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Technical Report
Volume IV of VI

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

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Volume IV of VI



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Technical Report

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Chapter 1
Public Lands/Point Lumley

Introduction

Volume IV of the Robinson Terminal South (RTS) report series details the results of archaeological investigations undertaken with Public Lands/Point Lumley study area (Lot PL). This area is located in the northeastern corner of the RTS project and includes land located south of Duke Street on Point Lumley, which was owned and administered by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Corporation of Alexandria).

The study area includes five study parcels, which have been designated as Parcels PL.1 through PL.5 (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The parcel subdivisions were based upon the boundaries of surviving leases and the locations of identified archaeological resources within the study area. Study areas PL.2, PL.3 and PL.4 combine several leased lots, while study areas PL.1 and PL.5 were singular or individually leased lots.

Parcel PL encompasses approximately 1-acres. It is bordered on the north by Duke Street, on the east by the Potomac River, on the south and west by town Lots 77 and 85. Lot 77 was laid out in 1749, and Lot 85 was laid out in 1763 (Figures 1-3 and 1-4). Most of the land originally owned by the Corporation within the RTS project area was situated on the Point Lumley and was actually land. The remainder of the property was made-land created by earthen-filled wharves and bulkheads that were built out into the Potomac River. The earliest structures dated from the mid-late eighteenth century and were associated with early efforts to establish a shipyard and facilities along the southern side of Point Lumley. By the early nineteenth century, these shoreline structures had been covered as new structures continued to extend the land farther out into the Potomac River.

An 1814 plat shows some of the leased lots within the Corporation-owned land south of Duke Street (Courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology; Figure 1-5). The approximate locations of study Parcels PL.1-PL.5 have been overlaid on Figure 1-5. Parcels PL.1 and PL.5 are located along the southern boundary of the Corporation land. Both parcels measured 25-ft in width and contained dwellings or structures. Parcel PL.2 adjoins the northern edge of Parcels PL.1 and PL.5 and includes two leased lots: an east/west oriented lot that contained a shop/dwelling; and a north/south oriented lot that contained a large warehouse. Parcel PL.3 is located in the northwestern corner of the study area and encompasses three adjoining lots that contained dwellings and shop buildings. Parcel PL.4, located along the eastern edge of the study area, contained mostly warehouses.

Summary of Investigations in Study Area PL

Archaeological investigations in Lot PL (Parcels PL.1 through PL.5) identified at total of 112 features (Figure 1-6; Table 1-1). The features include 80 primary features and 32 sub-features. The features and sub-features identified during the investigation of Lot PL included a wide variety of feature types (Tables 1-2 and 1-3). The most common feature type was post holes and posts (n=42). Unknown features (n=19) for which no information was known were the next most common feature type, followed by features related to buildings or structures. Building foundations (n=8) and structural elements (n=9), such as support piers, chimney footings, walls, floor boards and footing boards were each identified. Among the building foundations identified were the foundations for Pioneer Mills (ca. 1854-1884) and a warehouse (ca. 1780-ca. 1854) built by merchants Robert Hooe and Richard Harrison. Other types of features identified within the study area included pits (n=8), wharf/bulkhead/cribbing features (n=8), drainage features, a barrel and a privy.

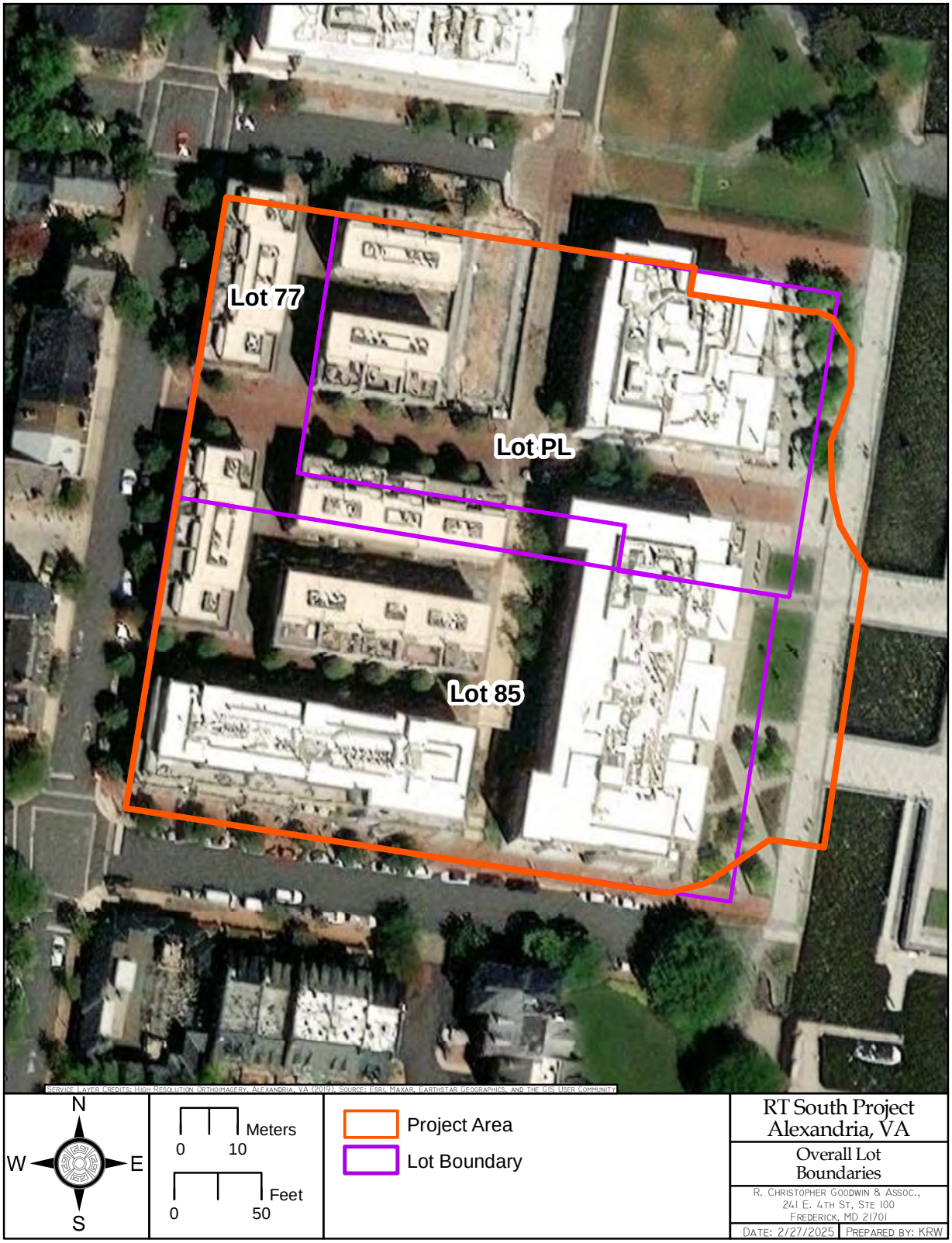


Figure 1-1 **Map showing the boundaries of Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL), Lot 85 and the public lands on Point Lumley (PL) (RCG&A staff)**

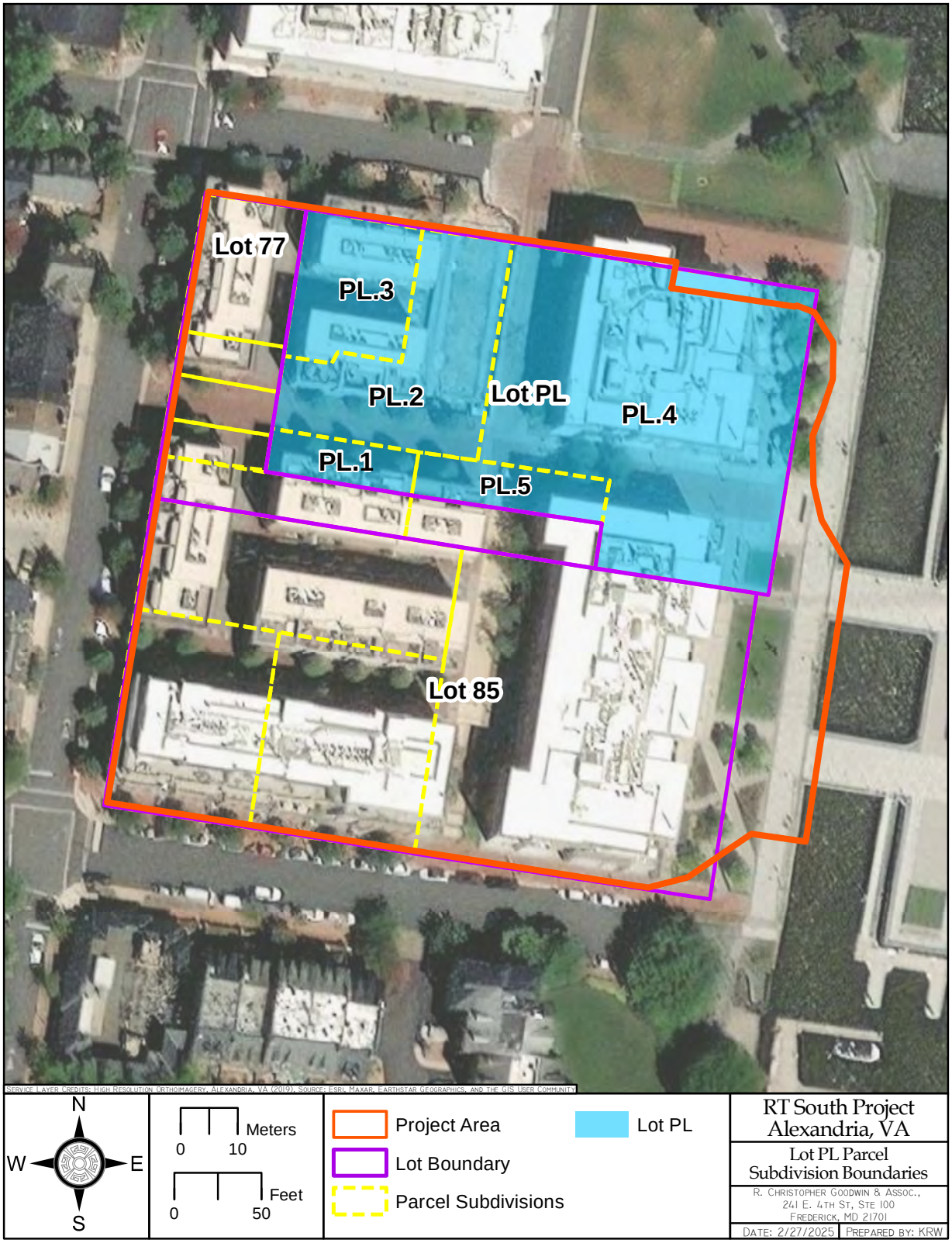


Figure 1-2 **Map showing the locations of study Parcels PL-1 through PL-5 within the Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL) (RCG&A staff)**

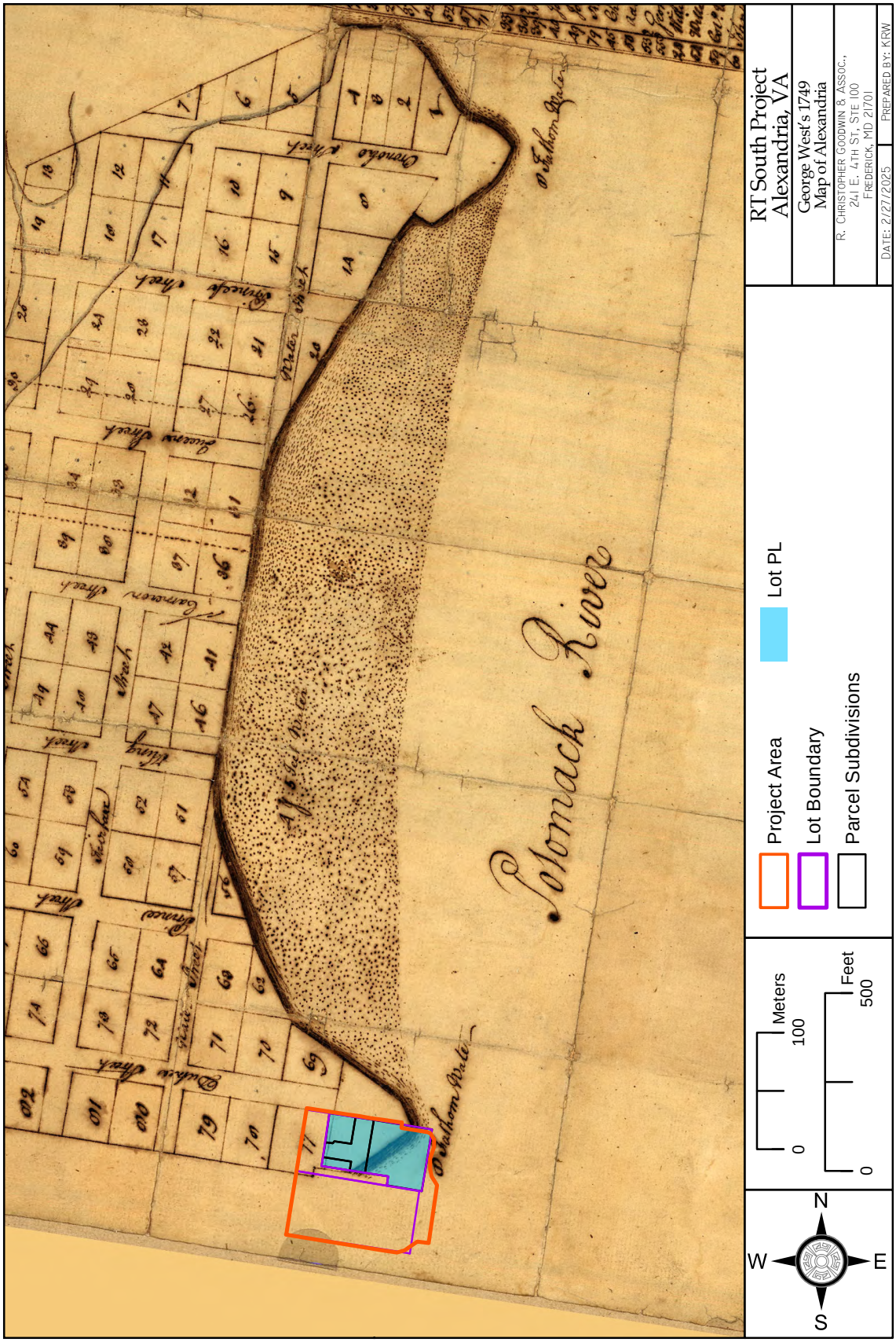


Figure 1-3 Detail of John West Jr.'s 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL) and Parcels PL.1 through PL.5 (Library of Congress)

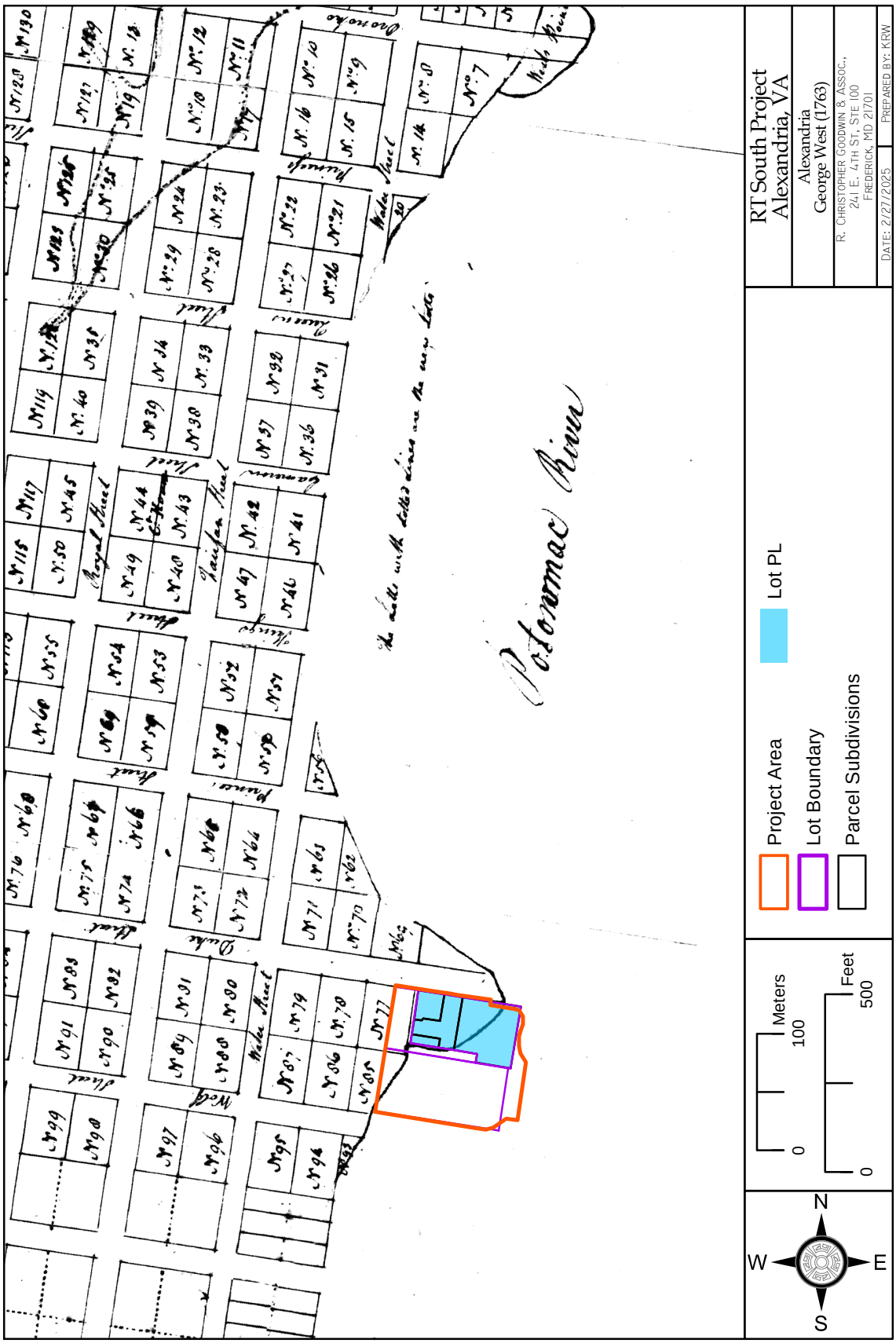


Figure 1-4 **Detail of John West Jr.'s 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL) and Parcels PL.1 through PL.5 (Library of Congress; map attributed to John West Jr.)**

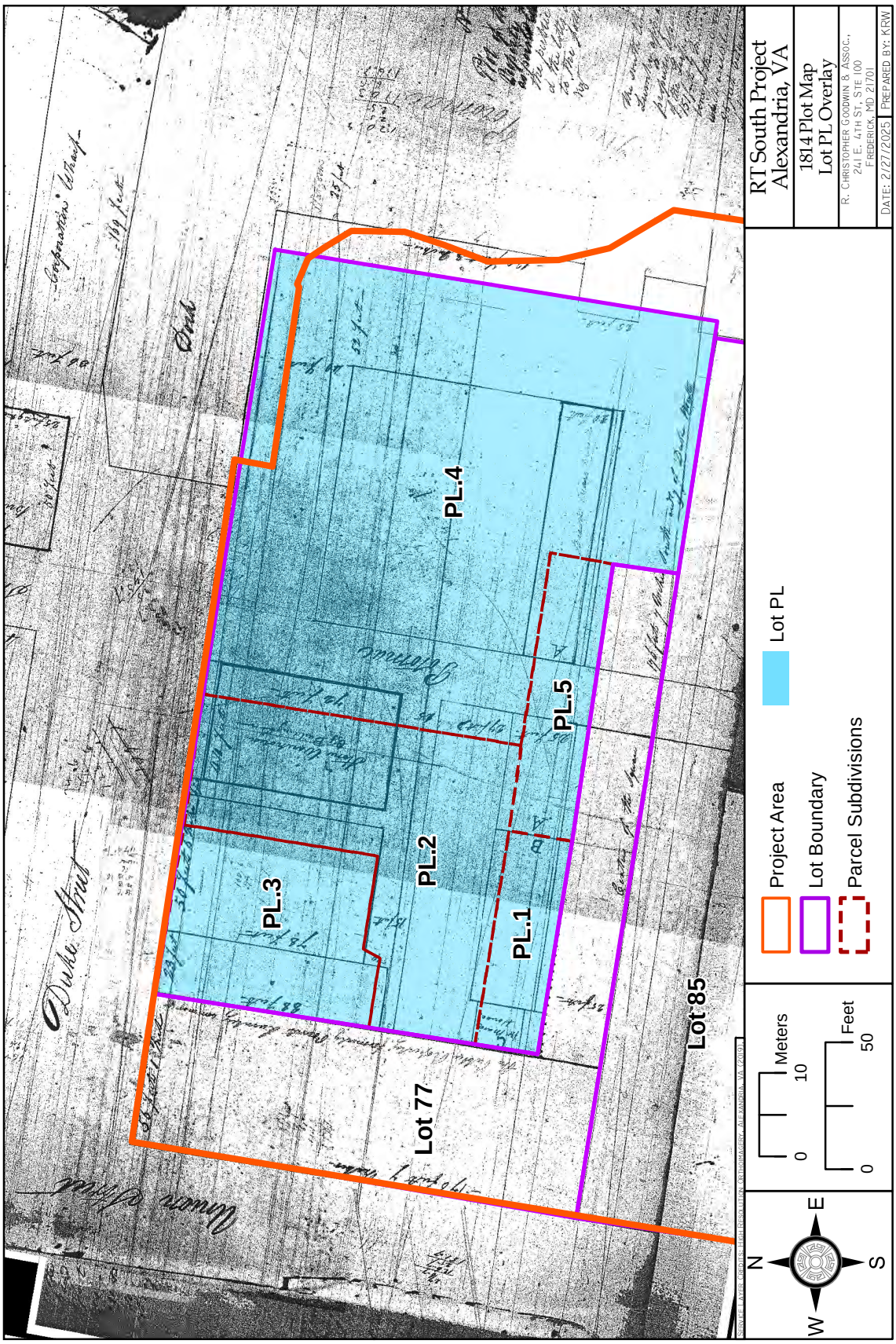


Figure 1-5 **Detail of 1814 Plot Map, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL) and Parcels PL.1 through PL.5 (Alex Plot Maps, Surveyor Records 1817-71, Roll 00288, Alexandria Library Special Collections, courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology)**

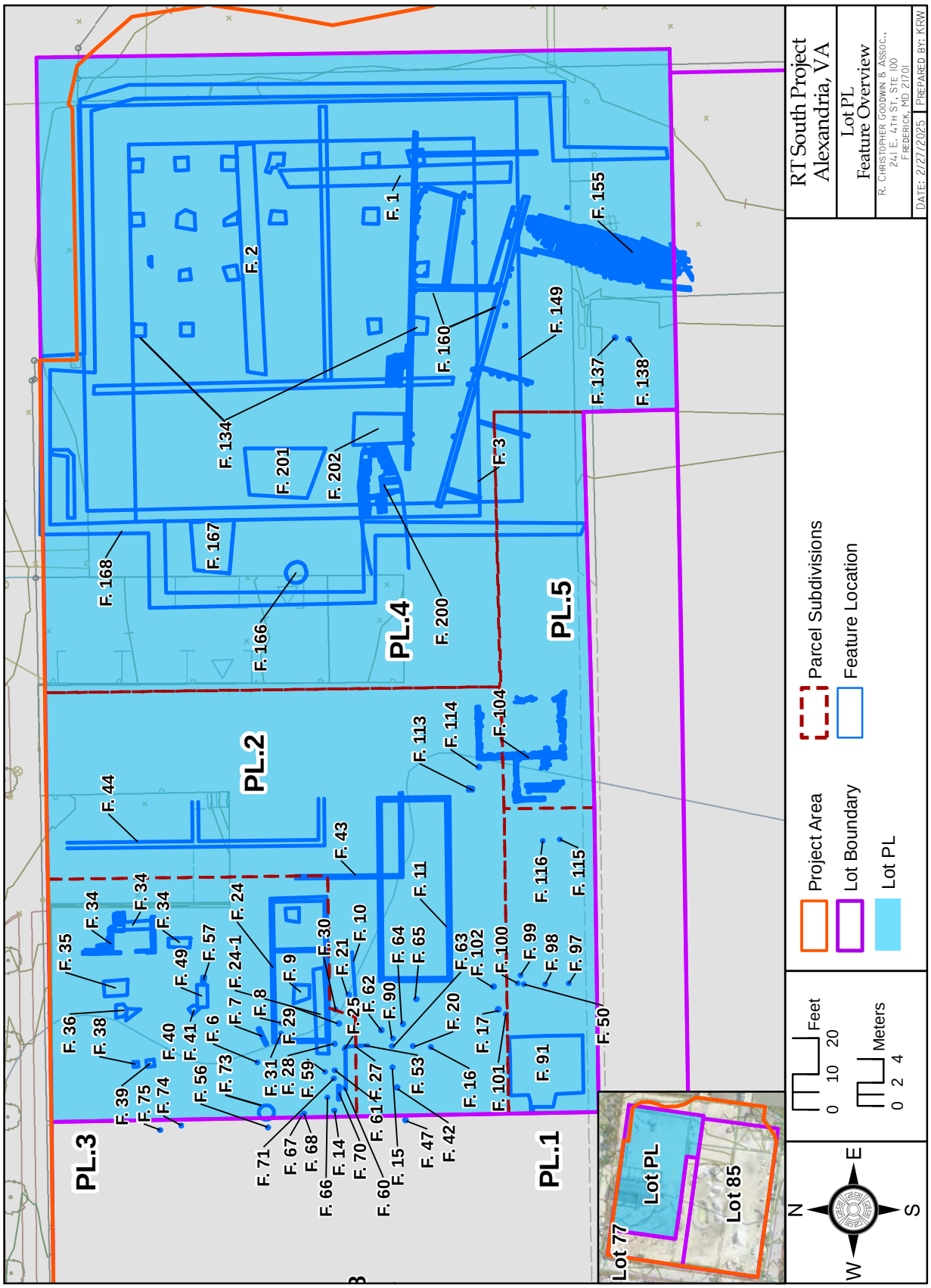


Figure 1-6 Map showing the locations of archaeological features identified in Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL), study Parcels PL.1 through PL.5

Table 1-1 List of Archaeological Features Identified in Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL), Parcels PL.1-PL.5

Parcel	Feature & Sub-Features	Feature Type	Time Period	Total
PL-1	50	Post hole/Post	19th century	1
	91	Building/ Structure Foundation	2nd half 18th-Mid 19th century	1
	97	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	1
	98	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	1
	99	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	1
	100	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	1
	101	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	1
	115	Unknown	Unknown	1
	116	Unknown	Unknown	1
	91-1	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	91-2	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid/Late 19th century	1
	91-3	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Mid/Late 19th century	1
	91-4	Post hole/Post	Mid/Late 19th century	1
	91-5	Pit	Post-1830	1
	91-6	Barrel	Mid/Late 19th century	1
	91-7	Post hole/Post	Mid/Late 19th century	1
	91-8	Post hole/Post	Mid/Late 19th century	1
	91-9	Natural	n/a	1
PL-1 Total				18
PL-2	10	Isolated Board/Timber	Probable Mid 19th century	1
	11	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early 20th century	1
	15	Post hole/Post	Probable Mid 19th century	1
	16	Post hole/Post	Probable Mid 19th century	1
	17	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	20	Post hole/Post	19th century	1
	21	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	27	Post hole/Post	19th century	1
	28	Pit	Late 18th-19th century	1
	29	Post hole/Post	Early 19th century	1
	30	Post hole/Post	Probable Mid 19th century	1
	42	Post hole/Post	Probable 1st half 19th century	1
	43	Building/ Structure Foundation	Mid 20th century	1
	44	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 17th - Mid 18th century	1
	47	Unknown	Unknown	1
	53	Post hole/Post	post 1815	1
	62	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	63	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	64	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	65	Unknown	Unknown	1
	90	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	102	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	113	Unknown	Unknown	1
	114	Unknown	Unknown	1
	11-1	Post hole/Post	Post 1885	1
	44-1	Drainage Feature	Late 18th century	1
	44-2	Drainage Feature	Late 18th century	1
	44-3	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th century	1
	44-4	Builder's Trench	Late 18th century	1
	44-5	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th century	1
PL-2 Total				30

Parcel	Feature & Sub-Features	Feature Type	Time Period	Total
PL-3	6	Post hole/Post	Late 18th C	1
	7	Isolated Board/Timber	E-M 18th C	1
	8	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	9	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th - Early 19th century	1
	14	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	24	Building/ Structure Foundation	early-mid 19th century	1
	25	Post hole/Post	Late 18th - Early 19th century	1
	31	Soil Deposit	Unknown	1
	34	Building/ Structure Foundation	early-mid 19th century	1
	35	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	E-M 19th C	1
	36	Pit	2nd half 19th C	1
	38	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Unknown	1
	39	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Unknown	1
	40	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	41	Pit	Late 18th - Early 19th century	1
	42	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	49	Privy	E-M 19th C	1
	56	Pit	2nd half 19th C	1
	57	Other	Late 18th - Early 19th century	1
	59	Unknown	Unknown	1
	60	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	61	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	66	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	67	Unknown	Unknown	1
	68	Unknown	Unknown	1
	70	Unknown	Unknown	1
	71	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	72	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	73	Pit	Late 18th - Early 19th century	1
	74	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	75	Pit	Unknown	1
	24-1	Other	Unknown	1
	24-2	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	E-M 19th C	1
	24-3	Unknown	L 18th- E 19th C	1
	24-4	Pit	L 18th- E 19th C	1
	24-5	Unknown	Unknown	1
	24-6	Unknown	Unknown	1
	24-7	Soil Deposit	L 18th- E 19th C	1
	34-1	Post hole/Post	E 19th C	1
PL-3 Total				39

Parcel	Feature & Sub-Features	Feature Type	Time Period	Total
PL-4	1	Unknown	Unknown	1
	2	Unknown	Unknown	1
	3	Unknown	Unknown	1
	134	Building/ Structure Foundation	1854-1897	1
	137	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	138	Post hole/Post	Late 18th - Early 19th century	1
	149	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Unknown	1
	155	Ship	Mid 18th C	1
	160	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Late 18th C	1
	166	Other	Unknown	1
	168	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Post 1842	1
	200	Ship	Unknown, likely Late 18th C	1
	201	Isolated Board/Timber	Unknown, likely Late 18th C	1
	202	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Unknown	1
	134-1	Unknown	1854-1896	1
	134-2	Unknown	1854-1896	1
	134-3	Unknown	Unknown	1
	168-1	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Unknown	1
	168-2	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	after 1742	1
	168-3	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Unknown	1
PL-4 Total				20
PL-5	104	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early 19th century	1
	104-1	Debris	Unknown	1
	104-2	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1
	104-3	Natural	n/a	1
	104-4	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Early 19th C	1
PL-5 Total				5
Grand Total				**112**

Table 1-2 Summary of Archaeological Features Identified in Public Lands/ Point Lumley (PL) by Type

Feature Type	Total
Barrel	1
Builder's Trench	1
Building/ Structure Foundation	8
Building/ Structure Foundation Element	9
Debris	1
Drainage Feature	2
Isolated Board/Timber	3
Natural	2
Other	3
Pit	8
Post hole/Post	42
Privy	1
Ship	2
Soil Deposit	2
Unknown	19
Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	8
Grand Total	**112**

Table 1-3 List of Archaeological Features Identified in Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL) by Type and Description

Feature Type	Feature & Sub-Features	Parcel	Description	Total
Barrel	91-6	PL-1	Gum Barrel	1
Barrel Total				1
Builder's Trench	44-4	PL-2	Builder's trench on exterior west side of building	1
Builder's Trench Total				1
Building/ Structure Foundation	11	PL-2	Brick foundation for machine shed	1
	24	PL-3	Brick foundation for workshop	1
	34	PL-3	Foundation for dwelling	1
	43	PL-2	Brick Foundation	1
	44	PL-2	Stone Foundation, warehouse	1
	91	PL-1	Foundation	1
	104	PL-5	Stone Foundation for dwelling and possible bakery	1
	134	PL-4	Pioneer Mills Foundation	1
Building/ Structure Foundation Total				8
Building/ Structure Foundation Element	9	PL-3	Chimney base	1
	35	PL-3	Chimney Footing	1
	38	PL-3	Building pier or footing (brick)	1
	39	PL-3	Building pier or footing (brick)	1
	149	PL-4	Wall	1
	104-4	PL-5	Chimney Footing	1
	24-2	PL-3	Chimney Footing	1
	44-3	PL-2	Floorboards	1
	44-5	PL-2	Footing boards	1
Building/ Structure Foundation Element Total				9
Debris	104-1	PL-5	Brick rubble	1
Debris Total				1
Drainage Feature	44-1	PL-2	Wooden gutter box	1
	44-2	PL-2	Gutter or drain	1
Drainage Feature Total				2
Isolated Board/Timber	7	PL-3	Boards or Timbers	1
	10	PL-2	Wood boards	1
	201	PL-4	Board/Timbers	1
Isolated Board/Timber Total				3
Natural	104-3	PL-5	Natural	1
	91-9	PL-1	Excavation unit in entryway (not a feature)	1
Natural Total				2
Other	57	PL-3	Wooden Box	1
	166	PL-4	Wooden platform	1
	24-1	PL-3	Trench	1
Other Total				3
Pit	28	PL-2	Pit	1
	36	PL-3	Historic Pit	1
	41	PL-3	Historic Pit	1
	56	PL-3	Possible Historic Pit	1
	73	PL-3	Historic Pit	1
	75	PL-3	Possible Historic Pit	1
	24-4	PL-3	Possible cooking pit	1
	91-5	PL-1	Historic Pit	1
Pit Total				8

Feature Type	Feature & Sub-Features	Parcel	Description	Total
Post hole/Post	6	PL-3	Post hole and post	1
	8	PL-3	Post hole and post	1
	14	PL-3	Post hole and post	1
	15	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
	16	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
	17	PL-2	Wooden post	1
	20	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
	21	PL-2	Wooden post	1
	25	PL-3	Post hole and post	1
	27	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
	29	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
	30	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
	40	PL-3	Post hole and post	1
	42	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
		PL-3	Post hole and post	1
	50	PL-1	Post hole	1
	53	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
	60	PL-3	Wooden post	1
	61	PL-3	Post hole and post	1
	62	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
	63	PL-2	Post hole or pit	1
	64	PL-2	Post hole or pit	1
	66	PL-3	Post hole and post	1
	71	PL-3	Post removal hole	1
	72	PL-3	Post removal hole	1
	74	PL-3	Post hole	1
	90	PL-2	Wooden post	1
	97	PL-1	Post hole and post	1
	98	PL-1	Wooden post	1
	99	PL-1	Post hole and post	1
	100	PL-1	Wooden post	1
	101	PL-1	Post hole	1
	102	PL-2	Post hole and post	1
	137	PL-4	Possible post hole	1
	138	PL-4	Possible post hole	1
	104-2	PL-5	Possible post mold	1
	11-1	PL-2	Post hole and wooden post	1
	34-1	PL-3	Post removal hole	1
	91-1	PL-1	Post hole	1
	91-4	PL-1	Post hole and wooden post	1
	91-7	PL-1	Post hole and post mold	1
	91-8	PL-1	Post hole and wooden post	1
Post hole/Post Total				42
Privy	49	PL-3	Box Privy	1
Privy Total				1
Ship	155	PL-4	Ship 2	1
	200	PL-4	Ship 3	1
Ship Total				2
Soil Deposit	31	PL-3	Disturbance	1
	24-7	PL-3	Ash deposit	1
Soil Deposit Total				2

Feature Type	Feature & Sub-Features	Parcel	Description	Total
Unknown	1	PL-4	Unknown	1
	2	PL-4	Unknown	1
	3	PL-4	Unknown	1
	47	PL-2	Unknown	1
	59	PL-3	Unknown	1
	65	PL-2	Unknown	1
	67	PL-3	Unknown	1
	68	PL-3	Unknown	1
	70	PL-3	Unknown	1
	113	PL-2	Unknown	1
	114	PL-2	Unknown	1
	115	PL-1	Unknown	1
	116	PL-1	Unknown	1
	134-1	PL-4	Unknown	1
	134-2	PL-4	Unknown	1
	134-3	PL-4	Unknown	1
	24-3	PL-3	Unknown	1
	24-5	PL-3	Indeterminate	1
	24-6	PL-3	Unknown	1
Unknown Total				19
Wharf/Bulkhead/ Cribbing	160	PL-4	Bulkhead/Wharf	1
	168	PL-4	Bulkhead	1
	202	PL-4	Ricking	1
	168-1	PL-4	Stone wall and cribbing	1
	168-2	PL-4	Timber cribbing	1
	168-3	PL-4	Timber ricking	1
	91-2	PL-1	Wooden cribbing and builder's trench	1
	91-3	PL-1	Wooden cribbing and builder's trench	1
Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing Total				8
Grand Total				**112**

The remains of two wooden vessels that had been incorporated into wharves also were identified.

The archaeological investigations in Lot PL yielded a total of 158 pre-contact and 69,724 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 2,962.55 kg of material, or approximately 25,895 items, were discarded during field investigations, with an additional 64.97 kg (n=2,876) items discarded during laboratory analysis (Table 1-5). Brick, shell, coal and mortar were the most commonly discarded materials.

Table 1-4 Summary of Pre-contact and Historic Artifacts from Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL)

Category	Group	Total
Historics	Ceramic	15235
	Composite	18
	Glass	13465
	Indeterminate	1
	Manufactured	23
	Metal	9838
	Organic	30997
	Other	2
	Stone	137
	Synthetic	8
Historics Total		69724
Lithics	Biface	9
	Debitage	142
	Fire-cracked rock	6
	Uniface	1
Lithics Total		158
Grand Total		**69882**

In addition to artifacts, a total of 76 soil samples were collected from 38 feature contexts in Lot PL. 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. Analyst reports detailing the results of the specialized analysis are provided in Volume V of this report series.

Organization of Volume IV

Volume IV of the RTS report series is intended to discuss only the archaeological features identified within Lot PL. The volume is divided into six chapters. Chapter 1 provides a brief introduction to Lot PL, while Chapters 2-6 detail the results of investigations in Parcels PL.1 through PL.5, 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.

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

Table 1-5 Summary of Discarded Historic Artifacts from Public Lands/Point Lumley (PL)

Discard Location	Group	Class	Total	
			Count	Weight (g)
Field Discard	Manufactured	Brick	22179	2529264.9
		Mortar	914	115572.34
		Slag	44	885
	Manufactured Total		23137	2645722.24
	Organic	Faunal	2758	316826.81
	Organic Total		2758	316826.81
Field Discard Total			25895	2962549.05
Lab Discard	Manufactured	Brick	567	41163.37
		Indeterminate	1	4.73
		Mortar	301	3038.54
		Other	20	75.27
		Plaster	41	109.77
		Slag	280	5808.99
	Manufactured Total		1210	50200.67
	Organic	Faunal	789	9315.29
		Floral	148	248.1
	Organic Total		937	9563.39
	Stone		253	2609.88
		Chert	117	756.81
		Coal	100	156.18
		Flint	18	225.56
		Limestone	2	16.18
		Other	1	1.65
		Slate	237	1439.12
	Stone Total		728	5205.38
	Synthetic	Plastic	1	0.1
	Synthetic Total		1	0.1
Lab Discard Total			2876	64969.54
Grand Total			**28771**	**3027518.59**

Chapter 2
Parcel PL.1

Introduction

This chapter details the results of the archaeological investigation of Public Lands/Point Lumley Study Parcel 1 (Parcel PL.1). This study area is located in the western central portion of the Robinson Terminal South project area (Figure 2-1). Parcel PL.1 is a subdivision of a larger parcel of land that, in 1749, been left unsold. The Trustees of the Town of Alexandria retained this land for public use. Parcel PL.1 was one of several portions of the public lands on Point Lumley that were leased for commercial and industrial use. For the purposes of this report, Parcel PL.1 refers to a 25 ft (7.62 m) north/south by 80 ft (24.38 m) east/west lot located in the southwestern corner of the Trustee's land on Point Lumley. This study parcel is bounded on the south and west by privately owned land within Lot 77 (Parcels 77.4 and 77.5), and on the north and east by leased parcels owned by the Trustees of the Town (Parcels PL.2 and PL.5).

Historic Context

Parcel PL.1 was part of the land owned by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Figures 2-2 and 2-3). The Trustees retained ownership of Parcel PL.1 until 1892. The land was leased or lay vacant during the intervening years. The first recorded lease for Parcel PL.1 dates from 1774, when Thomas Fleming leased the 25-ft wide strip of land from the Trustees (Ring and Pippinger 2008:170). Fleming owned Lot 77, which adjoined Parcel PL.1 on the west and south, and had previously leased land on Point Lumley while pursuing the establishment of a shipyard and wharf on Point Lumley.

Thomas Fleming died in 1786. Thomas Patten acquired PL.1 from Thomas Fleming's daughter Betty and her husband Eli Valette in 1797 (Alexandria Land Records, Husting Court Book E:337-340). Thomas Patten leased Parcel PL.1 to Elizabeth Mason in 1797 (Alexandria Land Records, Book B:255-257). The lot adjoined Lot 77 and was situated south of Duke Street, beginning at a point fifty-six feet one inch east of Union Street. It extended from there "with a breadth of 25 feet into the river" (Alexandria Land Records, Book B:195). The lot then extended northward along Jamieson's Alley for 25 feet and then westward towards Union Street to Fleming's eastern property line. The record stated that Elizabeth Mason would pick up the residue of Patten's lease. By 1802, Mason had built a house on the property. The 1805 assessment taxed Elizabeth Mason for a house and lot on the Strand valued at $300 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1805, Ward 1; Figure 2-4).

Thomas Patten conveyed the lot to Elisha Janney and George Irish, partners in the firm Janney & Irish. The lot was situated 156-ft, 7-in south of Duke Street and 56-ft, 1-in east of Union Street. The dimensions were 25-ft north/south by 80-ft east/west. Parcel PL.1 adjoined Parcel 77.5, which Janney also acquired during this time. Together these two parcels would have provided access to both Union Street and to the central portion of the block.

Elisha Janney was a Quaker who moved from Loudoun County to Alexandria in the early nineteenth century (Quaker Meeting Records 1681-1925). He rapidly acquired real estate throughout town and established a business. Advertisements show that Janney was proprietor of a wharf on the south side of Prince Street (Alexandria Gazette 6/22/1809 p.4). Janney became indebted to numerous people and mortgaged some of his real estate and personal property to a trustee appointed by the court, Richard Scott in 1809 (Alexandria Gazette 7/14/1809 p.4; Figure 2-5). The 1810 tax assessment shows that Elisha Janney's assignees were taxed for a house and lot on the alley that appears to have been Parcel PL.1

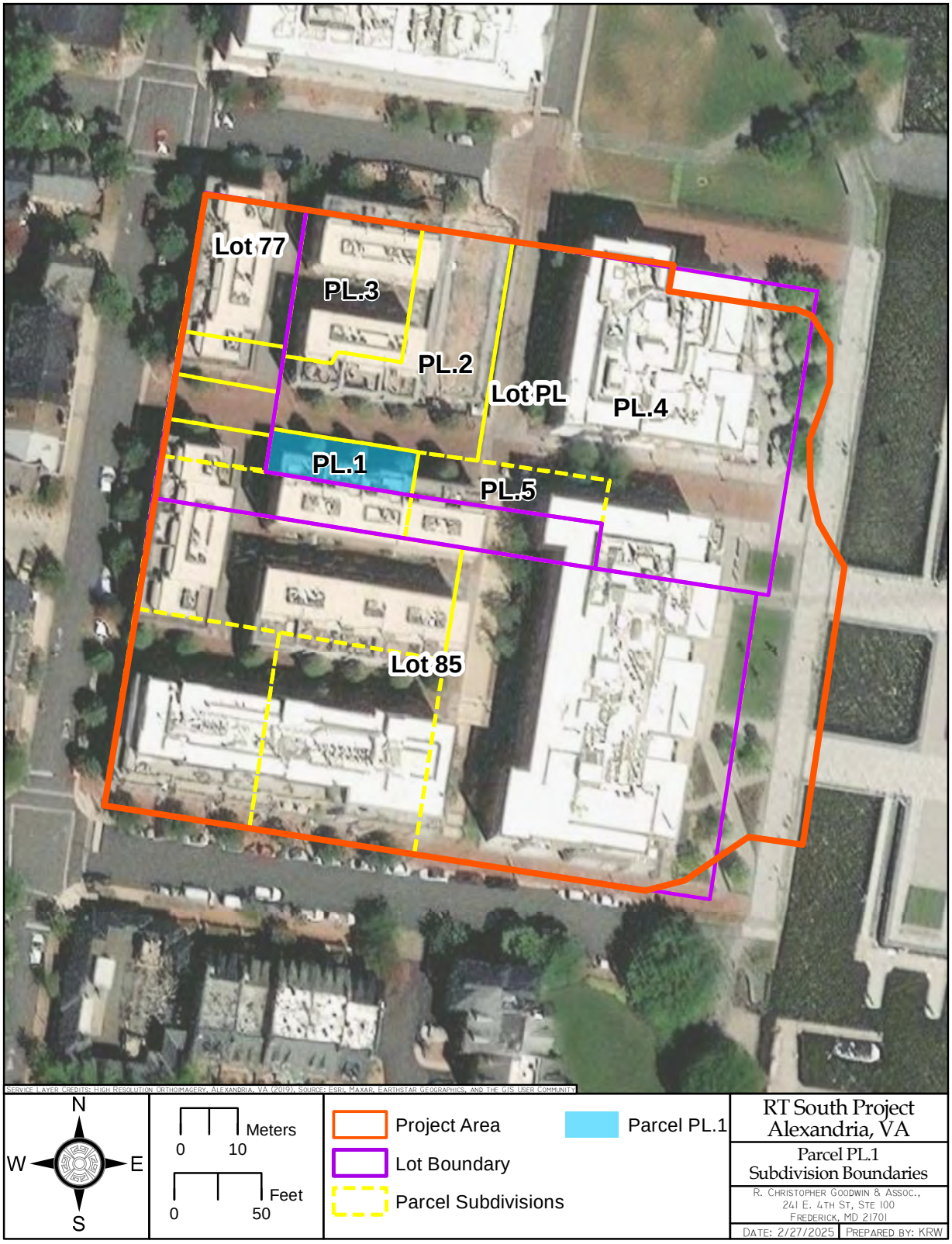


Figure 2-1 **Map showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1, overlaid on modern aerial**

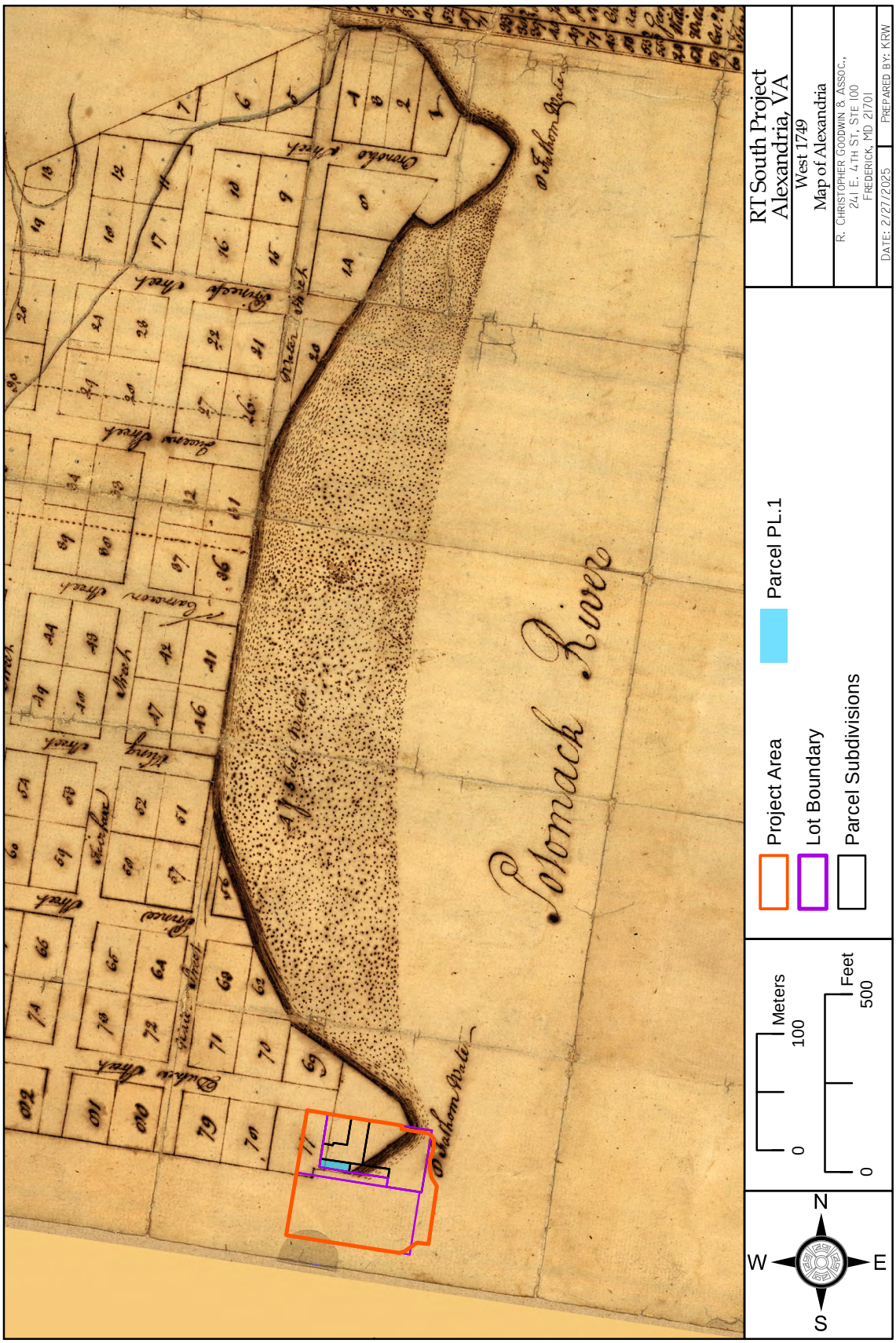


Figure 2-2 Detail of John West Jr's 1748 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1

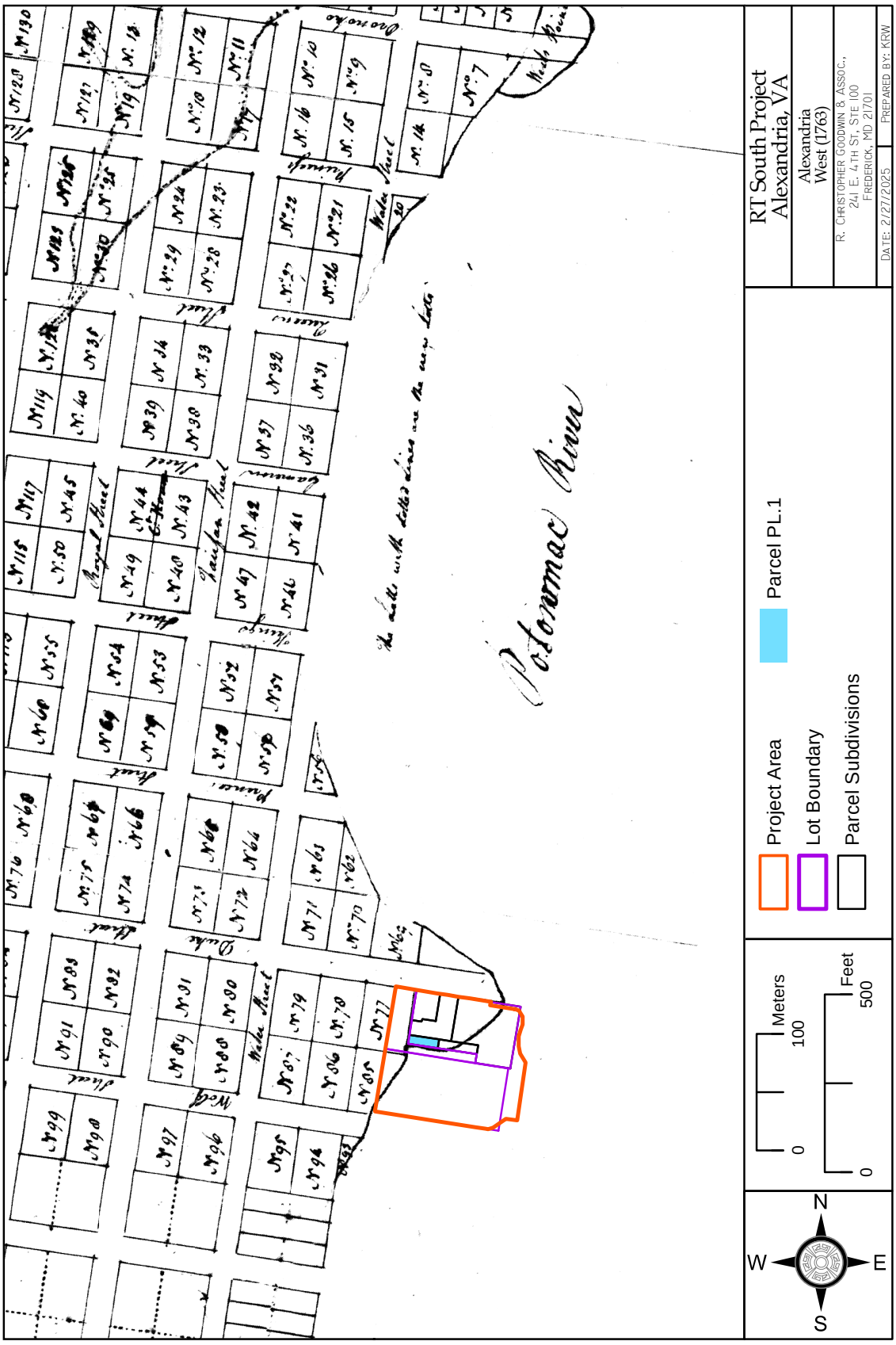


Figure 2-3 **Detail of George Washington's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1**

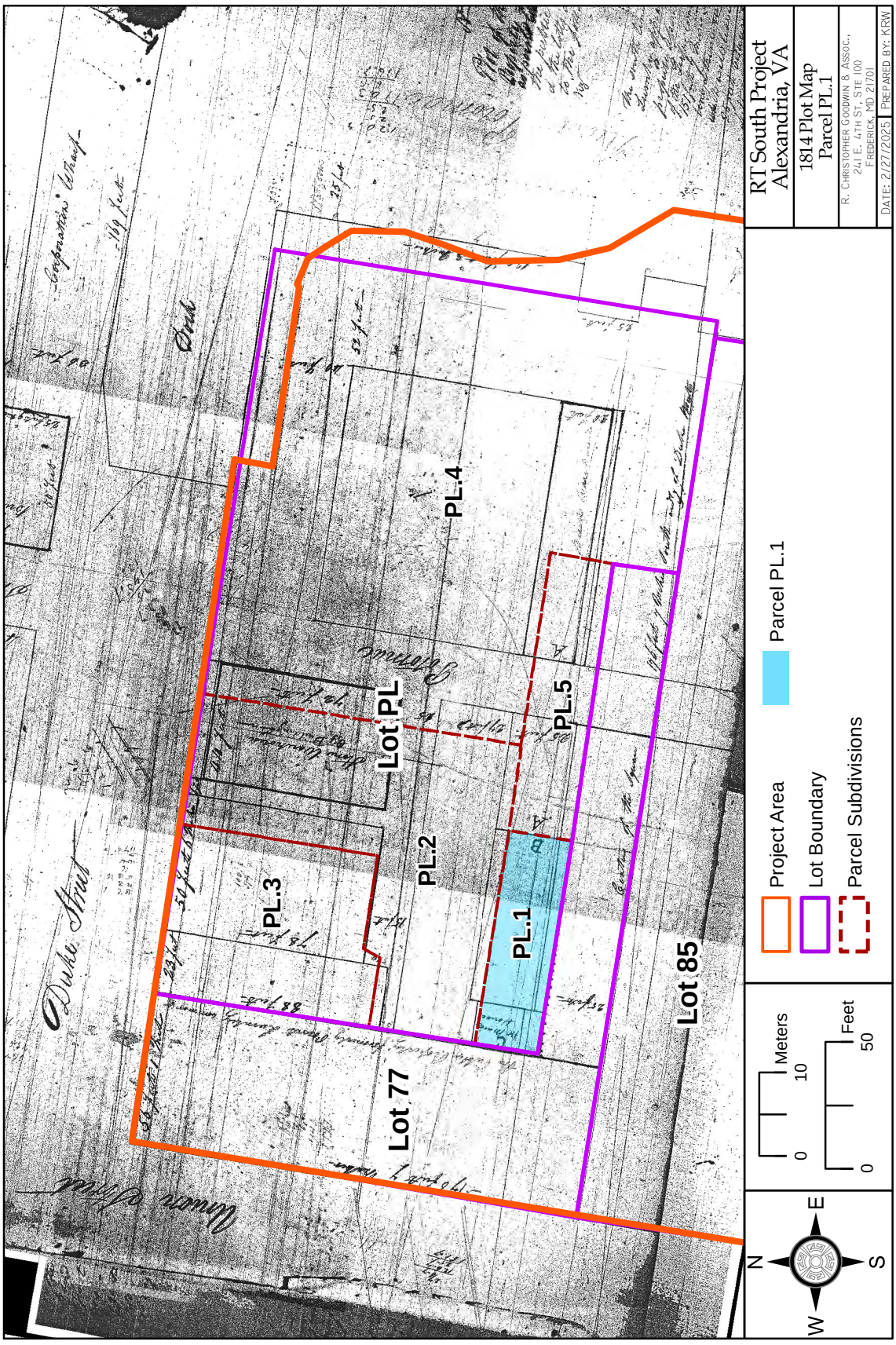
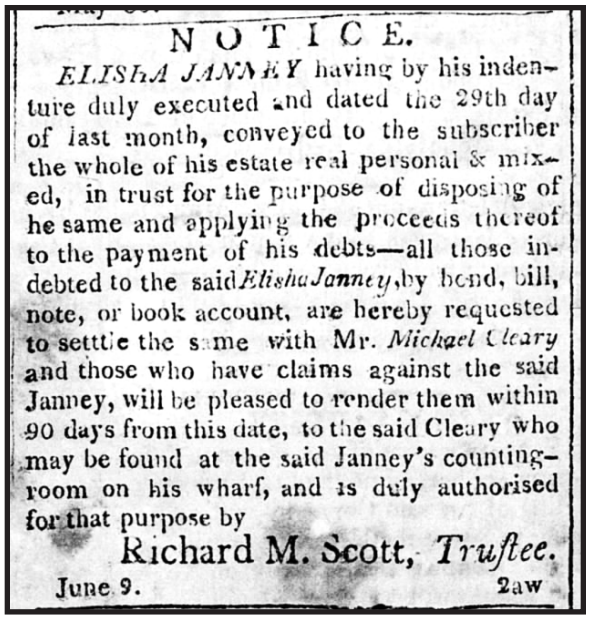


Figure 2-4 **Detail of 1814 Plot Map, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1 (Alex Plot Maps, Surveyor Records 1817-71, Roll 00288, Alexandria Library Special Collections, courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology)**



NOTICE.

ELISHA JANNEY having by his indenture duly executed and dated the 29th day of last month, conveyed to the subscriber the whole of his estate real personal & mixed, in trust for the purpose of disposing of he same and applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of his debts—all those indebted to the said *Elisha Janney*, by bond, bill, note, or book account, are hereby requested to settle the same with Mr. *Michael Cleary* and those who have claims against the said Janney, will be pleased to render them within 90 days from this date, to the said Cleary who may be found at the said Janney's counting-room on his wharf, and is duly authorised for that purpose by

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

June 9. 2aw

Figure 2-5 **Notice of Janney's indenture to Richard Scott, Trustee. Alexandria Gazette 7/14/1809, p.4.**

(Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810, Ward 1). The property was valued at $300 and occupied by Anthony Towlson, Gracy Dixon, and John Boyd, all of whom were African Americans. Another man, William Smoot, a white man, was also occupying the house. The 1810 census lists Towlson as a laborer and William Smoot as a seaman (Alexandria Census 1810, Ward 1).

The 1812 tax assessment lists Anthony Gover as the proprietor of a one-story house and a lot on "Masons Alley" (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1812, Ward 1). The tenants in Parcel PL.1 were Anthony Towlson, George Ellis, Mary Triplett and John Bailey. Anthony Gover married Elisha Janney's daughter, Sarah, in 1815 (Quaker Meeting Records 1681-1925). That same year, the residue of Elisha Janney's Corporation lease for Parcel PL.1 was auctioned off and Anthony Gover was the highest bidder at $195.00 (Alexandria Land Records, Book B.Z:485).

Tax assessments are not entirely clear about who occupied Parcel PL.1 after 1812, or for how long the house was standing (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1823, 1825, and 1826, Ward 1). One possibility is that merchant Jonathan Janney leased the property for a period of time. He is shown as proprietor on the 1823, 1825, and 1826 tax assessments with a house valued at $300.00 on Point Lumley (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1823, 1825, and 1826, Ward 1). The 1827 assessment showed a change. In this assessment, Janney was listed as the proprietor of a wharf at the foot of Duke Street and no longer listed as the proprietor of a house on Point Lumley.

The Corporation was taxed for property on Duke Street and Point Lumley in 1850 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1850, Ward 1). In 1850, the property had a total value of $1,000. William H. Fowle of the Alexandria Flour Mill Company leased the Corporation lands on the south side of Duke Street in 1854 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q-3:116). This lease re-designated the Corporation lots into Lots 1- 4 of the Mill Company property in the area west of the Strand. Pioneer Mills was built east of the Strand and began operations in 1854 (Alexandria Gazette, 8/14/1854 p.3). In 1856, a cooper's shop was constructed west of the Strand to provide barrels for the mill.

The Union Army occupied Alexandria in 1861 at the onset of the Civil War. Within months the Pioneer Mills facility, cooper's shop and area adjoining the shop were transformed into a commissary and mess hall to accommodate troops. Parcel PL.1, in the area southwest of the cooper's shop was part of the closed yard depicted on the 1865 U.S. Quartermaster Corps map of wharves and storehouses (Claypool and Johnston 2014).

During this time, furniture manufacturer James Green leased Parcel PL.1. By 1877, however, the property was vacant (Hopkins 1877; Figure 2-6). James Green passed away on September 8, 1880, and his real estate, including his lease on Parcel PL.1, was partitioned amongst his heirs (Alexandria Wills, Book 1:313). In 1881, in a bill of sale, 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 would sell the "entire plant and property of the company" and form the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588).

Parcel PL.1 was part of the property that was auctioned by the City Council of Alexandria in 1892 and conveyed to Peter and Robert Aitcheson (Alexandria Land Records, Book 31:252; Figures 2-7 and 2-8). The Aitcheson brothers op-

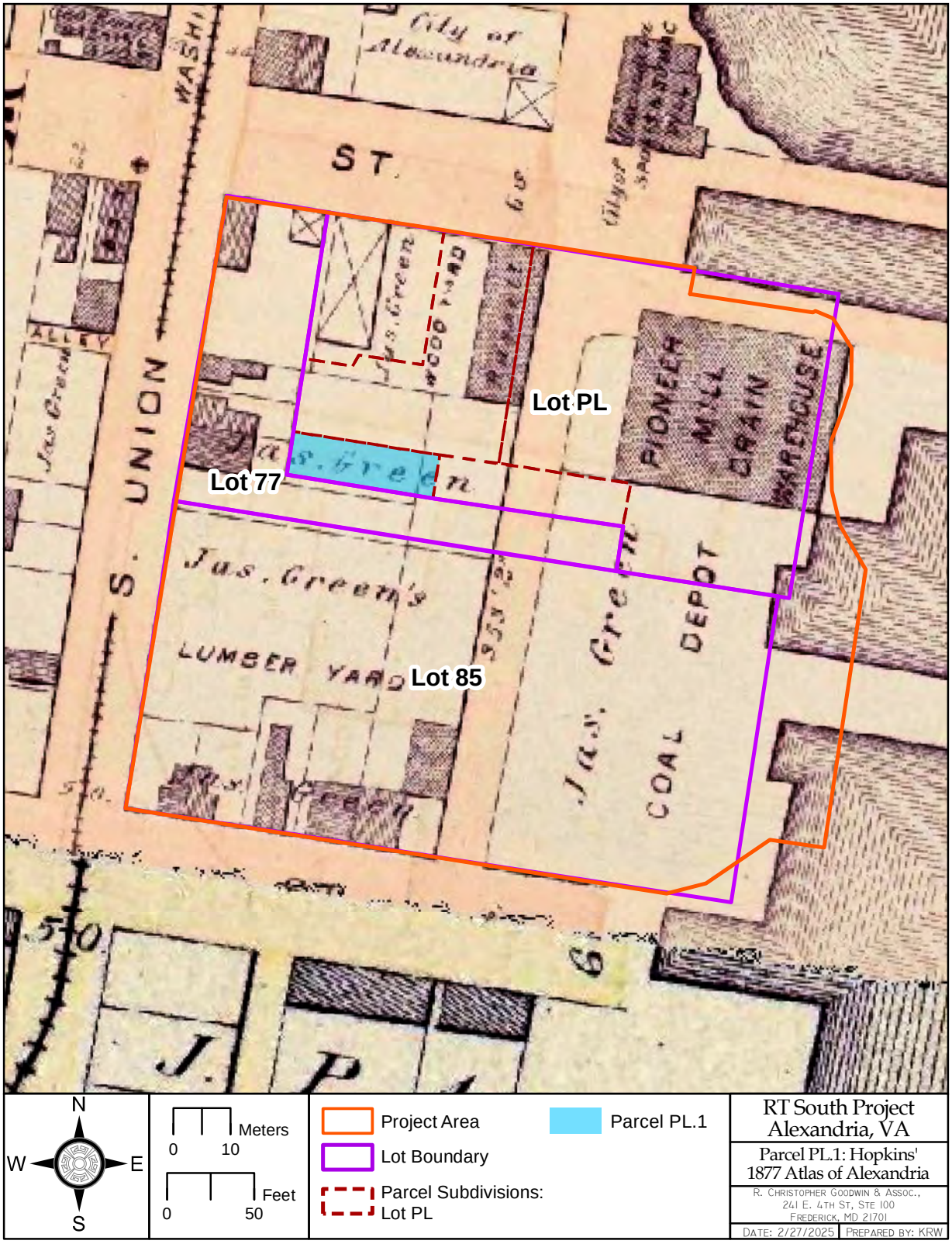


Figure 2-6 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1**

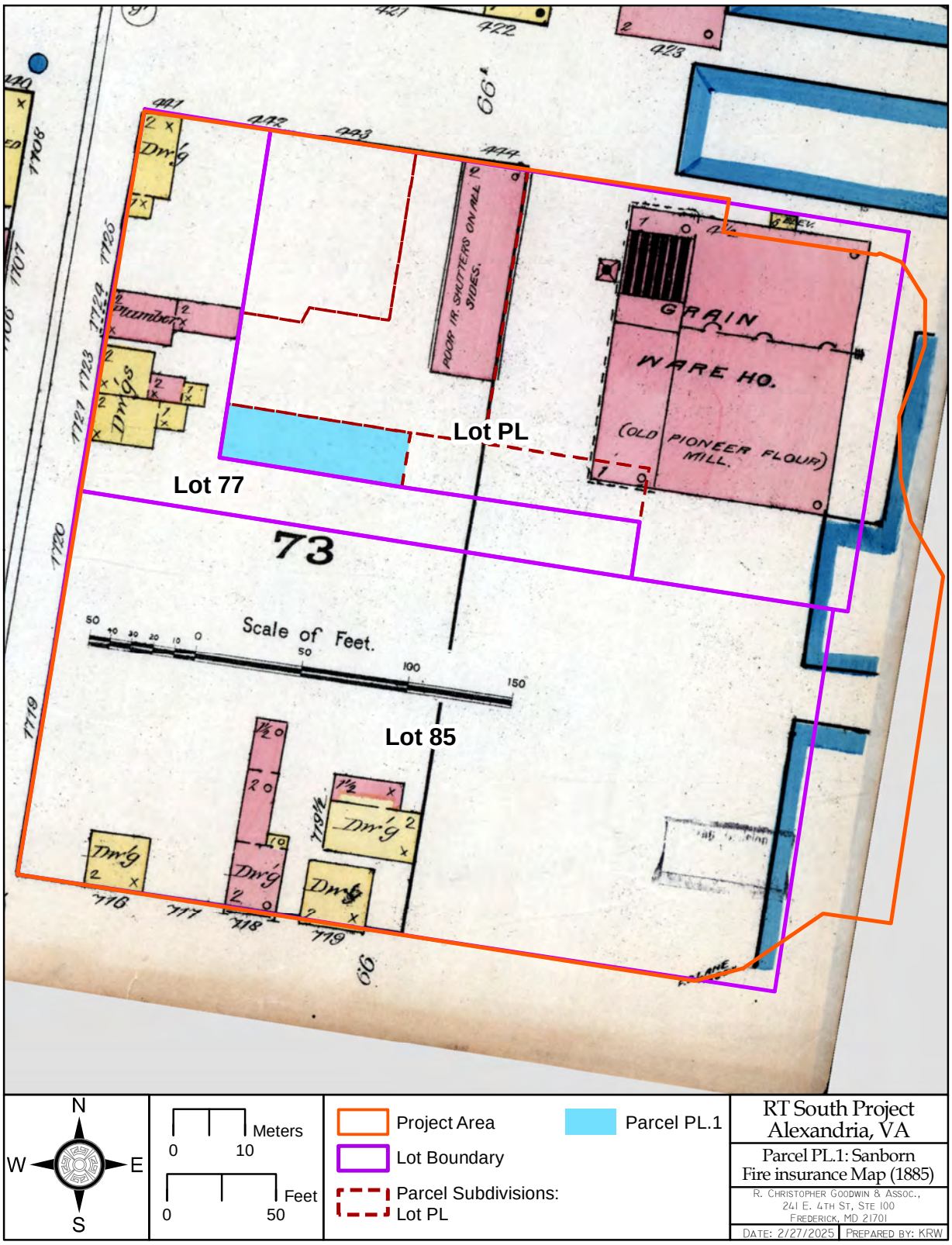


Figure 2-7 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1**



Figure 2-8 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1891) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1**

erated a lumber yard and already owned several large parcels on the opposite side of Union Street (Claypool and Johnston 2014:25). Parcel PL.1 is shown as vacant on the 1896 Sanborn Map (Figure 2-9). By 1902 the Sanborn Map shows that the Bryant Fertilizer Company Warehouse had been built along Duke Street, and a lumber pile was sitting within Parcel PL.1. The parcel was used for industrial purposes for much of the twentieth century (Figure 2-10).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of 18 archaeological features were identified within Parcel PL.1 (Figure 2-11; Tables 2-1 and 2-2). Nine of the features were identified during the excavation of Feature 91, the brick foundation of a small dwelling located in the western portion of the parcel. These features included several post holes, a deposit of ash, an indeterminate pit, a gum barrel, and an area of wooden cribbing. Features identified outside of the foundation consisted of seven post holes and two unknown features. Three of the post holes (Features 97, 98, and 100) were part of a longer north-south alignment of post holes that crossed through several parcels. Two additional post holes (Features 50 and 99) may have been part of an intersecting fence line. Collectively, these post holes dated from the nineteenth century.

Archaeological investigations of features within Parcel PL.1 yielded a total of 2,260 historic artifacts and 113 prehistoric artifacts. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of bifaces (n=6), debitage (n=101), fire-cracked rock (n=5) and a uniface. All of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Feature 91, with a majority of the artifacts (73.5%; n=83) being found within excavation level "Fill 5" of the southwestern quadrant (SW Quad) of the foundation's interior. Among the bifaces was a quartzite Middle to Late Archaic period Normanskill projectile point and two untyped triangular points, one made from quartzite and the other from chert. The majority of the debitage also was quartzite (78.2%; n=79), followed distantly by quartz (10.9%; n=11), chert (n=6), jasper (n=3), ironstone (n=1), and rhyolite (n=1). Non-cortex flakes accounted from most of the debitage (83.2%; n=84), although primary (n=7) and secondary (n=10) flakes also were present.

Historic artifacts recovered during the investigation of features within Parcel PL.1 dated broadly from the eighteenth century through the nineteenth century. Ceramic artifacts (n=1192) comprised the majority of the collection, accounting for 44.8% of the historic sub-assemblage. Metal (n=777) and glass (n=574) artifacts also contributed greatly to collection, with organic (n=95), manufactured (n=15), stone (n=4), composite (n=2), and synthetic (n=1) artifacts being comparatively poorly represented. In addition to these artifacts, 5059.3 g of faunal material was recovered. A total of 563.8 kg of manufactured material (brick, mortar, plaster and slag), 14.25 kg of organic material (shell and wood) and 99.56 g of stone were discarded from excavation areas within Parcel PL.1. The vast majority of these artifacts, including faunal specimens and discarded material, was recovered or discarded during the excavation of Feature 91 and its sub-features. Only 16 artifacts or less than 1% of the artifacts from Parcel PL.1 were recovered from other features.

The features identified within Parcel PL.1 are described in detail below.

Feature 50 (Post Hole)

Feature 50 was listed on the WSSI Feature Log as a post hole. The WSSI field map indicated that the feature was located within a line of post holes that crossed north-south through the central portion of Parcel PL.1. There were at least nine postholes mapped within the line, as well as an adjacent posthole that may have been unrelated. These postholes included Features 86 and 87 in Parcel 85.2; Feature 85 and 96 in Parcel 77-5, Features 97, 98, and 100 in Parcel PL.1, and Feature 102 in Parcel PL.2. These features dated broadly from the nineteenth century and most likely were more closely related to the latter portion of that century, when the property was used as a lumber yard.

Field Methods and Excavation Sequence

Feature 50 does not appear to have been excavated. No field records, drawings or photographs were associated with this feature.

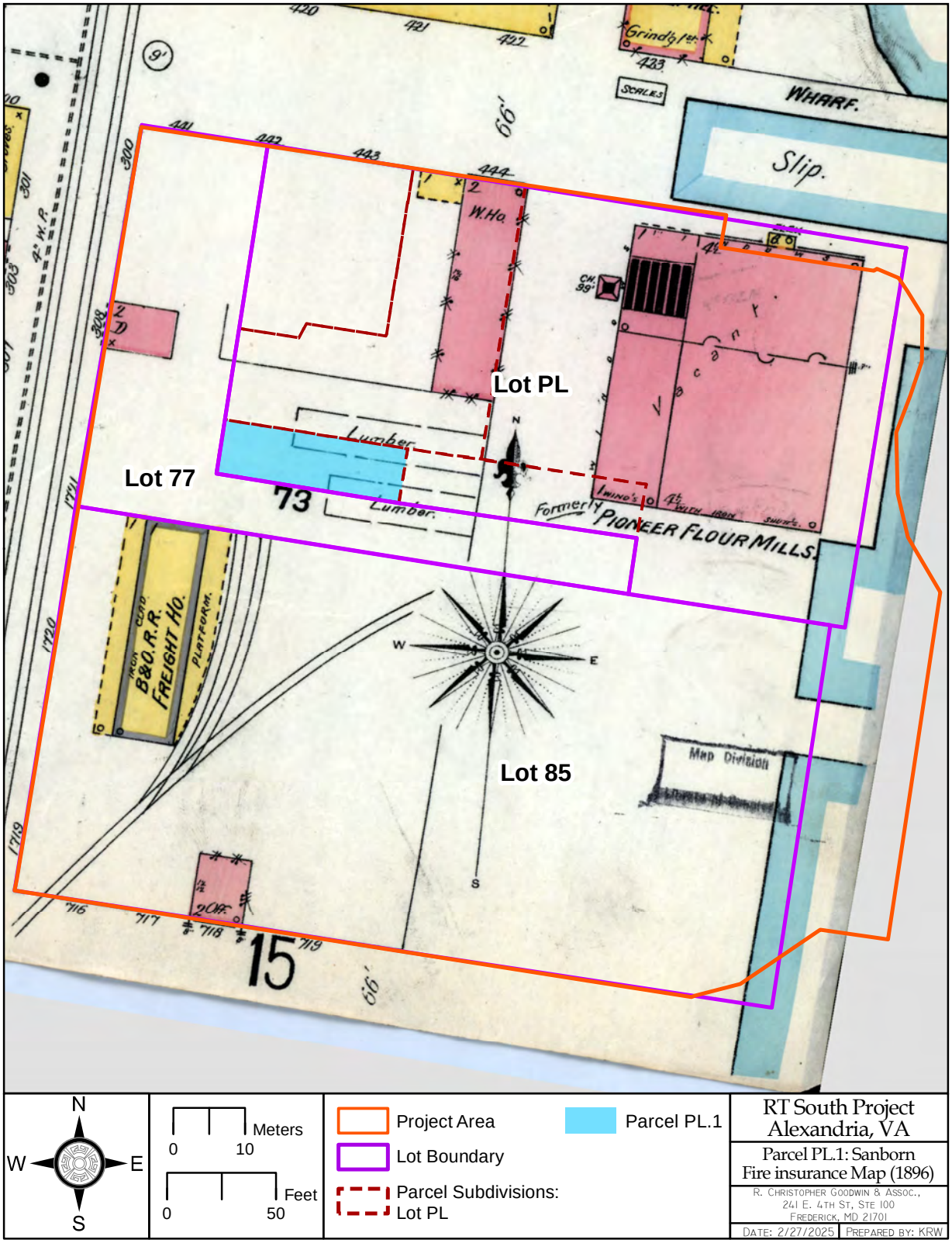


Figure 2-9 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1**

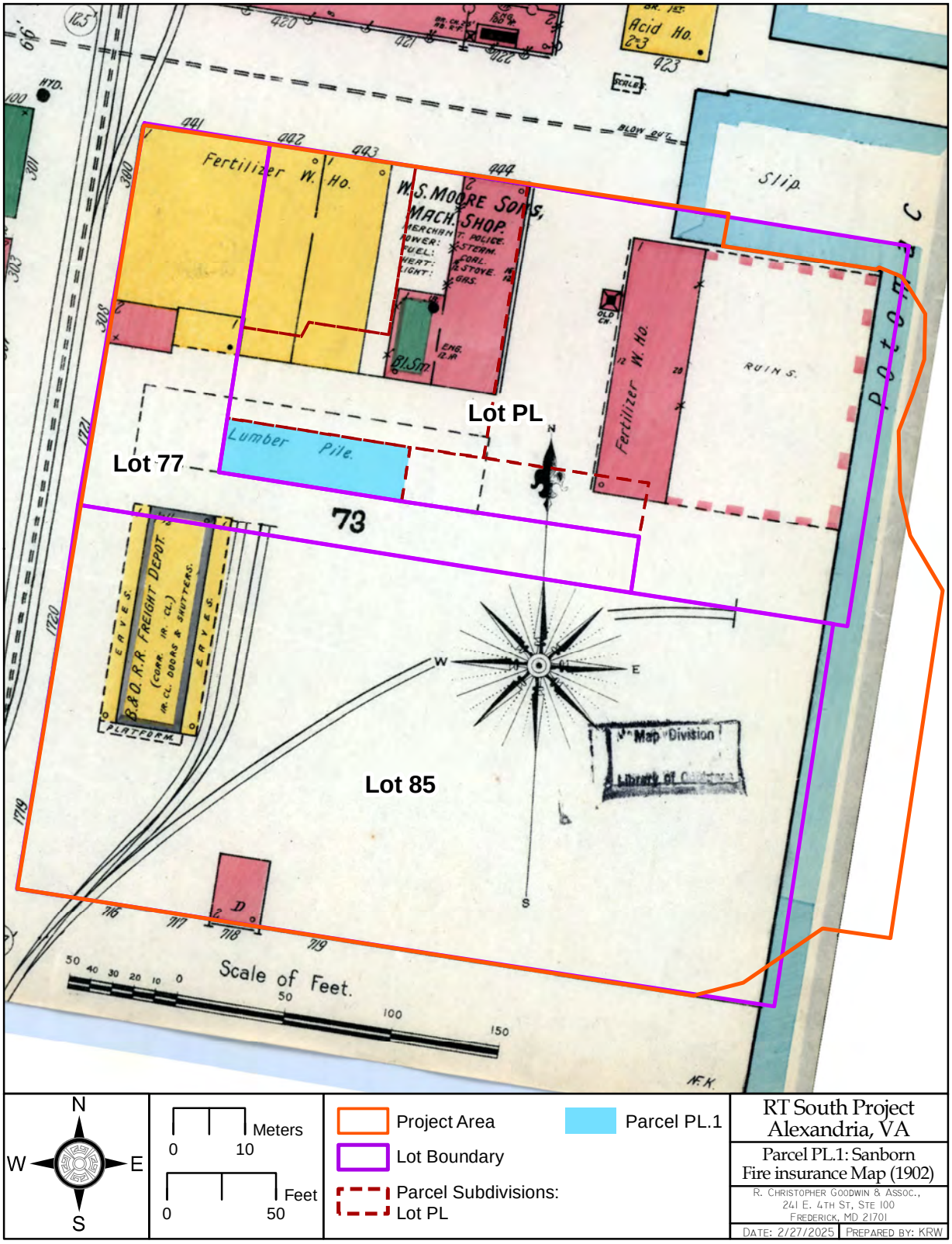


Figure 2-10 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1902) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1**

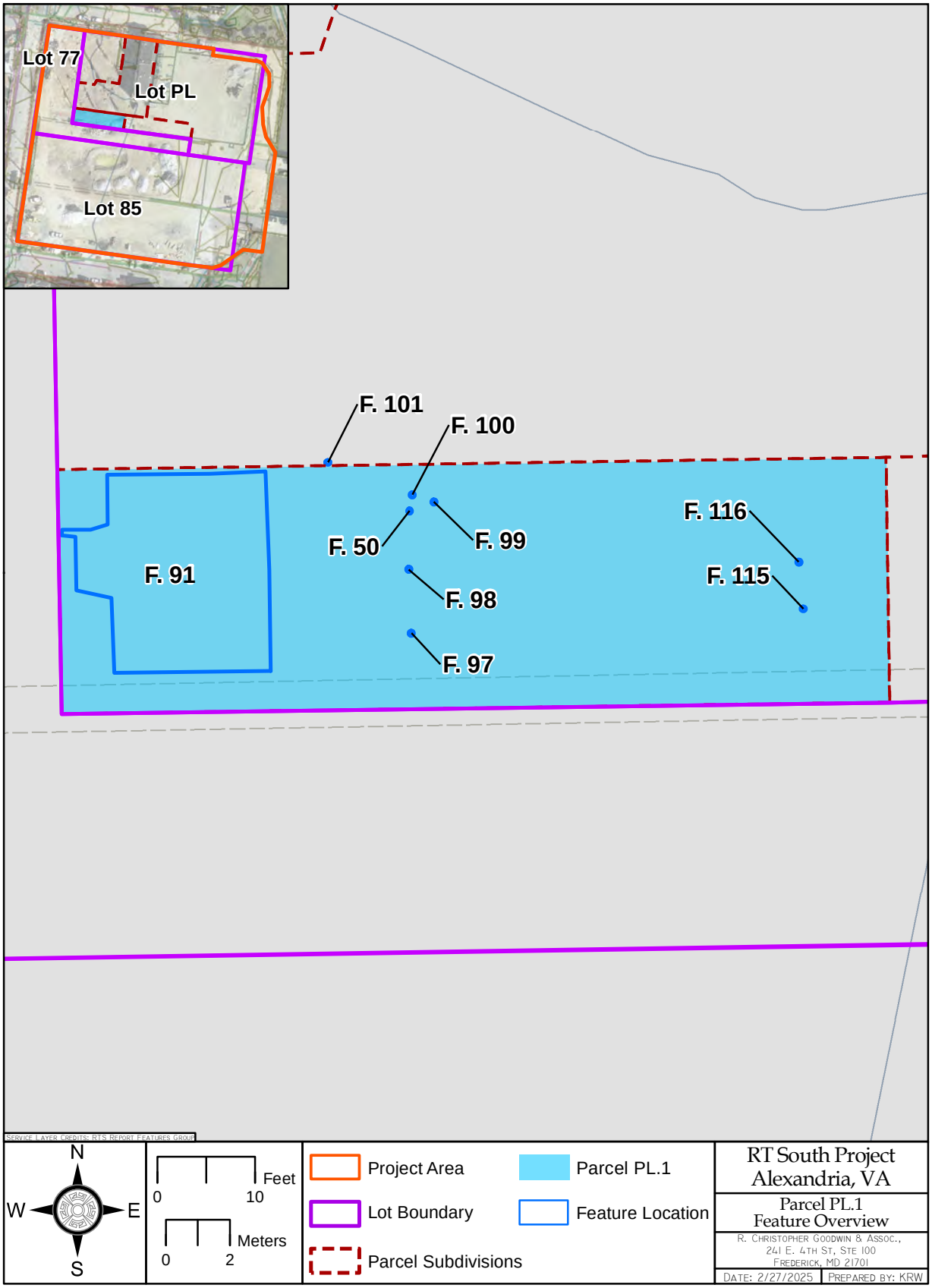


Figure 2-11 Map showing the locations of archaeological features in Parcel PL-1 (RCG&A staff)

Table 2-1 Summary of Primary Archaeological Features in Parcel PL.1

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
50	none	Post hole/Post	19th century	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Not excavated	Not excavated	1
91	91-1, 91-2, 91-3, 91-4, 91-5, 91-6, 91-7, 91-8, 91-9	Building/ Structure Foundation	2nd half 18th-Mid 19th century	7.9	20 x 16.5	3.97	Not excavated	Fully excavated	1
97	none	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	4.91	0.2 (diameter)	0.2	Not excavated	Bisected; possibly fully excavated	1
98	none	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	5.04	0.6 (diameter)	n/a	Not excavated	Not excavated	1
99	none	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	5.31	0.8 (diameter)	0.9	Not excavated	Bisected; eastern half excavated	1
100	none	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	6.29	0.3 (diameter)	0.66	Not excavated	Not excavated	1
101	none	Post hole/Post	Mid 19th-20th century	5.16	0.7 x 0.9	0.24	Not excavated	Bisected; eastern half excavated	1
115	none	Unknown	Unknown	6	Unknown	Unknown	Not excavated	Not excavated	1
116	none	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Not excavated	Not excavated	1
Grand Total									**9**

Table 2-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-features in Parcel PL.1

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
91	91-1	Post hole/Post	Unknown	6.87	0.15	0.61	Completely excavated	1
91	91-2	Wharf/Bulkhead/ Cribbing	Mid/Late 19th century	5.58	9.8 x 0.9	0.9	Sectioned in Unit 70; partially excavated in NE/NW Quad; depth not determined	1
91	91-3	Wharf/Bulkhead/ Cribbing	Mid/Late 19th century	6.09	7.2 x 0.6	0.6	Sectioned in Unit 71; partially excavated in NW Quad; depth not determined	1
91	91-4	Post hole/Post	Mid/Late 19th century	7.29	10.2 (diameter)	0.36	Completely excavated in Unit 72	1
91	91-5	Pit	Post-1830	6.48	1.2 x 1.5	1.45	Completely excavated in Unit 72	1
91	91-6	Barrel	Mid/Late 19th century	5.3	2.1 (approx. diameter)	approx. 3	Bisected then fully excavated; associated with Features 91-2 and 91-3	1
91	91-7	Post hole/Post	Mid/Late 19th century	5.62	1.3 (diameter)	3.6	Bisected then fully excavated; associated with Feature 91-8	1
91	91-8	Post hole/Post	Mid/Late 19th century	5.78	0.9 (diameter)	7.2	Bisected then fully excavated; associated with Feature 91-7	1
91	91-9	Natural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This was an excavation unit placed in the east entryway of Feature 91	1
Grand Total								**9**

Cultural Materials

No artifacts were associated with this feature.

Feature 91 (Foundation)

The most interesting feature in Parcel PL.1 was Feature 91. This feature was located in the western portion of the parcel and consisted of a brick for a one-story frame dwelling built just after the turn of the nineteenth century. The dwelling appears in tax records beginning in 1805 (Alexandria Census 1805, Ward 1). By 1810, the house was rented and at least four people lived in it, three of whom were African-American (Alexandria Census 1810, Ward 1). Although the house was auctioned in 1815, it appears to have remained in use as a dwelling until at least 1827, after which the building no longer appears in tax records.

Feature 91 was fully excavated during the archaeological investigation. Evidence of its use as a dwelling during the early nineteenth century was apparent in the artifacts recovered from the foundation interior. Ceramic and glass table wares, personal items, and a variety of faunal specimens all were recovered from excavation units placed in the interior of the foundation. The archaeological study also revealed several unusual aspects of the foundation's interior that suggested Feature 91 may have had an earlier use or that the dwelling's location corresponded with or was a modification of an earlier feature.

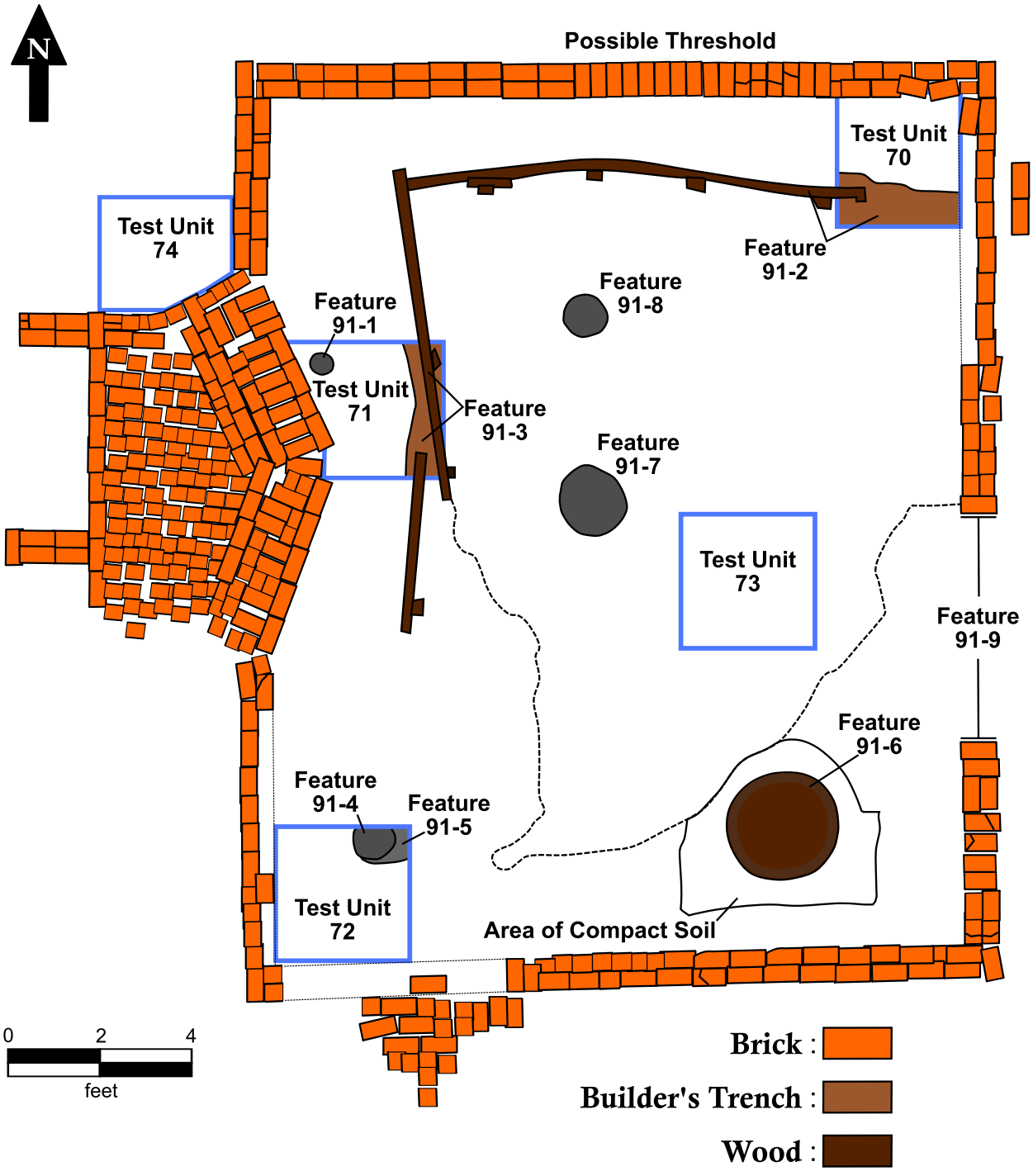
Feature Description

Feature 91 was the brick foundation of a small building located in the western end of Parcel PL.1. The foundation was built into the shoreline edge, with its lower level open to the river. The landward side of the building included a large brick apron, which would have been suitable as a platform for loading or unloading goods. The foundation had been repaired once, but then was infilled. The infilling may have been part of a larger land-making effort that deposited fill material across the river-side edge of Point Lumley in an effort to build out the land. This cannot be verified, however, and remains speculative. A timber-crib enclosure in the lower level of the building was of uncertain association. Although it was contained within the building footprint, it was identified well below the base of the building's foundation. The cribbed enclosure also opened to the river and showed evidence that it had been built within the active tidal zone.

The brick foundation measured 20 ft (6.1 m) north/south by 16.5 ft (5.03 m) east/west and composed of soft, red brick arranged to form a supporting wall that was two courses or 0.69 ft (21 cm) wide (Figure 2-12). The foundation walls and interior were covered by demolition debris and soil that had been deposited during its razing (Figure 2-13). When fully excavated, the foundation was approximately 3.97 ft (1.21 m) deep, with an opening in the eastern wall that was presumed to have provided access to the lower level (Figure 2-14). A partial enclosure of wooden cribbing and a gum barrel set on a platform of compacted earth were identified within the building footprint. The cribbing and the platform for the gum barrel are visible in Figure 2-14.

The brick used in the foundation was a combination of whole and partial bricks, the majority of which had been arranged as stretchers. The base course brick in most of the foundation walls was arranged as a stretcher row, which was typical for a foundation course. The only exception was in the northeastern corner of the foundation, in an area of the foundation wall that appeared to have been repaired (Figure 2-15). Here the brickwork had a more random pattern. A short expanse of headers in the upper course of the northern wall of the foundation may have been the remains of a barge course along the upper extent of the foundation wall (Figure 2-16). The remainder of the course was composed of stretcher brick. A second area of header brick occurred in the eastern foundation wall, along the southern side of the rear opening (Figure 2-17). The upper extent of this wall was missing, however, and the section of header brick actually would have been within the mid-section of the wall and not along its upper surface. This section of header brick may simply have been laid out to help tie together the wall section, which was comparatively short.

The brickwork in the foundation walls appears to have been set using lime-based mortar rather than a sand-based mortar. This may have been a reflection of practicality, as sand-based mortar would degrade more rapidly in a tidal en-



RT South
Alexandria, VA

Parcel PL-1
Feature 91
Planview: Test Unit and Subfeature Locations

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

Figure 2-12 Map showing plan view of Feature 91 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 2-13 Photograph showing overview of Feature 91, view east (WSSI staff, 7/19/2017)



Figure 2-14 Photograph showing overview of Feature 91 fully excavated, view east (WSSI staff, 9/29/2017)



Figure 2-15 Photograph showing section of northern foundation wall that appears to have been rebuilt (repaired), view north (WSSI staff, 9/29/2017)



Figure 2-16 Photograph showing possible barge course in northern wall, view east (WSSI staff, 10/2/2-17)



Figure 2-17 Photograph showing header course in eastern foundation wall, view east (WSSI staff, 10/2/2017)

vironment than lime-based mortar. Detail photographs taken during the photogrammetry process suggest that small areas of the foundation wall did contain sand-based mortar; it was unclear whether this was original to the foundation, or whether the brick had been reused from an earlier building and the mortar was "residual" (Figure 2-18). Regardless of the mortar type used, the mortar was not finished or smoothed out on the interior of the foundation, which suggested the area was not intended as a "finished" space.

One of the unique aspects of this foundation was that it was built into the shoreline edge. While not quite tall enough to be considered a formal bluff, the land along the southern side of Point Lumley seems to have been elevated above the active tidal zone by about three or four feet. In the location of Feature 91, it sloped gently down onto the tidal flat, which marked the active tidal zone for the Potomac River. This sloping landscape was most distinct beneath the northern foundation wall, where it was visible as a line of black (10YR 2/1) sand (Figure 2-19). Toward the eastern end of the foundation, a layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sand overlay the black sand and appeared to have been the beginnings of a new, stable surface on the original tidal flat. The foundation of Feature 91 accounted for the slope of the landscape, with the western portion being very shallow and the eastern portion being much deeper. This gave the foundation an uneven appearance in terms of depth, with the western portion being only three courses deep and the eastern portion being nine courses deep.

Built into the shoreline edge as it had been, the main floor of Feature 91 could be accessed from the top of the bluff, while the lower level or cellar was accessed from the shore. The lower level opened directly onto the shoreline through an opening in the east wall of the foundation. The opening measured 4.5 ft (1.37 m) in width and was offset slightly to the south of the center point of the building (Figure 2-20). There was no evidence of a threshold in the opening, suggesting that the lower level of the structure had an earthen floor and that there had been no need to distinguish the interior from the exterior of the building. This seems reasonable if the building was originally intended to function as a shed. The deposits in the very bottom of Feature 91 were described in field records as "marsh sands." These deposits included impressions of reed grass, along



Figure 2-18 **Photograph showing possible sand-based mortar in eastern section of southern wall, near southwest corner of the foundation, view east (WSSI staff, 10/9/2017)**



Figure 2-19 **Photograph showing original landscape underlying the foundation of Feature 91, view north (WSSI staff, 10/2/2017)**



Figure 2-20 **Photograph showing opening or "doorway" in eastern wall of foundation, view east (WSSI staff, 10/2/2017)**

with conspicuous amounts of wood debris or flotsam. These tidal deposits support that Feature 91 had been built into the bluff edge and that its lower level opened directly onto the shoreline.

Another aspect of Feature 91 that made the building unique was a small triangular area of brickwork built into the western wall of the foundation (Figure 2-21; see Figure 2-14). While this would have made a suitable hearth base for a double chimney, it did not exhibit any of the heavy charring typical of a hearth base, nor did it appear to have supported any type of structure. The brick apron was formed from partial bricks edged with whole and mostly whole bricks. The bricks were set with a lime-based mortar that was finished to provide reasonably flat joints. The apron came to a peak on its eastern side, which caused the apron to protrude into the interior of the building. The part of the apron that extended into the interior of the building was three courses in depth, which was slightly deeper than the adjacent brick foundation walls (Figure 2-22). The base course of the apron was organized as a header course, while the overlying courses were stretcher courses. Where the brickwork had fallen away, an additional edging course was evident, suggesting that the apron had a substantial foundation and that it was not simply a single layer of brick. If this had been the remains of a hearth for a chimney, then the hearth seems to have been built as a corner hearth, with two openings. This type of triangular hearth foundation was identified within Feature 120, located in Parcel 85-2.

A final unusual aspect of Feature 91 was the wooden cribbing and gum barrel discovered in the bottom of the cellar. The cribbing was only one plank in height and formed a small enclosure that opened to the east, onto the shoreline. The planks were secured with stakes that were about the same height as the cribbing, suggesting that it had not intended to be any higher. A gum barrel (Feature 91-6) set on a platform of compacted earth was positioned in the southeastern corner of the foundation, outside of the cribbed enclosure. It was a purposeful set-up, but one whose function was unclear. The barrel did not contain a pump and there did not appear to be any holes in the barrel where water could enter and then be removed. That suggests the barrel was not intended to function as a sump but that it may have been served as a container. The gum barrel was removed during the archaeological excavation and trans-



Figure 2-21 **Photograph showing detail of pentagonal brick "apron" in western wall of foundation, view east (WSSI staff, 6/28/2017)**



Figure 2-22 **Photograph showing section view (profile) of brick "apron", view west (WSSI staff, 9/29/2017)**

ferred to Alexandria Archaeology for curation. It is unknown whether the barrel contained any residue, such as salt, tar, pitch, or turpentine, which could have indicated its use for maritime stores.

If the wooden cribbing and the brick foundation walls were part of the same structure, then it is possible that Feature 91 was not originally intended to be a dwelling, but may have served another function first. Given the limited height of the cellar walls (only about 3.97 ft [1.21 m] in height), it is entirely possible that the original structure was open on the interior, much like a warehouse. If the cellar space had been floored, then access to the interior of the gum barrel would not have been possible. There are few descriptions of the structures associated with early shipyards and most of these are described simply as sheds. If Feature 91 was related to maritime activities on Point Lumley, it may have been used as a sort of transfer station to move goods from the bluff onto the shoreline. It could also have been used to prepare wood or cordage material for use in ship building or ship repair. It is entirely likely that the building, if it had been as shed related to Fleming's early shipbuilding activities, had been abandoned during the late eighteenth century as landmaking activities accelerated along Point Lumley.

Field Methods

It was unclear when Feature 91 was identified in the archaeological process. Phase I Trench 8C was placed in the approximate location of Feature 91, but due to the depth of fill material overlying the foundation, Feature 91 was not identified. Feature 91 was identified and delineated during the next phase of archaeological investigations. The southwest corner of the foundation was exposed at an elevation of 7.9 ft (2.4 m) amsl; and the northeastern corner was exposed at an elevation of 7.3 ft (2.2 m) amsl. The interior of the feature was filled in with a combination of soil and demolition debris consisting mostly of brick fragments (see Figure 2-13).

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

A total of five 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units were excavated within and adjacent to Feature 91 during the initial archaeological evaluation. Units 70-73 were distributed across the interior of the foundation, while Unit 74 was placed along the exterior of the foundation, near the northwest corner. Units 71 and 74 were not completed; these units were located on opposite sides of the western foundation wall, near the northwest corner of the structure. Units 70, 72 and 73 were completed. Unit 70 was placed in the northeastern corner of the foundation, while Unit 72 was placed in the opposing southwestern corner of the foundation. Unit 73 was placed in the eastern central portion of the foundation.

During unit excavation, four additional features were identified. These features were designated as Features 91-1 through 91-4. Features 91-1 and 91-4 were characterized as post holes; and Features 91-2 and 91-3 were sections of wooden cribbing.

According to the Resource Management Plan completed for Feature 91, fill deposits within the feature consisted of "multiple post destruction fill levels overlying a suspected destruction layer for the feature" (WSSI RMP, Feature 91). Possible intact occupation layers underlay the destruction layers (WSSI RMP, Feature 91). Additional archaeological investigation was recommended based upon the potential for the foundation to contain intact deposits related to its use.

Resource Management Plan

As previously mentioned, a resource management plan (dated September 2017) was prepared for Feature 91. The plan summarized the history of the property, reviewed the results of previous test unit excavations, and made recommendations for data recovery investigations. Archaeological data recovery was limited to a maximum sample of 50% of the foundation interior. The feature interior was to be subdivided into four quadrants. All soil overlying the possible intact destruction/occupation layers in the base of the foundation was to be removed without examination. Once the targeted layers were reached, the west half of the feature would be examined archaeologically, while soils in the east half of the feature would be removed without examination. The order of excavation was specified as beginning in the northwest quadrant and proceeding to the southwest quadrant.

Removed soils were to be dry screened through 0.25-in hardware cloth. Recovered artifacts would be bagged according to their provenience. Brick, mortar, and oyster shell fragments were to be weighed and discarded in the field. The dimensions of whole bricks would be recorded prior to discard. Archaeological features were to be bisected and 50% of the feature sampled. A one-gallon soil sample was to be retained from the non-sampled half of the feature. The RMP specified that the retained soil samples would be submitted for flotation and, if warranted, floated samples submitted for specialized analysis.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

In accordance with the resource management plan for Feature 91, the feature interior was divided into four quadrants. The northeastern and southwestern quadrants were excavated first, followed by the northwestern and southeastern quadrants. Elevations for the northern quadrants were taken from a shared datum, while elevations for the southern quadrants were taken from different data (*pl.* datum). While it does appear that the upper soil package within the foundation interior was completely removed prior to quadrant excavation, it was unclear how much of the upper package was removed or within which soil deposit excavation resumed. At least 1.8 ft (0.85 m) of soil was removed during quadrant excavation.

Soil samples were taken from each excavation level of each quadrant, as well as from Features 91-1, 91-2, 91-4, 91-6, 91-7 and 91-9. Of those samples, two proveniences were selected for specialized analysis to undergo speciation of carbon retained from flotation samples.

Excavation Sequence

While the sequence of excavation of Feature 91 was relatively straight-forward, the field records documenting the excavation and its results were not straight-forward. While it was clear from photographs of the excavation that fill material in the foundation interior consisted of several "blanket" deposits that extended across the entirety of the foundation, the excavation records did not convey this information in a meaningful manner. Each unit was excavated independently and used different reference data, complicating interpretation of the excavation results. In addition, excavation records were incomplete for Units 71 and 74, as well as for some quadrant excavation levels. Field methods that specified the removal of the upper three "Fill" levels in the foundation interior also complicated analysis, as it was unclear which deposits were removed and where excavation resumed.

As a result of these complications, the interpretation of cultural deposits within Feature 91 relied more heavily on narrative descriptions of individual excavation levels rather than attempting to correlate excavation levels ("Fills") and depths across the feature. Using this analytical approach, narrative descriptions were assigned an alphabetical layer designation that could then be linked back to a specific excavation level. A summary of layer descriptions used in the analysis of Feature 91 is provided in Table 2-3; Table 2-4 provides a summary of excavation levels associated with each analytical layer.

Deposits within Feature 91 could be broadly separated into two main contexts: Context 1 and Context 2. Context 1 encompassed the uppermost three deposits in the foundation interior. These deposits dated from the early to mid-nineteenth century and included a possible cellar "floor" deposit, as well as capping fill material. Context 2 consisted of the lower deposits within Feature 91. These deposits dated from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries and appeared to be related to the original use of the building. While it was unclear what this original use had been, it was very likely that the building served a more utilitarian function.

It is important to note that some soils described as "subsoil" in the field records were, in fact, fill material composed of redeposited subsoil mixed with topsoil and other material. Data from adjacent feature excavations has shown that Point Lumley had already undergone extensive cutting and filling by the mid-eighteenth century and that redeposited subsoil made up a large percentage of the land fill material. As a point of fact, when excavators of Unit 74, which was paced on the exterior of the foundation, noted that the brick apron continued into "the subsoil" they actually were referring to a package of redeposited subsoil that formed the mid-nineteenth century

Table 2-3 Summary of Narrative Description for Analytical Groups and Layers in Feature 91

Analytical Group	Analytical Layer	Narrative Description	Mean Ceramic Date (Range)	Ceramic TPQ
Cultural 1	A	Rubble layer	1800-1830 (1815)	ca. 1840 (whiteware, ironstone, buff-bodied stoneware, yellow ware)
	B	Clay fill material	1754-1818 (1786)	ca. 1760 (creamware)
	C	Gravelly ash layer	1775-1824 (1800)	ca. 1820 (whiteware)
	D	Loamy sand with ash, charcoal and rubble	1772-1826 (1799)	ca. 1830 (yellow ware)
	E	Dark-colored clay layer with decayed metal	1763-1818 (1791)	ca. 1820 (whiteware)
	F	Light-colored sand fill material	1780-1827 (1804)	ca. 1840 (yellow ware)
Cultural 2	W	Mottled yellowish brown or strong brown sand on interior of cribbing	1759-1818 (1789)	ca. 1810 (pearlware)
	X & Y	Compact sand on interior/exterior of cribbing	1751-1814 (1782)	ca. 1850 (porcelain, intrusive)
	Z	Gray-colored sand containing decayed wood	1761-1818 (1789)	ca. 1810 (pearlware)

Table 2-4 Summary of Analytical Groups and Layers in Feature 91

Analytical Group	Analytical Layer	Excavation Unit				
		TU 0070	TU 0071	TU 0072	TU 0073	TU 0074
Cultural 1	A	Fill 1	Fill 1-2	Fill 1-3	Fill 1-2	Fill 1
	B	Fill 2	Fill 3	Fill 4	Fills 3-4	
	C	Fills 3-4	Fill 7		Fill 5	
	D		Fill 4			
	E		Fill 5			
	F					
Cultural 2	W					
	X & Y	Fill 5	Fill 6	Fills 6-7	Fill 6	
	Z	Fill 6			Fill 7	

landscape at the time Feature 91 was in use as a dwelling (Figure 2-23). This was a deep package, as a shovel test placed in the northeast corner of Unit 74 "provided no additional information beyond confirming that subsoil continues."

Context 1 (var. Fills)

The bulk of the data associated with Context 1 was derived during unit excavation. The RMP stated that this context was considered to be comprised of "post occupational fills" and that it was to be removed prior to the start of the data recovery effort. Although some excavation records do begin in Fill 3, the bulk of the Context 1 soils do appear to have been removed prior to the start of the data recovery excavations. One anomalous soil layer, identified as Fill 4 during quadrant excavation, was included within Context 1. This soil was not identified during unit excavation and appears to be confined to the eastern third of the foundation.

