick, plaster, ferrous metal, fish scales, bone, oyster shell, ceramic fragments, nail/tack fragments, and glass. Although these results were similar to the results obtained from analysis of privy Features 12, 13, 48 and 49, the soil within Feature 93 lacked the distinctive odor and texture characteristic of deposits of night soil or human waste. The soil instead had a loamy texture that more consistent with composted material, such as kitchen waste.

Phytolith and Pollen Analysis Results (Jones 2022)

Feature 93 lacked the diversity of phytolith and pollen specimens observed in other samples from the project area. It was noted that the pollen samples were oxidized and that high quantities of juniper bark-type phytoliths were present. No other pollen or phytolith types were noted and it was hypothesized that the source may have been naturally-introduced from juniper growing near the feature.

Feature 94 (Posthole)

Feature 94 was a round posthole containing a wooden post (Figure 4-57). The posthole was located adjacent to the northwestern corner of Feature 81, on the northern side of that feature. A sketch plan of the feature location indicated Feature 94 was located less than 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) north of the stonework for Feature 81. Feature 94 was identified during delineation of Feature 81, at an elevation of approximately 7.29 ft (2.22 m) amsl.

Feature Description

Field records for Feature 94 were completed by two different excavators, who each recorded different dimensions for Feature 94. One set of records indicated the remains of the wooden post measured 0.5 ft (15.24 m) in diameter and that there was no visible posthole. The second set of records also indicated the post measured 0.5 ft (15.24 m) in diameter, but that it was located in the eastern side of a posthole filled with dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam. The posthole extended 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) east from the post and included a fragment of brick that was located alongside the post, possibly as a shim.

Excavation Sequence

Feature 94 was bisected and the northern half excavated. The post had been placed vertically within the posthole and extended an additional 1 ft (0.3 m) below the identified surface of the posthole. It had an irregular base and was slightly wedge shaped in profile. The posthole itself extended less than 0.1 ft (3.05 cm) beneath the base of the post and mirrored the irregular shape of the post base. The posthole appeared to have been slightly stepped, suggesting the post was relatively tall and may have been slid into the posthole, rather than simply placed in the hole. The posthole had been excavated into a deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand that overlay fill material composed of gray (2.5Y5/1) clay. No photographs of the profile were taken.

The southern half of the feature was not excavated.

Cultural Material

Although field records indicate that Feature 94 contained historic artifacts, no artifacts appear to have been retained from this feature. Artifacts listed on the field record forms consist of ceramics and a possible piece of graphite. Brick was weighed and discarded, but was not recorded on the discard log and its quantity is unknown.



Figure 4-57 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 94 (posthole), view north (WSSI staff, 6/30/2017)**

Feature 95 (Barrel)

Feature 95 was the lower portion of a wooden barrel. The barrel was situated at the northwestern corner of Feature 81, along the western side of the foundation wall. It was identified during delineation of Feature 81 and was partially removed before it became evident that the feature was the remains of a barrel. Field records indicate that, when identified, the "lid" or head of the barrel and an "outline" made by the staves were apparent (Figure 4-58). Feature 95 was recorded at an elevation of approximately 8.05 ft (2.45 m) amsl.

Feature Description

Field records related to Feature 95 consisted of only the opening description of the feature. An accompanying sketch plan indicates the feature was round in shape and measured 1.7 ft (51.82 cm) in diameter. The soil within the feature was described only as "barrel privy" (WSSI Field Records, F95).

Excavation Sequence

Although the feature appears to have been completely excavated, no details related to the excavation were available. Figure 4-59 shows Feature 95 was approximately 0.7 ft (21.3 cm) in depth and that it overlay a deposit of fill material containing stone debris. The fill material appeared to have been composed of dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam with inclusions of white (2.5Y 8/1) clay.

No soil samples were taken from Feature 95, and no specialized analysis was performed.

Cultural Material

A total of nine historic period artifacts, a single fruit pit (2.92 g), and 53.9 g of faunal remains were recovered from Feature 95. The arti-



Figure 4-58 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 95, view north (WSSI staff, 6/30/2017)



Figure 4-59 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 95, completely excavated, view east (WSSI staff, 7/27/2017)

facts, summarized in Table 4-13, dated from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century and were typical of domestic refuse. The broad range of materials deposited within this feature were typical of secondary deposits of material, particularly fill or redeposited material. As such, these artifacts were not directly associated with the active use of Feature 94, but rather related to its abandonment or closure.

Ceramic artifacts consisted of a fragment each of shell-edge pearlware (ca. 1810-1835), transfer printed pearlware (ca. 1795-1814), banded yellow ware (ca. 1840-1930), and eroded red-bodied earthenware. Fragments of a non-machine made snuff bottle, a piece of copper green bottle glass, and a fragment of curved colorless glass were the only glass artifacts recovered. A single hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail comprised the rest of the artifact collection. Faunal material consisted of pig (16.2 g) and unidentifiable mammal (37.7 g). No artifacts appear to have been discarded in the field from this feature.

Table 4-13 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 95

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1835	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Eroded		1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	1
Ceramic Total						4
Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Snuff Bottle, Lip/ Neck			2
Glass Total						4
Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
Metal Total						1
Organic	Floral	Fruit Pit	N/A			1 (2.92g)
Organic Total						1
Grand Total						**10**

Chapter 5
Parcel 85.4

Introduction

Parcel 85.4 is located in the southwestern portion of the Robinson Terminal South Project Area (Figure 5-1). It encompasses the western section of Lot 85, and, as with other subdivision of Lot 85, its boundaries were determined based upon patterns of land use during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Early maps of Alexandria show that this portion of Lot 85 lay within the active shoreline and would have been unusable until it was built up by "banking out," or purposefully adding soil to increase the elevation of the land such that it would not be regularly inundated. For the purposes of this report, Parcel 85.4 encompasses the portion of Lot 85 lying between the Strand and the Potomac River. The parcel measures 176.1 ft (53.68 m) north/south by about 158 ft (48.16 m) east/west. It is bound by Lot 77 on the north, the Potomac River on the east, an extension of Wolfe Street on the south, and by Parcels 85.2 and 85.3 on the west. The road bed of the Strand is included within Parcel 85.4.

Unlike the more residential eastern portion of Lot 85, the portion of Lot 85 lying east of the Strand was occupied primarily by warehouses or storehouses. This portion of the lot also was busy. Ships loaded and unloaded cargo along the waterside bulkheads within and adjacent to the parcel, entering and exiting the warehouses as goods were loaded and unloaded according to their destinations. Pedestrian, cart and wagon traffic along Potomac Strand was likely constant as merchants, laborers, mariners, and other people went about their tasks. As the land along the river was built up, the road bed and the warehouses along it also were raised up. By the mid-nineteenth century, at least a foot and a half of fill material had been added over the original road bed of the Strand. The warehouse that stood along the Strand in the mid-nineteenth century were not the same warehouses that stood there during the early nineteenth century; those foundations also were buried beneath layers of fill material.

Historic Context

Thomas Fleming was the original owner of Lot 85. He purchased the lot in 1763, from the Town Trustees (Figures 5-2 and 5-3). At the time of the purchase, Fleming was already leasing portions of two properties bordering the northern edge of Lot 85: a portion of the town lands on Point Lumley; and a portion of Nathaniel Chapman's lot (Lot 77). Although conclusive documentation has not been found, Fleming reportedly had established a small shipyard at Point Lumley and, by 1752, successfully launched his first ship (Claypool and Johnston 2014:3). When he travelled through the Alexandria area in 1759, Rev. Andrew Burnaby noted that the town was built around a large bay, with a wharf at one end, and a dock for building fhips; with water fufficiently deep to launch a veffel of any rate or magnitude" at the other (Burnaby 1798:40).

Immediately after his purchase of Lot 85, Fleming appears to have begun improving the lot. He extended a timber-cribbed wharf out from the shoreline along the southern edge of the lot and filled it with earth. Dendrochronological analysis indicated timbers used in the wharf construction were felled during 1767 and 1770 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). James Kirk purchased Lot 85 in 1770. Kirk was Fleming's son-in-law, having married Fleming's daughter, Bridget. While the wharf had most likely been completed by the time Kirk purchased the property, it was Kirk who continued to extend the property. The wharf along the southern edge of Lot 85 was extended in an expedient manner, by the sinking of a wooden-hulled vessel at the river's end of the wharf. The vessel was then infilled with earth and became the foundation for the many successions

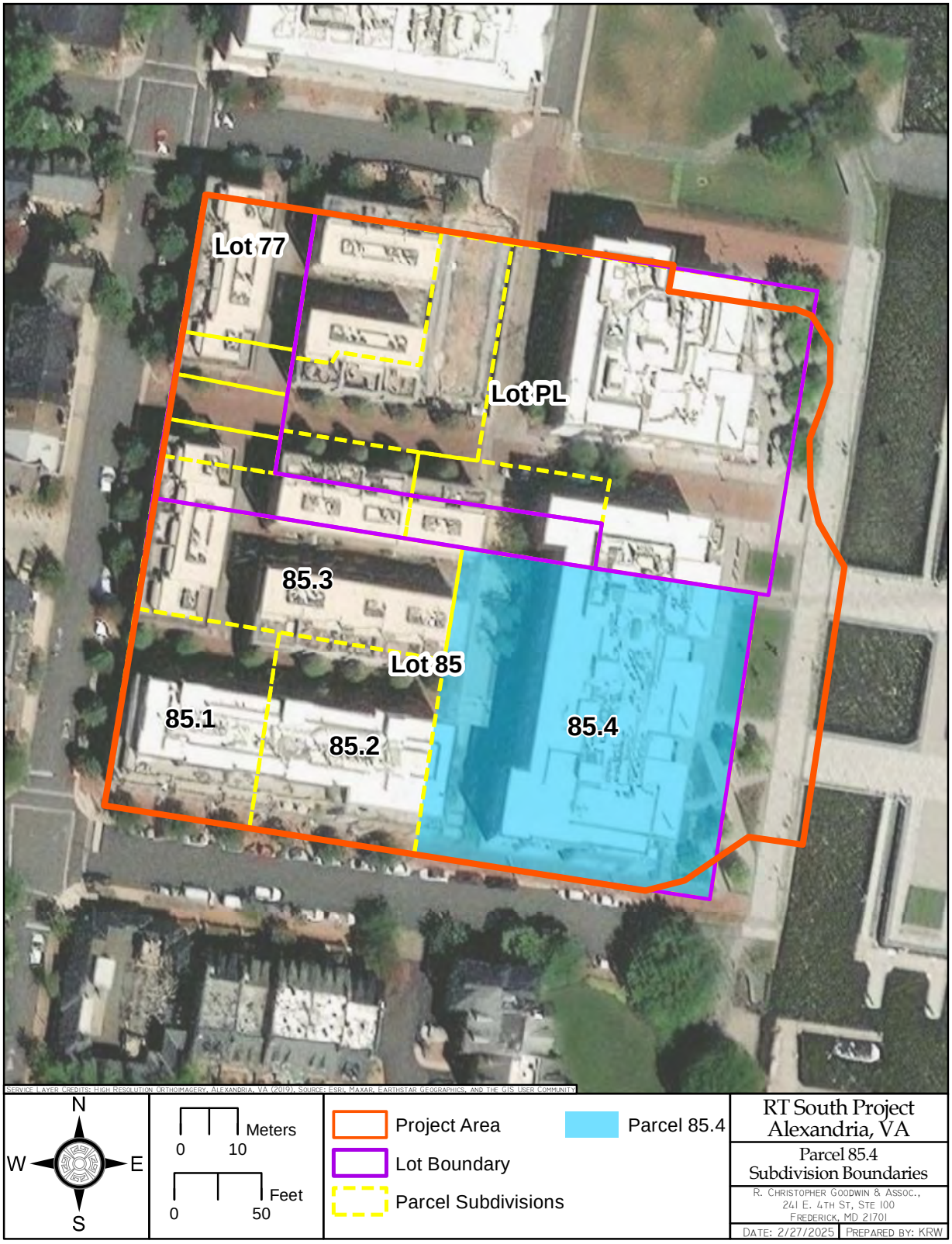


Figure 5-1 **Map showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-4, overlaid on modern aerial**

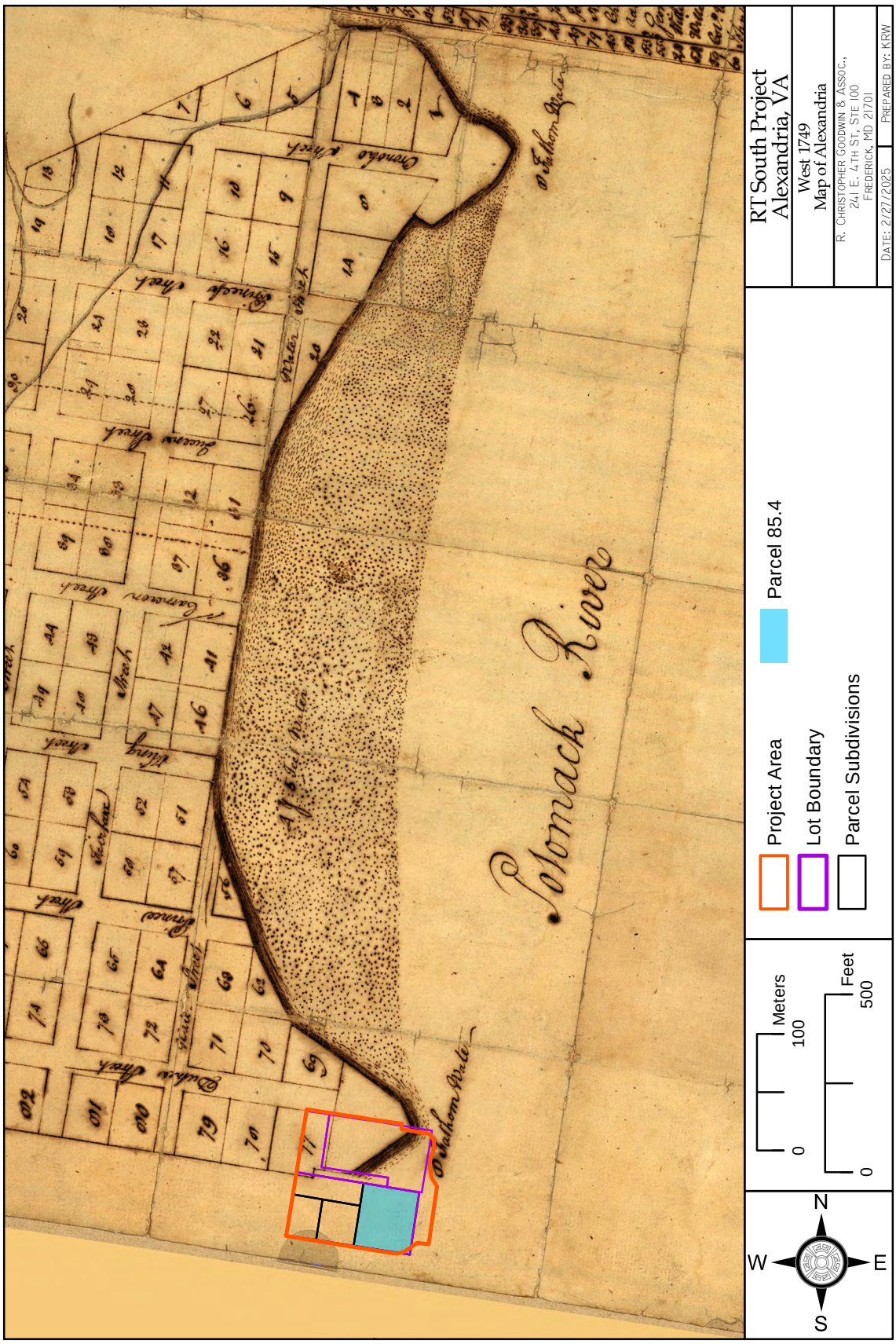


Figure 5-2 Detail of John West Jr's 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-4

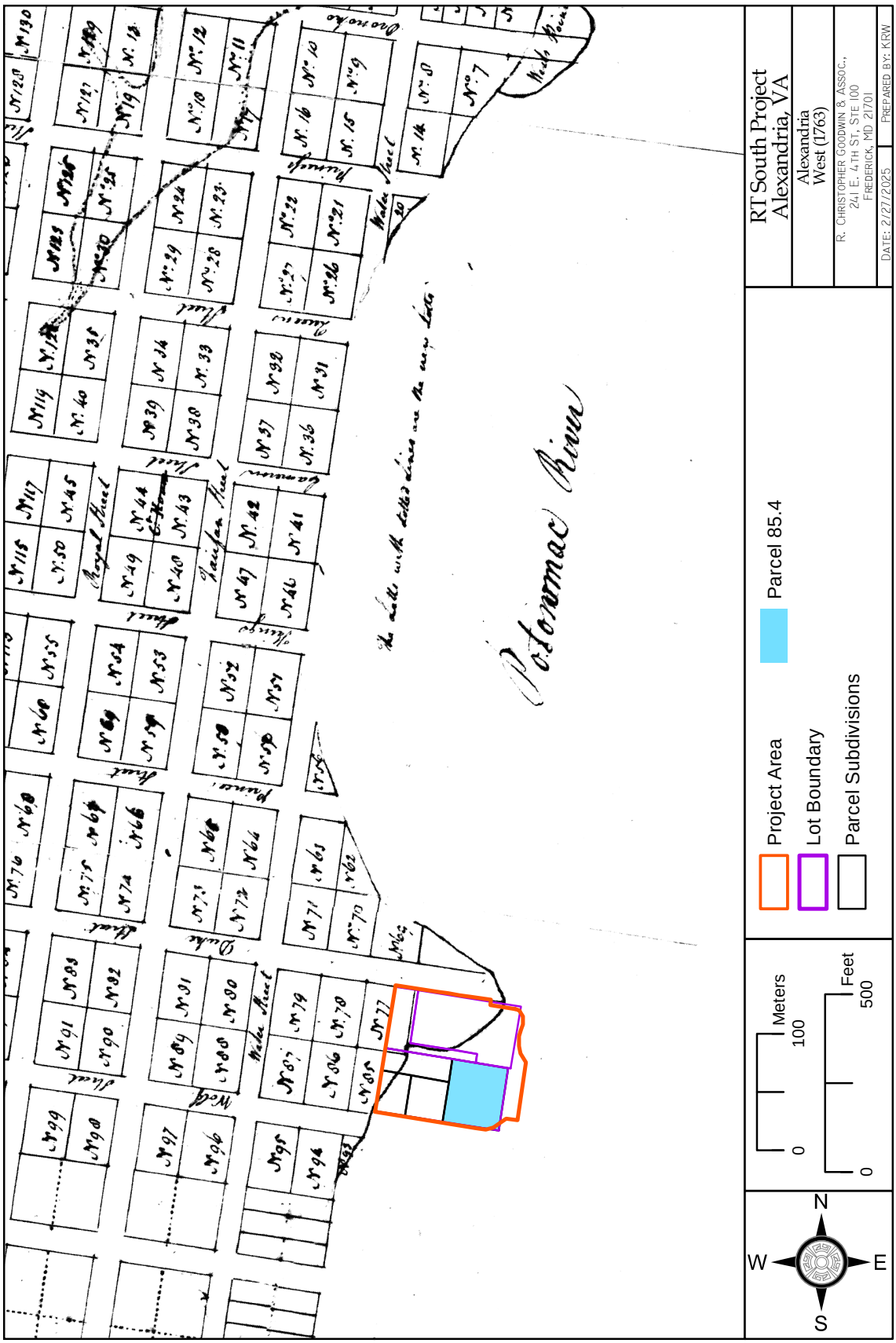


Figure 5-3 **Detail of John West Jr's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-4**

of warehouses and other structures that would be constructed along the riverside edge of Lot 85 through the modern period.

James Kirk passed away in 1786 and his wife, Bridget, inherited his real estate including Lot 85. Bridget was also guardian of their son, Robert Kirk, who was a child at the time and who would eventually inherit the family's holdings. Bridget leased Lot 85 to Joseph Caverly in 1787 (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:120). The property was described as lying east of Union Street and north of Wolfe Street and it included the adjoining wharf. The term of the lease was from May of 1787 until August of 1802. The same year, Joseph Caverly sublet Lot 85 to John Murray & Company, merchants. The lease specified that the company would keep "the wharf properly secured with good and sufficient logs so as to prevent the tides overflowing the same" (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:126). John Murray & Company transferred the remainder of their lease to Thomas Patten & Company in 1792 (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:130).

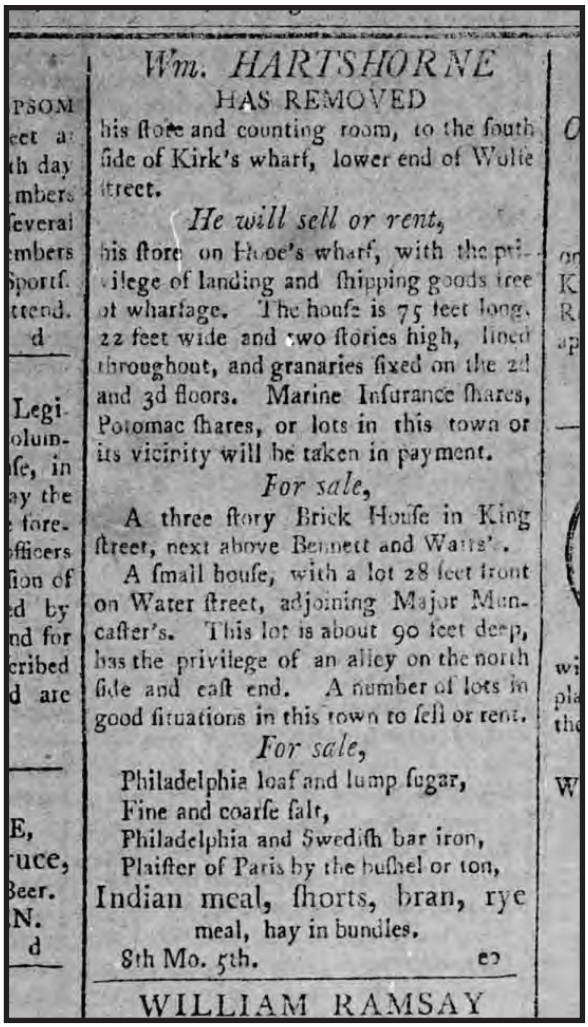
Lot 85 passed to Robert Kirk after the death of his mother, Bridget, in 1797 (Alexandria Probate, Accounts, Book 1:136). Kirk's (Kirke's) Wharf bustled with commerce during the turn of the century. Warehouses and a ferry were located at the lower end of Wolfe Street and, new buildings were under construction. There was also a grocery store, which later operated as a tavern and inn, providing temporary housing for mariners and travelers.

Robert Kirk leased the wharf and some of its warehouses to merchant William Hartshorne in 1803. (Alexandria Land Records, Book G:6). The details of the lease provide a snapshot of the waterfront at the time. The first parcel conveyed was described as lying on the "north side of Wolfe Street, thence westwardly with Wolfe to the Potomac Strand 20 feet wide", then north with the Strand to Kirk's line, then eastward to a "range of buildings thence to the beginning with and all that space in between the last line and the water" (Alexandria Land Records, Book G:6). The second parcel began at a "peg driven into on the east line of a ten-foot alley ranging with the west gable end of Archibald McCleish's brick warehouse and in a line with the south gable of John and Thomas Vowell's wooden warehouse erected on Kirk's ground and running thence southwardly 34 feet six inches, then eastwardly at right angles parallel with Wolfe Street to Potomac Strand, thence northwardly with the line of said Strand thirty-four feet six inches, thence by a line parallel with Wolfe Street to the beginning" (Alexandria Land Records, Book G:6-7).

The frame warehouses were insured by the Mutual Assurance Company in 1803 (Mutual Assurance Society 1803: Policy #2008). The record included a roughly sketched plat that depicted three frame warehouses, with building dimensions. The first warehouse, situated furthest to the west, was two-stories and measured 22 feet by 40 feet. It had a one-story wooden shed in the back that measured 22 feet by 48 feet. The second warehouse was two-stories, situated in the center of the three warehouses. It measured 22 feet by 32 feet and had a narrow, one-story shed addition in the back which measured 53 feet by 16 feet. The third warehouse was furthest to the east and was one story high. It measured 28 feet by 32 feet. It is important to note that the brick warehouse mentioned in the Kirk/Hartshorne lease agreement was not insured or depicted on the plat. The insurance record also noted that there were five other frame houses adjoining the parcel; these, however, were not depicted on the plat.

William Hartshorne agreed that during the term of his ten-year lease that he would keep the 20-foot Strand across Kirk's wharf open and that he would make repairs to the wharf. Hartshorne posted a notice that he was moving from Hooe's Wharf to Kirk's Wharf that same year (Alexandria Gazette, 8/6/1803; Figure 5-4). Hartshorne maintained the wharf until 1810 and leased the warehouses (Alexandria Gazette, 5/5/1810; Figure 5-5). The 1810 assessment shows that Hartshorne was taxed for only a house on the wharf that was occupied by the lumber merchant, Thomas Preston (Alexandria Tax Assessment, 1810, Ward 1).

It is important to note that early-to mid-nineteenth century land tax assessments indicate that many small, frame houses were present throughout the square. The houses were located on Lots 77 and 85, and also on the public lands leased by the Town Trustees at Point Lumley. The



Wm. HARTSHORNE
HAS REMOVED
his ſtore and counting room, to the ſouth ſide of Kirk's wharf, lower end of Wolfe ſtreet.

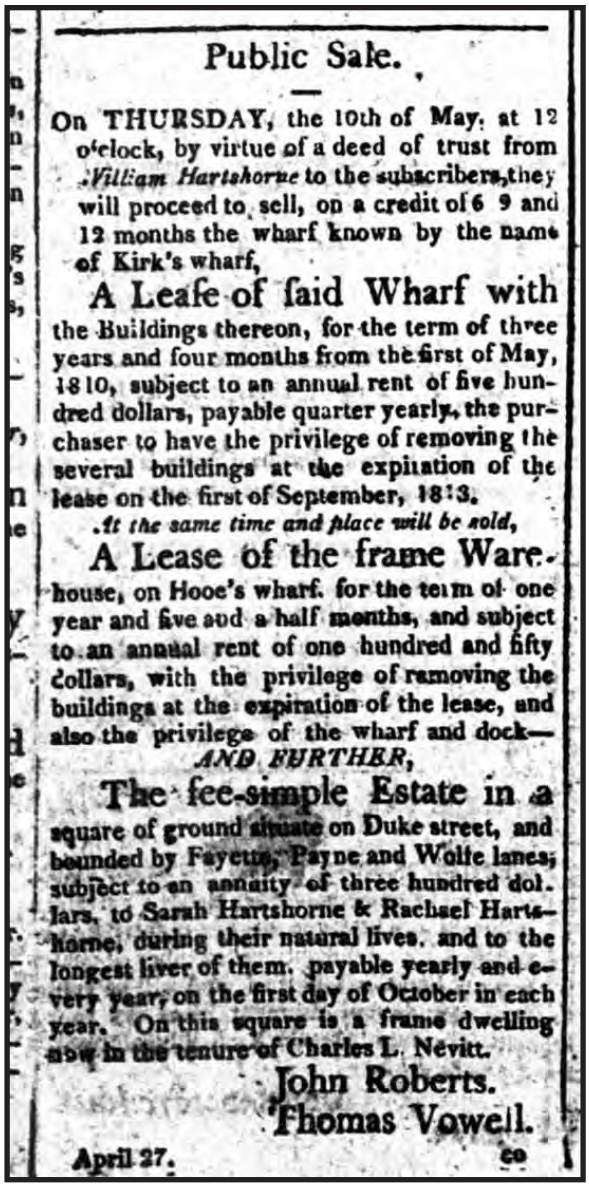
He will ſell or rent,
his ſtore on Hooe's wharf, with the privilege of landing and ſhipping goods free of wharfage. The houſe is 75 feet long, 22 feet wide and two ſtories high, lined throughout, and granaries fixed on the 2d and 3d floors. Marine Inſurance ſhares, Potomac ſhares, or lots in this town or its vicinity will be taken in payment.

For ſale,
A three ſtory Brick Houſe in King ſtreet, next above Bennett and Watts'.
A ſmall houſe, with a lot 28 feet front on Water ſtreet, adjoining Major Muncaſter's. This lot is about 90 feet deep, has the privilege of an alley on the north ſide and eaſt end. A number of lots in good ſituations in this town to ſell or rent.

For ſale,
Philadelphia loaf and lump ſugar,
Fine and coarſe ſalt,
Philadelphia and Swediſh bar iron,
Plaiſter of Paris by the buſhel or ton,
Indian meal, ſhorts, bran, rye meal, hay in bundles.
8th Mo. 5th. eo

WILLIAM RAMSAY

Figure 5-4 Notice by William Hartshorne informing of the moving of his store from Hooe's Wharf to Kirk's Wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 8/6/1803, p.1)



Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 10th of May, at 12 o'clock, by virtue of a deed of trust from *William Hartshorne* to the subscribers, they will proceed to sell, on a credit of 6 9 and 12 months the wharf known by the name of Kirk's wharf,

A Leaſe of ſaid Wharf with the Buildings thereon, for the term of three years and four months from the firſt of May, 1810, subject to an annual rent of five hundred dollars, payable quarter yearly, the purchaſer to have the privilege of removing the ſeveral buildings at the expiration of the leaſe on the firſt of September, 1813.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold,

A Leaſe of the frame Warehouſe, on Hooe's wharf, for the term of one year and five and a half months, and subject to an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars, with the privilege of removing the buildings at the expiration of the leaſe, and alſo the privilege of the wharf and dock—

AND FURTHER,

The fee-ſimple Eſtate in a ſquare of ground ſituate on Duke ſtreet, and bounded by Fayette, Payne and Wolfe lanes, ſubject to an annuity of three hundred dollars, to Sarah Hartſhorne & Rachael Hartſhorne, during their natural lives, and to the longeſt liver of them, payable yearly and every year, on the firſt day of October in each year. On this ſquare is a frame dwelling now in the tenure of Charles L. Nevitt.

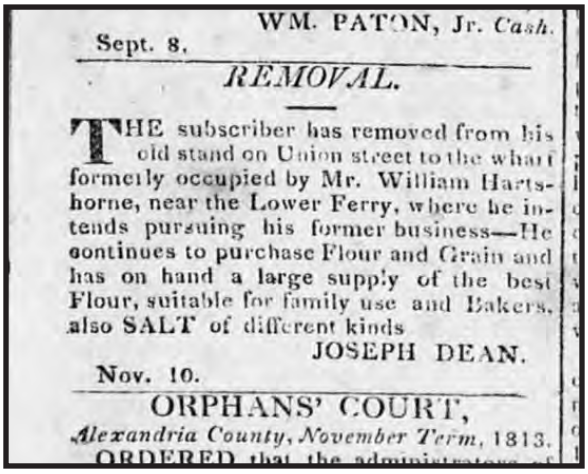
John Roberts.
Thomas Vowell.

April 27. eo

Figure 5-5 Notice by William Hartshorne informing of the intention to lease Kirk's Wharf with the existing buildings and the frame warehouse on Hooe's Wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 5/5/1810, p.4)

occupants of these houses were not always listed in the assessments. In most cases, there were no formal leases drawn up for these tenants because the properties were sub-let. The Common Council had various way of managing the small communities that developed around the dwellings. Corporation Property leases for proprietors on the town's public lands, e.g. those whose who paid the town, required the removal of these small houses when their Corporation lease was up. However, the leases stipulated that brick houses could be purchased by the Corporation. Some of the tenants in the small dwellings within Parcels 77, 85 and public lands on Point Lumley were included in the assessments; these occupants often listed as laborers, apprentices, tradesmen or women, free African Americans and sometimes, widows.

Joseph Dean leased two parcels from Sarah Kirk in 1813 (Alexandria Land Records 8/19/1813 Y:65). Soon after, Dean announced that he had moved from his "old stand on Union Street to the wharf formerly occupied by Mr. William Hartshorne near the Lower Ferry" (Alexandria Herald, 12/15/1813, p.1; Figure 5-6). Joseph Dean was a wealthy investor and influential businessman. In 1814 he served as President of the Board of Directors for the Little River Turnpike Company (Alexandria Gazette Political and Commercial, 6/28/1814, p.1). During his short time as proprietor of the wharf, Dean was receiving rents from Thomas Preston and wharfage from *Lindsey & Hill*. Dean only retained Kirk's Wharf for a short time, as he passed away



WM. PATON, Jr. *Cash.*
Sept. 8.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from his old stand on Union street to the wharf formerly occupied by Mr. William Hartshorne, near the Lower Ferry, where he intends pursuing his former business—He continues to purchase Flour and Grain and has on hand a large supply of the best Flour, suitable for family use and Bakers, also SALT of different kinds

JOSEPH DEAN.