In general, soil deposits associated with Context 1 encompassed three distinct deposits. These deposits are best exemplified in Unit 70 (Figures 2-24 and 2-25) and Unit 73 (Figures 2-26 and 2-27). The deposits were excavated variously as Fills 1-5 during unit excavation, and as Fills 3 and 4 during quadrant excavation (see Table 2-4). The uppermost deposit in Context 1 was a layer of mid-nineteenth century demolition debris. The upper extent of this deposit was removed during the initial delineation of Feature 91, leaving only the lower 0.2-0.4 ft (6.1-12.2 cm) of the deposit intact. Although described as brick rubble, this deposit also yielded domestic artifacts, including a significant number whose periods of manufacture post-dated ca. 1840. While it is possible that the fill material is associated with the demolition



Figure 2-23 **Photograph showing plan view of "subsoil" in Unit 74, view east (WSSI staff, 7/25/2017). Shovel test is in lower left of photograph.**

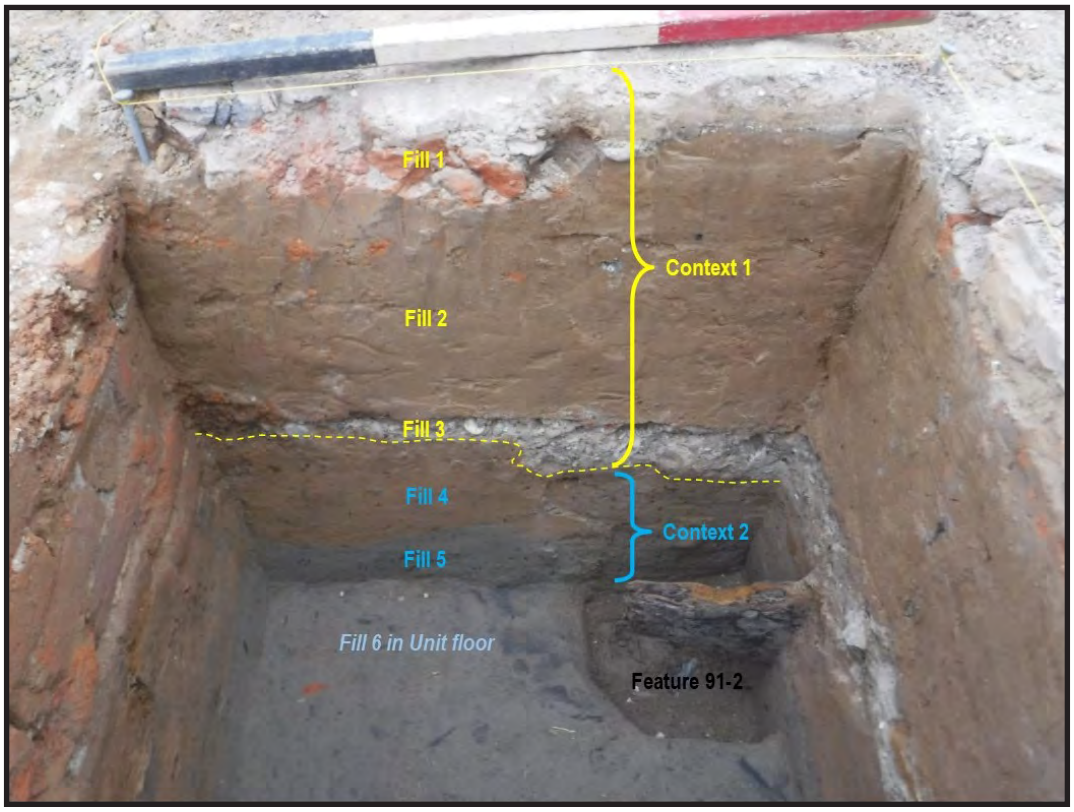
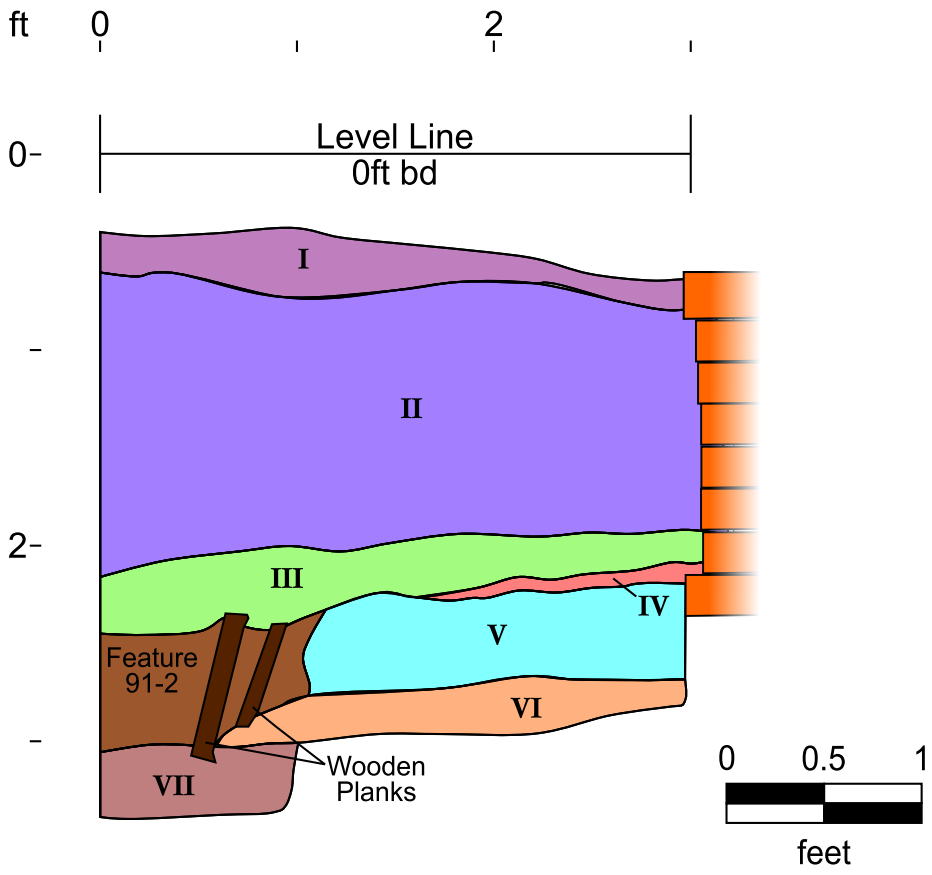


Figure 2-24 **Photograph showing Unit 70 soil profile, view south (WSSI staff, 7/21/2017)**



Brick :
Builder's Trench :
Wood :

Fill 1 :
Fill 2 :
Fill 3 :
Fill 4 :
Fill 5 :
Fill 6 :
Feat. 91-2 Fill 4 :

I :10YR 2/2 Very dark brown loam with 10YR 7/6 Yellow sand lens
II :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown clay
III :10YR 5/2 Grayish brown gravelly sand
IV :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loam
V :10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sand
VI :10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand with decayed wood
VII :2.5Y 5/2 Grayish brown sand (Feature 91-2 Fill 4)
Feature 91-2 :Builder's Trench - Mix of 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sand, 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand, and 10YR 4/1 Dark gray sand

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Parcel PL-1
Feature 91-2
Test Unit 70: West Profile

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Figure 2-25 Unit 70, soil profile showing west profile (RCG&A staff)

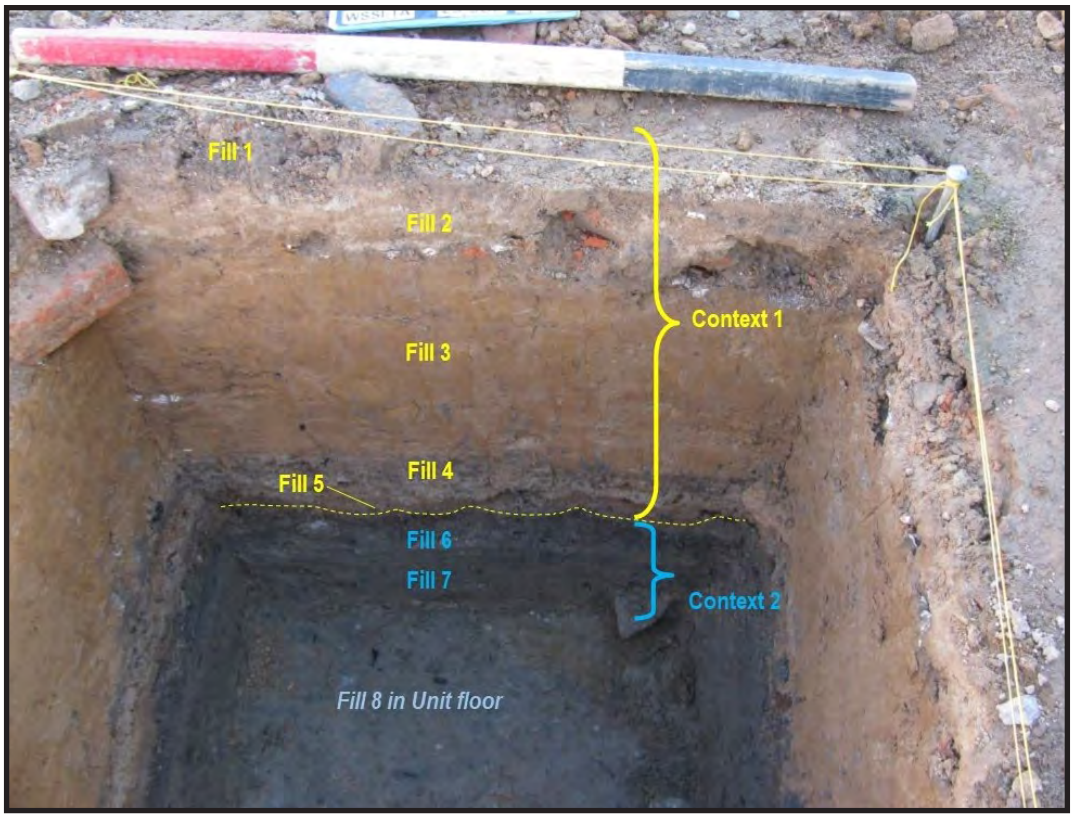


Figure 2-26 Photograph showing Unit 73 soil profile, view north (WSSI staff, 7/25/2017)



Figure 2-27 Unit 73, soil profile showing north profile (RCG&A staff)

of Feature 91, it is more likely that it is part of a general blanket of fill material that was deposited across the property in the mid-1850s as part of the redevelopment of the parcel.

Underlying the demolition debris was a thick, nearly homogeneous layer of redeposited subsoil. This deposit was described variously as: dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6-4/6) clay (Unit 70, Fill 2; Unit 73, Fill 3); very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam (Unit 71; Fills 3 and 4); and, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay (Unit 72; Fill 4). It was present across the entire extent of the foundation and, in most portions of the foundation, was about 1.6 ft (0.49 m) thick. While there does appear to be some broad stratification within this deposit, this fill package essentially represents a single depositional event. This deposit also extended outside of the foundation indicating that it was a "blanket" fill deposit and, as such, was not specifically intended to infill the foundation, but rather was part of a larger land-filling episode.

The redeposited subsoil was clearly intended to cap deposits that lay in the original base of the cellar. Artifacts recovered from the redeposited subsoil have a TPQ of ca. 1760 (MCD 1754-1818), which suggests the soil was borrowed from an area that had been in use by the mid-eighteenth century and that its redeposition into Feature 91 occurred after that period. Although it is discussed separately below, the upper extent of Feature 91-6 was identified within the redeposited subsoil layer. Feature 91-6 was an intact gum barrel that was situated in the southeastern quadrant of the foundation. It was identified at an elevation of approximately 5.3 ft (1.6 m) amsl, or approximately 1.2 ft (0.37 m) below the top of the adjacent foundation wall (Figure 2-28). The barrel was upright and positioned on a pad of compacted earth; exactly as it probably had been positioned when last used. The interior of the barrel was filled with redeposited subsoil from Context 1 (Figure 2-29), showing that the



Figure 2-28 **Photograph showing bisection of soil surrounding and within intact gum barrel (Feature 91-6), view north (WSSI staff, 9/22/2017)**

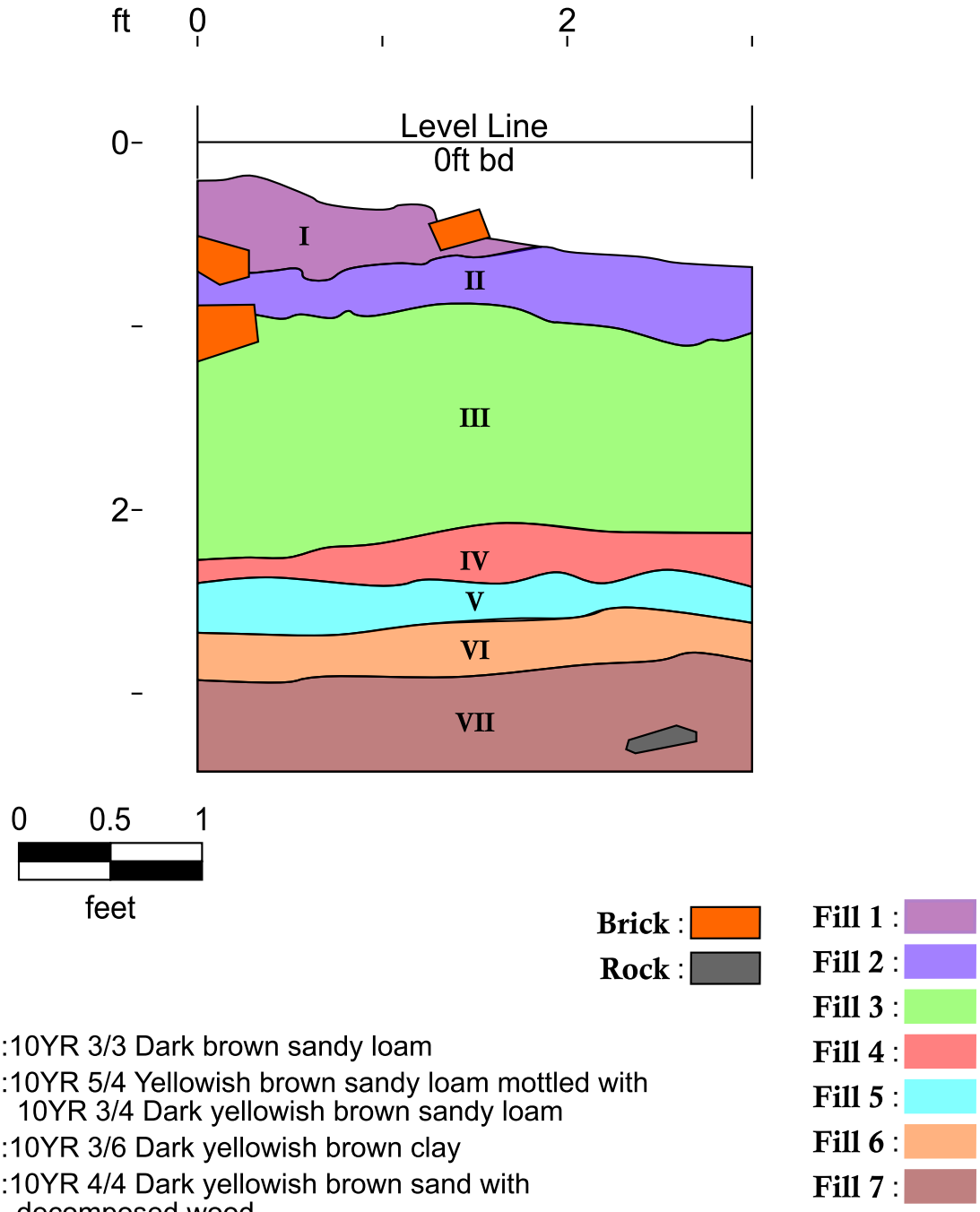


Figure 2-29 **Photograph showing bisection of soil within gum barrel with barrel partially removed, view north (WSSI staff, 9/22/2017)**

barrel also had been abandoned when the cellar of the building was filled in.

In the northern half of Feature 91, deposits underlying the redeposited subsoil were distinct as a 0.2-0.4 ft (6.1-12.2 cm) thick layer of gravelly sand. Designated as Layers C and D during analysis, these layers were alternately described as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly sandy loam (Unit 70); dark gray (10YR 4/1) ash (Unit 71); and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand (Unit 73). They did not extend all of the way across the cellar, as they were not apparent in Unit 70, located in the southwestern corner of the foundation, nor in Unit 71. In these latter units, the redeposited subsoil appears to have directly overlain compact sands generally associated with Context 2. This is best exemplified in Unit 72, where the redeposited subsoil appears to directly overlay natural subsoil layers (Figures 2-30 and 2-31).

Artifacts recovered from the lower layers of Context 1 yielded a TPQ of ca. 1820 for the gravelly sand layer and ca. 1830 for an underlying mottled sand layer. Overall, these dates suggested these layers were laid down during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The dates were consistent with the periods when Feature 91 was known to have been used as a dwelling, making it likely the lower deposits in Context 1 were the remains of a "floor" or working surface. A variety of ceramic and glass artifacts, as well as small personal items, such as buttons (n=13), a key, a buckle, a bone-handled knife, a bone toothbrush, a pair of scissors, a slate pencil, and a 1785 Spanish real, all were recovered from deposits in the base of Context 1. Fragments of flat- and hollowware vessels, including a soup plate, a tea cup and tea pot, a flip cup, and a stoneware bottle also were recovered and further define the sub-assemblage as a household deposit.

Context 2 (var. Fills)

This analytical context includes cultural and natural soil deposits exposed in the base of Feature 91, beneath the probable "floor" of the early nineteenth century dwellings cellar (see Tables 2-3 and 2-4). Five features were identified within Context 2. The upper extent of the wooden cribbing (Features 91-2 and 91-3) was identified

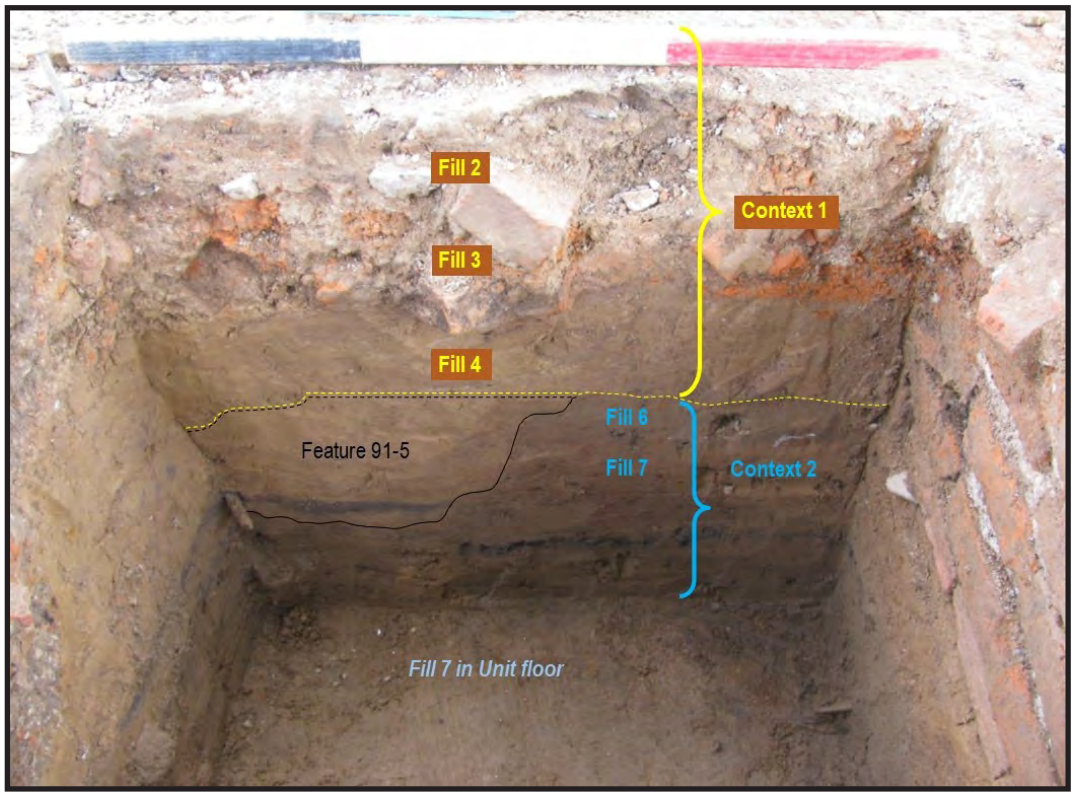
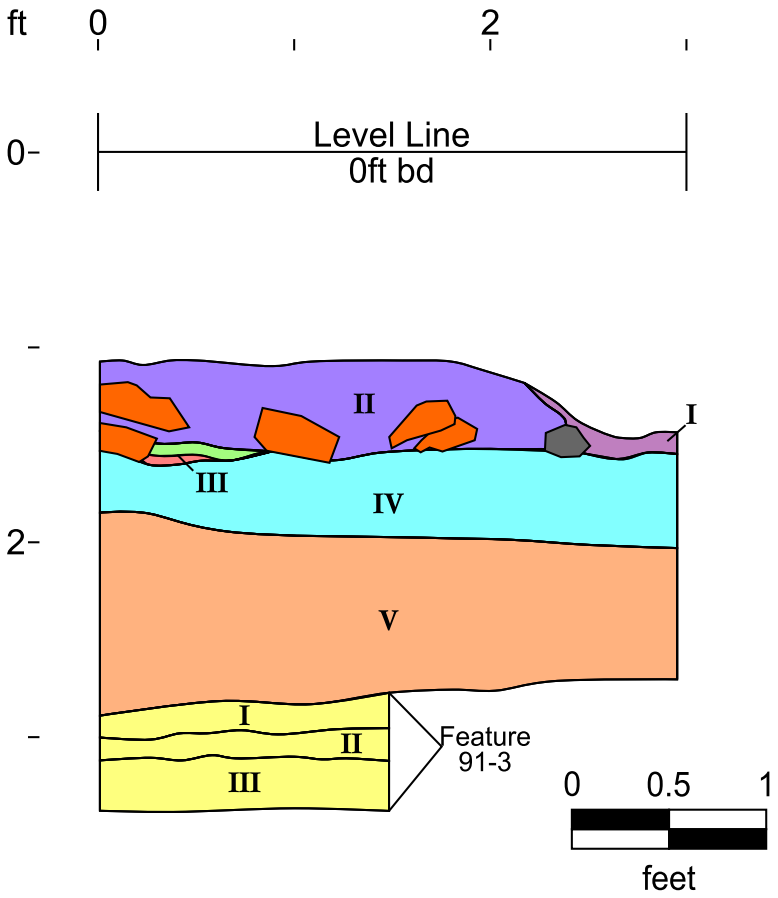


Figure 2-30 Photograph showing Unit 72 soil profile, view north (WSSI staff, 7/25/2017)



Brick :
Rock :

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

I :"Loose Soil"
II :10YR 5/3 Brown sandy loam with rubble
III :10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam
IV :10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown clay
V :10YR 4/3 Brown sand with 10YR 6/1 Gray clay
Feature 91-3 I :10YR 4/1 Dark gray ash
Feature 91-3 II :10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sand
Feature 91-3 III :10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand

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Parcel PL-1
Feature 91-3
Test Unit 71: East Profile

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Figure 2-31 Unit 71, soil profile showing east profile (RCG&A staff)

within the upper portion of Context 2, as were several posts (Feature 91-7 and 91-8) and the pad for the gum barrel (Feature 91-6). This context was sampled both during unit and quadrant excavation and was variously excavated as Fills 5-7. As noted for Context 1, the soils within this context were described and excavated differently by each excavator, making interpretation of depositional sequences challenging.

Difficulties in reconstructing the excavation effort aside, the wooden cribbing was an interesting aspect of Feature 91. Described more fully in the Sub-features section below, the cribbing formed a three-sided enclosure that opened to the east. The enclosure was inset from the foundation walls 1-1.5 ft (0.30-0.46 m) and had been staked on the interior, suggesting that it was intended to bulkhead the soils on the exterior of the cribbing. It was unclear whether the base of the cribbing was reached during excavation. The excavation did, however, indicate that the cribbing was at least 0.8 ft (24 cm) high.

The soils on the exterior of the cribbing were commonly described by excavators as "very compact" (WSSI Field Records, F91, NE Quad). Excavators of the northwestern quadrant noted specifically that there was "approximately 1.5 ft of tamped down fill running along the edges of the walls" (WSSI Field Records, F91, NW Quad). They additionally described the tamped soil as mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam (NW Quad, Fill 5a). In the northeastern quadrant, the tamped soils were described as mottled strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand. These soils appear to extend beneath the foundation walls of Feature 91 and have been interpreted as natural subsoil (Figure 2-32).

Regardless of their actual color and texture, the soils on the exterior of the cribbing were different than the soils on the interior of the cribbing (Figure 2-33). The interior soils were typically described as softer, lighter-colored sands that gave way quickly to darker-colored sands containing wood fragments. The lighter sands were yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 10YR 5/6, or 10YR 5/8) sand mottled with very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand. The excavators of Unit 73 suggested that the deposit was "marsh sand", noting that there were "decomposed reeds" visible at their interface and that the underlying soil contained "lots of wood fragments" (Unit 73, Fill 5).

One area of unusual soil that was noted during the excavation of the upper, lighter colored soil in Context 2 occurred in the southwestern quadrant. Excavators of the southwestern quadrant noted: "There is a round mound with a soil change and [it] has an artifact concentration (10YR3/6)" (SW Quad, Fill 4). They further noted that the mound "consisted of several ceramics" and indicated that it was located in the southwestern quarter of the excavation area. Lithic artifacts apparently were recovered along the western edge of the unit, but no additional information was provided regarding the ceramic concentration and no photographs were taken. As no prehistoric ceramic artifacts were recovered from the southwestern quadrant, so it is assumed the ceramic concentration was comprised of historic ceramic artifacts.

In the interior of the cribbing, the soil underlying the light-colored sand was a layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), dark gray (10YR 4/1), or very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand or sandy loam that had characteristics of a tidal wetland deposit. Excavators of the southeastern quadrant noted the represented of oxidation (ferrous oxide), as well as the presence of charcoal and wood fragments. A plan view taken at the completion of Unit 70, shows abundant wood fragments, many of which appeared to have been cut or sawn (Figure 2-34). These fragments were randomly distributed within the deposit, additionally suggesting that the wood debris may have been flotsam. A nearly identical layer of soil also containing probable flotsam had been identified during the excavation of Feature 125. That building also appeared to have been built on the active shoreline, with its lower level opening toward the river; albeit onto a log cribbed wharf rather than directly onto the sandy beach.

Associated with the wooden cribbing in Feature 91 was a builder's trench. Identified as a narrow irregular trench occurring along the exterior of the wooden cribbing, this feature was given the same feature designation as the wooden cribbing (Features 91-2 and 91-3). It was identified in Units 70 and 71 and was excavated in those units, as well during excavation of the northeastern and



Figure 2-32 **Photograph showing compact soil on exterior of cribbing potentially extending beneath the foundation wall for Feature 91, view north (Unit 70; WSSI staff, 7/21/2017)**



Figure 2-33 **Photograph showing different soil deposits on the interior (foreground) and exterior (background) of Feature 91-2, view north (NE Quad; WSSI staff, 9/22/2017)**



Figure 2-34 Photograph showing wood debris in Unit 70, Fill 6, view north (WSSI staff, 7/21/2017). Feature 91-2 (excavated) in lower left

northwestern quadrants. Although soils within the builder's trench initially appeared stratified, these soils are actually redeposited natural soil that had been removed to allow installation of the cribbing and then replaced as backfill along the exterior of the cribbing. This was apparent in both the soil profile of Unit 70 (profile west; see Figure 2-23), and in an informal "in progress" profile of Feature 91-2 during its excavation in the northwestern quadrant (Figure 2-35). Both profiles show that the wooden cribbing had been excavated into the natural shoreline deposits. This information was consistent with the concept that the cribbing had been intentionally placed on the tidal marsh, but toward the backside of the active tidal zone and against the natural bank-edge.

The final features identified within Context 2 were a sawn stump (Feature 91-8) that rested on a long plank (no feature number assigned); a post hole (Feature 91-7); and the earthen platform for the gum barrel (no feature designation); these features are described in detail in the Subfeatures section below. Taking all of these various aspects into consideration, the lower floor of Feature 91 seems to have been organized as a working space, with a sunken or lower interior area that was possibly intended to have been open to periodic tidal inundation. Excavations in the entranceway for the lower level or cellar of Feature 91 did find any indications that there was threshold that would have defined the interior space of the building from the exterior space. This openness, or lack of distinction also suggests also suggests the lower level of the building was not originally intended to be occupied or used as a dwelling space and that it may originally have functioned as a working or storage space.

Cultural Materials

Temporal analysis for Feature 91 and its subfeatures is summarized in Table 2-5.

Context 1

A total of 1322 historic period artifacts, nine prehistoric period artifacts, and 2812.2 g of faunal material was recovered from the Context 1 context of Feature 91. Generally dating from the



Figure 2-35 **Photograph showing builder's trench on exterior (right) of Feature 91-2, view west (NE Quad; WSSI staff, 9/22/2017)**

Table 2-5 **Feature 91 and Sub-Features Temporal Calculations Table**

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Feature 91 - Cultural 1	ca. 1840	ca. 1600-present	1832.4	496
Feature 91 - Cultural 2	ca. 1810 (Shell-Edge Pearlware)*^		1788.9	267
Feature 91.1	-	-	-	-
Feature 91.2	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1796.3	2
Feature 91.3	-	-	-	-
Feature 91.4	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1760-1820	1790	2
Feature 91.5	ca. 1830 (Yellowware)	ca. 1760-1930s	1821.1	4
Feature 91.6	ca. 1795 (Transfer Printed Pearlware)	ca. 1740-1900*	1805.6	13
Feature 91.7	-	-	-	-
Feature 91.8	-	-	-	-
Feature 91.9	ca. 1815 (Transfer Printed Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1860*	1799.6	23
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				
^Whiteware and Hard Paste Porcleain are likely intrusive				

second quarter of the nineteenth century, the artifacts were consistent with domestic refuse.

Table 2-6 summarizes the materials recovered from the upper fill package. The upper fill package which was deposited sometime after 1840 was comprised of a variety of domestic artifacts including ceramic (n=611), glass (n=358), metal (n=330), organic (n=18), stone (n=2) and synthetic (n=1) materials. The ceramic sub-assemblage included a variety of ware types with periods of manufacture that ranged from the seventeenth century through the present. While colonial and early post-colonial ware types (e.g., pearlware, ca. 1775-1830) are present throughout this upper fill package, typical nineteenth century ware types such as whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=117), ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=5), and yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=46) also were identified in significant concentrations. The glass sub-assemblage lacked a significant proportion of diagnostic glass. However, few examples of machine-made glass, typical of the late nineteenth and twentieth century, were noted.

Interestingly, this upper fill package also included table knife fragments (n=2), sewing/clothing related objects (n=25), and personal items (n=38). Sewing/clothing related items consisted of eighteenth century shanked flat metal buttons (n=9), a metal sew-through button, metal button ring molds (n=2), bone buttons (n=6), a shell button, and a plastic sew-through button. A buckle fragment also was identified. Sewing related tools such as a thimble (n=1) and scissors (n=1) also were present. Personal items included clay tobacco pipes (n=32), a glass lenses fragment, a key fragment, a 1785 Spanish real, a bone toothbrush fragment, and slate pencil fragments (n=2).

Nails (n=56) and nail fragments (n=223) comprised much of the remainder of the assemblage. The majority of nails were hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) or exhibited a square shank (ca. 1600-1890). A possible lead window came also was recovered.

Prehistoric period artifacts consisted of a range of debitage including flake fragments (n=5), primary core reduction flakes (n=2), and an early/late stage core reduction flake. Material types included chert, jasper, and quartzite. There items may have been present in the shoreline deposits upon which Feature 91 was constructed.

Discarded materials consisted of brick (471097.58 g), mortar (24930.83 g), plaster (66.9g), slag (25.13 g), slag (9.69 g), and ballast (14.87 g).

Table 2-7 summarizes the faunal remains recovered from Feature 91 Context 1. The majority of the faunal assemblage was domesticated species with cattle (1349.5 g), pig (606.2g), and sheep/goat (184.1 g) represented most often. Birds (66 g) and fish (17.9 g) also were presented. The former including chicken (1 g), ducks/geese/swan (7.7 g), pheasants/grouse (2.1 g), and turkey (16.3 g). Wild animals were limited but rabbit/hare (7.2 g) were noted, albeit the rabbit could alternatively be a domesticated species. Discarded materials included clam (275.32 g), gastropod (4.94 g), indeterminate shell (323.14g), and oyster (11118.32 g). Botanical remains consisted of seeds (n=6; 5.93 g) and coconut husk (n=1; 3.67 g).

Overall, it appears that this upper package is fill material. Based on temporal analysis, the feature was likely used for a short time and filled sometime in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Later nineteenth century materials likely represented disturbance.

Context 2

A total of 1073 historic period, 104 prehistoric period, and 1989.7g of faunal material were recovered from the Context 2 context of Feature 91. Generally dating from the late eighteenth century, the assemblage is consistent with domestic refuse. The architectural configuration of the feature coupled with its location on the old shoreline suggest that it may have served as a commercial structure associated with shipping activity on the wharf. As with other commercial-related features in the project area, it was impossible to distinguish between what may have been merchandise, consumed on site, or present as trash along the shore.

Table 2-8 summarizes the assemblage from Context 2 (Figure 2-36). The ceramic sub-assemblage included a variety of eighteenth century ceramics, with the majority representing the last quarter of the eighteenth and first quar-

Table 2-6 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 91, Cultural 1

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			4
					Molded Decoration		1
				Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole		ca. 1690-1750	1
				Tobacco Pipe, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot	Molded Decoration		1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			23
					Glazed		1
					Stamped	Late 18th - Early 19th	1
		Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1600-1802	1
			Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1850	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		2
			Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	11
				Saucer, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
					Scallops	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	5
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	38
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	5
					Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	8
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	6
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	7
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			French Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1800	1
			Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Body	Burned		1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Hand-Painted		2
			Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
				Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1840-1850s	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1840-present	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
			Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1751-1818	2
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	33
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	4
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Saucer, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	1
				Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1775-1830	28
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	3
				Soup Plate, Rim/ Body	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	1
				Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	13
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Tea Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	13
				Tea Pot, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Tureen, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	9
				Tureen, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	9
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	12
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	6
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	10
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	3
						ca. 1810-1830	5
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
					Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	2
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
					Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	5
						ca. 1815-1830	2
			Pratt Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1790-1820	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1790-1820	1
			Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed		1
				Pan, Rim	Glazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		11
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Glazed		2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		5
					Unglazed		2
			Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1740-1780	1
					Glazed		5
						ca. 1800-1840	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	3

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics, cont.	Ceramic, cvont.	Earthernware, cont,.	Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Burned		7
					Burned, Indeterminate		1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			4
					Indeterminate		2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Stained		1
					Stained, Hand-Painted		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed		1
			Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	6
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1820-present	7
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	5
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	11
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	32
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	9
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	1
					Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-1835	3
						ca. 1820-present	1
						ca. 1830-1890	1
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	5
					Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	1
					Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present	1
						ca. 1830-1860	4
					Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1820-present	3
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
						ca. 1832-1847	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	9
			Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	26
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	18
					Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	2
		Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1795-present	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-present	1
			Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	6
				Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1660-1860	1
		Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1787-1900	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1900	1
			British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	4
					Engine Turned	ca. 1690-1775	1
			Brown	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body			3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Shoulder			1
			Buff-Bodied	Bottle, Lip			1
				Ginger Beer Bottle, Body		ca. 1840-1900	2
				Indeterminate Form, Body			1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
			German Brown	Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1620-1700	2
			Gray	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Jar, Base/ Body/ Rim			13
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body			8
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
			Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1700-1810	1
			Red Bodied	Tea Pot, Rim	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1762-1786	1
			White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805	4
	Composite	Ferrous/Bone		Knife, Fragment			1
				Knife, Whole			1
	Glass	n/a	Amber	Window, Flat Fragment			1
			Aqua	Lense, Fragment			1
				Window, Flat Fragment			126
		Undetermined	Colorless	Flip Cup, Base			1
				Stemware, Bowl Fragment			1
		Contact Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	18
		Free Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Lip			1
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			9
			Dark Green	Snuff Bottle, Base/ Body			19
		Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Amethyst	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment		ca. 1840-1880s	1
			Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			13
				Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			2
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			13
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			11
				Indeterminate Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
			Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			5
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			23
					Ribs		1
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			2
				Medicine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina		23
				Tableware, Body			3

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics, cont.	Glass, cont.	Indeterminate Method, cont.	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina		3
				Case Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		6
				Indeterminate Bottle, Body			14
					Devitrified/Patina		2
				Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			5
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
					Devitrified/Patina		3
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
				Wine Bottle, Body			21
					Devitrified/Patina		14
		Machine Made	Colorless	Vial/ Phial, Whole			1
		Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
		Molded, Press	Colorless	Tableware, Body			2
				Tableware, Rim			2
				Tableware, Base	Starburst		1
				Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched		3
		Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Kick/Push-up			1
	Metal	Aluminum		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
		Brass		Plate Hardware, Whole			1
		Copper Alloy		Buckle, Fragment	Stamped		1
				Ring Button, Whole			2
				Shanked Button, Whole			3
						ca. 1770-1800	2
						ca. 17th-mid-18th	2
						ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
				Thimble, Whole			1
				Washer, Whole			1
				Wire, Fragment			5
				Nail, Whole			1
		Indeterminate		Sew Through Button, Whole			1
		Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			2
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			10
				Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment			1
				Key, Fragment			1
				Ring, Whole			2
				Scissors, Fragment			1
				Staple, Fragment			1
				Strap Hardware, Fragment			5
				Wire, Fragment			1
			Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	10
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	158
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	2
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	14
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	37
					Burned	ca. 1600-1815	1
				Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	5
			Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Fragment			2
				Nail, Fragment			49
				Spike, Whole			1
		Lead		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
					Pierced		1
				Window Came, Fragment			1
		Pewter		Shanked Button, Whole			1
		Silver		Coin, Whole		1785	1
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole			2
				Sew Through Button, Fragment			2
				Sew Through Button, Whole			2
				Tooth Brush, Fragment			1
			Coral	N/A			1
			Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			9
			Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole			1
	Stone	Slate		Pencil, Fragment			2
	Synthetic	Plastic		Sew Through Button, Whole			1
Historics Total							1322
Lithics	Debitage	Chert	Primary	Primary Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		2
		Chert 01	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
		Jasper	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
		Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage	Unmodified		1
				Flake Fragment	Unmodified		3
			Secondary	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
Lithics Total							9
Grand Total							**1334**

Table 2-7 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 91, Cultural 1

Common Name	Total
Bird	38.9
Bony fish	17.9
Cat	9.4
Cattle	1349.5
Chicken	1
Dog	2.6
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	7.7
Goat	33.7
Large mammal	163.4
Mammal	96.1
Medium mammal	308.2
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies	2.1
Pig	606.2
Rabbit/Hare	7.2
Rodent	0.5
Sheep	103.5
Sheep/Goat	46.9
Small mammal	0.8
Turkey	16.3
Unidentifiable	0.3
Grand Total	**2812.2**

Table 2-8 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 91, Cultural 2

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			23
					Molded Decoration		1
				Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole	Molded Decoration	e. 19th-	2
				Tobacco Pipe, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot			1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			83
					Stamped		2
		Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1600-1802	1
					Glaze Missing	ca. 1600-1802	1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1600-1802	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1671-1780s	2
			Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
			Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	58
				Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	26
					Stained	ca. 1760-1820	5
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
					Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	9
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Domestic Slipware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1733-1850	1
				Milk Pan, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	2
			Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1751-1818	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1751-1818	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1751-1818	1
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	16
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	12
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	7
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
					Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	1
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1780-1800	2
						ca. 1810-1830	6
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	4
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
					Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	5
						ca. 1795-1830	2
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	2
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
						ca. 1795-1830	1
			Portobello Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted		1
			Pratt Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1790-1820	4
			Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Glazed		8
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
					Glazed		19
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		21
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1740-1780	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1740-1780	2
					Glazed		1
						ca. 1800-1840	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	4
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Burned		3
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		5
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Stained		6
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned		15
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Burned		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim			1
					Burned		1
			Staffordshire Slipware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Trailed Slip	ca. 1670-1795	1
			Whieldon-Type	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned	ca. 1740-1780	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1740-1780	1
			Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics, cont.	Ceramics, cont.	Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1795-present	1
			Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1750	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1750	1
						ca. 1750-1800	1
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1660-1860	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	2
			Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-present	1
			Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
			Soft-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1745-1795	1
		Stoneware	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	3
			Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
			German Brown	Bottle, Body		ca. 1620-1700	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1620-1700	1
			German Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1620-1700	2
			Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1700-1810	1
			Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	1
			White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805	6
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Dot/Diaper/Basket	ca. 1720-1805	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1720-1805	2
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			35
		Undetermined	Colorless	Stemware, Stem/ Bowl			4
		Contact Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	27
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Bottle, Body			7
				Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
				Indeterminate Bottle, Flat Fragment			3
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			9
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			18
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			40
					Devitrified/Patina		14
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
				Wine Bottle, Body			6
					Devitrified/Patina		1
			Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base			1
		Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
				Tableware, Body			2
		Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Fragment			1
	Metal	Aluminum		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
		Copper Alloy		Buckle, Fragment	Stamped		1
				Ring Button, Whole			1
			Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			6
			Indeterminate Method	Straight Pin, Fragment			1
		Iron		Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	10
				Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			10
				Ring, Fragment			1
				Strap Hardware, Fragment			7
				Wire, Fragment			1
			Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	5
			Hand Wrought	Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	23
				Nail, Fragment		ca .1600-1815	4
						ca. 1600-1815	125
					Burned	ca. 1600-1815	3
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	143
				Roofing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	5
				Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	5
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			42
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
				Mold/Blank Button, Fragment			1
				Mold/Blank Button, Whole			3
			Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			10
				Shoe, Fragment			1
		Indeterminate	Textile	Fragment			13
		Floral	Cork	Cork, Fragment			1
				Cork, Whole			1
Historics Total							1073
Lithics	Biface	Chert	Finished biface	Projectile point/knife	Unmodified		1
			Unfinished biface	Late stage	Unmodified		1
		Quartz	Unfinished biface	Middle stage	Unmodified		1
		Quartzite	Finished biface	Projectile point/knife	Unmodified		1
					Utilized		1
			Unfinished biface	Middle-Late stage	Unmodified		1
	Debitage	Chert	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		2
			Primary	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
		Ironstone	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
		Jasper	Non-cortex	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
				Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
		Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		7
			Primary	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
			Secondary	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
				Flake Fragment	Unmodified		2
	Fire-cracked rock	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake--early stage	Unmodified		2
				Biface thinning flake-late stage	Unmodified		3
				Bifacial Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
				Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		5
				Edge Removal Flake	Unmodified		1
				Flake Fragment	Unmodified		53
			Primary	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		2
				Primary Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
			Secondary	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
				Flake Fragment	Unmodified		5
		Rhyolite	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
		Sandstone	N/A	N/A	N/A		5
	Uniface	Chert	on primary flake	Sidescraper	Utilized		1
Lithics Total							104
Grand Total							**1177**



Figure 2-36 **Representative artifacts from Feature 91, Context 2. Top Row (left to right): utilitarian bone button (FS666), straight pins (FS704), tobacco pipe stems (FS662), Masonic pipe bowl (FS704). Second Row (left to right): cork (FS677), British brown stoneware (FS677), Whieldon-type (FS662), Nottingham-type stoneware (FS662), China glaze hand-painted pearlware (FS661). Bottom Row (left to right): dark green wine bottle finish (FS671), creamware plate rim in Royal pattern (FS667), transfer printed pearlware cup fragment (FS677), green shell-edge pearlware (FS677)**

ter of the nineteenth century. Early colonial ware types such as British tin enamel (ca. 1600-1802; n=7), Staffordshire slipware (ca. 1670-1795; n=1), Whieldon-type (ca. 1740-1780; n=2), white glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=9), Nottingham-type stoneware (ca. 1700-1810; n=1), and British and German stoneware (ca. 1690-1775/ca. 1620-1700; n=8) likely represent materials present in the original shoreline deposits. The majority of the sub-assemblage was creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=125) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=78). Decorated portions of recovered creamware included the Royal shape. Decoration on pearlware included dip't (ca. 1785-1830), hand-painted (ca. 1775-1810; ca. 1795-1830), shell-edge (ca. 1775-1830) and transfer printed (ca. 1795-1830). The majority of vessel types were unspecified, suggesting the fragments were too small to identify specific vessel forms. Tobacco pipe fragments (n=112) comprised the reminder of the ceramic sub-assemblage.

The sub-assemblage of glass artifacts included flat/window glass (n=35), table glass (n=7), bottle glass (n=102), and indeterminate glass (n=32). Manufacture method was indeterminate for much of the glass assemblage, however at least 27 fragments of green wine bottle glass was likely dip/contact molded and exhibited an applied string ring common from 1760 to the 1820s. In addition to the bottle glass, at least one whole cork and a fragment of another cork were recovered. Sewing/clothing related items including a buckle fragment, a ring from a thread-covered button, wound-head straight pins (n=7), utilitarian one-hole buttons (n=4), fragments of leather (n=10), and at least one fragment of shoe leather. The remainder of the assemblage was comprised of architectural debris including nails (n=182), nail fragments (n=179), spikes (n=5), and other hardware (n=9). The majority of nails exhibited characteristics of hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) manufacture. Discarded materials included brick

(23347.47 g), mortar (13.28 g), plaster (0.21 g), ballast (10.22 g), coal (2.24 g), and slate (27.34 g).

Table 2-9 summarizes the faunal remains recovered from Feature 91 Context 2. Domesticated animals, specifically cattle (1366.7 g), pig (115.4 g), and sheep/goat (84.3 g) comprised the majority the faunal assemblage. Birds also were common and included undetermined bird (16.1 g), undetermined large bird (6.3 g), ducks/geese/swans (28.2 g), and turkey (2.8 g). Fish (3.7 g), rodent (2.2 g), squirrel (0.2 g), and turtle (3.4 g) also were recovered. Indeterminate shell (1.68 g) and oyster (2455.81 g) also were discarded. Botanical remains consisted of nut fragments (n=26; 70.83 g), coconut husk (n=1; 6.76 g), seeds (n=18; 39.77 g), and natural wood (n=23; 36.67 g).

Table 2-9 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 91, Cultural 2

Common Name	Total
Bird	16.1
Bony fish	3.7
Cattle	1366.7
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	28.2
Large Bird	6.3
Large mammal	188.3
Mammal	73.6
Medium mammal	98.4
Pig	115.4
Rodent	2.2
Sheep	21.7
Sheep/Goat	62.6
Small mammal	0.1
Squirrel	0.2
Turkey	2.8
Turtles	3.4
Grand Total	**1989.7**

Feature 91 Context 2 yielded the highest concentration of prehistoric artifacts in the project area. A range of prehistoric artifacts were identified including debitage (n=92), bifaces (n=6), fire-cracked rock (n=5), and a uniface. Situated on the original shoreline, these materials likely represent disturbed prehistoric materials from old shoreline deposits.

Sub-Features of Feature 91

Nine additional features were identified during the investigation of Feature 91. Features 91-1, 91-4 and 91-5 post-dated the infilling of Feature 91. These intrusive features consisted of a possible post hole (Feature 91-1) and two overlapping pits or post removal holes (Features 91-4 and 91-5). The remaining features were associated with the original construction of Feature 91. Features 91-2 and 91-3 were sections of wood cribbing that together formed an open pen in the center of Feature 91. Evidence of a builder's trench associated with the cribbing indicated the boards had been intentionally dug into the shoreline sediments and not simply placed on their surface. A posthole (Feature 91-7), a tree stump (Feature 91-8), and a gum barrel set on a platform of compacted soil (Feature 91-6) also were associated with the early use of Feature 91. These sub-features are described below.

Feature 91-1 (Post Hole)

Feature 91-1 was listed as a historic post hole. This feature was identified in the northwestern quadrant of Unit 71, during the excavation of Fill 5 (Figure 2-37). It measured approximately 0.15 ft (4.6 cm) in diameter and was identified at approximately 6.87 ft (2.1 m) amsl. The feature matrix was described as "dark gray loamy soil"; no Munsell was provided. The feature was excavated in its entirety and was not bisected. It measured 0.61 ft (18.6 cm) in depth. Based upon field records, the feature shape was conical, with a narrow base. No profile drawings or photos of the feature were available.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts were associated with Feature 91-1.

Feature 91-2 (Wooden Cribbing and Builder's Trench)

Feature 91-2 was the northernmost of three cribbing boards exposed in the base of Feature 91. This cribbing board and its associated builder's trench were initially identified during the excavation of Unit 70, located in the northeastern corner of Feature 91 (Figure 2-38). The feature extended into the western wall of Unit 70, with only the eastern 1 ft (30.48 cm) of the feature contained within the unit. It was identified at the top of excavation level "Fill 5", which was described as a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR



Figure 2-37 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 91-1 in Unit 71, view north (WSSI staff, 7/20/2017)**



Figure 2-38 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 91-2 as identified in Unit 70, view north (WSSI staff, 7/21/2017)

4/6) sand. Visible at approximately 5.58 ft (1.7 m) amsl, the cribbing board was oriented north-south and was offset from the foundation wall by about 1.5 ft (0.46 m).

Feature 91-2 was sectioned within Unit 70, then later re-exposed during the excavation of the northeast and northwestern quadrants (Figure 2-39). Once fully exposed, Feature 91-2 was found to consist of several overlapping vertically-oriented boards that adjoined two other cribbing boards (Feature 91-3 and Feature no-assigned-number) to form an "L" shaped enclosure. It has been presumed that an additional board, now absent, would have completed the enclosure, which would have been "C" shaped.

The cribbing boards associated with Feature 91-2 were staked at irregular intervals on their southern with a combination of round and squared wooden stakes. The stakes were not excavated, but it has been assumed that they were driven stakes and not placed within post holes. The cribbing board measured 9.8 ft (3.0 m) in length and was about 0.9 ft (27.43 cm) high. Along with three other cribbing boards, Feature 91-2 was designed to enclose a lower or "sunken" area in the interior of the foundation.

Due to the design of the cribbing, the builder's trench was only present along the northern or outer edge of the cribbing, where excavation of the natural substrata had been necessary for installation of the cribbing boards. Visible on the northern side of the cribbing board, the builder's trench appeared as a narrow area of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sand (Figure 2-40). As documented in Unit 70, the builder's trench was 1.1 ft (33.5 cm) in depth and about 0.6 ft (18 cm) in width. Stones and board fragments within the builder's trench were presumed to have been used as shim material (Figure 2-41). These likely were placed within the trench to both keep the boards upright or vertically-oriented and to keep the ends of the boards from splaying outward. When fully exposed during quadrant excavation, it was apparent that an additional supporting board had been paired with the primary cribbing board to extend the depth of the cribbing.

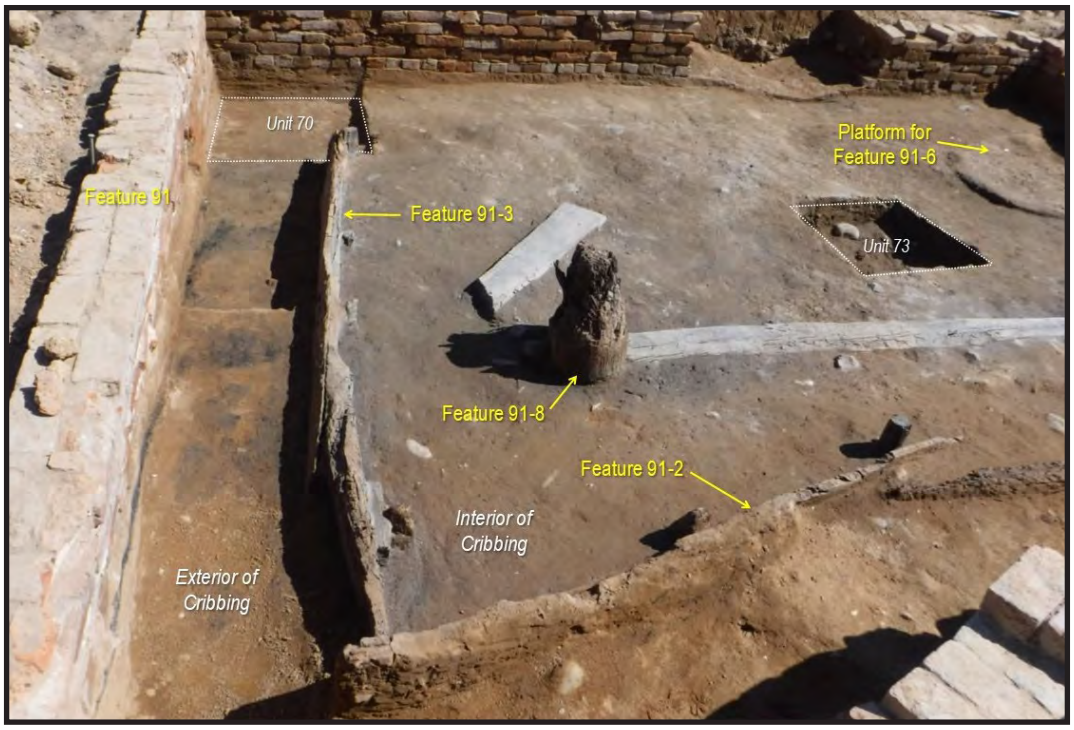


Figure 2-39 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 91-2 as exposed within Feature 91, view east (WSSI staff, 9/29/2017)**



Figure 2-40 **Photograph showing the soil profile of Feature 91-2, as exposed in Unit 70, view west (WSSI staff, 7/21/2017)**



Figure 2-41 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 91-2 with shim rocks exposed along the north side of the cribbing board, view west. Note: signboard has incorrect direction (WSSI staff, 7/21/2017)**

This board was not fully exposed during excavation and its dimensions are unknown.

On the southern side of the cribbing board, the builder's trench was not readily apparent. Here, the soil consisted of stratified dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand overlying dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand. These soils were consisted mostly of alluvial sediments that had infilled the lower-lying interior of the cribbed area.

Cultural Materials

A total of 12 artifacts and a small quantity of bird bone (0.5g) were recovered from Feature 91-2. The artifact assemblage consisted of single sherds of creamware (ca. 1760-1820), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), indeterminate hand-painted refined white-bodied earthenware, two red-bodied earthenware fragments, three fragments of molded green wine bottle glass, an indeterminate fragment of green glass and an indeterminate nail fragment. Although diagnostic artifacts were limited, the materials likely represent domestic refuse discarded sometime after 1775. Brick (66.15 g) was discarded.

Field records also indicate that a sample of the wooden cribbing was retained for analysis.

Feature 91-3 (Wooden Cribbing and Builder's Trench

Feature 91-3 was the northwestern cribbing board within an arrangement of three cribbing boards identified in the base of Feature 91 (Figure 2-42). This cribbing board was oriented north-south. Another north-south oriented cribbing board (no feature designation) adjoined the southern end of Feature 91-3, while Feature 91-2, an east-west oriented cribbing board, adjoined the northern end of Feature 91-3. These three cribbing boards formed an "L" shape. It is likely that another cribbing board originally had been located along the southern side of the foundation and, when complete, the cribbing would have formed a "C" shape that opened to the south, toward the river.



Figure 2-42 **Annotated photograph showing Feature 91-2 fully exposed, view north (original photograph, WSSI staff, 10/2/2017)**

Feature 91-3 was identified during the excavation of Unit 71 (Figure 2-43). Unit 71 was placed in the interior of the foundation Feature 91 adjacent to the eastern edge of the brick pad located along the western wall of the foundation. Feature 91-3 was identified along the eastern wall of Unit 71, at a depth of approximately 6.09 ft (1.86 m) amsl. As identified in Unit 71, the feature consisted of a north-south oriented board set on its side. The board appeared to be set within a 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) wide builder's trench filled with dark gray (10YR 4/1) ash. Both the board and the trench extended beyond the limits of unit excavation to the north, west and south.

Feature 91-3 was fully exposed during excavation of the northwestern and southwestern quadrants of Feature 91 (see Figure 2-42). The cribbing board measured approximately 7.2 ft (2.19 m) in length and was staked on the western or interior side with round stakes. As before, the stakes appeared to be driven and not placed in post holes. The northern end of the cribbing board abutted Feature 91-2, an east-west oriented cribbing board that extended along the interior of the northern foundation wall. The southern end of Feature 91-3 abutted an additional north-south oriented cribbing board; this board did not appear to have been given a feature designation. It was incomplete, but would have mirrored Feature 91-3 in the southern half of Feature 91.

Like Feature 91-2, the cribbing board associated with Feature 91-3 was inset from the foundation wall about 1.5 ft (0.46 m). It had been excavated into the existing substrata, leaving a narrow builder's trench on the exterior of the cribbing board. The builder's trench was bisected in Unit 70 and the northern half excavated (see Figure 2-43). A second board was identified within the builder's trench; this board was at an approximately 45 degree angle to the primary cribbing board and most likely was placed in the builder's trench as shim material (Figure 2-44). Due to flooding of the excavation unit, the excavated soils were not fully described and no profile drawings or photographs were prepared. Field records indicate that the base of the feature was not reached. It also was unclear whether the base of the feature was reached during quadrant excavation.

Cultural Material

A total of two artifacts and 2.4 g of faunal material were recovered from Feature 91-3. A



Figure 2-43 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 91-3, as exposed in Unit 71, view east (WSSI, 7/21/2017)**



Figure 2-44 **Photograph showing incomplete excavation of Feature 91-3 in Unit 71, view east (WSSI staff, 7/25/2017)**

clay tobacco pipe fragment and a fragment of green bottle glass comprised the artifact assemblage from Feature 91-3. No diagnostic materials were recovered. Faunal remains were limited to indeterminate mammal (0.5 g) and squirrel (1.9 g). Brick (334 g) was discarded.

Feature 91-4

Feature 91-4 was recorded as a posthole and post. It was identified in the northwestern corner of Test Unit 72, at a depth of approximately 7.29 ft (2.22 m) amsl (Figure 2-45). The feature was identified during the excavation of level "Fill 4", which was described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) sand from the overlying soil layer.

Although no specific measurements were recorded, the profile drawing indicates Feature 91-4 was circular, with a diameter of 10.2 in (25.91 cm). The feature matrix was described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam containing a piece of wet, decaying wood near the center of the feature. The feature was bisected, then completely excavated within Unit 72 (Figure 2-56). It was 0.36 ft (10.97 cm) in total depth. Although it was designated as a post and post hole, the excavators notes indicated they were uncertain about the true nature of this feature. A rodent disturbance was noted adjacent to Feature 91-4 and the excavators believed Feature 91-4 may have been an extension of that disturbance, and not a cultural feature.

Cultural Materials

A total of five artifacts were recovered from Feature 91-4. Creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=2), a fragment of indeterminate colorless glass, a fragment of green wine bottle glass, and an indeterminate nail fragment comprised the artifact assemblage. Brick (71 g) was discarded. Although diagnostic artifacts were limited, the materials likely represent domestic refuse discarded sometime after 1760. No faunal remains were recovered.

Feature 91-5 (Historic Pit)

Feature 91-5 also was identified during the excavation of Unit 72. This feature was indicated as a historic pit, but it may also be post-occupational disturbance. No photographs of this feature were taken and field records were limited.

The feature extended south and west from the northeastern corner of the unit and was not fully exposed during unit excavation. Field records indicate the feature was identified at 6.48 ft (1.98 m) amsl, at the top of level "Fill 5", and that it underlay Feature 91-4. A plan drawing of the feature indicated it was oval in shape, with approximate dimensions of 1.2 x 1.5 ft (36.58 x 45.72 cm) at its upper extent. It was fully excavated within Unit 72 and had a total depth of 1.45 ft 44.20 cm) (Figure 2-47). Field records indicate the feature fill was stratified and consisted of three distinct layers. The uppermost fill layer was 0.55 ft (16.74 cm) thick and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay. The second fill layer was described as 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; and the final fill layer was composed of 0.7 ft (21.34 cm) of brown (10YR 4/3) sand.

Cultural Materials

A total of five artifacts and 78.6 g of faunal materials were recovered from Feature 91-5. Recovered artifacts included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=2), glazed refined red-bodied earthenware (ca. 1800-1840; n=1), yellow ware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=1), and a fragment of flat/window glass. Based on these artifacts, the assemblage likely represents domestic refuse discarded sometime after 1830. Faunal remains included cattle (60.9 g), ducks/geese/swan (1.5 g) remains, and undetermined large mammal (16.2 g).

Feature 91-6

Feature 91.6 was a very well preserved barrel that was identified in the southeastern corner of Feature 91. Also known as a "gum barrel", the barrel had been made by hollowing out the interior of a single tree trunk. The barrel had an interior diameter of 1.7-1.9 ft (51.82-57.91 cm) at its widest point and was estimated to have been at least 3 ft (91.44 cm) in height. It was identified at approximately 5.3 ft (1.61 m) amsl during excavation of the southeastern quadrant. Although field records of the excavation of Feature 91-6 were available, very few photographs appear to have been taken.



Figure 2-45 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 91-4 in Unit 72, view north (WSSI staff, 7/24/2017)**



Figure 2-46 **Photograph showing profile view of Feature 91-4 in Unit 72, with western half excavated, view north (WSSI staff, 7/24/2017)**



Figure 2-47 **Photograph possibly showing excavation of Feature 91-5 in Unit 72, view north (WSSI staff, 7/24/2017)**

The southern half of the feature was bisected and both the interior and exterior soil removed (Figure 2-48). Two successional photographs of the excavation process show that the barrel was surrounded by Context 1 and Context 2 soils. Figure 2-49 shows the exposed southern half of the feature after the removal of Context 1 soil, which was described as a 1 ft (30.48 cm) thick deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand. This soil overlay a 0.85 ft (25.91 cm) thick layer of gray (10YR 5/1) wet sand (Figures 2-50 and 2-51); this latter soil was attributed to Context 2 during the analysis of Feature 91. A large stone visible within the gray (10YR 5/1) sand deposit in Figures 2-50 and 2-51 was indicated as being a possible shim stone. Excavators records indicate additional stones and brick fragments also were present along the exterior of the vertically-oriented board located along the southern edge of the barrel.

Brick fragments also were encountered in the interior of the barrel. The bricks were located in the base of the barrel and were covered by at least two layers of fill material. The uppermost layer was described as 1.45 ft (44.2 cm) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay mottled with very dark gray (10YR 3/1). It appeared visually similar to deposits on the exterior of the barrel and most likely was an extension of that same post-occupational fill episode. Underlying this deposit was a 0.65 ft (19.81 cm) layer of dark gray (10YR 4/1) very wet clayey silt with pockets of clay (not described). Excavation of the barrel interior was halted when bricks and water were encountered near the base of the barrel.

At the completion of the bisection, the barrel was cut in half and the south half removed (Figure 2-52). The remaining soil in the northern half of the feature was then excavated and the rest of the barrel was taken out of the ground (Figures 2-53 and 2-54). The overall dimensions of the barrel were not recorded. Photographs taken after the feature was removed indicate a length of approximately 3 ft (91.44 cm) (Figure 2-55).

The earthen pad for the gum barrel was not well-described during the archaeology study. It appears to have been an integrated part of the



Figure 2-48 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 91.6 with southern half partially excavated, view west (WSSI staff, 9/22/2017)**



Figure 2-49 **Photograph showing Feature 96-1 with southern side exposed, view north (WSSI staff 9/22/2017)**



Figure 2-50 **Photograph showing shim rock (center foreground) and shim boards along southern side of Feature 91.6, view north (WSSI staff, 9/20/2017)**



Figure 2-51 **Photograph showing alternate view of shim rock (center foreground) and shim boards along southern side of Feature 91.6, view north (WSSI staff, 9/20/2017)**



Figure 2-52 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 91-6, view north (WSSI staff, 9/22/2017)



Figure 2-53 **Photograph showing interior profile view of Feature 91-6 with fill soil excavated, view north (WSSI staff, 9/22/2017)**



Figure 2-54 **Photograph showing WSSI archaeological crew removing northern half of gum barrel (Feature 91-6), view east (WSSI staff, 9/22/2017)**



Figure 2-55 Photograph showing plan view of northern section of gum barrel (removed) (WSSI staff, 9/22/2017)

cribbing and obviously intended for the placement of the gum barrel. The barrel, therefore, was situated exactly where it would have been found while the building was in use. Again, its function was not determined and it is unknown whether the barrel held any substance such as tar or pitch for use in ship repair or building, salt for preserving ship's stores, or simply held water or another substance.

Cultural Materials

A total of 94 artifacts and 108.1 g of faunal materials were recovered from Feature 91-6. Generally dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the artifact assemblage from within the gum barrel was limited, but consistent with domestic refuse. Table 2-10 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 91-6.

The ceramic sub-assemblage included typical late eighteenth century ware types such as china-glaze hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1775-1810; n=5), hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830; n=1), transfer printed pearlware (ca. 1795-1830; n=1), and Whieldon-type (ca. 1740-1780; n=1) earthenware. The remainder of the assemblage included utilitarian red-bodied earthenware (n=13), refined red-bodied earthenware (n=14), refined white-bodied earthenware (n=8), and utilitarian stoneware (n=7). The sub-assemblage of glass was largely indeterminate glass fragments (n=14) but also included flat/window glass (n=3) and a possible fragment of case bottle (n=1). Personal items included a wound head straight pin and two clay tobacco pipe stems. The remainder of the assemblage was comprised of nails (n=14) and nail fragments (n=8). The nails were likely hand wrought (ca. 1600-1815).

Recovered faunal remains were largely domesticated food sources such as cattle (62 g), pig (8.9 g) and sheep/goat (7.3 g). Other undetermined large (26.7 g) and medium (1.1 g) mammals also were present. In addition, duck/geese/swan (2.1g) remains also were present.

Discarded materials included brick (34760.23 g), oyster (15 g), and ballast stone (11.74 g). Botanical remains included coconut shell (78.92 g), nut fragment (1.69 g), seed (3.03 g), and wood (3.03 g).

Feature 91-7 (Post Mold)

Feature 91-7 was the decayed remains of a large wooden stump. The feature was during

Table 2-10 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 91-6

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			2
	Earthenware	Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	5
					ca. 1795-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		10
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		14
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Stained		7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned		1
		Whieldon-Type	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1740-1780	1
	Stoneware	American Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	5
		Gray	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			3
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			2
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			6
		Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
Metal	Copper Alloy	Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	2
		Hand Wrought	Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	11
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	5
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	3
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**94**

the excavation of the northwestern quadrant of Feature 91 and was situated in the approximate center of Feature 91. The top of the feature was evident at approximately 5.62 ft (1.7 m) amsl as a dark-colored soil containing a conspicuous amount of decayed wood fragments. The feature matrix was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam mixed with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand.

The feature was bisected and the eastern half excavated (Figures 2-56 and 2-57). Field records indicate the post mold measured 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) in diameter and the post hole was 1.3 ft (0.40 m) in diameter. The post was slightly offset to the northern side of the post hole. The post hole was a total of 3.6 in (9.14 cm) deep with vertical side walls and a flat base that rested on a mostly intact wooden plank. The plank was later determined to be the southern end of a long north-south oriented board that also underlay Feature 91-8. Presumably, the board was placed beneath the post to keep it from settling into the soil.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts were recovered. No faunal remains were recovered.

Feature 91-8

Although Feature 91-8 was recorded as a post and post hole, it is the remains of a stump (Figure 2-58). The stump was identified in the northern central portion of Feature 91 during the excavation of the northwestern quadrant. The top of the feature appears to have been encountered at about 5.78 ft (1.76 m) amsl during the excavation of "Fill 6", which was described as very dark grayish olive (10YR 3/2) sand. Based upon field records, the stump was 0.9 ft (27.4 cm) at its base and 0.6 ft in (18.3 cm) at its top.

Feature 91-8 was bisected and the eastern half excavated. No photographs of the bisection were taken. Field drawings did not indicate a post mold was present, suggesting the surrounding soil layers were deposited after the stump was in place. These layers were described as a 4.8 in (12.19 cm) layer of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sand overlying a 2.4 in (6.1 cm) thick layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand.

Like Feature 91-7, Feature 91-8 was a flat-bottomed stump that rested on a wooden plank (Figure 2-59). As before, the board underlying Feature 91-8 was presumably placed below the stump to keep it from settling into the soil. As a final note, when Feature 91 was fully excavated, it was apparent that both Features 91-7 and 91-8 rested on opposite ends of the same plank.

Cultural Materials

Artifacts attributed to Feature 91-8 most likely were actually associated with the general depositional layers surrounding the feature. These layers were part of analytical Context 2. A single ballast stone (20.3 g) and 127.5 g of faunal material were attributed to Feature 91.8. Faunal material was largely comprised of cattle (106.8 g) remains. The remainder of the faunal assemblage included undetermined large mammal (14.5 g), medium mammal (3.4 g), chicken (2.4 g) and rodent (0.4 g).

Feature 91-9 (Entryway)

It was unclear what this feature designation was intended to capture. Excavation records state that this feature is "a window excavated at or through a break in the E [east] wall which may be a threshold" (WSSI Field Record, Feature 91-6, Fill 4). The gap in the eastern foundation wall was indeed an entryway into the foundation (Figure 2-60). The gap was offset slightly to the south of the centerline of the building and previously had been described as an open entryway that lacked a threshold. A profile drawing of the excavated entryway indicated the entryway measured approximately 4.5 ft (1.37 m) in width for the opening.

Excavation of the entryway appears to have been conducted as a standard unit excavation, with the unit size being approximately 4.5 ft (1.37 m) north/south and 2 ft (0.61 m) east/west. Excavation began at 6.08 ft (1.85 m) amsl, or about 1.2 ft (36.58 cm) below the top of the adjacent foundation wall. Excavations continued through three layers of fill, ending at approximately 5.58 ft (1.7 m) amsl, for a total unit depth of 1.2 ft (0.37 m). The uppermost deposit was a continuation of the Context 1 soil described for the interior of Feature 91. This soil overlay a light yel-



Figure 2-56 **Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 91-7, view north (WSSI staff, 9/20/2017)**



Figure 2-57 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 91-8, with eastern half excavated, view west (WSSI staff, 9/28/2017)**



Figure 2-58 **Annotated photograph showing the relationship of Features 91-2, 91-3 and 91-8 in the interior of Feature 91 (original photograph, WSSI staff, 9/28/2017)**



Figure 2-59 **Photograph showing Feature 91-8 fully exposed, view north (WSSI staff, 9/28/2017)**



Figure 2-60 Photograph showing completed excavation unit placed within entryway in eastern foundation wall of Feature 91, view east-southeast (WSSI staff, 10/2/2017)

lowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand containing brick and stone rubble (Figure 2-61). It overlay a 0.3 ft (9.14 cm) thick area of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam (Fill 5) that filled a low-lying area in the western center of the excavation area. This soil unevenly overlay a thin layer of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam (Fill 6) that seems to be associated with Context 2 soils within the interior of the foundation. The basal deposit in the excavation area was not described; this appears to consist of the same dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy soil exposed within the foundation interior (Figure 2-62).

Cultural Materials

A total of 59 artifacts and 68.2 g of faunal remains were recovered from Feature 91.9. Generally dating from the late eighteenth century, the artifact assemblage associated with the brick rubble within the foundation is consistent with domestic refuse. Table 2-11 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 91.9. Over half (n=33; 56%) of the artifact assemblage was comprised of ceramic artifacts. The ceramic sub-assemblage consisted of creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=6), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=16), red-bodied earthenware (n=5), refined white-bodied earthenware (n=1), and Chinese export porcelain (n=1). Four tobacco pipe fragments comprised the remainder of the ceramic sub-assemblage. The glass sub-assemblage was limited to flat/window glass (n=2), a fragment of tableware, and an indeterminate fragment of colorless curved glass. The metal sub-assemblage represented architectural related items such as a strap hinge fragment, nails (n=8), nail fragments (n=11), a spike, and an indeterminate ferrous fragment. The nails were likely hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815).

Faunal remains were limited to cattle (56.5 g) and undetermined large mammal (11.7 g) remains.

Discarded materials included brick (12900 g), clam (11.2 g), gastropod shell (1.05 g), coal (4.86 g), and ballast stone (10.6 4g). Botanical remains included two unidentified seeds (5 g).

Feature 97 (Post and post hole)

Feature 97 was a wooden post set within a post hole shimmed with brick fragments (Figure 2-63). The post was identified near the southern edge of Parcel PL.1, in the approximate center of the parcel. Survey data suggests that it was identified at 4.9 ft (1.54 m) amsl. The post was part of a



Figure 2-61 **Photograph showing plan view of brick and rubble debris within Fill 4 of excavation unit placed within entryway in eastern foundation wall of Feature 91, view east (WSSI staff, 9/28/2017)**

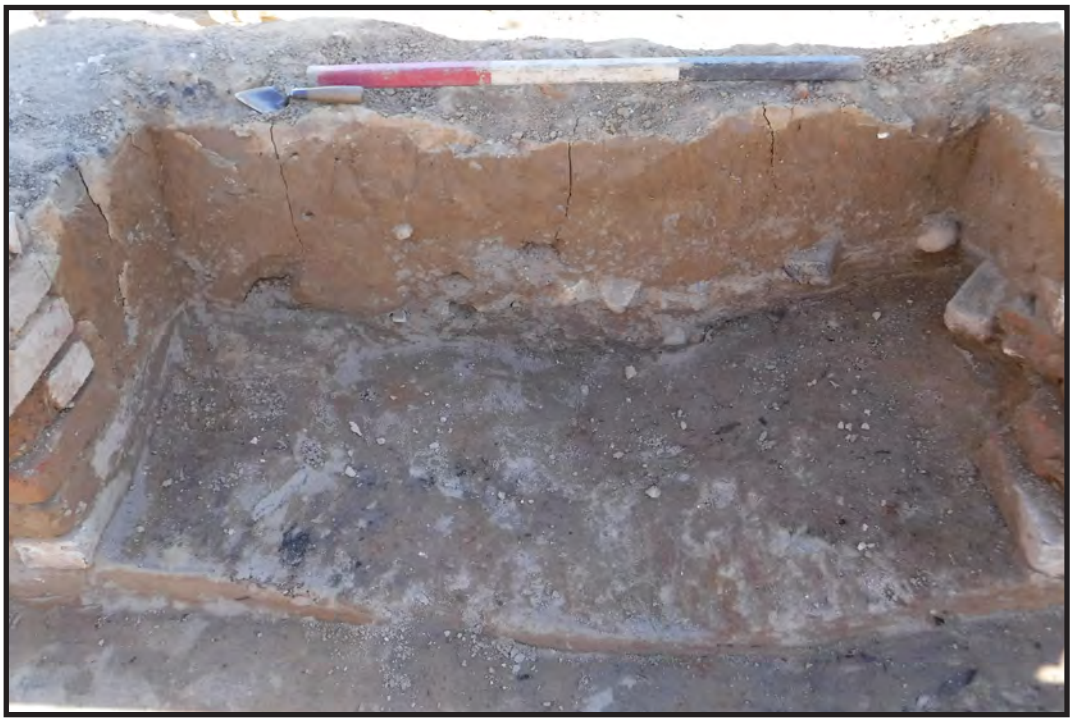


Figure 2-62 **Photograph showing plan view of top of Fill 6 within excavation unit placed within entryway in eastern foundation wall of Feature 91, view east (WSSI staff, 9/28/2017)**

Table 2-11 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 91-9

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Plate, Base	Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Saucer, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Tea Cup, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
					ca. 1775-1830	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1815-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
		Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Body	Unglazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
				Unglazed		2
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted		1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1660-1860	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Rim			1
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Strap Hinge, Fragment			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	4
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	4
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			11
Grand Total						**59**



Figure 2-63 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 97, view east (WSSI staff, 07/28/2017)

line of at least seven posts/postholes that crossed north/south through the center of Parcels 77.5 and PL.1. The fence line most likely dates from the mid-nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

The post measured approximately 0.2 ft (6 cm) in diameter and was identified about 0.2 ft (6 cm) above the water level. There is no other information relating to this feature. It was not clear whether this feature was excavated or left in place.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts were associated with this feature.

Feature 98 (Post)

Feature 98 was recorded as a post. The post was identified in the approximate center of Parcel PL.1. Survey data suggests that it was identified at 5.04 ft (1.54 m) amsl. Like Feature 97, this post was part of a line of at least seven posts/postholes that crossed north/south through the center of Parcels 77.5 and PL.1. These posts and the fence line they undoubtedly supported most likely date from the mid-nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

Information related to Feature 98 was scant. The feature apparently measured 0.6 (18.3 cm) in diameter and was identified 0.1 ft (3 cm) above the water level. There is no other information relating to this feature. It does not appear to have been excavated and no photographs were taken.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts were associated with Feature 98.

Feature 99 (Post and post hole)

Feature 99 was a post hole and post identified in northern central portion of Parcel PL.1. The feature was located approximately 2.4 ft (0.73 m) southeast of Feature 100 and was offset slightly to the east of a line of seven posts/post holes that crossed through the parcel in a north/south direction. Survey data shows that the feature was identified at 5.03 ft (1.54 m) amsl. Feature 99 measured 0.8 ft (0.24 ft) in diameter and contained the remains of a 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) diameter wooden post (Figure 2-64).

Feature 99 was bisected north-south and the eastern half of the post hole was excavated (Figure 2-65). Field records indicate the post hole was 0.9 ft (0.27 m) in depth and contained dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam. Fill soil in the lower 0.25 ft (7.6 cm) of the post hole was



Figure 2-64 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 99, view north (WSSI staff, 08/02/2017)



Figure 2-65 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 99, view west (WSSI staff, 08/02/2017)

dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand that was described as "tidal/marsh soil with charcoal flecking" in field records. The post hole had vertical side walls with a stepped base that was deeper beneath the post. The post was offset to the southern side of the post hole and was not centered within the post hole.

Cultural Materials

A total of 16 artifacts and 0.1 g of faunal material were recovered from Feature 99. Artifacts were recovered from the eastern bisection of Feature 99. Generally dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the artifacts are consistent with domestic refuse. Hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830) recovered from the post hole fill suggested that it was dug and filled sometime after 1795.

Ceramics comprised over half (n=10; 62.5%) of the artifact assemblage and consisted of creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=4) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=6). Flat/window glass (n=4) and cut/wrought (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments (n=2) comprised the remainder of the artifact assemblage. Bird remains (0.1g) were the only faunal remains recovered from Feature 991. No discarded material classes were recorded.

Feature 100 (Post)

Feature 100 was a wooden post. The post was identified immediately northeast of Feature 99, in the northern central portion of Parcel PL.1. Survey data suggests that the feature was identified at 6.29 ft (1.9 m) amsl. It was located between Features 50 and 102 in a line of at least seven posts/postholes that crossed north/south through the central portion of Parcels 77.5 and PL.1.

Field records pertaining to Feature 100 were scant; no photographs or drawings were associated with Feature 100. The field records indicated that the "western half is exposed by 8 inches deep"; but it was unclear whether the post had been exposed through bisection or had been unintentionally exposed during site grading. The post was recorded as being 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) in diameter and located 1 ft (0.3 m) above the water table. It also was unclear whether the post was situated within a post hole or was a driven post. Field records state only that "bits of rock and brick surround the feature"; this statement can be taken either way.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts were associated with Feature 100.

Feature 101 (Post hole)

Feature 101 was a post hole. The feature was located along the northern edge of Parcel PL.1, near the northeastern corner of Feature 91. It did not appear to be associated with the north-south fence line that crossed through the central portion of the parcel, although it may have been a post for an intersecting east-west fence line. Survey data indicates that Feature 101 was identified at 5.1 ft (1.55 m) amsl.

Although photographs of Feature 101 suggest that the post hole was square, field records recorded the feature shape as triangular (Figure 2-66). It measured 0.7 ft (21.3 cm) north-south by 0.9 ft (27.4 cm) east-west and contained an area of decayed wood that was presumed to be the remains of a wooden post in its southeastern corner. The potential post remains were 0.3 ft (12.19 cm) in diameter and the hole fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam with 20% wood inclusions.

Feature 101 was bisected north-south. The eastern half was excavated and screened and the western half was collected as a soil sample. The feature proved to be very shallow, only 0.24 ft (7.3 cm) deep (Figure 2-67). The excavators of this feature suggested that its shallow depth was due to possible truncation either historically, or during mechanical stripping related to the current project.

Cultural Materials

Although field records indicate "bone" was recovered from Feature 101, no artifacts appear to have been retained from this feature.

Feature 115 (Unknown Feature)

This feature was listed in survey data as being situated along the eastern edge of Parcel PL.1. It was identified at 6.01 ft (1.83 m) amsl and was located directly south of Feature 116. This feature was assumed to have been a post or post hole and, if associated with Feature 116, may have been part of a north-south fence line dividing Parcels PL.1 and PL.5.



Figure 2-66 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 101, view north (WSSI staff, 08/02/2017)



Figure 2-67 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 101, view west (WSSI staff, 08/02/2017)

There are no field records, photographs, or artifacts associated with the feature.

Feature 116 (Unknown Feature)

Like Feature 115, this feature was listed in survey data as being located along the eastern edge of Parcel PL.1. It was identified at 5.16 ft (1.57 m) amsl and was located directly north of Feature 115. As noted for Feature 115, this feature was assumed to have been a post or post hole and may have been part of a north-south oriented fence line dividing Parcels PL.1 and PL.5.

There are no field records, photographs, or artifacts associated with the feature.

Chapter 3
Parcel PL.2



Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the archaeological investigation of Public Lands/ Point Lumley Study Parcel 2 (Parcel PL.2). This study area is locatedin the northern central portion of the RTS Project Area (Figure 3-1). It encompasses an L-shaped area occupying the central portion of an area of land originally administered by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Corporation) on Point Lumley. For the purposes of better understanding the archaeological resources identified within the study area, Parcel PL.2 has been further subdivided into northern and southern halves. The history of these two halves of Parcel PL.2 diverged slightly and, where appropriate, is discussed separately below.

For discussion purposes, the northern half of Parcel PL.2 refers to an approximately 60-ft (18.3 m) wide (east/west) by 72-ft (21.9 m) long (north/south) portion of Parcel PL.2 that was located in the northern portion of Parcel PL.2 and which paralleled the Strand. This area was bordered on the north by Duke Street, on the south by the Strand, and on the west by Parcel PL.3. The southern half of Parcel PL.2 adjoined the southern edge of Parcel PL.2 and which was oriented east/west, or parallel to Duke Street. This portion of Parcel PL.2 measured 55-ft (16.8 m) north/ south by approximately 126-ft (38.4 m) east/west and was bound on the north by Parcel PL.3 and by the continuation of Parcel PL.2, on the east by the Strand, on the south by Parcel 77.5, and on the west by Study Parcels 77.3 and 77.4.

Historic Context

Parcel PL.2 was part of the public lands on Point Lumley, which were administered by the trustees of the Town of Alexandria beginning in 1749 (West 1749; Figures 3-2 and 3-3). Few leases survive from the mid-eighteenth century and the early leases of Parcel PL.2 cannot be confirmed. During the last quarter of the eighteenth century, a 15-foot wide alley was extended across the Corporation's lands from the Strand to the eastern edge of Lot 77. The alley, which crossed south of a ca. 1780 stone warehouse located at the intersection of the Strand and Duke Street, divided the leased land on Point Lumley into two sections. The northern section included lots leased to William and Loudoun Campbell (in PL.3) and the aforementioned stone warehouse, which was included in Parcel PL.2. South of the alley were lots originally leased by Fleming; these eventually passed to his estate and were resold.

For the first half of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the Corporation-owned property on Point Lumley list one-story frame dwellings and shops on the Strand and the alley, west of the stone warehouse. Small houses were common throughout the block in Lots 77, 85 and on the Corporation-owned land. In most cases no documented leases survive for the tenants of these dwellings. The assessments were not always clear about the exact location of the houses, however, the names of some of the tenants were occasionally included in the assessments. These tenants most often were listed as laborers, apprentices, tradesmen or women. These individuals were an important part of the network that supported maritime commerce on Hooe's Wharf and Kirk's (Kirke's) Wharf to the south.

The Common Council had various way of managing the small communities that developed around businesses and warehouses, particularly those that occupied leased land. Some Corporation leases required the removal of small frame structures at the end of a lease period, but made exceptions for brick houses. The latter could remain on the property and be purchased by the Corporation (Alexandria Gazette, 3/28/1823 p.3, 1/24/1832, p.3). One supposes that if the brick building was not suitable for reuse or purchase,

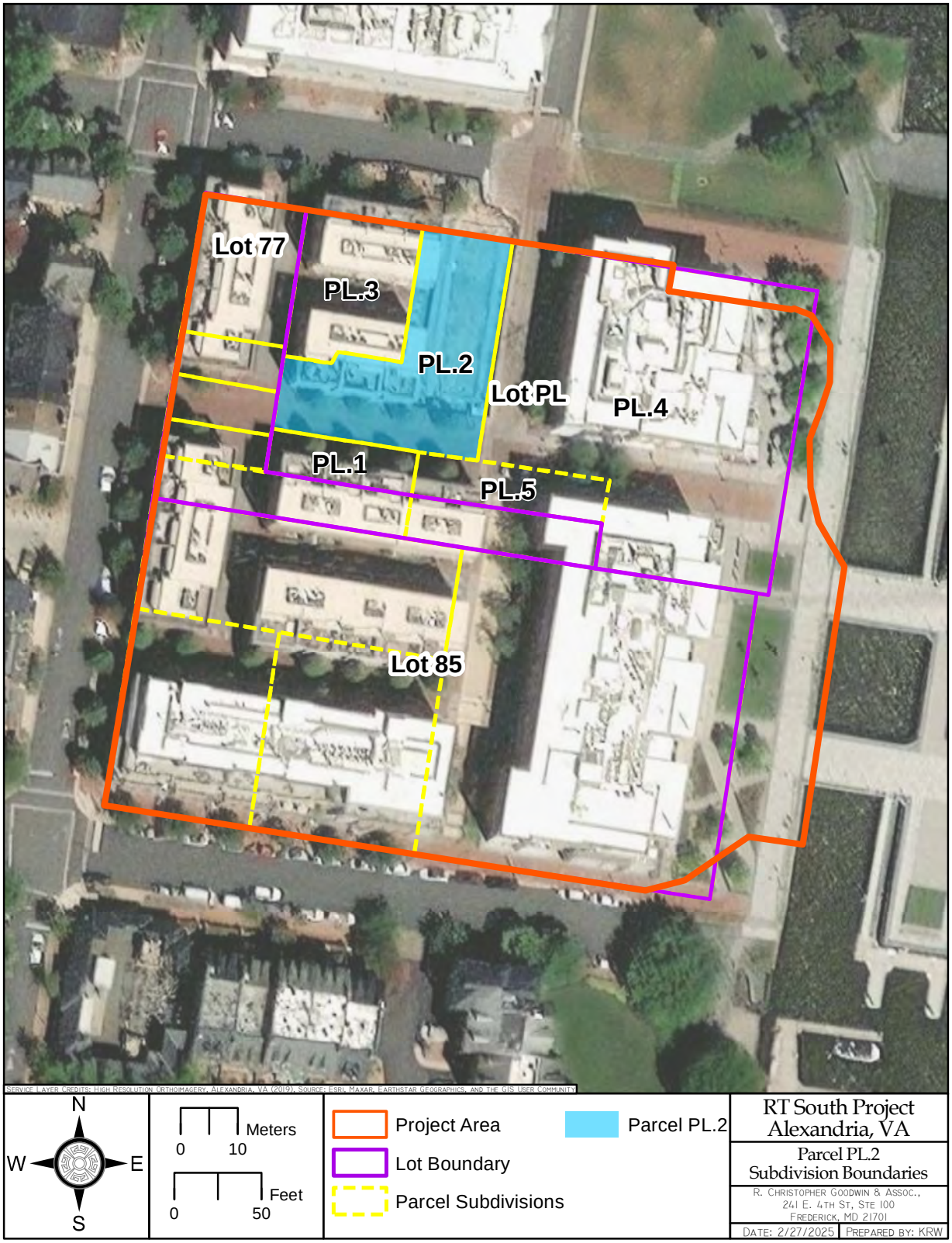


Figure 3-1 **Map showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-2, overlaid on modern aerial**

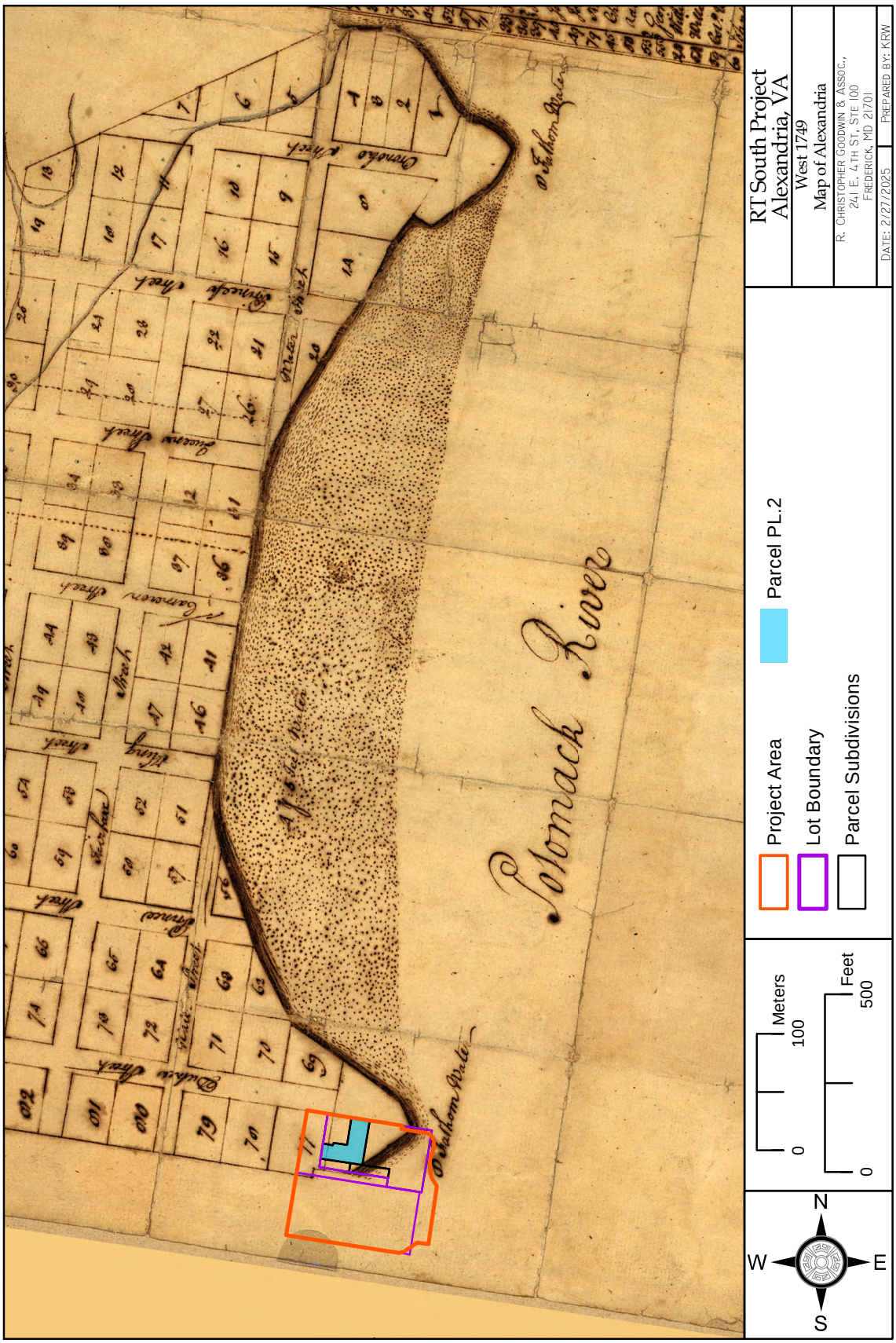


Figure 3-2 Detail of John West Jr's 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-2

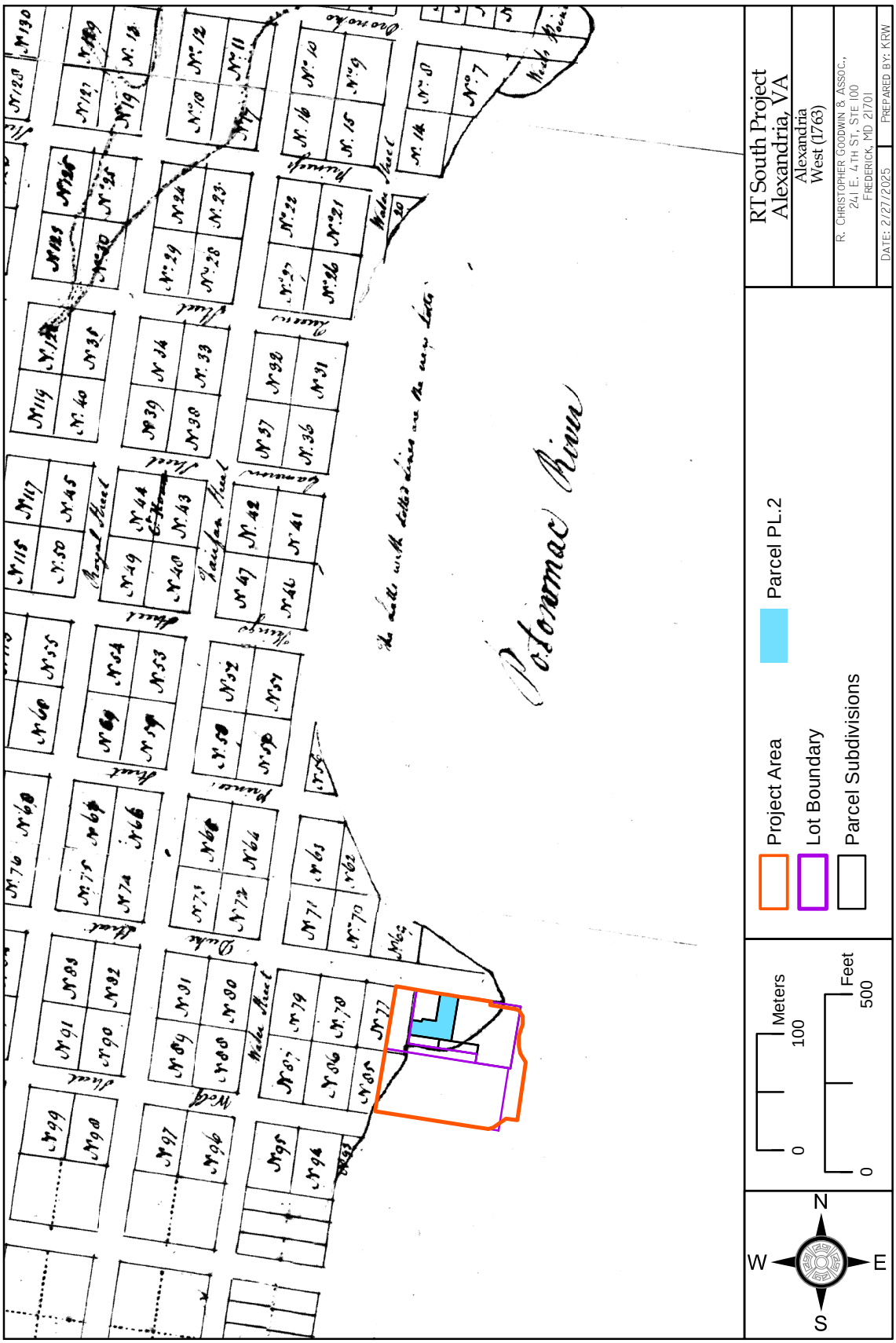


Figure 3-3 Detail of John West Jr's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-2

then it too would be removed at the end of the lease period. This shuffling around of structures on leased properties creates an interesting situation, as not only were the people living in the project area transient, but so were the buildings that they were living in.

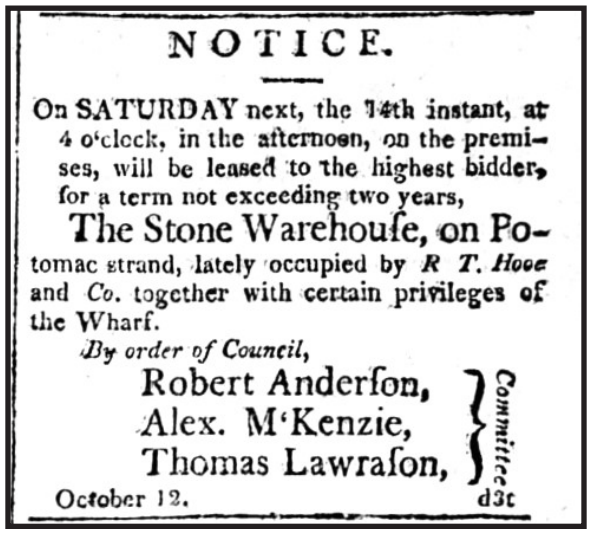
The Stone Warehouse and Store (Northern Portion of PL.2)

The largest building in Parcel PL.2 during the early nineteenth century was a stone warehouse and store associated with Hooe's Wharf. The two-story structure measured 44 x 72 ft. It fronted Duke Street and was bound on the east by the Strand, on the south by a 15-foot alley, and on the west by another alley that separated it from houses that were on the property of William and Loudon Campbell. The warehouse dated back from 1780s when it was used for storage and housing for those conducting business on the wharf. Merchants Robert Hooe and Richard Harrison owned the building, but leased the land it sat on from the town trustees.

Hooe and Harrison sublet a portion of their leased land to another merchant, William Hartshorne, in 1785 (Alexandria Hustings Court, Book B:153). They then leased additional land on Point Lumley in 1786, leasing from Thomas and Betty Fleming "all that piece of ground and wharf adjoining Hooe and Harrison's present wharf" (Alexandria Hustings Court Book B: 226). The leased land extended in a "straight line drawn from the west end of Hartshorne's warehouse and store on Hooe's wharf, eastward into the Potomac River" (Alexandria Hustings Court Book B: 226). One of the stipulations of the lease was that a 15-ft wide alley laid out by the city would remain open. Another stipulation allowed Hooe and Hartshorne to take soil from Fleming's property to infill their wharf.

Robert Hooe passed away in 1809 (Alexandria Wills, Book C:185). James H. Hooe and John Muncaster, the surviving partners of Robert T. Hooe & Company, were appointed executors of Hooe's will. They were instructed to sell portions of Robert's real estate. One of these was the unexpired lease for 29 years of the Wharf Lot and "that piece demised unto us by the Mayor and Commonality of the Town of Alexandria, upon which our stone warehouse stands, and from which our wharfing extended, together with the wharf and warehouse" (Alexandria Wills, Book C:187). They also were to sell two pieces of ground situated east of Union Street that Hooe had purchased from George Hunter, Thomas Fleming's executor.

The Common Council announced the lease of the stone warehouse to the highest bidder in 1809, stating that warehouse was "lately occupied by R.T. Hooe and Co." (Alexandria Gazette, 10/14/1809, p.3; Figure 3-4). The stone warehouse and lots near the warehouse on the corner of Duke Street and the Strand were leased to merchant, John Muncaster "as assignee of a lease from the Corporation" for a term of 29 years beginning January 1, 1809 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q2:170). Muncaster was a prominent businessman who sat on the Alexandria Town Council in 1813, and who also worked as an election commissioner for a period of years (Alexandria Gazette, 5/4/1813; 5/5/1820). The 1810 tax assessment shows that Muncaster was proprietor of several properties in town, including the two-story stone warehouse and two one-story houses in the vicinity of the warehouse. One house was occupied by James Peed, who was listed as a carpenter in the 1810 census and as a shopkeeper in the tax assessment (Alexandria Census 1810, Ward 1). The second house on the Strand was



NOTICE.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, will be leased to the highest bidder, for a term not exceeding two years,

The Stone Warehouſe, on Potomac ſtrand, lately occupied by *R T. Hooe* and *Co.* together with certain privileges of the Wharf.

By order of Council,

Robert Anderſon,
Alex. M'Kenzie,
Thomas Lawraſon,
} Committee

October 12. d3t

Figure 3-4 **Notice by the Common Council that the Stone Warehouse on the Strand would be leased to the highest bidder (Alexandria Gazette, 10/14/1809, p.3)**



Figure 3-5 Detail of 1814 Plot Map, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1 (Alex Plot Maps, Surveyor Records 1817-71, Roll 00288, Alexandria Library Special Collections, courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology)

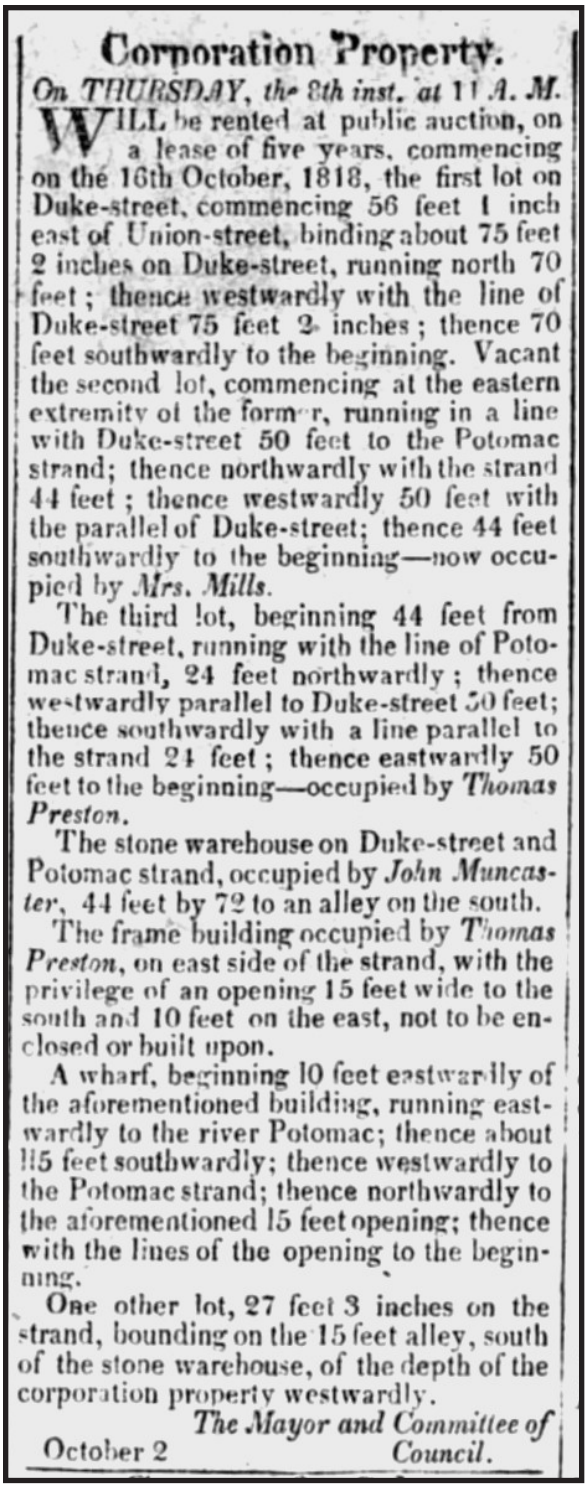
occupied by Jonathan Field, who was listed as a shopkeeper in the assessment and as a nailor in the 1810 census.

The Common Council apparently became concerned about the warehouse flooding and, in November 1812, determined that "the ground at the gable end of the warehouse ought to be paved" for drainage purposes (Alexandria Gazette 11/12/1812, p.3). In 1814, the Common Council approved $300.00 for the repair of the warehouse and the wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 8/9/1814, p.3). Muncaster leased the wharf and warehouse through 1818, after which the buildings and adjacent parcels appear to have returned to Corporation's ownership (Figure 3-5). Notices in the Alexandria Gazette for Muncaster's wharf and warehouse advertised the sales of corn, flour and other goods from the years 1815 through 1818 (Alexandria Gazette, 1/11/1815, p.3). The Corporation advertised the properties for a lease again in 1818, this time for a term of five years (Alexandria Gazette 10/5/1818 p.3; Figure 3-6).

Although John Muncaster did not renew the lease of the wharf and warehouse, he did continue to lease property in the project area. In 1823, Muncaster was taxed for a house and lot extending from the river to the alley and for a wharf valued at $1,200 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1823, Ward 1). He was also taxed for a two-story house and lot in the alley near Duke Street that was occupied by James Hill and valued at $900.

By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the warehouse was being used to store a variety of goods. A notice posted by Thomas Vowell advertised that "Flour or grain can be put in the stone warehouse, free of rats, at a very moderate price, or sold for factorage" (Alexandria Gazette, 6/16/1830. p.1). The next year a solicitation for sealed proposals for the rent of the warehouse and wharf was advertised (Alexandria Gazette, 11/12/1831, p.3; Figure 3-7).

The Real Estate Committee of the Common Council decided to improve the stone warehouse and the surrounding Corporation Property in 1831 (Alexandria Gazette, 12/23/1831, p.3). They appropriated $500 for the warehouse to be repaired and converted into a tobacco warehouse. In addition, a shed, measuring 72 x 30 feet was to be built on the west side of the warehouse. It would be outfitted with screws for pressing tobacco. This construction required the removal of five small frame houses that sat west of the Corporation property.



Corporation Property.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 11 A. M.

WILL be rented at public auction, on a lease of five years, commencing on the 16th October, 1818, the first lot on Duke-street, commencing 56 feet 1 inch east of Union-street, binding about 75 feet 2 inches on Duke-street, running north 70 feet; thence westwardly with the line of Duke-street 75 feet 2 inches; thence 70 feet southwardly to the beginning. Vacant the second lot, commencing at the eastern extremity of the former, running in a line with Duke-street 50 feet to the Potomac strand; thence northwardly with the strand 44 feet; thence westwardly 50 feet with the parallel of Duke-street; thence 44 feet southwardly to the beginning—now occupied by *Mrs. Mills.*

The third lot, beginning 44 feet from Duke-street, running with the line of Potomac strand, 24 feet northwardly; thence westwardly parallel to Duke-street 50 feet; thence southwardly with a line parallel to the strand 24 feet; thence eastwardly 50 feet to the beginning—occupied by *Thomas Preston.*

The stone warehouse on Duke-street and Potomac strand, occupied by *John Muncaster*, 44 feet by 72 to an alley on the south.

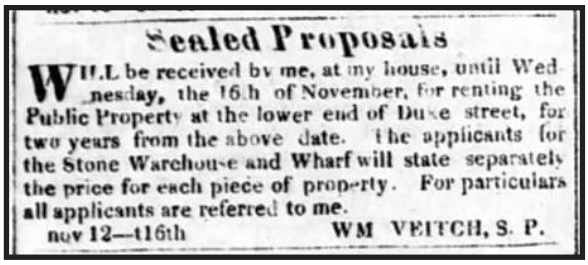
The frame building occupied by *Thomas Preston*, on east side of the strand, with the privilege of an opening 15 feet wide to the south and 10 feet on the east, not to be enclosed or built upon.

A wharf, beginning 10 feet eastwardly of the aforementioned building, running eastwardly to the river Potomac; thence about 115 feet southwardly; thence westwardly to the Potomac strand; thence northwardly to the aforementioned 15 feet opening; thence with the lines of the opening to the beginning.

One other lot, 27 feet 3 inches on the strand, bounding on the 15 feet alley, south of the stone warehouse, of the depth of the corporation property westwardly.

The Mayor and Committee of
October 2 *Council.*

Figure 3-6 **Announcement of Corporation Property for lease (Alexandria Gazette, 10/5/1818, p.3)**



Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by me, at my house, until Wednesday, the 16th of November, for renting the Public Property at the lower end of Duke street, for two years from the above date. The applicants for the Stone Warehouse and Wharf will state separately the price for each piece of property. For particulars all applicants are referred to me.

nov 12—t16th WM VEITCH, S. P.

Figure 3-7 Notice of solicitation for proposals for two-year lease of the warehouse and wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 11/12/1831, p.3)

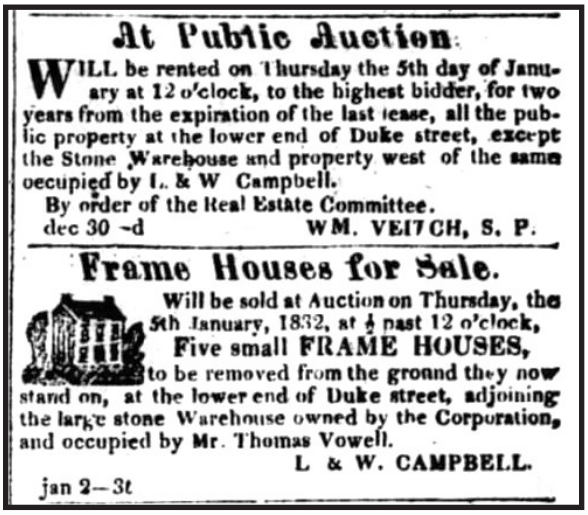
At that time, the houses were leased to William and Loudoun Campbell.

Within a month of appropriating the funds to repair the warehouse, all of the "public property at the lower end of Duke street" was offered for lease, except the stone warehouse and the property leased to William and Loudoun Campbell. Underneath the warehouse notice, the Campbell brothers advertised the sale of "five small frame houses to be removed from the ground they now stand on, adjoining the large stone warehouse owned by the Corporation and occupied by Mr. Thomas Vowell" (Alexandria Gazette, 1/24/1832, p.3: Figure 3-8).

Small houses were common throughout the square in Lots 77, 85 and on the Corporation-owned land. For the first half of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the Corporation-owned property on Point Lumley list one-story frame dwellings and shops on the Strand and the alley, west of the stone warehouse. No documented leases survive for most of these dwellings. The assessments were not always clear about the exact location of the houses, however, the names of some of the tenants were occasionally included in the assessments. These tenants most often were listed as laborers, apprentices, tradesmen or women. These individuals were an important part of the network that supported maritime commerce on Hooe's Wharf and Kirk's (Kirke's) Wharf to the south.

The Common Council had various way of managing the small communities that developed around businesses and warehouses, particularly those that occupied leased land. Some Corporation leases required the removal of small frame structures at the end of a lease period, but made exceptions for brick houses. The latter could remain on the property and be purchased by the Corporation (Alexandria Gazette, 3/28/1823 p.3, 1/24/1832, p.3). One supposes that if the brick building was not suitable for reuse or purchase, then it too would be removed at the end of the lease period. So, when the Campbell's needed to move the frame houses on their leased land, they put all five of them up for sale and let the new owners handle the removal (Alexandria Gazette, 1/24/1832, p.3).

The 1832 and 1833 tax assessments indicate that merchant Josiah Davis may have been the next to rent the stone warehouse (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1832 and 1833, Ward 1). He posted a notice offering a counting room in the stone warehouse on Hooe's Wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 11/28/1832 p.3). The 1833 assessment shows him as proprietor of the "Warehouse and part of the wharf from Union" with a lumber yard valued at $11,500 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1833, Ward 1:17).



At Public Auction.

WILL be rented on Thursday the 5th day of January at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for two years from the expiration of the last lease, all the public property at the lower end of Duke street, except the Stone Warehouse and property west of the same occupied by L. & W Campbell.

By order of the Real Estate Committee.

dec 30 —d WM. VEITCH, S. P.

Frame Houses for Sale.

Will be sold at Auction on Thursday, the 5th January, 1832, at ½ past 12 o'clock,

Five small FRAME HOUSES,

to be removed from the ground they now stand on, at the lower end of Duke street, adjoining the large stone Warehouse owned by the Corporation, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Vowell.

L & W. CAMPBELL.

jan 2—3t

Figure 3-8 Notice for Public Auction Corporation Property and removal of five houses west of the stone warehouse (Alexandria Gazette, 1/24/1832, p.3)

South of the Stone Warehouse (Southern Portion of PL.2)

The Corporation leased the southern portion of Parcel PL.2 to Archibald McCleish in 1802 (Alexandria Land Records, Book B:255-257). The lot, with "premises," was situated on the west side of the Strand, 15-feet from the southeast corner of the stone warehouse (Alexandria Land Records, Book B:257). The north-

east corner of the lot was the Strand and the 15-foot alley. The lot extended 27 feet and 3 inches south along the Strand and then westward until it intersected the "front line of Elizabeth Mason's house" (Alexandria Land Records, Book B:257). It then extended north 27 feet 3 inches, and finally eastward to the beginning alley. McCliesh was guaranteed free use of the Strand and the alley for a term of 36 years.

McCliesh may have used this lot and "premises" for his cooper's shop for a period of time. The 1805 tax assessment shows that Archibald McCleish was residing in a two-story house in adjoining Parcel 77.2 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1805, Ward 1). He was taxed for a one-story cooper's shop on Union Street and a bake house. The one-story cooper's shop, valued at $800 was occupied by McCleish. The 1807 assessment shows that the cooper's shop had increased in value from $800 to $1,600 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1807, Ward 1). In 1807, the shop was still occupied by McCleish, along with an unnamed apprentice and an unnamed African American person.

McCleish was taxed only for his Union Street residence (in Parcel 77.2) in 1810 (Alexandria Land Tax Assessment 1810, Ward 1). Records show that McCleish's house in Parcel PL.2 had burned. In the Common Council meeting notes from December 1811, the Corporation was ready to "receive back the ground leased to Archibald McCleish, on his paying up the rents due thereon up to the time when his house standing upon said ground was destroyed by fire" (Alexandria Gazette, 12/9/1811, p 3; Figure 3-9).

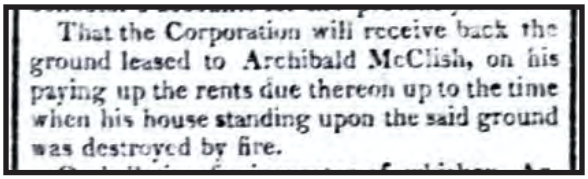
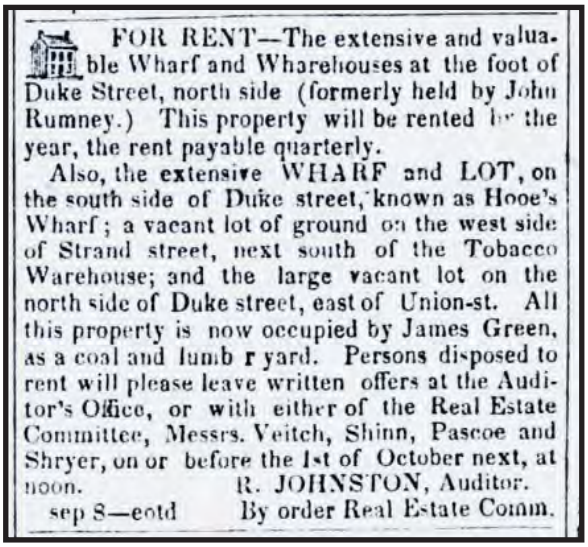

That the Corporation will receive back the ground leased to Archibald McClish, on his paying up the rents due thereon up to the time when his house standing upon the said ground was destroyed by fire.

Figure 3-9 **Notice from the Corporation that it would receive back land leased to Archibald McCleish (Alexandria Gazette, 12/9/1811, p.3)**

In 1818, the Corporation announced the lease of several Public Land properties for a period of five years (Alexandria Gazette, 10/5/1818, p.3). These included lots north of Duke Street, the stone warehouse occupied by John Muncaster at Duke Street and the Strand, and Thomas Preston's frame building east of the Strand and the wharf. They also sought to lease a lot measuring "27 feet 3 inches on the Strand, bounding the 15-foot alley, south of the stone warehouse, of the depth of the corporation property westwardly" (Alexandria Gazette, 10/5/1818, p.3). This was the lot that Archibald McCleish acquired in 1802, and later stopped leasing when the house burned down. The metes and bounds described for this property suggest that it also contained part of Mrs. Mason's lot, located in study Parcel PL.1 (see Figure 3-5).

The area directly south of the stone warehouse and 15-foot alley was leased by James Green. The part of the lot appears to have been vacant for a period of time. An 1845 notice for the lease of the property refers to it as "a vacant lot on the west side of Strand street, next south of the Tobacco warehouse" (Alexandria Gazette, 9/15/1845, p.3; Figure 3-10). The Corporation was taxed for property on Duke Street and Point Lumley, a value of $1,000, in 1850 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1850, Ward 1).


FOR RENT—The extensive and valuable Wharf and Wharehouses at the foot of Duke Street, north side (formerly held by John Rumney.) This property will be rented by the year, the rent payable quarterly.

Also, the extensive WHARF and LOT, on the south side of Duke street, known as Hooe's Wharf; a vacant lot of ground on the west side of Strand street, next south of the Tobacco Warehouse; and the large vacant lot on the north side of Duke street, east of Union-st. All this property is now occupied by James Green, as a coal and lumb r yard. Persons disposed to rent will please leave written offers at the Auditor's Office, or with either of the Real Estate Committee, Messrs. Veitch, Shinn, Pascoe and Shryer, on or before the 1st of October next, at noon.

R. JOHNSTON, Auditor.
By order Real Estate Comm.

sep 8—eotd

Figure 3-10 **Real Estate Committee notice for the rent of the wharf and vacant lot on the south side of Duke Street, west of the Strand (Alexandria Gazette, 9/15/1845, p.3)**

William H. Fowle of the Alexandria Flour Mill Company leased the Corporation lands on the south side of Duke Street in 1854 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q-3:116). The lease pre-

sented information on Lots 1-4, located west of the Strand, encompassing the stone warehouse and a shed in Parcel PL.2. Pioneer Mills was built east of the Strand and began operations in 1854 (Alexandria Gazette, 8/14/1854, p.3). In 1856, a cooper's shop was constructed west of the Strand to provide barrels for the mill.

The Union Army occupied Alexandria in 1861, at the outset of the Civil War. Within months, the Pioneer Mills facility, cooper's shop and area adjoining the shop were transformed into a commissary and mess hall to accommodate troops. In Parcel PL.2, the area west and south of the cooper's shop was part of the closed yard depicted on the 1865 U.S. Quartermaster Corps Map (Figure 3-11).

A portion of Parcel PL.2 was acquired by furniture manufacturer James Green and is shown on the 1877 Hopkins Map (Figure 3-12). The northern section of Parcel PL.2 bordering Duke Street and the Strand contained the old Pioneer Mills cooper's shop, occupied by Russell. The southern section of Parcel PL.2 was vacant. 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, in a bill of sale, 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 would sell the "entire plant and property of the company" and form the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588). The 1885 Sanborn Map shows the building on the northern half of Parcel PL.2 as being vacant (Figure 3-13). By 1902, the Bryant Fertilizer Company Warehouse next to Parcel PL.2 had been completed and, by 1912, the Emerson Engine Company had buildings partly within Parcel PL.2 (Figures 3-14 and 3-15). Parcel PL.2 was utilized for industrial purposes throughout the rest of the twentieth century.