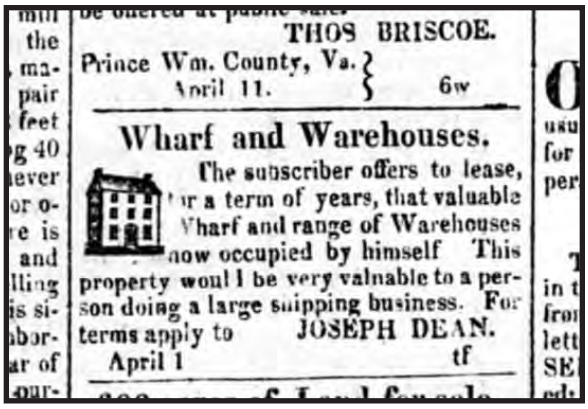
Nov. 10.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, November Term, 1813.

ORDERED that the administrators of

Figure 5-6 **Notice by Joseph Dean that he has moved his business to Kirk's Wharf near the Lower Ferry (Alexandria Herald, 12/15/1813, p.1)**



THOS BRISCOE.

Prince Wm. County, Va. } 6w
April 11. }

Wharf and Warehouses.

The subscriber offers to lease, for a term of years, that valuable Wharf and range of Warehouses now occupied by himself This property would be very valuable to a person doing a large shipping business. For terms apply to JOSEPH DEAN.

April 1 tf

Figure 5-7 **Notice by Joseph Dean, an offer to lease the wharf and warehouses that occupied at the time (Alexandria Herald, 5/19/1818, p.4)**

in 1818. He advertised the lease of the wharf and warehouses in 1818, just before his death (Alexandria Gazette, 5/19/1818, p.4; Figure 5-7).

Dean's will mentioned his real estate holdings in Alexandria, as well as Buckland Mill in Prince William County (Alexandria Wills, Book 2: 232). His personal and business dealings were detailed in a listing of his accounts and inventory of his personal estate (Alexandria Probate, Inventories Book 3:134). While these records are not comprehensive, they hint as to the breadth of Dean's holdings. Hugh Smith, Dean's executor estimated that the brick and wooden warehouses on Kirk's Wharf were worth $6,500 in 1818. In addition to substantial stock in numerous companies and valuable furniture and household wares, Dean also held half of the ship *New Jersey*, with an estimated value of $16,000; and three-quarters of the brig *August*, valued at $3,000.

In 1818, after Dean's death, Sarah Kirk leased the wharf to John Ladd and John Wheelwright of *John Ladd & Company* (Alexandria Land Records, Book G-2: 344). The record stated that Kirk had leased the property to Joseph Dean in 1813 for a term of 11 years and 3 months and that Hugh Smith, Dean's executor had surrendered the lease. Sarah apparently had previously conveyed certain parts of the premises to Thomas Preston, but the remaining property would be let by Ladd & Company.

The 1823 assessment taxed Robert Kirk's estate for the "wharf and strand", property which was valued at $10,000 at that time (Alexandria Tax Assessment, 1823, Ward 1). The wharf was occupied by *John H. Ladd & Company*. John

Warner, a laborer, was listed as occupying a two-story dwelling on the property. Advertisements for John Ladd & Company in the 1820s suggest that business was good at the wharf (Figure 5-8). On July 23, there were nine advertisements for the company, mentioning ships and schooners such as the *Niagara*, *Emmeline*, and *Pocahontas* had landed or would be departing soon (Alexandria Gazette, 7/17/1823, p.1). From these advertisements, John Ladd & Company was selling everything from molasses and coffee to lime and lumber.



june 19

Lime and Lumber.

JOHN H. LADD & CO. offer for sale the cargo of the schr. Emmeline, of 700 casks Thomaston lime, fresh and in fine order,

6,000 feet lumber

600 feet spruce joist

For Freight,

The new schooner EMMELINE, captain Jordan, burthen 950 bbls. will be ready for a freight in two days, which will be taken in preference to Boston.

june 19

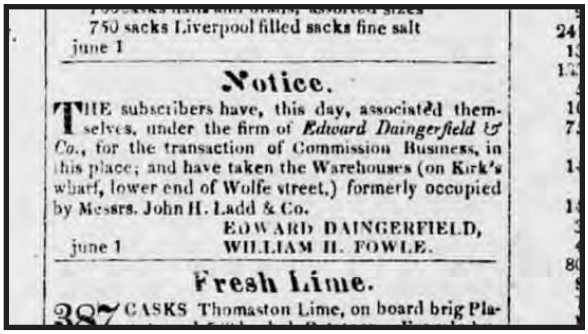
For Sale or Freight.

Figure 5-8 Advertisement for goods to be sold by John Ladd & Company (Alexandria Gazette, 7/17/1823, p.1)

Sarah Kirk conveyed the wharf to *Henry Daingerfield & Company* in 1830 (Alexandria Land Records Book S:107; Figure 5-9). That same year, Daingerfield was taxed for the "Warehouses and Wharf, Wolfe and Strand" (Alexandria Tax Assessment, 1830, Ward 1). The property had increased in value from $10,000 to $12,000 in that seven-year period. The record also noted that Joshua Yeaton was occupying a one-room building on the property. Yeaton was a merchant. In 1831, he was receiving shipments at the wharf, and as the assessment shows, also living in a house on the Strand (Alexandria Gazette, 3/28/1831, p.3; Alexandria Tax Assessment, 1831, Ward 1).

Henry Daingerfield sold the wharf in Parcel 85.4 to James Green, a wealthy businessman and furniture manufacturer, in 1843 (Alexandria Land Records, Book D-3:79). Soon after Green acquired the property, he advertised the lease of the warehouses on the wharf. An 1845 advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette* described the warehouses as "spacious" with "depth of water sufficient to accommodate ships of the largest class (Alexandria Gazette, 6/18/1845, p.1). By 1849, an advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette* indicated that James Green had begun to specialize primarily in the shipment and sale of lumber and coal at the wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 8/29/1849, p.4; Figure 5-10). The 1850 assessment taxed James Green for his lumberyard on "the River, Strand and Wolfe" valued at $17,000 and his property on "Duke East of Strand and Wharf" which was valued at $4,000 (Alexandria Tax Assessment. 1850, Ward 1).

During the 1850s, James Green continued to conduct some of his business on the wharf. A newspaper advertisement from 1857 shows that the firm, now called *Green & Brother* sought to lease two of the brick warehouses on the wharf, as



750 sacks Liverpool filled sacks fine salt

june 1

Notice.

THE subscribers have, this day, associated themselves, under the firm of *Edward Daingerfield & Co.*, for the transaction of Commission Business, in this place; and have taken the Warehouses (on Kirk's wharf, lower end of Wolfe street,) formerly occupied by Messrs. John H. Ladd & Co.

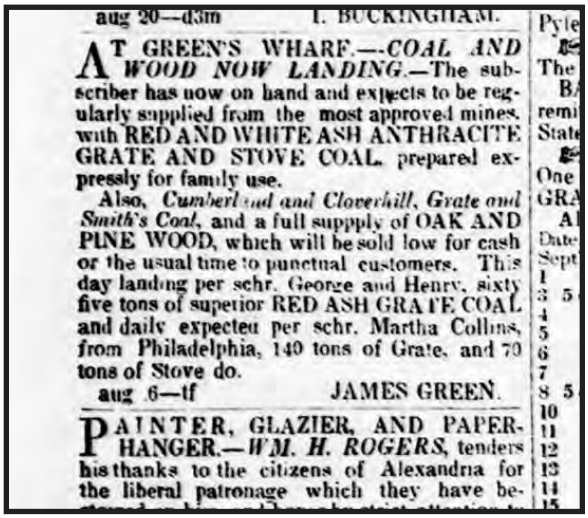
EDWARD DAINGERFIELD,

june 1 WILLIAM H. FOWLE.

Fresh Lime.

387 CASKS Thomaston Lime, on board brig Pla-

Figure 5-9 Notice from Edward Daingerfield & Company relaying the intent to conduct commission business on Kirk's Wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 6/30/1830, p.1)



aug 20—d3m I. BUCKINGHAM.

AT GREEN'S WHARF.—*COAL AND WOOD NOW LANDING.*—The subscriber has now on hand and expects to be regularly supplied from the most approved mines, with RED AND WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE GRATE AND STOVE COAL, prepared expressly for family use.

Also, *Cumberland and Cloverhill, Grate and Smith's Coal*, and a full supply of OAK AND PINE WOOD, which will be sold low for cash or the usual time to punctual customers. This day landing per schr. George and Henry, sixty five tons of superior RED ASH GRATE COAL and daily expected per schr. Martha Collins, from Philadelphia, 140 tons of Grate, and 70 tons of Stove do.

aug 6—tf JAMES GREEN.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER-HANGER.—*WM. H. ROGERS*, tenders his thanks to the citizens of Alexandria for the liberal patronage which they have be-

Figure 5-10 Notice from James Green describing several types of lumber and coal that was to be sold at his wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 8/29/1849, p.4)



FOR RENT.—Two Brick DWELLING HOUSES, on Wolfe street, opposite Smith & Perkins' Foundry. One of them well adapted for a large Boarding House. Also two Brick WAREHOUSES on the wharf. Also, a Brick WAREHOUSE on King street, and a number of VACANT LOTS, well situated for Wood, Coal, and Plaster Lots. Apply to
GREEN & BROTHER,
je 5—tf cor. of Prince and Fairfax sts.

Figure 5-11 **Notice for Green & Brother renting two brick dwellings on Wolfe Street (Alexandria Gazette, 11/19/1857, p.4)**

well as two brick dwellings on Wolfe Street (Alexandria Gazette, 11/19/1857, p.4; Figure 5-11). The 1877 G.M. Hopkins Atlas depicts James Green's Coal Depot and the wharf as lying east of the Strand (Figure 5-12).

By the late 1870s, James Green owned the entirety of Lot 85, as well as the southern portion of Lot 77 and all of the former public lands on Point Lumley. In 1881, the heirs of James Green conveyed much of Lot 85 to the Potomac Manufacturing Company (Alexandria Land Records, Book 11:13). In 1884, at the general meeting of the stockholders, it was decided that Potomac Manufacturing Company would sell the "entire plant and property of the company" and form the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588). Parcel 85.4 was then conveyed the Real Estate Development Company of Baltimore (Alexandria Land Records, Book 33: 138 and 44:155; Figure 5-13).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of 26 archaeological features were identified within Parcel 85.4 (Figure 5-14; Tables 5-1 and 5-2). This parcel included a wide variety of feature types, along with one unknown feature for which there was no documentation. Postholes were the most commonly identified feature, with seven postholes being identified. Most of these postholes were located in the central portion of the parcel, at higher elevations, which suggested they were relatively recent. Features related to land-creation, such as bulkhead structures, grillage and ricking, were the next most common feature type identified. These features totaled eight and included a sunken vessel (Ship 3) that had been used as a base structure to build out land along the end of Wolfe Street. All of these features were located along the eastern edge of Parcel 85.3 and underlay other features that had been built after these features had been buried during the land-creation process. In contrast to the identified postholes, features related to land-creation were relatively early and dated from the mid-late eighteenth century.

Parcel 85.4 also contained features related to the beginnings of commerce along the southern portion of the Strand. In addition to a section of the roadbed for the Strand and a brick-surfaced walkway, the foundations of four warehouse structures that stood along the eastern side of the Strand were identified. At least two of the warehouses dated from the turn of the nineteenth century and were related to the lease of the property to William Hartshorne, a well-known merchant who leased and owned multiple properties in and around Alexandria. The other warehouse was more recent and dated from the late nineteenth century. This warehouse may have been associated with Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company, or with another entity that leased the parcel during that time.

Archaeological investigations of features within Parcel 85.4 yielded a total of 2,819 historic artifacts and four prehistoric artifacts. Three of the prehistoric artifacts were lithic debitage; the remaining prehistoric artifacts were a flake tool and a biface. Historic artifacts dated broadly from the mid-eighteenth century through the modern period. In contrast with other parcels, the historic artifact collection from Parcel 85.4 consisted mostly of glass (n=1,581), followed by ceramic (n=669) and metal (n=499) artifacts. Composite (n=4), organic (n=59), stone (n=2), manufactured (n=3) and synthetic (n=2) artifacts also were recovered during the investigation of Parcel 85.4. In addition to these artifacts, 2078.6 g of faunal material was recovered. A total of 1178.58 kg of manufactured material (brick), 25.13 kg of organic material and 406.37 g of stone were discarded from excavation areas within Parcel 85.4.

Feature 122 (Unknown Feature)

Feature 122 was listed on the WSSI Feature Log as a post hole. The WSSI field map in-

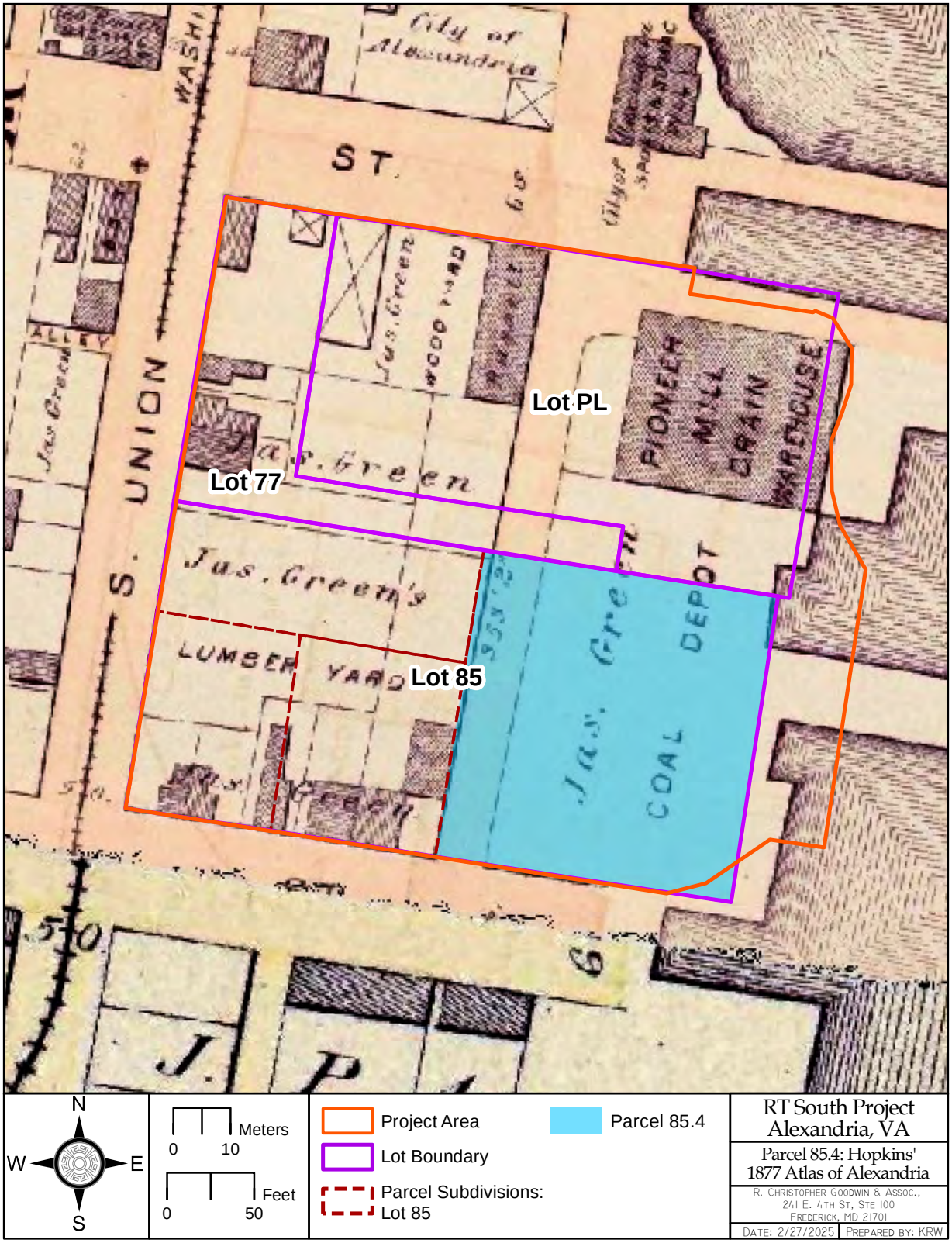


Figure 5-12 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' (1877) Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-4**

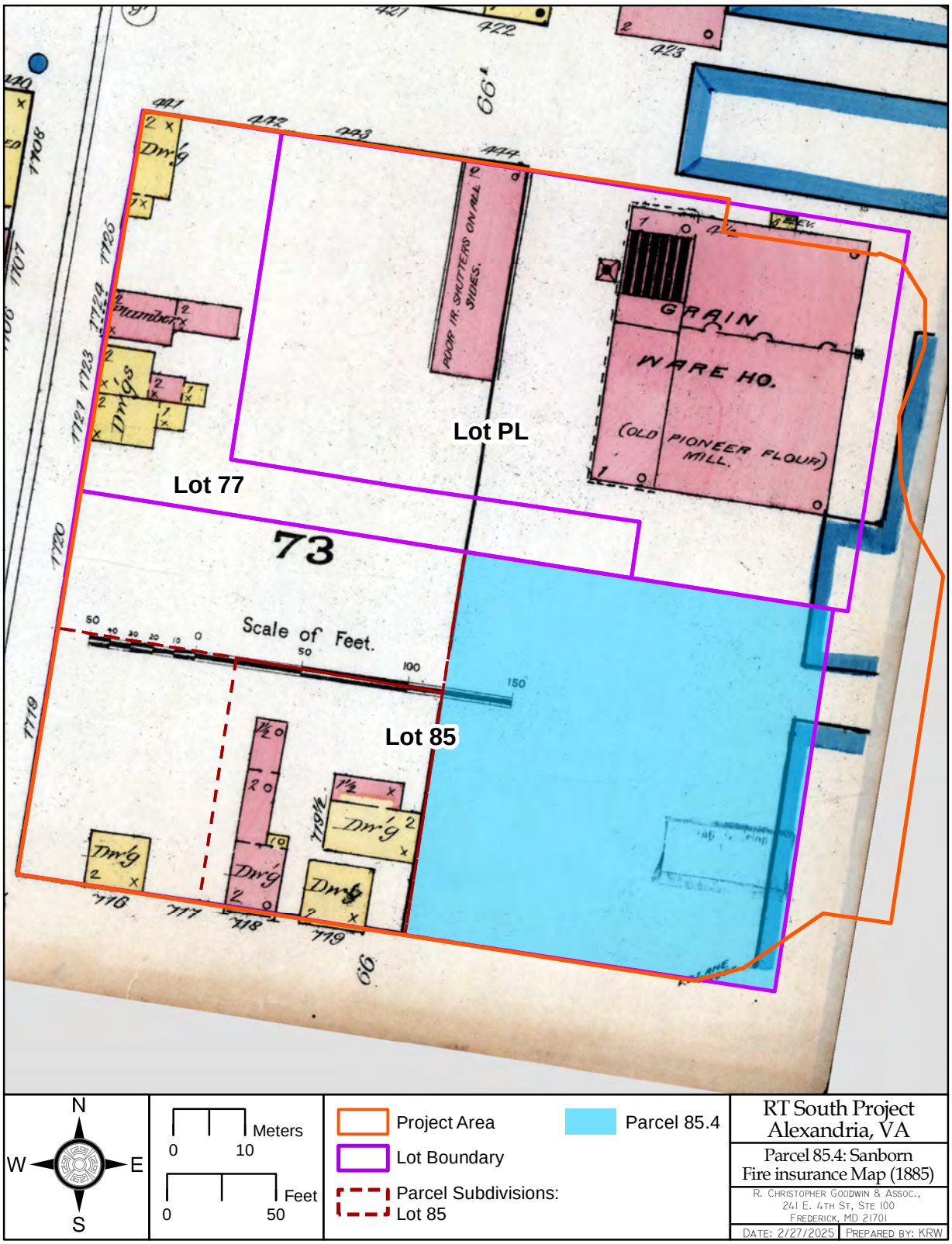


Figure 5-13 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Lot 85 and Parcel 85-4**

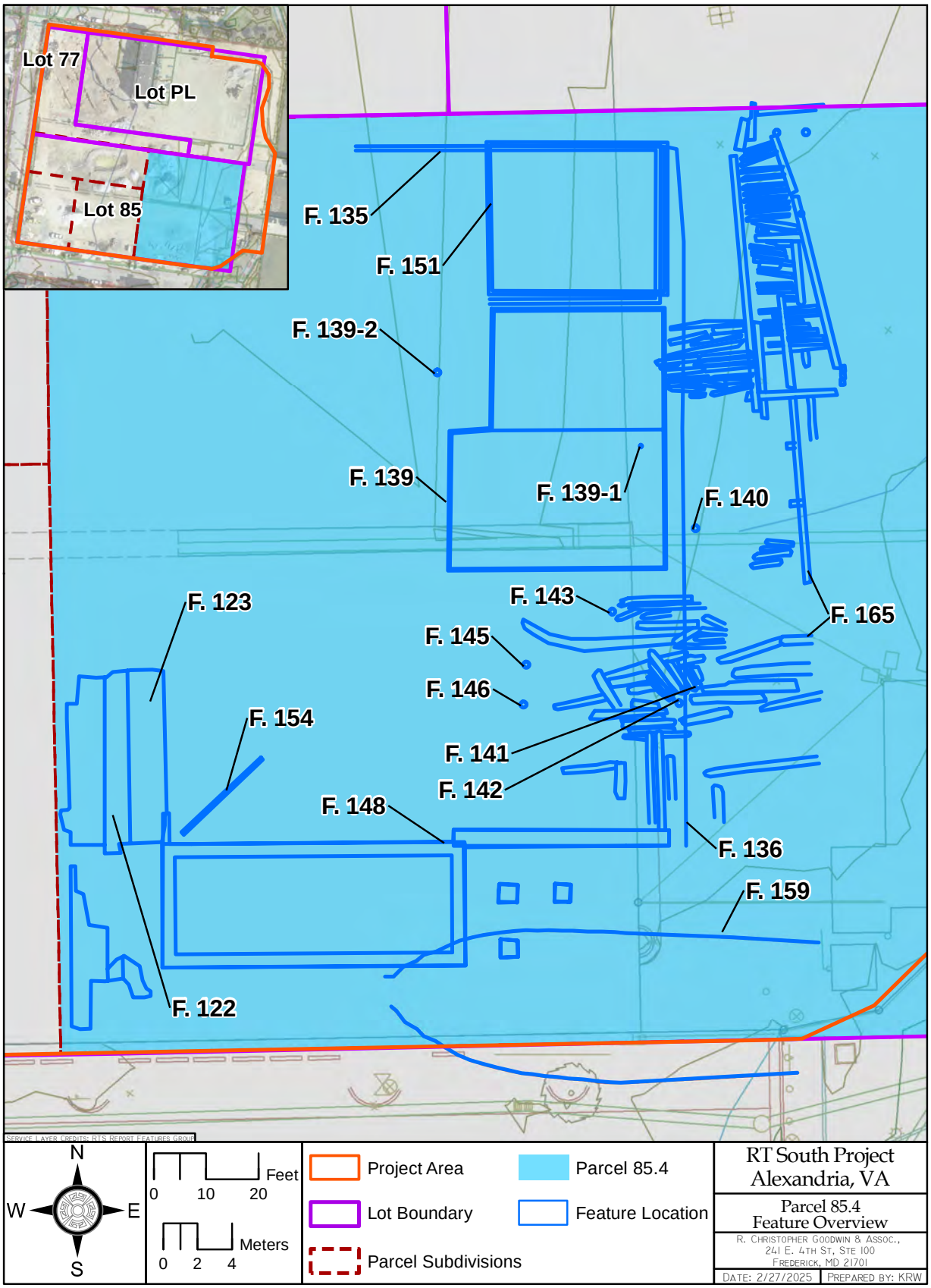


Figure 5-14 **Map showing the locations of archaeological features in Parcel 85.4 (RCG&A staff)**

Table 5-1 Summary of Primary Archaeological Features in Parcel 85.4

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
122	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Not excavated	n/a	1
123	none	Road/Walkway	Late 18th - Mid 19th century	3.11	70 x 21	2.1	Documented	1-slit trench (18 x 1.5 ft)	1
135	none	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 19th or early 20th century	1.1	40 x 40	3	4 - 3 x 3 ft units and 1-mechanized trench	n/a	1
136	136-1	Road/Walkway	Late 19th or early 20th century	1.72	132 x 5.66	1	3 - 3 x 3 ft units	n/a	1
139	139-1, 139-2	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early 19th century	2.11	South foundation -26 x 41; North foundation- 19 x 32	approx. 2	7 - 3 x 3 ft units	n/a	1
140	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	1
141	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	1
142	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	1
143	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	0.6 (diameter)	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	1
144	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	0.6 (diameter)	1.6	Bisected; west half excavated	n/a	1
145	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	0.8	Unknown	Not excavated	n/a	1
146	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	1
148	none	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 19th or early 20th century	2.75	24 x 58	1	4 - 3 x 3 ft units	n/a	1
151	none	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early 19th century	-0.41	31.5 x 28.5	1.5 (approx.)	Block 1 - 6 x 6 ft; Block 2 - 5.5 x 3 ft	Block 3 - unknown size	1
159	none	Ship	2nd half 18th century	-2.47	25 x 85 (partial)	Unknown	Documented	Fully excavated	1
162	none	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	-7.86	46 x 45 approx.	Unknown	Photographed	Monitoring during removal	1
165	165-1, 165-2, 165-3, 165-4, 165-5	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	-7.86	105 x 45 approx.	Unknown	Photographed	Monitoring during removal	1
Grand Total									**17**

Table 5-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-features in Parcel 85.4

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
136	136-1	Post hole/Post	Late 19th- 20th century	1.32	1.6 x 0.9	1.7	Fully excavated	1
139	139-1	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1.2	0.4 x 0.9	Unknown	Excavated; no field records	1
139	139-2	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1.73	0.4 x 0.4	1	Bisected; south half removed	1
159	159-1	Unknown	Mid-late 18th century	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Conflicting information in field records; incomplete field records	1
165	165-1	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	Unknown	37 x 3 (approx.)	Unknown	Photographs only	1
165	165-2	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	Unknown	1 x 22 (approx.)	Unknown	Photographs only	1
165	165-3	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	Unknown	50 x 20 (approx.)	Unknown	Photographs only	1
165	165-4	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	Unknown	1 x 12 (approx.)	Unknown	Photographs only	1
165	165-5	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid 18th century	Unknown	15 x 20 (approx.)	Unknown	Photographs only	1
Grand Total								**9**

dicated that the feature was located within Feature 123, but that it comprised the central section of paving within that feature. The feature was not indicated on field maps or in field records for Feature 123 and, as such, this discrepancy could not be resolved and the identity of Feature 122 remains unknown.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 122 does not appear to have been excavated. No field records, drawings or photographs were associated with this feature.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts were associated with this feature.

Feature 123 (Strand Street)

Feature 123 was a short section of brick and cobblestone paving that was exposed in the southwestern portion of Parcel 85.4, near Wolfe Street. The paving was identified at an elevation of 3.26 ft (0.99 m) amsl and formed the mid-late nineteenth century surface of an alleyway known as Strand Street. The original alleyway had been laid out during the 1780s and was surfaced with brick debris (rubble) and soil. The more recent surface that was exposed during the archaeological investigation began at Wolfe Street and extended a distance of 70 ft (21.34 m) north. Although Strand Street had originally extended the entire distance between Wolfe and Duke Streets, no additional remains of alleyway were found.

First mentioned in a 1787 lease between Joseph Caverly and Bridget Kirk (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:120), the alleyway quickly became a reference point for future land transactions in Lot 85. At that time, the alleyway was described as "an alley 21' wide laid out by the said Bridget Kirk upon the said wharf" (Ring and Pippinger 2008:75). When Caverly sublet a portion of his leased land to merchants John Murray and Company, the land was described as "beginning on the line of an alley laid out by Bridget Kirk" (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:120). A later lease between Andrew Jamieson and Bridget Kirk also described the alleyway as being 21 ft (6.4 m) in width, with Jamieson's leased parcel lying on the eastern side of the alleyway (Alexandria Land Records Book D:413). That lease was let in 1791. By 1828, the alleyway had become known as Strand Street (Alexandria Land Records Book R-2:60).

In Lot 85, made-land underlay the road bed of the Strand. The alleyway crossed the eastern end of the wharf begun in the late 1760s by Fleming as an extension of Lot 85 and continued northward, across additional infilled areas until finally it crossed onto natural ground on the tip of Point Lumley. By the time the Strand was laid out in the late 1780s or early 1790s, at least 5 ft (1.5 m) of soil covered Fleming's ca. 1760s wharf.

During the late 1840s, James Green further raised the elevation of the landscape, adding an additional 1.22 ft (0.37 m) of soil over the original surface of the Strand and rebuilding the road bed at a new, higher elevation. As designated during the current investigation, Feature 123 denotes the most recent iteration of the Strand, which dates from the mid-nineteenth century. This roadway is depicted on Hopkins 1877 *City Atlas of Alexandria* as separating Green's lumber yard from his coal depot that was located on the wharves. The roadway, however, was not depicted on later maps produced by Sanborn or other map companies, making it likely that the alleyway had been removed or covered over by the late nineteenth century.

Feature Description

Like the original alleyway, the mid-late nineteenth century version of the Strand also measured 21 ft (6.4 m) in width. It consisted of a cobblestone surface flanked on the eastern side by brick edging that resembled a sidewalk (Figures 5-15 and 5-16). On the western side of the road bed was a brick-lined gutter. The cobblestone surface measured 16 ft (4.88 m) in width. It consisted of two surfaces paved with large flat stones separated by a surface paved with cobblestones. The cobblestone surface was slightly crowned, while the flat stone surfaces each sloped slightly downward toward the outer edges of the alleyway. Field records noted that beneath the "road" there was a layer of sand or mortar mixed with crushed brick that appeared to have formed the bed or base for the alleyway surface (WSSI Field Records, F123).

The eastern sidewalk measured 1.3 ft (39.6 cm) in width and was formed by bricks laid on



Figure 5-15 Photograph showing overview of Feature 123, view north (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)

their edge as barge or soldier courses (Figure 5-17). The courses were laid parallel to the road surface (north/south) and appeared to have been set along the edge of a brick foundation wall for an adjacent warehouse structure (Feature 148; Figure 5-18). The brick gutter along the western side of the alleyway surface also had been formed by bricks laid on their edge as barge or soldier courses (Figure 5-19). An additional area of random brick or rubble lay along the outer edge of the gutter and appeared to mark the formal edge of the alleyway.

Field Methods

Diagnostic artifacts recovered during the current archaeological investigation indicated the stone and cobble surface of Strand Street, which had been designated as Feature 123, had been laid down sometime after 1840. Based upon this information, the alley surface can be attributed to James Green. Green acquired Lot 85 in a series of transactions that spanned 1843-1846. Although he removed most of the buildings along Strand Street, an improved street with a hard surface would have been useful for accessing his lumber and coal yards. The alleyway also continued to be depicted on historic maps through at least 1877 (Hopkins 1877).

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

The western edge of Feature 123 was identified during mechanized excavations undertaken to expose the horizontal extent of Feature 153. The feature was identified at an average elevation of 3.11 ft (0.95 m) amsl. As defined, the feature included the post-1840 road way surface of the roadway and its brick-lined gutters.