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of 30 archaeological feature were identified within Parcel PL.2 (Figure 3-16; Tables 3-1 and 3-2). Of that total, six features were identified during the excavation of other features and, as such, were given a sub-feature designation. Feature 44 and its subfeatures (Features 44-1 through 44-5) were the only features identified within the northern portion of Parcel PL.2; all of the other features identified during the investigation of Parcel PL.2 were located in the southern portion of the study area.

The vast majority of the features identified in Parcel PL.2 were remnants of posts, presumably from multiple fence lines or pole-buildings, such as sheds. Ten features were post holes containing the remains of wooden posts, three features were driven posts with no post hole, and two additional features were characterized as possible pits or post removal holes. Nearly all of these features were located in the southwestern portion of Parcel PL.2. The post holes ranged in size, with the most common post hole size being 1.5 ft (0.46 m) in diameter. Post sizes also varied, with the most common sizes being 0.8 ft (24.38 cm) and 0.4 (12.19 cm). All of the post holes had been excavated through fill material that had been laid down during the early nineteenth century, after ca. 1815.

Aside from post holes, a small pit of unknown function, three building foundations, and a stack of wooden boards were identified during the investigation of Parcel PL.2. The small pit contained soil mixed with wood debris; it had been truncated and was of unknown purpose. The building foundations included the stone foundation (Feature 44) of Hooe and Harrison's late eighteenth to early nineteenth century warehouse and store at the corner of Duke Street and the Strand; the brick foundation (Feature 11) of an early twentieth century machine shed for the Herfurth Engine and Machine Company; and a mid-twentieth century brick foundation (Feature 43) of unknown association. The wooden boards (Feature 10) were identified early in the investigation and consisted of a small pile of degraded wooden boards identified in an area between two foundations (Features 11 and 24).

The remaining features identified in Parcel PL.2 consisted of several unknown features, and six subfeatures. The unknown features had no documentation and were listed on the WSSI feature log as "Unknown." The subfeatures consisted of a post hole and post (Feature 11-1) iden-

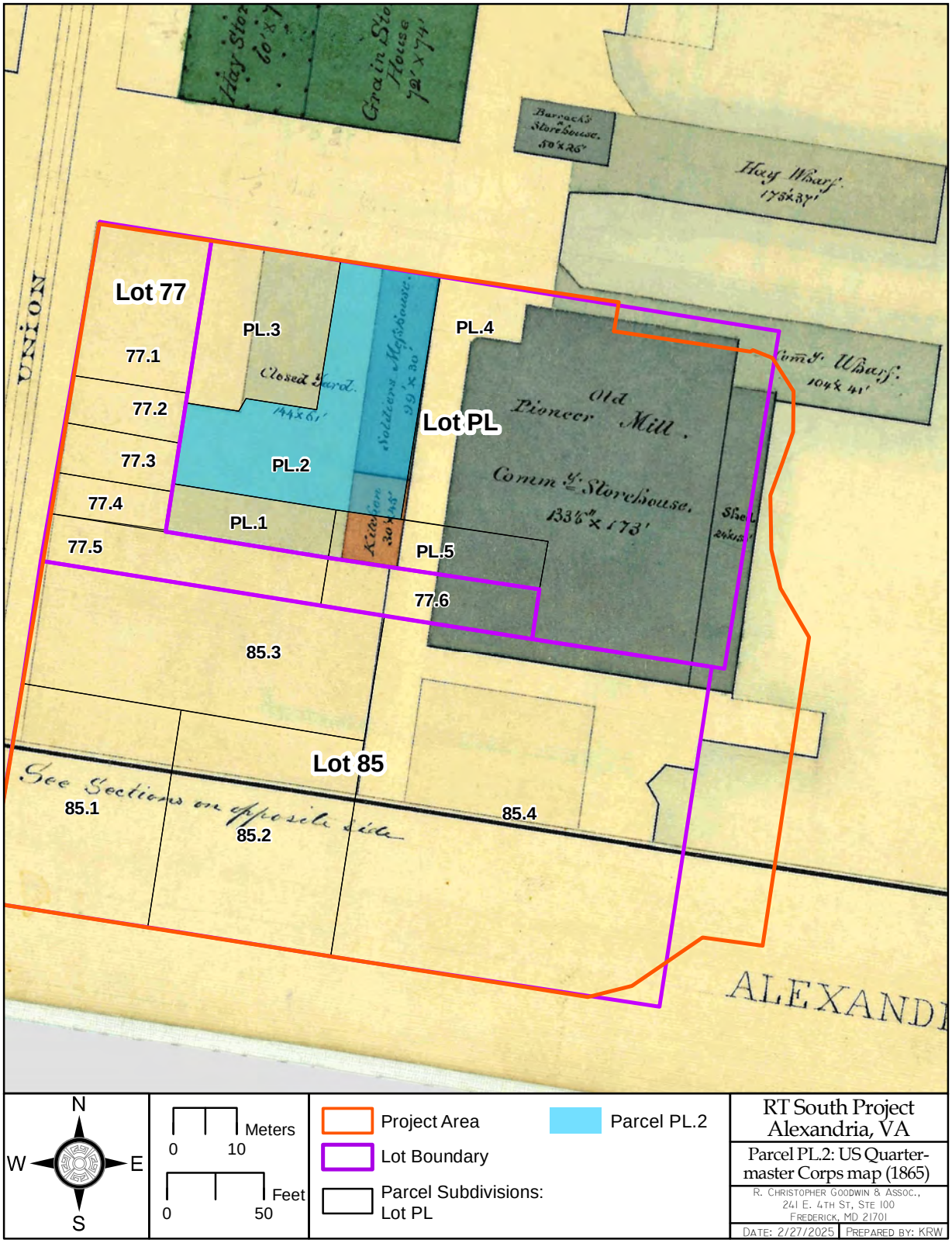


Figure 3-11 **Detail from the 1865 US Quartermaster Corps map showing the location of Union facilities in the Robinson Terminal South Project area (National Archives, Record Group 92, Map 111, Sheet 32)**

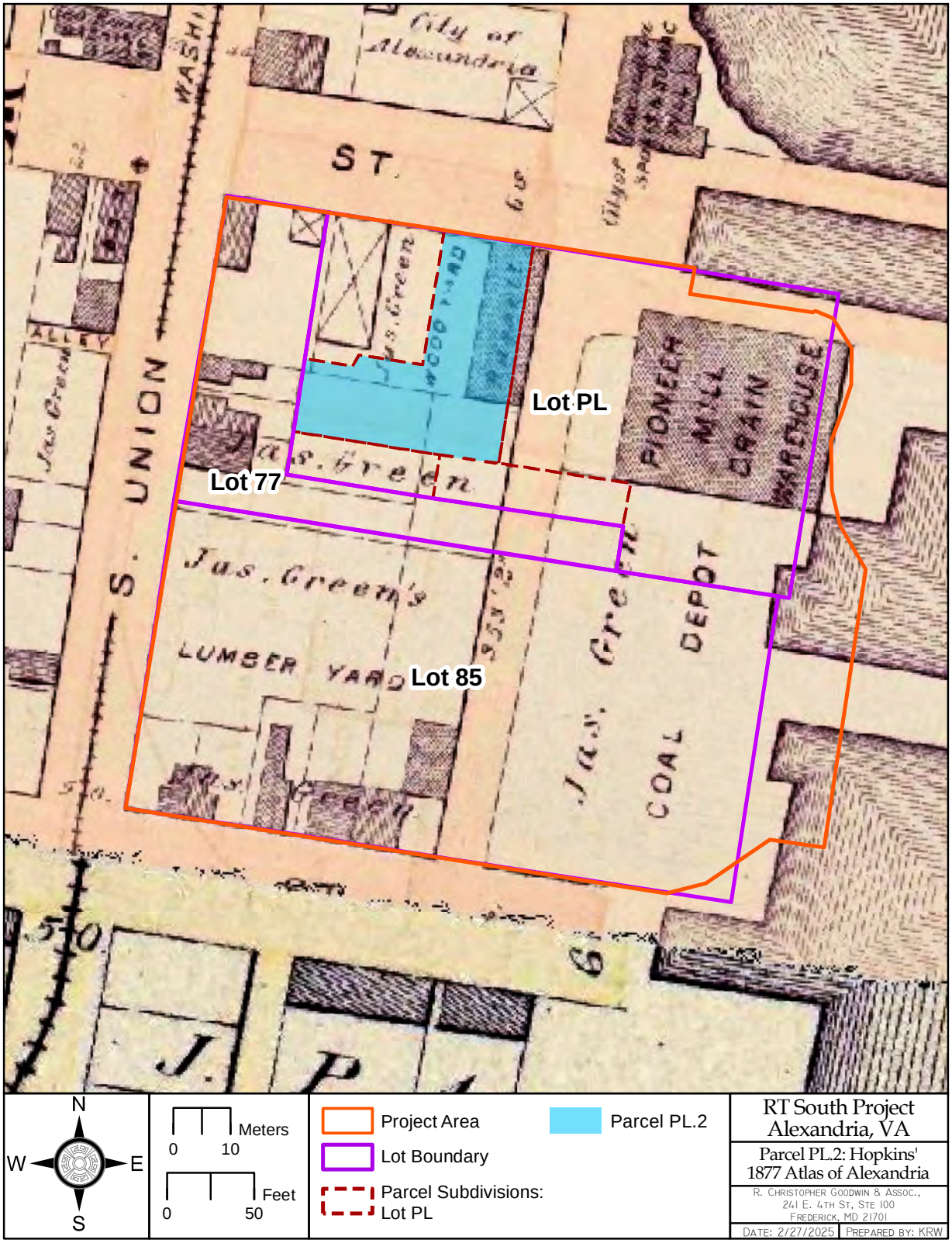


Figure 3-12 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-2**

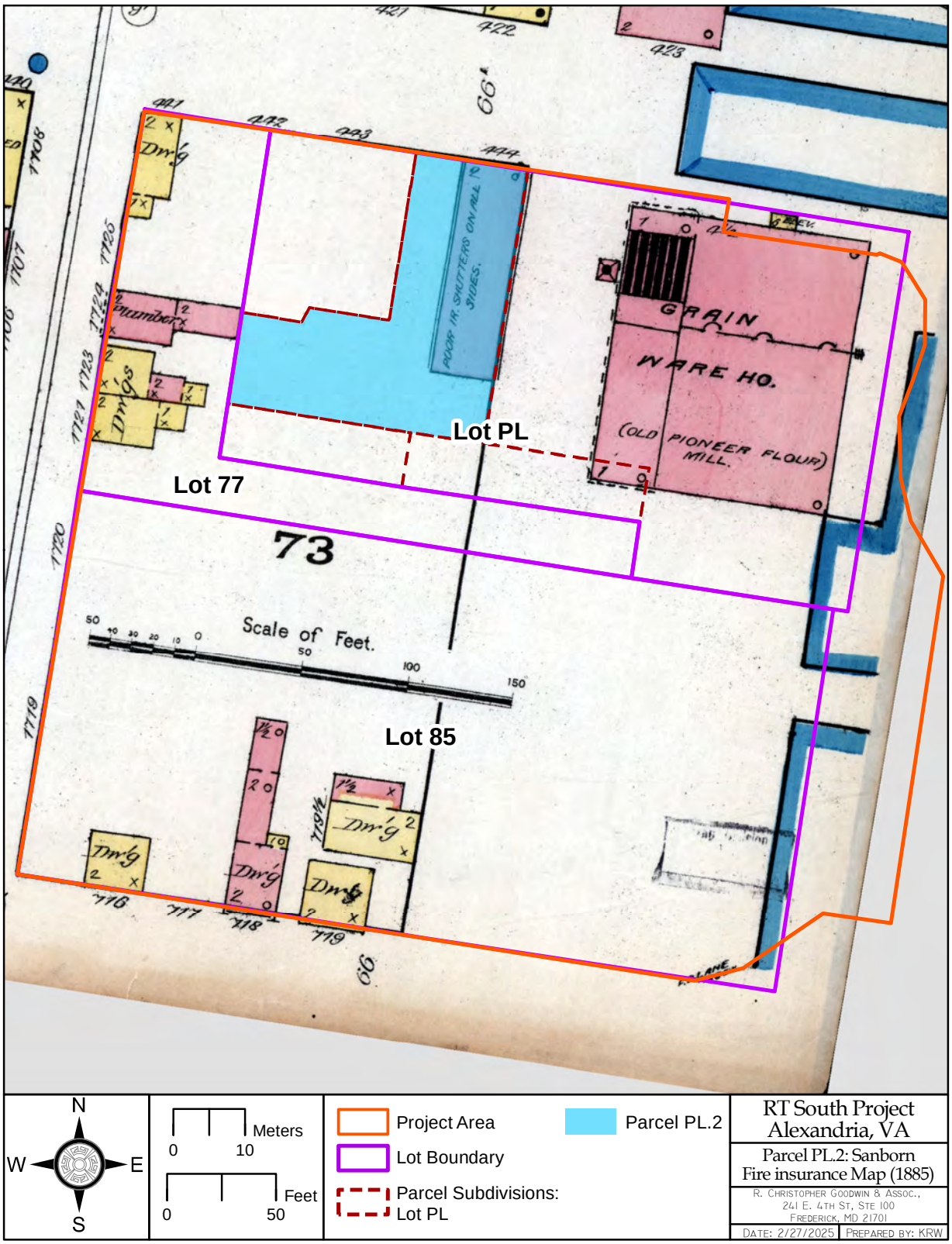


Figure 3-13 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-2**

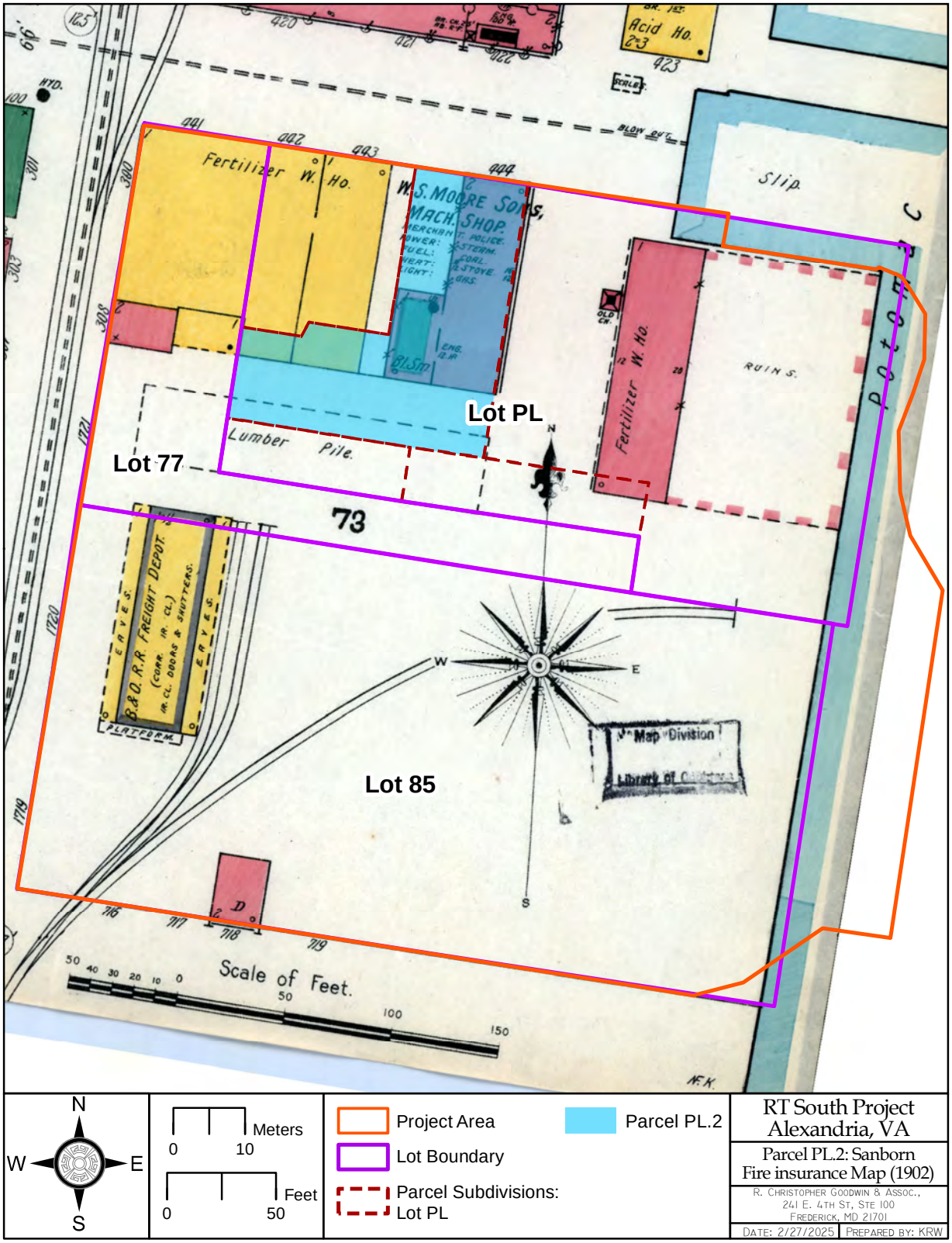


Figure 3-14 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1902) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-2**

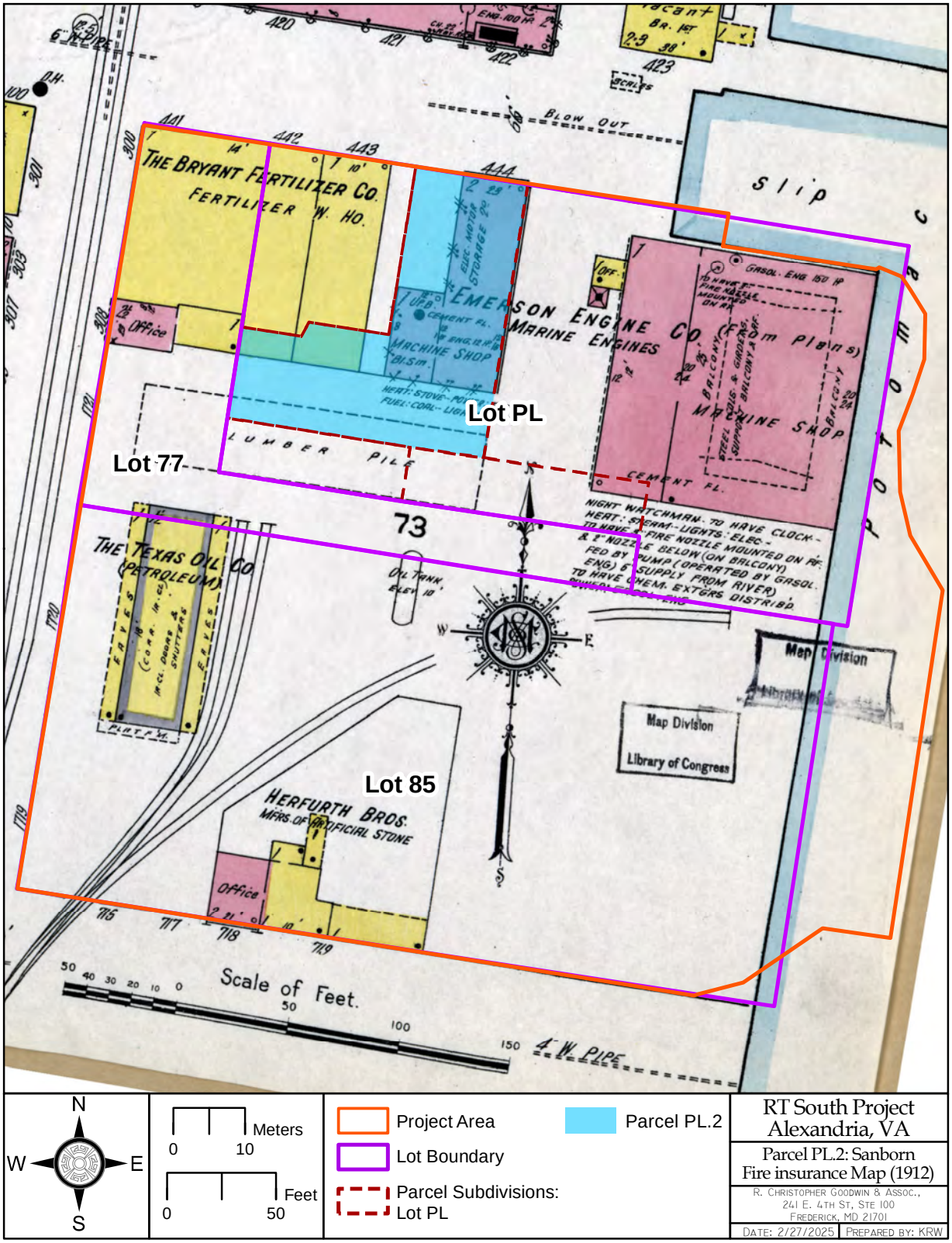


Figure 3-15 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1912) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-2**

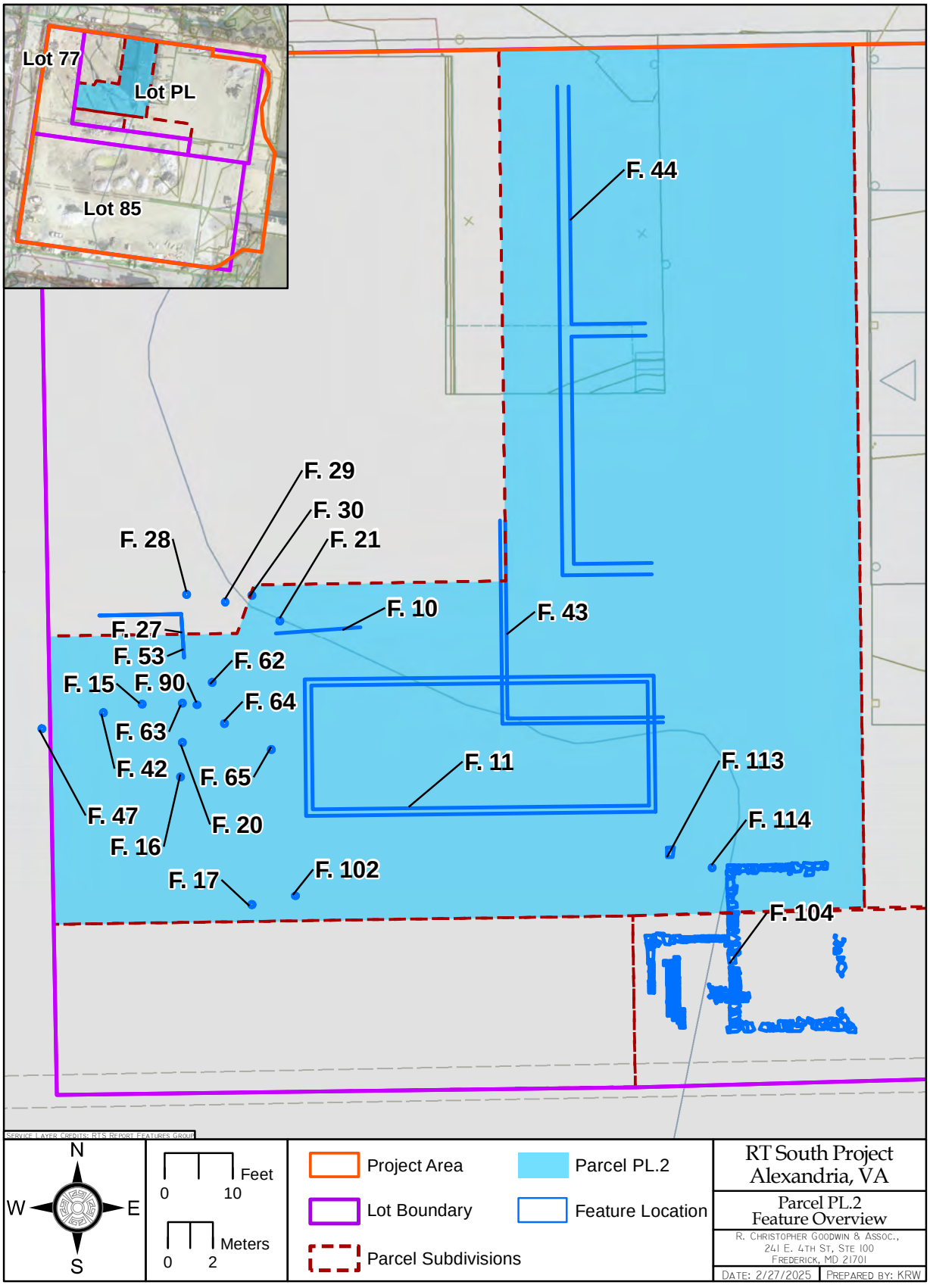


Figure 3-16 **Map showing the locations of archaeological features in Parcel PL-2 (RCG&A staff)**

Table 3-1 Summary of Primary Archaeological Features in Parcel PL.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
10	none	Isolated Board/Timber	Probable Mid 19th century	6.17	Unknown	Unknown	Recorded; Fully excavated in TR 7B	n/a	1
11	11-1	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early 20th century	6.89 (sw)	20 x 43	2.9	Recorded in TR 7B	Fully exposed; documented; 2 - 3 x 3 ft Units	1
15	none	Post hole/Post	Probable Mid 19th century	8.95	1.1 (diameter)	2.1	Bisected; west half excavated	n/a	1
16	none	Post hole/Post	Probable Mid 19th century	6.07	Hole: 1x3; Post: 0.6 (diameter)	1.7	Bisected; north half excavated	n/a	1
17	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1.4	Not excavated	n/a	1
20	none	Post hole/Post	19th century	5.84	Hole: 1.5 (diameter); Post: 0.8 (diameter)	2.8	Recorded	n/a	1
21	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	0.6 (diameter)	2.7	Recorded	n/a	1
27	none	Post hole/Post	19th century	7.62	0.6 (diameter)	Unknown	Recorded	n/a	1
28	none	Pit	Late 18th-19th century	7.34	1.9 x 2.4	1.1	Bisected; north half excavated	n/a	1
29	none	Post hole/Post	Early 19th century	7.21	2 x 1.6	1.4	Bisected; east half excavated	n/a	1
30	none	Post hole/Post	Probable Mid 19th century	7.33	2.7 (diameter)	1.8	Bisected; east half excavated	n/a	1
42	none	Post hole/Post	Probable 1st half 19th century	Unknown	Hole: 2.2 x 3.7; Post: 0.5 (diameter)	Hole: 2.5; Post: 2.6	Bisected; completely excavated	n/a	1
43	none	Building/ Structure Foundation	Mid 20th century	6.8	Unknown	Unknown	Photographs only	n/a	1
44	44-1, 44-2, 44-3, 44-4, 44-5	Building/ Structure Foundation	Late 17th - Mid 18th century	6.36 (sw)	13 x 70 (partial)	4	3 - 3x3 ft Units	Completely excavated	1
47	none	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No documentation	n/a	1
53	none	Post hole/Post	post 1815	7.52	Hole: 1.9 (diameter)	Unknown	Bisected; west half excavated	n/a	1
62	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	7.78	Hole: 1.5 (diameter); Post: 0.4 (diameter)	Hole: 1.9; Post: 0.4	Bisected; unknown half excavated	n/a	1
63	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	7	2 (diameter)	Unknown	Not excavated	n/a	1
64	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	7.53	1.5 (diameter)	Unknown	Not excavated	n/a	1
65	none	Unknown	Unknown	7.58	Unknown	Unknown	Not excavated	n/a	1
90	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	7.38	Post: 0.5 (diameter)	Unknown	Not excavated	n/a	1
102	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	5.58	Hole: 1.5 (diameter); Post: 0.8 (diameter)	Hole: 1.35; Post: 1.35	Bisected; south half excavated	n/a	1
113	none	Unknown	Unknown	6.33	Unknown	Unknown	No documentation	n/a	1
114	none	Unknown	Unknown	5.67	Unknown	Unknown	No documentation	n/a	1
Grand Total									**24**

Table 3-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-features in Parcel PL.2

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
11	11-1	Post hole/Post	Post 1885	Unknown	Hole: 1.32 x 1.44; Post: 0.4 (diameter)	Hole: 1; Post: 0.55	Bisected; completely excavated	1
44	44-1	Drainage Feature	Late 18th century	Unknown	0.6 x 0.6	0.6	Sectioned; Limited documentation	1
44	44-2	Drainage Feature	Late 18th century	Unknown	0.6 (width)	0.6	Sectioned; Limited documentation	1
44	44-3	Building/Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th century	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Sectioned; Limited documentation	1
44	44-4	Builder's Trench	Late 18th century	Unknown	0.5 (width)	Unknown	Sectioned; Limited documentation	1
44	44-5	Building/Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th century	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Bisected; Limited documentation	1
Grand Total								**6**

tified during the excavation of Feature 11; and, the remains of flooring (Feature 44-3) and guttering (Features 44-1 and 44-2) from Hooe and Harrison's warehouse (Feature 44), as well as a builder's trench (Feature 44-4) and left-over construction materials (Feature 44-5) also associated with the warehouse.

Archaeological investigations in Parcel PL.2 yielded a total of 1,694 historic artifacts, not including discarded items such as brick, mortar, coal and oyster shell that were counted or weighed in the field. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Parcel PL.2. The historic artifacts were typical for the project area and included ceramic (n=821), glass (n=505), and metal (n=333) items, as well as a low number of composite (n=1), organic (n=28), stone (n=5), and synthetic (n=1) artifacts. Discarded items totaled 1,247 items, weighing a combined total of 247.1849 kg. Brick was by far the most common material discarded. Brick totaled 643 pieces, weighing 173.58811 kg. Shell was the next most common (n=357; 66.04178 kg), followed distantly by mortar (n=116; 6.14787 kg) and slag (n=80; 1.22522 kg). Other discarded items included wood (n=1), chert (n=7), coal (n=22), flint (n=1), slate (n=4), plastic (n=1), and other stone or manufactured items (n=15).

The majority of the artifacts in Parcel PL.2 derived from fill contexts that were laid down during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This was reflected in the artifact assemblage, which dated broadly from the eighteenth through the nineteenth centuries, but also included some more recent artifact types indicating post-occupational disturbance of some features and/or deposits. The fill contexts within Parcel PL.2 consisted of soil that had been deposited within the study area for the purposes of land-making. The artifacts contained within those soils were plentiful and, while they obviously derived from a household or domestic context, they did not necessarily originate from activity within the project area and, as such, their interpretive use was limited. Never-the-less, these artifacts are recounted below. For many features, where the artifacts clearly derived from fill contexts, the artifact discussions have been presented in a summary format.

Feature 10 (Boards or planks)

Feature 10 was identified in Phase I Trench 7B. It was described as "a wooden board running E/W across the base of Trench 7B" (WSSI Field Records, Feature 10). The field records further note that there were actually two boards and they are held in place by a wooden stake (Figure 3-17). There were no additional field records pertaining to this feature.

Cultural Material

Feature 10 yielded a total of 46 historic artifacts and 83 g of faunal remains. Table 3-3 summarizes the artifacts associated with Feature 10. The collections recovered from both the feature fill and the surrounding fill appeared to be similar materials. Both deposits contain predominately late eighteenth century materials mixed with a low quantity of mid-nineteenth century artifacts. All of the artifacts were typical of domestic refuse.

Ceramics comprised the majority of the artifact sub-assemblage (n=29; 63%) and generally included mid-to-late eighteenth century ware types, such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820), Westerwald stoneware (ca. 1700-1775), Nottingham-type stoneware (ca. 1700-1810), decorated pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), red-bodied earthenware, and refined red-bodied stoneware. White clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments, indeterminate porcelain and a fragment of Rockingham (1845-1900), comprised the remainder of the ceramic sub-assemblage. The latter ceramic was recovered from the surrounding fill, suggesting this deposit may have been laid down as late as the mid-nineteenth century. The remaining domestic artifacts consisted of a bone and ferrous utensil handle, several pieces of wine bottle glass, and some leather fragments. Nails and window glass, both typical architectural debris for the project area, also were recovered. Brick (67.95 g) was discarded after identification in the laboratory.

Faunal material was predominately made up of domesticated species such as cattle (60.1 g) and pig (20 g). A small quantity of goose (20.9 g) comprised the remainder of the faunal remains.

Feature 11 (Foundation)

Feature 11 was an early twentieth century foundation associated with a warehouse or "shed"



Figure 3-17 Photograph showing overview of Feature 10 in Trench 7B, view south (WSSI Staff, 3/1/2017)

Table 3-3 Feature 11 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fill 1	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1775-1830	1802.5	2	1802.5	2
Fill 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fill 3	ca. 1820 (Whiteware)	ca. 1820-present	1910	1	1808.8	2
Fill 3/4	ca. 1830 (Yellowware)	ca. 1760-1930s	1805.1	18	1791.2	21
Fill 4	ca. 1795 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1799	15	1795.6	16
Fill 5	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1720-1850	1797.5	6	1797.5	6
Fill 6	ca. 1800 (Black Glazed Refined Red-Bodied Earthenware)	ca. 1720-1840	1797.8	17	1792.8	18
Fill 7	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1815-1830	1822.5	1	1765	2
Fill 8	ca. 1800 (Black Glazed Refined Red-Bodied Earthenware)	ca. 1660-1860	1810	6	1810	6
Floor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fill Surrouding/ Overlying Feature	ca. 1920 (Despression Glass)	ca. 1700-present	1816.5	150	1818.3	129
Feature 11 Overall	-	-	1803.4	66	1794.7	73
Sub-feature 11-1	ca. 1885 (Solarized Manganese Glass)	ca. 1733-present	1806.2	34	1808.9	52
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts						
*excludes nails						

building of the Herfurth Engine and Machine Company. The foundation was situated in the approximate center of Parcel PL.2, in the same location as a large brick and frame storage shed indicated on 1921 Sanborn fire insurance maps as the storage shed for the machine company (Figure 3-18). The building was depicted as being a one-story frame building with brick end-walls extending 12 inches above the roof on its eastern and western elevations. The roof was composed of non-combustible roofing materials. The building is shown on a 1931 aerial of Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 3-19; National Archives, Record Group 18). In Figure 3-19, it is the southern (uppermost) of the two buildings associated with the Herfurth Engine and Machine Company. The northern (lower) building, facing Duke Street, currently stands at 2 Duke Street.

Feature 11 also was identified in Trench 7B. This feature was a badly disturbed brick foundation, of which only a small portion was exposed within Trench 7B (Figure 3-20). The foundation section was oriented east-west and appeared to have soot or charring on its upper surface (Figure 3-21). It measured approximately 6 ft (1.82 m) in width and extended into the western wall of the trench. The upper four courses were exposed during trench excavation (Figure 3-22). An adjacent section of the foundation also was visible in Trench 7B; this section also was badly disturbed.

Feature 11 was fully exposed during the data recovery investigations. This feature proved to be the western portion of a very large brick and cement foundation (Figures 3-23 and 3-24). The foundation measured 20 ft (6.1 m) north-south by 43 ft (13.1 m) east-west. At least eight courses of the foundation remained intact (Figure 3-25). The outer walls were at least 1 ft (0.30 m) in width, as was a central east-west dividing wall. Interior partition walls were less substantial, measuring only 0.7 ft (0.21 m).

The surviving portion of the foundation was arranged into several bays or partitions, each slightly different in size. The bays did not appear to have extended the entire length of the building, and may have only taken up the western 12.5 ft (3.81 m) or about one-third of the structure. Each of the bays appears to have had brick flooring that extended across its entire surface (Figure 3-26). The bays were about 3 ft (0.91 m) in width, except for the southernmost bay, which was about 4.2 ft (1.28 ft) in width. Excavators noted that slate rubble overlay the southwestern corner of the foundation. Photographs suggest that much of the brick flooring was in poor condition and had exfoliated, leaving large areas of brick chips and powdery clay.

A data recovery plan was not prepared for this feature, although two excavation units (Units 9 and 10) were excavated within its interior. These units are described briefly below.

Unit 9

Unit 9 was placed in the second bay (south to north), adjacent to the western wall of the foundation. The central east-west foundation wall of the building abutted the northern wall of Unit 9, and the outermost or western foundation wall (oriented north-south) lay along the western edge of the excavation unit. Unit 9 was excavated to an approximate depth of 3.6 ft (1.1 m) amsl, or 3.1 ft (0.94 m) below the top of the adjacent foundation walls.

A total of seven stratigraphic layers ("Fills") were identified during the unit excavation. These were most clearly evident in the eastern profile of Unit 9 (Figure 3-27). Fill 1 consisted of the remains of the brick flooring, while Fill 2 comprised the sand bedding immediately beneath the flooring. The bedding material was described as light yellowish brown (10YR 6/2) sand that was 0.25 ft (7.6 cm) thick. The next deposit was a thick fill package of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam containing numerous brick fragments. This deposit extended to the base of the brick foundation wall and, due to the lack of a builder's trench, was fill material that had been placed within the foundation after the construction of its walls. The foundation walls rested on a layer of light gray (10YR 6/2) wet, gravelly sand that most likely had been laid down as leveling material (Fill 4; Figure 3-28).

Below this deposit (designated as Fill 4) were "natural" soil layers that pre-dated the construction of Feature 11. The uppermost of these layers was encountered at approximately 4.7 ft (1.43 m) amsl. Designated Fill 5, it was described as a 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) thick layer of very dark grayish brown

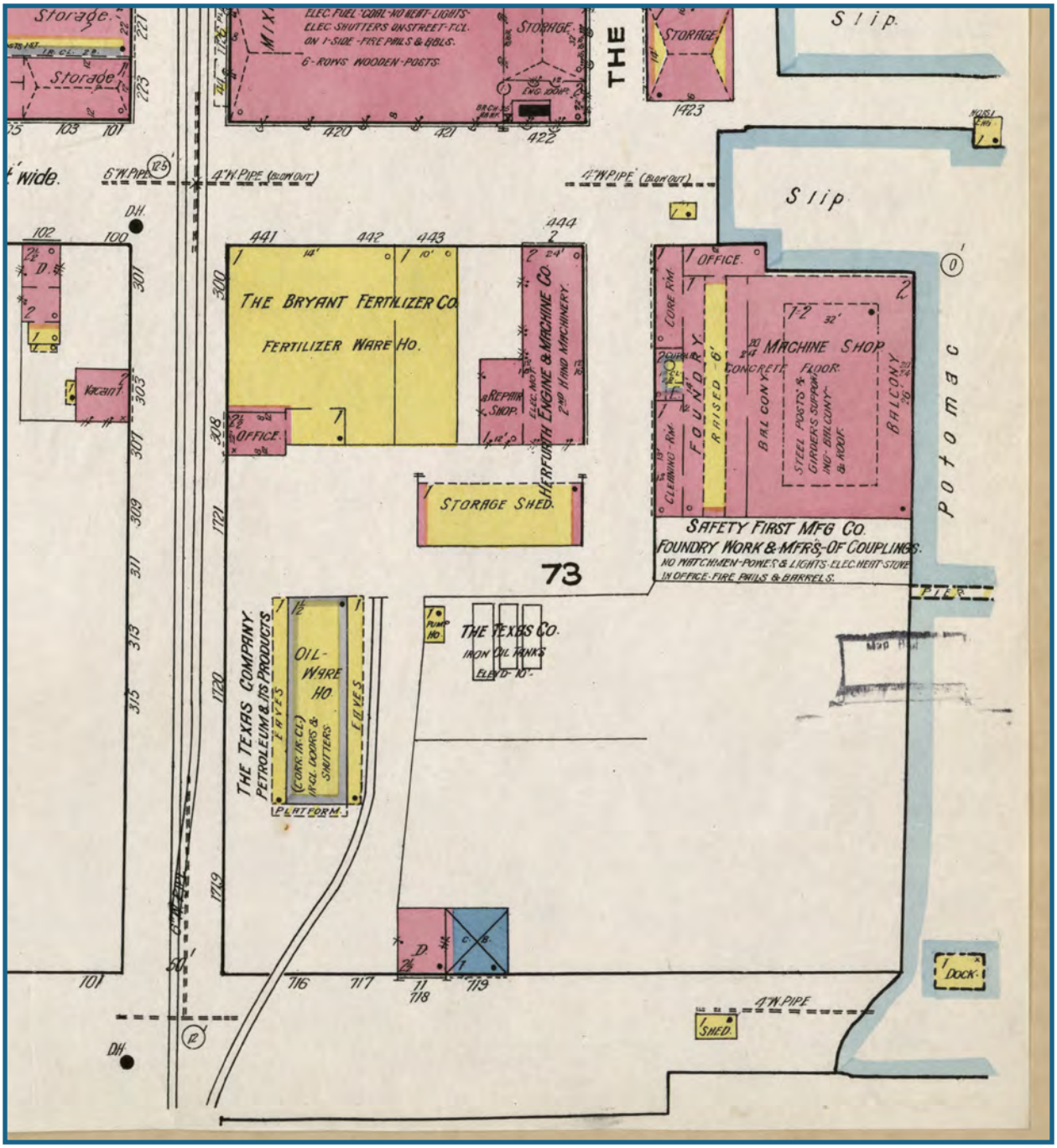


Figure 3-18 **Detail from 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map showing the location of the Herfurth Engine and Machine Company buildings in the project area. Feature 11 is indicated as a "shed." (Library of Congress)**

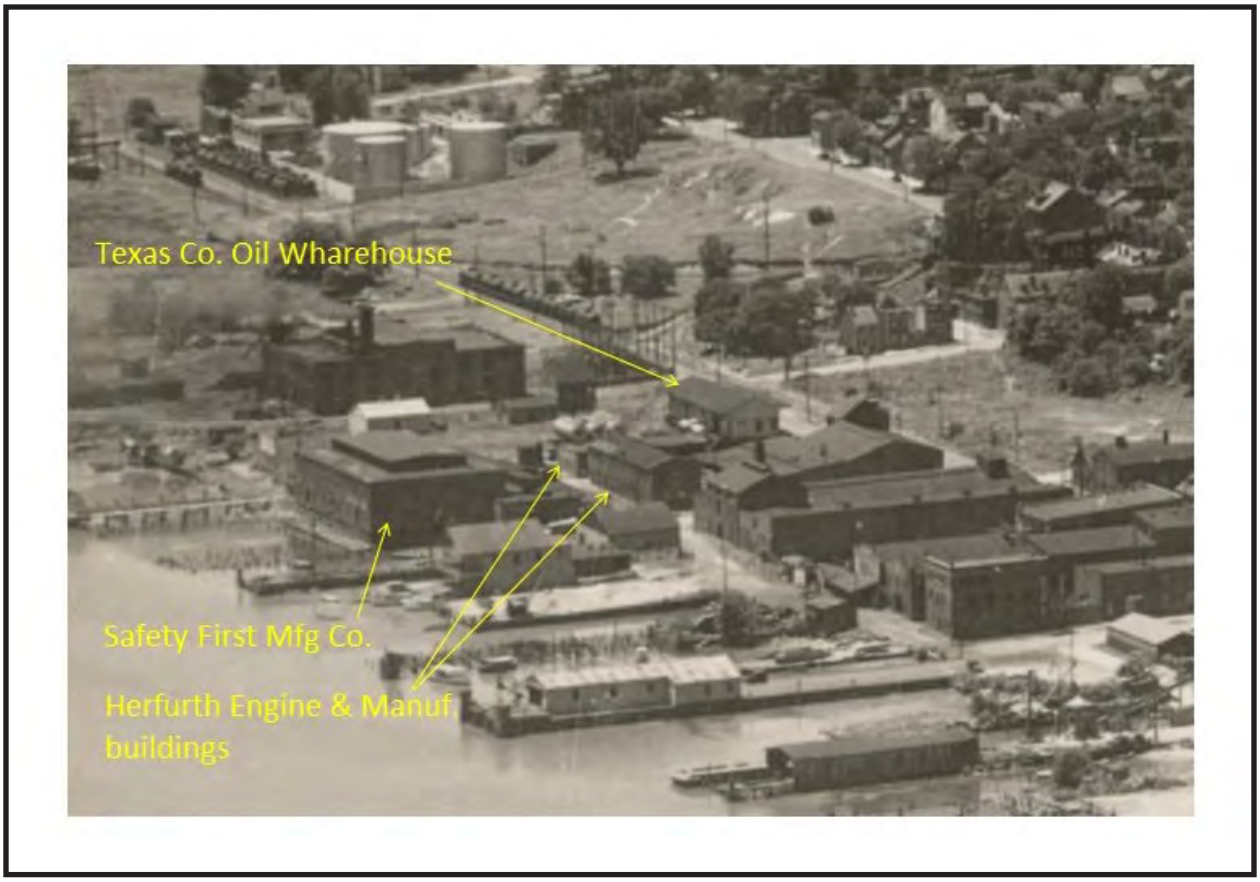


Figure 3-19 **Detail from 1931 aerial photograph of Alexandria Virginia showing the locations of the Herfurth Engine and Machine Company buildings in the project area. Feature 11 is the southernmost (upper) building of the two indicated buildings. (National Archives)**



Figure 3-20 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 11 in Trench 7B, view east (WSSI Staff, 3/2/2017)**



Figure 3-21 Photograph showing detail of Feature 11 in Trench 7B, view east (WSSI Staff, 3/2/2017)



Figure 3-22 Photograph showing profile of Feature 11 bisected in Trench 7B, view direction unknown (WSSI staff, 3/2/2017)



Figure 3-23 **Photograph showing an overview of the western portion of Feature 11 fully exposed, view west (WSSI staff, 3/10/2017)**



Figure 3-24 **Photograph showing an overview of the western portion of Feature 11 fully exposed, view north (WSSI staff, 3/10/2017)**



Figure 3-25 **Photograph showing the depth of brickwork within the northern exterior foundation wall of Feature 11, view south (WSSI staff, 3/10/2017)**



Figure 3-26 **Photograph showing a detailed view of the brick flooring within the central portion of Feature 11, view east (WSSI staff, 3/10/2017)**



Figure 3-27 **Photograph showing soil profile in Feature 11, Unit 9, view east (WSSI staff, 3/29/2017)**



Figure 3-28 **Photograph showing depth of interior foundation wall in Feature 11, Unit 9, view north (WSSI staff, 3/29/2017)**

(10YR 3/2) compact sandy loam. It overlay a layer of brown (10YR 4/3) compact sand with "dark banding and flecking" that also was about 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) in thickness (WSSI field records, Feature 11, Unit 9, Fill 6). The final deposit exposed within Unit 9 was a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) wet compact sandy loam with "dark staining" WSSI field records, Feature 11, Unit 9, Fill 7).

Unit 10

Unit 10 was placed in the first bay (south to north) of the building, adjacent to the southern wall of the foundation. A shallow layer of crushed slate overlay the remains of the brick flooring in this location. Like Unit 9, the upper excavation level in Unit 10 (Fill 1) consisted of the brick flooring. This was considered "overburden" and was discarded without sampling. Removal of the degraded brick flooring exposed the full extent of the foundation wall, which was rather substantial and measured about 1.2 ft (0.37 m) in thickness (Figure 3-29).

The same fill packages identified in Unit 9 underlay the brick flooring in the first bay (Figure 3-30). The sand bedding layer (Fill 2) was present immediately beneath the brick flooring; it measured 0.25 ft (7.6 cm) in thickness. It overlay a thick fill package that, in Unit 10, consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam with a high quantity of coal. This difference between the fill packages in Units 9 and 10 suggested only that the interior fill material may not have derived from the same source. The foundation wall rested on a thicker layer of leveling sand than in Unit 9; in Unit 10 it was excavated as Fill 5 and described as mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam, but it was the same deposit.

As in Unit 9, the lower three excavation levels (Fills 6-8) were excavated within "natural" soils underlying the foundation. While the soil descriptions for these layers different from Unit 9, they were the same deposits and were continuous across that portion of the landform. Like many of the shoreline deposits within the project



Figure 3-29 **Photograph showing an overview of brick foundation wall in Feature 11, Unit 10, view east (signboard incorrect; WSSI staff, 3/30/2017)**



Figure 3-30 **Photograph showing soil profile in Feature 11, Unit 10, view east (signboard incorrect; WSSI staff, 3/30/2017)**

area, these layers appear to be finely striated and to contain randomly distributed pieces of decayed and/or highly oxidized wood. This material is suspected to be flotsam and to indicate the susceptibility of these soils for periodic tidal inundation. The presence of these soils in the central portion of Parcel PL.2 was not anticipated, as this portion of the study area was predicted to have been located in a more upland or bluff-edge setting, and not along the active tidal zone.

Cultural Material

Artifacts from Feature 11 originated from Units 9 and 10, and from fill soil loosely associated with the feature excavations. In general, it appears that Fill 1 corresponded to the brick floor of the building, while the other fill layers underlay the brick flooring.

Excluding fill materials not directly associated with Feature 11, the artifacts generally date from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Table 3-3) and are consistent with domestic refuse. Although represented by only single sherds, if the artifacts were recovered from beneath the brick floor the presence of whiteware and yellow ware in Fill 3 suggest that the feature was constructed sometime after 1820. The lowest fill layers represented land-leveling of the original bluff in the late eighteenth century and possibly the original shoreline deposits.

Other fill materials recovered from unknown areas around and over top of the brick foundation represent the later filling in of this feature and the surrounding area, likely in the mid-nineteenth century.

Feature 11, Surround Fill Material

A total of 276 artifacts and 495.8 g of faunal material were recovered from contexts that appeared to surround and/or overlaid foundation Feature 11. Provenience of these materials was unclear, therefore it was assumed they originated from fill materials, likely overburden, near to the feature. For these reasons description of the materials within the Fill collection is abbreviated. Table 3-4 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Fill. Diagnostic ceramics generally dated the collection to the second quarter of the nineteenth century, however typical of fill materials, the collection contained objects that had period of manufacture ranging from 1700-present (see Table 3-6). Additionally, the identification of Depression glass (ca. 1920-1940) suggests that the materials are likely overburden that was deposited as late as the early twentieth century. Faunal material consisted of cattle (345.6 g), pig (104.9 g), sheep/goat (24.9 g), bird (2.3g), and unidentified (15.6 g). Discarded materials included brick (56.12 g), slate (0.95 g), clam (7.74 g), and oyster (11.77 g).

Feature 11, Feature Fill (Fill 1-8)

According to the field notes, Fill 1 was indicated as the brick floor. Four artifacts, including a tobacco pipe stem, two fragments of pearlware, and red-bodied stoneware, were associated with "Fill 1." Brick rubble (28,800 g) and a whole brick (2,500 g) were noted as field discards from the "Floor."

A total of 130 artifacts and 556.6 g of faunal material were recovered from the fill ("Fill 2-8") that under laid the brick floor. Table 3-5 summarizes the artifacts recovered from beneath the brick floor. Artifacts were consistent with domestic refuse and were recovered in relatively low densities. Diagnostic ceramic sherds suggested that the collection generally dated from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (see Table 3-6). Ceramics (n=98) comprised a little over three quarters of the recovered artifacts and represented typical household vessels. Typical of secondary deposition, the sherds lacked identifiable form. Flat/window glass (n=12), construction-related hardware (n=10), and indeterminate bottle glass (n=6) comprised the majority of the remaining collection. Faunal material included cattle (303.8 g), pig (140.3 g), sheep/goat (78 g), mammal (22.6 g), and unidentified bone (11.9 g). Discarded materials consisted of brick (17,946.9 g), ballast (27.32 g), clam (9.72 g), and oyster (1.97 g) shell.

Closer inspection of TPQs for the identified fill levels indicated that the floor was most likely laid sometime after 1820/1830. Materials in the lower "fill" strata (Fills 4-8) more consistently dated from the late eighteenth century. Therefore, foundation Feature 11 was constructed on public lands on Point Lumley that likely

Table 3-4 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 11, Surrounding Fill

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			8
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			1
	Clay	Indeterminate	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Glazed, Molded Decoration		1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	7
				Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
				Mocha	ca. 1785-1815	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
		Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1765-1810	1
		Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
		Pearlware	Pitcher, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Punch Bowl, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	1
			Tea Cup, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	15
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2
					ca. 1795-1830	3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	3
					ca. 1775-1830	2
					ca. 1810-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid		ca. 1775-1830	4
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
				Unglazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
				Glazed, Molded Decoration	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Burned, Transfer Printed		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed		1
		Whiteware	Bowl, Base/ Body		ca. 1820-present	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	4
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	3
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1830-1930s	3
	Other		Tile, Fragment			1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	3
		Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1850-present	1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Jug, Body/ Handle		ca. 1720-1900	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	2
				Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	1
		Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1823-1845	1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			24
		Colorless	Electrical Insulator, Fragment			3
			Lamp Chimney, Fragment	Molded Decoration		1
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Whole	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1860-	1
	Contact Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	2
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
	Depression	Colorless	Tableware, Body		ca. 1920-1940	3
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			11
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			3
			Tableware, Body			2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
			Tobacco Bottle, Body			3
			Wine Bottle, Base/ Body			7
		Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
	Machine Made	Colorless	Cosmetic Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1889-present	2
			Jar, Rim		ca. 1889-present	1
	Press Molded	Colorless	Flip Cup, Base			1
Metal	Copper Alloy		Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
			Rod, Fragment			1
	Iron		Hardware, Whole			4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			5
			Other, Fragment			1
			Rod, Fragment			1
			Wire, Fragment			2
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	4
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	7
		Hand Wrought	Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			19
Synthetic	Plastic		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**276**

Table 3-5 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 11, Feature Fills 1-8

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3	Fill 3/4	Fill 4	Fill 5	Fill 6	Fill 7	Fill 8	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1			1			4			6
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820				3						3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820					5					5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820							1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820							2			2
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	1									1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830				4	6					10
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830					3	2				5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830				1			1			2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Stained, Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830				3						3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815				3						3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1800							2			2
					CA. 1775-1810							1			1
					ca. 1775-1830				2						2
				Stained, Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830								1		1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830				1						1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1775-1830	1									1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830					1					1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840							7			7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840									5	5
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Stained							3	15	3		21
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body				1								1
				Stained, Hand-Painted Overglaze								1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1775-1850						1				1
				Stained									2		2
		Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted								1			1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present			1							1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s				1						1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860									1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825						2				2
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion						2						2
	Stoneware	Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body									1			1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1									1
		White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1720-1805							2			2
			Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1720-1805						1				1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Edge Decoration	ca. 1740-1775							1			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment						6	4	2				12
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment									1			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina						1	1				2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Devitrified/Patina					3						3
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion							1		1			2
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890					1					1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815				2						2
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815			1				1	1		3
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815				1						1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment									3			3
Organic	Floral	Seed	N/A										1		1
		Wood	N/A									1			1
Grand Total						**4**	**1**	**2**	**33**	**22**	**12**	**46**	**8**	**6**	**134**

were leveled sometime in the 1780s or 1790s as use of the public lands in this location expanded. The lowest fills, also may represent the original shoreline deposits.

Sub-features of Feature 11

One additional feature (Feature 11-1) was identified during the examination of Feature 11.

Feature 11-1 (Post hole and post)

A small posthole located within Feature 11 was designated Feature 11-1. The post hole was located in the center of the fourth bay (south to north), along the interior dividing wall of the bay (Figure 3-31). It appeared as a poorly defined area of very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam surrounded by yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay fill material. Field records indicate that brick flooring had been removed in about a 1 ft (0.30 m) diameter around the post. The post measured 0.4 ft (12.2 cm) in diameter and the surrounding post hole measured 1.32 x 1.44 ft (0.4 x 0.44 m) in diameter (no direction indicated on plan drawing). The posthole was dug into pre-existing fill material deposited during the construction of Feature 11.

The feature was bisected east/west and the northern half was removed and screened (Figure 3-32). The southern half of the feature was retained as a soil sample. The field records indicate that the feature was 1 ft (30.48 cm) deep and that the post rested on brick rubble. The rubble most likely was placed in the bottom of the posthole to prevent subsidence. The post was flat-bottomed; it widened toward the base of the post hole, eventually measuring a total of 0.55 ft (16.76 cm).

Cultural Material

Sub-feature 11-1 yielded a total of 68 artifacts. The artifacts were typical of materials derived from a domestic context; they provided a general date of deposition of the fill material of after 1885. This date is relatively early, considering the fill material within Feature 11-1 consisted of soil deposited during the construction of Feature 11, which was built sometime between 1912 and 1921 (Sanborn 1912, 1921).

Table 3-6 summarizes the artifact collection from Feature 11-1. The artifact collection consist-

Table 3-6 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 11-1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	1
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	9
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			11
		Colorless	Tableware, Rim			1
		Solarized, Manganese	Tumbler, Base		ca. 1885-1915	8
	Indeterminate Method	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Wine Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		1
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	10
Grand Total						**68**



Figure 3-31 Photograph showing the location of Feature 11-1 within Feature 11, view south (WSSI staff, 4/18/2017)



Figure 3-32 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 11-1, view south (WSSI staff, 4/19/2017)

ed of typical domestic refuse including fragments of household ceramic and glass vessels, and nail fragments. Diagnostic artifacts included typical eighteenth century ceramic ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=10), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=19), domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850); n=1), and hand-painted Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1750-1800; n=1). Transfer printed whiteware (ca. 1828-present; n=2) and fragments of a solarized manganese tumbler base (ca. 1885-1915; n=8) also were recovered. No faunal material was present. Discarded materials included brick (2,754.46 g) and oyster shell (825 g).

Feature 15 (Post hole and post)

Feature 15 was a post hole containing a large, partially intact wooden post. The feature was identified during the excavation of Phase I Trench 8B, in the eastern sidewall of the trench (Figure 3-33). The post was heavily damaged during mechanical excavations, but appeared to be about 1.75 ft (0.53 m) long. The post hole appears to have been identified at 8.95 ft (2.73 m) amsl and to have been 1.1 ft (0.34 m) in diameter. The post hole fill consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam with approximately 5% charcoal flecking.

Feature 15 was bisected north/south and the western half, located within Trench 8B, was excavated and screened (Figure 3-34). Field records related to the feature indicated the post hole was 2.1 ft (0.64 m) deep and consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam surrounded by a loose layer of soil (not described) containing 5% charcoal. The posthole had been excavated through at least six other layers of soil, all of which appeared to be fill material. The surrounding soil contained form 5-10% charcoal and, in the upper layers, up to 90% brick fragments. It was unclear from the field records whether the eastern half of the post hole was excavated or left in place.

Cultural Material

Feature 15 yielded a total of 166 artifacts and 79.2 g of faunal material. Table 3-7 summarizes the artifacts recovered from posthole Feature 15. Artifacts were recovered from the posthole fill (Feature Fill), as well as from the surrounding non-feature soil. Non-feature locations were described on artifact bags as "Fill near feature" and "Fill Surrounding Feature"; it was unclear from field records whether these were the same context or not, so they are discussed separately below. Artifacts within the post hole fill dated mainly from the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Table 3-8). Due to a lack of vertical control, it is unclear if mid-to-late nineteenth century materials were at the surface or mixed into the posthole fill. Discard, especially surrounding Feature 15, may have occurred at least until 1850.

Feature Fill

Although it appeared that the posthole may have been filled as late as 1850, it is unclear where the mid-nineteenth century materials were recovered from within the stratigraphic sequence and if these represented disturbance at the surface of the feature, or were an indication of when the post hole actually was filled.

A total of 123 artifacts were recovered from the post hole fill (see Table 3-7). Ceramic (n=57), glass (n=48), metal (n=17), and a fragment of plastic comprised the artifact collection. The ceramic assemblage included a variety of ware types typical of the early-eighteenth through twentieth centuries. Examples of Colonial period ceramic ware types include creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=10), possible manganese mottled red-bodied earthenware (ca. 1680-1780; n =2), British brown stoneware (ca. 1690-1775; n=3), and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1780-1825; n=1). Pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=18) also comprised a significant portion of the ceramic sub-assemblage.

The remainder of the assemblage included ware types typical of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries including ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=4), refined red-bodied earthenware (ca. 1800-1840; n= 1), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=8), and Continental hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present; n=1). The glass sub-assemblage was comprised of non-diagnostic glass, including flat/window (n=23), indeterminate bottle glass (n=13), amber bottle glass (n=1), and fragments of table glass (n=11). Square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890; n=6) nail fragments, hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails (n=3), indeterminate nail fragments (n=7), an indeterminate ferrous fragment, and a fragment of plastic comprised the remainder of the assemblage.



Figure 3-33 **Photograph showing Feature 15 as exposed in Trench 8B east wall, view east (WSSI staff, 03/03/2017)**



Figure 3-34 **Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 15, view east (WSSI staff, 03/07/2017)**

Table 3-7 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 15

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Feat. Fill	Fill Near Feat.	Fill Surrounding Feat.	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5			5
			Punch Bowl, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3			3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820		5		5
		Indeterminate	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		1			1
		Ironstone	Plate, Rim		ca. 1840-present			1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present	4	4		8
		Pearlware	Bowl, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		1		1
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	5			5
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	5			5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	3			3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830		1		1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830		3		3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1		1	2
				Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2			2
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1680-1780	2			2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1			1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Burned		3			3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Burned		1			1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	5		2	7
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	3	1		4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present		1		1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Saucer, Base	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1			1
		Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1850-present	1			1
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Body				1		1
	Stoneware	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	3			3
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body			2			2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1			1
		Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1823-1845			1	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			23	4	2	29
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1			1
			Tableware, Body			11			11
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Bottle, Curved Fragment			1			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			11	2	3	16
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1			1
			Wine Bottle, Body				1		1
		Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1		1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	6	4		10
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	3			3
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment					1	1
			Nail, Fragment			7			7
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment					2	2
Synthetic	Plastic		N/A			1			1
Grand Total						**123**	**29**	**14**	**166**

Table 3-8 Feature 15 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surrouding Fill	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1775-present*	1863.2	6
Fill Near Feature	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1760-present*	1842.3	16
Feature Fill	ca. 1850 (Continental Porcelain)	ca. 1680-present	1825.6	48
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Discarded materials consisted of brick (5562.01 g), mortar (10.8 g), clinker (6.4 g), slag (8.21 g), coal (12.01 g), and oyster shell (137.92 g). The majority of faunal material was recovered from the posthole fill (67.9 g). Domesticated species comprised the entirety of the sub assemblage and included cattle (50.3 g), sheep (8.6 g), and pig (2.2 g). A total of 6.8 g of bone was unidentified.

Fill "Near Feature"

Soil "near" Feature 15 dated from the mid-nineteenth century and likely was deposited sometimes after 1840 (Table 3-8). Based on the date range of diagnostic artifacts, this material is likely disturbed and/or redeposited. A total of 29 artifacts (see Table 3-7) were recovered and included ceramic (n = 17), glass (n = 8), and metal (n = 4) materials. The ceramic sub-assemblage included ware types typical of the late-eighteenth through the early-twentieth centuries. Ware types included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n = 5), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n = 5), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n= 2), ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n = 4), and an indeterminate porcelain sherd. Glass artifacts were non-diagnostic and included fragments of flat/window glass (n = 4), indeterminate aqua bottle glass (n = 2), copper green wine bottle glass (n=1), and an indeterminate milk glass fragment. Four square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments comprised the remainder of the assemblage. Discarded materials consisted only of coal (1.82 g). Small quantities of mammal (2.1 g) and sheep/goat (9.2 g) remains were identified in the fill near posthole Feature 15.

Fill "Surrounding Feature"

The soil "surrounding" Feature 15 also dated to the mid-to-late nineteenth century and was likely deposited sometime after 1840 (see Table 15). Based on the range of diagnostic artifacts, this material is likely disturbed and/or redeposited. A total of 14 artifacts (see Table 3-7) was recovered from the fill surrounding posthole Feature 15 and included ceramic (n=6), glass (n=5), metal (n=1), and organic (n=2) materials. Diagnostic ceramic artifacts date from the late-eighteenth through the early-twentieth centuries. Ware types included pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=2), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=2), luster-decorated refined stoneware (ca. 1823-1845; n=1), and ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=1). Flat/window glass (n=2), indeterminate aqua bottle glass fragments n=3), an indeterminate ferrous hardware fragment, and two fragments of indeterminate leather comprised the remainder of the assemblage. Discarded materials consisted of coal (2.19g) and slate (16.23g).

Feature 16 (Post hole and post)

Feature 16 was a post hole with the remains of a wooden post. It was identified near the center of Trench 8B, during the excavation of the trench (Figure 3-35). The feature appears to have been first recorded at 6.07 ft (1.85 m) amsl. In plan view, the posthole appeared to be rounded-rectangular in shape, with the post offset to the eastern side of the hole. The post measured about 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) in diameter, and the post hole measured about 1 x 3 ft (0.30 x 0.91 m) in dimension. The posthole fill was characterized as an even mix of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand.

The feature was bisected east/west and the north half was removed and screened. The post and post hole were of even depth, measuring 1.7 ft (0.52) deep (Figure 3-36). The post hole had inwardly-sloping sidewalls and a concave base.

Cultural Material

Table 3-9 summarizes the artifacts recovered from or associated with posthole Feature 16. Feature 16 yielded a total of 17 artifacts; seven addi-



Figure 3-35 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 16 in Trench 8B, view west (WSSI staff, 03/03/2017)



Figure 3-36 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 16, view south (WSSI staff, 03/06/2017)

Table 3-9 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 16

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Feat. Fill 001	Fill 001	Fill Surrounding Feat.	Grand Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2			2
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830			1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830		1		1
	Porcelain	Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1850-present			1	1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body					1	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				2		2
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment					2	2
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				2		2
			Nail, Fragment					1	1
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment					1	1
Grand Total						**4**	**6**	**7**	**17**

Table 3-10 Feature 16 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surrouding Fill	ca. 1850 (Continental Porcelain)	ca. 1775-present	1863.7	2
Fill 1	ca. 1810 (Shell-Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1802	5
Overall	ca. 1850 (Continental Porcelain)	ca. 1760-present	1819.6	7
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

tional artifacts were recovered from the fill surround Feature 16. The limited quantities of diagnostic artifacts hampered temporal analysis (Table 3-10). Despite the limited sample of diagnostic artifacts, the fill outside of Feature 16 likely dates from the mid-nineteenth century; discard occurred at least until 1850.

Ten artifacts were recovered from Fill 1 of posthole Feature 16. Although sample size was limited, temporal analysis indicated that the materials from Fill 1 dated from the early nineteenth century, with discard occurring until sometime after 1810. The artifact assemblage consisted of ceramic (n=5), glass (n=3), and metal (n=2). Pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=3) and creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=2) comprised the sub-assemblage of ceramics. At least two sherds were decorated. One exhibited an even-scalloped shell-edge (ca. 1810-1830), and the other was factory slipware with an annular decoration (ca. 1785-1830). Flat/window glass (n=2), an indeterminate aqua glass fragment, and two indeterminate ferrous fragments comprised the remainder of the glass subassemblage. Discarded materials included brick (175.6 g), mortar (145.41 g), and coal (12.95 g). No faunal material was recovered.

Feature 17 (Post)

Feature 17 appears to have been the remains of a driven wooden post. It was identified during the excavation of Trench 8B, in the western sidewall of that trench (Figure 3-37). No survey data was attached to Feature 17, so its height amsl is not known. The post was not fully described, but the surviving portion appears to have been that of a round post, about 1.4 ft (0.47 m) in length with an evenly tapered point. Excavators note that it was identified 1.7 ft (0.52 m) below the top of the trench and that the surrounding soil consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand. Field records did not indicate the presence of a post hole and none was apparent in photograph, so it was assumed that the post was a driven post.

Cultural Material

No cultural materials were recovered from Feature 17.

Feature 20 (Post hole and post)

Feature 20 was a post hole containing a wooden post. It was identified in the northern wall of Phase I Trench 8B, between Features 15 and 16. Field records indicate the post measured 0.8 ft (24.4 cm) in diameter and the post hole measured about 1.5 ft (45.72 cm) in diameter. No information on the shape of the post hole was available. Survey data indicates the post was identified at 5.84 ft (1.78 m) amsl.

The posthole was bisected during trench excavation (Figure 3-38). The resulting profile showed the post to be about 2.8 ft (0.85 m) long, with its upper 1 ft (0.30 m) surrounded by post-use fill material. Post hole fill consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand. This was capped by a 0.6 ft (18.3 cm) thick layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam overlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand. These layers surrounded the upper extent of the wooden post and were deposited after the post had been installed. Soil surrounding the post hole fill was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand with 10% oyster and brick fragments. Field records note that "bricks and rocks" were present in the base of the post hole, presumably as shim material.

Cultural Material

Feature 20 yielded a total of 29 artifacts and 80.6 g of cattle bone. Table 3-11 summariz-



Figure 3-37 **Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 17, as exposed in western wall of Trench 8B, view west (WSSI staff, 03/03/2017)**



Figure 3-38 **Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 20, as exposed in Trench 8B, view east (WSSI staff, 03/06/2017)**

Table 3-11 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 20

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1820-present	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	1
	Porcelain	Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze		1
	Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1
Glass	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base			1
			Wine Bottle, Body			10
			Wine Bottle, Lip			1
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1
Grand Total						**29**

es the artifacts recovered from fill within Feature 20. Generally dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the assemblage was consistent with domestic refuge. Based on diagnostic artifacts, the posthole was likely excavated after 1828, and was dug into preexisting, disturbed landfill material.

Recovered artifacts included ceramic (n=16), glass (n=12), and metal (n=1). The sub-assemblage of ceramics were typical of the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=6), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=5), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=3), hard-paste porcelain (n=1), and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=1). Decorative techniques included hand-painted creamware (ca. 1760-1810), a variety of hand-painted pearlware, hand-painted whiteware (ca. 1820-present), and transfer printed whiteware (ca. 1828-present). Fragments of dark green wine bottle (n=12) and square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nails comprised the remainder of the recovered artifact collection. Discarded artifacts consisted of coke (49.73 g) and oyster shell (159.39 g).

Feature 21 (Post)

Feature 21 appears to have been a driven wooden post. Field records describe the feature as a very deteriorated "wooden log." The feature was identified in the western wall of Trench 7B, opposite Feature 9 (Figure 3-39). There was no survey data attached to Feature 21, so its depth amsl is unknown. The surviving section of the post appears to have been round; it was recorded as measuring 0.6 ft (18,3 cm) in diameter with an additional 0.2-0.3 ft (6-9.1 cm) area of rotted material surrounding the post. No post hole was evident.

Field records indicate that the post was about 2.7 ft (0.82 m) long and had been driven through at least three layers of soil, and that it was completely capped by a fourth layer of soil. The capping layer was described as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam with brick rubble and oyster shell; this was designated as Fill 1. The remaining soil layers (Fills 2-4) pre-dated Feature 21.

Cultural Material

Feature 21 yielded a total of 16 artifacts. Field records did not specify where the artifacts associated with Feature 21 derived from, so it is unclear if they were collected from the decayed wood surrounding the post, or from the adjacent unassociated deposits.

Table 3-12 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the fill surrounding posthole Feature 21. Materials largely consisted of non-diagnos-



Figure 3-39 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 21, as exposed in Trench 7B, view east (WSSI staff, 03/13/2017)

Table 3-12 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 21

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			9
Grand Total						**16**

tic glass fragments (n = 5) and nail fragments (n = 9). The remainder of the artifacts included a red-bodied earthenware sherd and a fragment of modern bottle glass. Materials discarded after identification in the laboratory included brick (51.03 g), mortar (17.65 g), and lime (1.65 g). No faunal remains were recovered.

Feature 27 (Post hole and post)

Feature 27 was a wooden post set within a large, round post hole. The feature was identified near the northwestern corner of Parcel PL.2, immediately north of Feature 53, another post and post hole. Both Feature 27 and 53 were situated adjacent to the southwestern corner of a large brick foundation (Feature 24) and may have been part of a fence line extending south from that building. It was unclear when Feature 27 was identified. Field records indicate this feature originally was designated as Feature 26; survey data indicates it was identified at 7.62 ft (2.32 m) amsl.

Feature 27 appears to have included the remains of two posts, both set within the same post hole. The most recent post was the remains of a square wooden post that protruded from the approximate center of the post hole (Figure 3-40). Field drawings indicate this post measured 0.6 ft (18.3 cm) in diameter and that it bisected another square post measuring about 0.4 ft (12.2 cm) in dimension. The earlier post was offset to the northwest of the newer post. Post hole fill appears to contain brick fragments and oyster; the composition of the soil was not described. The post hole depth was unknown.

Although photographs indicate that Feature 27 was bisected and its western half excavated (Figure 3-41), no details of this excavation were provided in the field records.

Cultural Material

Feature 27 yielded a total of 194 artifacts and 230.3 g of faunal material. Table 3-13 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the western bisection of Feature 27. Generally dating from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, the artifacts are consistent with domestic refuse. The posthole appears to have been excavated through pre-existing fill soil deposited during the last half of the eighteenth century, sometime after 1850.

The artifact collection from Feature 27 included glass (n = 77), ceramic (n = 73), metal (n = 41), organic (n = 2), and stone (n = 1) items. Colonial subtypes included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n = 21) and British brown stoneware (ca. 1690-1775; n=). Post-colonial types comprised the majority (n = 39; 53.4%) of the ceramic sub-assemblage and included a variety of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=17) and decorated pearlware (ca. 1795-1830; n=15), ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=2), transfer printed whiteware (ca. 1842-1858; n=2), Continental hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present; n=2), and domestic brown stoneware (ca. 1750-1900; n=1).

The glass sub-assemblage was largely non-diagnostic bottle (n=26) and vessel (n=12) glass. Flat/window (n=24) and colorless table glass (n=15) comprised the remainder of the glass collection. Both colonial and post-colonial ceramic ware types were identified. The remainder of the assemblage from Feature 27 consisted of cut/wrought (ca. 1600-1890; n=28) nail fragments, a hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail, indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=12), a shanked shell button, a fragment of writing slate, and a seed. Of note is the fragment of writing slate, which still exhibits characters on it. Table 3-14 summarizes the faunal material identified in Feature 27. Of the identified species, domesticated animals such as cattle (87.4 g), pig (1.7 g), sheep/goat (6.4 g), turkey (6.4 g), and chicken (0.8 g) were most common. Bony fish (0.3 g) also was identified. Discarded materials consisted of brick (18857.45 g), slag (905.05 g), clam (8.19 g), oyster (2200 g), and coal (19.66 g).

Feature 28 (Pit)

Although Feature 28 was classified as a post-hole, this feature was relatively large and actually have been a truncated pit. It identified in the northwestern portion of Parcel PL.2, north of Feature 25 and adjacent to the southwestern corner of Feature 24. While it was unclear at which stage of the archaeological investigation the feature had been identified, survey data indicated it was situated at 7.34 ft (2.24 m) amsl. Field records indicated the feature was oval in shape, measuring 1.9 ft (0.58 m; north/south) by 2.4 ft (0.73 m; east/west) (Figure 3-42). A thin



Figure 3-40 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 27, view north (WSSI staff, 4/17/2023)



Figure 3-41 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 27, with west half excavated, view north (WSSI staff, 4/19/2023)

Table 3-13 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 27

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	17
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	4
		Ironstone	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	2
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	12
				Sponged	ca. 1800-1815	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		4
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		4
				Indeterminate		2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Burned, Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1842-1858	2
	Porcelain	Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-present	2
	Stoneware	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	1
		Domestic Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	1
Glass		Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			24
		Colorless	Tableware, Body			15
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		12
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			24
		Green	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			12
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	28
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
Organic	Faunal	Shell	Shanked Button, Whole			1
	Floral	Seed	N/A			1
Stone	Slate		Writing Slate, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**194**

Table 3-14 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 27

Common Name	Total
Bony fish	0.3
Cattle	87.4
Chicken	0.8
Large mammal	66.9
Medium mammal	60.4
Pig	1.7
Sheep/Goat	6.4
Turkey	6.4
Grand Total	**230.3**



Figure 3-42 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 28, view north (WSSI staff, 04/17/2017)

lens of decayed wood was noted adjacent to the southeastern edge of the feature; this was interpreted as the remains of a plank.

Feature 28 was bisected and the northern half removed and screened (Figure 3-43). The feature was 1.1 ft (0.34 m) deep, with inwardly sloping sidewalls and a rounded or concave base. Field records noted that the feature fill was "full of wood chips, bark, [and] small planks" and that the feature did not contain a post mold or the remains of a post. The feature fill was described as very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam containing oyster shell, brick fragments, bark, and wood chips. The surrounding soil into which the feature had been excavated was yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compact silty clay. It was unclear whether the southern half of the feature was excavated or left in place.

Cultural Material

Feature 28 yielded a total of 28 artifacts and 24.2 g of pig remains. Table 3-15 summarizes the materials that were recovered from Feature 28. Generally, artifacts dated from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and were consistent with domestic scatter or refuse.

Diagnostic artifacts included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=2), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; 1), hand-painted and sponged pearlware (ca. 1800-1815; n=1), dip't pearlware (ca. 1785-1815; n=1), whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=2), shell-edged whiteware (ca. 1830-1890; n=1), ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=3), continental hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present; n=2), a Rumford Baking Powder bottle base (ca. 1869-1900s; Mundt 2008), and a fragment of a square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail. The remaining artifacts were largely non-diagnostic and consisted of a sherd of red-bodied earthenware, aqua flat/window glass (n=6), lamp chimney (n=1), and indeterminate bottle fragments (n=5). Discarded artifacts were brick (no weight recorded), clam shell (8.41 g), oyster shell (111.52 g), and coal (4.89 g).

Feature 29 (Posthole and pit)

Feature 29 square post hole containing a round wooden post. The feature was located in



Figure 3-43 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 28, view south (WSSI staff, 04/20/2017)

Table 3-15 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 28

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Ironstone	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-present	3
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1815	1
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	2
	Porcelain	Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1850-present	2
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			6
		Colorless	Lamp Chimney, Body			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Shoulder			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Aqua	Food Storage Bottle, Base	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1869-1900s	1
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1
Grand Total						**28**

the northwestern portion of Parcel PL.2, south of Feature 24 and within a cluster of other posts and post holes. The feature was identified at 7.21 ft (2.2 m) amsl. As with other feature in this portion of the project area, it was unclear during which stage of archaeological investigation the feature had been discovered. Feature 29 was relatively large, measuring 1.6 ft (0.49 m; east/west) by 2 ft (0.61 m; north/south) (Figure 3-44). The post hole fill was not described, but appeared to consist of very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly silty loam.

Feature 29 was bisected and the eastern half excavated and screened (Figure 3-45). The feature was 1.4 ft (0.43 m) deep, with vertical sidewalls and a slightly curved or concave base. The remains of the wooden post was clearly visible within the center of the post hole; the post measured 0.9 ft (0.27 m) in diameter and had a rounded base. Although the feature was not described in field records, the surrounding soil layers were described. The post hole had been excavated through three layers of fill soil, terminating within a layer of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam containing oyster shell and brick fragments. This soil (designated Fill 3) closely resembled the fill material within the post hole. Inclusions of the overlying surrounding soil layers also were evident, although not as prominent. Regardless, this fully indicates that the artifacts recovered from the post hole fill derived from the soil layers that it had been excavated through, particularly the lowest layer, in which the post hole terminated.

Cultural Materials

Feature 29 yielded a total of 163 artifacts and 110.7 g of faunal material. Table 3-16 summarizes the artifacts recovered from posthole Feature 29. Generally dating from the early nineteenth century, the artifact collection is consistent with domestic refuse.

The artifact collection included ceramic (n=64), glass (n=44), and metal (n=55). Diagnostic ceramic ware types generally were typical of the last half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. In addition to typical kitchen-related ceramic forms, tobacco pipes (n=3), flower pot (n=1), and an ointment pot (n=2) also were identified. Flat/window glass (n=24), wine bottle glass (n=9), tableware (n= 2), indeterminate curved glass (n=8), and indeterminate bottle glass (n=1) made up the collection of recovered glass.

The remainder of the collection included two complete hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails, indeterminate nail fragments (n=27), and indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=26). Table 3-17 summarizes the faunal material associated with Feature 29. Much of the assemblage was identified as cattle (57.1 g), pig (27 g), and sheep/goat (10.2 g). The remaining bones included medium mammal (14.9 g) and chicken (1.5 g). Discarded materials included brick (3,810.28 g), slag (3.99 g), ballast (1.19 g), and oyster shell (4,300.9 g).

Feature 30 (Post hole and post)

Feature 30 was a post hole with a well-defined post mold. The feature was located in the northwestern portion of Parcel PL.2, south of Feature 24 and immediately east of Feature 29. Feature 30 was part of a cluster of posts and post holes identified in that portion of the survey area. As with other features in that area, it was unclear during which stage of the archaeological investigation the feature had been identified. Survey data indicated Feature 30 was situated at an elevation of 7.33 ft (2.23 m) amsl. Photographs of the feature suggested it was rectangular in shape, with a central poorly-defined post mold (Figure 3-46).

The feature was bisected and the eastern half excavated (Figure 3-47). In profile, the post hole was stepped on the north side, but straight-sided on the remaining sides. Its base was depicted in field records as being flat. The post hole measured 2.7 ft (0.82 m) in width at its top, and 1.5 ft (0.46 m) in width at its base; it was a total of 1.8 ft (0.55 m) in depth. Bricks and stones were noted as lying flat at the base of the post hole. These may have been shims, or may have been placed within the post hole to keep the post from settling. It was unclear whether the western half of Feature 30 was excavated or left in place.

It also was unclear what soils were present within the post hole. While photographs of Feature 30 clearly indicate the posthole fill was composed of mottled soil throughout, the field records suggest that the post hole fill was composed of either dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay loam with brick fragments, or yellowish brown



Figure 3-44 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 29, view north (WSSI staff, 04/24/2017)



Figure 3-45 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 29, view south (WSSI staff, 04/25/2017)

Table 3-16 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 29

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment	Molded Decoration		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot	Molded Decoration		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850	3
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1840-present	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	14
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
					ca. 1810-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	10
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	7
		Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Rim	Unglazed	ca. 1790-1810	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Tin-Enameled	Ointment Pot, Body		ca. 1600-1802	1
			Ointment Pot, Rim		ca. 1600-1802	1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	2
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1830-1930s	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1660-1860	1
	Stoneware	Gray Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			24
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			7
		Cobalt Blue	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Colorless	Tableware, Body			2
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body			6
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base			1
			Wine Bottle, Body			2
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	2
		Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			25
			Nail, Fragment			27
Grand Total						**163**

Table 3-17 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 29

Common Name	Total (g)
Cattle	57.1
Chicken	1.5
Medium mammal	14.9
Pig	27
Sheep/Goat	10.2
Grand Total	**110.7**



Figure 3-46 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 30, view north (WSSI staff, 03/27/2017)



Figure 3-47 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 30, view west (WSSI staff, 03/28/2017)

(10YR 5/6) clay loam with brick and oyster shell fragments. The post mold was described as very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam containing decayed wood and fragments of brick and shell. The surrounding soil was no described.

Cultural Material

Feature 30 yielded a total of 170 artifacts and 106.7 g of faunal material. Table 3-18 summarizes the artifacts recovered from posthole Feature 30. As with adjacent posts and post holes, Feature 30 had been excavated through and then refilled with soil containing late eighteenth and early nineteenth century domestic refuse. As such, Feature 30 most likely dates from the mid-nineteenth or twentieth century.

The recovered artifacts included ceramic (n=82), glass (n=66), and metal (n=22). Diagnostic ceramic ware types generally were typical of the last half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. A white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe stem also were identified. Flat/window glass (n=48) comprised almost three quarters of the recovered glass. The remainder of the glass collection included wine bottle (n=4), indeterminate bottle (n=2), and indeterminate curved fragments (n=10). The indeterminate bottle was identified as a puce color and likely dated from 1840-1880s. Architectural remains including square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments (n=14), an indeterminate nail fragment, and indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=7) comprise the remainder of the recovered assemblage.

Table 3-19 summarizes the faunal material associated with Feature 30. Cattle (83.4 g), pig (3.8 g), and indeterminate mammal (14.8 g) comprise the majority of the recovered faunal material. Bird (3.3 g) and chicken (1.4 g) comprised the remainder of the recovered specimens. Discarded material included brick (8,800 g), mortar (131.93 g), slag (46. 8g), oyster (3,506.98 g), natural wood (66.65 g), ballast (760.03 g), coal (1.97 g) and slate (3.39 g).

Feature 42 (Post hole and post)

Feature 42 was a post hole and post identified along the western edge of Parcel PL.2. This feature occurred in an area where multiple other posts and post holes had been identified, but was not particularly in close proximity to any of those features, nor was it clear if it was part of a fence line or which direction the fence may have been oriented. It is likely that Feature 42 was identified during monitoring of soil removal in that portion of the project area, although it was unknown which stage of the archaeological investigation it was identified during. In plan view, the feature was defined by a concentration of brick and oyster surrounding the remains of a wooden post (Figure 3-48). Field records suggest the post hole was oval in shape, measuring about 2.2 ft (0.67 m) by 3.7 ft (1.13 m); no direction was indicated on the plan drawing. The post hole fill was described as dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay and black (10YR 2/1) silty loam.

The feature was bisected east-west. The north half and then the southern half was excavated (Figure 3-49). Although the photograph shows the post hole as gradually tapering with irregular sidewalls and a flat base, the field drawing indicates the post hole was straight sided with a slightly stepped base. Using the field drawing, the post hole measured 1.6 ft (0.49 m) in width and was 2.5 ft (0.76 m) in depth. An intact wooden post was centered in the post hole. The post was round, approximately 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) in diameter, and protruded above the surrounding post hole fill about 0.5 ft (15.2 cm). The feature had been excavated through two layers of fill soil and partially intruded into a third layer. The surrounding soil was fill material and was clearly redeposited back into the post hole excavation. As such, any artifacts recovered from Feature 42 derived from the surrounding fill material.

The surrounding fill material appeared to be composed of two deposits of mixed topsoil and subsoil separated by a distinct layer of black (10YR 2/1) very compact silty loam. Although described differently, both subsoil layers appeared to have been composed of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay.

Cultural Material

Feature 42 yielded a total of 132 artifacts and 146.6 g of faunal material. Table 3-20 summarizes the artifacts recovered from both bisections of Feature 42. The post hole was dug after 1810, into

Table 3-18 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 30

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	8
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1733-1850	1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
		Pearlware	Plate, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	12
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	6
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	5
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		9
				Indeterminate		2
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed		1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1820-present	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1832-1847	8
	Stoneware	Brown Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
		Gray Bodied	Bottle, Body			1
			Jar, Rim			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			48
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			7
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
			Wine Bottle, Body			4
		Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Other	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1840-1880s	2
	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina		2
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			7
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	14
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**170**

Table 3-19 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 30

Common Name	Total (g)
Bird	3.3
Cattle	83.4
Chicken	1.4
Mammal	7.3
Medium mammal	7.5
Pig	3.8
Grand Total	**106.7**



Figure 3-48 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 42, view east (WSSI staff, 04/04/2017)



Figure 3-49 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 42, view south (WSSI staff, 04/17/2017)

Table 3-20 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 42

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	N Bisection	S Bisection	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment				1	1
	Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glaze Missing	ca. 1600-1802		1	1
			Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820		1	1
			Soup Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1		1
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820		9	9
		Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5	6	11
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	2		2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	3		3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		3	3
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1		1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830		2	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		2	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1		1
		Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body				1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Basket, Fragment	Burned, Indeterminate		1		1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1660-1860	3		3
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	1		1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			16	3	19
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3	8	11
		Colorless	Tableware, Body			11		11
			Tableware, Rim/ Body				9	9
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1		1
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Shoulder/ Body				1	1
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina			2	2
Metal	Copper	Alloy	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1		1
	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			28	3	31
Grand Total						**80**	**52**	**132**

preexisting deposits from the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century. Generally dating from those periods, the artifacts were typical of domestic refuse. Materials recovered from the northern and southern bisections of the feature were similar, with the exception of a greater quantity of nail fragments in the northern (n=28) bisection.

Glass (n=54), ceramic (n=46), and metal (n=32) artifacts were recovered from Feature 42. Ceramic ware types were typical of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Creamware (ca. 1760-1820) comprised the majority (n=31; 67%) of the ceramic sub-assemblage and included fragments of a soup plate and tea cup. The majority of the glass sub-assemblage consisted of tableware (n=20), flat/window glass (n=19), and indeterminate curved aqua glass (n=11). The remainder of the glass was green bottle glass (n=4), with at least one fragment of a case bottle. The rest of the artifact assemblage consisted of a white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, an indeterminate copper alloy fragment, and indeterminate nail fragments (n=31).

Table 3-21 summarizes the faunal material identified from Feature 42. Mammal, and specifically domesticated mammal, were most common. Cattle (63.9 g) and pig (59.1 g) were most common. Bird (1.1 g) and bony fish (2.8 g) also were identified. Discarded materials consisted of brick (57,739.84 g), mortar (3.72), slag (124.41 g), and natural wood fragments (27.89 g).

Table 3-21 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 42

Common Name	Total
Bird	1.1
Bony fish	2.8
Cattle	63.9
Mammal	19.7
Pig	59.1
Grand Total	**146.6**

Feature 43 (Foundation)

Little information is known about this features. It is indicated on field maps and in photographs as being a brick foundation located in the eastern central portion of Parcel PL.2. It appears to have intruded upon another foundation (Feature 24) and, as such, may date from the second or third quarter of the mid-twentieth century. No field records were associated with this feature and it does not appear to have been excavated. Survey data indicates it was identified at 6.80 ft (2.07 m) amsl and that it measured approximately 29.81 ft (9.09 m; north-south). Only the western 22.27 ft (6.79 m) of the foundation was intact. Overview photographs suggest the brickwork was laid with cement and that the walls were about 1 ft (0.30 m) thick (Figures 3-50 and 3-51).

Cultural Materials

No artifacts are associated with Feature 43.

Feature 44 (Foundation)

Feature 44 was the remains of the stone foundation of Hooe and Harrison's warehouse. This large feature was located southwest of the intersection of Duke Street and the Strand, within the northeastern corner of Parcel PL.2. Archival research indicates this building was standing during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and that at one time it had been used for storage and housing for those conducting business on the wharf. Merchants Robert Hooe and Richard Harrison were the first owners of the building, which was built on land they leased from the town trustees. They sublet the warehouse Hooe's death in 1809; afterwhich the Corporation withdrew the lease and re-let the property. Merchant John Muncaster leased the warehouse and adjacent wharf through at least 1818. The Corporation continued to lease the warehouse through the early 1850s. The warehouse appears to have been demolished sometime prior to 1861, when the Union Army occupied the property and built a cooper shop and kitchen in the location of the warehouse building.

Feature Description

Feature 44 was a stone foundation for a late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century warehouse and store (Figures 3-52 and 3-53). The foundation had been heavily impacted by past construction activities and only the southwestern portion of it remained intact. The surviving portion measured approximately 70 ft (21.34 m) north-south by 13 ft (3.96 m) east-west and was oriented with its long axis parallel to the Strand (perpendicular to Duke Street). If intact, the remaining portion



Figure 3-50 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 43 (upper left) in relationship to Feature 24 (foreground) and the standing structure at #2 Duke Street, view east (WSSI staff, 4/12/2017)**



Figure 3-51 **Photograph showing detail view of Feature 43, southwest corner, view east (WSSI staff, 4/12/2017)**



Figure 3-52 Photograph showing overview of Feature 44, view south (WSSI staff, 4/11/2017)



Figure 3-53 Photograph showing overview of Feature 44, view north (WSSI staff, 4/11/2017)

of the foundation would have extended beneath the existing building at #2 Duke Street.

The foundation was divided into two sections by an east-west oriented central support wall. The stonework was continuous between the dividing wall and the main exterior wall, indicating both walls were built at the same time. At some point, the exterior of the foundation had been repointed with what appears to be cement (Figure 3-54). A gap in the stonework in the southern section may have been a possible entryway or step; this area had been infilled with demolition debris at some point (Figure 3-55). Dimensions of the foundation walls do not appear to have been recorded in field records, and their width is unknown. About 4 ft (1.22 m) of the foundation wall remains intact; this portion is stepped on the interior and exterior to form a spread footer (Figure 3-56). In all locations, footing boards underlie the stonework of the foundation wall.

During the archaeological investigation, the remains of the wooden plank flooring (Feature 44-3) for the ground level of the warehouse was identified (Figure 3-57). The flooring may have rested on joists oriented north-south and spaced "about 2'-3' apart" (WSSI Field Records, Feature 44-3). A utility pipe, described as "modern-ish" also extended across the center of Feature 44, intruding on the flooring (no photographs). Beneath the wooden flooring and along the interior walls were narrow, wood-lined gutters or drains (Features 44-1 and 44-2). The gutters were about 0.6 ft (18.29 m) wide and the same deep (Figure 3-58). Although it was suspected that the gutters extended the length of the wall, and also continued along the exterior walls, this cannot be confirmed. The gutters and possible floor joists both rested within a thick deposit of fill material that had been laid down after construction of the foundation walls had been completed. It does not appear as if the warehouse building had a crawlspace or accessible area beneath the flooring. There also was no indication that the fill material post-dated the initial use of the building and that it the flooring may have been replacement flooring and not original to the building.

Field Methods

Feature 44 appears to have been identified during a later stage of the Phase I investigation, possibly during monitoring of soil removal within the portion of the project area adjacent to Duke Street. Phase I Trenches 5 and 6B were located to the west of Feature 44 and did not cross the foundation wall. The foundation was fully exposed during this later stage and was partially investigated through the excavation of two excavation units in the foundation interior. No field drawings or maps of the foundation layout appear to have been completed, so information on the feature is limited. The southwestern corner of Feature 44 was exposed at an elevation of 6.36 ft (1.94 m) amsl. A survey point taken along the northern end of the western foundation wall, near its point of truncation had a recorded elevation of 5.71 ft (1.74 m) amsl, suggesting the foundation had been unevenly dismantled.

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Three excavation units (Units 13-15) were placed within or adjacent to the foundation of Feature 44 during the initial evaluation of the feature. All of the units measured 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) in dimension. Unit 13 was placed on the exterior of the foundation, near its southwestern corner and along its southern foundation wall. Unit 14 was placed in the interior of the foundation, along the southern side of an interior (east-west) dividing wall. Unit 15 also was placed in the interior of the foundation, but in the northern half of the foundation along the interior of the western foundation wall. The foundation wall was found to extend an additional 4 ft (1.22 m) below the depth it had been initially identified at, and to consist of a spread footer set on a base or footing board.

Five new features were identified during unit excavation. A section of intact wooden flooring was uncovered in the building interior; this was designated as Features 44-1 and 44-3. A wood-lined gutter underlying Features 44-1 and 44-3 was designated Feature 44-2, while a builder's trench identified on the exterior of the foundation was designated as Feature 44-4. Finally, three boards identified in the base of the foundation and



Figure 3-54 **Photograph showing detail of possible repointing of foundation exterior along northern wall, at northwestern corner of Feature 44, view south (WSSI staff, 4/11/2017)**



Figure 3-55 **Photograph showing a gap in the stonework of the western foundation wall of Feature 44 that may have been an entryway, view east (WSSI staff, 4/11/2017)**



Figure 3-56 **Photograph showing stepped stone foundation wall of Feature 44, as exposed in Unit 15, view west (WSSI staff, 5/31/2017)**



Figure 3-57 **Photograph showing exposed floorboards (Feature 44-3) and possible joist in the northern section of Feature 44, view south (WSSI staff, 5/31/2017)**



Figure 3-58 **Photograph showing wood-lined gutter (Feature 14-2) excavated within Unit 14, view west (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)**

potentially remaining from the initial construction of Feature 44 were designated Feature 44-5.

According to the Resource Management Plan completed for Feature 44, the bulk of the soil in the interior of the foundation was post-use fill material that was intended to infill the building upon abandonment. It overlay the presumed base of the excavation for the building foundation, which appeared to have been dug into the sands of the tidal flat.

Resource Management Plan

As previously mentioned, a resource management plan (revised July 2017) was prepared for Feature 44. The plan summarized the history of Hooe's warehouse, reviewed the results of previous test unit excavations, and made recommendations for data recovery investigations. The data recovery plan entailed staged excavation in the northern half of Feature 44, and excavation of a single 9 x 10 ft block in the southern half of the foundation. In the northern half, the previously identified wooden floor (Feature 44-3) would be fully exposed, documented, and then removed. The underlying wooden gutter (Features 44-1 and 44-2) would then be fully exposed and documented. The drain feature was suspected to continue into the southern half of the foundation; if present, it also would be fully exposed and documented. A minimum of four cross-section profiles would be taken of Feature 44-2; and at least one 1-gallon soil sample would be retained. The goal of the excavation was to expose the wooden boards (Feature 44-5) previously identified at the base of the foundation. Once exposed, the boards would be documented.

In the northern half of the foundation, removed soils were to be dry screened through 0.25-in hardware cloth. Recovered artifacts would be bagged according to their provenience. Brick, mortar, and oyster shell fragments were to be weighed and discarded in the field, and the dimensions of whole bricks would be recorded prior to discard. In the southern half of the foundation, soils within the excavation block would be removed by hand, but not screened. Any additional features identified during the data recovery effort would be treated appropriately. Laboratory procedures would follow standard protocols. The RMP specified that the retained soil samples would be submitted for flotation and, if warranted, floated samples submitted for specialized analysis.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

There are very few field records related to the data recovery excavations of Feature 44. It does appear that Features 44-1, 44-2, and 44-3 were sectioned and that soil samples were retained. These records, however, were very vague and nondescript; no plan drawings or overview photographs were included with the documentation, so both the extent of the excavation effort and the findings are unclear.

Excavation Sequence

As previously stated, field records associated with Feature 44 are scant. Excavation records for Units 13-15 were vague and suggest that the excavations were plagued by wet soil conditions and possibly rainfall. These units were completed first, followed by larger-scale excavations in the feature interior. Few field records were associated for the data recovery excavations, however, beyond cursory information indicating that Features 44-1 through 44-3 had been sectioned and that Feature 44-3 may have included floor joists in addition to flooring. Artifacts were recovered from these various excavations and are described below. The descriptors used on artifact bags indicate the feature was relatively complex, but this was not well-conveyed in field records. It is unknown, therefore, what deposit "Below Oyster" was intended to denote on an artifact bag, particularly when multiple deposits contained oyster shell and no depth information was included on the artifact bag. Due to these unforeseen circumstances, only a cursory discussion of the soil sequence within Feature 44 is provided below, and all of this information was obtained from unit excavation records.

The uppermost deposits in the foundation interior consisted of mottled fill soils. Designated Fill 1, these were described as a "charcoal layer" in Unit 13; as brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam in Unit 14; and as "a thin charcoal lens on top, followed by sand" in Unit 15. Fill 1 in Unit 15 was described as black (10YR 2/1) compact sand (Figure 3-59). Features 44-1 and 44-2 were identified after the



Figure 3-59 **Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 15 in Feature 44, view east (WSSI staff, 5/31/2017)**

removal of Fill 1, which was about 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) in most units. Since it was noted that these features underlay the remains of the wooden floor in the northern half of the foundation, it is likely that Feature 44-3 also was identified following removal of Fill 1.

It is also reasonable to assume that all of the soil beneath the remains of the floorboards and joists was post-construction fill material deposited after completion of the foundation and prior to installation of the floor. The fill material used was typical for the project area and was a combination of redeposited subsoil mixed with topsoil. The high quantity of oyster shell noted during the excavation also seems to have been typical for portions of Point Lumley lying along Duke Street, as these deposits also were noted during the excavation of features in Parcels 77.1 and PL.3. The fill material was about 3.7 ft (1.13 m) thick and had been deposited in at least three episodes. The remains of several wooden planks discovered beneath the fill package and the lack of a distinct builder's trench along the upper part of the foundation interior suggested the entire interior space had been excavated out during the construction of Feature 44. While the original intent may have been to have a crawlspace, it does appear that the foundation interior was infilled prior to laying the flooring for the ground floor of the building.

In Unit 14, the potential footing boards (Feature 44-5) noted beneath fill material in the interior of the foundation appears to be just that – footing boards (Figure 3-60). Field records indicated the boards occurred at a slightly higher depth than the boards placed beneath the foundation wall and all were at a consistent elevation or level. They occurred at about 2.25 ft (0.68 m) amsl and partially overlay an interior builder's trench and defined the upper extent of that trench. As such, soil underlying the footing boards most likely was natural, undisturbed deposits. In Unit 14, this soil was descried as dark grayish brown (2.5YR 4/2) slightly gravelly loamy clay with "some" oyster shell.

The excavation of Unit 15 was complicated by water seepage. It was unclear whether the same footing boards had been identified in that excavation unit. Excavators did not the presence of a wooden plank along the foundation wall, at a depth of approximately 4.3 ft (1.35 m) amsl, but no additional boards. In that unit, soils adjacent to the base of the foundation wall were continuous and did not appear to include a builder's trench. It is likely, therefore, that both halves of the foundation interior had been almost completely excavated during its construction. The base of the interior foundation wall was encountered at approximately 2.5 ft (0.76 m) amsl. Soil at the base of the excavation was described as grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay loam.

Cultural Materials

Artifacts from Feature 44 (and Features 44-2, 44-2, and 44-5) originated Units 13-15. The artifacts generally dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Table 3-22) and were consistent with domestic refuse. The artifacts were recovered from Fills 1-8, and from unknown proveniences indicated only as "Below Oyster" and "General Collection" on artifact bags. Since all of the artifacts appeared to have derived from redeposited contexts, these proveniences are discussed together below. Based on the TPQs for the identified excavation levels in Feature 44, it appears that "Fill 1" represented fill materials deposited sometime after 1830. The lower "fill" strata more consistently dated to the last half of the eighteenth century.

A total of 166 artifacts and 649.4 g of faunal material were recovered from the soil matrix on the interior of Feature 44. Table 3-23 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the interior of Feature 44. Containing the highest quantities of artifacts, Fill 1 likely reflected disturbance in the mid-nineteenth century; these artifacts appear to have been deposited sometime after 1830. Typical household ceramic and glass vessels comprised about 60% of the total assemblage. Architectural materials such as flat/window (n=5) glass, construction hardware (n=54), and discarded brick (8,095.71 g), mortar (5,831.48 g), and slate (21.5 g) comprised the majority of the remainder of the collection. Few activity of personal items were noted. Slag (51.76 g), clinker (7.96 g), clam (47.93 g), oyster (54,130.29 g), and indeterminate bivalve shell (88 g) also were discarded.

Table 3-24 summarizes the faunal collection from Feature 44. Nearly 70% of recovered faunal



Figure 3-60 **Photograph showing footing boards at base of fill package in interior of Feature 44, view north (WSSI staff, 5/30/2017)**

Table 3-22 **Feature 44 Temporal Calculations Table**

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fill 1	ca. 1830 (Hand-Painted Whiteware)	ca. 1600-present*	1803.1	38
Fill 2	ca. 1785 (Dip't Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830*	1796	15
Fill 3	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1760-1820*	1790	6
Fill 4	ca. 1730 (Bottle)	ca. 1775-1830*	1778.4	8
Fill 5	ca. 1600 (Cut/Wrought Nail)	ca. 1600-1890	-	1
Fill 6	-	-	-	-
Fill 7	ca. 1600 (Cut/Wrought Nail)	ca. 1600-1890	-	-
Fill 8	ca. 1600 (Cut/Wrought Nail)	ca. 1600-1890	-	-
Feature 44-2	ca. 1790 (Pie Crust Flower Pot)	ca. 1760-1830*	1797.5	3
Feature 44-3	ca. 1868 (Alphabet Ware)	ca. 1600-present*	1814	55
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Table 3-23 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 44

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Fill 008	Block 1, Below Oyster Layer	Feat. Fill/General Collection	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1	1	2								4
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820			1								1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	8										8
			Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2	1									3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		5									5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820			5								5
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	8	3		1							12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		3									3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810		2									2
					ca. 1795-1830	1										1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	3										3
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	2										2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2										2
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815		1									1
				Rouletted, Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	3										3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	2										2
		Red Bodied	Mug, Body	Glazed				1	2							3
			Mug, Body/ Handle	Glazed							3					3
			Mug, Handle	Glazed							1					1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Unglazed			1									1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1										1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1										1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2										2
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1600-1860	1										1
		Other	Figurine, Head												1	1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900	1										1
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed					1							1
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Dot/Diaper/Basket	ca. 1740-1775	1										1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2	3									5
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1730-1820				7							7
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1										1
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			5										5
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2										2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1									1
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1										1
		Copper Green	Bottle, Body			1		1								2
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body				2									2
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1						1				2
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				2									2
			Wine Bottle, Body												1	1
Metal	Copper Alloy	Handmade	Nail, Whole			1										1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			2										2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion								2				1	3
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	26	7		4			1	1			39
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	3	2									5
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	2				1						3
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment				1	1	1		2					5
	Lead		Shot, Whole											3		3
Grand Total						**86**	**35**	**11**	**16**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**166**

Table 3-24 Summary of Faunal Remains from Feature 44

Common Name	Feat. Fill	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Fill 006	Fill 007	Grand Total
Bird	3.1	2.6						5.7
Bony fish	64.6							64.6
Cattle		25.7				40		65.7
Chicken	2.1							2.1
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	0.7							0.7
Large mammal			4.6			12	8.9	25.5
Mammal	6.3	8.7		8.3				23.3
Medium mammal						9.5		9.5
Pig	364.3	55.1		8.6		2.6		430.6
Rodent	0.6	0.8			0.5	4.8		6.7
Turkey		5.9						5.9
Turtles	1.2							1.2
Unidentifiable	7.9							7.9
Grand Total	**450.8**	**98.8**	**4.6**	**16.9**	**0.5**	**68.9**	**8.9**	**649.4**

material was located in the surrounding "feature fill." Faunal material recovered from the remaining "fill" strata was generally represented by domesticated animals such as cattle (65.7 g), pig (66.3 g), and turkey (5.9 g).

Subfeatures of Feature 44

Four additional features were identified during the excavation Feature 44. These features were briefly described above in the discussion of Feature 44 and are described again below. Most of these features are poorly documented and, as such, the discussion is limited.

Feature 44-1 (Gutter box)

Feature 44-1 was the remains of a wood-lined gutter box. It was identified during the excavation of Unit 15, immediately beneath the remains of the wooden floor (Feature 44-3) of the warehouse structure. Although the feature was to be fully documented during the Data Recovery excavations, the majority of the information on the feature derives from its examination in Unit 15 and from notes taken during its bisection.

As identified in Unit 15, this section of guttering was located in the northern half of Feature 44, along the interior dividing wall. It was oriented east-west and abutted the wall. Field records indicate it immediately underlay the wood flooring, while photographs suggest that it may have been slightly down-set from the flooring. Regardless of its location, the gutter was boxed on all sides (Figure 3-61; see Figure 3-58). The gutter appears to have measured 0.6 ft (0.18 m) in each dimension. Notes taken during its bisection suggest that the basal plank sloped "down" (direction not indicated).

The gutter was visible in the soil profile of Unit 15 as two thin, degraded pieces of wood oriented in an L-shape (Figure 3-62). Soil in the interior of the gutter was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay containing 10% mortar.

Cultural Materials

No cultural materials were retained from Feature 44-1. Although the presence of mortar was indicated, no field counts or weights were provided.

Feature 44-2 (Gutter or drain)

Feature 44-2 was described in field records as a "drain line." It was identified in Test Unit 14 after removal of Fill 1. Photographs of Feature 44-2 suggest that it may have been the remains of an open (not fully enclosed or boxed) wood-lined gutter or drain (Figure 3-63). A narrow line of decayed wood was all that remained of the side wall of the gutter box. The box appeared to also be 0.6 ft (0.18 m) in width. Although the fill soil on the interior and exterior of the gutter box appeared to be the same, the interior soil was described as brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam and the exterior soil was described as brown (7.5YR 5/3) sandy loam.

Feature 44-2 appears to have been sectioned within Unit 14. Field records for the cross-section suggest the feature was about 0.6 ft (0.18 ft) in depth, and that it was straight-sided with a flat base. Photographs of Feature 44-2 show that like Feature 44-1, the base of the gutter was wood-lined (Figure 3-64). No additional information was available for this feature.

Cultural Materials

Feature 44-2 yielded a total of 10 artifacts. Generally dating from the late eighteenth century, the recovered materials were consistent with general domestic refuse. The collection included singular examples of late eighteenth century ceramic ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820), transfer printed pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), red-bodied earthenware, and a fragment of local unglazed flower pot with pie crust rim (ca. 1790-1810). Fragments of a glass tumbler and square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments comprised the remainder of the collection. Discarded materials included brick (20 g), oyster shell (79 g), and indeterminate bivalve (230 g). Based on diagnostic artifacts the materials were deposited sometime after ca. 1790.

Feature 44-3 (Floorboards)

The remains of the wooden flooring for the ground floor level of Hooe and Harrison's warehouse was designated as Feature 44-3. The flooring was only present in the northern section of Feature 44, but it is likely that it originally extend-



Figure 3-61 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 44-1 as initially exposed in Unit 15, view north (4/20/2017)**



Figure 3-62 **Photograph showing Feature 44-1 in the soil profile of Unit 15, view north (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017). Feature is in the upper left corner of the profile.**



Figure 3-63 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 44-2 in Unit 14, view north (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)



Figure 3-64 Photograph showing degraded wood in base of Feature 44-2, view north (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)

ed the entire length/width of the structure. There were no descriptions of the flooring and only one photograph, which appeared to have been taken when the flooring was initially discovered. (see Figure 3-57). The section of flooring shown in the photograph was extremely degraded and lacked details. It did appear as though the flooring was oriented east-west, or perpendicular to the long axis of the structure. The decayed remains of a possible floor joist was visible through the flooring; the joist was oriented north-south. The joist was estimated to be 0.2 ft (6 cm) in width.

Cultural Materials

Feature 44-3 yielded a total of 81 artifacts and 2.1 g of faunal material. Table 3-25 summarizes the collection recovered from Feature 44-3. Generally dating from the early nineteenth century, the artifacts were consistent with domestic refuse. The collection included typical household ceramic vessels and glass. Relative to Feature 44, fewer fragments of architectural debris were recovered. Discarded materials consisted of snail shell (0.28 g) and slate (16.47 g). Faunal material was limited to bony fish (0.1 g) and undetermined mammal (2 g) remains.

A significant degree of disturbance was present within the artifact collection from Feature 44-3. Identification of molded alphabet whiteware suggested that materials may have been deposited as late as 1868. The field records for Feature 44 noted disturbance from a "modernish" utility trench that crossed through Feature 44. If the utility was installed during the mid to late nineteenth century, this may account for the disturbance and for the more recent artifacts within the collection.

Feature 44-4 (Builder's Trench)

This feature consisted of a builder's trench extending along the exterior of the western foundation wall of Feature 44. It was identified during excavations intended to drain water from Unit 15. Field records indicate the trench measured 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) in width. No additional information was available for this feature.

Cultural Materials

No cultural material was recovered from Feature 44-4.

Feature 44-5 (Footing Boards)

The remains of several boards exposed at the base of the original excavation for Feature 44 were designated as Feature 44-5 (see Figure 4-53). The boards were identified during the excavation of Unit 14, at a depth of about 2.25 ft (0.68 m) amsl. Field records pertaining to Feature 44-5 were not apparent and no additional information is known about this feature beyond that contained in photographs.

As previously noted, they partially overlay a builder's trench along the interior of the foundation wall. The boards appear to have been sampled within that unit, as well as during additional excavations intended to expose the full extent of the footing boards (Figure 3-65). The boards did not appear to conceal any additional features and appeared to directly overlay undisturbed soil. They occurred at about 2.25 ft (0.68 m) amsl and partially overlay an interior builder's trench and defined the upper extent of that trench. As such, soil underlying the footing boards most likely was natural, undisturbed deposits. In Unit 14, the undisturbed soil in the base of the excavation area was dark grayish brown (2.5YR 4/2) slightly gravelly loamy clay with "some" oyster shell.

Cultural Materials

Three fragments of possible treenails were recovered from "below the oyster layer"' these artifacts were attributed to Feature 44-5. Archaeologists removed the fragments to Alexandria Archaeology for conservation. Preliminary analysis suggests the fragments are approximately 6-7" x 0.5-1". Alexandria Archaeology curator notes that the fragments may not be trunnels.

Feature 47 (Unknown Feature)

Feature 47 was unknown feature identified along the western edge of Parcel PL.2. This feature occurred in close proximity to the lot line dividing Parcel 77.2 and Parcel PL.2 and most likely

Table 3-25 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 44-3

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1600-1802	2
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	9
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	10
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	9
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed		2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed		4
				Unglazed		3
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Molded Decoration	ca. 1820-present	1
					ca. 1868-1894	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
		Soft-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1745-1795	1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	2
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1
	Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	4
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1840-1880	1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			3
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	2
Grand Total						**81**



Figure 3-65 Photograph showing bisection of Feature 44-5, view direction unknown (WSSI staff, 7/05/2017)

was a post or post hole associated with a former property line fence. No field records, photographs, or survey data were associated with this feature.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts were associated with Feature 47.

Feature 53 (Post hole and post)

Feature 53 was a post hole containing an intact wooden post. It was identified immediately south of Feature 27, another post hole and post, and appears to have been part of a line of posts and post holes that extended south from the southwestern corner of Feature 24, a building foundation. Features 63, 20, and 16 were located in line south of Feature 53, and Features 28 and 25 were located in line north. It was unclear during which stage of investigation the feature had been identified, although it most likely was during monitoring of soil removal. Survey data indicated the feature had been identified at 7.52 ft (2.29 m) amsl.

The feature was defined by the remains of a wooden post surrounded by a circular (round) post hole (Figure 3-66). Field maps indicate the post hole measured 1.9 ft (0.58 m) in diameter and that its fill material consisted of a "dark stain." Photographs indicate the post hole was bisected and the western half excavated (Figure 3-67). No other details regarding this feature were provided in the field records, aside from a note that the feature originally had been designated as Feature 27.

Cultural Materials

Feature 53 yielded a total of 73 artifacts and 105.7 g of faunal material. Table 3-26 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the western bisection of posthole Feature 53. Generally dating from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century, the artifact collection is consistent with domestic refuse. As the artifacts derived from preexisting fill material, it is likely the post hole was dug after 1815.