As a point of context, Feature 153 was the brick foundation for an addition appended to the eastern side of the dwelling and tavern house (Feature 120) originally built by Joseph Caverly in ca. 1791. During the delineation of the eastern extent of Feature 153, an area of cobblestone paving was identified (Figure 5-20). The area of paving was determined to have been a landscape feature associated with Feature 153. The cobbles, stones, and brick rubble of this extension of Feature 153 covered an area of made-land that sloped downward toward the original surface of the Strand. It is likely that the cobble surface served

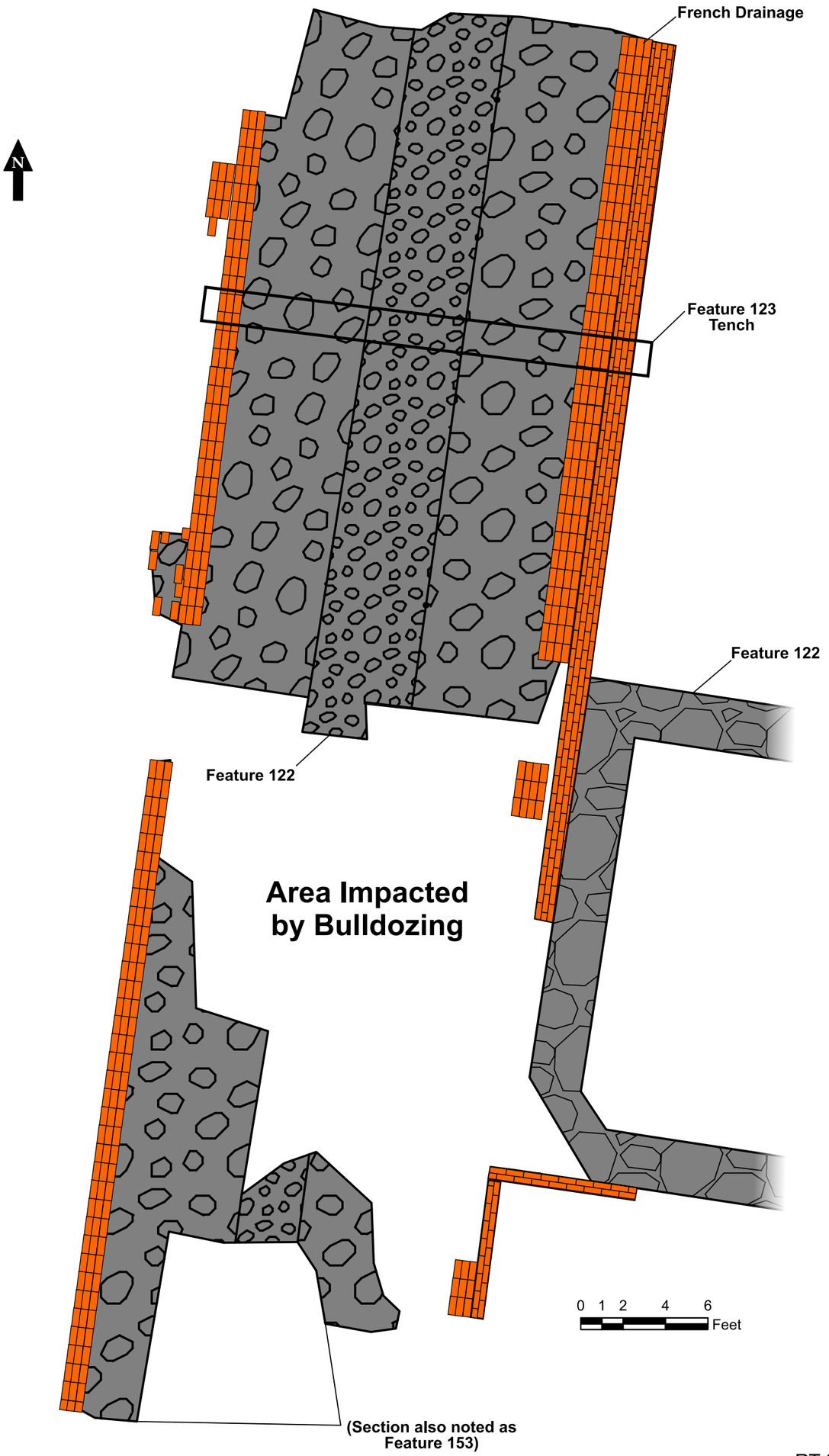


Figure 5-16 Map showing plan view of Feature 123 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-17 **Photograph showing overview of eastern sidewalk (left) of Feature 123, view south (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**



Figure 5-18 **Photograph showing detail of eastern sidewalk (center) in relationship to stone paving (top) and Feature 148 foundation wall (bottom), view west (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**



Figure 5-19 **Photograph showing overview view of western edging or gutter (left) of Feature 123, view north (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**



Figure 5-20 **Photograph showing overview of WSSI staff delineating cobblestone paving east of Feature 153, view east (WSSI staff, 08/24/2017)**

a dual function to both stabilize the fill material overlying the wharf cribbing and to provide an area of solid footing for those making the trek between the tavern house and the Strand.

Resource Management Plan

At the time the plan was prepared, the exposed surface of the Strand was assumed to represent the original ca. 1780 surface of the alleyway. Based on this premise, proposed documentation included the conduct of photogrammetry of the exposed cobble surface, as well as limited archaeological investigation to investigate the construction sequence of the road bed. The excavation of a trench measuring 1.5 x 24 ft (0.46 x 7.31 m) would bisect the feature east/west. It was anticipated that the trench would measure 1.5-2 ft (0.46-0.61 ft) in depth. Standard archaeological methods would be used to investigate the feature. All removed soil would be dry-screened (mesh size not specified) and a sample of each material type (brick; stone; cobblestone) used in the construction of the different road elements would be retained. Soil samples would be retained as warranted; and the conduct of specialized analyses would be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

During the Data Recovery investigation, a 1.5 ft (0.46 m) wide east/west trench was excavated through the Strand (Figure 5-21). The trench was centrally located within the northern portion of the feature, which was more intact. It measured 18 ft (5.49 m) in length and extended across the entire exposed surface of the alleyway. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5 ft (0.76 m) below the surface of the alleyway. Documentation of the excavation, however, was incomplete and the soil profile presented in this report was reconstructed from photographs taken of the feature.

Excavation Sequence

Excavation records for Feature 123 were incomplete. The stratigraphic profile presented in this report was produced from available photographs; excavation levels depicted on the profile were based upon excavation records. The records do not specify divisions within Trench 1, although the photographs of the feature clearly show that the feature was subdivided into eastern and western halves by a baulk wall. Due to the lack of clarity on the excavation methods, the below descriptions of excavation levels ("Fills") have been based solely on the excavator's field records. Excavations appear to have extended to about 2.1 ft (0.6 m) below the exposed surface of Strand Street.

Fill 1 (Post-1840 Roadway Surface)

This level was described as "dark gravelly fill with small artifacts" (WSSI Field Records, Feature 123). It appears to correspond to the gravel road bed and the soil that had filtered into the gaps of the cobble surface. It was described as very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam measuring about 0.3 ft (9 cm) in thickness.

Fill 2 (Bedding Material)

The cobble and stone surfaces of Strand Street had been laid on a thin layer of sandy bedding material (Figure 5-22); this material was excavated as Fill 2. Described as a mixture of sand and mortar, this material was visible in photographs as a layer of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sand (Figures 5-23, 5-24, and 5-25). Field records indicate this layer was 0.1 ft (3 cm) thick.

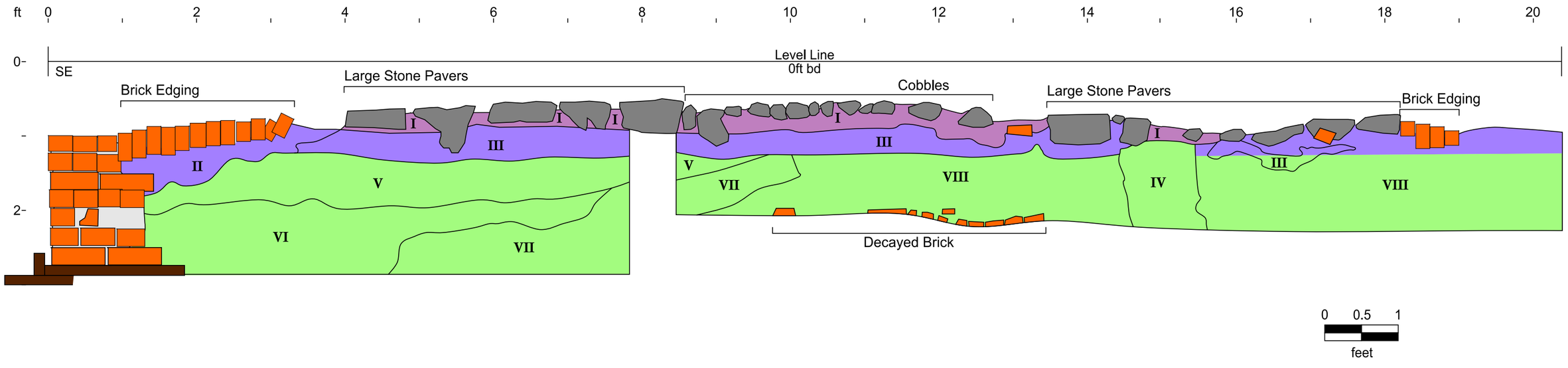
Based upon the photographs, the brick edging on the eastern side of the Strand appeared to postdate the surfacing of the alleyway. This portion of the streetscape also had been laid on a layer of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand, but it truncated the bedding sand used for the rest of the alleyway, thereby indicating that the brickwork was a later addition to the streetscape. The sand bedding material also abutted the brick foundation wall for Feature 148. The lack of a builder's trench for the foundation wall suggested that the wall was contemporaneous with the post-1840 re-surfacing of the Strand and that it also dated from the mid-nineteenth century.

Fill 3 (Fill Material & Original Surface of the Strand)

Fill 3 was vaguely described in excavator's records. Excavators noted that the excavation level was "mottled w/historic infilling" and that it was "taken down to subsoil" (WSSI Field Records,



Figure 5-21 Photograph showing Trench 1, view west (WSSI staff, 02/09/2018)



I :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sandy loam
II :10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sand
III :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand
IV :10YR 2/1 Black sand mottled with 10YR 5/1 Gray sandy clay loam
V :10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand with inclusions of 10YR 2/1 Black sand
VI :2.5Y 5/4 Olive brown sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand
VII :10YR 3/1 Dark gray sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam
VIII :10YR 5/1 gray sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loamy sand

Brick :
Mortar :
Stone :
Wood :

Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.4
Feature 123
South Profile
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 5-22 **Soil profile of Trench 1, profile south (RCG&A staff)**

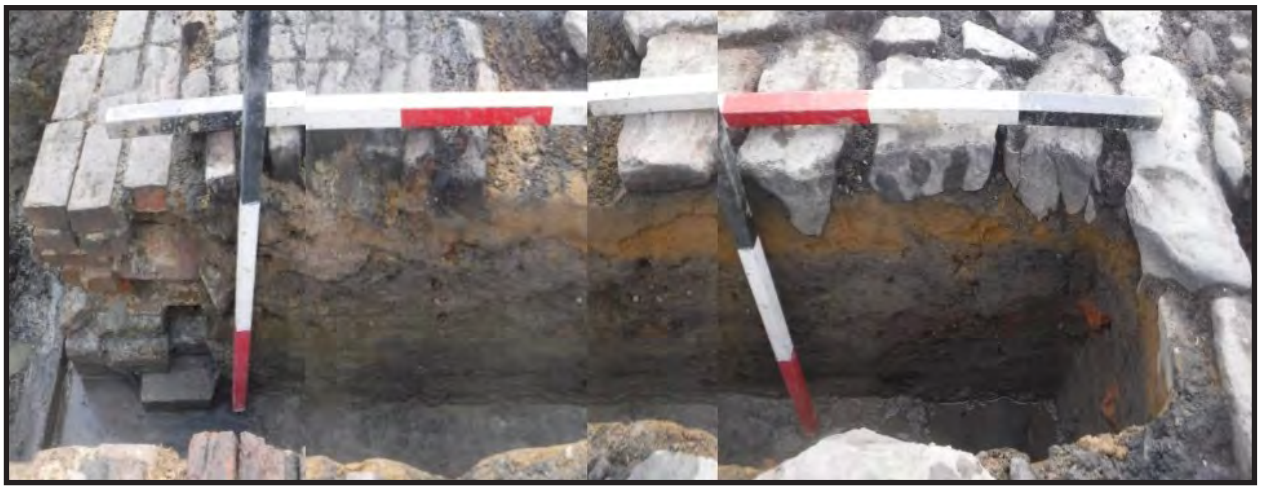


Figure 5-23 Composite photograph showing soil profile of eastern portion of Feature 123, view south (WSSI staff, 02/09/2018)



Figure 5-24 Composite photograph showing soil profile of central portion of Feature 123, view south (WSSI staff, 02/09/2018)



Figure 5-25 Composite photograph showing soil profile of western portion of Feature 123, view south (WSSI staff, 02/09/2018)

Feature 123). They noted that "brick overlaid [a] wood plank on East end of Fea 123" and that 45 bricks had been removed from what they presumed to have been a retaining wall for the road. Although brick fragments and charcoal were noted within the excavation level, the soils were described beyond being mottled. The excavated depth of Fill 3 was 1.7 ft (52 cm).

Photographs of Feature 123 show that Fill 3 contained at least five distinct deposits of fill material. Although all of the deposits were composed of combinations of sand and sandy loam, deposits on the eastern side of the road were visually distinct from deposits on the western side of the road. Deposits on the eastern side of the road sloped gradually downward to the east and appeared to have been sequential in their deposition. The lower deposits were each were more than 1 ft (0.30 m) thick. The lowest of these deposits, and hence the earliest, overlay the eastern edge of another very thick fill deposit (stratum VIII) that occurred only in the central and western portions of the roadbed. This base fill deposit contained numerous brick fragments within its lower extent. An intrusive deposit of black (10YR 2/1) sand mottled with gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay loam that may have been a utility or drainage trench interrupted the deposit.

The original ca. 1780s surface of the Strand was visible as a layer of crushed and fragmentary brick underlying the above-described fill material. The debris was not fully exposed and was visible only within the central portion of the alleyway, which corresponded to the section covered by the mid-nineteenth century cobblestone surface.

The retaining wall and wooden plank noted by excavators was actually a portion of the western foundation wall of Feature 148. The wall was built of brick set with hard lime mortar or cement (Figure 5-26). It was seven courses in height and had been underpinned with wood planks (Figure 5-27). The lower four courses of the wall were wider than the upper courses, measuring approximately 1.3 ft (0.4 m) in width. At least two stacked planks (one on top of the other) had been used in the underpinning. The planks extended an additional 0.3 ft (9.14 cm) beyond the brickwork on the western side of the foundation wall. On the eastern side of the wall, the planks were staggered such that the lower plank extended farther than the upper plank. The upper plank was edged with a vertical board, possibly intended to act as a guide for setting the wall.



Figure 5-26 Photograph showing foundation wall of Feature 148 exposed within Trench 1, view south (WSSI staff, 02/08/2018)



Figure 5-27 Photograph showing wood underpinning of Feature 148, view west (WSSI staff, 02/09/2018)

Cultural Material

As previously indicated, excavation records for Feature 123 were incomplete. The available field records indicate Feature 123 was excavated in three levels (Fills 1-3), with Fill 3 ending on "subsoil mottled with historic infilling" (WSSI Field Records, Feature 123). The excavation levels appeared to extend across the entirety of the 18 ft (5.49 m) long excavation area, without distinctions being made for different fill layers. Analysis of the artifacts recovered from Feature 123, however, revealed cultural materials had been retained from four excavation levels (Fills 1-4), as well as various other parts of the feature. These other parts were labeled: East Lane; East Sidewalk; Median; West Lane; and West Sidewalk of Strand Street. There were no depths/elevations assigned to the samples and since they were comprised exclusively of stone and brick, these artifacts were assumed to have been materials removed from alleyway "surface."

Artifacts recovered from Feature 123 generally dated from the mid-nineteenth century (Table 5-3). They were typical of the size and types of material found within fill contexts, including a variety of ceramic, glass and metal artifacts, but very few personal items. Artifacts from the "surface" of Feature 123 post-dated ca. 1896 and were presumed to have been related to the abandonment of that section of Strand Street. Lower excavation levels contained fewer artifacts, but most of the diagnostic artifacts within those levels dated from the mid-nineteenth century. Table 5-4 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 123, and Table 5-5) summarizes faunal materials recovered from Feature 123.

Surface Collection

A total of 170 artifacts were recovered from the "surface collection" of Feature 123. It was assumed that these artifacts were collected from soils removed during delineation of the alleyway surface and were part of a general collection. These artifacts were deposited after ca. 1896.

The collection included typical mid- to late nineteenth and twentieth century ware types such as ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=18), Victorian majolica (ca. 1870-1880s; n=2), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=11), hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present; n=3), and domestic stoneware (n=7). Glass artifacts included a variety of bottle glass, among which were machine made (ca. 1881-present) and molded (ca. 1860-present) varieties. A blob-top soda/beverage bottle dating from 1880-1910 also was present. Smaller quantities of table glass were identified in the surface collection as compared to within the lower excavation levels.

Other artifacts from the surface collection included a white clay (kaolin) pipe fragments (n=2), an unglazed porcelain marble (ca. 1850), a glass chandelier drop, a black glass shanked button, ferrous shanked button, wooden barrel fragment, and shoe leather. The remainder of the surface collection consisted of architectural-related materials such as ceramic sewer pipe fragments (n=9), flat/window glass (n=7), possible fence post, a wooden plank fragment, and construction hardware (n=60). Nail manufacture was machine cut (ca. 1815-1890). A negligible quantity of brick (0.94 g) was discarded.

Table 5-3 Feature 123 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fea. 123 Surface	ca. 1881 (Machine Made Bottle)*	ca. 1720-present	1877.7	42
Fea. 123 Fill 1	ca. 1845 (Hand-Painted Porcelain Marble)	ca. 1785-present	1889.6	93
Fea. 123 Fill 2	ca. 1815 (Machine Cut Nail)	ca. 1815-1890	-	-
Fea. 123 Fill 3	ca. 1830 (Hand-Painted Whiteware; Yellowware)	ca. 1720-present	1841.7	137
Fea. 123 Fill 4	-	-	-	-
Feature 123 (Overall)	ca. 1845 (Hand-Painted Porcelain Marble)	ca. 1720-present*	1861.2	230
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Table 5-4 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 123

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface Collection	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1				1
				Molded Decoration					2	2
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1				1
	Earthenware		Drainage Pipe, Fragment	Glazed		3				3
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle			1				1
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850				1	1
		Ironstone	Cup, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present	2				2
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	6	11			17
			Plate, Rim		ca. 1840-present	2				2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	3	3			6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	3				3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-present	2				2
		Victorian Majolica	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1870-1880s	2				2
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830				30	30
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830				9	9
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830				4	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830				4	4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830				1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830				2	2
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830				2	2
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815		1			1
				Mocha	ca. 1785-1815		1			1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830				1	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed					2	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1				1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840				1	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Indeterminate			1			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Burned					1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned					2	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Burned					2	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Sprig Molded	ca. 1800-1850				3	3
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion						2	2
		Creamware	Chamberpot, Rim		ca. 1760-1820				8	8
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present		14			14
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		1			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present				7	7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present				10	10
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	2			3	5
				Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	1				1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		12		7	19
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-present	1				1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890				9	9
					ca. 1860-1890	2				2
				Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	1				1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860		4			4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present				3	3
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850		3			3
					ca. 1850-present	1				1
				Marbelized	ca. 1820-1850	1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present				1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	2				2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860				5	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present				5	5
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s				1	1
	Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1795-present				1	1
		Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-present	3				3
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Body						2	2
		Other	Marble, Whole	Hand-Painted	ca. 1845-1910		1			1
				Unglazed	ca. 1850-	1				1
	Stoneware		Drainage Pipe, Fragment	Glazed		6				6
		American Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1850-1920s	3				3
		American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1720-1900				16	16
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	2				2
					ca. 1850-1920s	1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1900	1				1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base				2			2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body				1			1
				Glazed					1	1
Ceramic Total						55	55		149	259

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface Collection	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Grand Total
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			7	7	7	43	64
		Black	Shanked Button, Whole	Facets		1				1
		Colorless	Chandelier, Whole	Cut		1				1
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Neck		ca. 1860-	1				1
			Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1860-present	1				1
	Cup Bottom Mold	Colorless	Prescription Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1860-present	1				1
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1				1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				2		4	6
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment					1	12	13
			Tumbler, Base						1	1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment					3		3
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				6			6
			Wine Bottle, Body			6				6
	Undetermined	Colorless, Lead Crystal	Tableware, Body/ Handle	Cut		1				1
	Machine Made	Colorless	Jar, Rim		ca. 1881-present	1				1
		Copper Green	Beverage Bottle, Base		ca. 1881-present	1				1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Aqua	Beverage Bottle, Lip		ca. 1880-1910	1				1
							1			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			10				10
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			4				4
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body						45	45
	Molded, Pattern	Aqua	Flask, Body			1				1
	Non-Machine Made	Colorless	Decanter, Base						2	2
		Green	Beverage Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1				1
	Press Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched					3	3
			Tableware, Rim/ Body						58	58
	Press Molded	Colorless, Lead Crystal	Tableware, Body	Sunburst		2				2
Glass Total						41	17	11	168	237
Manufactured	Textile		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1				1
Manufactured Total						1				1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			5				5
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion						2	2
			Possible Fence Post, Fragment			1				1
			Shanked Button, Fragment			1				1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			1				1
			Washer, Whole					1		1
			Wire, Fragment			17				17
		Cut	Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890		1			1
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	21	29	4		54
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	17	5	1	3	26
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890				19	19
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815				1	1
		Wire	Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present	3				3
	Lead		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion						1	1
	Other Alloy		Hardware, Whole			1				1
Metal Total						67	35	6	26	134
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3			3	6
			Shoe, Fragment			1				1
	Floral	Wood	Barrel Fragment			1				1
			Plank, Fragment			1				1
Organic Total						6			3	9
Stone	Slate		Pencil, Fragment						1	1
Stone Total									1	1
Grand Total						**170**	**107**	**17**	**347**	**641**

Table 5-5 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 123

Common Name	WSSI Excavation Levlels			Weight (g)
	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	
Bird			2.6	2.6
Bony fish			1.3	1.3
Cattle	98		435.2	533.2
Chicken			6.6	6.6
Large mammal			96.2	96.2
Mammal			140.7	140.7
Medium mammal	7.3	0.8		8.1
Pig			24.9	24.9
Rabbit/Hare			1.1	1.1
Rodent			0.3	0.3
Sheep/Goat			40.1	40.1
Turtles			13.2	13.2
Grand Total	**105.3**	**0.8**	**762.2**	**868.3**

Fill 1

A total of 107 artifacts and 105.3 g of faunal material were recovered from Fill 1 of Feature 123. A hand-painted porcelain marble (Figure 5-28), manufactured after 1845, was the most recent artifact and indicated the materials had been deposited after that period. Overall, artifacts from Fill 1 dated from the mid- to late-nineteenth and twentieth century. Ware types such as whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=34), ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=14), and dip't pearlware (ca. 1785-1815; n=2) were present within the collection. Decorative techniques on whiteware included hand-painting in the chrome color palette (ca. 1830-1860), transfer printing (ca. 1828-present; n=12), and annular (ca. 1820-1850; n=3).

As previously noted, fewer glass artifacts were recovered from Fill 1. These included fragments of indeterminate bottle glass (n=9), a double ring beverage bottle lip, and fragments of flat/window glass (n=7). The remainder of the collection consisted of machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) nails (n=6) and nail fragments (n=29). No personal or activity-related artifacts were present. Identifiable faunal material was limited to the remains of cattle (98 g).

Discarded materials consisted of clam (0.95 g), oyster (6.47 g), wood (0.3 g), and ballast (33.76 g).

Fill 2

A total of 17 artifacts and 0.8 g of unidentified medium mammal bone were recovered from Fill 2. The collection consisted of flat/window glass (n=7), indeterminate curved glass fragments (n=4) and hardware (n=6). Hardware items were: a washer; a machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) nail; and machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) nail fragments (n=4). Discarded materials consisted of brick (50.77 g) and ballast (3.58 g).

Fill 3

A total of 347 artifacts and 762.2 g of faunal material were recovered from Fill 3 of Feature 123. The majority of the artifacts associated with Feature 123 were recovered from this excavation level. Generally dating from the mid-nineteenth century, these artifacts were deposited sometime after 1830. Compared to the overlying fill strata, Fill 3 contained a higher percentage of early nineteenth century artifacts, such as pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=53) and creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=8), which were largely absent from the upper excavation levels of Feature 123 (Figure 5-29). These artifacts, however, were mixed with artifacts manufactured during the mid-nineteenth century, indicating that this deposit also had been deposited during the mid-nineteenth century.



Figure 5-28 **Photograph showing Hand-Painted porcelain marble**



Figure 5-29 **Photograph showing Ceramics typical of the late eighteenth century were found with ware types more typical of the mid nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Top Row (left to right) hand-painted pearlware base (FS 901), transfer printed pearlware (FS 901), whiteware with transfer printed decoration (FS 901). Bottom Row (left to right) whiteware with hand-painted polychrome design in the Chrome Colors palette (FS 901), blue shell-edge decorated whiteware (FS 901), and a creamware chamber pot rim (FS 901)**

Ceramic ware types in Fill 3 included whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=50) and yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=1), as well as the previously mentioned pearlware and creamware. Like Fill 1, decorations on whiteware consisted of shell-edged (ca. 1830-1890), later transfer printed (ca. 1828-present), and hand-painted (ca. 1830-1860) varieties. The styles and color palettes represented were common after 1830. Glass artifacts within Fill 3 were largely non-diagnostic, but included larger quantities of domestic-related glass such as table glass (n=64) and wine bottle glass (n=45). The only personal or activity related items present were three leather fragments and a slate pencil were recovered.

Architectural materials comprised the remainder of the identifiable artifacts and consisted of flat/window glass (n=43) and construction hardware. Hardware included nails (n=4), nail fragments (n=19), and an indeterminate fragment of lead. One nail exhibited characteristics of hand-wrought manufacture (ca. 1600-1815), however the majority were machine cut (ca. 1815-1890). Faunal remains were largely comprised of domestic species such as cattle (435.2 g), sheep/goat (40.1 g), and pig (24.9 g). Unidentified mammal remains totaled 236.9g, seeming to further indicate an assemblage of domesticated food resources. Additional species identified within the collection were bird (2.6 g), bony fish (1.3 g), rabbit/hare (1.1 g), turtle (13.2 g), and rodent (0.3 g).

Discarded materials included mortar (0.78 g), oyster (39.82 g), ballast (38.94 g), and slate (13.04 g).

Fill 4

No faunal remains or artifacts were recovered from Fill 4. Discarded materials consisted of brick (31.6 g) and oyster (2.18 g).

East Lane; East Sidewalk; Median; West Lane; and West Sidewalk of Strand Street

Additional discarded materials associated with Feature 123 are summarized in Table 5-6. These materials consisted of brick and stone from portions of the feature designated in the field as: East Lane; East Sidewalk; Median; West Lane; and West Sidewalk of Strand Street. No field records were associated with these feature designations, although it is likely they refer to the various brick, stone, and cobblestone portions of the alleyway surface.

No stone or brick samples from Feature 123 were included in the materials transfer to RCG&A.

Feature 135 (Foundation)

Feature 135 was the remains a brick foundation, most likely for a warehouse or storehouse. The foundation was identified in the northeastern portion of Parcel 85.4. Fill material within the foundation indicated that it had been built sometime after ca. 1877, and possibly as late as ca. 1935. While this building may have been associated with the coal depot operated by Joseph Green during the mid-late nineteenth century, it more likely was associated with an extension of the B&O railroad siding (spur line) that was built across Lot 85 during the late nineteenth century. The siding extended from a freight depot located

Table 5-6 Summary of Additional Materials Recovered from Feature 123

Unit Portion	Group	Class	Count	Weight (g)
E Lane	Manufactured	Brick	2	1400
	Stone	Stone	22	142700
E Sidewalk	Manufactured	Brick	39	64800
Median	Manufactured	Brick	1	1500
	Stone	Stone	60	84600
W Lane	Stone	Stone	12	174400
W Sidewalk	Manufactured	Brick	13	18100
Grand Total			149	487500

near the northwestern corner of Wolfe and South Union Streets (within Parcel 85.3) to a wharf located just south of the foundation's location. The siding was built between 1885 and 1896 and remained in use through the first decade of the twentieth century (Sanborn 1885, 1912). By 1921, the siding had been removed (Sanborn 1921).

Like all features within Parcel 85.4, Feature 135 had been built on made-land. Infilling of the shoreline in Parcel 85.4 appears to have been completed during the last decade of the eighteenth century. By the turn of the century, an alleyway known as Strand Street (or The Strand) extended between Wolfe and Duke Streets, paralleling the Potomac River and separating the warehouses and riverside wharves from the dwellings, storehouses, and commercial establishments on the inland side of the property. Large scale changes to the wharves occurred constantly, with the most significant changes occurring around 1846, when James Green completed his purchase of this portion of Parcel 85.4 for use as a coal depot. The warehouses that had stood on the property since the turn of the century were razed at that time.

Feature Description

Feature 135 was the foundation for a warehouse or storehouse (Figures 5-30 and 5-31). The foundation was incomplete, but appeared to consist of two adjoining foundations. The eastern foundation was intact and measured approximately 40 ft (12.19 m) north/south by 40 ft (12.19 m) east/west. It was separated from the western foundation by a wall that originally extended across the entire width of the foundation. At some point, potentially when the foundation was extended to the west, the southern half of the wall had been removed (Figure 5-32).

Only its easternmost extent of the western foundation was intact. This foundation was wider by 0.33 ft (0.1 m) and, due to this difference, was slightly offset where it adjoined the eastern portion of the foundation (Figure 5-33). Both portions of the foundation were built of brick that appeared to have been set using cement. Whole bricks were used in the construction of the wall, with partial bricks used only as infill where a brick pad appears to have been added in the northeastern corner of the eastern structure (Figure 5-34).



Figure 5-30 Photograph showing overview of Feature 135, view east (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)

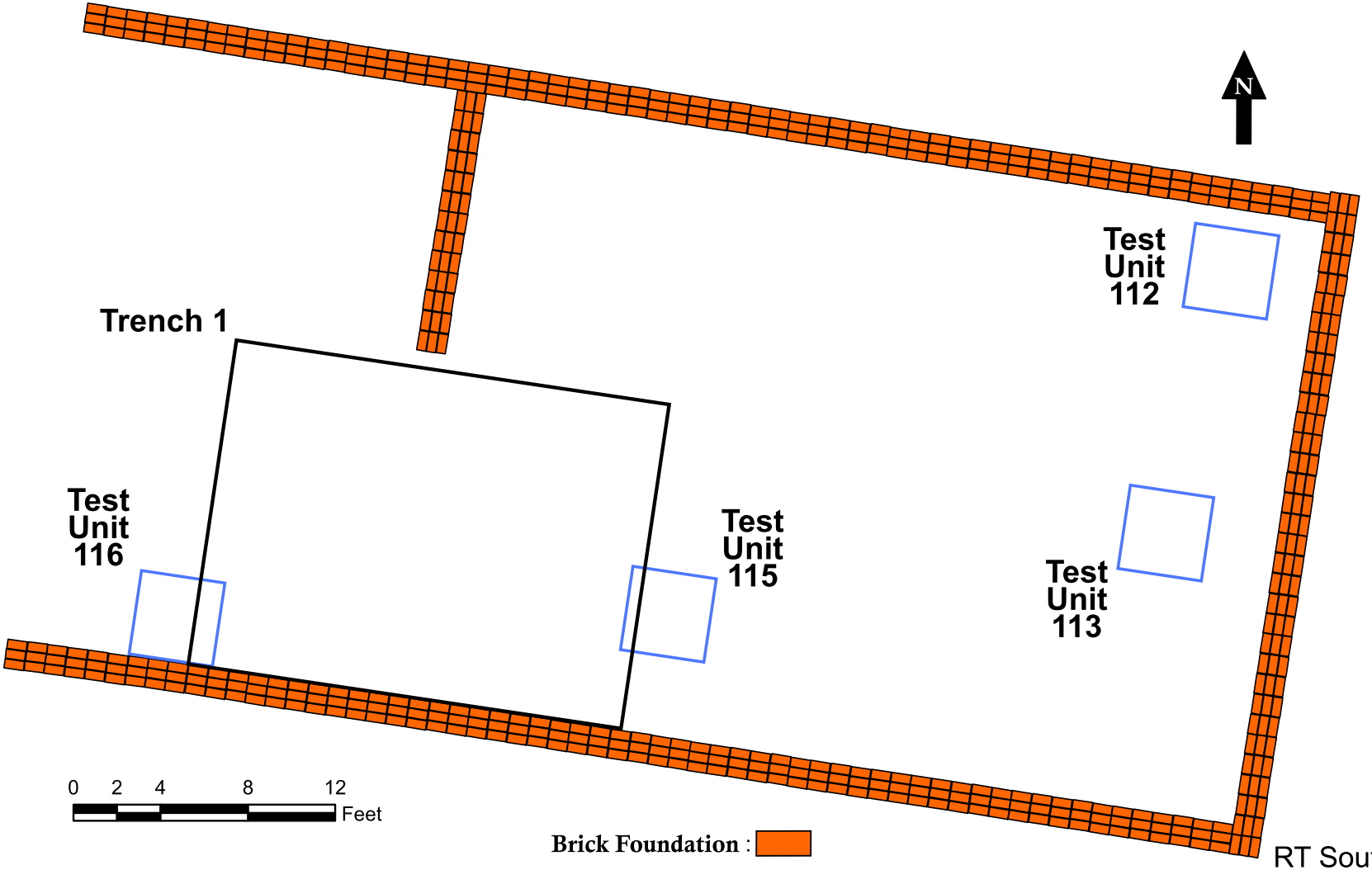


Figure 5-31 Map showing plan view of Feature 135 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-32 **Photograph showing overview of partially removed foundation wall for eastern portion of Feature 135, view north (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**



Figure 5-33 **Photograph showing detail of offset of eastern (left) and western (right) portions of the foundation for Feature 135, view south (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**



Figure 5-34 **Photograph showing detail view of partial bricks used as infilling in northeastern corner of Feature 135, view north (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**

Each of the walls was 1.41 ft (43 cm) thick, or the equivalent of two courses in width. The bricks were laid in a modified 1/3-running bond pattern that included an inner header or stretcher course bound by an outer rowlock stretcher course (Figures 5-35 and 5-36). Rowlock stretchers were used on the interior and exterior faces of the foundation wall. The base courses of brick were stepped out to form a short water table (Figure 5-37). The foundation walls were fully underpinned by wooden planks that rested on additional made-land (fill material). Feature 151, the remains of a stone foundation of a ca. 1803 warehouse, were found to underlie the foundation walls of Feature 135.