Figure 3-66 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 53 (foreground) and Feature 27 (bisected, center), view north (WSSI staff, 04/19/2017)**



Figure 3-67 **Photograph showing plan view of bisections of Feature 53 (foreground) and Feature 27 (center), view north (WSSI staff, 04/20/2017)**

Table 3-26 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 53

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	3
				Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
					ca. 1815-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	7
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Eroded		4
	Porcelain	Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
	Stoneware	Domestic Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			4
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Tableware, Rim			2
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4
				Melted		1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			6
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			10
Organic	Faunal	Coral	N/A			1
Grand Total						**73**

Over half of the artifact assemblage was ceramic (n=39; 53%) and ware types were typical of the last half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century. Flat/window glass (n=4), tableware (n=2), indeterminate curved glass (n=11), indeterminate nail fragments (n=10), indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=6), a seed (0.86g), and a fragment of coral make up the remainder of the artifact assemblage. Table 3-27 summarizes the faunal material associated with Feature 53. Much of the assemblage was identified as large (63.3 g) or medium mammal (10 g). Sheep/goat (27.4 g), turkey (2.5 g), and bird (2.5 g) also were noted. Discarded materials included brick (18,300 g), clinker (0.81 g), slag (85 g), clam shell (0.61 g), oyster shell (475 g), and slate (0.56 g).

Table 3-27 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 53

Common Name	Total
Bird	2.5
Large mammal	63.3
Medium mammal	10
Sheep	9.4
Sheep/Goat	18
Turkey	2.5
Grand Total	**105.7**

Feature 62 (Post hole and post)

Feature 62 was a small post hole and post located in the northwestern portion of Parcel PL.2. The feature was situated south of Feature 24 and line with several other post hole features, namely Features 26, 27, and 53. Field records note that Feature 62 was approximately 6.8 ft (2.07 m) south of Feature 53. The post hole was identified at 7.78 ft (2.37 m) amsl. It is unknown during which stage of excavation the feature was identified. Field records pertaining to Feature 62 were scant. The post hole fill was described as brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam with large brick fragments, and the surrounding soil was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay. The only field drawing was a profile; this indicated the post hole was about 1.5 ft (45.72 cm) in width and poorly defined. No photographs of the post hole were taken.

Feature 62 was bisected, but few details of the excavation were given in the field notes and it is unknown which half was excavated. Field drawings suggest that the post was 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) in diameter and about 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) deep. It did not extend the entire way to the base of the post hole, but stopped about 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) short of the base of the hole. The post hole was about 1.9 ft (0.58 m) deep and basin shaped. The field drawing also suggests that the entire feature was covered by a wooden board or "cribbing." No further information is available.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts are associated with Feature 62.

Feature 63 (Post hole or pit)

Feature 63 was an indeterminate pit feature identified in the northwestern portion of Parcel PL.2. This feature was suspected by excavators to be either a post removal hole or a small pit feature. It was identified at approximately 7 ft (2.13 m) amsl within a cluster of other post hole features of varying size. The location of the feature, in line with post hole Features 15, 20, 53 and 27 suggests that this may have been a post hole from which the post was removed.

Documentation on this feature was sparse. Field records indicate it was about 2 ft (0.61 m) in diameter and contained brown (10YR 4/3) fill soil mottled with dark brown (10YR 3/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) soil (texture not provided). A notation on the form suggested the feature was not excavated, but this cannot be verified. No photographs or drawings of Feature 63 were available to provide additional information on the nature of the feature.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts are associated with Feature 63.

Feature 64 (Post hole or pit)

Feature 64 also was an indeterminate pit feature located in the northwestern portion of Parcel PL.2. Very little documentation was provided for this feature, making it difficult to describe or assess. Survey data indicates the feature was identified at 7.53 ft (2.3 m) amsl.

Feature 64 was described in field records as a small pit feature measuring approximately 1.5 ft (45.72 cm) in diameter and having a "very loamy soil near the center." This soil was thought by the excavators to be the remnant of a post. The

feature fill was described as dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam. There was no documentation related to the excavation of this feature, so it is possible that the feature was not excavated.

Cultural Materials

No cultural materials are associated with Feature 64.

Feature 65 (Unknown Feature)

This feature was identified within the same cluster of post holes and posts as the majority of features in Parcel PL.2. It was located in the southwestern edge of the cluster, near the western foundation wall of Feature 11. Survey data shows that the feature was identified at 7.58 ft (2.31 m) amsl.

No information is known about this feature. The only information recorded on the feature record form was that "the feature is diffuse and amorphous." There were no photographs or drawings, and soil description. The dimensions of the feature are unknown and it does not appear to have been excavated.

Cultural Materials

No cultural materials are associated with Feature 65.

Feature 90 (Post)

As with other features in this portion of the project area, there was no supporting documentation to clearly determine the nature of this feature. Survey data indicates Feature 90 was identified at 7.38 ft (2.25 m) amsl and that it was situated in the southeastern portion of a cluster of other post holes and posts.

Feature 90 was described in field records simply as a deteriorated post measuring approximately 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) in diameter. The excavators did not observe a post hole and suspected the post may have been a driven post. Field photographs were not included, and there was no profile drawing. The Munsell description was listed as "wood." It is possible that this feature was not excavated.

Cultural Materials

No cultural materials are associated with Feature 90.

Feature 102 (Post hole and post)

Feature 102 was located near the southwestern corner of Parcel PL.2, near southern edge of that parcel. It occurred immediately northeast of the northeastern corner of Feature 91, and was one of a line of post holes that crossed north-south through Parcels PL.1, Parcel PL.2 and 77-5. Survey data indicated the post was identified at 5.58 ft (1.7 m) amsl. It was unclear during which stage of the archaeological investigation the post had been identified.

Feature 102 was a square post hole containing the remains of a round wooden post (Figure 3-68). The post was intact and protruded from the ground several inches. Field records document the post as measuring 0.8 ft (24.38 cm) in diameter; and the post hole as measuring about 1.5 ft (45.72 cm) in diameter. As a side note, although the post hole is clearly square in Figure 3-68, it is recorded as being circular (round) in the field records. The post hole fill was described as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay mottled with dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand.

The feature was bisected east/west and the south half was excavated and screened; the northern half of the post hole does not appear to have been excavated. The post hole had vertical sidewalls and a flat base, and measured 1.35 ft (41.15 cm) in depth (Figure 3-69). The post extended to the base of the post hole and was slightly offset to the eastern side of the hole. The base of the post was angled to come to a point along the western edge of the post, rather than in the center. The surrounding soil was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand overlying very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam.

Cultural Materials

Although no artifacts were associated with Feature 102, field records indicate that brick was discarded from the bisection. Leather also was reportedly recovered from the post hole excavation.



Figure 3-68 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 102, view north (WSSI staff, 8/2/2017)



Figure 3-69 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 102 (bisected), view north (WSSI staff, 8/2/2017)

This material may be at the conservation laboratory of Alexandria Archaeology, as it was not included as part of the artifact collection transferred to the laboratory of Goodwin & Associates, in Frederick, Maryland.

Feature 113 (Unknown Feature)

This feature was listed in survey data as being situated along the eastern edge of Parcel PL.2, near its southeastern corner. It was identified at 6.33 ft (1.93 m) amsl and was located northwest of Features 104 and 114. There are no field records, photographs, or artifacts associated with the feature, so its actual identity is unknown.

Feature 114 (Unknown Feature)

Like Feature 113, this feature was listed in survey data as being located in the southeastern corner of Parcel PL.2. It was identified at 5.67 ft (1.73 m) amsl and was located adjacent to the northwestern corner of Feature 104. This feature was assumed to have been a post or post hole and may have been part of a fence line separating the area around Feature 104 from other leased land on Point Lumley. The feature also could postdate Corporation ownership of the land and be related to any of the later uses of the land. As there are no field records, photographs, or artifacts associated with the feature, its true identify will remain a mystery.

Chapter 4
Parcel PL.3

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the archaeological investigation of Public Lands/Point Lumley Study Parcel 3 (Parcel PL.3). This study area is located in the western central portion of the Robinson Terminal South project area (Figure 4-1). Parcel PL.3 is a subdivision of a larger parcel of land that was administered by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria beginning in 1749. Parcel PL.3 bordered Duke Street and was one of several portions of the public lands on Point Lumley that were leased for commercial and residential use. For the purposes of this report, Parcel PL.3 refers to three adjoining leased parcels that, combined, measure 70.5-ft (21.5 m) east/west by 78-84-ft (23.8-25.6 m) north/south. This study parcel is bounded on the north by Duke Street, on the east and south by leased parcels owned by the Trustees of the Town (Parcel PL.2), and on the east by privately owned land within Lot 77 (Parcel 77.1).

Historic Context

Parcel PL.3 was originally part of the public lands on Point Lumley, which were managed by the trustees of the Town of Alexandria beginning in 1749 (West 1749; Figures 4-2 and 4-3). Records pertaining to this portion of the Corporation property on Point Lumley are not clear. The earliest surviving lease for Parcel PL.2 was let in 1802, when James Campbell leased a lot for a term of 21 years from the Mayor of Alexandria (Alexandria Land Records Book B:352). The lot fronted Duke Street, and began at a point 105 feet, seven inches east of Union Street. It measured 24 feet by 78 feet and was bound on the east by a 15-foot alley that Campbell had rights to use. Campbell acquired a second lot fronting Duke Street from the mayor in 1803 (Alexandria Land Records Book F:138). It was situated 79 feet and one inch east of Union Street and measured 26 feet 6 inches by 78 feet in length. This lot was bound by a 15-foot alley on the south.

John Hill conveyed a lot on Duke Street to James Campbell in 1804. (Alexandria Land Records Book I:113-115). Hill had obtained from property from the Mayor in 1801 and Campbell assumed the residue of the 21-year lease. The lot was 56 feet one inch east of Union Street, which placed it immediately east of Parcel 77.1. It measured 23 feet by 84 feet. The record stated that Hill had erected wooden buildings on the grounds, sometime between 1801 and 1804 (Alexandria Land Records Book I:114). James Campbell conveyed this lot with buildings to his sons, William and Loudoun, in 1807 (Alexandria Land Records Book O:420).

The 1810 census states that James Campbell was a jailer (Alexandria Census 1810, Ward 1). This record is supported by newspaper notices posted by Campbell that describe warrants and arrests from 1809 through 1818 (Alexandria Gazette 6/1/1809, p. 4; 3/31/1818, p.1). The 1810 census also listed William Campbell as a carpenter and Loudoun Campbell as a house joiner. The 1810 land tax assessment shows that James had a residence on Fairfax Street (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1810, Ward 1). Campbell was shown as the proprietor of a one-story house on Duke Street that was valued at $800.00. The sole tenant was Phillip Hall, who was listed in the census as a laborer. William and Loudoun were taxed for an unoccupied house next door to James on Duke Street, which was valued at $100.00.

The 1812 assessment provides a clearer picture of the Campbell property (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1812, Ward 1). The Campbell brothers likely added a new house to their property because on the 1812 assessment it states that James was leasing three one-story houses fronting Duke Street, increasing the valuation of the

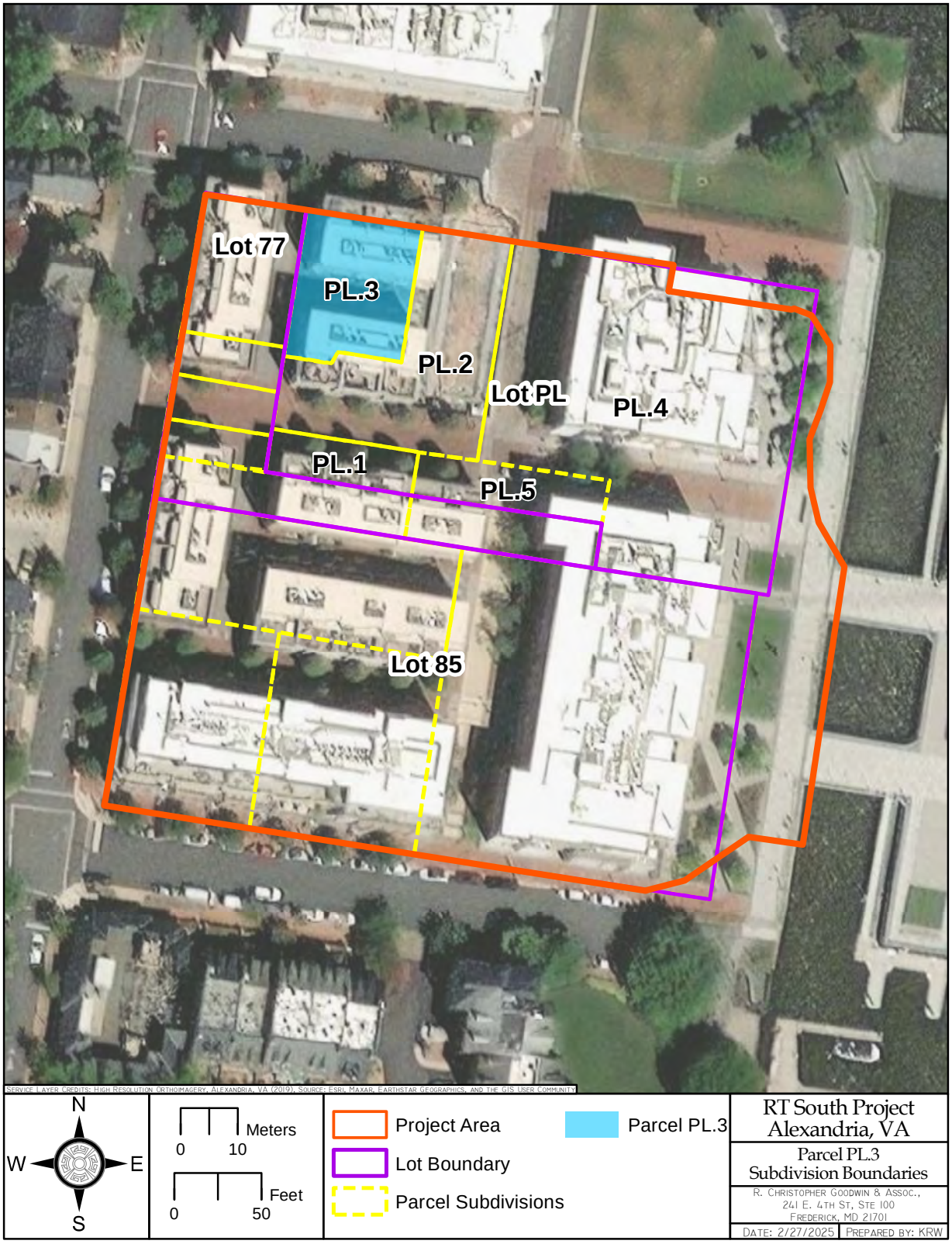


Figure 4-1 **Map showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-3, overlaid on modern aerial**

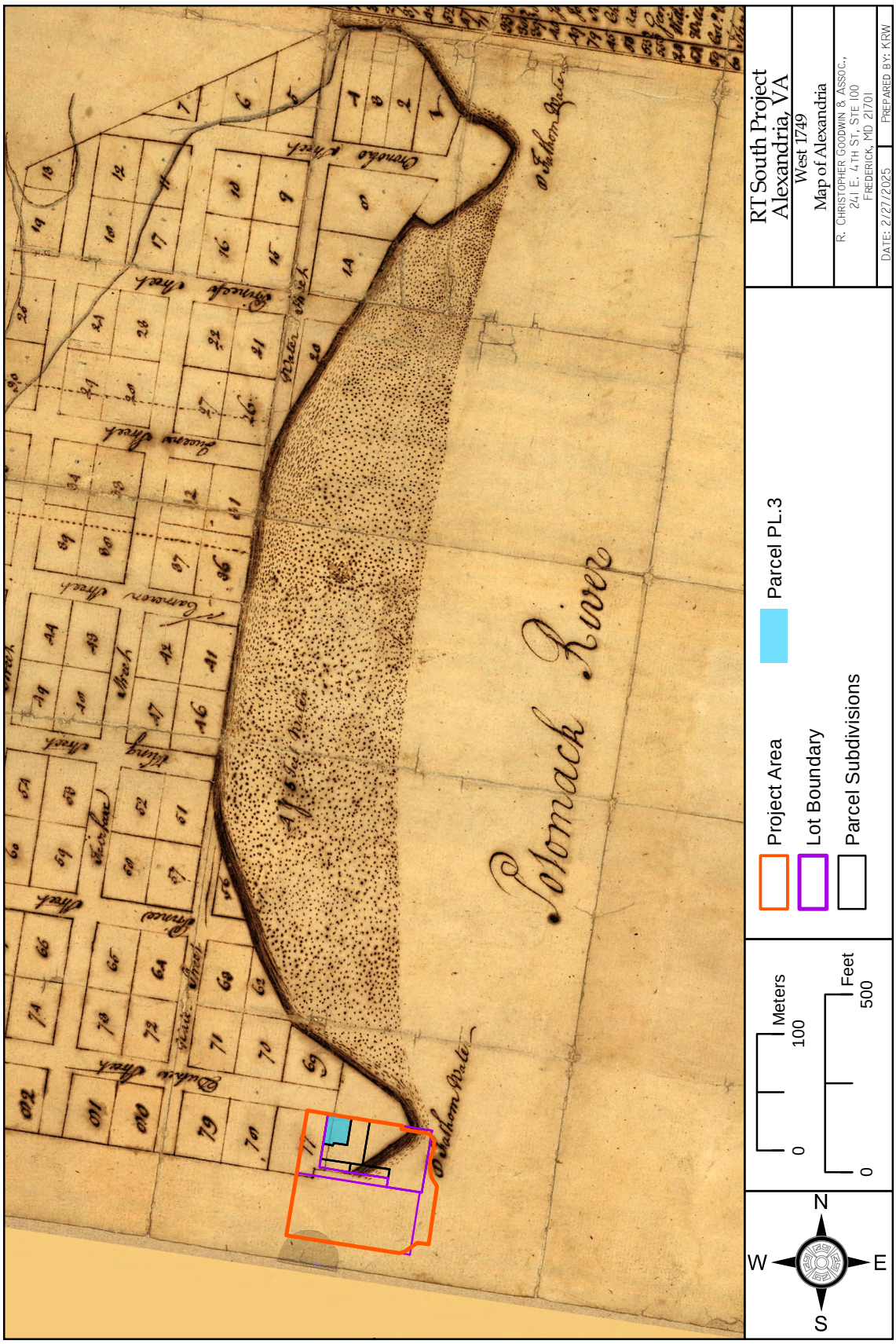


Figure 4-2 Detail of John West Jr's 1748 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-3

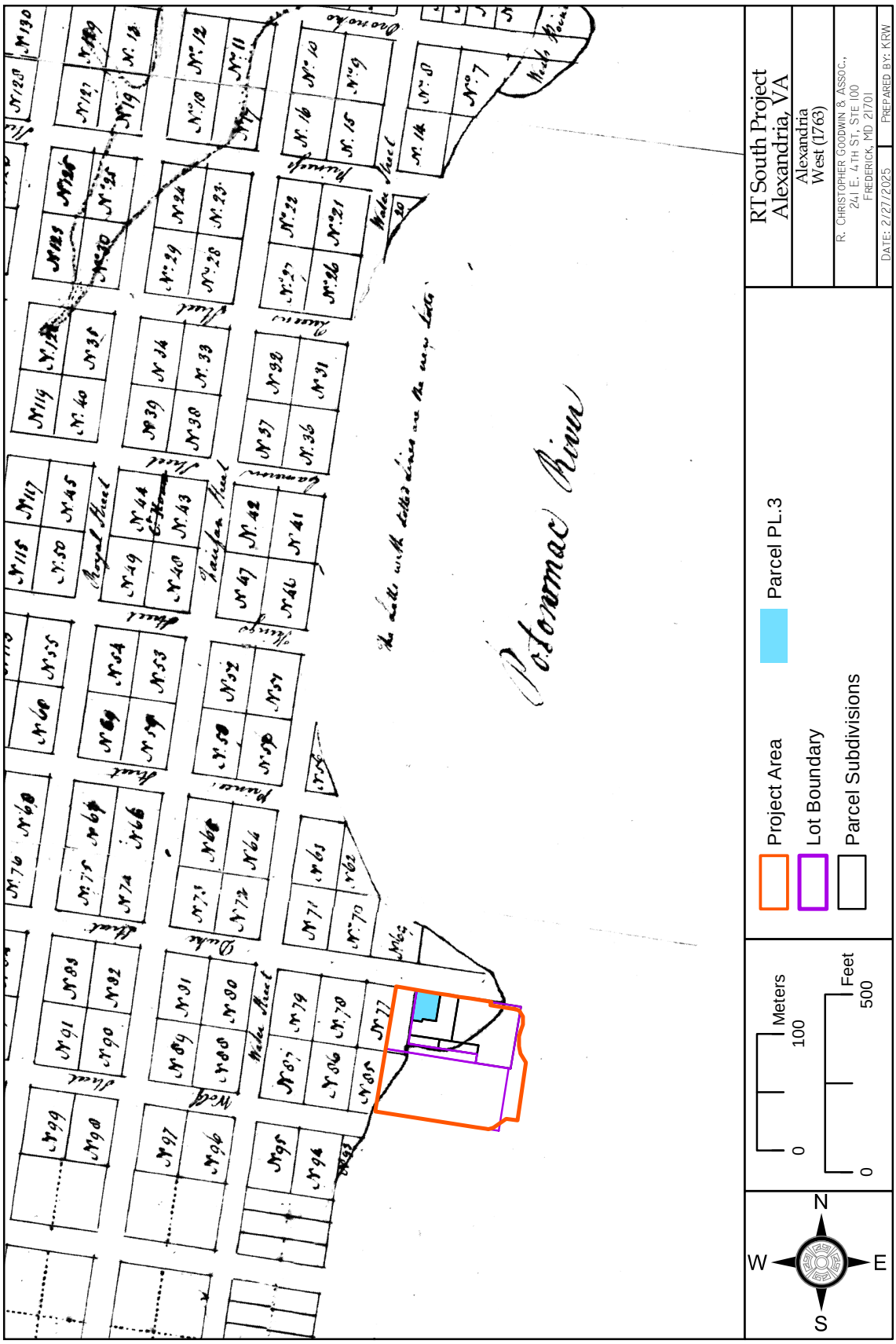


Figure 4-3 **Detail of George Washington's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-3**

property from $800.00 to $1,000.00. The tenants were William Hilton (seaman), John Turner and Samuel Davis. William and Loudoun Campbell were listed as proprietors of a shop on Duke Street next to their father's houses. It is possible that the shop may have been in the back lot of one of the dwellings since the land records do not indicate additional real estate acquisitions by the Campbells. The record also states that the brothers were occupying the shop. The value of the building was still $100.00, the same as the 1810 assessment. The Campbell's leased property is indicted on an 1814 plat map (Figure 4-4).

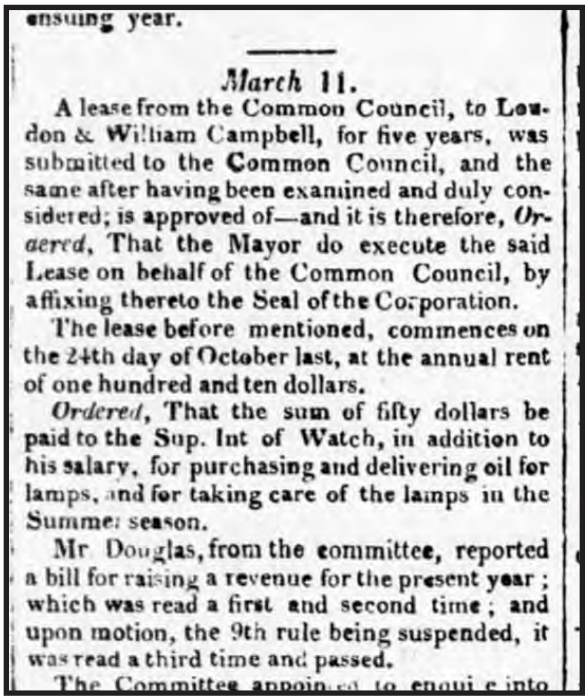
James Campbell passed away in 1821 and his wife, Kitty was appointed executrix of his estate (Alexandria Probate, Will Book 3:1). The family home on Cameron Street was devised to Kitty for her natural life and after her passing, to their children John and Mary. James Campbell devised the interest he had in the "Corporation Property" to his sons William and Loudoun and to his wife, in three parts (Alexandria Probate, Will Book 3:1). William and Loudoun decided to retain the property.

The 1823 assessment shows that estate of James Campbell was taxed for houses valued at $800.00, situated on Duke Street to the alley (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1823, Ward 1). There were numerous tenants including, William Smith, John Manly (a shopkeeper), Lucinda Gates, James Sellick and Mrs. Brown. William and Loudoun were taxed for a house and lot on Duke Street that was valued at $100.00. While the brothers were listed as the occupants, the record makes it clear that they were occupying separate dwellings in town. The 1823 assessment shows that Loudoun was residing in a two-story residence on Washington and King Streets. His mother, Kitty, was residing on Washington and Columbus Streets. William and Loudon also co-owned a lot valued at $620.00 on Columbus and Wythe Street.

The Common Council renewed the lease on one of Campbell's Duke Street properties in 1823 (Alexandria Gazette, 3/12/1823 p.1; Figure 4-5). The lease, originally with a term of 21 years, was extended for another five years. This was likely the lot the mayor leased to James Campbell in 1802, and that was situated 105.7 feet east of Union Street and immediately west of the 15-foot alley (Alexandria Land Records Book B:352). It is unclear when the leases on the other properties were renewed.

The 1825 assessment taxed William and Loudoun Campbell for Duke Street lots and houses (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1825, Ward 1). The first property was a one-story "shed" on Duke Street valued at $100.00. This notation likely referred to the shop as in earlier assessments. The brothers were also taxed for houses and lots from Duke Street to the alley that were occupied by two tenants, Mrs. Brown in a one-story house and Mrs. Coates in a second one-story house.

During the 1820s and 1830s, the Campbell brothers supported Alexandria's shipbuilding industry and the regulation of lumber that entered the port. Their skills in carpentry and ship joinery were in demand. A report of the election of officers for the Common Council in March 1825 stated that Loudon and William Campbell were to serve as the "measurers of lumber" (Alexandria Gazette, 3/10/1825, p.3). The brothers were elected to this position as early as 1820, and maintained this position over time.



ensuing year.

March 11.

A lease from the Common Council, to Loudon & William Campbell, for five years, was submitted to the Common Council, and the same after having been examined and duly considered; is approved of—and it is therefore, *Ordered*, That the Mayor do execute the said Lease on behalf of the Common Council, by affixing thereto the Seal of the Corporation.

The lease before mentioned, commences on the 24th day of October last, at the annual rent of one hundred and ten dollars.

Ordered, That the sum of fifty dollars be paid to the Sup. Int of Watch, in addition to his salary, for purchasing and delivering oil for lamps, and for taking care of the lamps in the Summer season.

Mr Douglas, from the committee, reported a bill for raising a revenue for the present year; which was read a first and second time; and upon motion, the 9th rule being suspended, it was read a third time and passed.

The Committee appointed to enquire into

Figure 4-5 **Common Council announcement of the extension of Campbell Lease for five years. (Alexandria Gazette, 3/12/1823, p.1)**

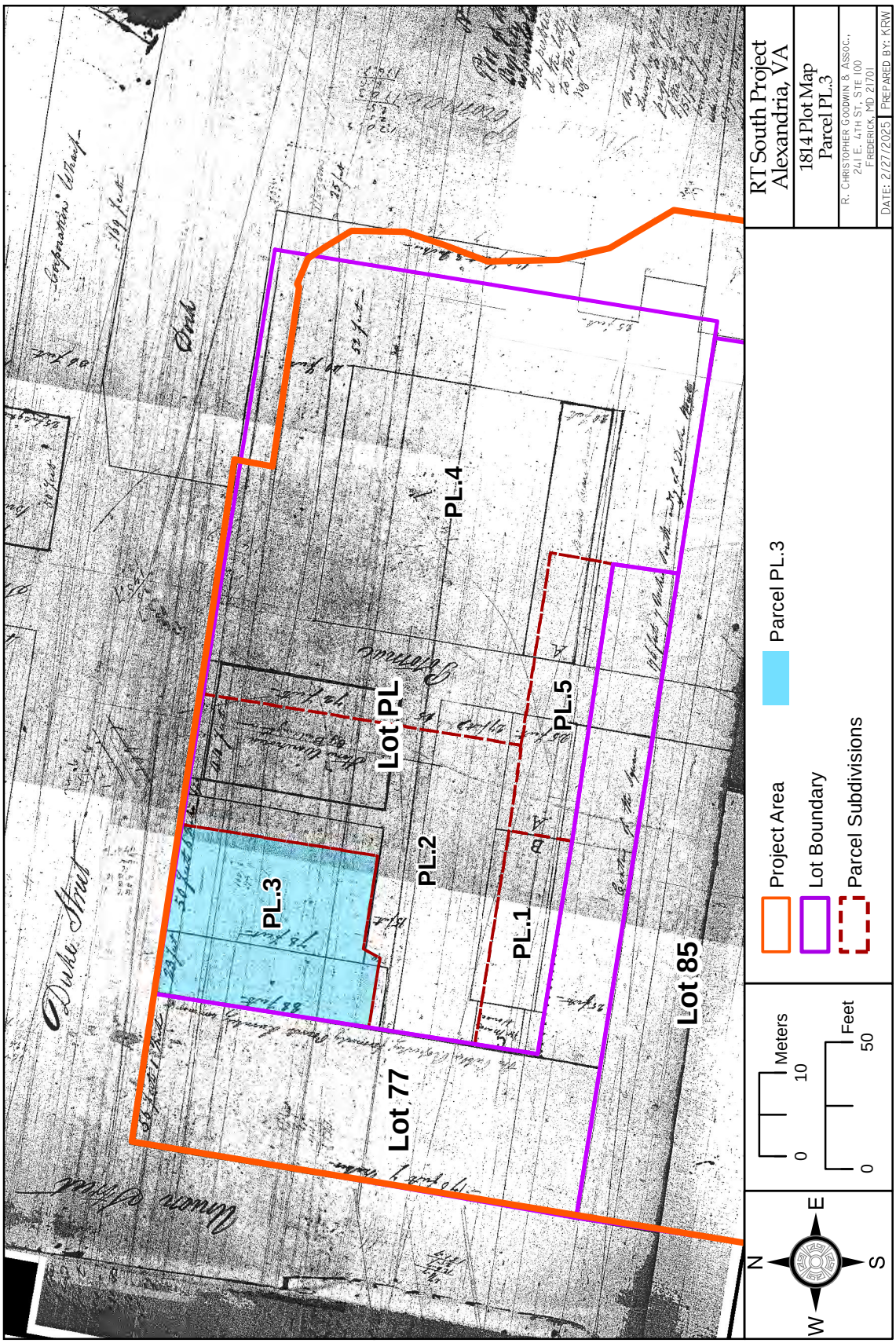
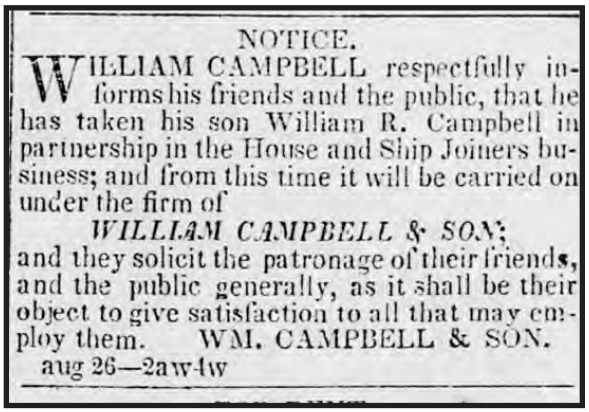


Figure 4-4 **Detail of 1814 Plot Map, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1 (Alex Plot Maps, Surveyor Records 1817-71, Roll 00288, Alexandria Library Special Collections, courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology)**

The 1827 assessment shows that the Campbells were taxed for four, one-story houses on the property valued at $1,000 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1827, Ward 1). There was one tithable per house. The tenants included Matilda Nichols (shopkeeper), Daniel Coates, Mary Scrivener and Juda Sutton. The Campbell's were taxed for "sheds and tenements" valued at $600.00 on Duke Street and the Strand in 1828 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1828, Ward 1). There were six houses enumerated and they were occupied by Hannah Hilton, Daniel Coates, Mary Scrivener, Eleanor Sisson and Juda Sutton. This record suggests that there may have been occupants in the sheds as well as the one-story houses.

The Duke Street houses continued to decrease in value. In 1830 the Campbell's were taxed for "Houses on the Corporation Ground" and in 1831, "Sundry Small Houses on the Corporation Ground" indicating that they were no longer valuable buildings (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1828, Ward 1). Loudoun Campbell passed away in 1837 (Alexandria Gazette, 4/27/1837, p.3). Soon after his brother's death, William Campbell announced that he had established a new business with his sons (Alexandria Gazette, 9/7/1839; Figure 4-6). By then Campbell had moved his shop from Duke Street to Union Street, between Prince and Duke (Alexandria Gazette, 7/6/1844). William continued to serve in the position as "measurer of lumber" (Alexandria Gazette, 4/26/1847, p.3). He later opened a shop with carpenter William McKnight, who was listed with William Campbell as a "measurer of lumber" in 1847 (Alexandria Gazette, 4/26/1847, p.3).



NOTICE.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken his son William R. Campbell in partnership in the House and Ship Joiners business; and from this time it will be carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM CAMPBELL & SON;

and they solicit the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, as it shall be their object to give satisfaction to all that may employ them. WM. CAMPBELL & SON.

aug 26—2aw4w

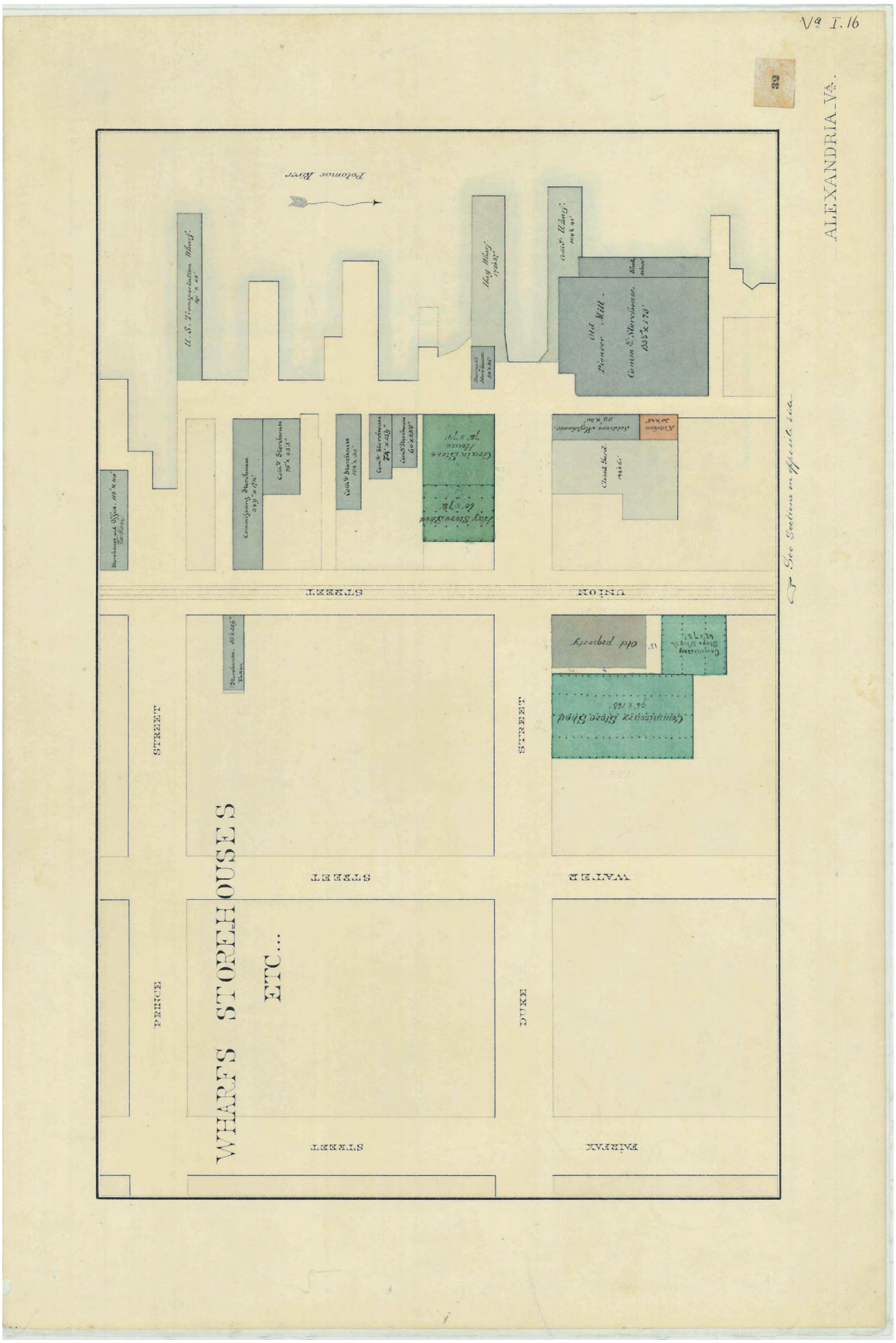
Figure 4-6 **Announcement for William Campbell & Sons (Alexandria Gazette, 9/7/1839, p.1)**

Campbell's Duke Street property in Parcel PL.3 was conveyed back to the Corporation by 1850. The 1847 and 1848 assessments show that William Campbell was taxed for one house and lot on Duke Street (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1847 and 1848, Ward 1.) In 1850, Campbell was not listed as proprietor; instead, the Corporation was taxed for property on Duke Street, on Point Lumley, a value of $1,000 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1850, Ward 1).

William H. Fowle of the Alexandria Flour Mill Company leased the Corporation lands on the south side of Duke Street in 1854 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q-3:116). This lease redesignated the Corporation lots into Lots 1- 4 of the Mill Company property. These lots were situated west of the Strand and encompassed the eastern part of the Campbell lots along Duke Street. Pioneer Mills was built east of the Strand and began operations in 1854 (Alexandria Gazette, 8/14/1854, p.3). In 1856, a cooper's shop was constructed west of the Strand to provide barrels for the mill.

The Union Army occupied Alexandria in 1861 at the onset of the Civil War. Within months the Pioneer Mills facility, cooper's shop and area adjoining the shop were transformed into a commissary and mess hall to accommodate troops. Parcel PL.3, in the area west of the cooper's shop was part of the closed yard depicted on the 1865 U.S. Quartermaster Corps Map (Figure 4-7).

Parcel PL.3 was leased by furniture manufacturer James Green and is shown on the 1877 Hopkins Map as containing a large rectangular shed (Figure 4-8). None of the earlier Campbell buildings remained on the property. James Green passed away on September 8, 1880, and his real estate was partitioned amongst his heirs (Alexandria Wills, Book 1:313). In 1881, in a bill of sale, the heirs of James Green conveyed much of Lot 85 to the Potomac Manufacturing Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 11:13: Figure 4-9). In 1884, at the general meeting of the stockholders it was decided that Potomac Manufacturing would sell the "entire plant and property of the company" and form the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588). Parcel PL.3 is shown as vacant on the 1896 Sanborn Map (Figure 4-10). By 1902,


Va I. 16
ALEXANDRIA Va.
32
Potomac River
U.S. Transportation Office
Hay Shed
Old Mill
Pioneer
Corn & Merchandise
Corn & Storehouse
Corn Storehouse
Corn Storehouse
Corn Storehouse
Commissary Storehouse
Corn Storehouse
Corn Storehouse
Corn

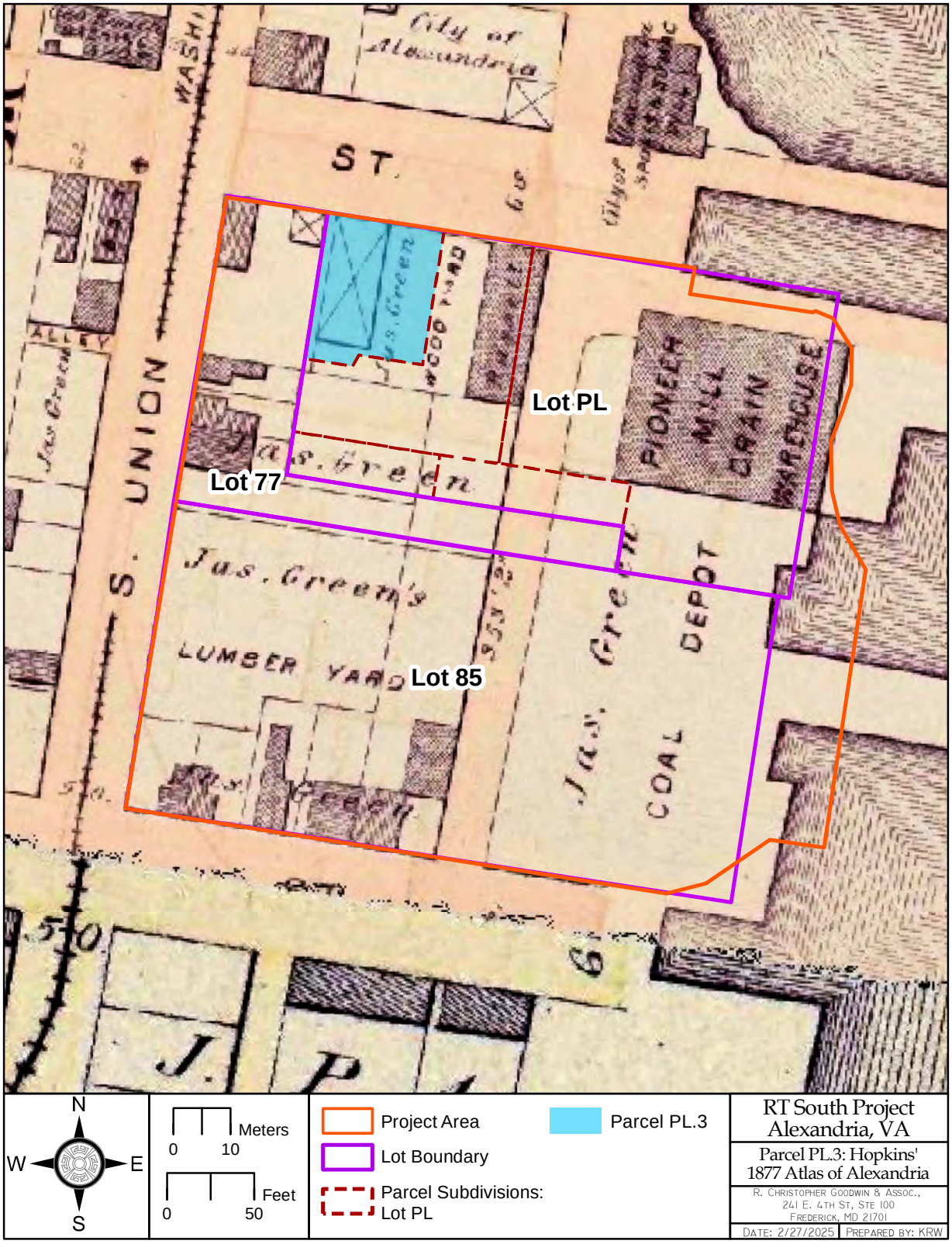


Figure 4-8 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-3**

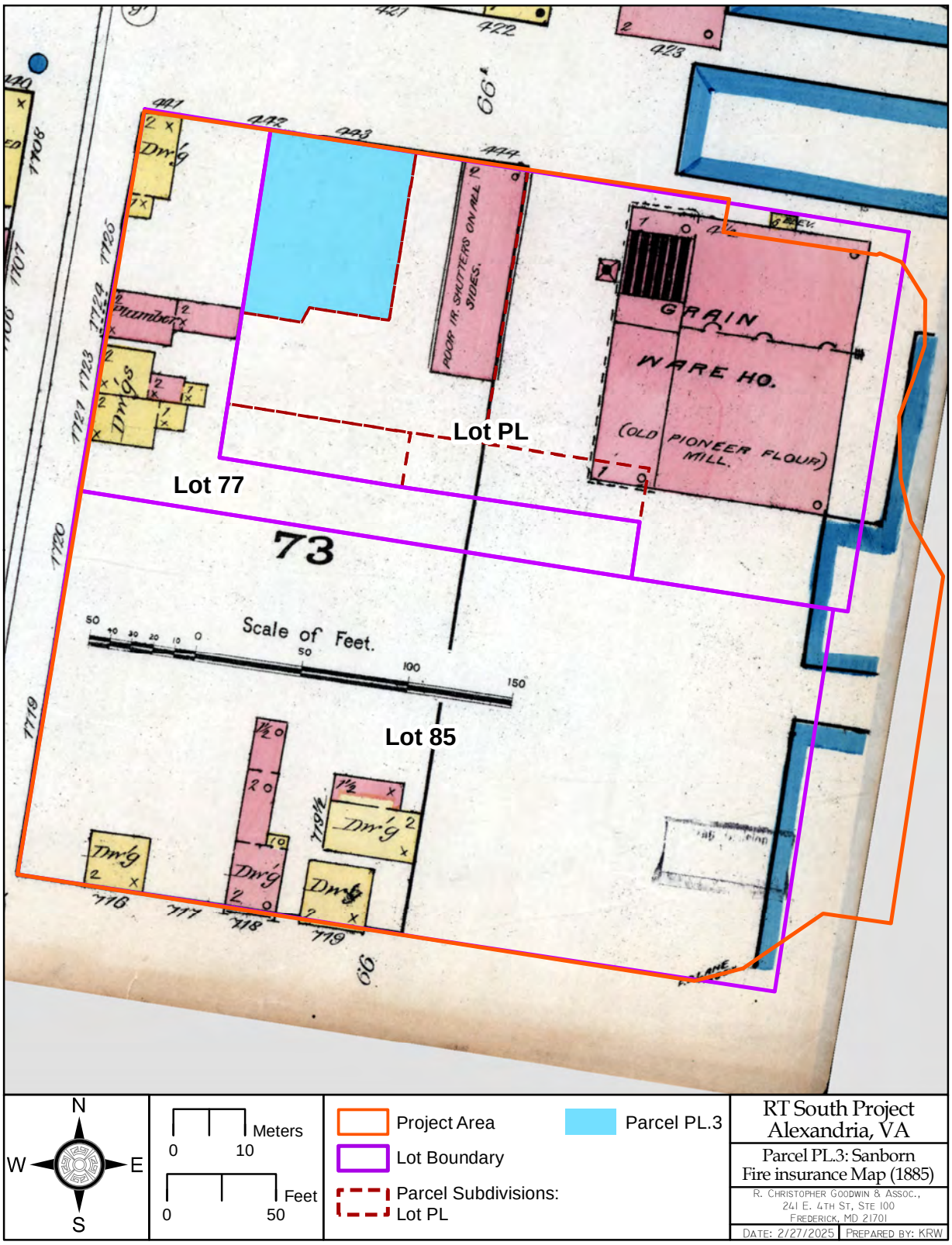


Figure 4-9 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-3**

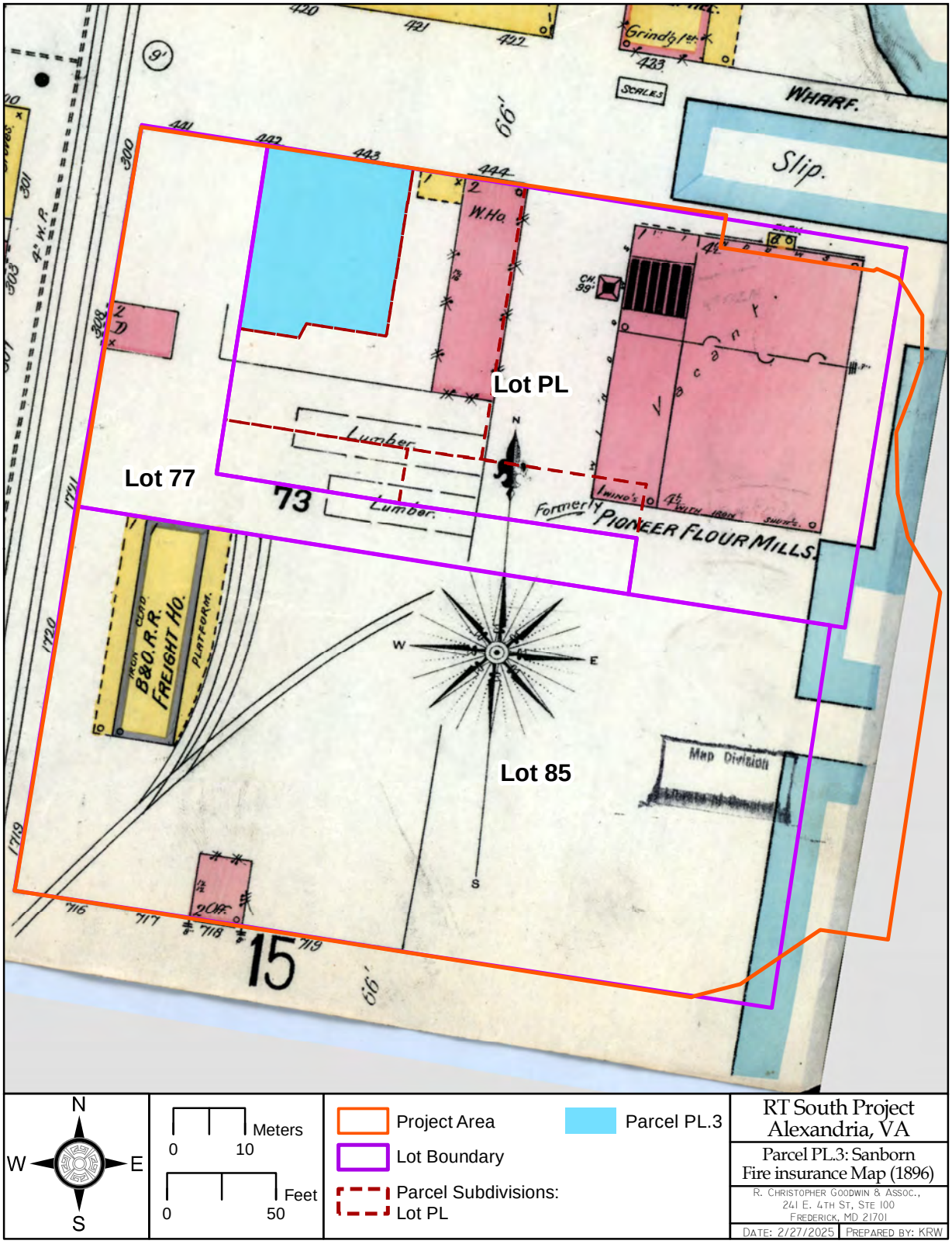


Figure 4-10 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-3**

the Sanborn Map shows that the Bryant Fertilizer Company Warehouse had been built along Duke Street, covering part of Parcel PL.3, and the Emerson Engine Company had buildings partly within, and immediately east of Parcel PL.3 (Figure 4-11).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of 34 primary archaeological features were identified within Parcel PL.3 (Figure 4-12; Tables 4-1 and 4-2). Of that total, nine features were identified during the excavation of other features and, as such, were given a sub-feature designation. Like Parcel PL.2, a majority of the features identified in Parcel PL.3 were remnants of posts. These posts, however, were not well-aligned and their associations were less clear. It is likely that some were related to fence lines, while others were pole-buildings, such as sheds. Eight features were post holes containing the remains of wooden posts, one feature was a post hole with no post, one was a driven post, and three features were post removal holes. Nearly all of these features were located in the southwestern corner of Parcel PL.3, west of Feature 24, a large foundation. Although the post holes ranged in size from 0.45 ft (13.7 cm) to 2.2 ft (67.06 cm) in diameter. All of the post holes had been excavated through fill material that had been laid down during the early-mid nineteenth century, so the date of the posts was unknown.

In addition to post holes, two chimney footings, two foundations, three pits, two possible pits, two brick footings or piers, a box privy, a box that was not a privy, two random boards, and four unknown features were identified. The box privy (Feature 49) was a two-seat rectangular privy, while the box (Feature 57) was a wooden box the size of a small footlocker. Both features were initially suspected to have been burials, but neither contained human remains or articulated animal remains. The foundations both were associated with early nineteenth century buildings. Feature 24 was the foundation for a large carpentry shop that spanned the rear of the central and easternmost of Campbell's lots. Feature 34 was a portion of the foundation for a dwelling that stood on Campbell's easternmost lot, near Duke Street. All that remained of the dwelling on the central lot was a chimney footing (Feature 35). Two brick piers (Features 38 and 39) identified on the western lot were of unclear provenience and may have post-dated the dwelling that originally stood on that lot.

Archaeological investigations in Parcel PL.3 yielded a total of 53,680 historic artifacts, 28 prehistoric artifacts, 16,705.74 g of faunal material, and 7,411.86 g of botanical specimens. The historic artifacts were typical for the project area and included ceramic (n=8,599), glass (n=8,687), and metal (n=5,478) items, as well as several composite (n=8), manufactured (n=5), stone (n=92), and synthetic (n=5) artifacts. An unusually high number of organic specimens (n=30,804; 7,411.86 g) and the faunal remains were recovered from Parcel PL.3. The majority of the botanical specimens consisted of seeds and nuts recovered from Feature 49, a double seat box privy. Several pieces of leather, at least two shoe fragments, a part of a coconut shell, and several bone buttons were all included among the organic materials.

Prehistoric artifacts consisted mostly of debitage, although a quartzite fire-cracked rock and two quartz bifaces were recovered. Neither biface was diagnostic; one was the distal portion of a late stage or finished biface and one was an unfinished middle stage biface. Oddly, most of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Features 24 and 35. These features each yielded 13 prehistoric artifacts. Feature 24 yielded both bifaces, the fire-cracked rock and 10 pieces of debitage, while Feature 35 yielded only debitage.

In addition to the artifacts retained for analysis, a large number of artifacts were recorded and discarded during the excavation process. Discarded items totaled 24,074 items; these items weighed a combined total of 1,842.12107 kg. Typical for the project area, brick was the most common material discarded. A total of 20,540 fragments of brick, weighing 1,630.25951 kg was discarded from features investigated within Parcel PL.3. Shell ranked a distant second in terms of materials discarded, accounting for only 12.24398 kg (n=2,156) or 7.5% of the total weight of discarded materials. Mortar (n=830; 8.288562 kg) and slate (n=142; 686.2 kg) were the next most commonly discarded items. Other artifacts that were noted and discarded in the field were slag (n-183), coral

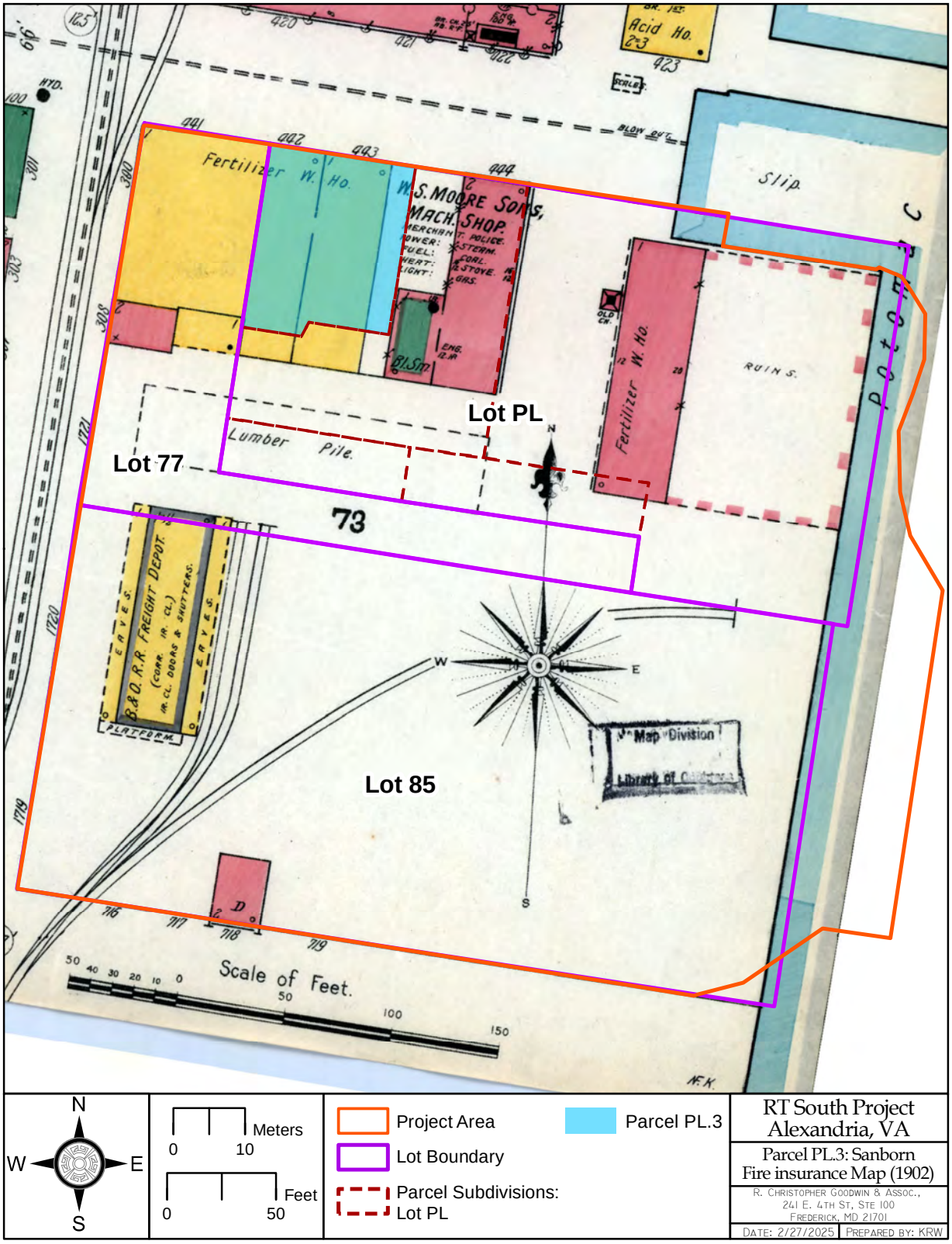


Figure 4-11 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1902) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-3**

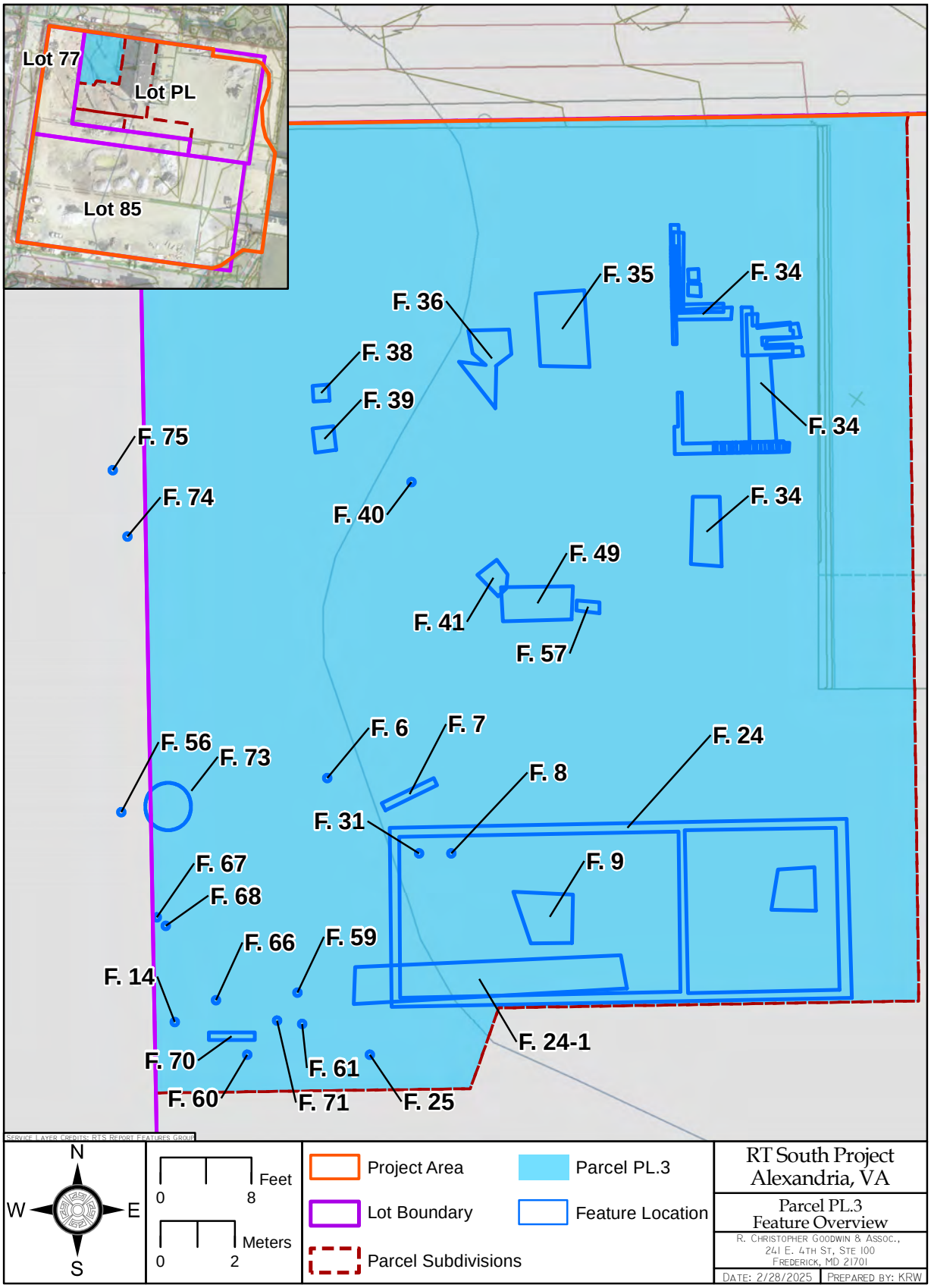


Figure 4-12 **Map showing the locations of archaeological features in Parcel PL-3 (RCG&A staff)**

Table 4-1 Summary of Primary Archaeological Features in Parcel PL.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
6	none	Post hole/Post	Late 18th C	6.82	0.55 (diameter)	2.8	Documentation	n/a	1
7	none	Isolated Board/Timber	E-M 18th C	7.78	Unknown	0.4	Documentation	n/a	1
8	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	6.93	2.2 (diameter)	1.4	Documentation	n/a	1
9	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Late 18th - Early 19th century	6.75 (SW)	3.44 x 4.48	2.07	Identified; partially documented	Fully excavated	1
14	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	8.19	0.9 (diameter)	1.4	Documentation	n/a	1
24	24-1 thru 24-7	Building/ Structure Foundation	early-mid 19th century	7.43 (SW)	40 x 14.2	0.79	Documentation; 4 - 3x3 ft units	4-3x3 ft Units	1
25	none	Post hole/Post	Late 18th - Early 19th century	7.52	Post: 0.5 (diameter); Hole: 1.5 x 1.9	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
31	none	Soil Deposit	Unknown	n/a	2.8 x 1.5	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
34	34-1	Building/ Structure Foundation	early-mid 19th century	6.81 (SE)	19.5 x 9.5	1.15	1 - 3x3 ft Unit	1-3x3 ft Unit	1
35	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	E-M 19th C	7.84 (SW)	7 x 4.8	Unknown	2 - 3x3 ft Units	10 - 3x3 ft Units	1
36	none	Pit	2nd half 19th C	7.58	3.4 (diameter)	1.4	Documentation	Bisected	1
38	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Unknown	6.26 (SW)	1.3 x 1.3	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
39	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Unknown	8.39	2.07 x 2.07	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
40	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	7.9	0.45 (diameter)	2	Documentation	n/a	1
41	none	Pit	Late 18th - Early 19th century	7.64	2.5 (diameter)	1.9	Documentation	n/a	1
42	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	8.15	Post: 0.45 (diameter); Hole: 3.7 x 1.6	2.5	Documentation	n/a	1
49	none	Privy	E-M 19th C	7.59 (SW)	3 x 6	3.55	Documentation	n/a	1
56	none	Pit	2nd half 19th C	7.35	1.4 (diameter)	0.4	Documentation	n/a	1
57	none	Other	Late 18th - Early 19th century	7.48 (SW)	0.85 x 2.1	0.5	Documentation	n/a	1
59	none	Unknown	Unknown	7.45	0.6 (diameter)	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
60	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	8.27	Unknown	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
61	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	7.42	2 (diameter)	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
66	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	7.35	2 (diameter)	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
67	none	Unknown	Unknown	7.04	0.8 (diameter)	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
68	none	Unknown	Unknown	7.25	0.6 (diameter)	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
70	none	Unknown	Unknown	7.48	1.3 x 1	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
71	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	7.4	2 (diameter)	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
72	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	Unknown	Post: 0.7 (diameter); Hole: 1.9 (diameter)	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
73	none	Pit	Late 18th - Early 19th century	7.72	4 (diameter)	1.3	Documentation	n/a	1
74	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	8.15	2.3 (diameter)	1.1	Documentation	n/a	1
75	none	Pit	Unknown	8.32	1.9 (diameter)	1.3	Documentation	n/a	1
Grand Total									**31**

Table 4-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-features in Parcel PL.3

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
24	24-1	Other	Unknown	Unknown	3 x 22	Unknown	Not excavated	1
24	24-2	Building/Structure Foundation Element	E-M 19th C	Unknown	4 x 7.4	Unknown	Not excavated	1
24	24-3	Unknown	L 18th- E 19th C	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1
24	24-4	Pit	L 18th- E 19th C	Unknown	1.9 x 2.3	1.3	Bisected; south half excavated	1
24	24-5	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	3.77 x 0.49	0.52	Partially exposed in Units 22 and 60	1
24	24-6	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1
24	24-7	Soil Deposit	L 18th- E 19th C	Unknown	4.3 x 4	0.15	Excavated in Units 11 and 64	1
34	34-1	Post hole/Post	E 19th C	Unknown	1.8 x 1.6	1.5	Bisected; south half excavated	1
Grand Total								**8**

(n=2), other shell (n=2), charcoal (n=44), chert (n=90), coal (n=53), and flint (n=16).

All of the features identified within Parcel PL.3 are described below.

Feature 6 (Post and Post hole)

Although Feature 6 was described as a "vertical log" in field records, the profile photograph (Figure 4-13) indicates that this feature is a post set within a narrow post hole. (WSSI Field Records, Feature 6). It was identified in the southeast wall of Trench 7A during excavation of that trench. Identified at 6.82 ft (2.08 m) amsl, or 0.9 ft (27.43 cm) below the top of Trench 7A, the post measured at least 2.8 ft (85.34 cm) in length and was 0.55 ft (16.74 cm) in diameter. Field records indicate the post extended to the base of the excavation trench and that a horizontal plank was attached to the eastern side of the post. No additional details were recorded; no field drawings or soil descriptions were provided.

This feature does not appear to have been excavated or fully exposed. Photographs indicate that the post hole is slightly wider than the post and extended to the base of the post. Brick was evident within the post hole fill.

Cultural Material

Feature 6 yielded a total of four artifacts. It is, however, unknown where the artifacts were recovered from and if they derived from the post hole fill or an unassociated context. Recovered materials consisted of a sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805), a piece of hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830), a whole horseshoe, and a fragment of aqua flat/window glass. Diagnostic artifacts dated from the mid-to-late eighteenth century.

Feature 7 (Boards or Timbers)

This feature was described in field records as a horizontal board oriented east, toward Feature 6 (Figure 4-14). It was identified during the excavation of Trench 7A, at an elevation of approximately 7.78 ft amsl (2.37 m amsl), or about 2.5 ft (0.76 m) below the top of the trench. The board measured 0.35 ft (10.7 cm) in height and was 0.4 ft (12.2 cm) in width.

Little additional information was contained in the field records for Feature 7. No field drawings or soil descriptions were provided. Field records note only that fill material containing oyster shell and brick was associated with Feature 7. Feature 7 was not fully exposed and was not excavated. As such, its full dimensions and actual association with Feature 6 are unknown.

Cultural Materials

Feature 7 yielded a total of three ceramic sherds from the cleaning of the feature wall; it is assumed these derived from fill associated with the feature. Ceramics included a sherd of glazed red-bodied earthenware, the rim of a Westerwald stoneware (ca. 1700-1775) chamber pot, and the base of a Nottingham-type stoneware (ca. 1700-1810) mug. The artifacts are typical of the first half of the eighteenth century.

Feature 8 (Post and Post hole)

Feature 8 was a wooden post and associated post hole. This feature was identified in the northeastern corner of Phase I Trench 7B, in the northern sidewall of that trench (Figure 4-15). Field records suggest that Feature 8 was associated with Features 6 and 7, which also were identified within Trench 7B. Field records indicate that the post was located 1.6 ft (0.49 m) below the upper surface of the trench, or at approximately 6.93 ft (2.11 m) amsl.

Feature 8 does not appear to have been excavated. As exposed within the trench sidewall, the feature consisted of a round wooden post set within a stepped post hole (Figure 4-16). The post hole was stepped on the eastern side, with the deeper part of the hole was toward the west; this section contained the post. The post measured 0.8 ft (0.24 m) in diameter and had a flat base that rested on the base of the post hole. Field records indicate that bark remained on the post. The post and post hole had been truncated and only the bottom 1.4 ft (0.43 m) of the feature remained intact.

The post hole measured 1.2 ft (0.49 m) at its base, and approximately 2.2 ft (0.67 m) in width at its upper extent, which was stepped out. Fill material within the post hole was brown (10YR



Figure 4-13 Photograph showing the profile of Feature 6 in Trench 7A, view south (WSSI staff, 9/02/2017)



Figure 4-14 Photograph showing the soil profile of Feature 7 in Trench 7A, view west (WSSI staff, 2/28/2017)



Figure 4-15 **Photographs showing Feature 8 exposed in the northern end of Trench 7B, view north (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)**



Figure 4-16 **Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 8 in north wall of Trench 7B, view north (WSSI staff, 2/26/2017)**

4/3) sandy loam containing small fragments of brick, oyster shell, and rounded gravel. At least two layers of fill material overlay the top of the post hole; these were described as mixed fill consisting of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam overlain by "mixed overburden fill/rubble." Field records note that "brick chunks and rocks" were present within the immediately overlying fill material. The post hole had been excavated through at least four fill layers composed of varying types of soil. It was unclear whether the final deposit within Trench 7B, described as brown (10YR 5/3) compact sandy loam, was another fill deposit, or represented a natural, undisturbed soil.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 8.

Feature 9 (Chimney Base)

Feature 9 was the remains of brick chimney that originally stood in the western half of Feature 24, a single-story frame building in the rear James Campbell's leased property. The shop building spanned the eastern two of Campbell's three rented lots, with Feature 9 located within the center lot. The shop was operated by brothers William and Loudoun Campbell and was standing by 1812 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1812, Ward 1). By 1828, the building appeared to have been converted to a tenement. It was in poor condition in 1831 and had been demolished by 1847 (Alexandria Tax Assessments, 1828 and 1847, Ward 1).

The feature was initially identified during the excavation of Phase I/II Trench 7B (Figures 4-17 and 4-18), when the southwestern corner of the feature was exposed. The feature was fully delineated during excavation of the northwestern quadrant of Feature 24 and, at that time, was bisected and the eastern half excavated (Figures 4-19 and 4-20). The lower nine courses of brick, or 2.07 ft (0.63 m) of the feature remained intact. The footing measured approximately 3.44 ft (1.05 m) north/south by 4.48 ft (1.37 m) east/west and, as initially exposed, appeared to have been truncated at its hearth surface. The walls of the chimney were two courses thick, with the brickwork oriented in a combination of header and stretcher courses. The mortar was not described, but appeared to be hard lime-based mortar, similar to cement.

The southern wall of the chimney was removed and the deposits in the interior of the feature exposed in profile. This process revealed that the original construction of the chimney footing was as an I-shaped hearth, with openings to the east and west. This was confirmed during re-examination of the western side of the hearth, exposed in Trench 7B, which showed the same false wall erected across the original hearth opening. At some point, the hearth had been filled with soil and brick debris and a false wall erected across the original opening. The false wall was visible in Figure 4-21 as a course of header bricks set on two base courses of brick, with the lowest course being a soldier course. Fill in the interior of the footing, above the soldier course was excavated as "Fill 1" and consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam containing brick debris (Figure 4-22).

Field records indicate that the soil layers underlying the soldier course were excavated in four levels, as Fills 2-5. These were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam (Fill 2); yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Fill 3); brick and mortar (Fill 4); and mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay (Fill 5). Removal of the bottommost layer revealed two wooden planks (Figure 4-23). The planks lay across the interior of the chimney, where the original hearth would have been located. A thin lens of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam underlay the planks and also underlay the eastern wall of the footing; this deposit continued beyond Feature 9 and was part of a thin destruction layer identified in the base of Feature 24. It was designated as Fill 6 of Feature 9, and as Fill 5 during the excavation of the western half of Feature 24. Although field records for Feature 9 indicate this deposit was not excavated, several artifacts were noted as originating from Fill 6. Soil beneath the footing was described as brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) oxidation.

In summary, the excavation of Feature 9 revealed that the assumed brick hearth exposed at the top of the excavation, was actually a secondary hearth related to reuse of the chimney foot-



Figure 4-17 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 9 in Trench 7B, view southeast (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)



Figure 4-18 Photograph showing profile of Feature 9 in sidewall of Trench 7B, view east (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)



Figure 4-19 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 9 fully exposed during excavation of Feature 24, view north (WSSI staff, 3/7/2017)



Figure 4-20 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 9, view east (WSSI staff, 3/7/2017)



Figure 4-21 **Photograph showing profile view of interior of Feature 9 with southern wall removed, view north (WSSI staff, 7/14/2017)**



Figure 4-22 **Photograph showing profile view of interior of Feature 9 with upper fill material bisected, view north (WSSI staff, 7/18/2017)**



Figure 4-23 Photograph showing planks exposed in interior of Feature 9, view north (WSSI staff, 7/18/2017)

ing. At some point, both sides of the chimney, as well as the entire interior of Feature 24 were infilled. After infilling, a new hearth surface composed of brick was built atop the fill. Based upon the stratigraphy exposed during the excavation of Feature 9, it is likely that the northern part of the chimney footing was rebuilt immediately prior to infilling. Artifacts recovered from fill soils in the interior of Feature 9 suggest the chimney was infilled during the early nineteenth century.

Cultural Material

Feature 9 yielded a total of 174 artifacts and 221.5 g of faunal material. Artifacts were recovered from both the "surface" of the chimney footing and from five fill strata below the brick surface. Tables 4-3 and 4-4 summarize the artifacts recovered from Feature 9. Generally dating from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, the collection was typical of fill originating from a domestic context.

"Feature Fill"

A fragment of kiln furniture and a shell-edged pearlware rim sherd (ca. 1810-1830) were identified. No faunal material or discarded artifact classes were noted.

"Soil Above Fill 1 in Brick/Surface"

Seven artifacts were recovered from the soil within the "surface" of Feature 9. The artifacts consisted of creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=3), a sherd of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), two sherds of hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830), and a fragment of flat/window glass. Slate (0.16 g) was discarded in the lab. An unidentified seed (1.01 g) also was identified.

"Surface"

A collection (n=102) of artifacts indicative of mixed fill was identified at the "surface" of Feature 9 (see Table 4-3). Artifacts in this collection had periods of manufacture that ranged from the second quarter of the eighteenth century through

Table 4-3 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 9, Surface and Feature Fill

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Feat. Fill	Soil above Fill 001 in Brick/ Surface	Surface	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole					1	1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem					1	1
	Clay		Kiln Furniture, Whole			1			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		3		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820			3	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820			2	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820			1	1
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850			1	1
		Pearlware	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830			5	5
			Tea Pot, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830			8	8
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			4	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830			5	5
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830			3	3
					ca. 1815-1830			2	2
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Mocha	ca. 1811-1830			1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830		1		1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		2	1	3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814			1	1
					ca. 1795-1830			1	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825			1	1
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900			1	1
		White Salt-Glazed	Mug, Base		ca. 1720-1805			1	1
Composite	Ferrous/Bone		Utensil Handle, Fragment					1	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment					14	14
	Undetermined	Colorless	Stemware, Foot					1	1
	Free Blown	Amber	Snuff Bottle, Base/ Body					9	9
		Dark Green	Snuff Bottle, Rim/ Neck/ Shoulder/ Body					8	8
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				1		1
		Colorless	Bottle, Body					1	1
	Machine Made	Aqua	Beer Bottle, Whole	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1898-1938			1	1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion					8	8
			Tool, Fragment					1	1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890			7	7
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890			2	2
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815			2	2
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Handle, Whole					1	1
Stone	Slate		Pencil, Fragment					1	1
	Graphite		Battery Core, Whole					1	1
Grand Total						**2**	**7**	**102**	**111**

Table 4-4 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 9, Fills 1-5

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Fill 004	Fill 005	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			2					2
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2	1				3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1					1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	3					3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830				1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1					1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted		2					2
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1					1
		Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1850-present	1					1
		Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Body						1		1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			5					5
				Devitrified/Patina			8				8
		Opaque Blue	Bead, Whole			1					1
	Free Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder						1		1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina				1			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1		2		3
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment						1	2	3
			Wine Bottle, Base	Devitrified/Patina			1				1
Metal	Copper Alloy		Coin, Whole			1					1
	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815		2				2
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	7	7				14
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	2					2
	Other Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole				1				1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Handle, Whole			1					1
			Sew Through Button, Fragment			1					1
			Sew Through Button, Whole			2					2
Grand Total						**33**	**21**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**63**

the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The recovery of an Abner & Drury Brewery beer bottle suggests the fill may date as late as 1898.

Overall, the "surface" collection included a range of ceramic (n=21) sherds including creamware (ca. 1760-1820), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850), Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1780-1825), domestic brown stoneware (ca. 1750-1900), and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805). The majority were singular sherds typical of secondary deposition, but there were examples of identifiable vessels. These included shell-edged pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) plate sherds, a transfer-printed pearlware (ca. 1795-1830) teapot fragment, and white salt-glazed stoneware mug base. A complete white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe bowl also was noted.

Glass in the surface collection included a fragment of flat/window glass, a stemware foot, fragments of free-blown snuff bottles, and a complete Abner & Drury Brewery beer bottle. Two bone utensil handles, a slate pencil fragment, a fragment of a battery core, and a ferrous tool fragment comprised the personal or small finds from the surface. Finally, hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815; n=2) nails, square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890; n=2) spike fragments, and square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890; n=7) nail fragments comprised the remainder of the surface collection. Five fragments of coal (40.98g) were discarded.

Fill 1

A total of 33 artifacts were recovered from Fill 1 of Feature 9. The artifact assemblage consisted of ceramic (n=13), organic (n=4), metal (n=10), and glass (n=6) materials. The majority of the ceramic sub-assemblage consisted of late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=3), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=4), and Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1780-1825; n=1). White clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe stems (n=2), two sherds of hand-painted refined white-bodied earthenware, and a sherd of continental hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present) comprised the remainder of the ceramic sub-assemblage. Small or personal items also were recovered and included an opaque blue glass bead, an illegible copper alloy coin, a bone handle, and at least three sew-through bone buttons. Fragments of flat/window (n=5), two square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nails, and seven square-shanked nail fragments made up the remainder of the assemblage. Discarded materials included brick fragments (19200.76 g), whole bricks (n=8; 22400 g), mortar (500.56 g), snail shell (n =1), and oyster shell (0.3 g).

Fill 2

Twenty-one artifacts and 220.2 g of faunal material were identified in Fill 2 of Feature 9. The assemblage included a single sherd of creamware (ca. 1760-1820), eight fragments of flat/window glass, a fragment of copper green wine bottle base, a colorless fragment of indeterminate curved glass, two hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails, seven square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments, and a shanked flat disc button. Faunal material largely consisted of domesticated species such as cattle (74.9 g) and pig (91.1 g). Much of the bone was unidentifiable (44.7 g), but bony fish (0.2 g), chicken (3 g), rodent (0.3 g), and turkey (6 g) also were present. Discarded materials included brick (14,600 g), 16 complete bricks (37000 g), and mortar (240.94 g).

Fill 3

A single indeterminate flat fragment of aqua glass and rodent bone (1.3 g) was identified. Brick (400 g) was discarded.

Fill 4

Six artifacts were recovered from Fill 4 including a sherd of hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), a sherd of indeterminate hard-paste porcelain, a free blown aqua medicine bottle finish, and three curved indeterminate fragments of glass. Brick (3200g), mortar (217g), and oyster (133g) were discarded.

Fill 5

Two curved fragments of indeterminate copper green glass was identified in Fill 5. Brick (2,435 g), a glazed brick fragment (6.59 g), and oyster shell (65 g) were discarded.

Feature 14 (Post and Post hole)

Feature 14 was located in the southwestern portion of Parcel PL.3. This feature was a post

and post hole identified during the excavation of Phase I Trench 8A. The feature was exposed in the eastern wall of the trench, at approximately 1 ft (0.30 m) below the top of the trench, or at about 8.19 ft (2.5 m) amsl (Figure 4-24). Field records indicate that the post was damaged during excavation of the trench; little information additional information regarding this feature was contained in the field records. The post appears to have been a round post, similar to Feature 8. Although the post hole is not evident in Figure 4-24, field records indicate the post was set within a tapered post hole that measured 0.9 ft (0.27 m) in diameter at its top and was 1.4 ft (0.43 m) in depth. The post hole fill was described as light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam. The post hole had been excavated through at least two layers of fill material, ending within a thick package of light brownish yellow (10YR6/4) sand.

Cultural Material

Although field records indicate that "ceramics, bone, iron, glass, [a] pipe bowl fragment" and a brick fragment were associated with Feature 14, none of these artifacts appear to have been retained for analysis.

Feature 24 (Foundation)

Feature 24 was the remains of a brick foundation for a large single-story frame workshop that originally stood in the rear of James Campbell's rented lots on Duke Street. The building was described in tax assessments as a one-story "shed" (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1825). It was standing by 1812 and, although it stood on James Campbell's rented lots, it was used by James' brothers William and Loudoun Campbell. William was a carpenter and Loudoun was a house joiner. The shop was valued at $100.00 in 1812 and as the same value in 1825 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1812 and 1825). By 1830, the shop building appears to have been converted to a tenement. The building was demolished sometime prior to 1850, when the property converted back to the Corporation.

Field Methods

Feature 24 was identified during the Phase I/II study. Archaeological Trench 7B crossed the western portion of the foundation, exposing the foundation wall and the southwestern corner of the brick chimney footing (Feature 9) in that portion of the building (Figure 4-25). Based upon data collected, the upper extent of the foundation was identified at an elevation of approximately 7.5 ft (2.29 m) amsl.

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 24 was fully exposed during a later stage of the Phase I/II investigation. The foundation was documented through scale drawings and photographs and four 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) test units were placed within and adjacent to the foundation walls. Unit 11 was placed in the western half of the foundation, on the eastern side of Feature 9 (Figure 4-26). The other three units were placed in the eastern half of the foundation. Unit 21 was placed adjacent to the western side of the chimney footing (Feature 24-2) located in that portion of the building; Unit 12 was positioned across the northern foundation wall; and Unit 22 was positioned across the central dividing wall, with most of the unit in the eastern half of the building.

Deposits identified in these test units indicated that the interior of the feature contained shallow cultural deposits overlying "nearly sterile historic fill" that was suspected to have been imported prior to construction of Feature 24 to raise the elevation of land (WSSI RMP, Features 24, 34, 44). Prior to infilling, the land was suspected to have been tidal mud flats. Sequentially, the deposits identified during initial testing consisted of an upper layer of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century demolition debris that correlated to the razing of Feature 24 overlying nearly sterile fill deposits and a second demolition layer suspected to have been the original floor of the building. The lower demolition layer rested upon tidal sediments. In the western half of the feature, the lower demolition layer was designated "Fill 5", and in the eastern half of the feature, it was designated "Fill 3."



Figure 4-24 **Photograph showing profile view of Feature 14 in east wall of Trench 8A, view east (WSSI staff, 2/28/2017)**



Figure 4-25 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 24, view north. Trench 7B is in foreground; range pole (scale) is on Feature 9 (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)**

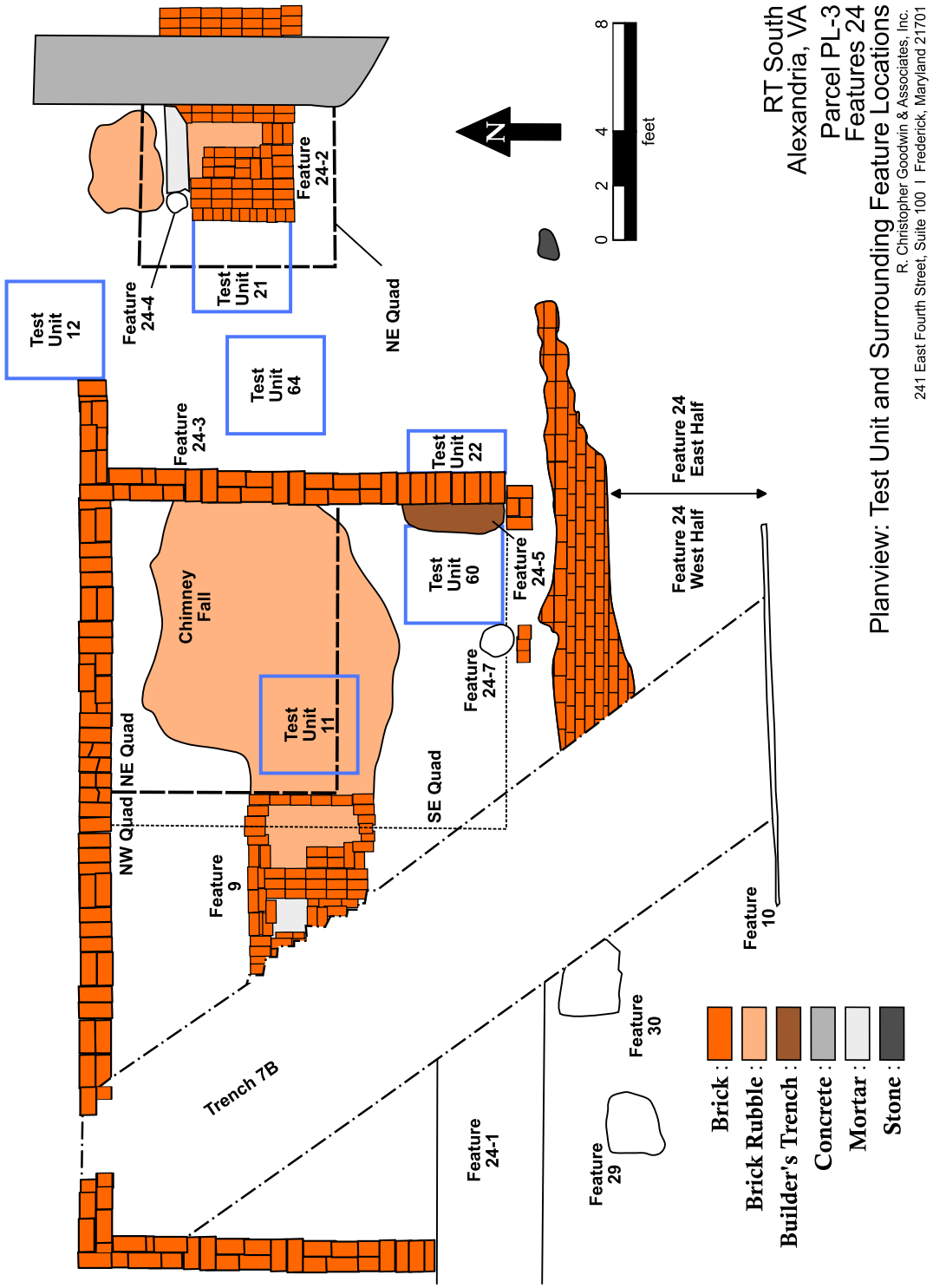


Figure 4-26 Map showing Feature 24 Test Unit and feature locations (RCG&A staff)

Resource Management Plan

The resource management plan for Feature 24 was separated into two parts that reflected the two properties rented by James Campbell. The western half of Feature 24 was within WSSI Parcel 1B; and the eastern half of Feature 24 was within WSSI Parcel 1C.

For the western half of Feature 24, the building interior was to be divided into "quadrants" and the southern quadrants excavated, with the northeast quadrant excavated first. The northeastern quadrant was projected to measure 5 x 8.5 feet (1.52 x 2.59 m). Prior to the excavation of the southeast quadrant, a 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) excavation unit was to be appended to the western wall of Phase I/II Unit 22 and excavated to the depth of the suspected cellar floor (Fill 5). This unit would be used as a guide for excavation of the southeast quadrant. All soil overlying Fill 5 in the southeast quadrant would be removed without screening, with the goal of exposing Fill 5. Fill 5 would then be excavated and its soil screened.

The eastern half of Feature 24 also was to be divided into quadrants, with excavation beginning in the northeast quadrant. In this part of the feature, the northeastern quadrant was projected to measure 6 x 7.25 ft (1.83 x 2.21 m) in dimension. All soil overlying the possible cellar deposit (Fill 3) would be removed without screening. An additional 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) excavation unit also was planned for this part of the feature; it would be located west of Unit 21. No additional quadrant excavation was planned for the eastern half of Feature 24.

All excavation methods would follow standard practices, including documentation of the excavation process with drawings and photographs, as appropriate. When screening was specified, soil would be dry-screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Soil descriptions would conform to standard pedological classifications and would include Munsell color chart and USDA soil texture descriptions. If additional features are identified during the excavation of Feature 24, those features would be bisected and one-half excavated; soil would be dry-screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. A 1-gallon soil sample would be retained from the unexcavated half of the feature. Recovered artifacts would be bagged according to their provenience. Field discarded artifacts, such as brick, mortar and oyster shell would be weighed prior to discard; whole bricks would additionally be measured.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

The data recovery excavations of Feature 24 appear to have followed the intent of the RMP. The western half of the feature was divided into "quadrants" and the southern two quadrants were excavated. The quadrants were unevenly configured, with the northeast quadrant measuring 7.2 ft (2.19 m) north/south by 9.4 ft (2.87 m) east/west and the southeast quadrant measuring 5.6 ft (2.91 m) north/south by 11 ft (3.35 m) east/west. The southeast quadrant was expanded to wrap around the northeast quadrant, extending the western side of that excavation area by 1.6 ft (0.49 m). Unit 60, which was appended to the western wall of Phase I/II Unit 22, was located within the southeast quadrant; this unit measured 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m). In total, 140.8 ft2 (13.08 m2), or 47% of the western interior of Feature 24 was subject to investigation during the data recovery.

In the eastern half of Feature 24, the northeastern quadrant was configured to encompass the chimney footing (Feature 24-2) and a modern concrete footing (no feature designation) that crossed north/south through Feature 24. The quadrant measured 7.2 ft (2.19 m) north/south by 7.4 ft (2.26 m) east/west. The eastern half of Phase I/II Unit 21 was included within the northeast quadrant. Unit 64, a 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) excavation unit, was placed in the northwestern quadrant, in the southern central portion of that quadrant. No additional excavation was conducted within eastern half of the feature. In total, 62.28 ft2 (5.79 m2), or 39.27% of the eastern half of the feature was excavated during the data recovery. When combined, a total of 48.26% of Feature 24 was subject to investigation during the Phase I/II and Phase III investigations.

Several features that had been identified during the Phase I/II delineation of Feature 24 were given feature designations, with other features were not. Seven features were given subfeature designations. Feature 24-1 was an unknown trench that had been excavated through the southwestern corner of Feature 24. The chim-

ney footing in the eastern half of the foundation was designated as Feature 24-2, while the chimney footing in the western half retained its original designation as Feature 9. Feature 24-4 was a post hole and Feature 27-7 appears to have been a post-removal hole. Features 24-3, 24-5 and 24-6 were not recorded and it is unknown what these features were. These features are fully described in the Sub-Features section.

Feature Description

Feature 24 was located near the southeastern corner of Parcel PL.3. The building measured 40 ft (12.19 m) east/west by at least 14.2 ft (4.33 m) north/south and would have spanned the rear of the two eastern lots that James Campbell rented from the Corporation (Figure 4-27). The building foundation was divided into two bays, with the central wall oriented north/south and coinciding with the property line separating James Campbell's easternmost two rented lots. The western bay was the larger of the two bays, measuring about 24 ft (7.3 m) in length east/west and accounting for about two-thirds of the length of the building. The foundation was incomplete, so its actual length and width are unknown. The southern and eastern wall of the building were absent and only portions of the northern, western and central walls remained intact.

The brickwork comprising the foundations was composed mainly of whole bricks laid as either stretchers, headers, or soldiers. The central wall dividing the two halves of the structure was composed of barge or soldier bricks oriented lengthwise across the width of the wall. The wall was about 0.69 ft (21 cm) wide and six courses, or about 2.1 ft (64 cm) in depth (Figure 4-28). The brickwork comprising the rest of the foundation consisted of intermixed header and stretcher bricks. This wall also was about 0.69 ft (21 cm) wide and up to seven courses, or 2.53 ft (0.77 m) in depth (Figure 4-29). The base course consisted of header bricks, as did the uppermost two courses. The intervening courses were mixed construction and included partial bricks placed as needed to continue the sequence. There was no discernable pattern in the brick, although it was not stacked and may have been an attempt at one-third or one-half running bond.

Excavations along the central wall did reveal a possible threshold between the two halves of the building. It was defined by a large rock or stone that had been placed in a gap in the central wall (Figure 4-30). Although the southern wall of Feature 24 was not present, it was assumed that the possible threshold was located near the intersection of the central wall and the southern wall of the foundation. The stone appeared to rest on the floor of the cellar, which was suspected to have been comparable to the base of the foundation wall. The stone was later bricked-over when the central wall was extended across it. The stone was designated as Feature 24-5 during excavation and is fully described in the sub-feature section of Feature 24.

Both halves of the foundation contained chimney footings. The western footing (Feature 9) was centered within that half of the building. A well-defined area of brick debris in the center of the building was the remains of the brickwork of the upper portion of the western chimney (Figure 4-31). The western footing was I-shaped, with hearths that opened to the east and the west, indicating that part of the building was divided into two rooms. The eastern footing (Feature 24-2) was offset slightly to the north of center in that portion of the building; a twentieth century concrete footing that crossed north/south through this chimney footing (Figure 4-32). The eastern footing most likely also was I-shaped and would also have had hearths facing east and west indicating this portion of the building also had been divided into two rooms, making the entire building a four-room structure. The actual layout of the eastern hearth is unknown, however, as is the total east/west length of the building. Feature 9 was previously described, and Feature 24-2 is more fully described in the sub-features section that follows.

One area of partially intact brickwork in the interior of the building may have been the remains of a brick floor. The brickwork was exposed in Unit 22, which was placed in the eastern half of the building in the approximate center of that section (Figure 4-33). This section of brickwork was very degraded. Field records note that it was mortared and that it may have been a surface. A second area of brickwork exposed along the south-



Figure 4-27 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 24 annotated with Feature locations, view west (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)**



Figure 4-28 **Photograph showing brickwork in central wall, as exposed within West NE Quadrant, view east (WSSI staff, 7/11/2017)**



Figure 4-29 **Photograph showing brickwork in interior of northern foundation wall, as exposed within West NE Quadrant, view north (WSSI staff, 7/11/2017)**



Figure 4-30 **Photograph showing possible stone threshold at southern end of central wall, as exposed within West SE Quadrant, view east (WSSI staff, 7/19/2017)**



Figure 4-31 **Photograph showing chimney fall associated with western chimney (Feature 9), view southwest (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)**



Figure 4-32 **Photograph showing eastern chimney (Feature 24-2) and intrusive concrete footing, view west (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)**



Figure 4-33 **Photograph showing remains of brick floor exposed within Unit 64, view north (WSSI staff, 7/12/2017)**

ern edge of Feature 24 most likely was the remains of a brick walkway extending along the exterior of the building (Figure 4-34). This section extended east/west along the western half of the building and was composed mostly of partial bricks.

Since the building backed to the alley behind Hooe and Harrison's warehouse, it is likely that the main entrances to the building were to the south. It is also likely that those using and later occupying the building shared the privy (Feature 49) that was centrally located on Campbell's leased properties. A surviving area of header brick along the northern wall, just west of the central wall, may have been a threshold providing access to the yard area (see Figure 4-24). A section of degraded wood planking exposed on the eastern side of the central wall, also in the northern foundation wall, may have been the baseplate for a threshold from the eastern side of the building (Figure 4-35). This possible threshold was exposed during the excavation of Unit 12; it was not given a feature designation.

Excavation Sequence

Excavation records from Feature 24 were incomplete. The records did suggest that the excavation followed the process outlined in the Resource Management Plan, with the subdivision of the feature into two halves (east and west) and subsequent excavation within those halves. In both halves of the foundation, the northeastern quadrant was excavated; in the western half of the foundation, the southeastern quadrant also was excavated. Unit 60 was placed to abut the western wall of Unit 22, and Unit 64 was placed in the northwestern portion of the eastern half of the foundation.

Excavations were carried to varying depths, with most excavation areas ending within natural strata underlying a thin destruction layer that coincided with the base of the foundation walls and also with the base of the chimney footings. This layer was interpreted as debris deposited on the original working floor of the building as the result of a fire. It was unclear whether the building had



Figure 4-34 **Photograph showing remains of possible brick walkway along southern exterior of Feature 24, view west (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)**



Figure 4-35 **Photograph showing remains of wooden board as possible underpinning for threshold in east half of foundation, northern foundation wall. Board exposed in Unit 13, at the base of Fill 3 (WSSI staff, 4/14/2017)**

an earthen floor, or if it had a wooden floor that was consumed in the fire. A thick fill package immediately overlying the destruction layer was fill material composed of redeposited subsoil; this material also infilled the chimney footings. Based upon the artifacts recovered from deposits capping the redeposited subsoil layer, the building was rebuilt or repurposed as a dwelling or tenement after the fire. New hearths were laid on the fill material infilling the chimney's and a brick floor was laid in the eastern half of the building. This building did not stand past the late 1840s and debris from its demolition contributed to the uppermost layers of Feature 24.

Analytical Contexts

As noted for other large feature excavations, although the cultural and natural deposits within Feature 24 were relatively consistent across the feature, these deposits were excavated in different levels ('Fills") in each excavation area. This prevented a more simplified analysis and discussion of the deposits by excavation level. Instead, like excavation levels were grouped together within analytical contexts. This method of analysis allowed the deposits in the feature interior to be discussed as feature-wide depositional layers, rather than as contextually-isolated deposits.

A summary of the analytical contexts developed for Feature 24 is provided in Table 4-5. These deposits are described below. These contexts consisted of: Demolition Layer; Redeposited Subsoil; Destruction Layer; and Natural Deposits. The Natural Deposits were subdivided into a potential Colluvial Layer composed of additional redeposited subsoil; and a Siltation Layer composed of wetland sediments. This profile is exemplified in Unit 11 (Figure 4-36).

Demolition Layer (var. Fills)

This was the uppermost deposit in Feature 24. It was present across the entire feature and, in most areas, overlay a truncated package of redeposited subsoil. In the western half of Feature 24, the Demolition Layer was excavated as Fill 1 while, in the eastern half of the feature it was excavated as Fill 1 or a Fills 2 and 3. This deposit was composed of brick and mortar debris mixed with an even amount of sand or silt. It generally contained varying amounts of rubble, with areas toward the center of Feature 24 having less debris than parts of the deposit lying along the edges of the feature. In Unit 11, it was described as dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with brick and charcoal.

In the eastern half of the feature, the demolition layer was described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand with 75% brick and mortar (Unit 64, Fill 1). In Unit 64, the demolition debris was designated as "Fill 1"; removal of this layer revealed the remains of a mortared brick floor (see Figure 4-33; Figure 4-37). The floor extended across most of the unit, with a small gap in the brickwork occurring in the northeast corner of the unit. The brick floor was a single layer thick and rested on what appeared to be a continuation of Fill 1, although it was slightly darker in hue.

Table 4-5 Summary of Analytical Contexts for Feature 24

Feature Portion	Excavation Area	Analytical Context					Other Features
		Demolition Debris	Redeposited Subsoil	Destruction Layer	Natual Colluvial Layer	Natural Siltation Layer	
West	Unit 11	Fill 1	Fill 2-4	Fill 5	Fill 6	Fill 7-9	
	Unit 60	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3-4	Fill 5		24-1 (24-7)
	NE Quad	Fill 1	Fills 2-4	Fill 5-6	(incl. in Fill 6)		9
	NW Quad	No Notes	No Notes	Fill 3-4			9
	SE Quad	No Notes	No Notes	Fill 3-4			9
East	Unit 12	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3	Fill 4	Fill 5-6	
	Unit 21	Fills 1-2	Fill 3	(incl. in Fill 4)	Fill 4	Fill 5	24-2
	Unit 22	Fills 1-2	Fill 3	Fills 4-5			9, 24-5
	Unit 64	Fills 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4			
	NE Quad	Fill 1-3	Fill 4	Fill 5			24-2; 24-4



Figure 4-36 **Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 11, view west (WSSI staff, 4/3/2017)**

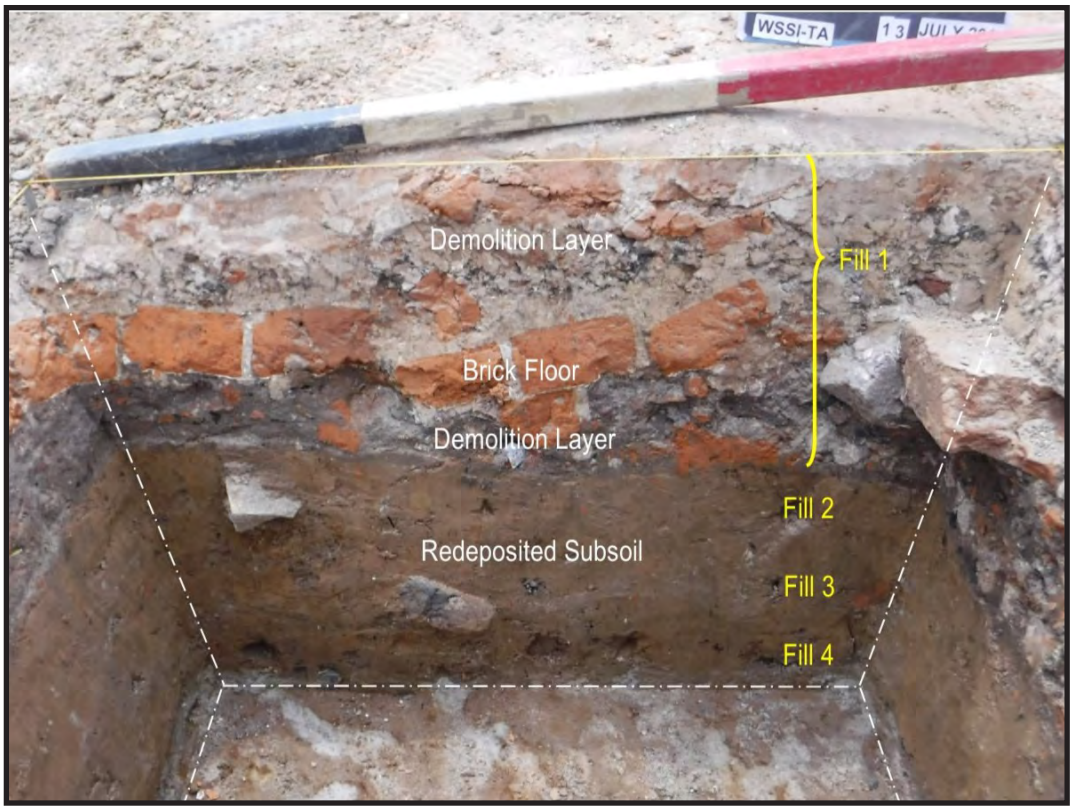


Figure 4-37 Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 64 annotated with excavation levels (Fills) and analytical contexts, view south (WSSI staff, 7/13/2017)

Redeposited Subsoil (var. Fills)

In all excavation areas, a thick package of redeposited subsoil underlay the demolition layer. Although described differently in each excavation area, the package was the same and was at least 1 ft (0.3 m) in thickness. In the western half of the foundation, this package was excavated as Fill 2, or as Fills 2-4; and, in the eastern half of the foundation it was excavated as Fill 2, Fill 3, or Fill 4 (see Table 4-5). During the excavation of the Southeastern quadrant of the western half of the feature, this package was removed without screening.

This deposit appears to have been deposited quickly in three episodes, with the middle episode being relatively thin. These deposits are nearly indistinguishable in profile (Figure 4-38), but were generally separable during excavation based upon texture differences. The upper deposit was generally described as sand, while the lower deposits were sandy clay or clay. The distinct, nearly level upper interface of this deposits indicated that after deposition it was leveled or graded. In Unit 64, these deposits were excavated as a single episode, described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay. In Unit 11, they were excavated separately, as Fills 2-4. Here, they were described as dark yellowish brow n(10YR 4/6) sand (Fill 2); dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy clay (Fill 3); and dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy clay (Fill 4).

The fill package also extended outside of the foundation, as evidenced in the soil profile of Unit 12 (Figure 4-39). In this unit, the soil package was excavated in two levels (Fills 3 and 4); it was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay (Fill 3) underlain by strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay (Fill 4).

Destruction Layer (var. Fills)

The deposit was suspected to be a destruction layer associated with the natural destruction of the building, likely by fire. It directly underlay the redeposited subsoil package and was comprised of a thin layer of loamy soil containing charcoal and burned brick (Figure 4-40). In some areas, it was capped by a distinct lens of charcoal; in other areas it lacked brick debris. This layer was well represented in Unit 60, placed immediately

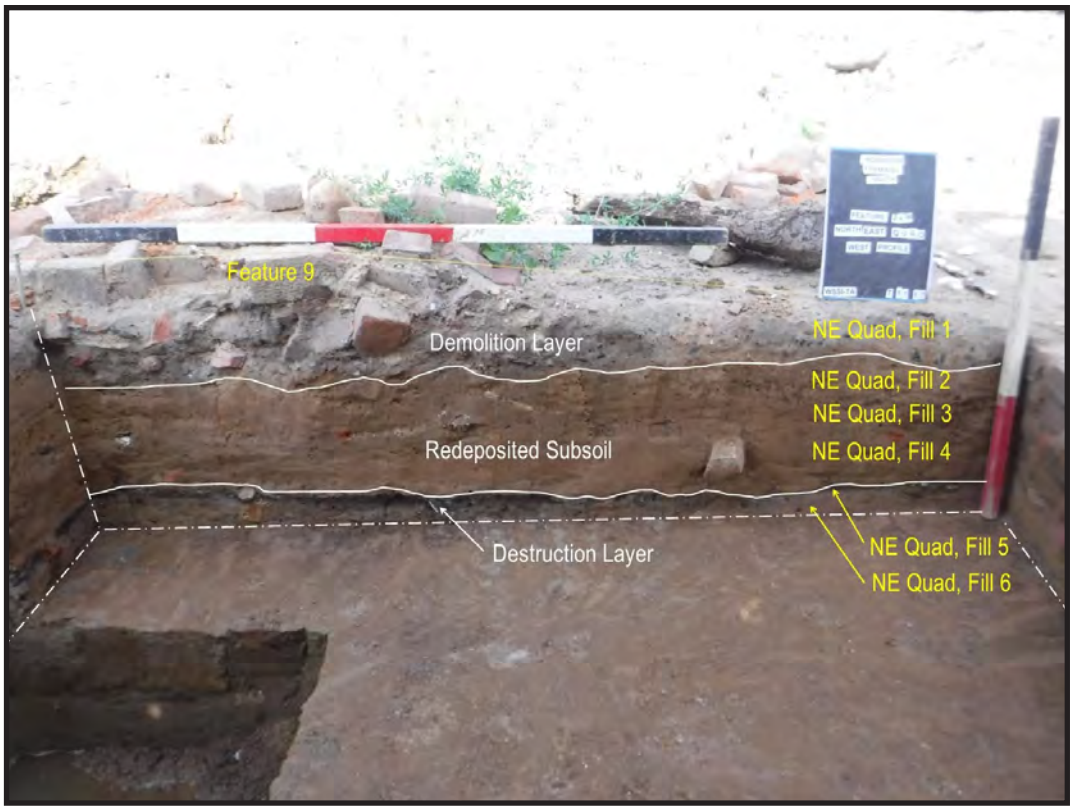


Figure 4-38 **Photograph showing soil profile of the northeastern quadrant of the western half of Feature 24 annotated with excavation levels (Fills) and analytical contexts, view west (WSSI staff, 7/11/2017)**



Figure 4-39 **Photograph showing thick package of redeposited subsoil in soil profile of Unit 12, view west (WSSI staff, 4/18/2017)**

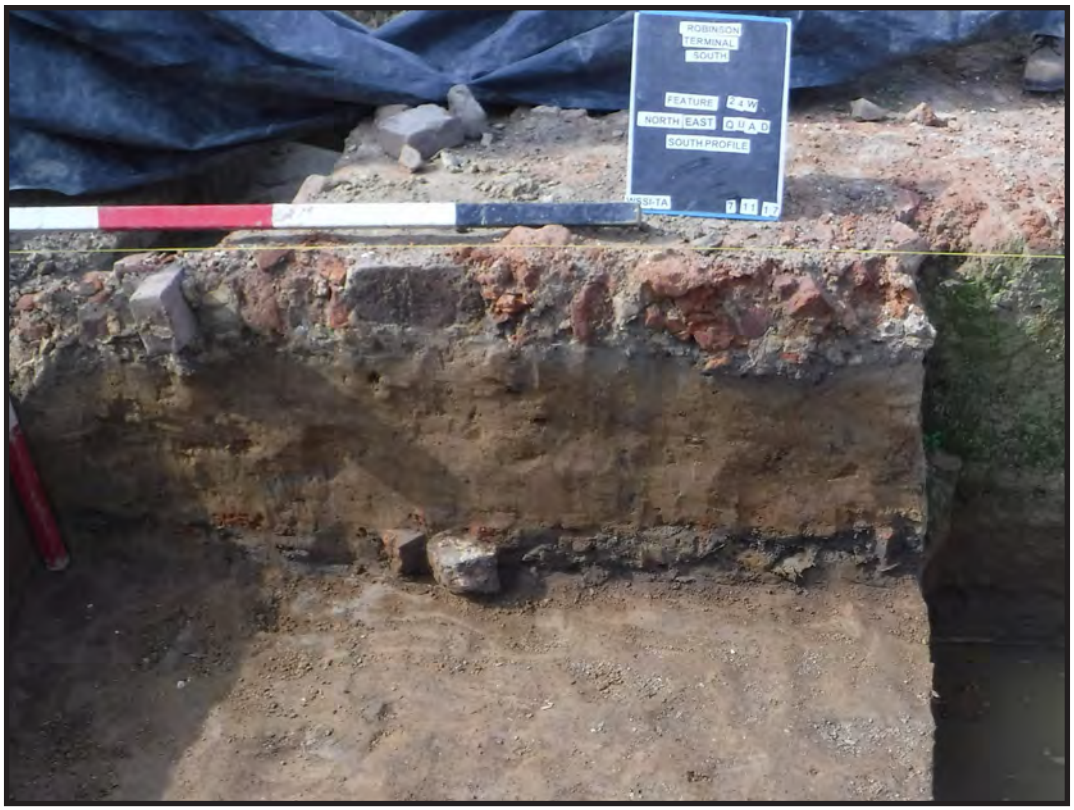


Figure 4-40 **Photograph showing destruction layer at bottom of soil profile of northeastern quadrant of the western half of Feature 24, view south (WSSI staff, 7/11/2017)**



Figure 4-41 **Photograph showing destruction layer in soil profile of Unit 60, view north (WSSI staff, 7/7/2017)**

west of the central wall (Figure 4-41). In this unit, it was at least 0.4 ft (0.12 m) thick and was described as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam with 30% brick fragments (Unit 60, Fill 3).

In the eastern half of the foundation, the destruction layer was most readily apparent along the central wall. The amount of charcoal and brick debris within the deposit decreased significantly the farther from the central wall the deposit extended. This suggested that the fire was largely confined to the western half of the building. Evidence of charring on the base of the foundation wall in the western half of Feature 24 was a further indication that half of the building may have burned and collapsed into its foundation (see Figure 4-29). In comparing the deposits within the two halves of the foundation, it is likely that the destruction layer in the western half of the foundation is mixed with an "occupation" layer or similar deposit that accumulated during use of the building, prior to its destruction. In the eastern half of the foundation, which did not appear to have been destroyed by fire, the deposits assigned to the destruction layer most likely were occupation layers.

The destruction layer was best exemplified in the eastern half of Feature 24 by Unit 22, which abutted the central wall (Figure 4-42). In this unit, it consisted of brown (10YR 5/3) sand (Fill 4) overlying dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay mottled with dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay. In Unit 64 (see Figure 4-37), located slightly farther east from the central wall, the deposit did appear to be present, but was barely distinguishable from the redeposited subsoil package. It was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand mottled with gray (10YR 6/1) sand. The destruction layer was present in Unit 21 (Figure 4-43), located near the eastern chimney footing, as a faint deposit containing a single brick.

Natural Layers (var. Fills)

Deposits underlying the destruction layer were characterized in both field records and the RMP as consisting of natural sediments. Visually, these uppermost of these deposits resembled upland subsoil, while the lower deposit resembled wetland sediments. If these were natural deposits and not redeposited (fill) material, then the upper deposit may be colluvial (slope-washed) sediment, while the lower deposit may be alluvial (water-carried) sediment.

These deposits were sampled in Units 11, 12 and 60. All other excavations were halted at the upper interface of these deposits. Artifacts recovered from the deposits dated from the late eighteenth century, which was consistent with the general period when rapid redevelopment and infilling of Point Lumley was occurring. The uppermost deposit generally consisted of mottled with brown (10YR 3/3), while the lower deposit consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/3).

Cultural Materials

Table 4-6 summarizes the general material groups and quantities of artifacts recovered (excluding discards) from each of the analytical groups identified within Feature 24. Overall, the highest quantities of artifacts were recovered from the uppermost strata associated with demolition debris and redeposited subsoil fill. An 1803 coin was recovered from each of these groupings suggesting that the materials were deposited after 1803 sometime in the early nineteenth century (Table 4-7). Other diagnostic materials within the analytical groups suggest that deposition may have been as late as the second quarter or mid-nineteenth century. For example, typical nineteenth century ceramic ware types such as whiteware (ca. 1820-present), yellowware (ca. 1830-1930s), Rockingham-type (ca. 1845-1900), and Continental hard-paste porcelain (ca. 1850-present) were identified in significant quantities within the demolition debris as compared to the other fill strata.

Surface

A total of seven artifacts and 8.2 g of bird remains were recovered from deposits associated with the surface of Feature 24. The collection at the surface included a white clay tobacco pipe fragment, a green-glazed earthenware bird figurine (ca. 1765-1810?), a fragment of Rockingham-type (ca. 1845-1900) ceramic, a flip cup/tumbler rim fragment, a brass ring (likely hardware), and two corroded coins. The materials are out of context.



Figure 4-42 Photograph showing destruction layer in soil profile of Unit 22, view east (WSSI staff, 5/23/2017)



Figure 4-43 Photograph showing destruction layer in soil profile of Unit 12, view north (WSSI staff, 5/23/2017)

Table 4-6 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 24 for each Analytical Group, by Material

Category	Group	Analytical Context							Grand Total
		Demolition Debris	Redeposited Subsoil	Destruction Layer	Natural Colluvial Layer	Natural Siltation Layer	Unknown Contexts		
							Brick Disturbed Fill	Stone Underlying Brick	
Historics	Ceramic	1470	829	839	11	12	9	6	3176
	Composite	3		1					4
	Glass	1420	1052	517	5	2	5		3001
	Metal	1192	314	169	1	2	25	7	1710
	Organic	28	18	121		3			170
	Stone	5	3						8
	Synthetic	3							3
Lithics	Biface		2						2
	Debitage	1	7	2					10
	Fire-cracked rock		1						1
Total		**4122**	**2226**	**1649**	**17**	**19**	**39**	**13**	**8085**

Table 4-7 Feature 24 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience		Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Feature 24	"Surface"	ca. 1845 (Rockingham)	ca. 1765-1900	1830	2
	Demolition Debris	ca. 1885 (Solarized Manganese Glass) [1803 Coin]	ca. 1660-present	1807	1221
	Redeposited Subsoil Fill	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware) [1803 Coin]^	ca. 1660-present	1795	704
	Cultural 1	ca. 1815 (Hand-Painted Pearlware)^	ca. 1600-1850	1794	639
	Natural Layer (Possible Colluvium)	ca. 1785 (Engine Turned Pearlware)	ca. 1690-1830	1792	2
	Natural Layer (Siltation)	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1690-1830	1771	8
	"Brick Disturbance" (TU 11)	ca. 1830 (Yellowware)	ca. 1795-1930s	1812	4
	"Stone Underlying Brick" (TU 22)	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1796	2
Subfeatures of Feature 24	Feature 24-1/24-7	1803 (Coin)	ca. 1733-1850	1796	9
	Feature 24-3	ca. 1820/1815 (Decorated Pearlware)	ca. 1733-1850	1804	15
	Feature 24-4	ca. 1830 (Yellowware)	ca. 1760-1930s	1807	15
	Feature 24-5	ca. 1775 (Pearlware)	ca. 1775-1830	-	-
	Feature 24-6	ca. 1810 (Shell-edge pearlware)	ca. 1733-1850	1784	36
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts					
*excludes nails					
^yellowware likely intrusive					

Demolition Debris

In general, the materials from the demolition debris dated to the nineteenth century and were consistent with domestic refuse. The strata contained high quantities of ceramic and glass household vessels, personal clothing items, activity objects, and architectural remains. A variety of materials were recorded as discards: brick (424,435.4 g), mortar (30,544.06 g), slag (98.34 g), ballast (14.35 g), coal (0.52 g), slate (330.98 g), oyster (14,072.46 g), clam (599.9 g), and other shell (44.32 g). The demolition debris also contained significant quantities of faunal remains (4,200.19 g). Domesticated animals such as cattle (1,474.14 g), pig (587.6 g), and sheep/goat (139.5 g) dominated the faunal assemblage. Other species such as bird (121.1 g), fish (16.4 g), rodent (4.2 g), rabbit/hare (6.6 g), and turtle (4.2 g) were recovered in smaller quantities, these may represent wild food sources and/or naturally occurring fauna.

Redeposited Subsoil

The artifact collection from the Redeposited Subsoil was consistent with redeposited fill or bluff soils from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Similar in functional composition to the demolition debris, the artifact collection contained high quantities of ceramic and glass household vessels, personal clothing and activity objects, and architectural remains. In contrast to the overlying deposit, the Redeposited Subsoil collection contained diagnostic materials more tightly dated to period from the early eighteenth century through the early nineteenth century. The faunal assemblage included 1,503.5 g of animal remains largely represented by domesticated species such as cattle (465.5 g), pig (171.3 g), and sheep/goat (27.9 g). The remainder were represented by wild species, representing some food sources and other instances of fauna in the environment.

In addition, prehistoric lithic materials (n=10) were recovered in the highest quantities from this deposit within Feature 24. A range of items were discarded from this collection: brick (245,642.61 g), mortar (18,363.66 g), plaster (30.11 g), slag (1,122.11 g), ballast (83.36 g), coal (1.95 g), slate (16.45 g), oyster (14,961.39 g), clam (178.95 g), and other shell (10.7 g). Alike to other instances of redeposited bluff or landfill soils in the project area, the artifacts from this deposit dated from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and contained mainly domestic refuse with small quantities of prehistoric period artifacts possibly from original shoreline deposits.

Destruction Layer

The Destruction Layer deposit yielded 1,649 artifacts and 6,100.11 g of faunal material. Generally dating from the last half of the eighteenth century, the artifacts are consistent with domestic refuse. Ceramic and glass artifacts dominated the artifact collection and smaller quantities of flat/window glass and nails were recovered. Significant quantities of faunal remains also were recovered (Table 4-8). Domesticated species including cattle (2,403.33 g), other large/medium mammals (3,151.59 g), pig (369.8 g), sheep/goat (93.4 g), chicken/turkey (12.7 g) dominated the faunal collection. Wild species such as bird (43.8 g), fish (9.4 g), and white-tailed deer (13 g) also were recovered, indicating that wild food sources also were utilized. When compared to the overlying deposits, quantities of personal items dropped off significantly, with almost no personal clothing or activity recovered from the Destruction Layer deposit. Diagnostic artifacts were almost exclusively ceramic, and Table 4-9 summarizes the ware types recovered. Based on these ware types, the mean occupation was calculated as 1794. Therefore, the layer may relate to the fire of 1810.

The remainder of the collection from Destruction Layer is summarized in Table 4-10 and highlights the few activity or personal items recovered. A variety of items were discarded from Destruction Layer: brick (244,676.62 g), mortar (2,880.78 g), slag (430.31 g), ballast (489.17 g), coke (3.71 g), clinker (3.06 g), coal (3.46 g), slate (1.29 g), oyster (9,008 g), clam (93.04 g), and indeterminate shell (3.96 g).

Natural Deposits

Artifact quantities dropped significantly in those deposit underlying the Destruction Layer. It should be noted that the excavation notes suggested that these deposits likely were not fully excavated, therefore, although they contained smaller quantities of artifacts then the overlying

Table 4-8 Summary of Faunal Material from the Lower Strat (Analytical Groups) from Feature 24

Common Name	Analytical Group			Grand Total
	Cultural 1	Colluvium?	Siltation	
Bird	43.8			43.8
Bony fish	9.4			9.4
Cattle	2403.33			2403.33
Chicken	2.3			2.3
Large mammal	1086.59	1.3		1087.89
Mammal	1882.2	5.7	2.5	1890.4
Medium mammal	182.8	4.8	5.2	192.8
Pig	369.8			369.8
Sheep	58.9			58.9
Sheep/Goat	34.5	1.1		35.6
Small mammal	2.39			2.39
Turkey	10.4			10.4
Unidentifiable	0.7			0.7
White-Tailed deer	13			13
Grand Total	**6100.11**	**12.9**	**7.7**	**6120.71**

deposits, we do not have a full picture of these strata. While the materials from these layers generally date from the late eighteenth century, artifacts associated with the lowermost natural layers dated somewhat earlier and contained the earliest artifacts from Feature 24. These layers were interpreted as shoreline sediments overlain by colluvium consisting of redeposited subsoil. The artifact collection from these two lower deposits is summarized in Table 4-11; the faunal collection was previously summarized in Table 4-8. The overall collection is consistent with domestic debris from the last half of the eighteenth century. Brick (173.46 g) and oyster shell (15 g) were discarded from the colluvium layer. No discarded materials were noted form the siltation layer.

Unknown Contexts

Materials were recovered from two additional contexts: "brick disturbed fill" in Test Unit 11 and "stone underlying brick" in Test Unit 22. In Test Unit 11, 39 artifacts were recovered from "brick disturbed fill." The artifact collection generally dated from the early nineteenth century and was consistent with domestic refuse. Recovered materials included typical household ceramics and architectural debris including 50,000 g of discarded brick. Recovery of a fragment of yellow ware indicated that the materials were deposited after 1830. In Test Unit 22, 13 artifacts were recovered from "stone underlying brick." Generally dating from the late eighteenth century, the artifact collection consisted of a few fragments of household ceramics and nails. Brick (499 g) and oyster shell (34.68 g) were discarded.

Sub-features of Feature 24

Seven additional features were identified during the excavation of Feature 24. Those features were designated as sub-features 24-1 through 24-7, and are described below. Table 4-12 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the sub-features.

Feature 24-1 (Trench)

Feature 24-1 was a shallow trench that crossed along the southern side of Feature 24 (see Figure 4-24). It was exposed during the excavation of Phase I/II Trench 7B and was sectioned during the excavation of that trench (see Figure 4-25). Based upon the photographs taken, the trench was approximately 3 ft (0.91 m) wide (north/south) and at least 22 ft (6.7 m) in length (east/west). Soil within the trench appeared to be dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam containing a low quantity of brick debris and gravel. The trench crossed through the western foundation wall of Feature 24 and, as such, post-dated the construction and likely the razing of Feature 24 (Figure 4-44).

Table 4-9 Summary of Ceramic Ware Types and Decorative Techniques Recovered from Feature 24, Cultural 1

Group	Class	Type	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay			36
	Earthenware	Agateware		ca. 1730-1780	1
		British Tin-Enameled		ca. 1600-1802	2
		Buff-Bodied	Glazed		1
		Creamware		ca. 1760-1820	305
			Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	15
			Stained	ca. 1760-1820	7
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	2
		Domestic Slipware		ca. 1733-1850	14
		Green Glazed		ca. 1740-1780s	7
			Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1780s	9
		Jackfield		ca. 1751-1818	1
		Pearlware		ca. 1775-1830	87
				ca. 1795-1830	13
			Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	23
				ca. 1795-1830	56
				ca. 1815-1830	5
			Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	2
			Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	8
			Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	5
				ca. 1775-1830	8
				ca. 1810-1830	3
			Sponged	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Stained	ca. 1775-1830	5
			Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	15
				ca. 1795-1830	10
		Red Bodied			2
			Glaze Missing		6
			Glazed		104
			Unglazed		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Glazed		25
				ca. 1800-1840	6
		Refined, White Bodied			3
			Burned		12
		Tin-Enameled		ca. 1600-1802	2
		Yellow Ware		ca. 1830-1930s	1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export		ca. 1600-1860	7
				ca. 1660-1860	1
			Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
			Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	3
		Hard-Paste			1
		Indeterminate			2
	Stoneware	American Gray		ca. 1720-1900	2
		British Brown		ca. 1690-1775	6
		Brown			3
		Buff-Bodied			1
			Unglazed		1
		Gray			2
		Nottingham-Type		ca. 1700-1810	3
		White Salt-Glazed		ca. 1720-1805	2
Grand Total					**839**

Table 4-10 Summary of Non-Ceramic Artifacts Recovered from Feature 24, Cultural 1

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics	Composite	Ferrous/Bone		Handle, Fragment			1
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			278
		Indeterminate Method	Amber	Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
			Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			12
			Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
				Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			9
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			19
				Stemware, Foot			2
				Stemware, Stem			1
				Tableware, Body			16
					Acid-Etched		5
				Tableware, Rim/ Body			26
			Copper Green	Bottle, Body			6
				Indeterminate Bottle, Body			51
				Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			3
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			9
				Snuff Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			3
				Wine Bottle, Body			25
		Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			2
				Wine Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		7
		Press Molded	Colorless	Stemware, Foot/ Stem			7
				Tableware, Body			33
				Tumbler, Rim	Acid-Etched		1
	Metal			Furniture Tack, Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Button, Fragment			1
				Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1800-	1
		Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			23
				Rod, Fragment			1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	64
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	36
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	24
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			15
		Lead		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
		Tin		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
		White Metal (Lead Alloy)		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole			3
			Coral	N/A			1
			Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			8
				Indeterminate Form, N/A			1
				N/A, N/A			27
				Shoe, N/A			1
		Floral	Charcoal	N/A			25
			Nut	N/A			7
			Seed	N/A			48
Lithics	Debitage	Chalcedony	Non-cortex	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		1
		Quartzite	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
Grand Total							**810**

Table 4-11 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 24, Natural Layers

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Analytical Group		
						Colluvium?	Siltation	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1		1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820		1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		3	3
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Body				1	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned	ca. 1775-1830	4		4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830		1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1		1
				Burned, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1		1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed			1	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2		2
				Burned			1	1
	Porcelain	Hard-Paste	Indeterminate Form, Body				1	1
	Stoneware	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	1	1	2
		Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775		2	2
Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				2	2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2		2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2		2
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1		1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1	1
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815		1	1
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			1		1
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment				3	3
Grand Total						**17**	**19**	**36**

Table 4-12 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Sub-Features Associated with Feature 24

Feature	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Feature 024-1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Tea Cup, Whole	Other	ca. 1775-1830	1
	Metal	Copper		Coin (Draped Bust Large Cent), Whole		1803	1
Feature 024-1 Total							2
Feature 024-3	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			2
		Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Domestic Slipware	Dish, Body		ca. 1733-1850	1
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1815-1830	1
				Saucer, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Saucer, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-1830	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
			Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed		1
		Porcelain	Chinese Export	Tea Cup, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
		Non-Machine Made	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base			1
	Metal	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole			1
		Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	3
				Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	2
Feature 024-3 Total							29
Feature 024-4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
						ca. 1795-1830	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Burned		1
			Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1830-1930s	1
		Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			7
		Undetermined	Black	Bead, Whole	Facets		1
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
			Cobalt Blue	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
			Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
			Dark Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Non-Machine Made	Green	Vial/ Phial, Base/ Body			2
	Metal	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole		18th-mid-19th	2
		Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			3
				Spike, Fragment			1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	43
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	8
Feature 024-4 Total							95
Feature 024-5	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
		Earthenware	Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		1
			Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned		1
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
	Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
		Pewter		Shanked Button, Whole			1
Feature 024-5 Total							7

Feature	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Feature 024-6	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			2
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
		Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
			Creamware	Soup Plate, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
			Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
			North Devon Gravel Tempered	Jar, Rim/ Body	Glazed	ca. 1600-1775	2
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
					Other	ca. 1760-1780s	8
			Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Unglazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		12
		Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
		Stoneware	Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1700-1810	1
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			11
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			3
			Colorless	Stemware, Bowl Fragment			2
				Stemware, Foot			2
				Tableware, Body			16
		Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Base/ Body			6
		Press Molded	Colorless	Tumbler, Base			1
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Whole			3
	Organic	Faunal	Leather	N/A			1
		Floral	Seed	N/A			2
Feature 024-6 Total							105
Feature 024-7/024-1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	2
				Soup Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	3
				Tea Cup, Whole	Other	ca. 1775-1830	1
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			5
		Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Non-Machine Made	Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		1
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
		Copper		Coin (Draped Bust Large Cent), Whole		1803	1
Feature 024-7/024-1 Total							18



Figure 4-44 **Photograph showing Feature 24-1 crossing through Feature 24, view north (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)**

No field records are associated with this feature and it does not appear to have been excavated.

Cultural Materials

No cultural materials are associated with Feature 24-1.

Feature 24-2 (Chimney Footing)

Feature 24-2 was the eastern chimney footing for Feature 24 (see Figures 4-27 and 4-32). This feature was located in the eastern half of Feature 24, in the northern central portion of the foundation. It was described in field records as a brick pier and, although fully exposed, was not excavated. It is a companion to Feature 9 in the western half of the foundation and shows the same indications of reuse that Feature 9 displayed. This feature was evident at the upper "surface" of Feature 24, during that feature's delineation.

In contrast to Feature 9, which was centered in the western half of the foundation, Feature 24-2 was offset slightly to the north of the foundation's center. The northern edge of the footing was only 3 ft (0.91) from the northern wall of the foundation, whereas Feature 9 was placed 4.2 ft (1.28 m) away from the northern wall of the foundation. Feature 24-2 also appeared to have been enclosed slightly differently than Feature 9, resulting in a larger hearth area. Some of the brickwork for the hearth in the western half of Feature 24-2 was intact and showed evidence of charring (Figure 4-45). A twentieth century concrete footing crossed the eastern half of Feature 24-2 in the location of the hearth.

Feature 24-2 measured approximately 4 ft (1.2 m) north/south by 7.4 ft (2.26 m) east/west; these measurements included the false brick walls that were later added to extend the original sides of the I-shaped footing and create a closed or box hearth. In Figure 4-45, the original I-shaped footing is visible as an area of brickwork with light-colored mortar. The more recent modifications to the firebox were made using red-colored brick set in a different pattern than the brickwork of the original chimney footing. The difference in the brickwork is less distinct in Figure 4-46, which shows the chimney footing fully exposed. The brickwork in the foreground of Figure 4-46 is, however, a false wall that was added after the original chimney footing was infilled. This is evident in the side-view or profile of Feature 24-2, which clearly shows the change in the brickwork, was well as the difference in depth between the original footing and the more recent hearth enclosure (Figure 4-47).

Based upon field drawings, the original I-shaped footing had an interior opening that measured 2.6 ft (0.79 m) in width (north/south) and was about 2 ft (0.61 m) deep (east/west). Approximately 2.1 ft (0.64 m) of the lower extent of the chimney footing remained intact. The brickwork in the original footing appeared to have been set with hard lime mortar, while the brickwork in the box hearth was dry-laid. The box hearth appeared to be comprised of only 2-3 courses of brick, with the lowest course resting on a thin layer of soil resembling the soil in the demolition layer (Fill 1). This overlaid redeposited subsoil.

As previously mentioned, Feature 24-2 was originally identified as a brick pier and was not excavated. No profile drawings or other information is available regarding this feature.

Cultural Materials

No cultural materials are associated with Feature 24-2.

Feature 24-3 (Unknown Feature)

It is not known what Feature 24-3 designated. There are no field records or photographs associated with this feature.

Cultural Materials

Feature 24-3 yielded a total of 29 artifacts and 79.5 g of pig remains. Generally dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the artifacts are generally consistent with domestic refuse. Diagnostic artifacts indicated that the materials likely were deposited sometime in the first quarter of the nineteenth century possibly as late as 1815. The artifact collection represented typical domestic refuse such as fragments of household dishes, glass bottles, a few personal items, and ar-



Figure 4-45 Photograph showing Feature 24-2, view east (WSSI staff, 3/27/2017)



Figure 4-46 Photograph showing Feature 24-2 fully exposed, view east (WSSI staff, 7/11/2017)



Figure 4-47 Photograph showing profile view of Feature 24-2, view north (WSSI staff, 7/11/2017)

chitectural debris. Discarded artifacts consisted of mortar (1.6 g) and oyster shell (48.4 g).

Feature 24-4 (Possible cooking pit)

Feature 24-4 was identified in the field as a shallow posthole. It was located at the northwestern corner of Feature 24-2 and appeared to have been excavated through the corner of that feature. When excavated, the feature was not typical of a post hole, or a post removal hole and more likely was actually a shallow cooking pit or earth oven.

Feature 24-4 was identified approximately 0.5 ft (15 cm) below the upper "surface" of Feature 24-2 (Figure 4-48). As initially identified, it consisted of a mostly circular area of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam containing about 15% brick fragments and 5% mortar fragments. The feature measured approximately 1.9 ft (0.58 m) north/south by 2.3 ft (0.70 m) east/west.

Feature 24-4 was bisected and the north half followed by the south half were excavated. Field records indicate the uppermost part of the feature "felt mostly like decayed wood" and was very shallow (Feature 24-4, Fill 1). A large rock exposed in the southern half of the feature may have been a cooking or heating stone (Figure 4-49); it was interpreted in the field as a shim stone to provide stability for a post. The lower portion of the feature was described as containing a 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) thick layer of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) compact loam overlying a deposit of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam with 30% charcoal flecking (Figure 4-50). The overall shape of Feature 24-4 was basin-shaped, with slightly uneven, shallowly sloping sidewalls and a sloped base. It was a total of 1.3 ft (0.4 m) deep. No post or post mold was identified.

Cultural Materials

Feature 24-4 yielded a total of 95 artifacts and 50.1 g of faunal remains. Generally, the artifacts dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and were consistent with domestic refuse. Diagnostic artifacts indicated the artifacts likely were deposited sometime in the early nineteenth century and possibly as late as 1830. The artifact collection represented typical late eighteenth century domestic



Figure 4-48 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 24-4 with Fill 1 removed, view south (WSSI staff, 07/05/2017)**



Figure 4-49 **Photograph showing plan view of large stone in south half of Feature 24-4, view south (WSSI staff, 07/03/2017)**

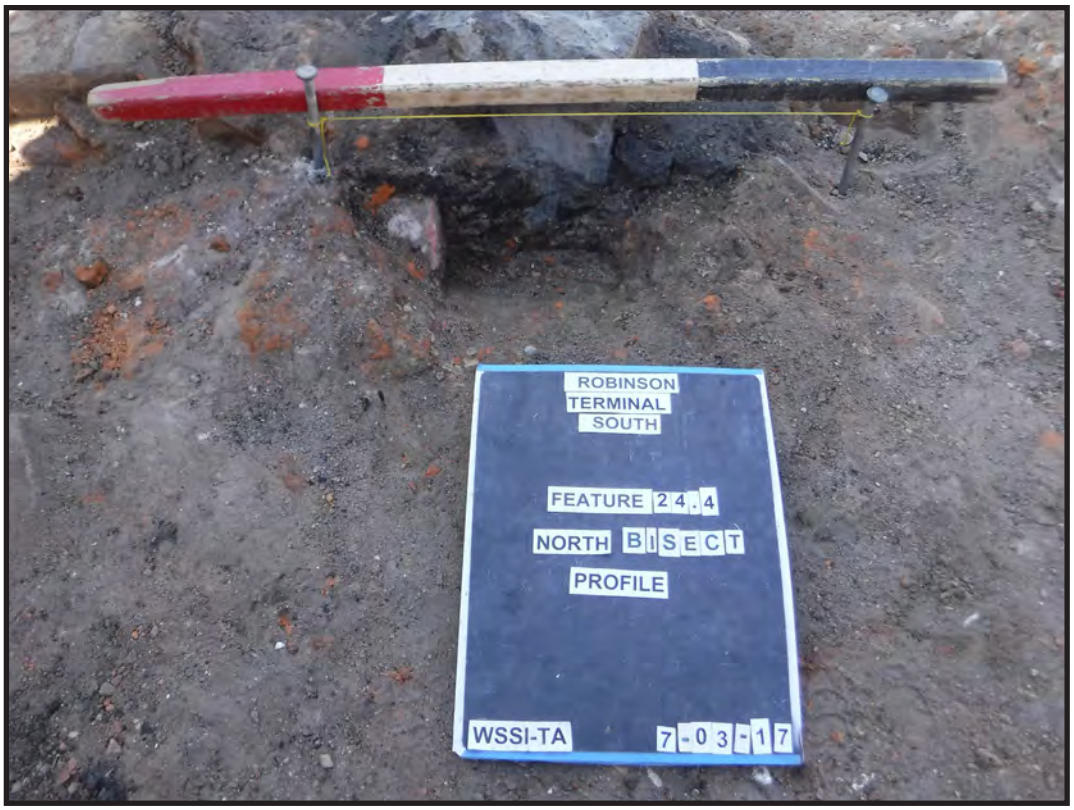


Figure 4-50 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 24-4, view south (WSSI staff, 7/3/2017)

refuse such as fragments of dishes, bottle glass, a few personal items, and architectural debris. Discarded artifacts included brick (12,374 g), slate (11.31 g), ballast (0.88 g), clam (7.21 g) and snail (1.53 g). At least one whole brick was indicated. Faunal remains included domesticated species such as cattle (17.5 g), pig (1.6 g), and large/medium mammal (31.0 g).

Feature 24-5 (Possible Threshold)

This feature was a large, relatively flat stone that was placed within a gap in the central wall presumably for use as a threshold (see Figure 4-50). Exposed during the excavation of Units 22 and 60, the stone was labeled as a "builder's trench" in field records (Figure 4-51). It was identified about 0.75 ft (23 cm) below the top of the surviving section of the central wall. At some point, the brickwork of the central wall had been extended across the stone; this brickwork was oriented differently than the rest of the wall and included bricks set as soldier and headers. When fully exposed, the stone measured about 3.77 ft (1.15 m) long and about 0.49 ft (12 cm) wide. It measured 0.52 ft (15.8 m) thick when fully exposed.

Cultural Materials

Feature 24-5 yielded 7 artifacts. Generally dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the artifacts are consistent with general domestic refuse. The majority of artifacts were non-diagnostic with the exception of a fragment of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) and a hand wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail. Ballast (0.21 g) was discarded in the lab. No faunal remains were noted.

Feature 24-6 (Ash Deposit)

This feature was a lens of ash and "grit" extending outward from the eastern side of the western chimney footing (Feature 9) in Feature 24 (Figure 4-52). It was identified during the excavation of the northeastern quadrant, at a depth equivalent to the top of the destruction layer. Excavators of the northeastern quadrant noted that the layer correlated to Fill 5 in Unit 11, and Fill 3 in Unit 64. It is likely that this deposit was



Figure 4-51 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 24-5 in Unit 60, view north (WSSI staff, 7/5/2017)**



Figure 4-52 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 24-6 in the northeastern quadrant of the western half of Feature 24, view west (WSSI staff, 7/10/2017)**

hearth cleanings or debris related to the original use of Feature 9.

The deposit extended across the southwestern portion of the excavation area, covering an area measuring at least 4.3 ft (1.31 m) north/south by 4 ft (1.22 m) east/west. It was described as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam containing an estimated 30% brick fragments. Mottling with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay was noted. When excavated, the deposit was 0.15 ft (4.6 cm) in thickness.

Cultural Materials

Feature 24-6 yielded 105 artifacts and 778.81 g of faunal material. Generally, the artifacts dated from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and were consistent with domestic refuse. Diagnostic artifacts indicated the materials likely were deposited sometime in the early nineteenth century. The artifact collection represented typical late eighteenth century domestic refuse including fragments of household ceramic vessels, bottle and table glass, and a few remnants of architectural debris. Faunal material was dominated by mammal (5050.46 g) and cattle (248.75 g), where identifiable. Bird (0.9 g) and pig (23.7 g) also were noted. Discarded materials from Feature 24-6 included brick (10,400g), oyster shell (1,000 g), slag (116.65 g) and ballast (10.86 g).

Feature 24-7 (Post and Post hole)

Feature 24-7 was a post and post hole identified in Unit 60, located in the southeastern quadrant of the western half of Feature 24. The feature was exposed in the western profile of Unit 60 during excavation of that unit (Figure 4-53). Field records for this feature were included as part of Unit 60; individual records for Feature 24-7 are non-descriptive and referred back to Unit 60. Feature 24-7 appears to have measured about 0.8 ft (24.38 cm) in diameter. It was filled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam that contained about 30% brick and mortar debris.

When Feature 24-7 was bisected by Unit 60, the eastern edge of a decayed wooden post was exposed within the post hole fill. The post was fully exposed during excavation of the northeastern quadrant and was found to measure about 0.8 ft (24.4 cm) in diameter and to stand about 0.8 ft (24.4 cm) in height (Figure 4-54). It was a round post with a flat base. There were no plan drawings of Feature 24-7, so it is unknown whether the post was located in the center of the post hole, or was slightly offset. The posthole fill contained a high quantity of brick rubble, presumably as shim material. The post hole originated from the "surface" of Feature 24 and extended through the demolition layer and the thick package of redeposited subsoil, to end within the destruction layer. Artifacts recovered from the post hole fill may have originated from any of these deposits.

Cultural Materials

Feature 24-7 yielded a total of 18 artifacts. Generally dating from the late eighteenth century, the artifacts are consistent with general domestic refuse. A complete pearlware tea cup decorated with allover ribbing and a centralized green band and a draped bust liberty large cent dated 1803 were recovered from the unknown sub-feature. The coin was recovered from the "surface," while the tea cup was identified within Fill 1. Additional diagnostic artifacts included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=4), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=3), and domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850; n=1). Discarded artifacts included brick (4,900g), mortar (79.16 g), slate (8.14 g), and oyster shell (41 g). No additional faunal material was noted.

Feature 25 (Post and post hole)

Feature 25 was recorded as a post and posthole (Figure 4-55). It was located southwest of Feature 24, within a cluster of other posts and post holes. It was identified at 7.52 amsl (2.29 m) and, as interpreted in the field, was the corner post for two intersecting fence lines. The north/south portion of the fence line contained Features 27 and 53, and the east/west portion contained Feature 60. No profile photos or drawings of Feature 25 were available and field records provided little information.

There are no specific measurements for this feature, but the plan drawing indicated the post to be about 0.4 x 0.5 ft (12.19 x 15.24 cm) in diameter and the posthole to measure about 1.5 x 1.9 ft (45.72 x 57.91 cm) in diameter. The post hole fill was characterized as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam with brick and oyster shell



Figure 4-53 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 24-7, view west (WSSI staff, 7/12/2017)



Figure 4-54 Photograph showing Feature 24-7 fully exposed, view west (WSSI staff, 7/14/2017)



Figure 4-55 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 25, view east (WSSI staff, 4/20/2017)

inclusions. The soil surrounding Feature 25 was described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay with brick and oyster shell inclusions. Field records did not indicate whether the feature had been sectioned or was left unexcavated.

Cultural Materials

Feature 25 yielded a total of 24 artifacts and 34.2 g of faunal material. Table 4-13 summarizes the materials recovered from Feature 25. Dating from the last half of the eighteenth century and the early-nineteenth century, the artifact collection is consistent with domestic refuse. Artifacts were retained from a single context of the western bisection. Ceramics comprised over half (n=13; 62.5%) of the artifact collection. Ware types were typical of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries and included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=6), a variety of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=6), refined white-bodied earthenware, red-bodied earthenware, and domestic brown stoneware. The remainder of the artifact assemblage included four fragments of aqua flat/window glass, an aqua curved glass fragment, two square-shanked nails (ca. 1600-1890), a nail fragment, and an indeterminate ferrous fragment. Faunal material was limited to medium mammal (13.5 g) and pig (20.7 g). Discarded materials consisted of slag (6.51 g) and oyster shell (41.05 g).

It is likely the posthole was dug sometime after 1810 and was excavated into preexisting fill material dating from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries.

Feature 31(Disturbance)

Feature 31 was recorded in field records as a possible post; when excavated it was determined to have been a shallow area of disturbed soil. The feature was located inside the northwestern corner of Feature 24 and was considered intrusive to that feature (Figure 4-56). Its elevation was not recorded, although it is assumed to have a comparable elevation to Feature 24 as it was identified during delineation of that feature. As identified, the feature consisted of an irregular elongated area of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay within a broader, rectangular area of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay. The overall feature measured 1.5 ft

Table 4-13 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 25

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pearlware	Saucer, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1835	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate		1
	Stoneware	Domestic Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		2
Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	2
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**24**



Figure 4-56 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 31, view south (WSSI staff, 03/27/2017)

(0.46 m) east/west by 2.8 ft (0.85 m) north/south and was oriented northwest/southeast.

The feature was bisected east/west and the north half was removed and screened, followed by the south half. At this point, the feature was identified as a shallow depression or low spot. Inclusions of charcoal were noted within the inner matrix. The feature depth was not recorded.

Cultural Materials

There are no cultural materials associated with Feature 31.

Feature 34 (Foundation)

Feature 34 was the southwestern portion of the foundation for a dwelling that would have stood within the easternmost of James Campbell's three rented lots (Figure 4-57). The foundation was brick and would have supported a one-story frame dwelling built around 1802, shortly after Campbell leased the property from the Town of Alexandria. The property fronted Duke Street and measured 24 ft (7.32 m) east/west along the street frontage and was 78 ft (23.78 m) deep. It was bound on the east by a 15-ft (4.57-m) wide alley on the east that separated it from Hooe and Harrison's stone warehouse (Feature 44), and by a second 15-ft (4.57 m) wide alley on the south that provided access to the Strand (road/street). The dwelling was leased and tax records indicate that it steadily declined in value over the duration of Campbell's lease, indicating the property was not maintained. The lease on the property was renewed in 1823, but returned to Corporation management in 1850. The house on this lot appears to have stood until at least 1848; it had been demolished by 1850.

Field Methods

Feature 34 was identified during archaeological monitoring of site grading as part of the Phase I/II investigation. This lot was designated as Parcel 1C during the field investigations and is the same lot that contained the eastern half of Feature 24. Feature 34 was located approximately 32 ft (9.75 m) north of Feature 24 and was situated in the northern half of the lot, while Feature 24 was situated in the southern half of the lot, along the rear lot line. No other portions of the dwelling foundation remained intact, so the full dimensions of the building are unknown. The upper extent of the foundation for Feature 34 was identified at an elevation of 7.84 ft (2.39 m) amsl.

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 34 was fully exposed when it initially was identified. The foundation was documented through scale drawings and photographs and two 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) test units were placed within and adjacent to the foundation walls. Units 16 and 23 were placed in the interior of the foundation, with Unit 23 located along the southern wall and Unit 16 located along the western wall (Figure 4-58).

Deposits identified in these units indicated that the interior of the feature contained shallow cultural deposits overlying sterile subsoil (WSSI RMP, Features 24, 34, 44). The uppermost deposit was a demolition layer that dated from the early nineteenth century and was presumed to correspond to the razing of the dwelling. The immediately underlying deposits were very thin and were suspected to include intact occupation layers and potentially represent an earthen floor. Beneath these deposits was a continuation of the thick package of redeposited subsoil identified in Feature 24. This deposit overlay tidal sediments. Although it was noted that no intact surfaces were identified, the deposits contained few intrusive artifacts and were characterized as intact, undisturbed deposits and additional investigation was recommended.

Resource Management Plan

The resource management plan for Feature 34 paired the investigation of Feature 34 with adjacent Feature 35. Feature 35 was the remains of a chimney footing that would have stood in the center of the one-story frame dwelling on Campbell's center lot, designated as Parcel 1B during field investigations. Excavation areas proposed in the RMP were designed to investigate both parcels at the same time.

The investigation of Parcel 1C, which contained Feature 34 was specified to consist only of the interior of the foundation. The feature interior would be subdivided into quadrants encompassing about 45 ft2 (4.18 m2) each. The southwestern



Figure 4-57 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 34, view south (WSSI staff, 04/21/2017)

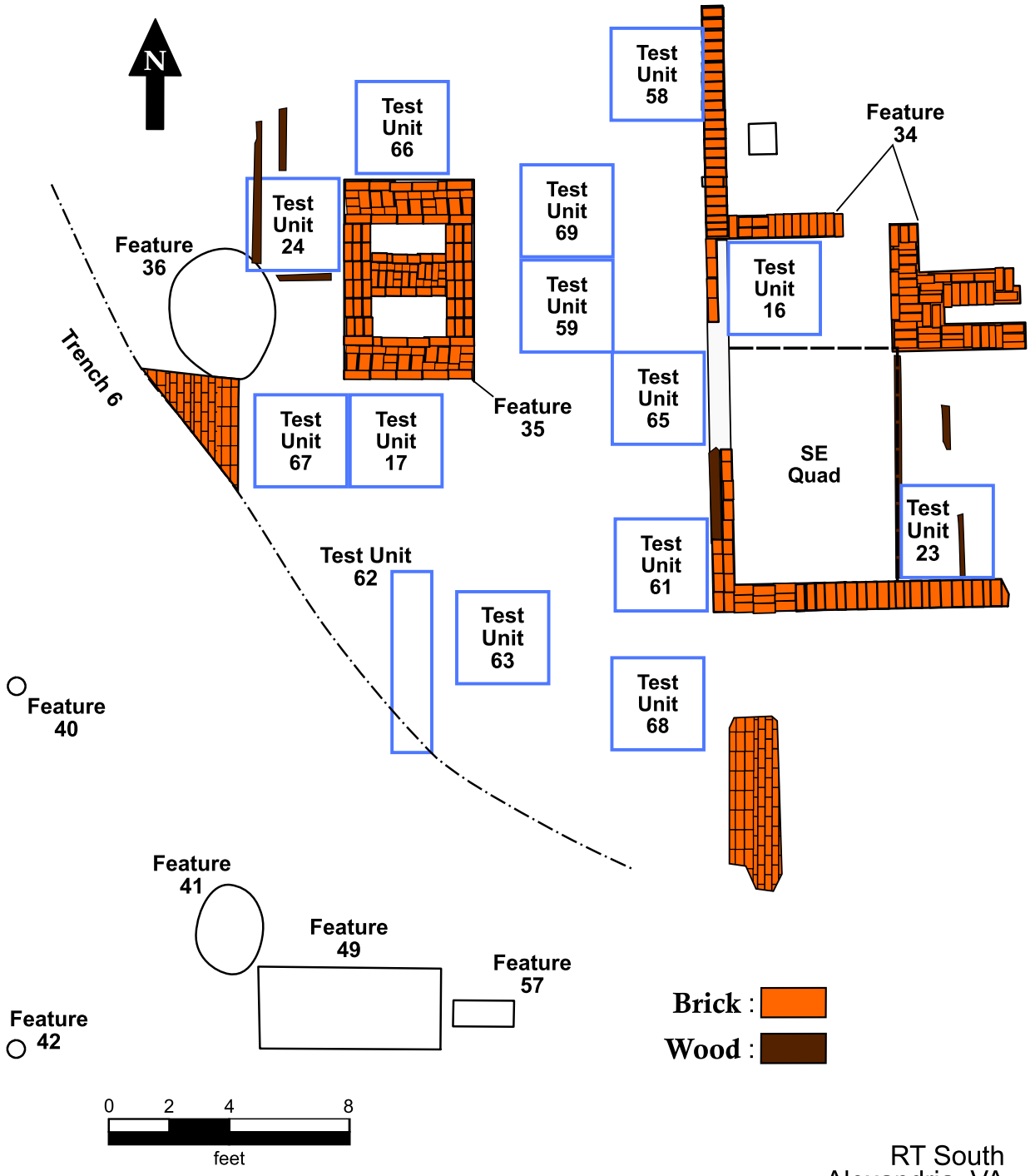


Figure 4-58 **Map showing plan view of Features 34 and 35, with the locations of excavation units and quadrants (RCG&A staff)**

quadrant would occupy the interior of the southwestern corner of the foundation; it would be positioned to exclude previously excavated Units 16 and 23. The positioning of the other quadrants was not specified although it was assumed they adjoined the southwestern quadrant. As part of the investigation of Parcel 1B, four 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units would be placed at intervals along the lot line between Parcels 1B and 1C. Three of these units, Units 58, 61 and 65, abutted the exterior of the western foundation wall for Feature 34; the final unit was placed about 3 ft (0.91 m) south of the southwestern corner of Feature 34. Since these units sampled exterior deposits that may have been associated with either occupation, they are discussed within the context of Feature 35, as intended by the RMP.

The excavation methods would follow standard practices, including documentation of the excavation process with drawings and photographs, as appropriate. Soil would be dry-screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth and soil descriptions would conform to standard pedological classifications to include Munsell color chart and USDA soil texture descriptions. If additional features are identified during the excavation of Feature 34, those features would be bisected and one-half excavated; the removed soil would be soil dry-screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. A 1-gallon soil sample would be retained from the unexcavated half of the newly identified feature. Recovered artifacts would be bagged according to their provenience and field discarded artifacts, such as brick, mortar and oyster shell would be weighed prior to discard. Prior to discard, whole bricks would additionally be measured.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

During the data recovery, a single excavation area was placed in the interior of Feature 34. The area was located in the interior of the foundation, in its southwestern corner. Designated as the "SE Quad", this area measured 6 ft (1.8 m) north/south by about 5 ft (15 m) east/west. The western and southern sides of the quadrant abutted the foundation walls, while the remaining walls abutted previously excavated Units 16 and 23. The northeastern corner of this quadrant was positioned at the southwestern corner of the chimney footing for Feature 34.

One additional feature was identified during the investigation of Feature 34. Feature 34-1 was a probable post removal hole identified during the excavation of Unit 23. It is described in the sub-features section following the main feature description and artifact summary.

Feature Description

Feature 34 was located near the northeastern corner of Parcel PL.3. It was the brick foundation for the easternmost of the three frame dwellings originally built on the property James Campbell leased from the Corporation. The dwelling was situated in the northern end of the lot and would have been oriented to front Duke Street. A section of a brick walkway exposed between Feature 34 and the rear shop building (Feature 24) was incomplete, but may have been used to access either the rear building, or a privy (Feature 49) located behind the dwelling on Campbell's central lot (Figure 4-59). The walkway was not assigned a feature designation.

The foundation was incomplete and the building is of unknown overall dimension. The surviving sections of the foundation measured 9.5 ft (2.9 m) east/west by at least 19.5 ft (5.94 m) north/south. It was composed of soft red brick that appeared to have been set with sand-based rather than lime mortar. The bricks were organized in various directions and included whole and partial bricks.

The partial remains of a possible chimney footing, as well as a portions of two of the central walls of the building also were present. The possible chimney footing was a U-shaped area of brickwork that was suspected to have been located in the center of the building (Figure 4-60). It also was incomplete and was at least 3 ft (0.91 m) north/south by 4.1 ft (1.25 m) east/west. It was unclear which direction the hearth would have opened, although it is likely to have mirrored the hearth in Campbell's neighboring dwelling, which was a box hearth with openings facing to the north and the south. The possible hearth was not excavated, so its identity cannot be confirmed.



Figure 4-59 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 34 (right) and Feature 35 (left), view north (WSSI staff, 4/21/2017)**



Figure 4-60 **Photograph showing detail plan view of possible chimney footing within Feature 34, view south (WSSI staff, 4/21/2017)**

The central walls may have been for the support of floor joists. A short section of an east/west oriented brick wall extended between the western foundation wall and the chimney footing. The depth of this wall is unknown, but it is likely it mirrored the depths of the main foundation walls. Both the western and southern walls of the foundation were exposed during excavation.

Four courses remained of the western wall (Figure 4-61); this wall was composed of whole brick oriented in various directions. The base course was mostly composed of header brick, as was part of the third course; the remaining courses were stretchers or soldiers. The wall was about 1.15 ft (0.34 m) in depth. The southern wall had a less organized pattern and also appeared to have been repaired at some point (Figure 4-62). This wall was of comparable depth, although its base course ended abruptly, such that the remaining wall section had only four courses. Builder's trenches were not noted in association with either wall. The second central wall was made of wood. It extended south from the southwestern corner of the possible chimney footing to the southern foundation wall. The board was visible in photographs as a narrow band of decayed wood (Figure 4-63; see Figure 4-57). The board was not excavated and its exact nature remains unknown.

Analytical Contexts

Two excavation units (Units 16 and 23) and one larger excavation area (SE Quad) were placed in the interior of Feature 34. These excavation areas were placed close together within the southwestern corner of the foundation and, not unexpectedly, the soil profiles were consistent across each of the excavation areas. Typical for project, however, each excavation unit was excavated independently and the excavations levels and the soils they removed do not directly correlate across the excavation areas. To simplify the discussion of the overall stratigraphic sequence for Feature 34, the unit and quadrant excavation data was grouped into analytical contexts (Table 4-14). These contexts were: Demolition Debris; Redeposited Subsoil; Cultural 1/Destruction Layer; Redeposited Subsoil 2; and Natural Layers. Similar contexts were used in the discussion of Feature 24 and for Feature 35 to illustrate the continuity in depositional activity across Campbell's properties. Each of these analytical contexts is described briefly below.

Demolition Debris (Fill 1 or Fills 1-2)

The uppermost deposit in each of the excavation areas was a thin layer of debris, presumably from demolition of the dwelling in the late 1840s. Although this deposit was continuous across the adjoining excavation areas, it was described very differently. The debris was described as a "clay-sand like" layer composed of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam in Unit 16, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam in Unit 23 (Figure 4-64), and brown (7.5YR 5/2) "silty sandy clay" (e.g. loamy clay) in the SE quadrant (Figure 4-65). This deposit was less than 0.3 ft (0.91 m) thick and contained brick and mortar debris. It cleanly overlay the underlay deposit and was considered fill material placed on a graded or artificially leveled surface. While it is possible the interior of the dwelling had an earthen floor, this is unlikely and it is more likely this deposit simply overlay fill material deposited after the foundation was complete.

Redeposited Subsoil (Fill 2 or Fill 3)

Beneath the layer of demolition debris was a thick package of redeposited subsoil. This package could be separated based on texture and artifact content into three layers: Redeposited Sub-

Table 4-14 Summary of Analytical Contexts for Feature 34

Excavation Area	Analytical Contexts				
	Demolition Debris	Redeposited Subsoil Fill	Cultural 1 (Destruction Layer)	Redeposited Subsoil	Natural Layers
Unit 16	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3	Fill 4-5	Fill 6
Unit 23	Fill 1	Fill 2		Fill 3-4	
SW Quad	Fill 1-2	Fill 3			



Figure 4-61 **Photograph showing brickwork comprising western foundation wall of Feature 34, as exposed in SE quadrant, view west (WSSI staff, 7/12/2017)**



Figure 4-62 **Photograph showing brickwork comprising southern foundation wall of Feature 34, as exposed in SE quadrant, view south (WSSI staff, 7/12/2017)**



Figure 4-63 **Photograph showing detail of decayed wooden board in southern half of Feature 34, view east (WSSI staff, 4/21/2017)**



Figure 4-64 **Photograph showing soil profile of Unit 23 within Feature 34, view west (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)**



Figure 4-65 Photograph showing soil profile of Southeastern Quadrant, view north (WSSI staff, 7/12/2017)

soil; Cultural 1; and Redeposited Subsoil 2. These deposits were continuous across the excavation area and generally contained little cultural material. The uppermost layer was again described differently in each excavation area. In Unit 16, it was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay loam; in Unit 23, it was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay, and finally in the SE quadrant it was strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay. It was about 0.8 ft (0.24 m) thick and extended to the base of the foundation walls. This material most likely was deposited during construction of the dwelling, as fill material to infill the foundation walls. It does resemble the fill material within Feature 24, but it is unlikely to be a related episode, as that building appeared to have been destroyed by fire, but then was quickly infilled and rebuilt.

Cultural 1 (Unit 16, Fill 3)

This deposit was present only in Unit 16. It consisted of layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay loam with noticeable charcoal flecking that overlay a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam containing brick debris (Fills 3-4). Both layers were 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) thick. Although this soil appeared consistent with soils previously characterized as redeposited upland subsoil, field records indicate it contained a higher amount of artifacts that the overlying deposit. It also overlay brick debris that was characterized as a possible highly disturbed "floor."

The "floor" was not fully described and was not apparent in adjacent excavation areas. Although this appeared to have been an isolated deposit, it was very similar in both appearance and stratigraphic setting to the analytical context "Destruction Layer" developed for nearby Features 24 and 35. In those features, this context dates from the last half of the eighteenth century.

Redeposited Subsoil 2 (var. Fills)

This deposit was present in Units 16 and 23, which were excavated to a greater depth than the SE quadrant. It was characterized as subsoil, but is likely naturally redeposited soil that originated from slope-wash of upland sediments onto the tidal flats. It was described as strong brown (7.5RY 4/6) clay loam in both units.

Natural Layers (Unit 16, Fill 6)

This deposit was exposed in the base of Unit 16. It consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand and was described as sediment typical of tidal flats. This was interpreted as a natural shoreline deposit.

Cultural Materials

Artifacts associated with Feature 34 were analyzed according to the analytical contexts described above. Several artifact bags that were assigned as Feature 34, but were of unknown context, also are included in the below discussion. Table 4-15 summarizes the general material groups and quantities of artifacts recovered (excluding discards) from each of the analytical groups associated within Feature 34. Table 4-16 provides an overview of the temporal associations of each of the analytical groups. Overall, the highest quantities of artifacts were recovered from the uppermost strata associated with demolition debris and redeposited subsoil fill. An artillery button dating from 1812, recovered from the demolition debris suggests that the upper deposits were deposited sometime after this date. The presence of mid nineteenth century ware types suggested that it was likely that deposited occurred well into the nineteenth century. Artifact quantities drop off significantly in the lower strata. This may be attributable to termination of the excavation above these deposits, however, overall these strata more consistently date to the late eighteenth century. Therefore, they likely represent the period of Hooe and/or Fleming and early land filling/leveling.

Surface/Fill Above/General Collection (Non-Provenienced)

A total of 282 artifacts and 377.2 g of faunal remains were recovered from deposits associated with the surface of Feature 34. It is unclear exactly where these artifacts originated from, therefore they are considered out of context. Table 4-17 summarizes the artifact collection from non-provenienced contexts. Artifacts included a variety of ware types ranging from the mid eighteenth through the mid nineteenth century. The remainder of the collection consisted of wine bottle, indeterminate bottle, table glass, and construction hardware. Brick (4.03 g) and oyster (7.72 g) were discarded. Faunal remains consisted of

Table 4-15 Feature 34 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Demolition Debris	ca. 1845 (Luster Decorated Ceramic) [1812 Artillery Corps Button]	ca. 1660-present	1805.3	347
Redeposited Subsoil Fill	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1660-present	1790.8	138
Cultural 1	ca. 1820 (Brown Bottle)	ca. 1660-1900	1793	29
Natural Layer (Possible Colluvium)	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1660-1860	1786.8	7
Natural Layer (Siltation)	-	-	-	-
Feature 34-1	ca. 1795 (Transfer Printed Pearlware)	ca. 1775-1830	1807.5	2
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Table 4-16 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 34 for each Analytical Group, by Material

Category	Group	Demo Debris	Redep Subsoil	C1	Redep Subsoil2	Grand Total
Historics	Ceramic	388	187	36	8	619
	Glass	797	439	55	16	1307
	Metal	333	50	16	3	402
	Organic	4	3			7
	Stone	7	1			8
Lithics	Debitage	1				1
Grand Total		**1530**	**680**	**107**	**27**	**2344**

Table 4-17 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 34, Non-provenienced Contexts

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Pitcher, Base/ Body/ Rim	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	3
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	11
			Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Saucer, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	30
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	2
		Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1780-1820	1
		Pearlware	Saucer, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	5
			Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	26
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1815-1830	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	5
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	10
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Dish, Base/ Body	Glazed		4
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base			1
	Porcelain	Canton	Platter, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1830	3
		Chinese Export	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	2
		Continental Hard-Paste	Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1850-present	7
		Local Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Stamped	ca. 1841-1867	1
		Soft-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1745-1795	1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1720-1900	1
		Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed		27
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			28
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tumbler, Base			2
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
			Wine Bottle, Body			9
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
	Press Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Body			9
			Tumbler, Base/ Body	Diamonds		3
Metal	Iron		Bolt, Fragment			1
			Staple, Whole			1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	28
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	4
Grand Total						**282**

cattle (115.5 g), large mammal (250 g), pig (9.4 g), and bird (2.3 g).

Demolition Debris

Table 4-18 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the Demolition Debris related context. A total of 1,530 artifacts and 642.63 g of faunal remains were recovered from the analytical group. Generally dating from the early nineteenth century the artifacts are consistent with general domestic refuse and likely results from destruction and filling in of the structure. Approximately 30 percent of the collection consisted of architectural debris such as window/flat glass and construction hardware. In addition, brick (22,121.96 g), mortar (6,424.07 g), slag (47.95 g), and slate (46.99 g) were discarded. The majority of the artifact collection was comprised of household type refuse including household ceramics, table glass, bottle glass, and a small quantity of personal items.

In addition, a biface thinning flake also was identified. Diagnostic artifacts ranged from the early eighteenth through the mid nineteenth century with the majority of diagnostic ceramics dating from the first part of the nineteenth century. A range of faunal materials were recovered from the Demolition Debris group (Table 4-19). Cattle (219.9 g), large mammal (134.73 g), and pig (113.9 g) comprised the majority of the collection, but bird, fish, goose, and sheep/goat also were noted Faunal discards included oyster (3,132 g), clam (1,460 g), other shell (32.1 g).

Redeposited Subsoil

The artifact collection from the Redeposited Subsoil, summarized in Table 4-20, generally dated from the late eighteenth century, however deposition may have occurred as late as 1840. Therefore, the collection is consistent with mixed fill, and may correspond to the period of demolition of PL.3 in the mid nineteenth century. A total of 680 artifacts and 172.3 g of faunal material was recovered. Indicative of household debris, fragments of glass (n=332; 48.9%) and ceramic (n=187; 28%) vessels comprised the majority of the artifact collection. Recovered glass included largely wine bottle glass (n=177; 53.3%), other bottle glass (n=69; 21%), and table glass (n=86; 26%). Recovered ceramic ware types included examples of early eighteenth century types through the mid nineteenth century. Pearlware (n=63) and creamware (n=44) were most common.

Architectural materials including flat/window glass (n=107) and nails/nail fragments (n=45) comprised approximately 22 percent of the artifacts recovered. Personal and activity items were limited to an illegible coin, one-hole bone buttons (n=3), and a slate pencil fragment (n=1). Discarded materials included brick (47,051.84 g), mortar (3,320.65 g), slag (173.03 g), coal 1.55 g), ballast (29.76 g), oyster (4,330 g), and clam (109.93 g). In addition to discarded bivalve, the faunal collection included a range of species representing both food sources and animals naturally occurring in the fill (Table 4-21).

Cultural 1

Table 4-22 summarizes the materials recovered from the Cultural 1 analytical group. A total of 107 artifacts and 15.8 g of faunal material was recovered. Generally dating from the late eighteenth century the artifact collection was consistent with domestic refuse. Similar to Feature 24, the artifact collection consisted of fragments of ceramic (n=36) and glass (n=43) vessels and an absence of personal or activity items. Diagnostic ceramic and glass were generally dated to the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Architectural debris comprising the remainder of the collection, was more limited. Flat/window (n=12) glass and square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments (n=14) were noted. Discarded materials included brick (3,100 g), mortar (167.82 g), slag (168.17 g), and oyster (1000 g). Charcoal (0.31 g) also was noted. Faunal remains were limited to large mammal (8.2 g), medium mammal (3.6 g), and pig (4 g).

Redeposited Subsoil 2

Table 2-23 summarizes the artifact collection from Redeposited Subsoil 2. A total of 27 artifacts and 7 g of large mammal remains were recovered. Dating from the late eighteenth century, the artifacts were consistent with household refuse. Artifacts consisted of household ceramic vessels, bottle glass, flat/window glass, and construction hardware (nails). Discarded materials consisted of brick (38,514.08 g) including 4 whole bricks, mortar

Table 4-18 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 34, Demolition Debris Context

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			6
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			16
		Earthenware	Agateware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1730-1780	2
			British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body	Sponged	ca. 1600-1802	2
			Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		4
			Creamware	Chamberpot, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	34
				Pitcher, Rim/ Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	10
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	22
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	10
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	5
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	2
					Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1751-1818	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1751-1818	2
			Pearlware	Bowl, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
				Dish, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	2
				Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	14
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	7
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	23
				Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	12
						ca. 1815-1830	14
				Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	12
				Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	9
				Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	9
				Tea Pot, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Tea Pot, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	8
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	5
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	7
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	9
					Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	2
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
					Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	8
			Red Bodied	Dish, Rim	Glazed		2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base			1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		9
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	8
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Rim	Indeterminate		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Other		1
			Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Yellow Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1785-1835	1
			Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Marbelized	ca. 1840-1930	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1830-1930s	1
		Porcelain	Bone China	Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1795-present	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	3
			Canton	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1830	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1830	2
			Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1660-1860	14
				Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	17
				Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	9
		Stoneware	Brown	Bottle, Lip			1
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Luster	ca. 1845-present	4
			White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics, cont.	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			185
		Undetermined	Colorless	Bead, Whole	Facets		1
				Bottle Stopper, Fragment			1
				Decanter Type Stopper, Whole			1
				Decanter, Lip/ Neck			2
				Shanked Button, Whole			1
				Stemware, Foot			3
				Tableware, Body			5
					Diamonds		1
					Enameled		2
				Tableware, Rim	Acid-Etched		1
				Tableware, Rim/ Body			114
				Tumbler, Rim	Acid-Etched		6
				Window, Flat Fragment			155
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			8
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		30
			Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			40
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			9
				Tableware, Rim/ Body			132
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			9
			Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		29
		Molded, Pattern	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Non-Machine Made	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			17
				Vial/ Phial, Base			1
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		18
			Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body			14
			Solarized, Manganese	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			8
		Press Molded	Aqua	Flip Cup, Base			1
	Metal	Copper Alloy					1
				Chain Link, Fragment			1
				Coin, Whole			1
				Shanked Button, Whole			3
						1812-	1
						ca. 1770-1800	5
						ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
					Plated		1
		Iron		Fork, Fragment			3
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			13
				Spoon, Bowl Fragment			1
				Staple, Whole			1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	231
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	11
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	38
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			15
				Spike, Fragment			1
		Lead		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
		Pewter		Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
				Spoon, Whole			1
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Handle, Fragment			2
				Mold/Blank Button, Fragment			1
				Sew Through Button, Whole			1
	Stone	Limestone		Marble, Whole			7
Lithics	Debitage	Chalcedony	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage	Unmodified		1
Grand Total							**1530**

Table 4-19 Summary of Faunal Material Recovered from Feature 34, Demolition Debris Context

Common Name	Total
Bird	9.7
Bony fish	1.7
Canada goose	4.6
Cattle	219.9
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	1.2
Large mammal	134.73
Mammal	70.7
Medium mammal	78
Pig	113.9
Sheep/Goat	8.2
Grand Total	**642.63**

Table 4-20 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 34, Redeposited Subsoil Context

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			3
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			7
	Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1600-1805	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Sponged	ca. 1600-1802	1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	29
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Domestic Slipware	Bowl, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	3
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	15
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	14
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
					ca. 1815-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	7
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	10
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Unglazed		9
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		22
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Glazed		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Eroded		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Stained		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed		1
		Staffordshire Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Dotted Slip	ca. 1670-1795	5
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	4
			Saucer, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	5
	Stoneware	Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base			1
		Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1700-1810	1
		Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	2
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1720-1805	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Dot/Diaper/Basket	ca. 1740-1775	2
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			107
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Rim	Acid-Etched		2
			Tumbler, Base			1
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Base/ Body/ Rim	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	34
			Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1790-1865	4
			Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	79
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	5
			Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	88
			Wine Bottle, Lip		ca. 1760-1820s	1
	Free Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Base/ Body	Embossed Lettering		2
			Medicine Bottle, Base/ Body/ Rim			5
		Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Base/ Body/ Rim			2
	Free Blown, Art	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Kick/Push-up			2
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			15
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			81
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			4
	Press Molded	Colorless	Tumbler, Base			2
Metal	Copper		Coin, Whole			1
	Copper Alloy		Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole			1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			3
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	39
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	5
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Fragment			1
			Mold/Blank Button, Whole			2
Stone	Slate		Pencil, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**680**

Table 4-21 Summary of Faunal Material Recovered from Feature 34, Redeposited Subsoil Context

Common Name	Total
Bird	2.9
Cattle	27.4
Mammal	54.6
Pig	63.2
Rodent	0.4
Sheep/Goat	19.9
Turkey	3.9
Grand Total	**172.3**

Table 4-22 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 34, Cultural 1 Context

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Buckley	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1775	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Indeterminate Portion	Glaze Missing		1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed		2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	1
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1750-1900	1
		Brown	Bottle, Body		ca. 1820-1900	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			12
	Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	21
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			5
				Melted		1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina		7
	Press Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Body			5
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	14
Grand Total						**107**

Table 4-23 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 34, Redeposited Subsoil 2 Context

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Foot ring		ca. 1660-1860	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	1
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			5
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			4
	Non-Machine Made	Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
Metal	Copper		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1
Grand Total						**27**

(507 g), slag (30.69 g), coal (0.97 g), and oyster (8 g). Personal and activity related items were absent and overall artifacts quantities were low. Although termination of excavation likely contributed, similar to Feature 24, these materials may represent colluvium from the bluff.

Natural Layers (Siltation)

Only brick (6,600 g) was recorded (and discarded) from the natural deposits exposed in the base of Units 16 and 23.

Non-Feature Context, FS 350, Test Unit 19, Fill 5

Materials from this context were recovered from Fill 5 of Test Unit 19. The materials were recorded as associated with Feature 34, but is likely they are actually associated with Feature 45. Since it is unknown where the materials were recovered from, these materials were not be combined with Feature 35 or with Feature 45. The materials generally included pearlware (n=2), refined white bodied earthenware (n=2), an indeterminate aqua glass fragment, and ballast (9.77 g). Mammal bone (7.4 g) also was recorded.

Subfeatures of Feature 34

Only one additional feature was identified during the investigation of Feature 34. Feature 34-1 was a small pit or post hole located in the northern wall of Unit 23; it is described below.

Feature 34-1 (Post removal hole)

Feature 34-1 was identified during the excavation of Unit 23. This very distinct, small pit most likely was a post removal hole (Figure 4-66). It was apparent at the start of unit excavation and consisted of a rectangular soil stain of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam with an estimated 5% charcoal. The feature measured 1.6 ft (0.6) m) east/west by 1.8 ft (0.71 m) north/south. Large, broken bricks and mortar also comprised a large percentage of the feature matrix.

Feature 34-1 was bisected during the excavation of Unit 23 and the southern half of the feature was excavated (Figure 4-67). The feature was 1.5 ft (0.46 m) deep. It had a stepped eastern side wall and a nearly vertical western side wall, with a base that was slightly concave and sloped down to the east. The feature fill was clearly stratified. The interior fill was darker and composed of the dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam noted previously; this soil contained charcoal, mortar, and brick fragments. Although in profile, this soil exhibited a shape resembling a square, flat-bottomed post, it was not indicated on the field records as being a post mold and may have been a soil inclusion. The remainder of the feature fill was comprised mostly of mortar and brick fragments mixed with the surrounding redeposited subsoil, described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/8)



Figure 4-66 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 34-1 in Unit 23, view north (WSSI staff, 5/22/2017)



Figure 4-67 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 34-1 in Unit 23, view north (WSSI staff, 5/24/2017)

sandy clay. The northern half of the feature does not appear to have been excavated.

Cultural Material

Feature 34-1 yielded 11 artifacts and no faunal material. Square shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nails comprised the majority of the artifact collection (n=8; 73%). The remainder of the recovered artifacts included a fragment of plain pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), fragment of transfer printed pearlware (ca. 1795-1830), and a fragment of flat/window glass. Discarded materials consisted of brick (14,402.01 g) and mortar (2,641 g). The feature was dug after 1795 and likely was backfilled with architectural debris.

Feature 35

Feature 35 was the remains of a brick chimney footing associated with a dwelling that formerly stood on James Campbell's central rented lot (Figure 4-68). Campbell began renting this lot from the Mayor of Alexandria in 1803. The lot measured 26 feet 6 inches by 78 feet in length and was bound on the south by a 15-foot alley. Duke Street lay along the northern edge of the lot, while two other parcels that Campbell had rented lay to the east and west. It is likely that the dwelling on this lot was erected shortly after 1810. It is standing by 1812 and is listed in the Alexandria tax assessments as a one-story dwelling (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1812, Ward 1). The dwelling was demolished sometime before 1847, as it no longer appears in the tax assessments. The tax assessments also indicate that the dwelling was a rental property, although it was unclear which of Campbell's tenants occupied the dwelling.

Field Methods

Feature 35 was situated immediately west of Feature 34 (Figure 4-69). Like Feature 34, Feature 35 was identified during archaeological monitoring of site grading following the excavation of Phase I/II archaeological trenches. The upper extent of the foundation for Feature 35 was identified at an elevation of 7.84 ft (2.39 m) amsl. This lot was designated as Parcel 1B during the initial field investigations. This parcel also contains a two-seat privy (Feature 41) and the western half of Campbell's workshop building (Feature 24).

The chimney footing was the only architectural remains found of the dwelling that formerly stood on the lot. The dwelling's dimensions are, therefore, unknown. It is likely that the building was about the same size as Feature 34. The chimney footing is located about the same distance from Feature 24 as the chimney footing in that dwelling. Unfortunately, the dimensions of Feature 24 are also unknown, as that feature is only partially complete. The chimney footing's for both features are offset toward the shared lot line, suggesting that the buildings may also have been offset toward the shared lot line, with pass-through space for Parcel 1B occurring along the western side of the parcel.

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 35 was fully exposed when it initially was identified. The feature was documented with Feature 34 and was included on the plan drawing of that feature. An individual detail drawing of Feature 35 does not appear to have been completed. As part of the Phase I/II investigation, two 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) test units were placed within and adjacent to the foundation walls. Units 17 abutted the southern side of the chimney footing and Unit 24 abutted the western side of the chimney footing (see Figure 4-58). No additional portions of the foundation were evident.

Artifacts recovered during the investigation of Feature 35 suggested that the uppermost three deposits, which contained most of the cultural materials, dated from the late eighteenth century. These deposits overlay additional stratified soils that contained very few artifacts. The RMP notes that no intact cultural surfaces were identified during the investigation (WSSI RMP, Features 24, 34, 44).

Resource Management Plan

The resource management plan for Feature 35 was paired with that of Feature 34. Feature 34 was the partial remains of a brick foundation for a one-story frame dwelling that stood on an adjacent lot also rented by Campbell. This lot was located to the east of the lot occupied by Feature 35 and had been designated as Parcel 1C during feature excavations. Feature 35 sat on Parcel 1B. The



Figure 4-68 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 35, view south (WSSI staff, 4/21/2017)



Figure 4-69 Photograph showing the relationship between Feature 35 (left) and Feature 34 (right), view south (WSSI staff, 4/21/2017)

excavation areas proposed in the RMP were designed to investigate both parcels at the same time.

The investigation of Parcel 1B, which contained Feature 35, was designed examine Feature 35 and a previously identified artifact concentration located along the eastern edge of the parcel adjacent to Feature 34. A total of 10 excavation units, each measuring 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) in size, were to be placed within Parcel 1B, near Feature 35 and within the artifact concentration. .

The excavation methods followed standard practices, including documentation of the excavation process through drawings and photographs, as appropriate. Soil would be dry-screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth and soil descriptions would conform to standard pedological classifications to include Munsell color chart and USDA soil texture descriptions. If additional features are identified during the excavation of Feature 34, those features would be bisected and one-half excavated; the removed soil would be soil dry-screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. A 1-gallon soil sample would be retained from the unexcavated half of the newly identified feature. Recovered artifacts would be bagged according to their provenience and field discarded artifacts, such as brick, mortar and oyster shell would be weighed prior to discard. Prior to discard, whole bricks would additionally be measured.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

During the data recovery, nine 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units and a 1.5 x 6 ft (0.46 x 1.83 m) slot trench were placed within Parcel 1B to investigate cultural deposits adjacent to Feature 35. Since the dimensions of the building associated with Feature 35 are unknown, it is not known which units were located in the building interior and which were exterior to the structure. It is likely, however, that at least six units were located in the interior of the building. Those units were: Units 59/69; Units 17/67; Unit 24, and Unit 35. The remaining units were situated farther from the chimney footing and were likely outside of the building footprint. Units 58, 61, 65, and 68 straddled the property line between Campbell's central and easternmost lots; these units abutted the foundation wall for Feature 34, the neighboring dwelling on Campbell's easternmost lot. Units 62 and 63 were located in the rear yard, south of the chimney footing and north of the lot's privy (Feature 49). Units 17/67 and 59/69 formed 3 x 6 ft (0.91 x 1.83 m) units, Unit 62 was a 1.5 x 6 ft (0.46 x 1.83 m) slot trench, and the remaining units were 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) units.

This strategy sampled deposits on all sides of Feature 35, as well as the area between Features 35 and 34 and between Features 35 and 49. The interior of the chimney footing was not excavated, so 0% of the feature was investigated. After excavation, one excavation unit (Unit 17) placed along the southern side of the footing was expanded to expose the footing depth.

One additional feature was identified during the investigation of Feature 34. Feature 34-2 was a post and post hole identified during the excavation of Unit 59. It is described in the sub-features section following the main feature description and artifact summary.

Feature Description

Feature 35 was the remains of a chimney footing. The footing appeared to consist of two parts: an I-shaped chimney footing; and associated hearth pads. Both the footing and the hearth pads were constructed of brick. While an even amount of whole and partial brick had been used in the construction of the I-shaped footing, the hearth pads appeared to have been built entirely of partial brick. The fireboxes opened to the north and south, so necessarily, the hearth pads were situated on those sides of the chimney.

The feature had an exterior dimension of about 4.8 x 7 ft (1.2 x 2.1 m). The outer walls of the I-shaped hearth were both 2-courses of brick or 0.72 ft (22 cm) wide, while the central wall dividing the heaths was about 32 cm (1.05 ft) thick. The interior fireboxes measured about 2.8 x 1 ft (0.85 x 0.3 m) and the hearths measured about 1.7 x 5 ft (0.52 x 1.52 m) in size. The hearths were slightly longer in their east/west dimension than the chimney fireboxes. The feature interior was not excavated and it is not known whether the hearth interior was intact. Exposed following the excavation of Unit 68, the southern end wall of the chimney footing was seven courses in depth and composed of whole and partial brick (Figure 4-70).



Figure 4-70 **Photograph showing exposed brickwork in Feature 35, view north (WSSI staff, 4/26/2023)**

The feature interior was not excavated and it is unknown whether either of the fireboxes had intact hearths. It is possible that the chimney footing exhibited the same pattern as the chimney footings located within Feature 24. When the westernmost footing, designated as Feature 9, was excavated it was apparent that the brick-surfaced hearth initially associated with the feature was not the original hearth, but reflected a period of rebuilding after the destruction of the original building. Since Feature 35 was not excavated, it is unknown whether the currently identified hearth is actually the original hearth, or was a secondary hearth related to a period of rebuilding. It is possible the latter is the case, as a distinct destruction layer capped by a layer of redeposited subsoil also was identified in Units excavated in proximity to Feature 35.

Excavation Sequence

Feature 35 was not excavated. None of the excavation units placed within Parcel 1B examined the chimney footing, which was characterized in the field as a brick pier. Artifacts described in the Cultural Materials subsection were recovered during delineation and "cleaning" of the feature and were assumed to have been directly associated with Feature 35. Artifacts recovered from excavation units surrounding Feature 35 were not described. The soil sequences observed in these units are however briefly described below, as they include evidence of late eighteenth century landfilling activity that pre-dates Feature 35.

The analytical contexts used for excavation units surrounding Feature 35 mirrored the contexts developed for Features 24 and 34. These contexts are provided in Table 4-24. The uppermost deposit (Mixed Fill) post-dated the occupation or use of the Feature 35 dwelling. The next deposit (Demolition Debris) dated from the early nineteenth century and most likely was related to the building's razing. Deposits underlying this context pre-dated Feature 35. They consisted of a thick layer of redeposited subsoil, an ephemeral destruction layer (described as Cultural 1 in Feature 34), and natural sedimentation layers.

Mixed Fill (var. Fills)

This analytical category consisted of a surface layer of compact fill material that was encountered primarily to the east and south of Feature 35. When present, it was excavated as either Fill 1, or as Fills 1 and 2.

The Mixed Fill context is best exemplified in Unit 68, located in the rear yard of the dwelling associated with Feature 35 (Figure 4-71). In this unit, the Mixed Fill context was excavated as Fills 1 and 2, which were described as brown (10YR 5/3) sand (Fill 1) overlying pockets of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy clay (Fill 2). Combined, these deposits were 0.15 ft (4.6 cm) thick. In Units 59/69, located immediately east of Feature 35, the Mixed Fill context was at least 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) thick. It was excavated as Fill 1 and although described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay and rubble, appears to be a continuation of the same deposit exposed in Unit 68 (Figure 4-72).

Unit 63, also located in the rear yard of the dwelling associated with Feature 35, was situated near the transitionary point where the Mixed Fill context was no longer present as a surface deposit. This occurred at the approximate mid-point of the lot and was indicated by the clear deepening of the deposit to the east and its shallowing to the west (Figure 4-73). Since the fill material was confined to the eastern half of the lot and it overlay a sloping surface, it is likely it was deposited simply to "level" the property after the removal of the dwelling.

Demolition Debris (var. Fills)

In the rest of the excavation units, the uppermost deposit was a noticeable layer of brick and mortar demolition debris. It was excavated as Fills 1-2 in Units 24, 62, 63 and 66, but as Fills 2 and/or 3 in the remaining units where this deposit was overlain by Mixed Fill. The Demolition Debris context was relatively thin and in most units was less than 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) thick. It was present in all units and was presumed to have been related to the demolition of the dwelling that stood on the lot during Campbell's tenure.

Table 4-24 Summary of Analytical Contexts for Feature 35

Excavation Area	Analytical Group					
	Mixed Fill	Demolition Debris	Redeposited Subsoil Fill	Cultural 1 (Destruction Layer)	Redeposited Subsoil Fill (Colluvium?)	Siltation Layers (Natural?)
Unit 17	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3	Fill 4	Fill 5	Fill 6
Unit 24		Fill 1-2	Fill 3	x	Fill 4	Fill 5
Unit 58	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3	Fill 4	Fill 5	
Unit 59	Fill 1	Fill 2; Zone A	Fill 3	Fill 4	Fill 5-6	Fill 7
Unit 61	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fill 3	Fill 4-5	Fill 6	
Unit 62		Fill 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4	Fill 5	
Unit 63		Fill 1-2	Fill 3-4	Fill 5	Fill 6	
Unit 65	Fill 1	Fill 2-3	Fill 4	Fill 5	Fill 6	
Unit 66		Fill 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4		
Unit 67	Fill 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4	Fill 5	Fill 6	
Unit 68	Fill 1-2	Fill 3	Fill 4	Fill 5	Fill 6	
Unit 69	Fill 1	Fill 2-3; Zone A			Fill 4	



Figure 4-71 Photograph showing Mixed Fill deposit visible in the soil profile of Unit 68, located southeast of Feature 35, view west (WSSI staff, 7/17/2017)



Figure 4-72 **Photograph showing Mixed Fill deposit visible in the soil profile of Units 59 (left) and 69 (right), located east of Feature 35, view west (WSSI staff, 7/17/2017)**



Figure 4-73 **Photograph showing Mixed Fill deposit visible in the soil profile of Unit 63, located south of Feature 35, view west (WSSI staff, 7/17/2017)**

The Demolition Debris context was readily apparent due to its contrastingly darker color and the presence of brick debris within its matrix. The context was described differently in each excavation unit, but again was visibly identical in photographs. For example, it was regarded as dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand (Unit 68, Fill 3), very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam (Unit 59/69), dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam (Unit 67, Fill 3) and, although clearly visible in the soil profile of Unit 63 as a dark-hued deposit (see Figure 4-73), in this unit it was described as pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) sandy loam.

In Unit 17, located on the southern side of Feature 35 near the hearth opening, this deposit appeared to contain inclusions of burned soil, potentially from hearth cleaning (Figure 4-74). Excavators described the layer, excavated as Fill 2, as consisting of a layer of mortar overlying ash; these soils were not separated during excavation and were removed as a single 0.25-0.45 ft (7.6-13.7 cm) thick level. During the excavation of adjoining Unit 67, a decayed wooden board was exposed near the base of the Destruction Debris context (Figure 4-75). The wooden board was oriented north-south and was spaced about 1 ft (30.5 cm) west of the chimney footing (Feature 35). It may have been a sill beam for a dividing wall, as the mortar and brick debris, was well as charcoal flecking appeared confined to the eastern side of the board. Neither the board nor the associated deposits were described in the excavation records, so this is purely conjectural.

Examining the artifacts recovered from this mixed deposit, showed that it did contain artifacts typical of a domestic deposit and that it did date from appropriate period to have been associated with the occupation and demolition of the Feature 35 dwelling. Artifacts from this deposit had a mean artifact date of 1784.93 (n=276), with a range of 1727.9-1841.96. The TPQ was 1840, derived from a fragment of purple glass.

Redeposited Subsoil (var. Fills)

This deposit represents a mass filling episode in which subsoil from an unknown upland location was deposited on Point Lumley. The deposit appears to have been intended to cap a thin destruction layer that includes burned material, mainly small pieces of brick debris. It was identified during the excavation of nearby Features 24 and 34, and may have a corollary depositional event in the eastern portion of research Parcel 77.1, which adjoins the western edge of Campbell's lots.

As noted previously, this deposit was visually identical, but was described differently in each excavation unit. Regardless of its description, it was a "blanket" deposit that extended across the entirety of the lot and also into neighboring lots. It was most commonly described as yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay or silty clay, as exemplified in the description for Unit 68. Alternately, the deposit was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loamy clay (Unit 69) or as light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay in (Unit 58). It varied in thickness, but was present in all units.

Cultural 1/Destruction Layer (var. Fills)

This deposit was identical in appearance to the Destruction Layer analytical context described for Feature 24. It was visually apparent as a very thin, linear deposit of what appeared to be fire-blackened brick and burned soil. It was evident in the soil profiles for a majority of the units excavated in Campbell's central lot. It is present in Unit 17 (see Figure 4-74), immediately beneath a thin layer of redeposited subsoil; in this unit it was excavated as part of Fill 4. The Destruction Layer was more distinct in adjoining Unit 67 (Figure 4-76) and in Unit 63 (see Figure 4-73), located about 3 ft (0.91 m) south of Unit 17, where it also was excavated as part of Fill 4. Here the Redeposited Subsoil layer was thicker, making the deposit more distinct as a separate depositional event. Excavators of Unit 63 noted that this deposit was a "thin dark layer" with an uneven base. They also noted that the deposit contained "a lot of bone, more than anywhere else."

While this deposit was excavated separately for some excavation units, it was combined with over- or under-lying deposits within Fills 4 or 5 for other units. When all of the excavation levels that contained the Destruction Layer were combined, the mean artifact date and range obtained for those levels was still slightly earlier than the periods obtained for the Demolition Deposit context. The mean date for the Destruction Layer



Figure 4-74 **Photograph showing Demolition Debris context visible in the soil profile of Unit 17, located south of Feature 35, view north toward Feature 35 (WSSI staff, 4/26/2017)**



Figure 4-75 **Photograph showing decayed wooden board exposed within the Demolition Debris context in Unit 67, view north toward Feature 35 (WSSI staff, 7/14/2017)**



Figure 4-76 **Photograph showing Destruction Layer context visible in the soil profile of Unit 67, view west (WSSI staff, 7/18/2017)**

was 1774.92 (n=451), with a range of 1707.72-1842.12 and a TPQ of 1810 for a single piece of green shell-edged pearlware (TU 62, Fill 4). This information suggests the Destruction Layer may relate to the fire of 1810; this date was slightly later than the date obtained from deposits within Feature 24, but since it is the same depositional context, it becomes possible that deposit also dates from the fire of 1810.

Redeposited Subsoil 2

Soil layers exposed beneath the Destruction Layer were continuations of those exposed in adjacent excavations for Features 24 and 34. It was again unclear whether the layer immediately underlying the Destruction Layer was a naturally deposited soil (e.g. colluvium), or was fill material (e.g. redeposited upland soil). It was typically described as strong brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay (TU 63, Fill 5) and generally had a natural-appearing lower interface that suggested it had been deposited on a natural surface. Most excavation units halted excavation within this deposit.

The mean date for the Redeposited Subsoil 2 context was 1797.7 (n=59), with a range of 1758.98-1836.44. The TPQ was 1795 for five fragments of polychrome, hand-painted floral pearlware (ca. 1795-1830) recovered from Unit 61, Fill 6. This was slightly earlier than the date obtained for the Destruction Layer and, regardless of its origin, indicates that this deposit was laid down during the late eighteenth century and was intact.

Natural (Siltation Layers)

Underlying the ambiguous subsoil layer was a clearly natural deposit composed of alluvial sediment. This deposit was a landscape deposit. Most unit excavation was discontinued prior to reaching this deposit. It was reached in Units 17 and 24, where it was described alternately as very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand (TU 17, Fill 6) or very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand mottled with dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand (TU 24, Fill 5). The excavators of Unit 24 noted that this layer was very compact and contained "coal" flecking, which most likely was naturally occurring manganese nodules.

Very few artifacts were recovered from this deposit, which was sampled in only three excavation units (Units 17, 24 and 59). In these units, the Natural Layers yielded 21 artifacts. The mean artifact date was 1784.38, with a range of 1751.24-1817.52. The TPQ was 1775 for seven fragments of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) recovered from Unit 17 (Fill 6) and Unit 59 (Fill 7). Accepting the low sample size, this date range is within the range expected if this deposit were a natural shoreline sediment exposed at the time Point Lumley was initially being built-out.

Cultural Material

As previously stated, Feature 35 was not excavated. Artifacts associated with this feature derived from the delineation and "cleaning" of the feature. As such, Feature 35 yielded a total of 22 artifacts and 137.4 g of cattle remains. Table 4-25 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 35. Artifacts were recovered from both the surface and the fill above Feature 35. Three artifacts were identified at the surface. These consisted of a blue glass bead with a diameter of 0.6 cm, an 1823 Nova Scotia Province half penny, and a gunflint fragment.

The majority of the artifacts associated with Feature 35 were recovered from the fill above the feature. Materials located in the fill above the feature consisted of ceramic sherds (n=4), glass fragments (n=2), pieces of metal (n=9), an organic remnant (n=1), two stones, and synthetic material (n=1). Artifacts were largely non-diagnostic, but generally were consistent with domestic refuse. Diagnostic artifacts associated with this feature indicated that the materials likely represented mixed or disturbed fill deposit. Although the mean ceramic date for the feature is 1799, the presence of an 1823 coin and a vulcanized rubber comb (post-1851) mean that the fill was deposited sometime in the mid-nineteenth century.

Subfeatures of Feature 35

Feature 34-2, although attributed to Feature 34, actually was associated with neighboring Feature 35 and is, therefore, included as part of this feature's discussion. This was the only fea-

Table 4-25 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 35

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Strat		Grand Total
						Surface	Fill Above Feat.	
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem				1	1
	Earthenware	Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830		1	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			1	1
	Stoneware	Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1845-		1	1
Glass		Blue	Bead, Whole			1		1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/ Patina			1	1
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Bottle, Body				1	1
Metal	Copper		Coin, Whole		1823-	1		1
	Copper Alloy		Hardware, Spout				1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment				1	1
	Iron		Bolt, Fragment				2	2
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890		5	5
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment				1	1
Stone	Flint		Gunflint, Fragment			1		1
	Slate		N/A				2	2
Synthetic	Vulcanized Rubber		Comb, Fragment		ca. 1851-present		1	1
Grand Total						**3**	**19**	**22**

ture designated during the excavation of the area surrounding Feature 35.

Feature 34-2 (Post and post hole)

Feature 34-2 was the remains of a wooden post and its associated post hole. The feature was located in the northeast corner of Unit 59 and is not well-described in field records. There are few details given for this feature beyond its depth, which was recorded as 0.7 ft (21.34 cm). The fill within the post hole was not described, but the surrounding soil was recorded as yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay. This soil is redeposited subsoil that is part of a large fill package.

There were no field drawings of Feature 34-2 and only a single profile photograph (Figure 4-77). From the photograph, it is clear that the post was shimmed with bricks and possibly a stone tile and that it may also have rested on a brick to keep the post from settling. The post was well-preserved and likely relatively modern. The posthole was not distinct in the profile of Unit 59, and it was unclear whether the post hole had simply been truncated or whether it was part of a larger fill package.

Cultural Material

Feature 34-2 yielded 54 artifacts and no faunal remains. Table 4-26 summarizes the materials recovered from Feature 34-2. Almost all of the recovered artifact collection consisted of fragments (n=38) of a mold-blown aqua medicine bottle. A copper alloy furniture hardware plate comprised the remainder of the collection.

Feature 36 (Historic Pit)

Feature 36 was an unlined, basin-shaped historic pit. It was identified at 7.58 ft (2.31 m) amsl during the delineation of Features 34 and 35. The feature was located southwest of Feature 35, at the northern end of a short section of brickwork that appeared to have been a walkway. It was defined primarily by a concentration of oyster shell and brick debris within a matrix of dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silt loam (Figure 4-78). The feature was oval in shape, measuring about 3.4 ft (1.04 m) north/south and about 4.5 ft (1.37 m) east/west. The surrounding soil was not described. Unit 24, excavated to the northeast of Feature 36, recorded an upper stratum composed of "rubble" (TU 24, Fill 1). Unit 67, located to the southwest, provided a more detailed description, stating that the uppermost stratum was composed of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand.

Feature 36 was bisected and the southern half excavated (Figure 4-79). The feature contained two deposits. The uppermost was comprised of brick debris mixed with oyster shell and a low quantity of dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silt loam. This deposit was about 1.4 ft (0.43 m) thick and appeared to have been deposited in a single episode. It occupied a broad, conical pit that came to a point in the approximate center of the excavation. The second deposit associated with Feature 36 was a small area of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam identified in the base of the feature. This deposit was confined to the center of the feature, at its very base, and resembled a post-removal hole. It was estimated to have occupied an area about 1.3 ft (0.4 m) in diameter and, when excavated, was 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) in depth.

Cultural Material

Feature 36 yielded a total of 295 artifacts and 233.7 g of faunal remains. Table 4-27 summarizes the materials retained from the unlined pit Feature 36. The majority of the materials (n=228; 77%) were recovered from the "Feature Fill." Generally, the artifacts recovered from the unlined pit dated from the mid-nineteenth century and were consistent with domestic refuse. It is likely the materials within the pit were discarded sometime after 1885 and, based on the diagnostic artifacts encountered at the surface of the feature, deposition or accumulation may have continued into the twentieth century (Table 4-28). Based on the distribution of diagnostic materials from the mid-nineteenth century throughout the feature, it is likely that the artifact assemblage represents a single deposit or accumulation of artifacts. Although Feature 36 appears to have been filled in during the second half of the nineteenth century, earlier ware types were present; these were suspected to have originated from the fill material.

The ceramic sub-assemblage included a variety of ware types with periods of manufacture that ranged from the second quarter of the eigh-



Figure 4-77 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 34-2 in Unit 59, view west (WSSI staff, 07/12/2017)

Table 4-26 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 34-2

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			2
		Colorless	Stemware, Foot			1
	Indeterminate Method	Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Base/Body/Neck			38
Metal	Copper Alloy		Plate Hardware, Whole			1
	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	9
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	2
Grand Total						**54**



Figure 4-78 Photograph showing overview of Feature 36, view south (WSSI staff, 4/11/2017)



Figure 4-79 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 36, view north (WSSI staff, 07/11/2017)

Table 4-27 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 36

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Stratum				Grand Total
						Fill Above Feat.	Surface Collection	Feat. Fill	Fill 002	
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem					1		1
	Earthenware	Astbury	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775				1	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			1			1
		Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820			9		9
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820			1		1
		Ironstone	Chamberpot, Rim		ca. 1840-present		2			2
			Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-present			3		3
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-present		4			4
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1860-1900			3		3
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1840-present				1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present			7		7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1840-present		5			5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present				4	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1840-present			1		1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830				3	3
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830			6		6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained	ca. 1775-1830		3			3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2				2
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830			3		3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2				2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830			3		3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830				1	1
		Red Bodied	Jar, Base/ Body	Unglazed				2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed				2	1	3
		Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840		2			2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body						3	3
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glaze Missing				1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			2		2
		Rockingham/ Bennington Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-1900			1		1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1820-present			7		7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860			1		1
		Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1830-1930s			3		3
	Porcelain	Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1840-1910			1		1
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-1920			1		1
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned				1		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830		1			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				3		3	6
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Rim	Notches				1		1
	Depression	Colorless	Bowl, Rim		ca. 1920-1940		1			1
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Bottle, Body				5			5
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body						1	1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment					23		23
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment					20		20
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body						3	3
			Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment					32		32
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1			1
			Tableware, Body						2	2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body					3		3
		Solarized, Manganese	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1885-1915			1		1
	Machine Made	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1881-present			1		1
		Aqua	Jar, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1881-present			1		1
	Non-Machine Made	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip					1		1
Metal	Copper Alloy		Cartridge, Fragment					1		1
	Iron		Buckle, Fragment					1		1
			Hook, Fragment				1			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion					2		2
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890			8		8
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1		64		65
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890			2		2
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment						6	6
		Wire	Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present			1		1
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment				3	3	1	7
			Shoe, Fragment					1		1
	Textile		Indeterminate Form, N/A					1		1
Grand Total						**5**	**32**	**228**	**30**	**295**

Table 4-28 Feature 36 Temporal Calculations Table

Common Name	Total
Bird	0.8
Bony fish	0.1
Cattle	106.7
Dog, Wolf, or Fox	8.9
Mammal	44.8
Medium mammal	2.9
Pig	69.5
Grand Total	**233.7**

teenth century through the twentieth century. Ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=30) and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=25) comprised over half of the recovered artifacts. At least three fragments of a single ironstone vessel were recovered that in their molding exhibited the Ceres shape and harvest, dating them to ca. 1860-1900 (MACL 2021). Decoration on pearlware was largely hand-painting and transfer-printing, ornamentation styles most common circa 1795 through 1830. Smaller amounts of other nineteenth century ware types such as whiteware (ca. 1820-present; n=8), yellowware (ca. 1830-1930s; n=3), Rockingham-type (ca. 1845-1900; n=1), and Albany-slipped stoneware (ca. 1850-1920; n=1) also were recovered.

Earlier eighteenth-century ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=10) and Astbury-type (ca. 1725-1775; n=1) were recovered less frequently and likely represent materials used to create the public lands. Consistent with later-nineteenth and twentieth century assemblages, glass (n=102; 35%) comprised a large portion of the recovered artifacts. This included flat/window glass (n=6), table glass (n=4), and indeterminate bottle glass (n=92). While manufacture method was indeterminate for much of the assemblage, machine-made glass containers were noted. In addition, at least one fragment of solarized manganese glass (ca. 1885-1915) was identified, as well as a fragment of a Depression glass (ca. 1920-1940) bowl. Nails (n=3) and nail fragments (n=79) comprised much of the remainder of the assemblage. The nail manufacture method was principally machine-cut (ca. 1815-1890) and wire (ca. 1890-present) manufacture, both typical of the nineteenth century. A Prosser-type button (ca. 1840-1910), ferrous buckle frame fragment, a cartridge cap, shoe leather, and indeterminate fragments of leather and textile comprised the remainder of the assemblage. Discarded materials included brick (37100.74 g), mortar (212 g), slag (102.39 g), and slate (7.7 g).

Table 4-29 summarizes the faunal remains recovered from pit Feature 36. The majority of the recovered remains were undetermined mammal (47.7 g). Domesticated species such as cattle (106.7 g) and pig (69.5 g) were noted. Additional possible food sources including both bird (0.8 g) and bony fish (0.1 g) also were recovered. Interestingly, remains identified as a canid (dog/wolf/fox; 8.9 g) were recovered from the pit feature.

Feature 38 (Brick Pier)

Feature 38 was a small brick footing or pier (Figure 4-80). The pier was identified in the northwestern portion of Parcel PL.3, within the westernmost of Campbell's three lots. This feature was located along the eastern side of the lot, approximately 2 ft (0.61 m) north of a slightly larger brick pier (Feature 39). Survey data indicates Feature 38 was identified at 8.26 ft (2.5 m) amsl. It measured approximately 1.3 x 1.3 ft

Table 4-29 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 36

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surface	ca. 1920 (Depression Glass)	ca. 1775-present	1881	17
Fill Above	ca. 1795 (Pearlware)	ca. 1795-1830*	1812.5	4
Feature Fill	ca. 1885 (Solarized Managnese Glass)	ca. 1760-present*	1852.9	54
Fill 2	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1725-present	1860	10
Overall	ca. 1920 (Depression Glass)	ca. 1725-present	1857.5	85
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				



Figure 4-80 Photograph showing overview of Features 38 and 39, view west (WSSI staff, 4/27/2017)

(0.42 x 0.42 m). No additional information is known about this feature.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 38.

Feature 39 (Brick Pier)

Feature 39 was a brick footing or pier located immediately south of Feature 38 (see Figure 4-80). Like Feature 38, this feature was situated in the northwestern portion of Parcel PL.3, within the westernmost of Campbell's three lots. It was separated from Feature 38 by a distance of about 2 ft (0.61 m). There was no survey data for this feature, although it is likely it also was identified at 8.26 ft (2.5 m) amsl. This pier was slightly larger, measuring approximately 2.07 ft (0.63 m) north/south by the same east/west. No additional information is known about this feature.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 39.

Feature 40 (Post and Post Hole)

Feature 40 was a post hole that contained the remains of a wooden post (Figure 4-81). The feature was identified in the central portion of Parcel PL.3, along the western edge of the central of Campbell's three lots. The post was situated northwest of the privy (Feature 49) and southwest of the brick chimney footing (Feature 35) for the dwelling that stood on that lot during the first half of the nineteenth century. Based on its location, it is likely that the post was not associated with Campbell's ownership of the lot, but post-dates that period. It was identified at 7.90 ft (2.4 m) amsl.

The post measured 0.45 ft (13.7 cm) in diameter and was set within a round post hole that measured about 1 ft (0.30 m) in diameter. The feature was bisected and the east half excavated. The exposed post hole was conical in shape, with nearly vertical sidewalls that came to a blunt point. The post hole was 2 ft (0.61 m) in depth; the post extended to the base of the post hole. The



Figure 4-81 Photograph showing bisection of Feature 40, view west (WSSI staff, 4/18/2017)

post came to a tapered, blunt point that was only slightly smaller than the base of post hole, which measured only 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) in diameter. The post hole fill was described as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam.

Cultural Materials

Field records indicate that the post hole fill contained "ceramic, glass, etc." and that "brick, oyster both discarded/weighed" were present. These artifacts, however, were not included within the collection nor were the discarded items recorded in the discard log. Such being the case, no artifacts are currently associated with Feature 40.

Feature 41 (Historic Pit)

This feature was a relatively deep pit that had been backfilled in a single episode. It was located in the central of Campbell's three lots, adjacent to the northwestern corner of the privy (Feature 49; Figure 4-82). The feature most likely was identified during delineation of adjacent Features 34, 35, 24 and 49. Survey data indicated the feature was identified at 7.64 ft (2.33 m) amsl. Excavators noted that the feature may have been a removed barrel privy and the feature's shape does suggest that this was the case. The excavators did not, however, indicate that the fill within the pit contained privy-soil, so it is unlikely the barrel contents were backfilled into the removal hole.

Feature 41 was well-defined and circular in shape, measuring about 2.5 ft (0.76 m) in diameter. The interior fill at the feature's upper interface was composed of evenly mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam and dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. Feature 41 was bisected and the western half excavated; the eastern half does not appear to have been excavated. In profile, the feature was 1.9 ft (0.58 m) in depth with sidewalls that sloped gradually then steeply inward to give the feature a stepped appearance. The mottled soil noted at the top of the feature remained constant until the feature's base, where a small pocket of very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam was encountered (Figure 4-83). This pocket was about 0.4 ft (12.19 cm) deep and contained in its base, a partial brick.



Figure 4-82 Photograph showing overview of Feature 41, view north (WSSI staff, 8/08/2017)



Figure 4-83 Photograph showing bisection of Feature 41, view east (WSSI staff, 8/09/2017)

Cultural Materials

Feature 41 yielded a total of 211 artifacts and 27.3 g of faunal material. Table 4-30 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the western bisection of Feature 41. Glass (n=86), ceramic (n=74), metal (n=48), and organic remains (n=3) comprised the artifact collection. Generally dating from the late-eighteenth century and first quarter of the nineteenth century, the artifacts within the feature were consistent with domestic refuse. These artifacts suggested that Feature 41 had been filled sometime after 1840.

Ceramic ware types were typical of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century. Although ironstone (ca. 1840-present; n=6) was identified, suggesting deposition occurred after the mid-nineteenth century, the majority of the ceramics were more typical of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Nearly half of the ceramic sub-assemblage was pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=36; 48.6%) including undecorated and typical decorated varieties. A tobacco pipe stem stamped "[GL]ASGOW//…" also was identified.

The majority of the glass sub-assemblage consisted of aqua flat/window glass (n=31), tableware (n=22), and indeterminate bottle glass (n=31). Identified tableware included at least one tumbler base and fragments (n=20) of non-machine made bottle (pre-1850s; Lindsay 2021). The remainder of the identified artifacts included nails (n=18) and nail fragments (n=28), a bolt fragment, an indeterminate ferrous fragment, a leather fragment (located at Alexandria Archaeology for conservation treatment), and two unidentified seeds. Nail types also were typical of the late-eighteenth and early-to-mid-nineteenth century, and included machine-cut (ca. 1815-1890; n=40), square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890; n=4), and hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815; n=2) manufacture.

Table 4-31 summarizes the faunal collection from Feature 41. Domesticated and wild species, including non-food sources, which suggests that the materials originated as fill. Discarded materials consisted of brick (5000.37 g), mortar (400 g), slag (250.8 g), coal (4.59 g), slate (0.91 g), clam (5.18 g), and oyster shell (4600 g).

Feature 42 (Post and Post Hole)

Feature 42 was a wooden post set within an oval post hole (Figure 4-84). The post hole was located in the central portion of Parcel PL.3, along the western edge of Campbell's central lot. The post was situated west of the privy (Feature 49) and near the lot line between the central lot and the westernmost of Campbell's three lots. Feature 42 was identified at 8.15 ft (2.48 m) amsl.

Feature 42 was bisected and the southern half excavated (Figure 4-85). The post measured 0.45 ft (13.7 cm) in diameter and was set within a post hole that measured about 1.6 ft (0.49 m) east/west by 3.7 ft (1.13 m) north/south. When bisected, the post hole proved to have nearly vertical sidewalls that came to a shallow, basin-shaped base. The post hole was 2.5 ft (0.76 m) in depth. The post was pointed at its tip and did not extend all to way to the base of the post hole, stopping about 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) from its base. The fill within the post hole was described as dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam containing brick fragments and pieces of oyster shell. This soil was mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay and black (10YR 2/1) silt loam.

The northern half of the feature does not appear to have been excavated.

Cultural Materials

No artifacts are associated with Feature 42.

Feature 49 (Box Privy)

Feature 49 was a wood-lined double privy, commonly known as a box privy. It was identified in the central of Campbell's three lots, in the approximate center of the lot, at an elevation of

Table 4-31 Summary of Faunal Material from Feature 41

Common Name	Total
Bird	1
Bony fish	0.7
Cattle	11.1
Mammal	10.8
Pig	3.1
Rodent	0.6
Grand Total	**27.3**

Table 4-30 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 41

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem	Stamped		1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	8
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
		Green Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1765-1810	2
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	15
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	6
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	4
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	3
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		3
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Indeterminate		3
	Porcelain	Bone China	Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1795-present	2
		Indeterminate	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim			1
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	1
		American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1720-1900	2
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			31
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
			Tableware, Body			21
			Tumbler, Base			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			11
	Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			2
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1
	Undetermined Mold	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			17
Metal	Iron	N/A	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		1
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	24
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	16
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	4
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	2
		Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Fragment			1
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
	Floral	Seed	N/A			2
Grand Total						**211**



Figure 4-84 Photograph showing overview of Feature 42, view south (WSSI staff, 4/04/2017)



Figure 4-85 Photograph showing bisection of Feature 42, view south (WSSI staff, 4/17/2017)

7.59 ft (2.31 m) amsl (Figure 4-86). The privy was oriented east/west and would have been located directly behind the dwelling situated on that lot. Feature 35, a large I-shaped chimney footing with north and south opening hearths, was situated north of Feature 49 and would have been the central chimney for the dwelling. The dwelling is known to have stood from ca. 1802 until ca. 1847.

Although it is reasonable to assume that the privy was exclusively for the use of the dwelling's occupants, that was probably not the case. The discovery of a possible privy on Campbell's western lot suggests that the box privy was for the use of tenants and potentially also shop workers on Campbell's central and eastern lots. A large shop building (Feature 24) occupied the rear of the central and eastern lots. This building later became a tenement when the Campbell's moved their carpentry shop to another location in the city. Evidence of a possible barrel privy (Feature 41) situated next to the box privy does suggest that there were additional accommodations and this was a privy complex, most likely intended to serve these two lots (Figure 4-87). A small box (Feature 57) that may have been a drain beneath a second barrel privy also was identified within the complex.

Feature Description

Feature 49 was a two-seat or double box privy. It measured about 3 ft (0.91 m) north/south by 6 ft (1.83 m) east/west and was estimated to have been about 3.55 ft (1.08 m) in depth. Four interior corner posts supported the exterior planks, which were affixed to the exterior of the posts (Figures 4-88 and 4-89). The longer sidewall planks were set end-to-end (butted) to form a vertical wall. The sidewall planks on the two shorter walls of the privy, however, appeared to have been lapped in a manner to prevent seepage between the plank seams. This construction was reminiscent of house sheathing. An unscaled sketch of the privy structure suggested the planks were of differing widths, with the central planks being the largest and the top and base planks being slightly smaller. A horizontal cross-brace is indicated on the sketch drawing, but is not visible in photographs, so it is uncertain where the brace



Figure 4-86 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 49, view north (WSSI staff, 5/17/2017). Signboard is incorrect; Feature 57 is not pictured**



Figure 4-87 **Photograph showing informal overview of Feature 49 (center) with slit trench excavated north/south through eastern half of feature, view west (WSSI staff, 7/17/2017). Feature 57 is visible in foreground center; Feature 42 is visible in upper right, beneath black plastic tote**



Figure 4-88 **Photograph showing Feature 49 completely excavated, view west (WSSI staff, 8/15/2017). Lapped framing of end-wall of privy box is visible in background, center**



Figure 4-89 **Photograph showing exterior view of end-wall framing of privy box, Feature 49, view west (WSSI staff, 8/8/2017)**

was located. Excavation records indicate that the bottom of the privy pit was lined with sand.

Excavation Sequence

When it was initially discovered Feature 49 was suspected to be a burial. The feature was investigated through the excavation of a slit trench, followed by removal of some of the soil in the interior of the feature to the depth of the slit trench. After removal of approximately 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) of soil, it was apparent that the feature was not an interment (Figure 4-90). There are no field records associated with this effort, however, it does appear that the removed soils were designated as Fill A (exterior, lighter-hued soil) and Fill B (interior, darker-hued soils). It was unclear when the excavation shifted from removal of the interior soil as a single unit to bisection of the feature interior. At least 1 ft (0.3 m) of soil does appear to have been removed before the excavation methods were modified (Figure 4-91).

Following the initial investigation of Feature 49, the remaining fill within the privy box was bisected. Three deposits or layers were visible in profile of the lower portion of the feature (Figure 4-92). The lower deposits were excavated in three levels designated as Fills 1-3. Fill 1 appears to have consisted of the remainder of the mottled fill material that had been deposited in the privy during its abandonment. This deposit was described as dark grayish brown (10YR 42) sandy loam and was "capping" material. The upper portion of this deposit previously had been removed as Fills A and B.

The primary deposit within Feature 49 was Fill 2. This was the privy contents. This deposit was intact, but appeared to contain a high quantity of brick and wood debris presumably related to the abandonment and closure of the privy. It did not appear stratified and was described in field records as "night soil" composed of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam mottled with gray (10YR 6/1) loam. This deposit was 1.6 ft (0.49 m) thick. It sloped slightly upward along the southern sidewall of the privy, which was typical for privy deposits.

The final deposit within the privy was Fill 3, a layer of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand mottled with black (10YR 2/1) loam that appeared to form the basal deposit within the privy. This deposit also appeared to be privy contents. It overlay a deposit of gray (10YR 5/1) sand that was the natural sediment underlying the privy; this deposit was excavated as Fill 4. This sand layer formed the base of the privy and was for filtration of liquid matter. No other evidence of a base lining was found. The side-walls of the privy box also extended fully to the sand layer, further indicating it was the base material.

Cultural Materials

A total of 2,693 artifacts and 2,199.7 g of faunal remains were recovered from privy Feature 49. Excavation levels identified as Fill 2 and Fill 3 during excavation represented "night soil," or more intact levels of the privy. Estimates of botanical remains from these levels were approximately 5643 (654.94 g) and 21209 (5843.02 g) specimens respectively. Additionally, the artifact assemblages from these two lower strata contained higher quantities of household refuse, including identifiable (or more complete) vessels and objects. This seems to indicate that the upper strata are composed of fill material intended to cap the privy during its abandonment. The capping levels also contained relatively high quantities of architectural remains, further suggesting that these deposits represented the closure and possible destruction of the upper portion of the privy structure. Since the dates obtained for both the capping material and the privy contents were similar, it is likely that the privy was not left idle before closure. Table 4-32 summarizes the temporal analyses for Feature 49.

Non-Provenienced Contexts

A total of 311 artifacts was recovered from the non-provenienced contexts in Feature 49. Table 4-33 summarizes the artifacts recovered from these general fill layers.

"Feature Fill – Test Trench"

A total of 226 artifacts was recovered from the general fill of a test trench in Feature 49. Metal comprised the majority (n=125; 55.3%) of the recovered artifacts. The metal sub-assemblage consisted of indeterminate nail fragments (n=68) and machine-cut (ca. 1815-1890) nails (n=12)



Figure 4-90 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 49 following initial removal of interior soil, view south (WSSI staff, 7/19/2017)**



Figure 4-91 **Photograph showing overview of Feature 49, partially excavated, view north (WSSI staff, 8/8/2017)**



Figure 4-92 Photograph showing bisection of lower extent of privy box fill material, Feature 49, view west (WSSI staff, 8/10/2017)

Table 4-32 Feature 49 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Overlying Fill	ca. 1810 (Even Scallop Shell-Edge Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1798.5	5
Feat. Fill	ca. 1815/1800 (Cut Nail/Refined Red-Boded)	ca. 1751-1865*	1799.75	42
Fill A	ca. 1815 (Blue Floral Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1760-1830	1800.91	11
Fill B	ca. 1815 (Blue Floral Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1860*	1801.91	85
Fill 1	ca. 1810/1815 (Even Scallop Shell-Edge Pearlware/ Cut Nail)	ca. 1720-1900*	1799.88	123
Fill 2	ca. 1845 (Luster Decorated Stoneware)	ca. 1720-present	1807.5	186
Fill 3	ca. 1815 (Blue Floral Hand-Painted Pearlware)	ca. 1660-1865	1800.13	127
Overall	ca. 1845 (Luster Decorated Stoneware)		1802.68	579
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Table 4-33 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Non-Provenienced Contexts of Feature 49

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Stratum				Grand Total
						General Collection	Overlying Fill	Feat. Fill - Test Trench	Feat. Fill - Test Window NE Corner	
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment					1		1
				Molded Decoration			2			2
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem				6			6
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820			3		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820		2			2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820				2	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820			3		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820		1			1
				Beaded	ca. 1760-1820				1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820				6	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820			1		1
		Jackfield	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1751-1818			1		1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830			10		10
			Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830				5	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830		1			1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830		1	2		3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810			2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			2		2
		Red Bodied	Pan, Rim	Glazed			1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed			3			3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed					1	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840			1		1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed				1		1
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825				3	3
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion					1		1
	Stoneware	Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body						1	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment				3	53	4	60
	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched				1		1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina					2	2
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865				4	4
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Shoulder/ Body						1	1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment					2		2
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment					8		8
			Tableware, Body						6	6
			Tableware, Rim						1	1
			Tumbler, Base						1	1
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body					6		6
	Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Tableware, Rim/ Body						5	5
	n/a	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Melted				1		1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				3			3
			Key, Fragment				1			1
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890			45		45
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890			12		12
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890		4		6	10
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815		5			5
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment					68		68
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mold/Blank Button, Whole						1	1
		Coral	N/A					1		1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1			1	2
		Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole					1		1
Grand Total						**1**	**33**	**226**	**51**	**311**

and fragments (n=45). Seventy-one artifacts comprised the glass sub-assemblage. Nearly a quarter (n=53; 74.6%) of the glass sub-assemblage was flat/window glass. The remainder consisted of indeterminate glass (n=11), copper green wine bottle glass (n=6), and a fragment of acid-etched tableware. Identified ceramics were typical of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century, including creamware (ca. 1760-1820), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), various decorated pearlware, and a Jackfield-type of sherd (ca. 1751-1818). Single sheds of refined red-bodied earthenware, refined white-bodied earthenware, and indeterminate porcelain comprised the remainder of the ceramic sub-assemblage. The remainder of the collection included a fragment of kaolin tobacco pipe stem, a fragment of coral, and a sew-through shell button. Discarded artifacts included plaster (5.83 g), oyster (3.05 g), and slate (26.39 g). Faunal materials present in Feature 49 included bird (0.3 g), bony fish (1.1 g), large mammal (63.9 g), and medium mammal (4.2 g).

"Feature Fill – Test Window NE Corner"

A total of 51 artifacts were recovered from a test window in the NE corner of Feature 49. The assemblage of artifacts included glass (n=24), ceramic (n=19), metal (n=6), and organic (n=2) materials. The glass sub-assemblage consisted of tableware (n=13), flat/window (n=4), wine bottle (ca. 1730-1865; n=4), and indeterminate fragments (n=3). The ceramic sub-assemblage was typical of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Ware types were identified as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n= 9), hand-painted pearlware tea cup fragments (ca. 1795-1830; n=5), and hand-painted Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1780-1825; n=3). Red-bodied earthenware (n=1) and gray-bodied stoneware (n=1) comprised the remainder of the ceramic sub assemblage. Square-shanked nails (ca. 1600-1890; n=6), a bone button mold/blank, and a fragment of leather comprised the remainder of the materials. Discards consisted of brick (0.77 g), mortar (5.18 g), and oyster (21.59 g). Botanical remains were estimated in the laboratory as charcoal (0.9 g), nut (3.86 g), seeds (424.9 g), and wood (3.06 g).

"General Collection"

A fragment of leather was recovered as part of the general collection from Feature 49. The fragment was removed to Alexandria Archaeology for conservation treatment.

"Overlying Fill"

A total of 33 artifacts was recovered from the overlying fill of Feature 49. Recovered materials were consistent with domestic refuse. Forty-eight percent of the recovered artifacts was architectural-related and included flat/window glass (n=3), four square-shanked nails (ca. 1600-1890), five hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails, a key fragment, and three indeterminate ferrous fragments. Ceramics comprised the remainder of the artifact assemblage. The ceramic sub-assemblage consisted of kaolin tobacco pipe fragments (n=8), creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=3), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=1), shell-edge pearlware (ca. 1810-1830; n=1), and two sherds of red-bodied earthenware. At least one of the sherds was the rim of a pan. Additionally, one of the kaolin pipe bowl fragments exhibited a molded decoration of a crane or swan and flower with a botanical seam. Bowl was complete with heel. Discarded materials consisted of three fragments of oyster shell (52.47 g). Faunal remains present included bird (1.5 g), large mammal (5.8 g), and medium mammal (1.6 g).

Fills A, B, 1-3

A total of 2,382 artifacts were recovered from the levels within Feature 49 designated as Fill A, Fill B, and Fills 1-3. Table 4-34 summarizes the materials recovered from these contexts. Fills A and B appeared to consist of the upper portion of the feature interior; there were no field records associated with these excavation levels and their extent and description is unknown.