Field Methods

Feature 135 most likely was identified during the Phase I/II archaeological study. Two archaeological trenches were placed in the vicinity of Feature 135 and, based upon their locations, each of the trenches would have crossed the foundation walls for Feature 135. The designations of the trenches, however, was not known and no field records or maps for the trenches are extant. Based upon data collected, the upper extent of the foundation was identified at an elevation of approximately 1.1 ft (0.33 m) amsl.

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 135 was fully exposed and documented during the Archaeological Evaluation. To assess the foundation remains, four 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (Units 112, 113, 115 and 116) and a mechanized trench (Trench 1) were placed within the interior of Feature 135 (see Figure 5-31). Units 112, 113 and 115 were placed in the eastern foundation, and Unit 118 was placed in the western foundation. The interior of Feature 135 had been partially excavated prior to the start of unit excavation and, as such, the excavation depths for each of the units varied from 1.9-3.0 ft (0.58-0.91 m) below the surface. Each of the units encountered equivalent deposits of fill material and was terminated upon reaching the active water table. This depth typically coincided with the base of the brick foundation wall. Trench 1 was a 15 x 20 ft (4.57 x 6.1 m) mechanized excavation trench placed along the interior of the southern wall of the foundation. The trench extended across the gap in the foundation wall and



Figure 5-35 **Photograph showing detail of brickwork in northern foundation wall for eastern portion of Feature 135, view south (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**



Figure 5-36 **Photograph showing detail of brickwork in northern foundation wall for western portion of Feature 135, view south (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**



Figure 5-37 Photograph showing brickwork in southern foundation wall for eastern portion of Feature 135, as exposed in Trench 1, view south (WSSI staff, 1/14/2018)

was excavated to a depth equivalent to the base of the wall, or approximately 3 ft (0.91 m) in depth.

Unit excavation proceeded using standard archaeological methods of excavation and recordation. Soil was removed in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels termed "Fills." Removed soils were dry-screened through a minimum of ¼-in hardware cloth (mesh). No soil samples were taken from Feature 135. Discarded materials were weighed in the field.

Like other features built on made-land, the Phase I/II archeological investigation indicated that the deposits in the interior of Feature 135 were composed exclusively of fill material. These materials and the artifacts contained within them did not relate to the occupation or use of the structure. Although a portion of the foundation wall had been removed between the two foundation sections of Feature 135, the structure did not appear to have a functional cellar space. No intact remains of a cellar floor were identified. The remains of a possible brick pad or section of flooring in the northeastern corner of the eastern structure overlay the uppermost fill package, suggesting that any archaeological deposits related to Feature 135 had already been removed by later development. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended for Feature 135 and a RMP was not prepared.

Assuming the western portion of Feature 135 also measured 40 ft (12.19 m) east/west, the Phase I/II archaeological investigation examined 11.86 percent of the interior space of Feature 135, or 336 ft^2 (31.22 m^2) of the total calculated interior space of 2,832.5 ft^2 (263.15 m^2).

Excavation Sequence

Archaeological investigations within the interior of Feature 135 revealed deep, stratified deposits of fill material that had been laid down during the late nineteenth century when Feature 135 was built. The deposits were part of a broader program of land-filling intended to raise the elevation of the riverfront area along Parcel 85.4. These deposits overlay earlier, mid-nineteenth century fill material deposited during an earli-

er period of redevelopment. This sequence of infilling in Parcel 85.4 was not new and followed a pattern that began during the mid-eighteenth century with the infilling of the natural shoreline as a means of obtaining functional access to the Potomac River.

In general, the fill deposits consisted of an upper package of more recent fill material (Fills 1-3) underlain by a lower package of marginally older fill material (Fills 4-6). Excavation records describe the upper fill layers as having varying combinations of black (10YR 2/2) sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand, and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. Lighter-colored soils resembled redeposited subsoil, while darker-colored soils frequently included coal waste mixed with demolition debris (brick, concrete, and mortar). These deposits were best exemplified in Unit 112 (Figures 5-38 and 5-39 and in Unit 116 (Figure 5-40 and 5-41). They were excavated as Fills 1-2 in Units 112 and 115; as Fills 1-3 in Unit 113; and as Fills 1-2 in Unit 116.

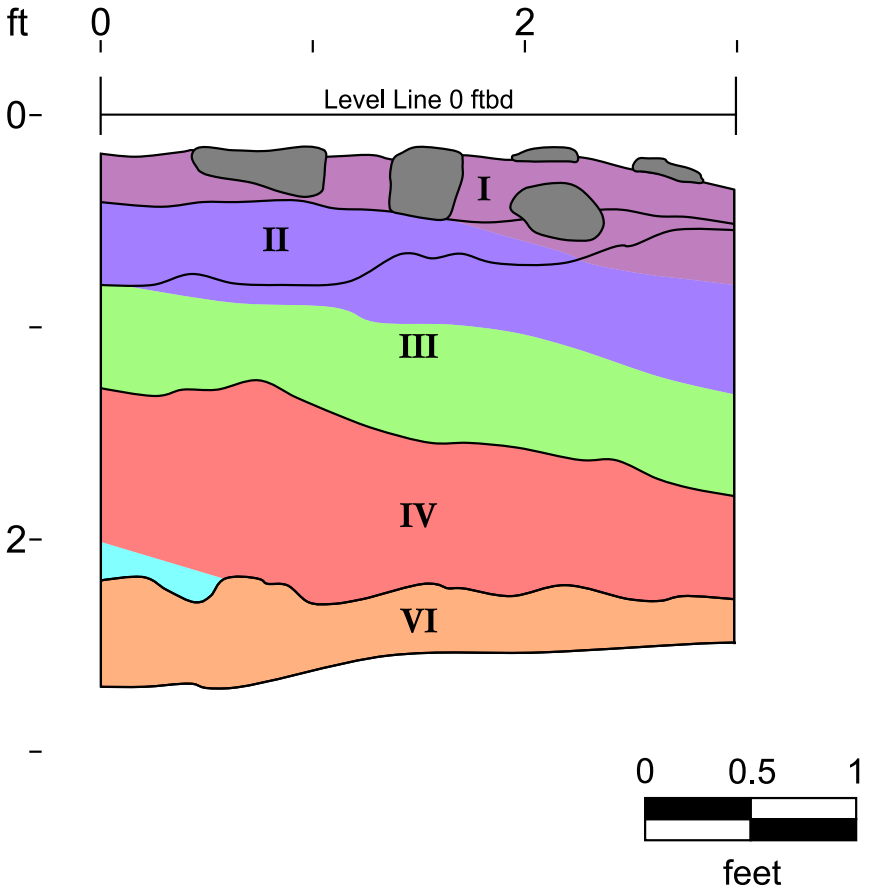
The underlying fill deposits resembled dredge spoil or redeposited near-shore sediments. These deposits were described as gleyed soils comprised largely of sandy clay mixed with areas of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sand and black (10YR 3/1) loamy decayed wood. Lower deposits contained higher quantities of recognizable wood debris (Figure 5-42). The wood debris appeared to have been confined to the easternmost of the two foundations that comprised Feature 135. In Trench 1, excavation records indicate "pine tar timbers" were encountered in the base of the trench, east of a stone foundation wall that later was identified as the western wall of Feature 151. West of the foundation wall of Feature 151, excavation records indicate the fill material consisted of redeposited subsoil overlying very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. This difference appears to have been related to variations in infilling surrounding Feature 151, as evident in the soil profile for Trench 1 (Figure 5-43). The lower fill deposits were excavated as Fills 4-6 in Unit 112; Fills 3-5 in Unit 113; Fills 3-4 in Unit 114; and Fill 3 in Unit 116.

Cultural Material

Feature 135 yielded a total of 710 historic period artifacts and 530 g of faunal remains. As a whole, the recovered materials dated from mid-nineteenth through the twentieth centuries. The majority of the artifacts (n=703) were recov-



Figure 5-38 Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 112, view east (WSSI staff, 09/27/2017)



I :10YR 2/2 Black sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sand

II :5YR 4/3 Reddish brown sandy clay mottled with 10GY 4/1 Dark greenish gray sandy clay loam

III :10GY 4/1 Dark greenish gray sandy clay loam mottled with 10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sand

IV :10GY 4/1 Dark greenish gray clay mottled with 10YR 2/1 Black loam (Decayed Wood)

VI :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown very compact sandy clay

Stone :

Fill 1 : **Fill 4** :

Fill 2 : **Fill 5** :

Fill 3 : **Fill 6** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.4
Feature 135: Test Unit 112
East Profile

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Figure 5-39 Soil profile of Unit 112, profile east (RCG&A staff)



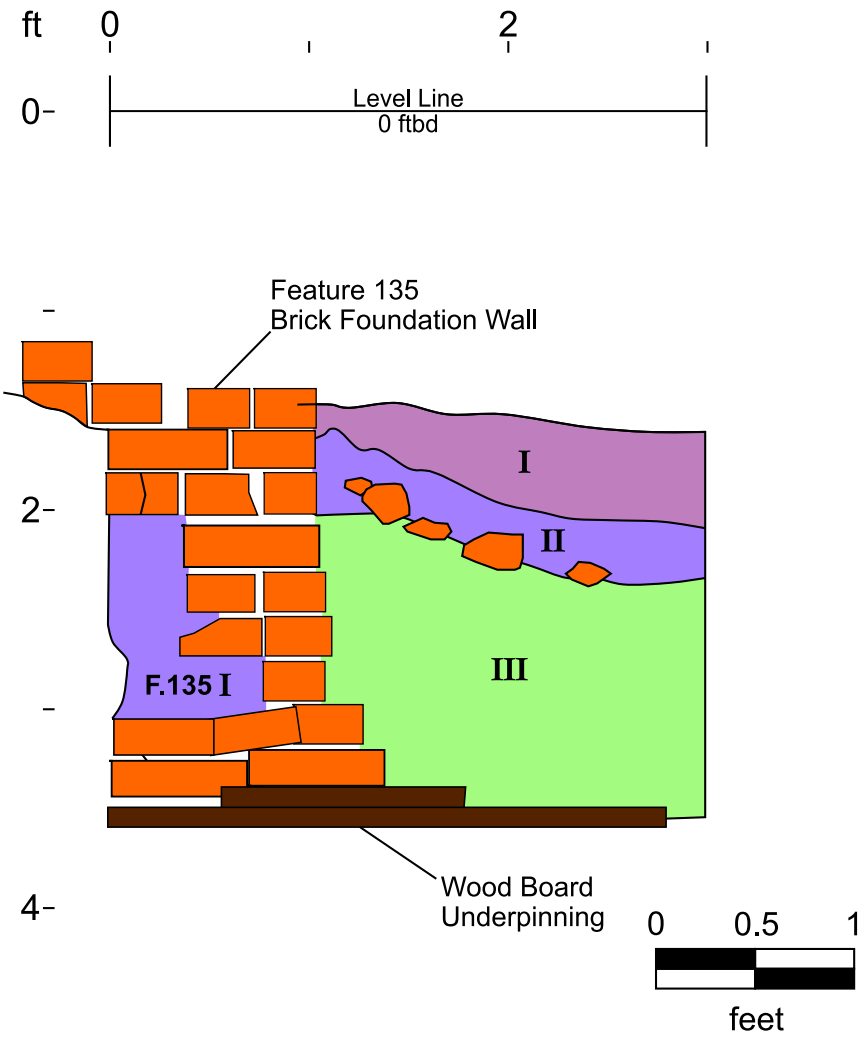
Figure 5-40 Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 116, view south (WSSI staff, 09/28/2017)

ered from fill deposits within the upper extent of Feature 135. These levels generally were designated as: Surface; and as Fills 1-3. Based on diagnostic materials within these uppermost excavation levels, Feature 135 was built sometime after ca. 1885 (Table 5-7).

Consistent with deposits of fill material, the artifacts from the surface and the uppermost excavation levels included a variety of ceramic (n=159), glass (n=464), and architectural debris (n=255) (Table 5-8). Ceramic ware types were varied and included examples with manufacture ranges extending from the third quarter of eighteenth century though the mid-nineteenth century. Typical of archaeological collections dating from the early twentieth century, the glass subassemblage included identifiable fragments of molded and machine-made glass containers. At least two fragments of a possible Rumford Baking Powder bottle (ca. 1877-1905) embossed "Baking Powder" (Mundt 2008), as well as a fragment of a machine-made colorless liquor bottle embossed with "FEDERAL LAW FORDBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" were recovered. The later inscription dates from 1935-1964 and reflects the period when federal legislation required this imprint to prevent resale or use of liquor bottles (Lindsey 2021).

Table 5-7 Feature 135 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surface	ca.1870 (Molded Wine Bottle)	ca. 1720-present	1878.2	40
Fill 1	ca. 1885 (Solarized Manganese Glass)	ca. 1720-present	1879.9	40
Fill 2	ca. 1935 (Embossed Bottle)	ca. 1730-present	1824.7	31
Fill 3	ca. 1877 (Rumford Baking Powder)	ca. 1775-present*	1866.9	13
Fill 4	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1775-1830*	1802.5	1
Fill 5	ca. 1815 (Machine Cut Nail)	ca. 1815-1890	-	-
Overall	ca. 1935 (Embossed Bottle)	ca. 1720-present	1863.7	125
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				



I :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand

II :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown clay, with brick fragments

III :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray coarse sand mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown clay and 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy clay

Feature 135 I :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown clay

Brick : **Fill 1** : **Fill 2** : **Fill 3** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.4
Feature 135: Test Unit 116
South Profile

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Figure 5-41 Soil profile of Unit 116, profile south (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-42 Photograph showing wood debris in Unit 112, plan view north (WSSI staff, 09/17/2017)



Figure 5-43 Photograph showing soil profile of Trench 1, view north (WSSI staff, 1/14/2018)

Table 5-8 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 135

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface Collection	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Grand Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			8	1				9
		Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820		2					2
		Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present		2					2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1840-present	1						1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-present	3						3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present				5			5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1840-1850s	9						9
					ca. 1840-present			2				2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present		15					15
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1840-present			1				1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		4	9	1			14
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830		2					2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830				2			2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810			1				1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830			3				3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830					1		1
				Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830		1					1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		1					1
				Rilling, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815				1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830		2					2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Rouletted, Mocha	ca. 1811-1830			14				14
		Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body	Unglazed			1					1
			Flower Pot, Rim	Unglazed					1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed			2					2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body						2			2
				Indeterminate			6					6
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				3	2				5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1		1				2
				Molded Decoration		1						1
		Rockingham/ Bennington Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-1900				3			3
		Whiteware	Tea Pot, Spout	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	12						12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860			1				1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		1					1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1820-present		6					6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860				1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2						2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1						1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1						1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1835-1870s	10						10
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		3					3
	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Figurine, Fragment				1					1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle					1				1
				Burned				1				1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Electrical Hardware, Fragment						1			1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Storage Jar, Rim/ Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	1						1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900		1					1
		Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim				1					1
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body					1				1
Composite	Ferrous/Wood	Cut/Wrought	Nail w/ Wood, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890				1			1
Glass	n/a	Amber	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1					1
			Window, Flat Fragment						37			37
		Aqua	Electrical Insulator, Fragment						1			1
			Window, Flat Fragment				102	43	5	1		151
		Cobalt Blue	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1					1
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Chemical Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1877-1905			1				1
	3 Piece Hinge Mold	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920s				6			6
	Contact Molded	Amber	Flask, Body					1				1
	Cup Bottom Mold	Aqua	Chemical Bottle, Base/Body/Neck	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1877-1905				4			4
		Light Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920s		1					1
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Tobacco Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865			3				3

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface Collection	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Grand Total
Glass, cont.	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body						27			27
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					14				14
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				6	6				12
			Indeterminate Form, Rim						1			1
		Colorless	Bottle, Body					2				2
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body				4		9			13
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				19	7				26
			Tableware, Base				1					1
			Tableware, Curved Fragment					1				1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				5	13	3			21
		Light Green	Bottle, Body				2					2
		Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment						1			1
		Solarized, Manganese	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment		ca. 1885-1915		2	1				3
		Colorless, Leaded	Tumbler, Base/ Body				3					3
	Machine Made	Colorless	Liquor Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1935-1960s			1				1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				13	14				27
			Soda Bottle, Lip				1					1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1850-present				10			10
			Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1870-present	1						1
	Molded, Turn Or Paste	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1870-1920s		9					9
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Kick/Push-up							1		1
	Plate	Colorless	Window, Flat Fragment					2				2
	Post Bottom Mold	Amber	Liquor Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1850-1920s		2					2
	Press Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Body					1				1
				Diamonds					1			1
	Undetermined Mold	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				12					12
			Liquor Bottle, Base/ Body					3				3
		Aqua	Bottle, Body			2						2
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body						58			58
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip				1					1
Metal	Copper Alloy		Hardware, Fragment				1					1
			Nail, Whole				1					1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment				2					2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				3	2				5
			Wire, Fragment					2				2
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	2					3	5
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890			12	12			24
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890			5	3			8
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815					1		1
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815				4			4
		Indeterminate Method	Hardware, Fragment					1				1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion					2				2
			Nail, Fragment				16	8				24
	Tin		Can, Rim				1					1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Sew Through Button, Fragment				1					1
Other	Mica		n/a				1					1
Grand Total						**47**	**273**	**183**	**200**	**4**	**3**	**710**

Architectural materials recovered from Fills 1-3 and "Surface" deposits also were consistent with materials from fill contexts. These materials included a variety of architectural-related items and hardware, as well as a wide range of demolition debris. Flat/window glass (n=189) and nails ranging from the earliest hand wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails to machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) nails were common. A piece of architectural wood with attached ferrous fasteners, a portion of a porcelain electrical insulator and a portion of a glass electrical insulator also were retained and was classified as demolition debris. These artifacts also date from the early twentieth century. A bone sew-through button fragment, a fragment of mica, and the rim of a tin can comprised the remainder of the artifacts from Fills 1-3. Typical of fill contexts, personal and activity related items were largely absent. Discarded materials from Fills 1-3 consisted mostly of architectural debris. Brick (168,266.46 g), mortar (9,425.46 g), and slate (2.77 g) were the most common discarded items, although pieces of slag (40.27 g), ballast (22.14 g), coal (90.54 g), and lime (32.1 g) also were recorded.

Fills 4-6 contained dramatically fewer artifacts. These artifacts consisted of a fragment of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), flat/window glass (n=1), a fragment of non-machine made green wine bottle glass, a hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail fragment, and a machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) nail fragment. Discarded materials were brick (51342 g), mortar (4299 g), natural wood (16.73 g), oyster (13 g), and indeterminate bivalve (2.76 g). The only materials recovered from Fill 6 were brick (37,800 g) and mortar (299 g).

The faunal remains from Feature 135 consisted mostly of the remains of horse (192.9 g) and other large mammals (206.2 g) (Table 5-9). Horse, not typically encountered in other features in the project area, was concentrated in Fill 5, which may be a more intact fill layer representing the manmade land surface. Typical domesticated food sources such as cattle (94 g) and pig (24.8 g) also were recovered. Bird (0.6 g), chicken (3.6 g), and rodent (0.8 g) were recovered in smaller quantities. Mammal (0.2 g) and medium mammal (7.8 g) comprised the remainder of the faunal sub-assemblage. Clam (22.29 g), oyster (9413.41 g), and indeterminate gastropod (0.53 g) also were recovered.

Feature 136 (Brick-surfaced walkway)

Feature 136 was the remains of a sidewalk or pedestrian-way that originally extended along the eastern side of Parcel 85.4, parallel to an alleyway known as Potomac Strand. During the early nineteenth century, this area was locally known as Kirk's (or Kirke's) Wharf. Warehouses leased by William Hartshorne, Joseph Dean, Ladd & Co., Daingerfield & Co., and others stood along the western side of the Strand through the mid-nineteenth century. By the late nineteenth century, the warehouses had been removed and the area was used as a coal depot. At that time, Parcel 85.4 was owned by James Green.

Feature 136 was located east of Features 135, 139, and 148. It extended from the northeastern corner of Feature 148 northward to end alongside Feature 135. The sidewalk was contemporaneous with these later warehouse features and did not appear to have been associated with Feature 151, the foundation of an early nineteenth century warehouse that underlay Feature 135. Although no evidence of a roadway surface was found, it is likely that the space between Feature 136 and the wharf edge had been paved in some manner and that it had been used for the loading and unloading of ships docked along the wharf.

Table 5-9 Summary of Faunal Material Recovered from Feature 135

Common Name	WSSI Excavation Levels				Weight (g)
	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 004	Fill 005	
Bird		0.6			0.6
Cattle	7.1		22.9	64	94
Chicken		3.6			3.6
Horse				192.9	192.9
Large mammal	0.7	28		177.5	206.2
Mammal		0.2			0.2
Medium mammal	1.5		6.3		7.8
Pig	5.4			19.4	24.8
Rodent		0.8			0.8
Grand Total	**14.7**	**33.2**	**29.2**	**453.8**	**530.9**

Feature Description

As defined during the archaeological investigations, Feature 136 included three components: a stone curb, a brick-surfaced walkway; and a brick-surfaced gutter. Although most of the curb stones appeared to have remained in place, the gutter and walkway were only partially intact (Figures 5-44 and 5-45). The gutter and walkway were most complete in the southern portion of the sidewalk, adjacent to the northeastern corner of Feature 148. Based upon these sections, Feature 136 had an original width of approximately 5.66 ft (1.73 m) and extended for a length of at least 132 ft (40.23 m).

Curbing

The most distinct element was the stone curb. This element extended the length of the Project Area and was composed of individual pieces of granite stone that had been laid vertically to produce a low curb. The stones were approximately 3 ft (0.91 m) in length and 1 ft (0.30 m) in height. The stones varied in width, with an average stone measuring approximately 0.46 ft (0.14 m) in width. Only one curbing stone was fully exposed during the archaeological investigation. That stone, exposed in the south profile of Unit 114, had an uneven base that was supported by a stack of bricks, presumably to keep the top of the stone level and even with the adjacent stones (Figure 5-46). No profile was completed for Unit 114 due to inundation of that unit prior to its completion.

Walkway Surface

The walkway was located between of the curb stones and the foundations of the adjacent warehouse structures (Features 135, 139, and 148). The most intact section of the walkway was in the southern portion of Feature 136. In this area, the brick work had been laid in two different patterns (Figure 5-47). The southernmost area of brickwork had been laid in a herringbone pattern using a combination of whole and partial bricks. The outermost or western row of the walkway was laid as a soldier or edging course that implied the walkway had not been intended to extend fully to the adjacent foundation. Assuming the bricks used in the herringbone section of the walkway were of standard size, this section of walkway would have measured approximately 3.2 ft (0.99 m) in width.

The herringbone section abutted an area where the brick had been laid on edge as soldier courses. This brick work also used a combination of whole and partial bricks and appeared to have been laid in a pattern resembling one-third running bond. The rows were oriented perpendicular to the curbing stones and extended at least 0.9 ft (0.28 m) farther west than the herringbone section.

Guttering

The remains of a brick-lined gutter was exposed on the eastern side of the row of curbing stone. The gutter was estimated to have been 2 ft (0.62 m) in width. The two more intact sections of the gutter exhibited differences in the type of brick used, as well as the pattern in which it had been laid. A section of gutter adjacent to Feature 148, near the southern end of Feature 136, had been laid using a combination of whole and partial bricks arranged as soldier courses (Figure 5-48). The courses paralleled the curb stones, with the maximum width of the gutter being six courses or rows wide. The inner most row, which was laid along the curbing stones, was composed of partial bricks laid in whichever fashion was necessary to fill the gap between the curbing stones and the brickwork of the second row of brick. This row included some bricks laid flat rather than on their edge.

Another section of intact guttering located adjacent to Feature 139, near the central part of Feature 136, had been laid using predominately whole bricks (Figure 5-49). This section also was six courses or rows wide, with the brick laid on their edge as soldier courses. The only exception was the innermost row that abutted the curbing stones. This row was composed of partial bricks that had been laid flat in whichever manner was necessary to fill the gap between the second row of guttering and the curb stones. While these differences in the brickwork may have just been coincidental, they may also have been an indication that individual property owners were responsible for laying and maintaining the walkway and guttering.



Figure 5-44 **Photograph showing intact curbing stones (center) and partially intact brick guttering (center and background left) in central portion of Feature 136, view south (WSSI staff, 10/5/2017)**



Figure 5-45 **Photograph showing intact curbing stones and brick paving at southern end of Feature 136, view north (WSSI staff, 10/5/2017)**



Figure 5-46 **Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 114, view south (WSSI staff, 9/27/2017)**



Figure 5-47 **Photograph showing different patterns of brick paving of Feature 136, view east (WSSI staff, 10/5/2017)**



Figure 5-48 **Photograph showing intact brick guttering on western side of curbing, view west (WSSI staff, 10/5/2017)**



Figure 5-49 **Photograph showing intact brick guttering near the central portion of Feature 136, view west (WSSI staff, 10/5/2017)**

Field Methods

Feature 136 appears to have been identified during the removal of overburden soil in the eastern portion of the project area. The upper extent of the feature was identified at an approximate elevation of 1.72 ft (0.52 m) amsl.

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Three excavation units (Units 111, 114, and 121) were placed along different portions of the Feature 136 during the Phase I/II investigation. All of the units measured 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m). The exact locations of the units is not known, although all of the units appear to have been placed on the eastern side of the curbing stones. Field records for Unit 114 note that unit was "a northeast unit of this block south of Pioneer Mill." No other locational information was available. The units were excavated to varying depths below the surface, with each unit terminated when the active water table was reached. Unit 111 was excavated to a depth of 1.4 ft (0.43 m); Unit 114 was excavated to a depth of 1.8 ft (0.55 m); and Unit 121 was excavated to a depth of 2.05 ft (0.62 m).

All of the units were excavated using standard methods of archaeological excavation and recordation. Excavation was conducted in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels termed "Fills. All removed soils were dry-screened through a minimum of ¼-in hardware cloth (mesh). No soil samples were taken from Feature 136.

The Phase I/II archeological investigation failed to indicate the presence of intact deposits that could contribute new or potentially significant information toward addressing research questions already developed for the Project. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended for Feature 136 and a Resource Management Plan was not prepared.

As investigated at the Phase I/II level, approximately 0.28 percent or 27 ft^2 of Feature 136 was sampled archaeologically.

Excavation Sequence

Feature 136 was built on made-land. The curbing stones had been excavated into the fill material comprising the made-land and the brickwork of both the guttering and the sidewalk surface had been laid directly on that same fill material. As such, soil deposits underlying Feature 136 were not related to the use of that feature, but represented imported fill soil and debris that had been deposited in that location for the purpose of creating useable land. Excavation units placed to investigate Feature 136 did not extend beyond the depth of the fill material, nor did they reveal any "surface" deposits that could be directly associated with the walkway.

The locations of the three excavation units placed to investigate Feature 136 is unknown. Each of the units exhibited a different sequence of fill material, suggesting both that the units had been widely spaced along Feature 136 and that the fill material had derived from various sources.

Test Unit 111

Although Unit 111 was the shallowest unit, this unit exhibited the greatest variety in fill material. At least five different fill deposits were identified during excavation. These were removed as Fills 1-9 and included various deposits of mottled reddish brown (5YR 4/3) sandy loam and very dark gray (2.5Y 3/1; 5Y3/1) gravelly sandy loam. Although the field records indicated Fills 1, 2, and 7 were confined to the western half of the unit and Fills 3 and 8 were confined to the eastern half of the unit, the profile drawings and photographs for Unit 111 indicated these fill layers extended across the entire unit. Figure 5-50 shows the western profile of Unit 111; no corresponding profile drawing was completed for this wall of the unit. The lowest deposit, Fill 9, was described as "potentially river bottom or tide flats" (WSSI Field Records, Unit 111). A black (5Y 2.5/2) sandy clay, this layer may have been redeposited river sediment (dredge spoil).

Test Unit 114

Unit 114 exhibited a completely different fill sequence. This sequence is shown in Figure 5-51; no profile drawings were completed for this unit due to sudden inundation. This unit was excavated in four levels of "fills." The uppermost excavation level included an area of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam that occurred in the western half of the unit, and an area of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy clay that occurred in the eastern half of the unit. It overlay a layer



Figure 5-50 Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 111, view west (WSSI staff, 10/2/2017)



Figure 5-51 Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 114, view west (WSSI staff, 9/27/2017)

of dark (10YR 4/1) sandy clay containing cobbles and brick fragments (Fill 2), and a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) mortar or conglomerate (Fill 3. Fill 3 was encountered at 1.65 ft (0.50 m) below the surface and was less than 0.1 ft (3 cm) thick. Excavation was halted within Fill 4, a deposit of black (10YR 2/1) sand that was encountered at the same depth as the active water table.

Test Unit 121

Unit 121 was excavated in six levels or "fills." Although this soil profile visually resembled that of Unit 111, the soil descriptions were very different. A notation on the Field Record Form states that the "profile does not correspond directly to level sheets, since [the] unit was done at a late date by different people"; and this appears to be the case (WSSI Field Records, Unit 121). As such, the profile drawing for Unit 121 was not included. This unit did contain an inclusion of light gray (10YR 7/2) mortar and sand (Fill 5) that was encountered at 1.1 ft (0.34 m) below the surface (Figures 5-52). It was underlain by mottled brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay (Fill 6) and by dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) clayey sand (Fill 7). Excavation was discontinued within Fill 7.

Cultural Material

A total of 211 artifacts and 131.6 g of faunal material were recovered from Units 111, 114, and 121 (Table 5-10). These units were presumed to have been located along the eastern side of Feature 136, within an area that may have been used as a working area along the wharf. All of the artifacts were recovered from imported fill material deposited on top of wooden cribbing as part of the process of making useable land along the river shoreline.

The recovered artifacts were consistent with materials recovered from fill deposits. They dated broadly from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries and included a variety of materials (Table 5-11). Artifacts were recovered from the surface and from the uppermost excavation levels (Fills 1- 4). The majority of the artifacts were recovered from these strata (n=200; 94.8%), with the vast majority in Fill 1 (n=140; 66.3%). The lower excavation levels (Fills 5–8) contained comparatively lower quantities of artifacts consisting mostly of nails and nail fragments and small fragments of colonial-period stoneware.