Fill A

A total of 113 artifacts were recovered from Fill A of Feature 49. Over half of the artifacts (n=58) consisted of machine-cut (ca. 1815-1830) nail fragments (n=31), complete machine-cut (ca. 1815-1830) nails (n=17), and indeterminate nail fragments (n=10). In addition, 32 fragments

Table 4-34 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Fill of Feature 49

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Stratum					Grand Total
						Fill A	Fill B	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	
Ceramic	Ball Clay	Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem				2	2	2	6	12
	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed					2		2
		Creamware	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim	Rilling, Fans	ca. 1785-1815					1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820					2	2
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820		14	22	23	2	61
			Pitcher, Body	Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820				5		5
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820					18	18
			Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820			1			1
			Saucer, Rim		ca. 1760-1820			2			2
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820					12	12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820			13	12	2	27
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820				2		2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1				1	2
				Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	2		2	1		5
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820				2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	2		5	11		18
				Luster	ca. 1780-1820		2				2
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820		3				3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815					2	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820					1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820			1			1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820				2		2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820				2	3	5
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	3					3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830			5			5
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830		21	13	21	6	61
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1775-1830		6				6
			Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830				12		12
			Punch Bowl, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830					1	1
			Punch Bowl, Base/ Body	Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815					2	2
			Punch Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830					6	6
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810					9	9
					ca. 1795-1830					2	2
					ca. 1815-1830				10	6	16
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830					12	12
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1796-1803					8	8
			Saucer, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830					1	1
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830				3		3
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830					8	8
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830				1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830			14	8		22
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830				6		6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830		7				7
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830		1			1	2
					ca. 1815-1830	1					1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830					2	2
					ca. 1795-1830					2	2
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830		4	1	1		6
					ca. 1810-1830			1	5		6
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			3	1		4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830			8			8
					ca. 1795-1830			2			2
					ca. 1815-1830		8		6		14
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830					1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1775-1830		5				5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830			6	4		10
				Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815		3				3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810				1		1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			4	7		11
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1775-1830			1			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830					1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830					1	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830			2			2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830			3			3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		1	1			2
					ca. 1820-1830				1		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810				4		4
					ca. 1775-1830			7			7
					ca. 1795-1830		8		3		11
					ca. 1815-1830				5		5
		Red Bodied	Chamberpot, Base/ Body/ Rim						9		9
			Chamberpot, Rim/ Body	Glazed						7	7
			Jar, Base/ Body	Glazed						2	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Unglazed						2	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed			1	3	10	1	15
				Unglazed						1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed					3		3
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1			1		2
				Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1800-1840				2		2
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body						1		1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion						2	1	3
				Burned				5	10		15
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Embossed Rim			5				5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted			1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Indeterminate		1					1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-1840				2		2
		Yellow Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1785-1835	1					1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Stratum					Grand Total
						Fill A	Fill B	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	
Ceramics, cont,	Porcelain	Canton	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1800-1830				2		2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1800-1830				1		1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1800-1830			1			1
		Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860		2		1		3
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1765-1810					7	7
			Saucer, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825				2		2
			Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1730-1865					1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800					1	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825			2	2		4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1660-1860					1	1
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Body						1		1
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1900			3	1		4
				Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900				5		5
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1900				1		1
		Black Basalt	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1766-1830				1		1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body				1				1
		Gray	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glazed						1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body							13	13
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed						1	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830					3	3
				Luster	ca. 1845-present				6		6
		White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1720-1805					1	1
Composite	Ferrous/Bone		Handle, Fragment						1		1
Debitage	Chert 01	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified				1			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			32	83	64	108	38	325
	Undetermined	Blue	Bead, Whole						1		1
		Colorless	Shanked Button, Fragment				1				1
			Stemware, Stem/ Bowl	Facets						2	2
			Tableware, Body						8		8
			Tumbler, Rim/ Body	Acid-Etched		2					2
	Dip-Molded	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina						65	65
			Wine Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865					1	1
					ca. 1790-1865					1	1
			Wine Bottle, Base/Body/Neck		ca. 1730-1840					4	4
			Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865					73	73
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1730-1840					1	1
					ca. 1760-1820s					2	2
			Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1730-1825					19	19
					ca. 1730-1840				12		12
	Free Blown, Lead	Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Base/ Body/ Rim							3	3
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina			1				1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1		5	2	8
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina						2	2
		Colorless	Decanter, Base							1	1
			Flip Cup, Base							3	3
			Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body			2					2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				12		5		17
			Stemware, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot						2		2
			Tableware, Body	Panels			1				1
			Tableware, Rim/ Body					31	36	99	166
				Acid-Etched				1			1
		Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body						7		7
		Dark Green	Bottle, Body					5			5
			Wine Bottle, Body			1					1
	Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Decanter, Base/ Body/ Rim							8	8
			Flip Cup, Base							1	1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body							1	1
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1			60	61
			Tableware, Body						5		5
			Tableware, Rim/ Body						2		2
	Lead	Colorless	Vial/ Phial, Base						1		1
	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina				5			5
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body						5		5
				Devitrified/Patina		3					3
		Blue-Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder			2					2
		Colorless	Tableware, Rim/ Body							25	25
		Copper Green	Case Bottle, Base/ Body							25	25
		Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Body						1		1
	Non-Machine Made, Lead	Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering						6	6
			Tableware, Rim/ Body							3	3
	Press Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Base/ Body	Ribs				1			1
			Tumbler, Base						1	1	2
			Tumbler, Base/ Body	Ribs					5		5
			Tumbler, Rim	Acid-Etched						1	1
			Tumbler, Rim/ Body	Acid-Etched					8		8
	Undetermined Mold, Lead	Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Base	Embossed Lettering						1	1

of flat/window glass also were identified. The remainder of the glass sub-assemblage consisted of acid-etched tumbler (n=2), indeterminate bottle glass fragments (n=7), and a fragment of dark green bottle glass. At least one of the indeterminate bottle glass fragments has an aqua glass finish with sheared lip and applied string ring. Only 12 ceramic artifacts were identified in Fill A. Typical late-eighteenth and early- nineteenth century ware types including creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=5), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=3), blue floral hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1815-1830; n=1), refined red-bodied earthenware (ca. 1800-1840; n= 1), yellow glazed earthenware (ca. 1785-1835; n=1), and a fragment of refined white-bodied earthenware. Discarded artifacts included brick (1.59 g), oyster (2.47 g), and slate (1.7 g). A single botanical remain (1.87 g) also was identified. Faunal materials present included cattle (55.9 g), medium mammal (3 g), and pig (1 g).

Fill B

A total of 691 artifacts were recovered from Fill B. Over 80% (n=568; 82.2%) artifacts were architectural-related. Nails and nail fragments (n=485) comprised over 85% of the architectural sub-assemblage. Manufacture method of nails included both hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) and machine-cut (ca. 1815-1890). The vast majority (n=132) were square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890). Flat/window glass (n=83) also was recovered in notable quantities. Ceramic (n=95), glass (n=17), organic (n=7), and metal (n=4) artifacts comprised the remainder of the collection. Pearlware (ca. 1775-1830) was the dominate ceramic ware type (n=64) and was largely decorated. Decorative techniques such as transfer printed, hand-painted, shell-edge, and engine-turned were noted. Other ware types included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=19), Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860; n=2), red-bodied earthenware (n=1), refined white-bodied earthenware (n=6), and buff-bodied stoneware (n=1). Two fragments of kaolin tobacco pipe stem were also identified. Much of the recovered glass was made up of indeterminate fragments with an indeterminate manufacture method. A shanked glass button, fragment of glass tableware, a fragment of coral, and leather (n=6) fragments comprised the remainder of the assemblage. Discarded artifacts included brick (55.69 g), mortar (15.75 g), coal byproduct (3.6 g), oyster (165.71 g), ballast (94.7 g), and slate (34.6 g). Two fragments of brick were glazed. Botanical remains included charcoal (1.8 g) and sees (n=1; 1.56 g). Faunal remains present included bird (1.5 g), bony fish (1.1 g), mammal (19.1 g), and pig (0.3 g).

Fill 1

A total of 324 artifacts were recovered from Fill 1. Architectural materials accounted for 44.7 percent (n=145) of the artifact assemblage. Materials consisted of flat/window glass (n=64), nails and nail fragments (n=81). Excluding 36 fragments of nails for which manufacture method was indeterminate, the remaining nails were machine-cut (ca. 1815-1890). The remainder of the assemblage was typical domestic refuse. The ceramic sub-assemblage was typical of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), including a variety of decorative examples, comprised the majority of the sub-assemblage (n=71; 66.4%). The remaining ware types included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=46), Canton porcelain (ca. 1800-1830; n=1), Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1780-1825; n=2), American gray-bodied stoneware (ca. 1720-1900; n=3), and refined white-bodied (n=5), and red-bodied (n=3) earthenware. The remaining glass sub-assemblage consisted of tableware (n=34), dark green bottle glass (n=5), and indeterminate bottle glass fragments (n=5). The remaining artifacts included dry leather fragments (n=2) and a non-cortical chert flake fragment. Discarded materials included brick (12.96 g), oyster (1.91 g), ballast (2.77 g), and slate (45.84 g). Botanical materials consisted of charcoal (0.66 g) and seeds (n=2; 3.16 g). Faunal remains present included bird (4.1 g), bony fish (0.5 g), ducks/geese/swan (3.0g), medium mammal (26.2 g), and pig (19.2 g).

Fill 2

A total of 564 artifacts were recovered from Fill 2. Materials recovered from Fill 2 included both common household refuse and architectural remains. In general, household goods dated from the late eighteenth to the early nineteenth centuries. Diagnostic ware types included creamware

(ca. 1760-1820; n=60), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=99), refined red-bodied earthenware (ca. 1800-1840; n=3), Canton porcelain (ca. 1800-1830; n=3), Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860; n=5), American gray-bodied stoneware (ca. 1720-1900; n=7), and Black Basalt (ca. 1766-1830; n=1). Red-bodied (n=22) and refined white-bodied earthenware (n=15) and refined red-bodied stoneware (n=6) also were recorded. Decorative techniques were typical of those noted on pearlware such as a variety of hand-painted decorations, transfer printing and shell-edge decorations. Vessel type was largely indeterminate for much of the ceramic sub assemblage; however, a portion of a chamber pot was identified. The glass sub-assemblage was typical of household refuse from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Tableware (n=65), stemware (n=2), wine bottle (n=13), and case bottle (n=7), comprised the sub-assemblage. Glass artifacts were non-machine made with at least one bottle exhibiting characteristics of dip-molding with a sheared lip and applied string ring. The remainder of the household materials included a blue seed bead, two bone button molds/blanks, a bone sew-through button, and leather fragments (at least one a fragment of shoe leather).

Architectural materials included flat/window (n=108) glass, slate roofing tiles (300+g), a spigot, a rod fragment, and nails and nail fragments (n=104). Excluding those of indeterminate manufacture (n=58) nails were machine cut (ca. 1815-1890). At least six ferrous fragments were indeterminate as to form. Discarded materials included brick (8.04 g), mortar (36.79 g), clam (8.41 g), oyster (9.69 g), ballast (0.39 g), and slate (16.23 g). Botanical remains included a coconut husk (14.21 g), seeds (n=5643; 640.73 g), and wood fragments (62.13 g). Faunal remains present are summarized in Table 4-35.

Fill 3

A total of 690 artifacts were recovered from Fill 3, the bottommost level of the privy. Glass comprised the majority (n=448; 64.9%) of the artifact assemblage. Compared to the other strata, Fill 3 contained high quantities of identifiable household glass including numerous fragments of non-machine made, empontilled (likely dip-molded or free-blown) wine bottle, case bottles, and medicine bottles. Much of the finishes were described as sheared lips with applied string rings. The other portions of the assemblage included numerous examples of table glass such as stemware, decanter fragments, flip cups, tumblers, and other indeterminate tableware fragments. Similarly, the ceramic sub-assemblage included a number of identifiable vessels such as tea ware, plates, jar, bowl, punch bowls, and a chamber pot. Ware types were typical of the late-eighteenth century and included large quantities of creamware (ca. 1760-1820), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830), Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1660-1860), refined red-bodied stoneware (ca. 1790-1830), and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805). Much of the pearlware sub-assemblage was decorated with large quantities of hand-painted decorations in the both the "china glaze" (ca. 1775-1810) and palettes with limited cobalt (ca. 1795-1830). Dip't decoration also was identified on portions of a creamware bowl (ca. 1785-1815). Additionally, at least two utensils were recovered.

Personal items also were identified including a copper alloy jewelry eye attachment, copper alloy shanked flat disc buttons (n=2), a straight pin with

Table 4-35 Summary of Faunal Remains from Fill 2 of Feature 49

Common Name	Grand Total
Amphibian	0.1
Bird	27
Bony fish	11.4
Cattle	286.6
Chicken	7.2
Deer/Sheep/Goat	17.1
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	22.1
Large mammal	16.1
Mammal	69.8
Medium mammal	1.6
Perching bird	0.2
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies	5.6
Pig	85
Rodent	0.3
Turtles	0.4
Unidentifiable	0.9
Grand Total	**551.4**

wound head, two bone utilitarian one hole button molds/blanks, a sew-through wooden button and fragments of leather. Fragments of textiles (one dry and another at Alexandria Archaeology for conservation treatment) also were identified.

Architectural items included a rod, indeterminate nail fragments (n=10), and flat/window glass (n=38). A spring, indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=45), an indeterminate pewter cup-shaped object, rope fragment, and indeterminate wood fragments comprised the remainder of the assemblage. Discards included clinker (180.15g) and insect casings. Botanical materials were identified as nut (n=15; 32.97g) and seed (n=21194; 5810.05g). Faunal remains are generally summarized in Table 4-36 and further discussed in the detailed faunal analysis.

Table 4-36 Summary of Faunal Remains from Fill 3 of Feature 49

Common Name	Grand Total
Bird	28.7
Bony fish	143.2
Cattle	103.9
Chicken	2.9
Large mammal	91.6
Mammal	7.6
Medium mammal	49.7
Pig	377.9
Rodent	10.9
Small carnivore	1.2
Turtles	2.3
White-Tailed deer	615.1
Grand Total	**1435**

Minimum Vessel Analysis

A MNV analysis was performed on the assemblage of ceramic and glass sherds recovered from intact privy contents. Overall, a total of 51 individual ceramic vessels and 20 glass vessels were identified. Cross-mending was noted between strata.

As compared to assemblage from other intact privy deposits (e.g., Feature 12 and Feature 13), the ceramic vessel assemblage from Feature 49 contained fewer vessels and exhibited less variability among vessel types and function. Table 4-37 summarizes the ceramic vessel assemblage by ware type, form and function. Late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century ware types comprised the whole of the ceramic vessel assemblage. Aside from a small number of coarse earthenware and stoneware vessels, refined ware types comprised the majority of the ceramic vessel subassemblage. For example, pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=21; 41%) and creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=10; 19%) and comprised over half of the total assemblage. Chinese export porcelain and refined earthenware and stoneware vessels also were identified. Decorative techniques also were typical for the period and included undecorated or Royal shape creamware and shell-edge, hand-painted patterns, and transfer-printed motifs for pearlware. Decoration on porcelain included overglaze hand-painted floral designs manufactured for the American market (most common ca. 1765-1810) and the other was typical of Canton-type (ca. 1800-1830) porcelain (MACL 2021). Portions of the refined stoneware and earthenware assemblage were decorated with white slip and copper luster decoration (ca. 1845-present) more typical of the mid-nineteenth century.

The ceramic vessel assemblage also was analyzed based on vessel form and function. Six vessel functional groupings emerged: Dining, Teaware, Drinking, Kitchen, Activity, and Personal Functional Groups. Nine vessels were of unknown function, although these vessels likely represent kitchen related vessels.

Dining

Dining-related ceramic vessels were discarded in the highest frequencies (n=18; 43%) within Feature 49. Dining vessels were further divided into consumption and serving vessels. All of the dining vessels in Feature 49 were consumption related. Examples included at least two plates (Figure 4-93 and Figure 4-94) and a bowl. The majority of dining related vessels, however, were unspecified hollowware and flatware, suggesting

Table 4-37 Summary of Ceramic MNV Analysis by Function, Ware Type, and Form

Activity Group by Ware Type and Form			
Gardening	Red-Bodied Earthenware, Unglazed	Hollowware	
		Hollowware (possible flowerpot)	
Dining Group by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Creamware	Bowl	1
		Flatware	2
		Hollowware	2
		Plate	2
	Pearlware	Flatware	5
		Hollowware	3
		Indeterminate	1
	Refined, Red-Bodied Earthenware	Hollowware	2
Drinking Group by Ware Type and Form			
Serving	Creamware	Pitcher	1
	Pearlware	Punch Bowl	2
Kitchen Group by Ware Type and Form			
Storage	Red-Bodied Earthenware, Glazed	Storage Jar/Pot	1
Personal Group by Ware Type and Form			
Chamber/Hygiene	Red-Bodied Earthenware, Glazed	Chamberpot	2
Teaware by Ware Type and Form			
Consumption	Canton	Flatware	1
	Creamware	Cup, Tea	2
	Pearlware	Cup, Tea	1
		Flatware	1
		Hollowware	1
		Saucer	6
	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Cup, Tea	1
		Saucer	2
Unknown	Black Basalt	Hollowware	1
Unknown Group by Ware Type and Form			
Unknown	Buff Earthenware	Hollowware	1
	Gray Bodied Stoneware	Hollowware	1
	Gray Bodied Stoneware (American)	Hollowware	1
	Gray Bodied Stoneware (Indeterminate)	Indeterminate	1
	Pearlware	Lid	1
	Refined Red-Bodied Stoneware	Hollowware	3
	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	1



Figure 4-93 Creamware plate with Royal shape rim (Vessel 49-002)



Figure 4-94 Creamware plate with Royal shape rim (Vessel 49-001)

that the deposit may represent secondary disposal. No serving-related vessels were noted.

Teaware

Vessels used for the service and ceremony of tea consumption comprised a significant proportion (n=16; 38%) of the vessel assemblage discarded in Feature 49. Tea cups/bowls (Figure 4-95) and saucers (Figures 4-96, 4-97 and 4-98) were most common and were noted in plain creamware, hand-painted pearlware, and hand-painted Chinese export porcelain. Although service pieces, e.g., tea pots, creamers, sugars, or tea canisters were not specifically identified, a small fragment of black basalt and a fragment of a hand-painted pearlware lid may be from these types of vessels.

Drinking

Used in the preparation and service of drink, at least three drinking-related vessels were identified. Examples included two hand-painted pearlware punch bowls and a creamware pitcher with wide horizontal bands. Additional drinking related vessels were noted in the glass assemblage.

Kitchen

The single kitchen related vessel was a red-bodied earthenware storage jar or pot.

Activity

Two gardening-related unglazed red-bodied earthenware vessels were identified and may represent flower pots.

Personal

Hygiene/Chamber related ceramic vessels included two red-bodied chamber pots. The chamber pot measured approximately 20 cm in diameter and exhibited an everted rim.

Table 4-38 summarizes the glass vessels recovered from Feature 49. Twenty glass vessels were identified, including 10 table glass vessels, six wine bottles, three medicine bottle/vials, and a case bottle. Tableware vessels were related to the drinking functional group. Table glass included at least three tumblers, three flip cups, two stemware vessels, and two decanters (Figure 4-99). Wine bottles were non-machine made and had applied string rings.

Table 4-38 Summary of Glass MNV Analysis by Function and Form

Functional Groups by Form		
Drinking Group		
Consumption	Cup, Flip	3
	Stemware	2
	Tumbler	3
Serving	Decanter	2
Storage	Bottle, Wine	6
Pharmaceutical Group		
Medicine	Bottle, Medicine	2
	Vial	1
Unknown Group		
Unknown	Bottle, Case	1

Few small finds or personal items were recovered from the intact privy contents of Feature 49. Non ceramic and glass artifacts recovered from this context are summarized in Table 4-39. Significant quantities of nails were recovered from the privy contents. At least two utensil fragments also were identified. Personal items largely included clothing related artifacts including buttons, a leather shoe fragment, a straight pin, and a jewelry fragments. White clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=8) also were noted.

Specialized Studies

Three soil samples from Feature 49 were subject to specialized analysis. The samples were obtained from the western half of the feature, from Levels 1-3 of "Fill 3", which was the privy contents. No samples were taken from the eastern half of the feature during its excavation. Each of the three samples was subdivided and portions submitted for phytolith, palynology, parasitology, and archaeobotanical analysis. In addition to these samples, macro-botanical material that had been recovered during the excavation process through water-screening of the privy contents also was submitted for analysis.

Macro-Botanical Analysis

The archaeobotanical remains identified in Fill 3 of Feature 49 are summarized in Table 4-40. In her archaeobotanical report, McKnight (2021:13) notes that the floral samples from the Robinson Terminal Project show "a firm re-



Figure 4-95 Hand-painted pearlware tea cup/bowl (Vessel 49-017)

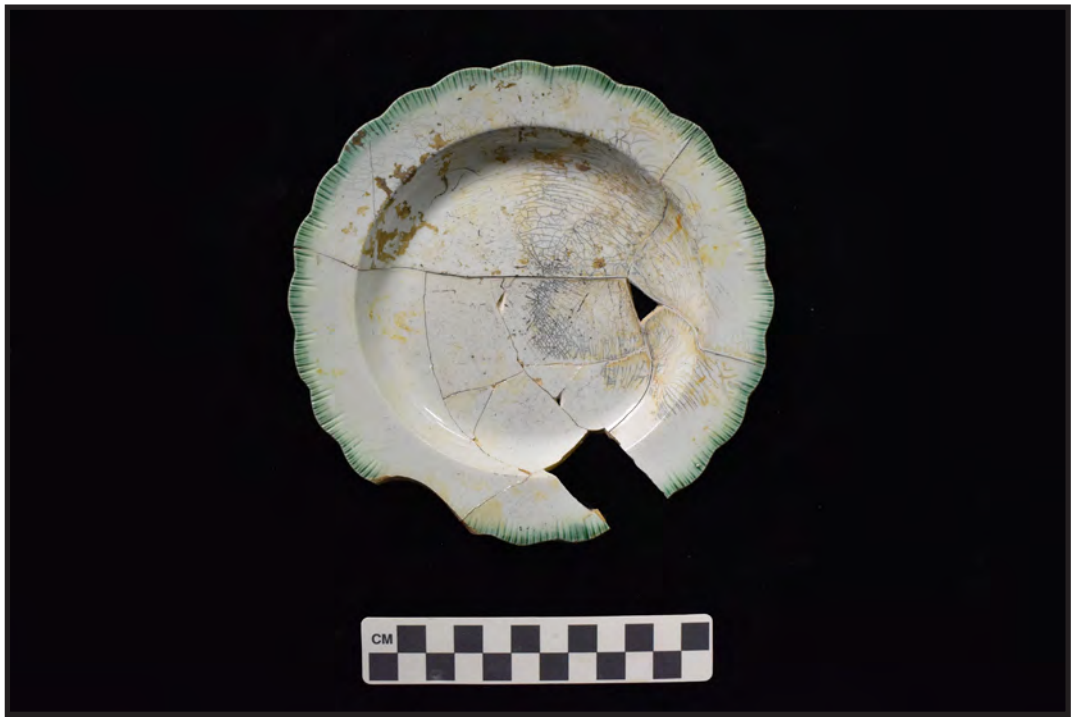


Figure 4-96 Green shell-edge pearlware saucer (Vessel 49-008)



Figure 4-97 Independence Day commemorative saucer (Vessel 49-021)



Figure 4-98 Hand-painted pearlware saucer (Vessel 49-018)



Figure 4-99 **Glass tableware from privy contents of Feature 49 (left to right) tumbler (Vessel 49-G003), flip cup base (Vessel 49-G010), flip cup base (Vessel 49-G005), and indeterminate table glass fragment (FS568)**

Table 4-39 **Summary of Other Materials Recovered from the Privy Contents of Feature 49**

Small Finds by Function		
Architectural		
Copper Alloy	Hardware	4
Iron	Nail, Fragment	100
	Nail, Whole	14
Household/Industrial		
Wood	Barrel, Fragment	1
Indeterminate		
Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment	14
	Rope, Fragment	1
Wood	Indeterminate Form	2
Iron	Rod, Fragment	2
	Spring, Fragment	2
Pewter	Indeterminate Form, Whole	1
Kitchen		
Ferrous/Bone	Utensil Handle, Fragment	2
Personal/Clothing		
Copper Alloy	Shanked Button, Whole	2
	Jewelry, Fragment	1
	Straight Pin, Whole	1
Bone	Button Mold/Blank, Whole	4
	Sew Through Button, Whole	1
Leather	Shoe, Fragment	1
Wood	Sew Through Button, Fragment	1

Table 4-40 Summary of Botanical Remains from Feature 49, Fill 3

Category	Common Name	Fill 3	
		Soil Sample	Screen-Recovered
Seeds, Nuts, Cobs, Misc.	Apple	X	X
	Black walnut		X
	Blackberry/raspberry	X	
	Blackhaw		X
	Cherry	X	X
	Cucumber/Melon	X	X
	Daisy	X	
	Grape	X	X
	Grass	X	
	Huckleberry	X	
	Knotweed	X	
	Peach		X
	Persimmon	X	X
	Pepper	X	
	Pigweed	X	
	Poke	X	
	Plum	X	X
	Strawberry	X	
	Spikenard	X	
	Violet	X	
	Walnut, English		X
	Watermelon	X	X
Wood Charcoal		X	
Uncarbonized Wood		X	

liance on plant products obtained from a variety of sources." These sources include orchard and garden produce, as well as foods that could have been gathered wild. Fruit seeds/pits were the most common botanical remains in Feature 49. Identified seeds were from apple, blackberry/raspberry, blackhaw, cherry, grape, peach, persimmon and plum. Other seeds recovered from the privy were those of foods typically grown as garden crops. These included cucumber/melon, pepper, strawberry and watermelon. Both black walnut and English walnut also were identified within the botanical collection. Since Campbell's lots each were rented, it likely these foods represent items that were purchased rather than grown on the property.

A wide variety of plant types also were represented in the privy samples, some of which may have been incidentally included, while others were intentional. Identified plants were: daisy; grass; knotweed; pigweed; poke; spikenard; and violet. The presence of grass within the privy was likely intentional, as it may have been used as absorbent material. Leaves, straw, sawdust, and ashes are common items added to modern composting privies to reduce odors and absorb excess moisture. Spikenard is a perennial herb that grows wild, but can also be cultivated. It is in the ginseng family and its roots and berries are edible and have medicinal properties. Knotweed is a plant common in marshes and wetlands and may have been growing locally, along the river shoreline. Pigweed and violet also are edible plants.

Some botanical remains that were absent from the Feature 49, but were identified in other privy features within the Project Area included chestnut, cotton, hazel nut, hickory nut, oak acorn, and purslane.

Pollen and Phytolith Analysis

Samples from Fill 3 of Feature 49 also yielded fair to well-preserved pollen. Among the identified pollen were "fodder-type grains" such as alfalfa, clover and grass that may have indicated animals were kept on the property. Domesticated squash and raspberry were identified, as was pollen from ragweed, goldenrod, buckwheat, parsley and mustard. The buckwheat pollen occurred in a relatively high percentage and was interpreted as being an "economically important" food for the individuals using the privy (Jones 2021:18). In contrast, two pollen grains from a hackberry were thought to have originated from a nearby tree since hackberry pollen typically is poorly distributed (Jones 2021:18).

Parasitology

Samples from Fill 3 of Feature 49 showed evidence of both whipworm and roundworm infestations. The egg counts were highest in Level 1, which contained 122,500 roundworm and 26,250 whipworm eggs per milliliter (ml) (Reinhard and Hertzel 2021). Privy features 12 and 13 also had comparably high numbers of roundworm and whipworm eggs. Reinhard and Hertzel (2021:9) suggest that egg concentrations above 50,000 per ml represents a high risk of infection. Infection can come from ingesting contaminated water, food, or soil.

Feature 56 (Possible Historic Pit)

Feature 56 was identified in the field as a possible post hole. Based upon the artifacts recovered from this feature, however, it is more likely that Feature 56 was the base of a small refuse pit. The feature was identified along the western edge of Parcel PL.3, near the southwestern corner of the parcel, at an elevation of 7.35 ft (2.24 m) amsl. The feature had been partially bisected by Phase I Trench 8B, which crossed through the southeastern edge of the feature. Feature 13, a brick-lined catchment within neighboring Parcel 77.1, was located immediately west of Feature 56 and also have been identified during the excavation of Trench 8B.

Feature 56 was defined by a round area of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay loam that contained several large pieces of historic ceramic (Figure 4-100). The feature measured 1.4 ft (0.43 m) in diameter. Feature 56 was bisected and the northern half excavated (Figure 4-101). The feature basin-shaped, with very gradually sloping sidewalls and a concave base. It was also very shallow, measuring only 0.4 ft (12.2 cm) in depth. No evidence of a post mold was noted. The southern half of the feature does not appear to have been excavated.



Figure 4-100 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 56, view south (WSSI staff, 4/20/2017)



Figure 4-101 Photograph showing bisection of Feature 56, view south (WSSI staff, 4/20/2017)

Cultural Materials

A total of 60 artifacts and 6 g of faunal material were recovered from Feature 56. Table 4-41 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 56. The artifact collection is dominated by the presence of 46 fragments of a dip't pearlware chamberpot decorated with rilled bands and common cable slip decoration on annular bands (ca. 1811-1830) (Figure 4-102). A creamware (ca. 1760-1820) sherd, pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n = 3), flat/window glass (n = 4), wine bottle base (n = 1), a fragment of indeterminate curved glass, and nail fragments (n = 4) comprised the remainder of the artifact assemblage. Faunal remains were limited to mammal (5.7 g) and remains of a small carnivore (0.3 g). Discarded materials included brick (6.11 g), slag (12.7 g), and oyster shell (172.45 g).

It is curious that a nearly complete chamberpot was recovered from Feature 56. The presence of the dip't chamberpot and other hand-painted pearlware suggests that Feature 56 post-dates the second quarter of the nineteenth century. It also suggests that this feature was not a post hole or a post removal hole, and may instead have been a truncated refuse pit.

Feature 57 (Wooden Box)

This feature was identified during the investigation of privy Feature 49 and was initially thought to be a burial, specifically that of an infant. It is best described as a small, rectangular wooden box (Figure 4-103). It was identified at 7.48 ft (2.28 m) amsl and was located about 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) east of Feature 49. Although it was not clear in photographs, excavators noted the decayed remains of both lid and base boards of the box; the sidewalls were more visible. The box measured 0.85 ft (0.26 m) north/south by 2.1 ft (0.64 m) east/west and was about 0.5 ft (12.24 cm) deep. It was held together with nails, most of which were recovered from the attachment of the baseboard to the box sidewalls.

Feature 57 was completely excavated (Figure 4-104). Excavators noted that no human remains were present and that the box had been excavated into soil that contained oyster shell and brick fragments, as well as historic ceramic artifacts. No other information was recorded about this feature and its nature and function remain unknown.

Cultural Materials

Feature 57 yielded a total of 129 artifacts and 44.9 g of faunal material. Table 4-42 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 57. Dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the collection is consistent with domestic refuse.

The artifact collection from Feature 57 consisted of ceramic (n=61), metal (n=46), glass (n=21), and a button. Excluding cut/wrought nails and nail fragments, diagnostic artifacts were limited to ceramic types and ranged from ca. 1725 to the 1830s. Ware types included Astbury-type (ca. 1725-1775), creamware (ca. 1760-1820), domestic slipware (ca. 1733-1850), and pearlware (ca. 1775-1830). Of note were 24 sherds of a red-bodied earthenware chamberpot (Figure 4-105). The remainder of the ceramic sub-assemblage included a white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe bowl (n=1), a heel/stem (n =1), and stem (n=3) fragments.

Flat/window glass (n=9), non-machine made copper green bottle glass (n=10), indeterminate curved glass (n=2), indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=2), cut/wrought (ca. 1600-1890) nail fragments (n=33), nails (n=11), and a horn button made up the remainder of the collection. Faunal remains included bird (0.6 g), bony fish (2.4 g), mammal (10.6 g), and pig (31.3 g). Discarded materials included brick (748.21 g) and oyster shell (317.58 g).

Feature 59 (Unknown Feature)

Feature 59 was recorded as a possible pit or post hole on the WSSI Feature Log. The feature was located near the southwestern corner of Parcel PL.3 in an area where numerous other post hole features had been identified. It was identified at 7.45 ft (2.27 m) amsl and was situated slightly north of Features 61 and 71, both of which were post holes.

There were no photographs or drawings of this feature. The field records described Feature 59 as an approximately "0.6 ft (18.29 cm) diameter pit feature filled with decomposing wood, remnants of [a] post." The feature soil was de-

Table 4-41 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 56

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Stratum		Grand Total
						N Bisection	S Bisection	
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820		1	1
		Pearlware	Chamberpot, Base/ Body/ Rim	Rilling, Common Cable/ Earthworm	ca. 1811-1830	46		46
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2		2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1		1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			4		4
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1		1
	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base	Devitrified/Patina			1	1
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	2		2
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment				2	2
Grand Total						**56**	**4**	**60**

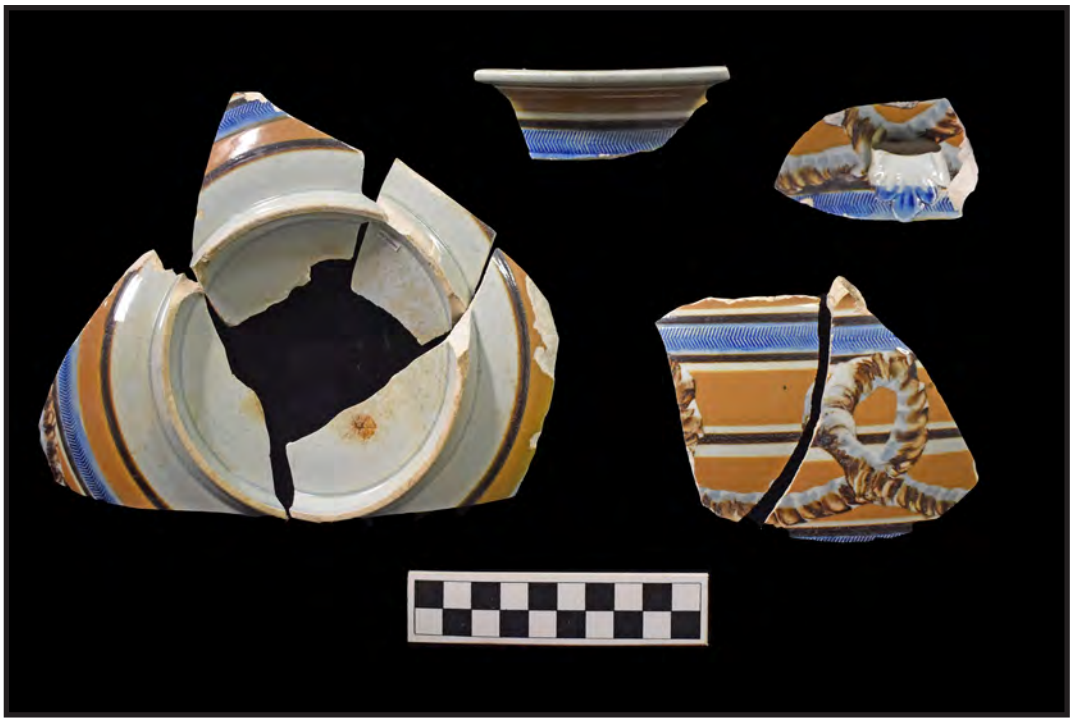


Figure 4-102 Fragments of a dip't decorated pearlware chamberpot from Feature 56



Figure 4-103 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 57, view east (WSSI staff, 7/17/2017)



Figure 4-104 Photograph showing Feature 57 completely excavated, view south (WSSI staff, 7/18/2017)



Figure 4-105 Red-bodied earthenware chamberpot from Feature 57 (FS 585)

Table 4-42 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 57

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem			1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3
		Astbury	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	1
		Buff-Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glazed		1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	7
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850	2
		Earthenware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	3
			Saucer, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
		Red Bodied	Chamberpot, Rim/ Body	Glazed		24
			Dish, Rim	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
		Stoneware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			9
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		10
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	33
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	11
Organic	Faunal	Horn	Sew Through Button, Whole			1
Grand Total						**129**

scribed as brown (10YR 4/3) loam. The feature was not excavated. While it is likely this feature was a post hole containing a degraded post, the nearly complete lack of information makes detailed interpretation of the feature impossible.

Cultural Material

Three historic-period artifacts were retained, presumably from the surface of Feature 57. The artifacts consisted of a sherd of white-bodied earthenware, the base of red-bodied earthenware mug or tankard with a brown lead glaze, and an unidentified fragment of unglazed red clay. The latter fragment was a round and slightly domed unglazed clay fragment with gray concretions and bits of wood.

Feature 60 (Post)

Feature 60 was the remains of a wooden post. It was identified at 6.27 ft (1.91 m) amsl near the southwestern corner of Parcel PL.3. The post was located along the southern lot line for the westernmost of Campbell's three lots, just south of Feature 70, a modern construction-related feature. Post hole Features 71 and 61 were located to the northeast.

Like Feature 59, there are scant field records pertaining to this feature. There are no photographs and the single drawing shows the feature to be 4 ft (1.2 m) in diameter, which was not accurate. Feature soil was described as brown (10YR 4/3) loam. Excavators hypothesized that the post was associated with cribbing (cribbing type was illegible), but it is associated the cribbing was relatively recent. Feature 60 was not excavated.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 60.

Feature 61 (Post and Post Hole)

Feature 61 was recorded on the WSSI Feature Log as a posthole. There are no photographs or drawings of this feature, so its identity cannot be verified. The WSSI field records described this feature as measuring approximately 2.0 ft (60.96 cm) diameter. It was identified at 7.42 ft (2.26 m) amsl near the southwestern corner of Parcel PL.3. Another post hole (Feature 71) as located next to Feature 61, on its western side.

Feature 61 was bisected north/south and the east half was partially excavated to a depth of 0.2 ft (6.10 cm). No post was identified. The feature soil was described as dark brown (10YR 3/3) loam. The almost complete lack of information makes it impossible to offer an interpretation.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were collected from Feature 61.

Feature 66 (Post and Post Hole)

Feature 66 most likely was a post and post hole. This feature was located near the southwestern corner of Parcel PL.3, north of Feature 70 and southwest of Features 61 and 71. Survey data indicates it was identified at 7.35 ft (2.24 m) amsl. Like most features in this portion of the Project Area, there are no photographs or drawings. The WSSI field records describe this feature as measuring approximately 2.0 ft (61 cm) in diameter. The feature soil was brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. The soil in the center was noted as being "loamier", which suggests this may have been a decayed post. Feature 66 was not excavated.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 66.

Feature 67 (Unknown Feature)

Feature 67 was recorded in the WSSI Feature Log as a "dark stain." It was identified at 7.04 ft (2.15 m) amsl along the western side of Parcel PL.3, just north of its southwestern corner. The feature was situated next to Feature 67, on the southeastern side of that feature. Feature 67 measured approximately 0.8 ft (24.38 cm) diameter and contained brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. No additional information is known about this feature; there are no photographs or drawings and the feature is poorly described in the field records, so it is not certain whether the feature was a post hole, pit, or another feature type.

Feature 67 was not excavated.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were collected from Feature 67.

Feature 68 (Unknown Feature)

Feature 68 also was recorded as a "dark stain" on the WSSI Feature Log. This feature was located near the southwestern corner of Parcel PL.3, southeast of Feature 67. Survey data indicates it was identified at 7.48 ft (2.28 m) amsl. Feature 68 was described in field records as measuring approximately 0.6 ft (18.29 cm) in diameter and consisting of a "dark soil stain." The field records do suggest that Feature 67, located to the north of Feature 68 was the remains of a post, but do not provide any information on the possible nature of Feature 68. There are no photographs or drawings of this feature.

Feature 68 was not excavated.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were collected from Feature 68.

Feature 70 (Unknown Feature)

This feature was poorly described. Field records indicate it was a "concrete form" that measured 1.3 x 1 ft (39.6 x 30.5 cm). It has been assumed this meant the feature was a board used to form up or edge poured concrete during the laying process. This may not be the correct interpretation, however, as the field records record the feature soil as being composed of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam and, obviously, a board would not have any soil associated with it. There are no photographs or other documentation available to assess this feature, so its actual identity remains unknown. Survey data indicates it was identified at 7.48 ft (2.28 m) amsl.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 70.

Feature 71 (Post Removal Hole)

This feature was identified as a post-removal hole (WSSI Field Records, F71). It was located in the southwestern portion of Parcel PL.3, at an elevation of 7.40 ft (2.26 m) amsl. Feature 71 was approximately 2 ft (61 cm) in diameter and was filled with brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam mottled with 20 percent brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay loam. No additional information was recorded.

Feature 70 was not excavated.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were associated with Feature 71.

Feature 72 (Post and Post Hole)

Feature 72 was a post and post hole. Field records indicate it was located northwest of Feature 24 (Parcel PL.2), but its location was not surveyed and no locational or elevational data is available for this feature. It was assumed that it was located near Features 70 and 71, which were identified near the southwestern corner of Parcel PL.3; this area is northwest of Feature 24. There are no photographs associated with this feature, and its only drawing is a plan view that lacks a scale. The feature soil was brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam containing an estimated 30 percent brick and shell, presumably oyster, fragments. The wooden post was visible at the upper interface of the feature, as were the brick and shell fragments. The post may have measured 0.7 ft (21.34 cm) in diameter, while the post hole may have been 1.9 ft (57.91 cm) in diameter.

Although the field records indicate that Feature 72 was not excavated, the same records also state that the feature was "partially excavated" to confirm that the feature was indeed a post and post hole. The profile was not recorded and the depth of the excavation is unknown. The removed soil was not screened.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 72.

Feature 73 (Historic Pit)

Feature 73 was a relatively large feature and, due to this fact, appears to have been assessed as a historic pit rather than a post hole or post removal hole. The feature was identified near the southwestern corner of Parcel PL.3, just north of a cluster of post holes and unknown features that were probably also post holes. It was located about 4 ft (1.22 m) east of a brick-lined privy (Feature 13) on adjacent Parcel 77.1 and was recorded as having a surface elevation of 7.72 ft (2.35 m) amsl. The feature dimensions were not recorded and there is no plan drawing. Based upon the photographs, the pit appears to have been about 4 ft (1.22 m) in diameter (Figure 4-106).



Figure 4-106 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 73, view north (WSSI staff, 6/26/2017)

Feature 73 was quartered and the southwest quarter excavated (Figures 4-107 and 4-108). The resulting profile showed three distinct soils comprising the feature fill, which had a total depth of 1.3 ft (39.62 cm). The central deposit was mottled black (10YR 2/1) fine silty loam; this area was about 1.4 ft (42.67 cm) in diameter and had a cone-shaped profile that did not extend all the way to the base of the pit. It had been excavated through a deposit of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam mottled with brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam that overlay a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam. Both of these layers also contained a yellowish-hued soil that was not described; this soil appeared to be the actual outermost deposit of the pit. Brick fragments and oyster shell were visible in the innermost and outermost deposits within the feature.

Cultural Material

Feature 73 yielded a total of 122 artifacts and 69.8 g of faunal remains. Table 4-43 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 73. Over half (54.1%) of the recovered artifacts were architectural-related. The architectural sub-assemblage consisted of flat/window glass (n=31), square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890) nails (n=2) and nail fragments (n=33). Ceramics (n=42) comprised the largest portion of the remaining collection. Ware types were typical of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries and included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=6), overglaze hand-painted creamware (ca. 1760-1810; n=1), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=16), hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1795-1830; n=6), shell-edge pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=4), whiteware (ca. 1820-present), transfer-printed whiteware (ca. 1828-present; n=2), and refined red-bodied earthenware (ca. 1790-1840; n=3). Red-bodied earthenware and a hand-painted refined white-bodied earthenware teapot spout comprised the remainder of the ceramic sub-assemblage.

The remainder of the artifact assemblage consisted of contact-molded tableware (n=2), indeterminate curved glass fragments (n=6), copper green wine bottle fragments (n=5) and an indeterminate ferrous fragment. Cattle (64.6g), chicken (1.2 g), medium mammal (2.3 g), and pig (1.7



Figure 4-107 Photograph showing quarter-bisection of Feature 73 with southwest quarter excavated, view east (WSSI staff, 6/26/2017)



Figure 4-108 Photograph showing detail of quarter-bisection of Feature 73 with southwest quarter excavated, view east (WSSI staff, 6/26/2017)

Table 4-43 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 73

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	8
			Saucer, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	2
					ca. 1810-1835	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	4
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
		Refined, White Bodied	Tea Pot, Spout	Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-1836	1
	Stoneware	Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830	2
				Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			31
	Contact Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Body			2
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			4
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			5
Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	33
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	2
Grand Total						**122**

g) were the animal categories identified within the faunal collection. Based on the presence of transfer-printed whiteware, the feature was filled sometime after 1828.

Feature 74 (Post Hole)

Feature 74 was a posthole from which the post had been removed. The feature was identified at 8.15 ft (2.48 m) amsl along the western edge of Parcel PL.3. It was situated south of Feature 75 and may have been part of a fence line separating Campbell's westernmost lot from the neighboring property (Parcel 77.1). The posthole was about 2.3 ft (70.1 cm) in diameter, with a small post-removal hole of about 0.8 ft (24.28 cm) in diameter offset to the northern half of the post hole.

Feature 74 was bisected and the eastern half excavated (Figure 4-109). The post hole was 1.1 ft (33.53 cm) deep and the post-removal hole was about 0.8 ft (24.28 cm) deep. The feature soil was recorded as brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam mottled with 10 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam. Brick and shell fragments were noted throughout. The feature profile was recorded as basin-shaped with gradually sloping sidewalls; Figure 4-109 suggests that the profile was, however, stepped, with short, steep side walls and a relatively flat base.

Cultural Material

No artifacts were collected from the excavation of Feature 74. Field records note this, and indicate that the not-collected materials included pearlware and a pipe stem fragment. The other two items were illegible, but may have been bone and a bullet.

Feature 75 (Possible Pit)

Feature 75 was recorded as a post hole during excavation, but may actually have been a truncated refuse pit. The feature was identified along the western edge of Parcel PL.3, just north of Feature 74 and about 3 ft (0.9 m) east of Feature 5, the brick foundation for a dwelling located on neighboring Parcel 77.1. Feature 75 was identified at 8.32 ft (2.54 m) amsl. As recorded, the feature measured 1.9 ft (57.91 cm) in diameter and was defined by a circular area of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam with 10 percent gravel inclusions.

Feature 75 was bisected and the eastern half excavated (Figure 4-110). The feature was 1.3 ft (39.62 cm) deep with steep-sided walls and a broad, concave base. A layer of decomposed wood was noted in the base of the feature and is visible in Figure 4-110 as a dark-hued line. The field records did not mention discovering the remains of a post and it seems unlikely that the wood lining the base of the feature was the remains of the post. It is more likely, therefore, that Feature 75 was a shallow pit.

The excavated soil was not screened.

Cultural Material

Three glass sherds from a large copper green, non-machine-made bottle were recovered from Feature 75. The finish consisted of a sheared lip with a crudely applied string ring. Additional artifacts that were not retained consisted of glass, bone, shell (presumably oyster shell) and a brick fragment.



Figure 4-109 Photograph showing bisection of Feature 74, view west (WSSI staff, 6/26/2017)



Figure 4-110 Photograph showing bisection of Feature 75, view west (WSSI staff, 6/26/2017)

Chapter 5
Parcel PL.4

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the archaeological investigation of Public Lands/Point Lumley Study Parcel 4 (Parcel PL.4). This study area is located in the northeastern portion of the RTS project area (Figure 5-1). Like other study parcels within the Public Lands/Point Lumley study area, Parcel PL.4 is a subdivision of a larger parcel of land that was administered by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria beginning in 1749. For the purposes of this report, Parcel PL.4 refers to the land lying on the eastern side of the Strand, between Duke Street and town Lot 85. The parcel was bound on the north by Duke Street, on the east by the Potomac River, on the south by privately owned land within Lot 85 (Parcel 85.4) and on the west by leased land owned by the Trustees of the Town (Parcels PL.2 and PL.5) and privately owned land within Lot 77 (Parcel 77.6.).

Historic Context

Parcel PL.4 was originally part of the public lands on Point Lumley, which were administered by the trustees of the Town of Alexandria (later the Corporation of Alexandria) beginning in 1749 (Figures 5-2 and 5-3). Like much of the land within the RTS project area, the early history of this parcel begins with Thomas Fleming. By the time of his death in 1786, Fleming had owned or leased nearly all of the land on Point Lumley lying south of Duke Street. Parcel PL.4 was mostly open water when Fleming began leasing land on Point Lumley. Some of the early wharves and bulkheads that Fleming built on his adjoining leased and/or owned land extended into Parcel PL.4, laying the foundation for later land-making efforts. By the early nineteenth century, enough new land had been made that the Corporation was leasing "land" within Parcel PL.4.

Hooe's Wharf

Some of the land that Fleming leased from the Town trustees (Corporation) he leased to other individuals. In 1786, Thomas and his wife Betty Fleming leased to Colonel Robert T. Hooe and Richard Harrison "all that piece of ground and wharf adjoining Hooe and Harrison's present wharf" (Alexandria Hustings Court Book B:226). This parcel extended in a "straight line drawn from the west end of Hartshorne's warehouse and store on Hooe's wharf, eastward into the Potomac River" (Alexandria Hustings Court Book B:226). One of the stipulations of the lease was that the 15-ft wide alley that had been laid out by the Corporation would remain open. The alley extended westward from the Strand, along the southern edge of Hooe's leased parcel. Fleming also allowed Hooe and Hartshorne to take some soil from his own property (Lot 77) to infill the wharf. Merchants, Hooe and Harrison had already leased a large part of the leased lot to William Hartshorne who built a small store and conducted business there (Alexandria Hustings Court, Book B:153). Advertisements from the Alexandria Gazette show that Hartshorne had stores on Hooe's wharf at the end of Duke Street and also at Kirk's Wharf at the lower end Wolfe Street (Alexandria Gazette, 12/16/1800 p.4; Figure 5-4).

Robert Hooe passed away in 1809 (Alexandria Wills, Book C:185). James H. Hooe and John Muncaster, the surviving partners of *Robert T. Hooe & Company,* were appointed executors of the will. They were instructed to sell portions of Robert's real estate, including the unexpired lease for 29 years for the Wharf Lot and "that piece demised unto us by the Mayor and Commonality of the Town of Alexandria, upon which our stone warehouse stands, and from which our wharfing extended, together with the wharf and warehouse" (Alexandria Wills, Book C:187). The Common

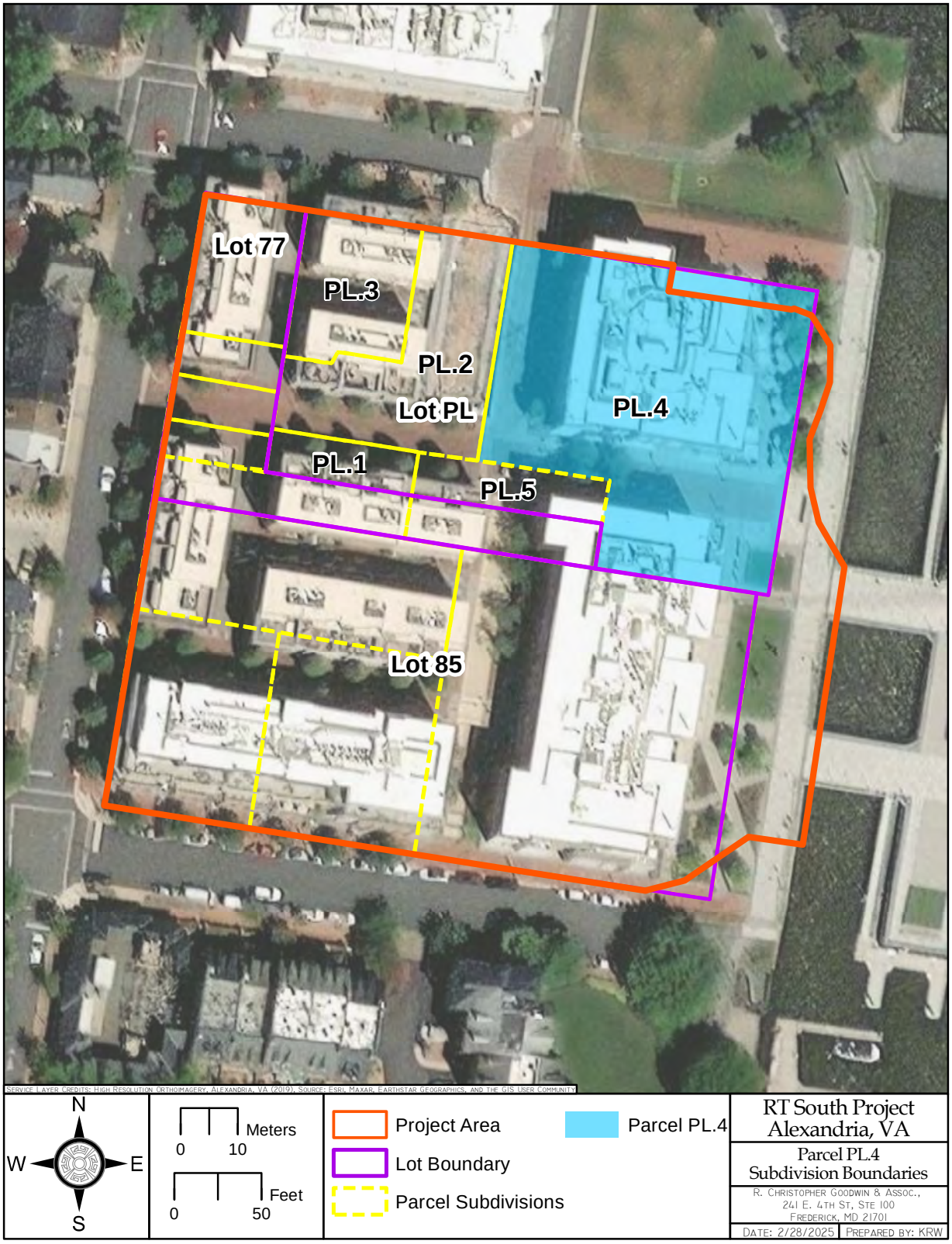


Figure 5-1 **Map showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-4, overlaid on modern aerial**

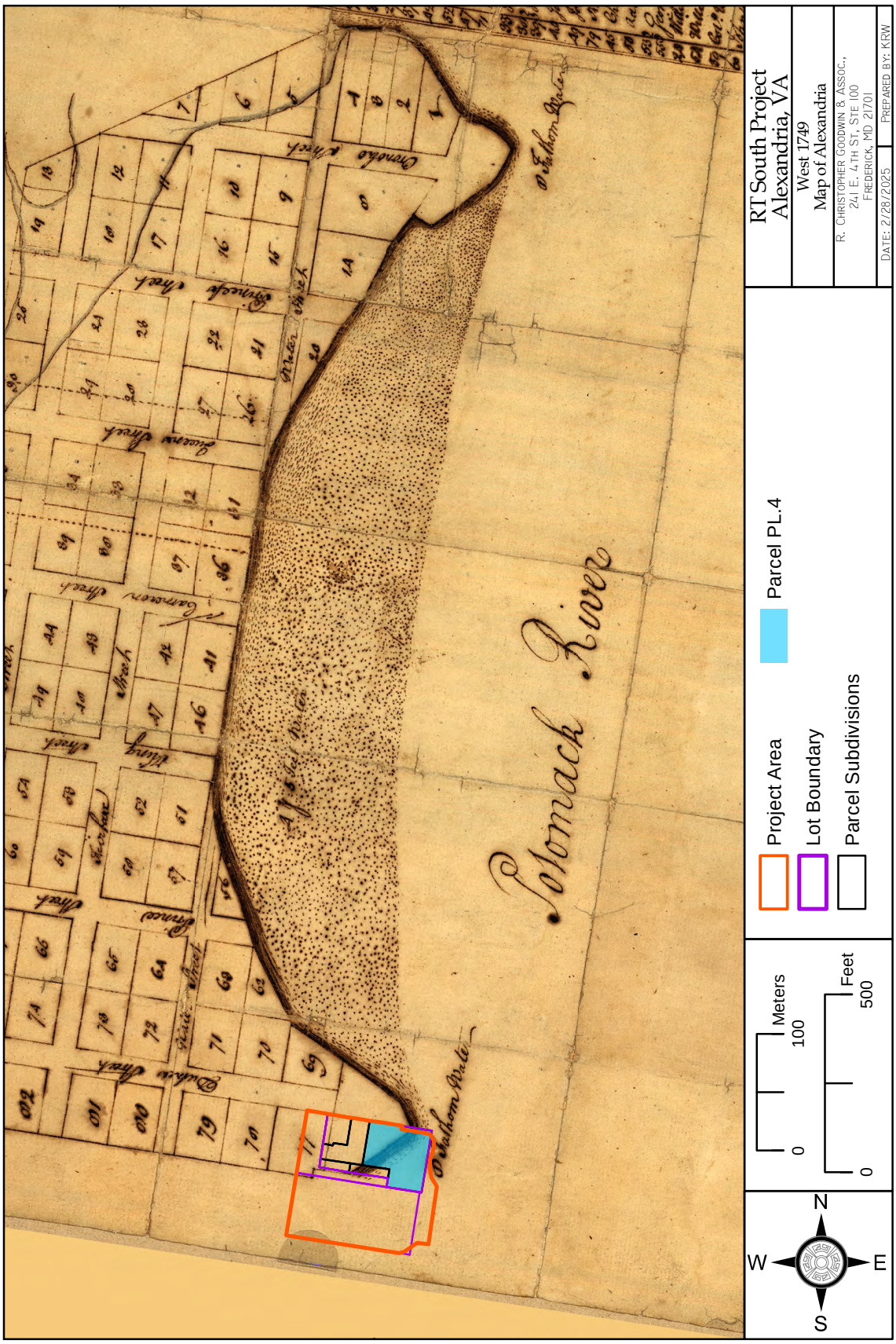


Figure 5-2 Detail of John West Jr's 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-4

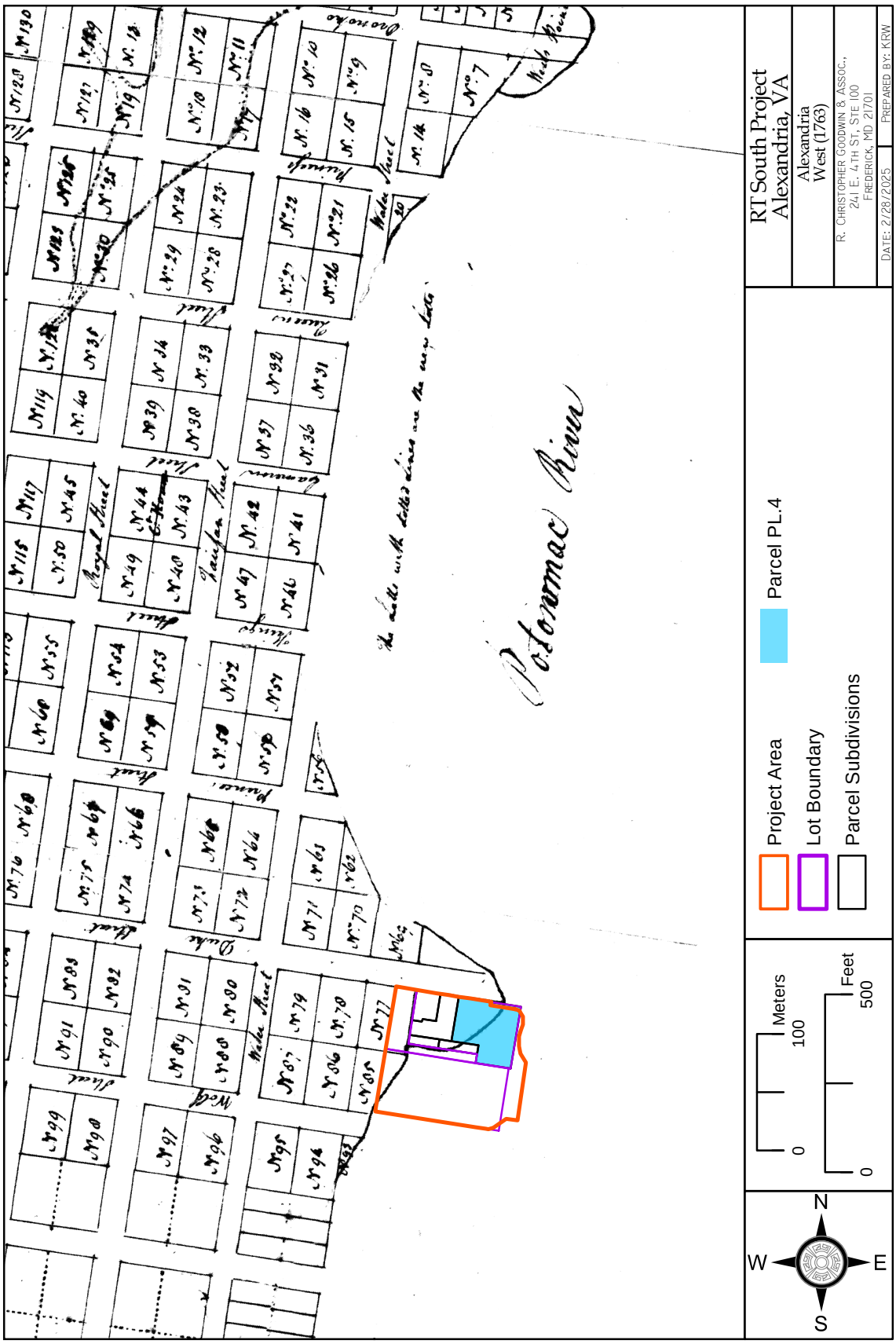


Figure 5-3 Detail of John West Jr's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-4

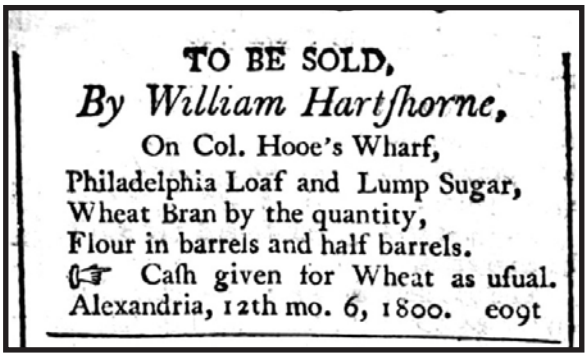

TO BE SOLD,
By William Hartſhorne,
On Col. Hooe's Wharf,
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Wheat Bran by the quantity,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.
☞ Caſh given for Wheat as uſual.
Alexandria, 12th mo. 6, 1800. eo9t

Figure 5-4 **Advertisement for goods to be sold by William Hartshorne on Hooe's Wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 12/16/1800, p.4)**

Council announced the lease of the stone warehouse to the highest bidder in 1809, stating that warehouse was "lately occupied by R.T. Hooe and Co." (Alexandria Gazette, 10/14/1809, p.3).

The Corporation leased the stone warehouse and lots near the warehouse on the corner of Duke Street and the Strand to merchant John Muncaster "as assignee of a lease from the Corporation" for a term of 29 years, beginning January 1, 1809 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q2:170). Muncaster was a prominent businessman who sat on the Alexandria Town Council in 1813 and worked as an election commissioner for a period of years (Alexandria Gazette 5/4/1813; 5/5/1820). The 1810 tax assessment shows that Muncaster was proprietor of several properties in town including the two-story stone warehouse and two, one-story houses in the vicinity of the warehouse.

The Common Council was concerned about the warehouse being subject to floods. In November 1812, they determined that "the ground at the gable end of the warehouse ought to be paved" for drainage purposes (Alexandria Gazette, 11/12,1812, p.3). In 1814, the Common Council approved $300.00 for the repair of the warehouse and the wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 8/9/1814, p.3). The stone warehouse, as well as several of the lots leased by the Corporation were depicted on an 1814 plat of the area along Potomac Strand (Figure 5-5).

It appears that Muncaster continued to lease the wharf and warehouse through 1818. Notices in the Alexandria Gazette for Muncaster's Wharf and warehouse advertised the sales of corn, flour and other goods from the years 1815 through 1818 (Alexandria Gazette, 1/11/1815, p.3). After 1818, the warehouse and adjacent parcels returned to Corporation's ownership and the properties were newly advertised for lease at a term of five years (Alexandria Gazette 10/5/1818 p.3; Figure 5-6). The dimensions of the wharf were described in the lease notice as follows:

> A wharf, beginning 10 feet eastwardly of the aforementioned building running eastwardly to the river Potomac, thence about 115 feet southwardly, thence westwardly to the Potomac strand; thence northwardly to the aforementioned 15-foot opening; thence with the line of the opening to the beginning (Alexandria Gazette 10/5/1818 p.3).

In 1823, Muncaster was taxed for a house and lot extending from the river to the alley and for a wharf, valued at $1,200 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1823, Ward 1). He was also taxed for a two-story house and lot in the alley near Duke Street that was valued at $900 and occupied by James Hill. During the early period it appears that the warehouse was suitable to store a variety of goods, including grains. A notice posted by Thomas Vowell advertised that "Flour or grain can be put in the stone warehouse, free of rats, at a very moderate price, or sold for factorage" (Alexandria Gazette, 6/16/1830, p.1). The next year a solicitation for sealed proposals for the rent of the warehouse and wharf was advertised (Alexandria Gazette, 11/12/1831, p.3; Figure 5-7).

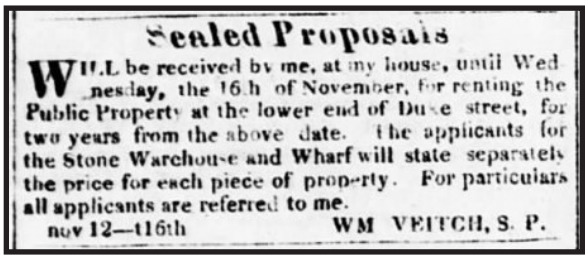
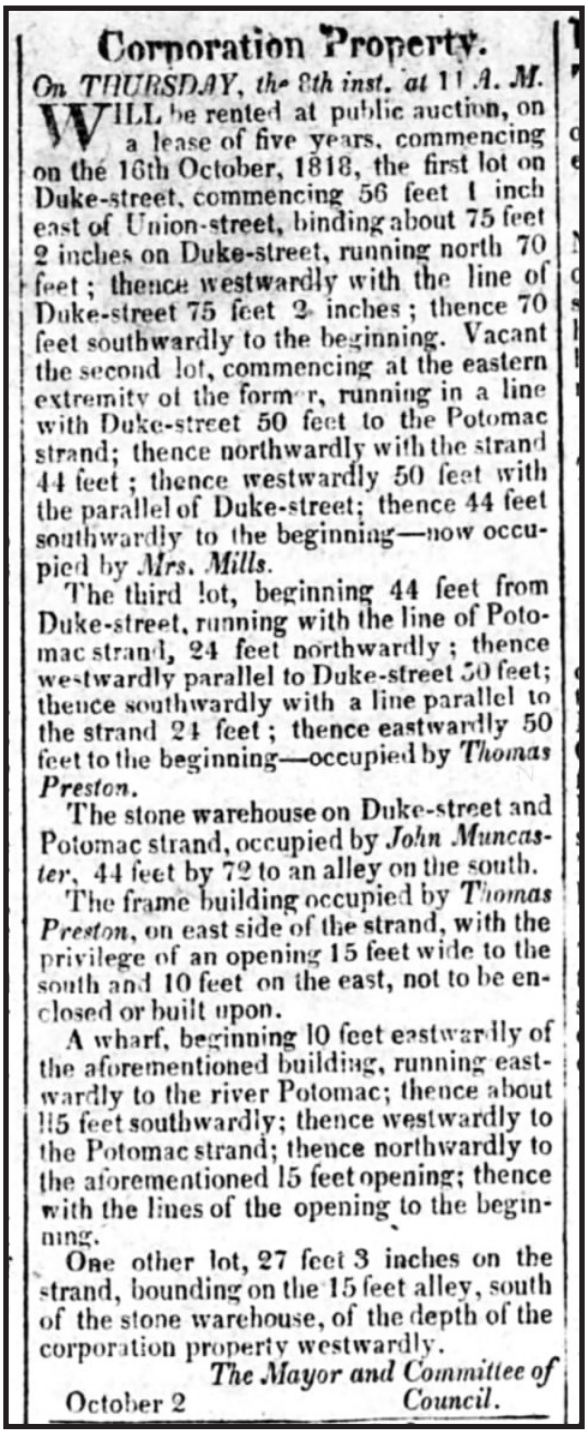

Sealed Proposals
WILL be received by me, at my house, until Wednesday, the 16th of November, for renting the Public Property at the lower end of Duke street, for two years from the above date. The applicants for the Stone Warehouse and Wharf will state separately the price for each piece of property. For particulars all applicants are referred to me.
nov 12—t16th WM VEITCH, S. P.

Figure 5-7 **Solicitation for Proposals for two-year lease of Warehouse and Wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 11/12/1831, p.3)**

The Real Estate Committee of the Common Council decided to improve the stone warehouse and the surrounding Corporation Proper-



Figure 5-5 **Detail of 1814 Plot Map, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1 (Alex Plot Maps, Surveyor Records 1817-71, Roll 00288, Alexandria Library Special Collections, courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology)**



Corporation Property.

On *THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 11 A. M.* WILL be rented at public auction, on a lease of five years, commencing on the 16th October, 1818, the first lot on Duke-street, commencing 56 feet 1 inch east of Union-street, binding about 75 feet 2 inches on Duke-street, running north 70 feet; thence westwardly with the line of Duke-street 75 feet 2 inches; thence 70 feet southwardly to the beginning. Vacant the second lot, commencing at the eastern extremity of the former, running in a line with Duke-street 50 feet to the Potomac strand; thence northwardly with the strand 44 feet; thence westwardly 50 feet with the parallel of Duke-street; thence 44 feet southwardly to the beginning—now occupied by *Mrs. Mills.*

The third lot, beginning 44 feet from Duke-street, running with the line of Potomac strand, 24 feet northwardly; thence westwardly parallel to Duke-street 50 feet; thence southwardly with a line parallel to the strand 24 feet; thence eastwardly 50 feet to the beginning—occupied by *Thomas Preston.*

The stone warehouse on Duke-street and Potomac strand, occupied by *John Muncaster*, 44 feet by 72 to an alley on the south.

The frame building occupied by *Thomas Preston*, on east side of the strand, with the privilege of an opening 15 feet wide to the south and 10 feet on the east, not to be enclosed or built upon.

A wharf, beginning 10 feet eastwardly of the aforementioned building, running eastwardly to the river Potomac; thence about 115 feet southwardly; thence westwardly to the Potomac strand; thence northwardly to the aforementioned 15 feet opening; thence with the lines of the opening to the beginning.

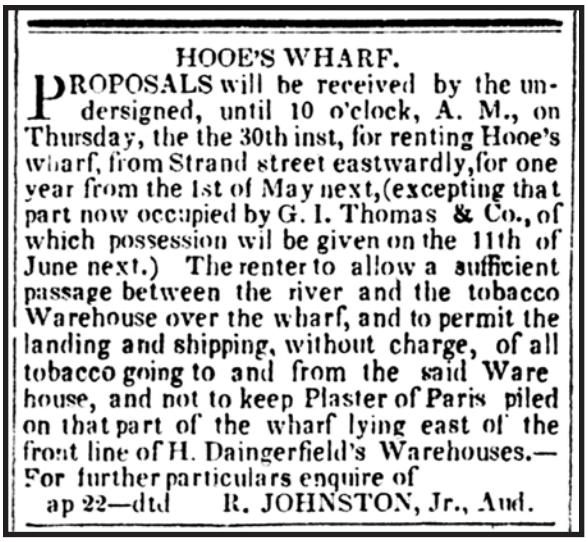
One other lot, 27 feet 3 inches on the strand, bounding on the 15 feet alley, south of the stone warehouse, of the depth of the corporation property westwardly.

The Mayor and Committee of
October 2 *Council.*

Figure 5-6 **Announcement of Wharf on the Corporation Property for lease (Alexandria Gazette 10/5/1818, p.3)**

ty in 1831 (Alexandria Gazette, 12/23/1831, p.3). They appropriated $500 for the warehouse to be repaired and converted it into a tobacco warehouse. In addition, a shed, measuring 72 x 30-ft was to be built on the west side of the warehouse. It would be outfitted with screws for pressing tobacco. This construction required the removal of five small frame houses that sat west of the warehouse on the Corporation property at that time leased to William and Loudoun Campbell. Within a month, all of the "public property at the lower end of Duke street" was offered for lease, except the stone warehouse and Campbell brother's property (Parcel PL.3).

The 1832 and 1833 tax assessments indicate that merchant and developer, Josiah Davis, may have been the next to rent the warehouse (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1832 and 1833, Ward 1). He posted a notice offering a counting room in the stone warehouse on Hooe's Wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 11/28/1832 p.3). The 1833 assessment shows Davis as proprietor of the "Warehouse and part of the wharf from Union" with a lumber yard valued at $11,500 (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1833, Ward 1). The Corporation advertised the lease of the wharf once again in 1840. At this time, the Corporation made specific requirements for the new renter that the "passage between the river and the tobacco warehouse over the wharf" was not obstructed and that there would be no landing and shipping charges of "tobacco going to and from the said warehouse" (Alexandria Gazette 5/1/1840, p.3, Figure 5-8). The auditor of the Real Estate Committee advertised rent of the wharf again in 1845, stating that the area was occupied by James Green as a coal and lumber yard (Alexandria Gazette 9/15/1845, p.3, Figure 5-9).

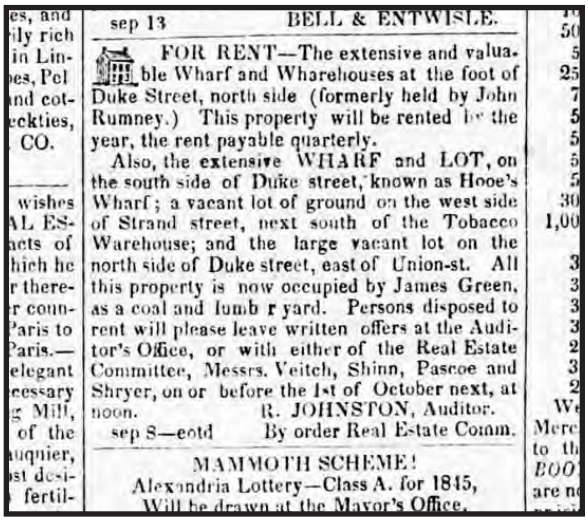


HOOE'S WHARF.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the the 30th inst, for renting Hooe's wharf, from Strand street eastwardly, for one year from the 1st of May next, (excepting that part now occupied by G. I. Thomas & Co., of which possession wil be given on the 11th of June next.) The renter to allow a sufficient passage between the river and the tobacco Warehouse over the wharf, and to permit the landing and shipping, without charge, of all tobacco going to and from the said Ware house, and not to keep Plaster of Paris piled on that part of the wharf lying east of the front line of H. Daingerfield's Warehouses.—For further particulars enquire of

ap 22—dtd R. JOHNSTON, Jr., Aud.

Figure 5-8 **Notice for rent of Hooe's Wharf for one year (Alexandria Gazette, 5/1/1840, p.3)**



sep 13 BELL & ENTWISLE.

FOR RENT—The extensive and valuable Wharf and Wharehouses at the foot of Duke Street, north side (formerly held by John Rumney.) This property will be rented for the year, the rent payable quarterly.

Also, the extensive WHARF and LOT, on the south side of Duke street, known as Hooe's Wharf; a vacant lot of ground on the west side of Strand street, next south of the Tobacco Warehouse; and the large vacant lot on the north side of Duke street, east of Union-st. All this property is now occupied by James Green, as a coal and lumb r yard. Persons disposed to rent will please leave written offers at the Auditor's Office, or with either of the Real Estate Committee, Messrs. Veitch, Shinn, Pascoe and Shryer, on or before the 1st of October next, at noon. R. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

sep 8—eotd By order Real Estate Comm.

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

Alexandria Lottery—Class A. for 1845,

Will be drawn at the Mayor's Office.

Figure 5-9 **Real Estate Committee notice for the rent of the wharf and vacant lot (Alexandria Gazette, 9/15/1845, p.3)**

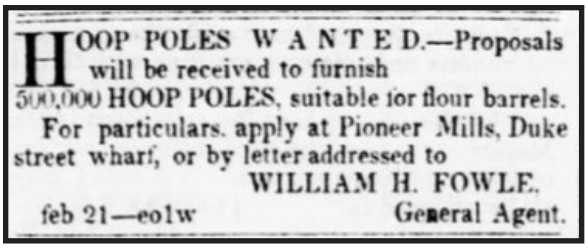
Pioneer Mills (1854-ca. 1884)

William H. Fowle of the Alexandria Flour Mill Company leased the Corporation lands on the south side of Duke Street in 1854 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q-3:116). This lease included all of PL.4. Feature 134 was the foundation for Pioneer Mills. The mill was built in 1854 by the Alexandria Flour Mill Company and was intended to serve as a merchant mill. The building was advertised as the "largest Steam Flour Mill in the United States" (Virginia Gazette 3/11/1854). The structure was located on the east side of the Strand, south of Duke Street and north of Kirk's Wharf. Situated directly on the waterfront, the mill building was reported to have measured 122 x 80 ft (37.2 x 24.4 m) in size, with an additional 32 ft (9.75 m) added to the width to accommodate an engine room (Alexandria Gazette, 3/11/1854). The *Alexandria Gazette* reported that the building was six-stories in height, although later photographs of the mill show it as having four stories with an attic. The mill housed 12 burr mill stones that were "capable of turning out eight hundred barrels of flour per day, and of consuming, per day,

four thousand bushels of wheat" (Alexandria Gazette, 3/11/1854). The mill machinery was steam-powered and the facility included a grain elevator on the northern end of the building, facing Duke Street, that was designed to assist in unloading vessels moored at the mill's wharf.

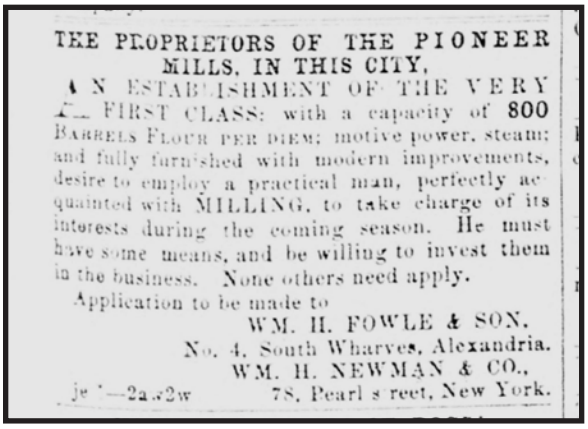
As the mill neared completion, notices were posted seeking materials both materials for barrel-making, as well as grain for the mills to process (Alexandria Gazette 10/2/1854, p.3; Figure 5-10). In 1856, a separate cooper shop was added to the facility. The flour market that year was "steady, with small sales", but prices were beginning to fall in the grain market. By November, the flour market was "quiet – no sales reported" (Alexandria Gazette 11/8/1854, p.3). The grain market continued to decline and by the late 1850s the mill did not have enough grain to stay in operation year-round. In June 1860, William Fowle, in partnership with William H. Newman & Co. of New York, advertised that the mill was seeking a miller (Alexandria Gazette 6/1/1860, p.3; Figure 5-11). Apparently successful in finding the right candidate, Fowle later announced that Pioneer Mills would be returning to normal operations in late July 1860 (Alexandria Gazette 7/9/1860, p.3; Figure 5-12). Whether this meant year-round operations, or that the mill had closed temporarily was not clear.

The return to operations for the Pioneer Mills was, however, short-lived. When the Union Army entered Alexandria the following year, it seized the Pioneer Mills facility and converted its buildings into storehouses and a commissary for its troops. By October 1861, the mill was no longer in operation (The Local News 10/17/1861). The Union Army used the mill as a storehouse, while the cooper shop was converted to a commissary and kitchen (Figure 5-13). Following the Civil War, the stockholders of the Flour Mill Company offered the mill for sale (Alexandria Gazette 2/18/1864, p.2). Mill operations resumed the following year under the management of miller George Worthington (Alexandria Gazette 10/4/1865, 10/10/1865; Figures 5-14 and 5-15). Under Worthington, the mills produced a variety of flour grades and types (Alexandria Gazette 6/15/1866, p.2). Blue Stem and Boughton white wheat and Red Lancaster and Mediterranean rye



HOOP POLES WANTED.—Proposals will be received to furnish 500,000 HOOP POLES, suitable for flour barrels. For particulars, apply at Pioneer Mills, Duke street wharf, or by letter addressed to
WILLIAM H. FOWLE.
feb 21—eo1w General Agent.

Figure 5-10 **Advertisement for Hoop Poles suitable for flour barrels (Alexandria Gazette, 2/21/1854, p.3)**



THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MILLS, IN THIS CITY,
AN ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VERY FIRST CLASS; with a capacity of 800 BARRELS FLOUR PER DIEM; motive power, steam; and fully furnished with modern improvements, desire to employ a practical man, perfectly acquainted with MILLING, to take charge of its interests during the coming season. He must have some means, and be willing to invest them in the business. None others need apply.
Application to be made to
WM. H. FOWLE & SON,
No. 4, South Wharves, Alexandria.
WM. H. NEWMAN & CO.,
78, Pearl street, New York.
je 7—2a.2w

Figure 5-11 **Advertisement for a Miller for Pioneer Mills (Alexandria Gazette, 6/1/1860)**



WHEAT WANTED.
WE DESIRE TO APPRISE THE FARMERS of the adjacent counties, that the PIONEER MILLS, will again commence operations about the 25th JULY.
As it is proposed that a portion of their product shall be Family Flour, of the highest grade, we can promise a proportionate price for prime white WHEAT, suitable for its manufacture—though all descriptions, in sound condition, will be purchased.
WM. H. FOWLE & SON,
je 18—c3tawtf No. 4, South Wharves.

Figure 5-12 **Announcement of the reopening of Pioneer Mills in 1860 (Alexandria Gazette, 7/9/1860, p.3)**

were among the products offered for sale (Alexandria Gazette 9/28/1866, p.1).

Pioneer Mills was offered for sale in 1868 and again in 1871 (Alexandria Gazette 10/31/1871). Both times, a petition to waive the ground rent on the property was put before the Corporation, who still owned the land upon which the mill had been built. The petition was denied in 1868, but was approved in 1872, after J.H. Russell of New York purchased the facility (Alexandria Gazette, 9/26/1872, p.3). The Finance Committee agreed

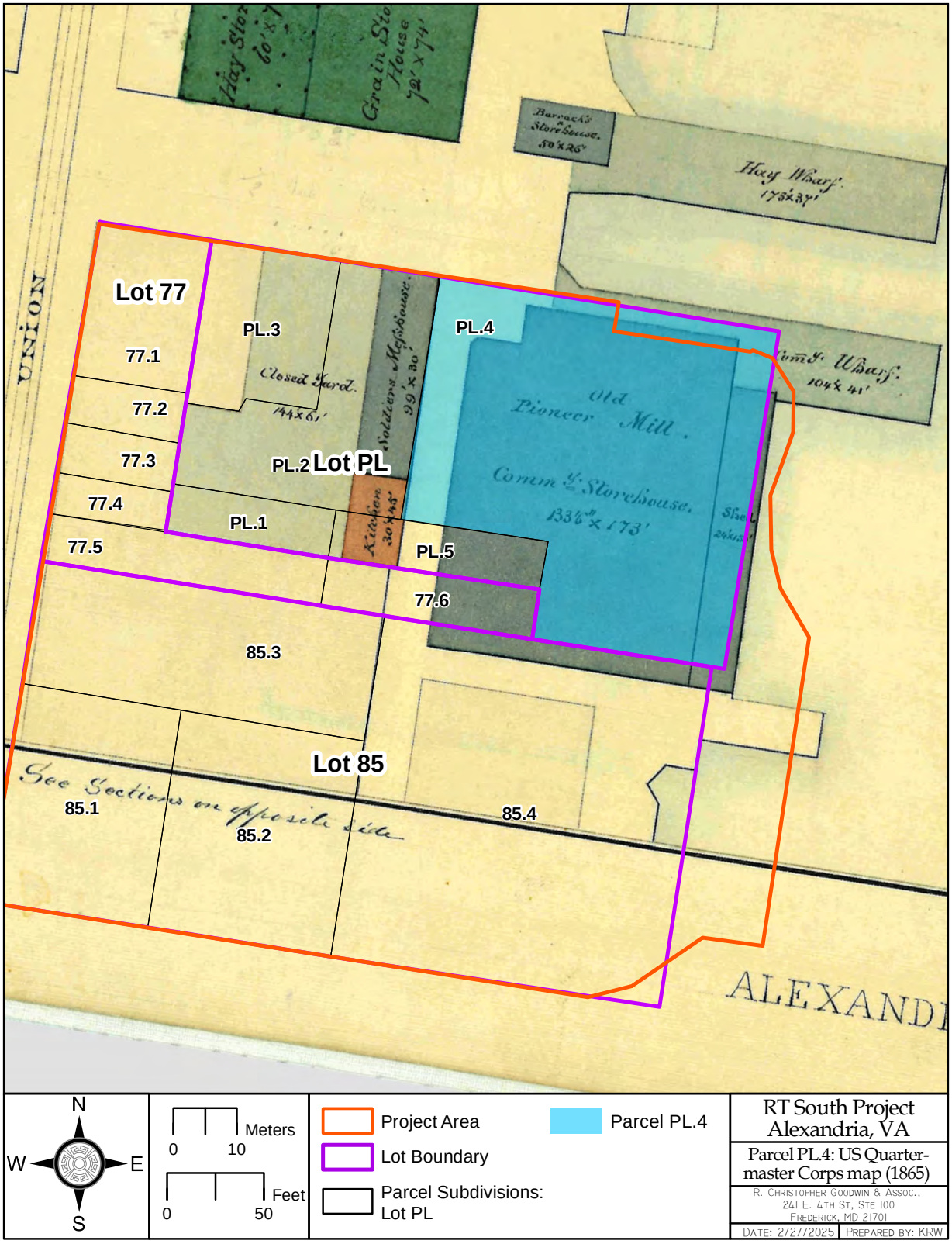
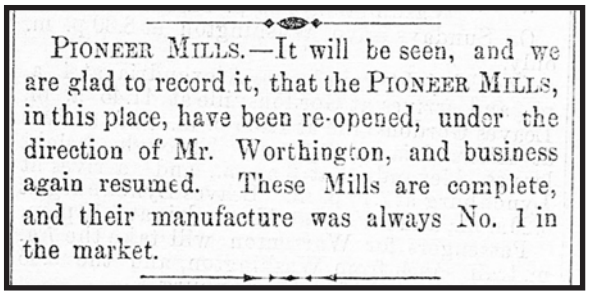
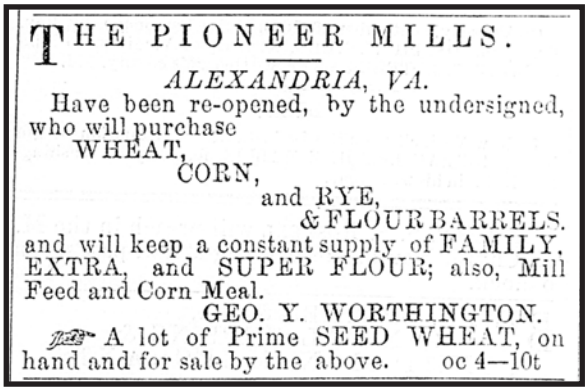


Figure 5-13 **Detail from 1865 US Quartermaster Corps map showing the location of the Union facilities in the Robinson Terminal South Project Area (National Archives, Record Group 92, Map 111, Sheet 32)**



PIONEER MILLS.—It will be seen, and we are glad to record it, that the PIONEER MILLS, in this place, have been re-opened, under the direction of Mr. Worthington, and business again resumed. These Mills are complete, and their manufacture was always No. 1 in the market.

Figure 5-14 **Announcement of the reopening of Pioneer Mills in 1865 (Alexandria Gazette, 10/5/1865, p.3)**



THE PIONEER MILLS.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Have been re-opened, by the undersigned, who will purchase
WHEAT,
CORN,
and RYE,
& FLOUR BARRELS.
and will keep a constant supply of FAMILY, EXTRA, and SUPER FLOUR; also, Mill Feed and Corn Meal.
GEO. Y. WORTHINGTON.
☞ A lot of Prime SEED WHEAT, on hand and for sale by the above. oc 4—10t

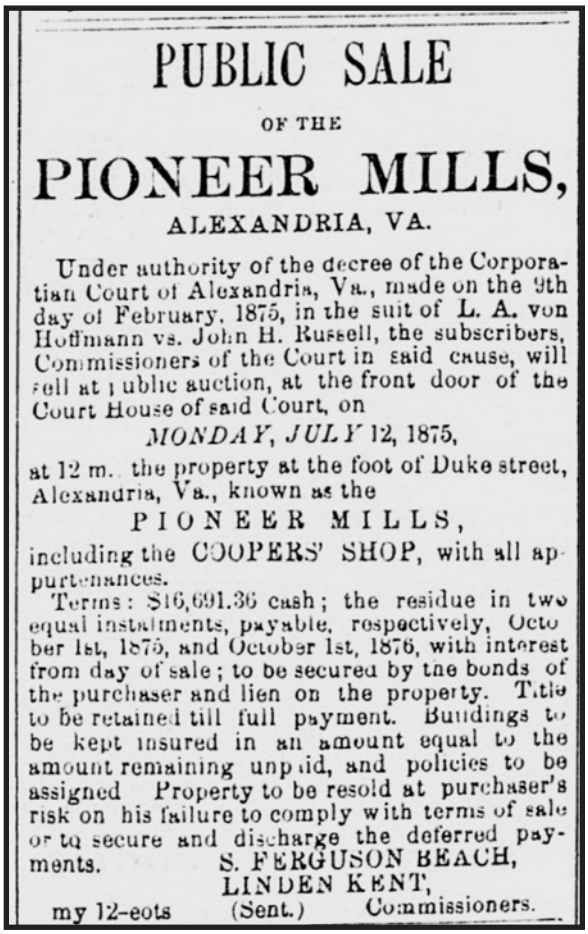
Figure 5-15 **Advertisement for purchase of wheat, corn, rye and flour barrels for Pioneer Mills (Alexandria Gazette, 10/10/1865 p.3)**

to waive both the annual ground rent and taxes for the property for a period of 10 years, as long as the mills produced 80,000 barrels of flour per year and the property was used only as a flour mill (Alexandria Gazette, 10/10/1872).

Worthington, who had left Pioneer Mills to start his own milling operation, wrote a missive to the Finance Committee stating that the agreement would adversely affect his milling operation as there was not sufficient grain for both mills to operate. In addition, since the Committee agreed that the milling operation at Pioneer Mills was beneficial to the City and had provided the owners financial relief, then, by virtue of engaging in the same business, he also was due the same relief (Alexandria Gazette 10/30/1872). Worthington's mill was capable of producing 200 barrels per day, while Pioneer Mills, once it returned to operation, was projected to produce 500-600 barrels per day (Alexandria Gazette 5/7/1873).

In 1874, Louis A. von Hoffman brought a chancery suit against Russell for repayment of a mortgage against Pioneer Mills related to the purchase of the mills (Alexandria Gazette 3/6/1874). The mortgage was in the amount of $23,800, plus interest. A later notice posted in the Alexandria Gazette indicated "some of the contents of the Pioneer mills have been seized by the City Sergeant and will be sold for delinquent State taxes" owed to Von Hoffman by Russell (Alexandria Gazette 5/14/1873). Among the items were four French Burr stones, two "Smut Machines" and a pair of Fairbanks' platform scales (Alexandria Gazette 5/13/1874 p.3; Figure 5-16). The following month, the City requested payment of the ground rent on the mill property, which amounted to $3,000 in back-rent (Alexandria Gazette 6/8/1874).

Pioneer Mills was sold at auction on July 12, 1875 (Alexandria Gazette 5/12/1875; Figure 5-17). VonHoffman purchased the property for $32,000 (Alexandria Gazette 7/12/1785) and appears to have immediately offered it for sale.



PUBLIC SALE

OF THE

PIONEER MILLS,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Under authority of the decree of the Corporation Court of Alexandria, Va., made on the 9th day of February, 1875, in the suit of L. A. von Hoffmann vs. John H. Russell, the subscribers, Commissioners of the Court in said cause, will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of said Court, on

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875,

at 12 m. the property at the foot of Duke street, Alexandria, Va., known as the

PIONEER MILLS,

including the COOPERS' SHOP, with all appurtenances.

Terms: $16,691.36 cash; the residue in two equal instalments, payable, respectively, October 1st, 1875, and October 1st, 1876, with interest from day of sale; to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser and lien on the property. Title to be retained till full payment. Buildings to be kept insured in an amount equal to the amount remaining unpaid, and policies to be assigned. Property to be resold at purchaser's risk on his failure to comply with terms of sale or to secure and discharge the deferred payments.

S. FERGUSON BEACH,
LINDEN KENT,
my 12-eots (Sent.) Commissioners.

Figure 5-16 **Notice of Sergeant's Sale of machinery from Pioneer Mills (Alexandria Gazette, 5/13/1874, p.3)**



SERGEANT'S SALE.

I will expose for sale by auction, on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, 1874, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, (Pioneer Mills) lower end of Duke street, the following property, to wit:

4 pair 4½ feet French Burrs.
2 Smut Machines, and
1 pair Fairbanks' Platform Scales—to satisfy the State taxes of Oscar Von Hoffman, amounting to $118.96 and costs. Terms of sale cash.

J. M. STEUART,
my 13,15,18,20,22&23 City Sergeant.

Figure 5-17 Notice of Public Sale of Pioneer Mills (Alexandria Gazette, 5/12/1875)

A group of local investors set about organizing a stock company to purchase the mill and oversee its operation (Alexandria Gazette 8/12/1875). The mill is described as measuring 52 x 85 feet, being four stories in height, and "in a good state of preservation, the machinery comprising twelve run of four and half feet superior burr stones, double engine, with six boilers and attendant running gear" (Alexandria Gazette 8/17/1875, p.3). The mill could store 81,000 barrels of flour. The notice also noted that the mill "has not been operated since the breaking out of the war." Hopkins 1877 Map of Alexandria also seems to indicate that Pioneer Mills was not in operation, noting that the building was a "Grain Warehouse" (Figure 5-18).

During this same period, the U.S. House of Representatives considered a request from VonHoffman and W.H. Newman for compensation related to the use of Pioneer Mills by the Union Army (Alexandria Gazette 1/12/1878, p 2). The US Government apparently had agreed to pay VonHoffman and Newman for the use of the property "if the owners are loyal" (Alexandria Gazette 1/12/1878 p2). Neither the War Department or the Southern Court of Claims had the authority to pay the originally agreed amount of $18,430.67, so the matter now came before the U.S. House of Representatives. The House tabled the request without making a decision.

The Potomac Manufacturing Company purchased Pioneer Mills in 1882, upgrading the mill machinery and adding a new wharf (Alexandria Gazette, 9/30/1882, p.2). The previous year, the Potomac Manufacturing Company had purchased much of the southern portion of the block from the heirs of James Green, whose coal depot and lumber yard bordered Pioneer Mills. In 1884, the Potomac Manufacturing Company decided to sell the "entire plant and property of the company" and form the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588). The mill machinery was sold and the building used for storage (Figure 5-19). A cyclone heavily damaged the structure in 1896 and the building was sold at auction for $2,100 the following year, on May 31, 1897 (Alexandria Gazette 5/31/1897).

On June 3, 1897, Pioneer Mills was gutted in a fire that also consumed all of the buildings in the block bordered by Duke, Union and Prince Streets. The fire, which began in Herbert Bryant's fertilizer factory on Duke Street, was described as the "most destructive fire ever known in Alexandria" (Alexandria Gazette 8/3/1897). Pioneer Mills was insured for $5,000; the building was a total loss, however, and the building's walls were pulled down shortly after the fire (Alexandria Gazette 8/3/1897). Cleanup of the site continued through December with the Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser (12/18/1897) reporting in December 1897 that the "walls of the old burned Pioneer Mills building are being rapidly torn down. The bricks are being cleaned and piled up." Bryant Fertilizer Company purchased the property formerly occupied by Pioneer Mills in 1899 for expansion of their facility (Alexandria Gazette 5/20/1899, p3).

Results of Archaeological Investigations

A total of 14 primary archaeological features were identified within Parcel PL.4 (Figure 5-20; Table 5-1). During the investigation of two of these features, the feature components were subdivided and given sub-feature designations (Table 5-2). The features identified in Parcel PL.4 were mostly related to the commercial development of Point Lumley. The foundation of Pioneer Mills, built in 1854 and advertised as the largest steam operated mill in the country, was the largest feature identified. A possible portion of the foundation wall for a late eighteenth century store operated by merchant William Hartshorne, and bulkheading that may have been part of a wharf and shipway built during the 1770s by aspiring ship-

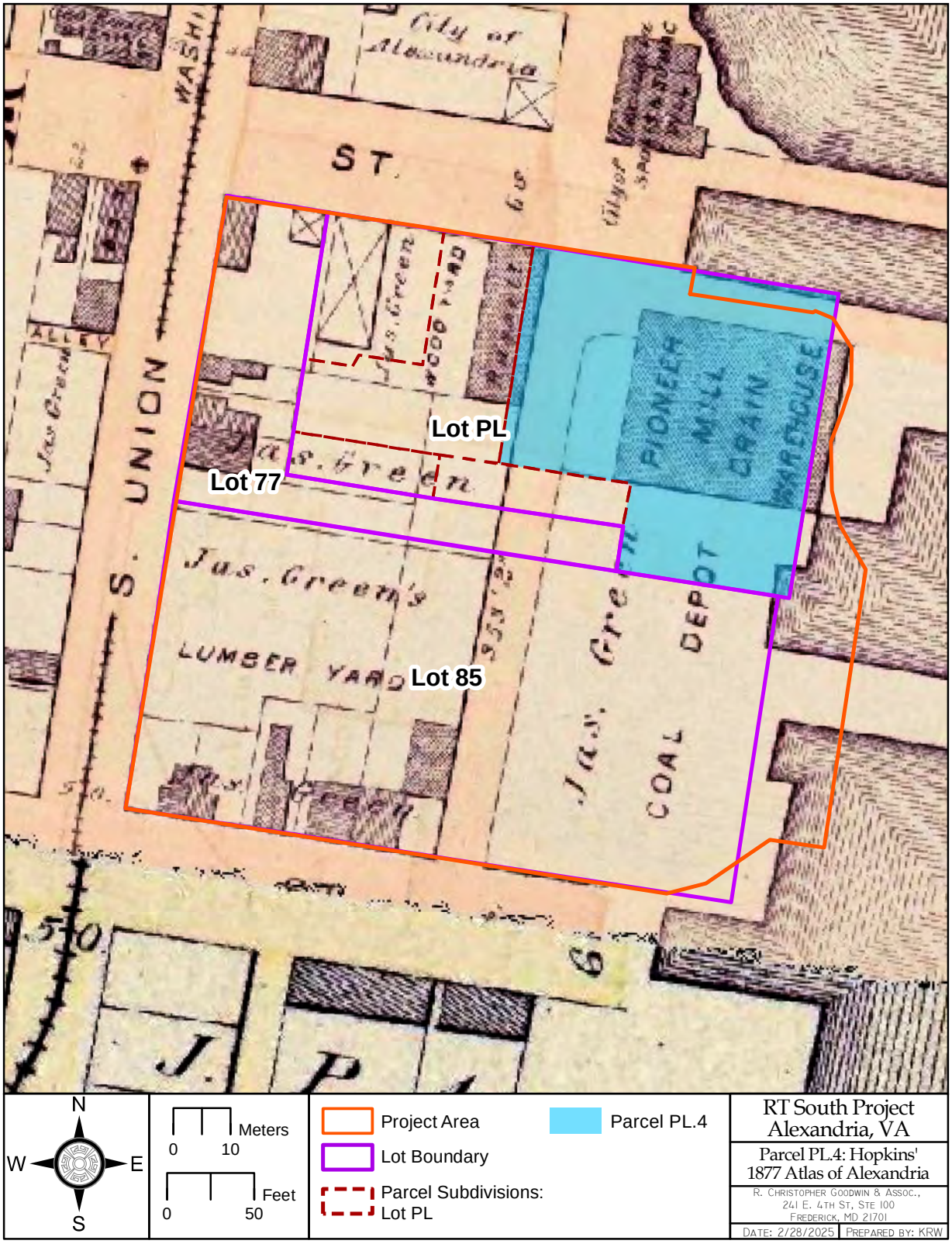


Figure 5-18 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-4**

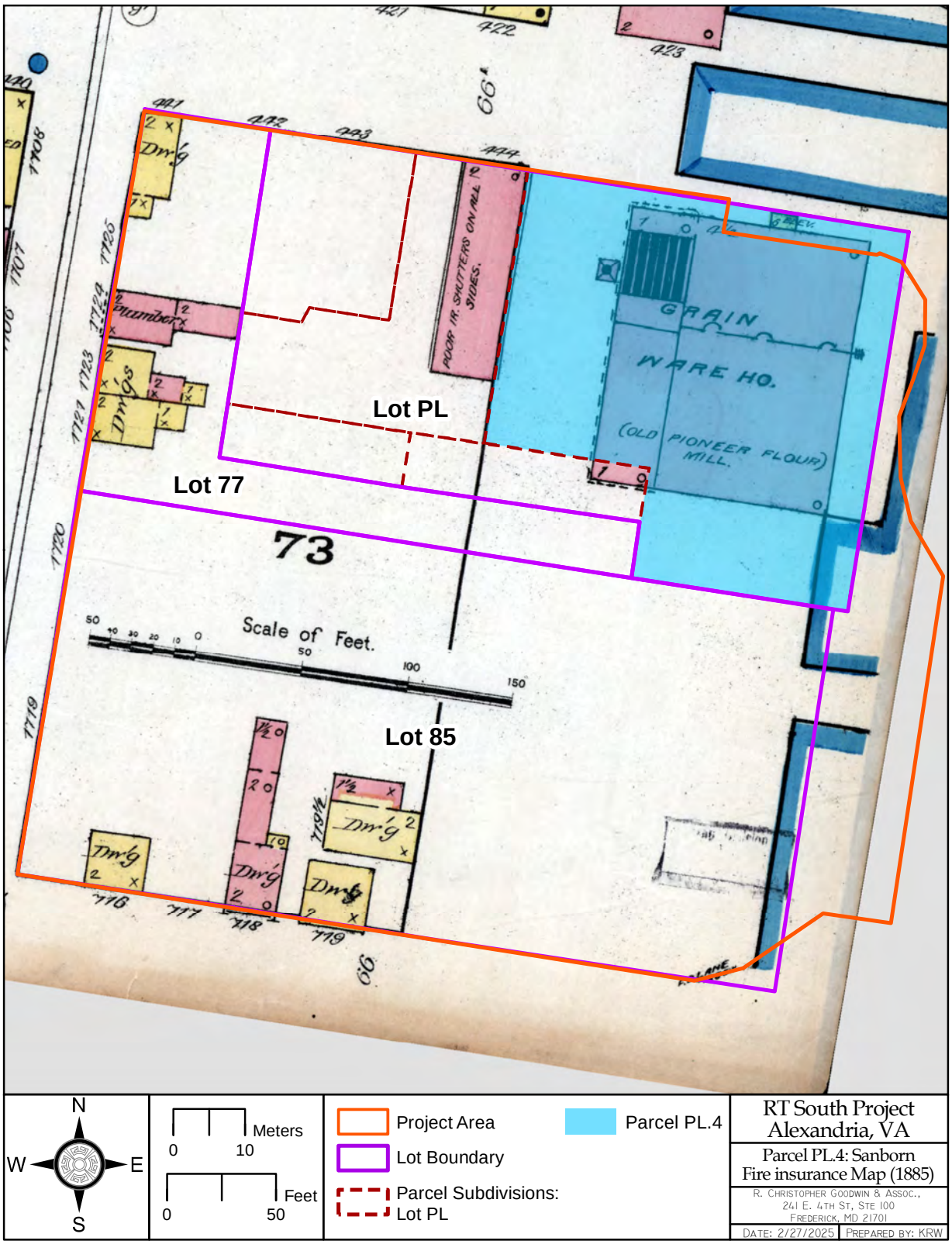


Figure 5-19 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-4**

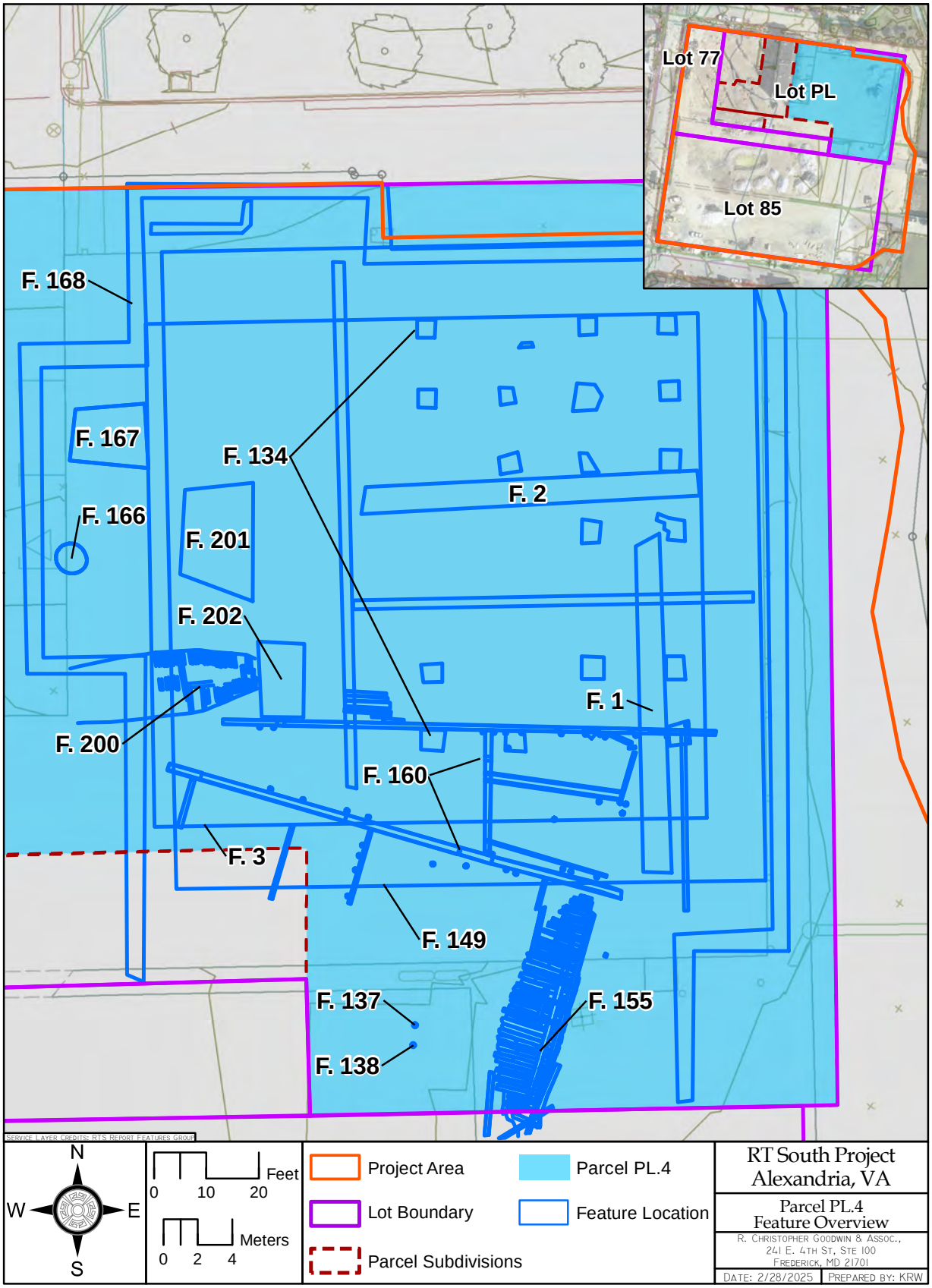


Figure 4-20 **Map showing the locations of archaeological features in Parcel PL.4 (RCG&A staff)**

Table 5-1 Summary of Primary Archaeological Features in Parcel PL.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
1	none	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	Unknown	Unknown	Documentation	n/a	1
2	none	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a	1
3	none	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a	1
134	134-1; 134-2; 134-3	Building/ Structure Foundation	1854-1897	3.812 (SW)	129 x 114 approx.	Unknown	No	Documentation; monitoring during removal	1
137	none	Post hole/Post	Unknown	1.55	1.1 x 1.3	0.5	No	Bisection	1
138	none	Post hole/Post	Late 18th - Early 19th century	1.37	1.5 x 2.0	0.7	No	Bisection	1
149	none	Building/ Structure Foundation Element	Unknown	7.18	1 x 30	Unknown	No	Documentation	1
155	none	Ship	Mid 18th C	-4.72 (SW)	Unknown	Unknown	No	Documentation; Salvage	1
160	none	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Late 18th C	-2.6 (SE)	Unknown	Unknown	No	Documentation; Salvage	1
166	none	Other	Unknown	-0.44	6 (approx. diameter)	1 (approx.)	No	Documentation; Bisceted; fully excavated	1
168	168-1; 168-2; 168-3	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Post 1842	1.055 (NW)	55 (approx.)	3 (approx.)	No	Documentation; Removal	1
200	none	Ship	Unknown, likely Late 18th C	-1.58 (NE)	38.8 (approx.)	Unknown	No	Documentation; Removal	1
201	none	Isolated Board/Timber	Unknown, likely Late 18th C	-0.66 (SW)	Unknown	Unknown	No	Documentation; Removal	1
202	none	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Unknown	-1.89 (NE)	20.15 x 14.8	1 (approx.)	No	Documentation, Removal	1
Grand Total									**14**

Table 5-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-features in Parcel PL.4

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
134	134-1	Unknown	1854-1896	n/a	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1
134	134-2	Unknown	1854-1896	n/a	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1
134	134-3	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1
168	168-1	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Unknown	1.055	20 x 21 (approx.)	3 ft	Documentation, slit trench, 4-shovel tests	1
168	168-2	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	after 1742	n/a	8 x 20 (approx.)	Unknown	Documentation	1
168	168-3	Wharf/Bulkhead/Cribbing	Unknown	n/a	5 x 10 (approx.)	Unknown	Documentation	1
Grand Total								**6**

builder Thomas Fleming also were identified. The most unusual features were the partial remains of two small wooden vessels whose hulls had been used as grillage and a nearby octagonal platform. The vessels were designated as Ship 1 and Ship 2. Both vessels had been sectioned and secured to bulkhead timbers as part of the building out process for Fleming's wharf. The platform was of unknown function, but clearly had supported a circular object, perhaps a water tank.

Archaeological investigations in Parcel PL.4 yielded a total of 959 historic artifacts, 3 prehistoric artifacts, 6,941.0 g of faunal material, and 315.66 g of botanical specimens. The historic artifacts included ceramic (n=224), glass (n=331), and metal (n=377) items, as well as composite (n=1), manufactured (n=1), stone (n=4), and synthetic (n=1) artifacts. Very few faunal remains were recovered from features in PL.4. Botanical specimens also were relatively limited and included several pieces of leather, a shoe fragment, barrel hardware, two bottle corks, and several wooden dowels. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of two pieces of debitage and the distal portion of a quartz biface. The biface was non-diagnostic. Both pieces of debitage were non-cortex quartzite flake fragments. The biface was recovered from Feature 155-1, and the debitage was recovered during the cleaning of Feature 200.

In addition to the artifacts retained for analysis, a small number of artifacts were recorded and discarded during the excavation process. Discarded items totaled 64 items; these items weighed a combined total of 2,184.9 g. Brick was the most common material discarded, accounting for 33 fragments weighing a total of 1,710.83 g. Other discarded materials were coral (n=2), shell (n=14; 154.03 g), wood (n=1; 26.76 g), and stone (n=14; 263.48 g). Stone artifacts that were discarded included chert ballast stone (n=7; 111.65 g), flint ballast stone (n=1; 1.88 g), coal (n=1; 0.66 g), and slate (n=5; 149.29 g).

All of the features identified within Parcel PL.4 are described below.

Feature 1 (Unknown Feature)

Feature 1 is an unknown feature. There are no photographs associated with this feature and the only information recorded in the field record for this feature states simply that it is "Feature 1." It is indicated in the GIS layer data as a linear feature, possibly a foundation wall. A drawing included with the field records, however, suggests that it is not a wall, but did not provide any evidence as to what the feature designation was intended to signify. A stack of bricks, labeled as "Brick" and presumably representing a brick footing, and four disarticulated stones, labeled as "Rock", were circled in the field drawing. These items did not appear to be associated and it is possible they were simply being labeled and did not actually represent Feature 1. The depth below surface of these items cannot be ascertained as only the lower half of the soil profile is represented and there is no scale and no indication of depth. No survey data was taken for Feature 1, so it's locations relative to sea level (amsl) also is unknown.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with Feature 1.

Feature 2 (Unknown Feature)

This feature also is an unknown feature. No field records, photographs, or artifacts are associated with Feature 2. It is, however, indicated on the GIS layer data as a linear object, possibly a foundation wall. Like Feature 1, there is no survey data for this feature and its elevation is unknown.

Feature 3 (Unknown Feature)

Feature 3 also has no field records, photographs, or artifacts associated with it and, as such, this feature is unknown. It is indicated on the GIS layer data as a rectangular polygon, but it is uncertain whether the shape is that of a foundation, or was intended to enclose a general area. There is no survey data for this feature and its elevation is unknown.

Feature 134 (Pioneer Mills Foundation)

Feature 134 was the foundation for Pioneer Mills. Pioneer Mills was built and began operations in 1854 (Alexandria Gazette, 8/14/1854, p.3). Mill operations were interrupted in 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, when the Union Army converted the Pioneer Mills facility into a commissary and storehouses for its troops. After the war, the mill resumed operations, but strug-

gled to make a profit. In 1856, a cooper's shop was constructed west of the Strand (in Parcel PL.2) to provide barrels for the mill. The mill continued to struggle, however, and was offered for sale several times over the next decades.

In 1872, the facility was sold to J.H. Russell of New York who made improvements to revitalize business at the mills (Alexandria Gazette, 9/26/1872, p.3). Additional improvements were again made to Pioneer Mills when the mill was purchased by the Potomac Manufacturing Company in 1882. At that time machinery was upgraded, new furnaces were added and "more than a thousand feet of new wharf" was added to the riverfront (Alexandria Gazette, 9/30/1882, p.2). The mill seems to have remained unprofitable, however, for when the Potomac Manufacturing Company reorganized in 1884 as the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588), the stockholders decided to sell the mill machinery and use the building for storage. The mill building was heavily damaged by a cyclone in 1896 and sold at auction the following year (Alexandria Gazette 5/31/1897). Three days after its sale, on May 3, 1897, the mill building was gutted by fire. The building's walls were pulled down shortly after the fire (Alexandria Gazette 8/3/1897).

Feature Description

Very little information on Feature 134 was provided by WSSI for the production of this report. The field records that were provided were not complete and consisted mostly of unlabeled photographs. A more complete picture of Feature 134 is found in a two-part public summary on the discovery and mitigation of the foundation of Pioneer Mills prepared by Alexandria Archaeology; this document is provided in Appendix I of this report volume. Due to the lack of resources, neither a detailed plan map of Feature 134 or all-encompassing overview photographs are provided in this report.