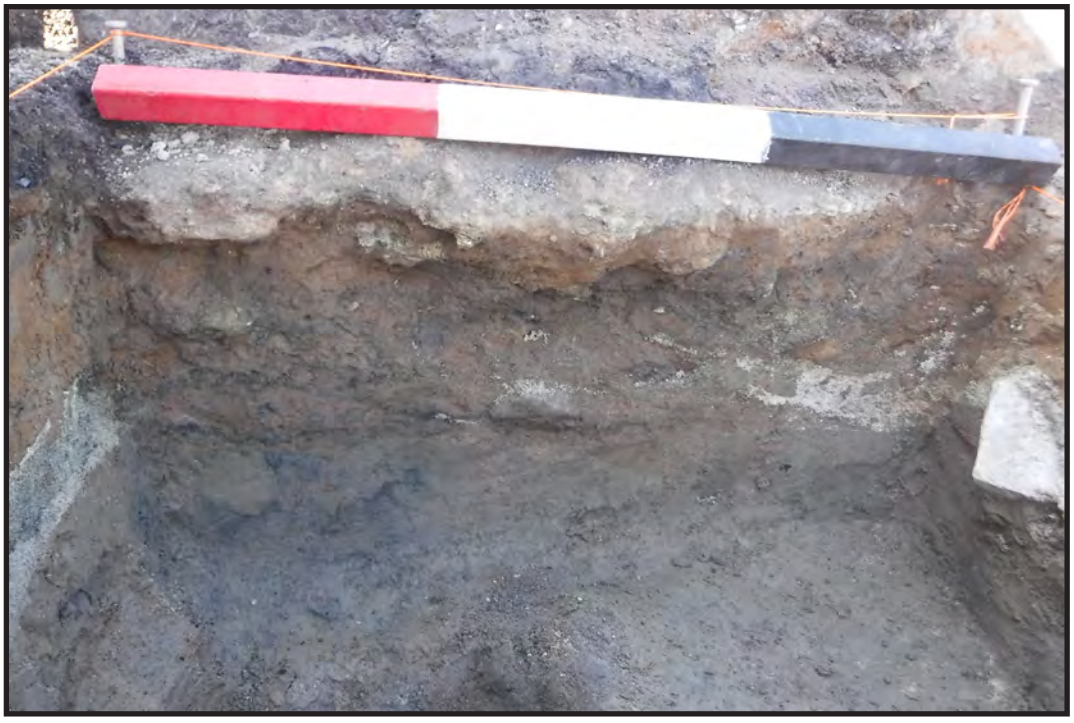


Figure 5-52 Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 121, view west (WSSI staff, 10/2/2017)

Table 5-10 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 136

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface Collection	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 008	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1	1		1					3
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		1							1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1840-present		2							2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present		4							4
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Stained, Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			7						7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		1							1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830		1							1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed					1					1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Stained				1						1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed				1						1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Stained						1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed			1							1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present				1					1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present					7				7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860		1							1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860		1							1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		1							1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present		4							4
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800			1						1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825			1						1
		Continental Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1850-present		1							1
		Other	Tile, Whole				1							1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1841-1910		1							1
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900		1							1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion	Unglazed				1						1
		White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805								1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1805						1			1
Ceramic Total						1	22	12	3	8	1		1	48
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				19		1			1		21
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Chemical Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1877-1905	1								1
			Ink Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1880-1910s	1								1
	Contact Molded	Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1								1
			Mineral Water/Soda Bottle, Base	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1870-1920	1								1
	Cup Bottom Mold	Aqua	Beverage Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920		3							3
		Cobalt Blue	Indeterminate Bottle, Base	Embossed		1								1
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s		9							9
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865					5				5
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				2							2
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2								2
		Black	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment									1		1
		Blue-Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1							1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				6	2						8
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck			1								1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					3	1				1	5
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3								3
	Machine Made	Amber	Beer Bottle, Base/Body/Neck	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1869-1916	1								1
			Beverage Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1892-present	1								1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Aqua	Beverage Bottle, Body				17							17
		Colorless	Flask, Body	Embossed Lettering			2							2
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					1						1
			Wine Bottle, Base/ Body				3							3
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body							1				1
	Plate	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				31							31
	Post Bottom Mold	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920s	1								1
Glass Total						14	93	6	2	6		2	1	124
Metal	Copper	Alloy, Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815		1							1
	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890				1					1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815							2		2
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815		1	1				2		4
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment				12		1	1	2			16
		Wire	Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present		4							4
Metal Total							18	1	2	1	2	4		28
Organic	Faunal	Coral	N/A				7		4					11
Organic Total							7		4					11
Grand Total						**15**	**140**	**19**	**11**	**15**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**211**

Table 5-11 Feature 136 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Feature 136 (Overall)	ca. 1850 (Continental Porcelain)**	ca. 1600-present*	1866.9	18
Fea. 136 Surface	ca. 1892 (Crown Cap Bottle)	ca. 1850-present	-	-
Fea. 136 Fill 1	ca. 1850 (Continental Porcelain)	ca. 1750-present*	1887.4	18
Fea. 136 Fill 2	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1750-1930	1807.2	9
Fea. 136 Fill 3	ca. 1828 (Transfer Printed Whiteware)	ca. 1828-present*	1914	1
Fea. 136 Fill 4	ca. 1828 (Transfer Printed Whiteware)	ca. 1828-present*	1914	7
Fea. 136 Fill 5	ca. 1720 (White Salt Glazed Stoneware)	ca. 1720-1805	1765.5	1
Fea. 136 Fill 6	ca. 1600 (Nail)	ca. 1600-1815	-	-
Fea. 136 Fill 7	-	-	-	-
Fea. 136 Fill 8	ca. 1720 (White Salt Glazed Stoneware)	ca. 1720-1805	1762.5	1
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				
**excludes surface collection				

Surface Collection

Glass artifacts were recovered from the surface collection associated with Feature 136. Bottle glass was consistent with machine made or molded manufacture dating from the late nineteenth century through the present. Diagnostic bottles recovered from the Surface Collection included a Rumford Baking Powder bottle (ca. 1877-1905) (Mundt 2008), a cone ink bottle (ca. 1880-1910s) (Lindsey 2021), a Hundydai Janos Bitterquelle Saxlehners mineral water/soda bottle (ca. 1870-1920), a Robert Portner Brewing Co. beer bottle (ca. 1869-1916) (Dennée 2010), and a crown cap soda bottle (ca. 1892-present). A white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe stem with mouthpiece comprised the remainder of the collection.

Fill 1

The majority of the artifacts from Units 111, 114, and 121 were recovered from Fill 1. These artifacts consisted of glass (n=93), ceramic (n=22), metal (n=18) and organic (n=7) materials. Consistent with mid- to late nineteenth century domestic assemblages, fragments of glass containers and bottles comprised a large portion of recovered glass. These included machine-made and molded glass bottles and containers. The ceramic collection included a range of ware types dating from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries. Ware types included creamware (ca. 1760-1820), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), whiteware (ca. 1820-present), ironstone (ca. 1840-present), Continental porcelain (ca. 1850-present), and domestic stoneware (ca. 1750-1900). A Prosser-type button (ca. 1841-1910; Sprague 2002) also was recovered. Architectural materials consisted of flat/window (n=19), plate glass (n=31), nails (n=6), and nail fragments (n=12). Nails included both hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) and wire (ca. 1890-present) manufacture. Seven fragments of coal comprised the remainder of the artifacts from Fill 1. Discarded materials from Fill 1 were brick (10800 g), mortar (142.29 g), slag (6.74 g), coal (1.38 g), and ballast stone (48.35 g). No faunal material was recovered from Fill 1.

Fills 2-4

The ceramic collection included early nineteenth ware types such as pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) and whiteware (ca. 1820-present). Likewise, glass generally included body fragments from bottles and indeterminate containers. The majority of the glass was non-machine made. Architectural materials consisted of flat/window glass (n=1), and nails (n=2) and nail fragments (n=2). Nails were square shanked (ca. 1600-1890). Four fragments of coral also were recovered. Faunal remains were recovered from Fill 2; these included cattle (95.1 g) and mammal (1.6 g) remains. Discarded materials included brick (5776.15 g), mortar (1363.8 g), and slag (2.26 g).

Fills 5-8

Eleven artifacts were recovered from these excavation levels. White salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=2), flat/window glass (n=1), indeterminate container glass (n=2), nails (n=2), and nail fragments (n=4) comprised the majority of the recovered materials. Faunal remains included medium mammal (0.7 g) from Fill 5, and domesticated species represented by pig (22.5 g) and cattle (11.6 g), as well as bony fish (0.1 g) from Fill 8. Discarded materials consisted of brick (4060 g) and mortar (206 g).

Feature 136 Subfeatures

Feature 136-1, a wooden post set in a small posthole, was the only additional feature identified during the investigation of Feature 136. This feature was identified during the excavation of Unit 121 and most likely was not directly related to Feature 136.

Feature 136-1

This feature was a small irregular-shaped posthole that contained the lower extent of a square wooden post. The posthole was located in the southern third of Unit 121. It was identified at a depth of 0.4 ft (12 cm) below the surface, or at approximately 1.32 ft (0.4 m) amsl. The posthole measured approximately 1.6 ft (0.48 m) north/south by 0.9 ft (0.27 m) east/west. It was defined by an area of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 136-1 was not bisected. The posthole fill was completely removed to fully expose the wooden post. The post appeared to rest on the base of the posthole, which measured 1.7 ft (0.52 m) in depth and appeared to have vertical sidewalls (Figure 5-53). Field records indicate that a fragment of concrete, a brick, and a "stone" had been placed within the base of the posthole, likely as shims to support the post prior to refilling of the hole. A wooden board nailed to the opposite side of the post most likely also had been intended as a shim (Figure 5-54). The post measured 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) by 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) and had been broken unevenly at its uppermost point.

Cultural Material

Ten artifacts were recovered from Feature 136-1 (Table 5-12). Artifacts recovered from posthole Feature 136-1 were largely non-diagnostic. However, several fragments of machine-made bottle glass (ca. 1881-present) and several wire-manufactured (ca. 1890-present) nails were recovered. These artifacts indicated that the posthole was relatively modern. Discarded materials consisted of construction debris, such as brick (3600 g), mortar (622 g), and concrete (12700 g). No faunal materials were recovered from Feature 136-1.

Feature 139 (Warehouse Foundation)

Feature 139 was the remains of a stone foundation for one of the several frame warehouses

Table 5-12 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 136-1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Grand Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained				1	1
Ceramic Total								1	1
Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				2	2	4
	Machine Made	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1881-present	1			1
Glass Total						1	2	2	5
Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1890-present	1		2	3
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present		1		1
Metal Total						1	1	2	4
Grand Total						**2**	**3**	**5**	**10**



Figure 5-53 **Photograph showing Feature 136-1, plan view north (WSSI staff, 9/29/2017)**



Figure 5-54 **Photograph showing wooden board nailed to post (Feature 136-1), plan view south (WSSI staff, 9/29/2017)**

erected along "Kirke's Wharf" during the early nineteenth century. The foundation was located in the northeastern portion of Parcel 85.4, immediately south of Features 135 and 151, and west of Feature 136. Analysis of the materials recovered from Feature 139 indicated that the foundation had been filled sometime after ca. 1840, with additional fill material added during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The initial fill deposits consisted mostly of coal residue (cinder, slag, ash), which suggested they were related to the coal wharf established by Green after he purchased Lot 85 in a series of transactions spanning 1843-1846. Later, more recent deposits may have been associated with the abandonment of the depot.

Feature 139 had been built on made-land formed by infilling a timber-frame bulkhead built within the active tideline of the Potomac River. The bulkhead appears to have been in place by the late eighteenth century, as early leases for Lot 85 indicate that a wharf "sufficient to land boats" was already in use by 1788 (Alexandria Land Records, Book U:120). One of the earliest descriptions of the warehouses in Lot 85 was from an 1803 Mutual Assurance Company policy (Policy 2008) taken out by William Hartshorne on three frame warehouses that he had erected on his leased land. Two of the warehouses, both two-story frame structures with attached wooden sheds, had dimensions nearly identical to those of Feature 139. As recorded on the Mutual Assurance Company policy, the southernmost warehouse measured 22 x 40 ft (6.7 x 12.19 m) and was valued at $1,000, while the central warehouse measured 22 x 32 ft (6.7 x 9.75 m) and was valued at $720 (Mutual Assurance Company 1803, Policy 2008). The third and northernmost warehouse matched the dimensions of Feature 151.

Feature Description

Feature 139 consisted of a large stone foundation that originally underlay two adjoining frame warehouse structures (Figures 5-55 and 5-56). The structures shared a common foundation wall that was double-width (Figure 5-57). No gaps were visible in the common wall and, in some locations, the stonework appeared to overlap, indicating the two walls were built at the same time. No evidence of flooring or working surfaces were evident within either structure, although it is likely that the remaining portions of the foun-



Figure 5-55 Photograph showing overview of Feature 139, view east (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)

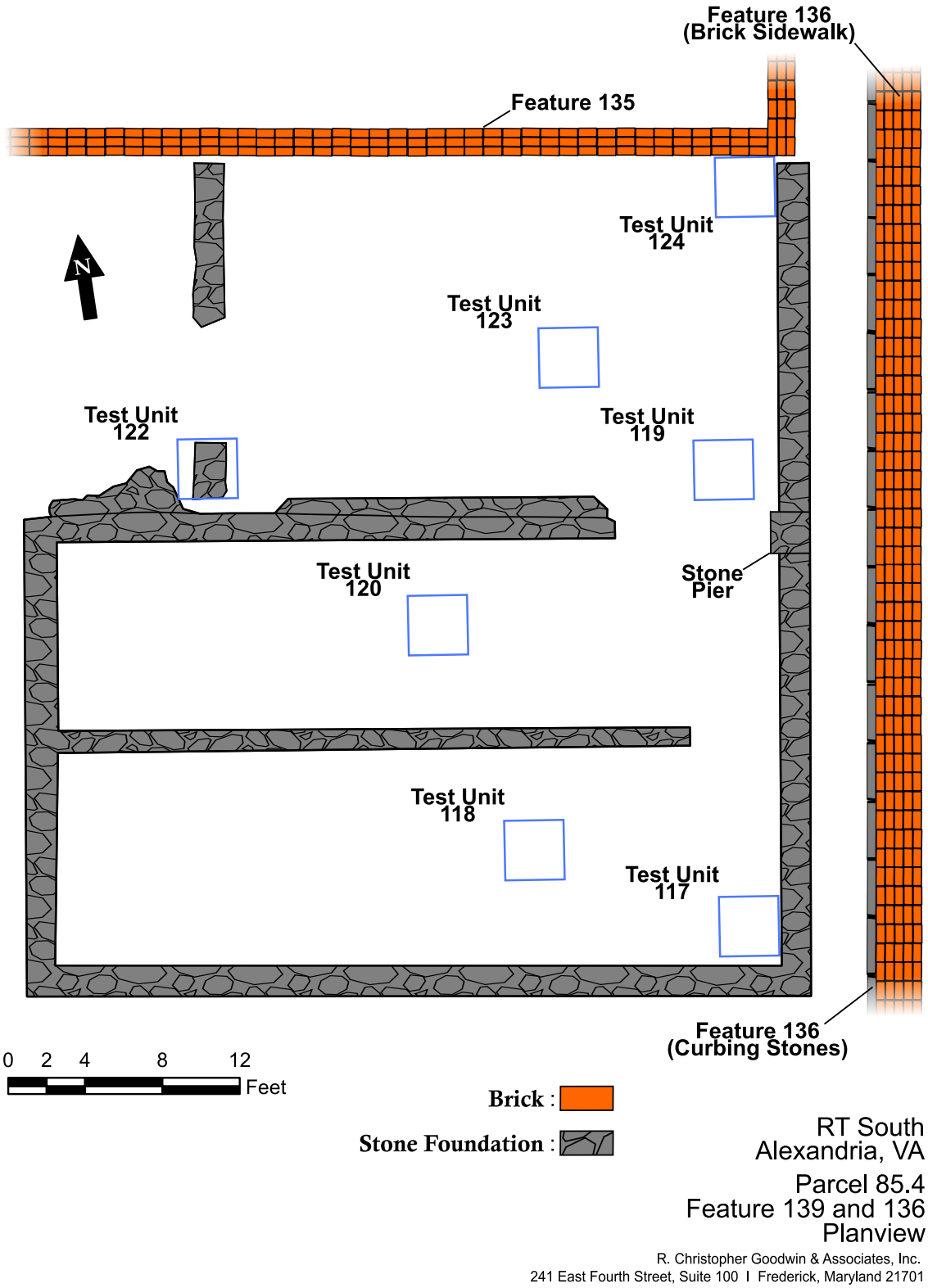


Figure 5-56 Map showing plan view of Feature 139 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-57 Photograph showing double-width shared foundation wall between northern and southern warehouse structures in Feature 139, view east (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)

dation would have been significantly below the original elevation of the ground floor.

The foundation for the southern warehouse structure measured approximately 26 ft (7.92 m) north/south by 41 ft (12.5 m) east/west (exterior dimensions). The exterior walls were approximately 1 ft (0.3 m) thick. Excavation along the exterior of the southern warehouse, at its southeastern corner, indicated only the lowest few courses of stonework remained intact (Figure 5-58). The stonework for the foundation walls was laid in a pattern known as random stone. Unlike the dwelling foundations in other portions of the Project Area, the stone used for the southern warehouse foundation appeared to consist of undressed fieldstone and chipping debris (small stone). This material may have been scavenged from other locations, or a lower quality of stone may have been used since the structure was a warehouse and was not intended to have had a cellar space. A stone pier inset in the eastern foundation wall appeared to have been added as a repair to the northeastern corner of the southern warehouse structure

The interior of the southern warehouse was divided into two slightly different sized bays separated by a central wall that extended east/west across the structure. The southern bay was slightly larger than the northern bay, although the difference was negligible and equated to only 1.5 ft (0.46 m) of additional width north/south, or an additional 57 ft^2 (5.3 m^2) of floor space. The central wall was approximately 0.6 ft (0.18 m) thick. The central wall was not keyed into the stonework of the exterior foundation and may have been a later addition (Figure 5-59). It also did not extend fully across the foundation interior, leaving an approximately 4 ft (1.2 m) wide gap wide gap between the end of the wall and the eastern foundation wall. It was not clear whether the gap was an intentional part of the structure's design, or was a location where the foundation wall had been removed after the structure's abandonment.



Figure 5-58 **Photograph showing detail of Feature 139 foundation wall at southeastern corner of southern warehouse structure, view north (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**



Figure 5-59 **Photograph showing detail of central wall at intersection of exterior foundation wall, view south (WSSI staff, 10/05/2017)**

The northern warehouse structure measured approximately 19 ft (5.79 m) north/south by 32 ft (9.75 m) east/west (exterior width) and did not have a central dividing wall. A portion of the western foundation wall of this structure had been removed, leaving a gap in the wall. An archaeological excavation unit (Unit 122) placed within the gap revealed the lower portion of the foundation wall was intact and that it had originally spanned the entire width of the wall (Figure 5-60). A log or beam that appeared to extend beneath the stone foundation may have been part of a system of informal underpinning or support for the foundation walls. The log was not part of the timber-framed bulkhead underlying Feature 139, as elevational data showed that at least 5 ft (1.52 m) of soil separated the log from the underlying bulkhead (Feature 165).

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 139 was identified at 2.11 ft (0.64 m) amsl. During the Phase I/II investigation, seven 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (Units 117-120 and 122-124) were placed within the interior of Feature 139 (see Figure 5-56). Units 117 and 118 were placed in the southern bay of the foundation. Unit 120 was placed in the center of the central bay of Feature 139. The remaining units (Units 119, 122-124) were placed in the northern portion of the foundation. Units 119 and 124 were both placed along the eastern foundation wall, while Unit 122 was placed over the western foundation wall and Unit 123 was placed in the center of the foundation. All of the units encountered deep deposits of fill material that extended beyond the base of unit excavation.

The seven units mentioned above were excavated using standard archaeological excavation methods and were recorded using standard procedures. Excavation was conducted in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels termed "Fills." Removed soils were dry-screened through a minimum of ¼-in hardware cloth (mesh). No soil samples were taken from Feature 139. Discarded materials were weighed in the field.

The Phase I/II archeological investigation indicated that the deposits in the interior of Feature 139 were composed exclusively of fill material and did not relate to the occupation or use of the structure. Feature 139 did not have a cellar space and no intact remains of a floor or other intact surfaces were identified. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended for Feature 139. A Resource Management Plan was not prepared for Feature 139, and no additional excavation areas were placed within the feature.

As investigated at the Phase I/II level, approximately 3.18 percent (42 ft^2 [3.9 m^2]), of the exposed interior of Feature 139 was sampled archaeologically. The total interior space was calculated as 1,321 ft^2 (122.72 m^2).

Excavation Sequence

Like all of the warehouse features identified in Parcel 85.4, Feature 139 had been built on several feet of fill soil that had been deposited on top of a timber-frame bulkhead and wharf structure. The structure had been completed during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and, by the turn of the century, warehouses already stood on the newly made land. The two warehouse foundations designated as Feature 139 were standing by 1803. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from fill deposits within the warehouse interiors, indicated the structures were filled in sometime after ca. 1840, with the most recent episode of infilling occurring after ca. 1890. The most recent episode consisted of a thick deposit of coal residue and fly ash mixed with burned slate and cinder. It was identified in all portions of Feature 139 and typically comprised stratum I (Fill 1).

As previously noted, the soil profiles exposed during the archaeological investigation of Feature 139 consisted exclusively of fill material. These deposits generally were excavated as separate deposits ("Fills"), with excavation units exhibiting at least three distinct fill deposits. Soil descriptions for three excavation units are described below as representative examples of infilling across the different sections Feature 139.

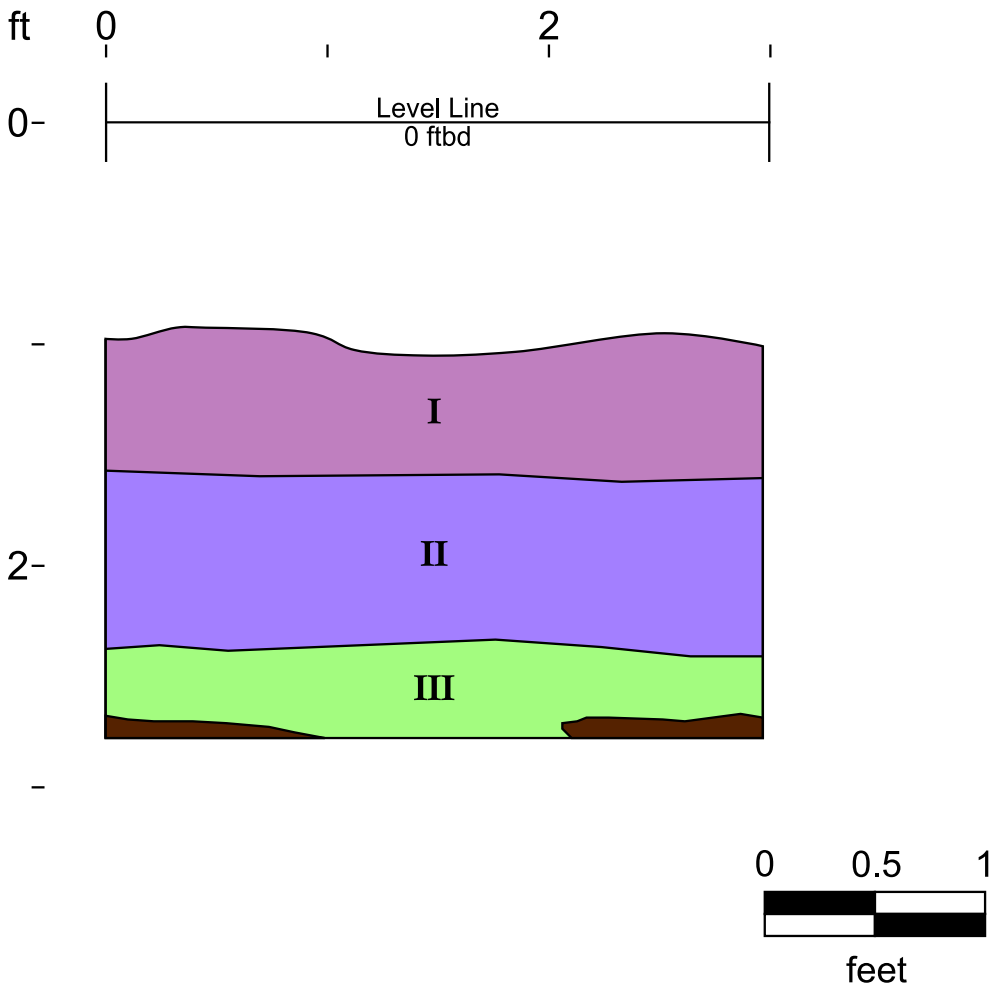
In the center of the southern bay in the southern structure, Unit 118 contained three deposits of fill material overlying additional fill material that was not excavated (Figures 5-61 and 5-62). The uppermost two deposits were described as gravelly sands, while the lower deposit was described as compact sandy clay. Although not in-



Figure 5-60 **Photograph showing plan view of continuation of western foundation wall of northern warehouse structure in Unit 122, view north (WSSI staff, 09/29/2017)**



Figure 5-61 **Soil profile of Unit 118, view west (WSSI staff, 09/28/2017)**



RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.4
Feature 139: Test Unit 118
West Profile

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Figure 5-62 Soil profile of Unit 118, view west (RCG&A staff)

dicated as such, both of the upper deposits were composed of coal residue (waste material). The excavators noted the presence of several wooden boards at the base of the Fill 3, a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay. The boards rested atop a deposit of "darker soil with wood throughout" (WSSI Field Records, Unit 118). This deposit was not excavated and it was assumed the boards were additional fill material related to infilling of the bulkhead or wharf structure beneath Feature 139.

Unit 120, located in the center of the northern bay in the southern structure exhibited three slightly different deposits of fill material (Figures 5-63 and 5-64). The uppermost deposit (Fill 1) was consistent with Unit 118 and was a thick layer of coal residue and fly ash. This was described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly sand with coal cinder and brick fragments. It overlay a striated deposit of mixed silty and clayey soil that contained stone debris. Although excavated as two deposits (Fills 2 and 3), this deposit appeared to have originated from a single fill event. It overlay a fairly uniform deposit of brownish yellow sandy clay with "clay clumps" that in turn overlay another darker hue fill deposit (not described). Excavation was halted at the top of the latter deposit.

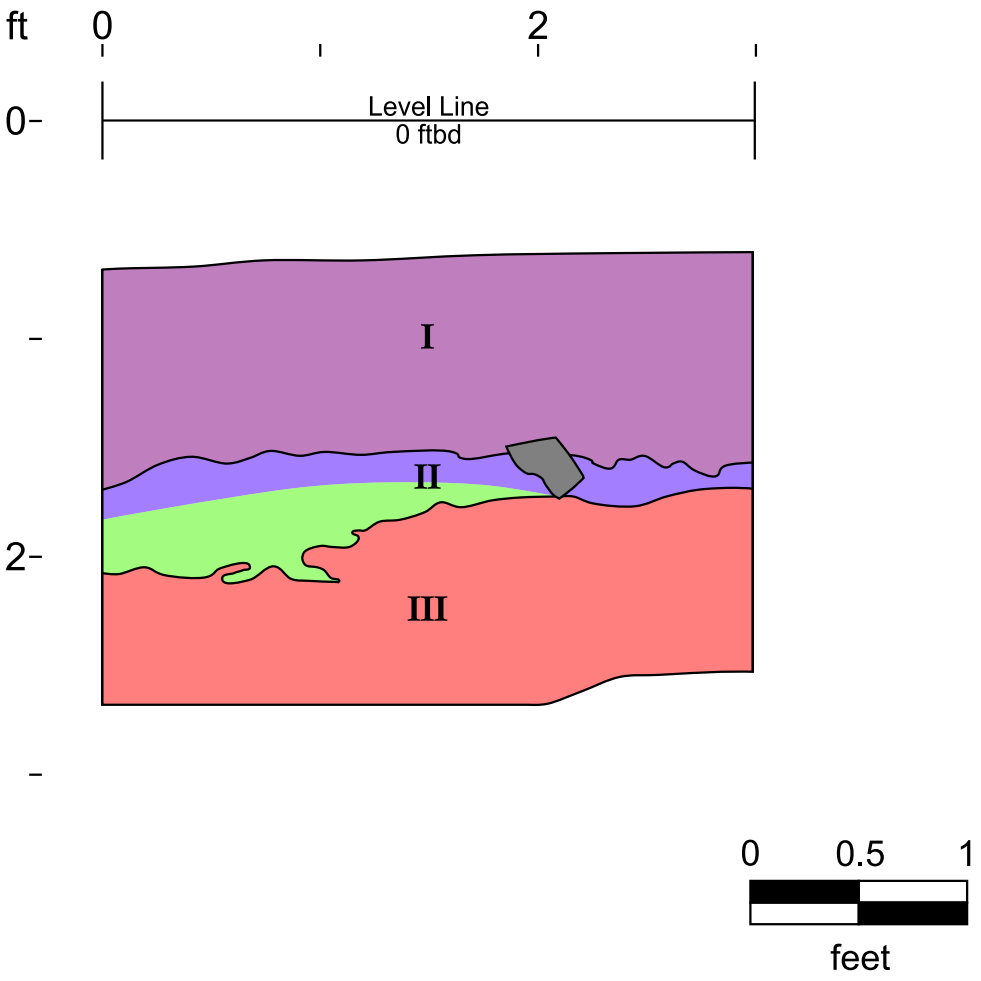
In the northern warehouse structure, Unit 123 also encountered three deposits of fill material (Figures 5-65 and 5-66. The uppermost deposit was a continuation of the coal residue and fly ash deposit noted in other portions of Feature 139. It overlay a thin layer of burned and crushed slate that, in turn, overlay a compact deposit of mottled light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) sand. Although not depicted in the unit profiles, the excavators noted the presence of a wood "beam" beneath Fill 3. Like the log or beam identified in Unit 123, this beam may have been part of the general fill material used during infilling the bulkhead or wharf structure beneath Feature 139.

Cultural Material

Feature 139 yielded a total of 153 historic artifacts, 7.7 g of faunal material, and a single prehistoric lithic artifact. The prehistoric artifact was a rhyolite biface thinning flake. The historic artifacts generally dated from the second half of the nineteenth century (Table 5-13). They included a variety of domestic and architectural materials, as well as demolition debris and representative pieces of coal and cinder from the deposits of coal residue (Table 5-14). These artifacts were evenly distributed throughout the uppermost fill con-



Figure 5-63 Soil profile of Unit 120, view west (WSSI staff, 09/29/2017)



I :10YR 3/3 Very dark grayish brown gravelly sand with cinder and brick

II :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with
10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown coarse sand and 10YR 5/2 fine sandy loam

III :10YR 6/8 Brownish yellow sandy clay

Rock :

Fill 1 :

Fill 2 :

Fill 3 :

Fill 4 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.4
Feature 139: Test Unit 120
West Profile

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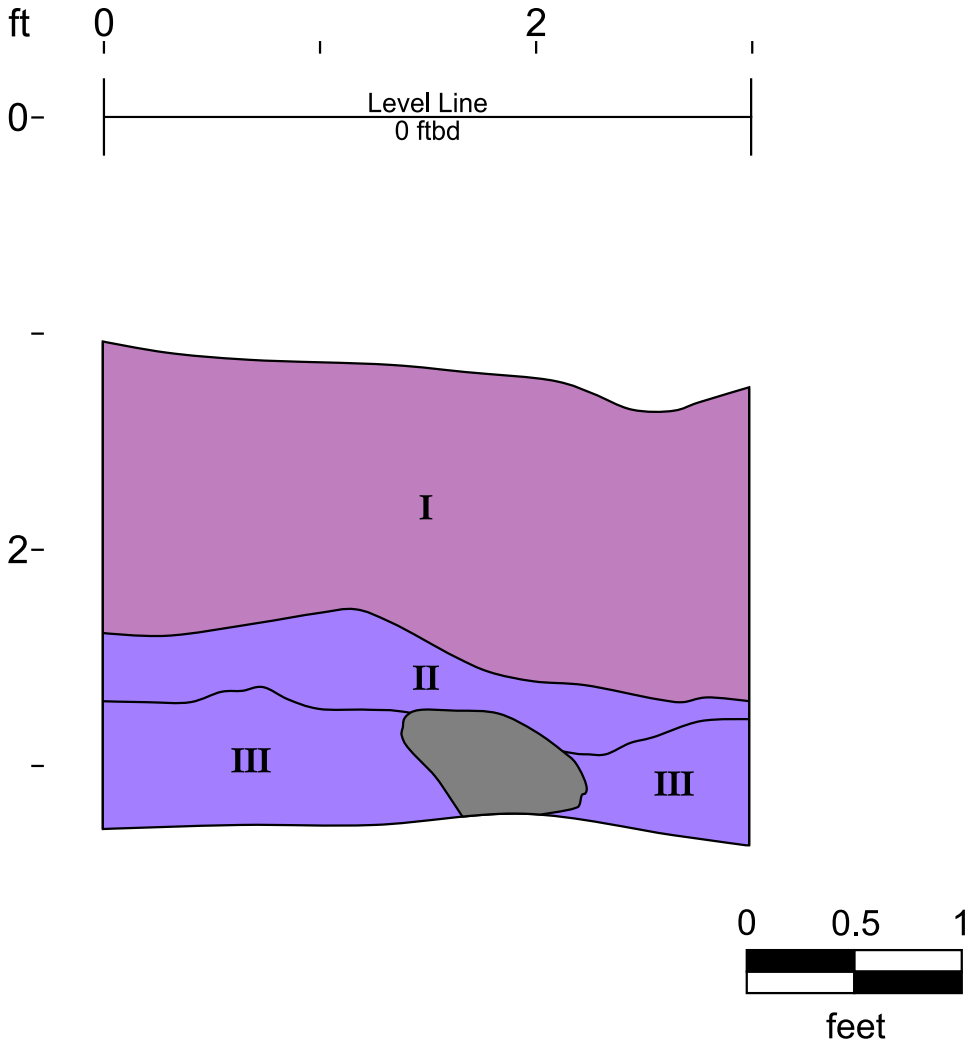
Figure 5-64 Soil profile of Unit 120, view west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-65 Soil profile of Unit 123, view west (WSSI staff, 10/03/2017)

Table 5-13 Feature 139 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surface	ca. 1890 (Embossed Milk Bottle)	ca. 1720-present*	1845.2	25
Fill 1	ca. 1890 (Wire Nail)	ca. 1760-present	1790	2
Fill 2	ca. 1820 (Whiteware)	ca. 1750-present	1867.5	2
Fill 3	ca. 1890 (Wire Nail)	ca. 1795-present	1861.3	2
Fill 4	ca. 1815 (Machine Cut Nail)	ca. 1760-1890	1790	1
Fill 5	ca. 1820 (Whiteware)	ca. 1820-present	1910	1
Fill 6	ca. 1820 (Stoneware)	ca. 1820-1900	1860	1
Fill 7	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1815-present*	1917	2
Overall	ca. 1890 (Embossed Milk Bottle)	ca. 1720-present*	1849	36
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				



I :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray gravelly sand mottled with 10YR 6/3 Pale brown coarse sand

II :Slate debris

III :2.5Y 5/3 Light olive brown sand mottled with 2.5Y 4/1 Dark gray coarse sand

Rock : **Fill 1** : **Fill 2** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.4
Feature 139: Test Unit 123
North Profile

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Figure 5-66 Soil profile of Unit 123, view west (RCG&A staff)

Table 5-14 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 139

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface Collection	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
Historics	Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem										1	1
		Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820					1				1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820		2							2
			Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present								1	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	1								1
			Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830				1					1
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Stained					2					2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained									1	1
			Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present			1			1			2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present								1	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present				1					1
		Porcelain	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				2							2
		Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1750-1900			1						1
			American Gray	Jug, Body/ Handle		ca. 1720-1900	1								1
				Storage Jar, Base/ Body/ Rim	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900	23								23
			Gray	Bottle, Body	Stamped	ca. 1820-1900							1		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body				1							1
	Composite	Ferrous/ Manufactured		Reinforced Concrete, Fragment				1							1
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				4	2	1		1			8
			Colorless	Window, Flat Fragment				1	7	1				1	10
		2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base	Embossed Lettering		1								1
				Indeterminate Bottle, Lip		ca. 1775-1880s	2								2
				Mineral Water/Soda Bottle, Base			1								1
					Embossed Lettering	ca. 1850-1900s	1								1
		Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1790-1865	1								1
				Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	2								2
		Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1								1
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				2	1	1				1	5
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment				1							1
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					7	7			2	5	21
			Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body			3								3
		Machine Made	Cobalt Blue	Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1881-present	1								1
			Colorless	Milk Bottle, Base/ Body	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1890-1950s	1								1
		Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1830-1920s	2								2
			Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body				1							1
	Metal	Copper Alloy		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1								1
				Nail, Whole										1	1
		Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1								1
			Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890			5	3				1	9
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890					1				1
				Spike, Whole		ca. 1815-1890			1						1
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815								4	4
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment				2	6	4		2	2	5	21
				Spike, Whole					1						1
			Wire	Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present		1		1					2
		Lead		Bale Seal, Whole									1		1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion										1	1
	Organic	Faunal	Leather	Shoe, Fragment			1								1
	Synthetic	Plastic		PVC Pipe, Fragment				1							1
			Colorless	Plastic Sheeting, Fragment				1							1
Historics Total							44	20	32	22	2	4	6	23	153
Lithics	Debitage	Rhyolite 01	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage	Unmodified									1	1
Lithics Total														1	1
Grand Total							**44**	**20**	**32**	**22**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**24**	**154**

texts, which generally consisted of coal residue and fly ash. Diagnostic artifacts from the upper fill contexts post-dated 1890. The lower fill contexts contained notably fewer artifacts, with the most recent artifacts having beginning dates of manufacture during the 1840s.