The main foundation of Pioneer Mills measured at least 123 ft (37.5 m) north/south by 110 ft (33.5 m) east/west (Figures 5-21 and 5-22). The exterior walls of the main structure were made of stone set with a lime-based mortar. These walls were about 2 ft (0.61 m) thick and rested on spread footers that also were made of stone. Several courses of brickwork remained intact on the southern foundation wall (Figure 5-23). Interior walls were made of brick or of a combination of brick and stone. These walls varied in width from about 2 ft (0.61 m) to 1.4 ft (0.42 m) and may have served as footings for partition walls or as support for floor joints, or both. An unusual area of brickwork along the southern side of an interior wall separating the two eastern rooms in the structure was tentatively characterized as brick guttering (Figures 5-24 and 5-25). The brickwork sloped upward against the wall and was evidently intended to serve a specific function.

The interior walls divided the main structure into four large bays and two smaller passages. The eastern two bays housed the mill's millstones. The function of the western bays and the passages was unknown, although it is possible that one of the passages was a stairwell. The western bays were brick-floored, as was one of the passageways. It is likely the other areas were covered by wood flooring.

Based upon the layout, Pioneer Mills appears to have had two milling rooms, both of which were on the eastern side of the structure (Figure 5-26). The northern milling room contained platforms for 12 millstones and the southern milling room contained platforms for seven millstones (Figures 5-27 and 5-28). Intact platforms were square, measured approximately 4 ft (1.2 m) in dimension had a smooth surface that appeared to be mortar or plaster (Figure 5-29). Each platform was set on a base comprised of stacked platforms of about the same size. Some platforms were finished and others were composed of unfinished mortared stone (Figure 5-30 and 5-31). There was enough space to add three additional platforms in the northern room, so it is possible that Pioneer Mills had been built with the intent of enlarging its capacity. In each room, the platforms were spaced approximately 13-15 ft (4.0-4.6 m) apart, center to center. They were organized in rows, with a maximum of four platforms in each east/west oriented row.

The possible remains of bed stones were evident on nine of the mill's platforms (Figure 5-32). The massive stones were heavily fragmented, presumably from the heat of the fire that consumed

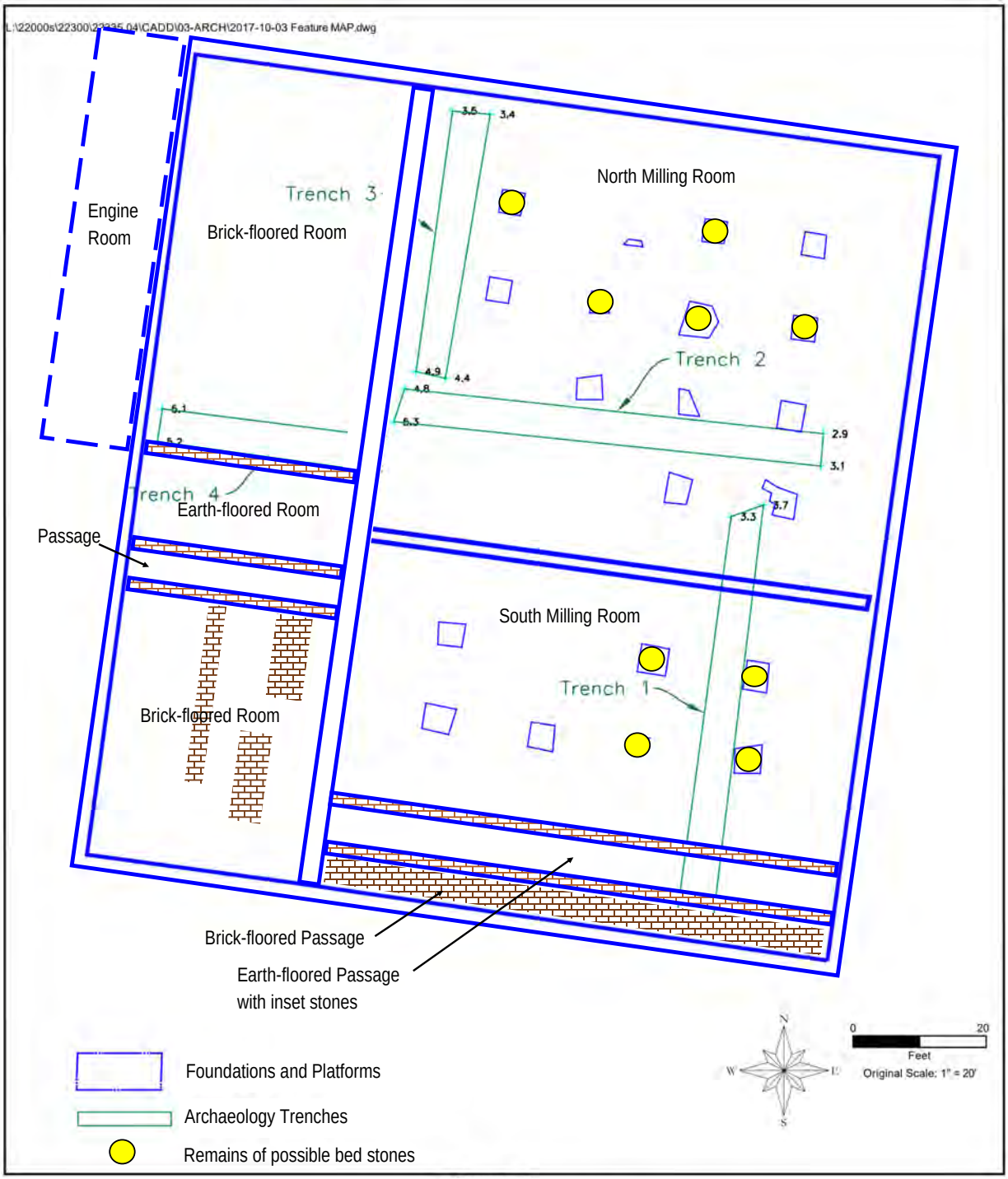


Figure 5-21 Annotated map of Feature 134 (WSSI staff 2007, annotated by RCG&A 2024)



Figure 5-22 **Photograph showing overview of central portion of Feature 134, view east (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)**



Figure 5-23 **Photograph showing remains of brick wall on southern exterior foundation wall of Feature 134, view north (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)**



Figure 5-24 **Photograph showing possible brick gutter on southern side of interior wall separating north and south milling rooms, view east (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)**



Figure 5-25 **Photograph showing detail view of brick gutter on southern side of interior wall separating north and south milling rooms, view northeast (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)**



Figure 5-26 **Photograph showing general overview across north (background) and south (foreground) milling rooms from near the southwestern corner of Feature 134, view northeast (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)**



Figure 5-27 **Photograph showing view of north milling room, view east (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)**



Figure 5-28 Photograph showing view of south milling room, view east (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)



Figure 5-29 Photograph showing detail view of millstone platform, view north (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)

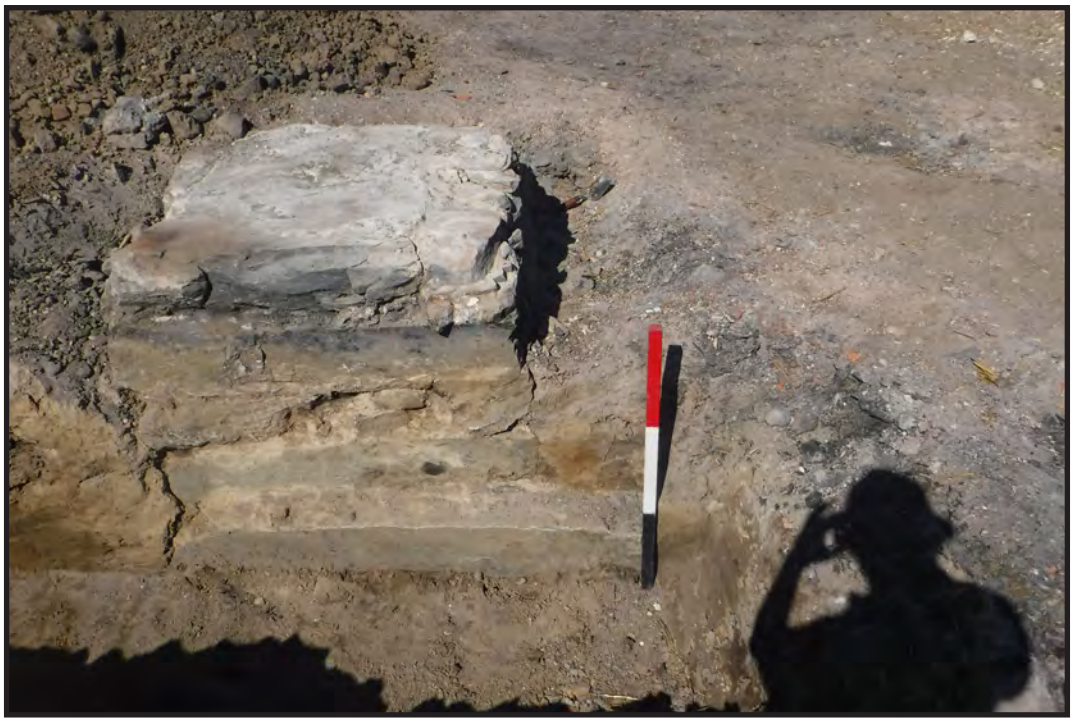


Figure 5-30 **Photograph showing foundation of millstone platform, view north (WSSI staff, 10/2/2017). This platform was exposed in the eastern end of Trench 2**



Figure 5-31 **Photograph showing alternate foundation of millstone platform, view north (WSSI staff, 10/2/2017). This platform was exposed in the center of Trench 2 and is the middle platform**



Figure 5-32 **Photograph showing comparison between platforms contining possible bed stones (left foreground and left background) and empty platforms (right mid-ground), view northeast (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)**

the mill structure in 1897. None of the stones were intact and none of the runner stones appeared to be present. There also was no clear evidence of the wooden vat within which the mill stones would have set. The stones appeared to be made from single pieces of stone rather than pieced together from many smaller stones. The lack of evidence of iron banding in association with the millstones also suggests these stones were made from single pieces of stone. This was unusual as, by the mid-nineteenth century, most millstones were constructed in sections. The millstones also did not exhibit obvious holes in their center for the spindle, but it possible the mill used a different technology to seat and turn the runner stones. Two of the mills platforms showed evidence of repair; neither of these platforms was currently occupied by possible bed stones. The repairs on one platform were made by adding a brick edging, while the repairs on the second platform used a combination of brick and millstone fragments (Figure 5-33).

Along the southern side of the southern milling room were two long, narrow passages (Figure 5-34). The inner passage was not excavated, but appeared to be earth-filled. This passage was lined on both sides by brick walls containing large, flat stones that had been inset at approximately 6 ft (1.8 m) intervals, center to center. The outer passage was floored with brick; both whole and partial bricks were used in the brickwork. The function of the passages was unknown. It is possible the stones were supports for posts for a stairway to the mill's upper floors. The stones may also have supported the mill's bolting machine, which would have required a long space within which to work, or a wooden platform.

The mill's engine room, located adjacent to the northwestern corner of the main structure, included the remains of at least two machine pads and a crib that may have supported the boiler (Figure 5-35). The walls of the engine room were brick, as were the machine pads and the crib. Some later additions to the room were made using poured concrete. The western edge of the engine room had been removed by earlier construction and only the portion nearest the foundation of Pioneer Mills remained intact. The sur-



Figure 5-33 **Photograph showing platform repaired with brick and millstone fragments, view north (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)**



Figure 5-34 **Photograph showing passages along southern side of southern milling room, view east (WSSI staff, 9/21/2017)**



Figure 5-35 **Photograph showing overview of footings exposed in engine room, view south (WSSI staff, 9/1/2017)**

viving portion the engine room measured about 56 ft (17.1 m) north/south by 80 ft (24.4 m) east/west and was divided into at least three rooms.

During the removal of the mill foundation, a series of closely spaced wooden pilings was discovered. Shown in Figure 5-36, the pilings were painted orange during the archaeological investigation for visibility. There is no documentation related to the pilings and it was unclear where the pilings were uncovered in relation to the mill foundation. A later set of photographs, also showing pilings, suggested that some of the pilings underlay the foundation walls, while others may have underlay the milling rooms (Figures 5-37 and 5-38). Pilings organized in groups of five, most likely underlay the platforms for the mill's bed stones (Figure 5-39), while the other pilings may have underlay interior or exterior walls or other load-bearing parts of the building.

Field Methods

It is not known at which stage of construction the foundation of Pioneer Mill was identified. According to the Removal/Dismantle Plan for the feature, four excavation trenches (Trenches 1-4) were placed within the foundation to assess the potential for intact deposits associated with its operation as a flour mill. Based upon the results of these trenches, it was determined that the feature could not provide any additional information about the flouring industry, and that removal of the foundation could proceed.

Resource Management Plan

It does not appear that a RMP was completed for Feature 134. A Removal/Dismantle Plan for Feature 134 was, however, completed. This plan stated that Feature 134 had been "successfully evaluated" and that "no mitigation beyond documentation was recommended" (WSSI, RMP Feature 134, October 2017). The Removal/Dismantle Plan states that the "structural elements of Feature 134 and the related fill soils on the interior and exterior will be removed using a large track hoe with a flat-bladed bucket." The excavation will begin in the north and work toward



Figure 5-36 **Photograph showing pilings exposed during removal of Feature 134, view southeast (WSSI staff, 2/27/2018). Pilings have been painted orange for visibility**



Figure 5-37 **Photograph showing additional pilings exposed during removal of Feature 134, view south (WSSI staff, 3/15/2018). Pilings have been wrapped in orange surveyors tape and/or marked with orange pin-flags for visibility**



Figure 5-38 **Photograph showing a row of pilings exposed during removal of Feature 134, view west (WSSI staff, 3/9/2018). Pilings are indicated by orange pin-flags**



Figure 5-39 Photographs showing a cluster of five pilings that most likely underlay a millstone platform in Feature 134, view west (WSSI staff, 3/15/2018)

the southwestern corner of the foundation. All structural elements were to be "documented and photographed before removal." Features identified during the removal process would be recorded, evaluated, and mitigated, if necessary. Soil removal would proceed to culturally-sterile subsoil.

Stone from the foundation of Pioneer Mills would be stockpiled for later removal to a storage location indicated by the City of Alexandria.

Excavation Sequence

During the initial phase of investigation, four mechanized trenches were placed in the interior of Feature 134. The trenches were designated sequentially as Trenches 1-4. The only documentation for these trenches were detail photographs of various architectural items and soil profiles; no field records related to the trench excavations was provided. Photographs labeled as Trench 1 and 2 also were labeled as "Test Unit 134-2", while photographs for Trenches 3 and 4 were labeled as either "Test Unit 134-2" or "Test Unit 134-3." Due to the lack of field records, these designations were unclear and the overall sequence and details of the excavation of Feature 134 is unknown.

Feature 134 does appear to have been fully exposed and was at least partially documented. A scale map was completed, although only part of the map was included with the field records. The detail photographs included in this report were taken for the purpose of photogrammetry. After documentation, the foundation walls were removed and the stone stockpiled for later use by the City of Alexandria. All other building materials were discarded. The foundation of Pioneer Mill was completely removed.

Cultural Material

A total of 475 artifacts and 100.4 g of faunal remains were recovered from Feature 134. Generally dating from the mid-nineteenth through the twentieth centuries, the artifact assemblage is consistent with domestic refuse. Although artifacts were "assigned" to various sub-features, these appear to be architectural features only. Since artifacts were only recovered from the surface or from wall cleanings, they are discussed below as a single assemblage. Based on diagnostic materials from the surface and limited wall cleanings, it appears the artifacts associated with Feature 134

Table 5-3 Feature 134 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
North Wall Cleaning	ca. 1952 (Anchor Hocking Machine Made Bottle)	ca. 1760-present	1836.1	6
South Wall Cleaning	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1600-present	1920	1
Surface Collection	ca. 1960 (Soda Bottle w/ Owens Illinois Mark)	ca. 1720-present	1872.4	28
Surface/Wall Cleaning	ca. 1892 (Crown Cap)	ca. 1720-present	1825.4	8
Overall	ca. 1960 (Soda Bottle w/ Owens Illinois Mark)	ca. 1720-present	1859.7	43
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

were discarded sometime after 1960 and, as such, post-date both the period of use of the mill and its demolition (Table 5-3).

Table 5-4 summarizes the artifact assemblage associated with Feature 134. Consistent with early twentieth century fill materials, the artifact assemblage associated with Feature 134 included a variety of ceramic (n=56), glass (n=96), and architectural debris (n=284). The ceramic sub-assemblage included ware types with periods of manufacture that ranged from the first quarter of the eighteenth century through the twentieth century. In addition, as is typical of later nineteenth and twentieth century assemblages, glass containers were recovered in relatively high quantities. Machine-made bottle glass, including marked and embossed bottles, were recovered in significant quantities. Examples of diagnostic traits included applied color labels (post-1934), capseat finishes (post-1890), crown cap-finishes (post-1892), and a variety of Alexandria-produced soda bottles from the mid-twentieth century.

Architectural debris also comprised a significant portion of the materials associated with Feature 134. Typical architectural debris such as flat/window glass (n=24) and a variety of metal fasteners and hardware were identified. In addition, ceramic drainage/sewer pipes, a porcelain tile fragment, and electrical hardware more typical of late-nineteenth and twentieth century construction also were recovered. Additionally, nails were generally machine-cut (ca. 1815-1890) or wire (ca. 1890-present) manufactured. Other recovered materials such as a graphite battery core and plastic comb fragment are further examples of twentieth century artifacts. A gunflint fragment, clay tobacco pipe fragments, coral, and leather may date earlier, but were mixed with the later materials.

Discarded architectural materials included one machine- made fire brick fragment (ca. 1822-present) and slate (38.43 g) including as least one roofing fragment. Slag (46.86 g) also was discarded. Faunal remains were limited to 100.4 g of bones and shell, largely from domesticated animals such as cattle (68.8 g) and sheep (28.5 g). The remainder of the collection included bird (0.5 g), undetermined mammal (2.2 g), and squirrel (0.4 g). Discarded shell included oyster (41.75 g), indeterminate bivalve (3.02 g), and gastropod (2.72 g).

Feature 137 (Possible Posthole)

Feature 137 was identified in the field as a possible posthole. The feature was located south of the foundation of Pioneer Mills (Feature 134) in an area that was generally devoid of features. Feature 138, another possible posthole, was located to the south of Feature 137. Feature 137 was identified at an elevation of 1.55 ft (0.47 m) amsl.

Feature 137 was defined by a very distinct area of very dark soil staining (Figure 5-40). Although the feature fill appeared to be very dark gray in color, it was described in field records as strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay with mixed with construction fill. The feature measured approximately 1.1 ft (33.5 cm) north/south by 1.3 ft (39.6 cm) east/west. Feature 137 was bisected north/south and the eastern half was removed and screened. The feature was basin-shaped, measuring about 0.5 ft (15.24 cm) in depth (Figure 5-41). No post was observed during excavation. The soil surrounding the feature was not described.

Table 5-4 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 134

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3
	Earthenware	Creamware	Jug, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1840-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present	1
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Platter, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
			Punch Bowl, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	2
				Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Drainage Pipe, Fragment			1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body			1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1820-present	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1835-1870s	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1860-1890	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1835-1870s	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-1836	1
					ca. 1828-1842	1
					ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1820-present	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
		Yellow Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1785-1835	1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	1
	Porcelain	Bone China	Plate, Rim		ca. 1795-present	1
		Other	Tile, Fragment			1
		Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Electrical Hardware, Fragment			1
	Stoneware	n/a	Sewer Pipe, Fragment	Glazed		6
		American Gray	Chamberpot, Rim	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	2
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed	ca. 1850-1920s	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
				Unglazed		1
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body			7
Composite	Glass/Plastic	Machine Made	Liquor Bottle, Lip		ca. 1881-present	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Melted		3
			Lightning Insulator, Whole			1
			Window, Flat Fragment			24
		Colorless	Lightbulb, Fragment			1
			Stemware, Foot			1
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, N/A	Melted		2
	Cup Bottom Mold	Amber	Beer Bottle, Base/ Body	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1850-1920s	4
		Dark Green	Mineral Water/Soda Bottle, Base	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1870-1920	1
	Dip-Molded	Dark Green	Liquor Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	1
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Melted		1
			Tableware, Curved Fragment			2
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
			Indeterminate Bottle, Neck			1
		Dark Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
		Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Melted		1
	Machine Made	Amber	Beverage Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1892-present	4
			Bottle, Base/ Body	Stippling	1952-present	16
			Indeterminate Bottle, Base	Stippling	ca. 1940-present	1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			4
			Liquor Bottle, Lip/ Neck		1952-present	1
		Colorless	Flask, Base		ca. 1881-present	1
			Flask, Body	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1881-present	1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1889-1926	1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body		ca. 1881-present	6
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip		ca. 1881-present	1
			Jug, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1881-present	6
			Liquor Bottle, Lip		ca. 1881-present	1
			Milk Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1920-present	1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1890s-present	1
			Soda Bottle, Base/ Body	Applied Color Label	ca. 1934-present	2
			Soda Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1920s-1950s	1
		Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Neck		ca. 1881-present	1
			Soda Bottle, Base	Applied Color Label	1960-	1
		Light Green	Soda Bottle, Base			1
			Soda Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1892-present	3
			Soda Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder	Applied Color Label	ca. 1934-present	1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Glass, cont.	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base	Embossed Lettering		1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1
			Medicine Bottle, Base/ Body			4
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
	Non-Machine Made	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
	Press Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Base			1
		Solarized, Manganese	Candlestick, Foot/ Stem		ca. 1885-1915	3
	Undetermined Mold	Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Base			1
	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
Metal	Steel		Indeterminate Hardware, Fragment			1
	Copper		Penny Coin, Whole			1
	Copper Alloy		Hardware, Whole			1
			Umbrella/Parasol Hardware, Fragment			1
			Wire, Fragment			1
		Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	2
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	4
	Iron		Bolt, Fragment			2
			Bolt, Whole			4
			Bracket, Whole			2
			Cap, Whole			1
			Door Hardware, Fragment			1
			Door Hardware, Whole			1
			Hardware, Fragment			1
			Hinge, Whole			3
			Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			24
			Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Hardware, Whole			1
			Pipe, Fragment			1
			Railroad Spike, Fragment			1
			Rod, Fragment			5
			Rod, Whole			4
			Tool, Whole			5
			Washer, Fragment			2
			Washer, Whole			1
			Wire, Fragment			6
			Cast Iron Disc, Whole			1
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	32
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	62
				Burned	ca. 1815-1890	20
			Pintle, Whole	Burned	ca. 1815-1890	5
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	13
			Masonary Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	5
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	4
			Pintle, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	2
		Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
			Indeterminate Hardware, Whole			4
			Nail, Fragment			3
			Pipe, Fragment			4
			Railroad Spike, Fragment			2
			Rod, Fragment			1
			Spike, Whole			9
			Possible Machinery Part/Tool, Whole			1
		Wire	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1890-present	17
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present	12
			Screw, Whole		ca. 1890-present	2
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1890-present	5
Organic	Faunal	Coral	N/A			1
		Leather	Indeterminate Form, N/A			1
Stone	Flint		Gunflint, Whole			1
	Graphite		Battery, Fragment			1
Synthetic	Plastic		Comb, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**475**



Figure 5-40 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 137, view west (WSSI staff, 09/27/2017)



Figure 5-41 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 137, view west (WSSI staff, 09/27/2017)

Cultural Material

A total of seven historic period artifacts were recovered from Feature 137. Artifacts consisted of non-diagnostic glass (n=6) and metal (n=1). The sub-assemblage of glass artifacts included five fragments of non-diagnostic bottle glass and single fragment of flat glass. The method of manufacture for the single nail fragment could not be determined. No diagnostic artifacts and no faunal remains were recovered.

Feature 138 (Possible Posthole)

Feature 138 was identified in the field as a posthole. This feature was located 2.5 ft (0.76 m) south of Feature 137 and approximately 12 ft (3.7 m) north of Feature 135. It was identified at 1.37 ft (0.42 m) amsl. The feature was defined by an oval-shaped area of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam mixed with mortar rubble and coal fragments that measured approximately 1.5 ft (45.7 cm) north/south by 2.0 ft (41 cm) east/west (Figure 5-42).

Feature 138 was bisected and the western half excavated. In profile, the feature was broadly basin-shaped with step sidewalls and a nearly flat base (Figure 5-43). A whole brick was exposed in the base of the feature. No remains of a post were evident.

Cultural Material

A total of 15 artifacts was recovered from the western bisection of posthole Feature 138. Table 5-5 summarizes the recovered artifacts. Artifacts largely included glass (n=12; 75%), the majority of which were fragments of non-diagnostic glass (n=11). The base of a round-bottom soda or ballast bottle also was identified and likely dates ca. 1870-1910s. Also recovered were two indeterminate nail fragments and a fragment of red-bodied earthenware. A fragment of coal was discarded in the laboratory. No faunal material was recovered.

The round bottom soda/ballast bottle base recovered from the feature suggests that the posthole was dug after 1870. No additional diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The posthole was likely modern and dug into preexisting fill material generally dating from the last half of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

Feature 149 (Brick Wall)

Feature 149 was an intact section of a brick wall. The feature was located directly south of Feature 134, but may not have been associated with that feature. It was unclear at which stage of the archaeological survey the feature was identified, but it appears to have been identified during mass-grading activity. Based upon the field records, about 30 ft (9.1 m) of the wall was uncovered beneath "construction debris". Only 20 ft (6.1 m) of the wall was considered intact. The wall measured about 1 ft (0.30 m) in width. No additional information is known about this feature.

Cultural Material

No artifacts are associated with this feature.

Feature 155 (Ship 2)

Feature 155 is also known as Ship 2. The ship was intentionally sunk and used as cribbing on the riverside end of a short wharf built out into the Potomac River during the late 1760s or early 1770s. The wharf was part of a broader vision

Table 5-5 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 138

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1
Glass	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Soda Bottle, Base	ca. 1870-1910s	1
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body		2
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment		7
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment		1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		1
Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment		2
Stone	Coal		N/A		1
Grand Total					**16**

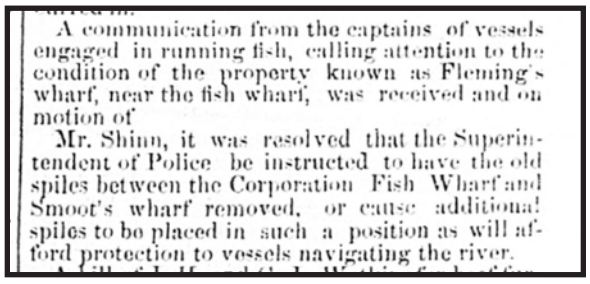


Figure 5-42 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 138, view east (WSSI staff, 09/27/2017)



Figure 5-43 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 138, view east (WSSI staff, 09/27/2017)

that Thomas Fleming had for Point Lumley. The vision included a shipyard, docks and warehouse buildings, some of which were built "under the bluffs" on Point Lumley. Fleming had been actively working on improving Point Lumley since at least 1760. He leased Lot 77, which adjoined the Corporation Lands on the west, beginning in 1760. He then purchased Lot 85, which adjoined the Corporation Lands to the south, in 1763. He sold Lot 85 in 1770, when he purchased Lot 77. Fleming would later, in 1774, obtain a lease for the 25-ft section of land on Point Lumley that adjoined the southeast corner of Lot 77. Let by the Trustees of the town, the approximately 100-ft long section of land filled in the notch that had been exempted from the original layout of Lot 77. Fleming rented the adjoining land to the south of the section, which also measured 25-ft by approximately 100-ft. This was new land created by Fleming from infilling the shoreline. This 50-ft wide corridor allowed Fleming to access the wharf (Feature 155) that he had built on Point Lumley. The wharf apparently remained a recognizable part of the waterfront into the mid-nineteenth century. By 1871, the wharf was in such poor condition that local vessel captains petitioned the City to allow "spiles" or heavy timbers to be placed around the wharf to protect vessels from damage (Alexandria Gazette, 3/15/1871 p3; Figure 5-44).



A communication from the captains of vessels engaged in running fish, calling attention to the condition of the property known as Fleming's wharf, near the fish wharf, was received and on motion of

Mr. Shinn, it was resolved that the Superintendent of Police be instructed to have the old spiles between the Corporation Fish Wharf and Smoot's wharf removed, or cause additional spiles to be placed in such a position as will afford protection to vessels navigating the river.

Figure 5-44 **Notice for spiles to be placed around Fleming's wharf (Alexandria Gazette 3/15/1871 p.3)**

Feature Description

Information pertaining to Feature 155 is largely contained within the previously cited reports, as well as within the Resource Management Plan prepared for Features 151 and 155 by WSSI. The only additional records related to this feature were a series of photographs of the exposed ship and bulkhead and generalized field notes on the discovery of Feature 155. Detail plan maps were not included within the data provided by WSSI for production of this report and, as such, no details related to the dimensions, construction, or any other aspects of this feature are known beyond those visible in photographs referenced in this section of the report.

Feature 155 was discovered during archaeological monitoring of soil removal. During documentation, the feature was renumbered as Feature 155-1 and Feature 155-2. Feature 155-1 is Feature 155, also known as Ship 2. The section of timber bulkheading to which Feature 155 was affixed was designated as Feature 155-2. The only existing plan maps of Features 155 (aka Feature 155-1) and 155-2 appear in the RMP prepared by WSSI; these maps are provided here as Figures 5-45 and 5-46.

Field records indicate that the wooden elements of the ship were covered by a layer of gravel and cobbles. The gravel layer appears to have been deposited as part of a larger fill package that also included redeposited bluff soils. The bluff soils were described in field records as consisting of brown (10YR 5/3) sand and are visible in Figure 5-47 both overlying and underlying the cobble deposit. In Figure 5-47, the cobble deposit does appear to be confined to the interior of the vessel, perhaps intended to add enough weight to "sink" the vessel and to keep it submerged. Adjacent to the vessel, fill material was comprised largely of mixed gravelly sand and gravelly clay fill material (Figure 5-48). This fill material was removed by hand and with the assistance of a mini-excavator (Figure 5-49).

The bulkhead structure to which Feature 155 was attached (Feature 155-2) consisted of a timber wall, oriented east/west, with associated tie-backs that were oriented north/south (Figure 5-50). The timber wall was joined using half lap joints (Figure 5-51). The tie backs extended north from the timber wall; they were joined to the wall through notched slots. When fully exposed, the bulkhead was found to be six timbers in height, or about 6 ft (1.8 m) in height (Figure 5-52). It abutted the eastern side of Feature 151, a stone foundation for an early nineteenth century warehouse

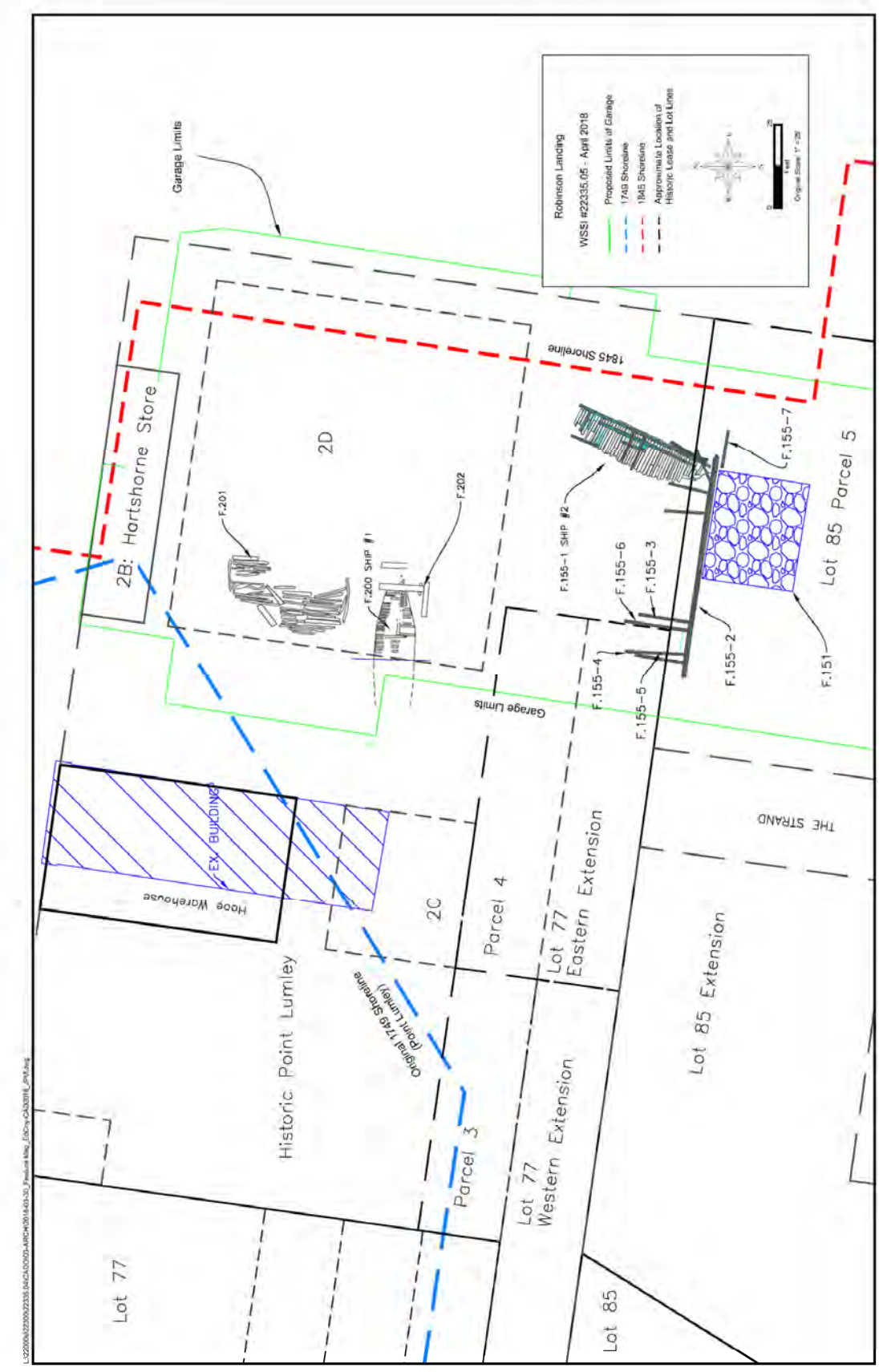


Figure 5-45 **Map showing the location of Feature 155 (Ship 2) in relation to Feature 200 (Ship 1) (WSSI Resource Management Plan, Features 151 and 155, April 2018). The property lines depicted on this map correspond to the divisions used in the WSSI Documentary Study for Robinson Terminal South (Claypool and Johnston 2014)**

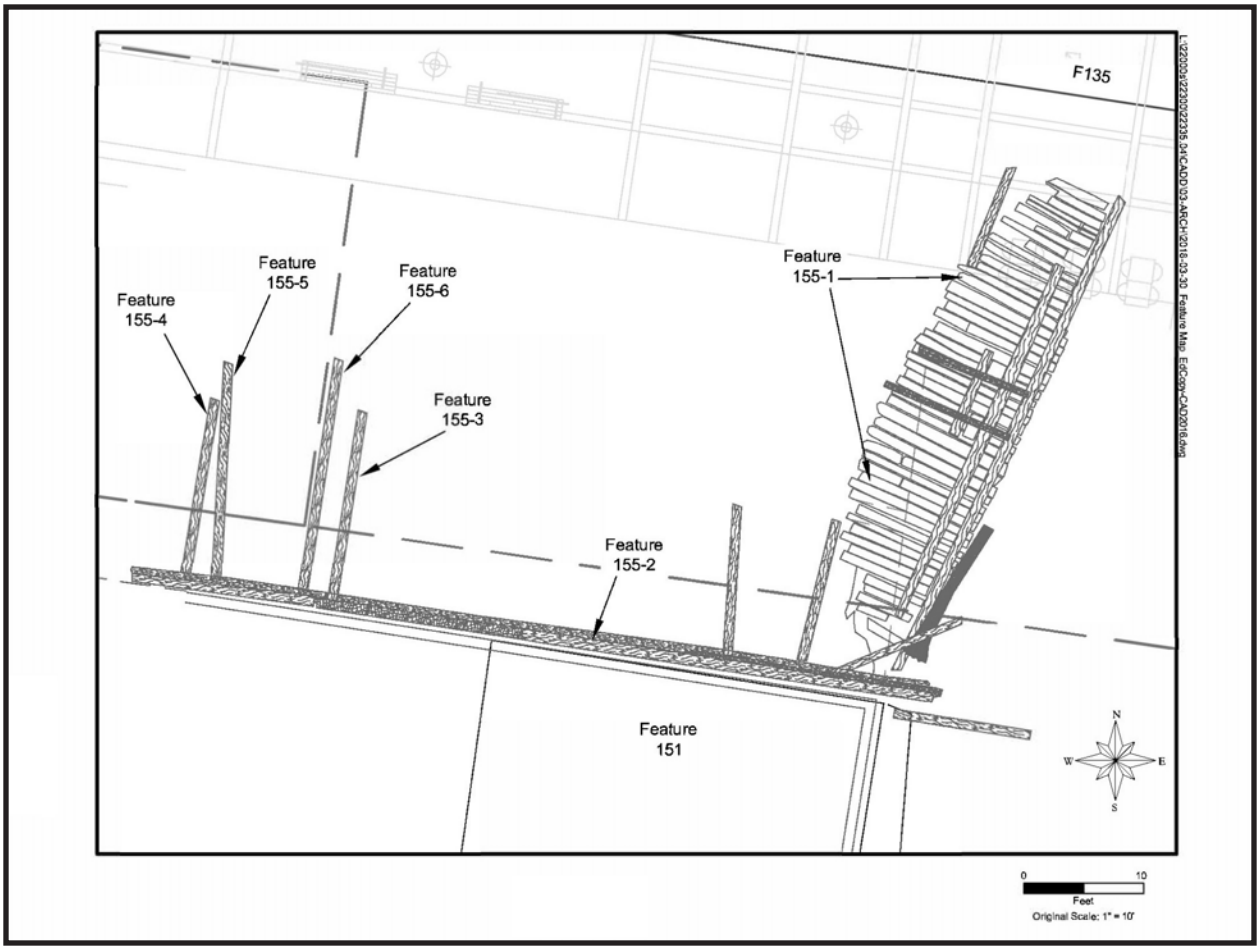


Figure 5-46 **Map showing Feature 155 (Ship 2, labeled as Feature 155-1) and the adjoining bulkhead (labeled as Feature 155-2) (WSSI Resource Management Plan, Features 151 and 155, April 2018)**



Figure 5-47 **Photograph showing soil profile of cobble fill in the interior of Feature 155, view north (WSSI staff, 3/29/2018)**



Figure 5-48 Photograph showing soil profile adjacent to Feature 155, view direction unknown (WSSI staff, 3/19/2018)



Figure 5-49 Photograph showing excavation of Features 155 and 155-2, view south (WSSI staff, 3/23/2018)



Figure 5-50 **Photograph showing upper extent of Feature 155-2, with upper tie-backs exposed, view east (WSSI staff, 3/27/2018)**



Figure 5-51 **Photograph showing half lap joint used in Feature 155-2, view south (WSSI staff, 3/27/2018). Tie-back timber is in foreground center**



Figure 5-52 **Photograph showing an overview of Features 151 (top, left), Feature 155-2 (foreground, center) and Feature 151 (top, right), view east (WSSI staff, 4/13/2018)**

leased by William Hartshorne. Feature 151 was located within Lot 85 (Parcel 85.4 of this report).

Feature 155 was located at the eastern end of the bulkhead structure. The feature consisted of the lower portion of a wooden vessel (Figure 5-53). Portions of the vessel's futtocks, keelson, sternpost, and planking were evident. The vessel was affixed to the bulkhead by timbers laid along the keel of the vessel, as well as by timber cribbing located amidships of the vessel. The cribbing was described in field records as a "box" (Figures 5-54 and 5-55). The vessels hull planking and sacrificial planking were exposed when the timber cribbing and the vessel's futtocks and keelson were removed (Figures 5-56 and 5-57). Several treenails remained in place in the planking (Figures 5-58). It was not known from the field records whether additional fastening types were used in the vessel construction.

Field Methods

As previously described, little information is known about Feature 155 beyond its discovery during archaeological monitoring. Survey data indicates Feature 155 was identified at approximately -5.8 ft (-51.8 m) amsl. Data points taken on the higher portions of the futtocks of Feature 155 suggest the western side of the feature rose at least 2 ft (0.6 m) above the feature base. In contrast, survey data for Feature 155-2 shows that feature had an elevation of approximately 2.6 ft (0.8 m) amsl. Feature 155 was subject to a RMP, described below, and was fully mitigated.

Resource Management Plan

A RMP was completed for Feature 155. The goals of the data recovery effort for Feature 155 were to document the feature and to obtain information sufficient to address three research questions posed for the feature. Those questions were defined as follows:

> (1) What can analysis tell us about the ship's origin, date of construction, construction methods, use and function? Was the ship originally built to haul heavy cargo? Or was this a military ship?;
> (2) What evidence do we have that the ship was purposely scuttled?; and
> (3) What methods were used to attach the wharf architecture to the vessel?



Figure 5-53 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 155, view south (WSSI staff, 4/13/2018)



Figure 5-54 Photograph showing timber cribbing amidships of Feature 155, view south (WSSI staff, 3/29/2018)



Figure 5-55 **Photograph showing interior of timber cribbing within Feature 155, view west (WSSI staff, 4/2/2018)**



Figure 5-56 **Photograph showing view of sacrificial and hull planking of Feature 155, view north (WSSI staff, 4/30/2018)**



Figure 5-57 **Photograph showing view of sacrificial and hull planking of Feature 155, view southeast (WSSI staff, 4/30/2018)**



Figure 5-58 **Photograph showing detail view of sacrificial and hull planking of Feature 155, with exposed treenails, view east (WSSI staff, 4/30/2018)**

Field methods to be applied to Feature 155 included complete exposure of the feature extent, followed by documentation using photographs, field records, and scale drawings. Additional photo-documentation for the production of a 3-D photogrammetry model was proposed. Michael Worthington of the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory would undertake assessment of the wooden elements of Feature 155 and collect samples for dendro-archaeological dating and wood species identification. It was specified that the exposed wooden elements would be kept constantly moist/wet during the investigation. Excavation of Feature 155 would be staged, with the initial stage involving complete delineation of the ship and at least 15-ft (4.6 m) of the associated bulkhead structure. Artifacts observed during delineation of these features would be collected; provenience information would correspond to the "adjacent timber elements."

Exposed elements would be recorded through photography and scale drawings and then removed. Wooden wedges and rubber mallets were specified as appropriate tools for dismantling of the wooden ship elements. Alternate tools included steel chisels and "limited use of saws." The only exception would be for the use of a chainsaw to cut the bulkhead structure into a 15-ft (4.6 m) length for planned future preservation by City of Alexandria. The specifications of all tools used would be recorded. In addition, the locations of all cuts made during dismantling would be recorded. The RMP specified that treenails, spikes and nails should be left in place, and no cuts should be made to the floor timbers or futtocks of the vessel. Prior to removal, all vessel elements would be labeled with a unique code. The labeling would follow the process outlined by Richard J. Steffy (2006).

Excavation Sequence

Based upon photographs, it appears that Feature 155 was fully exposed using a combination of hand excavation and mechanized excavation, and then removed. No additional information is known and it is assumed that all excavation procedures followed those outlined in the RMP. As previously mentioned, documentation related to the mitigation of Feature 155 was not included in the project files and, as such, no information is known about Feature 155 and the research questions posed for Feature 155 cannot be addressed.

Feature 155 was included within Ted Pulliam's research on the chronology of buried ships at Robinson Terminal South (Pulliam 2019). The feature also was part of the dendrochronological study conducted on ships and wharf/bulkhead structures at the same property (Worthington and Seiter 2019). The dendrochronology study showed that Feature 155-2 contained timber felled during the summer of 1765, the winter of 1771/1772, and the winter of 1784/5 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). Two other samples, from Features 155-4 and 155-6 dated from winter 1771/1772. This data suggests that the ship had been built during the mid-eighteenth century and that it was probably scuttled in early 1770s. This was consistent with the period during which Thomas Fleming had rented land on Point Lumley and the period during which he was engaged in building out the waterfront area.

Cultural Materials

Feature 155 yielded a total of 93 artifacts and 6,538.7 g of faunal material. Table 5-6 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Feature 155. The artifacts were associated with Ship 2. Feature 155 was divided into Feature 155-1 and Feature 155-2. Artifacts appear similar between the two sub-features and throughout stratigraphic distinctions. Therefore, Feature 155 will be discussed as a whole.

Materials associated with Feature 155 generally dated from the mid-eighteenth century (Table 5-7) and were used to create land. For example, similar to other landfill deposits in the project area, the artifact assemblage included diagnostic artifacts from the eighteenth century and a lack of personal or other activity-related artifacts (Figure 5-59). Additionally, a prehistoric quartz biface also was recovered, suggesting the soils likely came from a nearby bluff location. It should be noted that a fragment of marked ironstone, manufactured between 1865 and 1907 by Wood & Son, was representative of intrusion from removal of upper strata during stripping of the project area.

Table 5-6 Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 155

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Prehistoric	Biface	Quartz	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unmodified		1
Historic	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot			4
					Molded Decoration		1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			6
		Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glaze Missing	ca. 1600-1802	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1600-1802	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1600-1802	1
			Buckley	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1775	1
			Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1865-1907	1
			Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Stained	ca. 1775-1830	4
			Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Base/ Body			1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
					Unglazed		1
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Stoneware	British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1690-1775	3
			Westerwald	Chamberpot, Rim/ Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	4
			White Salt-Glazed	Platter, Base/ Body/ Rim	Dot/Diaper/ Basket	ca. 1720-1805	5
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1720-1805	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1805	1
	Glass	Free Blown	Copper Green	Case Bottle, Base			1
				Wine Bottle, Base/ Body			4
				Wine Bottle, Body			1
				Wine Bottle, Lip		ca. 1760-1820s	1
				Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
				Wine Bottle, Neck/Shoulder			1
		Indeterminate Method	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			6
		Non-Machine Made	Dark Green	Wine Bottle, Base			1
				Wine Bottle, Body			2
	Metal	Copper		Tea Pot, Spout			1
		Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
				Spike, Whole			1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	6
			Hand Wrought	Bolt, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1
				Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	9
				Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	4
	Organic	Floral	Wood	Barrel Hardware, Whole			1
				Dowel, Fragment			6
				Plank, Fragment			3
Grand Total							**93**

Table 5-7 Feature 155 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Fea. 155 Overall	ca. 1800 (Refined Red-Bodied Earthenware)	ca. 1600-1907	1755.9	26
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*adjusted TPQ, marked ironstone (ca. 1865) intrusive				



Figure 5-59 Representative artifacts from Feature 155. Top Row (left to right) Biface (FS1132), dark green wine bottle finish with cork (FS1139), metal tea pot spout (FS1133). Bottom Row (left to right) tobacco pipe stems (FS1133), pearlware fragment (FS1139), molded white salt glazed stoneware rim (FS1139), Buckley-type fragment (FS1133)

The artifact assemblage consisted of ceramic (n=40), metal (n=24), glass (n=18), and organic (n=10) materials. Colonial period ceramic ware types such as tin-enameled earthenware (ca. 1600-1802; n=5), Buckley-type (ca. 1720-1775; n=1), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=4), refined red-bodied earthenware (ca. 1800-1840; n=1), British brown stoneware (ca. 1690-1775; n=3), Westerwald (ca. 1700-1775; n=4), and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=7) comprised the majority of the artifact collection. Red-bodied earthenware (n=3), ironstone (ca. 1865-1907; n=1), and white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments (n=11) comprised the remainder of the ceramic sub-assemblage. The sub assemblage of glass consisted of non-machine made wine bottle fragments and a single fragment of case bottle. Wine bottle bases exhibited sand pontil marks with domed pushups and hand-tooled applied string rings (ca. 1760-1820).

Hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815; n=14) and square-shanked (ca. 1600-1890; n=6) construction hardware such as nails, bolts, and spikes were recovered along with a range of wooden materials likely associated with Ship 2. These included a wooden dowel (n=6) as well as plank fragments (n=3). A single piece of barrel hardware and a copper tea pot spout were also recovered. Faunal remains consisted of domesticated species, specifically cattle (4834 g), sheep/goat (1501.9 g), and pig (86 g). Also recovered were unidentified mammal remains which totaled to 116.8 g. Discarded materials were limited to brick (18.42 g), oyster shell (22.16 g) and ballast (1.88 g).

Feature 160 (Bulkhead)

Feature 160 was a section of timber bulkheading located immediately north of Feature 155. Although a RMP was completed for this feature, the feature description and photographs contained in the RMP do not match the field records labeled as being associated with Feature 160. Feature 160 was described in field records as a "wall of large logs" (WSSI Field Records, Feature 160; Figure 5-60). The field records indicated the feature was 38 ft (11.6 m) in length and that it was secured with iron spikes. Photographs suggest the bulkhead section was four logs in height, or about 4.8 ft (1.5 m) in height (Figure 5-61). The bulkhead appeared to have tie-backs on the southern side of the wall. Gravel fill material was noted on the southern side of the feature.

Drawings of the feature provided in the RMP, however, suggest the feature may originally have been constructed as a shipway (Figure 5-62). These drawings indicate the feature was composed of two long timber bulkhead walls (Features 160-2 and 160-1/160-6) that extended from the shoreline in a wedge shape, which was widest toward the Potomac River and narrowed as it reached the shore. A cross beam (Feature 160-4) appears to have been intentionally located to provide stability to the wedge-shaped structure, while additional interior timbers may have been part of the rails used to guide ships into the water. An additional cross beam (Feature 160-3) was located at the eastern end of the structure and was of sufficient length to have bridge the opening in the wedge, again helping the potential shipway maintain its shape. Tie-backs located on the southern side of the southern timber wall (Feature 160-1/160-6) indicate the wall was purposefully placed at an angle to the northern bulkhead wall Feature 160-2) and had not dislocated or disturbed. As mapped, the northern bulkhead wall (Feature 160-2) was parallel to the bulkhead wall (Feature 155-2) associated with Fleming's wharf (and Ship 2 [Feature 155]).

Although posited in the RMP that this feature was part of Feature 200, it is unlikely to have been associated with that feature expect by virtue of being part of a larger program of mid-late eighteenth century land-making that changed the landscape of Point Lumley forever.

Field Methods

It is likely that this feature was discovered at the same time nearby Features 155 and 155-2 were identified, which was during archaeological monitoring. Survey data shows that the southeastern corner of the feature was identified at approximately -5.1 ft (-1.6 m) amsl and the southwestern corner was identified at approximately -0.5 ft (-0.15 m) amsl. Feature 160 was subject to a RMP, described below, and was fully mitigated.



Figure 5-60 Photograph showing overview of Feature 160, view south (WSSI staff, 6/15/2018)



Figure 5-61 Photograph showing profile of Feature 160, view east (WSSI staff, 6/15/2018)

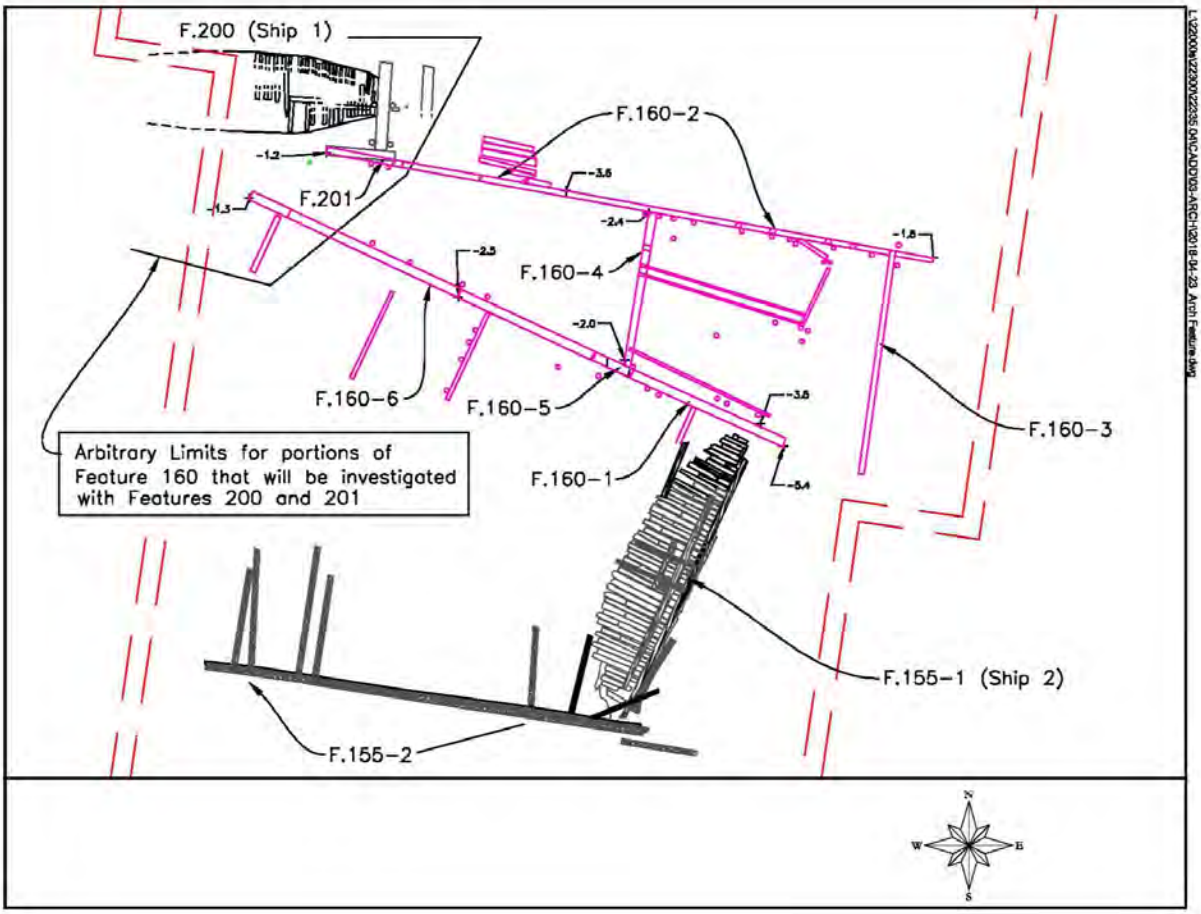


Figure 5-62 **Map showing portion of Feature 160 subject to mitigation (WSSI Resource Management Plan, Feature 160, May 2018)**

Resource Management Plan

A RMP was completed for Feature 160. The goals of the data recovery effort were to document the feature; to obtain information sufficient to address research questions; and to determine construction methods and techniques. Specific research questions were not defined. As part of the documentation, it was specified that only the northwestern portion of the overall feature would be investigated. This portion lay in close proximity to Feature 200 (Ship 1) and Feature 201, another section of bulkheading.

In the RMP, Feature 160 was described as "a bulkhead wharf structure" composed of "large cut beams and un-milled logs that were secured by several tie-back and cross braces." The RMP speculated that the northern wall of Feature 160, which was designated as Feature 160-2, was attached to Feature 200. Due to this, the RMP stated that Feature 160-2 would be renumbered as Feature 202, while the western portion of Feature 160, which had been designated as Feature 160-6, would be investigated with Feature 200. Apparently, the eastern portion of Feature 160, designated as Feature 160-1, had previously been investigated as a part of Feature 155.

As part of the documentation process, photogrammetry and dendro-archaeological dating of the wooden elements of Feature 160 were proposed.

Excavation Sequence

The excavation sequence for this feature most likely followed that outlined in the RMP. No details of the excavation process were available.

Samples of wood from Feature 160-6 (renumbered as Feature 202) were subjected to dendro-archaeological analysis. These samples indicated the bulkhead had been built using timber felled during the winter of 1771/1772 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). This date was identical to that of Feature 155, indicating that these features were part of a larger complex of bulkheads and wharfs installed at a time when Point Lumley was undergoing rapid and significant change.

Cultural Material

Three artifacts were recovered from the "surface" of Feature 160-3. These were a sherd of whiteware (ca. 1820-present), a hand-blown copper-green wine bottle base, and a sew-through Prosser button (ca. 1841-1910). The artifacts likely date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century. No faunal remains were recovered.

Feature 163 (Bulkhead)

According to field records, Feature 163 was an extension of Feature 202, which originally was designated as Feature 160-5. This feature was a partially-intact section of timber bulkheading located along the southern edge of Feature 160, north of Feature 155 (Ship 2) and west of Feature 200 (Ship 1). The feature was described as containing "unworked timbers" or "logs", many of which were small and some of which still retained their bark (Figure 5-63). Photographs of Feature 163 show the logs as being disorganized and potentially being ricking or discarded timbers from bulkhead or wharf construction. It was assumed the timbers were located in the interior of Feature 160.

A single mechanized excavation trench, designated Trench 1, was excavated through the center of Feature 163. The logs were confined to the uppermost deposit in the trench, which was described as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam (Figure 5-64). This deposit overlay a thick layer of redeposited bluff soil composed pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly sand.

Cultural Material

Feature 163 yielded no artifacts or faunal remains. Without diagnostic artifacts, the exact date of Feature 163 is unknown.

Feature 166 (Wooden Platform)

Feature 166 was a hexagonal wooden platform identified approximately 20 ft (6 m) northwest of Feature 200 (Ship 1) (Figure 5-65). The feature appears to have been identified during archaeological monitoring after the foundation of Pioneer Mill (Feature 143) had been removed. Survey data indicates it was identified at -0.44 ft (-0.13 m) amsl, which was equivalent to the elevation recorded for Feature 200 and for the pilings supporting the foundation of Pioneer Mill.



Figure 5-63 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 163, view north (WSSI staff, 05/02/2018)



Figure 5-64 Photograph showing soil profile of Feature 163, view east, view east (WSSI staff, 05/11/2018)



Figure 5-65 Photograph showing an overview of the general location of Feature 166, view east (WSSI staff, 6/18/2018). Feature 200 (Ship 3) is in the background, upper right

No other features were identified in close proximity to Feature 166.

The upper extent of the wooden planks framing the hexagonal base of Feature 166 were the first items discovered (Figure 5-66). Soil in the interior of the feature was described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam mixed with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam. Coal was noted within the fill soil.

Feature 166 was bisected and the south half excavated. The interior soil was 0.8 ft (0.24 m) thick along the feature edges and 0.4 ft (0.12 m) thick in the center. The wooden platform or base of the feature was exposed at the base of the bisection. Following bisection, field records indicate all of the sediment overlying the feature was removed, fully exposing the wooden platform comprising the feature base; the removed sediment was not screened. Sediment along one side of the feature was then excavated to obtain profiles of the feature sideboards (Figure 5-67) and interior stakes (Figure 5-68). As part of the documentation, each wooden plank was labeled and removed separately. The current location of Feature 166 is not known.

Cultural Materials

Although field records indicate that artifacts were present, no artifacts from Feature 166 were within the RTS artifact collection. Artifacts noted on field records forms for the SE Quad consist of "glass" and "glazed brick." Artifacts from the SW Quad consisted of "glass, brick, [a] small amount of oyster shell, [and a] metal sheet." Excavators in the SW Quad also noted "many meta scraps" within the soil removed from the interior of the feature.

Feature 168 (Wall, Cribbing, and Ricking)

Feature 168 included portions of at least three different features. The feature was subdivided into sub-features 168-1, 168-2, and 168-3 during field investigation to reflect these three components. Feature 168 was located near Duke Street, north of the foundation of Pioneer Mill (Feature 143) and east of the Strand. It included



Figure 5-66 **Photograph showing plan view of Feature 166, as initial identified, view northeast (WSSI staff, 6/13/2018)**



Figure 5-67 **Photograph showing intact section of wood framing around hexagonal base section of Feature 166, view direction unknown (WSSI staff, 6/18/2018)**



Figure 5-68 **Photograph showing interior stakes around hexagonal base section of Feature 166, view direction unknown (WSSI staff, 6/18/2018)**

a section of stone wall (Feature 168-1); a section of timber cribbing (Feature 168-2); and an area of ricking (Feature 168-3).

The section of stone wall initially was suspected to have been part of the foundation for an early nineteenth century store and warehouse operated by merchant William Hartshorne on land that he rented from merchants Robert T. Hooe and Richard Harrison beginning in 1785 (Alexandria Hustings Court, Book B:153). Hooe and Harrison leased the land from Thomas and Betty Fleming, who in turn leased it from the Corporation. In 1809, the Corporation leased the warehouse formerly used by Hooe and Harrison, as well as the lots on the corner of Duke Street and the Strand to merchant John Muncaster for a term of 29 years beginning January 1, 1809 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q2:170). By the time Muncaster assumed the lease, Hartshorne had established another warehouse on nearby Kirk's wharf and appears to have moved his store to that location. Muncaster did continue to use Hooe and Harrrison's stone warehouse, for several years before he also gave up the contract. It was not clear how long Hartshorne's store remained standing, or if it was one of the buildings that Muncaster used during his lease period. By the time Pioneer Mill was built in 1854, the building was no longer standing.

It is possible the part of the stone wall described as Feature 168-1 was associated with Hartshorne's store and warehouse. The wall, however, appears to have been appears to have been mostly dismantled then reassembled and used as a retaining wall during a period of land-making in that portion of Point Lumley. Dendro archaeological analysis of wood samples from Feature 168-2 indicated that structure had been built after 1842 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). Samples from Features 168-1 and 168-3 were too decayed for analysis. This suggest that, if the foundation for Hartshorne's store had been intact, that it was removed and rebuilt at that time. Since the date is "after 1842", it is possible that the alterations were related to the construction of Pioneer Mills.

Feature Description

Feature 168 appears to encompass portions of two different structures (Features 168-1 and 168-2), as well as an area of nearby ricking (Feature 168-3) (Figures 5-69 and 5-70). A group of pilings associated with Pioneer Mill (Feature 134) were intrusive into the feature complex and are not included in the feature discussion. Excepting the pilings from Pioneer Mill, these features appear to be largely contemporaneous. Sequentially it is reasonable to assume the large timbers exposed on the northern and southern side of the stone wall are part of the original cribbing used to build out that section of Point Lumley. Photographs of the feature location show deep deposits of bluff soil overlay the cribbing sections. The timber sections are widely spaced, but arranged perpendicular to the stone foundation wall. Since the timbers were present on both the northern and southern sides of the stone wall, it is likely these represented a continuous structure and that the stone wall was constructed on top of the timber cribbing.

The exposed section of stone wall was oriented east-west, parallel to Duke Street (Figures 5-71 and 5-72). It was approximately 21 ft (6.4 m) long and appeared to include an adjoining north-south wall. Only the lower approximately 3 ft (0.9 m) of the wall remained intact. The wall was built of fieldstone and river cobbles. The lower section appeared to have been dry-laid, while the upper section had areas of hard lime-based mortar joining the stones. The construction was unique and more closely resembled a retaining wall than a building foundation. The wall was two courses or layers of stone wide, with the northern course comprised of fieldstones laid to form a finished wall and the southern course comprised of literally any stone of any shape or size, with no attempt to fill gaps or lay the stones in courses (see Figure 5-72). This gave the southern side of the wall a rough, unfinished appearance, while the northern face of the wall was presented an even, finished surface. Two boards underlay the foundation wall; these boards were milled or finished and appeared to be underpinning boards (Figure 5-73). A half-lap scarf joint was partially visible where two sections of board had been joined.

A perpendicular wall, also built of stone was located at the eastern end of the aforementioned wall (Figure 5-74). The RMP for Feature 168 posits that this wall may have been a "secondarily constructed wall." This does appear to be the case, and it is likely that the stones used in its construction originated from dismantling of the eastern end of the stone wall to permit construction of the larger timber-cribbed structure located at the end of the wall. This wall also was underpinned, but the underpinning beam was a round log with bark, like those used to build the adjoining timber cribbed structure (Figure 5-75).

The remains of a wooden post on the northern, or interior, side of the stone wall suggested the wall may actually have served as a retaining wall or crib wall for fill material placed within the timber-crib to the south of the wall. This type of pole bracing was noted by McDonald (2011:57) as typical of the construction sequence for a crib or caisson structure. The same bracing was used during the construction of Keith's wharf, where stakes were placed every 2-5 ft (0.6-1.5 m) along timber bulkhead walls as "alignment stakes) (McDonald 2011: 58, citing Engineering-Science, Inc. 1993). Vertical bracing posts were also used in construction of the timber-cribbing exposed to the east of the stone wall.

The area to the east of the stone foundation contained a portion of a timber-cribbed structure that most likely was part of the cribbing added by either Hooe and Harrison's or Hartshorne to extend the wharf on Point Lumley. The northern wall of the structure, which rested against the stone foundation wall previously described, was partially intact and comprised of stacked timbers pinned together with iron spikes. Three timbers remained in place (Figure 5-76). Based on this wall section, it is likely this was a closed cob crib. Although most of the structure was missing, notches in the timbers where additional traverse or cross-timbers would have been located were still evident (Figure 5-77). The notches were saddlecut and roughly squared to accept the cross-timbers. Long iron spikes extended from the longitudinal timbers indicating the structure had been joined with spikes.



Figure 5-69 Photograph showing overview of Feature 168, view east (WSSI staff, 6/28/2018)

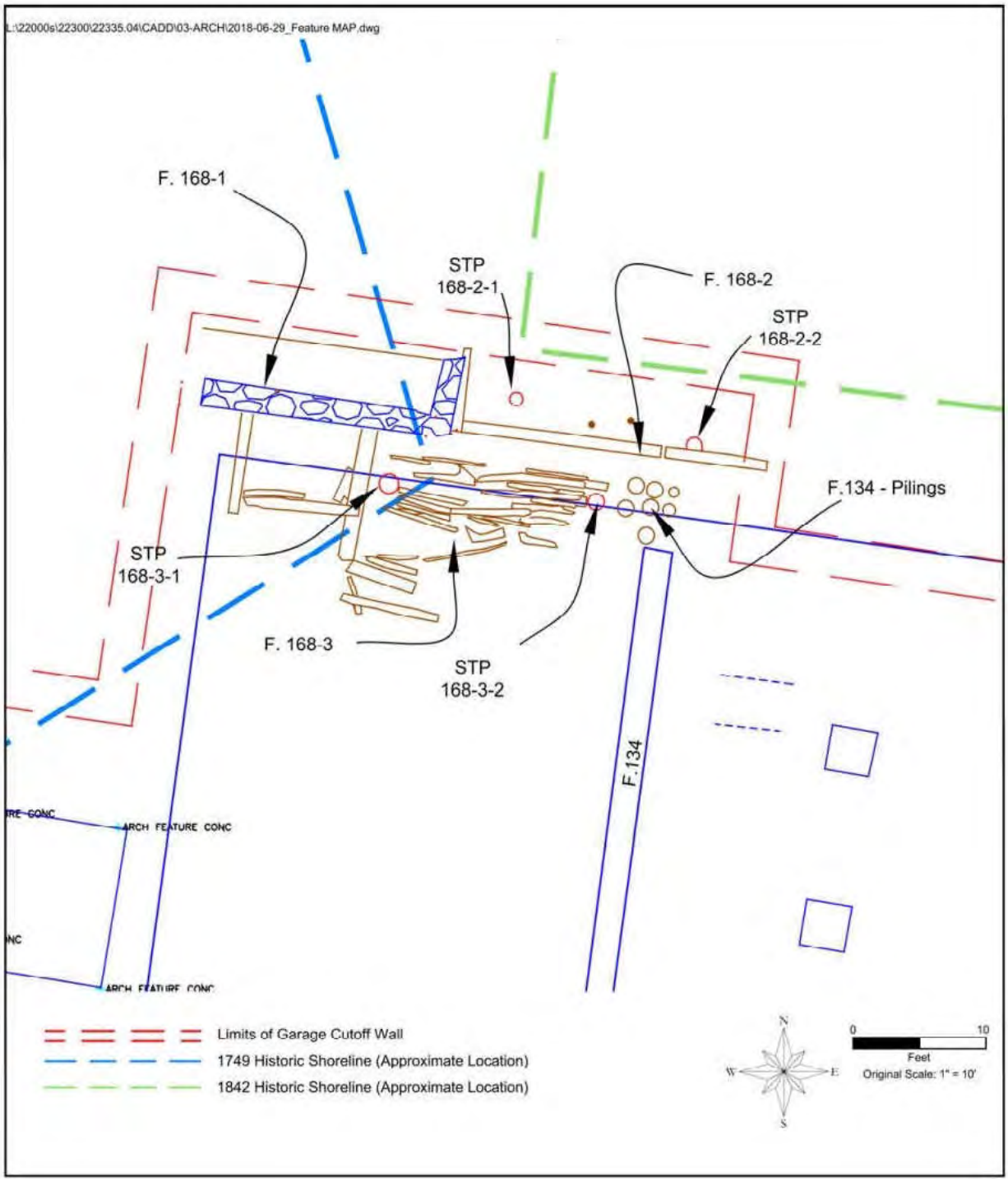


Figure 5-70 Map showing Feature 168 (WSSI Resource Management Plan, Feature 168, July 2018)



Figure 5-71 **Photograph showing plan view of stone wall section (Feature 168-1) and timber cribbing exposed adjacent to the stone wall section, view south (WSSI staff, 6/28/2018)**



Figure 5-72 **Photograph showing rubble construction on southern face of stone wall of Feature 168-1, view north (WSSI staff, June 27, 2018)**



Figure 5-73 **Photograph showing oblique view of stone wall section with wood underpinning, view south-east (WSSI staff, 6/28/2018)**



Figure 5-74 **Photograph showing plan view of east-west stone wall section of Feature 168-1, view south (WSSI staff, 6/28/2018)**



Figure 5-75 **Photograph showing timber underpinning of east-west stone wall section of Feature 168-1, view east (WSSI staff, 6/27/2018)**



Figure 5-76 **Photograph showing an overview of Feature 168, with timber construction of Feature 168-2 visible, view west (WSSI staff, 6/28/2018)**



Figure 5-77 Photograph showing detail view of notched timbers of Feature 168-2, view north (WSSI staff, 6/28/2018)

The smaller timbers located to the south of the structures appear to have been ricking. This material, designated as Feature 168-3, likely was left in place as fill material (Figure 5-78). McDonald (2011:60) describes timber ricking as "densely stacked small-scantling logs lacking any joinery." East of the ricking are the pilings associated with Pioneer Mill.

Field Methods

Feature 168 was identified during archaeological monitoring. It was identified at an elevation of approximately 1.055 ft (0.32 m) amsl. Based upon photographs of the feature, it appears to have been identified after the foundation of Pioneer Mill (Feature 143) was removed. The feature also appears to have been fully exposed and excavated at that time. The RMP, described below, indicates that four shovel tests were excavated adjacent to the feature and all encountered dense fill material containing construction debris. In addition, a trench was placed along the northern and western sides of the stone wall to expose the base of the wall. Excavations around the stone wall exposed Features 168-2 and 168-3, previously described.

Resource Management Plan

A Resource Management Plan was completed for Feature 168 (RMP, Feature 168, July 2018). The feature was fully described in the RMP and appears to have been fully excavated at the time the RMP was written. As previously mentioned, Feature 168 was sub-divided into three sub-features: Features 168-1; 168-2; and 168-3. Feature 168-1 was the stone wall; Feature 168-2 was the timber cribbing located east of the stone wall; and, Feature 168-3 was the timber ricking located south of the timber cribbing.

The RMP proposed mechanized excavation along the southern side of Feature 168 to expose the vertical extent of the feature, followed by documentation and removal of the feature. Documentation would include "notes, photographs, and a full profile drawing, including a north-south profile of F168-1/168-2." During removal, any additional structural elements that were exposed would be documented through "scale drawings, photographs and notes." Dendroarchaeological analysis of timbers used in the construction of Feature 168 also was proposed.



Figure 5-78 Photograph showing detail view of timber ricking (Feature 168-3), view south (WSSI staff, 6/28/2018)

Archaeological Data Recovery (Phase III)

It is assumed that the RMP was fulfilled. No documentation or photographs dating after June 2018 are included with the project documentation, so no information is known regarding the mitigation and removal of Feature 168.

Cultural Materials

All of the cultural materials associated with Feature 168 and its sub-features were recovered from the "surface" of the feature. These artifacts have a broad range of manufacture and appear to have originated from disturbed deposits. These artifacts are described below.

Feature 168

A total of 52 artifacts was recovered from the "surface" of Feature 168. Table 5-8 summarizes the materials recovered from Feature 168. Periods of manufacture for recovered artifacts range from the first quarter of the eighteenth century through the early-twentieth century (Table 5-9). The diagnostic materials, such as decal-decorated porcelain (ca. 1895-present), a milk glass lid liner (ca. 1869-present), cup bottom-molded bottle glass base (ca. 1850-1920), and a machine-made amber bottle finish (ca. 1881-present), suggest that the materials at the surface were disturbed. No faunal remains were recovered. Discarded materials included oyster shell (0.43 g), a piece of coral (9.01 g), and charcoal (0.35 g).

Feature 168-1

A total of 21 artifacts, along 6.4 g of faunal remains identified as cat bones, were recovered from the "surface" of Feature 168-1. Generally, the artifacts dated from the early-eighteenth century and emanated from the surface of the feature (see Table 5-9). Table 5-10 summarizes the artifacts recovered at the surface of sub-feature 168-1. Fragments of mid-nineteenth century molded bottle glass were intrusive at the surface. The artifacts were largely non-diagnostic. No materials were discarded.

Table 5-8 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 168

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Buckley	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1775	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Tea Cup, Base			1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	1
				Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1850-present	1
	Porcelain	Canton	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1830	1
		Continental Hard-Paste	Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	1
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Electrical Insulator, Fragment			2
			Window, Flat Fragment			11
		Milk Glass	Canning/ Preserve Lid Liner, Fragment		ca. 1869-present	1
	Cup Bottom Mold	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1850-1920	1
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base			1
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Tableware, Base			1
		Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			7
		Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
	Machine Made	Amber	Liquor Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1881-present	1
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
	Press Molded	Colorless	Flip Cup, Base			1
			Tableware, Rim	Acid-Etched		3
Metal	Iron	Cut	Spike, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	3
Organic	Floral	Cork	Bottle Cork, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**52**

Table 5-9 Feature 168 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
168 Surface	ca. 1895 (Decal Decoration)	ca. 1720-present	1833	21
168-1 Surface	ca. 1860 (Bottle Glass)	ca. 1720-present	1801.5	5
168-2 Surface	ca. 1815 (Cut Nail)	ca. 1690-1900	1795	9
168-2Fill 1	ca. 1881 (Machine Made Bottle Glass)	ca. 1795-present*	1923.6	17
168-2Fill2	ca. 1890 (Wire Nail)	ca. 1750-present	1888.7	17
168-2Fill3	ca. 1850 (Hard Paste Porcelain)	ca. 1733-present	1880.5	9
168-2BottomCourse	ca. 1840 (Ironstone)	ca. 1750-present	1802.7	12
168-3Surface	ca. 1961 (Machine Made Glass Bottle)	ca. 1760-present	1809	6
Overall	ca. 1961 (Machine Made Glass Bottle)	ca. 1690-present	1837.4	60
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts				
*excludes nails				

Table 5-10 Summary of Artifacts from Sub-Feature 168-1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
	Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			3
	2 Piece Hinged Mold	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1840-	1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1860-	1
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
Metal	Iron		Handle, Fragment			1
			Wire, Fragment			2
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			2
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Shoe, Fragment			1
	Floral	Cork	Bottle Cork, Whole			1
Grand Total						**21**

Table 5-11 Summary of Artifacts from Sub-Feature 168-2

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Surface	Fill 001	Fill 002	Fill 003	Bottom Course/ Log	Grand Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole		ca. 1750-1900			1			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	1					1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820					1	1
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1733-1850				1		1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1875-present		8				8
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1840-present					1	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained	ca. 1775-1830	4					4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830		1				1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830					3	3
				Indeterminate	ca. 1775-1830	1					1
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815					1	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830					1	1
		Red Bodied	Drainage Pipe, Fragment	Glazed		1					1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1				2	3
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Body					1			1
		Whiteware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1820-present			3			3
	Porcelain	n/a	Marble, Whole		ca. 1850-present				1		1
		Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800					2	2
		Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Gilded	ca. 1850-present				1		1
		Other	Indeterminate Form, Fragment				2				2
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	1					1
		British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Rilling	ca. 1690-1775	1					1
		Debased Scratch Blue	Tankard, Body/ Handle		ca. 1765-1795					2	2
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			1	11	16	8	3	39
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1					1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment					8			8
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Melted				2			2
		Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1			5		6
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				1			1	2
			Wine Bottle, Base			2					2
		Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment				1				1
	Machine Made	Aqua	Jar, Rim		ca. 1881-present		1				1
			Jar, Rim/ Body					5			5
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				12	14			26
	Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				2				2
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				4				4
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body				8	10			18
				Embossed Lettering						1	1
	Non-Machine Made	Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body						4		4
	Post Bottom Mold	Colorless	Flask, Base		ca. 1850-1920s		1				1
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion				1				1
			Staple, Fragment					1			1
			Wire, Fragment				3				3
		Cut	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890		2	7	6		15
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890			3			3
			Spike, Fragment		ca. 1815-1890	1					1
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890		1				1
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890					1	1
		Wire	Nail, Whole		ca. 1890-present		3	2			5
Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, N/A					1			1
Stone	Graphite		Battery, Fragment		ca. 1867-present			1			1
Grand Total						**16**	**62**	**75**	**26**	**19**	**198**

Feature 168-2

A total of 198 artifacts and 13.4 g of faunal remains were recovered from Feature 168-2. Table 5-11 summarizes the materials recovered from Feature 168-2. Based on diagnostic artifacts, it appears that much of Feature 168-2 was disturbed sometime in the mid-nineteenth or early-twentieth century (see Table 5-9). For instance, machine-made bottle glass (post-1881), wire nails (post-1890), and mid-nineteenth century ceramic ware types (such as hard paste porcelain [post-1850] and ironstone [post-1840] were recovered throughout the fill materials associated with 168-2.

Although the majority of sub-feature 168-2 appears to be disturbed, the deposit associated with the bottom course of brick and log associated with the warehouse footprint may represent a portion of an intact assemblage. A total of 19 artifacts were associated with this lower portion of the foundation (Figure 5-79). Excluding a fragment of intrusive ironstone, the materials generally dated from the early-nineteenth century. These included ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=1), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=5), hand-painted Chinese export porcelain (ca. 1750-1800; n=2), and two fragments of a debased scratch blue (ca. 1765-1795) tankard or mug. No faunal remains were recovered from this deposit. These materials may represent the earliest use of the warehouse.

All faunal remains including sheep/goat (8.2 g), undetermined mammal (0.5 g), turkey (3.4 g), and undetermined bird (1.3 g) were recovered from disturbed contexts. All discarded materials were from disturbed contexts and included brick (0.52 g), oyster shell (0.77 g), slate (35 g) and ballast (96.76 g).

Feature 168-3

A total of 11 artifacts and 2.8 g of faunal remains were recovered from the "surface" of Feature 168-3 (Table 5-12). Although the artifacts generally date from the early-nineteenth century, a mid-twentieth century machine-made bottle also was recovered from the surface (see Table 5-9). Excluding the modern bottle glass base, the assemblage from Feature 168-3 generally consisted of examples of creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=1), pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=3), and glazed refined red-bodied earthenware. Faunal remains included pig (1.7 g) and unidentifiable bone (1.1 g). No materials were discarded. All of the artifacts appear to have been recovered from a disturbed context at the surface of the feature.

Feature 200 (Ship 1)

Feature 200 is also known as Ship 1. The use of this ship as grillage during the land-making process for building-out Point Lumley parallels that of Feature 155 (Ship 2). This ship also appears to have been intentionally sunk and then integrated into a wharf or bulkhead system. Feature 200 was located at the landward or eastern end of Feature 160, a wedge-shaped bulkhead structure that may have been the remains of a shipway built by Thomas Fleming in the early 1770s. Dendroarchaeological samples taken from Feature 160 indicated the timbers used in that structure had been felled during winter 1771/1772 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). The bulkhead attached to Feature 155 included timber felled during spring 1772 and winter 1772/1773 (Worthington and Seiter 2019). It is likely, therefore, that Feature 200 was sunk within this same time period: 1771/1772.

Feature Description

Like the rest of the features in this portion of the project area, little information is known about Feature 200 beyond what is contained within the Resource Management Plan prepared by WSSI. The only additional records were a series of photographs of the exposed ship taken over perhaps an hour span, immediately prior to its disassembly. Detail plan maps were not included within the data provided by WSSI for production of this report and, as such, no details related to the dimensions, construction, or any other aspects of this feature are known beyond those visible in photographs referenced in this section of the report.

Feature 200 appears to have been discovered during archaeological monitoring of soil removal, likely following the removal of the foundation of Pioneer Mills. A map of the vessel was provided as part of the RMP; it is reprinted here as Figure 5-80. No photographs of the vessel prior to the day of its removal were available, so the

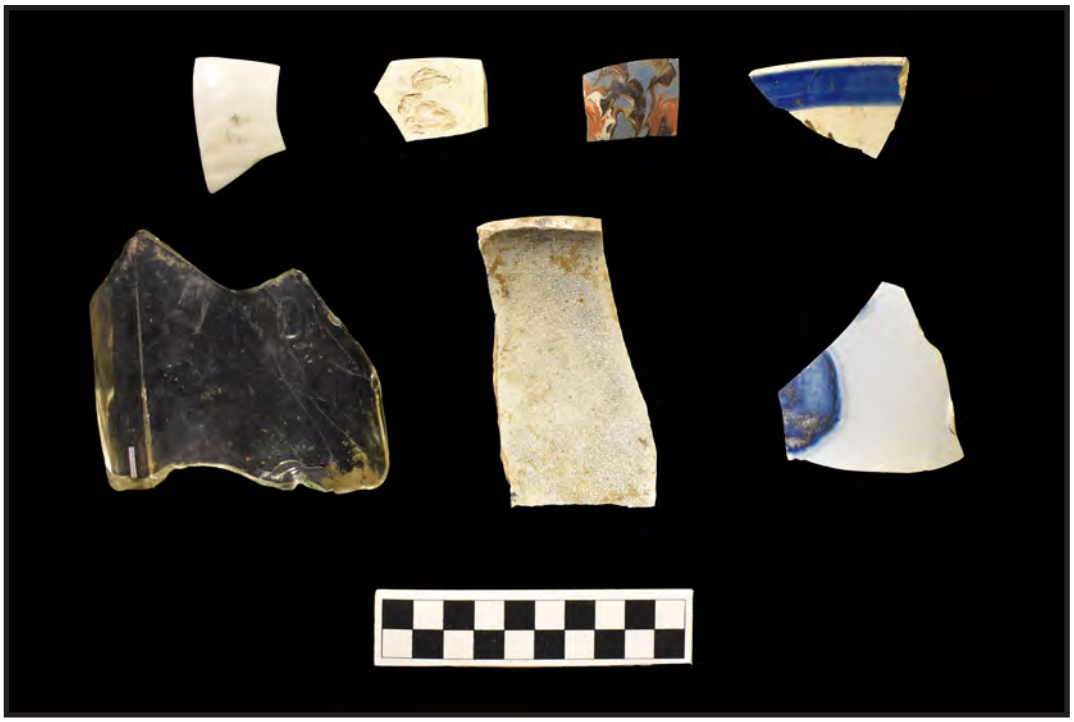


Figure 5-79 **Representative artifacts from the deposit associated with the bottom course of brick and log from Feature 168-2. Top Row (left to right) Chinese export porcelain (FS1179), creamware (FS 1179), factory slipped/dip't ceramic (FS1179), hand-painted pearlware (FS1179). Bottom Row (left to right) colorless glass (FS1179), undecorated pearlware (FS1179), debased scratch blue stoneware (FS 1179)**

Table 5-12 **Summary of Artifacts from Sub-Feature 168-3**

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Saucer, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Stained		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted		1
	Stoneware	Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Melted		1
	Machine Made	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		1961-present	1
Grand Total						**11**

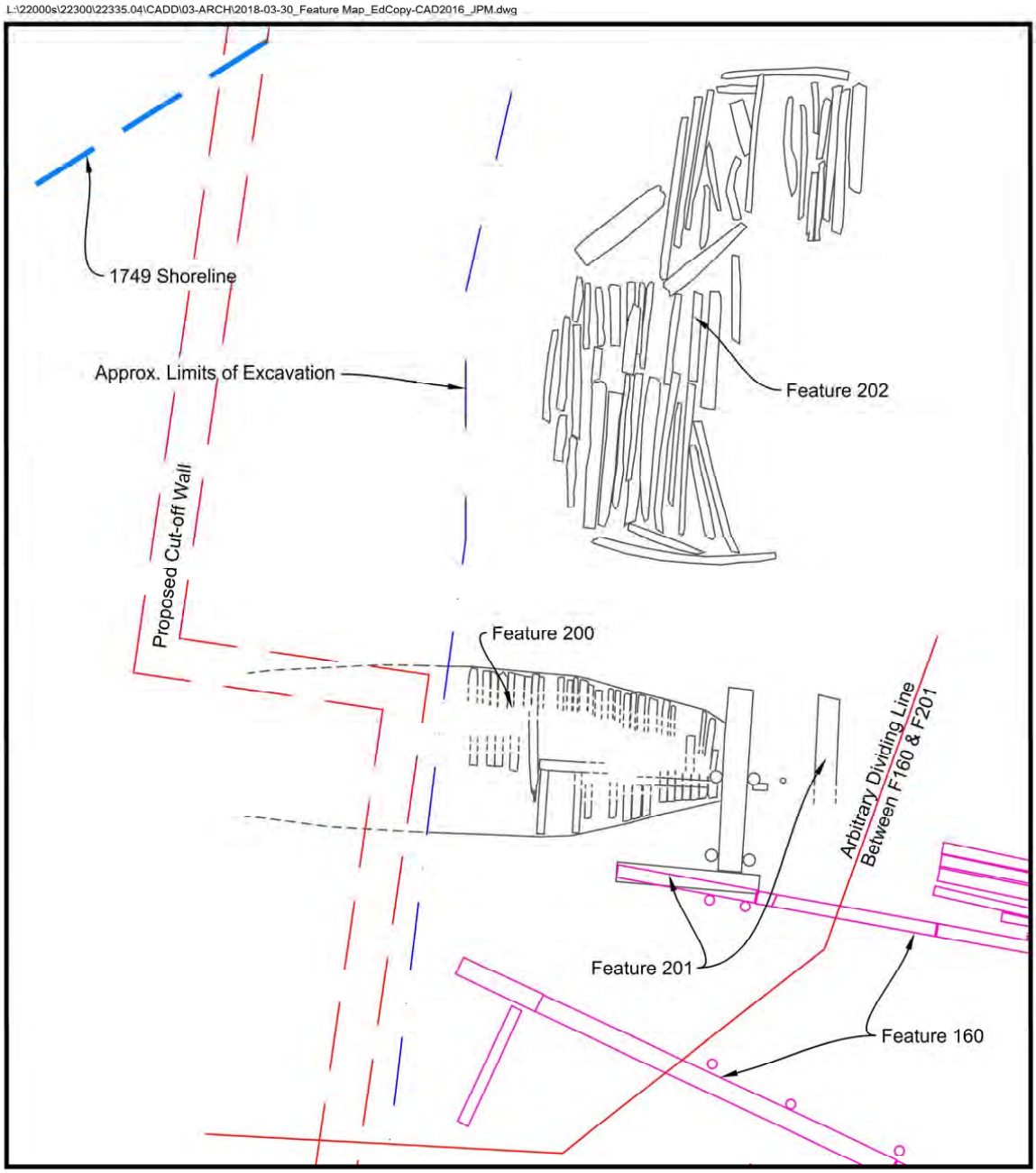


Figure 5-80 Map showing Features 200, 201 and 202 (WSSI Resource Management Plan, Feature 168, May 2018)

sediments overlying the vessel are not known. Sediments visible in photographs of Feature 200 are clean fill soils brought in to stabilize the surface around the vessel.

Survey data suggests the vessel remains measured about 13 ft (4 m) in width (beam) by about 38.9 ft (11.9 m) in length. The few photographs of this feature indicate the remains consisted of the lower section of the hull, primarily on the starboard or right half of the vessel (Figures 5-81 and 5-82). The futtocks, hull planking, sacrificial planking, keelson and part of the bow were among the remains visible. Treenails also were visible in the photographs; it is not known if other fastener types also were used.

The stern of Feature 200 was attached to a bulkhead structure, which was designated as Feature 201. This feature is described separately below. It is not known how the vessel was affixed to the bulkhead structure.

Field Methods

As previously indicated, little information is known about Feature 200. The feature was subject to a RMP, described below, and was fully mitigated.

Resource Management Plan

A RMP was completed for Feature 200. The goals of the data recovery effort for Feature 200 were to document the feature and to obtain information sufficient to address research questions posed for the feature. Those questions, which cannot be addressed here due to a lack of information about Feature 200, were defined as follows:

> (1) What can analysis tell us about the ship's origin, date of construction, construction methods, use and function? Was the ship originally built to haul heavy cargo? Or was this a military ship?;
> (2) The ship appears to have been used as the framework as landfill. What evidence do we have that the ship was purposely dismantled and was it purposely attached to wharf architecture?;
> (3) The ship appears to be located outside of the 1763 shoreline. Was it scuttled and dragged into place earlier? And then infilled?
> (4) What types of material were used to fill the ship? Cobbles, sand, trash? And is there a difference with the fill outside of the ship?
> (5) Was Feature 201 originally part of Feature 160?
> (6) Were Features 201 and 202 related to infilling or the area being used as a shipyard?

Field methods proposed for Feature 200 were the same as those proposed for Feature 155. They included complete exposure of the feature extent, followed by documentation using photographs, field records, and scale drawings. Additional photo-documentation for the production of a 3-D photogrammetry model was proposed. In addition, Michael Worthington of the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory would undertake assessment of the wooden elements of Feature 200, along with Features 201 and 202. He would collect samples for dendroarchaeological dating and wood species identification. It was specified that the exposed wooden elements would be kept constantly moist/wet during the investigation.

Exposed elements would be recorded through photography and scale drawings and then removed. Wooden wedges and rubber mallets were specified as appropriate tools for dismantling of the wooden ship elements. Alternate tools included steel chisels and "limited use of saws." The only exception would be for the use of a chainsaw to cut the bulkhead structure into a 15-ft (4.6 m) length for planned future preservation by City of Alexandria. The specifications of all tools used would be recorded. In addition, the locations of all cuts made during dismantling would be recorded. The RMP specified that treenails, spikes and nails should be left in place, and no cuts should be made to the floor timbers or futtocks of the vessel. Prior to removal, all vessel elements would be labeled with a unique code. The labeling would follow the process outlined by Richard J. Steffy (2006).

Excavation Sequence

The only documentation included within the project files for Feature 200 are a series of photo-



Figure 5-81 Photograph showing Feature 200 fully exposed, view east (WSSI staff, 6/14/2018)



Figure 5-82 **Photograph showing oblique view of Feature 200 fully exposed, view southeast (WSSI staff, 6/4/2018)**

graphs taken during the dismantling process. No additional information is known and it is assumed that all excavation procedures followed those outlined in the RMP. Like for Feature 155, no documentation related to the discovery, documentation or recovery of Feature 155 was included in the project files and, as such, no information is known about Feature 200 and the research questions posed for this feature cannot be addressed.

Like for the previous ships within the RTS project area, Feature 200 was included within Ted Pulliam's research on the chronology of buried ships at Robinson Terminal South (Pulliam 2019). The ship also was part of the dendrochronological study undertaken by Worthington and Seiter (2019). Unfortunately, samples obtained from Feature 200 failed to date and the date of construction for this ship is unknown.

Cultural Materials

Artifacts recovered from Feature 200 were found during initial delineation of the feature, and during the removal of soil from between the hull timbers or futtocks (Table 5-13). Artifacts recovered from the "surface" consisted of a cut/wrought spike (ca. 1600-1890), a cut/wrought spike fragment, and a curved hoe-type blade

The majority of artifacts (n=63; 72.4%) were recovered from between the futtocks of the ship. The artifact assemblage included a variety of domestic artifacts generally dating from the mid-to-late eighteenth century (Table 5-14). Diagnostic types included British tin-enameled earthenware (ca. 1600-1802; n=21), Staffordshire Slipware (ca. 1670-1795; n=3), white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=1), and hand-wrought fasteners (ca. 1600-1815; n=10). In addition, at least one free-blown bottle base and sherds of lead-glazed tableware (n =2) were identified. Additional artifacts of note included white clay (kaolin) tobacco pipe fragments (n=5), a quartzite flake fragment, and a ferrous hardware strap fragment. Ballast (n=5) and nut fragments (n=2) also were identified.

The remainder of the artifacts associated with Feature 200 were recovered from the fill on top of Ship 1. Generally, the artifacts were domestic in function and dated from the mid-to-late eighteenth century. Diagnostic artifacts included creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=1), white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=6), free-blown cop-

Table 5-13 Summary of Artifacts from Feature 200

Strat	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Surface	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought	Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1
				Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	1
			Mold Cast	Hoe-Type Blade, Whole			1
Surface Total							3
Between Futtocks	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			2
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			3
		Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1600-1802	21
			Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Unglazed		1
			Staffordshire Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1670-1795	3
		Porcelain	Chinese Export	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
		Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1720-1805	1
	Debitage	Quartzite	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		2
	Glass	Free Blown	Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base			1
		Indeterminate Method	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Body			4
		Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Colorless	Milk Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
		Press Molded	Colorless	Tableware, Base			1
		Press Molded	Colorless, Lead	Tableware, Rim			1
	Metal	Iron		Strap Hardware, Fragment			1
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	8
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	2
	Organic	Faunal	Shell	Oyster Bivalvia, Shell Fragments- no hinges			3
		Floral	Nut	N/A			2
	Stone	Chert		Ballast, N/A			5
Between Futtocks Total							63
Fill on Top of Boat	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1720-1805	6
	Glass	Free Blown	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		ca. 1760-1820s	2
	Metal	Iron		Strap Hardware, Fragment			1
			Cut/Wrought	Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	8
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
	Organic	Faunal	Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
		Floral	Wood	Tree Nail, Whole			1
Fill on Top of Boat Total							21
Grand Total							**87**

Table 5-14 Feature 200 Temporal Calculations Table

Provenience	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Range	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)	Mean Artifact Date (MAD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
Surface	ca. 1600 (Cut/ Wrought Nail)	ca. 1600-1890	-	-	1745	2
Between Futtocks	ca. 1750 (Hand-Painted Chinese Porcelain)	ca. 1600-1805	1710	26	1709	36
Top of Boat	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1720-1820s*	1773	9	1757	18
Overall	ca. 1760 (Creamware)	ca. 1600-1805	1726	35	1726	56
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts						
*excludes nails						

per-green wine bottle fragments (n=2), and hand-wrought fasteners (ca. 1600-1815; n=9). A fragment of strap hardware, a complete wooden tree nail, and large spikes also were recovered. These may be related to the ship's construction. A fragment of leather was removed to Alexandria Archaeology for conservation treatment.

Faunal remains from Feature 200 consisted of domesticated species such as cattle (231.4 g) and unidentified mammal remains (43.9 g). Cat bones (4 g) comprised the remainder of the faunal collection.

Feature 201 (Cribbing)

Feature 201 was a section of cribbing, likely for a bulkhead or wharf structure located at the eastern end of Feature 200 (Ship 1; see Figure 5-80). This feature was part of a larger program of land-making that involved the construction of timber-cribbed and bulkhead structures along the shoreline of Point Lumley for the purpose of infilling those structures to make useable land. Feature 201 was located on the northern side of Feature 160, a large wedge-shaped bulkhead that may have served as a shipway during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Previously described, Feature 160 appears to have been part of an attempt by Thomas Fleming to establish a shipyard on Point Lumley. It is very likely that Features 200 and 201, which both were used in the land-making process, also were part of that attempt.

As there is very little information on this feature, only a brief discussion is provided here. The dimensions of Feature 201 and its exact association with Features 200 and 160 is unknown. The single page of field records for this feature were largely illegible (poor penmanship). The form did indicate that the feature lay across the stern of the vessel (Feature 200), that no artifacts were collected and that no soil was associated with this feature. Among the few photographs of the feature is an overview of the feature taken during delineation, presumably after Feature 200 has been removed (Figure 5-83). In the photograph, the feature appears to be cribbing composed of a longitudinal (east/west) timber and at least two cross-timbers (north/south). Wooden piles are visible around the timbers, but it is unclear whether those are associated, or are related to later building episodes. Short stakes driven alongside one of the exposed timber ends are associated and do indicate that the timbers were purposefully secured in place (Figure 5-84).

No information additional information regarding Feature 201 is known.

Cultural Materials

No cultural materials are associated with Feature 201.

Feature 202 (Ricking)

Feature 202 was an area of scantling timber or ricking located northwest of Features 200 and 201 (see Figure 5-80; Figure 5-85). The feature as exposed during archaeological monitoring, at a depth of -1.89 ft (-0.57 m) amsl. This feature was visible during the recordation of Pioneer Mills (Feature 143), and was located immediately west of that foundation. Field records indicate Feature 202 was situated 7.25 ft (2.2 m) north of Feature 201 and 10.25 ft (3.1 m) north of Feature 200. The feature measured 20.15 ft (6.1 m) north/south by 14.8 ft (4.5 m) east/west and was comprised of a concentration of small-diame-



Figure 5-83 **Photograph showing view of Feature 201 during delineation, view southwest (WSSI staff, 3/15/2018)**



Figure 5-84 **Photograph showing detail view of timber and retaining stake of Feature 201, view southwest (WSSI staff, 3/15/2018)**



Figure 5-85 Photograph showing overview of Feature 202, view west (WSSI staff, 3/15/2018)

ter timber. The surrounding soil was described as greenish gray (10GY5/1) clay.

Although Feature 202 was included within the RMP for Features 200 and 201, few details pertaining to the feature or its investigation are known. The feature was bisected with a mechanized excavation trench (Figure 5-86); field records of the bisection, however, were not available. The bisection suggests that the feature consisted of a single layer of scantling timber and that it was about 1 ft (0.3 m) in total thickness. No additional information is known about Feature 202.

Cultural Material

No artifacts or faunal remains were associated with Feature 202.



Figure 5-86 Photograph showing bisection of Feature 202, direction unknown (WSSI staff, 3/31/2018)

Chapter 5
Parcel PL.5 (Public Lands 5)

Introduction

This chapter details the results of the archaeological investigation of Public Lands/ Point Lumley study parcel 5 (Parcel PL.5). This study area is located in the western central portion of the Robinson Terminal South project area (Figure 6-1). Parcel PL.5 is part of a larger parcel of land that had been retained by the Trustees of the Town of Alexandria (Corporation) and which was not part of the initial sale of town lots in 1749. For the purposes of this report, Parcel PL.5 refers to a 25 ft (7.62 m) north/south by 100 ft (30.5 m) east/west lot located along the southern boundary of the Trustee's land on Point Lumley. This study parcel was bounded on the south by privately owned land within Lot 77 (Parcel 77.6) and on the remaining sides by leased parcels owned by the Trustees of the Town (Parcels PL.1, PL.2 and PL.4).

Historic Context

Historically, Parcel PL.5 was a portion of Point Lumley that the Corporation leased to James Keith (Alexandria Land Records, Book R:439). The parcel was located within the southern portion of the land held by the Corporation (Figures 6-2 and 6-3). In 1809, Keith conveyed the parcel to merchant, James Hewitt Hooe, who assumed the remaining 29 years of Keith's 40-year lease. The lot was situated at the north line of Lot 77, beginning at a point 136 feet and one inch east of Union Street "at the intersection of a line drawn southwardly from the West Line of the Stone Warehouse built by Robert Townsend Hooe' (Alexandria Land Records, Book S:374). The parcel extended eastwardly into the Potomac River, then 25 feet northward, then west to the original point. It would have been advantageous for Hooe to acquire this property for easy access to the wharf and Potomac River. James Hooe had recently retired from his business partnership with Robert T. Hooe. In 1808, Robert had formed a new partnership with John Muncaster (Alexandria Gazette, 8/31/1808 p.3; Figure 6-4).

The Corporation leased the stone warehouse and lots near the warehouse on the corner of Duke Street and the Strand to merchant John Muncaster, "as assignee of a lease from the Corporation", for a term of 29 years beginning January 1, 1809 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q2:170). Muncaster was a prominent businessman who sat on the Alexandria Town Council in 1813 and worked as an election commissioner for a period of years (Alexandria Gazette 5/4/1813; 5/5/1820). The 1810 tax assessment shows that Muncaster was proprietor of several properties in town including the two-story stone warehouse and two, one-story houses in the vicinity of the warehouse. The land records suggest that Parcel PL.5 was excluded from the 1809 Corporation lease because James Hooe and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed Parcel PL.5 to John Muncaster separately in 1810 (Alexandria Land Records, Book S:374). This was "subject to groundrent to be paid to the Corporation of Alexandria for twenty-nine years" (Alexandria Land Records, Book S:374). In a separate instrument, dated January 14,1811, John and Elizabeth Muncaster secured a mortgage from Charles Simms (President, Bank of Alexandria) and Thomas Swann (President, Bank of Potomac) and conveyed two parcels to Simms and Swann. The first was Parcel 77.6 and the other parcel was Parcel PL.5 that adjoined it on the north.

The 1812 tax assessment shows that John Muncaster was taxed for houses and lots on the alley (Alexandria Tax Assessments, 1812, Ward 1). Together, the properties were valued at $1,800. The first was a three-story house. The second was a two-story house occupied by Joseph Stroud, a

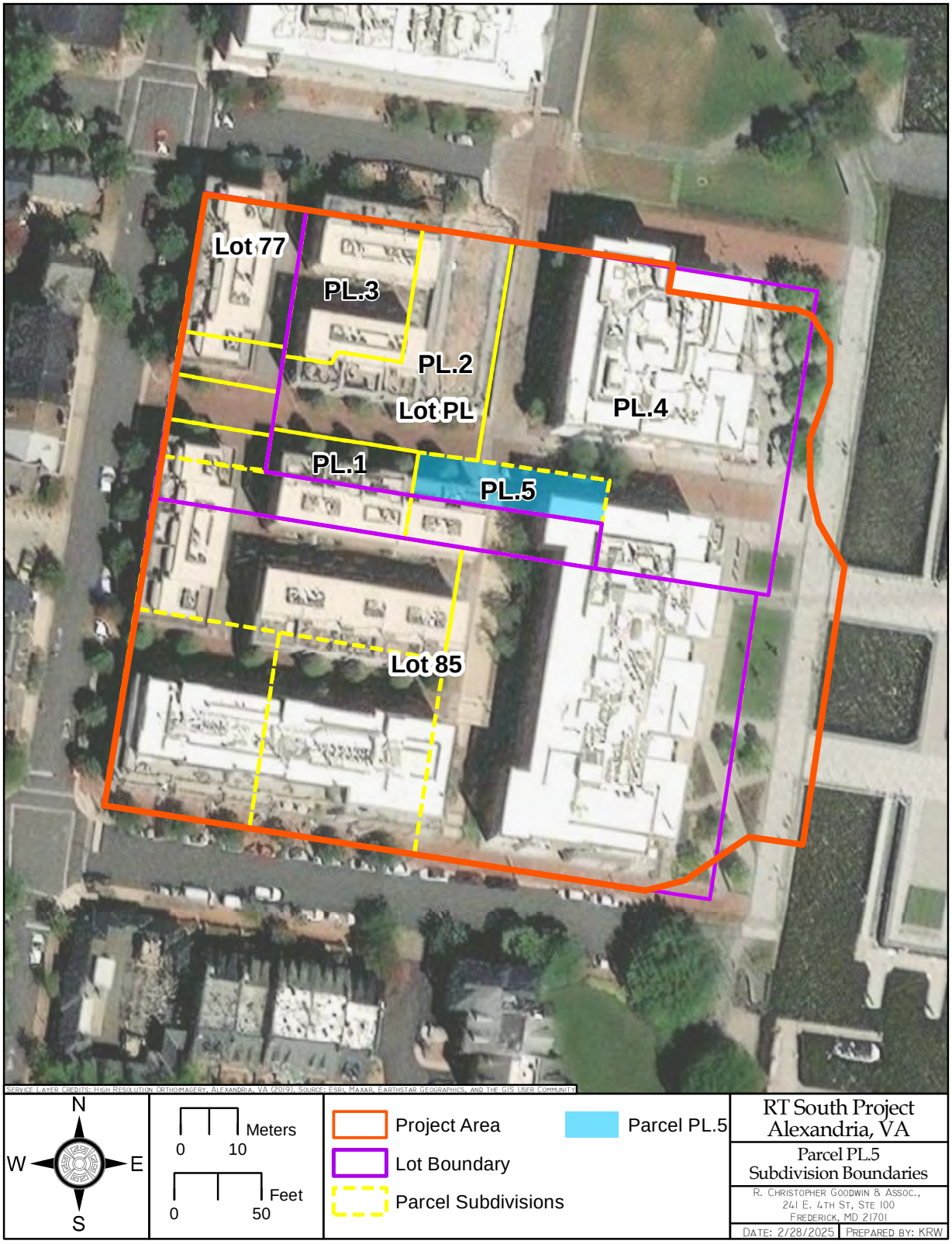


Figure 6-1 **Map showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL.5, overlaid on modern aerial**

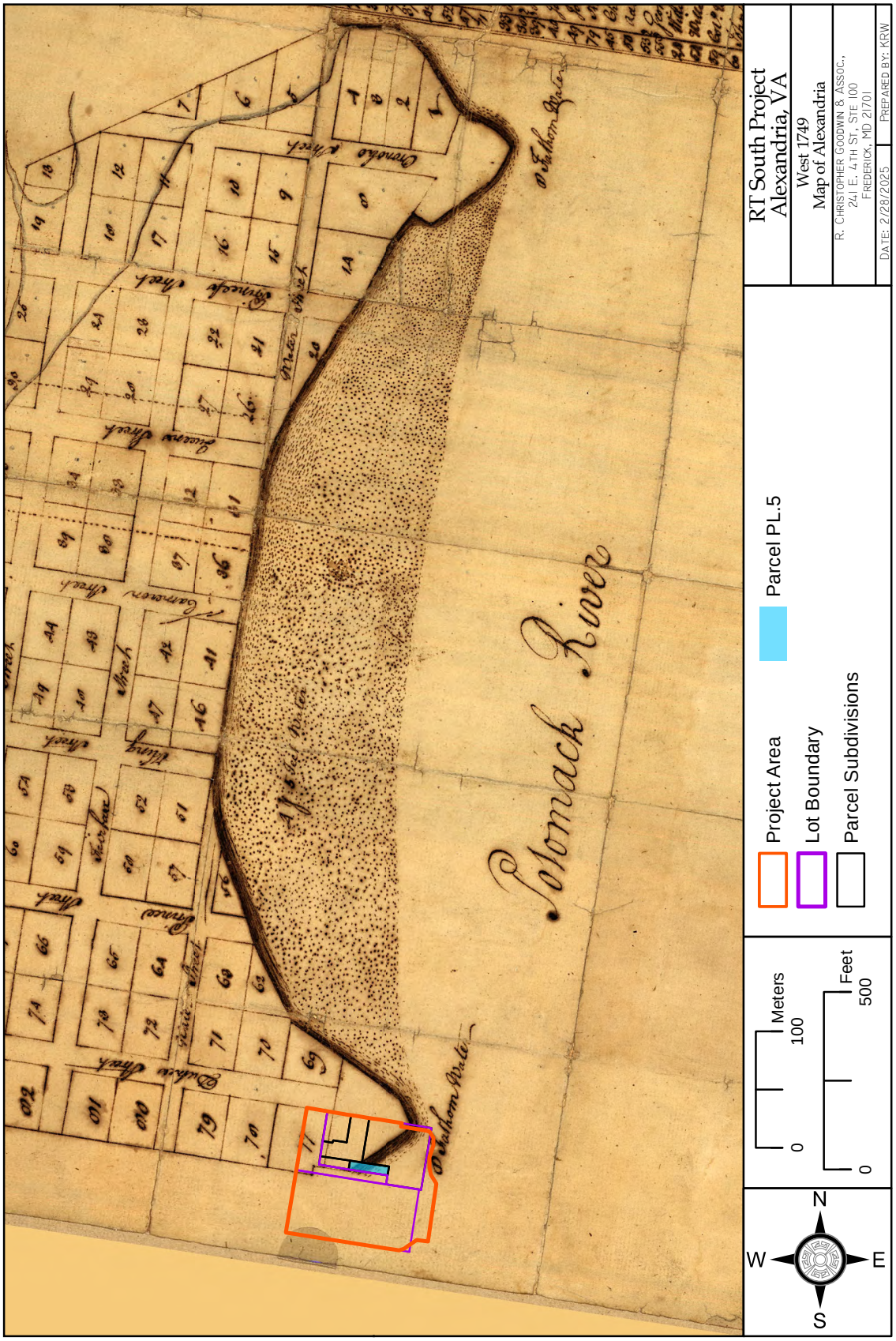


Figure 6-2 Detail of John West Jr's 1749 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL.5

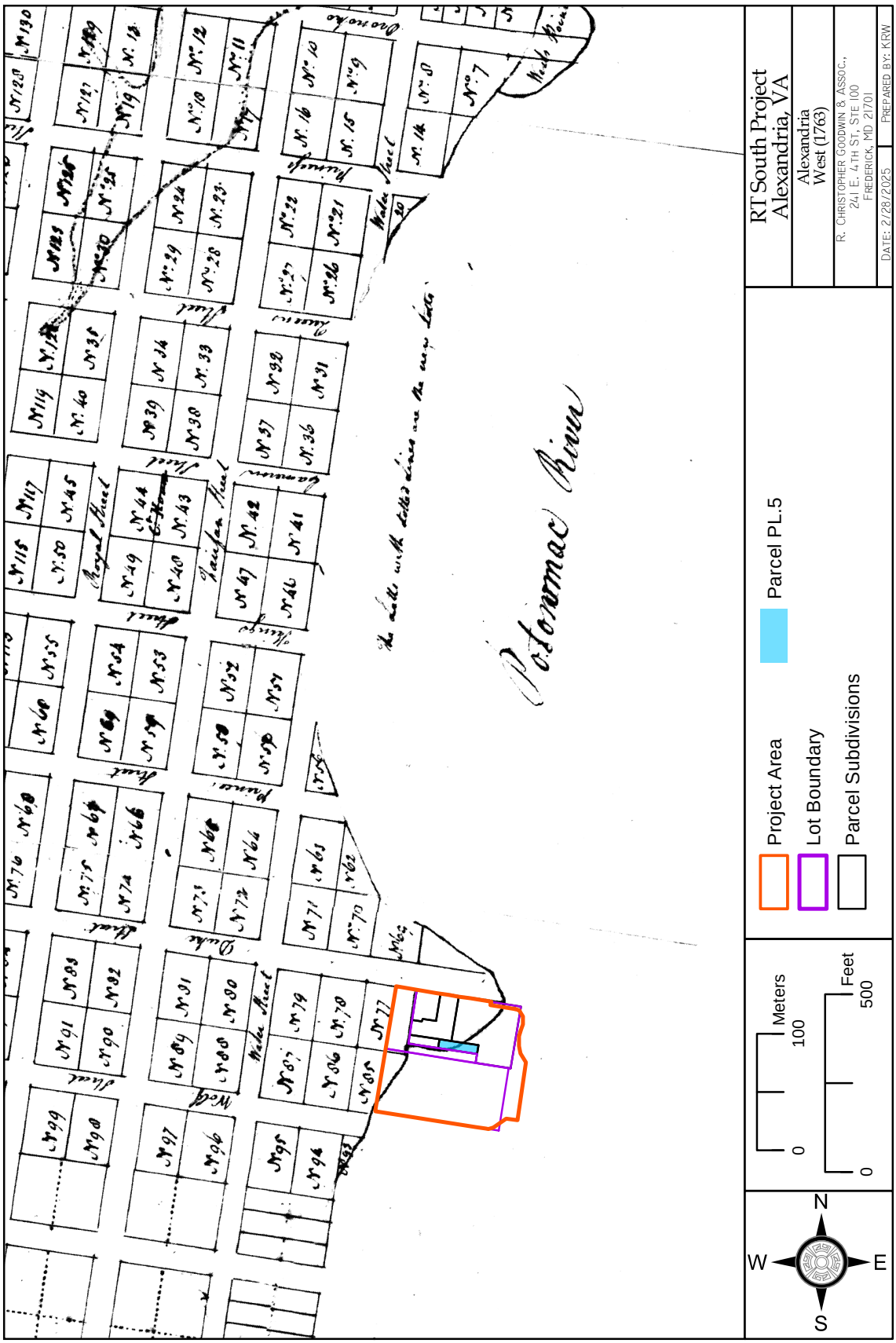
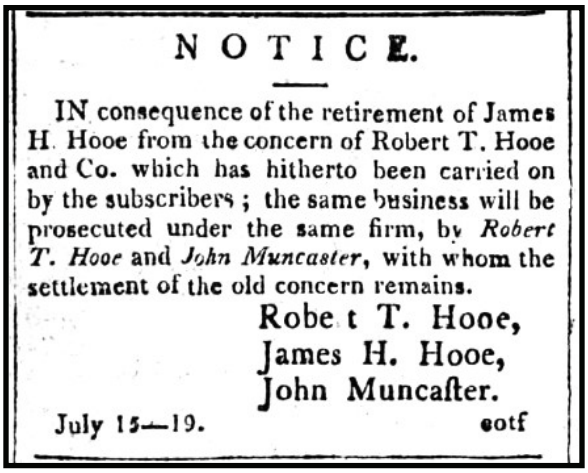


Figure 6-3 Detail of John West Jr's 1763 Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL.5



NOTICE.

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscribers; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by *Robert T. Hooe* and *John Muncaster*, with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

Robe t T. Hooe,
James H. Hooe,
John Muncaſter.