Consistent with fill materials, the artifacts recovered from Feature 139 included a variety of ceramic (n=43), glass (n=44), and architectural debris (n=59). A variety of ware types with manufacture ranges from the mid-eighteenth century through the twentieth century were identified. Recovered glass included fragments of container glass representing molded and machine made varieties. For example, at the surface, at least one milk bottle from the Washington, D.C. based Embassy Dairy was identified. The dairy was in operation from 1890 through the 1950s.

The wide variety of architectural items and corresponding ranges of manufacture also was indicative of materials within fill or redeposited contexts. Flat/window glass (n=18), various nails and other hardware and fasteners each were present. At least one piece of reinforced concrete also was noted. Nail manufacture included a range of types from the earliest hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails, through machine cut (ca. 1815-1890) and wire manufactured (ca. 1890-present) nails. The few personal or activity related artifacts recovered consisted of a white clay tobacco pipe fragment, a fragment of shoe leather, and a lead bale seal. Faunal materials were limited to cat (1.5 g) and rodent (6.2 g) remains.

Most of the discarded materials were architectural debris. These consisted of brick (59456.44 g), concrete (96.89 g), and mortar (8885.98 g). Non-architectural artifacts consisted of oyster shell (1029.82 g) and charcoal (0.4 g). Finally, clinker (13.21 g), slag (50.76 g), coal (6.95 g), each of which were typical of deposits of coal residue, were included among the discarded materials.

Feature 139 Subfeatures

Two additional archaeological features were identified during the investigation of Feature 139. Both features were postholes that included the remains of truncated wooden posts.

Feature 139-1 (Wooden Post)

Feature 139-1 consisted of a truncated rectangular wooden post (Figure 5-67). The field records were unclear as to whether a posthole was present or whether the post had been driven directly into the ground. The post was identified at 1.2 ft (136.58 cm amsl) in the northeastern corner of the southern warehouse foundation. It measured approximately 0.4 x 0.9 ft (12.19 x 27.43 cm) in dimension.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Although it was excavated, no profile was recorded and the depth of the post and/or posthole are unknown. The soil surrounding the post was excavated in three levels (Fills 1-3) that, based upon the concise descriptions, appear to have been general fill contexts rather than fill material within a posthole.

Cultural Material

Although the field records indicate that glass fragments were present within the first excavation level (Fill 1) of the feature excavation, these artifacts do not appear to have been retained for analysis. No soil samples were taken from Feature 139-1.

Feature 139-2 (Post and Posthole)

Feature 139-2 was a truncated wooden post that had been set within a round posthole (Figure 5-68). The feature was identified at approximately 1.73 ft (0.53 m) amsl and was located approximately 10 ft (3.05 m) west and 10 ft (3.05 m) north of the northwestern corner of the southern warehouse structure of Feature 139. The post was a square post that measured 0.4 ft (12.2 cm) in dimension. It exhibited only minimal decay, suggesting it was relatively recent. It was set within an oval posthole that measured 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) north/south by 0.8 ft (24.4 m) east/west. The fill within the posthole consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 139-2 was bisected and the southern half removed (Figure 5-69). The post extended



Figure 5-67 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 139-1, view west (WSSI staff, 10/06/2017)



Figure 5-68 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 139-2, view north (WSSI staff, 10/6/2017)



Figure 5-69 Photograph showing overview and soil profile of Feature 139-2, view north (WSSI staff, 10/6/2017)

an additional 1 ft (0.3 m) below surface. It had a flat base and had been set directly on the base of the posthole, which also was flat. The posthole sides were vertical and extended less than 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) beyond the post. The posthole had been excavated through the western edge of a degraded wooden beam that was determined to have been debris within the general fill context surrounding the posthole.

Cultural Material

The only artifacts recovered from the posthole fill were three pieces of oyster shell that were discarded in the field.

Feature 140 (Historic Posthole)

This feature was listed in the WSSI Field Log as a posthole. Locational data indicates Feature 140 was located east of Feature 136, near the southeastern corner of Feature 139. No supporting documents, drawings, or photographs of this feature were available. As such, no description of this feature is provided.

No artifacts were collected from Feature 140.

Feature 141 (Historic Posthole)

Like Feature 140, this feature was listed in the WSSI Field Log as a posthole. Locational data indicates Feature 140 was located near the southern end of Feature 136. However, there are no supporting documents, drawings, or photographs associated with this feature. As such, no feature description is provided.

No artifacts were collected from this feature.

Feature 142 (Historic Posthole)

This feature also was listed in the WSSI Field Log as a posthole. It was located near the southern end of Feature 136, opposite Feature 141. No supporting documents, drawings, or photographs are available for this feature and, as such, no description of this feature is provided.

No artifacts were collected from Feature 142.

Feature 143 (Historic Post)

Feature 143 was the remains of a large, round wooden post. WSSI field records indicated the post was a driven post with "one end cut flat [and] splintered at [the] top." The post measured

approximately 0.9 ft (27.4 cm) in diameter. The surrounding soil was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy clay. No photographs were taken of the feature

Feature 143 was not excavated. No artifacts or soil samples were associated with Feature 143.

Feature 144 (Historic Post)

Feature 144 was the remains of a round wooden post. The post measured approximately 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) in diameter and was located south of Feature 139. The exact location of this post was not recorded. WSSI field records indicate that the post was a driven post, with no evident posthole. The surrounding soil was described as brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam.

Feature 144 was bisected and the western half of the post exposed in a director's window (Figure 5-70). The post measured 1.6 ft (48.8 cm) in depth and extended into a layer of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand that was described in the WSSI field records as "river bottom."

No artifacts or soil samples were associated with Feature 144.

Feature 145 (Historic Post)

Feature 145 was a wooden post. This feature was located south of Feature 139 and immediately north of Feature 146. Field records indicate this post was a driven post that measured approximately 0.8 ft (24.38 cm) in diameter. Soil surrounding the post was brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. The post was not excavated and its depth is unknown. No artifacts or soil samples were associated with Feature 145.

Feature 146 (Historic Posthole)

This feature was listed in the WSSI Field Log as a posthole. Feature 146 was located south of Feature 145 and west of Feature 136. No supporting documents, drawings, or photographs were available for this feature. As such, no description of this feature is provided.

No artifacts were collected from Feature 146.



Figure 5-70 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 144, view west (WSSI staff, 10/6/2017)

Feature 148 (Warehouse Foundation)

Feature 148 was a stone foundation and associated stone piers for a late nineteenth century warehouse structure. The foundation was identified in the southern portion of Parcel 85.4, adjacent to Wolfe Street. Fill material underlying the foundation contained artifacts manufactured during the last decade of the nineteenth century, indicating the building was relatively recent in its construction. The building most likely was demolished when the Robinson Terminal South warehouse structures were built.

Typical of buildings within Parcel 85.4, Feature 148 had been built on land made by infilling the natural shoreline of the Potomac River. When Feature 148 was built, the adjacent land had already been transformed from a commercial and residential neighborhood into an industrial area. By the late nineteenth century, Parcel 85.4 was owned by the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company. It is unknown whether Feature 148 was related to the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company, or whether the structure was associated with another business that may have leased or used the property during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Sanborn maps (1907, 1921) suggest that much of Parcel 85.4 was vacant until 1944, when the Roberson Terminal Warehouse Corporation purchased the property and began construction of a series of large paper storage warehouses.

Feature Description

Feature 148 was the lower extent of the foundation for a relatively modern warehouse structure (Figure 5-71). As there were no photographs taken of the foundation, the following feature description is based upon data contained in WSSI field records. The WSSI field records indicate that Feature 148 was comprised of two adjoining foundations, both built of stone and separated by a central wall built of brick. The eastern foundation was intact and measured approximately 24 ft (7.31 m) north/south by 58 ft (17.68 m) east/west. The western portion of Feature 148 was offset slightly to the north of the eastern foundation, giving the appearance that this portion of the foundation was an addition or had been constructed for a different purpose. This portion of the Feature 148 was incomplete and consisted only of a portion of the northern wall of that structure. Three stone piers identified in the eastern portion of the foundation also suggested this portion of Feature 148 may have served a different function.

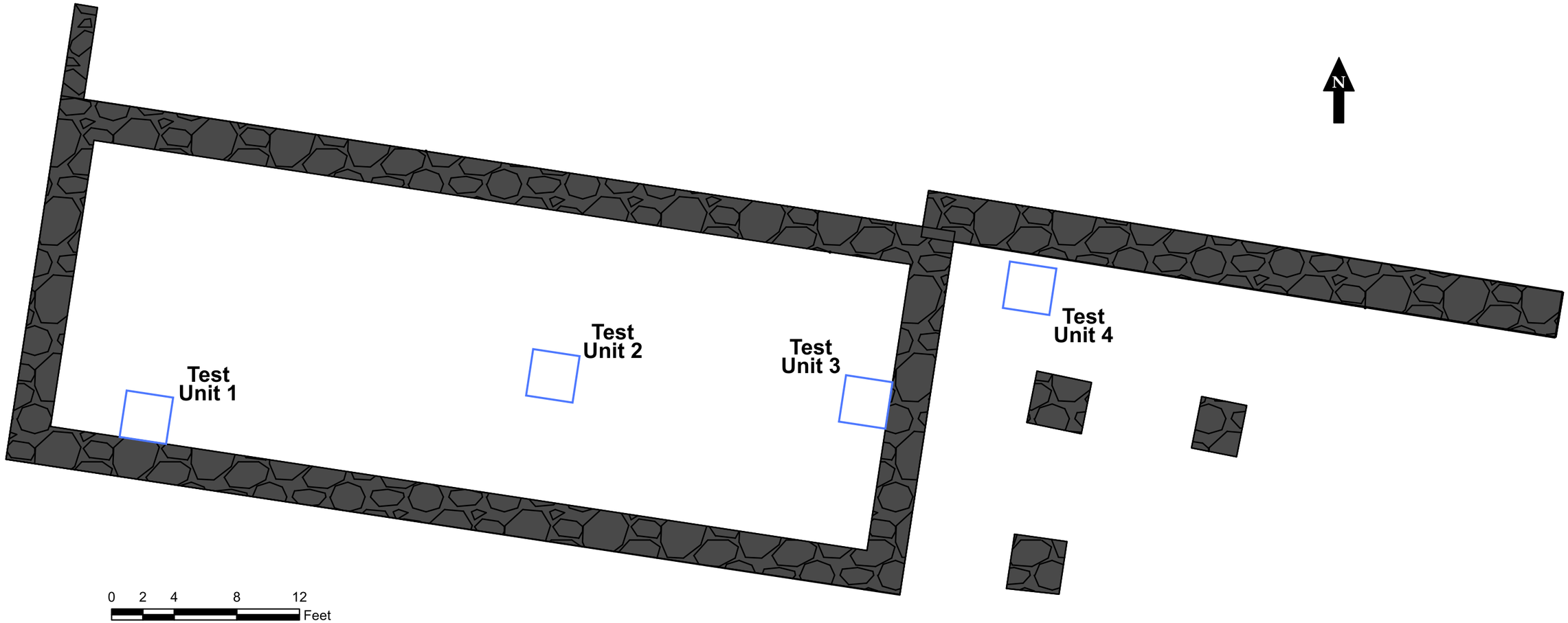
Excavation units placed within Feature 148 indicted at least 2 ft (60.96 cm) of the western foundation was intact and that the foundation wall included a wide base layer of stone that served as a footing for the wall (Figure 5-72). The central wall, which was built of brick, was set on a base layer of stone rubble that may have been the remains of an original wall of Feature 148 (Figure 5-73). Only the lower five courses of the brick wall remained intact. Like the stone foundation wall, the base layer of brick was stepped outward to form a short water table course. In the eastern portion of the foundation, at least 1 ft (30.48 cm) of that foundation remained intact. This foundation wall also was stepped and appeared to have been built on a base layer of stone rubble (Figure 5-74).

The thickness of the walls was not recorded. Photographs suggest the stone foundation walls were at least 1 ft (30.48 cm) thick, while the brick wall was at least 1.41 ft (43 cm) thick, or the equivalent of two courses in width. No information is known about the stone piers.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 148 was identified during the Phase I/II evaluation, at an elevation of approximately 2.75 ft (0.84 m) amsl. As part of the evaluation, four 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units (Units 1-4) were placed within the interior of Feature 148 (see Figure 5-71). Units 1-3 were placed in the western portion of the foundation, and Unit 4 was placed in the eastern portion of the foundation. The excavation depths for each of the units varied from 0.31-2.18 ft (9.4-66.5 cm) below surface. Each of the units encountered stratified deposits of fill material. It was unclear why the excavation of Units 1 and 2 was halted, but excavation of Unit 3 was halted at the upper interface of a charcoal layer, while Unit 4 encountered a layer of wood that halted excavation.



RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.4
Feature 148
Planview: Test Unit Locations
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 5-71 Map showing conceptual plan view of Feature 148 with Test Unit locations (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-72 **Photograph showing exposed western foundation wall in Unit 1, view south (WSSI staff, 3/14/2018)**



Figure 5-73 **Photograph showing exposed central foundation wall in Unit 3, view east (WSSI staff, 3/14/2018)**



Figure 5-74 **Photograph showing exposed eastern foundation wall in Unit 4, view north (WSSI staff, 3/15/2018)**

Unit excavation proceeded using standard archaeological methods of excavation and recordation. Soil was removed in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels termed "Fills." Removed soils were dry-screened through a minimum of ¼-in hardware cloth (mesh). No soil samples were taken from Feature 148. Discarded materials were weighed in the field.

Typical of foundations built on made-land, the Phase I/II archeological investigation of Feature 148 indicated that the deposits in the interior of the feature were composed exclusively of fill material and that they were not related to the use of the structure. No intact remains of flooring or interior surfaces were identified, and the structure did not appear to have a cellar space. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended for Feature 148 and a Resource Management Plan was not prepared.

A total of 12 ft^2 (1.11 m^2) of the interior of Feature 148 was examined during the Phase I/II archaeological investigation. Since the total dimensions of the feature were unknown, the total percentage of the feature interior that was sampled was not calculated.

Excavation Sequence

Archaeological investigations within the interior of Feature 148 showed that the foundation had been built on deep deposits of fill material. Although the descriptions of these layers differed, the fill deposits appear to have been relatively consistent across both sections of the foundation. Artifacts recovered from the fill material indicated that it had been laid down sometime after the last decade of the nineteenth century. Although it was unclear whether the fill material extended beneath Feature 148, the lack of an obvious builder's trench adjacent to any of the foundation walls suggested that the foundation and fill material surrounding it were contemporaneous. As such, Feature 148 most likely was built during the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Each of the four units excavated within Feature 148 encountered deep fill deposits. Field records for Unit 1 were not legible and contained discrepancies that could not be reconciled. For example, excavation level forms indicated the unit had been excavated in four levels (Fills 1-4), but a notation on the soil profile showed it had been excavated in two levels (Fills 1-2), while the unit

summary form only recorded three levels (Fills 1-3). Unit 2 was excavated in four levels (Fills 1-4) and contained four distinct depositional layers (Figures 5-75 and 5-76). The lower two layers were clearly evident in the soil profile of adjacent Unit 3; in this unit these layers were excavated as Fills 4 and 5 (Figures 5-77 and 5-78). The overlying deposits in Unit 3 were more heavily mixed than in Unit 2 and, because of this, they were excavated as three separate deposits (Fills 1-3).

Unit 4, located in the eastern bay of the foundation, revealed deep nearly homogeneous fill deposits. The unit was excavated in two levels (Fills 1-2). Fill 1 was described as very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand containing brick rubble and a "diffuse wood lens." Fill 2 was described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sand. Excavators noted the presence of "solid wood" at the base of Fill 2. The wood is not visible in photographs of the Unit, but is presumed to have been the footing for the foundation wall.

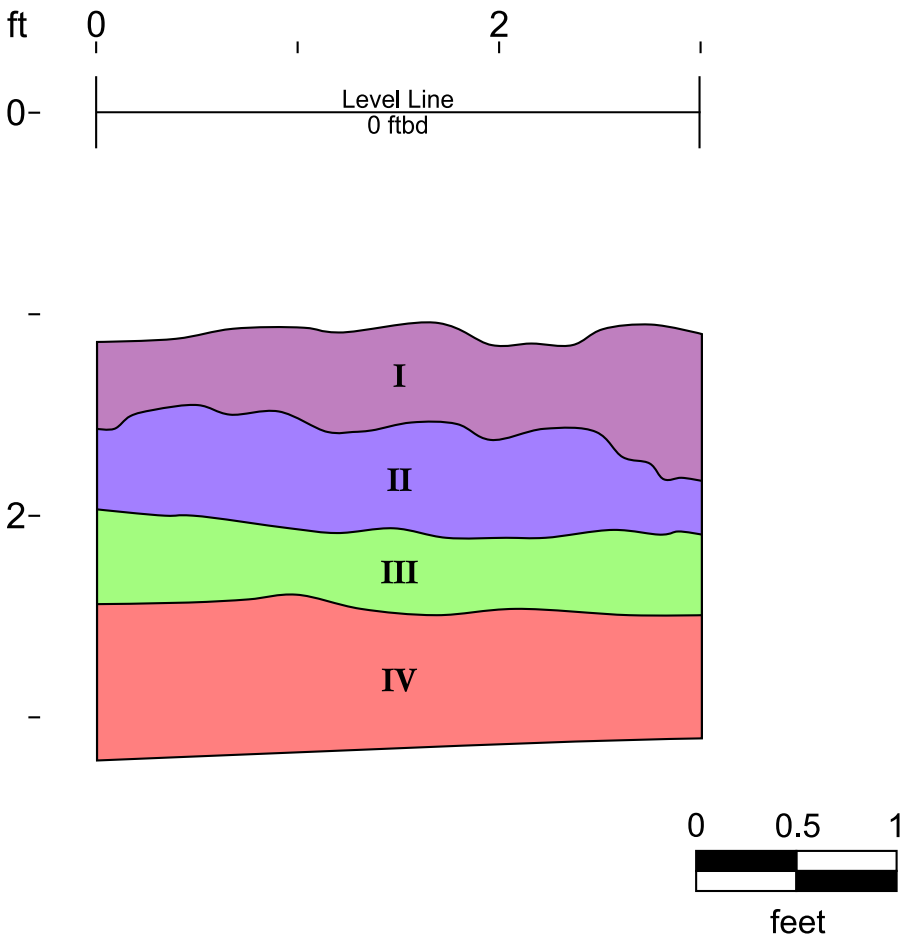
Cultural Material

Feature 148 yielded a total of 184 historic period artifacts, a quartz flake fragment, and 144.3 g of faunal remains. Table 5-15 summarizes the collection. The recovered artifacts were typical for domestic refuse recovered from fill contexts (Table 5-16). Most of artifacts were recovered from excavation levels Fill 1 and Fill 2. These artifacts included a wide variety of diagnostic materials of differing periods of manufacture, the most recent of which had beginning periods of manufacture during the last decade of the twentieth century. Overall, this suggests the fill material on which Feature 148 was built was deposited during the twentieth century.

Consistent with fill materials, the artifact collection included a variety of ceramic (n=95), glass (n=52), and architectural items (n=33). The ceramic sub-assemblage included a range of ware types with periods of manufacture extending from the first quarter of eighteenth century though the mid-nineteenth century. In addition, the sub-assemblage of glass included fragments of both molded and early machine-made glass containers, suggesting these materials were deposited sometime during the early twentieth century. At least one bottle fragment was embossed "Baking Powder"; this was likely a Rumford Baking Powder bottle manufactured ca. 1877-1905 (Mundt 2008). Noticeably absent were per-



Figure 5-75 Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 2, view west (WSSI staff, 3/15/2018)



I :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown clay mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam and 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown gravelly sand

II :10YR 4/3 Brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sand

III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish ish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 4/3 Brown silty clay and 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sand

IV :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown silty clay

Fill 1 : **Fill 3** :

Fill 2 : **Fill 4** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.4
Feature 148: Test Unit 2
West Profile

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Figure 5-76 Soil profile of Unit 2, view west (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-77 Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 3, view north (WSSI staff, 3/14/2018)

sonal items, with the exception of one white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment.

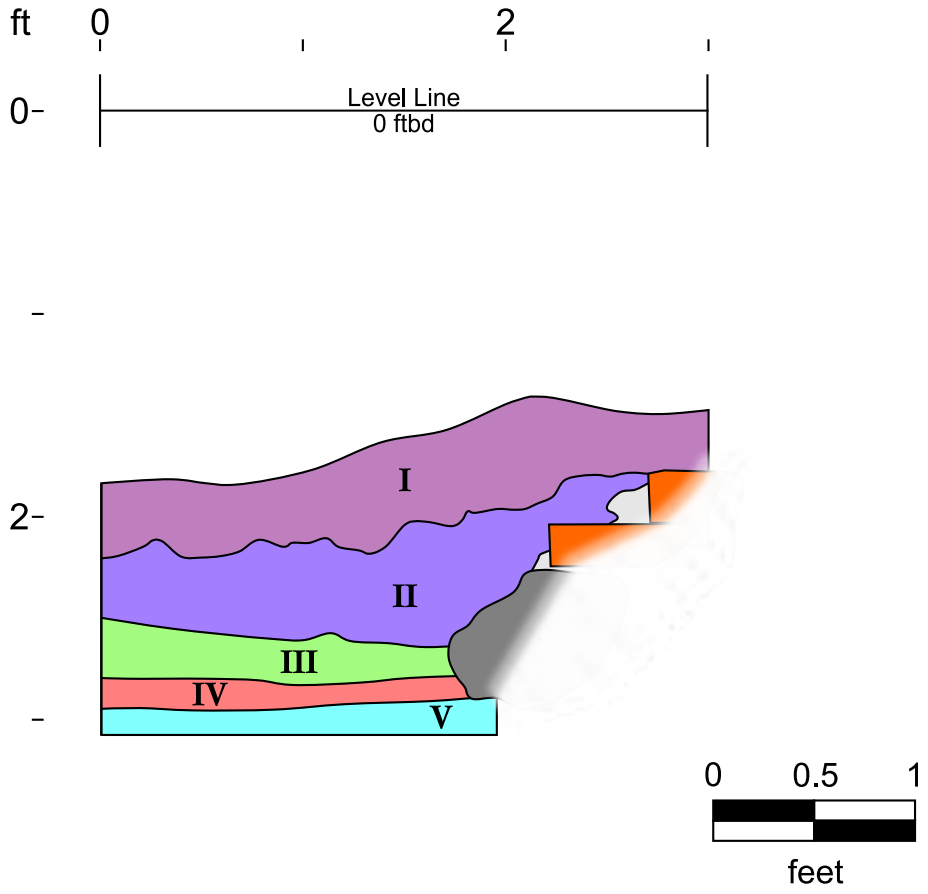
The architectural-related materials recovered from units excavated within Feature 148 indicated the deposits also contained demolition debris. Flat/window glass (n=7), various types of nails, fasteners and other hardware were present. At least one piece of wood with attached ferrous fasteners was recovered, suggesting the demolished building or structure had been of frame construction. Nail manufacture included a range of types from the earliest hand wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails, to both machine cut (ca. 1815-1890), and later wire (ca. 1890-present) manufactured nails. A late nineteenth or early twentieth century date of deposition also was indicated by the recovery of a fragment of a graphite battery core. Faunal remains were limited to mammal bone. Identified species included typical domesticated animals such as cattle (58.3g) and sheep/goat (32.8 g).

Discarded materials were mostly architectural in nature and included brick (732853 g), mortar (1029 g), and slate (1222.48 g). At least some of the slate was specifically identified as roofing tiles. Oyster shell (3222 g) also was discarded.

Feature 151 (Warehouse Foundation)

Feature 151 was a stone foundation for an early nineteenth century warehouse or storehouse (Figure 5-79). The foundation was located in the northeastern corner of Parcel 85.4, north of Feature 139 and near the northern boundary of Lot 85. The interior of the structure was covered by a layer of cobbles, which formed the "floor" of the structure. Artifacts recovered during the archaeological investigation of Feature 151 dated from the second half of the nineteenth century and most likely were related to its abandonment, rather than its period of active use. The foundation had been built on fill material or made-land that had been created by infilling a timber-frame bulkhead built within the active tideline of the river. Feature 139, a nearly identical warehouse structure, had been built upon the same area of made-land.

Like Feature 139, Feature 151 appears to have been standing during the early nineteenth century. Its dimensions match the dimensions for the northernmost of three warehouses insured by William Hartshorne on Kirk's Wharf in 1803 (Mutual Assurance Company 1803, Policy 2008). This warehouse was described as "a wooden ware-



I :10YR 4/3 Brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown gravelly silty clay loam

II :10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 2.5Y 6/4 Yellowish brown clay

III :10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay loam with slate and brick

IV :10YR 4/2 Very dark grayish brown sand

V :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with charcoal

Brick :
Mortar :
Stone :

Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :
Fill 5 :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.4
Feature 148: Test Unit 3
North Profile

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
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Figure 5-78 Soil profile of Unit 32, view north (RCG&A staff)

Table 5-15 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 148

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 005	Grand Total
Historics	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1				1
		Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3				3
			Ironstone	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present	3				3
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2				2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		1			1
					Stained	ca. 1775-1830	12				12
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830		3			3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1				1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Neck	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830		1			1
			Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim/ Body					43		43
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed					1	1
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glaze Missing			1			1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Stained				3		3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained			3			3
			Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	1				1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1820-present	3				3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present		1			1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1820-present			9		9
		Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	1				1
			Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-present	1				1
		Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1805		1			1
	Composite	Ferrous/Wood		Fastner w/ attached wood				1			1
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2	2	1	1	6
		2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Chemical Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1877-1905	1				1
		3 Piece Hinge Mold	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1880-1920s	1				1
		Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2				2
			Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			5	1			6
			Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				4	1		5
			Copper Green	Bottle, Body			1				1
				Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		1				1
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1			1
		Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			22				22
			Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			12				12
		Plate	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1				1
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			3				3
				Strap Hardware, Fragment			1				1
				Wire, Fragment			2				2
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	6				6
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1				1
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1				1
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			4		1		5
				Nail, Whole				6			6
			Wire	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1890-present				1	1
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present	2				2
	Stone	Other		Battery, Whole		ca. 1886-present	1				1
Historics Total							115	26	58	3	184
Lithics	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified			1			1
Lithics Total								1			1
Grand Total							**97**	**27**	**58**	**3**	**185**

Table 5-16 Feature 148 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fill 1	1890 (Wire Nail)	ca. 1760-present	1837.8	27
Fill 2	ca. 1820 (Whiteware)	ca. 1720-present	1812.9	7
Fill 3	ca. 1820 (Whiteware)	ca. 1820-present	1910	9
Fill 4	-	-	-	-
Fill 5	1890 (Wire Nail)	ca. 1890-present	-	-
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				



Figure 5-79 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 151, view north (WSSI staff, 3/18/2018)

house 28 feet by 32 feet one story high" (Mutual Assurance Company 1803, Policy 2008). According to the policy, this warehouse was valued at $500 and had the lowest value of Hartshorne's three insured structures. A notation on the insurance policy indicated that five wooden houses stood next to the three warehouses.

Feature Description

Hartshorne's warehouse was estimated to have measured 31.5 ft (9.6 m) north/south by 28.5 ft (8.7 m) east/west. The warehouse foundation was built of stone. The exterior walls, as well as the interior dividing walls, measured 1.5 ft (45.7 cm) in thickness. The interior of the warehouse was divided into three bays or sections, each of which appears to have been open or accessible from the northern end of the structure (Figures 5-80 and 5-81). The bays each were different widths, with the easternmost being the largest and measuring approximately 10 ft (3.05 m) in width. The central bay measured approximately 5.4 ft (1.6 m) in width, and the western bay measured approximately 5.6 ft (1.7 m) in width. A slightly lower section of stonework near the northeastern corner of the structures was suggestive of a doorway or entryway. The gap was relatively narrow, however, and would have been accessible only for pedestrians and not for loading or unloading goods. Each of the bays was surfaced with cobbles, which appeared to form the "floor" of the structure. When excavated, the foundation proved to be shallow, with a slightly stepped base course (Figure 5-82). No evidence of a cellar space was found during the archaeological investigation.