July 15—19. eotf

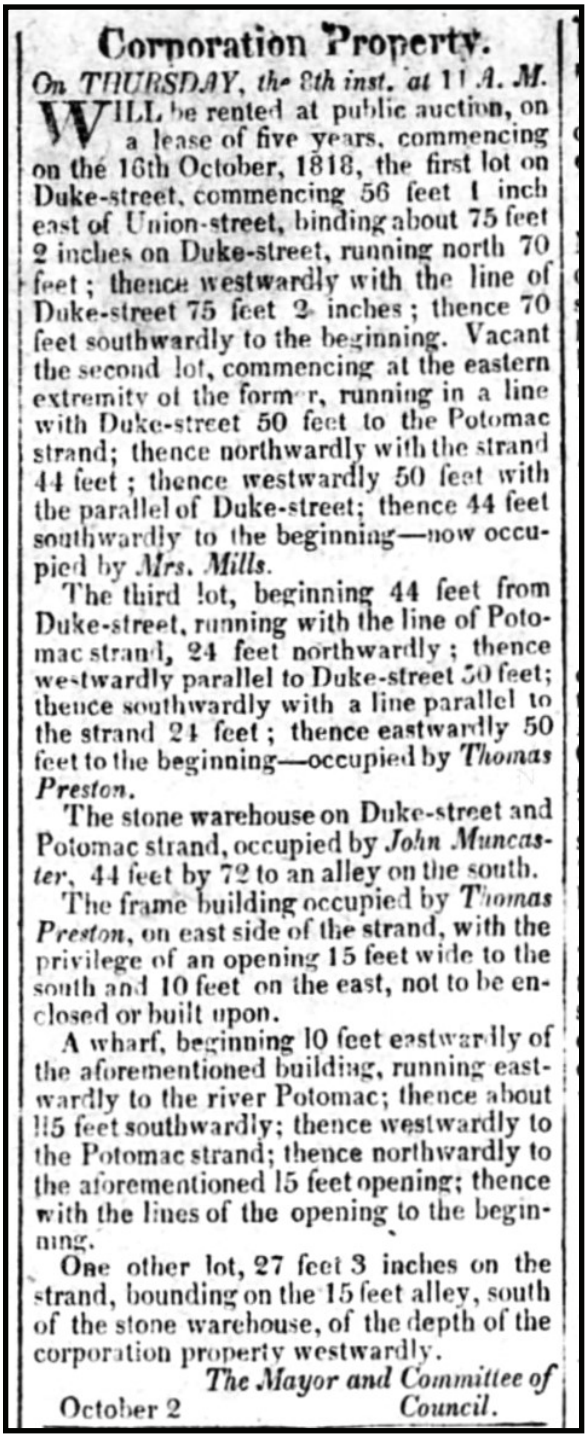
Figure 6-4 **Announcement retirement of James H. Hooe from Robert T. Hooe & Co. (Alexandria Gazette 8/31/1808, p.3)**

cooper. It is interesting to note that Archibald McCleish, who also resided in the square at the time, may have been operating a cooper's shop on the adjoining lot (PL-2) from 1802 until about 1810. The McCleish lot adjoined Muncaster's Parcel PL.5 on the north (Figure 6-5).

It is not clear if Joseph Stroud's house was situated within Parcel PL.5, but the reference "on the alley" may have referred to Mason's Alley. Records suggest the alley was situated within or bordering PL-2, which was rented by Elizabeth Mason from about 1797-1803 (Alexandria Land Records, Book K:194 - 195). In 1818, the Corporation placed a notice in the Gazette for the rent of seven Public Land lots in the square (Alexandria Gazette, 10/5/18 p.3). It is important to note that the notice did not provide a description of a lot with the location or dimensions of Parcel PL.5 (Alexandria Gazette, 10/5/18 p.3, Figure 6-6). Muncaster's lease of Parcel PL.5 continued until 1827, when the property was transferred to the Bank of Alexandria and Bank of Potomac (Alexandria Land Records, Book Q2:170).

The Corporation was taxed for property on Duke Street and Point Lumley, a value of $1,000, in 1850 (Alexandria Tax Assessments 1850, Ward 1). William H. Fowle of the Alexandria Flour Mill Company signed a lease for the Corporation lands on the south side of Duke Street in 1854 (Alexandria Land Records Book Q-3:116). This record presented information on Lot's 1-4, west of the Strand and on the Public Lands. Pioneer Mills was built east of the Strand and began operations in 1854 (Alexandria Gazette, 8/14/1854 p.3). In 1856, a cooper's shop was constructed west of the Strand to provide barrels for the mill.

The Union Army occupied Alexandria in 1861, at the onset of the Civil War. Within months, the Pioneer Mills facility, cooper's shop



Corporation Property.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 11 A. M. WILL be rented at public auction, on a lease of five years, commencing on the 16th October, 1818, the first lot on Duke-street, commencing 56 feet 1 inch east of Union-street, binding about 75 feet 2 inches on Duke-street, running north 70 feet; thence westwardly with the line of Duke-street 75 feet 2 inches; thence 70 feet southwardly to the beginning. Vacant the second lot, commencing at the eastern extremity of the former, running in a line with Duke-street 50 feet to the Potomac strand; thence northwardly with the strand 44 feet; thence westwardly 50 feet with the parallel of Duke-street; thence 44 feet southwardly to the beginning—now occupied by *Mrs. Mills*.

The third lot, beginning 44 feet from Duke-street, running with the line of Potomac strand, 24 feet northwardly; thence westwardly parallel to Duke-street 50 feet; thence southwardly with a line parallel to the strand 24 feet; thence eastwardly 50 feet to the beginning—occupied by *Thomas Preston*.

The stone warehouse on Duke-street and Potomac strand, occupied by *John Muncaster*, 44 feet by 72 to an alley on the south.

The frame building occupied by *Thomas Preston*, on east side of the strand, with the privilege of an opening 15 feet wide to the south and 10 feet on the east, not to be enclosed or built upon.

A wharf, beginning 10 feet eastwardly of the aforementioned building, running eastwardly to the river Potomac; thence about 115 feet southwardly; thence westwardly to the Potomac strand; thence northwardly to the aforementioned 15 feet opening; thence with the lines of the opening to the beginning.

One other lot, 27 feet 3 inches on the strand, bounding on the 15 feet alley, south of the stone warehouse, of the depth of the corporation property westwardly.

The Mayor and Committee of Council.

October 2

Figure 6-6 **Announcement of the Corporation Property lease (Alexandria Gazette 10/5/1818, p.3)**

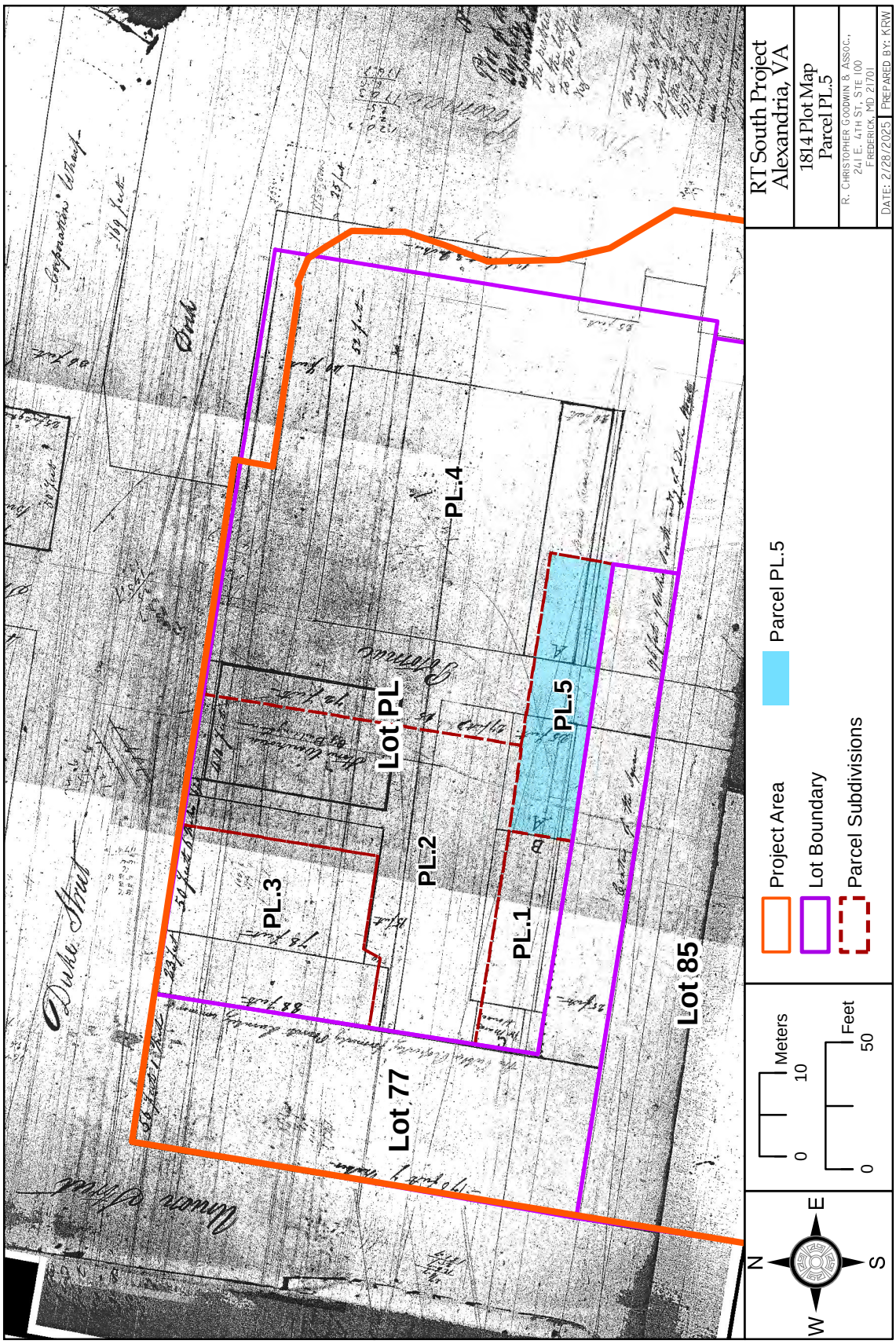


Figure 6-5 **Detail of 1814 Plot Map, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-1 (Alex Plot Maps, Surveyor Records 1817-71, Roll 00288, Alexandria Library Special Collections, courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology)**

and area adjoining the shop were transformed into a commissary and mess hall to accommodate troops. Parcel PL.5, in the area west and south of the cooper's shop was located south of the closed yard depicted on the 1865 U.S. Quartermaster Corps Map and may have partially underlain the foundation of Pioneer Mills (Figure 6-7).

A portion of Parcel PL.5 was later acquired by James Green, a well-known furniture manufacturer in Alexandria. This area is shown on the 1877 Hopkins Map (Figure 6-8). It was located south of the old Pioneer Mill's cooper's shop, which Hopkins' indicated was occupied by Russell. 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, in a bill and sale, 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 would sell the "entire plant and property of the company" and form the Virginia Iron Shipbuilding Company (Alexandria Land Records Book 13:588). By 1895, Parcel PL.5 was being used for lumber storage cribs (Sanborn Map Company 1895; Figures 6-9 and 6-10). The Bryant Fertilizer Company Warehouse had been built to the north of Parcel PL.5 by 1902 and, by 1912 an oil tank, likely associated with the Texas Oil company, had been installed south of Parcel PL.5 (Sanborn Map Company 1902, 1912; Figure 6-11). The parcel continued to be utilized for industrial purposes for the remainder of the twentieth century, and into the twenty-first century.

Results of Archaeological Investigations

Feature 104 was the only archaeological feature within Parcel PL.5 (Figure 6-12; Table 6-1). During its investigation four additional features were identified and given sub-feature designations (Table 6-2). The single feature identified in Parcel PL.5 was initially interpreted as the foundation of a small residence. This feature, however, appears to have been rebuilt at least once and may have had several uses. It originally appears to have been a dwelling, possibly with an open kitchen located in the western portion of the building. At some point, the building was rebuilt. The possible open kitchen appears to have been converted into an open forge, possibly for use as a blacksmith shop. A brick platform that may have supported one or more anvil stumps also was added at the time of its rebuilding. The building, however, seems to have been demolished before these improvements were put to use, as there was no clear evidence that the rebuilt hearth and possible forge had been put to use.

Archaeological investigations in Parcel PL.4 yielded a total of 10,697 historic artifacts, 14 prehistoric artifacts, 23,168.5 g of faunal material, and 685.17 g (n=62) of botanical specimens. The historic artifacts included ceramic (n=4,399), glass (n=3,368), and metal (n=2,873) items, as well as composite (n=6), manufactured (n=4), stone (n=32), and other (n=1) artifacts. The other artifact was identified as a possible fossil from a spiral shell. All of the artifacts originated from the excavation of Feature 104 and its sub-features (Features 104-1; 104-2; and 104-4). Botanical specimens were varied and included a number of personal items made of bone, such as a lice comb (n=1) and buttons (n=10), as well as fragments of handles (n=7), utensils (n=4), and a brush. A game token and 12 pieces of coral, as well as fragments of oyster and clam shell also were present.

Prehistoric artifacts consisted of 14 pieces of debitage. Raw material types consisted of chert (n=2), quartz (n=2), quartzite (n=9) and rhyolite (n=1). The rhyolite flake was a primary flake; all of the other debitage was non-cortex. All of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered during excavation of the eastern half of Feature 104, within strata identified as Fills 3, 6, 8 and 12. Only two pieces of debitage, both quartz non-cortex flake fragments, appear to have originated from intact, natural deposits.

In addition to the artifacts retained for analysis, a large number of artifacts were recorded and discarded during the excavation process. Discarded items totaled 1,749 items; these items weighed a combined total of 357.80487 kg. Brick and shell were the most commonly discarded materials, with brick totaling 600 fragments weighing a total of 227.62506 kg and shell totaling 528 fragments weighting a total of 123.17279 kg. Other discarded materials were mortar (n=142;

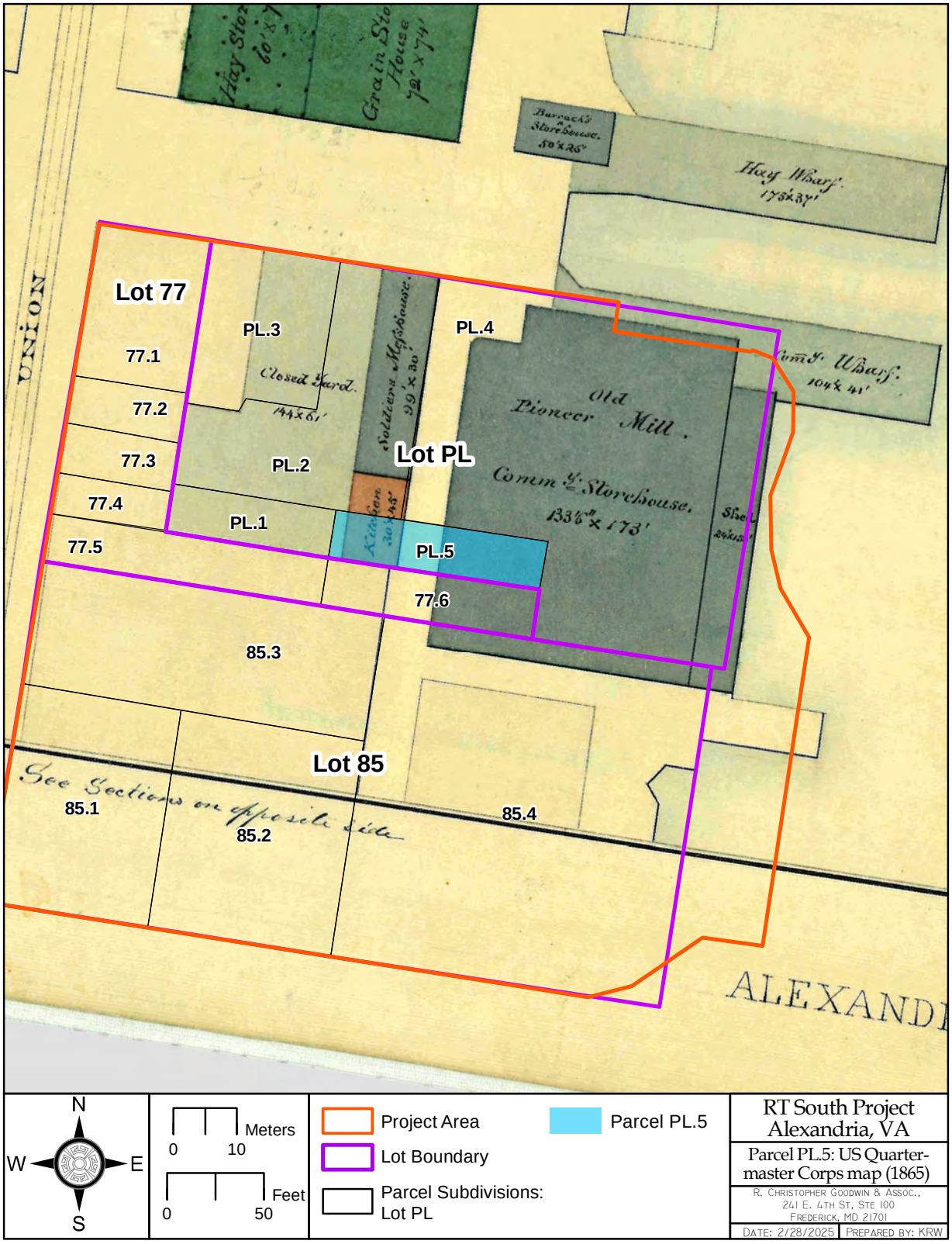


Figure 6-7 **Detail from 1865 U.S. Quartermaster Corps Map showing Union Army occupation of Pioneer Mills facility, annotated to show the approximate location of the Robinson Terminal South (RTS) project area and Parcel PL.5 (National Archives)**

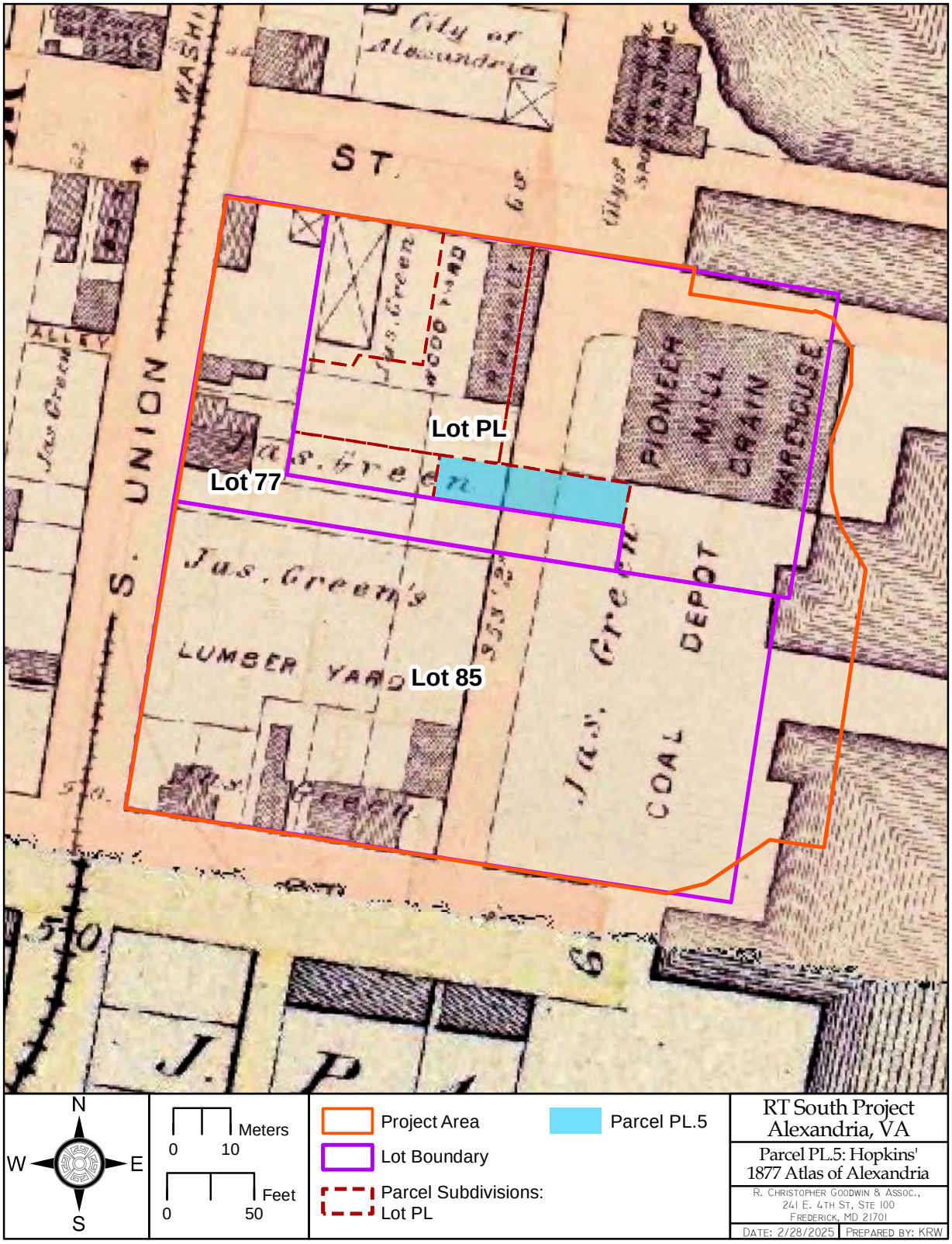


Figure 6-8 **Detail of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/Point Lumley and Parcel PL-5**

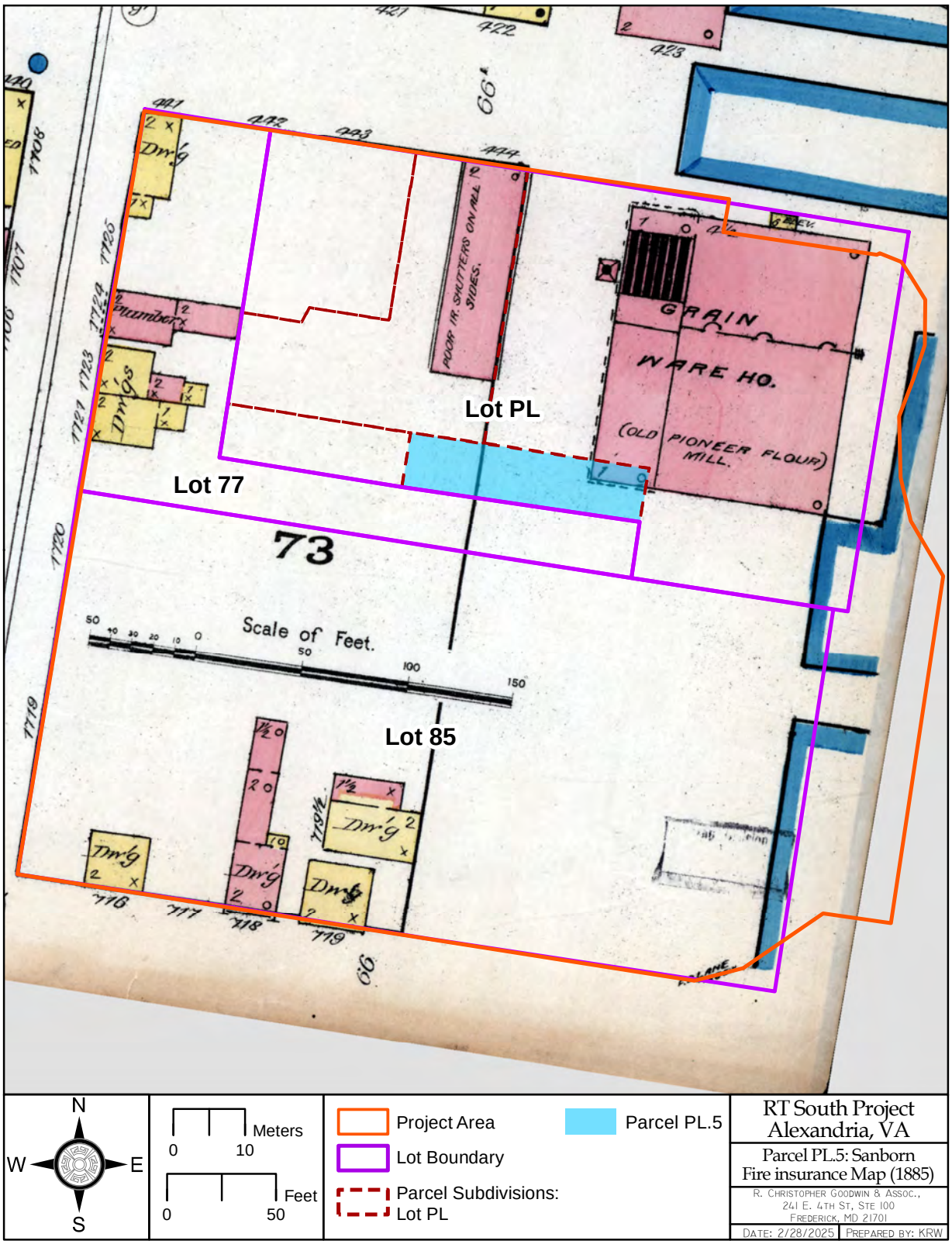


Figure 6-9 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1885) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-5**

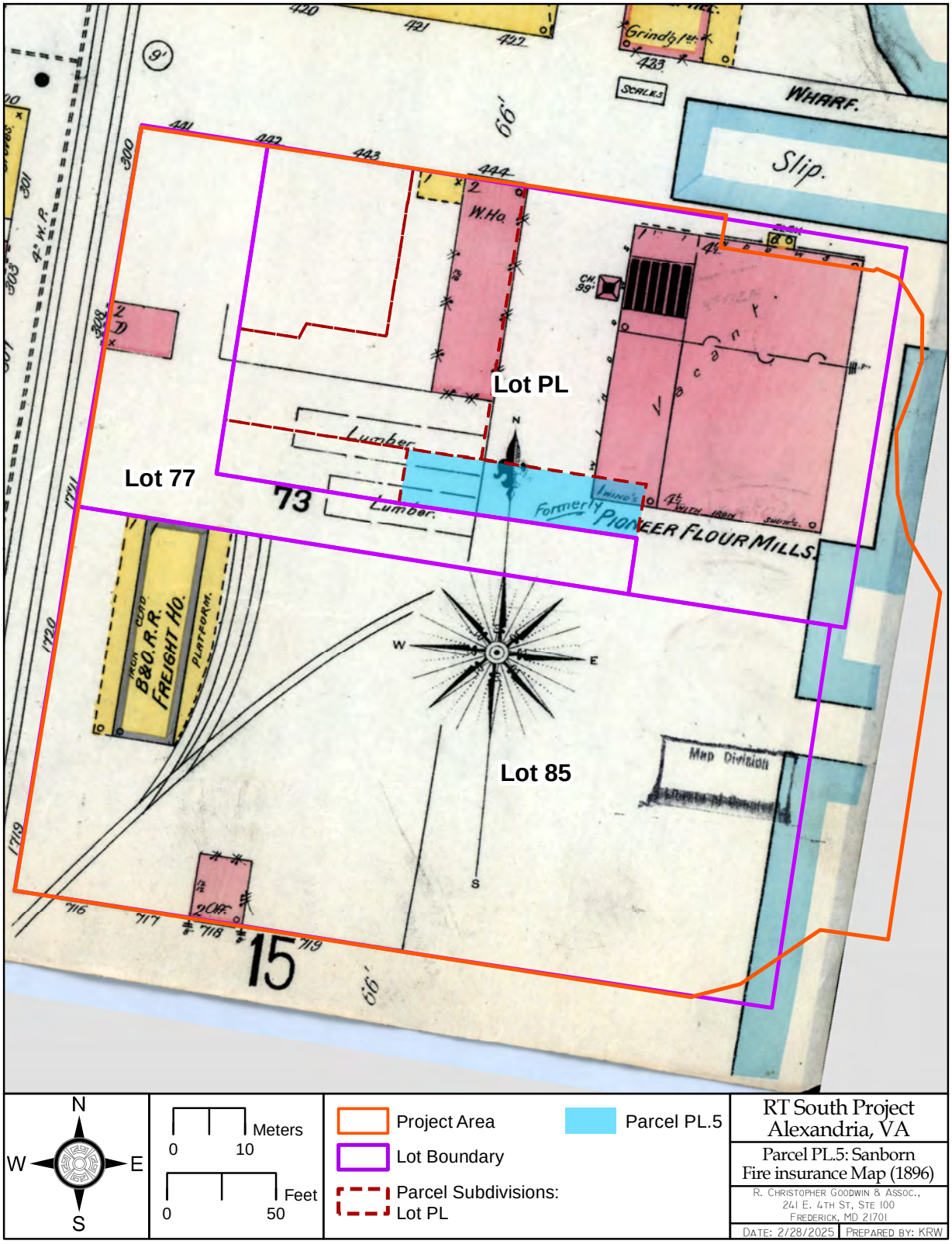


Figure 6-10 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1896) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-5**

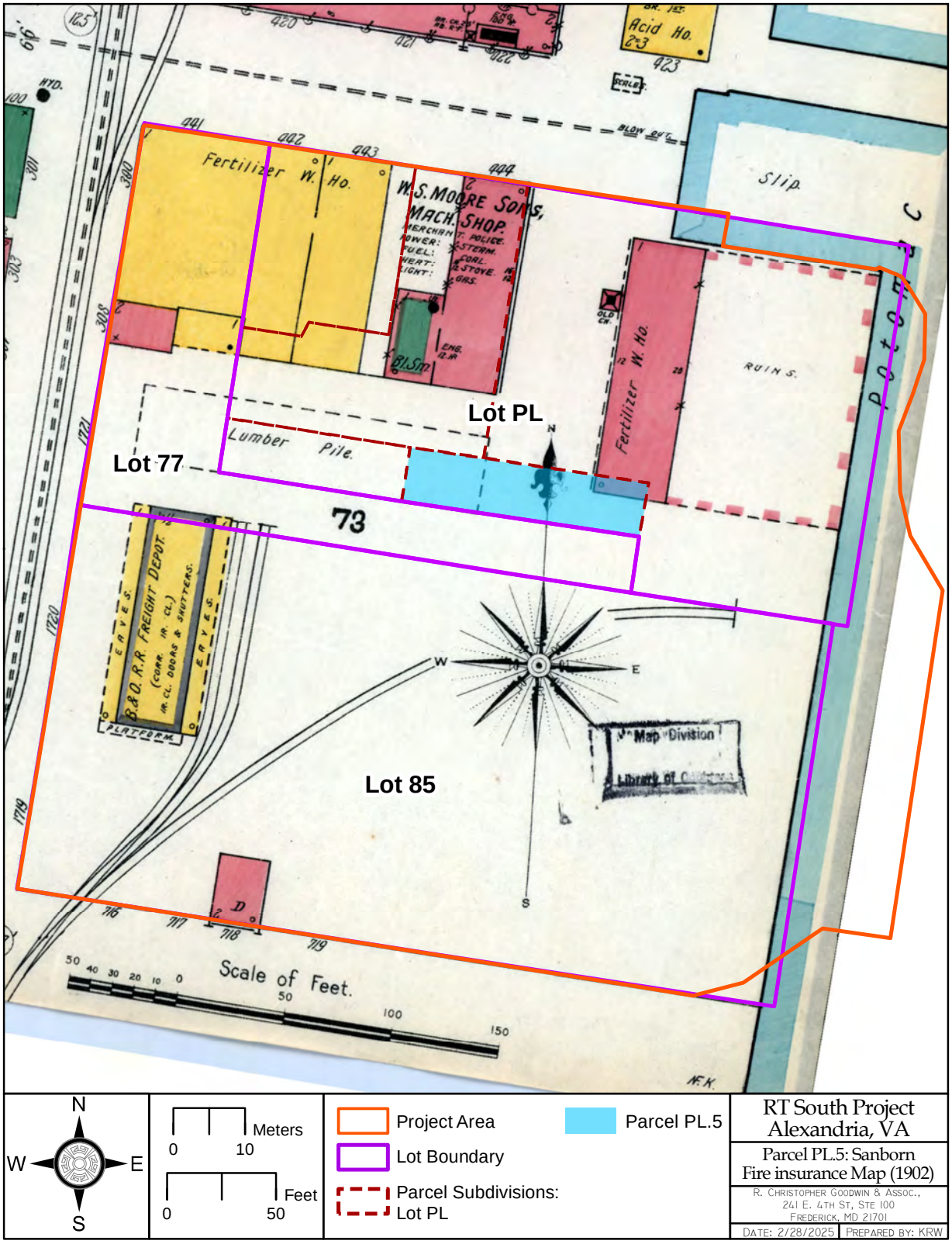


Figure 6-11 **Detail of Sanborn Map Company (1902) Insurance Map of Alexandria, showing the location of Public Lands/ Point Lumley and Parcel PL-5**

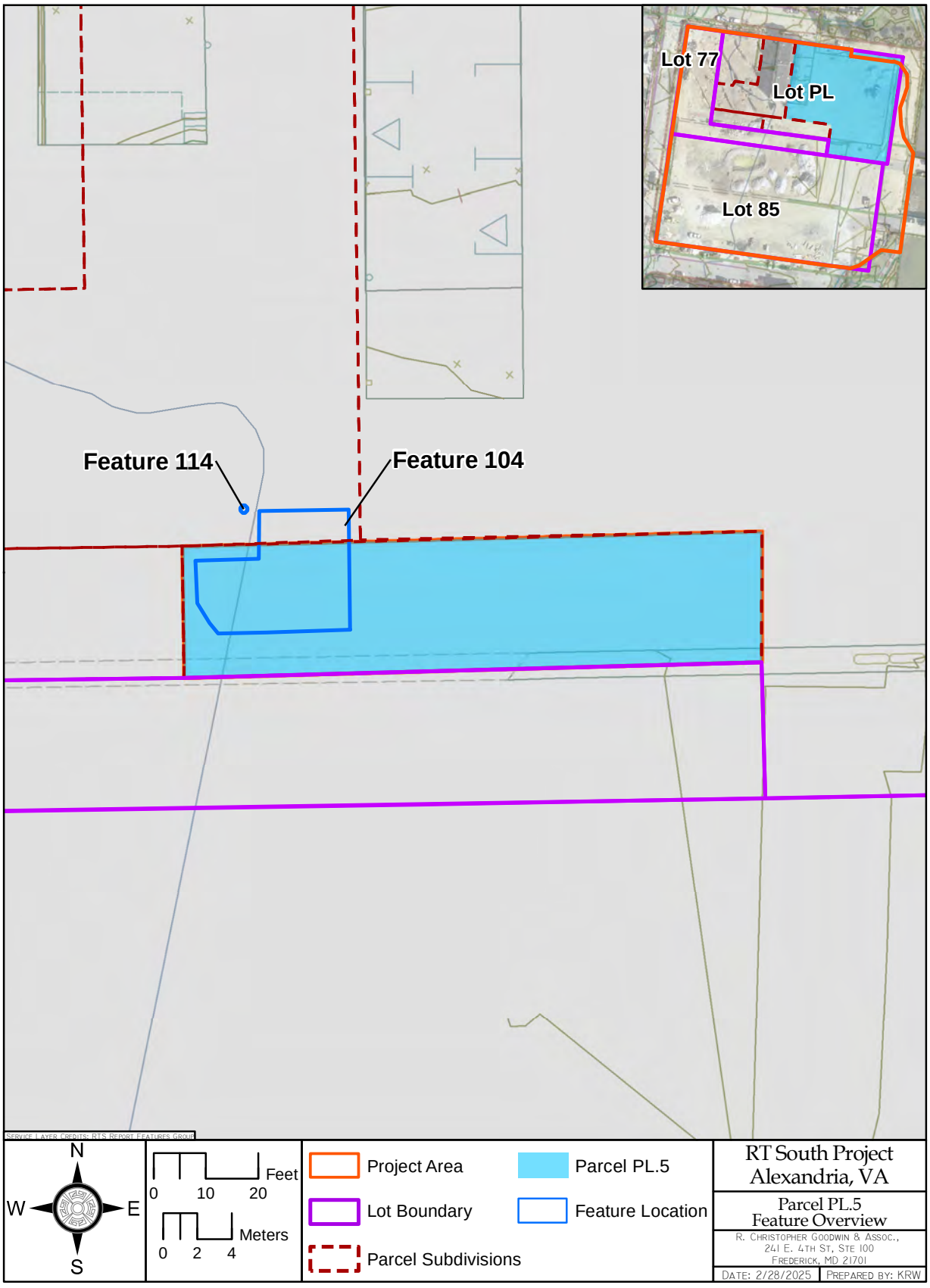


Figure 6-12 **Map showing the locations of archaeological features in Parcel PL.4 (RCG&A staff)**

Table 6-1 Summary of Primary Archaeological Features in Parcel PL.5

Feature	Sub-Feature List	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase I Excavation	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
104	104-1, 104-2, 104-3, 104-4	Building/ Structure Foundation	Early 19th century	5.4	maximum of 24.5 x 28.5	1 (approx.)	Delineation; 4- 3x3 m Units	Mitigation; 4 - block excavations of varying size	1
Grand Total									**1**

Table 6-2 Summary of Archaeological Sub-features in Parcel PL.5

Feature	Sub-Feature	Feature Type	Time Period	Surface Elevation (ft amsl)	Size (ft)	Depth (ft)	Phase II/III Excavation	Total
104	104-1	Debris	Unknown	4.7	1 x 1.5	approx. 0.3	Fully excavated	1
104	104-2	Post hole/Post	Unknown	5.4	0.8 x 0.8 (approx.)	0.55	Bisected then fully excavated	1
104	104-3	Natural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
104	104-4	Building/Structure Foundation Element	Early 19th C	5.5	5.9 x 7.6	approx. 1.4	Fully excavated	1
Grand Total								**4**

3,129.28 g), slag (n=58; 545.59 g), wood (n=51; 155.66 g), and stone (n=343; 3,172.56 g). Stone artifacts that were discarded included unspecified ballast stone (n=243; 2,567.24 g), chert ballast stone (n=8; 30.61 g), coal (n=22; 0.28.5 g), limestone (n=1; 16.18 g)and slate (n=69; 530.03 g).

The features identified within Parcel PL.5 are described below.

Feature 104 (Foundation)

Feature 104 was the foundation for an early nineteenth century building that appears to have stood on the eastern side of the Strand for less than two decades. The building likely served as a residence, but based upon its floorplan, may also have served as a commercial function.

Feature Description

Feature 104 was the remains of a building foundation. The foundation was initially identified during archaeological monitoring and was fully delineated at that time (Figure 6-13). The foundation was incomplete and appears to have been damaged and then rebuilt as part of its original use during the early nineteenth century. The foundation was later damaged again after the building was demolished and was no longer in use. The building foundation was built on a landscape composed of fill material from the "building out" of Point Lumley, making interpretation of the soil sequences associated with the feature problematic. Some of the deposits originally identified in association with Feature 104 appear to be landscape-wide deposits. These deposits were identified during excavations in other portions of the Public Lands and may not be directly relatable to any single feature, but rather they are representative of generalized activity within the local neighborhood.

As for Feature 104, this building had an overall footprint that was ell-shaped (Figures 6-14 and 6-15). The eastern portion of the building was larger and had a stone foundation; this part of the building measured 24.5 ft (7.4 m) north/south by 16.5 ft (5.03 m) east/west. The western portion of the building was smaller and may actually have been the earliest part of this building; this part of the building measured 14 ft (4.3 m) north/south by 12 ft (3.7 m) east/west. Irregularities in the construction of the building foundation suggested that the building had been rebuilt at least once, making it likely that its original footprint had been altered. The only substantial foundation wall was the central wall, which also contained the building's chimney footing. The chimney was I-shaped and was built on a stone footing (Figure 6-16). The western side had been rebuilt to include an elongated addition that may have been intended to function as a forge (Figure 6-17).

In contrast with many of the building foundations in the RTS project area, the stone foundation of Feature 104 was poorly constructed. Except for the stone immediately around the hearth, the stone used in the foundation was irregular in shape. Most of the stone had been piled or stacked rather than intentionally set in courses and it was of differing depths (Figures 6-18 and 6-19). All of this suggested Feature 104 was an impermanent or temporary building. The shallow depth of the walls suggested that the building had been of frame construction and likely was only a single story in height. It is unlikely that the building had a cellar or crawl-space.

At some point, the wall on the southern side of the hearth had been shimmed with "scrap" lumber or, in modern terms, lumber of convenience (Figure 6-20). This may have occurred when the hearth in the western portion of the building was rebuilt as a possible forge. A large board placed beneath the rebuilt hearth seems to have been intended as an underpinning board. The board, however, was not of sufficient size to prevent the rebuilt hearth from settling. Whatever the purpose of the rebuild had been, it does not appear that the new construction was put into use. Bisection of the interior of the elongated hearth or forge pit did not reveal any evidence of soot or ash accumulation, as would have been expected (Figure 6-21).

Although no evidence of an anvil stump was found, a rectangular platform built of brick was uncovered in the western portion of the building (Figure 6-22). The platform measured approximately 6.5 ft (2 m) in length and 2.2 ft (0.67 m) in width and was a single course in depth (Figure 6-23). It was of sufficient size to have placed at least two anvils, both of which could have been secured on wooden boards placed on top of the



Figure 6-13 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 104, view south (WSSI staff, date unknown)



Figure 6-14 Photograph showing overview of Feature 104, view south (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)

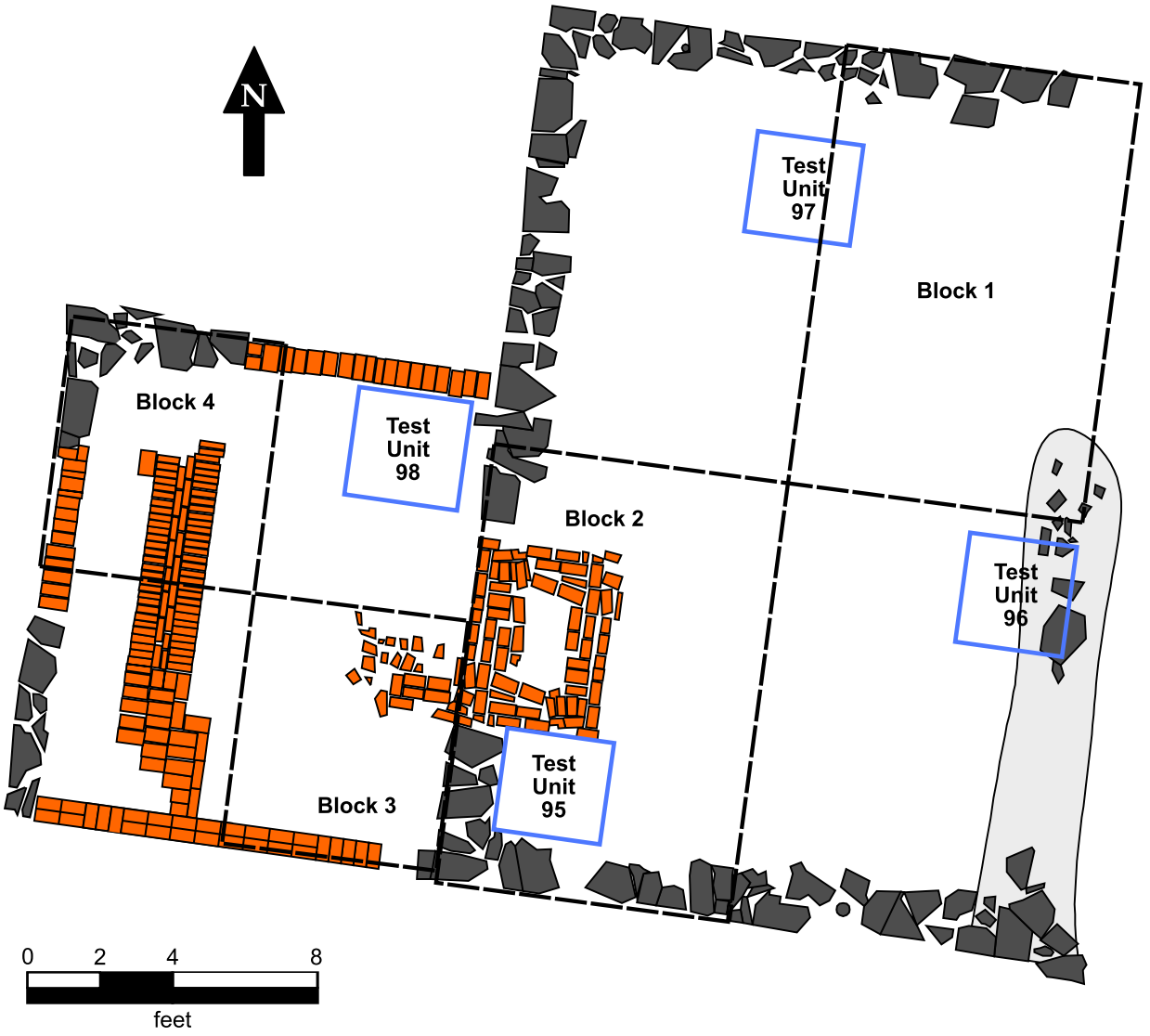


Figure 6-15 Map showing plan view of Feature 104 (RCG&A staff)



Figure 6-16 **Photograph showing a detailed view of the chimney footing (Feature 104-4) in the central portion of Feature 104, view west (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)**



Figure 6-17 **Photograph showing an alternate view of the chimney footing (Feature 104-4) in the central portion of Feature 104, view north (WSSI staff, 1/25/2018)**



Figure 6-18 **Photograph showing the western stone foundation wall in the western portion of Feature 104, as exposed in Block 4, view west (WSSI staff, 1/23/2018)**



Figure 6-19 **Photograph showing the northern stone foundation wall in the eastern portion of Feature 104, as exposed in Block 1, view west (WSSI staff, 1/19/2018)**



Figure 6-20 **Photograph showing shim boards beneath the central foundation wall and the original western end of the chimney footing of Feature 104, as exposed in Block 3, view north (WSSI staff, 1/23/2018)**



Figure 6-21 **Photograph showing soil deposits in the interior of the extended chimney footing, view north (WSSI staff, 1/22/2018)**



Figure 6-22 **Photograph showing the brick "platform" exposed within Block 4, view south (WSSI staff, 1/22/2018)**



Figure 6-23 **Photograph showing the depth of the brick "platform" in Block 4, view south (WSSI staff, 1/23/2018)**

platform. This is all speculative, of course, as no comparable examples were identified during the historical research for this feature.

Field Methods

Feature 104 appears to have been identified during a later stage of the Phase I investigation, possibly during monitoring of soil removal within the portion of the project area around Pioneer Mills. The southwestern corner of Feature 104 was exposed at an elevation of 5.4 ft (1.65 m) amsl.

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase I/II)

Feature 104 appears to have been fully exposed during the initial stage of investigation and, at that time, was partially investigated through the excavation of four units placed in the foundation interior. The results of unit excavation were detailed in the Resource Management Plan (RMP) completed for Feature 104. Units 95-97 were placed in the western portion of the feature and Unit 98 was placed in the eastern portion of the feature. All of the units measured 3 x 3 ft (0.91 x 0.91 m) in dimension.

Units 95, 96 and 98 each were placed against foundation walls; these units indicated that only 2-3 courses of the stone foundation remained intact. All of the units extended into what was considered sterile subsoil; this deposit was reached at depths from 2.1-2.8 ft (0.64-0.85 m) below the surface of the unit. A layer of oyster shell was revealed in some units at a depth of about 2 ft (0.6 m) below surface. Deposits above this layer were considered "destruction levels", while deposits below this layer were considered "historic infilled soils." No intact deposits specifically associated with the occupation or use of Feature 104 were identified. Despite the lack of intact deposits pertaining to the use of the building foundation, additional archaeological work was recommended.

Resource Management Plan

A Resource Management Plan (RMP) (dated January 2018) was prepared for Feature 104. The plan contained a very brief summary of the history of Point Lumley, followed by a description of the feature and the proposed mitigation plan. The RMP indicated that additional historical research needed to be conducted to place Feature 104 in the appropriate historical context in terms of land use and occupation. The feature was described as consisting of a brick and stone foundation for an ell-shaped building. The building interior was estimated to be about 468.6 ft^2 (43.54 m^2) and to include a main section with addition off the southwestern corner of the main building that resulted in the ell-shaped footprint. The building dimensions and the locations of the four previously excavated Units were provided in the RMP (Figure 6-24). Figure 6-24 also shows the proposed mitigation plan for Feature 104.

The data recovery plan for Feature 104 specified that no more than 250 ft^2 (23.23 m^2) of the interior of the foundation would be investigated. This amount accounted for the 36 ft^2 (3.34 m^2) previously investigated. The sampling plan called for the foundation to be subdivided into two halves (eastern and western) based upon the building footprint. Each half would then be subdivided into quadrants and two diagonal quadrants in each half sampled archaeologically. Per this plan, the northwestern and southeastern quadrants in the western half of the foundation, and the northeastern and southwestern quadrants in the eastern half of the foundation would be subject to investigation.

In each sampled quadrant, the uppermost two deposits (previously designated as Fills 1 and 2) would be removed without screening. Excavation in each quadrant would proceed to the depth of "utility impacts" or to the "top of historic infilling", whichever came first. Consistent with other RMP's, all newly identified features would be fully exposed, documented and bisected. Removed soils were to be dry screened through 0.25-in hardware cloth. Recovered artifacts would be bagged according to their provenience. Brick, mortar, and oyster shell fragments were to be weighed and discarded in the field, and the dimensions of whole bricks would be recorded prior to discard. Laboratory procedures would follow standard protocols. The RMP specified

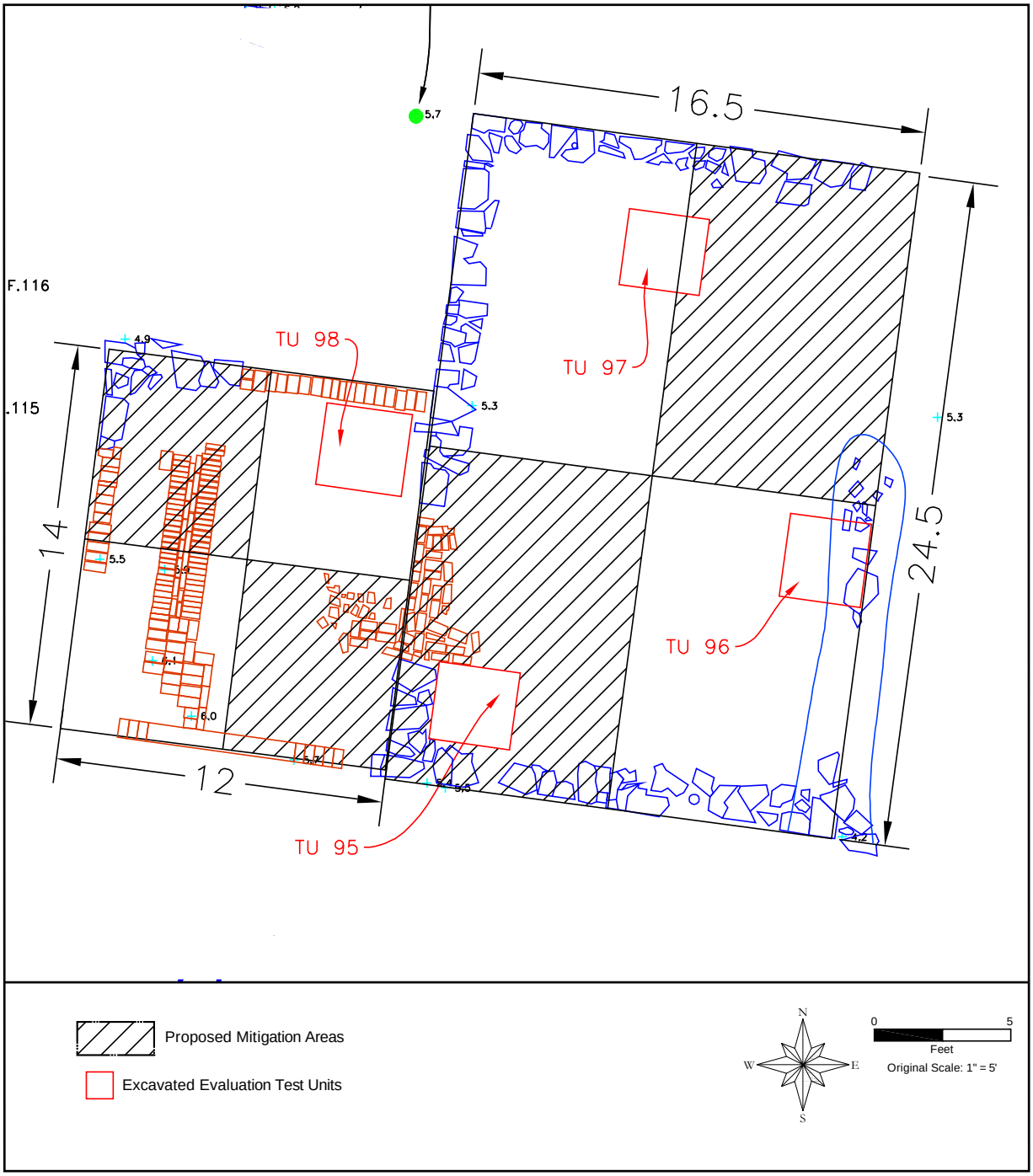


Figure 6-24 **Map showing the locations of Units and proposed excavation Blocks in Feature 104, prepared as part of the RMP (WSSI staff, January 2018)**

that the retained soil samples would be submitted for flotation and, if warranted, floated samples submitted for specialized analysis.

Data Recovery (Phase III)

During the data recovery, four excavation blocks (Blocks 1-4) were placed in the interior of Feature 104. Blocks 1 and 2 were placed in the eastern half of the foundation, and Blocks 3 and 4 were placed in the western half of the foundation. All of the blocks were of different sizes. Block 1 measured about 12 ft (3.7 m) north/south by 6 ft (1.8 m) east/west; Block 2 measured about 10.4 ft (3.2 m) north/south by 8.4 ft (2.6 m) east/west; Block 3 measured about 6.4 ft (2 m) by 5.4 ft (1.6 m); and, finally, Block 4 measured 6.3 ft (1.9 m) by 5.5 ft (1.7 m) east/west. Unit 95 was included within Block 2. The remaining area in the interior of the foundation was not excavated.

Using this sampling strategy and including the area previously excavated during the initial investigation, approximately 55.44%, or 264.57 ft^2 of the interior of Feature 104 was sampled by archaeological excavation. Two soil samples were taken from deposits within Feature 104. Both of the soils samples were from Feature 104-2. Per the RMP, the uppermost two deposits (Fills 1 and 2) were discarded. Also per the RMP, excavation of all blocks was halted at a layer of redeposited subsoil, which had previously been determined to mark the top of "historic infilling."

Excavation Sequence

During the excavation of Feature 104, it was noted that the deposits in the interior of the foundation were not consistent across the entire foundation. This was particularly apparent when comparing deposits in the eastern and western halves of the foundation; those deposits were remarkably different and showed almost no correlation. Marked differences in depositional sequences also were apparent within the same sides of the foundation, as noted by the excavators of Block 1 who wrote that "Block 2, SW of Block 1, within Fea. 104 had a very different stratigraphy even though the blocks are close together" (WSSI Field Records, Block 1, Unit Summary). The same excavators noted that they had "determined block 1 is not associated with features in block 2."

The complexity of Feature 104 cannot be understated. Each unit and block recorded different soil sequences with different depth and soil colors/textures for excavated deposits. Although photographs of the excavation indicated some soil deposits actually were continuous across excavation areas, those deposits typically received different descriptions and frequently were excavated in different levels. This hampered discussion of deposits in Feature 104 by excavation level. In addition, some excavation notes were incomplete or missing, while others were vague in their descriptions of the excavation process and findings. Although some profile drawings were completed, these tended to lack sufficient detail and consistency to allow mapping of discrete deposits across the feature interior.

In an attempt to understand the depositional sequences within Feature 104, a series of analytical groups was developed. The analytical groups presented in Table 6-3 account for the differences in the recordation of soil sequences through a detailed comparison of field records, profile photographs and recovered artifacts. As part of the analytical process, similarly described deposits were grouped together under new, arbitrary level designations. These designations were then refined to reflect the type of deposit represented. The artifact inventory was then queried and sorted to determine if those groupings seemed natural and if additional groupings should be made. This ultimately resulted in three primary analytical groups: Upper Fill; Cultural 1; and Redeposited Subsoil. Since the Upper Fill and Cultural 1 contexts were different in the eastern and western halves of the feature, these deposits were not combined and are discussed separately below. The redeposited subsoil context was consistent across the excavation area; this deposit was not fully excavated and information regarding this deposit is incomplete.

The differences in the deposits in the interior of Feature 104 is best exemplified in the soil profiles visible in overview photographs of the completed excavation (Figure 6-25). In Figure 6-25, differences between the deposits in Blocks 1 and 2 in the eastern portion of the foundation, and between those profiles and Block 4 in the western portion of the foundation are readily apparent.

Table 6-3 Summary of Analytical Contexts for Feature 104

Feature Portion	Excavation Area	Analytical Group				
		Upper Fill-East			Cultural 1- East	Redeposited Subsoil
		Fill A	Fill B	Fill C	Intact A	Subsoil
East Half	Unit 95	Fill 1	Fill 2	Fills 3-4, 6	Fills 5, 7	Fill 8
	Unit 96	Fills 1-3	Fills 4-7	Fills 8-9	n/a	Fills 10-12
	Unit 97	Fills 1-2	Fills 3-4	Fill 5	n/a	Fills 6-10
	Block 1	Fills 1-2	Fills 3-4	Fills 5-6	n/a	n/a
	Block 2	Fills 1-3	Fill 4	Fills 5-6	n/a	n/a
Feature Portion	Excavation Area	Analytical Group				
		Upper Fill-West		Cultural 1- West	Redeposited Subsoil	
		Fill D	Fill E	Intact B	Subsoil	
West Half	Unit 98	Fill 1	Fills 2-3	Fills 4-5	Fills 6-8	
	Block 3	Fill 1-2	Fills 3-5	Fill 6-7	n/a	
	Block 4	Fill 1	Fills 2-3	Fills 4-5	n/a	



Figure 6-25 Annotated photograph showing an overview of Feature 104 with exposed soil profiles of Blocks 1, 2 and 4, view east (WSSI staff, 3/20/2018)



Block 1, Soil Sequence

Upper Fill Context

Fill 1	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam and 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
Fill 2	Same description as Fill 1
Fill 3	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy clay loam with brick, charcoal, oyster and mortar
Fill 4	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam, with brick, charcoal and oyster
Fill 5	10YR 7/2 light gray gravelly sand
Fill 6	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand, with brick and oyster

Figure 6-26 Annotated photograph showing soil profile of Block 1, view west (WSSI staff, 3/20/2018)



Figure 6-27 Photograph showing plan view of unusual deposit of sand within Block 1, view north (WSSI staff, 1/17/2018)



Figure 6-28 Photograph showing plan view of unusual deposit of sand within Block 2, view west (WSSI staff, 1/17/2018)



Figure 6-29 **Photograph showing the continuation of the sand deposit beyond Feature 104, as exposed in the soil profile of Block 2, view south (WSSI staff, 1/22/2018)**

Upper Fill – East (var. Fills)

In the eastern portion of Feature 104, excavated soil deposits consisted exclusively of fill material that was not associated with the use or occupation of Feature 104. Although these deposits could be separated into multiple distinct depositional layers, they all were part of a larger sequence of land-filling that pre-dated the construction of Feature 104. These deposits overly a thick layer of redeposited subsoil related to mid and late eighteenth century infilling of the shoreline of Point Lumley.

The deposits in the Upper Fill context in the eastern portion of the feature are best exemplified in the soil profile of Block 1 (Figure 6-26). During analysis, these deposits were initially grouped into three deposits (A-C) that appeared to reflect natural breaks in the depositional sequence. Artifact analysis, however, indicated that these deposits were largely contemporaneous and that there was little differentiation in the materials within them. Based upon this analysis, the deposits were grouped together within the Upper Fill context.

Within this context, one notable deposit was a thin layer of light gray (10YR 7/2) sand that was exposed in both Blocks 1 and 2. The sand was not apparent in the western portion of the foundation. In Block 1, it extended across the southwestern portion of the excavation area, and in Block 2, it extended all but the northwest and southwest corners of the block (Figures 6-27 and 6-28). Although it was clearly a singular deposit, it was described differently in each excavation area, with Block 2 regarding the deposit as pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand. The sand deposit was about 0.3 ft (9 cm) thick and directly overlay a fill deposit that was nearly identical to the deposit that had overlain it. Visible in the profile of Block 2, the sand deposit clearly underlies and extends beyond the foundation of Feature 104 and is not associated with that feature (Figure 6-29).

Upper Fill – West (var. Fills)

In the western portion of Feature 104, the uppermost deposits also belonged to the Upper Fill analytical group. These deposits, however,



Block 4, Soil Sequence

Upper Fill Context	**Fill 1**	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam
	Fill 2	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with brick and charcoal
	Fill 3	10YR 3/3 dark brown sand mixed with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand with charcoal
Cultural 1 Context	**Fill 4**	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam, with brick, charcoal and oyster
	Fill 5	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy clay loam with brick, charcoal and oyster

Figure 6-30 Annotated photograph showing soil profile of Block 4, view east (WSSI staff, 3/20/2018)

were distinctly different from the deposits of the Upper Fill group in the eastern portion of the foundation. This analytical group was sampled in Unit 98, but was not sampled in Blocks 3 and 4, where it was removed without screening.

Exemplified in the soil profile of Block 4 (Figure 6-30), this group could be divided into two main fill episodes. The upper episode consisted mainly of redeposited subsoil fill. In Unit 98, it was described as brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam mixed with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam, while in Block 4 it was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam. An estimated 20% of the matrix was comprised of brick and shell fragments. The deposit was about 0.9 ft (0.27 m) thick and exhibited an distinct lower interface consistent with deposition on a graded or leveled surface.

The lower deposit within this analytical group was variously described as brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam (Unit 98) or dark yellowish brown (10YR ¾) sandy loam overlying mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand (Block 4); no field records were available for Block 3. The deposit contained mortar fragments along with charcoal. It was unevenly distributed and had an undulating and uneven lower interface. Based upon artifacts recovered from this deposit it was a truncated fill deposit.

Cultural 1 – East (Fill 8, Unit 95)

This deposit was suspected to have been a landscape deposit consisting of redeposited soil associated with a fire or similar destructive event. It was characterized by thin lens of darker, more organic soil that contained brick debris. The deposit was identified in the western half of Feature 104, as well as during the excavation of Features 24 and 34 in Parcel PL.3. The deposit was more pronounced in the western portion of Feature 104, but was is apparent in Unit 95, as a layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam with brick (5%) and charcoal (10%). It was excavated as Fill 7 and may also have been partially excavated in Fill 5. In Unit 95, Fill 7 extended from 1.5-1.8 ft (0.46-0.55 m) below surface, or approximately 4-3.7 ft (1.2-1.12 m) amsl.

Cultural 1 – West (var. Fills)

In the western portion of Feature 104, deposits associated with the Cultural 1 analytical group were identified in Unit 95, as well as in Blocks 3 and 4. In Unit 98 and Block 4, it was excavated as Fills 4 and 5, and in Block 3 it was excavated as Fills 6 and 7. The deposit was slightly different than the deposit identified in the eastern portion of Feature 104 in that it was more pronounced and appeared to contain a greater quantity of brick debris. It was described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy rubble in Unit 98 and as very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy clay loam with brick, charcoal and oyster inclusions in Block 4. This deposit averaged 0.4 ft (0.13 m) in thickness and overlay redeposited subsoil.

In Block 4, the overlying excavation level (Fill 4) was included within this context due to the similarities noted during excavation. It is possible that Fill 4 was a disturbed or secondary deposition related to the primary Cultural 1 deposit.

Redeposited Subsoil (var. Fills)

This deposit was composed of redeposited upland sediments that may have overlain natural shoreline sediments. The deposit was consistently encountered in both portions of Feature 104 and had previously determined to have been "historic infilling" and excluded from sampling as part of the data recovery effort for Feature 104. As such, this deposit was minimally sampled and it was unclear whether this soil had been redeposited through natural colluvium or was a cultural fill deposit. Typical for the project, this deposit was described differently in each excavation area. In Unit 98, it was described as brown (10YR 5/3) sand with pockets of clay; in Unit 96 it was compromised of brown (10YR 4/3) sand; in Unit 97, it was dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand; and in Unit 95 it was grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay.

Cultural Materials

The following discussion of cultural materials recovered during the investigation of Feature 104 follows the analytical groups outlined above. Interpretations of these grouping, based upon the

artifact sub-assemblages, is included, where appropriate. Not including artifacts recovered from sub-features, a total of 10,548 artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Feature 104 (Table 6-4). These artifacts dated broadly from the late seventeenth through the mid-nineteenth century and included a wide range of domestic and architectural materials whose dates of manufacture were well-known (Table 6-5). Artifacts recovered during the excavation of Feature 104 are described below.

Non-Provenienced Cultural Materials

Non-provenienced materials were recovered from the "surface collection" of Feature 104. Since their recovery location both vertically and horizontally is unknown, they will be discussed briefly. Table 6-6 summarizes the collection of surface collection artifacts. A total of 116 artifacts and 177 g of faunal material were identified. Recovered artifacts were consistent with mixed domestic refuse/fill. Periods of manufacture for diagnostic artifacts ranged from the mid eighteenth through the mid twentieth centuries. A Liberty one cent piece provided an absolute date of 1826, suggesting the materials were likely deposited sometime after the first quarter of the nineteenth century. In general, typical household refuse such as fragments of glass and ceramic vessels and architectural remains were recovered. Notable artifacts included a portion of a copper alloy pipe tamper, a British gunflint, and a possible game piece formed from turtle carapace. Faunal material was limited to various sized mammals (55.4 g) and cattle (121.6 g).

Upper Fill - East

Table 6-7 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the Upper Fill related context from the eastern half of feature 104. A total of 6,958 historic period artifacts, 12 prehistoric lithic artifacts, and 15,297.9 g of faunal remains were recovered from the analytical group. Generally dating from the early nineteenth century the artifacts were consistent with general domestic refuse and likely resulted from destruction and filling in of the structure possibly as late as the mid nineteenth century. Nearly 40 percent of the collection consisted of architectural debris such as window/flat glass (n=989) and construction hardware (n=1794). In addition, brick (97,350.93 g), concrete (n.w.), mortar (1,440.43 g), and slag (544.09 g) were discarded. Charcoal (2.69 g) and wood fragments (98.02 g) also were noted and discarded. The majority of the artifact collection was comprised of household type refuse including household ceramics, table glass, bottle glass, and a small quantity of personal and activity-related items. In addition, 12 fragments of prehistoric lithic debitage also were identified.

Diagnostic artifacts ranged from the early eighteenth through the twentieth century with the majority of diagnostic ceramics dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In addition at least eight coins, at least two dating from 1833 or later were recovered. Therefore, the materials are mixed. The artifact collection looks similar to other examples of large fill packages across the project area. Some of the artifacts are similar to those found in Cultural 1 West, however, it is unclear if the materials originated from activity associated with foundation Feature 104 or represented imported fill from elsewhere in Alexandria. A range of faunal materials representing discards of meals (e.g. domesticated animals) as well as animals native to the area were recovered from the Upper Fill East. These materials are summarized in Table 6-8. Faunal discards included oyster (85,694.3 g), clam (671.5 g), gastropod (11.36 g) and indeterminate shell (7.48 g).

Upper Fill - West

Table 6-9 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the Upper Fill related context from the western portion of feature 104. A total of 2,268 artifacts and 3,512.6 g of faunal remains were recovered from the analytical group. Generally dating from the early nineteenth century the artifacts are consistent with general domestic refuse and likely resulted from destruction and filling in of the structure possibly as late as the late nineteenth century. Nearly 51 percent of the collection consisted of architectural debris such as window/flat glass (n=599) and construction hardware (n=563). In addition, brick (46,231.26 g), mortar (1,113.8 g), and slag (1.5 g) were discarded. Charcoal (1.24 g) and wood fragments (66.56 g) also were discarded.

Table 6-4 Summary of Artifacts recovered from Feature 104

Feature Portion	Mateiral	Upper Fill East			Upper Fill West		Cultural 1		Subsoil	Grand Total
		Fill A	Fill B	Fill C	Fill D	Fill E	Intact A	Intact B		
East Half	Ceramic	393	679	1724			172		52	3020
	Debitage	1		11					2	14
	Glass	627	1186	361			60		5	2239
	Metal	372	812	758			33		7	1982
	Organic	17	10	7						34
	Stone	3	9							12
East Half Total		1413	2696	2861			265		66	7301
West Half	Ceramic				74	763		413	48	1298
	Composite				1	4				5
	Glass				66	706		266	37	1075
	Metal				62	583		203	5	853
	Organic					5		5	1	11
	Other							1		1
	Stone					4				4
West Half Total					203	2065		888	91	3247
Grand Total		**1413**	**2696**	**2861**	**203**	**2065**	**265**	**888**	**157**	**10548**

Table 6-5 Temporal Calculations for Feature 104

Provenience	Analytical Group	Analytical Designation	*Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)	Range*	Mean Ceramic Date (MCD)	Sample Size (# Diagnostic Artifacts)
East Portion of Feature 104	Upper Fill - East	Fill A	ca. 1860 (shell-edge whiteware)	ca. 1600-present	1811.2	333
		Fill B	ca. 1860 (shell-edge whiteware)	ca. 1600-present	1809.3	603
		Fill C	ca. 1840 (buff stoneware)	ca. 1670-present	1793	1520
	Upper Fill - East Combined		ca. 1860 (shell-edge whiteware)	ca. 1600-present	1799.5	2456
	Cultural 1 - East	Intact A	ca. 1800 (refined red-bodied earthenware)	ca. 1690-1900**	1788.5	128
	Subsoil - East	Subsoil	ca. 1795 (hand-painted pearlware)	ca. 1760-1850	1789.5	40
West Portion of Feature 104	Upper Fill - West	Fill D	ca. 1832 (transfer printed whiteware)	ca. 1760-present	1838.8	72
		Fill E	ca. 1895 (decal porcelain)	ca. 1600-present	1807.3	700
	Upper Fill - West Combined		ca. 1895 (decal porcelain)	ca. 1600-present	1810.2	772
	Cultural 1 - West	Intact B	ca. 1810 (shell-edge pearlware)^	ca. 1600-1850	1795	321
	Subsoil - West	Subsoil	ca. 1800 (refined red-bodied earthenware)	ca. 1670-1840	1760.4	41
East and West Portions of Feature 104	Cultural 1 Combined		ca. 1810 (shell-edge pearlware)^	ca. 1600-1850	1793.1	449
	Subsoil Combined		ca. 1800 (refined red-bodied earthenware)	ca. 1670-1850	1774.8	81
Present Date = 2000 Diagnostic Artifact Counts based on sherd counts, rather than MNV counts						
*excludes nails						
^yellowware (ca. 1830-1930s) likely intrusive						
**most likely ca. 1850						

Table 6-6 Summary of Artifacts from Non-Provenienced Surface Collection of Feature 104

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot	Molded Decoration		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
	Earthenware	Creamware	Saucer, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Soup Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Scallops	ca. 1760-1820	16
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Embossed Rim	ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
		Pearlware	Tea Pot, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
				Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-1835	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	7
					ca. 1780-1800	1
					ca. 1810-1830	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1816-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	3
		Whiteware	Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1832-1847	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Mocha	ca. 1820-1850	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-1840s	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1840-1930	3
	Stoneware	American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1840-1900	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1900	1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			19
	Contact Molded	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1730-1865	1
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			5
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
	Machine Made	Aqua	Sauce Bottle, Whole	Embossed Lettering	ca. 1910-1920	1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		ca. 1889-1950s	1
Metal	Copper		Coin, Whole		1826-	1
	Copper Alloy		Breast/Shoulder Plate, Whole	Stamped	ca. 1861-1865	1
			Pipe Tamper, Fragment	Stamped		1
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			3
			Rectangular Bar, Whole			1
			Rod, Fragment			1
			Wire, Fragment			2
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	7
	Lead		Plate (Hardware), Fragment			1
Organic	Faunal	Carapace	Game Token, Whole			1
Stone	Flint		Gunflint, Whole			1
Grand Total						**116**

Table 6-7 Summary of Artifacts from Upper Fill East of Feature 104

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			11
					Molded Decoration		1
				Tobacco Pipe, Bowl, Whole			2
				Tobacco Pipe, Bowl/ Stem/ Foot			1
					Molded Decoration		1
				Tobacco Pipe, Heel/ Stem	Molded Decoration		1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			99
					Molded Decoration		1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			1
						ca. 1720-1820	1
		Clay		Marble, Whole	Eroded		1
			Buff-Bodied	Marble, Whole	Unglazed		2
		Earthenware	Agateware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1730-1780	1
			British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1600-1802	3
			Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		8
			Buckley	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1775	4
					Glazed	ca. 1720-1775	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1720-1775	1
			Buff-Bodied	Mug, Body/ Handle	Glazed		2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned		1
					Glazed		3
					Unglazed		1
			Creamware	Bowl, Base		ca. 1760-1820	8
				Bowl, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	8
				Chamberpot, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	41
				Dish, Base/ Body/ Rim	Scallops	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	26
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	235
				Mug, Base		ca. 1760-1820	4
				Mug, Body/ Handle		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Mug, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	8
				Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	29
				Soup Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
				Tankard, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Tea Cup, Base		ca. 1760-1820	8
				Tea Cup, Body/ Handle		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Tea Cup, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	6
				Tea Pot, Body		ca. 1760-1820	79
				Tea Pot, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
				Tea Pot, Spout		ca. 1760-1820	3
				Toy Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	18
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	15
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	293
					Stained	ca. 1760-1820	62
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	26
					Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	2
					Embossed Rim	ca. 1760-1820	3
					Feather-Edged	ca. 1760-1820	2
					Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	77
					Stained	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	1
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	12
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	119
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	2
					Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1760-1815	8
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1760-1820	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid		ca. 1760-1820	3
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	32
					Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	2
					Stained	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	19
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	11
			Domestic Slipware	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1733-1850	21
				Dish, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	23
				Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1733-1850	1
				Milk Pan, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1733-1850	24
				Milk Pan, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	4
					Trailed Slip	ca. 1733-1850	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850	21
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	10
			Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Unglazed		10
			Green Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1765-1810	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1765-1810	1
			Indeterminate	Tile, Fragment	Glazed, Indeterminate		1
			Ironstone	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1840-present	4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1840-present	4
			North Devon Gravel Tempered	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Unglazed		1

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics, cont.	Ceramics, cont.	Earthenware, cont.	Pearlware	Bowl, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	32
				Condiment Pot, Lid	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	11
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	7
						ca. 1795-1830	3
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	47
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	12
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Pitcher, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
				Plate, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	2
				Plate, Rim/ Body	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	7
				Punch Bowl, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Saucer, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Saucer, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	3
				Saucer, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	7
						ca. 1821-1830	2
				Tea Cup, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	13
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	25
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	4
				Tea Cup, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Tea Cup, Foot ring	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	1
				Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	3
						ca. 1795-1830	2
						ca. 1814-1830	10
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	8
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
						ca. 1795-1830	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	25
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	12
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	27
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1810-1830	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	64
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	14
						ca. 1775-1830	1
						ca. 1795-1830	2
					Stained	ca. 1775-1830	22
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	1
						ca. 1795-1830	19
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	11
						ca. 1795-1830	4
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	41
						ca. 1775-1830	11
						ca. 1810-1830	30
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	12
						ca. 1816-1830	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	10
						ca. 1815-1830	13
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	4
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	6
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	11
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	29
					Banded (Annular)	ca. 1775-1830	2
						ca. 1785-1815	7
						ca. 1785-1830	4
					Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	16
						ca. 1775-1830	3
						ca. 1795-1830	12
						ca. 1815-1830	5
					Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	1
					Mocha	ca. 1811-1830	1
					Rouletted, Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1815	4
					Stained	ca. 1775-1830	5
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	8
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1775-1830	4
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1775-1830	2
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
						ca. 1775-1830	1
						ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	7
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Other		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	1
					Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	5
						ca. 1795-1830	3
					Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	18
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	7
			Pearlware, Hand-Built	Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	4
			Pratt Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1790-1820	1

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics, cont.	Ceramics, cont.	Earthenware, cont.	Red Bodied	Flower Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim	Unglazed	ca. 1790-1810	1
				Flower Pot, Body	Unglazed		5
				Flower Pot, Rim	Unglazed		1
				Indeterminate Form, Body	Unglazed		3
				Indeterminate Form, Whole	Unglazed		1
				Jar, Rim	Glazed		1
				Jar, Rim/ Body	Glazed		23
				Mug, Base/ Body	Glazed		3
				Pedestalled Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body			2
				Pot, Base/ Body	Glazed		4
				Pot, Rim	Glazed		2
				Sugar Mold, Fragment	Unglazed	ca. 1804-1828	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		27
					Unglazed		3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glaze Missing		1
					Glazed		6
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		3
					Unglazed		7
			Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	2
				Jug, Rim/ Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	20
				Tea Pot, Body/ Handle	Glazed		4
				Tea Pot, Handle		ca. 1800-1840	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	5
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Glazed	ca. 1790-1830	5
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
						ca. 1800-1840	7
					Engine Turned	ca. 1800-1840	6
					Glazed		1
						ca. 1800-1840	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
					Trailed Slip		2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body			3
					Trailed Slip	ca. 1800-1840	25
			Refined, White Bodied	Game Token, Whole	Transfer Printed		1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
					Burned		4
					Glaze Missing		1
					Stained		1
				Indeterminate Form, Rim/ Neck/ Shoulder			4
				Tea Cup, Base	Burned		1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body			8
					Burned		2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze		3
						ca. 1780-1825	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
					Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1890	1
					Burned		4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle	Burned		2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned		1
			Rockingham/ Bennington Type	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1845-1900	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-1900	1
			Staffordshire Slipware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1670-1795	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Dotted Slip	ca. 1670-1795	1
			Tin-Enameled	Ointment Pot, Rim		ca. 1700-1830	1
			Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	5
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1820-present	9
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	11
				Saucer, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
				Tea Cup, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
				Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Burned	ca. 1820-present	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	9
					Flow Blue	ca. 1840-1860	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	3
					Sponged	ca. 1840-1880	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	6
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	1
					Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-present	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
					Shell-Edged	ca. 1860-1890	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	6
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Rilling, Engine Turned	ca. 1820-1850	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1820-present	7
					Banded (Annular)	ca. 1820-1850	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1850	1
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-present	1
						ca. 1828-1840	1
						ca. 1828-present	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1820-present	4
						ca.1820-present	2
					Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	1
					Embossed Rim	ca. 1820-present	1
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2
					Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	3

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics, cont.	Ceramics, cont.	Earthenware cont.	Yellow Glazed	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1785-1835	1
			Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1830-1930s	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	4
					Engine Turned	ca. 1840-1930	2
					Molded Decoration	ca. 1830-1930s	1
		Porcelain	Bone China	Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-present	7
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	6
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1795-present	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1795-present	1
			Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1660-1860	8
				Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	2
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1660-1860	3
				Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1660-1860	1
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
				Saucer, Base/ Body		ca. 1660-1860	4
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	4
				Tea Cup, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1830	1
				Tea Cup, Base/ Body		ca. 1660-1860	5
				Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	3
				Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	13
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	1
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	13
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1660-1860	7
					Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1750	2
						ca. 1750-1800	15
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1700-1750	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	10
					Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	14
			Continental Hard-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-present	1
			Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle			1
			Indeterminate	Indeterminate Form, Body	Transfer Printed		1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Burned		3
			Other	Figurine, Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Marble, Whole	Unglazed, Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1850-1910	1
			Other, Prosser/Dust Process	Sew Through Button, Whole		ca. 1841-1910	2
			Soft-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1745-1795	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1745-1795	1
		Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	2
			American Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1920s	1
					Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1720-1900	2
			Black Basalt	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1766-1830	1
			British Brown	Mug, Body/ Handle		ca. 1690-1775	4
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	16
			Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body			2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
			Buff-Bodied	Bottle, Body		ca. 1840-1900	1
				Bottle, Neck		ca. 1840-1900	1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1850-1920s	1
			Debased Scratch Blue	Jug, Base/ Body		ca. 1765-1795	7
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1765-1795	5
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1765-1795	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1765-1795	3
			German Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1620-1700	2
			Gray	Bottle, Body		ca. 1820-1900	1
				Jar, Body			3
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body	Cobalt Glaze		2
					Glazed		6
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Glazed		5
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			21
					Glazed		2
			Hohr Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1675-1750	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1675-1750	2
			Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Engine Turned	ca. 1700-1810	2
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Rouletted	ca. 1700-1810	2
			Refined, Red Bodied	Tea Pot, Lid	Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830	8
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		2
						ca. 1790-1830	1
			Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	1
					Manganese Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	2
			White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1720-1805	3
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			989
		Undetermined	Amethyst	Stemware, Foot			1

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics, cont.	Ceramics, cont.		Colorless	Bottle Stopper, Whole			1
				Decanter, Base			1
				Flip Cup, Base			2
				Lamp, Base			1
				Mug, Base			1
				Mug, Body/ Handle			1
				Stemware, Body			2
				Stemware, Foot			1
				Stemware, Stem			1
				Tableware, Body			55
					Acid-Etched		8
					Enameled		1
					Molded Decoration		1
					Ribs		1
				Tableware, Rim			8
				Tableware, Rim/ Body			23
			Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		2
		Contact Molded	Colorless	Wine Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	28
			Copper Green	Snuff Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	19
				Tobacco Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	11
				Wine Bottle, Base	Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	1
				Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	337
					Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1730-1865	140
				Wine Bottle, Body		ca. 1730-1865	6
				Wine Bottle, Kick/Push-up		ca. 1730-1865	4
				Wine Bottle, Lip		ca. 1760-1820s	8
				Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1730-1840	1
						ca. 1730-1865	5
						ca. 1760-1820s	2
					Devitrified/Patina	ca. 1760-1820s	1
				Wine Bottle, Neck		ca. 1730-1865	9
		Free Blown	Aqua	Vial/ Phial, Base			1
				Vial/ Phial, Base/ Body	Melted		5
			Colorless	Medicine Bottle, Lip/ Neck			4
		Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			2
				Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			1
			Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			13
				Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			4
				Indeterminate Bottle, Flat Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			1
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			68
			Colorless	Bottle, Curved Fragment			11
				Indeterminate Bottle, Body			18
				Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment			25
				Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			51
					Devitrified/Patina		4
				Tableware, Base			1
				Tableware, Body			14
			Copper Green	Case Bottle, Body	Devitrified/Patina		6
				Indeterminate Bottle, Body			97
					Devitrified/Patina		4
				Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		7
				Indeterminate Bottle, Lip			2
				Wine Bottle, Body			9
					Devitrified/Patina		40
			Milk Glass	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
			Solarized, Selenite	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment		ca. 1914-1950s	2
		Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
		Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1889-present	1
			Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Lip/ Neck		ca. 1760-1820s	1
		Molded (Mouth-Blown/ Machine)	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
			Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body	Embossed Lettering		1
		Molded, Pattern	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Ribs		1
		Press Molded	Colorless	Dish, Rim			1
				Flip Cup, Base/ Body	Ribs		10
				Other, Base/ Body/ Rim			1
				Stemware, Foot/ Stem			2
				Tableware, Body			26
					Acid-Etched		5
					Enameled		1
					Other		2
				Tableware, Rim			1
					Acid-Etched		3
				Tableware, Rim/ Body			46
				Tumbler, Base			4
		Undetermined Mold-Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Base			1
	Metal	Brass		Escutcheon, Whole			1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
				Ring, Whole			1
				Shot Gun Shell, Fragment			2
		Copper		Coin, Whole			5
						1810-	1
						1842-	1
						ca. 1833-	1

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics, cont.	Metal, cont	Copper Alloy		Hardware, Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Fragment			5
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Nail, Whole			2
				Other, Whole			1
				Shanked Button, Fragment			1
				Shanked Button, Whole			2
						18th-e. 19th	1
						ca. 1760-1800	1
						ca. 1770-1800	2
						ca. 1800-	2
						ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
					Plated		1
						ca. 1770-1800	1
				Shoe Buckle, Whole			1
				Thimble, Fragment			1
				Thimble, Whole			1
		Indeterminate		Shanked Button, Whole			1
		Iron		Buckle, Fragment			1
					Etched		1
				Buckle, Whole			1
				Collar Hardware, Whole			2
				Door Hardware, Fragment			3
				Door Hardware, Whole			3
				Fishing Hook, Whole			1
				Handle, Fragment			1
				Hardware, Fragment			1
				Hardware, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Hardware, Whole			1
				Indeterminate Form, Fragment			2
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			71
				Key, Fragment			2
				Key, Whole			1
				Knife, Tang			1
				Pintle, Whole			2
				Pot, Foot			1
				Rod, Fragment			6
				Scissors, Whole			1
				Strap Hardware, Fragment			60
				Utensil Handle, Tang			1
				Wire, Fragment			13
			Cut	Nail, Whole		ca. 1815-1890	11
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	418
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	29
				Spike, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1
				Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	4
			Hand Wrought	Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	15
				Indeterminate Form, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1
				Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	596
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	444
				Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	27
			Indeterminate Method	Bolt, Whole			1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			5
				Nail, Fragment			144
				Spike, Whole			8
				Strap Hardware, Indeterminate Portion			6
			Wire	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1890-present	3
		Lead		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			2
		Other Alloy		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
		Pewter		Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
				Shanked Button, Fragment		ca. 17th-mid-18th	1
				Spool, Fragment			1
		Silver		Coin, Whole	Pierced	1789-	1
				Dime Coin, Whole		1836-	1
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Brush, Fragment			1
				Handle, Fragment			2
				Handle, Whole			1
					Other		1
				Lice Comb, Whole			1
				Mold/Blank Button, Whole			4
				Sew Through Button, Whole			3
				Tooth Brush, Fragment			3
				Utensil Handle, Fragment			2
				Utensil Handle, Whole			2
			Coral	N/A			8
			Leather	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			1
			Shell	Sew Through Button, Whole			5
	Stone	Limestone		Marble, Whole			8
		Other		Battery, Fragment			1
		Slate		Pencil, Fragment			3
Historics Total							6958
Lithics	Debitage	Chert 01	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		2
		Quartzite	Non-cortex	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake	Unmodified		3
				Flake Fragment	Unmodified		6
		Rhyolite	Primary	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		1
Lithics Total							12
Grand Total							**6970**

Table 6-8 Summary of Faunal Material from Upper Fill East of Feature 104

Common Name	Total
Bird	394.4
Bony fish	6.8
Canada goose	16.5
Cat	7.8
Cattle	6713.7
Chicken	108.4
Coral	3.6
Dog	4.5
Ducks, Geese, and Swans	101.5
Fossil, unidentified	3.4
Goat	8.8
Large mammal	2070.3
Mammal	6.5
Medium mammal	2285.4
Muskrat	1.8
Oyster	9.4
Pig	1934.1
Rabbit/Hare	8.5
Rodent	25.3
Sheep	157.8
Sheep/Goat	1261.4
Small carnivore	3.4
Small mammal	9.7
Squirrel	0.7
Turkey	134.7
Turtles	7.7
Unidentifiable	3.8
Water Snail	8
Grand Total	**15297.9**

Table 6-9 Summary of Artifacts from Upper Fill West of Feature 104

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			3
				Stained, Molded Decoration		1
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			17
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem/ Bowl			1
	Earthenware	Astbury	Tea Pot, Base/ Body/ Rim	Engine Turned	ca. 1725-1775	1
		British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1600-1802	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1600-1802	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		3
		Creamware	Bowl, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	32
			Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	3
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
			Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	6
			Punch Bowl, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Tea Cup, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	33
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	6
				Beaded	ca. 1760-1820	7
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	13
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	34
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	27
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
		Domestic Slipware	Milk Pan, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
			Milk Pan, Rim/ Body		ca. 1733-1850	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1733-1850	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	2
		Green Glazed	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1810-	1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1765-1810	1
		Ironstone	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1840-present	1
		Lustreware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1845-	1
		Pearlware	Bowl, Rim/ Body	Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	5
			Indeterminate Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	20
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	24
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	5
			Plate, Base/ Body/ Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1775-1830	11
			Saucer, Base		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	3
			Sweetmeat Dish, Body/ Handle	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	18
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	14
			Tea Cup, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	5
			Tea Cup, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	25
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1800-1815	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1814	3
					ca. 1820-1830	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	3
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	12
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	54
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	21
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	15
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	3
					ca. 1775-1830	2
					ca. 1810-1830	23
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	9
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	7
					ca. 1815-1830	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	16
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body/ Rim	Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	14
				Burned, Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
					ca. 1795-1830	1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1775-1830	3
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	16
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1775-1830	3
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
					ca. 1816-1836	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	6
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	9
					ca. 1795-1830	17
					ca. 1815-1830	6
		Pratt Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1790-1820	1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic, cont.	Earthenware cont.	Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Unglazed		2
			Kiln Furniture, Whole			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Glazed		16
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Glazed, Molded Decoration	ca. 1800-1840	10
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1800-1840	5
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Burned		2
				Sponged	ca. 1800-1880	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Burned		2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Stained		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Burned		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Indeterminate		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Burned, Hand-Painted		1
		Whiteware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	6
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1820-present	3
			Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	1
			Tea Cup, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-1842	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body/ Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1830-1890	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1820-present	3
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	6
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1820-present	1
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	1
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	3
					ca. 1832-1847	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1820-present	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1830-1860	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1820-1840	2
					ca. 1828-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1828-present	1
		Yellow Ware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1830-1930s	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	15
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1830-1930s	1
	Porcelain	Bone China	Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1795-present	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1795-present	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Sprig Molded	ca. 1795-present	1
		Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	5
			Saucer, Base	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
			Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	15
			Tea Cup, Base		ca. 1660-1860	1
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body		ca. 1660-1860	7
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	6
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1750-1800	4
		Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1850-present	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Decalcomania	ca. 1895-present	1
		Indeterminate	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed		1
		Japanese Hard-Paste	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Over and Under		1
	Stoneware	Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle			1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			2
				Glazed		2
		Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Handle			1
		Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1700-1810	1
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed, Molded Decoration	ca. 1800-1840	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle	Glazed, Engine Turned	ca. 1762-1786	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Engine Turned	ca. 1790-1830	2
Composite	Bone/Ferrous		Fork, Fragment			1
			Handle, Fragment			1
				Other		1
			Utensil Handle, Whole			1
	Metal/Stone		Watch, Whole			1
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			599
	Undetermined	Colorless	Stemware, Body	Ribs		1
			Tableware, Base			2
			Tableware, Body			19
			Tableware, Rim	Acid-Etched		2
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			30
		Copper Green	Flask, Body			7
			Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
	Free Blown	Aqua	Vial/ Phial, Base/ Body			6
	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
		Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			20
		Cobalt Blue	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			5
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			9
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Melted		2
			Tableware, Body			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			32
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		1
	Press Molded	Colorless	Stemware, Body			2
			Tableware, Body			22
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			7
Metal	Brass		Indeterminate Form, Whole			1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Metal, cont.	Copper Alloy		Bridle Boss, Whole			1
			Coin, Whole			3
			Furniture Hardware, Whole			1
			Jaw's Harp Musical Instrument, Whole			1
			Nail, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Whole			1
					ca. 1170-1800	2
					ca. 1760-1800	2
					ca. 18th-mid-19th	1
				Plated		1
			Thimble, Whole			2
			Wire, Fragment			1
	Iron		Buckle, Indeterminate Portion			1
			Hardware, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form,			13
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			38
			Key, Fragment			2
			Spoon, Fragment			1
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			13
			Utensil Handle, Tang			3
		Alloy	Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1770-1800	3
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	393
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	9
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1890	3
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	40
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	83
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	3
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			14
	Lead		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			4
			Seal, Whole	Stamped		1
			Window Came, Fragment			2
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Handle, Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Whole			1
			Mold/Blank Button, Whole			3
Stone	Flint		Gunflint, Whole			3
	Slate		Pencil, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**2268**

The rest of the artifact collection was comprised of household type refuse including household ceramics, table glass, bottle glass, and a small quantity of personal and activity-related items. One of the most notable objects from this fill was a chalcedony and metal (iron and copper alloy) watch fob. Currently undergoing conservation at the time of writing, this accessory ware worn at the wait by both men and women during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Johnston 2022). The item would have definitely signaled status and wealth.

Diagnostic artifacts ranged from the early eighteenth through the twentieth centuries with the majority of diagnostic ceramics dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Therefore, the materials are mixed. The artifact collection looks similar to other examples of large fill packages across the project area. Some of the artifacts are similar to those found in Cultural 1 West, however, it is unclear if the materials originated from activity related to foundation Feature 104 or were imported fill from elsewhere in Alexandria. A range of faunal materials representing discards of meals (e.g. domesticated animals) as well as animals native to the area were recovered from the Upper Fill West. These materials are summarized in Table 6-10. Oyster (8,368.75 g) and clam (18.74 g) were discarded.

Cultural 1 deposits in both the eastern and western halves of Feature 104 appeared to be a potentially intact yard deposit or landscape feature. While the deposit in the two portions of the feature appeared similar during excavation, there were a few differences in the artifact collections. Materials in the west, on average, dated approximately a decade later than those in the east. In addition, relatively higher amounts of artifacts were recovered in the west as compared to the east. Artifacts such as faunal remains and sherds of dining and food preparation vessels also were recovered in more significant quantities in the west. These observations indicated that the western portion of foundation Feature 104 was likely an open or uncovered (e.g., a lean-to kitchen, workspace, yard, etc.) area for a portion of time. The construction sequence is unclear, but it appears that at some point the space was enclosed and appeared as it did at the time of excavation.

Table 6-10 Summary of Faunal Material from Upper Fill West of Feature 104

Common Name	Total
Bird	83.8
Bony fish	5.3
Canada goose	5.4
Cat	0.8
Cattle	1847.9
Chicken	8.9
Large mammal	431.1
Mammal	11.3
Medium mammal	412.6
Oyster	46.4
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies	0.6
Pig	407.1
Rabbit/Hare	4.6
Rodent	2
Sheep	30.1
Sheep/Goat	193.3
Small carnivore	6.8
Small mammal	2.6
Turkey	11.6
Turtles	0.4
Grand Total	**3512.6**

Cultural 1 - East. Table 6-11 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Cultural 1 in the eastern half of Feature 104. A total of 265 artifacts and 363.9 g of faunal material were identified. Generally dating from the 1780s, the artifacts are consistent with general household refuse. A small number of architectural debris also was recovered. With the exception of two copper alloy straight pins and four tobacco pipe stem fragments, personal and activity related items are notably absent from the collection. The fragments of ceramic vessels and bottle/vessel glass recovered from the context are typical domestic refuse. Diagnostic ceramic ware types such as creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=108), British stoneware (ca. 1690-1775; n=3), and white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=4) that were identified were typical of the first three quarters of the eighteenth century. Quantities of pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=10) were lower than in other deposits in the project area. Although the glass sub-assemblage

Table 6-11 Summary of Artifacts from Cultural 1 East of Feature 104

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Stem			4
	Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	32
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	38
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	1
				Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	7
				Stained	ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	11
				Molded Decoration	ca. 1760-1820	8
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	3
		Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
		Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	9
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Banded (Annular)	ca. 1785-1830	1
		Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		35
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Glazed		2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Burned		1
		Slipware	Indeterminate Form, Body			2
	Stoneware	American Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1750-1900	1
		British Gray	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	3
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Dot/Diaper/Basket	ca. 1740-1775	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1
Glass	Undetermined	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched		1
			Tableware, Rim/ Body			7
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			21
		Copper Green	Bottle, Body			2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment	Devitrified/Patina		2
			Wine Bottle, Base/ Body	Devitrified/Patina		25
		Colorless, Lead	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
Metal	Copper Alloy	Handmade	Straight Pin, Whole			2
	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			8
		Hand Wrought	Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	2
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	11
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	9
		Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**265**

was largely non-diagnostic, the glass was non-machine made. The artifacts indicated that the deposit predated the foundation feature.

Architectural materials were limited to hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails (n=23) and discarded brick (274 g), mortar (49 g), and slate (0.58 g). Faunal material (Table 6-12) was largely represented by mammal (123.9 g) and cattle (191.3 g) remains. Other domesticated animals as well as native species were noted. Oyster (2,315 g) and clam (476 g) shell were discarded.

Table 6-12 Summary of Faunal Material from Cultural 1 East of Feature 104

Common Name	Total
Bird	3.4
Bony fish	0.5
Cattle	191.3
Large mammal	75.6
Medium mammal	48.3
Pig	1.7
Sheep	4.6
Sheep/Goat	5
Small mammal	1.4
Unidentifiable	32.1
Grand Total	**363.9**

Cultural 1 - West. Table 6-13 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the Cultural 1 deposit in the western half of Feature 104. A total of 888 artifacts and 3,739.5 g of faunal material were identified. Generally dating from the 1790s, the artifacts and significant quantities of faunal remains are consistent with domestic refuse and likely represent an open or lean-to style kitchen use (Figure 6-31). In comparison to the Cultural 1 deposit on the eastern half of Feature 104, higher quantities of materials were recovered from the western portion, including higher amounts of faunal remains. A total of 396 kitchen related ceramics were recovered. Although form was unspecified for much of the sub-assemblage, portions of table ware and kitchen preparation dishes were noted and are indicative of possible primary disposal. For instance, 49 fragments of domestic slipware (ca. 1730-1850) and 54 fragments of red bodied earthenware were recovered. The former included portions of milk pan(s). Both are considered utilitarian wares used in the preparation of food. Other table ware forms such as plates and punch bowl in addition to tea ware were identified.

The ware types present within the ceramic sub-assemblage were more varied as compared to the sub-assemblage from the eastern half. While creamware (ca. 1760-1820; n=166) still formed a significant portion of the assemblage, other refined ware types such as pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=60), porcelain (n=14), Nottingham-type stoneware (n=10), white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720-1805; n=1) and tin enameled earthenware (ca. 1600-1802; n=1) were present. The range of ware types was indicative of the range of wares used to set a dining table in the mid to late eighteenth century. Similarly to Cultural 1 East, the early eighteenth-century ware types may represent material brought in as a landscape feature. However, unlike Cultural 1 East, Cultural 1 West had higher quantities of pearlware.

Recovered glass also suggested the space may have been used as a kitchen. Both bottle glass (n=69) and table glass (n=27) were recovered. Specifically, wine bottles and at least one snuff bottle and portions of flip cup/tumblers were noted. The western portion of the feature was open longer and may have been used as a kitchen during the building's initial construction in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

The use of this space as a lean-to kitchen or similar workspace is further indicated by the recovery of a few personal items such as tobacco pipe fragments (n=17), an illegible coin, shanked copper alloy buttons (n=3), a bone handle, thimble, buckle and bone handle. Curiously, coral fragments (n=4) also were recovered along with a possible fossil fragment. This area, whether specifically a kitchen, was used as a space to perform tasks and gather. Architectural debris included flat/window glass (n=167) and hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nails/nail fragments (n=155).

Discarded materials consisted of brick (24,529.13 g), mortar (400 g), slate (17.44 g), and ballast (30.79 g). Table 6-14 summarized the faunal remains from the western half of the Cultural 1 deposit of Feature 104. Consistent with a possible kitchen or work area, the faunal assemblage included largely domesticated species and likely food sources such as cattle (2,262.3 g), pig (25.9 g), and sheep/goat (379.9 g). Other

Table 6-13 Summary of Artifacts from Cultural 1 West of Feature 104

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			6
			Tobacco Pipe, Stem			11
	Earthenware	British Tin-Enameled	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1600-1802	1
		Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	29
			Plate, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Plate, Rim/ Body	Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	13
			Punch Bowl, Base		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base		ca. 1760-1820	3
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base/ Body		ca. 1760-1820	43
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	13
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	8
				Embossed Rim	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1760-1810	4
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1760-1820	25
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body/ Handle		ca. 1760-1820	8
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1760-1820	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	10
				Marbelized	ca. 1785-1815	1
		Domestic Slipware	Milk Pan, Base/ Body/ Rim		ca. 1733-1850	44
			Milk Pan, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim		ca. 1733-1850	3
		Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1775-1830	3
			Indeterminate Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Tea Cup, Base		ca. 1775-1830	1
			Tea Cup, Base/ Body/ Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	5
			Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	4
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	5
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	3
					ca. 1795-1830	4
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1800	4
					ca. 1810-1830	4
				Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	2
				Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	3
					ca. 1795-1830	3
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Foot ring		ca. 1775-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	2
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1830	1
					ca. 1795-1830	3
				Rouletted, Engine Turned	ca. 1785-1815	1
		Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Glazed		1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		53
		Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	13
		Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Stained		10
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glaze Missing		2
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned		1
		Yellow Ware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1830-1930s	6
	Porcelain	Chinese Export	Indeterminate Form, Rim		ca. 1660-1860	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1660-1860	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted Overglaze	ca. 1780-1825	10
		Soft-Paste	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Transfer Printed	ca. 1745-1795	2
	Stoneware	Buff-Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body			5
		Nottingham-Type	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body		ca. 1700-1810	10
		Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		1
		White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Dot/Diaper/Basket	ca. 1740-1775	1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			167
	Undetermined	Colorless	Flip Cup, Base/ Body	Panels		3
			Furniture Lamp, Base			2
			Tableware, Body			3
				Acid-Etched		1
				Ribs		1
		Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
	Contact Molded	Copper Green	Wine Bottle, Base/ Body		ca. 1730-1865	3
			Wine Bottle, Lip		ca. 1760-1820s	1
	Free Blown	Copper Green	Snuff Bottle, Rim/ Neck/ Shoulder/ Body			37
	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			8
			Indeterminate Form, Flat Fragment			1
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Melted		4
		Colorless	Indeterminate Bottle, Lip/ Neck			2
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			6
			Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			2
				Devitrified/Patina		1
			Wine Bottle, Body			3
	Press Molded	Colorless, Lead	Stemware, Foot			1
			Tableware, Body			8
		Colorless	Tableware, Body			10
Metal	Copper Alloy		Coin, Whole			1
			Shanked Button, Whole		ca. 1770-1800	3
			Thimble, Whole			1
	Iron		Bracket, Fragment			4
			Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			37
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	8
		Hand Wrought	Finishing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	12
			Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	81
			Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	52
			Roofing Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
			Spike, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	1
	Lead		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
	Pewter		Buckle, Fragment			1
Organic	Faunal	Bone	Handle, Fragment			1
		Coral	N/A			4
Other	Other		Fossil(?), Fragment			1
Grand Total						**888**

Table 6-14 Summary of Faunal Material from Cultural 1 West of Feature 104

Common Name	Total
Bird	37.9
Bony fish	1.4
Cattle	2262.3
Large mammal	459.7
Mammal	3.9
Medium mammal	314
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies	0.6
Pig	265.9
Rabbit/Hare	0.85
Rodent	0.4
Sheep	48.9
Sheep/Goat	331
Small mammal	3.6
Turkey	9.5
Grand Total	**3739.95**



Figure 6-31 **Representative sample of kitchen preparation and dining related items from the Cultural 1 West deposit from Feature 104. Top Row (left to right) domestic slipware rim (FS 753), glass tumbler/flip cup base (FS 756), shell-edge pearlware rim (FS 791), soft paste porcelain hollowware (FS 791); Middle Row (left to right) wine bottle finish (FS 756), domestic slipware pan base (FS 753), Nottingham-type stoneware (FS 756), creamware punch bowl base (FS 753), hand-painted pearlware tea cup base (FS 755); Bottom Row (left to right) snuff bottle finish (FS 756), black glazed red-bodied earthenware (FS 756), stoneware (FS 756), creamware plate rim (FS 756), hand-painted pearlware hollowware lid (FS 755)**

food sources such as bird (38.5 g), turkey (9.5 g), fish (1.4 g), and rabbit/hare (0.85 g) also were noted. Oyster (17,619.05 g) and clam (62 g) shell were discarded.

Subsoil (East and West Halves). The subsoil identified in the bottom of the excavation of Feature 104 was similar across the two halves of the feature suggesting it was a singular deposit. Table 6-15 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the subsoil deposits of Feature 104. A total of 155 historic period artifacts, two prehistoric lithic debitage, and 131.8 g of faunal material were recovered. Generally dating from the eighteenth century the artifacts are consistent with domestic refuse used as imported fill. Recovered artifacts included typical domestic refuse such as fragments of ceramic vessels, bottle/vessel glass, and architectural debris.

Typical of secondary deposit, the ceramic sub-assemblage was largely indeterminate as to form and likely represented sherds that had been broken up due to depositional wear. Creamware (n=31) and pearlware (n=20) were most common, but early eighteenth-century stoneware such as black basalt (ca. 1766-1830), Westerwald (ca. 1700-1775), and white salt-glazed (ca. 1720-1805) were noted along with 22 fragments of British Brown (ca. 1690-1775) stoneware. Bottle/vessel glass (n=27) and table glass (n=1) were noted. Bottle glass was largely indeterminate, however at least one free blown medicine bottle was noted. All glass was non-machine made.

Architectural materials included flat/window glass (n=14) and generally hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) nail/nail fragments (n=10). Discarded materials included brick (21,653.96 g) and mortar (126.05 g). Personal and activity-related objects were notably absent. The remainder of the assemblage was comprised of two utensil handles, one bone and one the ferrous tang. Ballast (4.34 g) was discarded. Faunal materials were limited to mammal (70.6 g), cattle (60.1 g), bird (1 g), and

Table 6-15 Summary of Artifacts from Subsoil from Feature 104

Category	Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Historics	Ceramic	White Clay	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl Fragment			1
				Tobacco Pipe, Stem			1
		Earthenware	Creamware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	5
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion		ca. 1760-1820	4
				Saucer, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
				Saucer, Body		ca. 1760-1820	4
				Saucer, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	5
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1760-1820	3
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim		ca. 1760-1820	7
					Royal Pattern	ca. 1760-1820	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base		ca. 1760-1820	1
			Domestic Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1733-1850	2
			Pearlware	Indeterminate Form, Body		ca. 1775-1830	4
				Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Saucer, Base/ Body/ Rim	Stained	ca. 1775-1830	4
				Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1775-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Lid	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim/ Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	5
			Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body	Unglazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Base	Glazed		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed		12
			Refined, Red Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
			Refined, White Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Body			1
				Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Stained		1
				Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Burned		1
			Staffordshire Slipware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Dotted Slip	ca. 1670-1795	1
		Stoneware	Black Basalt	Tea Pot, Lid	Engine Turned	ca. 1766-1830	1
			British Brown	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		ca. 1690-1775	22
			Westerwald	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Cobalt Glaze	ca. 1700-1775	2
			White Salt-Glazed	Unspecified Flat Form, Body		ca. 1720-1805	1
	Glass	n/a	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			14
		Free Blown	Aqua	Medicine Bottle, Base/ Body			2
				Medicine Bottle, Lip			1
		Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			9
			Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			6
			Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			1
					Devitrified/Patina		7
		Indeterminate Method, Lead	Colorless	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment			1
		Molded, Press	Colorless	Tableware, Body	Acid-Etched		1
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			1
				Utensil Handle, Fragment			1
			Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	1
			Hand Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1815	1
				Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	4
			Indeterminate Method	Nail, Fragment			4
	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Handle, Fragment	Other		1
Historics Total							155
Lithics	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment	Unmodified		2
Lithics Total							2
Grand Total							**157**

rodent (0.1 g). Clam (2 g) and oyster (7,075.54 g) shell were discarded. Two unidentified seeds (4.07 g) were noted.

Subfeatures of Feature 104

Four additional features were identified during the excavation Feature 104. These features were briefly described above in the discussion of Feature 104 and are described again below. Most of these features are poorly documented and, as such, the discussion is limited.

Feature 104-1 (Brick rubble)

Feature 104-1 was a deposit of brick rubble exposed in the beginning stages of excavation of Unit 98 (Figure 6-32). This unit was situated in the western portion of the building, against the northern foundation wall. The rubble deposit was identified at 0.8 ft (0.2 m) below the opening surface of the unit, or at an elevation of approximately 4.7 ft (1.4 m) amsl. The deposit was located in the northeastern corner of the unit and extended out of the unit.

The excavators concluded that this feature was a continuation of "Fill 2", a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam containing brick rubble and oyster shell.

Cultural Materials

A total of 44 artifacts and 5.8 g of faunal material were recovered from Feature 104-1. Table 6-16 summarizes the artifacts recovered from this feature. Artifacts dated from late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Recovered artifacts included decorated pearlware (ca. 1775-1830; n=7), refined red-bodied earthenware (n=1), refined white-bodied earthenware (n=2), flat/window glass (n=15), copper green bottle glass (n=3), tableware (n=1), nails (n=4), nail fragments (n=4), indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=4), a spike, utensil handle, and ballast (3.11 g). Faunal material was limited to bird (1.1g), medium mammal (2.3 g), pig (2.3 g), and unidentifiable (0.1 g) remains. Discarded artifacts included brick rubble (15500 g), two whole bricks (4900 g), and oyster shell (900 g).

The layer of brick rubble was deposited sometime after 1815.

Feature 104-2 (Possible postmold)

Feature 104-2 was a possible post mold identified during excavation of Unit 97. The feature identified within "Fill 1", at a depth of 0.1 ft (3 cm) below surface, or approximately 5.4 ft (1.65 m) amsl. The feature was defined by a nearly circular soil stain of black (10YR 2/1) silty loam (Figure 6-33). Feature 104-2 was bisected and believed to have terminated, but "reappeared" during excavation of a later level (WSSI Field Records, Feature 104-2). The feature does not appear to have been bisected a second time and its final depth is unknown. The depth of the original bisection was 0.55 ft (0.17 m).

Cultural Materials

A single hand-wrought (ca. 1600-1815) finishing nail was recovered from Feature 104-2.

Feature 104-3 (Natural)

This feature was identified in Unit 97. After further examination, it was determined to have been an area in which the underlying soil deposit (Fill 6) was unevenly deposited and protruded through the overlying soil deposit (Fill 5; Figure 6-34). No artifacts are associated with this feature designation.

Feature 104-4 (Chimney Footing)

The western side of the chimney footing in the interior of Feature 104 was designated as Feature 104-4. The footing was previously mentioned in the Feature Description section of this report. The footing consisted of an I-shaped footing with a typical hearth opening to the east and a modified hearth opening to the west (Figure 6-35). The chimney footing was fully excavated during the data recovery investigation. No details on the excavation sequence of the eastern hearth opening were available, although the initial photographs of this portion of the hearth suggest that the hearth may have been intact (Figure 6-36).

The western side of the footing did not contain a hearth. This side of the chimney had been modified, possibly with the intent of converting it into a forge. The ash hopper had been extended to form a rectangular area with a V-shaped base. The base of the V-shape was open and may have been



Figure 6-32 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 104-1 in Unit 98, view south (WSSI staff, 9/7/2017)

Table 6-16 Summary of Artifacts from Sub-Feature 104.1

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Unspecified Flat Form, Base	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1815-1830	1
			Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Hand-Painted	ca. 1795-1830	1
				Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1830	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Transfer Printed	ca. 1795-1830	2
		Refined, Red Bodied	Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion	Glazed	ca. 1800-1840	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Stained		2
Composite	Ferrous/Bone		Utensil Handle, Fragment			1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			15
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Tableware, Body			1
		Copper Green	Indeterminate Bottle, Body			3
Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Form, Indeterminate Portion			4
		Cut/Wrought	Nail, Fragment		ca. 1600-1890	4
		Hand Wrought	Nail, Whole		ca. 1600-1815	4
		Indeterminate Method	Spike, Whole			1
Stone			Ballast, N/A			1
Grand Total						**44**



Figure 6-33 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 104-2 in Unit 97, view north (WSSI staff, 9/14/2017)



Figure 6-34 Photograph showing plan view of Feature 104-3 in Unit 97, view north (WSSI staff, 9/15/2017)



Figure 6-35 Photograph showing the possible remains of a hearth in the eastern firebox of Feature 104-4, view west (WSSI staff, 1/16/2018)



Figure 6-36 Photograph showing an overview of Feature 104-4, view south (WSSI staff, 1/24/2018)

intended to allow air to enter. The upper portion of the footing was missing, so it was not known if a firepan capped the V-shaped area, which would have been typical for a forge, or if it had been left open and was a type of clean-out. The latter does not seem likely as there would have been no practical way to "clean" out ash if it fell into the base of the footing.

Whatever its purpose, the extension on the western side of the chimney footing does not appear to have been used as a hearth. No soot build-up or ash residue was evident. The interior of the V-shaped construction was filled with re-deposited subsoil; a distinct lens of oyster shell was visible within the fill material. Deposits overlying the fill within the V-shaped construction did appear to contain charcoal, so it is likely that the chimney continued in use after the V-shaped construction had been filled in.

Cultural Materials

Feature 104-4 yielded a total of 16 artifacts. Table 6-17 summarizes the identified within Fill 1 of the southern bisection of Feature 104-4. Artifacts included hand-painted pearlware (ca. 1775-1810; n=3), shell-edge decorated refined white-bodied earthenware (ca. 1775-1890; n=2), flat/window glass (n=4), indeterminate ferrous fragments (n=3), a nail fragment, and a stemware foot. In Fill 3, a copper alloy spigot was recovered. Blue floral painted pearlware recovered from the drainage feature indicates that it was filled sometime after 1815. No faunal material was recovered.

Table 6-17 Summary of Artifacts from Sub-Feature 104.4

Group	Class	Type	SubType	Modification	Date Range	Total
Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body	Hand-Painted	ca. 1775-1810	2
					ca. 1815-1830	1
		Refined, White Bodied	Unspecified Flat Form, Rim	Shell-Edged	ca. 1775-1890	1
			Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	Edge Decoration		1
Glass	N/A	Aqua	Window, Flat Fragment			4
	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Stemware, Foot			1
Metal	Copper	Alloy	Spigot, Whole			1
	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Indeterminate Form, Fragment			3
			Strap Hardware, Fragment			1
			Nail, Fragment			1
Grand Total						**16**

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