The insurance policy indicated that the building was one-story in height and was of frame construction. Wooden timbers found lying on the cobble "floor" of the structure may have been framing timbers for the structure. These timbers included several long beams with notched ends (Figure 5-83), as well as timbers that may have been intended to be used as driven posts (Figure 5-84). All of the timbers were found on the interior of the foundation, lying on the cobble surface. The timbers appeared to have been intentionally piled or stacked within the bays of the structure; they did not appear to have been the remains of intact wooden flooring or collapsed wall or roofing beams. Several large logs were found along the exterior walls of the structure; these also appeared to have been discarded materials,

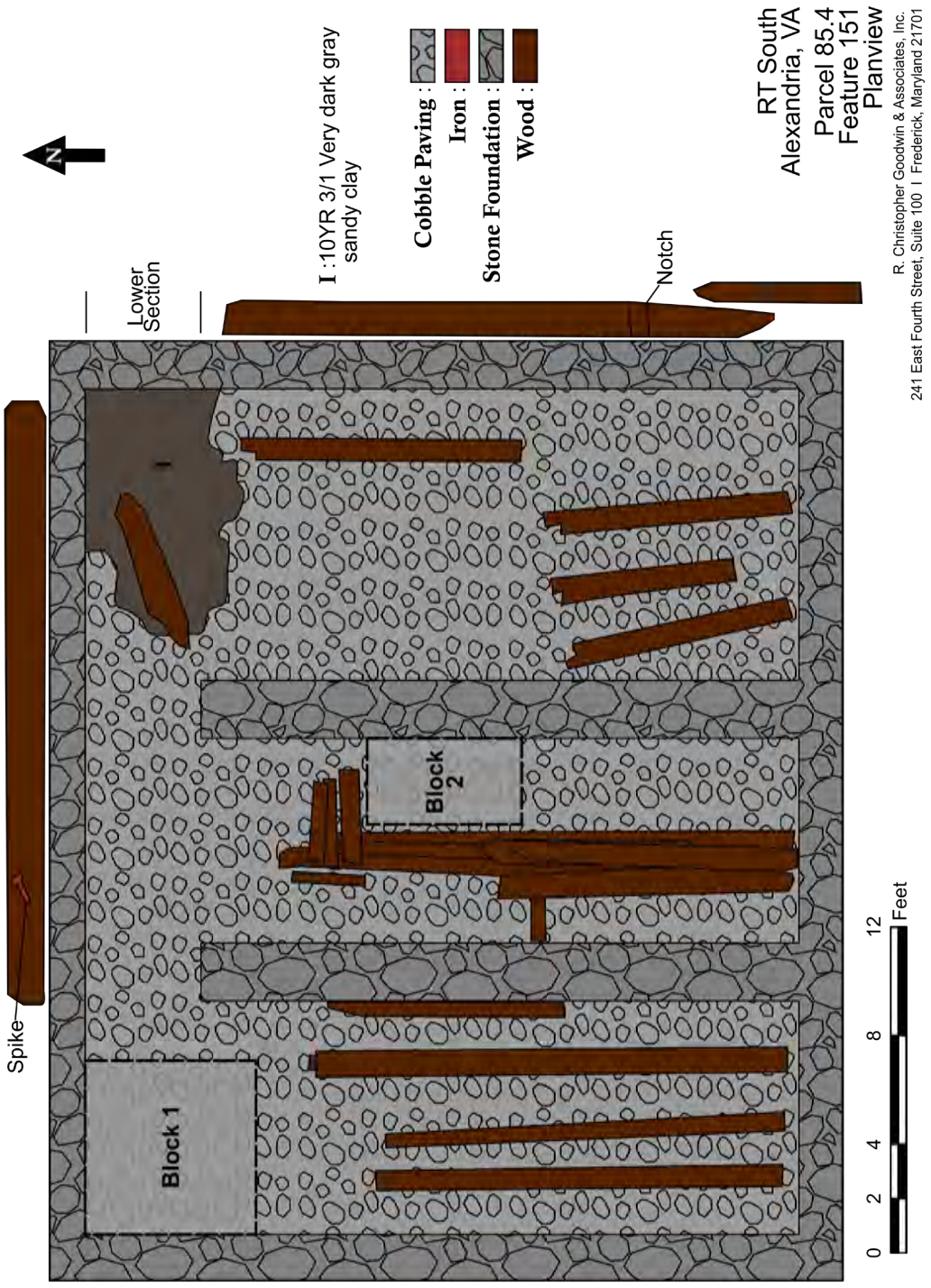


Figure 5-80 Map showing conceptual plan view of Feature 151 with Test Unit locations (RCG&A staff)



Figure 5-81 Photograph showing interior divisions of Feature 151, view south (WSSI staff, 3/16/2018)



Figure 5-82 Photograph showing interior foundation of Feature 151, as exposed in Block 1, view west (WSSI staff, 3/1/2018)



Figure 5-83 Photograph showing notched timber in the interior of Feature 151, view east (WSSI staff, 3/16/2018)



Figure 5-84 Photograph showing possible driven post, general view (WSSI staff, 3/18/2018)

most likely associated with bulkhead construction or modification.

Field Methods

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 151 appears to have been identified during archaeological monitoring to remove overburden soil along the eastern edge of the project area. Although some Phase I trenches were excavated near the location of Feature 151, none of the trenches recorded the presence of the foundation. The foundation was fully exposed during the Phase II investigation. The southwestern corner of the foundation had a recorded elevation of -0.41 ft (-0.12 m) amsl. Two excavation areas (Blocks 1 and 2) were placed in the interior of the cemetery to determine its integrity. Block 1 was placed in the interior of the northwestern corner of the foundation; this excavation area measured 6 x 6 ft (1.8 x 1.8 m). Block 2 as placed in the center of the foundation, against the easternmost of the central dividing walls. This block measured 5.5 x 3 ft (1.7 x 0.9 m; north/south by east/west). In both blocks, the intact cobblestone floor of the warehouse was exposed. Wood chips, pine tar and pine resin coated the floor surface. Recovered artifacts consisted mainly of bottle glass, although at least one fragment of Chinese export porcelain was recovered. Soils underlying the cobblestone floor were judged to be fill material comprised of alluvial sediment mixed with wood fragments. Since intact architectural elements were present, Phase III data recovery was recommended.

Resource Management Plan

A Resource Management Plan was prepared for Feature 151. The plan indicated that the feature retained sufficient integrity to address research questions related to the presence of eighteenth and nineteenth century wharves and structures, particularly landscape use and organization. The plan summarized the results of previous excavations of the interior of the foundation, which had revealed the structure had a cobblestone floor. The excavations also had revealed that the foundation had been built on fill material.

The proposed data recovery field methods consisted of the removal of overburden soils to fully expose the cobblestone floor of the structure. The structure would be documented and then removed using mechanical excavation to expose Feature 155, the remains of a ship and associated wharf cribbing that underlie Feature 151. The feature would be documented through field drawings and photographs. All excavation and laboratory processes would follow standard procedures. All soil horizons would be described using Munsell soil color designations. Features identified during the investigation would be bisected and hand-excavated. Soil would be screened through ¼-in mesh and a 1-gallon soil sample would be retained. If appropriate, specialized studies analysis would be conducted.

Archaeological Data Recovery (Phase III)

Per the data recovery plan, Feature 151 was fully exposed (Figure 5-85). The interior was photographed and one additional excavation unit (Block 3) appears to have been excavated within the feature. The dimensions of Block 3 are unknown; it measured at least 3 x 3 ft based upon its northern profile drawing. A field drawing of Feature 151 was not completed; the representation of Feature 151 provided as Figure 5-80 was produced based upon photographs of the feature.

Excavation Sequence

Like other structures identified in Parcel 85.4, Feature 151 had been built upon deep deposits of fill material. The fill material contained soil, rocks and wood debris, the latter of which was described as "wood chips" in WSSI field records. Unlike other areas, where the fill material contained moderate quantities of historic artifacts, very few cultural materials were recovered from excavation levels within the fill material. Archival records indicate Feature 151 was standing in 1803, as it was most likely one of the three warehouse's insured by William Hartshorne at that time (Mutual Assurance Company 1803). Artifacts recovered from deposits directly overlying the floor of the structure dated from the second half of the nineteenth century and most likely were related to its last period of use, as well as its razing.

Two excavation units (Blocks 1 and 2) were placed in the interior of Feature 151. Block 1 was placed in the northwestern interior corner of Fea-



Figure 5-85 Photograph showing overview of archaeological crew exposing Feature 151, view southeast (WSSI staff, 3/15/2018)

ture 151, and Block 2 was placed in the central bay, against the eastern foundation wall. Although field records indicate an additional excavation unit (Block 3) was placed within Feature 151, the location of this excavation unit is unknown. Field records for Block 3 were incomplete and no photographs of the unit were available. Block 1 was excavated in six levels (Fills 1-6), while Blocks 2 and 3 were excavated in two levels (Fills 1-2). The levels, however, did not directly correlate across the units and, as such, are described below by cultural deposit rather than by excavation level.

Soil overlying Cobble Surface

Soil overlying the cobble surface in the interior of Feature 151 generally was described as black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam with abundant wood chips and pieces of coal. An additional notation in the field records indicated this layer also contained areas of "solidified pine tar" or resin, which overlay the cobble surface of the feature (WSSI Field Records, Block 1). In Block 1, soil overlying the cobble surface was excavated as Fill 1. In Blocks 2 and 3, this soil was removed prior to excavation of the unit and it was present.

Cobble Surface

This deposit consisted of the cobblestone floor of Feature 151 (Figure 5-86). It was described alternately as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand and very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy clay loam. This deposit naturally contained a high number of cobbles. Abundant wood chips, wood fragments, and coal also were noted. The cobble surface yielded a low number of historic artifacts, primarily from Blocks 2 and 3. In Block 1, the cobble surface was excavated as Fill 2; in Blocks 2 and 3, the surface was excavated as Fill 1.

Soil underlying the Cobble Surface

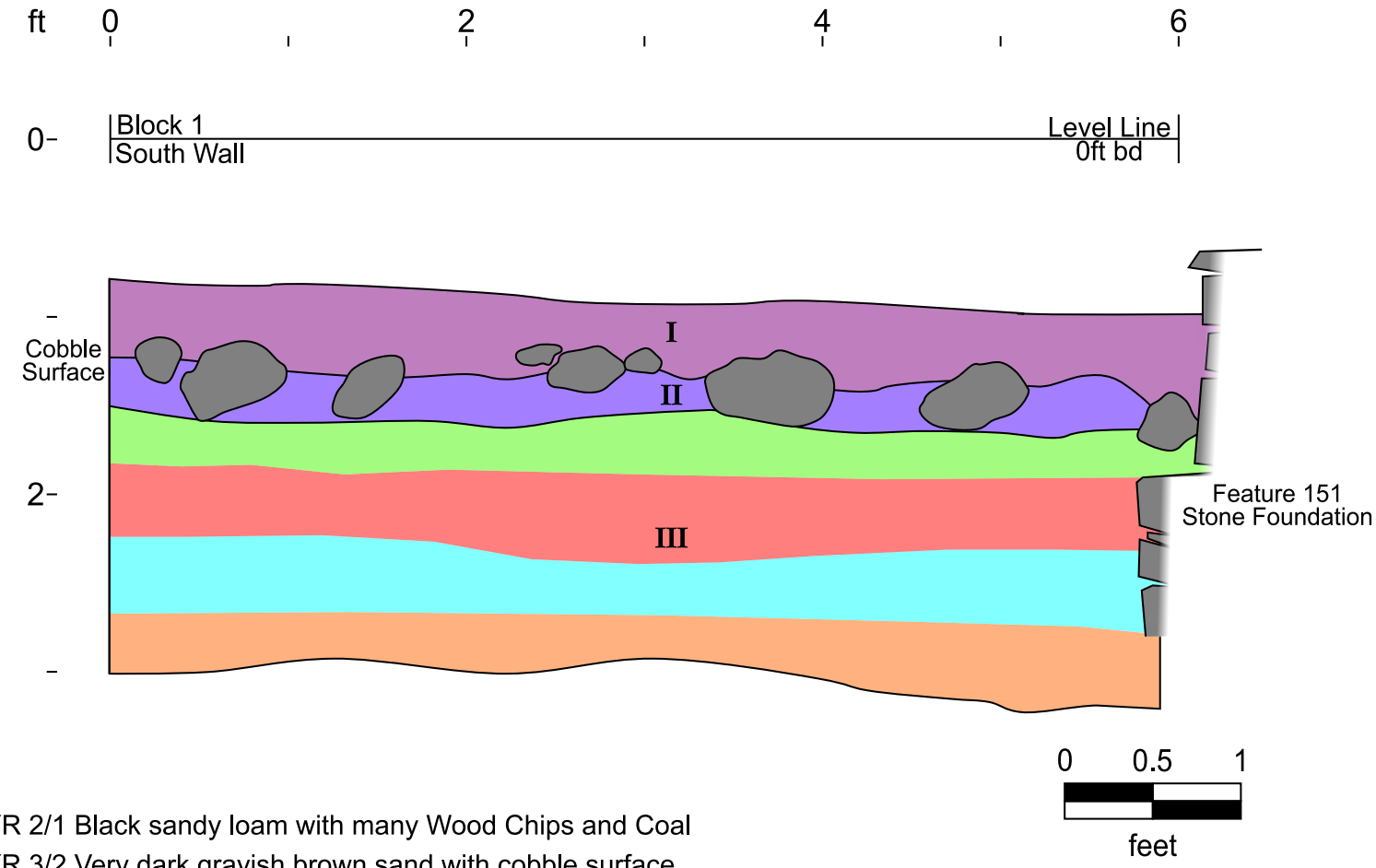
Soil underlying the cobble surface was fill material deposited as part of the "banking out" process. The material was deposited within a section of timber-framed cribbing that formed an artificial bulkhead intended to retain soil and prevent its erosion into the Potomac River. The fill material underlying Feature 151 appeared to have been deposited in a series of dumping episodes that occurred within a short period of time. In Block 1, the fill soil consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay mottled with brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay, black (10YR 2/1) silt and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay (Figures 5-87 and 5-88). In Block 2, additional layers of lighter hued soil were present (Figures 5-89 and 5-90). In both blocks, deposits of wood



Figure 5-86 Photograph showing cobblestone floor exposed in Block 1, view west (WSSI staff, 2/27/2018)



Figure 5-87 Photograph showing soil profile of Block 1, view south (WSSI staff, 3/1/2018)



I :10YR 2/1 Black sandy loam with many Wood Chips and Coal

II :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sand with cobble surface

III :10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 4/3 Brown sandy clay, 10YR 2/1 Black silt and Pine Tar, and 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay, with many Wood Chips throughout

Stone : **Fill 1** : **Fill 2** : **Fill 3** : **Fill 4** : **Fill 5** : **Fill 6** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.4
Feature 151: Block 1
South Profile

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Figure 5-88 Soil profile of Block 1, view south (RCGA staff)



Figure 5-89 Photograph showing soil profile of Block 1, view north (WSSI staff, 3/2/2018)

chips and wood debris were intermixed throughout the fill material.

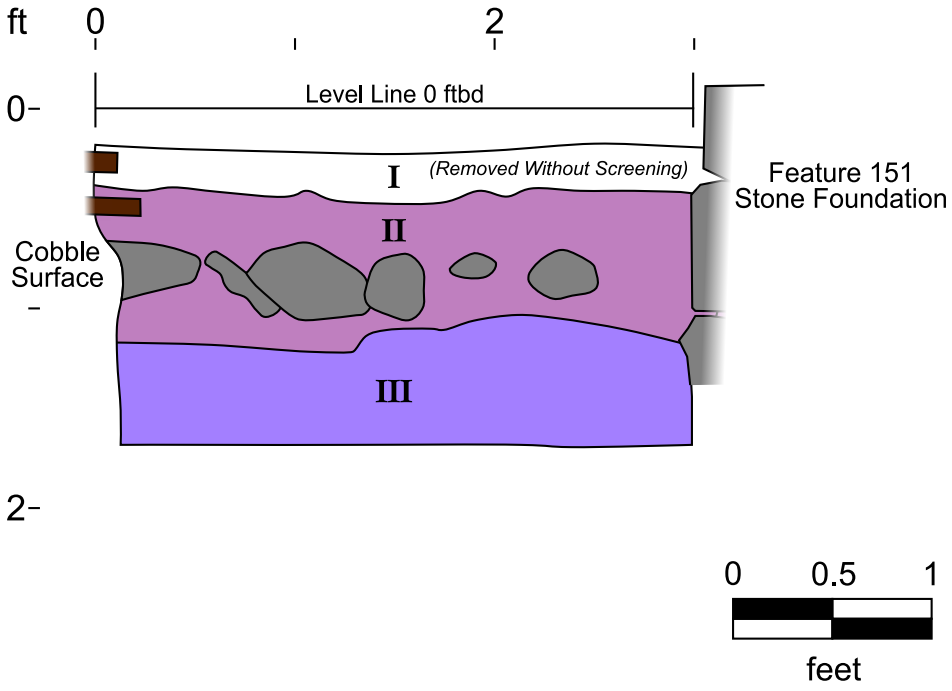
In Block 1, the soil underlying the cobble surface was excavated as Fills 3-6; while in Blocks 2 and 3, it was excavated as Fill 2.

Cultural Material

Feature 151 yielded a total of 641 historic period artifacts, 82.1 g of faunal remains and a prehistoric lithic biface. Table 5-17 summarizes the collection from Feature 151. The entire artifact collection associated with Feature 151 generally dated from the second half of the nineteenth century (Table 5-18). The assemblage contained similar types of artifacts, the vast majority of which were recovered from excavation levels associated with the cobble floor of Feature 151. Very few artifacts (n=12) were recovered from beneath the cobble floor. This suggests the artifact collection was associated with the use of the warehouse structure and that it most likely related to the abandonment of the feature. Since the artifacts appear to have originated from the same context, they will be discussed below as a single depositional episode.

The artifacts were overwhelmingly comprised of glass (n=532) materials; and, with the exception of flat/window (n=2) and table glass (n=1), almost exclusively consisted of bottle glass (n=529). Green wine bottle glass (n=515) comprised nearly the entirety of the recovered bottle glass (Figure 5-91). Much of the wine bottle glass was free blown or dip-molded with applied string ring finishes typical of the 1730s through the 1820s. In addition to the bottle glass, a portion of a wire bottle closure or cork cage, as well as whole corks (n=2) and cork fragments (n=7) were recovered. Fragments of wooden barrel parts (n=7), possible barrel hoop fragments (n=8) (Figure 5-92), and a stamped lead bale seal (Figure 5-93) were further evidence that Feature 151 served as a warehouse or storehouse. Also recovered were a wooden pulley and a dowel with ferrous rollers.

Architectural remains included nails/nail fragments (n=28), pintles (n=2), a dowel fragment, and a treenail fragment. Fragments of typical eighteenth century ceramics (n=42), a clay tobacco pipe fragment, and a fragment of coral comprised the remainder of the artifact collection. These items may represent general refuse that ac-



I :10YR 3/1 Very dark gray sandy loam with 10YR 4/3 Brown very hard wood resin

II :10YR 2/1 Black gravelly sandy clay with Cobble surface and Wood Chips

III :10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy clay, with many Wood Chips throughout

Stone : **Fill 1** :

Wood : **Fill 2** :

RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel 85.4
Feature 151: Block 2
North Profile

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241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 I Frederick, Maryland 21701

Figure 5-90 Soil profile of Block 1, view south (RCGA staff)

Table 5-17 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 151

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole			1
		Earthenware	Buckley	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1775	4
			Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Feather-Edged	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
					Unglazed		1
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1800-1840	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Burned		2
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Stained		2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned		2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Stained		1
			Yellow Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained	ca. 1785-1835	2
		Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-present	2
			Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
		Stoneware	American Gray	Jug, Lip		ca. 1720-1900	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1720-1900	3
			Black Basalt	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid		ca. 1766-1830	1
			British Brown	Jug, Body/ Handle		ca. 1690-1775	8
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	1
			Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
			White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1805	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned	ca. 1720-1805	1
	Composite	Ferrous/Wood		Dowel w/ Rollers, Whole			1
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2
		Free Blown/Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base			9
						ca. 1730-1865	9
				Wine Bottle, Base/ Body			39
				Wine Bottle, Body			414
				Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1730s-1860	1
						ca. 1760-1820s	6
					Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1760-1820s	13
				Wine Bottle, Neck/Shoulder			14
				Wine Bottle, Whole			2
						ca. 1760-1820s	1
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		1
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
					Devitrified/Patina		1
				Wine Bottle, Body			5
		Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Rim			1
		Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
				Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1760-1820s	1
		Undetermined Mold	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1820-1880s	1
	Metal	Copper Alloy		Wire Bottle Closure, Fragment			1
		Iron		Strap Hardware, Fragment			8
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	2
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	6
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	20
				Pintle, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1
				Pintle, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
		Lead		Bale Seal, Whole	Stamped (Indeterminate)		1
	Organic	Faunal	Coral	n/a			2
			Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			4
		Floral	Cork	Bottle Cork, Fragment			7
				Bottle Cork, Whole			2
			Wood	Barrel Head, Fragment			6
				Barrel Bung, Whole			1
				Dowel, Fragment			1
				TreeNail, Fragment			1
				Pulley, Whole			1
Historics Total							641
Lithics	Biface	Quartz	Finished biface	Projectile point/knife	Retouched		1
Lithics Total							1
Grand Total							**642**

Table 5-18 Feature 151 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fill 1	ca. 1820 (Molded Bottle Glass)	ca. 1730-present*	1740	2
Top of Fill 2	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1730-1860*	1796.2	2
Fill 2	ca. 1800 (Refined Red-Bodied Earthenware)	ca. 1690-1840*	1768	5
Above Cobble Floor/Fill 2	ca. 1760 (Bottle Glass)	ca. 1720-1820s*	1747.5	1
Fill 3	-	-	-	-
Fill 4	ca. 1600 (Hand Wrought Nail)	ca. 1600-1815	-	-
Fill 5	ca. 1600 (Hand Wrought Nail)	ca. 1600-1815	-	-
Fill 6	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1760-1835*	1803.3	3
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				



Figure 5-91 Photograph showing Glass bottles and related closures from Feature 151. Top Row (left to right) wire closure fragments (FS 1129) and four corks (FS 1131). Bottom Row green wine bottle finishes (FS 1131)



Figure 5-92 Photograph showing Iron barrel hoops (FS 1125)



Figure 5-93 Photograph showing Lead bale seal (FS 1119)

cumulated in and around the structure and which were not necessarily related to its use. Faunal materials were limited to portions of pig (36.5g), deer/sheep/goat (42g), and cat (3.6g). Pig remains could represent preserved foodstuffs such as salt pork, both used as rations at sea and for domestic consumption prior to refrigeration. Discarded materials consisted of brick (17590g), ballast (3.63g), coal (3000g), and natural wood (8.11g).

When compared to the artifact collection from Feature 125 in Parcel 85.1, Feature 151 appears to have served a singular purpose as a warehouse or storehouse for goods. In contrast, whereas Feature 125 appears to have initially been used as a warehouse, the collection of personal and activity related (specifically sewing) items recovered from that feature suggest it also served as a workspace and potentially as a quarters. Its location on a more elevated portion of the landscape appears to have spared the warehouse structure from flooding, which ultimately resulted in the abandonment of Feature 125.

Feature 159

Feature 159, also known as "Ship 3", was the third wooden vessel identified within the Robinson Terminal South project area. It was located in the southern portion of Parcel 85.4, beneath Feature 148. The vessel partially underlay present-day Wolfe Street and was only partially exposed during the archaeological investigation (Figure 5-94). Approximately 85 ft (25.9 m) of the bow (front) and starboard (right) side of the vessel was exposed. A portion of the leeward (left) bow that was exposed beneath Wolfe Street indicated the vessel had a beam (width) of at least 25 ft (7.6 m) and more likely closer to 30 ft (9.1 m). Its actual length and beam is unknown. A vessel of this size may have been a brigantine or small brig. Both vessel types were two-masted vessels with square-rigged sails. These vessels varied in width and length, but were common during the eighteenth century and were often used by merchants.

Although dendrochronological study of the ship's timbers yielded no datable data (Worthington and Seiter 2019), it is very likely that the ship had been beached and abandoned on the river shoreline during the late 1770s or early 1780s. Its abandonment, however, was purposeful. The wooden vessel was the latest addition in a series of timber-cribbed wharves and bulkheads built along the shoreline of Point Lumley as a means to build out and elevate the naturally marshy tidal flats on the backside of the point. With its bow pointed inland, or west, the ship had come to rest near the end of a low timber-cribbed wharf that extended nearly parallel to present-day Wolfe Street. The wharf, identified archaeologically as Feature 161, had been constructed using timbers felled during the late 1760s and early 1770s (Worthington and Seiter 2019). Timber-cribbed bulkhead sections identified near Feature 159 also dated from the 1770s (Worthington and Seiter 2019). As these structures were completed, they were infilled with earth to make new land. Feature 159 also was used in this way.

Feature Description

Records accompanying the archaeological investigation and deconstruction of Feature 159 were not available and it is unknown which sections of the vessel were detailed in the few available photographs. No photographs showing the discovery of the vessel, the excavation methods used, or the final deconstruction process were available. Plan drawings of the vessel also were unavailable and, as such, plan and section views of the vessel are not provided in this report.

Based upon the limited information available, it appears that the upper framing of the vessel had either been cut away leaving only the lower section of its hull intact. With its upper framing removed, the vessel had been filled with a mixture of stone, soil and wood debris. Fill material near the vessel bow contained gravel and large cobbles overlain by wooden debris that included "wooden pieces, boat parts and some gravel" (WSSI Field Records F159-1, Bay 4). The gravel was described as "large cobbles as well as some chert", and was suspected to have been ballast stone (WSSI Field Records, F159-1, Bay 4/Bay 2). Other sections of the vessel contained "old boat parts, trees, wooden planks, [and] boulders" (WSSI Field Records, F159-1, Bay 6). Excavators in an unknown section of the vessel noted that "dead trees were found on [the] east side of [the] feature lying in various directions" (WSSI Field Records, F159-1, Unknown location).



Figure 5-94 Photograph showing exposed portion of Feature 159 (Ship 3), view west (WSSI staff, 10/19/2018)

The same excavators noted that the framing on the stern section of the vessel had been sharply cut. The excavators of a more forward section of the vessel noted a mixture of horse hair and tar had been applied to the hull to seal the planking, and that the fasteners were "square" nails of various sizes along with "wooden pegs" (WSSI Field Records, F159-1, Bay 4). Photographs taken of the vessel after the interior fill material had been excavated provided some details about the vessel construction. The ribs or futtocks were made of thick timbers, closely spaced and scarfed or cut such that they lay end to end as the hull curved upward away from the keel or mid-line of the vessel (Figures 5-95). In the mid-section of the ship, the futtocks were comprised of short sections that curved steeply toward the keel (Figure 5-96). The futtocks were joined to the outer hull planking using long wooden fasteners known as treenails or trunnels (Figure 5-97). Most of the wooden trunnels had been cut flush with the inner surface of the futtocks. Trunnels that protruded from the futtocks may have originally been used to fasten ceiling planks on the interior of the vessel hull. In some parts of the vessel, particularly along the keel, iron drift pins or metal spikes or nails had been used.

The outer hull or sacrificial planking, which was comprised of long overlapping horizontal boards, was preserved in many places. Visible in Figure 5-95, the sacrificial planking also was visible along the keel of the vessel (Figure 5-98). The keelson, which was a long plank fastened over the ribs and above the keel of the vessel, was not present. The iron spikes that had originally fastened the keelson to the ribs were still in place, suggesting the keelson had been removed or salvaged when the vessel was abandoned (Figure 5-99). The apron also had been removed, exposing the remains of the vessel's stem (Figures 5-100 and 5-101). The stem followed the upward curve of the bow on the interior of the outer hull planking. The stem was fully exposed during archaeological deconstruction of the vessel. Figure 5-102 shows the exposed stem with the ribs removed. Additional details of the vessel construction also were visible during deconstruction (Figures 5-103, 5-104, 5-105, and 5-106). Due to the absence of documentation, it is unknown which sections of the vessel these photographs detailed.

The vessel rested against a section of a log-cribbed bulkhead structure. Composed of large rounded timbers, the bulkhead was visible through gaps in the outer hull planking (Figure 5-107). The bulkhead was not given a feature designation, but was likely part of Feature 162, a wide area of disorganized timber-cribbing identified northeast of Feature 159. Photographs of Feature 159 that were included in the Resource Management Plan show additional logs had been laid across the truncated hull members, potentially as a means of further anchoring the vessel during the infilling process. No photographs or additional information regarding these logs was available.

Field Methods

It is likely that Feature 159 was identified during archaeological monitoring associated with the removal of overburden soil in the southern portion of the project area. The uppermost part of the feature, which was the bow, was identified at an elevation of -2.47 ft (-0.7 m) amsl. The vessel lay at a downward angle that closely mimicked the slope of the original shoreline. Elevation points taken along the exposed upper edges of the timber framing showed the elevation at the northeast corner of the vessel to be -5.6 ft (-1.7 m) amsl. Elevation points along the vessel's keel were not available; these points are required to estimate the slope of the original shoreline.

Resource Management Plan

A RMP was prepared for Feature 159. The plan outlined the safety controls that must be put in place to safely excavate Feature 159, as well as the documentation procedures and feature-specific research questions. The safety controls consisted of the installation of a "garage cut-off wall" of poured concrete that would serve as a permanent wall. Portions of the ship lying within the 3 ft (0.9 m) wide footprint of the wall would be sacrificed. It was anticipated that 40% of the vessel lay outside of the project area to the south of the wall and that this portion of the vessel would not be impacted by wall construction. The remaining extent of the vessel lay within the project area.



Figure 5-95 **Photograph showing exposed futtocks (ribs) with scarfed and pegged timbers, view northeast (WSSI staff, 10/19/2018)**



Figure 5-96 **Photograph showing exposed futtocks (ribs) near keel, oblique view east (WSSI staff, 10/19/2018)**



Figure 5-97 **Photograph showing detail of futtocks with exposed trunnels (treenails), view north (WSSI staff, 10/19/2018)**



Figure 5-98 **Photograph showing overview of vessel interior from bow toward stern, with exposed hull planking in foreground right, view east (WSSI staff, 10/19/2018)**



Figure 5-99 Photograph showing exposed iron spikes along vessel keel, view west (WSSI staff, 10/19/2018)



Figure 5-100 Photograph showing timbers comprising vessel's stem, view west (WSSI staff, 10/19/2018)



Figure 5-101 Photograph showing detail of timbers comprising vessel's stem, view west (WSSI staff, 10/19/2018)



Figure 5-102 Photograph showing vessel's stem with futtocks removed, view west (WSSI staff, 10/26/2018)



Figure 5-103 Photograph showing hole drilled through vessel planking (futtocks removed), view west (WSSI staff, 10/26/2018)



Figure 5-104 Photograph showing possible patch on interior hull planking (futtocks removed), view south (WSSI staff, 10/26/2018)



Figure 5-105 Photograph showing stamped letter "D" on interior hull planking (futtocks removed), view west (WSSI staff, 10/26/2018)



Figure 5-106 Photograph showing possible remains of ceiling planking, view south (WSSI staff, 10/26/2018)

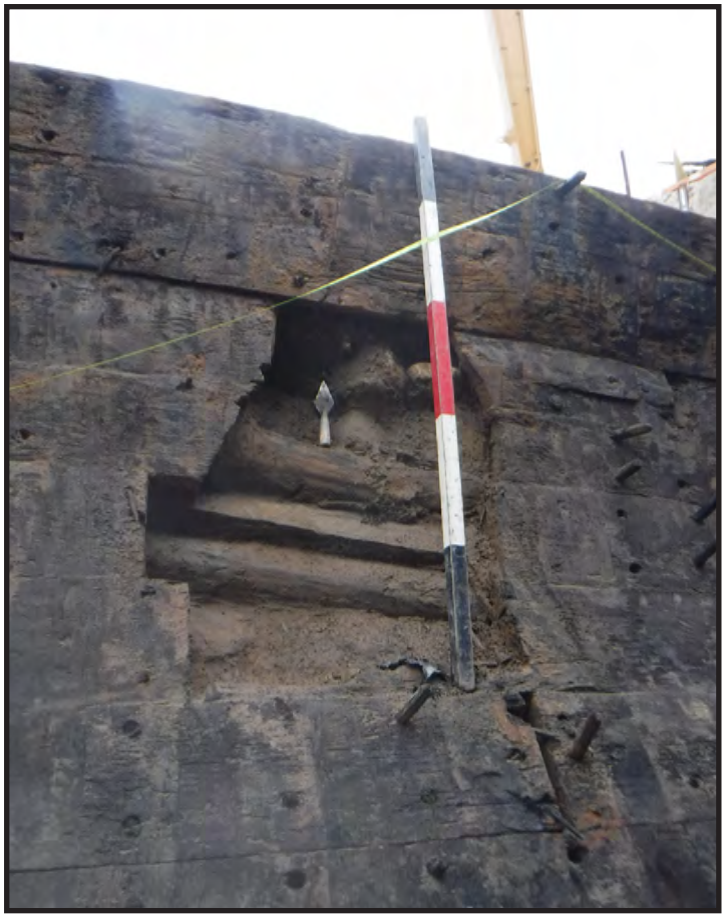


Figure 5-107 Photograph showing log cribbing of wharf or bulkhead structure visible through hole hull planking (futtocks removed), view north (WSSI staff, 10/26/2018)

In preparation for construction of the cut-off wall, the RMP indicated that Feature 159 would be covered with 8-12 ft (2.4-3.7 m) of self-compacting sand capped with "filter fabric" followed by additional fill soil as necessary to raise the elevation of the affected area to the equivalent of present-day Wolfe Street. After the cut-off was completed, Feature 159 would be re-excavated. At that time, the ship would be fully exposed, documented, and dismantled. Dendrochronological samples of timbers would be submitted to Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory for dating and speciation. In addition, the exposed sections of the vessel would be documented using color photogrammetry. Archaeological excavation proposed for the interior of the ship would be limited to areas beneath the ceiling planks and between the futtocks or ribs. Excavation would follow standard procedures and include the collection of soil samples for specialized analysis.

In preparation for the deconstruction of Feature 159, the RMP specified that a drawing of the feature would be prepared and would serve as the "key", denoting the location of different vessel elements as well as identification codes used during the deconstruction process. After the vessel elements were coded (labeled), the vessel would be disassembled. The coding system was fully described in the RMP. Tools used in the deconstruction process would be recorded. Cuts made to hull strakes would be made between planks. Cuts to the keelson and keel would be supervised by an archaeological conservator and a maritime archaeologist. Where possible, fasteners (trunnels or spikes) would be left in place.

After deconstruction, ownership of the vessel elements would be transferred to the City of Alexandria. The City would assume responsibility for transport, storage and conservation of the removed elements.

Archaeological Data Recovery (Phase III)

Although the RMP specified that the archaeological investigation and subsequent deconstruction of Feature 159 would be detailed in data recovery report, no information related to this process was provided by WSSI. Field records associated with Feature 159 consist of excavator's notes for Bays 1-4 of Feature 159-1, and a small number of photographs that appear to detail aspects of the vessel interior. While it appears the archaeological excavation actually occurred within the interior of the vessel, photographs labeled as Feature 159-1 are of a section of bulkhead located outside of the vessel hull. The ship's "Bays" were excavated in "Fill" levels; no depths were recorded and it is unknown whether the levels were natural or arbitrary levels.

Excavation Sequence

As previously stated, there were no field records directly associated with Feature 159. Field records attributed to Feature 159-1, however, appear to be describing excavation occurring within the interior of Feature 159; it is possible these records were mislabeled. Regardless, the records do not contain sufficient detail to provide provenience data for interpretation of either vessel interior or the fill material contained within it. Although field records suggest the interior was subdivided into "bays", a scale map was not provided. Excavation depths also were not provided on field record forms and it was unclear if excavation levels corresponded to distinct fill deposits, or were aggregate levels where soils were removed in mass to expose the vessel interior.

Cultural Material

Artifacts recovered from Feature 159 were assumed to have been found in the interior of Ship 3. As previously indicated, no additional provenience information was available for these artifacts. A total of 270 historic period artifacts, two pre-contact period artifacts, and 313.6 g of faunal material were recovered. Table 5-19 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 159. Low quantities of diagnostic artifacts limited the utility of mean ceramic dating for the collection (Table 5-20). However, based on all diagnostic artifact types, the artifacts generally dated from the first half of the eighteenth century. It appears that the majority of the fill was deposited by 1790. Recovery of mid nineteenth century ceramic ware types suggest disturbance from the upper strata during excavation.

Although sub-features were noted, materials appear to be generally consistent with a colonial period landfill episode. Similar to other land-

Table 5-19 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 159

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Unglazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body			1
		Rockingham/ Bennington Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-1900	2
	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
	Stoneware	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1790-1830	1
		Westerwald	Tankard, Base/ Body	Manganese Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	8
			Tankard, Rim/ Body	Manganese Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	2
Debitage	Chert	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
Flake Tool	Chert	Secondary	Blade	Utilized		1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			1
			Wine Bottle, Base			6
			Wine Bottle, Body			77
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	3
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
				Devitrified/Patina		1
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			3
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Cobalt Blue	Bottle, Shoulder			1
Manufactured	Other		Oakum Sample			1
			Caulking Rope Sample			1
Metal	Indeterminate		Indeterminate Form, Whole			2
	Iron		File, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			19
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	10
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	5
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	10
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	26
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	63
Organic	Faunal	Coral	N/A			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, N/A			2
			Shoe, Fragment			1
	Floral	Wood	Barrel Bung, Whole			2
			Barrel Lid/Plug, Whole			1
			Barrel Plug, Whole			1
			Dowel, Fragment			2
			Peg, Fragment			2
			Tool, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**272**

Table 5-20 Feature 159 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Feature 159 Overall	ca. 1845 (Rockingham)	ca. 1690-present*	1773.3	16
Feature 159 (Fill 2/Top of Ceiling Planks)	ca. 1760 (Wine Bottle Glass)	ca. 1600-1820s	-	-
Feature 159-1 Overall	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1600-present	1759.1	14
Feature 159-1 Fill 2	ca. 1760 (Wine Bottle Glass)	ca. 1690-1820s*	1732.5	1
Feature 159-1 Fill 3	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1600-present	1920	1
Feature 159-1 Fill 4	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1700-1820*	1755	3
Feature 159-1 General Collection	ca. 1790 (Refined Red-Bodied Stoneware)	ca. 1790-1830*	1810	1
Feature 159-1 Under Keel	ca. 1700 (Westerwald)	ca. 1700-1775	1737.5	8
Feature 159-2 (Top of Ceiling Planks)	ca. 1600 (Nail)	ca. 1600-1815	-	-
Feature 159-3 Overall	ca. 1845 (Rockingham)	ca. 1600-1900	1872.5	2
Feature 159-3 Fill 2	ca. 1600 (Nail)	ca. 1600-1815	-	-
Feature159-3 Fill 3	ca. 1845 (Rockingham)	ca. 1600-1900	1872.5	2
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

fill near and around recovered ships and historic wharf, the assemblage included pre contact artifacts (a chert flake fragment and chert blade were recovered, and in this case, numerous artifacts associated with ship construction such as oakum/caulking rope (n=2), barrel parts (n=4), wooden dowels (n=2), wooden pegs (n=2), and a possible ship related wooden tool. At the time of writing the majority of these artifacts are stored with Alexandria Archaeology for conservation. In addition to these materials oyster shell (24.93 g), natural wood (95.14 g), ballast stone (739.3 g), coal (0.48 g), and slate (9.92 g) were discarded in the field and/or lab. Interestingly coral also was identified. Faunal remains were almost entirely comprised of cattle (245.6 g), other large mammal (40.4 g), sheep/goat (18.3 g), and a bone from a bird in the dove family.

Ceramic, generally consisting of colonial ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=1), British brown stoneware (ca. 1690-1775; n=1), refined red-bodied stoneware (ca. 1790-1830; n=1), and multiple fragments of a Westerwald stoneware tankard/mug (ca. 1700-1775; n=10) (Figure 5-108), and glass, consisting of free blown or non-machine made wine and case bottle and a single cobalt bottle, comprised the domestic related collection. The remainder of the artifacts included flat/window glass (n=1), a ferrous file fragment, fragments of strap hardware (possible barrel hoops) (n=19), and square shanked nails (n=11) and nail fragments (n=15) (Figure 5-109). A significant quantity of spikes were recovered (n=89) that may also be related to the construction of Ship 3.

Feature 159 Subfeatures

Feature 159-1 was the only feature identified during the excavation of Feature 159.

Feature 159-1

Although field records suggest Feature 159-1 was fill material in the interior of Feature 159, photographs show this feature as being a section of bulkhead planking affixed to a wooden post on the exterior of the feature (Figures 5-110 and 5-111). The planking appears to have been located near the northeastern end of Feature 159 and to have overlapped the upper edge of that feature. This overlap indicates that the installation of the bulkhead planking post-dates the beaching of Feature 159, also known as Ship 3. No additional information is available for Feature 159-1, and no artifacts were associated with this feature.

Feature 162 (Possible Grillage)

This feature was described as "grillage" in the Resource Management Plan for Features 162 and 165. Feature 162 was located south of Feature 165 (Figures 5-112 and 5-113). The latter feature was a partially intact section of a timber-cribbed bulkhead. Feature 162 was situated slightly landward of Feature 165, suggesting that Feature 162 was in fact grillage laid down as a base or foundation for fill material that was deposited on the interior of the bulkhead, potentially during its construction. Since this portion of Lot 85 was built-out rather rapidly during the late eighteenth century, it is likely that Feature 162 also dates from this period.

Feature Description

The only description of Feature 162 was that provided in the Resource Management Plan for Features 162 and 165. The plan describes Feature 162 as "a series of logs/grillage that is related to the infilling of this portion of the property" (WSSI, RMP Features 162 and 165). Feature 162 was believed to have been a separate structure from Feature 165 and not an extension of that feature. No additional description of the feature was provided. Photographs associated with this feature were not labeled and consisted of overview photographs taken on a single day and from various angles. The orange hoses visible in the provided photographs are part of the project's dewatering system, which was necessary to remove water from the work area.

The logs defining Feature 162 appear to have been significantly disturbed and may not fully represent the original deposit (Figure 5-114). While some of the logs appear to lie at angles suggesting they were simply deposited on the original shoreline as fill material, other logs were more organized and gave the impression that they may actually have been intended as footing or platform. In the northern portion of the feature, the logs were stacked in such a way that they resembled



Figure 5-108 Photograph showing Westerwald stoneware mug recovered from Feature 159 (FS 1152 and 1155)



Figure 5-109 Photograph showing barrel-related parts such as a bung (top row, left FS 1158) and possible barrel hoop (top row, right FS 1158). Several large spike like these pictured (bottom, left FS 1154) and a partial metal file (bottom, right FS 1154) also were recovered.



Figure 5-110 Photograph showing Feature 159-1, view east (WSSI staff, 10/3/2018)



Figure 5-111 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 159-1, view east (WSSI staff, 10/2/2018)

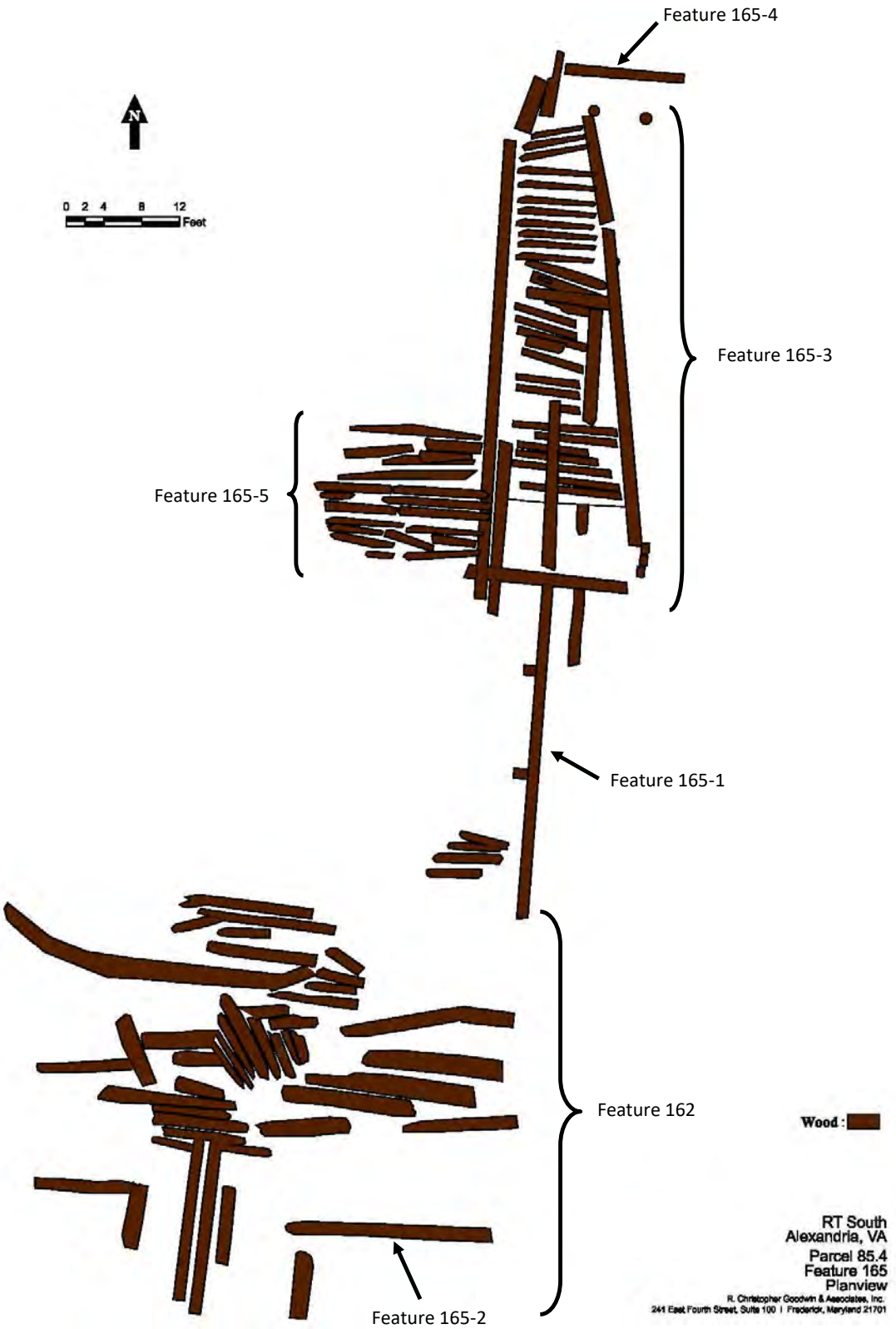


Figure 5-112 Map showing Features 162 and 165 (RCGA staff)



Figure 5-113 Photograph showing overview of Feature 162, view east. Feature 165 in background, left (WSSI staff, 5/22/2018)



Figure 5-114 Photograph showing overview of Feature 162, view southwest (WSSI staff, 5/22/2018)

flooring laid over joists (Figure 5-115). While this portion does loosely resemble a cribbed structure, there does not appear to be any actual closed cribs, which supports the original interpretation that the logs were grillage (Figure 5-116). Additional logs stacked along the southern edge of the possible grillage may be ricking (Figure 5-117), which is akin to timber-matting laid down over wetland or other sensitive areas during construction projects. These logs do not appear to have any underlying support and do not appear to be fastened together. Their positioning to overlap the grillage does give the impression that they were intended as a "ramp" onto the grillage.

Field Methods

Feature 162 appears to have been identified during the removal of overburden soil along the eastern edge of the project area. The northwestern corner of the feature was identified at an elevation of -7.86 ft (-2.4 m) amsl, while the southern portion of the feature was slightly lower, having an elevation of -7.91 ft (-2.41 m amsl). It is unknown what percentage of the feature was exposed at the time of its identification.

Resource Management Plan

The RMP prepared for Features 162 and 165 describes Feature 162 as log "grillage." According to the RMP, Feature 162 was to be fully exposed and then documented through photographs, notes, and scale drawings. The feature was to be "carefully demolished" and any new features underlying Feature 162 were to be recorded. Wood samples for dendrochronological analysis were to be taken during the demolition process.

Excavation Sequence

No field records or scale drawings are associated with Feature 162. Additionally, no information was available to describe the demolition process or the findings during that process. As such, the overall size, depth, type of logs used, and final structural organization of Feature 162 is unknown.

Dendrochronological samples taken from Feature 162 returned two dates: Winter 1735/1736; and Winter 1770/1771 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). The early date returned by one sample may indicate that some of the logs were discarded material (rubbish) from earlier projects or that the materials included repurposed driftwood. The later date is more consistent with the overall period of construction for adjacent wharves, particularly Feature 161 on Parcel 85.2. Given the rapid progress of land expansion during the late eighteenth century, it is very likely that the logs were, in fact, grillage and ricking used during the construction of the earlier wharves along the shoreline of Lot 85.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 162.

Feature 165 (Timber-Cribbing)

Feature 165 was a section of a timber-cribbed bulkhead or wharf identified in the northeastern portion of Parcel 85-4. The feature extended along the eastern edge of Parcel 85-4, between Feature 159 (Ship 3) and Feature 155 (Ship 2 and its associated wharf). Feature 155 also marked the northern boundary of Lot 85; this feature was located on the portion of Point Lumley that had been retained by the Town Trustees as part of the public lands on Point Lumley. The foundations of two warehouses (Features 151 and 139) lay to the west of Feature 165. Both warehouse foundations were identified a higher elevations than Feature 165 and were determined to have been built on made-land. Based upon the location of Feature 165, it is likely that this feature was intended to function as a bulkhead to retain the fill material required to make sufficient "land" to enable construction of the warehouse structures.

Since the earliest of the warehouse structures dates from the turn of the nineteenth century (ca. 1803), it is reasonable to assume that Feature 165 had been completed by that time. The feature most likely was built in the 1780s, during the period when Thomas Fletcher and James Kirk were actively enlarging Lots 77 and 85 by infilling the natural shoreline. Joseph Caverly, who leased part of Lot 85 from Kirk, also maintained a wharf along this portion of the property. It is documented that Caverly sought out driftwood to repair



Figure 5-115 Photograph showing area of possible grillage (background) with exposed support logs (foreground), view west (WSSI staff, 5/22/2018)



Figure 5-116 Photograph showing exposed support logs, view east (WSSI staff, 5/22/2018)



Figure 5-117 Photograph showing possible ricking along southern edge of Feature 162, view west (WSSI staff, 5/22/2018)

the wharf when it was damaged during the hurricane of July 24, 1788 (Washington 1788).

Feature Description

Feature 165 consists of several adjacent sections of timber-cribbing. An assessment of the structure completed by WSSI at the time of its identification determined that the feature was a "bulkhead retention system" that may include a "coffer dam" at its northern end (WSSI, Resource Management Plan, Features 162 and 165). This assessment was tentative, and it is more likely that the feature served a dual purpose as a bulkhead and as a wharf. The feature was at least 125 ft (38.1 m) in length and 35 ft (10.7 m) in width. During the field investigations, it was subdivided into five sub-features: Features 165-1 through 165-5 (Figure 5-114). Features 165-1, 165-2, and 165-4 consisted of singular timbers, while Features 165-3 and 165-5 encompassed cribbed sections with intact flooring.

The field records associated with Feature 165 were limited to a very general description of the overall feature, along some photographs of the various feature subsections. No records pertaining to the actual deconstruction of the feature, such as field drawings, measurements, or descriptions of the interior fill material were available. Descriptions provided in this report were based upon information contained in the RMP, as well as details that were visually discernable in photographs.

Field Methods

Like Feature 162, Feature 165 appears to have been identified during the removal of overburden soil along the eastern edge of the project area. The northwestern corner of the feature was identified at an elevation of -7.86 ft (-2.4 m) amsl, while the southern portion of the feature was slightly lower, having an elevation of -7.91 ft (-2.41 m amsl).

Resource Management Plan

A RMP was prepared for Feature 165. The plan also included Feature 162, which was located to the south of Feature 165. The two features were assessed as separate and unassociated constructions. According to the RMP, Feature 165 was to be fully exposed and then document-

ed through photographs, notes, and scale drawings. Feature 165-5 was to be removed after documentation such that the entire extent of Feature 165-3 could be cleaned and documented using photogrammetry. Feature 165-3 would then be "bisected" and the interior of the feature documented. In addition, wood samples for dendrochronological analysis were to be taken during the demolition process.

Excavation Sequence

The only information available for Feature 165 was an overview discussion Feature 165, and brief discussions of sub-features 165-1 and 165-2. All of the field records were the initial descriptions, as the features were first identified. No additional field records or scale drawings were available to provide details on the feature, such as its dimensions, interior fill material, construction methods or they type of logs used. In addition, no information was available to describe the demolition process or the findings during that process.

Of the four dendrochronological samples taken from Feature 165, only one returned a date and this date was listed as "after 1792" (Worthington and Seiter 2019: Table 1). This finding does suggest that Feature 165 was the wharf that Caverly had sought to repair after the hurricane of 1788.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 165.

Subfeatures of Feature 165

As previously discussed, Feature 165 was subdivided into five sections. Each of these sections contributes to the completeness of the bulkhead structure and, although discussed separately below, should not be considered as chronologically discrete elements in the timeline of the bulkhead's construction. No artifacts were associated with the below sub-features.

Feature 165-1

This section of Feature 165 was the southernmost portion of the feature. It was located directly north of Feature 162, but did not appear to connect to that feature. According to the RMP, Feature 165-1 consisted of three to four "un-milled stacked logs resting on sandy soil." The logs extended to the south of the excavation area and were not fully exposed at the time the RMP was prepared. Photographs of this section of Feature 165 show that it was composed of at least two squared timbers that had been notched to accept perpendicular timbers, presumably tie-backs (Figures 5-115 and 5-116). The two perpendicular timbers visible in Figure 5-116 appear to be logs. A detail photograph of the notch appears to show an iron spike, indicating that the tie-back logs were fixed in place (Figure 5-117).

Feature 165-2

Feature 165-2 was described in the RMP as a singular log tie-back located south of Feature 165-1 and east of Feature 162. Field records for the feature were slightly different, indicating that the feature was "an exposed portion of a cribbing wall 3 timbers high" (WSSI Field Records, Feature 165-2). The field records also noted that there are several tie-backs located north of Feature 165 and that Feature 165-2 did not appear to be associated with Feature 162. No photographs of Feature 165-2 were available.

Feature 165-3

This section included most of the northern portion of Feature 165. It was the most substantial part of the feature and included an intact section of a timber-cribbed bulkhead floored with a visible flooring composed of various sized planks (Figures 5-118 and 5-119). It was at least 15 ft (4.57 m) in height and, according to the RMP, measured approximately 50 ft (15.24 m) in length by 15 ft (4.57 m) in width.

The main cribbing members of Feature 165-3 were large logs held in place by tie-backs and cross-members secured with iron spikes (Figure 5-120). While it was evident that the logs had been notched to receive the tie-backs and cross-members, many of the logs bore additional notches that did not appear to contribute to the bulkhead's construction. This suggested that at least some of the cribbing logs had been reused from previous constructions. Both logs and timbers appeared to have been used as tie-backs and cross-members. In addition to the use of tie-backs and cross-members, at least part of the bulkhead was

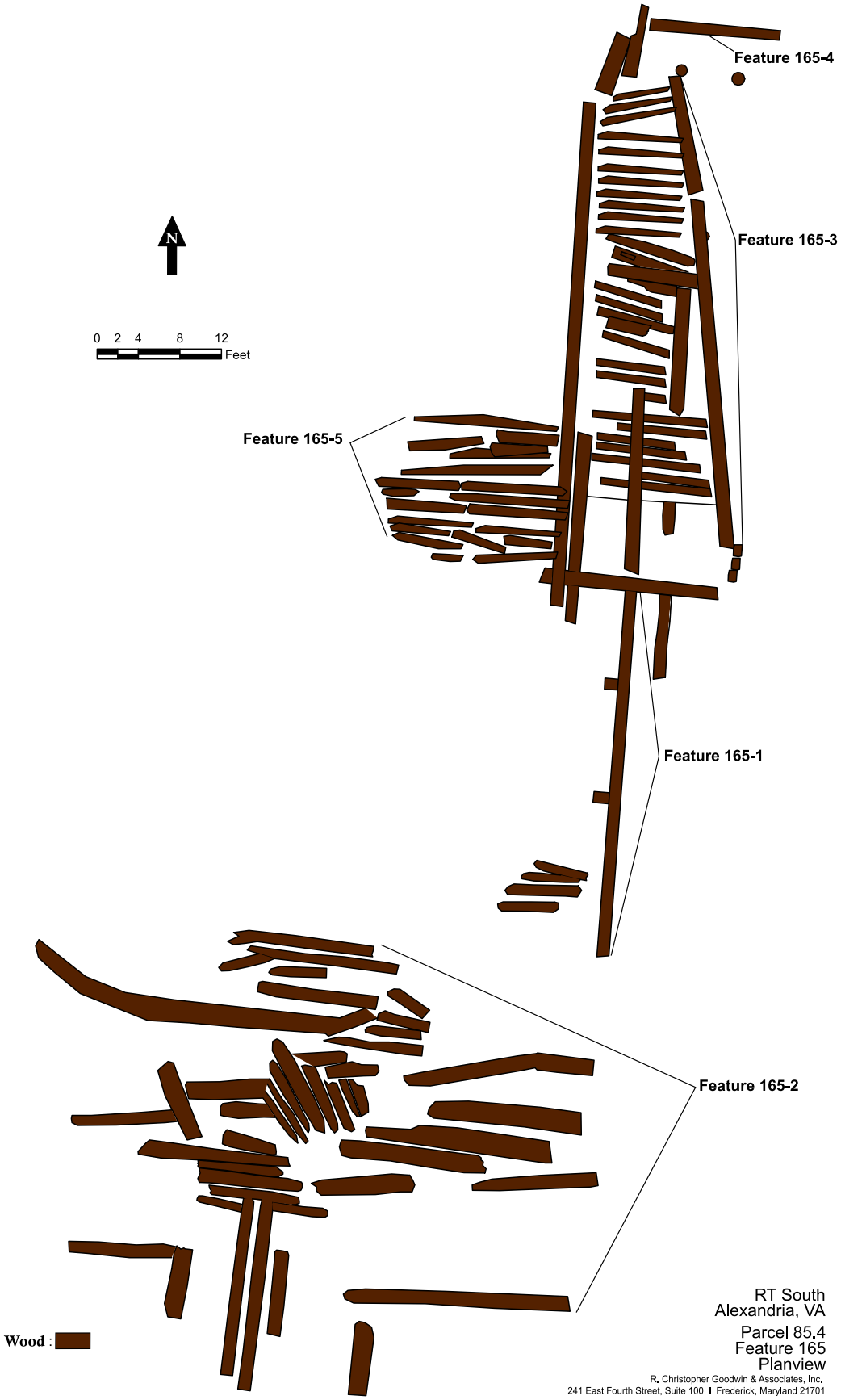
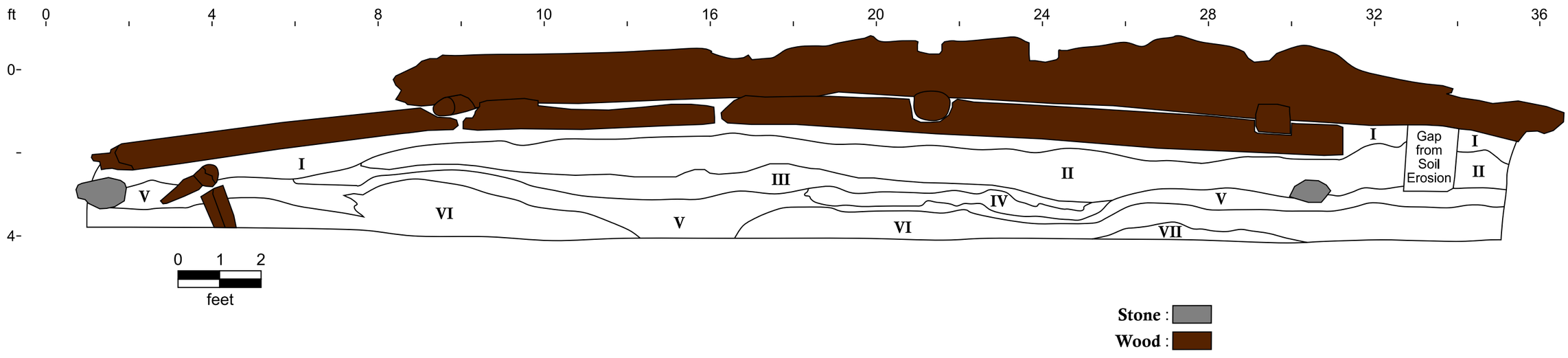


Figure 5-118 Drawing showing Features 165-1 through 165-5 (RCGA Staff)



I :10YR 5/1 Gray coarse sand
II :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown coarse sand
III :10YR 6/1 Gray sand
IV :10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sand
V :10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown gravelly sand
VI :10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand with inclusions of 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sandy clay
VII :10YR 6/8 Brownish yellow sand

RT South
Alexandria, VA
Parcel 85.4
Feature 165-1
West Profile

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

Figure 5-119 Drawing showing west profile view of Feature 165-1 (RCGA Staff)

supported by driven piles. The piles were visible in Figure 5-120; the held the lower logs in place, while supporting the upper logs.

Flooring in timber-cribbed structures typically was used as a means to hold the interior fill material in place. The upper flooring used in Feature 165-3 was comprised of various size boards (milled lumber) placed perpendicular to the structure's main cribbing. The boards appeared to have been deposited within the cribbed structure with no attempt to create a level or useable surface, which further indicates the material was intended as flooring for the crib and most likely formed the base for additional fill material to be deposited on the bulkhead, thereby increasing its height. The upper flooring overlay fill material composed of a combination of cobbles, gravel, brick, wood and soil (Figure 5-121). This material appears to have been deposited over another layer of flooring composed of wood debris (Figures 5-122 and 5-123).

Heavily stratified sediments visible beneath the lower flooring in Figures 5-122 and 5-123 suggest that the structure had been at least partially built into the existing shoreline. The stratified sediments appeared to extend well below the base of the bulkhead, indicating they were most likely natural in origin. This type of striated sedimentation is characteristic of rapidly accreting environments, such as may have occurred on the downstream side of Point Lumley. Such environments can be artificially created by jetties or wharves, so it is possible the sedimentation was historically recent.

Feature 165-4

Feature 165-4 was described in the RMP as the detached northern portion of the bulkhead cribbing. This feature consisted of an east-west oriented portion of northern bulkhead wall. The wall was at least 5 ft (1.52 m) in height (Figures 5-124 and 5-125). Four timbers remained in place; these appeared to be fastened with iron spikes.

Feature 165-5

Feature 165-5 was located along the western edge of Feature 165-3. The feature was comprised of a pile of logs and timbers that had been stacked along the base of the log cribbing of Feature 165-3 (Figure 5-126). The pile had been assessed in the RMP as a detached portion of Feature 165-3 and does have the same orientation as the flooring exposed in the interior of the bulkhead (Figure 5-127). It does not, however, appear to have any structure underlying the pile and, instead, is most likely a stockpile of materials intended for use in construction of the bulkhead (Figure 5-128). The pile also could be ricking that was placed at the base of the bulkhead during its construction to provide a more stable platform for lifting the logs in place. The pile appeared to have been placed directly on the ground surface and, in that regard, was very similar to Feature 162, which also was assessed as possible grillage or ricking.



Figure 5-120 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 165-1, view east (WSSI staff, 5/29/2018)



Figure 5-121 Photograph showing detail of joinery notch for tie-back in Feature 165-1, view east (WSSI staff, 5/29/2018)



Figure 5-122 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 165-3 (center), view south (WSSI staff, 5/24/2018)



Figure 5-123 Photograph showing detail view of intact planking forming the "floor" of Feature 165-3, view south (WSSI staff, 5/24/2018)

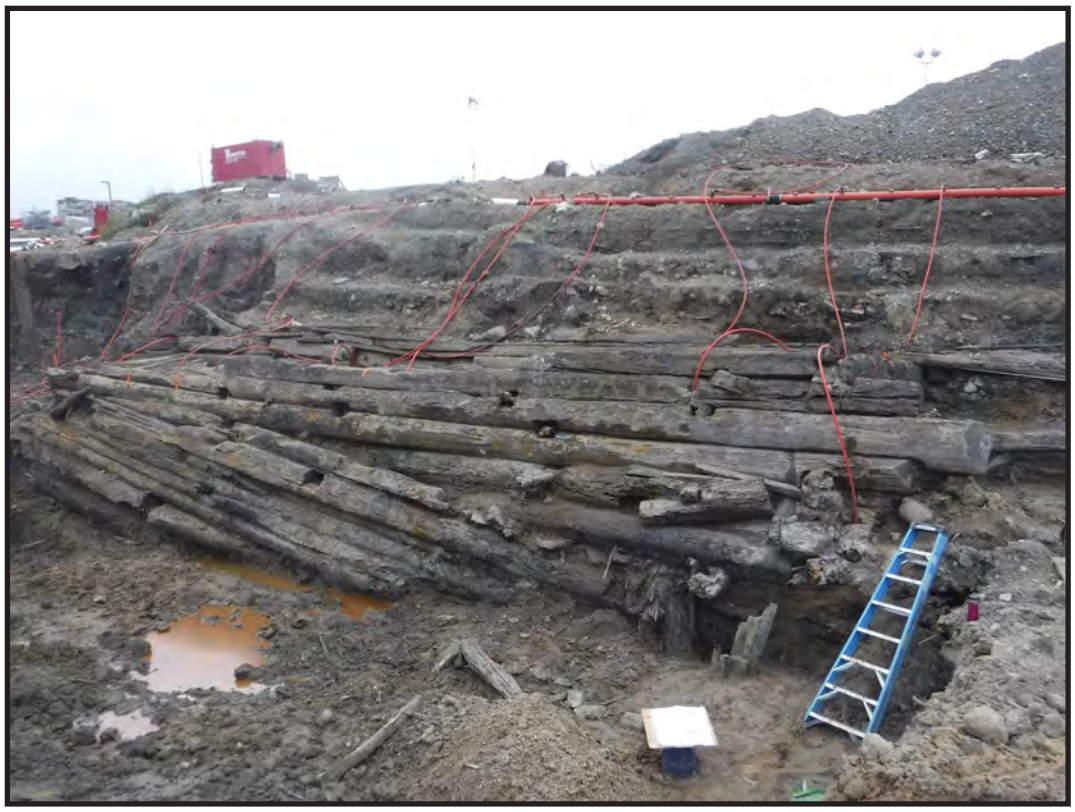


Figure 5-124 Photograph showing the main structure of Feature 165-3, view northeast (WSSI staff, 5/29/2018). Feature 165-5 has been removed



Figure 5-125 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 165-3 (center) with exposed fill material visible beneath end-timbers, view north (WSSI staff, 5/24/2018). Feature 165-5 is visible to left



Figure 5-126 Photograph showing stratified sediment underlying Feature 165-3, view east (WSSI staff, 6/1/2018)



Figure 5-127 Photograph showing detail of stratified sediment underlying Feature 165-3, view southeast (WSSI staff, 6/1/2018)



Figure 5-128 Photograph showing Feature 165-4 (center), view east (WSSI staff, 5/24/2018)



Figure 5-129 Photograph showing Feature 165-4 (center), view north (WSSI staff, 5/24/2018)



Figure 5-130 Photograph showing overview of Feature 165-4 (foreground right) in relationship to Feature 165-3 (background), view northeast (WSSI staff, 5/24/2018)



Figure 5-131 Photograph showing orientation of board flooring of Feature 165-3 (right) and orientation of logs and timbers of Feature 165-5 (left), view northwest (WSSI staff, 5/24/2018)



Figure 5-132 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 165-5, view south (WSSI staff, 5/24/2018)

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